
Drill test Sara Sara porphyry copper molybdenum project

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Smfuk reported that Sydney based Global Geoscience has released plans to drill test a porphyry copper molybdenum target at its Sara Sara project in southern Peru, following grant of the tenements and receipt of confirmatory new rock chip and soil sample results.

Mr Bernard Rowe MD of Global Geoscience said that "With the tenements granted, we can now move to drill testing this exciting new prospect. The latest rock chip and soil sample results provide added confidence that we are in the centre of a large porphyry style mineralized system and the next step for us will be to drill some widespaced holes to test this concept."

The Sara Sara project is located about 500 kilometers southeast of Lima and 100 kilometers from the coast, midway between the villages of Cahuacho and Pausa in the Department of Arequipa. Access to the area is via 10 kilometers of gravel road from Cahuacho and 4 kilometers of walking track, which can be easily upgraded to provide for drill rig access.

Global said that the new rock chip and soil sample results had added further support to the concept that the Sara project represents a large and previously untested porphyry copper molybdenum target. The increased density of geochemical data has allowed focusing to define several drill targets.

The new rock chip and soil samples were collected from within the 10 square kilometers alteration zone recognized and mapped by Global. Surface geochemical samples now define concentric zones, which is typical of many porphyry copper-molybdenum gold systems.

A central zone contains soil and rock chip samples with high molybdenum values and anomalous gold and arsenic. Within this central zone soil and rock values exceed 100 ppm Mo over a strike length of 350 meters and width of 60 meters. Rock values are contained within altered, brecciated volcanic rock containing 5 to 15% casts after weathered sulphide minerals.

The molybdenum rich zone is surrounded by a partially continuous, annular zone of anomalous copper. The zone is generally about 200m wide and has a total length of over 2 kilometers. Soil samples generally contain over 75 ppm Cu. Rock textures also indicate significant sulphide content below the zone of oxidation.

Outer zones near the limits of the alteration system are anomalous in silver, zinc and bismuth. The distinct metal and alteration zonation is comparable in surface extent and style to that typically observed around many large porphyry copper deposits. Both the molybdenum and copper rich zones represent drill targets.

(Sourced from smfuk.co.uk)

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