

C. SHEET 1, EXTENSION.Fluxgate survey:

Coverage of this sheet with fluxgate data is poor and no results differing from the proton precession results (below) were obtained.

Data is on plan TAS-78-138 and contours are not reproduced.

Proton Precession Survey:

This sheet area covers northern extensions of the Bismuth Creek Fault and areas where limestone is thought to be relatively thick. Magnetics were carried out to detect buried wrigglite and as an aid to interpretive mapping.

Data is on plan TAS-78-149 and contours on TAS-77-81.

No obvious magnetic high trends corresponding to wrigglite mineralization were detected. The trace of the Bismuth Creek Fault and parallel fractures can be assumed to pass through magnetic low areas.

D. SHEET 2, IRIS RIVER AREA.Fluxgate survey:

The original survey here was at 25 m centres and extensions were carried out later at 25 intervals along lines either 50 m or 100 m apart. The data is shown on TAS-78-141 and contours on TAS-76-50.

Features east of the Iris River and north of 000N are best outlined by the proton precession survey and are discussed below.

There are small intense magnetic anomalies associated with known mapped skarns or calc-silicate rocks. Their small size is in agreement with the conclusion reached from mapping i.e. bodies are small because the erosion level is near the base of the original limestone.

There is a very active anomalous zone associated with the known relatively thin skarn at Tea Tree Creek.

North of this there are two magnetic high anomalies which trend NW. The larger is centred about 1350W/750S and the smaller is centred at about 1300W/600S. Greybilly and basalt soils are mapped here, with a sink-hole, which obviously corresponds to limestone, between the two anomalies. These two zones have not been tested by drilling. The intense nature of the anomalies and their clear NW trend suggests that they are wrigglite replacement of limestone along two NW trending fractures. Their depth extent is