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by the uniformly low soil geochemical analyses (maximum assays: 200ppm Cu, 245ppm Pb and 380ppm Zn). The only alteration of note is widespread, weakly pervasive chlorite and a zone of chlorite-magnetite-hematite veining within pyroclastic lithologies.

The VLF EM survey did not detect any strong anomalies and appears not to have located the DIGHEM responses. A more detailed interpretation of the results is being prepared. The ground magnetic survey has outlined several features which appear to be related to specific lithological units. There is no correspondence between the magnetic anomalies and either the EM or soil geochemical responses.

Although the moderately weak DIGHEM responses have not been fully explained, the results from the detailed investigation of the Mt. Black area suggest that there is little potential for economic massive sulphide mineralization.

#### 2.5. South Stitt

Detailed evaluation over the zone of DIGHEM responses and aeromagnetic anomaly within a general area of low resistivity west of Mt. Murchison has been completed. The ground magnetic survey has delineated a strong NE trending feature along the inferred trace of the Henty Fault beneath glacial scree and talus deposits. An interpretation of the magnetics suggests a top to source of less than 30 metres.

Soil geochemical sampling and pitting over the magnetic anomaly has failed to penetrate the Owen Conglomerate scree cover. However, the geological mapping and sampling away from the covered area has located altered pyroclastic and possible epiclastic lithologies. The VLF EM surveys appear not to have located the DIGHEM responses, but have outlined a prominent north-south trending anomaly to the west of the magnetic feature. The results of the EM surveys are currently being interpreted.

Similar structural settings along the Henty Fault have been shown to contain significant massive sulphide and gold mineralization, and are being actively explored.