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Disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite are quite common throughout the area in almost all rock types, but by far the most major mineral occurrence in the area is the quartz-pyrrhotite-pyrite-magnetite-pyroxene-cassiterite lode at the Mt. Lindsay Mine. However, the mine area was not studied in detail during 1973-74 and is thus not commented on further here.

9.3. Geophysical Surveys.

Following the airborne EM-magnetic survey flown over the whole of E.L's 18/73 and 2/63 in January 1973, it was decided to conduct further ground geophysical surveys over the Mt. Lindsay Grid area in the summer of 1973-74. This work was to include detailed magnetic and reconnaissance I.P. resistivity surveys.

9.3.1. Ground Magnetic Survey:

The results of this survey were contoured by J. Templin of Sydney, and interpreted by J. Irvine of Sydney (see report "An Interpretation of a Combined Geophysical Survey, Mt. Lindsay Area, Tasmania" by J. Irvine).

The survey indicated a background of 62200 gammas over the quartzites and shales at the base of the sequence. Over the Chert horizon anomalies of up to 2000 gammas were located, and probably represent concentrations of disseminated magnetite or fairly massive pyrrhotite within the cherts.

Within the Crimson Creek Formation, erratic magnetic values were encountered (range 58,000-71,000 gammas) Anomaly strengths generally decreased away from the granite. All anomalies trended grid east - west, approximately parallel to the strike of the sediments. Part of this east-west trend may be a function of contouring between north-south grid lines. Several anomalies located during the survey have been correlated with anomalies located previously by Aberfoyle Ltd. The anomaly names have been placed on contour maps and profiles for comparison with the old data. Diamond drilling on the Main Ore Zone, No. 1 and No. 2 Anomalies indicated anomalies (65,000 gammas) were caused by magnetite and disseminated pyrrhotite or by massive