

It is suggested that ground E.M. surveys should be utilised to define, and to assess the quality of, the conductive zone more accurately, and ground magnetometer surveys to delineate the structural setting in more detail.

If an anomaly still appears promising, gravity and possibly other geophysical methods (e.g. Afmag) might be employed if available in order to provide greater discrimination. It is believed very advisable that a thorough check be made by ground methods before drilling is recommended or the anomaly rejected. Even if this latter course is finally adopted the results obtained would still be valuable in assessing other anomalies.

It is important to retain flexibility in the ground checking programme.

Re Moore's Valley Area.

The problem here is (i) to determine the thickness of Tertiary sedimentation, (ii) to obtain some information if possible on the pre-Tertiary basement structure and topography, and (iii) by some means, if still favourable in the light of (i) and (ii) results, to try to assess the probability of mineralization.

It is suggested that a seismic refraction survey be employed to try to solve (i) and (ii). A very detailed, accurate gravity survey could be used on (iii); this would possibly provide further information on (ii).

It is believed that this qualitative review demonstrates the usefulness of the aerogeophysical methods for reconnaissance purposes.

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