

Cambrian Acid tuffs/lavas are overlain by Moina Sandstone. Gordon Limestone crops out to the south of the grid. Tertiary basalt covers most of the south and eastern parts of the grid. (Refer plan TAS/77/67).

The ground magnetic survey indicated a broad magnetic high with two local anomalies of 67000 nT on top of the high background of 65 000 nT. The anomalies are associated with outcropping magnetite-rich porphyritic tuff. The tuffs have susceptibilities ranging up to 3000×10^{-6} cgs units with average values of $200 - 300 \times 10^{-6}$ cgs units. It was thought that these susceptibilities do not explain the anomaly observed. (Refer plan TAS/77/68).

A percussion drill hole was drilled by Shell to 144 m at 115 E/460 N in the centre of the broad magnetic anomaly on the Comalco grid. (Refer Appendix 9).

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Lithology</u>
0.00	52.00m	Gravels. Alluvial - Glacial?
52.00	144.00m	Cambrian andesite.

Susceptibilities in the andesites ranged from (1000 - 7000) $\times 10^{-6}$ cgs units. This probably explains the broad magnetic anomaly over the area.

No mineralization was seen in the chips or indicated by assay.

The soil samples from the previous Comalco survey were reassayed for Cu, Pb, Zn. Minor Cu, Pb anomalies are associated with Cambrian volcanics. Two lines (100 W, 100 E) of Comalco soil samples were resubmitted for analysis for Au (AAS - Comlabs). Other lines (500 W, 400 W, 300 W, 200 W, 00, 50 E, 200 E, 300 E, 400 E, 500 E, 600 E, 700 E, 800 E, 900 E, 1000 E) were analysed for Sn, W, As, Bi (XRF Comlabs). (Refer plan D/MZ01/074).