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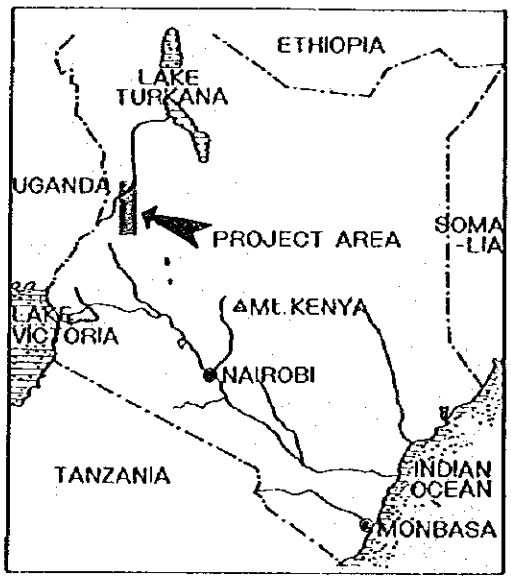
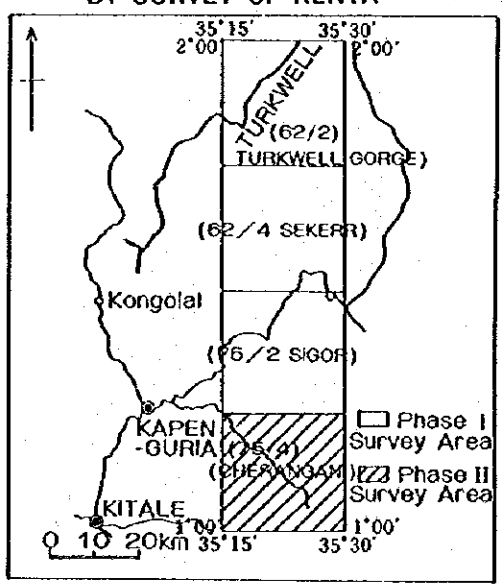
MINERAL EXPLORATION
IN
THE KERIO VALLEY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY AREA
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

GEOLOGICAL MAP
OF
THE SEKERR-CHERANGANI HILLS AREA

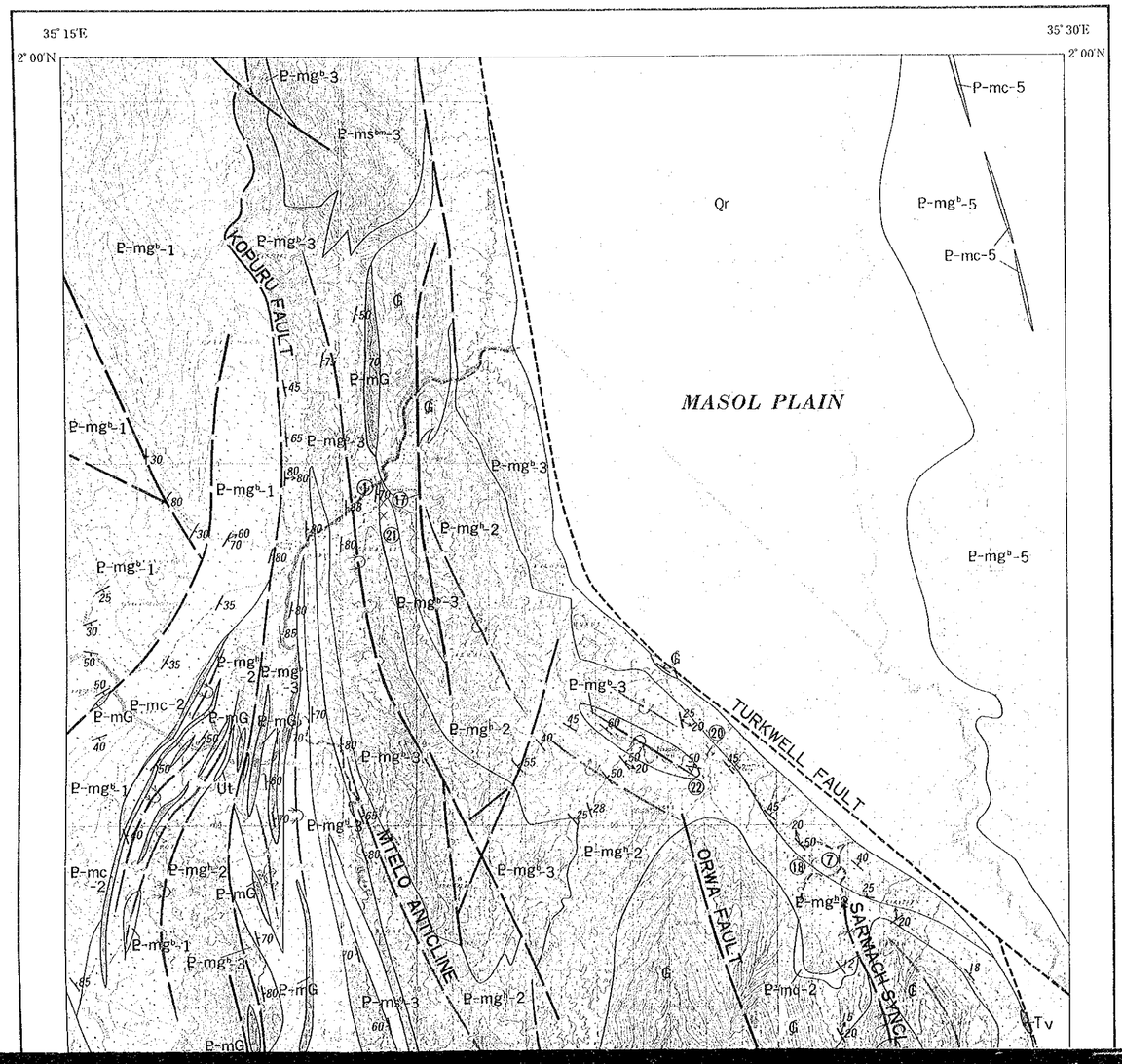
LOCATION



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



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
METAL MINING AGENCY OF JAPAN
December 1985



MINERAL EXPLORATION
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REPUBLIC OF KENYA

GEOLOGICAL MAP
OF
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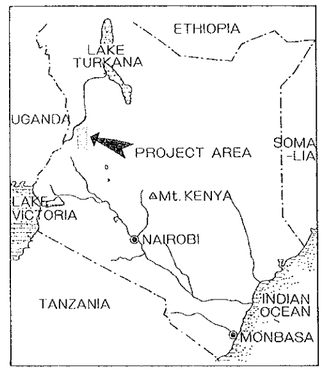
LOCATION



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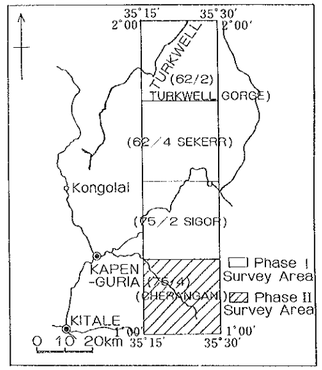
BY SURVEY OF KENYA



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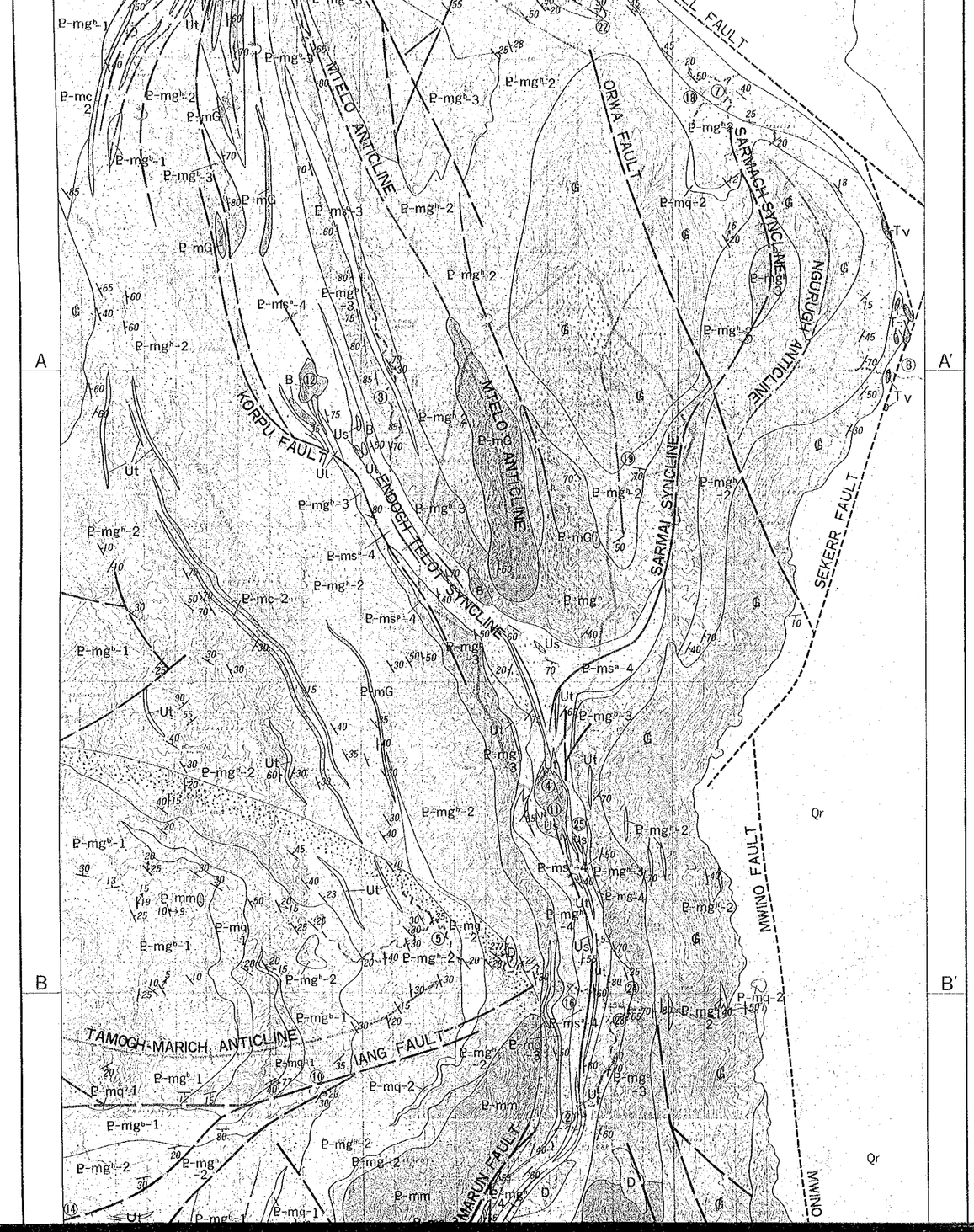
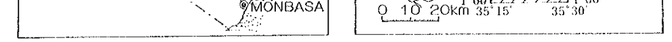




JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
METAL MINING AGENCY OF JAPAN
December 1985

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
- Ꞩ — 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

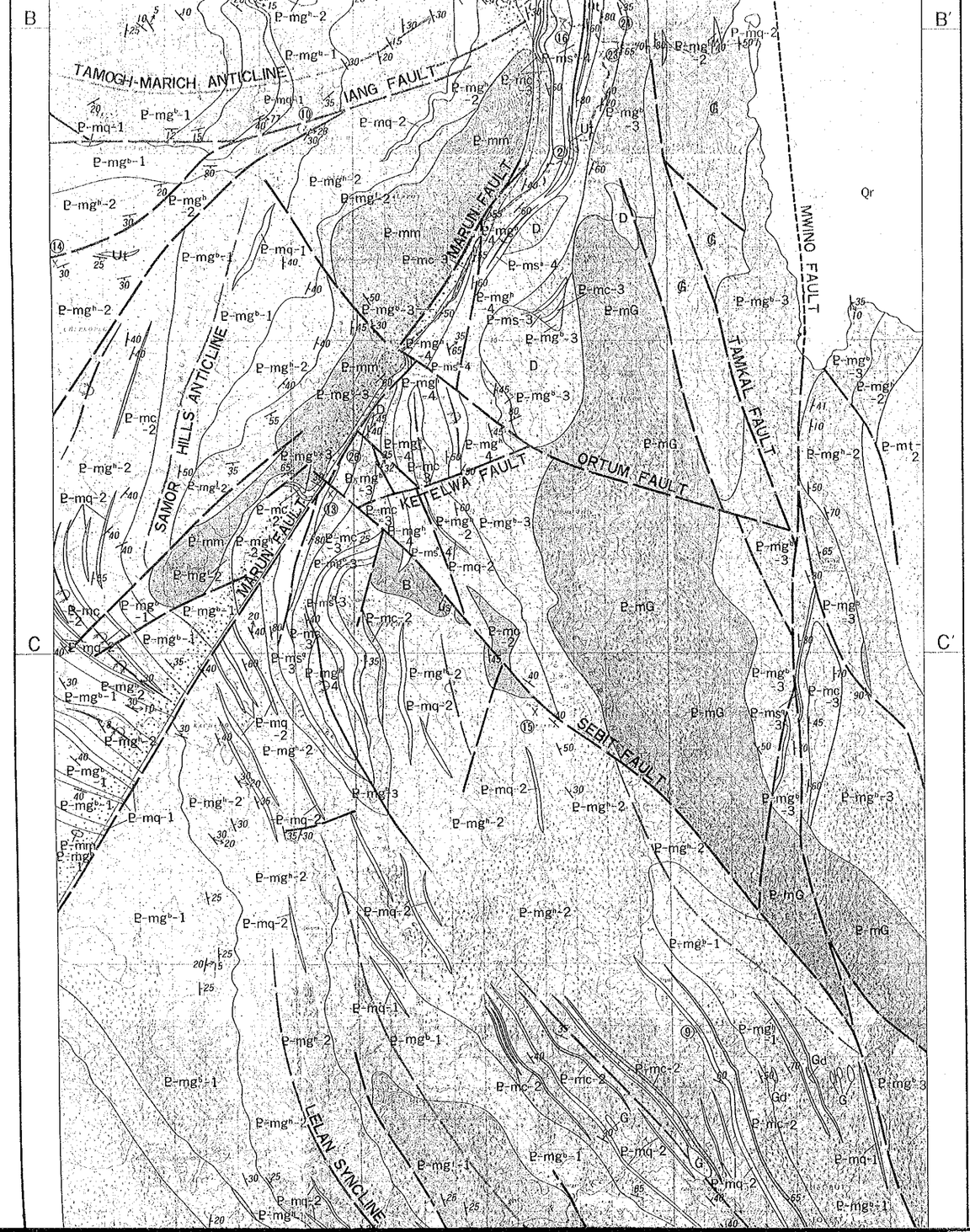
M-4 FORMATION

- 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

M-2 FORMATION



PRECAMBRIAN

PROTEROZOIC

M-4 FORMATION

- P-mgʰ4 — Hornblende gneisses with subordinate amphibole schists, quartzites and quartz schists

M-3 FORMATION

- P-msᵇᵐ3 — Biotite-muscovite schists, biotite-muscovite-hornbleade schists
- P-mgᵇ3 — Biotite gneisses with subordinate hornblende biotite gneisses and hornblende gneisses
- P-msᵠ3 — Quartz schists, quartzites
- P-mc-3 — Crystalline limestones

M-2 FORMATION

- P-mgᶠ2 — Potash-feldspar porphyroblast gneisses
- P-mgʰ2 — 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

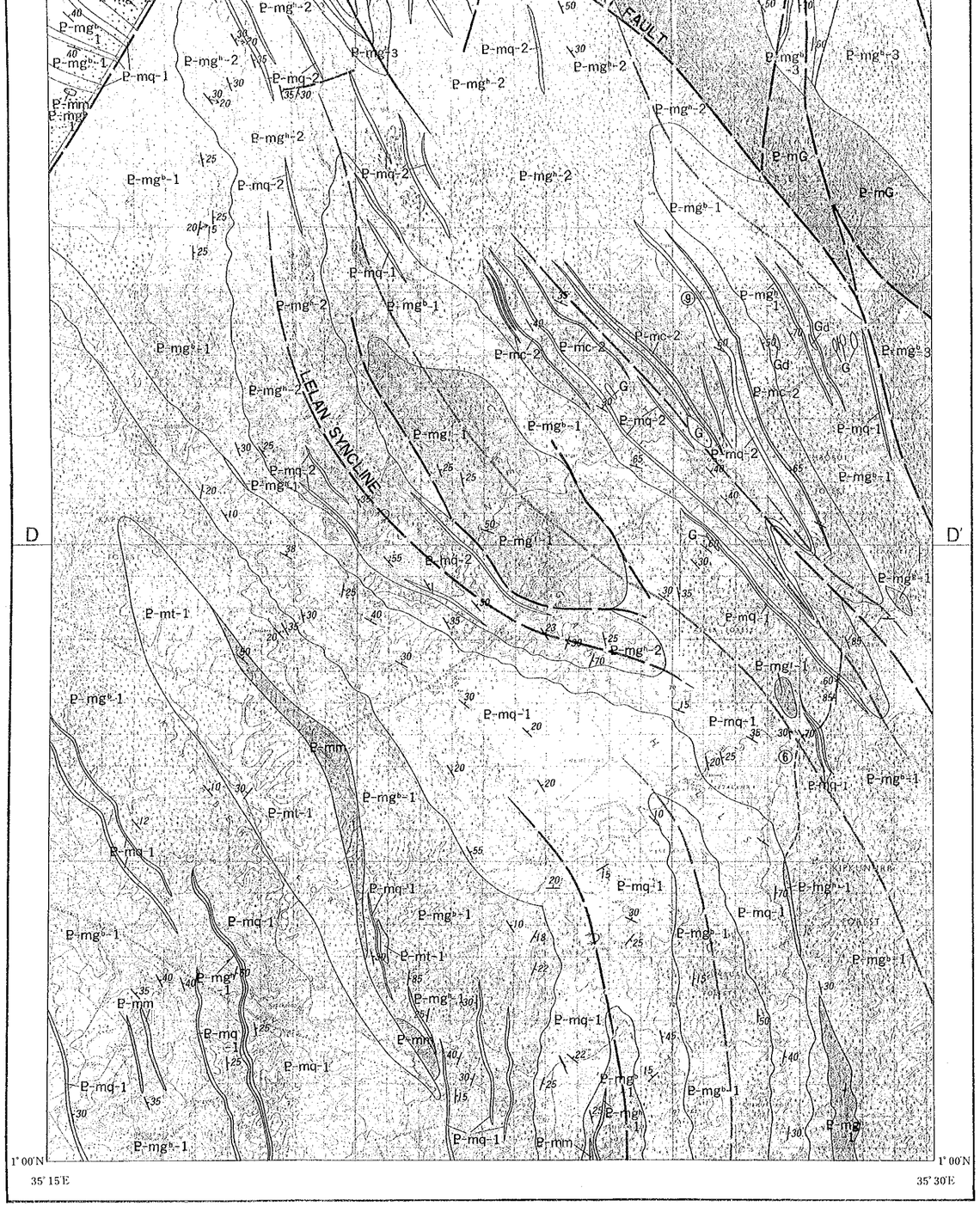
- P-mgᵇ1 — Biotite gneisses with subordinate hornblende-biotite gneisses and minor hornblende gneisses
- P-mq-1 — Quartzites, quartz schists
- P-mgʰ1 — Hornblende gneisses
- P-mgᴸ1 — Potash-feldspar porphyroblast gneisses
- P-mgᵍ1 — Garnet porphyroblast gneisses
- P-mt-1 — Calc-silicate granulites

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

- Geological boundaries
- Foliation (strike and dip) — 30
- Lineation (direction and dip) — 15
- 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 Gage	757 - 763	208 - 213	McCall(1964) Thenn(1976) Bridge(1977) JICA, MMAJ (1984)[3]	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 people.
②	Marun River (Walkorr-Marich)	Au	Alluvial gold	62 4 Sekeri	767 - 774	165 - 170	McCall(1964) Miller(1965)	Alluvial gravels	Native gold	The deposits are restricted to superficial soils, alluvial gravel etc. in the river bed	Production 1954-1955. Au: 232.72 Fine ounces



Scale 1:125,000

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
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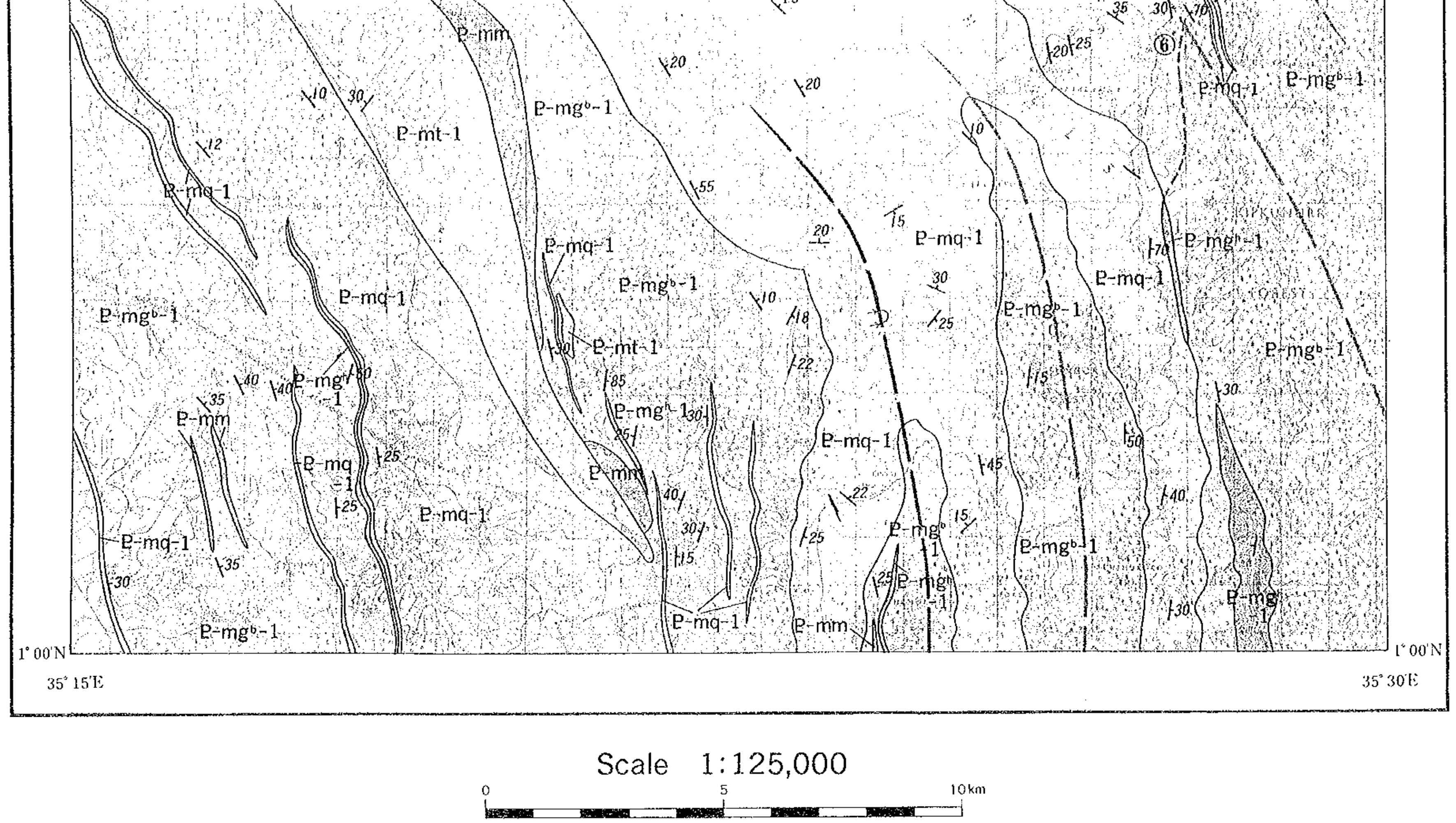
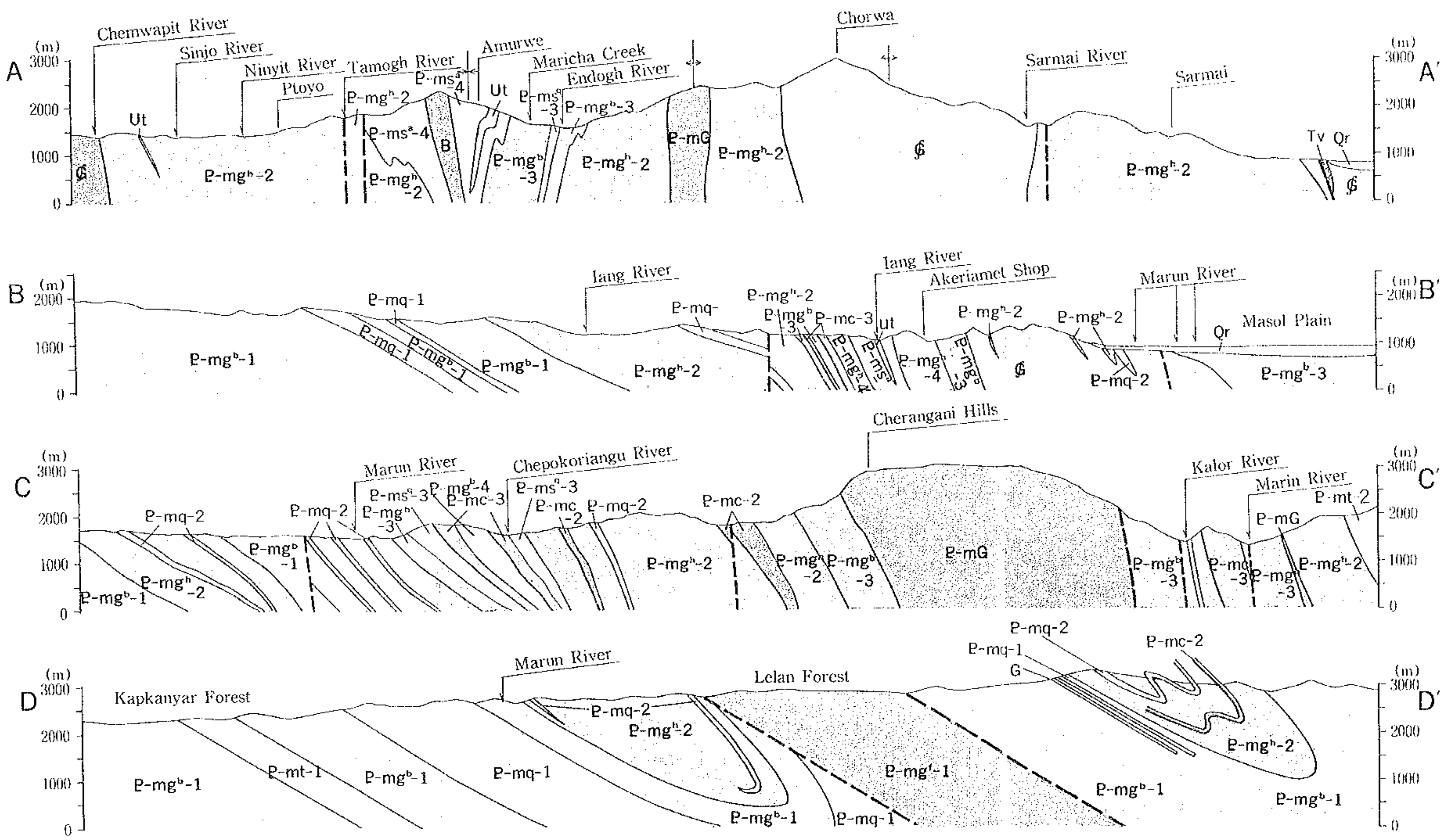
Placer gold locality
Pegmatite dyke swarm zone
A——A' Position of Profile

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) Theuri(1976) Bridge(1977) JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	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: 5438 Ounces. Recently operation is only held in dry season by local people.
②	Marun River (Wakore-Marich)	Au	Alluvial gold	62 3 Sekerr 75 2 Sigor	767 ~ 774	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 1954–1955. Au: 232.72 Fine ounces Ag: 11.60 〃 Panning is being operated by local people in a small scale.
③	Endogh River	Au	Eluvial and alluvial gold	62 3 Sekerr	761	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	Telot	Au	Eluvial gold	62 3 Sekerr	766	176	McCall(1964) Kaye(1967, 1968) JICA MMAJ (1984)[1][2]	Weathered Serpentinite	Native gold	The eluvial gold occurs in weathered serpentinite or talus composed of serpentinite.	Geochemical anomaly covers the area of 5 km². Small scale panning is being continued by local people.
⑤	Lang	Au	Alluvial gold	62 3 Sekerr	755 ~ 768	167 ~ 176	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Alluvial gravels	Native gold		
⑥	Moiben River (Upper stream)	Au	Alluvial gold	75 1 Cherangani	773 ~ 776	117 ~ 125	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	Sarmai River	Au	Alluvial gold	62 2 Turkwel Gorge	760 ~ 770	200 ~ 201	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Alluvial gravels	Native gold	The gold occurs in detrital sediments.	Small scale panning by local people.
⑧	Sarmai	Au	Alluvial gold	62 3 Sekerr	776 ~ 778	190	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Alluvial gravels	Native gold	ditto	ditto.
⑨	Chepkoiet	Au Cu	Hydrothermal vein	75 1 Cherangani	770 ~ 771	137 ~ 139	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	Iang	Au	Hydrothermal vein	62 3 Sekerr	759 (?)	167 (?)	McCall(1964)	Metamorphic rocks	Gold, Pyrite	The quartz-pyrite veins occur in a small swarm which traverses the bed of Iun River	Assay Au: 0.3 dwt. per short ton.
⑪	Telot	Cr Ni	Magmatic segregation Secondary enrichment	62 3 Sekerr	766	176	McCall(1964) Kaye(1967, 1968) Kokan Kogyo (1977) JICA MMAJ (1984)[1][2]	Serpentinite	Chromite Kammererite 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 412 m (11 Holes) of drilling was done by Japanese Company. Assay: see JICA-MMAJ 4(1984)[1].
⑫	Kanngeyon	Cr	Magmatic segregation	62 3 Sekerr	758	189	McCall(1964) JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Serpentinite	Chromite	Scattered Chromite ores occur on the surface of weathered serpentinite covering the area of 80 × 50 m.	Traces of prospecting are seen in the area.
⑬	Twin Bridge	Cu	Hydrothermal vein	75 2 Sigor	759	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: 0.005%
⑭	Chepkopegh	Cu	Primary impregnation	75 2 Sigor	751	162	Miller(1956)	Metadiorite	Malachite Bornite Azurite Chalcopyrite	The malachite occurs as a local impregnation of Metadiorite.	15 localities in 3,000 × 800 yards country. Most part is in the outside of the survey area.
⑮	Parua	Cu	Hydrothermal vein	75 2 Sigor	766	148	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	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%



GEOLOGICAL SECTIONS



											Very small outcrop
⑦	Sarmai River	Au	Alluvial gold	62-2 Turkwel Gorge	769 ~770	200 ~201	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Alluvial gravels	Native gold	The gold occurs in detrital sediments.	Small scale panning by local people.
⑧	Sarmai	Au	Alluvial gold	62-4 Sekerr	776 ~778	190	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Alluvial gravels	Native gold	ditto	ditto.
⑨	Chepkotet	Au Cu	Hydrothermal vein	75-4 Cherangani	770 ~771	137 ~139	JICA MMAJ (1984)[2]	Quartzite	Native gold Chalcopyrite	Avery 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	759 (?)	167 (?)	McCall(1964)	Metamorphic rocks	Gold, Pyrite	The quartz-pyrite veins occur in a small swarm which traverses the bed of Iun River	Assay Au: 0.3 dwt. per short ton.
⑪	Telot	Cr Ni	Magmatic segregation Secondary enrichment	62-4 Sekerr	766	176	McCall(1964) Kaye(1967, 1968) Kokan Kogyo (1977) JICA MMAJ (1984)[1,2]	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 412 m (11 Holes) of drilling was done by Japanese Company. Assay: see JICA MMAJ (1984)[2].
⑫	Kamngeyon	Cr	Magmatic segregation	62-4 Sekerr	758	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	75-2 Sigor	759	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	Chepkopegh	Cu	Primary impregnation	75-2 Sigor	751	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	75-2 Sigor	766	148	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	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	Akeriamet	Cu	Hydrothermal vein	62-4 Sekerr	767	170	McCall(1964)	Foliated granite	Chalcocite Malachite	Quartz-calcite vein with ore minerals	Very small outcrop.
⑰	Nakang	Cu	Hydrothermal vein	62-2 Turkwel Gorge	759	209	McCall(1964)	?	Malachite	The copper is present in small and sparsely distributed lodes (quartz vein).	Very small outcrop.
⑱	Lalor	Cu	Primary dissemination	62-2 Turkwel Gorge	771	199	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Amphibolite	Malachite	Several floats; the source is not found.	Assay of a chip sample. Cu: 1.92%
⑲	Chaichai	Mo	Hydrothermal vein	62-4 Sekerr	769	187	JICA MMAJ (1984)[1]	Muscovite qurtzite	Molybdenite	The molybdenite occurs in a small quartz vein.	Width: 0.15m Length: 7m Depth: ?
⑳	Nasalot	Mica	Pegmatite	62-2 Turkwel Gorge	772	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. 3,645 pounds of cut mica Another operation in 1929. 0.5 Ton of low grade mica
㉑	Nakang	Kyanite	Hydrothermal vein	62-2 Turkwel Gorge	759	209	"				Very small outcrop
㉒	Nasalot	Kyanite	ditto	62-2 Turkwel 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	Sostin	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)[1,2]	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	Sebit	Limestone	Sedimentary origine	75-2 Sigor	758 ~763	146 ~159	MGD Report	Crystalline limestone		Folded enlarged crystalline limestone.	Preliminary drill work has finished by MGD. Feasibility study should be needed for exploitation.

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