

All samples report less than 0.5 ppm Ag suggesting that the area is a low sulphide environment. One sample returned 55 ppm Sn and one other returned 20 ppm Sn, the remainder are all below the detection limit of 10 ppm. The values returned for W present a problem. They range fairly evenly from less than 10 ppm W to a maximum of 100 ppm W. This seems very much at odds with the universally low Sn values and especially so when compared with the soil sample values from the grid area which were 95% below detection limited of 10 ppm W. It is believed the W results are due to some sampling and/or laboratory error which at present is unknown. It has been suggested that the laboratory corrections may be invalid for the low W concentrations actually present in these samples.

Note: Geological plan and stream sediment data plans will be distributed at a later date.

The petrographic descriptions of four pan concentrates collected from the area of stream sediment sampling are each characterised by an almost total lack of any heavy mineral assemblage which re-inforces the interpretation of the geochemistry as derived from an area essentially barren of mineralisation.

4.2.6. Soil Geochemistry (Refer to 1:5,000 scale plans AO-527-0012, -0024 Sn; -0005, -0025 Pb; -0007, -0026 Ag; -0006 Zn; -0004 Cu; -0011 As; -0009 Fe; -0010 Mn; -0008 Cr)

Two distinct geochemical trends are apparent within the area of sampling/resampling.

- 1) A southwards continuation of the linear CGFA +30 ppm Sn anomaly. This extension zone trends 175° , is 20-120m wide and remains open to the south on line 20W. It is, however, semi-discontinuous, as no elevated values occur on line 15, and those on 20W (45-560 ppm) are displaced