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Mineralization was ubiquitous throughout the hole as 1-3% disseminated pyrite in crystal tuffs and 'vein' pyrite along cleavage and fractures. Galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite were observed along the margins of minor quartz veinlets in the interval 22m-102m.

Analytical results from samples of halved core are presented in Appendix 1 and summarised diagrammatically in plan 3.4. The highest value of 1.28% Zn was recorded in the chlorite rich 'andesitic tuff' which furnished a value of 0.37%Zn over an apparent width of 8m (102-110m).

iv) Conclusions and Recommendations for Additional Work

On the basis of the geochemistry it is unlikely that the hole explained the lead anomaly on line 10 000N. This is hardly surprising given the easterly dip of the Hudson River Volcanics in this area. However, the 2-3% disseminated pyrite in the quartz crystal lapilli tuffs between 26-110m is likely to have been responsible for the chargeability anomaly. These findings do not negate the economic potential of the Hudson River Volcanics in Voyager 3 and surrounding area.

C horizon Pb-Zn geochemistry on the Voyager 3 grid has a higher background and better anomaly contrast to the Voyager 19 area which is described in a later section. So far the best soil geochemistry on the southern part of the Voyager 3 grid remains untested.

On a more regional basis the volcanic/sediment interface north of the Voyager 3 grid is an excellent environment for 'Rosebery Style' distal Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag deposits. A rock chip sample collected from gossanous rocks at this contact returned a value of 900 ppm Cu.