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tuffs which were overlain by 60cm of recent quartz gravels. A small suboutcropping 'gossan' was subsequently located at 13297N 10083E. The gossan was a leached, highly porous, grey siliceous crust over fresh massive sulphide.

Analytical results from grab samples collected from the pit, the 'gossan' and associated sulphide mineralization are presented in the table below (all elements in ppm except where indicated).

Sample	Grid Location	Cu	Pb%	Zn%	Ag	Au	Fe	Ba	Mn	As	Cd	Mo	Bi
KR 9504	13 300N, 10 073E	3125	11.92	11.05	130	.064	8600	30	505	75	420	2.5	26
KR 9505	" "	3725	11.46	14.71	112	.096	7600	20	635	77	460	0.5	21
KR 9506	" "	3650	6.3	8.72	87.5	.048	1.15	10	680	140	310	3.0	77
KR9507	" "	2500	3.37	13.6	47.5	.080	4500	10	280	85	465	1.5	20
KR9508	" "	1.33%	7.66	14.24	227	.080	1.950	X	740	150	535	1.0	260
KR9509	13 297N, 10 083E	2125	8.43	25.7	130	.664	2100	10	50	370	715	5.5	4.0
KR9510	13 296N, "	175	2100	.84	12.5	.816	1.75	60	25	700	18	0.5	1.0
KR7033	" "	200	1.0	.595	35.5	.212	17.0	40	1650	480	12.5	3.0	X
KR7032	13 296N, 10 083E	1500	6300	17.0	76.5	.768	3100	20	65	410	495	2.5	X
KR 6453	" "	475	16.16	38.74	390	2.3	4.86	30	150	900	1450	12	X

On the strength of these results, six shallow costeans were excavated on the northern part of the Voyager 19 grid between lines 12900N and 13400N. They were centred on the peaks of the soil geochemical anomalies but were excavated at the close of the field season and before the results of the infill sampling was available. Control was therefore based on the 100m x 25m sample density (see fig 10 and fig 13 for location of the costeans).