

collection is that they are capable of detecting anomalous situations much further from the source than conventional stream sediments. The technique may have application in low-density regional drainage sampling, but for the detailed sampling situations carried out in the Mt. Black E.L. they would appear to be ineffective and superfluous.

5.8. Natone - Colebrook Hill

5.8.1. INTRODUCTION

The Natone area forms the western margin of E.L. 1/62 south of the Pieman River. The eastern boundary is nominally defined as the contact between the Primrose Pyroclastics and the sediments of the Rosebery Group. For logistic purposes the area has been divided into two sections along the line of the old Northeast Dundas Tramway. This report is concerned with the northern section known as Colebrook Hill.

The area is composed largely of Cambrian sedimentary rocks and is known to be sporadically mineralised with the old Colebrook Hill copper mine being the most significant. Further to the south the Athenic and Olympic tin workings and the lead-barite occurrences at the Lynton mine are also significant indicators of the variety of mineralisation present. The Natone area is considered to have potential for Renison Bell style replacement tin deposits and for distal stratabound base metal deposits.

Access to the northern part of the area is reasonable with the Murchison Highway passing across the northern edge, and the Rosebery-Williamsford road running down the eastern side. A 4 wheel drive track has been bulldozed from the Williamsford road up to the trig point on Colebrook Hill. The Northeast Dundas Tramway is now navigable only on foot.