

3.7 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

i) Summary

The discovery of massive sphalerite-galena mineralization north of Wart Hill on the Voyager 19 grid has not only confirmed the pedigree of this part of the Mt. Read Volcanics but has also confirmed the effectiveness of Geopeko's exploration approach in this area. Recognition of hydrothermal alteration in the volcanic pile at a regional reconnaissance level, followed by soil geochemistry and detailed mapping resulted in the location of galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization at three localities on the Voyager 19 grid (fig 13).

The principal controls of the mineralization are as yet unclear but it appears to be stratabound and related to a thin (<20m) chloritic tuffaceous shales horizons within quartzofeldspathic crystal tuffs, adjacent to a barren porphyritic lava unit. The close proximity of the upper Cambrian unconformity could also be a significant factor.

The mineralization has many features in common with the Rosebery style of mineralization, but a notable difference being the absence of a barite rich mineralized zone and absence of an underlying copper rich zone (Braithwaite 1974). However the complex association of altered rock types, which include coarse agglomerates on Wart Hill (ss), may represent an eruptive centre and be the host rocks to a copper rich 'proximal' style of mineralization.

A similar stratigraphy to Voyager 19 has been traced to the south into the Voyager 29 area where a value of 3% Zn was recorded in a soil sample at 10400N 10750E. This sample could lead to the location of another massive sulphide lens. If this is the case then a favourable mineralized horizon, with a strike length of over 3km, is indicated.