Tm: Crusm+Limbach, 1980,

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## ABSTRACT

The Cinola Deposit is a gold property located on Graham Island, of the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. Exploration by several different companies has been carried out since the discovery in 1970. Recent drilling has delineated a large tonnage, low grade gold deposit in a unique geologic setting. The deposit is found in intrusive subvolcanic felsic rocks and Tertiary volcaniclastic sediments that have been intensely brecciated and silicified. The mineralization is bounded at its base and on the west side by younger normal fault that may have substantial lateral movement.

Gold mineralization is closely associated with the degree of silicification and spatially with the felsic intrusive rocks. Two types of gold mineralization are present: thick, moderate grade disseminations and thin, high grade veins. Most of the gold is less than 0.5 microns in size but free gold is visually observed in quartz veins. The sedimentary stratigraphy has no control on the gold mineralization. Similarly, the gold content is not directly related to the pyrite or carbon content of the host rocks. The only sulfides of significance in the deposit are pyrite and marcasite. Other sulfides have been reported but occur in only trace amounts. Alteration consists of strong argillic alteration of the sediments. Reserves at the Queen Charlotte gold property are in excess of 30 million tons containing 0.06 oz per ton gold. Significant gold has been encountered in drilling outside the area containing the reported reserves. Additional surface exploration targets are present.







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