

2.5.5 Geology

The geology of the Howard's Anomaly, East Tyndall and Basin Lake areas is detailed in section 2.6.5 of this report and shown in figure 55.

2.5.6 Conclusions

1. Geochemical evaluation of the geophysically anomalous area in the vicinity of the intersection of line 6N and Bradshaw's Road, proved to be unsuccessful due to extensive cover by glacial till. Partial testing of the anomaly may be achieved by bulldozing a 100m section of Bradshaw's Road to bedrock where the road is at right angles to the regional strike of the rocks. Glacial till is thin in this region. The geophysical anomaly is however, of enough significance to warrant further drilling. Knowledge of this section of the stratigraphy would be enhanced, which at present is minimal due to the lack of outcrop.
2. The area to the north of line 8N to 18N and west of Bradshaw's Road is geophysically (magnetics and I.P.) flat and shows little or no geochemical response with the exception of very minor disseminated mineralisation at line 10N (800m W - 1100m W). This area is of no further interest.
3. The most geophysically and geochemically active area within the East Tyndall Grid is a 800m wide zone of andesitic pyroclastics interbedded with black shales and reworked tuffs, stratigraphically below a quartz-phyric sequence of lavas and pyroclastics correlated with the Comstock Tuff (see Figure 54). This zone extends North to Howard's Anomaly, terminated by an inferred fault, and South through the Basin Lake Grid. Most of the significant mineralisation and alteration within the East Tyndall grid occurs within this zone, e.g. disseminated mineralisation in D.D.H. HA 1 & 2, 7m of massive pyrite in D.D.H. BL 4. Black shales occurring within this zone, indicate an environment suitable for the deposition of massive sulphides.

Significant cover by glacial till within the zone has prevented the differentiation of geophysical targets by geochemistry, and consequently the drilling of targets giving the highest I.P. response has resulted in only the intersection of black shales (eg D.D.H. TYN 1 and D.D.H. TYN 3). Subsequently the location of mineralisation which may not be geophysically active (eg. a Pb-Zn orebody) can only be achieved through geological inference combined with selective geophysics. The Genie E.M. system, a possible discriminator between black shales and base metal sulphides has proved inadequate in location of known mineralisation (see section 2.2.5)

4. Mineralisation and sericitic alteration detected on a logging track in the line 15N area indicates possible significant mineralisation east of the black shales intersected in D.D.H. TYN 3. This should be followed up using a Jacro mounted percussion rig drilling east of the logging track and on line 16N.
5. At Basin Lake a two peaked gradient array ^{anomaly} tested by D.D.H. BL 4 showed a series of interbedded black shales overlain by massive sulphide (pyrite) and disseminated sulphide (mostly pyrite). A similar situation may exist for a two peak gradient array I.P. anomaly zone between lines 10.5N and 11N. The western