672441 Sept 12 - 15

Slim Lake Area

F. Racicot
M. Douglas

The main rock type east of the fault was mainly a soft, medium grained dacite. It is possible that the extreme softness is due to extensive shearing. It was thought originally that it might be a siltstone or clastic type of rock. This was because there several areas near & south of (MD-4) where there was a possible conglomerate or agglomerate. The "matrix" was like (MD 4) and the boulders were upto 10" in diameter & rounded. These "boulders" were hard & porphyritic, like (MD-3).

Within this area of soft dacite were several minor bands & areas of harder & finer grained dacite. (ie MD 1) This may represent "protected" unsheared dacite. Some argillite was found interbedded within the dacite (ie MD-2)

Within the "soft" dacite, textures remnant of a possible pillows was found. If indeed they were pillows, the tops were to the N.E.

Some greenstone east of the fault was found. It was separated from the dacite by a probable fault

MD6 is from the area, but is coarser grained than the typical greenstone here.

The greenstone west of the fault is the most extensive rock type of the area. (ie MD 8, 12 & 14)

It was generally massive or slightly schistose but often became very schistose & possibly a chlorite schist. (MD-10) was a distinct "hornblende gst" but wasn't very extensive.

A felsic dyke (MD 15 & 16) was found within the gst & appeared to generally follow the linear structure indicated on the photo.

Limestone, very clean & pure, was found beside the lake & just west of the limestone, but once again east of the fault ~~was~~ more dacite was found (MD-18).

~~Some~~

Mineralization - Some minor malachite was found south of MD6 in gst & some cp was found in a fracture in MD-14