

THIN SECTION LOG

-015477

PROJECT: RR CLAIMS
 STATION: 87-87B
 DDH: _____
 UNIT: _____
 ROCK NAME: 3D

DESCRIBED BY: LCP
 DATE: DEC 24/1987

DEPTH: _____

HAND SAMPLE: *Interbanded dark purple-brown biotite schist and pale green calc-silicate. Calc-silicate bands contain lenses of dark green hornblende. Banding is on a scale of 1-3cm.*

PURPOSE: *Staining for K-feldspar indicates it is present.*

	EST.	POINT CT.
<i>Chlorite has pale green pleochroism and anomalous dark blue interference colours.</i>	QUARTZ	25%
	BIOTITE	13%
	CHLORITE	12%
<i>Biotite pleochroism is pale tan to reddish brown.</i>	MUSCOVITE	TRACE
	PLAGIOCLASE	15%
	K-FELDSPAR	TRACE
<i>Plagioclase Albite twins 217-183-144 36° AN₆₃</i>	EPIDOTE/CLINOZOISITE	25%
	HORNBLENDE	TRACE
	CALCITE	5%
<i>Hornblende has green pleochroism Average grain size 0.1mm</i>	SPHENE	3%
	OPAQUES	2%

COMMENTS:

*Dominant calc-silicate assemblage is:
 epidote/clinozoisite-plagioclase-quartz-sphene ± calcite*

*Main pelite assemblage is:
 biotite-plagioclase-quartz-sphene-epidote/clinozoisite*

Biotite is extensively retrograded to chlorite. Calcite and coarse-grained opaques occur dominantly as fracture fillings. K-feldspar could not be differentiated in the thin section. Minor hornblende occurs in the transition zone between the calc-silicate and the pelite. All grains are irregular and anhedral.

THIN SECTION LOG

PROJECT: RR CLAIMS
 STATION: 87-89
 DDH: _____
 UNIT: _____
 ROCK NAME: 3D

DESCRIBED BY: LCP
 DATE: DEC 24/1987

HAND SAMPLE: Dark green, fine-grained calc-silicate with large, irregular, dark red garnet porphyroblasts.

Staining for K-feldspar indicates none is present.

PURPOSE: Located immediately adjacent to Anvil Batholith.

Garnet is colourless in plane light.

Epidote/clinozoisite is very faintly pleochroic in light green

Plagioclase Albite twinning
 154-124-95 30° AN53
 177-154-139 19° AN38

	EST.	POINT CT.
QUARTZ	40%	
PLAGIOCLASE	20%	
EPIDOTE/CLINOZOISITE	35%	
GARNET	5%	
CALCITE	TRACE	
SPHENE	TRACE	

COMMENTS:

One-third of slide consists of coarse-grained quartz vein with minor amounts of "included" minerals. Quartz shows strong undulatory extinction and subgrain development. Adjacent to vein on one side is large epidote/clinozoisite aggregate which is much fractured with minor calcite locally along fractures. Minor quartz inclusions are in the epidote/clinozoisite.

Rest of slide consists of irregular, fine-grained matrix of epidote/clinozoisite, quartz, and plagioclase with lesser amounts of sphene and clear garnet. All grains are anhedral. Garnet occurs as clusters of small grains dominantly within epidote/clinozoisite.

THIN SECTION LOG

PROJECT: RR CLAIMS
 STATION: 87-92B
 DDH: _____
 UNIT: _____
 ROCK NAME: 3D

DESCRIBED BY: LCP
 DATE: Dec 22/1987

HAND SAMPLE: Dark purplish brown biotite schist containing thin interbands of light green calc-silicate. Calc-silicate bands are 0.5 cm thick. Pelite contains minor scattered, coarse, pale pink garnet.

PURPOSE: Staining for K-feldspar indicates minor thin bands in pelite contain K-feldspar.

	EST.	POINT CT.
BIOTITE	15%	
QUARTZ	40%	
PLAGIOCLASE	25%	
K-FELDSPAR	10%	
CHLORITE	TRACE	
MUSCOVITE	TRACE	
HORNBLLENDE	3%	
EPIDOTE/CLINOZOISITE	5%	
OPAQUES	2%	
SPHENE	TRACE	
TOURMALINE	TRACE	
CALCITE	TRACE	

Biotite pleochroism is pale tan to reddish brown

Hornblende pleochroism is medium green

Chlorite has anomalous deep brown and deep blue interference colours

COMMENTS:

Pelite consists of medium to coarse grained, reddish brown biotite in a matrix of fine-grained quartz-plagioclase-opaques ± K-feldspar. Biotite has irregular margins. Larger porphyroblasts are not aligned parallel foliation; foliation abuts against these grains and grains abut against foliation. Quartz also occurs as coarse-grained veinlets or "swcats". Tourmaline occurs in minor amounts. Zircon forms small inclusions in biotite. Staining shows some bands are rich in K-feldspar.

Calc-silicate bands have hornblende on outer margins. Towards centre of band major mineral is irregular, coarse epidote/clinozoisite. Sphene occurs as subhedral to anhedral grains. Only very minor calcite is present.

UNIT: 1G + 1C + 3D

Rock Type: 1G

THIN SECTION LOG

PROJECT: RR CLAIMS

STATION: 87-52B

DESCRIBED BY: LCP

DDH: _____

DEPTH: _____

DATE: DEC 24/1987

UNIT: _____

ROCK NAME: 1G

HAND SAMPLE: Argillaceous dark grey and greenish grey marble. Marble contains irregular bands and lenses rich in green silicates. Exposed surfaces weather to a dirty brown.

PURPOSE: Staining for K-feldspar is positive.

	PELITE / CARBONATE		POINT CT.
	EST.		
Chlorite has deep blue anomalous interference colours.	CALCITE	- / 55%	
	QUARTZ	63% / 15%	
	PLAGIOCLASE	15% / 10%	
Biotite has medium brown to pale tan pleochroism.	K-FELDSPAR	10% / -	
	DIOPSIDE	- / 10%	
	EPIDOTE / CLINOZOISITE	- / 10%	
	BIOTITE	TRACE / -	
	CHLORITE	10% / -	
	SPHENE	TRACE / TRACE	
	OPAQUES	2% / TRACE	

COMMENTS:

Pelitic intervals are very fine-grained. Foliation is strongly delineated - intervals have a mylonitic appearance. Biotite is extensively retrograded to chlorite. Staining indicates K-feldspar is present. Metamorphic assemblage is:

biotite (→ chlorite) - quartz - plagioclase - sphene ± K-feldspar

Carbonate intervals are coarser grained. They consist of interlocking calcite grains with aggregates of silicates. Both diopside and epidote/clinozoisite were identified - it is difficult to differentiate between these minerals. Calc-silicates are anhedral and interstitial between calcite grains.

Assemblage is:

calcite - quartz - plagioclase - diopside - clinozoisite / epidote - sphene

THIN SECTION LOG

PROJECT: RR CLAIMS
 STATION: 87-87A
 DDH: _____
 UNIT: _____
 ROCK NAME: 1G

DESCRIBED BY: LCP
 DATE: Dec 24 / 1987

HAND SAMPLE: Dark brownish gray, argillaceous, calcitic marble. Contains abundant medium green patches of calc-silicates disseminated throughout the calcareous bands. Rock weathers with a white calcareous druse.

PURPOSE: Staining for K-feldspar indicates it is present.

	EST.	POINT CT.
Plagioclase Albite twins 260-239-217 21° AN ₃₉	QUARTZ	35%
	CALCITE	25%
Chlorite has deep blue anomalous interference colours	PLAGIOCLASE	25%
	K-FELDSPAR	8%
	SCAPOLITE	TRACE
Hornblende pleochroism is medium green	EPIDOTE / CLINOZOISITE	20%
	HORNBLende	TRACE
	CHLORITE	TRACE
	SPHENE	4%
	OPAQUES	3%

COMMENTS:

Contains area of quartz vein with coarse quartz, clinzoisite-epidote, K-feldspar. Clinzoisite locally has green hornblende inclusions (possibly diopside?). K-feldspar is anhedral, associated with quartz and plagioclase.

Sphene occurs as rounded to subhedral grains.

Chlorite totally replaces biotite (?) in more pelitic interval.

Intergrown subhedral to anhedral grains of clinzoisite/epidote, quartz, plagioclase, calcite. Typically clinzoisite is skeletal around quartz and plagioclase. Scapolite occurs locally.

Metamorphic assemblage:

calcite-quartz-plagioclase-clinzoisite/epidote-sphene ± scapolite ± K-feldspar

THIN SECTION LOG

PROJECT: RR CLAIMS
STATION: 87-92A
DDH: _____
UNIT: _____
ROCK NAME: 1G

DESCRIBED BY: LCP
DATE: DEC 23/1987

HAND SAMPLE:

Medium-grained, gray, calcitic marble. Contains bands and lenses of pale green to greenish gray calc-silicates. Also contains bands of dark brown, biotite-rich pelite.

PURPOSE:

Staining for K-feldspar shows minor scattered K-feldspar grains in the marble intervals.

Hornblende has medium green pleochroism

Biotite has tan to brown pleochroism

	EST.	POINT CT.
CALCITE	50 %	
EPIDOTE / CLINOZOISITE	TRACE	
DIOPSIDE	20 %	
HORNBLLENDE	5 %	
QUARTZ	10 %	
PLAGIOCLASE	10 %	
K-FELDSPAR	TRACE	
BIOTITE	TRACE	
CHLORITE	TRACE	
SPHENE	3 %	
OPAQUES	2 %	

COMMENTS:

Carbonate forms most of thin section. It consists of scattered silicate aggregates within an interlocking, anhedral calcite matrix. Silicates are diopside with scattered relict hornblende. Plagioclase and quartz occur as scattered grains in and around hornblende and diopside. Plagioclase has a light sericite dusting.

Based on staining results, K-feldspar occurs only rarely.

Pelitic bands consist of biotite-hornblende-diopside-quartz-plagioclase-sphene. Chlorite very locally replaces biotite.

THIN SECTION LOG

PROJECT: RR CLAIMS

STATION: 87-96

DESCRIBED BY: LCP

DDH: _____

DEPTH: _____

DATE: DEC 22/1987

UNIT: _____

ROCK NAME: 1G

HAND SAMPLE:

Medium crystalline, grey, calcitic marble with abundant boudins and lenses of pale green calc-silicates. Silicate lenses are elongate in foliation; they are up to 3 cm thick and locally extend along the foliation for 5 cm. Rock weathers to dark rust-brown with calcite layers weathering very recessively.

PURPOSE:

Staining indicates K-feldspar occurs in minor amounts in silicate bands.

Hornblende has pale green pleochroism

Biotite pleochroism is tan to medium brown

Chlorite has anomalous dark blue interference colours

	PELITE / CARBONATE EST.	POINT CT.
CALCITE	- / 60%	
EPIDOTE / CLINOZOISITE	TRACE / 15%	
DIOPSIDE	- / 3%	
HORNBLLENDE	- / 2%	
QUARTZ	10% / 10%	
PLAGIOCLASE	20% / 8%	
K-FELDSPAR	- / TRACE	
BIOTITE	50% / -	
CHLORITE	10% / -	
SERICITE	10% / -	
TOURMALINE	TRACE / -	
SPHENE	- / 2%	
OPAQUES	TRACE / TRACE	

COMMENTS:

Pelite layer at one end of thin section has the assemblage:
 biotite-quartz-plagioclase-opaques-tourmaline
 Plagioclase has a heavy sericite dusting. Biotite is locally altered to chlorite.

Adjacent to pelite have the "vein" assemblage:
 quartz-plagioclase-hornblende-diopside-epidote/clinozoisite-opaques-sphene
 Assemblage is coarse-grained. Hornblende is partly rimmed by diopside.

Carbonate assemblage consists of:
 calcite-quartz-plagioclase-clinozoisite/epidote-sphene-opaques-diopside ± K-feldspar.

RR CLAIMS

87-96 continued

LCP

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K-feldspar occurs in minor amounts in siliceous bands within carbonate.
Difficult to distinguish between clinozoisite/epidote and diopside.
Silicates occur as aggregates in a calcite matrix.

UNIT: 1G + 1C + 3D

Rock Type: 1C

THIN SECTION LOG

PROJECT: RR CLAIMS

STATION: 87-62

DESCRIBED BY: LCP

DDH: _____

DEPTH: _____

DATE: DEC 24/1987

UNIT: _____

ROCK NAME: IC

HAND SAMPLE: Medium-grained, dark brown biotite schist. Dominant foliation is slightly crinkled. Staining for K-feldspar indicates none is present. Rock weathers to a light tan.

PURPOSE:

	EST.	POINT CT.
Biotite has pale brown to medium brown pleochroism	BIOTITE	30%
	SERICITE	25%
Tourmaline yellow-brown with blue-green core	QUARTZ	25%
	PLAGIOCLASE	10%
	STAUROLITE	TRACE
Plagioclase albite twins	TOURMALINE	5%
149-156-166 = B°	OPAQUES	5%
165-158-149 = B° AN ₂₇	ZIRCON	TRACE
relief < quartz		

Quartz grains 0.1-0.2 mm across

COMMENTS:

Biotite occurs in the matrix as coarse aggregates of grains. Incipient alteration of biotite to chlorite is accompanied by long streaks of opaque dust along 001 cleavage. Zircon occurs in trace amounts as inclusions in biotite - it is recognized by radiation damage halos.

Matrix contains abundant tourmaline; more than is typical for a pelite. Plagioclase is recognized by Albite twinning. Locally it has a sericite ducting. Relict staurolite is present as cores in fine sericite alteration. No quartz inclusions; but it does have tourmaline inclusions.

Abundant sericitic muscovite occurs as large and small pseudomorphs of former porphyroblasts. Pseudomorphs have small biotite inclusions. Identity of former mineral unknown. The abundance of sericite suggests it might have been andalusite.

RR CLAIMS

87-62 continued

LCP

DEC 24 / 1987

No muscovite occurs in the matrix.

Biotite and quartz elongation poorly defines the dominant foliation.

Quartz grains are interlocking with incipient suture margins. Undulose extinction and subgrain development are common.

UNIT: 1G + 1C + 3D

Rock Type: 3D

THIN SECTION LOG

PROJECT: RR CLAIMS

STATION: 87-52A

DESCRIBED BY: LCP

DDH: _____

DEPTH: _____

DATE: DEC 24 / 1987

UNIT: _____

ROCK NAME: 3D

HAND SAMPLE:

Dark purplish brown and pale green banded calc-silicate. Margins of the calc-silicate bands contain dark green hornblende. Purplish brown bands are biotite-rich. Banding is on a scale of 1-3 cm.

PURPOSE:

Staining for K-feldspar is positive. It occurs mainly in the pelite.

Biotite pleochroism is pale tan to reddish brown

Hornblende has medium green pleochroism.

	PELITE / CALC-SILICATE		POINT CT.
	EST.		
BIOTITE	35%	-	
MUSCOVITE	TRACE	-	
CHLORITE	TRACE	-	
QUARTZ	45%	15%	
PLAGIOCLASE	20%	11%	
K-FELDSPAR	10%	-	
TOURMALINE	TRACE	-	
OPAQUES	TRACE	2%	
EPIDOTE / CLINOZOISITE	-	60%	
DIOPSIDE	-	5%	
HORNBLLENDE	-	5%	
SPHENE	-	2%	

COMMENTS:

Pelite consists of biotite scattered in a fine-grained matrix of quartz and plagioclase. K-feldspar is also present locally. Biotite is retrograded to chlorite in places. Dominant foliation is delineated by biotite and muscovite. Locally can see slight displacement along post-foliation extensional cleavage.

Hornblende forms rim to calc-silicate bands. Calc-silicate bands have large elongate epidote/clinozoisite grains elongate in dominant foliation.

All parts of thin section contain well developed, late, cross-cutting fractures.

THIN SECTION LOG

PROJECT: RR CLINOS
 STATION: 87-92C
 DDH: _____
 UNIT: _____
 ROCK NAME: 3D

DESCRIBED BY: LCP
 DATE: DEC 22 / 1987

HAND SAMPLE: Light greenish gray, calcareous calc-silicate. Contains noticeable disseminated pyrite. Weathers to a dirty dull gray. Thinly banded to thickly laminated in shades of green and gray.

PURPOSE: Staining for K-feldspar indicates some thin laminae are very K-feldspar rich.

Epidote / clinzoisite is pale green
 Chlorite is pale green and has anomalous deep blue interference colours.
 Hornblende has medium green pleochroism.
 Grain size ranges up to 0.4 mm.

	EST.	POINT CT.
CALCITE	15%	
QUARTZ	20%	
PLAGIOCLASE	20%	
K-FELDSPAR	10%	
HORNBLLENDE	TRACE	
CHLORITE	TRACE	
EPIDOTE / CLINZOISITE	30%	
OPAQUES	2%	
SPHENE	3%	
APATITE	TRACE	

COMMENTS:

Anhedral aggregates of epidote / clinzoisite in a coarse- to fine-grained matrix of quartz-plagioclase ± K-feldspar. Staining indicates some fine-grained, thin laminae have abundant K-feldspar.

Calcite is not the dominant mineral - it contains deformation twins.

Sphene occurs as euhedral to anhedral grains. It forms inclusions in all other minerals, especially epidote / clinzoisite.

Very minor hornblende is intergrown with epidote / clinzoisite.

UNIT: 1C

Rock Type: 1D

THIN SECTION LOG

PROJECT: RR CLAIMS

STATION: 87-47

DESCRIBED BY: LCP

DDH: _____

DEPTH: _____

DATE: DEC 23/1987

UNIT: _____

ROCK NAME: 1D

HAND SAMPLE:

Fine-grained, silvery gray, biotite phyllite to schist. Biotite visible on cut surface and foliation surface as disseminated porphyroblasts. Dominant foliation surface has randomly oriented sheaves of elongate dark mineral. Rock weathers to a light orange-brown.

PURPOSE:

Staining for K-feldspar indicates none is present.

Biotite has medium brown to pale brown pleochroism
 Staurolite is pale yellow in plain light
 Chlorite has anomalous deep blue interference colours
 Garnet 0.9mm across
 Biotite up to 1.8mm long
 Quartz up to 0.2mm long

	EST.	POINT CT.
BIOTITE	30%	
MUSCOVITE	25%	
CHLORITE	TRACE	
QUARTZ	33%	
GARNET	3%	
STAUROLITE	5%	
ANDALUSITE	2%	
OPAQUES	2%	
ZIRCON	TRACE	

COMMENTS:

Thin section has 1 foliation. It is delineated by muscovite and quartz with lesser opaques and biotite.

Biotite occurs as slightly larger porphyroblasts in a micaceous matrix. When not aligned parallel to the foliation, biotite grains are truncated at ends of grains. Quartz and opaque inclusion trails are parallel foliation. Zircon occurs as inclusions in trace amounts.



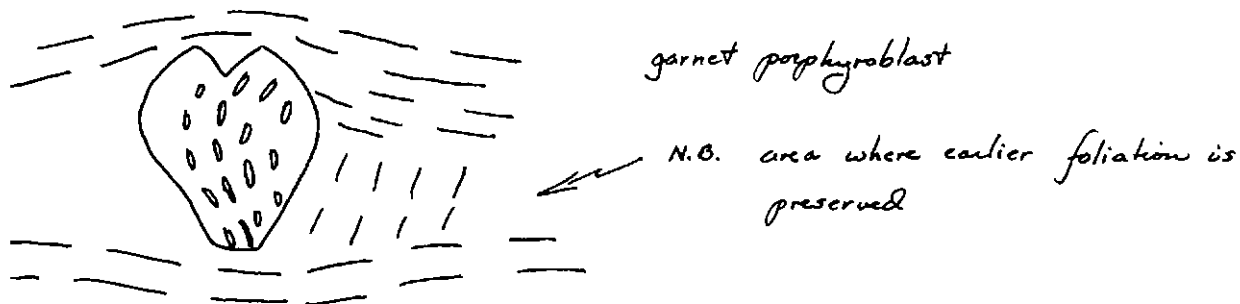
biotite porphyroblast

RR CLAIMS
87-47 continued

LCP
DEC 23/1987

1D

Garnet porphyroblasts are euhedral. Inclusion trails of quartz and opaques are slightly curved. In most cases they are subparallel external foliation. In one instance they are at a high angle to the external foliation. This implies inclusion trails define an earlier S1 foliation:



Staurolite has very irregular margins. Typically it has abundant quartz inclusions giving it a skeletal appearance. Inclusion trails are parallel to the external foliation.

Andalusite occurs as irregular grains growing preferentially along compositional banding. It engulfs matrix minerals as abundant inclusions. Biotite and muscovite are notably depleted or absent in andalusite-rich areas. All inclusion trails are parallel to the external foliation. Locally it is incipiently altered to sericite dust.

Metamorphic mineral assemblage:

biotite-muscovite-quartz-garnet-staurolite-andalusite.

Garnet is the only mineral preserving traces of an earlier deformation foliation.

UNIT: 1C

Rock Type: 1C

THIN SECTION LOG

PROJECT: RR CLAIMS

STATION: 87-64

DESCRIBED BY: LCP

DDH: _____

DEPTH: _____

DATE: DEC 23/1987

UNIT: _____

ROCK NAME: 1C

HAND SAMPLE: Medium-grained, biotite-muscovite schist. Sample is silvery grey to brownish-grey; exposed surfaces weather to a rusty tan. Biotite porphyroblasts are visible on cut surface. Staining for K-feldspar indicates none is present.

PURPOSE:

Staurolite is pale yellow in plane light

Biotite has pale tan to medium brown pleochroism

	EST.	POINT CT.
BIOTITE	25 %	
MUSCOVITE	15 %	
QUARTZ	30 %	
PLAGIOCLASE	10 %	
STAUROLITE	18 %	
OPAQUES	2 %	
ZIRCON	TRACE	

COMMENTS:

Micas and elongate quartz define dominant foliation. Locally this foliation is slightly crenulated with micas being along axial planes of the crenulation cleavage.

Biotite also forms porphyroblasts not parallel foliation. Ends of grains are truncated by foliation which slightly wraps around porphyroblasts. Zircon occurs in trace amounts as inclusions in biotite.

Staurolite occurs as euhedral porphyroblasts. Quartz and opaques inclusion trails are parallel external foliation. Locally the inclusion trails are slightly crenulated.

Plagioclase forms anhedral grains elongate parallel external foliation. Contains abundant sericite dust. Plagioclase appears to be associated with staurolite.

THIN SECTION LOG

PROJECT: RR CLAIMS

STATION: 87-69

DESCRIBED BY: LCP

DDH: _____

DEPTH: _____

DATE: DEC 23/1987

UNIT: _____

ROCK NAME: 1C

HAND SAMPLE: *Medium coarse-grained, silvery brown, biotite-muscovite schist. Contains one dominant foliation with an incipiently developed crenulation cleavage. Foliation surfaces weather to a silvery rust tan.*

PURPOSE: *Staining for K-feldspar indicates none is present.*

	EST.	POINT CT.
BIOTITE	25 %	
MUSCOVITE	10 %	
QUARTZ	25 %	
PLAGIOCLASE	13 %	
STAUROHITE	25 %	
TOURMALINE	TRACE	
OPAGUES	2 %	
ZIRCON	TRACE	

COMMENTS:

Micas define dominant foliation. locally this foliation is axial planar to relict fold hinges - making this a highly folded and flattened crenulation cleavage.

Staurolite forms subhedral to euhedral porphyroblasts. Inclusion trails of quartz and opaques are generally parallel to the external foliation. locally they are slightly crenulated.

Very elongate plagioclase grains are associated with staurolite-rich areas. Grains include muscovite and opaque dust. Inclusions are aligned parallel to the external foliation.

RR CLAIMS

87-69 continued

LCP

Dec 23/1987

1C

Biotite locally forms porphyroblasts oriented across the dominant foliation. Ends of these grains are terminated by the foliation. Inclusion trails in the biotite porphyroblasts are parallel to the external foliation.

UNIT: 1G

Rock Type: 1G

RR CLAIMS
87-74 A continued

LCP
DEC 23/1987

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Biotite occurs as small isolated flakes in calcic matrix on the margins of the silicate band. Quartz was not noted in the silicate band.

Observed metamorphic assemblages are:

hornblende - plagioclase - sphene - calcic
calcic - quartz
calcic - biotite ± quartz

THIN SECTION LOG

PROJECT: RR CLAIMS
 STATION: 87-74B
 DDH: _____
 UNIT: _____
 ROCK NAME: 1G

DESCRIBED BY: LCP
 DATE: DEC 22 / 1987

HAND SAMPLE: *Cream to white, medium-grained, calcitic marble.*
Staining for K-feldspar indicates none is present.

PURPOSE:

	EST.	POINT CT.
Plagioclase Albite twins 50-37-30 10° 70-61-48 11° AN ₂₈ 258-277-285 -	CALCITE 95%	
	QUARTZ 3%	
	PLAGIOCLASE 2%	
	OPAQUES TRACE	
	MUSCOVITE TRACE	
Calcite grains 1mm long Quartz and plagioclase grains 0.1mm across		

COMMENTS:

Interlocking calcite grains with 120° triple point junctions. Calcite is highly twinned (deformation twinning). Grains are elongate in direction of dominant foliation.

Contains scattered, subequant, isolated grains of quartz, plagioclase, and opaques. Plagioclase recognized only by the presence of Albite twinning. Silicates occur both as inclusions and along calcite grain boundaries. Only trace amounts of muscovite noted.

*Metamorphic assemblage is:
 calcite-quartz ± plagioclase ± muscovite*

THIN SECTION LOG

PROJECT: RR CLAIMS
 STATION: 87-77
 DDH: _____
 UNIT: _____
 ROCK NAME: 1G

DESCRIBED BY: LCP
 DATE: DEC 22/1987

HAND SAMPLE: Cream-white and light gray streaked calcitic marble. Streaking on a scale of 1-2mm in thickness defines the dominant foliation.

Staining for K-feldspar indicates none is present.

PURPOSE:

	EST.	POINT CT.
Phlogopite has very pale tan pleochroism.	90%	
Quartz grains 0.1-0.2mm across	9%	
Calcite grains 0.8mm across	1%	
	TRACE	
	TRACE	

COMMENTS:

Medium-grained, interlocking calcite with 120° triple point junctions between grains. Grains are elongate in foliation and typically have numerous twins.

Thin streaks parallel foliation consist dominantly of quartz with lesser muscovite, opaques, and phlogopite. Quartz grains have slight undulatory extinction. Muscovite has interstitial shredded to sericitic appearance. Opaques locally weather with a brown stain.

Metamorphic assemblage:

calcite - quartz ± muscovite ± phlogopite

