

027

8. GEOCHEMISTRY

The major drainages were sampled during the summer seasons 1969 to 1972. All samples were analysed for Cu, Zn and Ni, and some samples were also analysed for Pb and Sn.

The following table summarises the results:

	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	Sn
High	200	130	2400	208	350
Low	BLD	5	2	BLD	BLD
Mean	32.14	33.33	139.06	51.68	21.55
Standard deviation	24.85	18.17	149.45	43.89	35.44
Number of samples	554	370	553	523	398
Population 1	<20	<25	<45	<20	<25
Population 2	20-64	25-49	45-119	20-79	25-46
Population 3	65-84	>49	200-259	>79	47-139
Population 4	>84		>259		>139

11 anomalous areas are outlined by the stream sediment samples confirming those outlined by Rugless (1972):

- R1 This is a tin anomaly in a creek draining the metasomatised sediments in contact with the granite.
- R2 This is a zinc-nickel anomaly, and probably reflects remnant Tertiary Basalt along the ridge between the Ramsay and Coldstream Rivers.
- R3 This is a complex copper, lead, zinc and tin anomaly on the Ramsay River and south of the Ramsay grid. The anomalous lead values have been followed up by the Ramsay grid, but the tin coincides with the Ramsay gossan and has not been adequately followed up.
- R4 This is a large tin anomaly in the upper reaches of the Ramsay River in the Wombat Flats area. Anomalous nickel values in the eastern tributaries of the Ramsay River can be explained by Tertiary Basalt. However, the anomalous nickel values in the western tributaries are difficult to explain from the mapping, although the Input outlines high magnetics.
- R5 This anomaly drains the Will O'Wisp grid where anomalous zinc, copper and lead values occur in soils over a carbonate.