2-4 Survey result of the Mantri deposit area

2-4-1 Geology and ore deposits

This area is underlain by Kalumpang Formation (P₄Kg), deposited during Oligocene through middle Miocene, and Pliestocene andesite lavas covering the P₄Kg. Dacite has been reported to be present in some portion (Heng, Y.E., 1985). However, volcanic lavas distributed in this area are all thought to be andesite lavas because quartz phenocrysts are not present in those rocks, though those rocks are too argillized and bleached to be identified. Geologic map of this area is shown in Fig. II-2-21.

Kalumpang Formation is distributed in the northeast portion of the area, comprizing andesite tuff breccias, andesite lapilli tuff, tuffaceous sandstones, tuffaceous mudstones and so on. Near the contact with andesite lavas above mentioned, they are silicified and disseminated with pyrites. In a part of the mudstone, siliceous nodules are found and primary pyrite is concentrated in the nodules. Andesite lavas predominate in the area from the center to the south of the area, unconformably covering Kalumpang Formation. The andesite lavas are significantly altered and bleached by hydrothermal process. The alteration includes silicification, argillization, bleaching and general dissemination of pyrite. Though rocks do not crop out in wide area, silicification and argillization was confirmed 500 m to the south of Mantri Mountain and the argillization was observed around the silicification and argillization. A large amount of limonite as a weathered product is observed around the mineralized zone. In the flat land in the northeast and the south of the area, alluvium dominates and some parts of the area are utilized for agriculture.

Kalumpang Formation generally strikes NW and dips southeast. In the easternmost part of Kalumpang Formation, the formation variably strikes, thus fault trending NNE was presumed to be present. The structure of the andesite was not revealed enough. In the mineralized zone to the south of Mantri Mountain number of fractures trending E can be found.

The mineralized zone of this area, which was found by the soil geochemical survey carried out by Zamia SDN. BHD. is situated approximately 500 m to the east of Mantri Mountain. The anomaous zone, defined by over 0.2 ppm Au, detected by the soil geochemical survey is 500 m by 200 m. In this anomalous zone, 7 trenches were cut so far to reveal mineralization by bulldozer. In the mineralized zone opened by the trench, silicified and argillized andesite is brecciated and in the matrix of the breccias quartz veinlets, limonite and goethite are observed. In some parts with higher grade, andesite is significantly brecciated and a large number of quartz veinlets occur irregularly. The mineralized zone is in general composed of network of clay-quartz veinlets in the breccias of altered andesite. This mineralized zone is considered to accompany base metals as well. However, no sulfide minerals except pyrite can be observed on the surface due to the significant weathering. No quartz veins on a large scale were found so far. Same type of mineralization was found in the neighbouring area to the southeast of this area, being surveyed

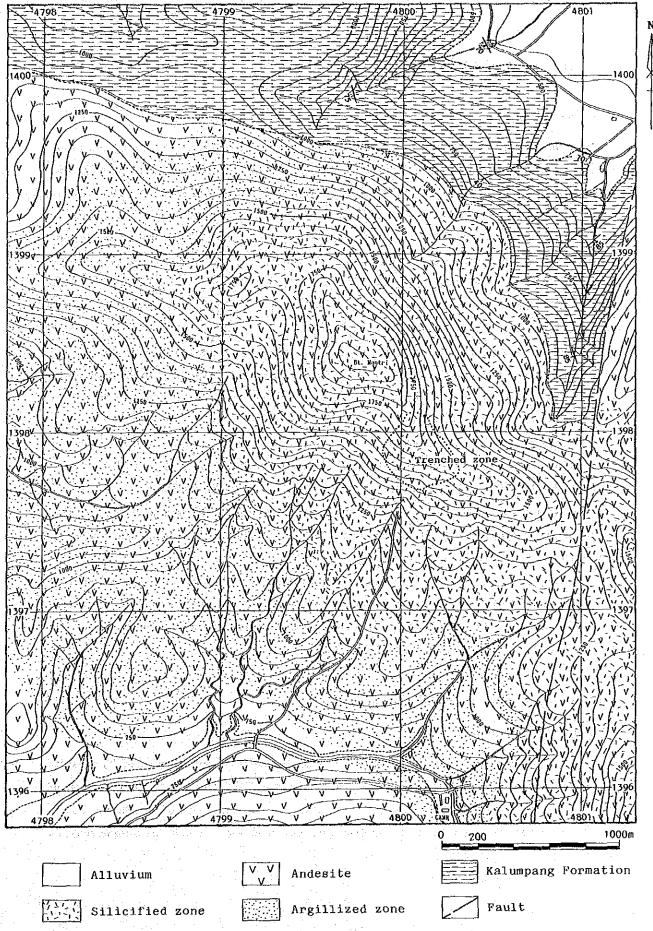


Fig. II-2-21 Geologic map of the Mantri deposit area

by trenching in the present time.

2-4-2 Sampling

Samples including stream sediments, soil and pan concentrates, were taken from along drainages in the northeast and in the south of the area. Some soil samples were taken in and around the mineralized zone. For the survey, topographic maps on a scale of 1:10,000 were utilized as same as in the other areas, which were enlarged from the topographic maps on a scale of 1:50,000. The locations of some drainages and hill tops are different from the actual state on the maps. The area is mostly occupied by secondary jungles except for northern part utilized for plantation. The locations of the samples are plotted on Fig. II-2-22. At the location numbers from 1 to 71 soil samples were taken near the stream sediment sample points. Stream sediment and soil samples were described in Appendix 4 and 5.

Three kind of stream sediments were collected at each sample location as same as in other areas. At some sample locations in the upper reaches of drainages, sediments on the bank of the drainages were not discriminated from sediments on the edge of the drainages, because of the prominent water flow due to the rain.

Soil samples were taken from three horizones of the soil profile as described before on the other areas. Soil is thick in this area though it is thicker in Bidu Bidu Hill area. B horizon is much thicker than A horizon. Soil samples were collected by hand auger 1 m long.

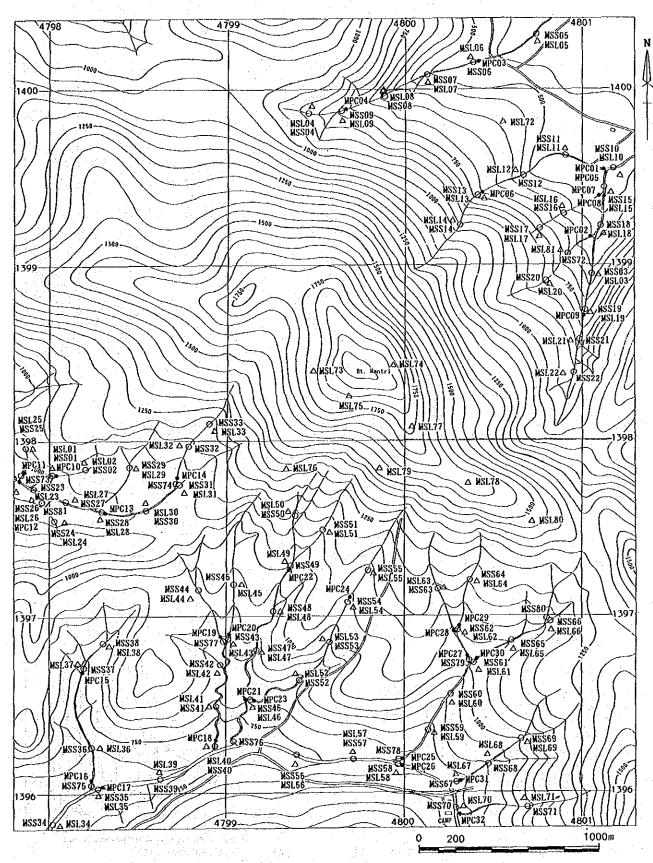
Pan concentrates were uniformly collected from the entire area. Wooden pans were utilized for collecting samples. It took approximately 1 hour to collect the pan concentrates at each point. Gold dusts were observed in some of the samples.

Samples for laboratorial studies, including thin section observation, polished section observation, polished thin section observation and powder X ray diffractometry, were also collected from the area in addition to the geochemical samples. Location of samples for the laboratorial studies are shown in Fig. II-2-23.

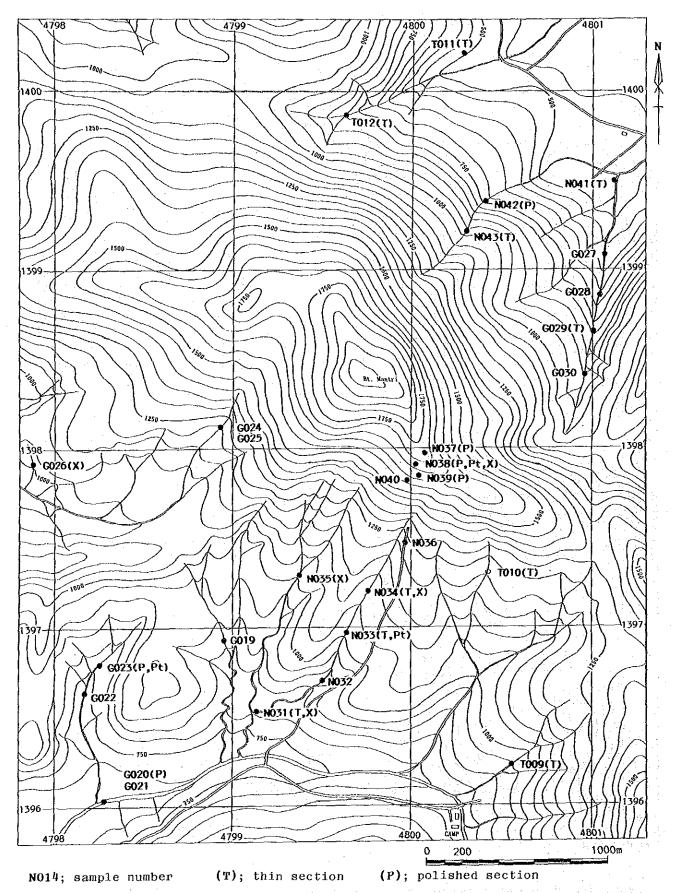
2-4-3 Stream sediment geochemical survey

(1) pathfinder elements

The samples were analyzed for 19 elements as described before on the other areas. The results of the statistical treatment of the samples are summarized in Table II-2-32. Analytical values of Ag, Hg, Sn and W were all below each detection limit. Analytical value of Mo, Sb and Pt are mostly below each detection limit. Geometric mean values of each element are summarized as follows;



MSS: stream sediment sample MSL: soil sample MPC: pan concentrate sample Location map of geochemical samples in the Mantri deposit Fig. II-2-22 **-141**area



(Pt); polished thin section (x); x-ray diffraction analyses (E); EPMA analyses Fig. II-2-23 Location map of samples for laboratorial studies in the Mantri deposit area

Table II-2-32 Statistics of stream sediment geochemical survey in the Mantri deposit area

		Sa	mples coll	Samples collected at bank (A)	ank (A)		Ö	onple o	ollected a	Sample collected at edge of stream	stream (B)		ν	andole (collected	Sample collected at middle of stream (G)	of stream ((C)
Element	B. D. L. (%) *1	Unit	Maximum value	Minimum	Mean"?	S.D.	B.D.L.	Unit	Maximum value	Minimum value	Mean*2 value	S.D.	B.D.L.	Unit	Maximum value	Minimum	Mean*2 value	S.D.
ĄŖ	100.0	ppe	<0.5	<0.5	7 to 1	0.000	100.0	HIC C	<0.5	<0.5	. 1	0.000	100.0	mdd	<0.5	<0.5		0.000
sv	18.5	pod	86	ري دي	17.4	0.251	6.3	Edd	115	م	29.9	0.146	1.2	mdd.	101		35.6	0.270
Au	1.2	qud	0009	× 5	81.4	0.955	13.6	qdd	6700	, ,	89.8	1.280	6.2	pod	4200	2 >	74.3	1.050
3	4.9	mdd.	40		10.7	0.152	2.5	udd	33	 	10.9	0.097	2.5	edd.	48		12.3	0.334
<u>ყ</u>	0	mdd	828	Ę,	118.5	0.047.	0	шdd	3599	រភ រភ	114.2	0.056	6	mad .	2525	61	110.5	0.219
3	0	liidd.	310	12	58 83	0.076	0	ECC	201	20	63.3	0.074	Û	шdd	211	20	65.9	0.267
E.	0	%	16.28	2.46	6.952	0.021	0	94	13.40	3.16	6.989	0.015	0	2√€	18.09	3.40	7.996	0.154
Hg	100.0	Eld d		~ ~	,	0.000	100.0	and d		~		0.000	100.0	iida a	-T	 	•	0.000
ų,	0	Edd	6470	165	1504.8	0.111	0	Dom	3697	203	1507.8	0.096	0.	B.	4332	268	1619.8	0.293
₩.	97.5	indd.	- 41 - 1	 ->	,	0.005	100.0	EGC	 	~ ~	,	0.000	90.1	E CC	64		6.0	0.163
×	ъ	uidd	242	9	18.1	0.082	0	mad	1024	ເດ	17.7	0.116	0	Edd	737	4	16.9	0.351
S.	1.2	udd.	825	~	115.1	0.365	2.5	ndd.	986	~	118.5	0.410	1.2	ndd.	854	2 >	121.7	0.806
出	49.4	dd	70	ر دی	5.0	0.092	98.8	qdd	យ	ил У	2.5	0.001	75.3	qua	10	رد دی		0.258
ω.	0	۶۹	1.682	0.018	0.051	0.033	©	94	3.948	0.622	0.078	0.166	⇔	3 8	5.289	0.014	0.092	0.522
g.	95.1	EG.	o,	۸ ب	2.6	0.011	71.6	ndd	12	ۍ ۲	3.5	0.052	88.9	podd.	on.	а. У	8.2	0.128
S	100.0	Ed.c	, 1	< 1		0.000	100.0	udd	< 1	< 1	ı	0.000	100.0	wdd	1 >	^ 1		0.000
>.	O	mga —	2.2	1.0	1.64	0.004	0	mdd	2.2	1.2	1.62	0.004	-		2.2	1.0	1.64	0.070
3	100.0	add	< 10 < 10	01 >	ī	0.000	100.0	and c	< 10 <	< 10	1.	0,000	100.0	Edd	< 10	× 10	1	0.000
uz Zu	0	E C	1043	31	219.8	0.104	0	ndd.	873	43	261.0	0.039	0	Edd	838	49	272.5	0.291
•	*1: below detection limit	recti	on limit	2.8	geometric mean	usa	;	stand	*5: standard deviation	ion								

Elements with higher mean values on sample A: Au, Cr, Ni, Pt, U

Elements with higher mean values on sample B: Sb

Elements with higher mean values on sample C: As, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Pb, S, U, Zn

There are a number of elements with higher mean values on sample A and C. Mean values of As, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Pb, S and Zn increase in order of sample A, B and C. On the other hand, mean values of Cr and Ni decrease in order of sample A, B and C. Samples in series B mostly have intermediate mean values among the three sample series.

Correlation matrixes on each sample series are shown in Table II-2-33. Elements in sample series B have higher correlations. Pairs of elements with higher correlation coefficients, defined by 0.500 and more than that, on sample series B are as follows;

As-Cu, As-Pb, Au-Cu, Au-Pb, Co-Mn, Cr-Ni, Cu-Mn, Cu-Pb, Cu-Zn, Mn-Pb, Mn-Zn, Pb-Zn

As, Au, Cu, Pb and Zn have higher correlation coefficients with each other. They are closely related with the deposit in this area.

(2) Single element analysis

Three analytical methods were applied and compared with each other as in the other two areas. Histograms and cumulative frequency distribution curves are drawn on each element and sample series as shown in Appendix 17. Statistical values calculated by means of three methods are presented in Table II-2-34. The statistical treatments suggest the followings;

- 1) Analytical values of Mo, Pt and Sb are largely less than each detection limit, then adequate threshold values such as Upper Fence values were not found by EDA method.
- 2) On Au, Cu, Pb and S, two populations of analytical values were confirmed on their cumulative frequency distribution curves by Lepeltier method. One population with higher values are considered to represent the mineralization.
- 3) The analytical values of Pb are remarkably high. Even the values of background are high enough to be normally managed as anomalous values. By the method of Lepeltier, the values lower than the background value were detected as threshold value.

Upper Fence values determined by EDA method were applied as threshold values as in the other two areas. Because the samples of the sample series B have intermediate analytical values for whole elements among the three sample series A, B and C, anomalous points and points with higher values of the samples of sample B were plotted on the distribution map. The values plotted on the distribution map were determined by EDA method. The distribution of principal elements with higher values are plotted on Appendix 18 and summarized as follows;

Stream Sediment (A) Stream sediments (C) Stream sediments Mantri deposit area Mantri Mantri Mantri Coorelation matrix of elements for stream sediments in the 1.000 1.000 1.000 .192 -.166 -.066 1.000 1.97 - 189 161 - 063 373 115 - 040 - 115 - 218 - 073 - 148 1.000 485 517 - 837 - 164 - 164 1,000 2860 560 1,360 1,128 1,151 1,51 1.000 .548 .202 .315 .340 .301 .102 1.000 370 1.185 1.206 1.217 1.177 357 1.000 -.001 -.001 -.220 -.220 -.227 -.035 -.035 ፍ ລ 1.0000 1.855 1.855 2.29 2.299 1.021 3.27 1.000 -1.078 -1.118 -1.152 -1.104 -1.270 -1.116 -1.190 Table II-2-33 1.000 344 051 .051 .053 .005 .005 ဒ ပ္ပ . 422 - 152 - 085 - 551 - 551 0 13

Table II-2-34 Threshold values obtained by each analytical method for stream sediment geochemical survey in the Mantri deposit area

3		7 ?? ⊦ Ħ	123.2		225.2 16.27 - 6232.0	85.1 1985.5 11.7 1.016 5.0	2.26	
stream (C)	thod	96	1 2.	37.0 2.5 11.5	29.0	53.0	2.5	
e of str	Lepeltier method	T.H. *2	1 101	220 35 175	36 13.5 7 4100	17.0 1.7.0 8.0 8	2.3	
at middl	Lepel	B.G.*1 value	1 88	115 15 103	63 8.1 1- 1910	16 195 0.07	1:8	
Sample collected at middle of	ođ	Upper Fence	99.0	1366.0 30.0 202.5	197.5 15.04 7 4934.5 1.0	42.5 671.0 5.0 0.380 5.0	2.40	
unple co	E.D.A. method	Upper Wisker	- 58.0	830.0 20.0 141.0	123.0 10.46 - 2869.0 1.0	27.0 363.0 10.0 0.241 5.0	1.80	
22	. E.D.	Median	38.0	110.0 14.0 99.0	65.0 7.45 - 1781.0 1.0	16.0 197.0 5.0 0.067 5.0	1.60	
ream (B)		7.07	173.7	12776.3 45.9 340.9	221.0 12.39 — 6271.6	84.9 2263.6 - 0.512 10.0	2.19	
eam (B)	poq	<i>5</i> €	2.5	45.5 2.5 11.5	36.0 16.0	4.5 59.0 71.0 21.0	3 .5	
of st	Lepeltier method	T.H. *2 value	- 88	170 29 165	888 1 8.2 3850	67 135 1 0.13	2.2	
) ti	Lepel	B.G. • 1 value	38	110 13 108	7.0	185 185 0.05	1.8 305	
11160	g	Upper Fence	91.0	1413.0 30.5 205.5	213.5	51.0 686.5 7.5	2.40	
Sample of	A. method	Upper Wisker	55.0	910.0 18.0 142.0	8. 62 7.752.0	30.0 387.0 - 0.164 7.0	1.80	
	E.D.A.	Median	36.0	100.0 13.0 105.0	63.0	15.0 175.0 — 0.058 5.0	1.60	
	C 30	- -	175.0	7320.1 64.3 322.6	209.5 13.51 - 6987.3	67.5 1858.1 20.3 0.215 4.3	2.20	
		96	2.5	15.5 10.0		29 29 23 20 1 20 23 20 20 1 20 20	2.5 — 6.0	
bank (A)	Lepeltier method	T.H. **	, 28	165 19 210	115 11.5 1 - 4000	68 128 - 0.14	2.2	
cted at	Lepelt	B.G. * 1 value	25	100 13 110	7.2 7.2 1850	182	_ 	
Sample collected at bank	-D	Upper Fence	30.0	29.0 25.0 257.0	158.5	43.5 670.0 17.5 0.149 5.0	2.40	
Samp	E.D.A. method	Upper Wisker	50.0		98.0 9.54 7 2987.0	28.0 325.0 10.0 0.081 5.0	1.80	
	9. G. 9.	Median	23.0	110.0 13.0 106.0	58.0 6.98 1546.0	16.0 173.0 10.0 6.045 5.0	1.60	
	Unit		wdd	udd qdd	wdd wdd	udd gdd gdd mdd	wdd wdd wdd mdd	
			Ag	285 8	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	医路形心路	S D # Z	

*1: Background

*2: Threshold

- As: Anomalous points are distributed in the southeastern part of the area. Points with higher analytical values are located in the north and in the south of the Mantri deposit, being related to the deposit.
- Au: Anomalous points are mainly distributed in the north and in the south of the central part of the Mantri deposit, being considered to be closely related with the deposit.
- Co: Anomalous points are distributed in the south of the area. They are not related with the deposit.
- Cr: Anomalous points are distributed as that of Co, not being related with the deposit.
- Cu: Points with higher values are distributed in the north and in the south of the deposit, being related with the deposit. The distribution tendency is as same as that of As.
- Fe: Points with higher values are mainly located in the south of the Mantri deposit. They are not definitely related with the deposit.
- Mn: Points with higher values are distributed in the east of the area. The distribution pattern is same as that of Co. They are scarcely related with the deposit.
- Ni : Anomalous points are found in the south of the area. Points with lower values are located near the deposit. No relationship between anomalous values and the deposit was detected.
- Pb: Anomalous points and points with higher values are distributed around the Mantri deposit, being closely related with the deposit.
- S : Points with higher values and anomalous points are distributed in the southernmost part and in the western part of the area. The Mantri deposit is characteristic of lower concentration.
- Sb: Anomalous points are distributed in the south of the area. They are not related with the deposit.
- U: Points with higher values are scattered in the entire area. No distribution trend was defined.
- Zn: Anomalous points are distributed around the Mantri deposit, being related with the deposit.

Judging from the distribution of anomalous points and points with higher values and their relation with the deposit, As, Au, Cu, Pb and Zn are considered to be effective for the pathfinders. S is possibly utilized as pathfinder as well, because the distribution of points with lower values of S correspond to the location of the deposit.

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(3) Multi elements analysis

Cluster analysis and factor analysis methods were applied as multi-element analysis as in the other areas. The results of cluster analysis and factor analysis are presented in Fig. II-2-24 and Table II-2-35 respectively.

The results of cluster analysis are quite variable depending on the sample series. As, Co, Cu, Mn, Pb and Zn are as a whole related with each other. Cr and Ni form different cluster in every sample series.

The relationships between factors detected and elements related to the factors on the sample B and C are similar with each other. On the other hand, relationship between factors detected on the sample A and elements related to the factors does not correspond with the results of single element analysis. Furthermore, amount of contribution of each factor detected is low. The communality of each element of sample B is higher than that of sample C. Thus, from the result of cluster analyses, sample series B are most useful for the geochemical survey. Factors detected on the sample B and the elements closely related to the factors are as follows;

Factor 1: As-Au-Cu-Pb-Zn-(Mn)

Factor 2: Cr-NI

Factor 3: S-(Fe)

Factor 4: Co-Fe-Mn-(Zn)

Factors 3 and 4 have negative relations with the related elements. Judging from the factors detected and the elements closely related with the factors, factor 1 is considered to be related to the mineralization in this area. The distribution of the points with higher factor scores of factors 1 and 2 is presented in Fig. II-2-25. On the figure, Factor 1 definitely located the mineralized zone. Thus sample B and this analytical method were effectively applied.

(4) Summary of analysis

Anomalous points for every element determined by EDA method are shown in Fig. II-2-26. Anomalous points of Au, Sb and Pb were detected around the deposit. Therefore, these elements are effectively utilized as pathfinders. Anomalous points of Au and Sb are widely distributed down to 2 km from the Mantri deposit. Such a wide area defined by the distribution of anomalous point of Au and Sb correspond to the area defined by the mineralization of alteration.

2-4-4 Soil geochemical survey

(1) Pathfinder elements

Soil samples collected from the survey area were analysed for 23 elements. The results of statistical treatment of the analytical values were presented in Table II-2-36. Analytical values of Hg and W were below their detection limits. Furthermore the majorities of the analytical

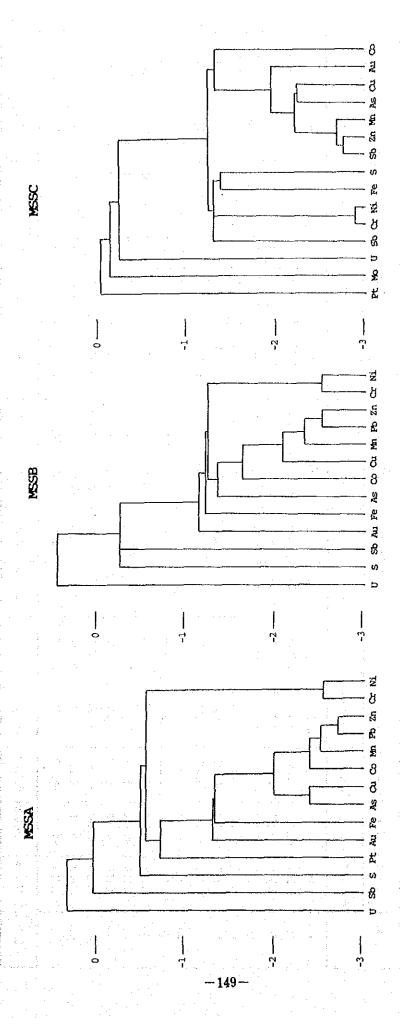
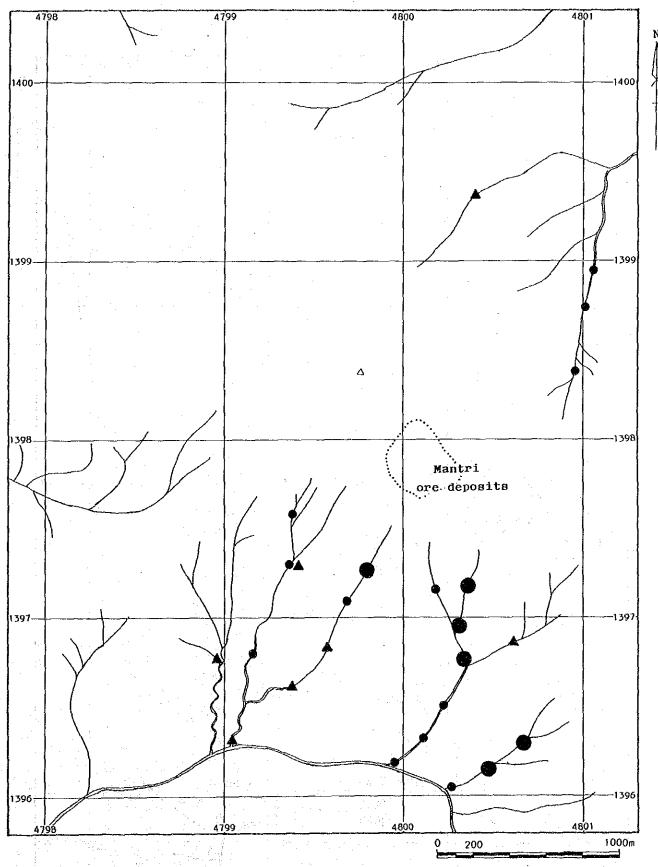


Fig. II-2-24 Dendrogram of elements for stream sediments in the Mantri deposit area

Table II-2-35 Results of factor analyses for stream sediments in the Mantri deposit area

ат (С)		Communication	0.6945	0.5174	0.5660	0.8343	0.7172	0.6302	0.8754	0.1959	0.8817	0.8491	0.2652	0.6189	0.3684	0.2614	0.8611	
Sample collected at middle of stream		Factor 4	0.010	0.020	-0.714	-0.031	-0.057	-0.311	-0.542	0.185	-0.418	0.009	0.014	0.135	-0.067	0.059	-0.337	15.1 %
ed at midd	Factor loadings (Varimax rotation)	Factor 3	0.048	-0.219	-0.067	0.093	-0.105	-0.642	0.127	0.067	0.313	0.121	-0.054	-0.719	0.107	-0.031	0.007	12.8 %
ie collect	(V) (V)	Factor 2	0.372	0.007	-0.227	-0.896	0.044	0.123	-0.085	0.149	-0.761	-0.063	0.075	0.248	-0.578	0.228	-0.111	22.9 %
Samp	Factor 1	Factor 1	0.727	0.682	-0.006	0.053	0.813	0.313	0.683	-0.166	0.026	0.871	0.049	-0.104	-0.130	-0.096	0.815	40.3 %
m (B)	1,1	Communaticy	0.6103	0.5271	0.6704	0.8758	0.7212	0.6617	0.8972	1	0.8622	0.8178	1	0.4632	0.2802	0.0293	0.8391	
e of stream (B)	ation)	Factor 4	0.116	-0.148	-0.714	-0.041	-0.242	-0.617	-0.768	ì	-0.348	-0.121	1	0.091	~0.013	0.103	-0.495	23.9 %
ted at edg	arimax rot	Factor 3	0.142	-0.377	0.140	-0.127	-0.038	-0.466	0.238	1	0.088	-0.047	1	-0.865	-0.381	-0.115	0.050	13.3 %
Sample collected at edge of	Factor loadings (Varimax rotation)	Factor 2	-0.164	0.089	0.361	0.917	0.054	0.032	0.201	1	0.855	0.178	1	-0.109	6.243	0.044	0.230	23.5 %
Sam	Factor 1	Factor 1	0.741	0.596	-0.102	0.134	0.806	0.252	0.459	j	0.020	0.877	1	-0.022	0.276	-0.029	0.734	39.3 %
		Communation	0.7518	0.5076	0.7685	0.7963	0.7786	0.6063	0.8558	J	0.7580	0.8228	0.3377	0.4286	0.1551	0.1036	0.8475	
ank (A)		Factor 4	-0.209	-0.486	-0.016	0.161	-0.419	-0.655	0.008	ì	0.077	-0.137	0.303	-0.553	-0.352	0.063	-0.157	17.2 %
ected at b	arimax rot	Factor 3	0.081	0.045	-0.744	-0.122	-0.039	-0.242	-0.577	ı	-0.220	0.097	-0.298	0.278	-0.090	0.261	-0.203	15.4 %
Sample collected at bank (A)	Factor loadings (Varimax rotation)	Factor 2	0.011	-0.194	-0.181	-0.889	-0.020	0.029	-0.122	ľ	-0.839	0.083	-0.026	0.159	0.087	0.159	-0.043	19.0%
S	Factor 1	Factor 1	0.783	0.240	-0.063	0.011	0.544	0.127	0.188	1	-0.006	0.360	-0.358	0.102	0.118	0.060	0.213	17.3 %
	Element		As	Au	<u>.</u>	ර්	3	e H	ug.	SK S	Z	Pb	ᄎ	W	S	b	Zn	

"1: factor contribution



≥1.200 factor 1 factor score
 1.200> ≥0.800 factor 1 factor score
 ≤1.000 factor 2 factor score
 (Sample collected at edge of stream (B))

Fig. II-2-25 Distribution map of factor 1 factor score for stream sediments in the Mantri deposit area

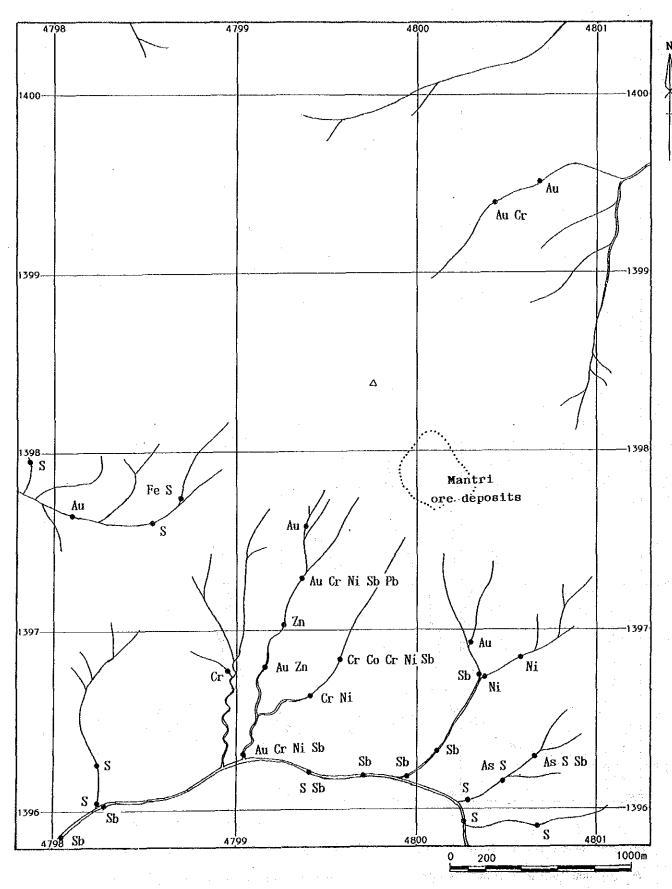


Fig. II-2-26 Interpretation map of stream sediment geochemical survey in the Mantri deposit area

Table II-2-36 Statistics of soil geochemical survey in the Mantri deposit area

	N ₁		Zone A	A (A)				1 211.	Upper par	Upper part of zone l	B (B)	+ 1 . s.			Lower part of	of zone B	<u></u> 5	
Element	B. D. L. (%)	Unit	Maximum value	Minimum value	Mean*2 vslue	S. D.	B. D. L. (%) *:	Unit	Maximum value	Minimum value	Mesn•2	S.D.	B.D.L. (%)	Unit	Maximum value	Minimum	Mean **	S. D.
Ag	100.0	ndd.	9.6	<0.5	0.25	0.042	100.0	wdd	\$.5 5.5	<0.5	ı	1	100.0	Hod	<0.5	<0.5		
As	3.7	ngd	131	ιο ~	24.3	0.317	3,7	ppm	262	\c;	27.3	0.336	1.2		245		27.1	0.286
Åu	9,6	qdd	260	72 V	11.5	0.529	8.6	qdd	170	~	11.3	0.526	6.2	·	200		13.7	0.532
දු	11.1	pod	33	- با این	8.8	0.573	14.8	mcd	43	~ ~	7.5	0.630	8 6	mdd	88	7	9	0.550
ដ	٥.	ndd	406	ដ	39.8	0.250	0	wdd	62	< 14	30.9	0.189	φ.	шdd	73	10	31.4	0.183
Cu	6	mdd	244	11	51.4	0.276	0	mad	335	13	56.0	0.271	0	<u> </u>	354	15	62.1	0.275
Đ II-	0	24	9.79	2 25	5.171	0.136	0	96	10.37	2.52	5.809	0.120	0	3-5	10.96	2.81	6.166	0.124
HE	100.0	mdd.	•—I	- - -	ľ	ı	100.0	wdd	 ~	 ->	ı	ì	100.0		\ \ 1	1 >	I	1
×	0	96	1.95	0.03	0.298	0.327	0	96	1.98	0.02	0.383	0.318	0		1.75	0.08	0.393	0.307
Wn.	0	Bodd	7351	111	1126.4	0.544	0	wad.	7499	123	932.8	0.538	c>	шdd	7132	112	913.2	0.517
₩o	75.3	wdd	က	7 >	0.6	0.222	97.5	mad	2	× 1	0.5	0.074	85.2	<u> </u>	က	< 1	0.6	0.171
Na		348	0.16	0.04	0,067	0.108	0	≫	0.18	0.02	0.079	0.107	-	Ж.	0.18	0.03	0.088	0.103
ï	0	nod	214	63	13.0	0.323	7.4	ppu	43	\ \ 1	7.8	0.465	9.9		<u>ө</u>	~ ·	7.0	0.564
<u>유</u>	3.7	Edd	3448	2 >	80.7	0.732	4.9	mdd	4048	7	87.9	0.708	13.6		3530	2 >	77.7	0.876
ф.	70.4	qud	10	۸ ب	80	9.172	87.7	qad	מו	ις. Υ	1	1	85.2	qúd	10	10 V	7.2 2.3	0.125
&	0	шсс	223	6	69.5	0.279	0	wdd	249	11	78.5	0.279	0	ngd	352	24	85.3	0.257
w	0	34	0.112	0.020	0.042	0.143	0	۶۹	0.104	0.014	0.033	0.168	0	96	0.098	0.013	င္	0.184
S	86.8 8.8	풢	9 0	ю У	2.5	0.056	100.0	mdd	ю У	ъ У	1	i.	97.5	mdd		ιΩ ~	2.5	0.062
Sn	98.8	Edd		 '~	1	ľ	97.5	mdd	မာ		0.5	0.147	100.0	mdd.	~		ļ	1
Sr	· 😝	udd	277	יט	23.2	0.302	0	mdd	356	တ	22.0	0.282	0	Edd	389	ເດ	21.8	0.281
D		ı	4.8	0.4	1.45	0.126	0	шdd	2.4	0.4	1.52	0.124		mad	2.4	0.4	1.5	0.123
∌ =	100.0	DDE	01 >	< 10 < 10	1	j	100.0	Ecc	< 10	< 10	1	į	100.0	mdd -	× 10	× 10	ı	1
Zn	c		1248	23	147.1	0.377	0		1148	32	161.8	0.376	0		1389	23	170.9	0.379
	•	. below	*1: below detection limit	n limit	, z.	*2: geometric	шеэп		**; stanc	**; standard deviation	tion	·						

values of Ag, Mo, Pt, Sb and Sn were below their detection limits as well.

Soil samples were collected from three horizones of the soil profile at one sampling location as same as described before. The geometric mean of the analytical values calculated on each sample series have a general trend described as follows:

Elements with higher mean values on sample A: Ag, Cr, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pt, S, Sr

Elements with higher mean values on sample B: As, Pb, Sn, U

Elements with higher mean values on sample C: Au, Co, Cu, Fe, K, Na, Rb, Zn

Some elements of sample series A and C have higher mean values. Elements of sample series B have intermediate mean values.

Correlation matrixes among elements of individual sample series are presented in Table II-2-37. The correlation among elements of sample B have in general highest correlation. Pairs of elements in the sample series B with higher correlation coefficients, 0.500 and more than that, are as follows;

As-Au, As-Cu, As-Pb, Au-Cu, Au-Pb, Co-Mn, Co-Ni, Co-Zn, Cr-Ni, Cu-Fe, Cu-Pb, K-Rb, Mn-Ni, Mn-Zn

Elements such as As, Au, Cu and Pb, supposed to be related with the mineralization of this area, have higher correlation with each other. That suggests intence mineralization in this area.

(2) Single element analysis

Three analytical methods were applied to statistically treat the soil analytical values in the same way in the other two areas. Histograms and cumulative frequency distribution curves on individual elements and sample series are shown in Appendix 19. Statistical values such as threshold values determined by the three methods are presented in Table II-2-38. The followings are pointed out;

- 1) Analytical values of Ag, Mo, Sb and Sn were below their detection limits and the values of Median, Upper Whisker and Upper Fence determined by EDA method came out with the same value. Therefore, no threshold values were detected.
- 2) The cumulative frequency distribution curves suggest that two populations of distribution are recognized and the population with higher values is of possible mineralization.
- 3) The threshold values determined by the equation b+2S.D. are highest among the three methods, being not to be utilized as threshold values anymore.

The elemental concentration of sample B are divided into three categories, at the boundaries of Upper Fence and Median values determined by EDA methods, to plot on the maps. The distribution of elemental concentration is shown in Appendix 20. The characteristics of the distribution are described below;

Table II-2-37 Coorelation matrix of elements for soil in the Mantri deposit area

	2 -	Mantri Soil (A)	00 00 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1		Mantri Soil (B)			Mantri Soil (C)	:
	Þ		1.900		•		Zn		1.000
4	S		1.000 004 .019	u _Z		1. 000	Ħ		1.000
	S		1, 000 130 124 227	Ð		1.000 262	ង		1.000 - 112
	ω		1,000 159 221 256 119	Sr		1,000	ዼ		1, 600 -, 601 1111
	æ		1.000 224 1.11 1.245 352	Sn	e e	1 000 191 191 218	w		1.000 . 015 . 169 383
•	¥.		1, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -,	W		1, 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	Rb		11 600 296 096 116 215 211
	6. 0.	. 000	148 317 201 251 152 152 152 152	SP P		11.022.49	<u>#</u>		0 1 1 1 1 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
	Ni	. 000	00100100 001400 001400 001400 001400 001400	d.		1.000	8		2274 2274 2274 2274 2274 2274 2274 2274
ı	Na	1.000	122888888	I		1,000 1,158 1,289 1,154 1,154 381	N.		1, 1, 100 1, 100
	Ç.		1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	Na		1,000 265 072 1,013 1,015 1,053 1,251 1,251	, di		
	뜊	1. 000 2. 291 286 235 448	2	Мо	1.000	2000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	No.	1.000	440044040 440044040 58444864849
	¥	1.000 031 031 031	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ry L	1.000	244604448 244604448	문	1.000	10000000000000000000000000000000000000
-	a a	11.050 03.4 03.4 03.8 16.9 16.9		×	1.000	0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	×	1.000	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100
•	ņ	0.000 000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.	•	ਜ਼	1.000	0.0011140122 0.0011140122 0.001140122	ቪተ ፁ	1. 000 - 182 - 182 - 183	22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	ర	1	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	3	1,000 1,514 1114 260	240 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	ਫ਼ੌ	1.000 . 527 . 295 . 71	255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255
	క	0 1 1 2 1 0 2 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	e fra fig. de la companya de la comp	ර්	1,000 1,001	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	ដ	1.000 0.042 0.035 1.148	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
- 2		111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			2000	255 6532 1411 1112 1055 1113	ઙ	1,000 363 227 227 275 - 043 - 168	2800 24 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
		2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	the state of the s	Au 1,000	010 010 010 010 010	1.1	γn		20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
· · · · ·	2	1	1 To	AS 1.000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12.		and the second second second	200 23 4 4 2 2 3 3 4 4 2 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 3
	1 11 1	\$384 <u>95</u> 5×258525	No. of the contract of the con			\$~85°55			물프롭다용v앙Y=左

Table II-2-38 Threshold values obtained by each analytical method for soil geochemical survey in the Mantri deposit area

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	-1	G ⊦ ⊒			120.3		19.91	1.61				4393.5			3.4	1	79.8	2.67	 	977.8
	hođ	96		15.0	2, 2, 5, 51	13.5	0.T	65 57	2.2	2.5	O 14	2 0 2	,	2			6.0	2.5	1	17.5
ne B (C)	Lepeltier method	T.H. *2	, ,	215	37	115	တ္တ တ	103	6300	က	0.12	570 12	i c	0,082	ì	1	48	2.4	1	420
rt of zo	Lepel	B.G.*1 value	1 2	35 14	32	29	2 1	0.41	1050	\ 1	88°	140	8	0.033			22	1.6	I	180
Lower part of zone	òđ	Upper Fence	1 2	51.0	52.5 69.0	159.0	25.52 10.58	1.23	5131.5	1.0	0.15	574.5	2	0.074	l.	•		2.40	l 	504.5
	.A. method	Upper Wisker	1 5	30.0	26.0 45.0	97.0	- 1	0.75	2583.0			305.0		0.048		5.0		1.80	ı	322.0
	E.D.A.	Median	1 8	14.0	31.0	63.0	φ. 	0.43	1061.0	1.0	0.08	139.0	ę	0.032	1		21.0	1.60	1	177.0
	0 00	1 7 7 5 F	1 c	127.1	135.4 73.6	194.9	10.08 10.08	1.66	11031.4	0.7	0.13 6.4 s	2285.3	000	0.071	i	1.0	80.5	2.69	ı	913.7
	10d	96	1 5	4. Q	2. 2. 83 73	20.02	7.2	9.0	2.5	2.5	10.0	10.0		17.0	ı	2.5	2.5	2.5	l	2.0
ne B (B)	Lepeltier method	T.H. * 2 value	۱٤	77	39	88	∞ -, i	1.10	8200	н		420	į	0.048	ı	ო	64	2.4	1	710
Upper part of zone	Lepel	B.G. •1 value	į	7 27	14 32	55	i i	0.43	1250		9.0%	135		0.032					1	
lpper par	Jđ	Upper Fence	. 1 8	54.0	74.5	137.5	ಪ ಪ ಪ !	1.21	5774.0	1.0	0.12	530.0		0.062	·	1.0		2.40	1	545.0
	A. method	Upper Wisker	1 5	46.U 32.0	25.0 47.0	82.0). 1	0.72	2737.0			291.0		0.042	<u> </u>	1.0		2.00	I	304.0
	E.D.A.	Median	1 8	32.0 10.0	13.0 28.0	0.88	ر د د	0.44	1116.0	1.0	0.08	122.0		0.032	ı	0.1	20.0	1.60	1	167.0
	-4	7.07 + E	0.31	131.8	123.5 126.0	182.9	9 1	1.35	13780.3	1.8	0.11	2346.2	950	0.084	(r)	1	93.5	2.60	1	838.5
		84	۱ '	. o . o		10.0	3: 1		2.5	% RJ	e e	 		7.0	I	1	3.0	3.0	j .	11.5
	Lepeltier method	T.H. *2 value	, ;	115	34	135	.; i	0.39	6300	*	0.10	790		0 0 0	. 1	1.	71	2.3	1	430
Zone A (A)	Lepelt	B.G. *1	, 8	2 21	39	. 51	ന ന	0.33	1800			115	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	7 70					1.	
Zone	ರಿಧ	Upper Fence	ł		93. D				6456.5			474.5		199.0				1.90		469.0
	E.D.A. method	Upper Wisker	0.50	30.0	25.0	76.0	_,		3370.0	Ĺ		281.0		0.025			43.0	1.80		260.0
	E.D	Median	0.50	12.0	16.0 37.0	49.0	က္က က် 1	0.33	1830.0	1.0	0.07	117.0	3	0.041	5.0	1	23.0	1.40		163.0
	Unit		ndd	ed da	සත්ත් සත්ත්	Hďď	30 E	. ×	mdd	madd	36			E %						wdd
			Ag.	S P	රි ර්	3,	9 <u>1</u>	ື ⊭	ų,	N _O	2 2	2 £ £	j	2 0	S	S	'n	D	B =	²⁷

*1: Background

. Inreshold

- As: Higher concentration points are mainly distributed in the Mantri deposit and surrounding silicified area, being closely related to the deposit.
- Au: Anomalous points and points with higher values are centered around the Mantri deposit, being closely related with the deposit.
- Co: Lower concentration is a trend around the Mantri deposit. Points with higher concentration are dispersed.
- Cr : Lower concentration is characteristic of the deposit area like Co. Points with higher values are in general distributed in the area of Kalumpang Formation in the north of the survey area.
- Fe: Anomalous points are extensively distributed from the central part to the southern part of the survey area, not being distinctly related to the deposit. The area of Kalumpang Formation is characteristic of lower concentration.
- K: Points with higher concentration are dispersed, not being related to the mineralization.
- Mn: Points with lower concentration can be recognized around the deposit. No characteristical distribution was detected.
- Na: Anomalous points are limited in the area of Kalumpang Formation. The values have a trend to become slightly higher near the deposit.
- Ni: The distribution patterns are the same as those of Co and Cr. The deposit area is characteristic of lower concentration.
- Pb: Anomalous points are locally distributed near the deposit, and points with higher concentration are also centered around the deposit. This element is most closely related with the deposit.
- Rb: Anomalous points and points with higher concentration are dispersed and not related with the deposit.
- S: Anomalous points and points with higher concentration are near the deposit. Lower concentration is characteristic of argillized zone and the area of Kalumpang Formation.
- U: The distribution of the anomalous points are limited inside the area of Kalumpang Formation, not being related to the deposit.
- Zn : Anomalous points are distributed in the west side and the northeast side of the deposit, not being related to the deposit.

The result described above suggests that five elements of As, Au, Cu, Pb and S are effective pathfinders. Furthermore, Sr is also possibly utilized for pathfinder element because it has a

negative relationship with the deposit.

(3) Multi element analysis

Cluster and factor analytical methods were applied for the multi element analysis as in the other two areas. The results of the cluster analysis and factor analysis are presented in Fig. II-2-27 and Table II-2-39 respectively.

The elemental clusters of Au-Cu-Fe, Co-Mn-Zn-Pb and K-Rb were found on the individual sample series. The cluster Au-Cu-Fe is considered to represent the mineralization of this area, elements of this cluster being effective pathfinders.

Factor 2 was detected to be closely related to As, Au, Cu and Pb on sample A and B by factor analysis. These related elements suggest that factor 2 is the one representing the mineralization of this area. Factor analysis on the elements of sample C did not found any factors distinctly related to the mineralization of this area. The elements of the factor 2 on sample B have a higher factor loadings and higher communalities than those on sample A. Therefore, the samples B is thought to be useful. Groups of elements of sample B listed below are related to the factors described on the left side.

Factor 1: Co-Mn-Pb-Zn

Factor 2: As-Au-Cu-Pb

Factor 3: K-Rb

Factor 4: Fe

The factors 2 and 4 have negative relationships with the related elements on the left side. Distribution of the points with higher factor scores to the factor 2 are shown in Fig. II-2-28. The distribution of the points with higher factor scores to the factor 2 is apparently corresponds to the zone of mineralization including altered zone. Therefore, the result suggests the method of factor analysis to be useful in this area.

(4) Relations between stream sediment and soil samples

Soil samples, location numbers 1 to 71, were collected near the stream sediment sample locations. To reveal the relationship between analytical values of stream sediment and soil, correlation coefficients were calculated for individual elements.

As: 0.511, Au: 0.519, Co: 0.399, Cr: 0.446, Cu: 0.638,

Fe: 0.360, Mn: 0.590, Ni: 0.509, Pb: 0.814, S: 0.424,

U: -0.085, Zn: 0.723



Fig. II-2-27 Dendrogram of elements for soil in the Mantri deposit area

Table II-2-39 Results of factor analyses for soil in the Mantri deposit area

	1	222		52	91	10	40	73	27	31	80	31	34	50	41	51	35	84	34	1	64	60	75	
eam (C)		Communatity		0.4825	0,5916	0.8565	0.5840	0.7173	0.6957	0.9981	0.8388	0.1791	0.38;	0.7720	0.7841	0.3851	0.96	0.5984	0.1034	1	0.3564	0.4560	0.8675	
le of str	ation)	Factor 4	l	-0,133	-0.027	0.285	0.717	-0.112	-0.111	0.054	-0.010	-0.096	-0.161	0.579	-0.172	-0.381	0.147	-0.477	0.144	1	0.073	0,596	-0.083	15.7%
ed at midd	arimax rot	Factor 3	1	-0.265	-0.069	0.158	0.017	0.029	0.277	-0.958	-0.163	0.119	-0.183	0.159	-0.214	0.102	-0.968	0.239	-0.065	1	-0.079	-0.178	-0.163	20.0%
Sample collected at middle of stream	Factor loadings (Varimax rotation)	Factor 2	1	-0.363	-0.111	0.185	0.020	0.114	0.489	0.203	0.181	-0.336	0.553	0.192	-0.328	-0.022	0.052	-0.067	0.046	J	-0.069	-0.188	0.087	9.7.8
Samp	Factor 1	Factor 1	Į	0.138	0.097	0.828	0.228	0.234	0.133	0.048	0.867	-0.183	0.122	0.604	0.557	0.020	0.085	-0.076	0.018	1	0.057	-0.172	0.862	26.7%
л (В)	, ,	אס די שוויים אוריים איניים	J	0.6454	0.7077	0.7935	0.7717	0.7767	0.7002	0.9706	0.8861	0.2152	0.4114	0.7804	0.7864	1	0.9696	0.5906	ì	0.1348	0.3726	0.3996	0.8470	1
e of stream	ation)	Factor 4	1	0.063	-0.177	-0.193	0.047	-0.420	-0.724	-0.019	-0.205	0.194	-0.503	-0.039	0.132	ł	0.082	-0.285	ł	0.008	0.112	0.445	-0.158	12.4 %
ted at edg	arimax rot	Factor 3	ı	-0.037	0.026	-0.011	0.167	0.087	-0.141	0.975	0.173	0.086	0.257	0.068	0.245	ı	0.951	-0.286	1	0.211	0.062	0.226	0.201	19.5 %
Sample collected at edge	Factor loadings (Varimax rotation)	Factor 2	1	-0.779	-0.809	0.105	0.120	-0.754	-0.373	-0.016	-0.055	0.061	0,108	0.106	-0.650	ı	-0.081	-0.412	ı	-0.055	0.152	0 129	-0.348	23.7 %
San	Factor 1	Factor 1	٦	-0.025	0.027	0.793	0.093	0.126	0.092	0.122	0.856	-0.104	0.268	0.498	0.528	1	0.142	-0.038	1	0.118	0.057	-0.139	0.810	23.4 %
		Communication	0.1313	0.3795	0.5635	0.7770	0.7336	0.7229	0.6843	0.9674	0.8708	0.3264	0.4745	0.7416	0.7826	0.1190	0.9596	0.4643	0.1894	i.	0.4186	0.4351	0.7976	
ank (A)	ation)	Factor 4	-0.165	-0.076	0.105	0.267	-0.051	0.478	0.750	0.035	0.244	0.092	0.590	0.007	-0.022	0.008	-0.149	0.248	-0.153	1	-0.022	-0.521	0.243	16.3 %
ected at b	(Varimax rotation)	Factor 3	-0.135	0.083	0.031	-0.155	-0.845	-0.140	0.001	-0.026	-0.147	0.041	-0.012	-0.820	0.068	0.206	-0.056	-0.140	-0.071	1	-0.064	-0.073	-0.081	13.6 %
Sample collected at bank	Factor loadings (V	Factor 2	0.242	-0.552	-0.739	0.092	-0.033	-0.633	-0.279	-0.113	-0.157	-0.039	0.165	0,089	-0.751	-0.180	-0.146	-0.341	-0.286	1	0.134	0.029	-0.482	22.0%
<i>V</i> 1	Factor 1	Factor 1	0.038	-0.208	0.065	-0.132	-0.037	0.056	0.105	-0.969	-0.190	-0.063	-0.269	-0.083	-0.160	-0.098	-0.948	0.231	-0.032	I	-0.049	-0.178	-0.272	19.5 %
	Element		Ag	As	γn	 .S	ర్	చె	n.	≽ď	ck K	Š	Na	Mi	9. 0.	武	eg.	S	Sp	Sn	S.	n	Zn	F. C. •1

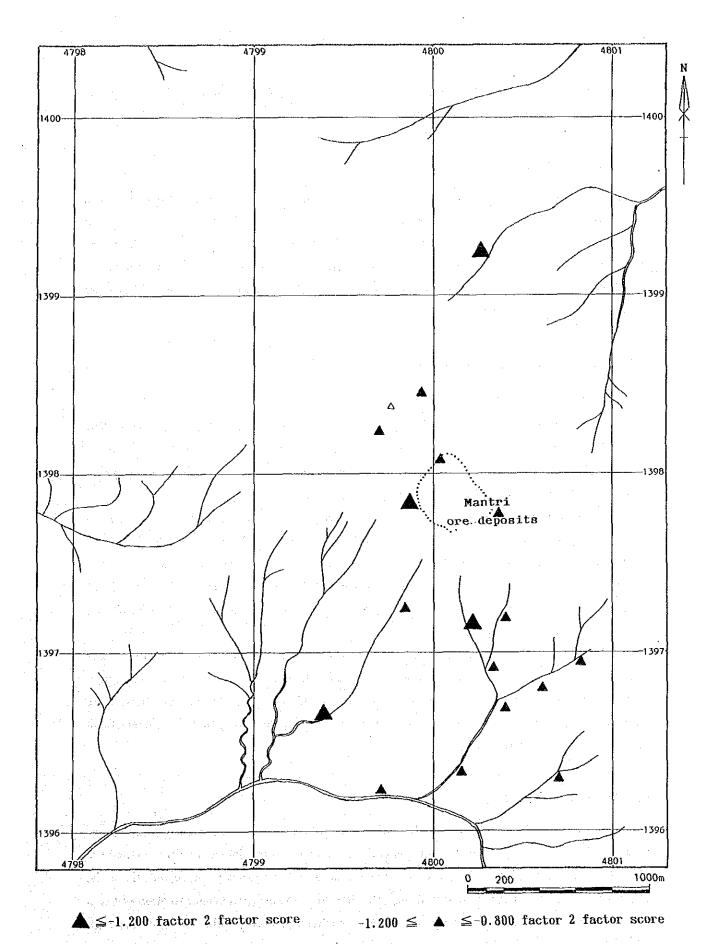


Fig. II-2-28 Distribution map of factor 1 factor score for soil in the Mantri deposit area

This result suggests that individual elements, especially Cu, Pb and Zn, have a highly correlation between the two sample medias.

(5) Summary of analyses

The distribution of the anomalous values of all elements detected by EDA method are shown in Fig. II-2-29. This figure shows that the anomalous points of Au, Cu, Pb and S are centered around the deposit and these elements are effective pathfinder elements. Judging from the distribution of these elements, the extension of the anomalous zones are limited within the areas, which enclose the mineralized zone and are bounded by the lines 1.5 km, 0.5 km and 1.0 km apart from the mineralization zone.

2-4-5 Pan concentrate geochemical survey

(1) Pathfinder elements

Pan concentrate samples collected in this survey area were analysed for 33 elements. The data of the statistical treatments for the analytical values, Appendix 8, are presented in Table II-2-40. Analytical values of Ge are all below the detection limit. Further, majorities of analytical values of Pt, Re, Se and Ta are below their detection limits as well.

The concentration of Au, Fe, Mn, Mo, Pb, S, Sn and Zn is higher than those of stream sediment samples. Especially the concentration of Au and Pb is significantly high. On the contrary, the concentration of As, Ni, Sb and U is lower than those of stream sediment samples. The concentration of Co, Cr, Cu and Pt is more or less the same as those of stream sediments. Thus, the analytical values of individual elements of the pan concentrates are not so different from those of the stream sediment samples.

Correlation matrixes among analytical values are shown in Table II-2-41. This matrix suggests that elements in samples from Mantri deposit area generally have a higher correlation with each other than those from Bidu Bidu Hill area, and lower correlation than those from Nungkok deposit area, on the contrary. Group of elements Ba-Cu-Mn-Pb-Sb is characteristic of higher correlation with each other.

(2) Single element analysis

The results of EDA analysis for the analytical values of pan concentrate samples are presented in Table II-2-40. The distribution of the anomalous points detected by the method are plotted on Fig. II-2-30. This figure shows that the area of the deposit is characteristic of the anomalies of Ba. Ga was also detected near the deposit. However, the concentration of Ga is considered to be significantly influenced by the weathering, because the element has high

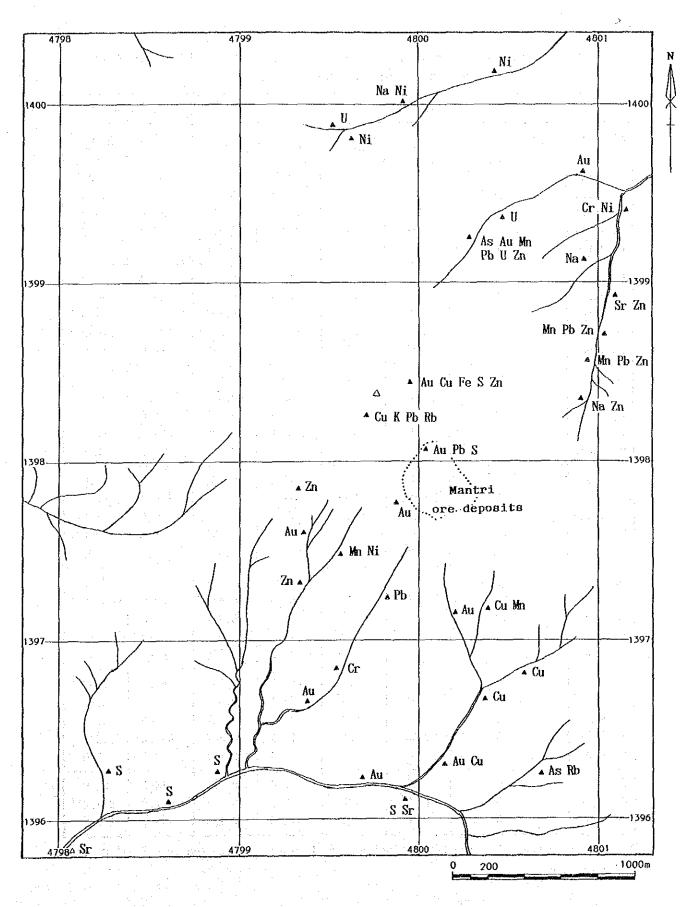


Fig. II-2-29 Interpretation map of soil geochemical survey in the Mantri deposit area

Table II-2-40 Statistics and thresholds of pan concentrate geochemical survey in the Mantri deposit area

		Statistic	S			EDA me	thod*3
Element	Below detection limit (%)	Maximum value	Minimum value	Mcan*1 value	S.p.	Median	Upper Fence
Ag (ppm)	59	12.0	< 0.5	0.47	0.423	0.50	1.00*4
As (ppm)	0	76	3	18.8	0.417	23.0	48.0
Au (ppb)	. 0	> 10000	6	568.4	1.003	980.0	6850.0
Ba (ppm)	0	1250	70	224.3	0.321	180.0	655.0
Ce (ppm)	0	58	8	25.5	0.165	26.0	42.0
Co (ppm)	6	36	< 1	10.9	0.422	14.0	34.0
Cr (ppm)	0	630	16	129.1	0.373	140.5	376.0
Cu (ppm)	13	421	< 1	30.9	0.846	35.0	397.5
Fe (%)	0	> 25.00	5.76	13.06	0.228	13.55	24.40*4
Ga (ppm)	0	17	7	11.1	0.113	11.5	13.0*4
Ge (ppm)	100	< 5	< 5			· · · —	
Hg (ppb)	0	880	30	89.3	0.329	85.0	225.0
La (ppm)	0	20	4	10.2	0.159	11.0	18.0
Mn (ppm)	0	7290	350	2782.0	0.294	3060.0	4910.0*
Mo (ppm)	34	9	< 1	1.3	0.387	1.0	3.5
Ni (ppm)	0	43	1	13.4	0.356	15.5	36.0
Pb (ppb)	0	1700	18	247.8	0.525	310.0	1293.0
Pt (ppm)	84	100	< 5	3.1	0.294	5.0	5.0
Re (ppm)	78	15	< 1	0.8	0.392	1.0	2.0*
S (%)	0	7.900	0.027	0.172	0.623	0.166	0.696
Sb (ppm)	0	7.4	0.4	2.37	0.334	2.90	6.30
Se (ppm)	84	3.6	< 0.2	0.15	0.431	0.20	0.20
Sn (ppm)	59	4	< 2	2.2	0.087	2.0	3.0*
Ta (ppm)	97	2.0	< 2.0			1 	-
Te (ppm)	6	2.75	< 0.10	0.73	0.388	0.85	2.75
Th (ppm)	0	8.0	2.0	5.03	0.142	5.00	7.00*
Ti (%)	0	9.01	0.34	2.31	0.359	2.84	8.59
U (ppm)	0	2.2	0.8	1.41	0.117	1.40	2.20
V (ppm)	0	2700	108	601.9	0.382	638.0	2149.5
₩ (ppm)	3	7	< 2	3.4	0.157	3.5	5.5
Y (ppm)	0	30	7	16.0	0.135	16.0	29.0
Zn (ppm)	0	1140	100	469.7	0.279	527.0	844.0*
Zr (ppm)	0	310	91	121.7	0.125	110.0	142.5

^{*1:} geometric mean *2: standard deviation *3: Exploratory Data Analysis (Kurzl H., 1988)

^{*4:} Upper Wisker

Table II-2-41 Coorelation matrix of elements for pan concentrates in the Mantri deposit area

	Ag	As	Au	Ba	Ce	Co	Cr	Cu	Pe	Ga	Hø	La	Иn	No	Ni	PЪ	Pt	Re	S	Sb	se.	Sn	Te	Th	Ti	IJ	¥	¥	Y	2 n	Zr
Ag	1.000			24	•	•	01	Çu			6						• •		Ÿ	0.5	00	· · · ·		- 44		•	•	•	•		
As	. 159	1.000																													
Åυ	. 432	. 364	1.000																												
Ba	1.66	. 581	. 333	1.000																											
Ce	264	175	. 161	. 121	1.000																										
Co	~. 220	. 220	033	. 282	. 251	1.000																									-
CT	. 309	. 174	. 410	. 252	. 083	. 095	1.000																								
Çu	. 201	. 820	. 243	. 571	.116	. 273	. 037	1.000																							
Fе	441	437	. 304	077	277		.079	327	1.000																						
Сa	442	334	. 243	~. 019	.069	. 093	. 185	195	. 798	1.000																					
Hg	. 235	032	. 172	159	. 144	. 069	265	074	, 443		1.000																				
La	343	. 231	007	091	. 848	. 198	113	. 143	493	- 222	. 129	1.000																			
Иn	. 425	. 307	. 577	. 555	. 300	. 170	. 529	. 326	. 389	. 602	. 154	050	1.000																		
Мо	. 321	. 615	. 487	. 558	. 087	. 323	. 185	. 569	. 144	. 184	. 296	. 055	. 475	1.000																	
Ni	. 360	. 068	. 429	. 235	. 316	. 167	. 806	. 017	. 290		017	- 033	. 785	. 175	1.000																
Pb	. 325	. 637	. 435	. 681	, 089	. 185	. 327	. 674	.029	. 115	204	~.078	. 674	. 516	. 392	1.000	*														
Pt	. 250	. 072	131	076	. 132	. 154	.090	.073	057	129	084	. 132	083	229	. 047	. 085	1.000										:				
Яe	. 134	029	. 207	. 155	.115	. 288	076	041	. 299	. 383	. 508	. 021	. 170	438	. 048	080		1.000													
S	008	185	074	238	. 162	. 203	293	248	. 495	. 494	. 823	. 127	. 090	. 179	030	154	067	. 448	1.000												
29	. 458	. 612	. 647	. 552	.098	. 065	021	591	. 201	. 166	. 293	. 005	. 481	. 691	. 050	. 664	.065	. 189	. 168	1.000											
Se	133	. 244	035	011		. 127	256	.089	094	015	. 530	. 477	075	. 292	169	130	i 2 S	. 216	. 450	. 223	1.000					*					
3 n	.060	217	110		~.049	. 266	. 190	103	. 523	. 470	. 167	- 083	. 236	.098	. 192	.109	. 186	.029	. 330		- 080	1.000									
10 Th	. 360	. 442	517	. 312	. 229	037	123	. 394	. 112	. 115	. 378	. 102	. 256	. 479	. 004	. 423	. 123	. 237	. 289	. 114	. 343		1.000		;						
1 D	~. 39 5		040	. 090	468	. 254	278	. 205	415	333		. 585	242	.060	333	. 125	. 212	221	. 056	. 231	. 441	100	. 337								
11	. 342	~. 469	350		140	172		~. 509	. 831	. 583	. 572	~. 309	. 245	.062	. 215	172	041	. 301	. 621	. 188	.007	. 412		316	1.000						
v	.042	. 067	. 288	002	. 024	154	350	.031	. 250	. 144	. 374	. 127	~. U28	360	319	.075	139	. 045	. 439	. 475	. 306	. 131	. 412	. 398	. 426	1.000					
u u	. 476 . 177	439	. 363		175		195	391	. 923	. 806	. 494	100	. 444	. 126	. 413	045	065	. 298	. 495	. 173	105	. 442	. 054	493	. 922	. 224	1.000				
л У		.066	. 457		~. 204	. 133	028	.086	. 313	. 072	. 243	227	. 101	. 200	052	, 132	. 293	. 118	. 267		158	. 191	. 246	.001	. 471	. 350	377	1.000			
7 n	~. 116 . 386	. 679	. 128	. 473	. 399	- 062	~. 053	. 586	527	359	-, 158	. 485	. 170	. 337	126	. 422		 167	322	. 435	. 190	243	. 276	. 542	491	230		013	1.000	1 000	
7 r		. 193	. 449	. 441	. 105	. 025	. 296	- 276	. 501	. 604	. 084	- 185	. 840	. 337	. 561	. 789		.043	. 167		175	. 352	. 328	~. 109	. 316	. 153	- 466	. 100	.080	1.000	
61	. 333	142	. 116	161	160	. 103	. 170	173	. 340	. 347	. 113	237	.032	. 211	. 141	.094	. 265	. 223	. 279	. [34	. 044	. 408	. 172	-, 0Z5	. 360	. 155	. 303	. 179	- 319.	. 138	1.000

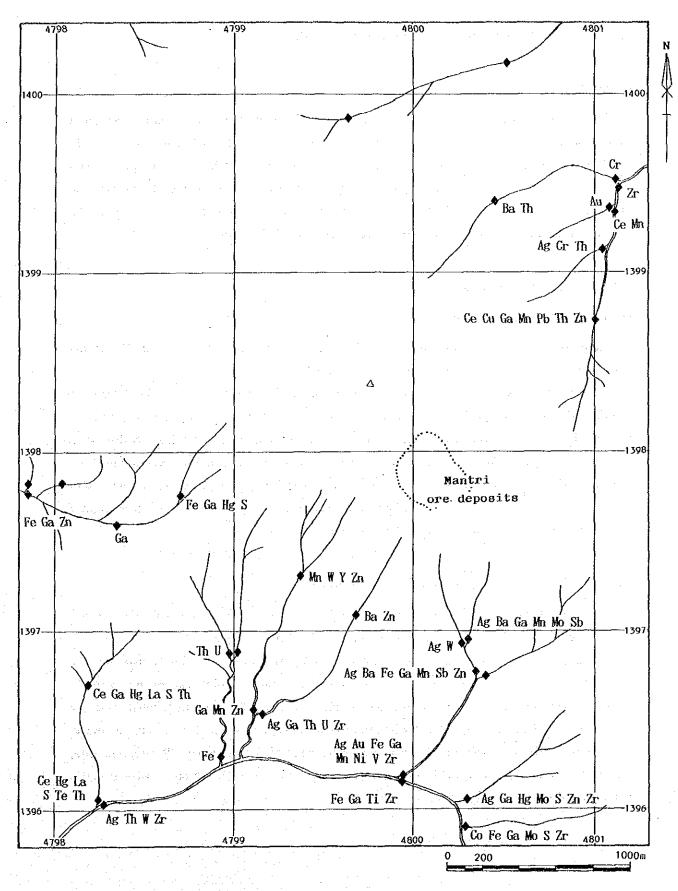


Fig. II-2-30 Interpretation map of pan concentrate survey in the Mantri deposit area

correlation with Fe as can be seen in the correlation matrix.

(3) QME analysis

Data of QME analysis for pan concentrate samples collected from this area are presented in Table II-2-42. Magnetite, ilmenite, leucoxene, goethite, quartz and plagioclase were identified in all samples. Pyrite, clinozoisite and enstatite were also identified in many samples. Gold particles were observed in ten samples, scattering throughout the area. No distribution trend of gold could be detected. Minorities of spinel, rutil, hematite, chalcopyrite, olivine, amphibole, epidote, zircon, anataze, calcite and manganese oxide were also identified.

2-4-6 Laboratorial studies

(1) Thin section observation

Samples for thin section observation were taken from clastic rocks of Kalumpang Formation and andesite lavas. The observations were presented in Table II-2-43.

The observations verified that andesite which was determined to be pyroxene andesite is significantly silicified and chloritized, and accompanied with calcite in many samples. Epidote and sericite were observed as altered minerals as well. Samples taken from Kalumpang Formation were identified to be tuff and tuffaceous rocks comprising same altered minerals as andesite. This fact revealed that alteration, which accompanies mineralization, expands into Kalumpang Formation. However, Kalumpang Formation is thought to be more or less slightly altered compared to the andesite due to the observable montmorillonite.

(2) Polished section and polished thin section observation

Five and three samples were collected for polished section and polished thin section observations respectively. The observations were listed in Table II-2-44.

Three polished section samples were taken from the trench dug on the Mantri deposit. Hematite and goethite, and pyrite were observed on three samples and on one sample respectively. Gold was not observable on each sample. Sample N042 is a pyrite taken from inside the silicified mudstone, being verified to be composed of only pyrite by the observation. On quartz vein sample G020 only pyrite is observable by polished section observation. Pyrite, hematite, goethite with quartz and minor chlorite, zeolite and carbonate minerals were observed on samples by polished thin section observation.

Table II-2-42 Results of qualitative mineral examination of pan concentrates in the Mantri deposit area

					r,					·			بندم				, ,				,
MPC 32	8.12			11.5		1.6	Tr	18.3	21.0		[']		Ţ.			Tr		8.3	8.8	Ţ,	
ИБС 31	23.5			15.2		2.2	Tr	19.5	6.5			3r	Tr		Ţr	Ţŗ		13.2	6.61		
MbC 30	3.8		īr	0.5		2.5	Tr .	13.5	Ţ		Į,	Ţ	Tr					18.4	55.2		
MPC 29	16.8	Ţ		1.3		1.5	Ţŗ	15.3				Ţ	Tr					16,3	48.8		
MPC 28	11.0			2,6		1.3	Tr	22.1								Tr		12.6	58.4		
MPC 27	36.5	£		2.3		2.1	ï	24.4	'n.				Tr			Tr		8, 5	25.6		
MPC 26	28.2			55.0		1.2	Ţ	4.9	7				1	Tr		Ţ		5.4	2.3		
Mbc 52	68.0	1	Ë	7.5		1.9	Tr	9,4				Ţŗ	Ir		7	Ţŗ		5,5	12.7		Tr.
МРСМ	18.1			8.0		7.7		17.2	Ė				į.					11.2	44.8		
MPC 23	15.0	_		2.3		172	Ę.	19.0				ä	Ţ	77				8.5	48.1		
MPC 22	8,8		1	1.4		2.8	Ė	23.3					E		ı	Ļ	_	15.9	47.8		27.5
MPC 21	30.9	ä	E	3.3		4.9	ļ.	24.3	£				느		11	£	_	1-	28.3		
МРС 20	7.0			1.1		4.5	Ė	16.9				_			ä	7.		10.6	63.9		
MPC 19	9.2		<u> </u>	1.0		8.3	Į.	11.3	Ļ				Ë			Ļ		14.0	56.2		
MPC 18	0. 88 0.			10	_	4.6		12.8	_			_				Ė		7 8	31 0		
иьс 11	14.9			17.4		10.0	Ļ	19.0	23		_		. :	Ĺ		<u>:</u>		1	21.1		
MPC 16	3.4	į.		4.5		13.0	0.1	18.6			_	_	_		<u>-</u>	ļ	_	14.9	44.5		
МРС 15	5.1	ŗ.	E	2.8	_	13.8	ŗ	22.8			_	_	_			Ţ,		9	48.8		
МРСИ	44, 7			13.2	:	5:	17.0	3.6	÷		_		2			Ę		2.6	15.4	_	
KPC 13	23.5			1.7		1.2	£	15.3	_	_	_	2,	12			į		5.	39.9	L	
MPC 12	44.6	Ļ		10.8	Ħ	7.2	Ļ	6.0	L		_		7			Ë		4.7	26.3	_	
прам	1.3		_	0.6		8.4	0.2	11.8		_	_							11.7	0.99		
МРС10	0.3		•	0.2		0.3	1.	2.5		· ·	_		-		1	Ţ		14.5	82.2		
MPC 09	0.3		ī	0.3		۲	T	12.2		4	_	ļ.			Ţ			17.4	69.7		J.
MPC 08	2.3	1	7.	1.0		0.9	<u> </u>	11.0	4		_		£		ŗ	£		28.0	56.8		Tr
MPC 07	1.4	Tr	ŢĿ	9.0	Į.	9.0	2 2	10,0	Ļ	_			1.	Ţ		4		21.9	65.6	_	
MPC 06	3,4		Tr	1.1		2.9	1.0	11.9			_	-	Ţ			Ţ	<u> </u>	19.7	59.0		
MPC 05	1.8		Ţ	0.7	3/4) 	1.7		7.2		 		1	Ţ		<u></u>	F	· .	31.0	57.6		
MPC 04	8,6		Ţ	0.9	1	9.0	Ė	4.0				į:	Tr	<u> </u>	ä	0.3		25.7	60.0	_	
MPC 03	6, 1		Ţ	6.3	Ħ	1.0	Tr	1.9	1		4		ŗ		Ľ	ä		50.5	33.7		
MPC 02	2.3	Tr	Tr	1.4	Tr	2.4		5.7		2.1		Ţ	Ţ,		ï	0.1	ä	17.6	70, 5		
MPC 01	2.7		Tr	2.4		2.1	: - : - : -	6	ī				1	ŢŢ.	7	0.3	Ę.	16.7	6.99	_	
Sample Number neral Names	te	plo				e				rite		a.	Site			a)			ase		
Sample Numb Mineral Names	Magnetite	Native Gold	Spinel	Ilmenite	Ratile	Leucoxene	Pyri te	Goethite	Hematite	Chalcopyrite	Olivine	Amphi bole	Clinozoisite	Epidote	Zircon	Enstatite	Anatase	Quartz	Plagioclase	Calcite	Mn02
/ =	⊐ĕ	ž	ကြ		ou.		À.	ق ا	===	ت.	0	~	0	. (43	1-3	(E)	-	بخةإ	a.	ادة	24

Table II-2-43 Observation results of thin sections collected in the Mantri deposit area

	Remarks									Fossil		
	91ill1				0							
	Sericite		$\overline{\bigcirc}$			0						
als	Montmorillonite				0	A				0		
ner	Opaque minerals	. •	0	0			···	.0	•		•	
Ë	Calcite	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	
lary	Albite					0		0				: rare
Secondary minerals	Epidote		. :		•		•	0	0		•	•
Se	Chlorite	0	O	0		0	0	(O)	O	0	0	
	Quartz	0	0	0		0	0		·			e,
	ននសា						0			····	0	O: little
and	Clinopyroxene						0					
Matrix and groundmass	Plagioclase	0		0			0	0		.,	0	
Mat	Hilt				0							멅
	lluT			-		:	· 		_ O	0		O: common
,	opaque minorals						•		•	•	•	0
and sts	Огтрругохепе	0				·	0		<u>.</u>		. 0	0
Grains and phenocrysts	Clinopyroxene	0					_ O	· ·			0	<u>;</u>
rai	Plagioclase	0		0	<u></u>		0	<u> </u>	O	\bigcirc	0	ndar
ا م	Guartz				0			· · · · · ·	_0	0	:	(): abundant
Frag	Pumice					<u> </u>		: ·	\bigcirc	•	·i	6
F	Andesite								0			
	Texture	Porphyritic	Pyroclastic	Porphyritic	Clastic	Porphyritic	Porphyritic	Porphyritic	Pyroclastic	Clastic	Porphyritic	
	Descriptions	Dark green pyroxene andesite.	Strongly silicified tuff breccia with pyrite diss.	Dark gray andesite with pyrite diss. Silicified.	Pale green tuffaceous sandstone, weathered.	Greenish gray altered rock pyrite diss., silicified.	Greenish gray andesite	Greenish gray andesite with weak pyrite diss.	Greenish gray andesitic lapilli tuff.	Light gray tuffaceous sandstone.	Gray andesite, strongly sillcified & pyrite diss.	
·	Location	South part	South part	South of Bt. Mantri	Northeast	Northeast of Bt. Mantri	Camp area	Southeast of Bt. Mantri	North part	 North part	Southwest part	
	Sample No.	180N	N033	N034	N041	N043	T009	T010	1011	T012	6023	

Table II-2-44 Observation results of polished and polished thin sections collected in the Mantri deposit area

							ed pyrite.			,		
		Remarks		Weathered	Weathered	Weathered	Ewhedral and fine-grained pyrite.	Euhedral pyrite. Float.		Weathered	Float	little • : rare
Ì		alsıəni	Carbonate m						0			0: 1H
	Ţ		Seolite						<u>:</u>	<u>.</u>	•	°
	Observed minerals		Chlorite Chlorite						0			}
	ed m	SIBI	Gangue mine	0	- O	0	<u></u>		0	0	0	O: common
	Serv	5100	Соетите		<u> </u>					0		Ö
	Ö	<u></u>	Hematite	•	•	•				$\frac{\circ}{\circ}$		
			Pyrite	•			0	0	0		0	dant
		Texture		Disseminations	ì	1	Disseminations	Vein	Disseminations	Veinlet & disseminations	Disseminations	(): abundant
		Descriptions		Quartz veinlet with limonite and goethite.	Silicified rock with quartz, limonite & goethite.	Silicified & argillized rock with limo. goethite-hematite	Black silicified mudstone with fine-grained pyrite	Strongly silicified rock with pyrite/quartz.jasper	Strongly silicified rock with intense pyrite diss.	Quartz veinlet with limonite & goethite in sili. rock	Gray silicified andesite with pyrite disseminations	
		Location		Trench	Trench	Trench	Northeast part	Southwest	South of Bt. Mantri	Trench	Southwest	
		Sample No.		N037	N038	N039	N042	G020	N033	N038	G023	
		San			tion	oes pe	dailo9		's u	ed thi	dai Io4	1

(3) X-ray diffractometry

Five samples were taken from andesite and mineralized zone and presented for the X-ray diffraction to reveal the relationships between the mineralization and the alteration. The result of the diffraction was shown in Table II-2-45.

On the sample N038, which was taken from the trench dug in the intense alteration zone in the area, quartz, kaolinite, hematite and pyrite were identified. Kaolinite is characteristic of the sample. Samples N035 and G026 which were intensely argillized characteristically include quartz and sericite. In these samples plagioclase thoroughly or almost disappeared. Sample N034 is slightly altered and still include plagioclases. Sample N031 is most slightly altered among the samples and is revealed to be slightly chloritized.

Table II-2-45 Results of X-ray diffraction analyses in the Mantri deposit area

					Dete	cted					
Sample									·		
No.	Location	Descriptions	Ouartz	Plageoclase	Diopside	Chlorite	Sericite	Kaolinite	Hematite	Pyrite	Remarks
N031	South part	Dark green pyroxene andesite. Weakly altered.	0	0	0	,•,		·			
N034	South of Bt.Mantri	Dark green silicified andesite with pyrite diss.	0	0		0				•	
N035	South of Bt.Mantri	Strongly argillized andesite with pyrite diss.	0	•		0	0			0	
N038	Trench	Silicified, brecciated & mineralized zone	0					•	0	•	Weathered
G026	West part	Gray argillized andesite with pyrite disseminations	0			:	0			0	

(i): abundant (ii): moderate (iii): few (iii): rare

2-5 Overall discussion for the survey results

2-5-1 Sample media

Three sample medias including stream sediments, soil and pan concentrates were adopted for this survey as the sample media. In case of stream sediments and soil samples, three different samples were collected at each sampling site, in order to clarify the most suitable sampling position.

(1) Stream sediment sample

The stream sediment samples was collected from three different positions at each sampling site. These three positions are bank (sample A), edge of stream (sample B) and middle of stream (C). Analytical results for these three kind of samples in the each orientation geochemical survey area are summarized as follows:

Nungkok deposit area

As the results of the statistical data treatment, sample B gave higher geometric mean values in general. The elements in sample B also indicate higher correlation coefficient each other. Results of factor analysis indicate that the factors delineated by sample B have more close relationship with the elements, and clearly delineate factor which is thought to be mineralization. These results conclude that the sample B is better for the survey comparing with samples A and C.

Bidu Bidu Hill deposit area

Results of data treatment gave comparatively higher geometric mean values of elements for sample B. Sample A has higher correlation coefficient among the elements. Distribution of factor scores for sample B clearly delineates the existing ore deposits. These results suggest that the sample B is better than the samples A and C.

Mantri deposit area

Results of statistical data treatment indicate that elements have higher geometric means in sample A or C, and the mean values of sample B are mostly in the middle. Factors delineated from sample A are not correspond to the results of single element analyses. Samples B and C gave similar results in the factor analyses and ore deposit area was clearly delineated by these samples. Between these two kind of samples, sample B gave higher values of communality in the factor analyses comparing with the values of sample C. These results suggest no significant difference between the sample B and C, but the sample B is slightly better than the sample C.

Based on these results for three survey areas, mentioned above, the sample collected at the edge of stream (B) is thought to be the best, and the sample should be taken at this sampling point

in the coming regional geochemical survey.

(2) Soil sample

In order to select optimum sampling points, three kind of samples from different sampling points were collected in this survey. These points area horizon A (sample A), upper part of horizon B (sample B) and lower part of horizon B (sample C). Results obtained from each survey area are summarized as follows:

Nungkok deposit area

Comparing with the geometric mean for each element, more elements have higher concentration in the sample A. However, in case of sample A, distribution pattern of element tend to have irregular shape on the cumulative frequency graph compare to the distribution patterns of the samples B and C. The samples B and C gave higher correlation coefficients among the elements than those of sample A. As the results of cluster analysis, cluster which is thought to be related to the mineralization was delineated only from the samples B and C. Factor analysis for the sample B give higher communality values comparing with other two kind of samples. These results suggest the sample B is better than other samples.

Bidu Bidu Hill deposit area

Comparing with the geometric mean for each element, no tendency can be observed for these three kind of samples and only some differences are found for the elements. Samples B and C have more close correlation among the elements, comparing with the correlation of the sample A. As the results of factor analysis, the factor which has close relation to mineralization in this area was delineated only from the samples B and C, and the elements indicating the mineralization in sample B have more close relation with the factor than sample C. These results suggest that the sample B is the best among these three kind of samples in a geochemical survey.

Mantri deposit area

As the results of statistical data treatment, sample A or C show higher geometric means of elements, and sample B give mostly middle values. Among the elements, sample B has more close correlation. Results of factor analysis delineated factors which are thought to be mineralization only from samples A and B. Between two factors related to mineralization, the factor of sample B shows more close relation with the elements and the elements have higher communality values. Judging from these results, sample B is thought to be the best among these three kind of samples.

The survey results for these three orientation survey areas indicated that the sample B is the most suitable sample for soil geochemical survey in this area. Because soil of horizon A in this project area is limited in general, and it is difficult to sample soil of same nature in the survey. Therefore, soil sample of the horizon A is thought to be not suitable for the soil geochemical survey in this area. The concentrations of some elements for the samples of the Bidu Bidu Hill deposit area show significant difference between the samples collected along stream and the

samples collected at the hill. This may come from the different nature at the sampling site. Therefore, it is quite important to select the sampling site in order to collect the samples with same nature.

(3) Pan concentrate sample

In this survey, 32 samples from each survey area totaling 96 samples were collected and analysed. Results of the statistical treatment for the samples collected from the Nungkok deposit area, geometric means of most elements indicated higher values than the elements of stream sediments. In case of the samples in the Bidu Bidu Hill deposit area, a half of elements show higher geometric means and remaining elements are lower comparing with the geometric means of the stream sediment sample in the area. The samples collected in the Mantri area show similar tendency of geometric means to the samples in the Bidu Bidu Hill area.

Results of the qualitative mineral examination (QME) clarified significant differences of mineral composition among the survey area. Most pan concentrates sampled in the Nungkok deposit area contain no black sand. On the other hand, the pan concentrates sampled in the Bidu Bidu Hill deposit area, mostly consist of black sand. Time required for the sampling is also significantly different among the survey areas. Because of these differences due to the sampling site, results of chemical analyses for pan concentrates are not suitable for treating statistically, and the anomalous zone delineated by the data analyses may have errors. The elements which were chemically analysed for both of stream sediments and pan concentrates show that the results of data analyses for stream sediments give better results than those for pan concentrates.

(4) Applicability and distance of influence

As the results of this survey, it was confirmed that three kind of the sample medias used in this survey are applicable to delineate mineralized zones. However, each sample media has different characteristics, and therefore selection of sample media should be made on the basis of the purpose of the survey.

As the results of the stream sediment geochemical survey, anomalous samples were delineated 1.5 km a way from the Nungkok ore deposits, several hundred meter away from the Bidu Bidu Hill ore deposits and 2.0 km away from Mantri ore deposits. The distances of influence from the ore deposits are significantly long except the Bidu Bidu Hill ore deposit which is blind ore deposits, and therefore the stream sediment sample is thought to be suitable for the regional geochemical survey in this area. However, these three ore deposits surveyed are the most significant and large in scale in this project area, therefore, sampling site should be located adopting 1 km as the distance of influence in the planning of a regional geochemical survey.

The results of soil geochemical survey confirmed 1.5 km of distance of influence in the Nungkok deposit area and 1.0 km in the Bidu Bidu Hill and Mantri deposit areas. The distances

of influence of soil samples are shorter than those of stream sediment samples in general, and the anomalous soil samples are found mostly in the mineralization zone. Therefore, soil geochemical survey is suitable for a detailed geochemical survey in a limited area. The ore deposits investigated in this survey are significant in this project area, and therefore, 500 m ore less should be applied for the distance of influence in case to locate sampling site in a soil geochemical survey in this project area.

A geochemical survey using pan concentrates is convenient and applicable method to carry out the survey in a limited area or for special minerals. However, if this survey carry out together with a stream sediment survey, it is not necessary to conduct chemical analyses for the pan concentrates and the pan concentrate survey should be limited to clarify the mineral composition of the survey area.

2-5-2 Pathfinder elements

In this survey, 19 elements for stream sediments, 23 elements for soil and 33 elements for pan concentrates were chemically analysed. Judging from the results of data analyses, following elements were delineated as useful pathfinder elements for the survey in this project area.

Stream sediments sample

Nungkok deposit area: As, Au, Cu, Mo, S, W

Bidu Bidu Hill deposit area: Au, Cu, Mn, Pb, U

Mantri deposit area: As, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn

Soil sample

Nungkok deposit area:

As, Au, Cu, Mo, S, W

Bidu Bidu Hill deposit area: Au, Cu, S, U

Mantri deposit area:

As, Au, Cu, Pb, S

Pan concentrate sample

Nungkok deposit area:

Au, Cu, Mo, S, Se, W

Bidu Bidu Hill deposit area:

Mantri deposit area:

Ba

As the results of this survey, the pathfinder elements delineated from the stream sediment survey are quite similar to those from soil survey. On the whole, following 10 elements are thought to be the useful pathfinder elements for the geochemical survey in this project area.

As, Au, Cu, Mn, Mo, Pb, S, U, W, Zn

Among these elements, two elements of Mn and U have close relation with the host rocks of the Bidu Bidu Hill deposit area, and also these element themselves are the target elements for the survey in this project area.

Results of pan concentrate survey in the Mantri deposit area confirmed close relation between

the concentration of Ba and the mineralization. Therefore, Ba is thought to be a useful pathfinder element for the survey of Au-Ag mineralization. Because of the geologic setting of the project area, potentiality of chromite ore deposits related to ultra-basic rocks are thought to be high. It is useful to apply Cr as the pathfinder element in the regional stream sediment survey. In this case, chemical analysis of Cr should be made by percentage, because many samples in this survey indicated more than the detection limit (10,000 ppm).

2-5-3 Data analyses

In this survey, single element and multi element analysis method were examined and these analytical methods gave good results. The methods of data analyses should be selected depending on geology of the survey area, type of mineralization, coverage of survey area and sample media used. Consequently, results of the field survey are also very important for selecting the analytical method. However, each method also has limitation, and then at least one single element analysis and one multi element analysis methods should be applied for the data analyses.

2-5-4 Fieldwork in the regional geochemical survey

Judging from the results of this survey and the data analyses, followings can be pointed out for the coming regional survey.

- ① The sample density of 2 km²/sample is ideal for the regional stream sediment survey. However, because longer distance of influence are expected for topographically flat area, 4 km²/sample is enough sample density in the flat area.
- ② In case of above mentioned sample density, it is better to collect the stream sediment samples from the first or second stream.
- The Project area is entirely covered with 1/50,000 in scale topographic map sheet. But the accuracy of the maps are limited and the contour lines in flat areas are not clear. Therefore, it is better to use aerial photographs together with the topographic map sheet. In some areas, it is also necessary to use Global Positioning System in order to confirm the exact sampling location.

Chapter 3 Heliborne geophysical survey

3-1 Methodology and work amounts

The heliborne geophysical survey, consisting of aero-magnetics and aero-radiometrics, is being carried out in the selected areas of the Kinabalu, Labuk, Segama and Semporna areas where known mineral occurrences are mostly situated, in order to clarify the distribution of magnetic and radiometric rocks and to observe anomalies caused by massive sulfide ore deposits and mineralizations. Coverage of these four areas is about 8,000 km². The location of these four areas are shown in Fig. 1. And, in-situ measurements of magnetic susceptibilities and radiometric intensities are also being made for the typical 16 kinds of rocks and ores distributed within the survey area. Field operation of the heliborne geophysical survey was done by Aerodat Ltd., Canada, and started at November 13, 1990. Survey flight is being done now and will be finished till the middle of March, 1991.

Specifications of the survey are as follows:

① Method Heliborne geophysical survey

2 Items Total intensity of geomagnetic field

Radiometric intensity (7-ray; U, Th, K, and Total count)

③ Flight level 150 metres ± 30 metres above ground level (AGL)

4 Line spacing Traverse line 500 metres
 Tie line 10 kilometres

Direction of traverse line

E-W Kinabalu and Labuk areas

N-S Segama and Semporna areas

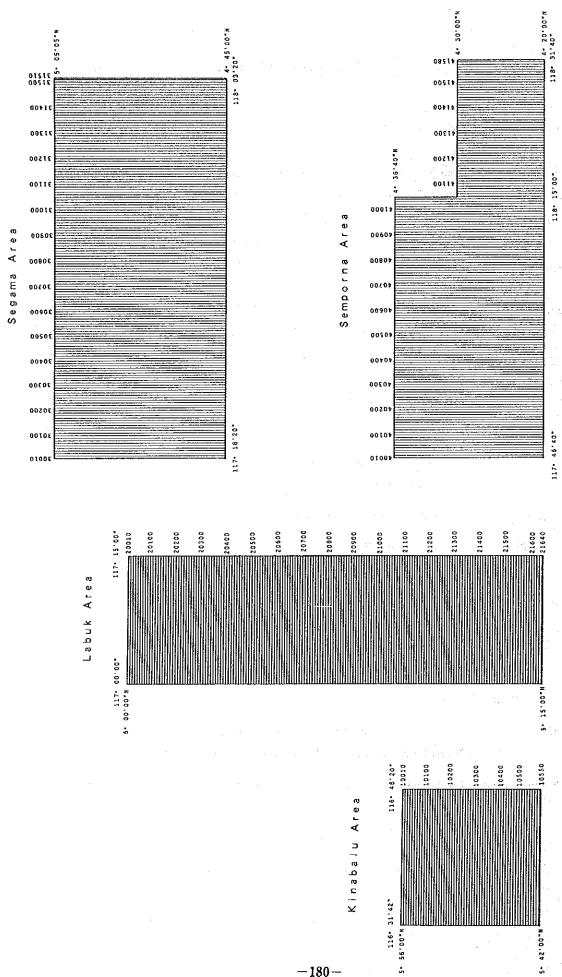
Flight plan maps are shown in Fig. II-3-1.

© Total line length 15,473 km

Navigation Combination of INS (Inertia Navigation System), Rador

Navigation and GPS (Global Positionary System) Navigation

Instruments used Instruments used and those specifications are shown in Table II-3-1.



Flight plan map of heliborne geophysical survey

Specifications of instruments for heliborne geophysical survey Table II-3-1

Name	Model	Manufacturer(Country)	Specifications
Airborne Magnetometer Cesium Magnetometer Sensor	HSM2 V1W2321H8	IFG/Aerodat(Canada) Scintrex(Canada)	Resolution; 0.001 nT Sensitivity; 0.005 nT, Range; 20,000 - 100,000 nT
Spectrometer	Pgam6000/ Pgam6100/ Pgam6500	Picodas Group (Canada)	Crystal volume; 32.72 (downward), 4.12 (upward) Crystal resolution; >12 %, Range; 0.1 - 3.0 meV/256 ch, 0.1 photopeak resolution Window; Higher Limit
			### B1(upward) 1138 1154 1233 1208(downward) 201 233 201 234 233 204 233 2041(downward) 113 129 10041(downward) 133 129 10041(downward) 034 233
Data Acquisition System/ Graphic Recorder	DGR33	RMS Instruments Ltd. (Canada)	Analog Inputs; 32, Analog Input Range; ± 10V, Chart Resolution; 4x4 dots/mm, Chart Sensitivity; 10 mV/cm to 10 V/cm Interface; RS-232-C x 4 ports Data Sample Rate; 10/sec Event Markers, Menual Fiducial Mark 5/sec Magnetometer, Navigation 1/sec Spectrometer
Cartridge Tape Recorder	rcr12	RMS Instruments Ltd. (Canada)	Recording Density; 6400 BPI Recording Capacity; 11.7 MBytes
Station Magnetometer	M234	Barringer Research (Canada)	Sampling Rate; 1 sec, Resolution; 0.1 nT Accuracy; 0.5 nT, Range; 20,000 - 90,000 nT
Radar Navigator	PNAV2001	Picodas Group (Canada)	Resolution; 0.5 m
GPS Receiver	TANS12017-10	Trimble(U.S.A.)	Accuracy; ±10 m
Barometric Altimeter	1241M	Rosemount(U.S.A.)	Relative Accuracy; 土 7 ft, Resolution; ナ10 ft
Radar Altimeter	KRA-10A	King(U.S.A.)	Range; 40 - 2,500 ft, Resolution; 5 ft, Accuracy; 5 %
Flight Path Recorder	AG2400 DXC101 DXF40A	Fanasonic(Japan) Sony(Japan) Sony(Japan)	VHS style Video-Recorder in NTS format Video Camera Video Monitor
Helicopter	Twinstar AS355F2	Aerospatial(France)	Type; Twin-engine turbine(Allison 250-C20F) Size; 10.3 ft(H)x 42.5 ft(L)x 8.3 ft(W) Main Rotor Diameter; 35.1 ft, Useful Load; 2,928 lb(1,212 Kg)

Part III Conclusions and Recommendations

Chapter 1 Conclusions

Three survey methods including satellite image analyses, orientation geochemical survey for three ore deposit areas and heliborne geophysical survey were adopted in this survey. These survey results are conclusively summarized as follows:

(1) Satellite image analyses

Images generated by Landsat MSS data were used in this survey. This survey including ground truth was carried out for the entire project area and following conclusions were obtained in this survey.

- ① Distribution of geologic units delineated by the satellite image analyses correspond mostly to existing geologic maps. But some part show differences between them, and these parts are better to be investigated in the future.
- ② Small in scale ring structures delineated in around Ranau in the Kinabalu area have close relation with intrusives. Because pyrite disseminations are observed in these intrusives, attention should be payed for the ring structure in the future exploration.
- Many ring structures were also confirmed other than the Kinabalu area, it is important to clarify the relationship between the ring structure and mineralization for the future exploration work in this area.
- Results of the ground truth indicate that establishment of the stratigraphy for Chert-Spilite
 Formation and ultra-basic rocks is quite important for the exploration work of the Cyprus
 type massive sulfide deposits and chromite deposits.
- The assay results of lateritic soil samples show significant concentration of nickel (best one, 0.86%). The lateritic soil covers wide area in the area of ultra-basic rocks, the lateritic soil should be investigated to clarify the potentiality of nickel deposits in this project area.

(2) Orientation geochemical survey

Orientation geochemical survey was carried out in three known ore deposit areas in order to determine the optimum method for the regional geochemical survey in next phase (Phase II). Conclusions obtained in this survey are as follows:

- ① Edge of stream is optimum sampling point for geochemical sample of stream sediments.
- ② Soil sample collected from the upper part of horizon B is the optimum sample for soil geochemical survey in this area.

- Most pathfinder elements in pan concentrates show higher concentration than these elements in stream sediments. Nature of pan concentrate depend on the geology of the survey area, and it is very difficult to collect samples with similar nature. Therefore, chemical analyses are not necessary for pan concentrates if stream sediments samples are collected in the same area.
- However, the pan concentrate survey is applicable and useful for the survey in the limited
 area or for the survey of specified minerals.
- Based on the results of stream sediment and soil surveys, useful pathfinder elements in this project area are 12 elements including As, Au, Ba Cr, Cu, Mn, Mo, Pb, S, U, W and Zn.
- According to the special relationship between geochemical anomalous sample and the known ore deposits, the sample density should be at least 4 km²/sample and 1 km²/sample for stream sediments and soil samples respectively. The optimum sample densities are thought to be 2 km²/sample for stream sediments and 0.5 km²/sample for soil samples. However, in the flat area, 4 km²/sample is enough sample density because of wider distance of influence in the flat area.
- ② Based on above mentioned sample densities, stream sediments should be used for regional geochemical survey, and soil survey should be used for detailed survey in a limited area.
- The methods of data analyses should depend on the geology in the survey area, type of ore deposit expected, kind of sample media used etc., but at least one method of single element analyses and one method of multi element analyses should be applied for the data analyses.

The entire project area is covered by 1/50,000 topographic map sheets, but the aquracy of the map sheets are low, and streams and contour are not clear in some flat areas. In order to locate the sample point on the map, the aerial photo should be used in the regional geochemical survey. Furthermore, it is necessary to use Global Positioning System in some part of the area to confirm the sampling point.

(3) Heliborne geophysical survey

This survey includes aero-magnetics and aero-radiometrics and data analyses will be made in next phase. Results of satellite image analyses should be referred in the data analyses of this heliborne survey.

Chapter 2 Recommendations for Phase II survey

The regional geochemical survey is planned in Phase II for the Kinabalu and Labuk areas. Recommendable survey methods for this survey are as follows:

- ① Stream sediments should be used for the sample media in this survey, and the sample should be collected from the edge of stream. Sampling site should be selected from the first or second order stream.
- ② The sample density in this survey should be 2 km²/sample except flat areas. The sample density of 4 km²/sample should be adopted for the flat area.
- Twelve elements including As, Au, Ba, Cr, Cu, Mn, Mo, Pb, S, U, W and Zn should be applied as the pathfinder elements for this survey.

In addition to this regional geochemical survey, a reconnaissance soil geochemical survey in the area of ultra-basic rocks (approximately 600 km²) should be carried out in order to clarify the potentiality of lateritic nickel deposits. The details are as follows:

- ① The soil sample should be collected in the area of ultra-basic rocks. The sampling point should be at the top of the horizon B.
- ② The sample density should be 3 km²/sample.
- The pathfinder elements for this survey should be Al, Co, Fe and Ni.
 Fieldwork for these survey should be carried out by following manner.
- ① Topographic map of 1/50,000 in scale and aerial photograph should be used to confirm the location of the sample site.
- ② Global Positioning System should be used in the area where it is difficult to confirm the sampling site in the topographic map sheet or aerial photograph.
- ② During the fieldwork for the regional geochemical survey, geologic check survey should be carried out for the area where satellite image analyses give different geology to the existing geologic map sheets.
- If new mineral showings are discovered during the regional geochemical survey, the
 occurrences should be described.

Sample density for the coming regional geochemical survey and the survey areas for the reconnaissance soil survey in the Kinabalu and Labuk areas are shown in Fig. I-3. Details for the regional geochemical survey in the Segama and Semporna areas should be decided on the basis of this survey and coming regional survey results.

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Appendix 1

Results of chemical analyses for whole rock samples

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Appendix 2

Results of Norm calculation

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Appendix 3

Results of assaying for ore samples

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	Ni	3	5	23	 80 67	88	53	88	23	23	24	166	22	24	316	8590	4720	4550	137	39	22	14	206	4640	577	352	148	114	i		
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	uga uga	7.7	- -	727	1310	467	1970	108	2010	603	107	386	255	110	983	5730	4820	7070	167	788	481	ເດ	2100	2303	2570	2330	1010	1110			
:	Hg	8	 3 :	4	- 53	164	98	51	270	504	406	49	6070	238	24	128	212	110	2020	158	68	39400	71	152	10	∞	234	19			
	т. 50 ж	60	3 1		37.38	8.72	56,07	38.76	13, 12	16.05	12.96	5,28	7.35	0,35	4.18	39.00	33.52	32.27	14.60	1.16	0.82	0.03	7.43	14.55	14.73	33.28	5.76	5.92			
	ppm Cu	7590		2540	280	163	3180	53960	989	509	550	6580	4250	18	8	82	119	110	33	12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	c~-	5.8	52	18	30	122	83		*	
	ppm Cr.	29.1	7 :	727	239	391	555	 		158	192	172	212	208	292	20100	9180	8040	348	340	250	10 80	342	6110	88600	149700	835	851			
	S S S	.,		ري ال	ខ្លួ	23	70	1110	32	81	13	33	47	67	79	812	200	486	188	63	84	~ '	53	149	160	220	54	44			
	Au	.,		90.0	0.08	< 0.06	5.07	1.70	0.71	0.45	3.57	0.91	0.74	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.34	0.11	0.88	0.11	0.06	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.06	1.16	0.00	0.51			
	As	1,4	, ,				607	210	50	176	109	£	1330	ঝ	I	67	-23	2	246	<u>-</u>	۲۵	402	4	က	'n		37	63			
	Ag ppm	,	· ·		ö	< 0.1	Ö	7.3	1.6	2.3	3 3 3	 T.	37.0	< 0.1	1 0 >	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.1	 O	0.5	< 0.1	6 O	0.5	< 0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2			
	Sample No.	900	2005			T008 <		N026	N037	N038	N040	NO 47	N049		NO73		87 DN	N082	N084	980N		N093	N105		N122	N123	N124	N125		-	
	Ser. S	 				7		 	<u>.</u>		<u>.</u>		11	12	65	4	* 3	19	17	80	53	70	21	22	23	24	22	92			