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675886 Banks I.  
Tel  
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"GEOLOGY OF THE TEL DEPOSIT, BANKS ISLAND"

J. T. Shearer and M. McLaren, Trader Resource Corporation

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. Over 30,000 feet of diamond drilling has been completed on the Tel deposit since October 1985.

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.