

Chapter 5: Discussions

5.1 Geological Structure and Mineralization Characteristics and Control of Mineralization

The following is a general description of the geology of the Bicol Region in terms of age and distribution as indicated also in the geological map of Fig. II-5-1.

- Cretaceous system, constituting the basement rock: Late Cretaceous ophiolite sequence and late Cretaceous sedimentary rocks.
- Paleocene series to Eocene series: Sedimentary rocks.
- Oligocene series to early Pliocene series: Consists mainly of sedimentary rocks. Includes some volcanic rocks (Larap Volcano rocks and Ragay Volcano rocks) but no Pliocene volcanic rocks.
- Pliocene series to Pleistocene series and Holocene series: Consists of volcanic rocks without Pleistocene sedimentary rocks or alluvial strata.
- Oligocene series to Miocene series: Intrusive rocks, mainly consisting of diorite.

As can be seen in Fig. II-5-1, the geological distribution of the Bicol Region is characterized by the three different zones roughly parallel to the direction in which the Bicol Peninsula extends. On the northeast side along the direction in which the Bicol Peninsula extends there is distribution of basement rock consisting of the Cretaceous ophiolite sequence, into which Tertiary Oligocene to Miocene plutonic rock intrudes. At the same time there is also wide distribution of the Cretaceous ophiolite sequence and sedimentary rock in the vicinity of Mt. Cadig, and the ophiolite is partly to be seen on the Panganiran Peninsula as well. In view of the fact that in the ground truth survey distribution of greenschist in the eastern part of Paracale, was noted, basement rock basically the same as on the northeast side is distributed along the coast of the southwest side of the Bicol Peninsula. Furthermore, there is likewise distribution of Oligocene to Miocene diorite. However, there is more limited exposure of the basement rock on the southwest side than on the northeast side. That is considered to be due to the smallness of the areas of distribution of the basement rock and to the fact that on the southwest side the basement rock is covered by Oligocene to more recent sedimentary rock distributed in zonal fashion in the NW-SE direction. On the southeast side the distribution areas of such sedimentary rock widen along WNW faults, and the sedimentary rock becomes covered by young volcanic rock in the vicinity of Sorsogon Bay, making it no longer possible to trace its distribution. In the zone between the northeast side and the southwest side, there is distribution of Pliocene to recent volcanic rock. The distribution of the volcanic rock, is also arranged roughly parallel to the direction in which the Bicol Peninsula

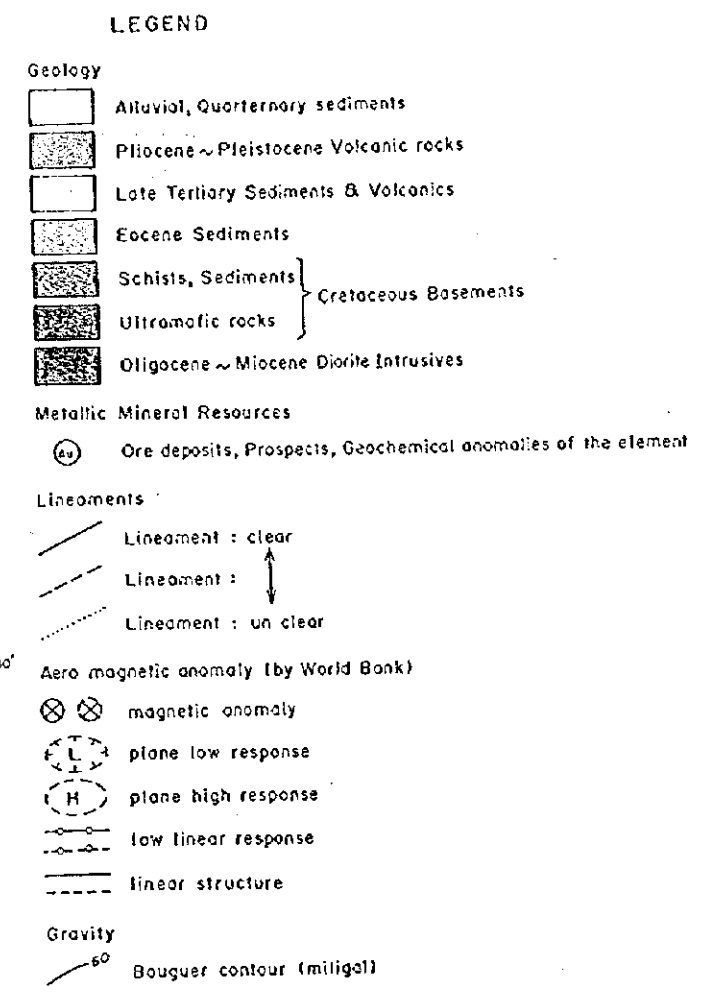
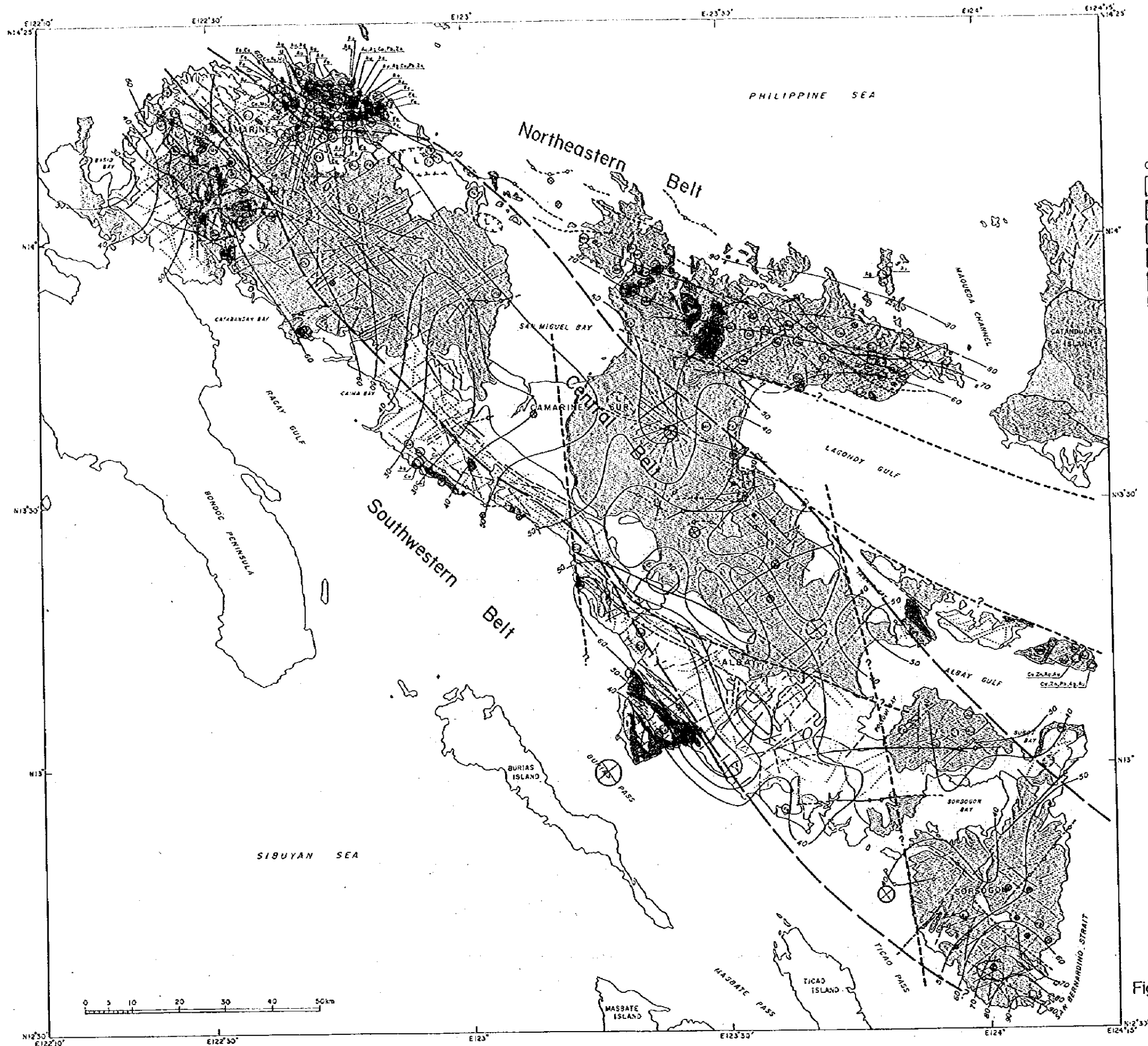


Fig.II-5-1 Coptreprehensive Map of the Bicol Area

extends just as in the case of the rock of the other two zones. That is considered to have resulted from volcanic activity corresponding to subduction of the Philippine Sea plate at the Philippine Trench.

We have thus divided the Bicol Peninsula into the three belts; Northeastern Belt, Southwestern Belt, and Central Belt, on the basis of the above-mentioned geological characteristics (see Fig. II-5-1). The names given those belts are only a matter of convenience, and we use these names in the description below.

1. Northeastern Belt:

The belt from the northern part of Camarines Norte to the Caramoan Peninsula to Catanduanes Island to Rapu Rapu Island on the northeast side along the direction in which the Bicol Peninsula extends.

2. Southwestern Belt:

The belt extends along the coast on the southwest side of the Bicol Peninsula from Mt. Cadig in Camarines Norte to Pasacao and Balatan and on to the Panganiran Peninsula. Further extension on the southeast side is not clear, but it might possibly extend to the southern end of Sorsogon since there is distribution of high gravity areas in that area, which is indicative of comparatively shallow distribution of the basement rock.

In such division into zones the accent has been placed on the distribution of the basement rock. If attention were to be focussed on the Oligocene to more recent sedimentary rock covering it, it might have been more appropriate to place the boundary between the Southwestern Belt and the Central Belt along the WNW fault further inland, in which case extension of the southwest zone would stop somewhere between the Bacon-Manito area and the vicinity of Sorsogon Bay.

3. Central Belt:

The belt between Northeastern Belt and Southwestern Belt: This belt corresponds to the area of distribution of Pliocene to Quaternary volcanic rock. It is a zone of distribution of volcanos connecting Mt. Labo, Mt. Culasi, Mt. Isarog, Mt. Iriga, Mt. Malinao, Mt. Pulog (Bacon-Manito) and Mt. Bulusan. Around those volcanos is distributed somewhat older Pliocene to Pleistocene volcanic rock with developed topographical dissection.

Next looking at relationship between the geology and the metallic ore deposits and mineral showings distributed in the Bicol Region (Fig. H-5-1), one sees that each belt has characteristics reflecting its geology. The following is an outline description of the kinds of deposits and mineral showings to be found in each belt, with indication of expectations, if any, concerning mineralization.

Northeastern Belt:

In this belt there is exposure of the favorable level to bonanza, and therefore it has seen considerable prospecting in the past and discovery of many deposits and mineral showings. As a reflection of its geology, the mineralization of this belt can be roughly classified into mineralization derived from the ultrabasic rock, mineralization derived from greenschist, mica schist and other rock constituting the upper sequence of the oceanic crust and mineralization resulting from Miocene magma activity.

The Cr and Ni originate in the ophiolite sequence ultrabasic rock. The chromatite is of the podiform type and accompanies dunite. The nickel accompanies laterite. The Au, Cu, Fe and Mo have resulted from Miocene magma activity. Some of the Cu occurs in schist, and almost all of the Mn occurs in schist. Most of both comes from deposits of the porphyry and skarn types. There is most distribution of Au, Cu, Fe and Mo deposits and mineral showings resulting from Miocene magma activity in the Jose Panganiban-Paracale area, and the most Fe deposits and mineral showings are to be found in the Sta. Elena-Tabas area on the south side of that area, where there is also distribution of Cu and Au deposits and mineral showings.

According to Mitchell and Leach (1991), the gold deposits distributed in the Jose Panganiban-Paracale area are epithermal gold deposits originating in the Pliocene dacitic intrusive rock. But the results of the ground truth survey (see Chapter 3, "Ground Truth Survey", Paracale Area and Larap-Exiban Area) and data of existing literature show that the gold deposits of that area have the following characteristics. Besides gold, they are accompanied by lead, zinc, copper and other base metals in large quantities. Crustiform banding is not to be observed in the quartz veins, which consist of coarse and translucent quartz. The altered minerals at the edges of the veins and the altered minerals of pervasive alteration zones are mostly a combination of quartz and sericite. The fluid inclusion homogenization temperatures are 250-300°C, and the salinities are comparatively high 10-20 wt%. In view of those characteristics it is more probable that it is a matter of gold and base metal vein-type deposits distributed around deposits of the porphyry type or deposits of the pluton-related vein-type rather than epithermal veins. That is also pointed out by Sillitoe et al. (1990).

Most of these veins have a NE-SW direction (N10°E to N40°E), and it is possible that the system of fractures that controlled the mineralization related to Miocene intrusive rock was a NE system. However, the Tidi deposit and some other veins have a NW direction, which is roughly parallel to the strike of the Universal formation.

As for the gold deposits accompanying veins observed in the placer deposit areas of the western part of the Caramoan Peninsula, they are thought to originate in mesothermal veins occurring in shear zones in the greenschist and mica schist. Considering the mode of occurrence, gold mineralization is also noted in quartz veins thought to be segregation veins in the metamorphic rock. The copper deposits and mineral showings distributed in the schist are volcanic massive sulfide deposits, and on Rapu Rapu Island there are such deposits that used to be developed. The copper mineral showings distributed in the eastern part of the Caramoan Peninsula are of the same type, occurring roughly parallel to the schistosity of the schist. They consist mostly of pyrite, with accompanied by chalcopyrite. As for manganese, it is possible that manganese deposits produced at the surface of the oceanic crust became fixed in the accretionary prism. The deposits and mineral showings accompanying the schist are basically concordant with the schistosity and structure of the schist. This zone is practically entirely covered by mining areas that have been established.

Southwestern Belt:

There are several known copper mineral showings in this belt, with distribution as well of gold mineral showings accompanying the copper. They are either chalcopyrite and bornite accompanying quartz veins in diorite and andesite or mineralization noted in shear zones or along faults in the andesite. It is difficult to specify the type of mineralization because of the small scale of the mineral showings, insufficient surveying and scant data. However, in view of distribution of diorite in the vicinity of such copper and gold mineral showings it is thought to be possible that there is endowment of deposits of the porphyry type or of the mesothermal vein-type relating to plutonic rock. Furthermore, in view of distribution of limestone older than the time of intrusion of the diorite rock bodies there are expectations of Carlin type gold deposits as well as existence of skarn type deposits. However, the deposit endowment potential is considered to be low in view of the small areas of distribution of the limestone.

Almost all of this zone is covered by applications for FTAA status. Not all the mining areas applied for concern metallic ore deposits: some are for limestone.

Central Belt:

Except for the Nalesbitan deposit, there is no distribution of metallic ore deposits in this belt. There were only gold and copper mineral showings and indications on the geochemical anomaly level. Around the Quaternary volcanos, some older volcanic rocks are distributed, and it is clear that there is development of alteration zones of the steam-heated type in that zone. In view of distribution of young geological bodies, this belt has not yet eroded to the level of occurrence of deposits, but shallow phenomena of epithermal system are to be observed. It is surmised that at some places fluid from deep down has come up to near the ground surface, and there are zones with considerable possibility of existence of epithermal gold deposits deep underground. Recent geothermal areas are also included in this zone. Most of the present geothermal systems have NW faults as reservoir. Except for the Nalesbitan area and Bacon-Manito area, prospecting for metallic ore deposits has not been carried out in this belt, which means that there are still areas in it that have not been established as mining claims.

5.2 Selection of Promising Areas

Fig. II-5-1 shows geology, the distribution of deposits and mineral showings, lineaments and regional gravity and airborne magnetic anomalies in the Bicol Area superimposed each other. The ground truth survey was carried out on the basis of such data and the selection criteria defined in Chapter 3 to the extent that the schedule allowed. It should be noted, however, that although the area from the central to the eastern part of the Caramoan Peninsula has a high potential for volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits and was also extracted as a promising area in the lineament analysis, it was not included in the scope of the ground truth survey this time because of very poor access and poor security conditions.

The areas in which the ground truth survey was carried out can be divided into three zones as indicated in Table II-5-1. After completion of the ground truth survey, areas considered to be promising were selected while the mission was still in the Philippines. Fig. II-5-2 gives a simple flow of that process. Twelve promising areas were selected as indicated in Fig. II-5-2 and Fig. II-5-3. The areas selected at that time as being promising are areas in which alteration and mineral showings were observed to a certain extent and for which the modes of occurrence and characteristics thereof indicate the possibility of existence of deposits (see Chapter 3, "Ground Truth Survey", for the details).

The order of priority for those twelve areas was set at completion of the ground truth survey. In setting the order of priority, emphasis was placed on the situation regarding status of mining

Table II-5-1 Qualitative features of the three belts

	Northeastern belt	Southwestern belt	Central belt
geology	Basement Cretaceous Ophiolite Cretaceous sediments Oligocene-Middle Miocene diorite Eocene sediments	Basement Cretaceous Ophiolite Cretaceous sediments Oligocene diorite Eocene sediments Oligocene-Pliocene sediments	 Oligocene-Pliocene sediments Pliocene-Pleistocene volcanic rocks
feature of alteration	sericite, illite-quartz, skarn	sericite, illite-quartz	crystalite-kaolinite- alunite, quartz- minamiite
temperature	high	high, low	low
salinity	high	moderate, low	low
eroded level	deep	deep, partly shallow	shallow
existing mineralization	porphyry type, skarn type, mesothermal vein, VMS, (epithermal)	porphyry type? pluton-related vein?	unknown except for Nalesbitan (high- sulfidation epithermal)
chemical features	high Au, base metals	moderate Au, base metals	low Au, base metals
ground truth areas	Paracale Larap-Exiban Mt. Bagacay Bulala Siruma Peninsula Tamban-Olas Western Goa	Western Pasacao Eastern Pasacao Balatan Nagas-Pio Duran Pilar-Donsol	Nalesbitan Mt. Labo Kilbay Mt. Culasi Calabanga-Tinerbac Iriga-Baao Buhi-Western Mt. Malinao Tiwi-Mt. Malinao Bacon-Manito Magallanes-Mt. Bintacan Bacolodo Irosin-Gabao-Bulan San Roque-Mt. Malobago Gate Mountains
expected mineralization	porphyry, skarn, VMS, peripheral vein of porphyry system	skarn, pluton-related vein,	epithermal
mining rights	FTAA, MPSA	FTAA, MPSA	mostly vacant

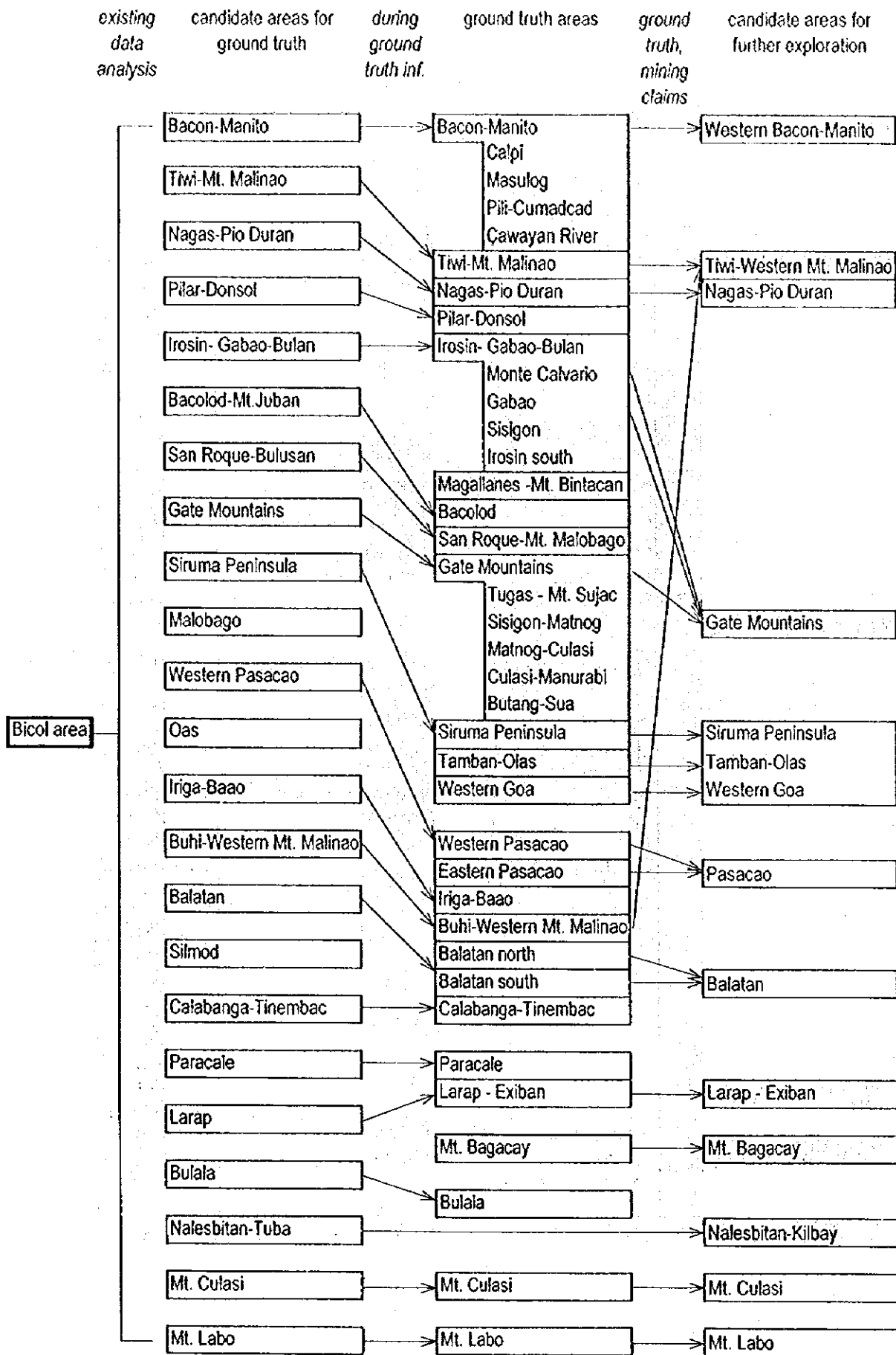


Fig. II-5-2 Process of the selection of promising areas from the ground truth survey

claims from the standpoint of favoring areas where further surveying can be carried out in the future on an intergovernmental basis, which means that areas without any established mining claims or application therefor and areas for which MPSA status has been applied for were given higher priority. Regarding the different types of minerals, highest priority was given to gold and copper, and regarding types of mineralization, highest priority was give the porphyry type and epithermal deposits (Table II-3-2, Fig. II-5-3).

In the Northeastern Belt and the Southwestern Belt, where the deposit-hosting level outcrops, first priority was given to areas including know deposits and where surveying on an intergovernmental basis will be possible in view of the situation concerning status of mining claims (the Larap-Exiban area and the Mt. Bagacay area), and in the Central Belt first priority was given to areas with comparatively large alteration zones suggestive of epithermal deposits and in which no mining claims have been established or that are PNOC geothermal development mining claims (Tiwi-Mt. Malinao, Bacon-Manito, Irosin-Gabao-Bulan, Gate Mountain, Kilbay). Furthermore, first priority was also given in case of existence of known deposits even if a mining claims has already been established (Nalesbitan).

No basic change was subsequently made in selection of promising areas after studying the results of chemical analysis and X-ray diffraction. The promising areas are selected as indicated below on the basis the results of laboratory tests and newly acquired information. The criteria for selection and the criteria concerning order of priority are the same as at the time of completion of the ground truth survey. As mentioned in the preceding section, the areas in the Northeastern Belt for which there are expectations of porphyry copper, gold deposits, and vein type gold and base metal deposits are the Mt. Bagacay area and the Larap-Exiban area. As mentioned in Chapter 3, many porphyry copper and gold mineral showings, skarn type deposits and vein type gold and base metal deposits are distributed in proximity to the Tertiary intrusive rocks. Both indicate the possibility that iron skarn deposits and vein type gold and base metal deposits are related to porphyry type copper and gold deposits in term of their origin. A detailed survey has been carried out by the United Nations (1987), and prospecting by private sectors has been implemented, however, from that viewpoint it is considered that there is plenty of leeway for further prospecting for the purpose of taking a closer look at those areas again. Of course, the Paracale area also has high potential, but it has been given a low priority in view of the fact that it has the only operational gold mine in the Bicol Region and gold is already being mined there by small-scale miners as well in the surrounding area and because of other circumstances such as the situation concerning mining claims.

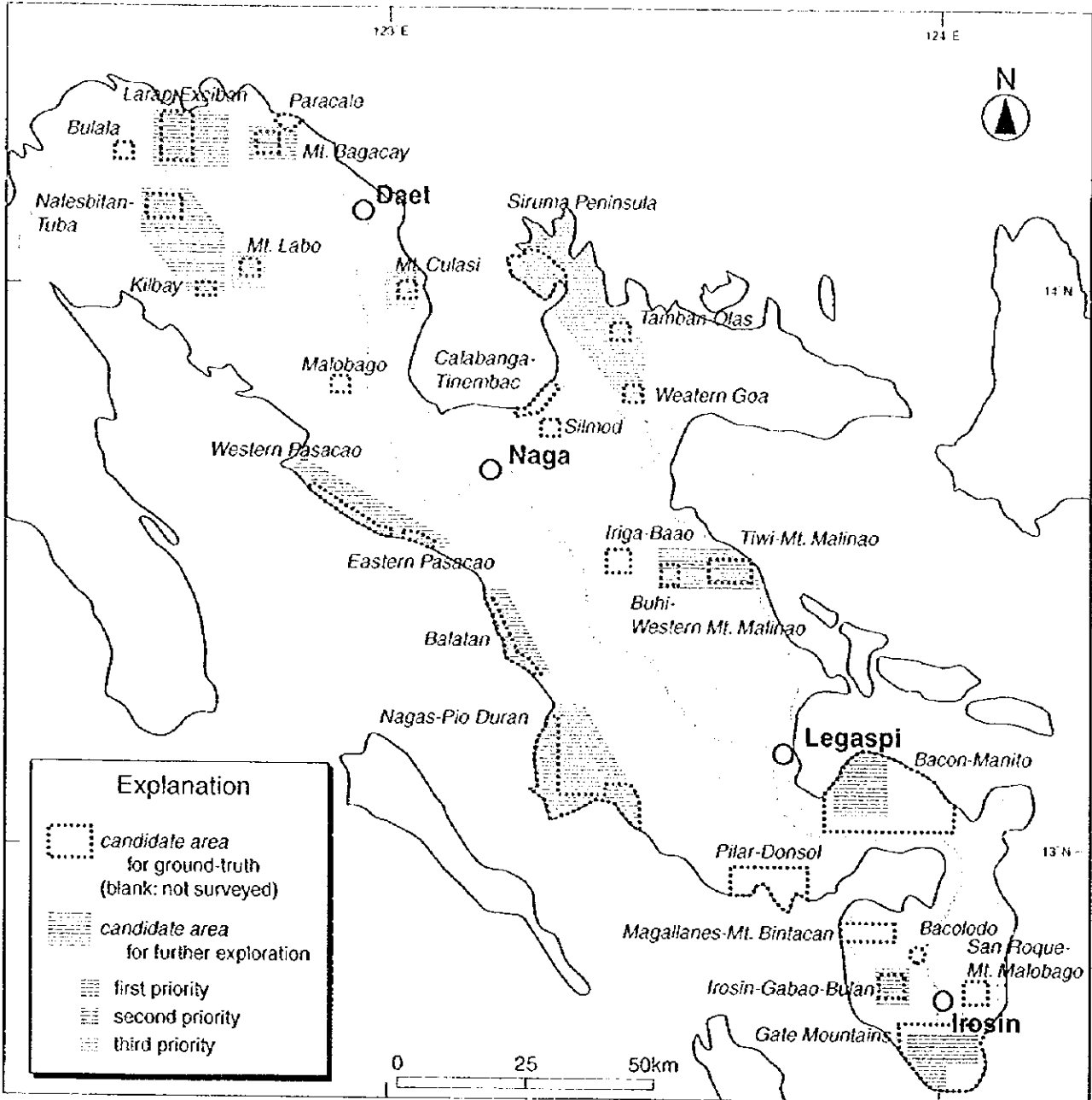


Fig.II-5-3 Promising areas from the ground truth survey



In the eastern part of the Caramoan Peninsula there is a small volcanogenic massive sulfide deposit, but that area was not included in the scope of the ground truth study because of the fact that FTAA status has been applied for the area and the fact that both poor security conditions in it and less accessibility to it. However, according to the latest information received from BMG Region V, another volcanogenic massive sulfide deposit has been discovered by BMG in its surveying, and the situation regarding security conditions and accessibility has been improved. That being the case, that area can be considered a candidate area for the ground truth survey in the second phase.

The promising areas in the Southwestern Belt are the Pasacao area, the Balatan area and the Nagas-Pio Duran area, which have known mineral showings and distribution of Cretaceous intrusive rock. However, as mentioned in the preceding section, the priority is not so high in view of the small scale of the mineral showings and the fact that an FTAA mining claim has been applied for. As for the Tuba area, it is not possible to give it the same level of priority as other areas in view of the fact that it did not undergo ground truth surveying this phase, but it can be considered a candidate area for the survey in the next phase for the following reasons. Since the geological setting of the Tuba area is similar to that of the Paracale area, there is possibility of distribution in it of the fairly high-temperature vein type gold and base metal deposits that are to be found in the Paracale area. Since most of vein type deposits in the Paracale area represent occurrence of mineralization in NE fractures, it is desirable to place the emphasis in the survey in the Tuba area, too, on places that have distribution of lineaments in that same direction. Another possibility is existence of epithermal deposits of the same kind as the Nalesbitan deposit. That is because although the area, with distribution of basement rocks, is geologically included in the Southwestern Belt, it is very close to areas of distribution of Pliocene volcanic rock, and therefore, assuming development there of fracture systems as in the Nalesbitan area, there is a possibility of development of Pliocene hydrothermal systems in it by pass of such fractures.

In the Central Belt there is thick surface cover in areas of distribution of Quaternary volcanic rock in which the volcanic body topography has been preserved. Except for the Nalesbitan area, which has a comparatively advanced degree of erosion, it will be difficult to find deposits on the surface level. Instead, it will be necessary to look for them deep underground in the vicinity of alteration zones. The following four areas in the Central Zone have high priority:

- The Tiwi-Mt. Malinao area: the northwest part of the Tiwi geothermal area
- The Bacon-Manito area: the western part of the Bac-Man geothermal area
- The Gate Mountains area: the south side of the Irosin caldera

- Southwest part of Mt. Labo to Kilbay: southwest side of the Labo geothermal development area

Except for the area from the southwest part of Mt. Labo to Kilbay, which was not included in the ground truth survey this time, in the other three of the above-mentioned areas there is extensive alteration zones indicative of the shallow part of epithermal systems. Many of them are steam-heated acidic alteration zones. In them silicified veins and hydrothermal brecciated veins crop out. At some places the deep fluid rises to near the surface, and in some cases that has resulted in anomaly values for gold and copper. That being the case, there is possibility that epithermal gold mineralization has taken place deep underground.

In geothermal drilling, it has been confirmed that mineralization of the low-sulfidation type has occurred deep underground in the Tiwi geothermal area. Since the older volcanic is distributed in the northwest part of the neighboring Tiwi-Mt. Malinao area, it is possible that the same type of fossil-geothermal system was developed there.

The steam-heated acidic alteration zones developed in the Bacon-Manito area are characterized by alunite, which is indicative of a comparatively strong acidic environment. Furthermore, there is also distribution of silicified rock and hydrothermal brecciated veins consisting of quartz-alunite or quartz-minamiite assemblages. They are considered to represent higher-temperature acidic alteration and to have been formed by fluid with considerable influence of volcanic gas. The fact that anomalous values for gold (maximum of 25 ppb Au) and copper (maximum of 434 ppm Cu) have been noted indicates the possibility that volcanic gas rose directly to near the surface. In such an environment it is possible that mineralization of the high-sulfidation type has occurred deep underground. The PNOC has carried out an IP survey, and it might be possible to surmise hydrothermal activity zones from low resistivity zones.

In the Gate Mountains area values of 150 ppb Au and 36 ppm Mo have been obtained from silicified rock distributed in alteration zones, and some samples also have copper anomalies (maximum of 212 ppm Cu). The ground truth survey suggests the possibility that the hydrothermal activity has been controlled by fractures in the NW-SE direction.

Because of insufficient information and the schedule it was not possible to carry out ground truth surveying in the Kilbay area this time. However, in view of the fact that the volcanic rock distributed in it is hornblende andesite to dacite (means hydrous magma), there is possibility of development of hydrothermal systems. Since the kaolin clay deposits distributed in the area are

surmised to be a shallow phenomenon of hydrothermal systems, there is considered to be considerable possibility of existence of hydrothermal deposits deep underground. The area is considered to be promising in view of such considerations, and therefore has been selected as a candidate area for the ground truth survey in the next phase.

As already mentioned, Nalesbitan is very promising, but as stated in Chapter 3 of Part I, the project is in progress, which makes its priority lower than that of other areas. However, that does not change the fact that areas along the NW-SE trend, including Nalesbitan, are promising.

Summarizing the above, the following eight areas have been selected as candidate areas for the ground truth survey in the next phase. They are indicated in Fig. II-5-4.

Northeastern Belt: The Mt. Bagacay area, the Larap-Exiban area and the area comprising the eastern part of the Caramoan Peninsula

Southwestern Belt: The Tuba area

Central Belt: The northwestern part of the Tiwi-Mt. Malinao area, the western part of the Bacon-Manito area, the Gate Mountains area and the Kilbay area.



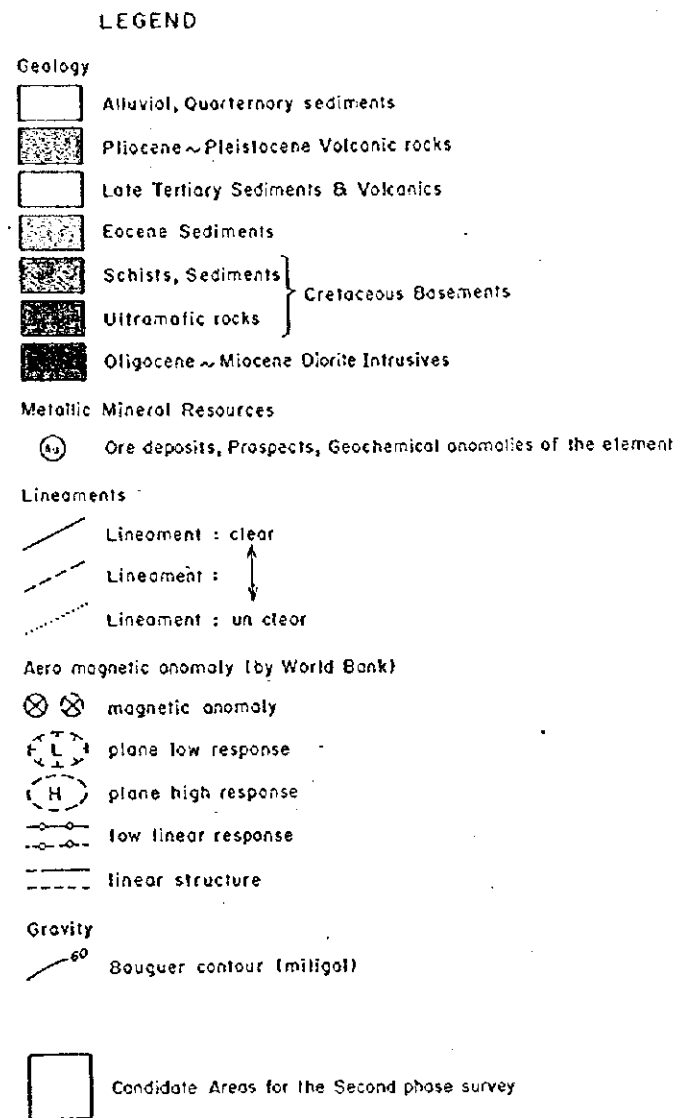
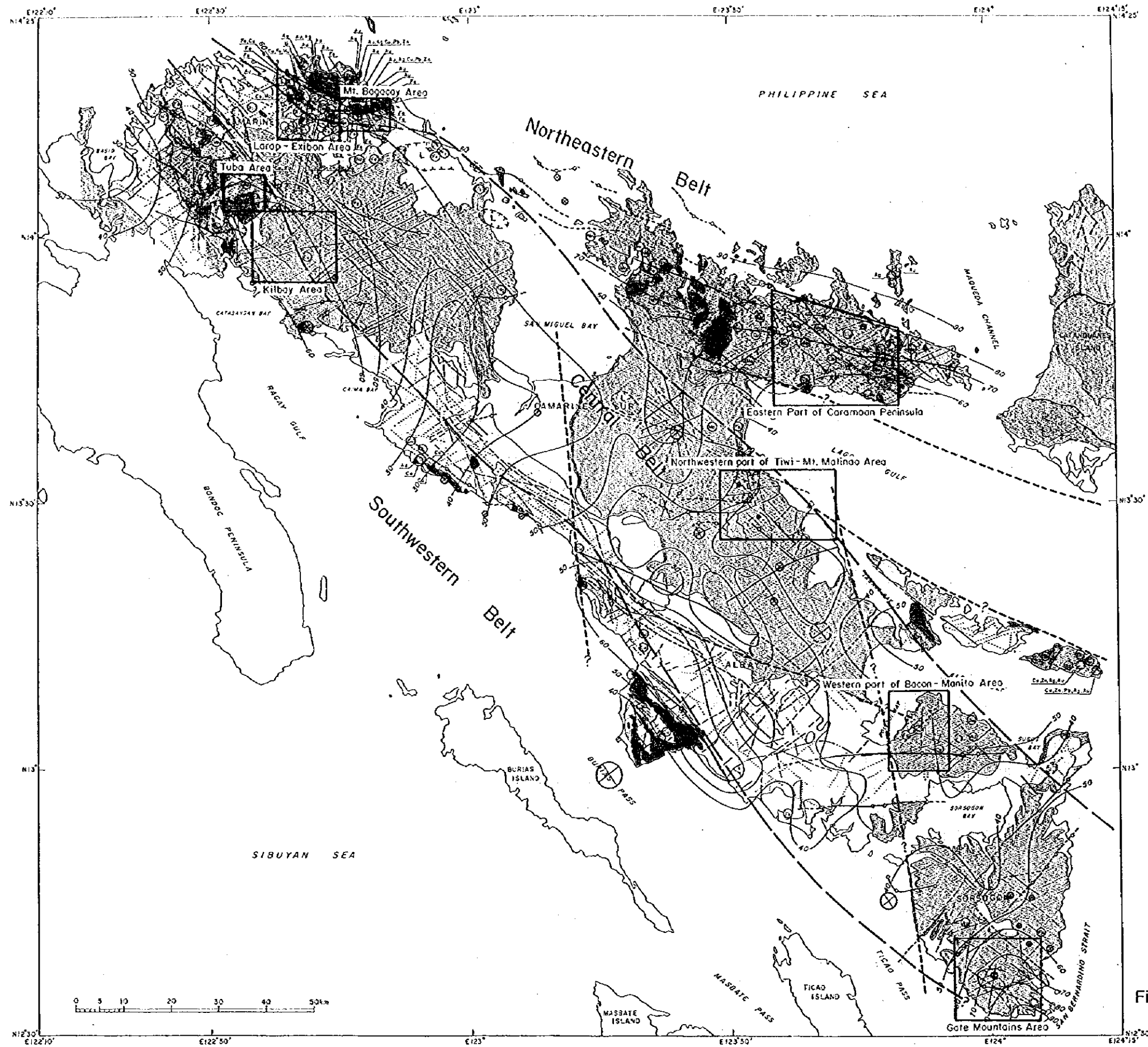


Fig.II-5-4 Candidate Areas for the second phase survey

PART III CONCLUSION AND PROPOSALS

Chapter I: Conclusion

The survey conducted in this phase has revealed the followings:

In terms of geological structure the Bicol Region can be roughly divided into three zones: the Northeastern Belt, the Central Belt and the Southwestern Belt. They lie roughly parallel to the direction in which the Bicol Peninsula extends.

The Northeastern Belt and the Southwestern Belt are characterized by distribution of Cretaceous basement rock and Tertiary intrusive rock, and the Central Belt is characterized by Pliocene to recent volcanic rock. The deposit-favorable level have been exposed and many deposits and mineral showings are reported in the Northeastern Belt and the Southwestern Belt. The types of deposits concerning which there are expectations are porphyry type copper and gold deposits, skarn type deposits and volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits. Because of distribution of recent geological bodies in the Central Belt, the eroded level has not reached the deposit-favorable level except for the northwest end, but there is possibility of epithermal gold deposit in the depth.

On the basis of the results of study of existing literature, satellite image analysis and the ground truth survey and taking into account the situation regarding establishment of mining claims, the following areas are considered to be promising:

- Northeastern Belt: The Mt. Bagacay area in Camarines Norte, the Larap-Exiban area and the eastern part of the Caramoan Peninsula
- Central Belt: The Kilbay area in Camarines Sur, the northwest part of the the Tiwi-Mt. Malinao area in the vicinity of the border between Camarines Sur and Albay, the western part of the Bacon-Manito area near the border between Albay and Sorsogon and the Gate Mountains area in the southern part of Sorsogon
- Southwestern Belt: The Tuba area

Chapter 2: Proposals for the Phase II Study

It is desirable that the following kinds of surveys be implemented in the phase II in the promising areas identified in the preceding section, "Conclusion."

Regarding the promising areas in the Central Belt, it is possible that there are epithermal gold deposits in them in the depths. It is therefore necessary to carry out surveys that make it possible to surmise the places and depths of possible existence of deposits. For instance, it might be possible to determine places of up-welling of deep hydrothermal fluid by analysis of the chlorine content of the altered rock from the shallow part of epithermal systems. At the same time, there should be detailed study of areas of distribution of fracture systems with the same direction as that of fracture systems constituting reservoir of nearby active geothermal systems. It is also a good idea to considering drilling for the purpose determining trend of alteration zones at different depths, their temperature gradient and whether or not there is possibility of mineralization.

It is also necessary to survey in detail the areas in the vicinity of existing mineral showings in promising areas lying in the Northeastern Belt and the Southwestern Belt.

Attention should be given to the following points in surveying the different areas:

The Mt. Bagacay area:

This area includes several iron skarn deposits and mineral showings, and on the south side there are gold and base metal mineral showings of the vein type. They suggest the possibility of existence of porphyry type deposits. It is needed that systematic study of existing skarn mineral deposits and mineral showings, the assemblage of ore minerals and fluid for the purpose of depicting the temperature structure within the area. Intrusive rock stocks will also be looked for detailed surveying in their vicinity. In the United Nations (1987) survey of the Tabas area, biotite, wollastonite and andalusite were reported as altered minerals, and two of the samples contained pyrophyllite. They represent acid alteration in which a porphyry system is developed nearby. It is therefore desirable that the Tabas area also be included in the survey.

The Larap-Exiban area:

Since this area is comparatively extensive and has distribution of many deposits and mineral showings in it, it will be difficult to narrow down the areas to be surveyed. Since Philex Corp., Altas Corp. and other companies have done prospecting in it, that data should be obtained as far as possible so that it can be analyzed as a means of narrowing down the area of the survey.

Furthermore, since there is distribution of many intrusive rock stocks in this area and since it is considered that most of the deposits and mineral showings in it were formed in connection with such intrusive rock, it is desirable to get a precise idea of its distribution and to undertake detailed surveying in the vicinity of it.

Eastern part of the Caramoan Peninsula:

This area was not included in the ground truth survey this year because of its situation regarding mining claims and because of poor access. However the latest information received from BMG Region V indicates that those problems have been solved. In this area there is distribution of mineral showings of the volcanogenic massive sulfide type deposit in the greenschist and mica schist, and they are characterized by mode of occurrence roughly concordant with the schistosity of such schists. It is therefore thought to be necessary to determine its structure, horizons and facies at existing mineral showings so as to be able to estimate extension thereof.

The Tuba area:

In the Tuba area it is necessary to survey veins and alteration zones at known mineral showings to determine whether it is a matter of the vein-type deposits as in the Paracale area or epithermal deposits. If they are determined to be of the vein-type, the vicinity of the intrusive rock thought to belong to the Tertiary period and the fracture systems in the vicinity of existing mineral showings and with the same direction will be surveyed. If they are determined to be of the epithermal type, in view of the connection with the Nalesbitan deposit in terms of position fracture systems that both have in common will be surveyed.

The Kilbay area:

This area was not included in the ground truth survey this year because of insufficient information and the schedule. However, it is considered to be a promising area in terms of possibility of pervasive hydrothermal systems since the volcanic rock distributed in it is hornblende andesite and it is surmised that the magma involved in deposit formation contained more water than other volcanic rock zones. Therefore it is desirable that it be surveyed in the phase II of the present study.

The northwestern part of the Tiwi-Mt. Malinao area:

The existence of alteration zones was confirmed on the basis of floats in this year's survey. From the state of distribution it is surmised that the alteration zones lie at the upper reaches of the Santa Cruz River and the Cayohoson Creek. The NE-SW system of faults (Kagumihan fault, Tiwi fault and Naglagbong fault) forming the main reservoir of the Tiwi geothermal development area

and the NW-SE Tutsan-Bolo fault are the main ones. In this area there is also extensive NW-SE and NE-SW lineaments. The area of distribution of such fracture systems is considered to be important because of the fact that the intersection of those two lineaments just about coincides with the upper reaches of the Santa Cruz River and the Cayohoson Creek.

The western part of the Bacon-Manito area:

The low resistivity area from the Cawayan River to Calpi is surmised to have a comparatively high gold potential. The upper reaches of the Cawayan River are situated in the Bac-Man fault zone, which has an E-W direction. Furthermore, since the slope of the upper plane of the Calpi steam-heated alteration zone is roughly parallel to the river's present hydraulic gradient, it is surmised that the upflow region is situated on the further upstream side of Calpi creek. That upstream side is superimposed upon the Bac-Man fault zone, and it is therefore necessary that the survey be centered on that fault zone.

Gate Mountains area:

Since the results of the ground truth survey this year point to the possibility that the hydrothermal activity in the area extending from the vicinity of Tugas north of Mt. Sujac to Culasi on the southeast side was controlled by fractures in the NW-SE direction, surveying along those fractures is considered necessary. Furthermore, many floats of silicified rock and altered rock were noted along the coast in the southwest part of the Gate Mountains area. Although it is not yet clear which fracture controlled the hydrothermal system that caused such alteration, it is considered necessary to survey the upstream side of the creek considered to be the source of those floats.

In the above three areas, the airborne magnetic survey will be supposed to conduct. The survey will shows us the alteration zones and fracture systems. After checking the alteration zone against the result of the ground truth survey, we could draw the route that we should do the survey. Moreover, it is also considered to be important to determine the age of the volcanic rock and the alteration and mineralization, which it was not possible to do adequately in this year's survey.

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APPENDICES

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Table 1-1 The literature and plans registered through this survey

NO	REGISTERED KEYWORD	TITLE	DATE	AUTHOR	SOURCE	LOCATION	NOTE
28	AL-18	Two hydrothermal alteration, fluid inclusion, and stable isotope characteristics of the Imperial Range in Washington, The Philippines	197	Joseph H. Jones, Thomas B. Powell, David J. Hammersley, and Charles W. Johnson	Twenty-second Workshop on Geochemical Research: Engineering, Scientific University, in Paris (Alloy) papers, Department Bank of the Imperial Range	Paris, France	Area of the Imperial Range
29	AL-19	The structure, permeability, and fracture patterns in the Washington 25 Complex, The Department of Energy, and the Department of the Interior	198	Charles L. Johnson, Robert C. Condit, Joseph M. Henry, and Thomas B. Powell	Workshop on Hydrocarbon Geochemistry: Engineering, Scientific University, in Paris (Alloy) papers, Department Bank of the Imperial Range	Paris, France	Area of the Imperial Range
30	AL-20	The geothermal power plant, POC		Philippine Geothermal, Inc.	POC plant	Alloy papers, Department Bank of the Imperial Range	
31	AL-21	Geology, Copper deposit, and hydrothermal alteration of the Copper Deposit of the Imperial Range, Philippines	195	Arthur J. Fisher, Jr., Bernard S. Searles	Bureau of Mines, Special Projects Service Publication No. 3, Copper	Report on the Imperial Range	Geological Survey 1:5,000
32	AL-22	Geology, Coal resources, Baker Island, Alaska	195	Orville C. Jepsen, Walter F. Vergeles	Bureau of Mines, Special Projects Service Publication No. 3, Coal	Baker Island, Alaska	Geological Survey 1:5,000
33	BA-1	Oil deposit, base metal	192	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences	Baker Island	Geological Survey 1:5,000
34	BA-2	Geology, hydrothermal	192	Estacion, P.P.	Report on the geological survey of Larami Island, Marikina, Marikina, Marikina	Baker Island	Geological Survey 1:5,000
35	BA-3	Mineral deposit, phosphate, pyrite	192	Chao, D.P., Comas, F.A., Ormoy, C.F., and Fajman, Z.	Report on the phosphate and pyrite deposits of Comas, Sta. Catalina, and Alby	Comas, Sta. Catalina, and Alby	Geological Survey 1:5,000
36	BA-4	Geology, geothermal resources	NA	NA	Report on the geothermal resources of Region V	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
37	BA-5	Geology, geothermal resources	195	Phelps, J.H. and Magallanes, A.J.	Report on the geothermal resources of Region V	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
38	BA-6	Geology, geothermal resources	197	Quirica, T.T.	Report on the geothermal resources of Region V	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
39	BA-7	Geology, geothermal resources	198	Comas, E.J.M. and Diaz, P.D.	Report on the geothermal resources of Region V	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
40	CA-1	Oil deposit, Fe	(194)	Kilham, F.A.	Philippine mining year book, AIME	Region V	5010 in AIME
41	CA-2	Oil deposit, Cu, Fe	191	Collins, P.C.	Review of the geology of the Imperial Range, Philippines	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
42	CA-3	Oil deposit, Fe, Ni	197	Ramos, C.V.	Report on the geology of the Imperial Range, Philippines	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
43	CA-4	Geology, geology, hydrothermal, Ni, Cu, Fe	198	Jones, L.P. and Fuchs, W.A.	Report on the geology of the Imperial Range, Philippines	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
44	CA-5	Oil deposit, hydrothermal, Ni, vanadium	198	Salas, R.A., Angeles, C.A., Gomez, O.M., Amador, E.C., and Alegre, R.B.	Report on the geology of the Imperial Range, Philippines	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
45	CA-6	Geology, geology, hydrothermal, Fe	198	Jones, L.P., Comas, E.J.M. and Gomez, W.F.	Report on the geology of the Imperial Range, Philippines	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
46	CA-7	Geology, geology, hydrothermal, Ni, vanadium	198	Angue, J.C.A., Amador, E.C. and Comas, O.M.	Report on the geology of the Imperial Range, Philippines	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
47	CA-8	Geology, geology, hydrothermal, Ni, vanadium	198	Tamayo, R.A., Jr., Yano, D.P., Jr. and Johnson, F.	Report on the geology of the Imperial Range, Philippines	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
48	CA-9	Oil deposit, geology, Ni, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	197	Jones, L.P. and Fuchs, W.A.	Report on the geology of the Imperial Range, Philippines	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
49	CA-10	Oil deposit, United Phosphate Mining Company	192	Heath, V.P.	Report on the geology of the Imperial Range, Philippines	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
50	CA-11	Oil deposit, vanadium, Ni, Fe	197	Fajman, Z.P. and Salas, R.A., Jr.	Report on the geology of the Imperial Range, Philippines	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
51	CA-12	Oil deposit, Fe, Ni, Cu, Mn, Fe	192	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences	Report on the geology of the Imperial Range, Philippines	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
52	CA-13	Oil deposit, vanadium, Ni		Philippine Geothermal, Inc.	Report on the geology of the Imperial Range, Philippines	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
53	CA-14	Oil deposit, United Phosphate Mining Company	198	United Phosphate Mining Company	Report on the geology of the Imperial Range, Philippines	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000
54	CA-15	Oil deposit, United Phosphate Mining Company	198	United Phosphate Mining Company	Report on the geology of the Imperial Range, Philippines	Region V	Geological Survey 1:5,000

Table 1-1 The literature and plans registered through this survey

NO.	REGISTRATION NO.	KEYWORD	TITLE	DATE	AUTHOR	SOURCE	LOCATION	NOTE
82	CH-43	air deposit, Golden Rock Lake, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Zn	Geologic investigation and chemical analyses of the mineral property of Golden Rock Lake, Tennessee	1975	Carson, P.C.	Bureau of Mines Internal Report for Golden Rock Lake, Tennessee	14°15'41"N, 107°47'37"E at Lake, Paradise, Tennessee	Ch-129 in MGB, Ch-129 in MGB
83	CH-44	exploration, double lake, Tenn., S, Vanadium	Report on the investigation of the reported mercury and sulfur occurrence in Double Lake, Tennessee	1975	Ulan, G.R.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	37°52'20"N, 107°00'00"E Sump Canal, Nashville, Tennessee	Ch-180 in MGB
84	CH-45	core logs, Lakeview, Tenn., U	Stratigraphic logs and chemical analyses of the Bureau of Mines uranium exploration project, Lakeview, Tennessee	1976	Atkinson, D.H. and Sprague, C.S.	Report of the Bureau of Mines and Geosciences	36°00'00"N, 107°00'00"E	Ch-181 in MGB
85	CH-46	exploration, streams, streams, streams, U	Geologic and hydrologic survey of Paradise National Park	1977	Palmer, S.M.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	37°47'00"N, 107°45'00"E	Ch-176 in MGB
86	CH-47	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Microstratigraphic report on the geological verification of heavy metal claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1978	Jain, R.A. and Harris, J.P.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	37°47'00"N, 107°45'00"E	Ch-182 in MGB
87	CH-48	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Mineral investigations and verification of claims (1) located on the property of Paradise National Park, Tennessee	1978	Carson, P.C.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	37°47'00"N, 107°45'00"E	Ch-183 in MGB
88	CH-49	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Geologic report of the mineral property of the Golden Rock Lake property in Paradise, Tennessee	1981	Stevens, S.V.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	14°15'41"N, 107°47'37"E	Ch-509 in MGB
89	CH-50	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Report on the geology of the mineral property of the Golden Rock Lake property in Paradise, Tennessee	1977	Carson, P.C.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	14°15'41"N, 107°47'37"E	Ch-509 in MGB
90	CH-51	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Report on the geological verification of mineral claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1983	Marshall, E.M.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	14°15'41"N, 107°47'37"E	Ch-509 in MGB
91	CH-52	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Strengthening the government's mineral property in Paradise, Tennessee	1983	United States	p.43	Ch-509 in MGB	Ch-509 in MGB
92	CH-53	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Temperatures of groundwater in Paradise, Tennessee	1985	Carson, P.C., Ulan, G.R., and Harris, J.P.	The Paradise Geology, p.36-37	Ch-509 in MGB	Ch-509 in MGB
93	CH-54	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Report on the verification of mineral claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1987	Atkinson, D.H.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-509 in MGB	Ch-509 in MGB
94	CH-55	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Report on the geological verification of mineral claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1978	Estes, J.B.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-509 in MGB	Ch-509 in MGB
95	CH-56	exploration, Tennessee	Geologic and hydrologic survey of Paradise National Park	1977	Palmer, S.M.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
96	CH-57	exploration, Tennessee	Microstratigraphic report on the geological verification of heavy metal claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1978	Jain, R.A. and Harris, J.P.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
97	CH-58	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Geologic investigation and verification of mineral claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1978	Carson, P.C.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
98	CH-59	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Verification of mineral claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1978	Carson, P.C.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
99	CH-60	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Geologic investigation and verification of mineral claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1978	Carson, P.C.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
100	CH-61	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Report on the evaluation of mineral claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1978	Palmer, S.M.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
101	CH-62	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Geologic investigation and verification of mineral claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1978	Palmer, S.M.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
102	CH-63	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Geologic investigation and verification of mineral claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1978	Palmer, S.M.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
103	CH-64	exploration, Tenn., Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Geologic investigation and verification of mineral claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1978	Palmer, S.M.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
104	CH-65	exploration, Tennessee	Geologic and hydrologic survey of Paradise National Park	1977	Palmer, S.M.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
105	CH-66	exploration, Tennessee	Microstratigraphic report on the geological verification of heavy metal claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1978	Palmer, S.M.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
106	CH-67	exploration, Tennessee	Geologic and hydrologic survey of Paradise National Park	1977	Palmer, S.M.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
107	CH-68	exploration, Tennessee	Microstratigraphic report on the geological verification of heavy metal claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1978	Palmer, S.M.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
108	CH-69	exploration, Tennessee	Geologic and hydrologic survey of Paradise National Park	1977	Palmer, S.M.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
109	CH-70	exploration, Tennessee	Microstratigraphic report on the geological verification of heavy metal claims applied for lease by the State of Tennessee in Paradise, Tennessee	1978	Palmer, S.M.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB
110	CH-71	exploration, Tennessee	Geologic and hydrologic survey of Paradise National Park	1977	Palmer, S.M.	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences Internal Report	Ch-176 in MGB	Ch-176 in MGB

Table 1-1 The literature and plans registered through this survey

No. REGISTERED	KEYWORD	TITLE	DATE	AUTHOR	SOURCE	LOCATION	NOTE
108	CH-19	vegetation data	1983	Arvola, P.A.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Sara Arvola, Jari Paavola	CH-19 in MOE, permanent map
110	CH-21	expansion, air, wet	1989	Erasmov, P.P.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Parvins, M. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-20 in MOE, permanent map in 1:50,000, scale
111	CH-22	expansion, vegetation, landscape, modification	1989	Quinn, P.S.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Parvins, M. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-21 in MOE, permanent map in 1:50,000, scale
112	CH-23	one aspect, vegetation	1981	Yam, L.C., Quinn, J.C. and Jenson, D.P.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Parvins, M. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-22 in MOE, permanent map in 1:50,000, scale
113	CH-25	expansion, wetland, lakes, hydrological, river, water, hydrological, river, water, hydrological, river, water, hydrological, river, water	1981	Luoma, O.A.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Burns-Bakke, Cambridge	CH-117 in MOE, permanent map in 1:50,000
114	CH-26	hydrology	1987	Quinn, P.S.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Public Information, Jari Paavola	CH-227 in MOE, permanent map in 1:50,000
115	CH-28	hydrology	1988	Frank, V.P.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Parvins	CH-280 in MOE, permanent map, 1:50,000
116	CH-27	expansion, air	1987	Stam, P.C. and Jari, J.F.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Taru, Parvins, M. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-270 in MOE, permanent map in 1:50,000
117	CH-29	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1984	Quinn, W.F.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	De Frey, Ten north of Parvins	CH-290 in MOE, permanent map in 1:50,000
118	CH-28	expansion, air, wet, quartz, wet	1979	Quinn, W.F.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	De Frey, Ten north of Parvins, M. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-280 in MOE, permanent map in 1:50,000
119	CH-30	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1979	Luoma, O.A.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	De, Malmberg, M. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-300 in MOE, permanent map in 1:50,000
120	CH-31	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1988	Luoma, O.A. and Yrjölä, J.F.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	De, Malmberg, M. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-310 in MOE, permanent map in 1:50,000
121	CH-32	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1980	Jari, J.F.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Quinn, Malmberg, W.F. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-320 in MOE, permanent map
122	CH-33	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1982	Quinn, W.F.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Quinn, Malmberg, W.F. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-330 in MOE, permanent map
123	CH-34	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1979	Zaha, P.R. and P., 1979	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	De, Malmberg, M. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-340 in MOE, permanent map
124	CH-35	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1987	Malm, E.L.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	De, Malmberg, M. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-350 in MOE, permanent map
125	CH-36	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1989	E. J. Malmberg, D. P. Quinn, S. G. Quinn, A. C. Quinn, P. Quinn, M. A. Quinn, E. C. Quinn, G. J. Quinn	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	M. C. Quinn, 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-360 in MOE, permanent map
126	CH-37	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1980	Quinn, W.F.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Quinn, Malmberg, W.F. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-370 in MOE, permanent map
127	CH-38	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1980	Quinn, W.F.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Quinn, Malmberg, W.F. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-380 in MOE, permanent map
128	CH-39	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1980	Quinn, W.F.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Quinn, Malmberg, W.F. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-390 in MOE, permanent map
129	CH-40	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1987	HERNIMÄKI, P.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Quinn, Malmberg, W.F. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-400 in MOE, permanent map
130	CH-41	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1988	Quinn, W.F.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Quinn, Malmberg, W.F. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-410 in MOE, permanent map
131	CH-42	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1988	Quinn, W.F.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Quinn, Malmberg, W.F. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-420 in MOE, permanent map
132	CH-43	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1979	Quinn, W.F.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Quinn, Malmberg, W.F. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-430 in MOE, permanent map
133	CH-44	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1980	Quinn, W.F.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Quinn, Malmberg, W.F. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-440 in MOE, permanent map
134	CH-45	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1979	Quinn, W.F.	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Quinn, Malmberg, W.F. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-450 in MOE, permanent map
135	CH-46	expansion, air, quartz, wet	1985	M. C. Quinn, P. Quinn, S. G. Quinn, A. C. Quinn, P. Quinn, M. A. Quinn, E. C. Quinn, G. J. Quinn	Review of Status and Geo-Science related report	Quinn, Malmberg, W.F. 1979, 127-405/137-473/92	CH-460 in MOE, permanent map

Table 1-1 The literature and plans registered through this survey

NO	REGISTERED	KEYWORD	TITLE	DATE	AUTHOR	SOURCE	LOCATION	NOTE
138	CS-43	landmark project, housing system	Master Plan for Greater Manila Housing System (Plan presented during the Housing Summit held in Manila Hotel, Quezon City on December 6, 1988)	1988	Versades P. Nolasco	Paper presented for the Housing Summit	Quezon City	CS-138 in 1405
137	CS-41	geology, geotechnology, geotechnology, schedule	Geology, geotechnology, geotechnology and schedule of the subsurface in western Luzon, Philippines	1988	David A. B.D., Mariano J. David, J. J. J. and Reyes, P.O. J. (Co-Ed. Soc. Progress)	Final presents	1274P-205, 1274P-206, 1274P-207N	CS-137 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
136	CS-40	investigation, geology, air	Geologic investigation of the gold property of Agor Lacey Mining Company at Otago, Comoros, Comoros Is.	1978				CS-136 in 1405
135	CS-43	investigation, Coastal-Corpuscular Capital Bldg.	A report on the preliminary survey of the Coastal-Corpuscular Capital Bldg. Project at Otago, Comoros, Comoros Is.	1977	Tingpan, M.F.	Copper Bldg. Survey Commission internal report	Comoros, Comoros Is.	CS-135 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
142	CS-44	exploration, mineral, limestone	Investigation report on the investigation of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1976	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-142 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
141	CS-45	exploration, mineral, limestone, quartz, water	Investigation report on the geological investigation of a portion of the water table mineral resources (Bancabuan No. 52) in Bancabuan, Comoros Is.	1971	Ueno, O.A.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-141 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
147	CS-48	investigation, geology, mineral, limestone, limestone, marble	Mineral investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-147 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
143	CS-47	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-143 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
144	CS-48	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-144 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
145	CS-49	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-145 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
146	CS-10	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-146 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
147	CS-11	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-147 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
148	CS-12	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-148 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
149	CS-13	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-149 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
150	CS-14	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-150 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
151	CS-15	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-151 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
152	CS-16	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-152 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
153	CS-17	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-153 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
154	CS-18	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-154 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
155	CS-19	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-155 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
156	CS-20	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-156 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
157	CS-21	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-157 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
158	CS-22	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-158 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
159	CS-23	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-159 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
160	CS-24	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-160 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
161	CS-25	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-161 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400
162	CS-26	exploration, mineral, limestone	Geological investigation and verification of mineral resources in Comoros Is. and Comoros Is.	1971	Coar, J.R.D.	Survey of Mines and Ore-Substance internal report	Comoros Is.	CS-162 in 1405, geotechnical map in 139, 1400

Table 1-1 The literature and plans registered through this survey

NO	REGISTERED KEYWORD	TITLE	DATE	AUTHOR	SOURCE	LOCATION	NOTE
143	C5-17	Report of investigation of the ... project in ...	1981	...	...	...	...
144	C5-20	Report on the activities of ...	1977	...	...	...	...
145	C5-29	Report on the activities of ...	1975	...	...	...	...
146	C5-30	Geological and geomorphological investigation of ...	1979	...	...	...	...
147	C5-31	Geological investigation of the ... project	1980	...	...	...	...
148	C5-32	The geology and mineral resources of ...	1978	...	...	...	...
149	C5-33	Mineral resources of ...	1978	...	...	...	...
150	C5-34	The mineral resources of ...	1980	...	...	...	...
151	C5-35	Report on the mineral resources of ...	1980	...	...	...	...
152	C5-38	Primary report on the ...	1981	...	...	...	...
153	C5-37	Geological map of ...	1977	...	...	...	...
154	C5-36	Program report on the ...	1977	...	...	...	...
155	C5-38	Program report on the ...	1977	...	...	...	...
156	C5-40	Program report on the ...	1977	...	...	...	...
157	C5-41	Geological map of ...	1979	...	...	...	...
158	C5-43	The ...	1981	...	...	...	...
159	C5-43	General ...	1977	...	...	...	...
160	C5-44	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
161	C5-45	Geological ...	1977	...	...	...	...
162	C5-61	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
163	P5-1	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
164	P5-2	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
165	P5-3	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
166	P5-4	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
167	P5-5	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
168	P5-6	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
169	P5-7	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
170	P5-8	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
171	P5-9	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
172	P5-10	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
173	P5-11	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
174	P5-12	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
175	P5-13	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
176	P5-14	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
177	P5-15	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
178	P5-16	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
179	P5-17	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
180	P5-18	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
181	P5-19	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
182	P5-20	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
183	P5-21	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
184	P5-22	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
185	P5-23	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
186	P5-24	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
187	P5-25	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
188	P5-26	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...
189	P5-27	Geological ...	1981	...	...	...	...

Table 1-1 The literature and plans registered through this survey

No.	SYNOPSIS	TITLE	DATE	AUTHOR	SOURCE	LOCATION	No.
180	Ph-10	General resources, Philippines	1968	Bureau of Mines and Geosciences	Survey of Mines and Geo-Science internal report	Philippines	180
191	Ph-10	Energy, economic geology, Philippines	1972	Philippine Mines and Geosciences Bureau and the United States Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (USTC)	The prospects for the industrial energy industry, which was prepared by the Energy Journal US	Philippines	191
192	Ph-10	Energy, economic geology, Philippines	1981	USTC	Report of The Committee for Geographical Analysis	Philippines	192
193	Ph-11	Energy, geology, Philippines	1981	Raposo, C.	Journal of Southeast Asian Earth Sciences, vol. 8 No. 2, pp. 209-220, 1981	Philippines	193
194	Ph-12	Energy, geology, Philippines	1981	Arango, M.A., Ramon, E., Reyes, C. and Madar, C.	Journal of Southeast Asian Earth Sciences, vol. 8 No. 2, pp. 221-238, 1981	Philippines	194
195	Ph-13	Iron-ore, limestone, cobalt	1981	Ponera, J.M., Guevara, R., Pineda, C., DeFollos, B., Miller, C., Estrella, J. and Macalino, J.	Journal of Southeast Asian Earth Sciences, vol. 8 No. 2, pp. 239-246, 1981	Philippines	195
196	Ph-14	Iron-ore	1981	Carpio, F.C.	Ann. Inst. Geol. Philipp., 75, no. 2, pp. 1-24	Philippines	196
197	Ph-15	Iron-ore	1981	PCARR/DAU	p. 27	Philippines	197
198	Ph-16	Iron-ore	1985	PCARR/DAU	p. 174	Philippines	198
199	Ph-17	Energy, Philippines	1987	MANAG PHILIPPINES/7 Customs (Manila) Halalanan, M. Robert Rodriguez, Jr. Manila/Manila-Geological Education	MANAG PHILIPPINES/7	Philippines	199
200	Ph-18	Geology of the Philippines, vol. 1, 1985 edition	1988	LOO COOP	Geology and mineral resources of the Philippines vol. 1, 1988 edition	Philippines	200
201	Ph-18	Copper deposits, Philippines	1958	Arthur, J. and J. Lee in: Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Geology, Bureau of Geology	Review of mineral resource projects across publication no. 10, 1958	Philippines	201
202	Ph-20	Phosphates, energy, mineral resources, Philippines	1987	United Mining Agency of Japan	Report of UMAU	Philippines	202
203	Ph-21	Phosphates, geology, Philippines	1981	Urbano, A.M.G. and Lanch, T.M.	Academic Press, p. 487	Philippines	203
204	R-81	Energy, Philippines	1985	Sison, C.J.	MANAG	For Subtotal	204
205	R-82	Energy, Philippines	1982	Compaq, E.O.	Department of Natural Resources Development Engineering (Division of Engineering, Helsinki University, Finland, Japan)	Philippines	205
206	R-83	Energy, Philippines	1995	Compaq, E.O. and Lanch, T.M.	Explosion Workshop '89 (Public on Au/Cu systems, activation, activation and mineralization)	Philippines	206
207	R-84	Energy, Philippines	1980	Cano, D.S. and Ochoa, D.J.S.	In: J.W. Hollister, M.C. Wills and G. Schaller (Editors), Geomorphological Geology of the Philippines, Geological Society of London, London, U.K., pp. 272-280	Philippines	207
208	R-85	Energy, Philippines	1970	Wills, M.C. and Hollister, J.W.	In: J.W. Hollister, M.C. Wills and G. Schaller (Editors), Geomorphological Geology of the Philippines, Geological Society of London, London, U.K., pp. 44-51	Philippines	208
209	SR-01	Energy, Philippines	1987	Compaq, E.O.	Review of Mines and Geo-Science internal report	Philippines	209
210	SR-02	Energy, Philippines	1981	Manila	Review of Mines and Geo-Science internal report	Philippines	210
211	SR-03	Energy, Philippines	1980	Manila	Review of Mines and Geo-Science internal report	Philippines	211
212	SR-04	Energy, Philippines	1988	Compaq, E.O., Pineda, C. and Villamor, L.B.	PHOC-Energy Development Corporation internal report	Philippines	212
213	SR-05	Energy, Philippines	1988	Villamor, L.B.	PHOC-Energy Development Corporation internal report	Philippines	213
214	SR-06	Energy, Philippines	1982	Manila	Review of Mines and Geo-Science internal report	Philippines	214
215	SR-07	Energy, Philippines	1985	Manila	Review of Mines and Geo-Science internal report	Philippines	215
216	SR-08	Energy, Philippines	1987	Manila	Review of Mines and Geo-Science internal report	Philippines	216

Table 1-1 The literature and plans registered through this survey

No. REGISTERED	KEYWORD	TITLE	DATE	Author	SOURCE	LOCATION	NOTE	No.
217	SR-08	Geology, Serapien province	1974	Trough, C. and Baum, A.J.	Report of Soil and Land Resources Appraisal and Training Project, UNDP	Serapien province, same area	geological maps at 1:50,000, SO-509 in MOA	217
218	SR-10	Forest and timber resources	1983	Stiles, E.M.	Survey of Forest and Timber Resources	same area in 1:200,000	modern maps of same area in 1:50,000, SO-115 in MOA	218
219	SR-11	Geology, Serapien province	1984	Carroll, J.M. and O'Connell, A.J.	Report of Soil and Land Resources Appraisal and Training Project, UNDP	Serapien province	geology and forestry maps at 1:50,000, SO-222 in MOA	219
220	SR-12	Geology, Serapien province	1958	Unger, G.A.	Survey of Forest and Timber Resources	Serapien, Boreo, Juncos area	geological maps at 1:50,000, SO-270 in MOA	220
221	SR-13	Geology, Serapien province	1973	Unpublished	Survey of Forest and Timber Resources	Serapien province		221
222	SR-14	Geology, Serapien province	1983	Carroll, J.M.	Survey of Forest and Timber Resources	same area in 1:200,000	geological maps at 1:50,000	222
223	SR-15	Geology, Serapien province	1976	Unpublished	Survey of Forest and Timber Resources	Serapien province	SO-228 in MOA, same area	223
224	SR-16	Geology, Serapien province	1976	Unpublished	Survey of Forest and Timber Resources	Serapien province	Geology and land use maps at 1:200,000	224

Table 1-2 The mines, prospects, and occurrences of mineral resources in the Bicol Area registered through this survey

Project No.	Project Name	Location	Mineral Occurrence	Geological Features	Remarks	Other Remarks	Geological Notes
10152	Pala San Juan	Sala N. of Pala	Ag				
10154		Upper Cagayan River N. of Pala	Ag				
10155		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10156		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10157		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10158		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10159		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10160	Pala San Juan	N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10161		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10162		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10163		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10164		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10165		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10166		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10167		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10168		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10169		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10170		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10171		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10172		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10173		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10174		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10175		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10176		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10177		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10178		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10179		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10180		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10181		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10182		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10183		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10184		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10185		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10186		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10187		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10188		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10189		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10190		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10191		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10192		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10193		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10194		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10195		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10196		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10197		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10198		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10199		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10200		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10201		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10202		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10203		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10204		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10205		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10206		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10207		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10208		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10209		N. of San Juan River	Ag				
10210		N. of San Juan River	Ag				

Note: 1. MGR Internal report unpublished

Table 1-2 The mines, prospects, and occurrences of mineral resources in the Bicol Area registered through this survey

Project ID	Project Name	Geological Setting	Geology	Alterations	Geochemical Data	Mineral Occurrence	Grade	Note	References
30103	Zinc Deposit								PH 18 SR 13
30104									MOB
30105									PH 18 MOB
30106									MOB SR 13
30107									MOB
30108									MOB
30109	Polioyao-Buayan System	Phosporite-bearing limestone, overlain by thin beds of shales and sandstone			Phosporite-bearing limestone, overlain by thin beds of shales and sandstone				PH 16 AL SR 1 SR 13 SR 19
30110	Polioyao	Phosporite-bearing limestone							PH 16 SR 13
30111	Quilang	Phosporite-bearing limestone			MOB				PH 16 SR 13
30112	Quilang	Phosporite-bearing limestone overlain by beds of conglomerate, sandstone and shale							PH 16 SR 13 SR 13
30113	San Jose								PH 16
30114	Saranga								PH 16 SR 13 SR 4
30115									MOB
30116	Grabe								PH 18 MOB
30117	Grabe Basin								PH 18 MOB
30118	Compan								PH 18
30119									MOB
30120									PH 18 MOB
30121									MOB
30122									PH 18
30123	Cebu Island Basin								PH 18 MOB
30124									PH 18
30125	Chaco Anomaly	The San Lorenzo sedimentary sequence, Pinal volcanic and sterile porphyry which is related to the Pinal volcanic		silica alteration, silicification, argillaceous alteration (Al ₂ SiO ₅ -chlorite-sulfide)	A, 0.7 ppm from stream sediments				PHOC Geothermal Development Area
30126	Upper Lila Chaco River Anomaly	The San Lorenzo sedimentary sequence, Pinal volcanic and sterile porphyry which is related to the Pinal volcanic		silica alteration, silicification, argillaceous alteration (Al ₂ SiO ₅ -chlorite-sulfide)	A, 0.2 ppm from stream sediments				PHOC Geothermal Development Area
30127	Manding Anomaly	The San Lorenzo sedimentary sequence, Pinal volcanic and sterile porphyry which is related to the Pinal volcanic		silica alteration	Cu 50 ppm from hydrothermal altered rock				PHOC Geothermal Development Area
30128	Socorro Basin	volcanic breccia, interbedded porphyritic andesite and amygdaloidal basalt and rhyolite rocks		argillaceous alteration, silicification					SR 14
30129	Elmery	thin bedded andesite volcanic rocks overlain by beds of sandstone and shale							See Corbado in 1982
30130	Maurice Yellow Mercedes mine								Manual Corbado in 1982
30131					75.4% sulfur				SR 11
30132									SR 11
30133	Maria Celeste Deposit	basaltic andesite volcanic rocks		silica alteration, argillaceous alteration					SR 11, SR 12, SR 13

Note: 1. MOB's internal report unpublished

Table 2-1 Sample description sheet

sheet No. 77

ID	sample	prospect	coordinate		rock type	description	instrumental analyses										
			lat.	long.			TS	PS	X	CA	WA	FL	K-Ar	U-Pb	others	remarks	
697	TH97	Agusan Mine	14.13435	122.46514	andesite pyroxenite ore	host rock, fine grained andesite pyroxenite(?) hornfels, Py/An(?)	X										
698	TH98	Agusan Mine	14.13435	122.46514	andesite(?) hornfels	host rock, coarse grained, hornfels	X										
699	TH99	Agusan Mine	14.13435	122.46514	goss copper	oxide copper, chalcocite or chrysocolla											
700	TH100	Tuk Mine site	14.15251	122.43326	alkalified rock	alkalification, supergene alteration overprinting, Py-Cp(?) Cov(?) taken from hanging wall											
701	TH101	Tuk Mine site	14.15251	122.43326	arg. Ford sandstone	weak Smc(?) arg. silic, supergene overprinting, taken from faultwall, yellowish		X									
702	TH102	Bessemer Pit	14.17127	122.39216	arg. Ford diorite	Smc(?) arg. silic, supergene alteration overprinting, yellowish color, mafic changes into Mag		X									
703	TH103	Bessemer Pit	14.17127	122.39216	pyrite magnetite ore	aggregate of Py, rounded crystal of Py	X										
704	TH104	Bessemer Pit	14.17127	122.39216	magnetite ore	layered Mag intercalate with Qtz vein	X										
705	TH105	Bessemer Pit	14.17127	122.39216	hydrothermal biotite	biotite with Qtz crystal, occur in drusy part		X									
706	TH106	Bessemer Pit	14.17127	122.39216	molybdenite with quartz crystal	occur in drusy part, same as hydrothermal Bt		X									
707	TH107	Bessemer Pit	14.17127	122.39216	magnetite with biotite	hydrothermal Bt occurs in magnetite ore											
708	TH108	Bessemer Pit	14.17127	122.39216	biotite biotite	occur in druse with Qtz crystal and molybdenite											
709	TH109	Bessemer Pit	14.17127	122.39216	magnetite ore	Mag vein occur in the druse such as TH106		X									
710	TH110	Nabero	14.15437	122.39064	diabase intrusion	Pl, phenocryst, Smc altered(?)		X									
711	TH111	Pangano	14.14090	122.39514	andesite hornfels	host rock of the mineralization in the Pangano Prospect, same as one of Laray Mine area, dark greenish hornfels, Py, alkalification			X								
712	TH112	Erhan Mine site	14.11545	122.39267	alkalified rock	alkalification, in old adit		X		X							
713	TH113	Erhan Mine site	14.11545	122.39267	shear zone matrix	supergene alteration overprinting, in old adit			X		X						
714	TH114	Erhan Mine site	14.11545	122.39267	alkalified rock	host rock, resembles TH11, in old adit		X									
715	TH115	Erhan Mine site	14.11545	122.39267	vein material's	taken from waste, Qtz-Py-Cov-hept(?)		X									

notes>

coordinate: dd°mm'ss"e" → dd.dmmss

analyses: TS, thin section; PS, polished thin section; X, X-ray diffraction; CA, geochemical grade assay of principal 33 elements; OA, ore grade assay of principal 23 elements;

WA, whole rock analyses major and trace element; K-Ar, K-Ar dating; L, polish; F, fluid inclusion homogenized temperature