

In summary the area of Dighem Anomaly 'H' is not gechemically anomalous at the surface.

Dighem Anomaly 'H' was considered a prospective drill target because a discrete airborne and ground E.M. anomaly occurred on a regionally significant contact for Sn mineralisation (i.e. Westcott Argillite \equiv Crimson Creek Formation against Munro Creek Shales \equiv Oonah Formation), in an area where carbonate lithologies have been reported, and there is an associated ground magnetic anomaly (plan -0331). The lack of any significant Sn response in the rock chip sampling must downgrade the anomaly. It remains, however, an unexplained geophysical target in a geologically prospective zone. The lithologies exposed on the track are dolomitic siltstones and quartzites and are not likely sources of an E.M. conductor anomaly.

Sample locations on the Tin Anomaly No.5 tracks are shown in Fig's 2 and 3. Several samples are anomalous in Sn and these values are plotted in Fig's 4 and 5.

Tin appears to be unrelated to any of the other element trends which seem to largely reflect the underlying lithologies. On the southern sample run (Fig. 2) the Westcott Argillite (W.A.) occurs on the western end of the track as strongly oxidised purple and orange lithic wackes and siltstones with a 35° East dip.

These extend to 375,675E with a characteristic geochemistry of:

Cu	>120 ppm
Pb	> 30 ppm
Zn	>100 ppm
Fe	>10%

The W.A. is succeeded eastwards by a unit of the Munro Creek Shales (M.C.S.) consisting of grey oxidised siltstone, black shale, and quartz wacke, dipping at 50° West. These are characterised geochemically by typical values of:

Cu	20-70 ppm
Pb	5-20 ppm
Zn	15-70 ppm
Fe	2-5%

This unit continues as far as 375,775E where a geochemical contact is observed. The rocks are similar grey quartz wackes and shales of the M.C.S. but are characterised geochemically by typical values of: