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CIMM DISTRICT 6 MEETING
OCTOBER 4, 1986

TITLE: GEOLOGY OF THE TEL GOLD DEPOSIT
BANKS ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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ABSTRACT:

The Tel gold deposit is one of several irregular, high-grade, polymetallic sulfide deposits which occur on south-central Banks Island, British Columbia. The Tel deposit surface showings were discovered in 1963 by A.E. Angus working for McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited.

In late 1985, after a reinterpretation of available data, a major extension to the Tel deposit was found. Current drill indicated reserves are 240,000 tons averaging 0.74 oz/ton gold (g), with the deposit open to the north and at depth. Over 30,000 feet of diamond drilling has been completed on the Tel deposit since October 1985. X

The deposit is contained in a very narrow metasedimentary septa of Alexander Terrane rocks bounded by large quartz diorite and quartz monzonite plutons. Massive sulfide zones replace isoclinally folded banded grey marble and silty, thin-bedded marble. Post ore faulting and drag folding is common throughout the zone.

Dominant sulfides are pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite with minor galena. Gangue minerals are quartz, sparry calcite and chlorite. The massive sulfide zones are transitional into primary jasperoid with accompanying high gold values.

From information gathered to date the Tel deposit appears to be a deformed Paleozoic gold deposit that may in part have been localized by solution collapse breccias formed in host carbonate lithologies.