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chargeabilities associated with high resistivities. This combination on the Globe grid proved in two drillholes to be due to a greisen vein network with only minor tin and sulphides. Anomaly 5 is of moderate interest because of the proximity of anomaly 4 which is 250m W.SW and data should be reviewed when more information is available from anomaly 4.

Anomaly 6 The geophysics reveals a broad area of 40 + mv/v chargeability but shows little or no resistivity response (mostly >3000 ohm-m). Bishop alludes to the possibility of sediments causing anomalous readings. Mapping has revealed an island of hornfelsed sediment located between 1800E and 1900E around 270 - 300S (see plan 85). This is more than 300m north of the mapped granite - sediment contact. This anomaly is now considered less prospective.

Anomaly 7 This area included the sediments south of the granite. The chargeability response is anomalous but the resistivity and magnetics are erratic. The anomaly may be due to a Sweeneys style deposit within the granite beneath the sediments. Otherwise the area should be assessed with reference to anomalies over the sediments within the Trial Harbour and East Heemskirk Grids. Trial Harbour and East Heemskirk Grids may prove enlightening as to the relative importance of this area. At this stage the anomaly remains interesting but the source is unknown.

Anomaly 8 Geophysics on this area confirmed the previous gradient array chargeability anomaly but down-graded the prospectiveness, as it appears that the source is shallow and diffuse rather than a sulphide rich body at depth.