

MANSON LODGE - A STRATABOUND SUBMARINE EXHALATIVE BASE METAL - SILVER  
DEPOSIT

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Manson Lode occurs in a complex Permian lithology of limestones, phyllites, rhyolites and tuffs, which form part of the Palaeozoic volcano-sedimentary series of the Central Belt of Peninsular Malaysia. Metamorphism was low-grade and resulted in the development of a distinct planar fabric. Ore-microscopic investigations revealed the presence of complex sulphide association, with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite as major constituents. Fahlores and Bi-bearing minerals are trace minerals which are of economic importance.

Extensive electron microprobe analyses have reveal an extreme spread of silver contents in fahlores and the iron contents in sphalerite. All these compositional variations occur within the area of one polished section and are not linked in any way to the geometry of the orebody. These inhomogeneities suggest rapidly varying metal supply in the submarine environment and also reflect the lack of later re-equilibration.

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