

The mineralization was found to consist of fine veiny and disseminated galena and pyrite with minor sphalerite associated with a zone of siliceous and brecciated rock (of uncertain type but likely to be a silicified acid tuff or tuffaceous sandstone) occurring at the contact between medium grained tuffaceous sandstone (to east) and finely interbedded siltstones and argillaceous black slate/shale (to west). A narrow zone of dark brown stained (oxidized) rock immediately east of the mineralized zone may represent weathered pyritic chlorite rich rock.

Dips in the adjacent sedimentary lithologies are steep to the west. In the narrow confine of the trench (200mm wide by 1.2m deep) it is impossible to determine if the mineralized zone is strictly conformable or fracture controlled. The form of the geochemical anomaly suggests a stratabound association whilst the distribution of sulphides within the mineralized zone implies a structurally controlled fracture/breccia filling style.

14200N: A series of 2m long pits were excavated, by hand, at 12.5m intervals between 9175E and 9275E to investigate the broad IP chargeability/Pb-Ag geochemical anomaly on line 14200N.

The pits, of about 0.5m depth, exposed fairly massive and uniform quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyritic rhyolite with no visible evidence of sulphide mineralization.

One metre rock chip/channel samples, (KR 13051-13068, see Figure 8) returned results of upto 1200ppm Pb and 20gm/t Ag from pits centred on 9212.5E, 9225E, 9237.5E but with background values of Zn.

Excavation of a continuous trench between 9210E-9240E should be considered as a means of elucidating the style of mineralization.