

with VLF-EM, magnetics and soil geochemistry (samples from shallow depths analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Co, Ni and Ag) along 14,000 feet of surveyed grid lines. A pit orientation survey (Discala, 1972) showed the 3 feet sample depth gave the best geochemical responses. The entire area of E.L. 7/68 was also traversed with Turair EM (Howland Rose, 1973; Figures 47, 48, 49 and 50).

Several VLF-EM anomalies, 2 low contrast lead (Appendix V) anomalies (not associated with the VLF-EM anomalies) and 2 Turair EM anomalies (Nos. 21 and 26) were located (DRG No. K555-32). The area of these geochemical and geophysical anomalies were then geochemically resampled at 50 ft. depths using a selective down-hole sampler on an air-trax type drilling rig to obtain weathered bedrock samples (Discala, 1973). The analyses of these samples (Appendix VI) showed several Cu/Pb/Zn anomalies.

Follow-up grain size distribution and chemistry (Johnston, 1974) suggested the coincident deep-seated Cu/Pb/Zn anomalies were related to alluvial outwash fans rather than in-situ anomalies related to the Gordon Limestone.

No further work was considered warranted in a review (Johnston, 1974). The area was relinquished in 1974 before being re-pegged by CSR as E.L. 15/76 in 1976.

(b) **McIntyre.**

Geophoto pegged SPL 113 (McIntyre) in order to study the intersection of the Montezuma fault with an air photograph interpreted extension of the South Comet/Kosminsky fracture (Johnston, 1973).

This fault/fracture intersection (adjacent to the McIntyre Anomaly 1 grid) was gridded (Geophoto Grid) and traversed with rock and soil (Figure 51) geochemistry