

Tasmania. Scintrex Job No. T1034.] The Dighem system is considered to be more sensitive than Turair and hence it was hoped that the technique may reveal EM anomalies over hidden Queen Hill style mineralisation.

The work revealed:

a) A large magnetically anomalous area (2km x 1.5km) centred 4km south-west of Queen Hill over the Oonah Formation. The Oonah formation normally has a negligible magnetic response. The anomaly is similar in extent and intensity and appears to represent a deeper source than the source of the Queen Hill anomaly. This similarity of the magnetic responses suggests that the area is prospective for Queen Hill style mineralisation.

b) An extensive prominent low resistivity zone within the Oonah formation which trends WNW from the north 'shoulder' of the magnetic anomaly. The extent and nature of this trend is suggestive of a sedimentary unit rather than mineralisation, possibly a black shale. The geological map (plan 20) shows WNW striking siltstones and carbonates at the eastern end of low resistivity zone. This zone encompasses a number of parallel conductors recorded by the EM which may represent sulphide zones. Black shales within the Oonah formation are often associated with carbonates and these conductors may represent replacement type deposits.