

exploration. Within this area all work except the investigations of the North and South Montezuma grids was around the Comet-Kosminsky-Maestri mineralised zone (Figure 57).

The Montezuma area was gridded, mapped in detail and traversed with VLF-EM and soil geochemistry (Appendix XI, Turner, 1971). All mine dumps, sulphide and/or gossan zones and rock outcrops were selectively rock-chip sampled. All soil and rock chip samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Ni with some being analysed for Co, As, Sb and Sn. Several significant Cu/Pb/Zn/Ag anomalies adjacent to the Montezuma Fault zone and several other separate minor Sb/Ag anomalies were defined (DRG No. K555-36). In the north of the grid several north-westerly trending VLF-EM anomalies (DRG No. K555-37) were outlined (Turner, 1971).

These anomalies were tested by a programme of 6 diamond drill holes. MzN1 and MzN3 tested VLF-EM anomalies; MzN2 tested a larger quartz/limonite gossan-ouze zone; MzN4, MzN5 and MzN6 tested VLF-EM anomalies associated with the mineralisation in the Montezuma Adit Nos. 5 and 6. Only minor mineralisation was intersected in any of these holes (Appendix XII).

Geophoto concluded (Discala, 1974) that the previously mined high grade tetrahedrite lodes and the jamesonite/pyrite veins in the Montezuma area were narrow and discontinuous both along strike and down dip. Also there was considered to be no evidence for the existence of massive tin-rich pyrite/pyrrhotite ore-bodies. Rather the anomalous tin geochemistry represented disseminated cassiterite in pyrite veins intruding black shales.

No further work was initiated by Geophoto in the Montezuma area.