参考文献

Baker, B.H. and Wohlenberg, J. (1971): Structure and evolution of the Kenya Rift Valley, Nature, 229, 538–542.

Baker, B.H. Mohr, P.A. and Williams, L.A.J. (1972): Geology of the Eastern Rift System of Africa, Spec. Pap. Geol. Soc. Am. 136.

Bhattacharyya, B.K. (1964): Magnetic anomalies due to prismshaped bodies with arbitary polarization, Geophysics, XXIX, 517–531.

Boyle, R.W. (1968): The geochemistry of silver and its deposits, Geol. Surv. Canada, Bull. 160.

Boyle, R.W. (1979): The geochemistry of gold and its deposits, Geol. Surv. Canada, Bull. 280.

Clifford, T.N. (1970): The Structural framework of Africa. In: Clifford, T.N. and Gass, I.G. (eds.), African Magmatism and Tectonics, Hafner Pub. Co. Darien. 1–26.

Coleman, R.G. (1977): Ophiolites, Springer-Verlag, Berlin.

Du Bois, C.G.B. and Walsh, J. (1970): Minerals of Kenya, Bull. Geol. Surv. Kenya 11.

Fairhead, J.D. and Girdler, R.W. (1969): How far does the Rift System extend through Africa, Nature, 221, 1018–1020.

Gass, I.G. (1981): Pan-African (Upper Proterozoic) plate tectonics of the African-Nubian Shield, In: Kröner, A. (ed.). Precambrian Plate Tectonics, Elsevier, Amsterdam, 387–405.

Golightly, J.P. (1979): Nickeliferouis laterite: a general description, in Evans, D.J.I., Shoemaker, R.S., and Veltman, H., edgs., International laterite symposium: New York, AIME, 3–23.

Golightly, J.P. (1981): Nickeliferous Laterite Deposits; Econ. Geol. 75th Aniversary Volume, 710–735.

Goldschmidt, V.M. (1937): The principles of distribution of chemical elements in minerals and rocks, J. Chem. Soc. 1937, pt 1, 655–673.

Grant, F.S. and West, G.F. (1965): Interpretation theory in applied geophysics, Gravity and magnetic methods, II, 235–254, 355–381.

林　正雄（１９６８）：四国地方蛇紋岩の化学的特徴，岩鉱５９，６０－７２.

Ivosevic, S.W. (1984): Gold and silver handbook, Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 84–127013, USA.

Joubert, P. (1966): Geology of the Loperot area, Rep. Geol. Surv. Kenya, 74.

Kaye, L. (1968): Final report on the chromium and nickel desposits at Telot, W. Pokot, (Unpubl.) Kapenguria/14.

Kennedy, W.Q. (1964): The structural differentiation of Africa in the Pan-African (±500 m.y.) tectonic episode, Annu. Rep. res. Inst. Afr. Geol. Leeds, 8, p.48.

King, B.C. (1978): Structural and volcanic evolution of the Gregory Rift Valley, In: Bishop, W.W. (ed.), Geological Background to Fossil Man, Spec. Pub. Geol. Soc. London 6, 29–54.

King, B.C. and Chapman, G.R. (1972): Volcanism of the Kenya Rift Valley, Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London A271, 185–208.

Lepeltier, G. (1964): A simplified statistical treatment of geochemical data by graphical representation, Econ. Geol. 64, 538–550.

Mason, P. and Gibson, A.B. (1957): Geology of the Kalossia-Tiati area, Rep. Geol. Surv. Kenya 41.

McCall, G.J.H. (1957b): Report on chromite/copper occurrences on Telot, Sekerr Location, West Suk (Unpubl.) Kapenguria/44.

McCall, G.J.H. (1964): Geology of the Sekerr area, Rep. Geol. Surv. Kenya 65.

McConnell, R.B. (1972): Geological development of the rift system of eastern Africa, Geol. Soc. Am. Bull., 83, 2549–2572.

McKenzie, D.P., Davies, D. and Molnar, R. (1970): Plate tectonics of the Red Sea and East Africa, Nature, 226, 243–248.

金属鉱物探鉱促進事業団（１９６９）：アフリカ鉱業事情調査団報告書，５０－６３.

金属鉱業事業団（１９８１）：昭和５５年度鉱物資源探査技術等開発調査報告書

金属鉱業事業団（１９８２）：昭和５６年度鉱物資源探査技術開発等調査報告書

Miller, J.M. (1956): Geology of the Kitale-Cherangani Hills area, Rep. Geol. Surv. Kenya 35.

都城秋穂，久城育夫（１９７７）：学石学Ⅲ，共立出版（共立全書），東京，１０４－１４６.

Mohr, P.A., and Wood, C.A. (1976): Volcano spacings and lithospheric attenuation in the Eastern Rift of Africa, Earth Planet, Sci. Lett., 33, 126–144.

Nippon Kokan K.K. (1977): Final Report on Telot Chromite Deposit, West Pokot, Kenya, Kokan Mining Co., Ltd. (Unpubl.).

Nyambok, I.D. and Gaciri, S.J. (1975): Geology of the fluorite deposits in the Kerio Valley, Kenya, Econ. Geol. 70, 299–307.

大津秀夫，崔田　亮，松田陽一（１９８３）：地化学データーの頻度分布の決定法，鉱山地質，３３，４２７－４３１．

Pulfrey, W. (1960): The shape of the Sub-Miocene erosion level in Kenya. Bull. Geol. Surv. Kenya 3.

Pulfrey, W. and Walsh, J. (1969): The geology and mineral resources of Kenya, Bull. Geol. Surv. Kenya 9, 34 pp.

Reford, M.S. (1964): Magnetic anomalies over thin sheet, Geophysics, XXIX, 532--536.

Rose, A.W., Hawks, H.E. and Webb, J.S. (1979): "Geochemistry in Mineral Exploration" (second edition), 657 pp, Academic Press, London.

Saggerson, E.P. and Baker, B.H. (1965): Post-Jurassic erosion-surfaces in eastern Kenya and their deformation in relation to rift structure, Q.J. Geol. Soc. London 121, 51–72.

Sanders, L.D. (1964): Copper in Kenya, Mem. Geol. Surv. Kenya 4, 51 pp.

Sanders, L.D. (1965): Geology of the Contact between the Nyanza Shield and the Mozambique Belt in Western Kenya, Bull. Geol. Surv. Kenya 7.

佐藤博之（１９８３）：ケニアリフトバレー，地質ニュース，３４４，３２－４４．

Savage, R.J.G. and Williamson, P.G. (1978): The early history of the Turkana depression, In: Bishop, W.W. (ed.), Geological Background to Fossil Man, Spec. Pub. Geol. Soc. London 6,375–394.

Sinclair, A.J. (1974): Selection of threshold value in geochemical data using provability graphs, Jour. Geoch. Explor. 3, 129–149.

Survey of Kenya, (1982): Bouguer gravity anomaly map of Kenya, 1:1,000,000.

諏訪兼位，矢入憲二（１９７９）：アフリカ，岩波講座"地球科学"第１６巻'地界の地質'，６１－９８．

Theuri, F.G. (1976): Drilling for alluvial gold in the Marun and Turkwell river beds (Unpubl.), Investigation Note 1976/1. Kapenguria/59.

Turekian, K.K. (1977): Geochemical distribution of elements. In "Encyclopedia of Science and Technology", 4th edn, 627--630, McGraw-Hill, New York.

Vearncombe, J.R. and Price, R.C. (1983): A dismembered ophiolite from the Mozambique belt, West Pokot, Kenya, Journ, Afr. Earth Scien., 1, No. 2, 133–143.

Walsh, J. (1966): Geology of the Karasuk area, Rep. Geol. Surv. Kenya 72.

Webber, B.N. (1972): Supergene nickel deposits; AIME, Trans. 252, 333–347.

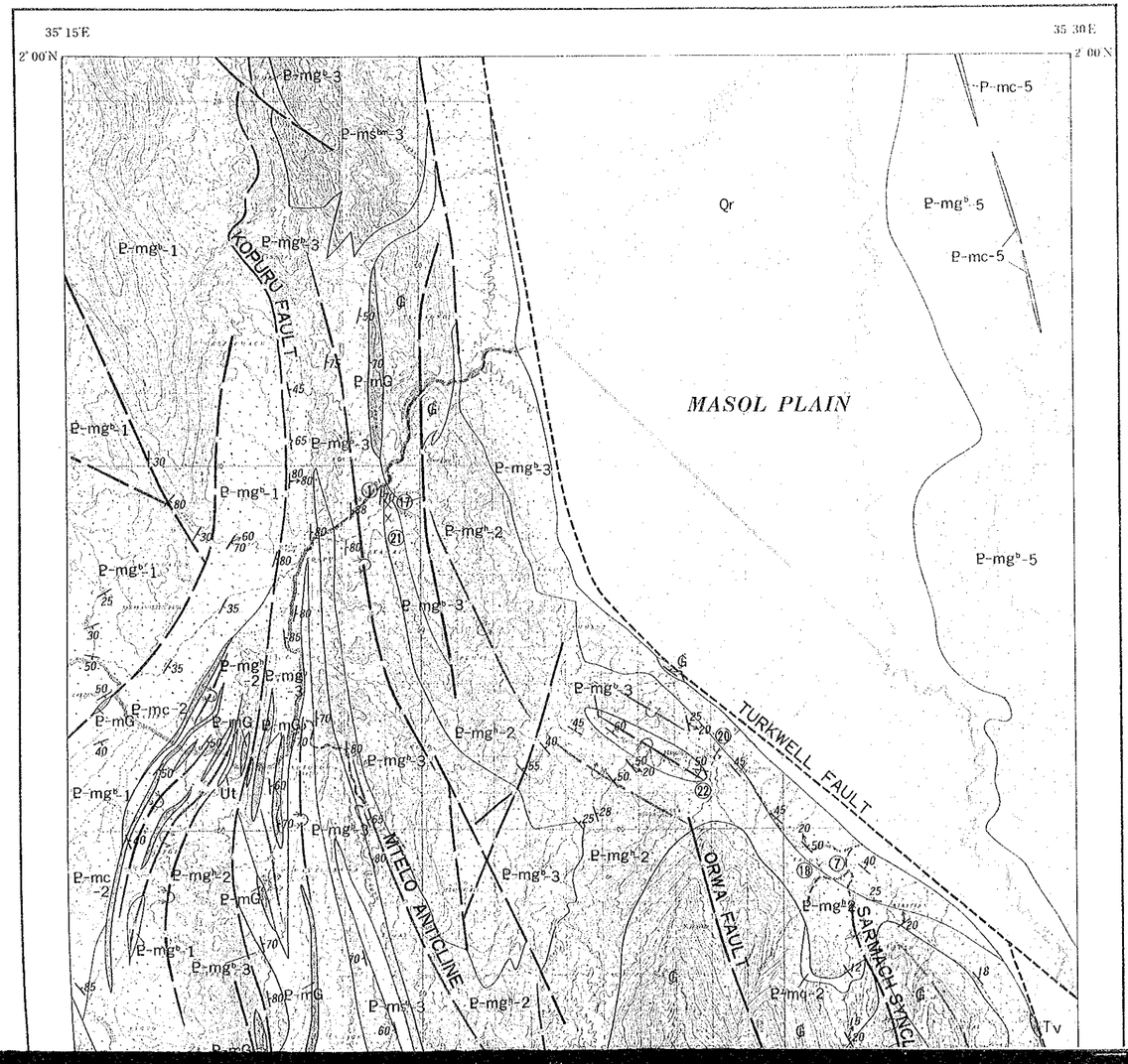
Wederpahl, K.H., ed. (1967–1978): "Handbook of Geochemistry", 2–4, Springer-Verlag, Berlin.

Williams, L.A.J. (1970): The volcanics of the Gregory Rift Valley, East Africa, Bull. Vokanol., 34, 439–465.

矢入憲二（１９７９）：東アフリカリフトバレー，岩波講座 "地球科学"第９巻 '地質構造の形成' １９－３１．

吉田國夫（１９７８）：最新版鉱産物の知識と取引，財団法人通商産業調査会

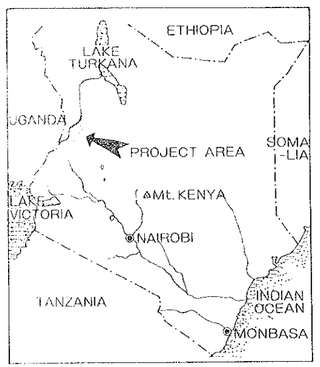
Zeissink, H.E. (1969): The mineralogy and geochemistry of a nickeliferous laterite profile (Greenvale, Queensland, Australia): Mineralium Deposita, 4, 132–152.



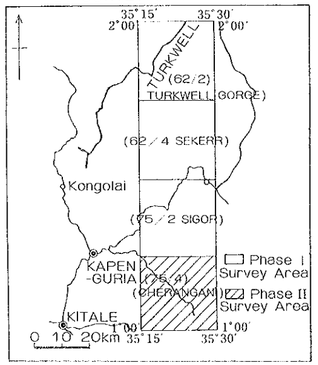
MINERAL EXPLORATION
IN
THE KERIO VALLEY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY AREA
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

GEOLOGICAL MAP
OF
THE SEKERR-CHERANGANI HILLS AREA

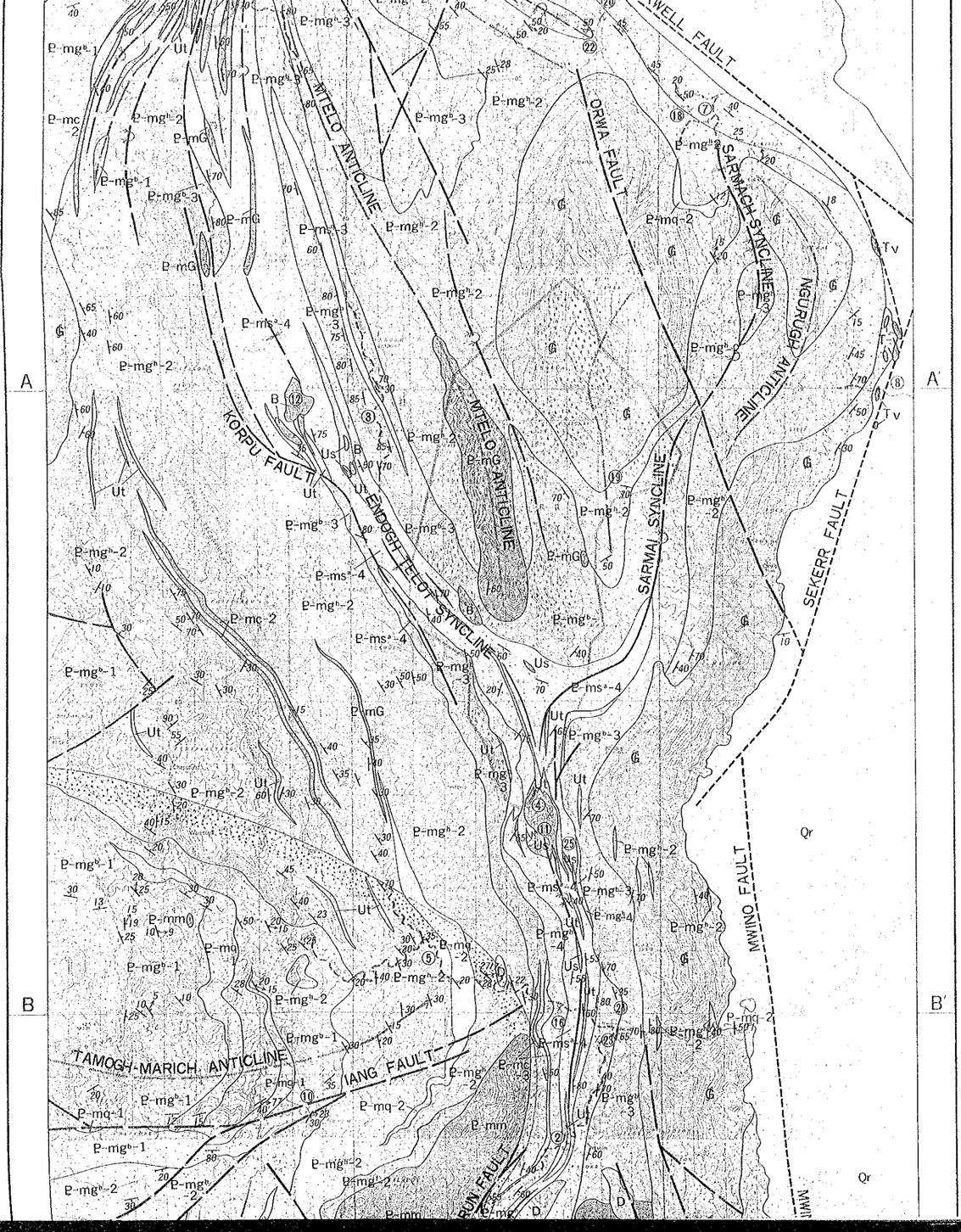
LOCATION

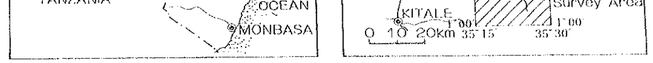


INDEX OF TOPOGRAPHIC MAP (1:50,000)
BY SURVEY OF KENYA



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
METAL MINING AGENCY OF JAPAN
December 1985





JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
METAL MINING AGENCY OF JAPAN
December 1985

EXPLANATION

CENOZOIC

- QUATERNARY — Qr — Alluvium
- TERTIARY ? — Tv — Siliceous brecciated rocks

MOZAMBIQUE BELT INTRUSIVE ROCKS

PROTEROZOIC or (PALEOZOIC)

- G — Granites
- Gd — Granodiorites
- D — Diorites, Epidiorites, Metadiorites
- B — Gabbros, Metagabbros
- Gf — Foliated granites
- P-mG — Granitoid orthogneisses
- P-mm — Migmatitic type granites, Migmatites
- Us — Serpentinites
- Ut — Talc rocks, Talc schists

MOZAMBIQUE BELT METAMORPHIC ROCKS

PRECAMBRIAN

M-5 FORMATION

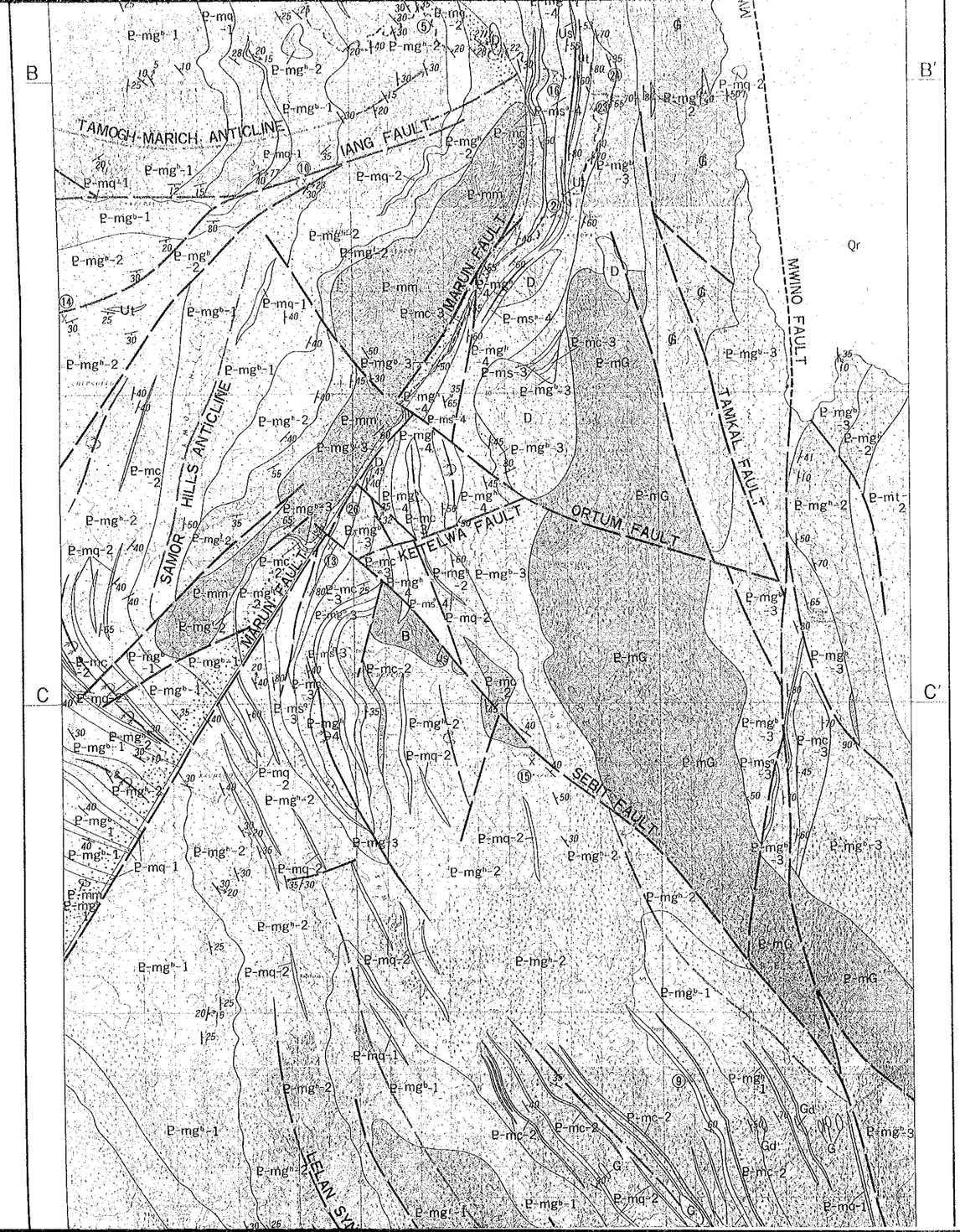
- P-mg^{b}5 — Biotite gneisses with subordinate hornblende gneisses
- P-mc-5 — Crystalline limestones

M-4 FORMATION

- P-ms^{a}4 — Amphibole schists, amphibole chlorite schists with subordinate hornblende gneisses, quartzites and quartz schists
- P-mg^{h}4 — Hornblende gneisses with subordinate amphibole schists, quartzites and quartz schists

M-3 FORMATION

- P-ms^{bm}3 — Biotite-muscovite schists, biotite-muscovite-hornblende schists
- P-mg^{b}3 — Biotite gneisses with subordinate hornblende biotite gneisses and hornblende gneisses
- P-ms^{q}3 — Quartz schists, quartzites
- P-mc-3 — Crystalline limestones



PRECAMBRIAN

PROTEROZOIC

M-4 FORMATION

- P-ms^{s}4 — Amphibole schists, amphibole chlorite schists with subordinate hornblende gneisses, quartzites and quartz schists
- P-mg^{h}4 — Hornblende gneisses with subordinate amphibole schists, quartzites and quartz schists

M-3 FORMATION

- P-ms^{bm}3 — Biotite-muscovite schists, biotite-muscovite-hornblende schists
- P-mg^{b}3 — Biotite gneisses with subordinate hornblende biotite gneisses and hornblende gneisses
- P-ms^{q}3 — Quartz schists, quartzites
- P-mc-3 — Crystalline limestones

M-2 FORMATION

- P-mg^{L}2 — Potash-feldspar porphyroblast gneisses
- P-mg^{h}2 — Hornblende gneisses with subordinate biotite gneisses and hornblende-biotite gneisses
- P-mq-2 — Quartzites, quartz schists
- P-mc-2 — Crystalline limestones
- P-mt-2 — Quartz-feldspathic paragranulites

M-1 FORMATION

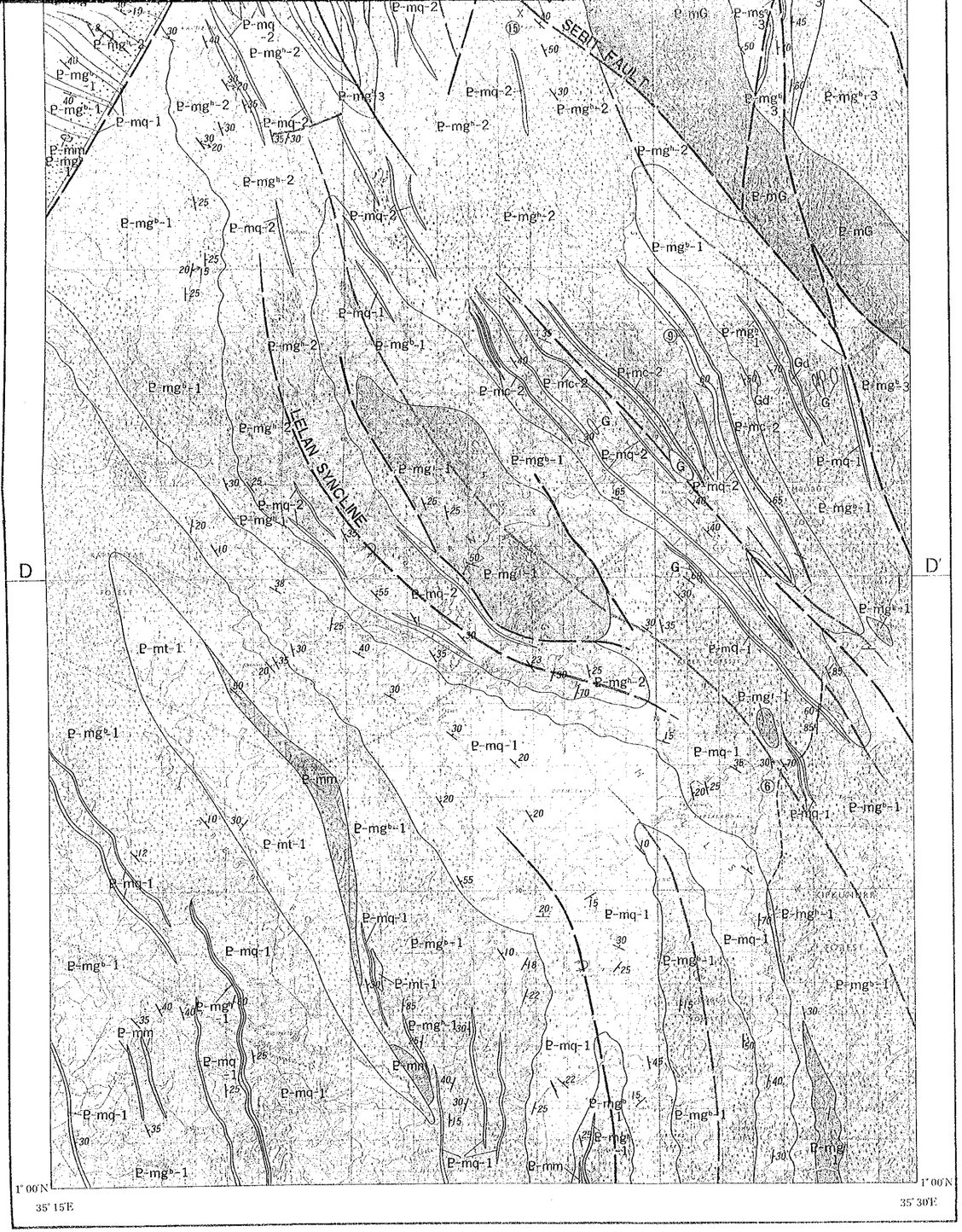
- P-mg^{b}1 — Biotite gneisses with subordinate hornblende-biotite gneisses and minor hornblende gneisses
- P-mq-1 — Quartzites, quartz schists
- P-mg^{h}1 — Hornblende gneisses
- P-mg^{L}1 — Potash-feldspar porphyroblast gneisses
- P-mg^{g}1 — Garnet porphyroblast gneisses
- P-mt-1 — Calc-silicate granulites

※ M-1 ~ M-5 FORMATION : Stratigraphic units in ascending order

- Geological boundaries
- Foliation (strike and dip)
- Lineation (direction and dip)
- Anticlinal axis (definite, inferred)
- Synclinal axis (definite, inferred)
- Overturned anticlinal axis (definite, inferred)
- Overturned synclinal axis (definite, inferred)
- Inferred fault
- Inferred concealed fault
- ⑦ Closed mine
- ⑭ Mineral locality
- Placer gold locality
- Pegmatite dyke swarm zone
- A——A' Position of Profile

INVENTORY OF MINERAL LOCALITIES

No. on Geological map	Name of Mineral Localities	Metal or Minerals	Type of Mineralization	Location: Survey of Kenya, Map	Location: UTM co-ord. X	Location: UTM co-ord. Y	Information Source	Host Rock	Ore Mineral	Occurrence	Remarks
①	Turkwel Suam River	Au	Alluvial gold	62/2 Turkwel Gorge	757 ~ 763	208 ~ 213	McCall(1964) Thenin(1976) Bridget(1977) JICA-MMAJ	Alluvial gravels	Native gold	The gold in the river bed is mainly found in gravels.	Production 1953-1960. Au: 1,160.80 Fine ounces Ag: 54.38 Ounces. Recently operation is only held in dry season by local

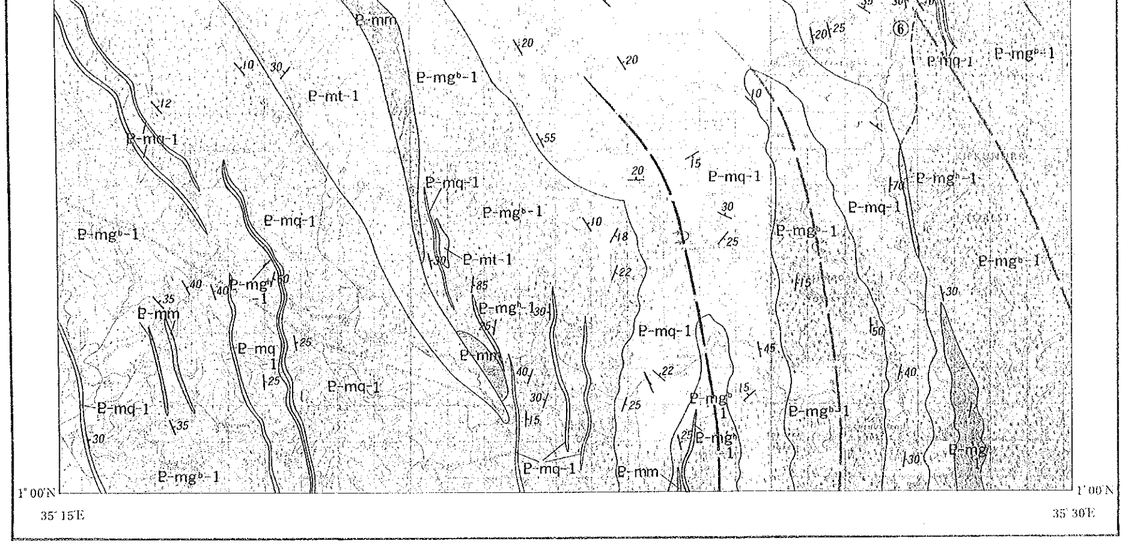


※ M-1 – M-5 FORMATION : Stratigraphic units in ascending order

- Geological boundaries
- Foliation (strike and dip)
- Lineation (direction and dip)
- Anticlinal axis (definite, inferred)
- Synclinal axis (definite, inferred)
- Overturned anticlinal axis (definite, inferred)
- Overturned synclinal axis (definite, inferred)
- Inferred fault
- Inferred concealed fault
- Closed mine
- Mineral locality
- Placer gold locality
- Pegmatite dyke swarm zone
- A——A′ Position of Profile

INVENTORY OF MINERAL LOCALITIES

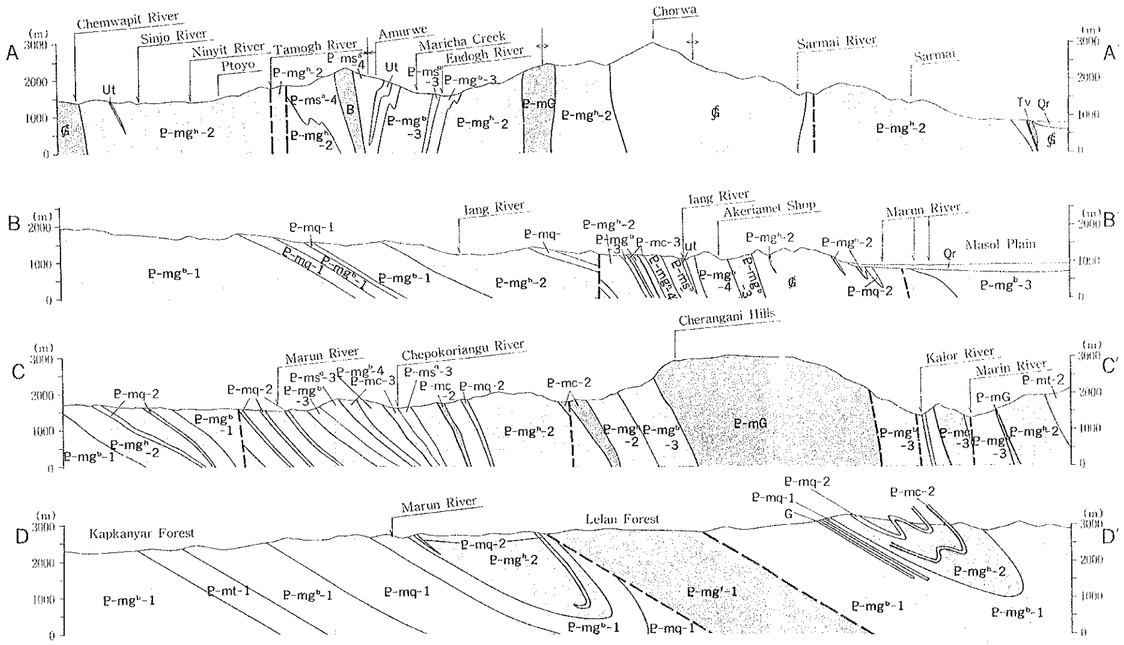
No. on Geological map	Name of Mineral Localities	Metal or Minerals	Type of Mineralization	Location: Survey of Kenya Map	Location: UTM coord. X	Location: UTM coord. Y	Information Source	Host Rock	Ore Mineral	Occurrence	Remarks
①	Turkwel Suam River.	Au	Alluvial gold	62 2 Turkwel Gorge	557 ~ 563	208 ~ 213	McCall(1964) Theuri(1976) Bridge(1977) JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Alluvial gravels	Native gold	The gold in the river bed is mainly found in gravels.	Production 1954 1960 Au: 1,160.80 Fine ounces Ag: 5,138 Ounces. Recently operation is only held in dry season by local people.
②	Marun River (Wakoon Marichi)	Au	Alluvial gold	62 1 Sekerr 25 Sigor	567 ~ 574	165 ~ 170	McCall(1964) Miller(1965) Theuri(1976) JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Alluvial gravels	Native gold	The deposits are restricted to superficial soils, alluvial gravel etc. in the river bed.	Production 1951 1955. Au: 232.72 Fine ounces Ag: 11.09 〃 Panning is being operated by local people in a small scale.
③	Endech River	Au	Eluvial and alluvial gold	62 3 Sekerr	561	186 ~ 192	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Weathered Talc schist, Act. schist	Native gold	The eluvial gold is digged from weathered rock or talus composed of talc schist and actinolite schist. The alluvial gold occurs in the river bed downward.	Panning operation is flourishing by local people all the year.
④	Tebal	Au	Eluvial gold	62 3 Sekerr	566	176	McCall(1964) Kayet(1967,1968) JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Weathered Serpentinite	Native gold	The eluvial gold occurs in weathered serpentinite or talus composed of serpentinite.	Geochemical anomaly covers the area of 3 km² Small scale panning is being continued by local people.
⑤	Lomi	Au	Alluvial gold	62 4 Sekerr	573 ~ 568	167 ~ 176	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Alluvial gravels	Native gold		
⑥	Morpen River (Upper stream)	Au	Alluvial gold	62 4 Chetangum	573 ~ 576	117 ~ 127	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Alluvial gravels	Native gold	The gold is found in river-bed deposits.	Panning of gold is being operated by local people in a very small scale.
⑦	Seimit River	Au	Alluvial gold	62 4 T. Lwai Gorge	580 ~ 579	100 ~ 101	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Alluvial gravels	Native gold	The gold occurs in detrital sediments.	Small scale panning by local people.
⑧	Sarmo	Au	Alluvial gold	62 4 Sekerr	576 ~ 578	100	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Alluvial gravels	Native gold	ditto	ditto.
⑨	Chesikotet	Au Cu	Hydrothermal vein	62 4 Chetangum	570 ~ 571	117 ~ 120	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Quartzite	Native gold Chalcopyrite	A very small amount of chalcopyrites and golds occurs in strongly silicified quartzites.	The area of silicified zone is estimated more than 1 km².
⑩	Tebal	Au	Hydrothermal vein	62 4 Sekerr	570 ~ 571	167 ~ 169	McCall(1964)	Metamorphic rocks.	Gold. Pyrite	The quartz-pyrite veins occur in a small swarm which traverses the bed of Im River	Assay Au: 0.3 dwt. per short ton.
⑪	Tebal	Cr Ni	Magmatic segregation Secondary enrichment	62 4 Sekerr	566	176	McCall(1964) Kayet(1967, 1968) Kokan Kogyo (1977) JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Serpentinite	Chromite Kämmererite Garnierite	The podiform chromite bodies occur in the Tebal serpentinite body. Garnierite occurs mainly as impregnation patchily distributed in the layers of the banded serpentinite. Thin seam of a mixture of Hematite and Malachite in the serpentinite talc schist complex.	Prospecting included 112 m in 11 Holes of drilling was done by Japanese Company. Assay: see JICA MMAJ (1984)[1].
⑫	Kanngyom	Cr	Magmatic segregation	62 4 Sekerr	568	189	McCall(1964) JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Serpentinite	Chromite	Scattered Chromite ores occur on the surface of weathered serpentinite covering the area of 80 x 50 m.	Traces of prospecting are seen in the area.
⑬	Twin Bridge	Cu	Hydrothermal vein	62 2 Sig-9	750	155	Miller(1956)	Quartzite	Malachite Perite Chalcopyrite	The malachite stainning occurs in a band of quartzite. An irregular veinlike streak of pyrite and chalcopyrite about two feet in length occurs in a contorted aplite dyke.	Assay Cu: 0.105%
⑭	Chepkopegh	Cu	Primary impregnation	62 2 Sigor	754	162	Miller(1956)	Metadiorite	Malachite Bornite Azurite Chalcopyrite	The malachite occurs as a local impregnation of Meta-diorite.	15 localities in 3,000 x 800 yards country. Most part is in the outside of the survey area.
⑮	Parua	Cu	Hydrothermal vein	62 2 Sigor	766	118	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Hornblend gneiss, Crystalline	Malachite Bornite Chalcopyrite	Quartz vein; Floats	Old pit or tunnel is said to be upper part of the float zone. Assay: Cu 1.1%



Scale 1:125,000

0 5 10km

GEOLOGICAL SECTIONS



7	Sarmai River	Au	Alluvial gold	62 2 Lelkwel Gorge	569 - 570	200 - 201	JICA MMAJ (1984)[2]	Alluvial gravels	Native gold	The gold occurs in detrital sediments	Small scale panning by local people
8	Sarmai	Au	Alluvial gold	62 4 Sekerr	576 - 578	199	JICA MMAJ (1984)[2]	Alluvial gravels	Native gold	ditto	ditto.
9	Chepkoket	Au Cu	Hydrothermal vein	62 4 Cherangani	579 - 581	137 - 139	JICA MMAJ (1984)[2]	Quartzite	Native gold Chalcopyrite	A very small amount of chalcopyrites and golds occurs in strongly silicified quartzites	The area of silicified zone is estimated more than 1 km².
10	Iang	Au	Hydrothermal vein	62 4 Sekerr	579 - 580	167 - 168	McCall(1964)	Metamorphic rocks	Gold, Pyrite	The quartz-pyrite veins occur in a small swarm which traverses the bed of Iim River	Assay Au: 0.3 dwt. per short ton.
11	Telot	Cr Ni	Magmatic segregation Secondary enrichment	62 4 Sekerr	766	176	McCall(1964) Kayet(1967, 1968) Kokan Kogyo (1967) JICA MMAJ (1984)[2]	Serpentinite	Chromite Kämmererite Garnierite	The podiform chromite bodies occur in the Telot serpentinite body. Garnierite occurs mainly as impregnation patchily distributed in the layers of the banded serpentinite. Thin seam of a mixture of Hematite and Malachite in the serpentinite - talc schist complex.	Prospecting included 11.2 m (11 Holes) of drilling was done by Japanese Company Assays see JICA MMAJ (1984)[2]
12	Kurungwo	Cr	Magmatic segregation	62 4 Sekerr	768	189	McCall(1964) JICA MMAJ (1984)[2]	Serpentinite	Chromite	Scattered Chromite ores occur on the surface of weathered serpentinite covering the area of 80 x 50 m.	Traces of prospecting are seen in the area.
13	Twin Bridge	Cu	Hydrothermal vein	62 2 Sigot	750	155	Miller(1956)	Quartzite	Malachite Pyrite Chalcopyrite	The malachite staining occurs in a band of quartzite. An irregular veinlike streak of pyrite and chalcopyrite about two feet in length occurs in a contorted aplite dyke.	Assay Cu: 0.105%
14	Chepkoqeogh	Cu	Primary impregnation	62 2 Sigot	752	162	Miller(1956)	Metadiorite	Malachite Bornite Azurite Chalcopyrite	The malachite occurs as a local impregnation of Meta-diorite	15 localities in 3,000 x 800 yards country. Most part is in the outside of the survey area.
15	Ptoyo	Cu	Hydrothermal vein	62 2 Sigot	766	148	JICA MMAJ (1984)[2]	Hornblend gneiss, Crystalline limestone	Malachite Bornite Chalcopyrite Chalcocite Pyrite	Quartz vein; Floats	Old pit or tunnel is said to be upper part of the float zone Assay: Cu 1.1%
16	Ameramet	Cu	Hydrothermal vein	62 4 Sekerr	767	179	McCall(1964)	Foliated granite	Chalcocite Malachite	Quartz-calcite vein with ore minerals	Very small outcrop.
17	Nakaup	Cu	Hydrothermal vein	62 2 Lelkwel Gorge	759	209	McCall(1964)		Malachite	The copper is present in small and sparsely distributed lodes (quartz vein).	Very small outcrop.
18	Iang	Cu	Primary impregnation	62 2 Lelkwel Gorge	771	199	JICA MMAJ (1984)[2]	Amphibolite	Malachite	Several floats; the source is not found.	Assay of a chip sample Cu: 1.92%
19	Chepkoriangu	Mo	Hydrothermal vein	62 4 Sekerr	762	187	JICA MMAJ (1984)[2]	Micaceous quartzite	Molybdenite	The molybdenite occurs in a small quartz vein.	Width: 0.15m Length: 7m Depth: ?
20	Nasabot	Mica	Pegmatite	62 2 Lelkwel Gorge	774	202	McCall(1964)	Schist		The mica occurs in a swarm of large pegmatites of rather unusual dikelike form ranging 1 mile wide.	Operated in 1928-1929. 3,615 pounds of cut mica Another operation in 1929. 0.5 Ton of low grade mica
21	Nakaup	Kyanite	Hydrothermal vein	62 2 Lelkwel Gorge	759	209	"				Very small outcrop
22	Nasabot	Kyanite	ditto	62 2 Lelkwel Gorge	772	202	"			The Kyanite is concentrated in bluish gray patches of crystals up to three inches long.	Bigger than other three outcrops.
23	Marun	Kyanite	ditto	62 4 Sekerr	768	169	"				Very small outcrop
24	Seretin	Kyanite	ditto	62 4 Sekerr	768	170	"				Very small outcrop
25	Talc	Talc	Alteration, massive	62 4 Sekerr	765 - 767	175 - 179	JICA MMAJ (1984)[2]	Talc rock Talc schist Serpentinite		Large amount of talc rocks occur surrounding and inside the Telot serpentinite body.	Investigation of reserves and quality is recommended.
26	Sebei	Limestone	Sedimentary origine	15 2 Sigot	758 - 761	146 - 149	MGD Report	Crystalline limestone		Folded enlarged crystalline limestone.	Preliminary drill work has finished by MGD. Feasibility study should be needed for exploitation

Prepared by the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Metal Mining Agency of Japan in close cooperation with the Kerio Valley Development Authority and Mines and Geological Department of the Republic of Kenya through the three years (fiscal 1983-1985) mineral exploration project.