

DIRECTOR OF MINES

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THE ELECTROLYTIC ZINC COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

West Coast Department.

Previously  
S.P.L. 334  
" 333

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

FIRST

Report.

on

AIRBORNE ANOMALY 3/6

NORTH SCAMANDER

FINGAL AREA

OCTOBER, 1959.

I.M. PALTRIDGE

Number: 84

File: Fingal 607

GEOPHYSICS

345E

MICROFILMED

3

59-297

181 Rep Airborne Anomaly 3/6 N+L  
Scamander, Fingal Area  
by  
I. M. Paltridge  
Oct 1959

INVESTIGATION OF AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL  
ANOMALY 3/6, FINGAL CONCESSION

Introduction

The anomaly is situated over the old North Scamander Mine in a gully north of the Scamander River (Plate 1). A vehicle may be driven along logging tracks to within a short distance of the anomaly. This work was carried out following initial work described in Report 82.

General Geology

The rocks exposed at the anomaly are quartzites and siltstones of the Mathinna group. These sediments have been tightly folded about axes which strike <sup>north</sup> to north-west.

Some distance to the east, quartz monzonite is exposed in the Scamander River. However, on the basis of mineral zoning, the mineralisation seems to be related, not to this intrusion, but to granitic rocks some distance to the west. Waller (1901) and Twelvetrees (1911), who both described the mineralisation at this prospect, have agreed that the mineralisation consisted of irregular sulphides with magnetite. The important sulphides are pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite which appear to form a replacement deposit.

Massive iron oxide and sparse, disseminated pyrite were observed in float, the iron oxides forming a vein filling and the pyrite replacing sandstone.

Mineralisation in the exposed workings is very sparse.

Geophysical Results

Magnetic results of the first survey have been replotted (Plate III) to the present grid in order to relate them to the electromagnetic results of this survey.

The vertical coil electromagnetic survey (Plate II) indicated an approximately vertical, branching conductor which lies at a very shallow depth. Good correlation with the magnetic results is shown, but the conductor is most likely wet fault gouge such as was found in prospect holes.

The magnetic anomaly is due to magnetite which seems to be a fracture filling and therefore is likely to be concentrated along the faults.

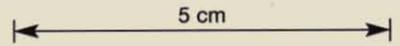


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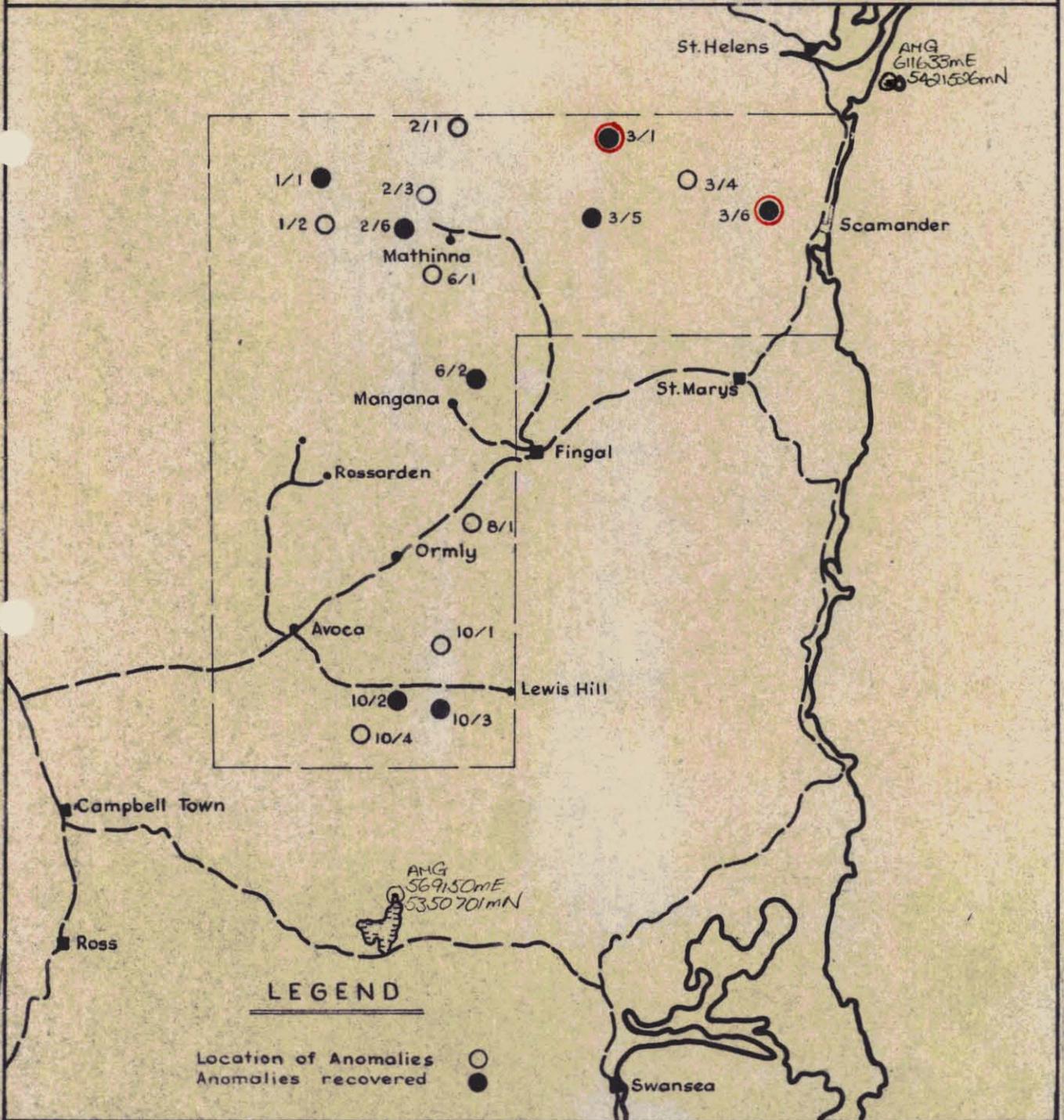
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# FINGAL PROJECT

SCALE:  
8 miles to 1 inch



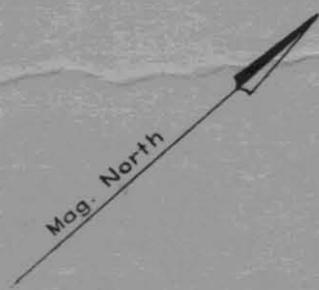
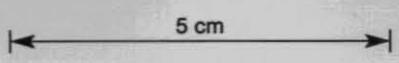
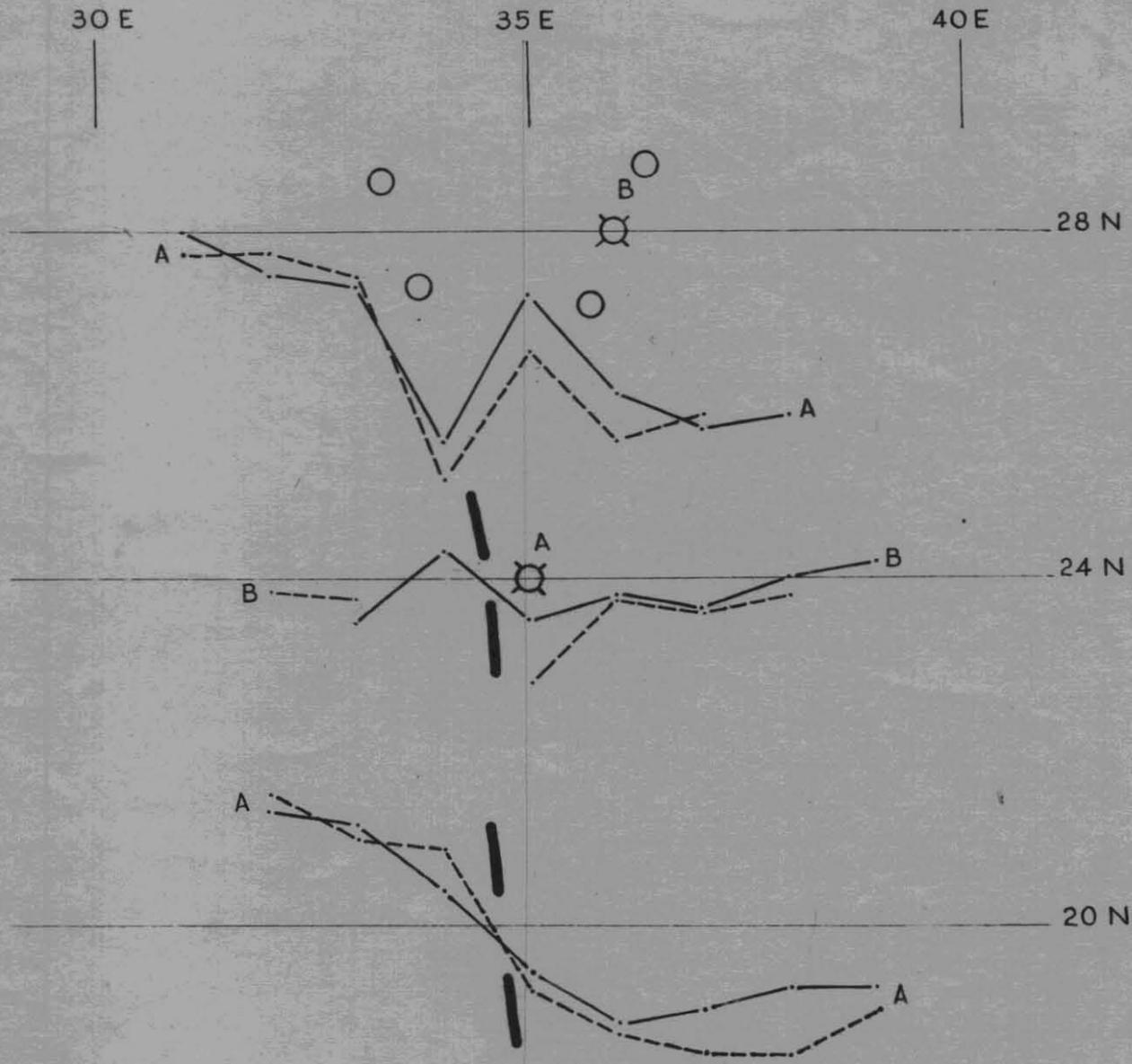
AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED



## LEGEND

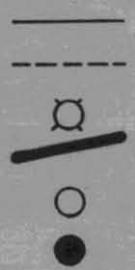
Location of Anomalies ○  
 Anomalies recovered ●

003



LEGEND

- 1000 cps. ———
- 5000 cps. - - - - -
- Transmitter position □
- Definite conductor ———
- Possible conductor ○
- Probable conductor ●



**FINGAL PROJECT**

ANOMALY 3/6  
 R.E.M. TRAVERSES  
 Scale: horizontal 200' to 1"  
 vertical 20' to 1"  
 Survey:  
 Grid North = 310°M

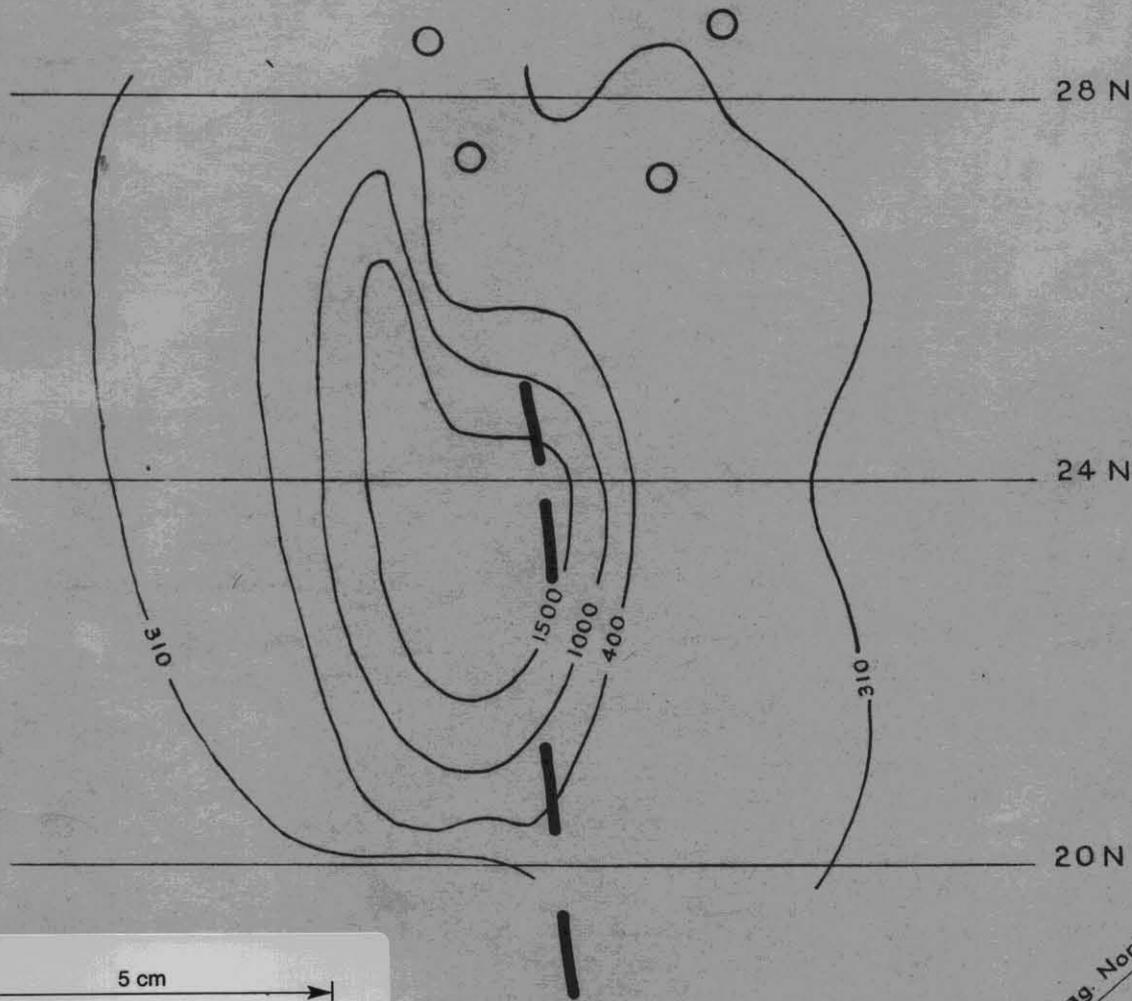
004

345006

30 E

35 E

40 E



LEGEND

1000 cps

5000 cps

Transmitter position

Definite conductor

Possible conductor

Probable conductor



**FINGAL PROJECT**

ANOMALY 3/6

MAGNETIC CONTOURS

Scale: 200 feet to 1 inch

Survey: Interpretation:  
Grid North = 310°M