

## TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS

1. The Sulphurets region contains intense, widespread alteration with porphyry-type pyrite, Cu and Mo, as well as complex polygenetic precious metal mineralization. The mineralization and alteration at least in part, were related to the emplacement of Early Jurassic(?), alkalic intrusions.
2. The area has been subjected to heterogeneous deformation and low-grade regional metamorphism. Phyllic altered rocks are for the most part now sericite schists and quartz veins are folded and dismembered. Regional and local structural controls are important in confining alteration and mineralization.
3. On a local scale, precious metal concentrations are related to quartz veining and silicification. Mineralogical studies indicate that in the Brucejack Lake area, complex silver-rich-electrum mineral assemblages are the most important, yet gold introduction may have occurred in several stages, some without significant silver content.
4. The Brucejack area is geochemically enriched in Au, Ag, As, Sb, Tl, Hg  $\pm$  Ba. Na-depletion and K, Si, S enrichment anomalies are intense. CaCO<sub>3</sub> addition or overprinting is also evident. A Cu-Au association is important on the Kerr property and Ostensoe Bornite Zone and a Mo-Au relationship is evident in the Snowfield Gold Zone.
5. Geology, geochemistry and mineralogy can be successfully integrated in the Sulphurets region to define, trace and discriminate between different types of mineralization and alteration.