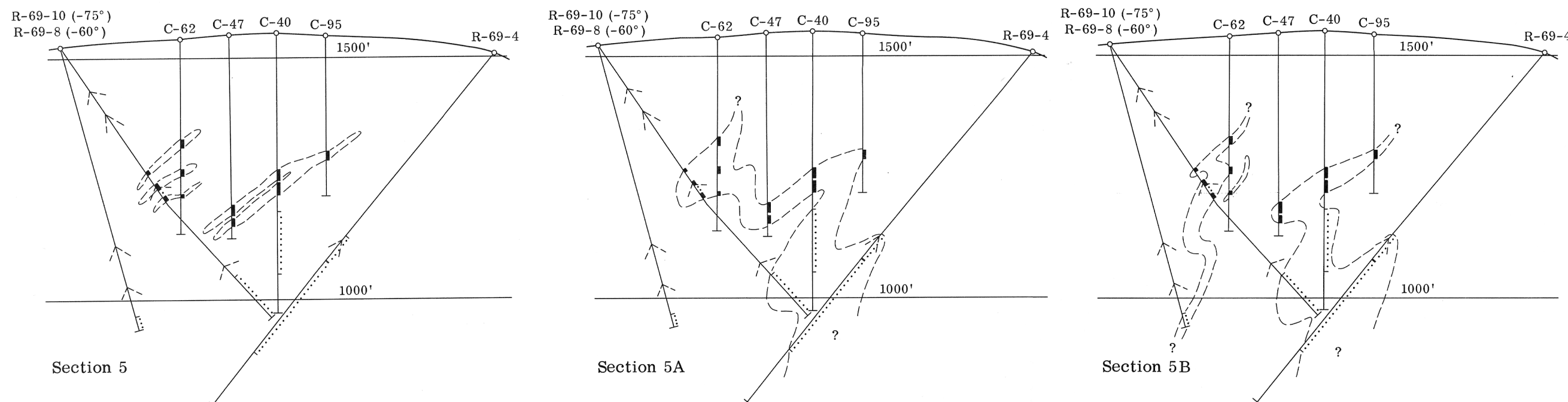


Sections 1-4. Possible configurations of orebody using the assumption that ore is stratiform and that massive sulphides grade laterally into zones of disseminated sulphides. Overall dip of sulphide zone appears to be steep and to conform to the orientation of  $S_1$  on the surface.  $S_2$  is axial planar to folds of  $S_1$ . The sense of asymmetry of folds is compatible with relationship of  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ . Steep dip of sulphide layer is confirmed by the ore intersection of the inclined drillholes of the R-69 series.



Sections 5, 5A, 5B. Three different interpretations of one section. 5 is drawn by joining the intersections of massive ore in the different holes. The dip of the ore layer is not compatible with the dip of  $S_1$  measured in the inclined holes but is parallel with  $S_2$ . 5A cross-section based on assumption that there is only one major sulphide bearing zone.  $S_2$  is axial planar to the folds of  $S_1$ . 5B cross-section based on assumption of more than one sulphide bearing layer.

Massive sulphides . . . . .  
Disseminated sulphides . . . . .  
Pecked lines indicate dip  
of  $S_1$  in relation to  
drill-core . . . . .  
 $S_1$  cleavage  
(vertical, inclined) . . . . .  
 $S_2$  crenulation  
cleavage  
(inclined, horizontal) . . . . .  
 $L_3$  crenulation axis on  $S_2$  . . . . .

Orientation of  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  on the  
surface exposures can be seen on  
the drill-hole plan

Scale of feet  
(drill-hole plan)  
0 400 800

To accompany GSC Paper 70-28, by H. Helmstaedt

