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Soil geochemical results for zinc and lead are plotted on plans 88 and 89. No anomalous values for copper were recorded and the results are not plotted. Two contourable Pb-Zn soil anomalies have been defined on the grid. The southern anomaly is roughly coincident, with the major gold anomaly, but more dispersed. The northern Pb-Zn anomaly shows a less defined correlation with gold.

v) Geophysics

Reconnaissance lines of Dipole-Dipole IP, magnetics and SP along lines 9200N and 9400N were initially carried out to determine local responses. The SP and magnetic data was featureless however, the IP suggested a possible correlation between quartz veining and resistivity (plan 93). Subsequently a detailed gradient array IP survey was carried out over the western half of the grid. The gradient array profiles are shown on plan 92b. It is apparent from this data that linear north-west trending zones of moderately high chargability (greater than 25 mv/v) and low resistivity (less than 750 ohm-m) extend through the gridded area. These anomalies do not show any systematic correlation with the quartz vein outcrops.

The zone of high chargability and low resistivity on the western end of the grid lines probably relates to the pyritic black shales exposed in Steele Creek. The anomalous IP zone centred around 9500N, 9025E roughly coincides with the gold soil anomaly and may relate to sulphides at depth within the rhyolite lithic tuffs and agglomerates.

vi) Drilling

Prior to the completion of the soil sampling programme in March 1981, it was decided to drill a stratigraphic hole to determine the distribution, frequency and mineralogy of quartz veining