

The Sulphurets area in the Coast Mountains of northwestern British Columbia contains a succession of Triassic and Jurassic sedimentary, volcanic and alkalic intrusive rocks that host coeval large, siliceous and sericitic, pyritic alteration zones with porphyry copper and molybdenum and a variety of coeval and probably also younger precious metal occurrences. Since 1960 the area has been explored for copper, molybdenum and precious metals with major exploration programs in the area by several companies over the past few years.

The area has been subjected to low-grade regional metamorphism and heterogeneous penetrative deformation and a complex post- and syn-mineral fault history. Extensive original copper- and molybdenum-bearing quartz vein stockworks have been deformed into flattened, tectonically and dismembered vein structures and phyllic and argillic(?) alteration zones form large, penetratively deformed areas of quartz, sericite, pyrite schist with scattered buckle-folded quartz veins. In addition to the early synvolcanic and synintrusive deposits, some bonanza-grade Au- (\pm Ag) bearing quartz (\pm carbonate, K-feldspar and/or barite) vein systems were probably syntectonic and formed during later deformational and metamorphic events.