

CORE SHACK ABSTRACT SUBMISSION FORM

PURPOSE OF THE ABSTRACT

Your submitted abstract will be available in our PDF Roundup 2021 Abstract Guide available for download prior to the conference. The Abstract Guide will act as a marketing piece to attract delegates to your virtual booth.

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Length: maximum 300 words** (not including title and author information).
- Format: Microsoft Word file type, Calibri font, 10 point size.
- Do not use symbols as they may not translate properly in the design file.
- Avoid the use of abbreviations and tables.
- Do not include educational credentials for authors, graphics or photographs.
- Do not use footnotes.
- All submitted abstracts may be subject to editing to meet AME style and length standards for publication.
- Submit via email to snadeau@amebc.ca. You will receive a confirmation email once your submission has been received.
- **Deadline for submissions: Tuesday, December 1, 2020 at 4:00 PM (PST)**
- **Abstracts received after December 1, 2020 may not be included in the Abstract Guide.**

REQUIRED INFORMATION (ABSTRACT TEMPLATE)

Abstract title: ((insert your abstract title here))

Abstract author(s): ((Author 1 name)), ((Author 1 title)), ((Author 1 company)); ((Author 2 name)), ((Author 2 title)), ((Author 2 company)) ((repeat as necessary))

((insert abstract text here))

Example provided on next page.

EXAMPLE

Eskay Rift Profiled: VMS Potential in the Northwest

Dani Alldrick and Joanne Nelson, BC Geological Survey; Tony Barresi, Dalhousie University; Martin Stewart, Barrick Gold Corporation; and Kirstie Simpson, Geological Survey of Canada

Located in northwest BC, the Eskay Rift is the geological setting for the world's richest volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit – the Eskay Creek gold-silver mine. The rift structure was first postulated by GSC geologists in 1990 and they extended the structure southward in 1998.

Eskay Rift is defined as a fault-bounded basin, hosting thick accumulations of bimodal basalt and rhyolite flows, with intercalated sedimentary rocks. This rift hosts 60 known VMS deposits and prospects, including two new VMS prospects discovered in outcrop during the 2004 field season.

Exhalative mineral deposits and prospects are known in three rift segments: Eskay Creek, Anyox and Table Mountain. The Eskay Creek and Anyox rift segments host producing and past-producing mines; the several exhalative prospects in the Table Mountain rift segment are recently discovered, have limited outcrop exposure, and so far have yielded sub-economic assays. These exhalative deposits and prospects developed at a range of water-depths, account for pronounced differences in mineralogy and metal associations, and require different exploration strategies. The Georgie River and Downpour Creek rift segments have had limited exploration work to date, and deserve further investigation due to their favourable lithologic associations and prominent felsic volcanic centres. The five small, remote, rift segments between Frankmackie Icefield and the Granduc mine are unmapped and unexplored.

Eskay Rift has been regarded as the final, brief (176-174 Ma) episode of Hazelton Arc history, but new mapping and age dates suggest that onset of rifting may have started in early Hazelton time (191 Ma). In this particular rift segment, rift-fill strata rest directly on metamorphosed Paleozoic substrate.