

Total thickness of the siliceous sediments is between 50m and 80m. Dips are near vertical to westerly dipping and facing where observed is to the west.

The sediments are overlain by a sequence of grey-green, fine-grained 'ropey' textured hornblende? bearing dacite lavas. They outcrop in the flat lying area at the base of the quartzite ridges (8800-9000N and 9900E) and are probably a continuation of those mapped on the Voyager 24 grid by Large (1981).

The most westerly outcropping rocks in the gridded area occur in the NW between 9000-1000N and west of 10200E. In the main they are a massive homogeneous, fine-medium grained bedded quartz-feldspar (sericite) crystal tuffs. A few lithic fragments were noted in the basal sections lie 9200N, 10200E). Interbedded reworked tuffs or sandstones were observed at two localities (9800N 9900E, 9200N 10200E).

#### 5.6.2. Geochemistry

C-Horizon soils were sampled by Jacro auger at 25m intervals along lines spaced 200m apart, over most of the grid area covered by the dipole IP survey. The central part of the "Stoney Creek Microgranite" and the previously sampled \* Voyager 9 and Voyager 30 were excluded from the 1982-83 sampling programme.

Soil sample location numbers are plotted on 1:2500 scale Plan Nos: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31. The -80 fractions of soils were routinely analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Fe by A.A.S. methods. Samples from the zone of the gold drainage anomaly were also analysed for Au. (A.A.S.) Samples from the zone of tin drainage anomalies around the granite (see also section 5.7 were also analysed for Sn and W (by XRF). Analytical results are tabulated in Appendix II and plotted at 1:2500 scale on Plan Nos: 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51.

\* (Wilson et al; 1981, 1982)