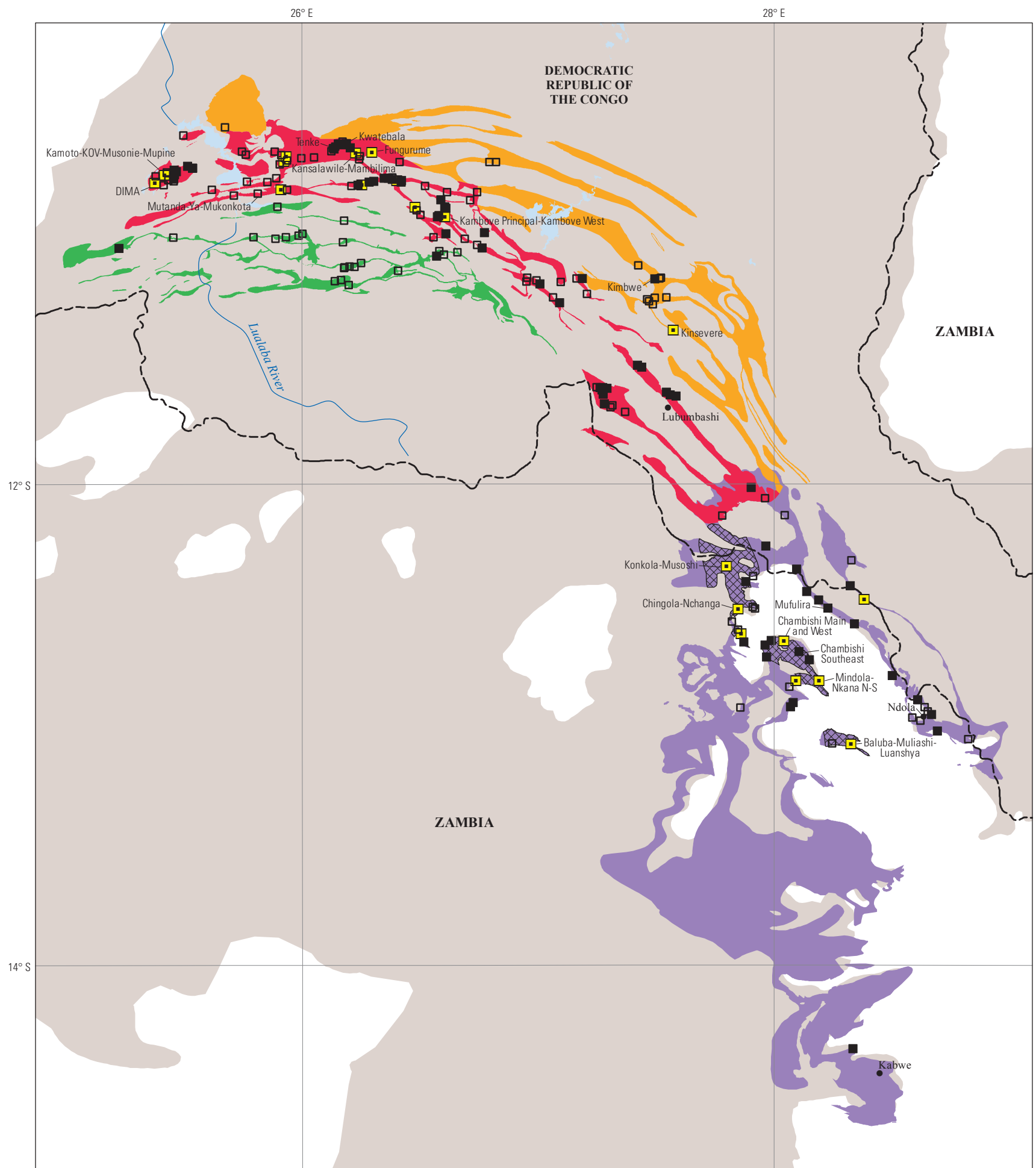


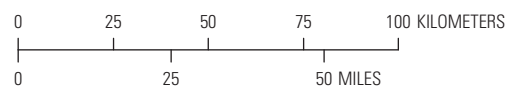
Figure 8. Zambian stratigraphic column showing mineralized interval and nomenclature used in previous studies and this report. Names from Clemmey (1974) and Cailteux and others (2007), indicated with a cross and blue, shaded columns. Names from Selley and others (2005), indicated by an asterisk and beige, shaded columns. Usage in this report shown with gray background.

SUPERGROUP	GROUP	SUBGROUP	FORMATION	FORMER NOMENCLATURE (François, 1987)	LITHOLOGY									
Katanga	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO AND ZAMBIA													
	± 500 Ma	Kundelungu—Ku (formerly Upper Kundelungu—Ks)	Biano—Ku.3		Ks.3	arkoses, conglomerates, argillaceous sandstones								
			Ngule—Ku.2	Sampwe—Ku.2.3		Ks.2.2	dolomitic pelites, argillaceous to sandy siltstones							
				Kiubo—Ku.2.2		Ks.2.1	dolomitic sandstones, siltstones and pelites							
				Mongwe—Ku.2.1		Ks.1.3	dolomitic pelites, siltstones and sandstones							
			Gombela—Ku.1	Lubudi—Ku.1.4		Ks.1.2.4	pink oolitic limestone and sandy carbonate beds							
				Kanianga—Ku.1.3		Ks.1.2.2 and 1.2.3	carbonate siltstones and shales							
				Lusele—Ku.1.2		Ks.1.2.1	pink to gray micritic dolomite							
				Kyandamu—Ku.1.1		Ks.1.1	Petit Conglomérat (glacial diamictite)							
			± 620 Ma	Nguba—Ng (formerly Lower Kundelungu—Ki)	Bunkeya—Ng.2	Monwezi—Ng.2.2		Ki.2	dolomitic sandstones, siltstones and pelites					
						Katete—Ng.2.1		Ki.1.3	dolomitic sandstones, siltstones and shales in northern areas; alternating shale and dolomite beds ("Série Récurrente") in southern areas					
	Muombe—Ng.1	Kipushi—Ng.1.4				Ki.1.2.2	dolomite with dolomitic shale beds in southern areas							
		Kakontwe—Ng.1.3					carbonates; Zn-Cu-Pb							
		Kaponda—Ng.1.2				Ki.1.2.1	carbonate shales and siltstones; "Dolomie Tigrée" at the base							
		Mwale—Ng.1.1				Ki.1.1	Grand Conglomérat (glacial diamictite)							
	± 750 Ma	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO								ZAMBIA				
		GROUP			SUBGROUP	FORMATION	FORMER NOMENCLATURE (François, 1987)	LITHOLOGY	LITHOLOGY	FORMATION	SUBGROUP			
		Roan—R	Mwashya (formerly Upper Mwashya)—R.4	Kanzadi—R.4.3		R.4.2	sandstones or alternating siltstones and shales	dolomitic shales, gray to black carbonaceous shales, quartzites		Mwashia				
				Kafubu—R.4.2			carbonaceous shales							
				Kamoya—R.4.1			dolomitic shales, siltstones, sandstones, including conglomeratic beds and cherts in variable position							
			Dipeta—R.3	Kansuki—R.3.4		R.4.1	(formerly Lower Mwashya): dolomites including volcaniclastic beds; Cu-Co	dolomites to arenitic dolomites interbedded with dolomitic shales; intrusive gabbros (formerly Carbonate Unit or Upper Roan)	Bancroft Kanwangungu RU.1 and RU.2	Kirilabombwe				
				Mofya—R.3.3			dolomites, arenitic dolomites, dolomitic siltstones							
				R.3.2			argillaceous dolomitic siltstones with interbedded sandstone or white dolomite; intrusive gabbros							
				R.G.S.—R.3.1			argillaceous dolomitic siltstones ("Roches Gres-Schisteuses")							
			Mines—R.2	Kambove—R.2.3			stromatolitic, laminated, shaly or talcose dolomites (2.3.1); locally sandstone at the base; interbedded siltstones in the upper part; Cu-Co	dolomite, argillite beds at top	Chingola RL.4	Kitwe				
				Dolomitic shales—R.2.2			R.2.2.2 and 3: dolomitic shales containing carbonaceous horizons; occasional dolomite or arkose	arkoses, sandy to dolomitic argillites	Pelito-arkosic RL.5					
					Kamoto—R.2.1			R.2.2.1: arenitic dolomite at the top and dolomitic shale at the base; pseudomorphs after evaporite nodules and concretions; Cu-Co	arenites, argillaceous dolomites, argillites, dolomites, evaporites; Cu-Co		Ore Shale RL.6			
		R.A.T.—R.1				red argillaceous dolomitic siltstones, sandstones and pelites ("Roches Argilo-Talqueuses")	conglomerates, coarse arkoses and argillaceous siltstones	Mutonda	Mindola—RL.7					
base of the R.A.T. sequence—unknown					quartzites	Kafufya								
< 900 Ma basal pebble and cobble conglomerate					pebble and cobble conglomerate	Chimfunsi								
± 2,050 Ma KIBARAN AND PRE-KIBARAN														

Figure 9. Chart showing the lithostratigraphic correlation of the Katanga Supergroup between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia. Modified from Cailteux and others (2005b) and Batumike and others (2007).



Political boundaries from U.S. Department of State (2009).
Africa Lambert Conformal Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 28° E., latitude of origin, 0°.



EXPLANATION

Assessed sediment-hosted copper tract

- 002rfceCu1000a
- 002rfceCu1000b
- 002rfceCu1000c
- 002rfnbCu1001
- 002ssCu1002

Katanga sedimentary basin

- Katanga sedimentary basin
- Group site
- Deposit
- Prospect

Figure 18. Map showing permissive tracts for sediment-hosted stratabound copper associated with the Roan Group, Central African Copperbelt, Katanga Basin, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia.

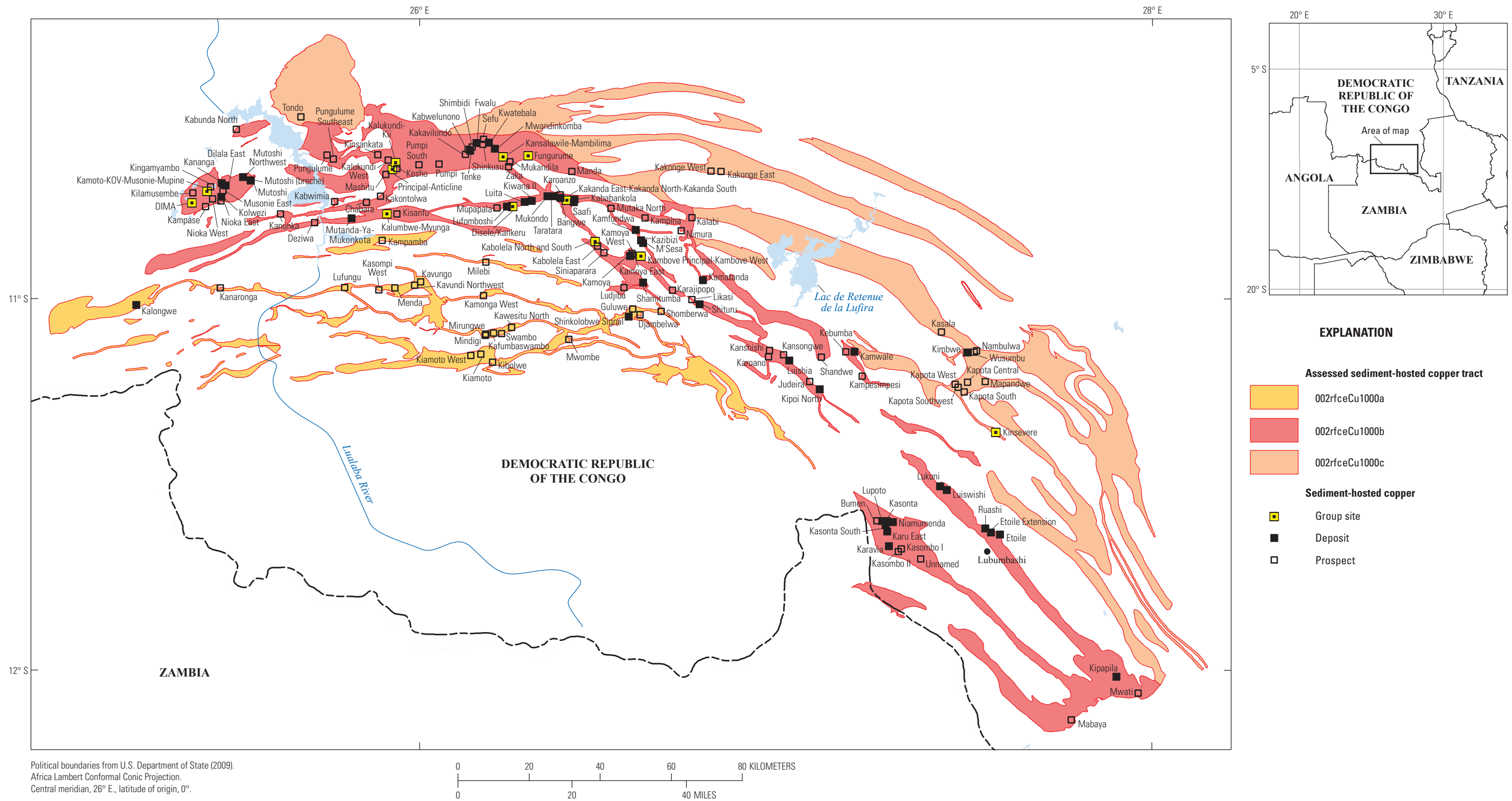


Figure E7. Map showing tract location, known sediment-hosted stratabound copper deposits and prospects for tracts 002rfceCu1000a, b, and c (Southern, Central, and Northern carbonate écaïlle), Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia.