

were 175 ppm Cu, 130 ppm Pb, 205 ppm Zn, < 2 ppm Ag, 1.2% Mn, 0.2% S, 0.3 g/t Au, 95 ppm As and 10 ppm Sn. See Table 10.

TABLE 10

West Tyndall Rock Chip Geochemistry 1980-81

Sample No.	Location	Lithology	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mn %	S %	Au g/t	As ppm	Sn ppm
24485	L12N/1205mE	Tuffaceous siltst.	35	10	100	< 2	800	<0.1	<0.01	48	4
24486	L12N/1280mE	As above + Py	80	10	105	< 2	550	0.1	0.01	22	4
24487	L12N/1338mE	Tuff siltst.+ CO ₃	35	<10	85	< 2	500	<0.1	<0.01	14	<4
24488	L12N/1375mE	I/b ss-siltst+CO ₃	75	10	95	< 2	950	<0.1	<0.01	55	<4
24489	L12N/1375mE	As above	175	30	205	< 2	2000	0.2	<0.01	95	4
24490	L12N/1420mE	F.g. cong + Py	50	10	75	< 2	900	0.2	0.03	34	4
24491	L12N/1427mE	As above	75	10	90	< 2	1500	0.2	<0.01	24	10
24492	L12N/1463mE	Pyritic chert+CO ₃	65	10	40	< 2	1.1%	<0.1	<0.01	36	<4
24493	L12N/1488mE	As above	125	130	85	< 2	1.2%	0.1	0.01	22	<4
24494	L12N/1575mE	Qtz-sericite ss	30	<10	10	< 2	300	<0.1	<0.01	2	<4

2.7.5 Geophysics

To more accurately locate and define the characteristics of the 1968 McPhar I.P. anomaly on line 12N, the following sections of lines 10N and 12N were surveyed with dipole-dipole using a 25 m dipole and reading to N=6 in June 1980 (see Figure 62 and Appendix K).

<u>Line</u>	<u>Interval Surveyed</u>
10N	2075 mE-2250 mE
12N	1350 mE-1675 mE

The survey defined two over-lapping 'trouser-leg' style anomalies on line 12N respectively centred at 1362 mE and 1537 mE with co-incident high chargeability and low resistivity with anomalous values extending to depth. The western anomaly is associated with a lens of interbedded dolomitic shale and sandstone, while the stronger eastern anomaly is co-incident with a lens of pyritic-carbonaceous chert with variable dolomite. A lens of fine grained polymictic conglomerate occurs between these units. The limited line 10N survey detected a weaker anomaly at 2150 mE, on strike from the eastern anomaly on line 12N.

2.7.6 Conclusion

Reconnaissance surveys on lines 10N and 12N of the West Tyndall grid have indicated that the fault wedge between the two branches of the Henty Fault north of Hall's Rivulet contains a mixed sequence of volcanoclastic, clastic, and chemical sediments. Locally, fine grained siltstone and chert lenses contain minor disseminated pyrite and carbonate (possibly dolomite). Such an environment may have potential for Renison-type tin deposits or Carlin-type disseminated gold deposits. Strong airborne magnetic anomalies extending for 2.5 km north along strike from line 12N require further evaluation as pyrrhotite is a common associate of Western Tasmanian tin deposits.