

(5) Located in the area of the Stanley River west of the Mt. Lindsay magnetic skarn is a group of anomalies with coincident magnetic linears. The detail geological mapping of the area shows the conductors to be located on the contact between the Success Creek and Crimson Creek Formations abutting the Meredith Granite. The trend of the magnetic anomaly follows the granite contact. This area definitely warrants reviewing to identify the source of the conductivity change and the magnetic response.

The next reported airborne EM program was a regional Afmag survey, Sutherland (1966), which covered a number of blocks in the Waratah and Luina area. The survey is most outstanding for the quality of the navigation and flight path recovery which was far too perfect for the author's acceptance. The geophysical results showed little correlation between flight lines and there were no anomalous responses over the known mineralisation.

The successful helicopter H400 EM survey of the Que River area, flown by McPhar for Abminco in February 1972 was summarised by Webster and Skey (1979). An attempt to re-fly the area in 1974, with an improved version of the same EM system, could only confirm the earlier work. No new conductors were located and operational difficulties prevented the system from covering adequately the areas of steep terrain. The area was followed up by a wide variety of geophysical methods of which induced polarisation was probably the most successful.

Turair EM surveys have been reported over two areas on the west coast. The system used over EL 7/68, Howland-Rose (1973) and Discala (1974), covered most of the Dundas Group sedimentary sequences between Mt. Dundas and Zeehan. One group, Anomalies 22, 23, 24, 25, 29 & 30, which were not checked on the ground, were located north of the Professor Range Magnetic Zone 19, Corbett et al (1982). These conductors parallel a magnetic trend interpreted as the nose of an anticline. These EM anomalies were not tested, presumably because of a poor conductivity width, but had the flight line direction been 30 degrees east of north this may have enhanced the response due to better coupling with the conductor. This area may warrant reviewing.

The second area where Turair has been used is the Southern Mt. Read Volcanics, Ruddock (1974). A total of 75 Turair anomalies were detected with all responses classified as weak and within the noise level of the instrumentation. The majority were phase anomalies of low magnitude, indicating poor conductors and of the total, only 8 anomalies were selected for ground investigation. The Turair anomalies were scattered throughout the area with no consistent pattern. Some of the anomalies were located over chlorite alteration zones however only at Proprietary Peak and Hyde's Prospect were there anomalies correlating with mineralisation. No other occurrences within the survey area were detected by the EM system. The conclusion drawn from this survey is that the Turair method did not achieve adequate penetration as most of the anomalies were within the noise level of the