

## 2.7 WEST TYNDALL (R. M. D. Meares)

### 2.7.1 Introduction

The area now described as the West Tyndall Grid forms the eastern section of the original grid of this name, and lies east of the White Spur Grid, north of the Henty River Grid, and immediately west of the Henty River. Geologically the area is a fault-bounded wedge of undifferentiated Cambrian sediments and minor volcanics, bounded by the Henty Fault to the east, the north branch of that fault to the north and west, and possibly overlain by the sedimentary-volcanic sequence of the Henty River Grid to the south.

Exploration interest in the area stems from the location of a strong chargeability/low resistivity anomaly at the then eastern end of line 12N during the 1968 McPhar dipole-dipole I.P. survey, and a zone of strong magnetic anomalies extending N-S through the eastern section of the area. These magnetic anomalies were detected during the 1978 airborne magnetic survey and co-incide with zones of 'noisy' magnetics located during 1968 ground magnetic surveys.

### 2.7.2 Access

Old 400 m spaced grid lines 8N, 10N, 12N, 14N, 16N, 18N, 20N, 22N, 24N, 26N and 28N were re-cleared from Howard's Road (or the baseline south of line 16N) to the Henty River. Lines 10N and 12N were extended east to the river. Lines 10N, 12N and 28N have been re-pegged at 25 m spacing.

Bulldozing to re-establish vehicle access along old logging tracks, extending for 2 km east from the Howard's Road log-loading ramp at line 16N, was also carried out.

### 2.7.3 Geology

The only detailed geological mapping on the grid was a traverse along line 12N to locate the source of the I.P. anomaly. A thick sequence of hematitic tuffaceous siltstones and shales extends from near the baseline east to approximately 1200 mE, and is the NW strike extension of the same unit on the Henty River Grid. The sequence east of this unit on line 12N consists of tuffaceous siltstones, sandstones, sedimentary breccias, and silicified black shales (now cherts) with variable pyrite and dolomite content.

The dolomite component in this environment suggests that it may have potential for Renison-type tin deposits or Carlin-type disseminated gold deposits. Amdel report GS 587/81 describes 7 representative lithologies from outcrops along line 12N (see Table 10 for brief descriptions).

### 2.7.4 Geochemistry

Line 12N was soil sampled at 12.5 m spacing from 1300 mE to 1700 mE to evaluate the source of the I.P. anomaly. Soils were assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Mn but no significant anomalies were detected. Maximum values of 115 ppm Cu, 280 ppm Pb and 80 ppm Zn were associated with the main lens of pyritic and carbonaceous chert with minor carbonate extending from 1450 mE to 1550 mE, and coincident with the I.P. anomaly.

A suite of 10 rock chip samples were collected from outcrops and floaters along line 12N over the interval 1205 mE-1575 mE. These samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mn and S at Mount Lyell, and for Au, As and Sn by Amdel. No significant anomalies were detected. Maximum values