

The following table outlines the statistics:

Element:	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	Sn
High	150	440	8000	250	100
Low	BLD	BLD	2	BLD	BLD
Mean	9.72	62.81	66.92	20.06	6.24
S.D.	10.95	68.58	226.93	27.62	8.12
Samples	1342	390	1351	1226	1284
Pop. 1	<17	<52	<22	<8	<6
Pop. 2	17-41	52-99	22-189	8-21	6-22
Pop. 3	>41	100-199	>190	22-89	>22
Pop. 4		>199		>89	

Seven anomalies are outlined using the highest population group:

S1: A lead-zinc anomaly associated with a shale horizon in the western porphyry horizon of the Mount Read Volcanics. The southern part of the anomaly contains the Sock Creek mineralisation.

S2: A lead anomaly west of S1 in porphyry.

S3: A zinc anomaly associated with the shales exposed on the Murchison Highway. It coincides with Input anomaly CS 30 A.

S4: A nickel anomaly reflecting Tertiary basalt.

M1: This is outside the licence area.

M2: A lead-zinc anomaly upstream from M1.

M3: A zinc anomaly located on two creeks in the south-east of the area, on strike from anomaly M2.

## 10. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Geologically the area west of the Murchison Highway is the most interesting and has the best potential as host to base metal sulphide deposits. Sulphides were intersected in the boreholes at Sock Creek, and the presence of shales interbedded with tuffs and porphyries indicates a subaqueous environment. An Input anomaly, CS 30 A, over shales with  $\pm$  1% organic carbon, indicates that the anomaly is not due to graphite. The shale horizons have above normal zinc content which indicates