of some base metal sulphides with the more strongly silicified parts. The host rock is a sericitic acid tuff, usually a lapilli tuff, or fine agglomerate. Pyrite is present throughout, and minor sphalerite, galena, barite and chalcopyrite is present in three separate very siliceous zones. The best value of rock chip sampling (T6723) gave, over 40cm, 0.15% Cu, 0.11% Pb, 4.55% Zn, 14.4% Ba and 17.8 ppm Ag.

Short, cross-strike costeans were excavated along strike from the exposure on the track, to attempt to trace the mineralised zone, (TAS/2/1614). The amount of base metal sulphide decreases significantly, but the zone of silicification increases in width to approximately 90m. The individual, strongly silicified units continue to the south, occasionally with traces of sphalerite and galena associated with quartz veinlets. In itself this zone is not of economic importance, but it does provide evidence that mineralising fluids were available at this horizon. This zone probably represents a proximal facies, and it remains to test along strike to the north and north-east for any massive concentration of sulphides in the distal facies.

The mineralised silicified zone is directly overlain to the east by a thick, massive quartz felspar porphyry. The contact is visible in the access track and in costeans 2, 3, 4 and 6. The porphyry can be mapped along the 2540S access track, almost as far as the 2540S costean. This massive intrusive (extrusive?) would have a significant effect on the local structure of the area. There is no evidence of any fragments of adjacent rock types in the porphyry that could be related to assimilation. It probably intruded the country rock as a homogeneous mass, causing severe disruption. This may account for the drastic change in strike of the Unit 15 sediment in costean 2540S, where there is quartz felspar porphyry exposed on the 2340S access track.

Recent comments by Govett indicate that the quartz felspar porphyry is probably an extrusive lava, similar in all respects to those associated with many of the New Brunswick volcanogenic base metal deposits. This provides another favourable parameter for this target horizon.