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2.3 VOYAGER 3

i) Introduction and Previous Work

The Voyager 3 grid covers an area of 700m by 900m of low lying southerly sloping button grass plain adjacent to the Elliott Bay coastline in the south of the E.L. (figure 5) Sporadic Cu and Pb mineralization was recorded from coastal outcrops in the course of regional mapping during the 1976-1977 field season. Two areas of particular interest were recognised near Barrell Creek, one of which has been referred to as the Drakes Creek Prospect in earlier reports.

In 1977-1978 a grid was surveyed over the area representing the northerly strike extension of this mineralization.

Subsequent exploration of the grid between the years 1977 and 1979 included C horizon geochemistry, IP, SP, and VLF-EM geophysical surveys and the drilling of two shallow diamond drill holes. This work is comprehensively reported by Mudge (1979) and by Strickland (1978, 1980) and is summarised in figure 5.

The Voyager 3 area represents the southern extremity of the Hudson River Volcanics. Outcrop on the grid area is virtually absent but the presence of a thick sequence of fine arenaceous sediments is inferred from the continuous coastal outcrops. As a consequence the geological control is very poor and explanation of the anomalous geochemical and geophysical patterns is inconclusive. For this reason the 1980-1981 field program was designed for a two-fold purpose.

1. To drill a 200m hole on the best IP/geochem anomaly and:
2. To map the coastal geology of Elliott Bay and extend this inland to include the Voyager 3 grid and northwards towards Voyager 10. (this work has been detailed in the preceding section 2.2.)