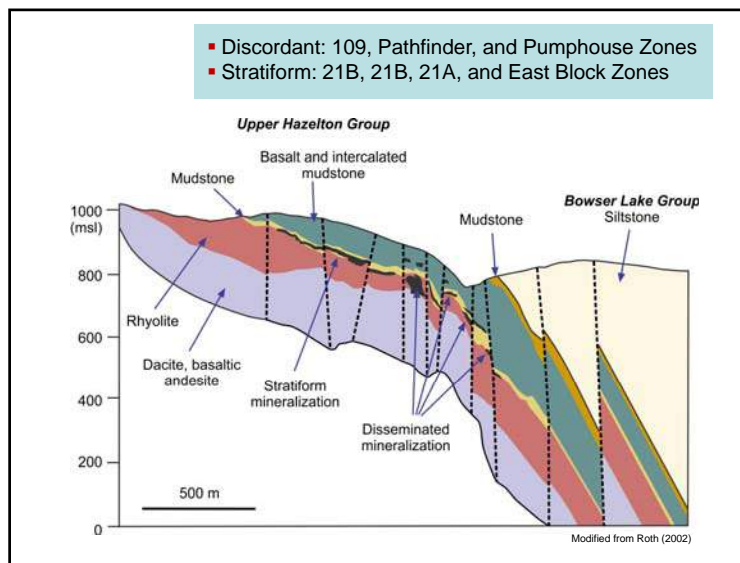
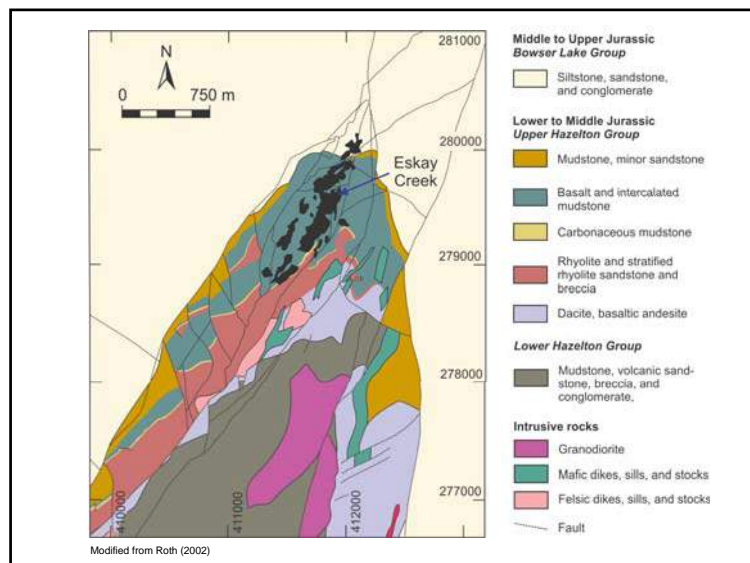
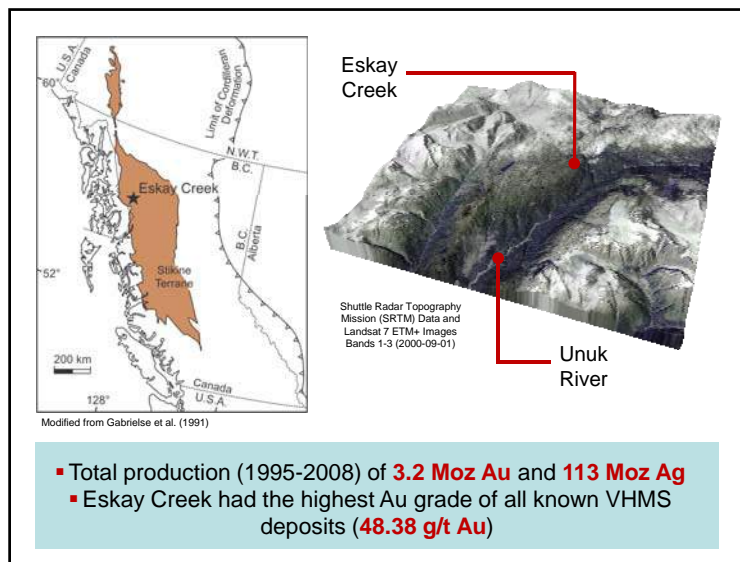
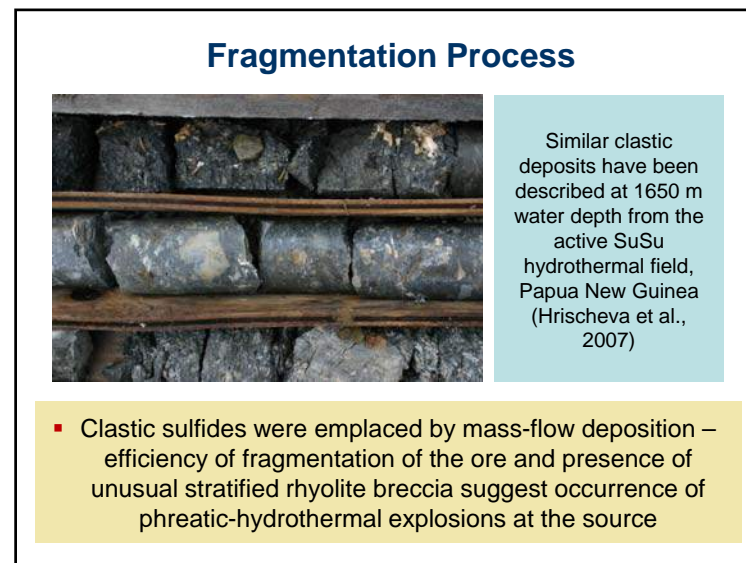
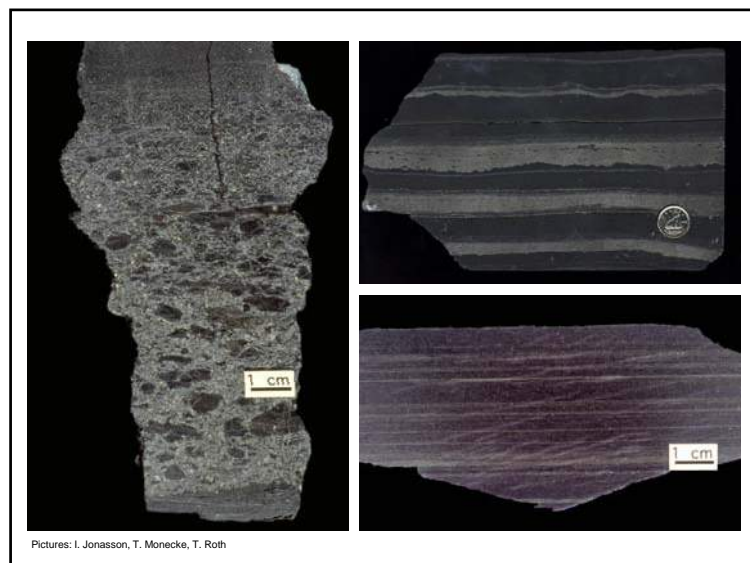
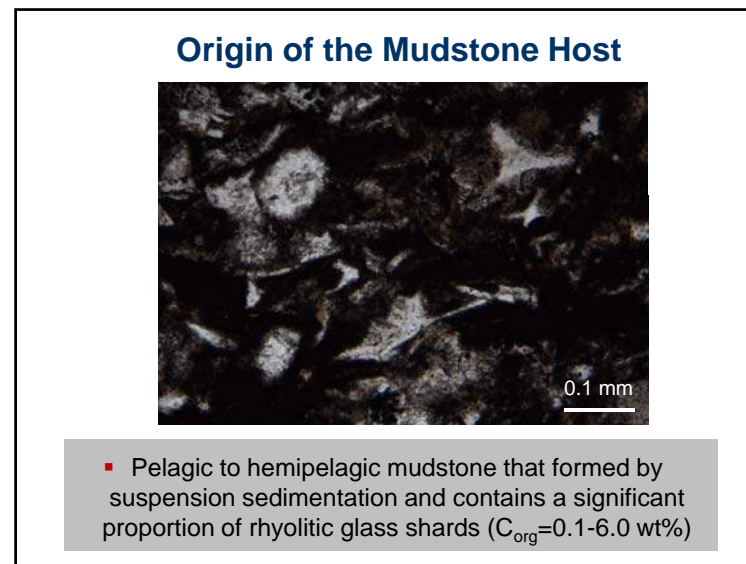
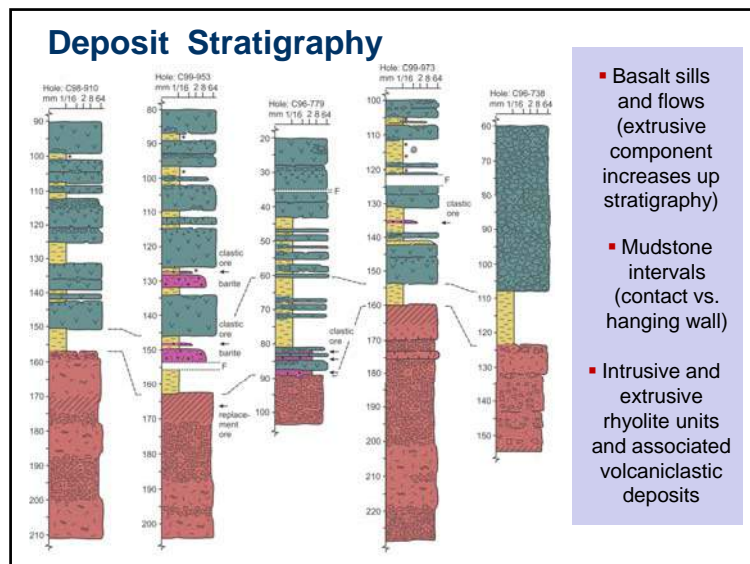


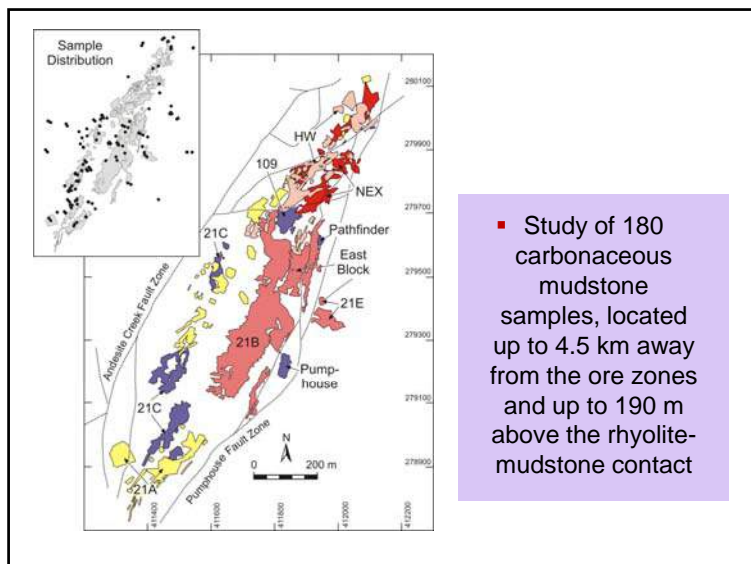
The Jurassic Eskay Creek deposit, northwestern British Columbia

Mineralogical and geochemical indicators of proximity in carbonaceous mudstone

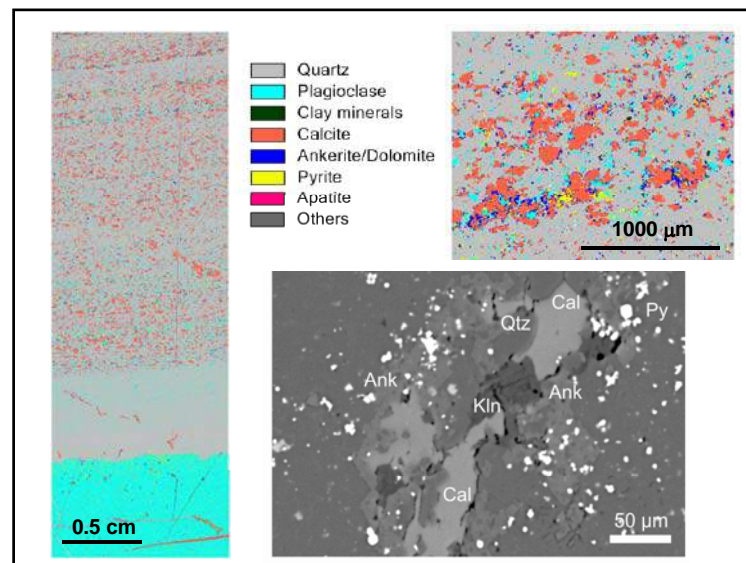
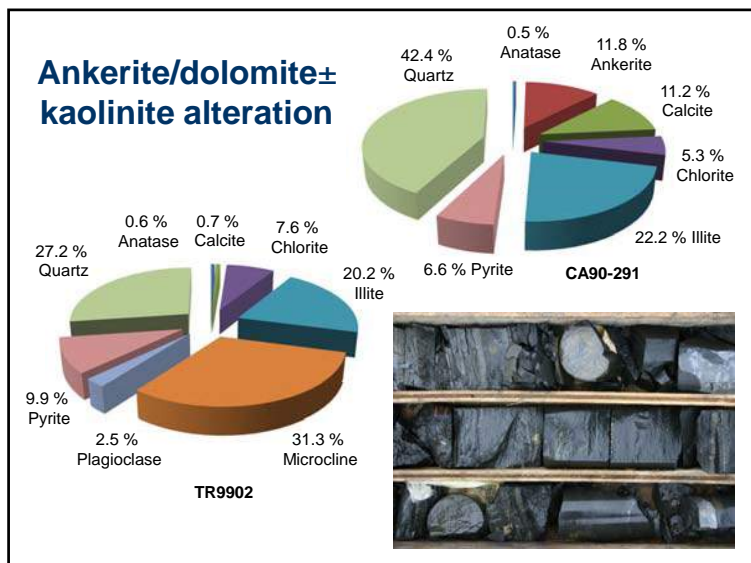
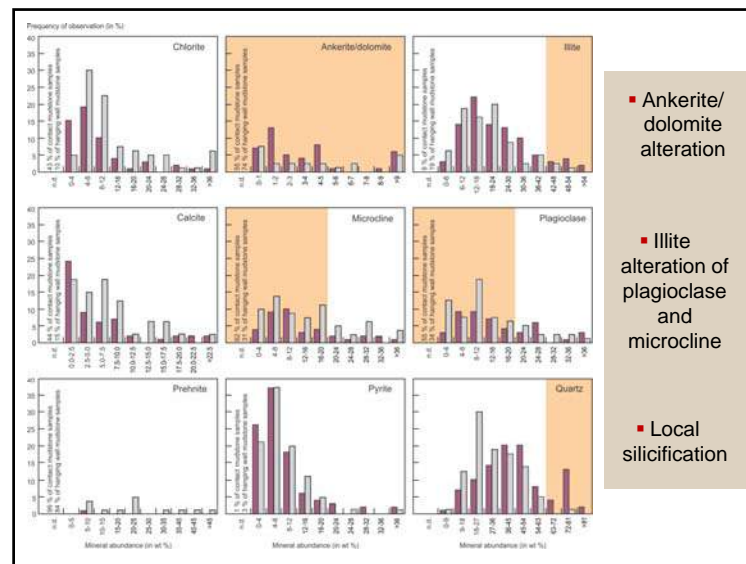
Thomas Monecke, Tom Meuzelaar, Andrew Ritts, Mark D. Hannington, Reinhard Kleeberg

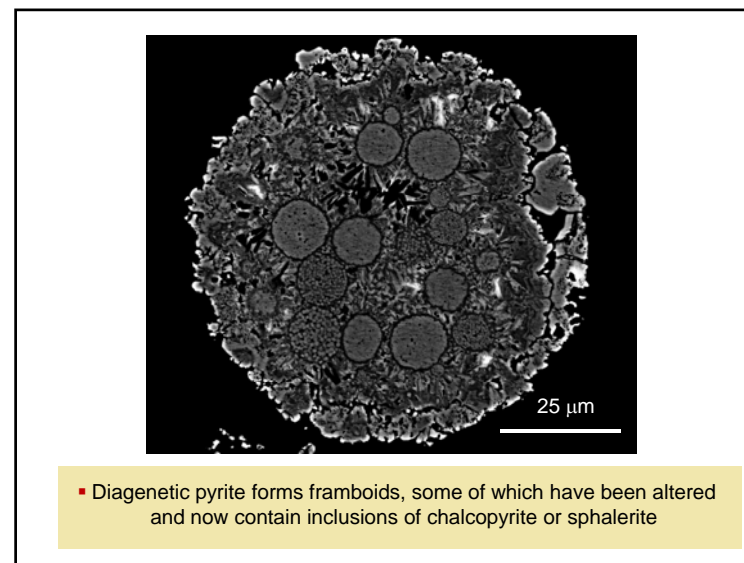
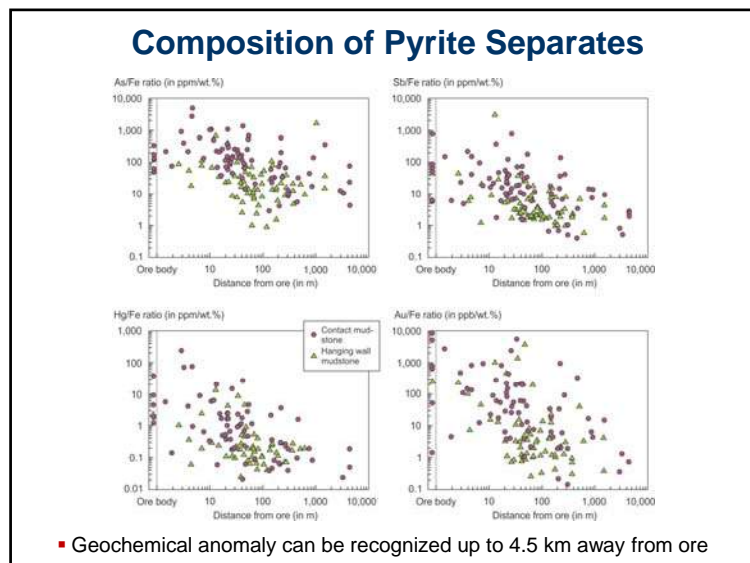
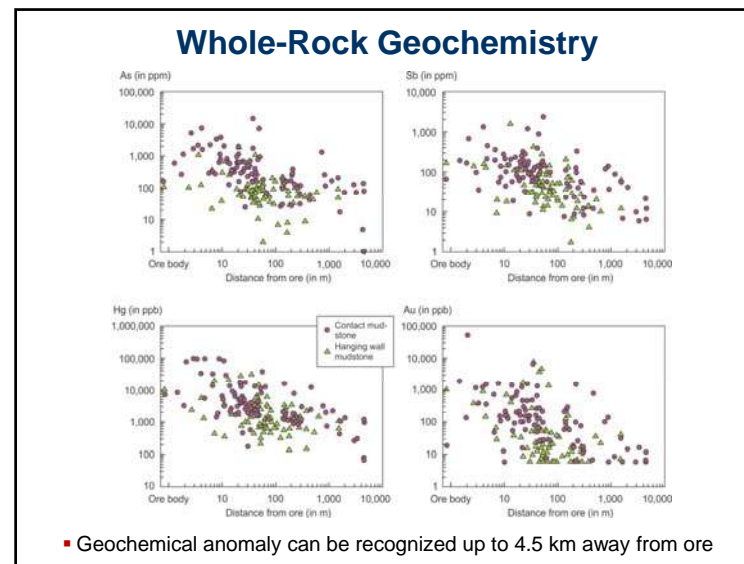
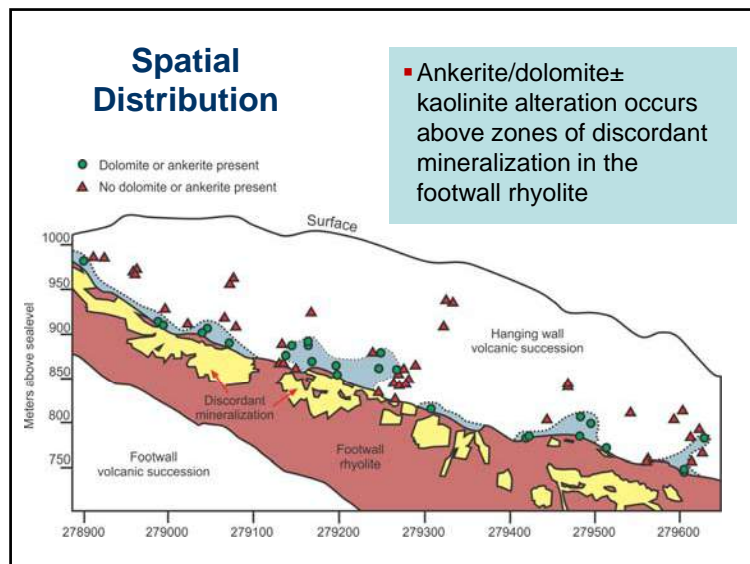


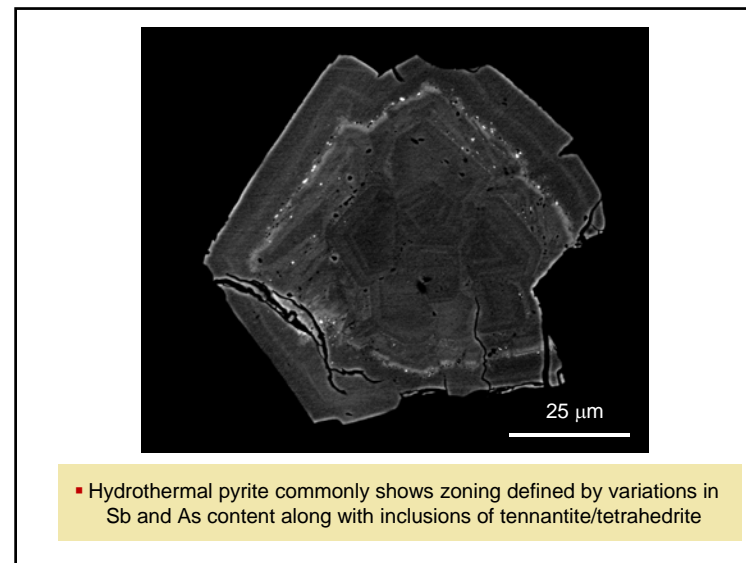
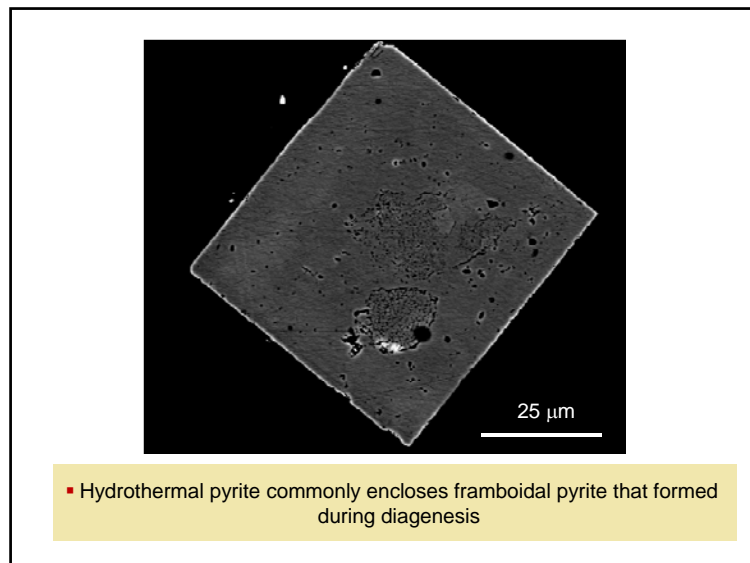




- Study of 180 carbonaceous mudstone samples, located up to 4.5 km away from the ore zones and up to 190 m above the rhyolite-mudstone contact









Conclusions

- Zones of hydrothermal upflow and discordant mineralization in the rhyolite are marked by ankerite/dolomite ± kaolinite alteration in the overlying mudstone
- Whole-rock geochemistry and trace element analyses of pyrite provide vectors to stratiform mineralization at the meters to basin scales

Pictures: T. Monecke

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