

150m westwards from those on 19W. This 'offset' and a similar one in the CGFA +30 ppm contour between lines 11E and 12 suggests cross-faulting may be present.

The resampling of lines 9E, 10E and 11E was undertaken to establish the precision of the CGFA +30 ppm contour. The new 30 ppm contour bears a good relationship to the old on these 3 lines.

The Sn anomaly trend is not shared with any other element that was sampled for.

- ii) A southeasterly ( $215^{\circ}$ ) trending 100-200m wide Pb anomaly west of the baseline over lines 14W to 18W. Pb values of 300-2,650 ppm are accompanied by elevated and anomalous values for Zn (125-1,000 ppm), As (50-200 ppm), Ag (1.5-11.0 ppm), Fe (1% - 14%) and Mn (1,000 ppm - 8%).

Thus there appears to be two discrete controls on mineralisation. These may be the two elements of the Montezuma Fault as depicted on the Composite Geological Map (Fig. 3) of the Getty Assessment Report (Catley and Sakalidis, 1981).

Except for higher values associated with the last-mentioned Pb anomaly, there is also a partitioning of Zn, Fe, Mn and possibly Cu in soils between the eastern and western sides of the 5,000E baseline on lines 14-20 as follows:-

5,000E

<u>Fe</u> : less than 1%	<u>Fe</u> : over 5%
<u>Mn</u> : less than 100 ppm (most less than 30ppm)	<u>Mn</u> : 100-1,000 ppm
<u>Zn</u> : less than 100 ppm (most less than 40ppm)	<u>Zn</u> : 'stratigraphic' zones over 125 ppm
<u>Cu</u> : a few spotty 100 and 200 ppm highs	<u>Cu</u> : greater numbers of spotty 100 and 200 ppm highs