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Furthermore, the mineralisation at the Anchor may, in some way, be dependent upon the relationships between these units.

Within the mapped area, two separate zones of abandoned alluvial workings are shown. While not of any immediate economic interest, these zones are mentioned as areas of geochemical contamination. The northern zone is related to workings in Crystal Creek; the Don and Gough's Lodes workings. Float material carrying quartz cassiterite veins are present at the latter locality. The other zone lies south of the Anchor and along the course of the Groom River.

6.2 Geochemistry

Detailed analytical results for Sn, Hg, Cu, Pb and Zn are contained in Appendix 5 and soil sample descriptions comprise Appendix 6. The data is plotted in Figures 2 and 4.

The aim of the survey was the detection of soil anomalies related to concealed Anchor-style mineralisation, developed in the roof zones of younger granites, and/or mineralised veins occurring in older granites (Diagram 2). Anomalous Sn values in residual soils are expected only where "at surface" mineralisation has been mechanically dispersed. Anomalous Cu, Pb, Zn values without associated Sn responses may be indicative of concealed mineralisation (where Cu, Pb, Zn have undergone hydromorphic dispersion). The presence of a soils mercury response related to concealed mineralisation is questionable since the orientation survey results at the Anchor have not firmly established such a relationship.

Consequently, the delineation of anomalous Sn  $\pm$  Cu, Pb, Zn and possibly Hg responses in residual soils should be encouraging. The lack, however, of such responses should not be considered as downgrading a prospective area.