

Cretaceous stock and subvolcanic felsic intrusions at the Capoose prospect (~64-70 Ma. Whole Rock and Biotite; K. Dunn, 1988) contain either porphyry copper or disseminated silver mineralization. The youngest deposits of Eocene age, comprise epithermal precious metals (Wolf; K-Ar: ~47-50Ma., Whole Rock: K. Dunn, 1988) and molybdenum porphyry (CH; K-Ar: 49 Ma. Biotite, 52 Ma. Hornblende).

Blackwater-Davidson Epithermal/Transitional Au/Ag prospect, Nechako Plateau Granges Mining Ltd.

The Blackwater Davidson property was located as a result of Granges' Tahtsa regional silt survey conducted in 1973. Through successive follow up surveys Au and Ag mineralization was identified through drill programs in 1985-1986. Cumulative drilling to the end of 1994 includes 41 diamond and 34 reverse circulation holes.

Mineralization is hosted in mid-Jurassic Hazelton group Naglico formation rhyolite and ande-basalt, is structurally controlled and has a close spatial association with central splaying massive to flowbanded subvolcanic rhyolite dikes. Alteration manifests as silicification, sericitization and kaolinization. Mineralization is comprised primarily of sphalerite, galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite, with lesser sulphosalts and native wire silver. Assays are low grade generally falling in the range 1.27-4.86 g/t Au for significant intervals. Au:Ag ratios vary from roughly 1:1 to 1:10 for high and low Au values respectively.

Thursday, February 9, 1995 and Friday, February 10, 1995 - Afternoon

**SPOTLIGHT SESSION - POSTER DISPLAYS
VOLCANOGENIC MASSIVE SULPHIDES - Pacific Ballroom**

Organizer: Donald McInnes, President, Western Keltic Mines Ltd.

Geology of the Driftpile Ba-Zn-Pb Sedex Deposit, Gataga District, Northeastern British Columbia

S. Paradis, Geological Survey of Canada, J.L. Nelson, British Columbia, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Survey Branch, R. Farmer, Teck Exploration Ltd.

The stratiform Driftpile deposit consists of two mineralized lithofacies - a restricted sulphide-carbonate facies and a laterally extensive barite ± sulphide (mostly pyrite) facies, hosted by fine-grained siliciclastic rocks of the Middle to Late Devonian Lower Earn Group. The sulphide-carbonate facies may be stratigraphically lower than the baritic facies or the latter may form an apron outboard to the sulphide-carbonate facies. The sulphide-carbonate facies consists of massive and laminated spheroidal and framboidal pyrite with subordinate sphalerite and carbonaceous siliceous mudstone