

(Sharwood, 1969). Each stream sediment sample was analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Sn (DRG No. K555-35). No anomalous tin values were observed although two separate anomalous areas (with associated Cu/Pb/Zn) were noted:-

- .. Anomaly 1 - in the northeast of the area immediately south of the South Comet mine zone. This was a dominantly Pb anomaly.
- .. Anomaly 2 - in the southeast, to the south of Howards Road about 3 km east of the Murchison Highway was a dominantly Cu anomaly.

The weak and scattered nature of Anomaly 2 resulted in the southeast corner of the Licence being resampled. Analyses of this stream sediment resampling (Figure 39) showed unrepeatably weak and localised Cu, Pb and Zn anomalies. McIntyre Mines initiated no further work on this area (Bates, 1972).

The strong Anomaly 1 area was covered with a grid soil geochemistry (Cu, Pb, Zn) sampling, magnetics, Gun EM (Figure 10), I.P. (Figure 41) and S.P. programmes (Pollock, 1970 and Darling, 1971). The soil geochemistry showed a significant Pb anomaly (to 600 ppm Pb) extending about 400 feet along strike (north-south) in the north-eastern part of the grid (Figure 42). This was paralleled by a slightly offset magnetic anomaly. Field examination of the anomalous zone showed the geochemical and magnetic fluctuations were related to a narrow zone of thin Pb-rich veins.

The S.P. survey showed no anomalies. However, it is doubted whether the S.P. technique worked as there were no anomalies indicated over the known deposits at the Mariposa Mine (2,600 x 1,800 feet grid) during a simultaneous S.P. survey (Omnes, 1971).

Further work on the Mariposa grid was a soil geochemistry programme which confirmed the Cu/Pb/Zn anomaly