

019

8.4. Geochemical Sampling.

Selected portions of the Misty Valley Grid were auger soil sampled - the results being plotted on 1:5000 profiles, and the values recorded in Appendix 1. Problems with laboratory contamination were encountered and part of M.V.1 was resampled. Anomalous values are discussed in Table 5.

Grab sampling of the iron stone areas between lines M.V.1 and M.V.2 indicate anomalous values of up to 140 p.p.m. Cu, 350 p.p.m. Pb 270 p.p.m. Zn and 140 p.p.m. As, but with low tin values (<80 p.p.m. Sn). Although tin values were low, this area is still of interest due to associated ground magnetic and I.P. anomalies.

9. MT. LINDSAY GRID AREA.

9.1. General:

The Mt. Lindsay Grid area has been regarded as an area of high interest because of the presence of known mineralisation at the Mt. Lindsay Mine occurring in a similar geological environment to the Renison-Cleveland-Bischoff-King Island deposits. The airborne E.M.-magnetic survey flown in 1972-73, defined the whole grid area as highly magnetically anomalous which further enhanced the possibility of skarn type deposits there. Whilst there were few strong E.M. anomalies defined, this was not seen as particularly discouraging as the topography was very rugged and the Mt. Lindsay mineralisation is not regarded as highly conductive.

To enable high quality ground follow up projects to be undertaken in this area, a road has been constructed from the Pieman River to within 1 km. of the Mt. Lindsay Mine, and traverse lines have been cut at 200m. spacings over the entire area.

9.2. Geology.

Geological mapping during 1973-74 was largely concentrated on the southern section of the gridded area. The stratigraphic sequence is very similar to that in the Misty Valley Area (see Table 2 page 6). The oldest rocks in the area outcrop south of the Mt. Lindsay Road and consist of interbedded quartzites siltstones and shales, with the sequence becoming