

(Cu, Ni, Co, Pb, Zn and Ag), VLF-EM (Figure 52) and geological mapping. The VLF-EM survey was also extended to cover the Anomaly 1 grid.

The regional Turair EM survey (Figure 48) showed two primary anomalies (7 and 8) within the Geophoto Grid area. These anomalies showed no supporting VLF-EM or soil geochemistry anomalies (Figure 52). The soil geochemistry (Appendix VII) defined a very broad lead anomaly along the Comet-Kosminsky fracture and parallel to the lithology. However, the strongest geochemical anomaly was in the northeast of the McIntyre Anomaly 1 Grid. Mapping of a costean across the peak of this anomaly showed a series of small mineralised veins caused the anomaly.

A review of the above work (Johnston, 1973) concluded the Geophoto/Anomaly 1 grids area contained no possibility for economic mineralisation. No further work was completed on these grids.

Three other primary Turair EM anomalies (32A, B and C) occurred within the McIntyre area. A grid was cut (Howards Grid) over these anomalies and traversed with EM and soil geochemistry for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ni (Appendix VIII). No significant geochemical anomaly (Figure 54) was observed.

The review of this work (Johnston, 1973) concluded the McIntyre area contained no economic mineralisation. Geophoto relinquished the area in 1974 with no further work being initiated. The area was vacant until it was repegged by CSR as E.L. 15/76.

(c) **Dundas.** The Dundas area was obtained by Geophoto (along with the Heemskirk area to the west of Zeehan) in 1968 as E.L. 7/68. Geophoto's interest in this area was the presence of significant lead/zinc/