

To date only one anomaly has been detailed. That anomaly was on line 5,372,000N between 383,800E and 383,000E and was allocated a primary/secondary interest category. It was associated with a strongly cleaved fine grained chloritic rock, thought to be a sediment and elevated zinc soil geochemistry (up to 285 ppm).

The other anomalies recorded in the table above will be detailed but at a later date as they are generally not supported by high geochemistry or favourable geology.

5.3.6. CONCLUSIONS

Geological mapping of the Stitt area has revealed a massive pile of pyroclastics and lavas ranging in composition from rhyolitic to andesitic. The pile has been locally intruded by small granophyres and thin basaltic dykes. Only two occurrences of thin, discontinuous reworked tuff units were noted. The presence of many welded ash-flow units, the massive nature of the volcanics and the lack of sedimentary units together suggests that the pile was probably sub-aerial during its formation.

Only one significant soil geochemical anomaly was noted. This occurred on the eastern end of line 5,369,500N over rhyolitic xenotuffs. The anomaly has not been detailed and was not surveyed with I.P.. Other soil anomalies in the Stitt area appear to be of secondary interest only but will be checked in the future.

The I.P. survey revealed no anomalies of primary significance and only two of primary/secondary significance. One of these has been detailed and appears to have been caused by pyrite and fine grained mafic minerals in a shear zone within andesitic-trachy andesitic lavas and pyroclastics.