

silver mineralisation along the Comet-Kominsky line of mines.

For exploration purposes the area was subdivided into three zones :-

(i) West Dundas - the area west of the Dundas mine. During reconnaissance mapping (Rattigan 1969) of this area all old mine dumps, gossan zones and sulphide zones were rock-chip sampled (Figure 55). The samples were analysed for Pb, Zn and Ag (Appendix IX) with one Ag anomaly being delineated. This anomaly was gridded (Silver Grid, Figure 56) and traversed with soil geochemistry analysed for Ag, Pb and Zn. All mine dumps, gossan and sulphides were also sampled and analysed.

This work (Appendix X) showed the Ag anomaly reflected cerargyrite and secondary silver minerals associated with Fe-Mn gossans. These narrow discontinuous gossans were inferred to be southern extensions of minor mineralisation trends in the Red Lead grid area. Large tonnages of Ag-rich gossans near surface were discounted (Discala, 1974).

No further work was initiated in the West Dundas area before Geophoto relinquished it in 1974 or prior to CSR repegging it as part of E.L. 15/76.

(ii) Northeast Dundas - north and east of Mt. Dundas. Reconnaissance mapping of the area with associated stream sediment sampling, selective rock chip sampling and a routine regional Turair EM survey failed to give any indication of mineralisation. No further work was thus undertaken.

Most of this area was to the east of E.L. 15/76.

(iii) Central Dundas - between Mt. Dundas and the Adelaide Mine. This was the area of concentrated Geophoto