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Anomaly 2 With Anomaly 4, this area remains the most promising after Anomaly 1. Although detailed geophysics revealed a more complex source, the geophysically anomalous zone has been shown to carry across the infill lines. Contouring of the gradient data resulted in a 'boomerang' shaped anomaly referred to by Bishop (January 1982). A second small anomaly was contoured south of the boomerang. If the data is recontoured, it is possible to produce two enechelon lenses trending NW - SE. In light of the corresponding geochemistry as well as dyke and joint plant orientation, this may be a more realistic interpretation. (section 5.2.1) (figure 3).

Anomaly 3 This area remains of interest mainly because of the geophysical response of the previous season and detailed gradient array follow-up. The absence of tin in the soil samples and the "series of chargeable sources of limited strike length" (Howland-Rose December 1981) must reduce the potential for a Sweeneys style body, however, the proximity to both anomalies 1 and 4; (400m East of 1. and 200m SW of 4) and the strength of the chargeability response should be recognised.

Anomaly 4 This area and anomaly 2, are the best prospects after anomaly 1. A strong resistivity and corresponding chargeability response from the detailed follow-up work is supported by the geochemistry. The multiple nature of the sources may be caused for concern as to the continuity of mineralisation, but a similar response is observed over anomaly 1. which also has strong geochemical support. Anomaly 4. is 500m east-north-east of Anomaly 1 and the two lie in direct line from the Sweeneys deposit.

Anomaly 5 The geophysical response of anomaly 5. may be compared with that over the Globe Grid - high