600 - 1000 nT in a background of 62,000 nT. This anomaly appears to coincide with a boundary between Tertiary basalts and Cambrian acid tuff. The Cambrian tuff had susceptibilities of less than 100 x 10^{-6} cgs units. (Refer plan D/MZ01/020).

The anomaly is in a recently cleared area and location may have been out. The area does not however appear to be favourable for skarn mineralization.

Soil geochemistry (33 samples) and stream geochemistry (2 samples) (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Bi, Fe, Mn - AAS; Sn, W - XRF Comlabs) failed to locate significantly anomalous values.

Anomaly 4141/6

This anomaly appears to be on the same broad east-north-east trending high as the previous two anomalies. The anomaly is in the centre of the Black Bluff - Smiths Plains area of Cambrian volcanics.

A reconnaissance ground magnetic survey was carried out over the area. No grid lines were cut. The broad anomaly peaked at 64,000 nT from a background of 62,500 nT. (Refer plan D/MZ01/021).

The same distinctive magnetite-bearing, green agglomeratic units as at anomaly 4141/1 with susceptibilities of 1000 - 5000 x 10^{-6} cgs units, was present, associated with Tertiary basalt.

The susceptibilities of the agglomerate explain this anomaly.

Soil geochemistry (25 samples) and stream geochemistry (2 samples) (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Bi, Fe, Mn - AAS; Sn, W - XRF Comlabs) failed to locate significantly anomalous values.