

Hellyer Mine Underground
 Poles to joint planes
 Equal Area Plot
 Kamb contour

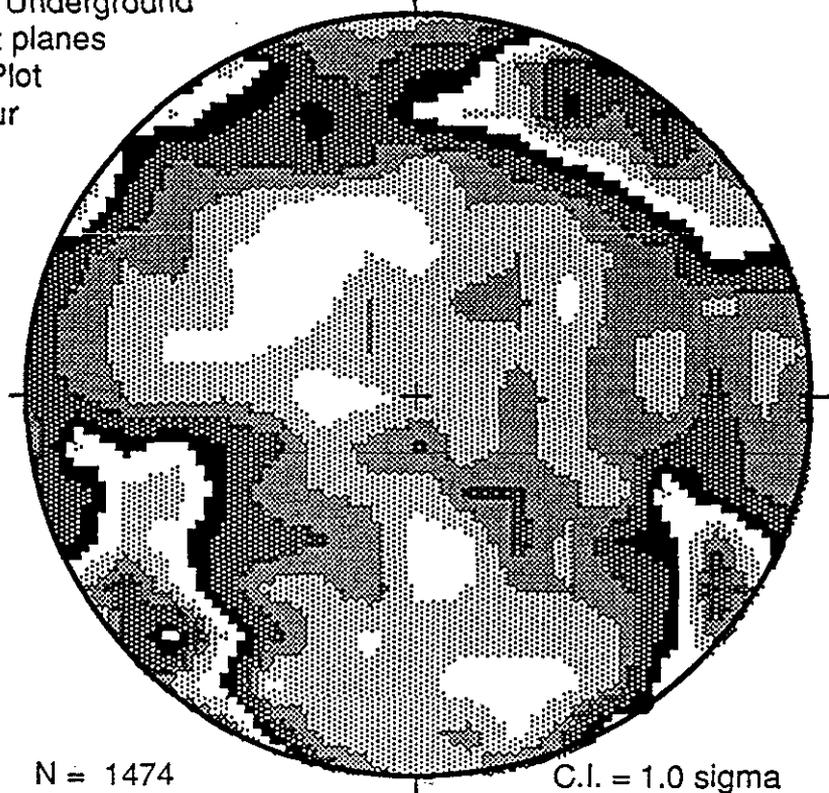


Figure 6: Stereonet showing contours of poles to joint planes in Hellyer mine.

2.2.4 STRUCTURE IN HELLYER VMS OREBODY

Deformation of the VMS orebody is mainly through extensive jointing and varying amounts of strike-slip movement on these joints and other faults. The most significant of the faults being the Jack Fault which accommodates mainly strike-slip displacement and slices the VMS at Hellyer into two blocks, though the displacement is small enough to still leave the halves of the VMS juxtaposed along about half of each side's length. Formation of the Jack Fault is most probably due to the re-activation of a deeper controlling fault during the late strike faulting event.

Aside from the brittle faulting of the VMS it is unclear what component of ductile or plastic strain the body may have experienced. Work by the underground mine geologists suggests there has been little non-brittle deformation of the sulphide body.

With regard to a Kuroko-style model for the VMS, there are two main points that are difficult to understand. The first is the very high aspect ratio of the orebody, i.e. its relatively short width with respect