

Figure 1.

of highly altered vitrophyre (or perhaps hyaloclastite) are present, often displaying perlitic or lithophysal textures. These rocks may appear massive to schistose and are mineralogically simple: quartz, muscovite and chlorite. Alteration effects are most dramatic within the matrix, however, clasts are also strongly altered. The base of the rhyolite is frequently massive, aphanitic and weakly brecciated.

Footwall to the rhyolite is an unknown thickness of fossiliferous mudstone, wacke and dacite tuff. Epiclastic units The 21A Deposit (previously known as the "South Zone") is hosted within Contact Unit carbonaceous mudstone and breccia, as well as the underlying Rhyolite breccia. Two styles of mineralization are present. The first is dominated by a visually striking assemblage of disseminated to near-massive stibnite and realgar within the Contact Unit. The second style occurs in the adjacent footwall rhyolite, and features a stockwork-style quartz-muscovite-chlorite breccia mineralized with disseminated sphalerite, tetrahedrite and pyrite. Highest gold and silver grades and widths are encountered where the Contact Unit is thickest and the immediately underlying rhyolite breccia is highly fractured and altered.

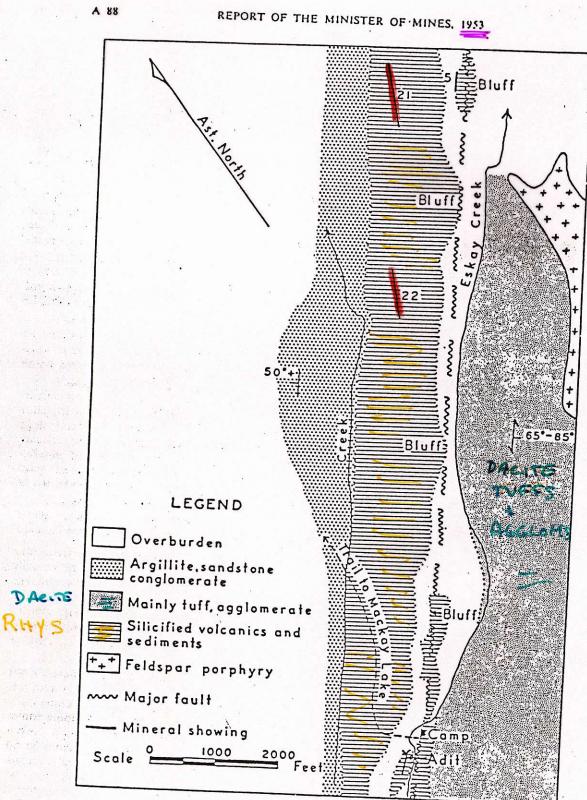
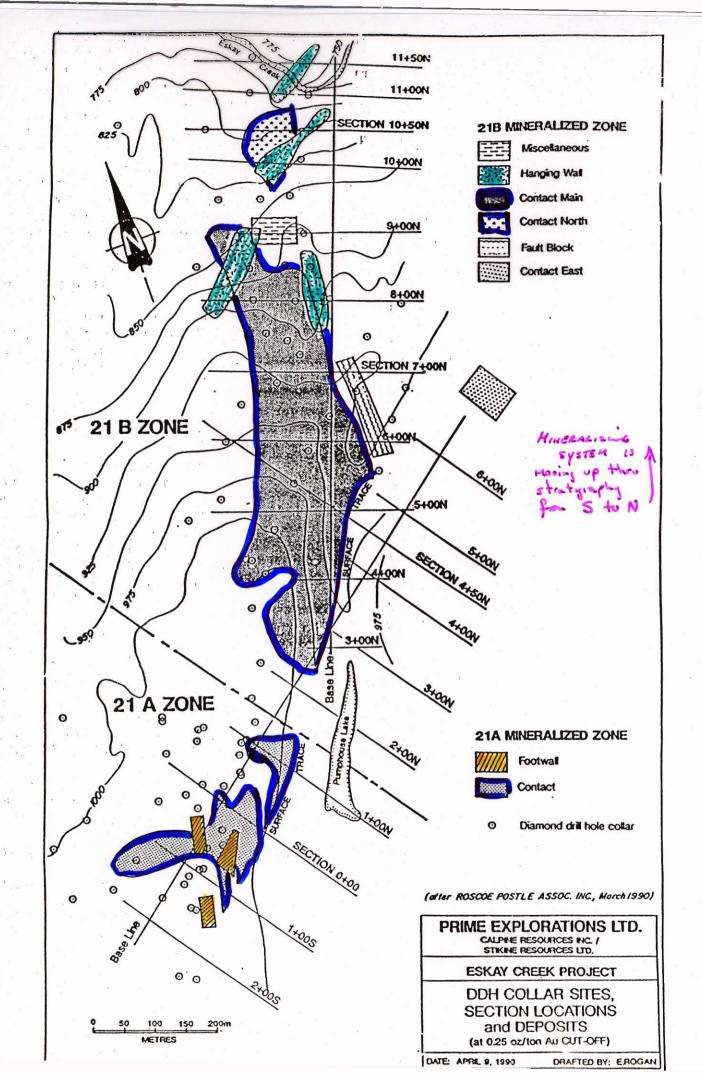
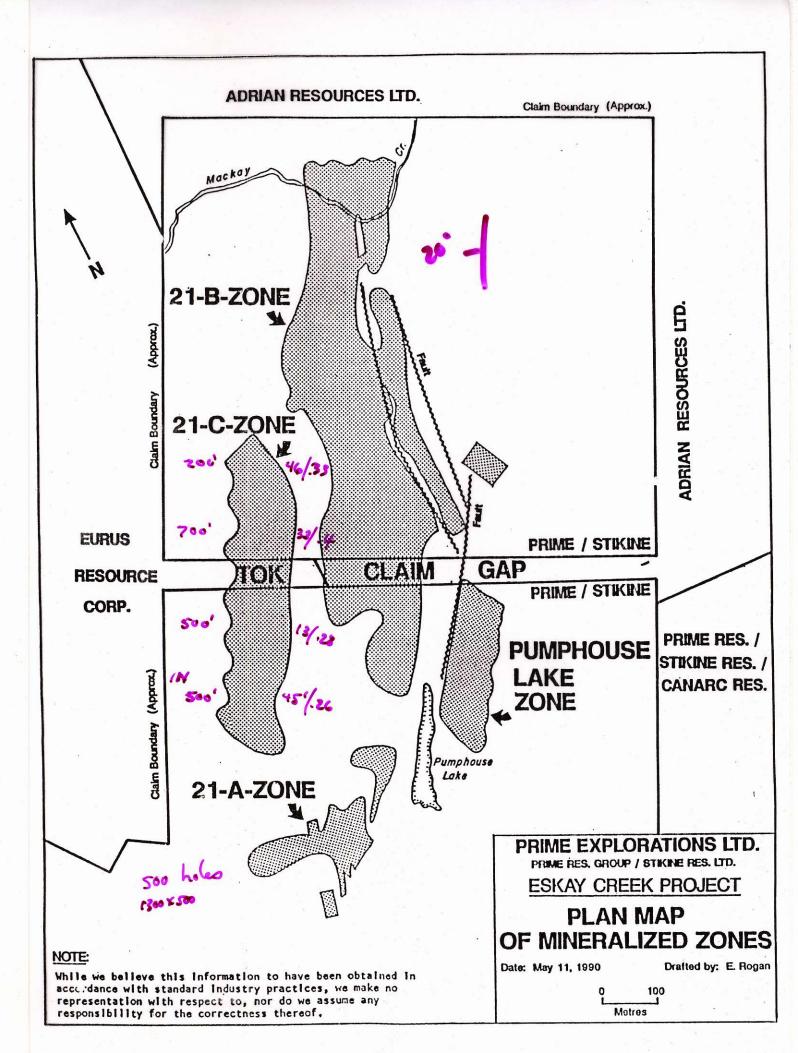


Figure 4. Geology of Mackay group.

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date has been from the Sixteen and Discovery veins. In August, reserves were 50,000

beds". BCGS Branch mapping correlates thece strata with the Betty Creek and Mount was about 85%.

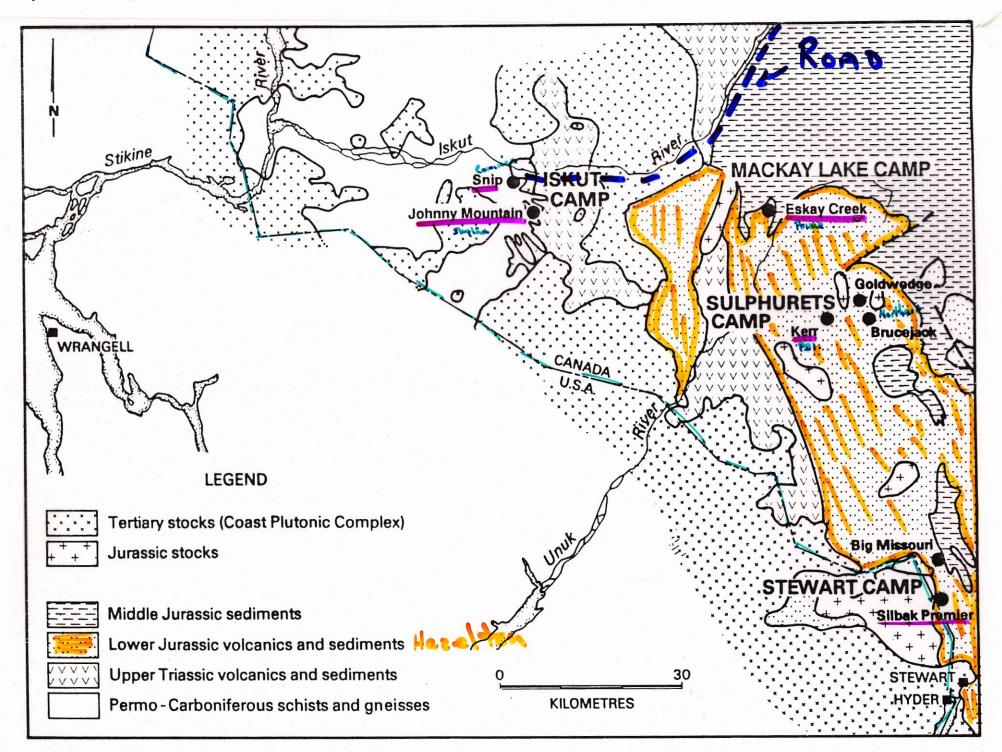


Figure 1 Generalized geological setting of the Stewart and Iskut areas showing the major deposits.