10285

N

Tertiary Basalt

015° TREND-ORE FEEDERS AND STAGE 2A PYRITIC VEINS

Areas D and E are interesting geochemical anomalies in structurally favourable locations, without much drilling.
A critical factor may be in stratigraphic position, particularly the relationship of "dacitic lavas" to ore horizon.

045° TREND-STAGE 2B BASE METAL VEINS

JACK FAULT

L5

L4

L2

L1

?L1

L3

shales

Lineaments L1-L5 are considered major fault lines. Their influence on volcanism and VMS mineralization has not been followed up at this stage.

E

D

A

B

C

MOUNT CRIPPS FAULT

QUE FAULT

HENTY FAULT ZONE

Apparent H-Q-C exhalative zone defined by metal highs and structure

10000N

8000N

6000N

4000N

2000E

5000E

8000E

0 500 1000 metres

Areas A.B.C may have become more prospective with clearer recognition of fundamental structure L1, and interpretation of HW Basalt in this area (i.e. a chance that the ore horizon at top of the andesitic sequence, is preserved).
Consider a south plunge -
area A is especially interesting in this respect.
B has a strong cross structure.
C may be tied up with the Mt.Charter system (N.B. almost complete mirror image of Hellyer area), but this is structurally very complex and could stand a more detailed geologic evaluation.

LEGEND

- INFERRED MAJOR FAULT
- PROBABLE EXTENSION, INFERRED FAULT ZONE
- POSSIBLE MAJOR FAULT ZONE
- MAPPED FAULT
- AIRPHOTO LINEAR

GEOCHEMICAL "HIGHS"
(arbitrary levels from imagery)

Cu Ba
Pb As
Zn Ag

5 cm

91-3268.

Aberfoyle Resources Limited
EXPLORATION DIVISION 654644

REVISIONS			
Init.	Date	Init.	Date

Location Code :

MACKINTOSH EL 106/87
SUMMARY MAP
STRUCTURAL LINES, QUE RIVER SHALE MARKER AND EXHALATIVE GEOCHEMISTRY

Scale : 1 : 10,000 Date : October, 1990

Compiled : IBF
Drawn : IBF
Traced : RJE
Checked :
Plate No : Mac 306