

An isolated maximum value of 35ppm Sn occurs at 8400N/10500E adjacent to the eastern margin of the microgranite. It must be concluded that the zonal distribution of tin defined by drainage sampling is not reflected and in fact barely detected by C-Horizon soil sampling. This may be due to the possibly erratic distribution of tin mineralization, perhaps in small, widely spaced veinlets which are not effectively sampled by Jacro drilling at 25 metre intervals yet contribute sufficient material to the streams to report as significant drainage anomalies subsequent to high ratios of alluvial re-concentration.

C-Horizon sampling in the Voyager 30 has not been successful in defining any particular zone of gold mineralization. Again, it is suspected that gold mineralization is of an erratic, perhaps vein controlled, nature.

However, at Voyager 24, subtle anomalies in the C-Horizon gold results outline a north east trending zone, approximately 150m wide, which co-incides with the previously defined B-Horizon gold anomaly (Wilson et al, 1981) which coincides with the previously defined B-Horizon gold anomaly (Wilson et al 1981) and the stratigraphic unit called 'silicified agglomeratic tuff' which was found to contain low grade gold mineralization in Voyager 24 DDH 1. (Wilson et al, 1981.)

The mineralization in Voyager 24 DDH 1 is rather erratic, ranging from 5ppb to 400ppb in the interval 40 to 130m (depth) with a mean value of around 70ppb.

These results are in approximate accord with the C-Horizon gold values on line 9400N between 8925E and 9050E which represents the same stratigraphic interval as the anomalous section of Voyager 24-DDH 1.

This suggests that, at least locally, the C-Horizon Jacro sampling can provide a realistic indication of gold values in the underlying primary rock and that the technique could be considered, perhaps on a closer sampling grid (say 50x10m spacings) to define the gold distribution and drilling targets.