

The sharp contact between the 'footwall' porphyritic lavas is very apparent in the geochemical profile presented in figure 17. A coarsening of grain size in the tuffs at this contact could indicate a facing to the west. If this mineralization is equated with main 'lense' on line 13300N then a fault displacement of 50m has to be involved.

Costean No. 4                      Line 13100N (10037.5-10062.5E)

This costean was excavated on the southern extremity of the flat lying strip of marshy ground adjacent to the outcrops of porphyritic lavas and tuffs on the northern flank of Wart Hill. A soil sample value of 850ppm Pb and 2200ppm Zn was recorded at 13100N 10050E and marks the southern boundary of the main Pb-Zn soil anomaly.

A sequence of quartzo-feldspathic crystal tuffs was exposed in the costean. The tuffs contained between 30% and 70% rounded quartz 'phenocrysts' but are different to the porphyritic lavas in their colour, high sericite content and higher cleavage retention. Apart from a narrow pyrite-chlorite rich band in the eastern extremity of the costean (10062E) mineralization was absent. This conclusion is confirmed by the geochemistry which returned values of 60-895ppm Pb and 60-835ppm Zn (fig 17).

During the excavation of the costean a small outcrop of massive sphalerite-galena pyrite mineralization was recorded at 10080E 1304E.