

HUNTER DISTRICT

The Hunter mining district is located about fifteen miles north of Robinson Summit on the west slope of the northern Egan Range. It is bordered on the east by the Granite district and on the north by the Telegraph district.

The Hunter mine, the most productive in the district, was recurrently active between 1875 and 1948. The oxidized ore produced from the mine contained cerrusite, galena, anglesite, and malachite. Uranium and fluorite prospects are located on the low slopes southwest of the Hunter mine, but no production is known from either deposit.

Most of the old workings, including the Hunter mine, occur at low elevations in the central part of the district. This part of the district is underlain by middle to upper Paleozoic dolomites and limestones. The sediments dip moderately to the west and are intruded in several places by igneous dikes. Post-intrusion faulting occurs locally and, in part, appears to have controlled mineralization in and near the dikes (Hill, 1916).

The workings near the Hunter mine explore lead-silver ores in breccia fill and replaced zones along faults. The faults parallel or intersect northeast-striking, elongate bodies of altered rhyolite porphyry. Silicification and kaolinitization of the dikes is common. Near the faults, the carbonate rocks are often brecciated, silicified, and veined by calcite and quartz. Siliceous limonitic gossans occur on the dumps of every working. Some samples from the central district contain anomalous molybdenum and tin associated with high lead, zinc, copper, and arsenic values. During our investigation of this area, Noranda was

See also 83-2 for geochemical results.

J. Tingley + J. Bentz (1982) Mineral Res. of Egan Resource Area: NBMG OFR ~~82-9~~ 83-1

conducting preliminary exploration work on their Gin and Tonic claims.

A few workings are located in the northern and southern parts of the district. The geology of these areas is complicated by thrusting which has placed younger over older rocks (Fritz, 1968).

In the north part of the district, jasperoid bodies trending north-northeast are found in lower plate rocks composed of Mississippian Joana limestones and Chainman siltstones. Shallow shafts explore shear(?) zones next to the jasperoids. Near the Rand claims prospect, a resistant body of sheared jasperoid breccia appears to cut across the bedding of the limestone host rock. Samples of jasperoid breccia from this area contain anomalous chrome and nickel in addition to barium. One drill hole was seen northwest of the prospect and the area had been recently staked.

Selected References

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