

electrode spacings, over the remainder of the grid. This method, while quicker than the dipole-dipole technique, lacks the symmetry of dipole-dipole, thus making results slightly more difficult to interpret. This drawback, however, was more than compensated by the time and cost savings.

During the course of mapping a band of green "shale" was located on line 5,372,000N, just east of the Stitt track between 382,800E and 383,000E. A follow-up grid totalling 5.78m of east-west lines was cut at 100m north-south intervals between 5,371,600N and 5,372,400N to test the area of interest. Refer to Section 5.4. for details.

A start was made on a stream sediment mapping and sampling programme with 2km of stream (The Sterling River) being geologically mapped and sampled.

5.3.3. GEOLOGY

(refer to 1:10,000 Geological Plan Sheets 7 & 9 Ref. No's AD-525-0006 & 0013 & Appendix 1 - C.M.S. Reports 79/12/20, 80/2/22 & 80/3/21)

The rocks of the Stitt area are classified according to a tentative stratigraphic column set out below: