

No mineralisation was observed that would explain the I.P. anomalies.

5.2.4. SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

(refer to 1:10,000 Contoured Soil Geochemistry plans AO-525-0032 Pb; AO-525-0031 Zn; AO-525-0030 Cu and Appendix 2 - Soil Geochemistry Data Sheets)

Both follow-up grids were soil and litter sampled at 20m intervals. The samples were submitted to Analabs (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., and analysed for Pb, Zn, Cu, Fe and Mn by A.A.S..

Sampling of the grid centred at 5,383,500N 382,700E produced very low values for Pb, Zn and Cu. Maximum values of 50 ppm Pb, 105 ppm Zn and 20 ppm Cu were recorded from inside the licence area. While these values are not considered anomalous it should be noted that the area over the I.P. anomalies, on lines 5,383,400N and 5,383,500N, is glacial covered and soil sampling would probably not be effective. Sampling on line 5,383,600N is probably effective west of 383,900E and thus the anomaly on that line can be inferred to have no geochemical signature.

Sampling of the grid centred on line 5,381,500N at 385,500E revealed ~~no~~ anomalous values for Pb, Zn or Cu. Maximum values were 40 ppm Pb, 105 ppm Zn and 10 ppm Cu.

The I.P. responses occur on line 5,381,400N over weathered trachytic flows but are obscured by soil cover on line 5,381,500N and by glacials on line 5,381,600N. Thus, on line 5,381,400N at least it appears that the cause of the I.P. anomaly does not give any soil geochemical response.