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by DDH CHP 266 and 267. Minor structures mapped along the access track favour northerly plunges. This is critical to establishing the stratigraphic succession in the area. If the faulted syncline plunges north, then the apparent south easterly displacement of the contact requires that the eastern unit overlies the western : i.e. the M.C.S. overlies the C.R.W. If the syncline plunges south, then the reverse is true.

The M.C.S. lithologies intersected by DDH CHP 266 and 267 are not particularly distinctive, consisting in the main of quartz arenites and wackes and interbedded grey to black siltstones and mudstones. A thin section from CHP 267 (Appx 2) is described as a tuffaceous greywacke and is ascribed, along with all the other wackes in the report, to a Crimson Creek Fm. lithotype. This correlation is less convincing for this sample than for the others. The lithic clasts are described as poorly determinate, the rock is rich in quartz, and the clasts show sericite alteration rather than the chlorite which is typical of the Crimson Creek wackes. This sample may have more affinities with Dundas Group lithotypes rather than Crimson Creek Fm. Both holes contain some units of sedimentary breccia which are interpreted as mass debris flow units. In addition CHP 267 contains some felsic lithic tuff material. These lithologies are reminiscent of the extensive breccias seen in DDH RRP 239 to the south (E.Z. Reports T173 and T178). In that area the breccias were interpreted as part of a Dundas Group correlate. This lithological correlation, together with the structural implications of north plunging minor structures discussed above imply that the M.C.S. is a Dundas Group correlate structurally and stratigraphically overlying the C.R.W.

East of about 376,300E the M.C.S. gives way to rocks of the Westcott Argillite (W.A.), and the Salisbury Conglomerate (S.C.). All three of these units were intersected by DDH CHP 264 (refer to log in Appx 1 and to plan A1-504-0340). This hole indicates a vertical to very steep west dipping sequence which faces east and is essentially conformable. The contacts between the major units appear to be normal sedimentary contacts. Evidence of faulting is restricted to within the major units. DDH CHP 264 collared in polymict pebble conglomerates, which persist with minor interbedded quartz lithic sandstones, siltstones and reworked felsic tuffs to 29m. This corresponds very well with the mapped boundary of conglomerate on the drill access track. Between 29m and 88.4m is a sequence dominated by pale green quartz-lithic sandstones and felsic reworked tuffs with interbedded siltstones and mudstones and zones of breccia frequently containing fuchsite. From 88.4-97.4m occur more polymict conglomerates of typical S.C. type, and a distinctive carbonate-rhyolite breccia.