

SHD16	615-736m	121m @ 0.2 g/t Au
	770.8-791.8m	21m @ 0.4 g/t Au
SHD22	346.0-392.0m	46m @ 0.2 g/t Au
	482.0-508.0m	26m @ 0.3 g/t Au

It is of considerable size and has many similarities with the Mt Lyell and Henty-Mt Julia copper-gold deposits of the district. The entire alteration zone extends over a strike length of at least 2kms, varies between 30m to over 400m in width and is open at depth. The alteration is well zoned from the outer halo moving inwards in the following order:

carbonate-chlorite halo
 carbonate-sericite-(chlorite-sphalerite-galena)
 sericite-pyrite-carbonate-(gold-galena-sphalerite)
 sericite-silica-pyrite-(chalcopyrite±gold).

The top of the alteration system is characterised by either:

sericite-pyrite-barite-jasper-(sphalerite-galena)
 hematite-carbonate-chlorite-jasper-(Ag-Ba)

The alteration is dominantly hosted in the polymict to dacitic massflows of the Spillway Horizon and overlying massive dacitic pumice breccias of the Newton Creek dacites, but also overprints the Spillway Basalt and extends down into the underlying Yolande River Sequence rhyolitic pumice breccias and vitric siltstones. The alteration partially overprints the boundary of the Suite II porphyry implying a syn to post porphyry timing of the hydrothermal event. Because the Suite II porphyry has peperitic contacts with the overlying Lynchford Member (as seen in SHD17, SHD19 etc.), it would appear that the porphyry and therefore the alteration postdate the carbonates and basaltic andesites of the Henty-Comstock Horizon.

The top of the alteration is hosted in the lower Tyndall Group, particularly the Howard's basalt and Lynchford Member volcanoclastics. Mineralisation within the upper zone is rare, occurring as small discontinuous lenses of barite-sulphide alteration (eg. Tyndall Creek), weak, disseminated pyrite-sericite (eg. SHD21) or occasional elevated Ag assays from hematite altered volcanoclastics (eg. Howard's Anomaly, HA4 and HA6). The Lower Tyndall Group possibly represents a near seafloor position during the mineralising event. The presence of barite and jasper veining supports this hypothesis.

Although the mineralisation is diffuse and low grade, the Cu-Au rich hydrothermal fluids are capable of forming economic deposits if the right physical and/or chemical conditions existed.