

unknown and they may carry high Sn, W, Bi or Au contents. It is therefore recommended that drilling be carried out here.

Proton Precession survey:

This survey was carried out on the eastern and northern part of the sheet as an aid to an M.I.P. survey conducted to locate massive pyrrhotite-cassiterite mineralization.

The area was read at 25 m intervals along 50 m spaced lines. Data is on drawing TAS-78-142 and contours on TAS-77-80. Hand drafted profiles are on file in the Devonport office.

The area east of the Iris River has several medium intensity magnetic anomalies which trend N-W or W-N-W. Two of these have been drilled (SMD 17 and SMD 23) and have been found to be due to wrigglyite which presumably occurs within fractures which trend NW or W-N-W. More discussion on the magnetics here is in Section 13 which deals with the M.I.P. survey.

North of line 000N there is a broad high which continues onto Sheet 2 extension and is discussed below.

E. SHEET 2, EXTENSION.

Fluxgate survey:

This is merely an extension of work to the north of the Sheet 2 area. Data is on plan TAS-78-138 and contours are not reproduced since the proton precession data is more definitive.

Proton Precession survey:

Data is on plan TAS-78-155 and contours on TAS-77-82.

A very distinct N-E trending broad high just commences to close at the northern end of the survey and continues onto Sheet 2. The feature is very broad, with a half width of about 200 m, and its length is at least 2 km since it trends onto Sheet 3 where it is approximately delineated along tracks. It is interpreted to be due to deep rocks of the order of 200⁺ m; these are likely to be Cambrian magnetite rich andesitic to acid pyroclastics similar to those which occur at Lorinna (see Regional report). The anomaly corresponds to aeromagnetic anomaly number 35, which was outlined by an early Mt. Lyell survey (Zarzatjian, 1966 a).