

over the Misty Valley and Mt. Lindsay Areas. All lines were pegged at 50m. intervals, and surveyed using tape and compass methods. All distances measured were ground, and not horizontal distances.

In the Misty Valley Area, eight lines (M.V.0-7) totalling 10.75 kms. were cut and pegged, using the Mt. Lindsay road as the origin point.

In the Mt. Lindsay Area, twenty lines (M.L. 1-20) totalling 62 kms. were cut and pegged, again using the Mt. Lindsay road as the origin. A secondary base line was cut west of M.L. 1 at approx. 2200m North of the Mt. Lindsay Road for line control purposes.

Stadia surveys were conducted along all roads, sections of the Mt. Lindsay walking track, and the Mt. Lindsay baseline.

6.2. Geology:

Geological mapping programs were undertaken on lines and roads in both the Mt. Lindsay and Misty Valley Areas. Data has been plotted on 1:5000 fact maps and 1:10,000 interpretative maps.

6.3. Geophysics.

Following the airborne turair-magnetic survey completed in January 1972, a detailed ground proton magnetic survey and a reconnaissance I.P. - resistivity survey were completed on both the Misty Valley and Mt. Lindsay grids during 1973-74.

Magnetic readings were taken along roads, tracks, lines etc. with a Geometrics G816 every 10m, with a bottle on a 2.5m pole. Several readings were taken at each station until agreement of 1-2 gammas was obtained. In high magnetic gradient areas, this was not always possible. No diurnal variation corrections were made as this was found to be less than 50 gammas.

The I.P. survey was conducted by Sintrex Pty. Limited between December, 1973 - February 1974. An interpretation together with survey details are presented in the Sintrex Report "A Report on Electrical Induced Polarisation Surveys at Mt. Lindsay near Renison Bell, West Coast Tasmania" by A.W. Howland-Rose, April 1974.

Several different I.P. techniques were employed during