

051

CATOS ANOMALY

Location - SW part of the licence - crosses boundary into E.L. 5/61, Shell Coal.

Anomaly - 5 anomalous stream sediment samples

- 11055 - 125 ppm Sn, 15 ppm WO₃, 4 ppm Mo
- 11056 - 125 ppm Sn, 40 ppm WO₃, 4 ppm Mo
- 11057 - 1750 ppm Sn, 40 ppm WO₃, 4 ppm Mo
- 11059 - 50 ppm Sn, 45 ppm WO₃, 4 ppm Mo
- 11060 - 280 ppm Sn, 65 ppm WO₃, 4 ppm Mo

Associated Anomalies

As max. 85 ppm (11055) anomalous samples 6
 Zn max. 58 ppm (11060) anomalous samples 2
 No Cu, Pb shows

Followup sampling - 10 stream sediment samples (6 repeats)
nos. 7607 to 7616

14 rock samples
 nos. 7713 to 7726

Tin - Panned concentrates and panning on site reveals fine grained euhedral + anhedral ruby tin? Associated heavies magnetite/ilmenite.

Geology - The anomalous area lies at the contact zone of the Avenue Dyke - granodiorite (-hornblende/biotite bearing) and Mathinna Bed sediments. Nick Turner of TMD suggests a shallow west dipping contact 45° underneath the anomalous zone (evidence from metamorphic aureole widths).

Mathinna beds are intensely fractured and recrystallized - contact hornfels. Upto 150 fractures/metre. Fractures trend E-W and are associated with euhedral quartz - minor quartz/sericite selvege veining. Quartz veins cross-cut fracture set trending NE - SW - associated sericitic/muscovite selvedged and tourmaline, quartz, feldspar veins and pegmatitic pockets. Pegmatite pockets not common. Muscovite selveges fairly common.

Veins generally 1 to 2 cm width maximum.

Muscovite veins or selveges on fractures common.

Fracture intensity rivals that of Pyramid Hill. Fractures very tight normally - no associated tin mineralization seen on fractures.

Mathinna Beds dip uniformly SW striking SSE/NNW.