

2.4 VOYAGER 16

i) Introduction

Voyager 16 defines a large circular aeromagnetic anomaly situated immediately to the north of the confluence of the Hudson River with Waterloo Creek and approximately 2km east of Voyager 9 (see fig 3). Coincident with this anomaly is an area of anomaliesⁱⁿ Pb-Zn stream geochemistry. Reconnaissance mapping in the vicinity of Voyager 16 during the 1980 field season led to recognition of chlorite alteration in a sequence of rhyolitic agglomerates (Large, 1981). On these three counts the area was given a priority rating due to its recognition as a potential environment for stratiform Cu-Pb-Zn mineralization.

Field work during the 1980/1981 field season was conducted under contract to the Poltock Bros. A N-S 1.2km long base line was surveyed across the area. Geological mapping, soil sampling and a magnetic survey were completed along four 400m spaced E-W cross lines. The findings of this work are summarised in this section and for a more detailed account the reader is referred to the report by Poltock (1981).

ii) Geology

Topography on the gridded area is undulating and well incised and consequently outcrop is good. The dominant rock types are a variable sequence of rhyolitic pyroclastics which strike in a N-S direction and dip steeply to the west (plan 5).