

Ground work commenced with the upgrading of access via the Northeast Dundas tram and the Geophoto drill access track. The old CGFA lines 7 to 13 were recut. Seven additional lines (14 to 20) spaced at 200 m intervals to the south of the old CGFA lines were also cut (Figure 5). Lines 14-20 and 9E, 10E and 11E were pegged, soil sampled and geologically mapped. The soil samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe, Mn, Cr, As, Sn and W. 48 stream sediment samples collected during reconnaissance mapping of the area to the south of the grid were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe, Mn, Co, As, Sn and W.

The Dighem survey delineated 41 E.M. anomalies as 3 single line and 9 group anomalies in the northern part of the area. The group anomalies are subparallel north to northeast trending linear zones which parallel the known fault direction of the area. No pyrrhotite hosted cassiterite body is indicated.

A comparison of the old CGFA and the resampled E.Z. soil sample analyses on lines 9E, 10E and 11E showed good agreement. The soil samples from lines 14 to 20 showed a southwards continuation of the CGFA Sn anomaly. This 20-120 m wide anomaly is open to the south of line 20W. Discontinuities along this Sn anomaly possibly represent cross-faulting. A second southeasterly trending anomalous zone is shown by Pb between lines 14 and 18W. Anomalous Zn, As, Ag, Fe and Mn accompany the elevated Pb values.

Stream geochemistry is characterised by elevated Cu, Pb and Zn background values possibly explained by Mn scavenging. Apart from two (55 and 20 ppm) all samples had less than 10 ppm Sn. W showed inexplicable variations to 100 ppm.

The results of the above work have been reported by Sainty (1982), Appendix IV.