

The survey was extended to cover the northern part of the Sterling Valley Grid where readings were taken at 30m intervals on 120m spaced lines. The data were contoured and plotted at 1:10,000 scale (refer to 1:10,000 Ground Magnetics Plan Ref. No. AG-525-0072).

The magnetic response over the I.P. anomaly mentioned above was low in magnitude (20γ) and almost indiscernable from the background noise. In general the background was considerably noisier than obtained from a survey by Cominco in 1976 on E.L. 4/73, just south of the Murchison River Grid. If background is taken to be 62,350γ then the best responses occur on the eastern edge of the grid where anomalies of up to 150γ exist, under glacial debris, close to the volcanics/slate contact.

DDH MRP 212 (Refer to DDH MRP 212 Summary Sheet Ref. No A1-504-0083, Appendix 1 C.M.S. Reports 80/1/7 & 80/2/17 and Appendix 12)

DDH MRP 212 was collared at grid co-ordinates 5,375,300N 384,510E and was completed at 293.5m.

The hole was designed to test an I.P. anomaly mentioned above, which corresponded to a subtle ground magnetic anomaly (possibly noise) of 30γ. No soil geochemistry or geological data was available as the bedrock was completely covered by fluvioglacial material.

The hole intersected 182.4m of fine grained trachy-andesite tuffs, lavas of the Mt. Black Volcanics before passing through a fault zone between 182.4m and 186.2m into grey-wacke, siltstone and shale of the Farrell Group.

The Mt. Black Volcanics consisted of porphyritic sodic trachytes, porphyritic andesites (intrusive?) and predominant trachytic vitric crystal tuff locally showing slump structures and other signs of sub-aqueous deposition.