

formed by drag flow along the chilled contact zones of shallow intrusive porphyritic olivine basalts, with country rock. It is thought that the basalt in this area is an intrusive feeder to extensive basalt flows to the west (Refer to plan D/MZ01/104).

Ground magnetic traverses along the grid lines indicated an approximately circular anomaly, of 2500 nT with a diameter of approximately 200 m centred on 1400 m E/ 2000 m N. Magnetic susceptibilities of the basalts are of the order of (200 - 2000) $\times 10^{-6}$ cgs units. (Refer plan D/MZ01/091).

A VLF-EM survey was done over the lines without indicating any easily recognizable conductors. (Refer plan D/MZ01/085, 086).

Soil sampling over the original grid (Cu, Pb, Zn, Bi, Ni, Co, Cr, Fe, Mn, Ag, Mo - AAS; Sn, W - XRF, Comlabs) gave one anomalous Pb result. The grid was extended and three minor anomalous Pb results were indicated. One extremely anomalous Pb soil sample result was recorded from a traverse along the adjacent Mersey River. (Refer plans D/MZ01/088, 090).

Two rock chip samples from the grid area are anomalous in Pb, and one sample is anomalous in Ba.

The grid was found to be partly over the Croesus Cave State Reserve, so no further exploration was possible in the area.

Lorinna North (4240/3) Aeromagnetic Anomaly

This broad anomaly is located 1.5 km north of Lorinna on the east side of the Forth River.

This anomaly has been previously tested by Comalco and called the Lorinna East anomaly (Askins, P.W., March, 1980). Comalco gridded and mapped the area and conducted ground magnetic and soil sampling surveys.