

Mine is located in this area. Whether it contributed to the anomalous stream Cu response is not known.

A third area of interest (Area C) located just outside the eastern boundary is probably of low priority but of some interest because it consists of a geophysical anomaly (CS 17) associated with sediments and a Zn stream anomaly.

11. CONCLUSIONS

The geophysical anomalies appear to have been adequately tested and the more obvious geochemical anomalies have been followed up.

The work has established a suite of sediments and basic volcanics proximal to the ultramafic intrusion which have high background metal values. Huskisson DDH 1 intersected tuff with values up to 0.1% Cu, and soils overlying the same rocks in Area A contain anomalous lead with enhanced zinc and copper. Therefore, it seems that a mineralised horizon of some interest has been defined but never explained.

12. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (i) Relocate Huskisson Grid 1 if possible to at least establish the sampling extremities.
- (ii) Cut a new grid to cover the area of anomalous lead if the old grid can be established with any certainty. Initially 5 lines of about 500 m length and 200 m apart would be required.
- (iii) Soil sampling to redefine the anomalous zone (whether A° or auger subject to discussion, 3-11-78).
- (iv) Costeaming to establish the nature of the mineralisation.
- (v) Depending upon results EM, magnetics and SP as required.
- (vi) The other areas of interest have a low priority and do not require attention for the time being.
- (vii) Because of the proximity and geochemical similarity between area A and FAH, two grid lines and a costean might suffice to establish the significance of the soil anomalies should there be tight budget requirements.