


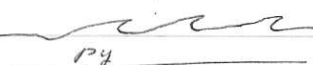

Windy Crazy

S-isotope study

Sample 3 - coexisting sulphides to
give 3 pairs to determine temperature
of formation

1. further pipe (carbonate zones at base
(both sides of deposit) (of deposit branner, ix orange)
2. base of deposit or faultwall
3. lower centre
4. upper centre
5. top
6. hanging wall (DDH 11, Box 89 1944')
(good py-ry in block state.  (kerbedal py + pale carbonate zones)

Fractures observed in core.

1. All seen in oxidized chalcopyrite where sawn. Au-cpy
now not recognized to date.
2. disproportionation of early chert + sulphide beds into
change  at low angle to bedding.
3. pressure solution + pitting of carbonate around
pyrites  forming 'eyes'.

Fallenb. visit
mar 6/84

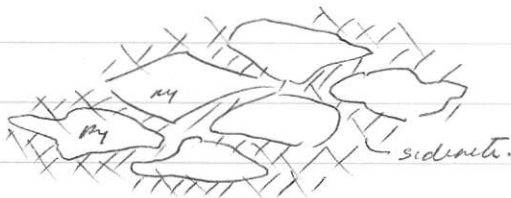
p 7.

4. spherical premboids or concretions of pyrite in highly deformed rock - should be post-deformational relic of pyrite.

5. massive v.f.g. pyrrhotite vs. rel. coarse grained pyrite which came first? Simultaneous?

6. pyrite seems to form relatively late - after po. Need addition of S. pyrite rims sphal grains to form concretions. But pyrite 'ice cubes' in po matrix also common. Autogenic, diagenic?

7. Abundant carbonate gangue + Mn Oxides, st. pl. p. melone (Mn minerals after Mn-rich siderite?). Dark siderite etc, form matrix to disseminated, radiated sulphide beds



8. possibly O isotope study to determine temperature. If H_2O added during relict of carbonate - results show big spread. Qtz better for O isotopes. Compare red brown siderite to white calcite (base vs top) re O isotopes.

9. Fluid inclusions - not likely to be preserved after severe deformation.