

54. Host rock types, RED-CHRIS

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54.

ROCK TYPES

Dynamite Hill Volcanics (VOLC):

On surface these rocks are dark green to black volcanic, having varying amounts of mafic and plagioclase phenocrysts. Blanching and pitting on the Red rock indicates contact has resulted in a light green to buff color. The dark green to buff plagioclase porphyry volcanics are characterized by 1 to 10 percent, thick, subhedral mafic phenocrysts from 1 to 2 mm in length. White groundmass phenocrysts may also be as high as 5 percent and occur as buff, small, subhedral phenocrysts 1 to 2 mm long. The matrix is composed of very fine grained olivine, magnetite and perovskite-calcite inclusions in disseminated form. These volcanics are cut by pyrite and carbonaceous vein structures with occasional quartz veins.



Volcanic Sedimentary Unit (VSEDI):

It is predominantly buff to tan colored, aphanitic to fine grained and may have sections of fine scale banding in horizontal, locally. The more mafic aphanitic sections are often fragmental and brecciated, a texture which may be related to partly alteration throughout the unit. The rock is buff to light beige and generally altered to white and grey with siliceous matrix. This unit is cut by pyrite, carbonates, quartz and gypsum veins.



Main Phase Unit (PFIM):

The Main Phase is a medium-grained, locally to somewhat altered plagioclase-hornblende, perovskite-magnetite. On surface weathered rocks are buff white to light grey in color, with local orange-brown sections due to alteration or hematite alteration. Plagioclase forms medium, rounded, subhedral to anhedral phenocrysts averaging 1 to 2 mm in length and commonly comprises 25 to 50 percent of the unit. Hornblende and biotite phenocrysts are largely the same size and often comprise 1 to 2 percent of the unit. The porphyritic texture is often attributed to more intensely altered rocks. The groundmass is composed of calcite, subhedral, microcrystalline kinkite with minor quartz. Much of the original plagioclase in the groundmass has been totally altered to calcite, fine-grained kinkite and perovskite kinkite. This unit is cut by pyrite, carbonates, quartz and gypsum veins.



TYPE 2 - PFIM: This unit is similar to the one described above but has prominent biotite phenocrysts that locally may be visible. It occurs as thin like bands a few meters wide in the Main Phase rocks. Contacts with the matrix are well pronounced. The matrix is buff, but more consistent in texture than the matrix in the Main Phase. The groundmass has copper mineralization (malachite and chalcocite) but copper dissemination is greater than 0.2% Cu. There is dissemination with grains about 0.2% Cu.



Late Phase Unit (PFIL):

The Late Phase phosites are a buff phase of the Red rock that has been called "Matrix Phase" in the past. It occurs as irregularly dipping thin to thick up to 100 meters wide, but more consistent in texture than the matrix in the Main Phase. The groundmass is buff to light beige and generally altered to white and grey with siliceous matrix. This unit is cut by pyrite, carbonates, quartz and gypsum veins. The matrix is buff to light beige and generally altered to white and grey with siliceous matrix. This unit is cut by pyrite, carbonates, quartz and gypsum veins.



Matrix Unit (PFIM, PFIL, and PFIL):

The Matrix Unit is a buff to light beige, aphanitic to fine grained texture. It is composed of fine grained plagioclase and quartz. The matrix is buff to light beige and generally altered to white and grey with siliceous matrix. This unit is cut by pyrite, carbonates, quartz and gypsum veins. The matrix is buff to light beige and generally altered to white and grey with siliceous matrix. This unit is cut by pyrite, carbonates, quartz and gypsum veins.



Feldspar-II Porphyry E

These rocks are approximately 10 to 20 percent feldspar and are composed of coarse feldspar and small amounts of quartz and magnetite. The matrix is buff to light beige and generally altered to white and grey with siliceous matrix. This unit is cut by pyrite, carbonates, quartz and gypsum veins.

Quartz - Dyke (DQM)

These rocks are buff to light beige and are composed of coarse quartz and small amounts of magnetite. The matrix is buff to light beige and generally altered to white and grey with siliceous matrix. This unit is cut by pyrite, carbonates, quartz and gypsum veins.

Mafic Dyke

These rocks are buff to light beige and are composed of coarse mafic minerals and small amounts of quartz and magnetite. The matrix is buff to light beige and generally altered to white and grey with siliceous matrix. This unit is cut by pyrite, carbonates, quartz and gypsum veins.