

PHASE TWO

A stream sediment survey is recommended as the most effective reconnaissance technique for tin and base metal deposits (the area already having been covered by air-borne E-M and aeromagnetic surveys). A sampling density of approx 6-8 samples/km² will probably be necessary. Location of old workings should be taken into account when deciding sampling sites. Minus-80 mesh samples should be assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn, As, Sn. Three wide-spaced (500m) east-west grid lines will need to be cut between Moores Pimple and Ring River to allow mapping traverses across strike, and to provide access into creeks. Detailed mapping along creek traverses (in conjunction with stream sediment sampling), the NE Dundas Tramway, other unmapped access tracks, and the three proposed access grid lines should be carried out with particular attention to calcareous sediments, volcanics and black shales. Soil sampling (Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sn?) at 25m intervals along the access grid lines is recommended. Ground magnetics should also be carried out where outcrop is poor and ultrabasics are suspected (e.g. south of Ring Valley Mine). I.P. should only be used to follow-up any soil anomalies. Ridge and spur soil sampling and/or grid soil sampling are suggested as follow-up techniques for any significant stream sediment anomalies. As part of this regional programme the Hamilton Mine should be located, sampled and evaluated. Other mines in the area will need to be accurately located to aid interpretation of the stream sediment sampling results.

The estimated budget for the regional exploration outlined as Phase Two is \$27,000-00 (see Table 4).