

Revised '89

675871

# Cinola gold deposit, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. (103F)

Specogna-  
Cons Cinola  
103F/9E

Anthony B. Christie<sup>1</sup> and Neil V. Froc<sup>2</sup>

Epithermal gold and silver mineralization occurs at Cinola in quartz veins, hydrothermal breccias, and disseminated in silicified wall rocks. The mineralization is localized near the Specogna Fault and hosted by Late Tertiary coarse clastic sediments (Skonun Formation), Late Cretaceous shale (Haida Formation), and an intrusive porphyritic rhyolite stock. Rocks within the ore zone are extensively silicified and flanked to the east by a zone of argillic alteration. Overprinting and leaching textures record local changes in the hydrology and hydrothermal fluid type. Stockwork, asymmetrically multibanded, symmetrically simple banded, and breccia veins occur and contain a variety of different silica types and late calcite. Hydrothermal brecciation occurs as silica cemented crackle and mosaic breccias of Haida mudstone and intrusive rhyolite, and as silica cemented, matrix supported, heteromictic breccias. The heteromictic breccias are concentrated in an elongate, steeply dipping, zone in the hanging wall of the Specogna fault. Several episodes of brecciation occurred.

The style of mineralization at Cinola is characteristic of the hot springs type of epithermal deposits, with repeated sealing and fracturing of fluid conduits.

<sup>1</sup>Geological Survey of Canada, 100 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1R8

<sup>2</sup>City Resources (Canada) Limited, #2000 - 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2X8