

Creek) with a lesser number striking N.E, (e.g. Great Northern Mine). Apart from the Grand Prize Fault, the mineralization generally comprises lead and zinc sulphides with minor antimony and bismuth sulphosalts. In Western Tasmania, a geochemical pattern comprising tin mineralization (\pm base metal sulphides) close to the mineralizing source and base metal sulphide mineralization further away is widely observed. Therefore it is a reasonable assumption that the lead-zinc mineralized faults and fractures in the Grand Prize area may become tin-bearing at depth.

The fault which juxtaposes the ultrabasic and N.W. striking Dundas Group rocks with E.N.E. trending Dundas Group stratigraphy in the S.W. part of the area is probably of some exploration interest. This structure, which has been named the Nevada Fault, may well be responsible for the unexpectedly shallow intersection of ultrabasic in drill hole GP6 (see section 5.5.2 of this report). If this is so, both the Red Lead Conglomerate and the carbonated margin of the ultrabasic may be mineralized where they contact the Grand Prize Fault above and to the south of the mineralized fault intersection in GP6 (Figures 71, 72).

Hornfelsing or silicification was noted by R. Poltock around the Grand Prize Fault in 1980/81. This observation suggested that such alteration may be characteristically associated with stanniferous structures and may have resulted from the action of hydrothermal fluids emanating from a (?) granitic source. The geological mapping identified four other areas where similar alteration was observed: