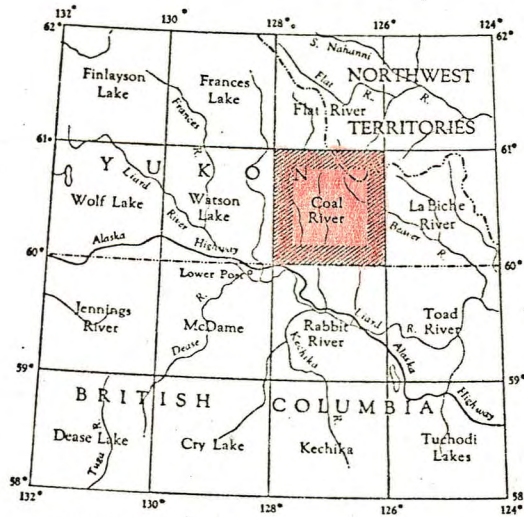


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NOTE: On the above index the sheets published are shown tinted green.

SHEET 95 D

# LODE OCCURRENCES

HYLAND PLATEAU AREA

Quartz Lake

(Lead-Zinc)

MacMillan Showing (60°30'N, 127°57'W)

1.

Reference: Smitheringale (1963). NTS 95 D 5,12  
1965

The property consists of 70 claims, currently held by Liard River Mining Company Limited, a subsidiary of American Smelting and Refining Company Limited. The showing was discovered in 1948 by the late K. MacMillan formerly of Lower Post, B.C. It was explored between 1948 and 1950 by Noranda Mines Limited and New Jersey Zinc Company and between 1951 and 1956 by the present owners. The property has been inactive since.

The main camp for the exploration work was at Noranda Lake, the local name for a small lake about one mile west of Quartz Lake. Much of Noranda Lake is shallow but it can be used by lightly-loaded float-equipped aircraft. The main showing, about a mile SSW of the camp, is exposed in the valley of a creek, locally known as Mine Creek and tributary to Hyland River, at an elevation of about 3,200 feet. A tractor trail leads from the camp to the drill sites and to an upper campsite about 2½ miles from the main camp. The property was visited briefly in August 1965.

The showing occurs at the base of a limestone conglomerate overlying a buff, waxy-appearing argillite and has been explored by a trench about 60 feet long. The contact strikes about N 60° E and dips about 30° NW. The lower portion of the conglomerate has been replaced by siderite (? , No much above 1.74) and fine ankerite (No 1.72) with brown sphalerite, galena, and pyrite, the latter generally in tiny pyritohedrons. The showing is deeply stained by iron and manganese and there is a heavy iron staining for some distance downstream in the creek. The limestone conglomerate overlying the mineralized portion contains angular fragments of fine grained, grey limestone to several inches in maximum dimension cemented by a buff-weathering material containing fine quartz and muscovite in addition to calcite. The limestone conglomerate is overlain by a brown-weathering, pale buff-grey, carbonate probably ankerite(? , No about 1.72). Diamond drilling on the property consists of 83 holes with a total length of 19,571' of which 19

have outlined a mineralized lens striking about north, roughly parallel to the creek, and containing about 1 million tons assaying about 5 per cent lead, 10 per cent zinc and 1.8 ounces of silver per ton (Smitheringale, 1963).

The creek was traversed for about a mile above and below the showing. Most of the rocks exposed consist of buff-weathering, pale buff to greenish, soft argillite with minor amounts of maroon argillite, limestone, and carbonate-rich quartzite. One specimen of brown-weathering, grey quartzite examined was found to consist of quartz grains and a carbonate ( $N_0$  about 1.70; probably ferroan dolomite). The brown to rusty weathering surface appears to be due to alteration of the carbonate. Some of the drill core stored at the main camp consists mainly of similar light grey to green argillite with a few quartzose layers. || Argillite

Mapping in the immediate area, the exploration geologists identified three units: an upper Canyon unit of black fetid limestone and phyllite, a middle Range unit of quartzite and grit, and a lower Ridge unit of quartzite, grit limestone, and argillite with the mine limestone near the top. Their work suggested that both Mine Creek and Pyrite Creek, another north-flowing creek about 2 miles to the east lay along thrust faults and that the mineralized zone occurred in the upper plate of the thrust on Mine Creek.

Viewed from the air, the general area contains numerous outcrops of distinctive maroon and green shale, particularly in some of the creek canyons, and bald ridges of grey-appearing limestone to half a mile in length and up to several hundred feet thick project through the cover on the plateau surface. Both features and the lithology of argillite, gritty quartzite, and limestone observed on the ground suggest that the rocks belong to a Cambrian and Earlier unit (PGa of Douglas and MacLean, 1963) that outcrops in a huge arc between the present area and Dawson, Yukon. The immediate area is unmapped but the unit (11 of Gabrielse, Roddick, and Blusson, 1965, map 35-1964) has been mapped on the upper West Coal River about 35 miles north of the property.

# PLACER OCCURRENCES

<u>NTS &amp; Occur. Number</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Name of Occurrence</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Lat. &amp; Long.</u>	<u>Metals</u>	<u>Host Rock (with age)</u>	<u>Alteration, Gangue and Control</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>COAL RIVER</u> <u>95-D</u>								
95D5-1	141 GSC P67-36	Liard R. M. Co. (MacMillan)	1965	60°30'N 127°57'W	Pb, Zn	Lst. Congl.	Base of Lst. over- lying argillite, Cambrian & Pre- Cambrian	Sphalerite, galena and pyrite 83 d.d.h. 19,571' - mineralized lens striking N- 1 M. tons 5% Pb, 10% Zn, 1.8 oz. Ag - Mine creek and Pyrite creek. lay along thrust faults and is in upper plate of thrust on mine creek
95D6-2				60°21'N 127°23'W	Pb			Not in text