

The geochemical hand auger samples were sieved to minus 80 mesh and analysed for tin, copper, lead, zinc and nickel. No anomalous zones were found for tin or lead, assay results generally being of the order of 10 ppm. Copper, zinc and nickel reflected the different backgrounds of the Adelaidean and Cambrian rock types, as geologically mapped. The Adelaidean had very low backgrounds compared to the Cambrian (of the order of 10:1). Slightly anomalous copper and zinc values, about twice background, were found at the base of the Cambrian over a strike length of about 250 metres. Higher nickel assays were recorded over the Tertiary basalt.

The ground magnetic results were interpreted by R.J. Smith of C.R.A.E. as follows:

"The magnetic results were plotted as both profiles and contours. The magnetic contour map could be readily divided into three zones of different magnetic relief.

#### Zone A.

The most pronounced magnetic relief occurred east of line 4640E, coincident with basalt cover. Several anomalies were present with an amplitude in excess of 1000 nT. Generally, gradients were steep suggesting shallow sources however the magnetic pattern was distorted by surface cultural features which may have obscured sources at depth.

#### Zone B.

The mapped Cambrian greywacke, tuffs, etc. coincide with a zone of moderate magnetic relief. The area was generally south of 5100N and west of line 4640E. This zone contained variable magnetic relief with a maximum amplitude of several hundred nT (typically 500nT). There were no clearly defined, pronounced anomalies suggesting discrete bodies of mineralisation. There was some influence from surface cultural features but in general the observed magnetic response seemed likely to be due to magnetic lithologies within Cambrian.