

- 7
- 914010
- 12.0 - 22.0 m : Weathered f. to m.g. andesitic crystal tuff
  - 22.0 - 50.0 m : F. to c.g. crystal lithic tuffs, feldspathic chlorite/sericite matrix; minor tuffaceous shale
  - 50.0 - 53.0 m : Fault breccia (welded by limonite)
  - 53.0 - 82.3 m : Interbedded purple/pink siliceous hematitic crystal lithic tuffs and green chloritic crystal lithic tuffs
  - 82.3 - 84.0 m : Fault
  - 84.0 - 116.6 m : Dark green to orange m. to c.g. feldspar crystal lithic tuff, generally chloritic but locally albitized
  - 116.6 - 194.6 m : Interbedded dark green andesitic m. to c.g. crystal lithic tuff chloritic matrix and grey pyritic chert
  - 194.6 - 196.0 m : Fault
  - 199.6 - 207.9 m : Pink to pale green f. to m.g. feldspar hornblende crystal lithic tuff, minor hematite and disseminated pyrite
  - 207.9 - 226.2 m : Dark green to purple f. to m.g. crystal lithic tuff, disseminated pyrite
  - 226.2 - 248.5 m : Zone of broken ground and poor core recovery. Multiple fault zone?
  - 248.5 - 297.5 m : Interbedded pink f. to m.g. feldspar hornblende crystal tuff/lava?, disseminated pyrite, partially hematitic matrix and pale green agglomeratic andesitic tuff in a f.g. chlorite, feldspar, pyritic (1-10%) matrix.

#### D.D.H. HA5 Assays:

The complete hole was split and assayed in lengths averaging 2.0 m at Mount Lyell for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mn, Ba and S. Assays are shown on Figure 18.

The only significant assay in HA5 was 8.6 m of 11.0 g/t Ag at interval 66.0-74.6 m. Assays for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ba were all less than 0.2%.

The minor I.P. chargeability anomaly can be explained by syngenetic pyrite (248.0-275.0 m); with no associated base metal mineralisation.

#### Re-assaying of D.D.H. HA1 and HA2

Sections of D.D.H. HA1 and HA2 drilled in 1971 were re-assayed by Amdel, (Report AC 55/81) for Au. The best assays gave 9 m of 0.2 g/t Au in HA2 (340'-370') in strongly chloritised andesites containing 8% pyrite and 10.5 m of 0.1 g/t Au in HA1 (275'-315').

#### 2.1.6 Geology

For the purpose of this report the geology of Howard's Anomaly and East Tyndall will be treated together in this section.

Howard's Anomaly geology has been described in detail in Meares, et al, 1980. However further mapping of new costeans, Tyndall Creek, Newton Creek, areas to the north and south of Howard's Anomaly and diamond drilling of HA5 has enabled better delineation of lithological units. Figure 19 presents the interpretive geology and detail outcrop geology is shown in Figure 9.

The sequence at East Tyndall-Howard's Anomaly comprises steeply east dipping and east facing andesitic lavas, tuffs with minor sediments and acid ash flow tuffs and lavas, overlain to the east by a 100-200 m sequence of hematitic-calcitic-chloritic lithic tuffs and minor hematitic sediments. This unit shows lateral variation to the north and south to hematitic crystal lithic tuffs with little or no carbonate and diminished hematite. The eastern part of this unit consists of fine grained andesitic tuffs and shales. This is overlain by an east dipping sequence of Tyndall Group felsic lavas, tuffs, agglomerates and volcanoclastic sandstones.