

The other anomalies have not been detailed but will be checked in the future.

Because of the poor responses to the geophysical and geochemical surveys carried out in the Stitt area and the massive, unprospective nature of the volcanic pile it is easy to assume that the area is unprospective and does not warrant a second look. However, large tracts of ground are covered with scree, swamp and glacial overburden which will almost certainly obscure the geochemistry and blur the I.P.. Each I.P. anomaly and geochemical response should be carefully checked in the field to establish the source of the anomalism and its aerial extent because these subtle anomalies may represent the tips (or keels) of mineralised haloes which usually surround volcanogenic orebodies of the Rosebery Type. Careful mapping of alteration around these responses may reveal vital clues to define whether the responses are significant or just caused by minor uneconomic mineralisation.

#### 5.4. Stitt Follow-up Grid

##### 5.4.1. INTRODUCTION

A primary/secondary dipole-dipole I.P. anomaly located on line 5,372,000N between 382,800E and 383,000E was selected for follow-up work. The anomaly was over sheared fine grained chloritic "shale" and was coincident with a Zn soil geochemical anomaly of 285 ppm.

##### 5.4.2. WORK COMPLETED 1979-80

A follow-up grid consisting of 8 grid lines totalling 5.64km at 100m north south spacings and centred on line 5,372,000N was completed. The Sterling Valley Tram