

COMALCO LIMITED



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To A. H. White, J. C. Goudie, From G. Weste  
M. E. Goudie, I. D. Picken.

At Cairns At Melbourne

Copies A. H. Bartlett Subject Induced Polarization  
- Wrigglites

Please note the attached "Physical Rock Property Tests" carried out by Geox.

Note Density of skarn	3.14 to 3.84
Frequency effect of skarn	high (at high frequency)
Resistivity of skarn	high
Metal factor of skarn	low
Magnetic susceptibility - basalt	low

As indicated by the ground magnetic survey over the S. and M. area, the basalt is causing no magnetic distortion (but only based on 1'6" section of core). However, basalts in Tasmania are generally magnetic.

Moina type wrigglite will give a reasonably effective frequency effect anomaly at higher frequencies (magnetite) but shows high resistivity, but only based on a 2'6" section of drill core. High frequency I.P. could therefore be used to locate Moina type wrigglite in Tasmania, particularly in areas with an overburden of magnetic basalt. In spite of weathering characteristics in North Queensland it is quite possible that frequency effect anomalies could be caused by wrigglite.

The ability to detect sulphide mineralisation (e.g. pyrrhotite) by I.P. beneath or adjacent to Moina type wrigglite is limited at high frequency and would be determined mainly at lower frequencies and by resistivity.

An I.P. survey will be carried out over the S. and M. area in late November this year by Scintrex (see attached notes). This survey will determine:

1. Whether I.P. is a suitable technique for locating wrigglite skarns in Tasmania.
2. Whether the wrigglite at Moina shows any variation in I.P. response.
3. If there is any high metal factor rocks associated with the wrigglite (possible pyrrhotite rocks)

More detailed magnetic susceptibility, and I.P. tests at various frequencies, will be carried out on the core at Moina using a CTU-2 core testing unit to be hired from Scintrex (notes attached).

*G. Weste*  
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Enclosures  
JMS