

of gritty, very exotic looking goethite, (Appendix 5, Petrology Report CMS 80/11/47) outcrops in two main zones. Quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes outcrop poorly in a northwest trend. The dykes are presumably of Devonian age and related to the Dolcoath granite which outcrops  $1\frac{1}{2}$  km to the west and which probably extends under the Devonian area. (Refer to plan TAS/80/394).

The area is folded into a NW trending syncline with the gossanous material in the centre of the syncline. Major fractures in the area also trend NW with a few NE trending cross fractures.

The grid was planned to assess the potential for bulk low grade gold mineralization and to reassess the potential for strata-bound lead-zinc silver mineralization. Gold was known previously from the Devonian Mine. A possible Tin Spur situation with fine gold disseminated in sandstone was envisaged. The Pb-Zn-Ag gossan/laterite had numerous earlier investigators (Mines Dept. Jennings, I.B., 1963, Baker, 1971, Leaman, D.E., 1974, Mt. Lyell - Dandy, 1970, McKibben, 1972). The gossans/laterites are described (Appendix 5 - Petrology Report CMS 80/11/47) as thoroughly ferruginised sedimentary quartzites. Ferruginisation is pervasive in the matrix, which appears to have been largely argillic, with minor associated carbonate, and is a late secondary phenomenon possibly of lateritic affinities. The rocks may have been weakly hydrothermally mineralized in association with a quartz-mica<sup>+</sup> magnetite phase, however present base metal assays evidently reflect the presence of metalliferous Mn oxides and probably absorption onto limonite. The paucity of recognisable sulphide-derived limonite suggests that the bulk of the anomalous values are exotic. The mineralized ironstone may be the result of the laterization of a limey bed in the Moina Sandstone (reported in drill holes at Tin Spur) and the scavenging of associated Pb, Zn, Ag mineralization.