

The sulphide assemblage comprises mainly pyrrhotite (microfractured in part, elsewhere mosaic-textured, recrystallized) and abundant, variably granulated arsenopyrite. Accessories include pyrite, chalcopyrite and relatively conspicuous stannite. Trace constituents are bismuth and bismuthinite.

Where relatively undeformed, the fabric is closely analogous to that of T 29800 and reflects a medium-grained, semi-massive to disseminated mesothermal vein-type paragenesis.

T 35232

(T.S. 31969) K-stain negative.

5372 510N

375 995E

COLD BROOK
HILL

This rock is a thoroughly deformed and extensively tourmalinised, turbiditic labile clastic sediment. Relict features are consistent with a variably argillaceous, quartzofeldspathic siltstone laminated on a sub- to millimetric scale with weak, but semi-pervasive, graded bedding and with occasional bands of quartzose fine sandstone. Finer primary details have been obliterated by weak hornfelsing, recrystallization and pervasive tourmalinisation, but general features are consistent with a (intermediate) tuffaceous greywacke/reworked tuff. There are similarities with the labile (tuffaceous) turbidites in the Crimson Creek Formation. This correlation tends to be confirmed by abundant leucoxenised/oxidised clastic opaques.

Deformation is marked, with the more competent (siltstone/fine sandstone) zones disharmonically folded, and more finely laminated, relatively pelitic zones thoroughly crenulated, segmented and microfractured. Much fracturing postdates hornfelsing and alteration, and there is evidence of two phases of deformation (early semi-plastic folding (slumping) followed by hornfelsing/metasomatism and late brittle fracturing).

Tourmaline is fine- to ultrafine-grained green schorl and is pervasive throughout, although distinctly concentrated in the finer (pelitic) bands where it developed by replacement of the primary clay fraction. Minor quartz-schorl veining is evident and these features are displaced by the later microfractures. Rare pyrite cubes are represented by semi-pseudomorphous patches (to 2 mm) of limonite and partly degraded jarosite.

There is no detectable cassiterite. However, minor traces may be masked by the pervasive degraded leucoxenic opaques. Thus, assay for Sn would be warranted.