8. Quartz veining: Two styles of quartz veins have been mapped on the grid:

a) Massive steeply dipping veins of milky quartz commonly 2-5m wide and upto 30m long. These are concentrated in the south-east portion of the grid within the dacite lavas, where they show a consistent north easterly strike.

b) Narrow, shallow dipping vugy white to grey quartz veins which form an irregular network or parallel sheeted system. These veins occur in patchy zones from 5m to 30m wide and are concentrated within the coarse lithic tuff-agglomerate unit and the underlying quartz porphyritic lavas. The individual veins vary from 5mm to 30mm thick and commonly dip shallowly to the north. Rock chip sampling and drilling indicate these sheeted veins carry anomalous amounts of gold, arsenic and antimony.

ii) Rock Chip Geochemistry

Analytical data on rock chip samples from various lithologies on the grid are given in table 1. The reproducability of gold analyses, as seen from column 1 and column 9 in the table is not good. The background for gold is considered to be 1-10ppb with significantly anomalous values above 30ppb. The maximium rock chips gold values were 5.92ppm in KR 7220 (quartz vein float) and 2.77ppm in KR 6818 (repeat analysis-pyritic black shale). Most samples of the sheeted quartz vein outcrop and float material are anomalous which suggest these rocks are contributing to the drainage gold anomaly.