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The Graham Island (Cinola) Deposit Revisited — Evidence for an Epithermal Hot-Spring-Type Gold Deposit.

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The Graham Island (Cinola) gold deposit represents the exposed mid-upper levels of an epithermal hot-spring-type precious metal systems.

This interpretation is based on the results of the work conducted by City Resources (Canada) Limited during the period November 1986 through March 1987. City Resources geologists logged 9700 m of new core and cuttings from 30 diamond drillholes and 64 reverse circulation holes as well as relogging 27 900 m of existing core. Additionally, 340 m of the underground workings were remapped as well as 120 m of new crosscuts.

The deposit is characterized by intense pervasive silicification and argillic alteration, extending laterally away from an elongate zone of silica-flooded hydrothermal brecciation, adjacent to a rhyolite intrusive sheet intruded along a major fault zone. This major fault splay named the Footwall or Specogna fault is a right-lateral, normal fault downdropped to the east juxtaposing Cretaceous mudstones and argillites to the west, against Tertiary Miocene-Pliocene coarse to fine clastic sediments to the east.

Geologic studies currently underway are directed toward better understanding the hydrothermal system and alteration sequence as well as localization and characterization of the precious and other metals.