

As in the Turair survey flown for E.Z. the anomalies recorded in the Texins Turair survey were generally of extremely low amplitude in both phase and ratio responses. Only three anomalies of any significance were recorded within the study area. Anomalies 11 & 11A are described by Howland - Rose (1973) as essentially phase responses and as local peaks within a band conductor; he rates them as of secondary interest. They probably occur within a sedimentary sequence of the Crimson Creek Fm. although the locality has not been mapped in any detail. Anomaly 13 lies on the E.L. boundary. It represents a minor response in both phase and field strength ratio within a banded conductor and is only rated as of secondary or tertiary interest. This anomaly lies within sediments of either the Crimson Creek Fm. or the Donah Quartzite.

The best zone of the INPUT anomalies (designated CS-10) lies along the northern end of Colebrook Ridge extending to the Pieman River and passes through the Colebrook workings. Moderate to strong 6-channel bedrock anomalies were recorded on five flight lines within the E.L. giving a minimum strike length of 2.4 km. The best response was on line 114A which passed directly over the Colebrook workings; a 350 gamma aeromagnetic anomaly offset approx. 120m west of the anomaly is almost certainly due to pyrrhotite present in this deposit. This E-M anomaly could well represent strike extensions of the Colebrook Mine mineralisation and therefore warrants detailed geochemical, geophysical and geological follow - up.

Anomalous zone CS-11 mainly comprises 5-channel anomalies on three adjacent flight lines just east of Munro Creek. Two weak 3-channel anomalies lie further to the south. This anomaly may represent part of the zone of very low resistivity on the western margin of the Natone I.P. survey.

This zone was drilled 1km approximately along strike to the south, and there comprises interbedded sandstones and black shales with pyritic veinlets and minor sphalerite. The responses on lines 116 and 117 could be partly due to the railway line and/or power lines. Although of secondary interest, this E-M anomaly requires further attention to give better definition and an explanation because of known minor base metal mineralisation along strike.

The 4-5 channels anomalies of Zone CS-9 and several 4-channel anomalies further south appear to correspond with the Colebrook serpentinite or its margins. Zone CS-2, comprising of a number of weak 2- & 3-channel anomalies and a weak 5-channel anomaly, extends from near the Fahlore and Ring Valley Mines. The anomalies on the two northernmost lines may have been stronger if the bird height had not been so great (190m and 195m). The report of serpentinite in a tunnel on Section 331-93M just north of Fahlore Mine, and the association of the anomalies with magnetic highs indicate that this zone probably reflects an ultrabasic intrusive. However, because of the proximity to known mineralisation, field checking should be carried out to confirm this interpretation.