

034

Therefore none are thought to be good exploration targets at this stage. A possible exception is at the far south east of the sheet, which is a complex area in the Iris River Fault zone requiring further evaluation.

Post Office anomaly:

This anomaly was originally an open ended I.P. chargeability anomaly in an area near the old Moina Post Office. It was thought that the anomaly could correspond to cassiterite-sulphide mineralization in a fracture system in limestone and was investigated by further I.P. (Section 12) and by geochemical soil sampling.

Soil samples were collected by hand auger. The soil was found to be very deep, of the order of 8 m, which was confirmed by later diamond drilling of SMD 14. Samples which were collected from shallow depths because the auger hit pebbles, cobbles etc. are therefore not regarded as reliable. The soil seems to be transported clays and some gravels lying beneath grey-billy, which outcrops sporadically in this area.

The location of samples, the reliable samples, and the anomalous values, are on Fig.9. Tabulated analyses of the -80 mesh fraction and the depth of each sample are in Appendix 15.

Some of the samples are highly anomalous, e.g. 200W/250N which has 190 ppm Pb, 500 ppm Zn and 120 ppm Cu. Most of the higher Sn values occur in samples taken at unreliable depths; they are thus probably due to alluvial/eluvial cassiterite.

The geochemical data is not conclusive because of the transported nature of the soil. It is possible that the anomalous values represent mineralization in the underlying limestone, but it is not likely in view of the results of drilling SMD 14 at one anomalous site at 100W/175N. These drilling results are discussed in detail in Section 12; it was found that the I.P. chargeability anomalies were due to lens like beds of the limestone which contain finely disseminated pyrrhotite/pyrite, and no signs of any other sulphides or mineralization were found. It is likely therefore that the anomalous soil values here are all in transported soil, possibly originally derived from weathering of skarn several hundreds of metres to the south.