

3. From 167.5 to 217.6m

This group is characterised by variable Fe and higher Cr, Cu and Zn values and more erratic but lower Mn values.

Groups 2 and 3 have similarities with the C.R.W. rocks of DDH CHP 263. More erratic Fe values and a poorer Fe:Mn correlation are the main differences.

4. From 217.6 to 237.1m

This unit is characterised by low geochemistry with superimposed fault related mineralisation giving local peaks in all elements.

5. From 237.1 to 258.1m

This unit is characterised by low values for all elements 1.15-3.05% Fe, 5-40 ppm Cu, 20-40 ppm Zn and mostly less than 1,000 ppm Mn. Group 4 and 5 are probably the same unit and are typical of the Munro Creek Shales.

DDH CHP 266

This hole is geochemically most similar to Group 5 of CHP 264. The rocks are characterised by universally low geochemistry with Cu, Zn, Fe and Mn being the best discriminators. Cr mostly reports low values but shows sporadic values greater than 100 ppm Cr, mostly above 117m. This sporadic elevated Cr reinforces the interpretation of the M.C.S. as a Dundas Group correlate. The lithochemical pattern in CHP 266 is broken by narrow zones of weak mineralisation. These are all fracture related quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins and stringers.

DDH CHP 267

This hole exhibits a very similar pattern to CHP 266. The rocks are all characterised by low M.C.S. style geochemistry, interspersed by zones of elevated values related to fracture controlled mineralisation.

DDH CHP 268

The geochemical signature of these rocks most closely resemble the C.R.W. of CHP 263. Fe is less variable and more consistently high, 5.35% Fe is the lowest value. Zn is more consistently elevated to around 200 ppm Zn. Cu is elevated in the top 56m of the hole but this may be a superimposed mineralisation feature. Cr displays low to moderate values very similar to CHP 263. Geochemically the rocks appear to have closer affinities to the Crimson Creek sensu stricto types.