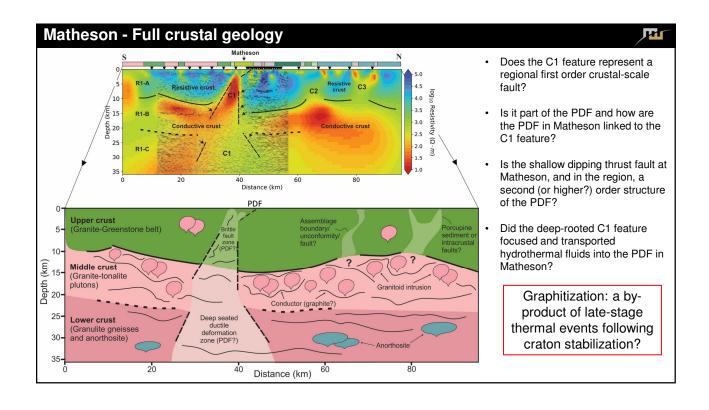
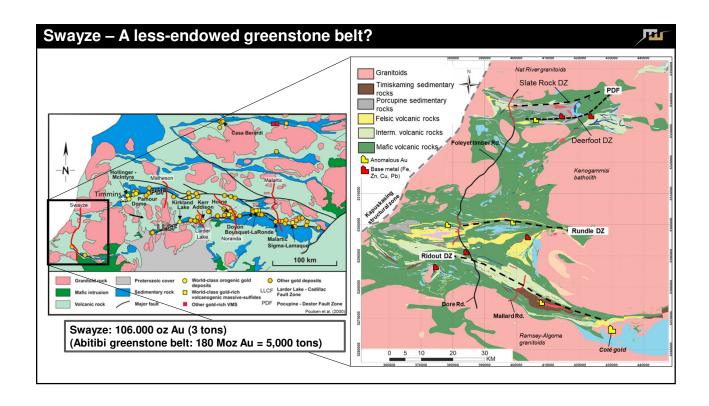
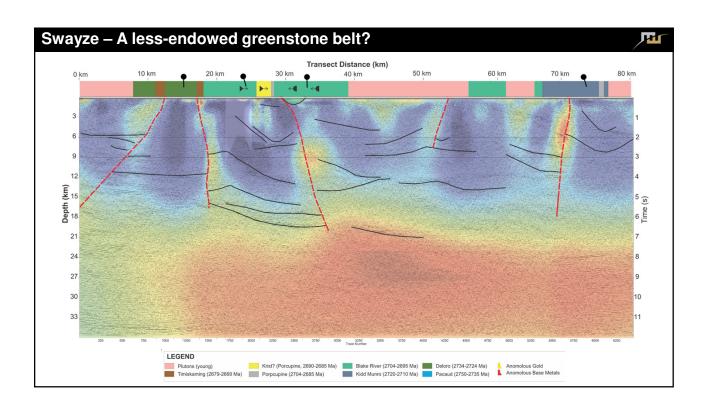
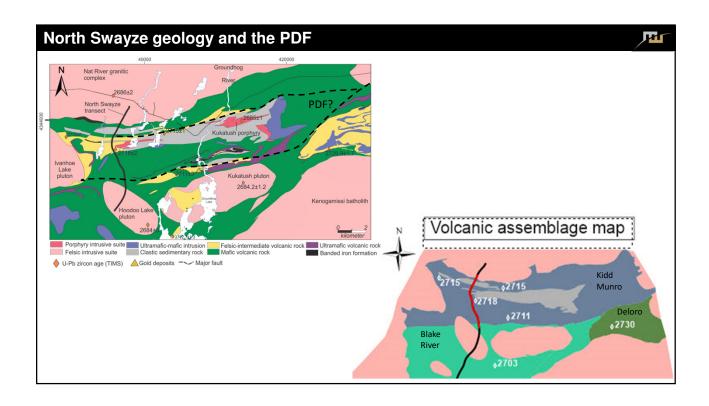


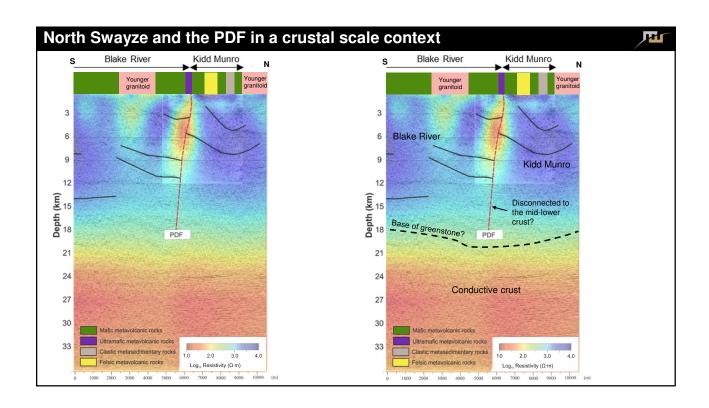
Source of low resistivity in Archean crust 囮 Metamorphic graphite formation: C1 feature (Matheson) Fluid-deposited graphite from carbon-bearing fluids such as CO₂, CH₄, and CO or mixtures of these. (*Mantle derived magmas + 0.01 0.1 100 1 000 10 000 100 000 metamorphic derived fluids are CO2-rich) igneous and Stable to mantle depths Weathered bedrocks Grain boundary graphite films (5-50 nm) \rightarrow **solid** and interconnected conductive phase (Mareschal et al. (1992). sedimentary rocks 100 000 10 000 1 000 100 10 0.01 Grain-boundary graphite in Conductivity (mS/m) Kapuskasing gneisses and implications for Water/brines/melts? lower-crustal conductivity Sulfides? Graphite? Mareschal et (1992) (Selway, 2014)











Crustal variations between Matheson and Swayze - Summary

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- Neither PSF nor Slate Rock deformation zone have a crustal conductive corridor at the Porcupine/Kidd Munro contact, suggesting these faults are less endowed crustal structures than the Porcupine Destor Fault zone
- Porcupine Destor Fault Zone in the north Swayze is located between Blake River and Kidd Munro mafic volcanics and it is spatial unrelated with the Porcupine sedimentary basin
- Secondary thrust faults (splays) as seen in Matheson but not Swayze is key for channelizing and concentrating Au-rich fluids?
- Deep seated primary crustal structure is not well developed in Swayze where it is disconnected to the mid-lower crust





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