

The interpretation of the SCOA aeromagnetic data (G. Dickson, March, 1981) downgraded this anomaly and no further work was done in the area.

Anomaly 4141/4

This anomaly appears to be on a broad high trending east-north-east in the Black Bluff - Smith's Plains area which is probably due to magnetic Cambrian volcanics. The area is adjacent to and to the south of the Lower Winterbrook Grid.

A reconnaissance ground magnetic survey was carried out over the area. No grid lines were cut. The ground magnetics indicate an east-west trending anomaly, roughly 200 m wide with a maximum amplitude of 2000 nT. Only the eastern edge of the main magnetic high (65,000 nT) was covered. (Refer plan D/MZ01/019).

Outcrop consisted of magnetite-bearing, green, andesitic lithic crystal tuff to agglomerate. Susceptibilities ranged from 1000 - 5000 x 10⁻⁶ cgs units, which explains the aeromagnetic feature.

Soil geochemistry (34 samples) and stream geochemistry (Cu, Pb, Zn, Bi, Ni, Fe, Mn - AAS; Sn, W - XRF Comlabs) was done over the area, without recording significantly anomalous values. Stream sediment surveying done previously by Comalco detected no anomalies in this area.

Anomaly 4141/5

The anomaly appears to be off the edge of a broad high trending east-north-east, in the Black Bluff-Smiths Plains area. It is thought the magnetic high is due to magnetic Cambrian volcanics.

A reconnaissance ground magnetic survey was carried out over the area. No grid lines were cut. Two 800 m long lines on the ground located an east-west trending magnetic low of amplitude