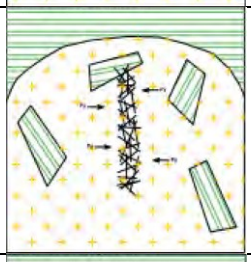
1. Intrusion of the Hillside porphyry into Stuhini and Hazelton Group strata. Large rafts of the host rocks are picked up by the intrusion

2. Hillside porphyry cools and contracts. Extensional fractures form. Volatile fluids exsolve from the Hillside porphyry as it cools, and pyrite precipitates out from these fluids as they travel through these fractures



3. Ongoing cooling and extension with fracturing and brecciation of coarse-grained pyrite veins, additional coarse-grained pyrite infill into open spaces. The gold telluride petzite precipitates as inclusions within developing pyrite crystals

4. Intrusion of Goldslide porphyry. The intrusion drives a pulse of hydrothermal fluids containing native gold, gold tellurides and sulphosalts into fractures in the coarse-grained pyrite veins where they are deposited

5. Final infilling of remaining fractures in the coarse-grained pyrite veins with gold minerals fibrous quartz, calcite, feldspar, and sericite.

Stuhini & Hazelton Group Strata

Hillside porphyry

Goldslide porphyry

Auriferous coarse-grained pyrite vein

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DEPOSIT FORMATION
Schematic Diagrams

Figure 7.5.1-1 | Date: Feb, 2014