

The contact between the Tyndal rocks and the acid volcanics to the west is not exposed, and could well be faulted. The coarse conglomeratic, pebbly reworked tuffs and sandstones, so characteristic of the base of the 'Tyndal Group' further south (at Voyager 33 and Voyager 19) were not seen at Voyager 28.

The contact between the lithic greywackes and the quartz rich clastics of the Mt. Osmund syncline to the east appears to be gradational over some 50 metres. This relationship questions the existence of the lineament which is postulated to form the western contact of the Mt. Osmund syncline. Rather the abrupt change from volcanic derived sediments to the dominantly quartzitic arenites may merely reflect a change in sediment provenience caused by the uplift of the Tyennan block.

iii) Geochemistry

A Jacro power auger was used to obtain C-horizon soil samples, at 12.5 metre intervals along the track between 700 west and 987.5 west to cover the Poltock's gold anomaly. Samples were collected at depths ranging from 1-2 metres (average about 1.5m) and the -80 mesh fractions analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mn, Ag and Au. Analytical results are shown as profiles in plans 80-81.

The maximum gold value was 0.030gm/t at 962.5W which is west of the Mainwaring River.

The Poltock's gold anomaly was therefore unsubstantiated by C-horizon sampling. Comparison of the geochem profiles of figure 80 and figure 81 (Jacro) indicates that the former has much 'flatter' and rather lower profiles, (especially for iron) and it seems probable that the hand held power auger used by the Poltock's did not penetrate to true C-horizon and that the anomalous gold