

which, however, contained 395 ppm Zn from 383,020E on line 5,372,500N. Only 9 other samples analysed more than 50 ppm for Pb, the highest being 100 ppm.

The most significant feature about the soil geochemistry of the Stitt Follow-up Grid is the elevated background for Zn. Over half of the samples from the grid were over 50 ppm and a significant number were over 100 ppm. However, truly anomalous values were not present. Only 2 samples analysed more than 200 ppm. (One of 395 ppm mentioned above and one of 215 ppm 40m to the east.) It is suspected that the elevated Zn backgrounds are a product of the rock types on the grid rather than being caused by mineralisation.

5.4.5. GEOPHYSICS

(refer to Appendix 5 & 1:10,000 Induced Polarisation Sheet AD-525-0024)

The original reconnaissance dipole-dipole anomaly was resolved into a series of multiple sources by the gradient array survey. The most westerly source was at 382,810E and was about 8mv/v above background, and resistivity about 50% below background at 3500 ohm-m. A highly resistive ridge was centred at 382,910E. Between 382,910E and 383,200E, five shallow sources (all less than 40m deep) were detailed. None of the sources is considered significant.

The same source appears to have been detailed by the dipole-dipole I.P. on line 5,372,200N between 382,880E and 383,000E. A power line close to line 5,372,300N may have interfered with readings on that line. There were no significant responses from line 5,372,400N.