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Summarizing the above results, it can be seen that the geological setting for tin mineralization is favourable. The dolomites at Renison, and the limestones at Cleveland occur close to the same Adelaidean/Cambrian contact. However the geochemical survey failed to locate any tin anomalies associated with this contact, and the magnetic results had patchy anomalies apparently attributable to the magnetic lithologies within the Cambrian. The largest anomaly was located over Tertiary basalt cover, but coinciding approximately with the extrapolated Adelaidean/Cambrian contact. It is also approximately on strike with a porphyry dyke which outcrops about 1 kilometre north-east before being buried under basalt cover. The source of this anomaly is interpreted to be due either to a local thickening of the basalt, or a deeper source beneath the basalt.

Housego Grid

The Housego grid covered much of airborne magnetic anomalies 7 to 10, in the south-east corner of the Exploration Licence. As for the H. Brooks grid, lines were cut 120 metres apart, and a ground magnetic survey was run over the lines. Geochemical hand auger sampling was confined to the most northern 460 metres of line 10920E which extended north of the basalt cover. 18 samples were taken, either 20 or 40 metres apart.