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A further correlation of geophysical anomalies by R.R. Schellekens is presented in Table 7.

9.4. Geochemical Surveys:

In may 1974, a limited geochemical soil sampling orientation program was completed over the Mt. Lindsay Mine, in an attempt to understand more fully the geochemical expression of Mt. Lindsay style mineralisation. Three lines were sampled:

M.L. 12: 2000-2500 N

M.L. 13: 1900-2400 N

M.L. 14: 1600-2150 N

The sample interval was 25m, with samples being taken at approximately 30cm. depth intervals. Three fractions were assayed viz. + 10 mesh, - 10 + 85, and the -85 mesh. Assaying for Cu, Zn, Bi, Mo (A.A.S.) and As, Pb, Sn, W (X.R.F.) was completed on each fraction by Amdel in Adelaide.

The results of this survey are presented in this report in Appendix 1. Sample locations are shown on Map 8. Assay values for the -85 mesh fraction, bottom of hole sample were plotted on the M.L. 14 line profile (1:5000).

Two types of soil were encountered. Firstly, a thick claysoil with a poor A-horizon was developed over the tuffs and argillites of the Crimson Creek Formation, and secondly a quartz rich sandy soil was developed over the Meredith Granite.

Results are not particularly conclusive due to the restricted nature of the survey, but some broad trends are obvious. Assay results of the individual elements is discussed below:

Copper: Variable background, 40 ppm. over granite.
80 ppm. over tuffs.

Most values 50 ppm.

Threshold 100 ppm.

3 sieve fractions gave similar results.

Rise in values over known mineralisation, generally co-incident with a rise in As, Bi, W and Sn values.

Zinc: Values generally low, 50 ppm.

Little response over known mineralisation.

No use as a pathfinder in this particular program.