

Costeaning: An attempt to bulldoze a costean across the strike of the Maxmin conductor (north of line 75,200N) was unsuccessful, as the clay overburden at the edge of the lake was greater than 2m deep.

Soil Sampling: Power auger soil sampling was conducted on line 75,150N at 10m intervals over the trend of the Maxmin conductor, between 5010E and 5050E. The power auger was unable to penetrate the glacial cover to the west of 5010E. The five samples were submitted to Analabs, Burnie, sieved to -40 +80 mesh; -80 mesh and both fractions analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe, As, (AAS), Sn (XRF).

Drilling: Two diamond drill holes were completed by Overland Drilling Company in March, 1984 for a total of 233m. The holes, DDH MR1 (111m) and DDH MR2 (122m) were logged and the mineralized intervals of core were split for assay by Analabs, Burnie for Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Ag, As (AAS); Sn (XRF) and Au (Fire Assay). Boron (ICP) analyses were also obtained to gain an indication of the proportion of introduced tourmaline associated with the mineralization.

### 6.3. Discussion of Results

#### 6.3.1. Geology:

The regional geology of the Sterling Valley - Murchison Valley consists of a sequence of west facing volcanoclastics and epiclastics overlying, and derived largely from, the felsic volcanic pile of the Murchison Volcanics which occur on the east side of the valley. The top of the sequence is terminated by a projection of the Henty Fault, west of which is located the felsic to basic Mt. Black Volcanics.

Mineralization within the Sterling Valley comprises small to medium tonnage fissure fill silver-lead-zinc deposits and minor pyrite-cassiterite vein mineralization. Mining has been confined to the silver-lead-zinc deposits around Tullah, 5km to the north (the