

All anomalous samples in the relinquished area have been attributed to alluvial cassiterite sources (Table 5). Details of followup are contained in Appendix 2.

During the stream followup programme repeat assaying of one batch of original and repeat stream samples revealed a laboratory error which had resulted in the initial mislocation of 205 samples, 12 of which were anomalous with respect to tin. As a result the Catos and Scamander River Anomalies were falsely followed up (Appendix 3). Corrected assay results indicated that the Catos Anomaly was really associated with drainage from the Pinnacles Prospect and the Scamander River Anomalies as part of the Upper Scamander and Wolfram Creek Anomalies. The followup details of the Catos and Scamander River Anomalies are appended for the geological information.

5.0 LINEAMENTS

Shell completed a detailed structural lineament study of the Scamander licence in 1983/1984. Stereopair black and white 1:15,000 aerial photographs were examined and the information compiled at 1:20,000 scale (Plan D/LH 02/525R, summarized in Fig. 5).

The results indicate that lineaments are more prominent over the Mathinna Bed sediments with NNW/NW and NE structures dominant. Mathinna Bed lineations can be related to bedding (NW), fold axial traces (NW/NNW) and regional fractures/faults (NW) and (NE). Recrystallization and silicification of Mathinna sediments during contact metamorphic/metasomatic activity has led to differential hardness and hence weathering - effectively pronouncing major leakage/metamorphic zones - easily recognizable during lineament studies.