

- (d) Soil sampling over lines 28N to 38N showed no significant anomalies.

3. Rock Chip Geochemistry

Rock chips were collected during routine mapping traverses and systematically sampled on a logging track off the Basin Lake track, between lines 15N and 14N. Rock chip locations and assay data are shown in figures 52 and 53.

Three samples on line 10N (1025mW - 887.5mW) gave moderately anomalous Pb and Zn values with maximums of 240ppm Pb, 670ppm Zn, 3g/t Ag within andesitic crystal lithic tuffs containing disseminated pyrite.

An arcuate logging track off the Basin Lake track, between lines 14N and 15N was systematically sampled. Assays and location are shown on figure 47. The track cuts S.E. across the approximate N-S strike of the rocks, parallels strike then cuts S.W. back across strike. Anomalous assays of 30m at 1190 Pb, 630ppm Zn, 3g/t Ag within fine grained sericitic andesitic crystal lithic tuffs with disseminated pyrite, were recorded where the track parallels strike. Mineralisation appears to be open to the East. The mineralisation is on strike from a strong two-source dipole-dipole I.P. chargeability anomaly 300m to the north on line 16N, the eastern part of which has not been adequately explained by Diamond Drill Hole TYN 3 (Meares et al, 1981). Outcropping mineralisation on the logging track and the fact that the chargeability anomaly on line 16N weakens to the South, may indicate significant mineralisation on line 16N, to the East of the black shales encountered in DDH TYN 3.

2.5.4 Geophysics

1. Gradient Array I.P.

Scintrex Pty. Ltd. carried out gradient array I.P. survey (25m stations spacing), East of Bradshaw's Road and West of the Basin Lake access track. Array 1 covered lines 15N to 12.5N and Array 2 covered lines 12.5N to 10N (see Appendix 1 for details of coverage). Figures 48 and 49 present the chargeability and resistivity data.

- (a) A broad chargeability high, located during a 1975 gradient array I.P. survey (see Stevens-Hoare, 1975) and by a 1981 dipole-dipole I.P. survey (see Meares et al, 1981), on lines 18N to 15N, was found to extend to the south with corresponding resistivity highs to line 14N, where it is terminated by an inferred fault (see figure 54). Black shales probably cause chargeabilities of up to 50.5mv/v (background 5mv/v) on the western side of the chargeability high. The lower order eastern shoulder of this anomaly corresponds with outcrops of sericitic andesitic tuffs containing disseminated pyrite (see figure 47). It is on strike with the eastern half of a major chargeability anomaly on line 16N of which only the western part was tested by D.D.H. TYN 3 (see Meares et al, 1981).