

Sn, As, Cu values are all generally high and show reasonable correlation with one another. All three are highly anomalous around the old workings and show strong contamination dispersed down a drainage course running north-east from about 5,371,600N 375,000E to 5,372,000N 375,350E. Cu and As also show some down-slope contamination from the workings on the opposite side of the ridge to the southwest. All three elements show a weak to moderate anomaly trending along the eastern contact of the ultrabasic north of line 5,371,900N. As follows the contact as far south as 5,371,600N. All three elements show two parallel anomalies trending approximately along 375,000E and 375,250E between 5,372,600N and 5,372,000N. The latter anomaly runs into the north-easterly downstream contamination from the old workings, but as it trends along slope to the north it is difficult to explain it all by contamination. Coincident strong Sn and As anomalies and a weak Cu anomaly are centred on lines 5,371,700N and 5,371,800N at approximately 374,700E to 374,800E, with high values of 720 ppm Sn, 4100 ppm As, and 620 ppm Cu. These anomalies are not continuous with high values round the old workings and so cannot easily be explained by contamination. West of the ultrabasic there is a weak Sn anomaly trending north-south between 5,371,800N and 5,372,400N.

Fe values are universally and uncharacteristically high, averaging about 10% over the entire grid. It is hard to explain but must relate to original high contents of ferromagnesian minerals, and possibly iron sulphides, of the bedrock.

5.8.7. GEOPHYSICS

1. Dipole-Dipole E.I.P. (refer to Appendix B "Geoterrex Report 85-1195")

Geoterrex were contracted to cover the original 5 grid