

023

pyrrhotite and disseminated magnetite. Over granite areas in the N.W. part of the grid, magnetic readings were generally flat and close to background, although some anomalies in the sediments did run into the granite (e.g.) No. 2 anomaly, line 16.

Further discussions on the magnetic data are included in the section below dealing with I.P. data.

9.3.2. I.P. - Resistivity Surveys:

The Mt. Lindsay Grid area was covered initially by I.P. - resistivity surveys on 400m. spaced lines with some additional work on 200m spaced lines. Gradient Array was the main technique employed but pole-dipole set-ups were used for some detailed work and also in conductive areas. Results of the work are presented on the 1:5000 profiles accompanying this report. Full details of the survey are contained in the report by J. Irvine (mentioned in 9.3.1 above) and in the contractors report titled: "A Report on Electrical Induced Polarization Surveys at Mt. Lindsay near Renison Bell, West Coast Tasmania", by A.W. Howland-Rose of Scintrex Pty. Limited.

As with the magnetic survey, a proliferation of anomalies was obtained, and it was impossible to discriminate between sulphide source anomalies and "bogus" source anomalies. Irvine attempted to improve the situation by combining the magnetic and E.I.P. results and he concluded that seven such combined anomalies were worthy of further attention viz:

- M.L.8/1378 N
- 11/680 N
- 11/855 N
- 12/2100 N
- 13/645 N
- 13/1420 N
- 15/2030 N

A summary of each of these anomalies is presented below in Table 6.