

REPORT ON BORING AT BEACONSFIELDVICTORIA DRILLING PLANT

A bore hole was recently put down for the purpose of testing the alluvial ground lying to the North East of the Tasmania mine workings.

The bore site is on Mr. W.E. Smith's freehold land close to and on the west side of Weld Street, near to the rear of the Club Hotel. From the Ophir shaft the distance is 466 feet on a bearing of 98°.

The bore was put down to a depth of 364 feet, the strata penetrated consisting of beds of clay of various colours alternating with narrow bands of sand and grit and sandstone rubble. The best prospect of gold obtained was associated with sand.

The following is a list of the tests made at the Mines Department Laboratory, Launceston, of samples taken from depths as indicated; practically all results obtained show that the proportion of gold present is quite insufficient to be considered payable even under favourable working conditions.

<u>Sectional depth in feet.</u>	<u>Gold content in grains per cub. yard.</u>	<u>Approx. value in pence per cu. yd.</u>
Surface to 5	2.43.	4.8.
5 to 25	1.60.	3.2.
25 to 35	1.36.	2.7.
35 to 41	5.50.	11.0.
41 to 67	0.34.	0.68.
67 to 81	11.78.	23.56.
81 to 260	Trace	-
260 to 275	1.8.	3.6.
275 to 280	1.9.	3.8.
280 to 290	Nil.	-
290 to 295	1.04.	2.08.
295 to 324	Trace	-
324 to 326	0.6.	1.2.
326 to 364	Nil.	-

In all samples tested the gold present was in a fine state of division.

The information obtained from this bore hole indicates that the prospects of locating concentrations of gold formed through the action of running water are unfavourable.

Being contiguous to the outcrop of the Tasmania reef a certain amount of gold shed therefrom caused through its denudation by atmospheric agencies have with, and the wastage derived from, adjacent rocks been carried into the basin which is now filled with clay, sand, and fine to coarse rubble stone, with remnants of trees now changed to lignite.

All data obtained points to the conclusion that deposition took place in comparatively still water, thus precluding any tendency that would promote the concentration of gold to any extent on the lower sections

of the deposit, such as would occur by the action of a running stream.

Most of the so called alluvial ground worked by various companies in the early days of the field was really detrital consisting of rubble quartz shed from the outcrop of the reef.

This material necessitated the erection of crushing mills to liberate the gold it contained.

Signed

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