

Figure 2-12-3: Isometric perspective view of underground development (adit, North and South drifts), location of underground drill holes, position of massive sulphide mineralization, and surface topography for each drill section. Spacing between sections is expanded and not to scale. See index plan (inset) for true scale (after an original diagram by Geddes Resources Ltd.).

“Nodular argillite” is a field term used to describe a locally important variant consisting of augen-shaped boudins of lighter grey calcareous siltstone, 5 millimetres to 3 centimetres in diameter in a darker, finer grained matrix (Plates 2-12-6 and 2-12-7). Plate 2-12-7 shows aligned, closely spaced boudins that have not been as strongly transposed and rotated as those in Plate 2-12-6. Concretions are also rarely present within argillite; they are round to ovoid, concentrically zoned, and comprise about 10 to 30 per cent of the rock. Concretions are 3 to 15 centimetres in diameter, with monomineralic layers of pyrrhotite, light grey calcite and rare blebs of chalcopyrite, 3 to 10 millimetres thick (Plate 2-12-8).

Mineralization within the argillites consists predominantly of occasional, very fine to coarse-grained (up to 8 millimetres diameter), euhedral cubes of pyrite and/or fine-grained disseminated pyrrhotite. These appear to be secondary, and probably formed by diagenetic growth. Sulphide-rich beds and laminae occur in a few intersections; textural evidence indicates that these are primary. In some places, epigenetic sulphides occur as discrete beds or bands that have selectively replaced certain beds.

Argillites may have a well-developed foliation which is defined by pyrrhotite plates that are aligned in an axial planar orientation. A slaty cleavage is variably developed within

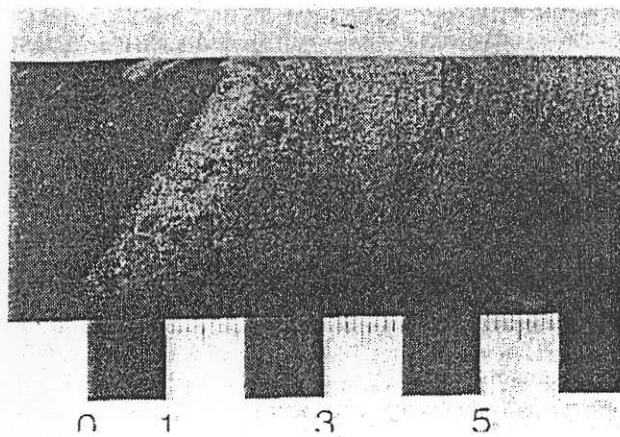


Plate 2-12-4. Normal graded bedding in argillite (sample 88-35; 115.5 m).