

To the south and the north of the EM zone weakly altered pyroclastic lithologies, intruded by basic dykes several metres wide, are exposed along Howards Road. These rocks are generally deeply weathered but appear to be unmineralized. A possible north west trending fault may truncate these lithologies along strike from the EM zone to the north.

The only outcrops located west of the glacial deposits were fine grained chloritic schists with disseminated pyrite on line 57N and chloritic pyroclastic or epiclastic rocks on line 58N. Several small creeks west of the EM zone carried large amounts of similar moderate to strong chloritic lithologies as rock float.

Almost continuous outcrop is exposed along a bulldozed track which runs along the ridge 200 to 400m east of the EM zone. These rocks are the most interesting seen in the area. They are composed of strongly altered tuffaceous shales, siltstones and minor sandstones, intruded by a series of deeply weathered basic dykes. Locally the quartz-sericite alteration is so intense that the rock has been completely detextured and is indistinguishable from the footwall schists of the Rosebery massive sulphide deposit. These rocks contain disseminated pyrite, up to 5%, throughout.

Bedding determinations give strikes of between  $357^{\circ}$  and  $004^{\circ}$  (AMG) with generally very steep dips to the west. The sericitic epiclastic rocks can be traced for at least 600m along strike to the north on to Howards Road, where they appear to grade westwards into less altered, apparent pyroclastic lithologies. The alteration zone is open to the south beneath forest cover away from the bulldozed track.

Previous mapping by Mt. Lyell geologists located the Henty Fault Zone 300-400m further east of this zone of quartz-sericite alteration. Brief reconnaissance mapping suggests that the intervening geology is composed of less altered felsic pyroclastics intruded by a similar suite of basic dykes.