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Figure 3. Stratigraphic column for drill hole W-111, H-W orebody. The black dots are lithogeochemical sample locations.

Figure 4. Stratigraphic column for drill hole W-123, H-W orebody. The black dots are lithogeochemical sample locations.

## SULPHIDE MINERALIZATION

The H-W deposit consists of the Main, North and Upper sulphide lenses, of which the first two occur at the base of the H-W horizon (unit 1). The lenses consist of fine-grained massive to thinly banded pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite with minor bornite, galena and tennantite; gangue minerals are quartz, barite and sericite. The Main lens is some 1200 metres long, 500 metres wide and up to 80 metres thick (Juras, 1987). There is a general zoning from a pyrite core with sphalerite and chalcopyrite-rich areas, to a pyrite-poor barite-rich margin with notable sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena and bornite (Walker, 1985). The Upper lens mineralization is near the top of the H-W horizon (unit 1). It comprises disseminated to locally massive polymetallic sulphides. Much of the intervening sequence of unit 1 felsic volcaniclastics is strongly altered, probably as a result of continued hydrothermal activity after formation of the Main and North lenses.