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A. Voyager 3 Area

The broad wide spaced geological, geochemical and geophysical investigation has delineated inland an extension of the mineralization visible along the coastal section of Elliott Bay. A geochemcially anomalous zone of approximately 1 sq kilometre centered on 383,000E, 5 241,500N, A.M.G. is considered favourable for significant Cu, Pb and Zn mineralization and is associated with the following:

- favourable geological environment.
 - highly anomalous C-horizon geochemistry values.
 - significant Dipole-Dipole I.P. anomalies.
1. Geological mapping has indicated a favourable geological environment in the Voyager 3 Area. A broad complex sequence of crystal tuff and vitric tuff pyroclastics occur intercalated with the more regionally dominant porphyritic lava lithologies.
 2. C-horizon soil geochemical results obtained from traverses 9,400N, 9,600N and 10,000N indicate the presence of strongly anomalous Cu, Pb and Zn. Spot peak values are 1300ppm Cu, 2200ppm Pb and 10,000 ppm.

Peak values from regional rock samples collected along the coastal section of Elliott Bay to the south of Voyager 3 are 350ppm Cu, 3850ppm Pb and 6500ppm Zn.

3. Significant Dipole-Dipole I.P. anomalies were detected at 9600N 8850E, 9600N, 10,000E and 10,000N, 9600E. These anomalies are considered characteristic of polarizable sources with a near surface expression.