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recognised on the 1970 survey comprise a sequence of argillite, basic tuff, greywacke and quartzite intruded by altered serpentinite and quartz fissure veins. The number of limonite gossans indicate the possible existence of carbonates, while the "quartzites" in DDH XI are in fact slightly calcareous siltstones which have been metasomatised. The serpentinite is extensively sheared and altered, but may indicate a conduit type structure.

The definition and consistency of the tin anomaly in the soil suggests a mineralised zone rather than separate veins. A costean is required to establish if carbonates are present which could contain replacement type bodies, or if there is a concentration of fissure and vein type mineralisation to warrant a low grade, high tonnage target.

3.3.2. Grid 1

Grid 1 was established south of the Murchison Highway to follow up the anomalous tin values in sediments collected from Moose Creek. No soil anomalies were realised, probably because the grid should have been established upstream of the sediment anomalies. This area is included in the GAP grid.

3.3.3. Grid 2

Grid 2 was established in an area from the Exe River to the eastern boundary of the lease, to follow up anomalous tin values in tributaries of the Exe River. The source of the tin is thought to be the Olympic Mine which lies on the west slope of Colebrook Hill. Indurated green and purple argillite with interbedded siltstone and greywacke, intruded by a body of serpentinitised pyroxenite and norite, is mineralised by quartz-cassiterite-chalcopyrite veins in easterly dipping fissure zones. The mine is outside the lease boundary, but the access tramway and treatment plant lie within Grid 2 (GAP lines 3800N and 4000N at 6000E). The southern part of the grid is covered by Grid 5, while the northern part connects Grid 0 with Grid 5. The soil sample results are incorporated into these grids.