Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Ltd.

PRELIMINARY RECONNAISSANCE GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE QUATSINO SYNDICATE AREA IN NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND

by

A.G. Spat

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MINERALIZATION

The discovery of the Teeta Creek disseminated copper-molybdenum mineralization would point to the fact that, in the Quatsino Syndicate area, copper occurs both as porphyry copper type disseminations in shattered silicified areas and as pyrometasomatic deposits in proximity to intrusive masses with attendant skarn mineral assemblages. (Yreka mine deposit).

The Teeta Creek disseminated copper-molybdenum mineralization. Only observations of preliminary and general character can be made at this stage concerning the Teeta creek prospect.

The relationship of this occurrence to the general geology of the area and to the copper-molybdenum geochemical anomalies is shown in maps 1, 2 and 3 accompanying this report.

Judging from the few exposed outcrops the Teeta creek mineralization could possibly be, in plan, roughly elliptical with an east-west oriented major axis at least two thousand feet long. The mineralized zone is localized in a porphyritic phase of an intrusive complex and in a metamorphosed and/or altered assemblage of which identification of the original rocks is uncertain.

Sulphide mineralization in order of abundance includes chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, molybdenite and rare occasional bluish chalcocite and covellite. Chalcopyrite alone or in association with pyrrhotite occurs as fine disseminations on fracture planes, as blobs and isolated grains and as fine reticulated networks in shattered rock.

Chip sampling of a series of outcrops distributed in an area roughly 400 by 300 feet (see Fig. 3) gave, over a <u>combined total</u> width of 170 feet, the following assays:

Cu%	MoS_2%	Ag oz/ton
0.30	0.026	0.2

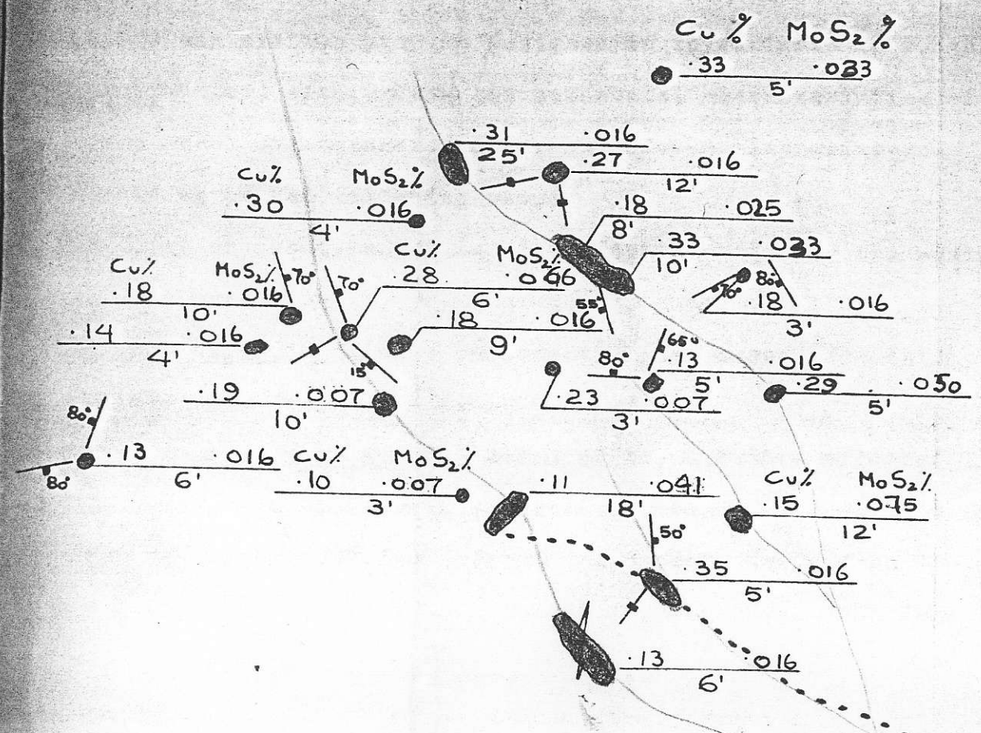
Molybdenite, frequently associated with chalcopyrite, occurs on fracture planes and as isolated grains in quartz stringers.

The sulphide mineralization of Teeta creek is associated with bleaching, argillization, silicification and carbonatization; Rarely chlorite, hydrothermal biotite and muscovite are present.

Steeply dipping jointing and faulting are pronounced along east-west and north-south directions. Intense shattering and minor brecciation are locally present.

A series of mineralized floats consisting of silicated limestone carrying massive pyrrhotite with subordinate chalcopyrite were found on the Mahwhieclas creek valley on the northern slopes of the Comstock mountain. (see Map 1). The geological setting of the possible source area of these mineralized floats and the nature of the floats mineralization would strongly suggest that other pyrometasomatic deposits of the Yreka type could be present in the area now covered by the 'Judy' group of claims. Analysis of the best float found in the Mahwhieclas valley gave the following results:

Cu%	Zn%	Ag oz/ton
1.82	0.3	0.9



CHIP SAMPLING OF THE TEETA CREEK COPPER-MOLYBDENUM DISSEMINATED MINERALIZATION

Fig.3

QUARTZ-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY, HORNFELS? AND TUFFS? ARGILLIZED, SILICIFIED, SHATTERED, CARRYING DISSEMINATED CHALCOPYRITE, PYRRHOTITE AND MOLYBDENITE

compass and tape survey

SCALE 1"=100'