sets. Azurite is concentrated within narrow fault bounded zones (1 meter to 3 meters) in trenches 2 and 3.

Neotocite occurs as small pitchy black masses throughout the mineralized syenite and to a minor extent in the unmineralized rock where it has migrated across a fault interface.

Chalcopyrite occurs primarily as disseminations with minor fracture filling occcurring locally. Again, no pattern is established to the mineralization which occurs randomly throughout the syenite.

Disseminated bornite was seen in one location only, approximately 8 meters south of station E in trench 2.

Small amounts of malachite, neotocite and chalcopyrite mineralization occur in the fractured diorite in trench 4. It occurs in close proximity to a series of north-west trending faults and was probably remobilized along them from the altered syenite. Leakage of copper oxides across fault contacts from mineralized to "unmineralized" syenite is seen in trenches 2 and 3.

The assays reflect the sudden changes in geology across faults and range from 0.01% Cu to 1.5% Cu. The most significant copper assays occur in trench 2 where 45 meters averaged 0.871% total Cu. This is bordered to the north by 22.5 meters of 0.026% total Cu and followed by 27 meters of 0.333% total Cu. This pattern is continued in trench 3. Roughly 80% of the copper in the mineralized syenite is in the form of oxides. With the exception of minor oxide Cu trenches 1, 4 and 5 are unmineralized.

At the north end of trench 3,significant gold assays occur in two zones: 12.5 m of 0.058 oz/ton Au and 14 m of 0.104 oz/ton Au. They are separated by 23 m of unmineralized syenite porphyry assaying only 0.003 oz/ton. It is important to point out that the best assays in both zones occur adjacent to the fault contacts with unmineralized porphyry (0.257 oz/ton and 0.134 oz/ton) each over 3.0 m lengths. This suggests that the gold may have been introduced later in the Cu mineralizing event or even after it.