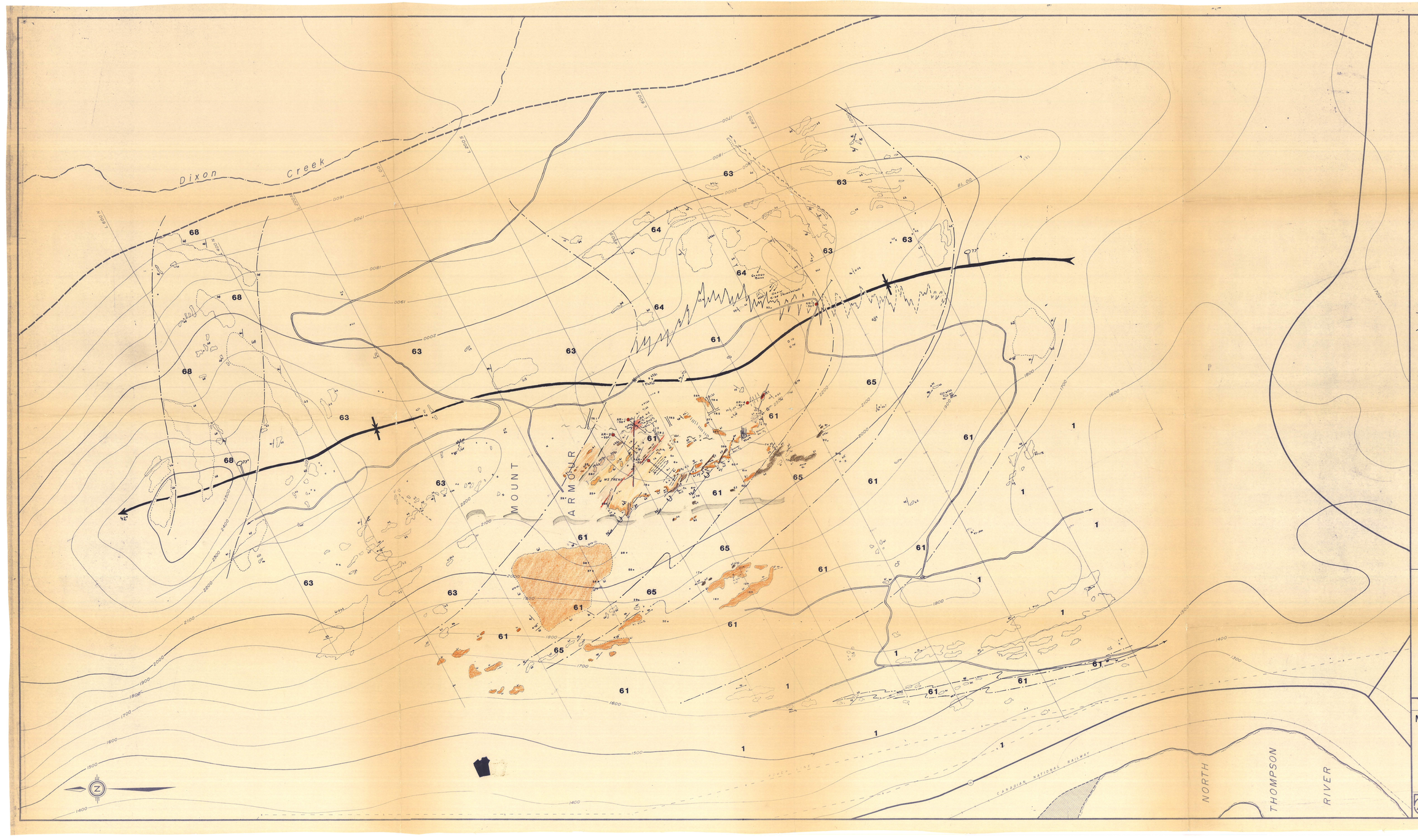


LEGEND

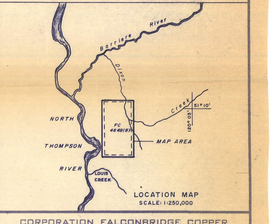
LAKES, BODIES OF WATER
RIVERS, CREEKS
ROADS, TRAILS
SWAMP AREA

TABLE OF LITHOLOGIES

cg, fg	Mafic volcanics. Generally basaltic in composition, may exhibit pillow structures. Cg defines coarse grained flows or subvolcanic intrusions, fg defines the opposite.
61, bx	Cherts. May be blue grey to off white, frequently bedded in either ribbon, <8cm beds or massive >50cm beds. Bx defines chert breccias.
62	Cherts with minor argillite. Argillite may be present as minor interbeds, chert dominant, or as a clastic additive to chert "dirty" chert.
63	Quartzite, clastic as opposed to chemical quartz, with minor fine grained quartz wackes and argillite interbeds. Argillites generally subordinate, and may be entirely absent at some locations.
64	Quartz pebble conglomerate. Clast supported rounded to subrounded quartz pebbles. Transitional facies may contain lithic fragments.
65	Argillite – phyllite. Highly fissile and may be compositionally variable from true argillites, black very fine grained, to tectonized mudstones and very fine grained wackes.
66	Limestone. May occur in small lenses or pods with a moderate clastic component, or as massive relatively homogenous platformal carbonates.
67	Greywacke. Usually brown to buff, often with >60% quartz grains, generally feldspar deficient. Susceptible to carbonate/sulphide alteration. Variable quartz content, gradational to fine grained quartz wacke. If argillites absent may be equivalent to Unit 63.
68	Limestone – Quartz Cobble Breccia, fragments of limestone and quartz (70/30 respectively) usually cobble sized but may exceed 0.75 m. Forereef Complex.

STRUCTURAL & FACIES CODE

- Dominant Lithologic type, closely mirrors and may be veined as bedding / foliation isogon
- Trend of axial trace of syncline, plunge indicated, dip of axial plane indicated.
- Overturned synform/antiform, arrows indicate direction of overturning. Plunge indicated.
- Foliation
- Bedding
- First and second order linear tectonite, may be fold axis or mineral lineation.
- Fault structure
- Younging direction as determined from graded beds, scour, cleavage, refraction and breccia features.
- Lateral facies changes, lithologic changes along strike
- Tenuous lateral facies changes
- Test blast holes or test pits <2 m²
- Trenches exposing massive sulphide
- Talus covered slope
- Outcrop



CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER

MOUNT ARMOUR PROJECT

GEOLOGY

0 25 50 100 150 200 250
SCALE: 1:2500

UPDATE: MARCH 1987		FIG. NO.:
DRAWN BY:		
DATE: MAY, 1984	N.T.S. 92 P/1	820664