



**PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY OF THE QUATSINO - CAPE SCOTT AREA, NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND**

NTS 02L/12W & 102L/8,9  
 J. L. HAMMACK, G. T. NIXON, G. J. PAYIE  
 L. D. SNYDER, J. W. HAGGART, N. W. D. MASSEY,  
 AND D. J. BARRON

(SHEET 1 OF 2)

SCALE 1 : 60 000  
 Metres 1000 0 1 2 3 4 Kilometres

**INTRUSIVE ROCKS**  
 EARLY TO MIDDLE JURASSIC  
 ISLAND PLUTONIC SUITE: MT. BRANDES PORPHYRY  
 MT. BRANDES PORPHYRY: PINK WEATHERING FELDSPAR AND HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY.  
 ALSO INCLUDES IRREGULAR DIORITE FELDS (4).

- LAYERED ROCKS**
- TERTIARY**  
**FELSIC VOLCANIC ROCKS**  
 Tv APHANTIC RHYOLITE FLOWS, DIKES AND PLUG.
- UPPER CRETACEOUS**  
 BLUMBERG FORMATION  
 KbM MASSIVE TO THINLY BEDDED LITHIC TO ARKOSIC WACKE WITH MINOR PEBBLE TO COBBLE CONGLOMERATE.  
 KbC MASSIVE CONGLOMERATE WITH MINOR LENSES OF COARSE-GRAINED LITHIC WACKE.
- LOWER CRETACEOUS**  
 LONGARM FORMATION EQUIVALENTS (HAUTERVIAN-BARREMIAN)  
 IKL THINLY BEDDED TO MASSIVE SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE, MUDSTONE AND PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE AND MINOR COAL, LOCALLY FOSSILIFEROUS.
- LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC**  
 BONANZA GROUP  
 JB SUBMARINE TO SUBAERIAL INTERCALATED BASALTIC TO RHYOLITIC LAVAS, PYROCLASTIC AND MINOR EPILASTIC ROCKS LOCALLY SUBSIDED ACCORDING TO COMPOSITION, LITHOLOGY AND TEXTURE (SEE TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS AND NOMENCLATURE AT RIGHT).  
 JJS SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE, LIMESTONE AND MINOR CONGLOMERATE, TYPICALLY TUFFACEOUS AND LOCALLY FOSSILIFEROUS, MINOR INTERBEDDED WACKE TO INTERMEDIATE TUFFS AND AMGDALEAL FLOWS WHICH ARE LOCALLY FOLDED, LAMARIC BRECCIAS CONTAINING SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC CLASTS ARE LOCALLY COMMON.
- UPPER TRASSIC**  
 VANCOUVER GROUP  
 SUITON LIMESTONE  
 uS THINLY TO THICKLY BEDDED PALE GREY LIME MUDSTONE, LOCALLY FOSSILIFEROUS.  
 PARSON BAY FORMATION  
 uPB THIN TO MEDIUM BEDDED ARGILLACEOUS LIME MUDSTONE, CALCAREOUS SHALE, SILTSTONE AND MINOR SANDSTONE.  
 QUATSINO FORMATION  
 uQ THINLY BEDDED TO MASSIVE LIME MUDSTONE, CHERT NODULES COMMON LOCALLY, RARE OOLITIC BEDS, LOCALLY FOSSILIFEROUS.  
 KARMTUSEN FORMATION  
 uK MASSIVE LIGHT TO MEDIUM GREY LIME MUDSTONE INTERCALATED WITH KARMTUSEN BASALT.

**TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS AND NOMENCLATURE FOR THE BONANZA GROUP**

**JBx,y,z** where x is composition, y, lithology, and z, other descriptors listed below

**JB** where undivided

**Composition**  
 m mafic (basaltic)  
 i intermediate (andesitic)  
 f felsic (rhyolitic-rhyodacitic-dacitic)

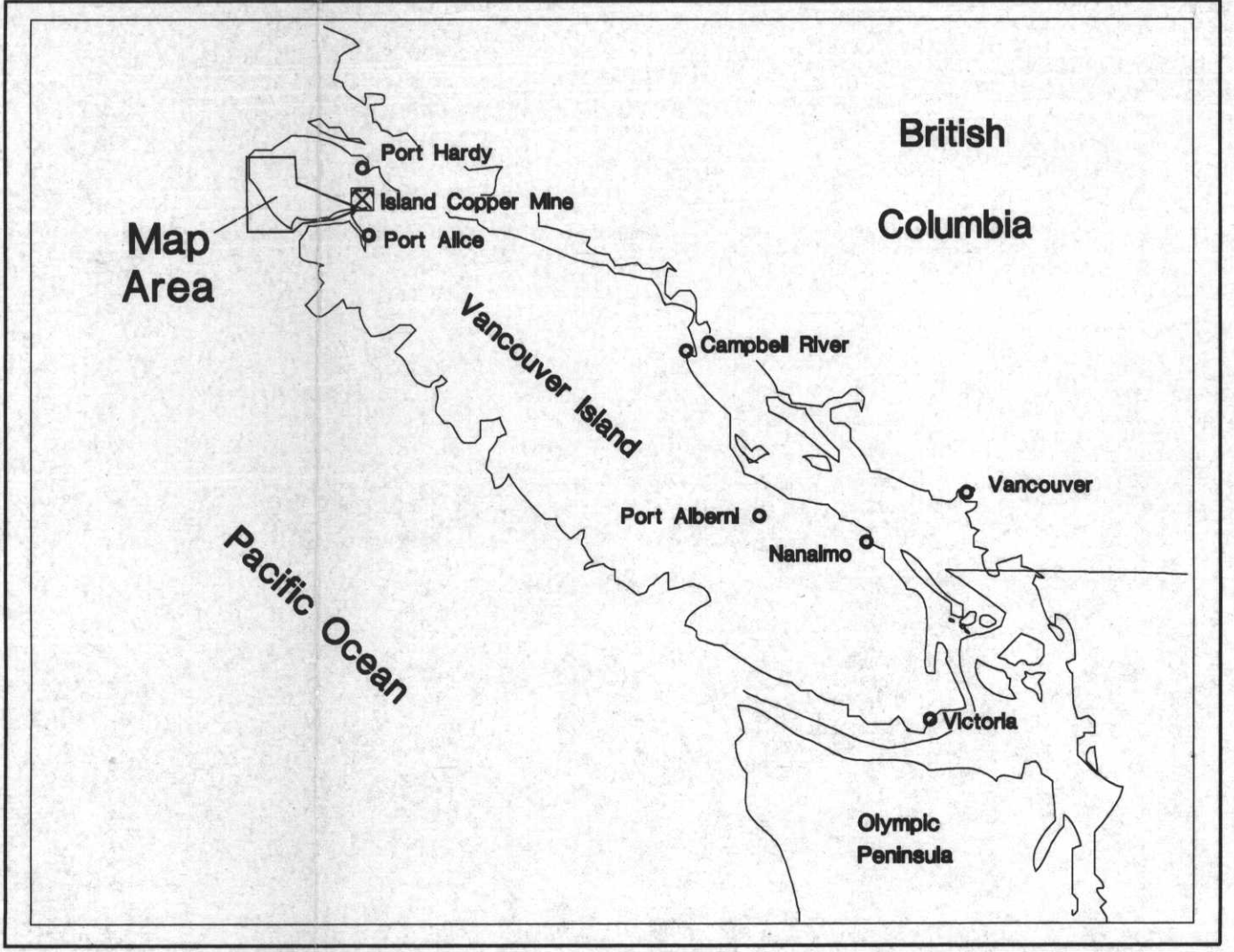
A compositional range is hyphenated (e.g. m-i, mafic to intermediate) and the predominant composition, if known, is in bold type (i.e. mafic), predominantly bimodal assemblages are indicated by compound abbreviations (e.g. mbf where felsic rocks predominate) where mafic and felsic rocks occur in substantial proportions, or mif where relative abundances are not known.

Epilastic	Pyroclastic	Other**
<b>Lithology:</b> br breccia cg conglomerate sm sandstone sl siltstone sh shale ls limestone als silty limestone	pbw pyroclastic breccia l-br tuff-breccia lt lapilli tuff t tuff	f flow (includes flow breccias) pbw pillow breccia
<b>Descriptors:</b> <b>Prefixes:</b> v volcanic t tuffaceous l lithic c calcareous d debris flow	w welded	h hydroclastic
<b>Suffixes:v vitric c crystal l lithic</b>		C carbonized wood F fossiliferous A granitic/fine-grained P porphyritic (<5mm) Y amygdaloid S lamellar flowage structures*

\* usage of Cass and Wright (1988) \*\* volcanic and/or nonvolcanic constituents  
 includes autoclastic and quench-fragmented products  
 pyroclastic or epilastic (non-volcanic) \*\* mixed epilastic/pyroclastic (tuffites)  
 maximum phenocryst size \*\* includes flow folds

**MAP SYMBOLS**

Geological contact (defined, approximate, inferred)  
 Uniformity: ————  
 Fault (defined, approximate, inferred, thrust): ————  
 Limit of Mapping: - - - - -  
 Bedding (facing known; inclined, vertical, overturned):   
 Bedding (facing unknown; inclined, vertical, welding in tuff):   
 Primary flowage structures in volcanic rocks (inclined, vertical):   
 Primary flowage structures in plutonic rocks (inclined, vertical):   
 Stylolite:   
 Dike (inclined, vertical, mafic, felsic, Tertiary):   
 Minor fault (inclined vertical, with plunge and trend of slickenside striations):   
 Plunge and trend of minor fold axes (N 30° W, vergence unknown):   
 Macrofossil locality (see sheet 2 for reference):   
 Radiolarian locality (see sheet 2 for reference):   
 Mafic occurrence (see sheet 2 for reference):   
 Regional Geochemical Survey stream sediment sample site:   
 Outcrop (control):





MINFILE OCCURRENCES						
Minfile No.	Name	Commodity	UTM Zone 9	NTS Map	Capsule Geology	Bibliography
092L 080	SEAL (Showing)	Cu	575442E 5690904N	092L12W	On the south shore of Holberg Inlet approximately 4.8 kilometres east of Holberg, native copper is found on the old Seal group as minute flakes associated with quartz, calcite and pyrite in an altered, chloritized amygdaloidal basalt of the Karmutsen (?) Formation. The greatest width of mineralization is reported to be 61 centimetres.	GSC ANN RPT 1886; GSC P 69-1A, 72-44, *74-8, 79-30; GSC BULL 242; GSC MAP 1552A, GSC OF 9, 170, 463, 722; EMR MP CORPFILE (Holberg Mines Limited); CJES 18 (p. 1) Jan. 1983; EMR AR 1921-237; EMR GEM 1970-254, 1972-306; EMR ASS RPT 3771; EMR PF (Morgan, D.R., 1970), Geological Report on the 300 Claim Property of Holberg Mines Ltd., refer to 092L 247 - HOL.
092L 093	QUATSINO SOUND (Showing)	Coal	582190E 5595945N	092L12W	Coal is present interbedded with shale and sandstone within the Cretaceous Blumberg Formation. At Hukish Lagoon one band of coal 0.3 metres thick is interbedded with shale and siltstone bands. In an adjacent area 0.9 metres of shale and coal were encountered. The coal bearing horizon extends laterally to the Koproino Harbour area.	GSC MEM 69; EMR COAL ASS RPT 203, 204, 205, 207, 208; GSC P 70-53, 74-8; GSC MAP 4-1974, 1552A.
092L 247	HOL (Showing)	Cu	576425E 5607200N	092L12W	On the Hol 3 claim (or Assessment Report 3771), porphyritic amygdaloidal basalt of the Karmutsen Formation is intruded by an augeite bearing basic dyke. The dyke may have been a feeder of the volcanics. Epidote, zircon, prehnite, quartz and calcite amygdules are present, resulting from low grade regional metamorphism. Copper occurs within the intrusive as borite and chalcocite. Near the contact with the volcanics are zones containing sulphides and hematite. Native copper, borite, azurite and malachite are found in fractures and joints in the volcanics.	EMR GEM 1970-254, 1972-306; EMR ASS RPT *1770, *3771; EMR PF (Morgan, D.R., 1970), Geological Report on the 300 Claim Property of Holberg Mines Ltd.; GSC ANN RPT 1886; GSC P 69-1A, 72-44, *74-8, 79-30; GSC BULL 242; GSC MAP *4-1974, 1552A, GSC OF 9, 170, 463, 722; EMR PF (1976) Prospectus, Holberg Mines Ltd.; CJES 18 (p. 1), Jan. 1983; Lockie, D.A. (1957) A Petrographic Analysis of Some Limestones of Southwestern British Columbia, University of British Columbia unpub. B.A. Thesis, pp. 22,23.
092L 267	FOX (Deposit)	LS	575390E 5607910N	092L12W	This occurrence is situated 6 kilometres east of the head of Holberg Inlet on its south shore. Three masses of Quatsino Formation limestone are exposed in the central portion of a 1.8 kilometre wide rectangular fault block that extends southward from the shore of Holberg, 2.5 kilometres. The westernmost mass is underlain by a 1.3 kilometre area (190 hectares). The mass is underlain by chloritic, amygdaloidal basalt of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation. Variably amygdaloidal Karmutsen Formation basalts crop out around the east, west and south sides of the deposit. The western deposit is comprised of fine grained, white to dark grey limestone that is commonly cut by calcite veins. Minor sulphides are present. An analysis of various grab samples contained 54.33 per cent CaO, 1.19 per cent MgO, 0.51 per cent SiO <sub>2</sub> , 0.20 per cent Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , 0.14 per cent Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , 0.011 per cent phosphorus, 0.01 per cent sulphur and 43.40 per cent ignition loss (E.M.P.R. Assessment Report 5413, p. 17). Reserves in the western deposit are estimated at 236 million tonnes of limestone over a minimum thickness of 46 metres. (E.M.P.R. Assessment Report 5666, p. 16) World Cement Industries Inc. carried out 1529 metres of diamond drilling accompanied by some mapping and sampling between 1971 and 1980. The limestone was to be used to supply a cement plant that the company proposed to construct at Nanaimo with a capacity to manufacture 900,000 tonnes of cement a year.	EMR GEM 1970-254, 1974-218; EMR EXPL. 1975-200, 1976-205; EMR ASS RPT 4908, *5413, 5414, 5666, *6053, 6951, 8073; GSC ANN RPT 1886; GSC P 69-1A, 72-44, *74-8; GSC BULL 242; GSC MAP *4-1974, 1552A, GSC OF 9, 170, 463, 722; EMR PF (1976) Prospectus, Holberg Mines Ltd.; CJES 18 (p. 1), Jan. 1983; Lockie, D.A. (1957) A Petrographic Analysis of Some Limestones of Southwestern British Columbia, University of British Columbia unpub. B.A. Thesis, pp. 22,23.
102I 006	AIRD (Showing)	Cu	555625E 5621175N	102I09E	The area is underlain by Karmutsen Formation basalts which is in fault contact with the Quatsino Formation limestone and Bonanza Group volcanics. This northward striking contact lies about 1.0 kilometre to the west of the Aird occurrence (Geological Survey of Canada Map 4-1974). Disseminated pyrite and chalcocite occur in a silicified zone within interbedded argillite, amygdaloidal andesite and basalt flows of the Karmutsen Formation. The mineralized zone strikes east-west and is located in the northeast corner of the Aird 1 claim.	EMR GEM 1969-201, 1970-254; EMR ASS RPT *1909; GSC P 67-1A, 69-1A, 70-1A, 72-44, 74-8, 79-30; GSC MAP 4-1974, GSC OF 9, 170, 463, GSC BULL 242.
102I 007	WILLIAM LAKE (Showing)	Cu	556948E 5620262N	102I09E	The William Lake occurrence is underlain by Karmutsen Formation volcanics. The rocks strike northwest and dip to the southwest. Chalcocite and borite occur as fracture fillings in dark coloured amygdaloidal andesite. Minor native copper and malachite are also reported.	EMR AR 1968-96; EMR GEM 1969-200, 1970-254,258; EMR ASS RPT 1847, *2383; GSC P 67-1A, 69-1A, 70-1A, 72-44, 74-8, 79-30; GSC MAP 4-1974, GSC OF 9, 170, 463, GSC BULL 242.
102I 008	AAA 48 (Showing)	Cu	566101E 5617436N	102I09E	The area is underlain by Karmutsen Formation volcanics which have undergone regional zeolite facies metamorphism. The volcanics trend northwest and consist mainly of massive, green to purple, amygdaloidal basalt. On the AAA 48 claim, small fracture systems in the volcanics infilled with quartz, host minor disseminated borite and malachite.	EMR GEM 1969-201, 1970-254; EMR ASS RPT *1865; GSC P 67-1A, 69-1A, 70-1A, 72-44, 74-8, 79-30; GSC MAP 4-1974, GSC OF 9, 170, 463, GSC BULL 242.
102I 009	AAA 6 (Showing)	Cu	568076E 5616380N	102I09E	The area is underlain by Karmutsen Formation volcanics which have undergone regional zeolite facies metamorphism. On the AAA 6 claim, borite and malachite are disseminated within narrow quartz-filled fractures in massive green to purple, amygdaloidal basalt. Similar mineralization occurs about 2.7 kilometres south-southeast on the AAA 48 claim (102I 008).	EMR GEM 1969-201, 1970-254; EMR ASS RPT *1865; GSC P 67-1A, 69-1A, 70-1A, 72-44, 74-8, 79-30; GSC MAP 4-1974, GSC OF 9, 170, 463, GSC BULL 242.
102I 010	MILLINGTON (Showing)	Cu, Ag, Au	567641E 5612049N	102I09E	The area of the Millington occurrence is underlain by amygdaloidal basalts of the Karmutsen Formation. The main occurrence, located on Crackerjacks Creek, consists of lenses 1.2 to 2.0 metres thick, containing disseminated pyrite and borite with minor chalcocite and chalcocite occur within amygdules of the basalts. Borite also occurs as fracture fillings in the volcanics. Mineralization has been traced over 70 metres vertically. A sample from a dump near the adit entrance at elevation 116 metres, assayed trace gold, 3.6 grams per tonne silver and 2.1 per cent copper. A selected sample from the open cut at the Number One adit, at elevation of 149 metres, assayed trace gold, 56.2 grams per tonne silver and 21.0 per cent copper (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1919, page 206). A "vein of similar mineralogy" (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1927) occurs 150 metres west of the old workings.	EMR AR 1918-221,268, *1919-205, 1922-232, 1923-251, 1924-229, 1926-304, 1927-346, 1928-374, 1929-377, 1930-295, 1962-96; 1963-128, 1964-154, *1965-228, 1966-65, 1967-69; EMR GEM 1969-201, 1970-254; EMR ASS RPT 497, 1765; EMR PF (092L080-Seal, 092L247-Hol); EMR MP CORPFILE (Holberg Mines Ltd., Connico Ltd.); GSC SUM RPT 1918B (p. 36), *1929A (p. 139); GSC P 67-1A, 69-1A, 70-1A, 72-44, 74-8, 79-30; GSC MAP 4-1974, GSC OF 9, 170, 463, GSC BULL 242.
102I 011	KAINS (Showing)	Cu	568023E 5590121N	102I08E	The occurrence consists of disseminated pyrite and small lenses of chalcocite associated with a shear zone within Bonanza Group andesites. Mineralization has been traced over 60 metres. The andesites are strongly chloritized and are cut by a quartz diorite dyke, 1.5 to 2.0 metres in width, which strikes northeast, parallel to the mineralized shear zone.	EMR AR 1969-206; EMR GEM 1970-254; EMR ASS RPT *1957; GSC P 67-1A, 69-1A, 70-1A, 72-44, 74-8, 79-30; GSC MAP 4-1974, GSC OF 9, 170, 463, GSC BULL 242.
102I 012	REALGAR (Showing)	Hg, As, Sb	564806E 5611086N	102I09E	The Realgar occurrence is located at waterline on the east side of San Josef River, and is exposed along the shore of Holberg Inlet. Quatsino Formation limestone is cut by a feldspar porphyry dyke of unknown (Tertiary?) age. Within about 4 metres of the dyke the limestone is cut by irregular veins comprised of fine-grained chloritic skarn that range up to 10 centimetres in width. Cinnabar and realgar are abundant as thin veinlets and as fracture coatings in the limestone, and as accessory minerals in the skarned veins. Orpiment occurs as coatings on the oxidized mercury-arsenic minerals. Traces of arsenic occur in veinlets. Arsenopyrite and pyrite occur as disseminations in the limestone near the dyke and within thin, vuggy quartz-calcite veinlets cutting both the limestone and the dyke. High mercury values with coincident arsenic and molybdenite values are reported in soils over a wide area centered on the showing.	EMR GEM 1970-254; EMR PF (P. Wilton, 1988, Property Visit Report); GSC P 67-1A, 69-1A, 70-1A, 72-44, 74-8, 79-30; GSC OF 9, 170, 463; GSC BULL 242; GSC MAP 4-1974 GCNL #91, 1988.
102I 013	SOUTH KNOB (Showing)	PI	568244E 5618544N	102I09E	The area is underlain by Bonanza Group volcanics. Locally, pyrophyllite-bearing silicified breccia has been interpreted as a volcanic center (Geology, Exploration and Mining 1974, page 217). Additional centres are found to the southeast (refer to 092L 078 - Hep, 092L 185 - Hushamu, 092L 200 - Red Dog, 092L 308 - Pemberton). The pyrophyllite is thought to be formed as a product of hydrothermal alteration during low grade regional metamorphism (Open File 1988-19). Other volcanic centres are reported to contain zeolites.	EMR GEM 1970-254, 1971-324; EMR ASS RPT *1771, 2189, 2834, 4872, 5391; GSC AR 1886; GSC P 69-1A, 72-44, *74-8, 79-30; GSC BULL 242; GSC MAP *4-1974, GSC OF 9, 170, 463; Carson, D.J.T., (1968), Metallogenic Study of Vancouver Island with Emphasis on the Relationship of Plutonic Rocks to Mineral Deposits, Ph.D. Thesis CJES 18, p. 1, 20, p. 1, Jan. 1983.
102I 014	BERG 87 (Showing)	Mo	569365E 5622730N	102I09E	The area is underlain by Bonanza Group andesite to rhyolite volcanics which have been intruded by diorite of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. The volcanics strike northwest and dip to the southwest. Pyrite-clay-silica alteration zone extend the length of the volcanic belt. Locally, on the Berg 87,91 and B2 claims, pyrite and molybdenite are disseminated within strongly altered and silicified Bonanza Group volcanics (possibly rhyolite).	EMR GEM 1970-254, 1971-324; EMR ASS RPT *1771, 2189, 2834, 4872, 5391; GSC AR 1886; GSC P 69-1A, 72-44, *74-8, 79-30; GSC BULL 242; GSC MAP *4-1974, GSC OF 9, 170, 463; Carson, D.J.T., (1968), Metallogenic Study of Vancouver Island with Emphasis on the Relationship of Plutonic Rocks to Mineral Deposits, Ph.D. Thesis CJES 18, p. 1, 20, p. 1, Jan. 1983.

MACROFOSSIL COLLECTIONS					
MAP NO.	FIELD NO.	GSC NO.	UTM ZONE 9 EASTING NORTHING	FAUNA	UNIT ASSIGNMENT
1	94GPA23-5	C211367	565057 5619114	<i>Inoceramus colonicus</i> Anderson	IKL Hauterivian
2	94GPA23-3	C211368	564882 5618831	<i>Inoceramus colonicus</i> Anderson	IKL Hauterivian
3	94GPA23-7	C211370	564404 5618813	<i>Inoceramus</i> prisms, large bivalve fragments, possibly <i>Inoceramus colonicus</i> Anderson, bivalves indeterminate	IKL Upper Jurassic through Cretaceous, possibly Hauterivian
4	94GPA23-2	C211365	564648 5618757	<i>Propeamusium</i> ? sp.	IKL Hauterivian
5	94JHA23-9-2	C167744	554029 5617598	<i>Inoceramus colonicus</i> Anderson	IKL Indeterminate
6	94GPA20-17	C211362	558429 5615919	Shell fragments	US Indeterminate
7	94JHA7-3	C211372	572591 5609600	?Monotis sp.	UTP ?Upper Norian
8	94JHA5-9	C167735	573238 5609482	<i>Monotis subarcuatus</i> Gabb	UTP Upper Norian, Cordilleran Zone
9	94JHA5-6	C167734	573717 5609259	<i>Habia</i> sp. indeterminate	UTP Upper Triassic
10	94JHA15-4	C167739	572945 5606450	<i>Habia</i> sp. indeterminate	UTP Upper Triassic
11	94LHN13-8	C167748	572941 5605400	<i>Habia</i> sp. indeterminate	UTP Upper Triassic
12	94GKX3-4	C211377	561046 5604810	<i>Monotis alaskana</i> Smith	UTP Upper Norian, Cordilleran Zone
13	94JHA22-3	C167743	552748 5604483	<i>Buchia</i> cf. <i>pacifica</i> Jelezky or <i>crassicoils</i> (Keyserling)	IKL? probably middle to late Valanginian
14	94JHA12-1	C167738	578915 5603926	<i>Monotis alaskana</i> Smith	UTP Upper Norian, Cordilleran Zone
15	94JHA8-6	C167736	579991 5603841	<i>Monotis subarcuatus</i> Gabb	UTP Upper Norian, Cordilleran Zone
16	94JHA8-7	C167737	579648 5603810	<i>Habia</i> cf. <i>alaskana</i> Smith	UTP Lower Norian
17	94GPA16-2	C211356	566245 5600404	<i>Buchia</i> ? sp. (possibly <i>Buchia pacifica</i> Jelezky), <i>Rhynchonelliform</i> brachiopods	IKL? likely Valanginian
18	94JHA21-3	C167741	573714 5599243	<i>Inoceramus colonicus</i> Anderson	IKL? Hauterivian
19	94GPA25-1	C211369	561970 5598850	<i>Buchia</i> sp. cf. <i>crassicoils</i> (Keyserling)	IKL Valanginian, possibly late
20	94LNB-3	C211351	574406 5598734	<i>Buchia</i> sp. cf. <i>pacifica</i> Jelezky	IKL probably middle Valanginian
21	94LNB-6	C211352	573538 5598579	<i>Buchia</i> sp. (robust form)	IKL possibly Berriasian to Valanginian
22	94GPA25-2	C211368	562113 5598579	<i>Buchia</i> sp. cf. <i>pacifica</i> Jelezky	IKL probably Valanginian, middle
23	94LNB-8	C211353	572814 5597463	<i>Buchia</i> ? sp. (robust form), Bivalves, indeterminate	IKL possibly Berriasian to Valanginian
24	94GKX12-1	C211374	570415 5596909	<i>Buchia</i> sp. cf. <i>crassicoils</i> (Keyserling)	IKL probably late Valanginian
25	94JHA11-11	C167740	577896 5596806	Bivalves, indeterminate	JB? ?Lower to Middle Jurassic
26	94GKX19-15	C211382	598300 5596050	<i>Monotis subarcuatus</i> Gabb	UTP Upper Norian, Cordilleran Zone
27	94GKX14-9	C211375	564453 5594955	<i>Buchia crassicoils</i> (Keyserling), <i>Dichotomites quatsinensis</i> (Whitesides)	IKL late Valanginian

Fossil identifications: E. T. Zozor (Triassic) and J. W. Haggart (Cretaceous), Geological Survey of Canada, Vancouver



Geological Survey Branch

OPEN FILE 1995-9

## PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY OF THE QUATSINO - CAPE SCOTT AREA, NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND

NTS 92L/12W & 102I/8-9

J. L. HAMMACK, G. T. NIXON, G. W. PAYE  
L. D. SNYDER, J. W. HAGGART, N. W. D. MASSEY,  
AND D. BARRON

(SHEET 2 OF 2)

STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY*: a subset of the entire 92L/102I database QUATSINO AND CAPE SCOTT MAP AREAS (92L/12W AND 102I/8 & 9)																																							
RGS NO.	UTM ZONE 9 EASTING NORTHING	AUI	AUI	AG	CU	PB	ZNI	NI	CO	MO	SN	AS	SB	HG	MN	FE	V	CD	BI	CR	W	F	U	BA	Detection limits														
																									1	1													
Analytical Technique: ---AAA--- AAS --- COLUM SIE DNA XRF																																							
<b>BONAZA GROUP:</b>																																							
90th percentile values:																																							
881009	544348	5618564	1	0	0.1	74	8	145	83	28	2	22	0.8	700	1800	7.20	390	0.2	0.1	288	2	270	1.9	440	1	1	7.0	0.2	140	2000	5.00	250	0.1	48	1	170	1.4	530	
881010	548179	5613051	2	40	0.1	30	1	96	27	17	1	10.0	0.1	510	940	490	250	0.1	120	2	160	2	160	2	430	1	1	10.0	0.1	510	940	490	250	0.1	120	2	160	2	430
881011	548464	5615294	1	0	0.1	30	4	230	27	24	1	11.0	0.2	190	1000	5.60	320	0.1	56	1	200	1.6	300	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
881012	548735	5615157	1	0	0.1	30	3	150	23	21	1	10.0	0.4	830	1600	3.50	275	0.1	72	1	100	1.8	400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
881014	553132	5612296	37	1	0.1	20	1	55	18	12	1	6.0	0.1	120	560	400	315	0.1	120	1	160	1.2	460	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
881016	553234	5612562	1	0	0.1	18	1	57	18	15	1	5.0	0.1	250	800	5.20	360	0.1	116	1	160	1.1	360	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
881017	550475	5610797	1	0	0.1	26	1	68	23	16	1	5.0	0.4	230	980	4.70	260	0.1	56	1	200	1.6	420	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
881018	550475	5610797	1	0	0.1	26	3	69	25	14	1	7.0	0.4	160	770	4.60	250	0.1	104	1	140	1.6	410	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
881019	548430	5608600	1	0	0.1	25	1	84	23	16	1	9.0	0.2	110	770	5.90	310	0.1	92	1	170	1.2	360	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
881020	551494	5606073	1	0	0.1	40	1	88	29	22	1	9.0	0.6	240	1300	6.20	300	0.1	80	1	140	0.8	360	1	1	1													