

E.Z. Report No. 142), and in DDH CHP 268 (refer to log in Appendix 1 and to plan No. A1-504-0343). The thickness of skarn zones seen on Colebrook Hill are believed to be more consistent with the thickness of limestone seen in the L.B.M. DDH CHP 268 intersected a thin zone of metasomatic alteration between 56m and 58.5m with veins of biotite-actinolite-epidote-calcite-quartz in hornfelsed siltstone. The lithologies intersected in CHP 268 are dominantly lithic wackes and siltstones with very minor limestone. Thin section descriptions (Appx. 2) equate the wackes with rocks of the Crimson Creek Fm. Lithological details are partly obscured by variable to strong hornfelsing which occurs throughout CHP 268 below 37.5m. The hornfelsing has recrystallised fine magnetite (refer thin sections Appx. 2) which, together with a thin vein of massive magnetite at 51.8m, explains the source of the magnetic anomaly tested by the hole. The presence of fairly strong hornfelsing as far east as 375,460E has considerably extended the eastern boundary of known hornfels. The western boundary, as known, lies at about 374,880E. If the maximum metasomatic alteration and mineralisation, seen between 374,990E and 375,120E, lies above the apex of granite intrusion, then the distribution of hornfels implies an easterly dip to the granite surface.

East of the Colebrook Ridge area, between about 375,500E and 376,300E, the C.R.W. give way to the rocks of the Munro Creek Shales (M.C.S.). These rocks are typically a grey to black siliceous sandstone-siltstone-mudstone sequence. They are characterised geochemically by low Fe, Cu, Zn, As and by erratic to low Cr values. The unit was previously interpreted as underlying the Crimson Creek rocks of Colebrook Ridge, and as a correlate of the Oonah Fm. Where observed, the contact between the C.R.W. and the M.C.S. appears to be a fault. This is best seen in the access track to DDH CHP 266 where east dipping C.R.W. abut west dipping, and west facing M.C.S. at 375,675E. The reversal of dips across the contact suggests that it is a faulted-out syncline. This contact was drilled by DDH CHP 266 (refer to log in Appx 1 and to Plan A1-504-0341). The evidence for west facing of the M.C.S. comes from DDH CHP 267 (refer to log in Appx 1 and to Plan A1-504-0342). The C.R.W.-M.C.S. contact has a north to north-north-east trend and corresponds to a strong air-photo lineament and a Dighem resistivity contact (E.Z. Report T178). Geochemically the contact is marked by sudden drops in Fe, Cu, Zn, Cr, As in the soils. In the vicinity of lines 370,700N to 371,000N the location of the contact, as derived from soil geochemistry and the limited outcrop, diverges from the trend of the airphoto and Dighem lineaments and appears to trend south-easterly. This trend is interpreted as the result of imbricate fault slices repeating the contact. This interpretation is favoured because of the multiple zones of shearing, brecciation and veining intersected