

Fig. 2-2-49 (5) Geochemical Anomaly Map in the Pachica Area (Hg)

Au-(Cu)-Zn-As-Hg anomalies were detected by rock geochemical survey.

Cretaceous intrusive rocks occur in; overlapping zones of airborne intermediate magnetic intensity zones, peripheries of medium wavelength low anomaly, and of short wavelength high anomaly.

2 - 10 Chusmisa district

A geological map of this area is shown in Figure 2-2-50, schematic geologic columns in Figure 2-2-51, mineral showings in Figure 2-2-52, distribution of altered minerals in Figure 2-2-53, and rock geochemical anomaly distribution in Figure 2-2-54.

The geology of this area consists of Lower Cretaceous System, Medium ~ Upper Tertiary System, Upper Tertiary-Quaternary System, and Quaternary System.

The Lower Cretaceous System is composed of the lower layer consisting of mudstone • tuffaceous sandstone • tuffaceous conglomerate and basaltic~dacitic lava-pyroclastic rocks, and they are intruded by intrusive rocks. These intrusive rocks are; granodiorite, diorite, granite and dacite, and the granodiorite is inferred to be intruded by diorite and granite. K-Ar age of 48 ± 1.4 Ma was obtained from primary biotite measurements. The Lower Cretaceous System and the above intrusive bodies are overlain unconformably by Middle~Upper Tertiary System.

The Middle~Upper Tertiary System consists of Neogene Miocene~Pliocene ignimbrite (rhyolitic welded tuff • pumiceous tuff).

The Upper Tertiary-Quaternary System is composed of basaltic lava.

The Quaternary System consists of alluvium and talus deposits.

There are alteration zones in two localities in the central and southern parts of this area. Both of these occur in the granitic bodies intruded in the Cretaceous System and the vicinity.

The central alteration zone is composed of sericitization • tourmalinization developed in granitic rocks, and silicified zone developed in Cretaceous pyroclastic rocks • sedimentary

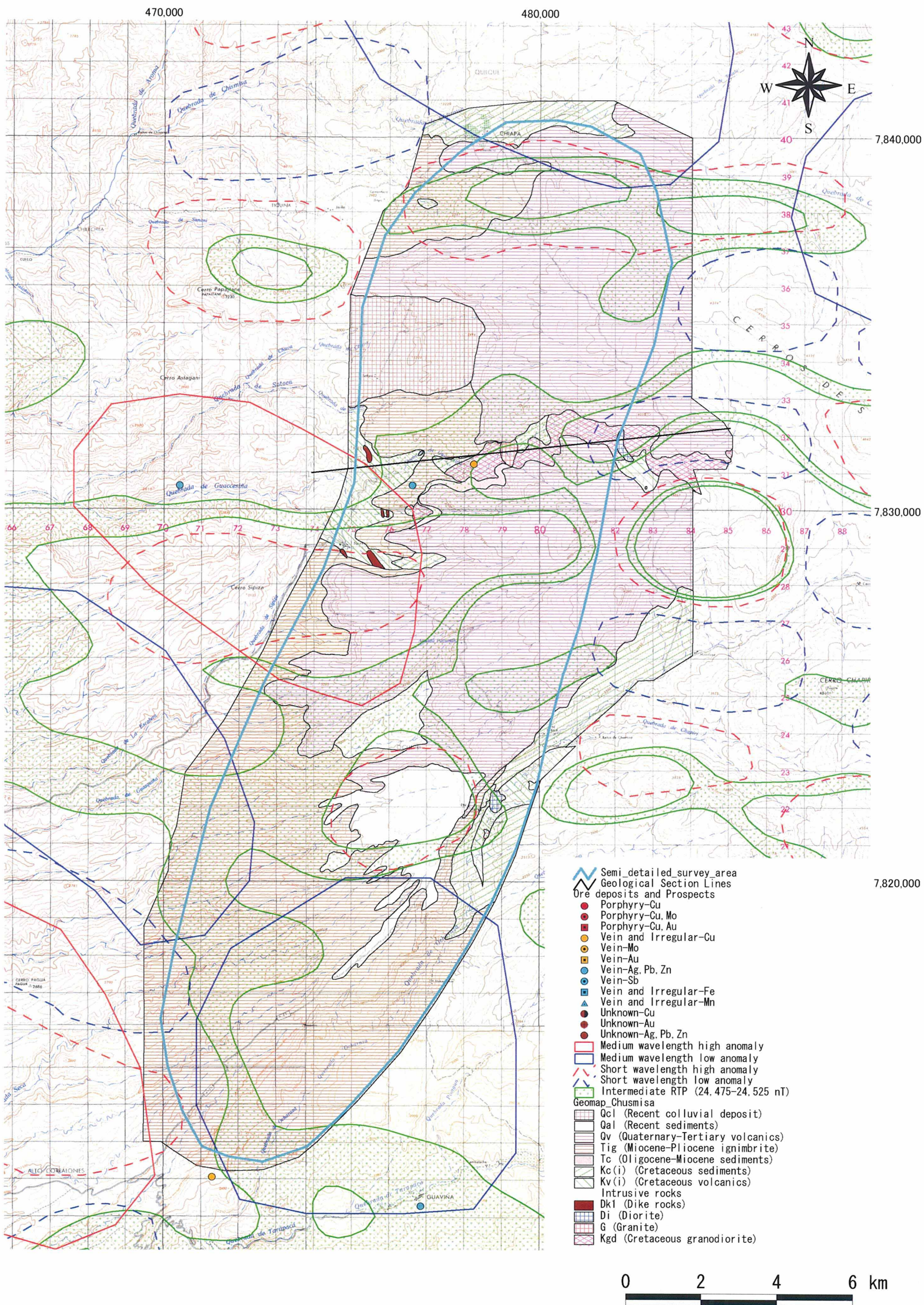
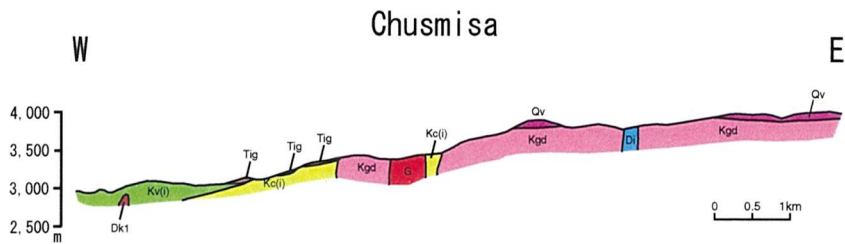


Fig. 2-2-50 Geological Map of the Chusmisa Area



Geologic Time		Columnar Section	Lithology	Intrusives	Mineralization	
CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY	HOLOCENE	Qcl, Qal	Alluvium	Porphry copper type ↑	
	QUATERNARY ~ TERTIARY	Qv	Basalt lava			
	TERTIARY	PLIOCENE ~ MIOCENE	Tg	Welded tuff Pumice tuff		
		MIOCENE ~ OLIGOCENE	Tc	Conglomerate		
		PALEOGENE				
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS	LATE		Granodiorite (Kgd) ↑		
		EARLY	Kv(i), G, Dk1, Di, Kgd, Kc(i)	Andesitic ~ basaltic lava/volcanicalstics Tuffaceous sandstone, mudstone, fine-grained conglomerate	Granite (G) ↑ Diorite (Di) ↑ Dacite (Dk1) ↑	

Fig.2-2-51 Schematic Stratigraphic Columns and Profiles of the Chusmisa Area

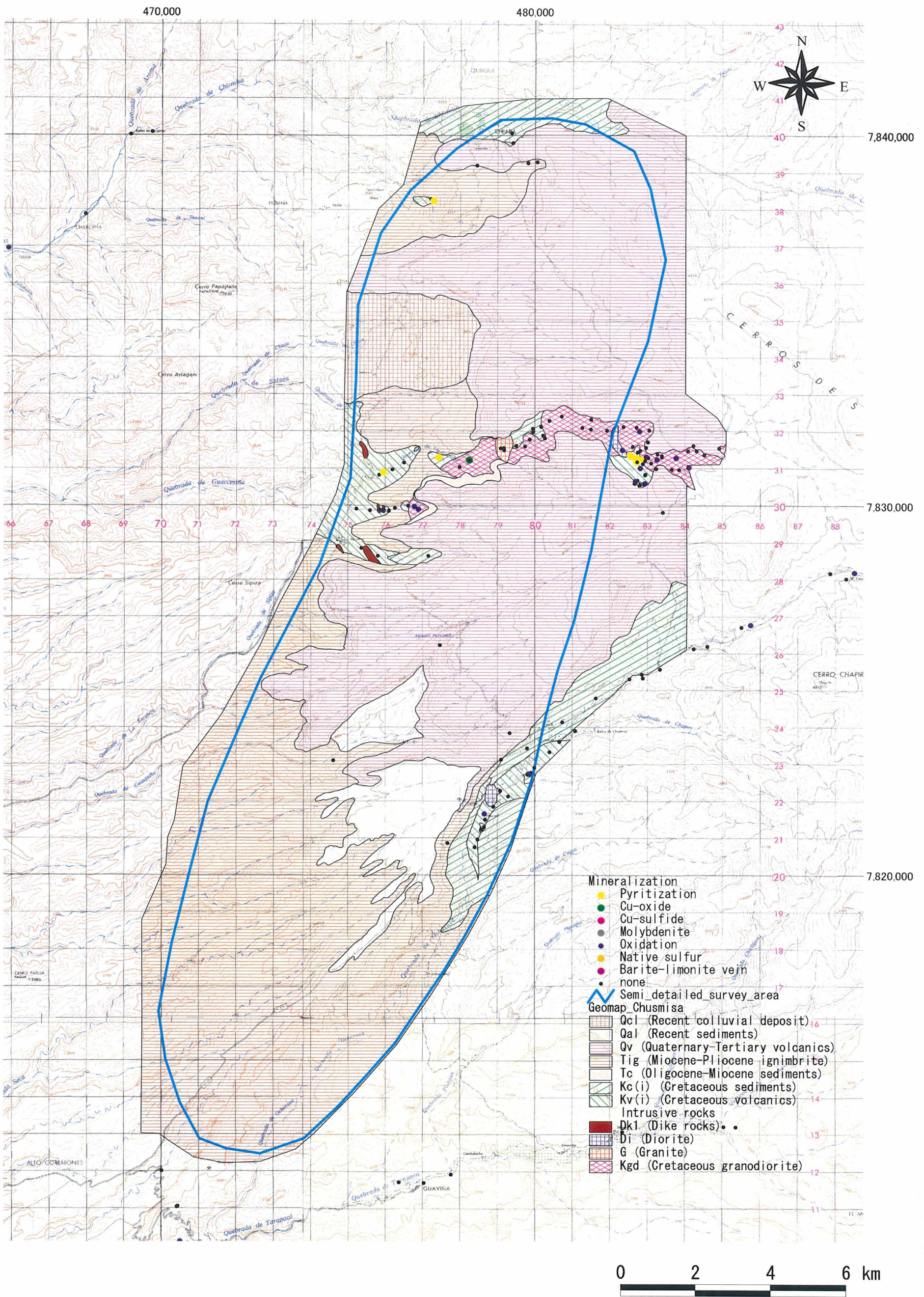


Fig. 2-2-52 Mineralization Map of the Chusmisa Area

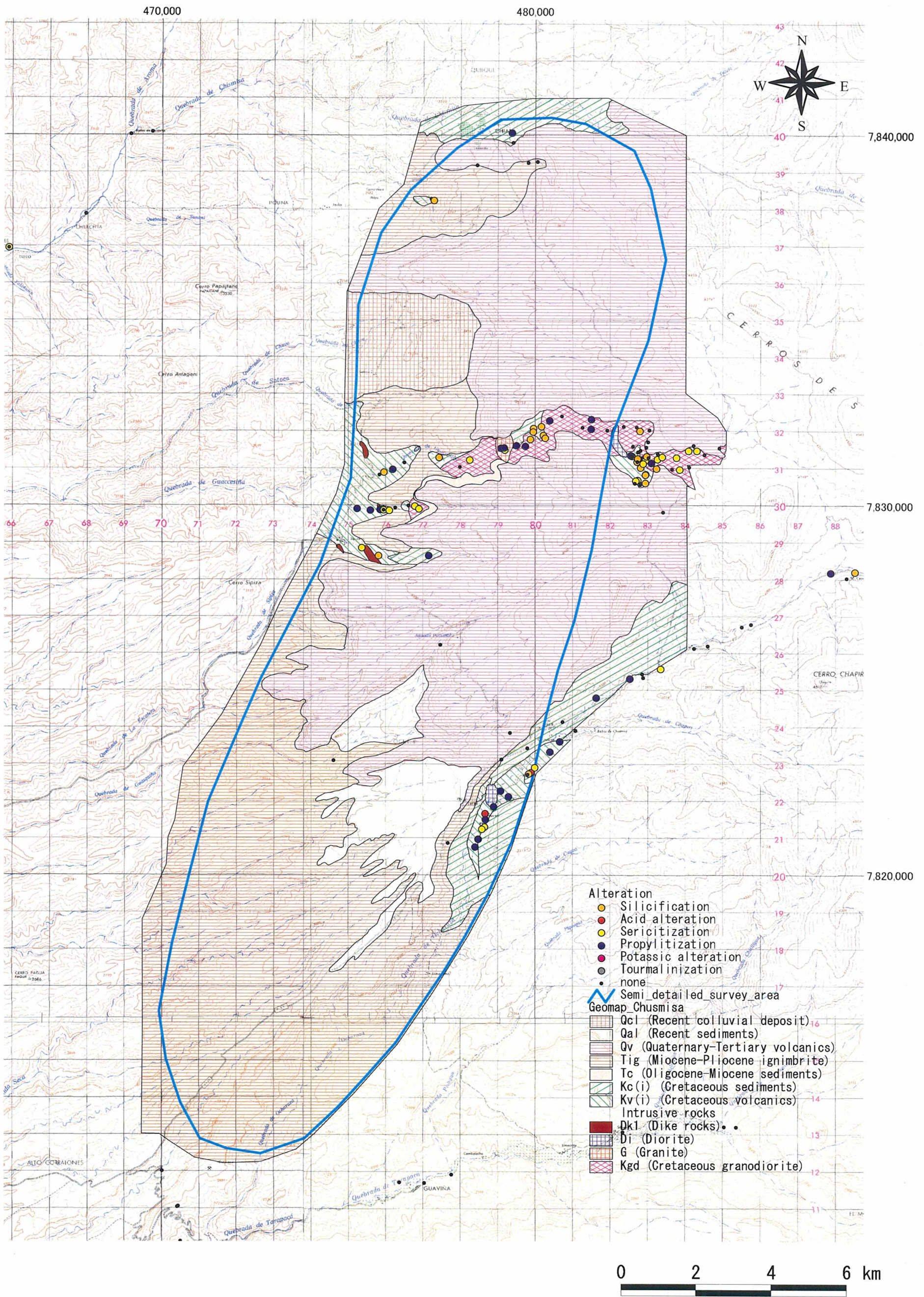


Fig. 2-2-53 Distribution Map of Alteration Minerals at the Chusmisa Area

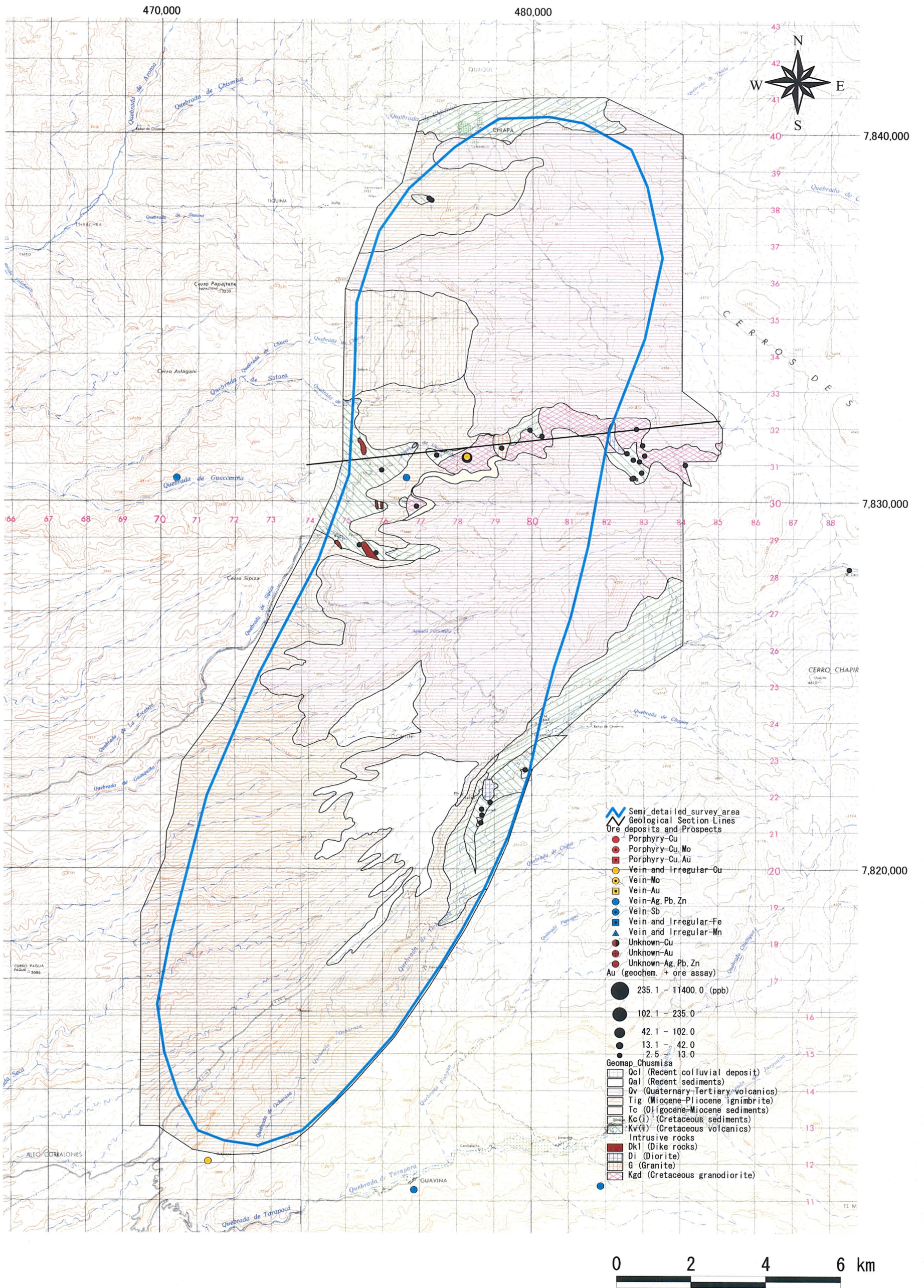


Fig. 2-2-54 (1) Geochemical Anomaly Map in the Chusmisa Area (Au)

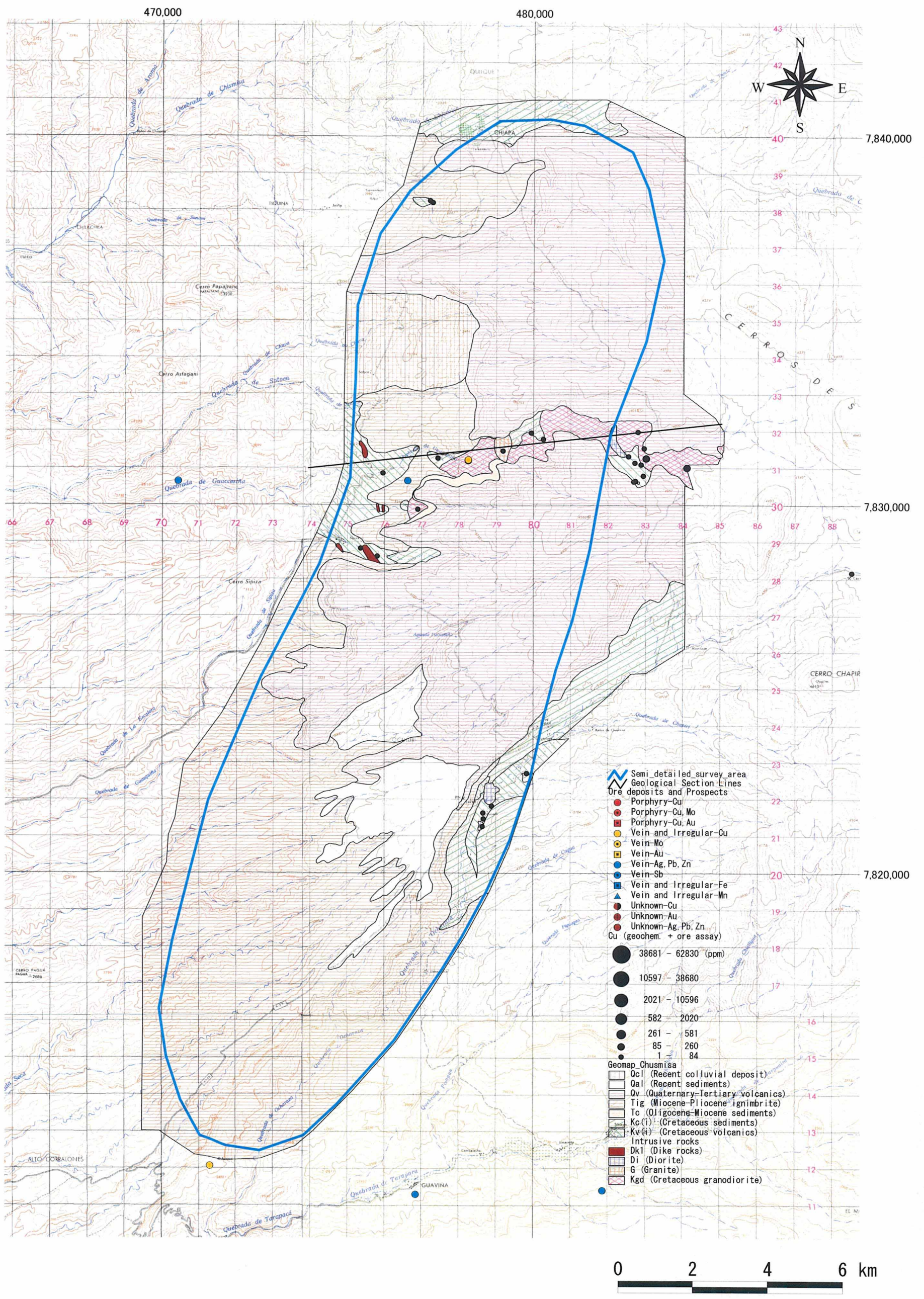


Fig. 2-2-54 (3) Geochemical Anomaly Map in the Chusmisa Area (Cu)

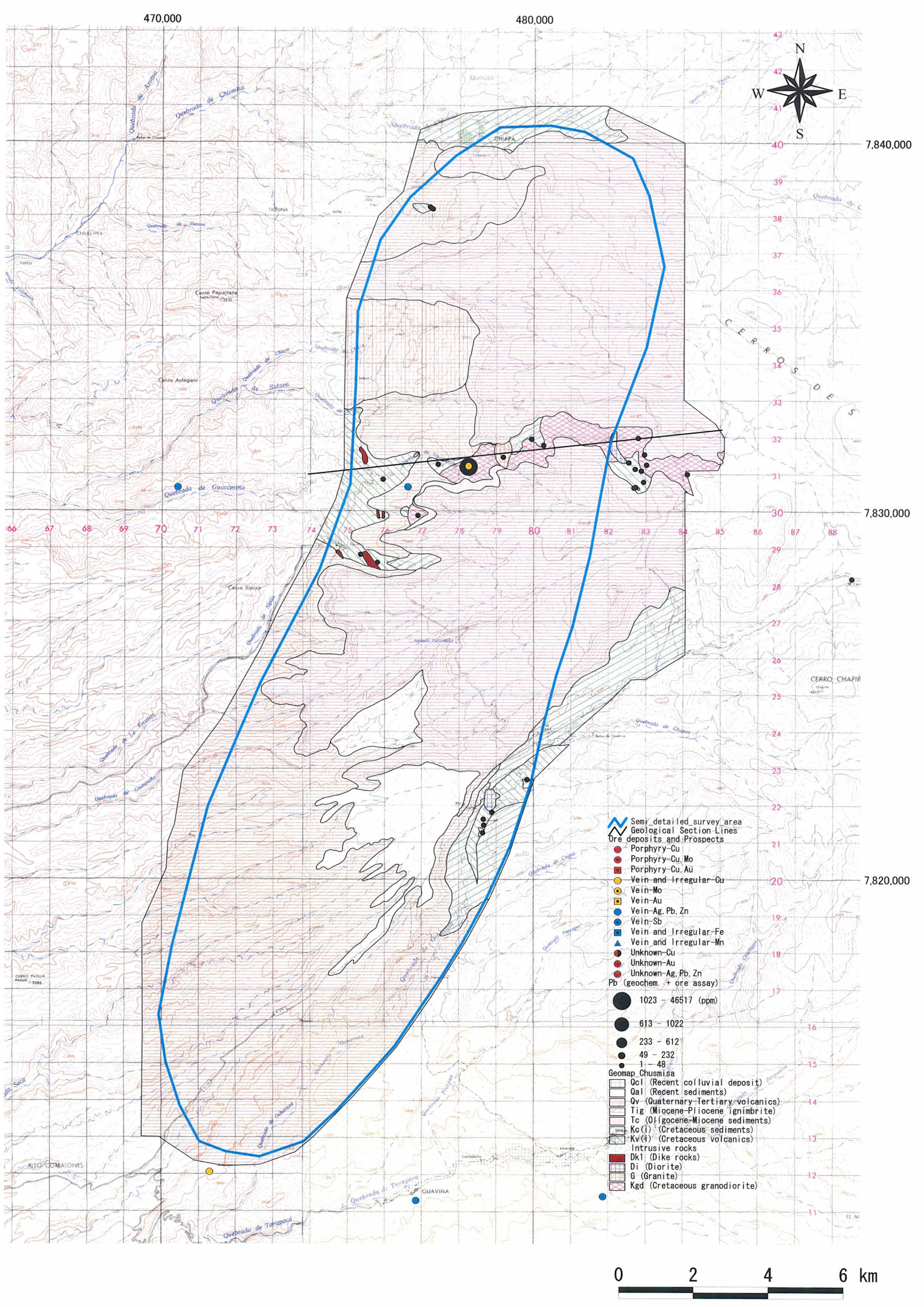


Fig. 2-2-54 (4) Geochemical Anomaly Map in the Chusmisa Area (Pb)