SARI

Pada prospek Sompok-Ramada terdapat 6 (enam) satuan batuan yaitu andesit afanitik, tuf litik, andesit porfiritik, breksi andesit, breksi polimik dan tuff kristal-debu. Andesit porfiritik mengintrusi satuan tuff litik dan andesit afanitik, tuff kristal-debu merupakan batuan penutup berumur sangat muda. Jenis alterasi dibagi menjadi 7 (tujuh) yaitu silisifikasi, argilik-silisifikasi, argilik, subpropilitik, propilitik, *deuritic* dan *superficial* (pelapukan). Alterasi silisifikasi dicirikan oleh pengayaan mikro granular silika, argilik dicirikan munculnya mineral lempung (illit-smektit), propilitik dicirikan oleh munculnya mineral klorit, *deuritic* dicirikan oleh mineral tremolit dan aktinolit. Alterasi yang terpetakan hanya alterasi argilik dan propilitik.

Analisa spektral pada batuan menunjukkan alterasi dari permukaan ke arah yang lebih dalam berubah dari dominan *kaolinite PX* dan *chlorite-smectite* menjadi *chlorite-white mica*, hal tersebut menyatakan peningkatan temperatur ke arah kedalaman. Ketidakhadiran *gypsum* serta nilai absorpsi Fe^{2+} yang relatif tinggi (1.005-1.467) menyebabkan mineralisai Au tidak intensif.

Mineralisasi pada prospek Sompok ditandai dengan munculnya mineral sulfida (pirit), *vein* kuarsa, *veinlet* kuarsa, *float-float* kuarsa dan *float-float* silisifikasi. *Float* silisifiksi kuarsa bertekstur *colloform banding* menunjukkan kadar 7.56 ppm Au, 11 ppm Ag. Mineralisasi pada batuan teralterasi ditandai dengan munculnya mineral pirit. Anomali *soil* Au, Cu, Pb dan Zn mengikuti pola kemenerusan struktur berarah NW-SE.

Evaluasi struktur menunjukkan terdapat 3 (tiga) pola struktur yang mengontrol mineralisasi yaitu baratlaut-tenggara, timurlaut-baratdaya dan barat-timur. Pola *shear* arah baratlaut-tenggara dengan pergerakan relatif menganan menghasilkan ekstensi berupa *dilatational jog* yang cukup panjang dan mempunyai bentuk vertikal membesar dan mengecil dengan ciri-ciri breksiasi *vein* (zona hancuran yang termineralisasi).

Anomali *ground* magnet dalam bentuk peta *total intensity magnetic* (TMI) menunjukkan prospek Ramada-Sompok berada koridor struktur NW-SE yang merupakan pengontrol mineralisasi. Anomali *high magnetic* diinterpretasikan sebagai batuan kaya akan mineral magnetit, yaitu batuan vulkanik. Anomali geofisika IP (tahanan jenis dan PFE) menunjukkan mineralisasi vein Ramada menerus ke prospek Sompok sejauh 400 m.

ABSTRACT

In prospect Sompok-Ramada, there are 6 (six) lithologies, they are andesite afanitik, lithic tuff, porphyritic andesite, andesite breccia, polimictic breccia and crystal-ash tuff. Porphyritic andesite unit intruding andesite afanitik and lithic tuff, crystal-ash tuff is a covered rock, very young age. Alteration type is divided into 7 (seven) i.e silicification, argillic-silicification, argillic, subpropylitic, propylitic, deuritic and superficial (weathering). Silicified alteration characterized by the enrichment of micro-granular silica, argillic characterized the emergence of clay minerals (illite-smectite), propylitic characterized by the emergence of mineral chlorite, deuritic characterized by actinolite minerals. The mapable alteration is argillic and propylitic alteration.

Spectral analysis showed that alteration of the rock surface towards deeper changes from dominant kaolinite and chlorite-smectite PX into chlorite-white mica, it is stated that temperature increases toward the depths. The absence of gypsum and Fe2+ absorption values are relatively high (1005-1467) did not cause gold mineralization.

Mineralization at the prospect Sompok characterized by the emergence of sulfide minerals (pyrite), quartz veins, veinlet quartz, quartz float and silicification float. Silicification float has colloform-quartz textured, appeal 7.56 ppm Au, 11 ppm Ag. Mineralization at altered rock characterized by the appearance of pyrite. Soil anomalies of Au, Cu, Pb and Zon follow the pattern of NW-SE mineralization zone (*structure zone*)

Evaluation of the structure shows that there are three (3) pattern structures that control mineralization is northwest-southeast, northeast-southwest and east-west. The pattern of northwest-southeast shear structure with dekstral movement produces a dilatational jog fairly long and has a vertical shape and shrink enlarged with characteristics vein brecciation.

Groundmagnet anomalies in the form of a map of the total magnetic intensity (TMI) showed that Ramada-Sompok prospects lies in the NW-ES structure corridor which control the mineralization. High magnetic anomaly which means rocks rich in the mineral magnetite, a volcanic rock. IP geophysical anomaly (resistivity and PFE) shows that Ramada vein mineralization is continuous to the prospect Sompok as far 400 meters.