

3.3.4. Grid 3

Grid 3 was established immediately south of Grid 2 to sample the area of anomalous tin values in the creeks. Tin anomalies in the soils are recorded associated with zinc, and strike north-north-west into Grids 2 and 5. It is considered that the source of the tin in the soils could be fissure veins, but the anomaly in the creeks may have its source in the alluvials where there are signs of prospecting activities.

3.3.5. Grid 4

Grid 4 was established to follow up stream and heavy concentrate tin anomalies in Colebrook Creek and tributaries. Mapping along Colebrook Creek during the regional survey in 1970 located the old workings at Colebrook Creek 740m (see 3.1). Possible stanniferous gossans in altered serpentinite and galena in dolomite were recorded. Also mineralised quartz veins containing pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and cassiterite were observed in chloritised basic rocks.

Anomalous tin values (>100 ppm) were recorded on two lines in association with zinc, arsenic and copper, and a follow up 4m x 30m grid was cut to examine this anomaly. A circular copper-zinc-lead soil anomaly (170m x 180m) was indicated encompassing two smaller tin anomalies (Cu >85 ppm, Zn >220 ppm, Pb >400 ppm and Sn >80 ppm). Geological mapping carried out at the time (1972) indicated a granophyre plug with mineralisation on the contacts with the tuffaceous and argillic country rocks.

In the following year (1973) the geochemical anomalies were trenched and the trenches mapped and sampled. Tin values of up to 500 ppm were recorded from rocks noted to consist predominantly of goethite, manganese oxide and talc with cellular boxworks developed from carbonates. However, no further work was done and no significance was attached to the dolomite containing galena exposed in the old pits.

3.3.6. Grid 5

Grid 5 was established to follow up stream