

Lead: 15 ppm. background. Little correlation with other elements over mineralisation.

Bismuth: Values 10 ppm.
Not considered to be of much use in this area.

Molybdenum: Values 6 ppm. No correlation with Cu, As, Sn.

Arsenic: Background 40-80 ppm. Threshold 100 ppm
Strong anomalies over known mineralisation with good Cu, Bi, W, Sn. correlation.

Tin: Background 60-80 ppm. Threshold 100 ppm., with strong anomalies over known mineralisation associated with Cu, As, Bi, W.

Tungsten: Background 10 ppm. Anomalies over known mineralisation generally correlated with Sn, As, Cu.

The general levels of geochemical response are shown below in Table 8.

Results of the sampling program indicate the following:

- (a) All three fractions give similar assays and were anomalous over known mineralisation.
- (b) -10 + 85 gave the greatest contrast but for analytical reasons the -85 should be used in future.
- (c) Only minor variations of values with depth at the one sample point.
- (d) 25m. spacings appeared adequate for a reconnaissance survey, but one-point anomalies should be regarded as significant.
- (e) Anomalies generally had sharp cut-offs.
- (f) Cu, As, Sn, are the best indicators of Mt. Lindsay type mineralisation (also W possible).
- (g) Geochemical anomalies over Main Lode agreed well with E.I.P. and Magnetic anomalies.
- (h) Low background over granite.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

1. "E.L. 2/63 Mt. Lindsay Area - Annual Report 1972-73" by R.R. Schellekens, and L.A. Newnham, Renison Ltd. Unpubl. Rep., which itself contains an extensive bibliography.