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ELECTROLYTIC ZINC COMPANY OF A'ASIA LTD.
West Coast Mines.

SECOND REPORT ON INVESTIGATIONS AT
TRIAL HARBOUR

TASMANIA

SPECIAL PROSPECTORS LICENCE
NUMBER 22

BY

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ENCLOSURE

- 1. DIAMOND DRILL CORE RECORD

INTRODUCTION

The first report on S.P.L. 22 Trial Harbour (Bainbridge, 1966, Co. Rep. 92) covered the investigations, primarily by drilling, of the tin bearing portions of the Heemskirk granite massive, and concluded by recommending that no further work be done on granite, but including a suggestion that the Oonah quartzite to the south be examined. In the event it was decided to cover all the southern portion of the Special Prospector's Licence that lies to the north of the Little Henty River. This report covers the investigations to date (October, 1969) over that portion of the lease area.

1.0 SUMMARY

Investigations of the sediments to the south of the Heemskirk granite involved reconnaissance magnetometer and geochemical surveys and geological mapping, followed by detailed magnetics over the anomalous areas and partially (to date) by covering anomalies with reconnaissance electromagnetic prospecting. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling suggested areas for possible nickel deposits in the serpentinite and one hole drilled showed a zone of disseminated sulphides assaying 1.05% Ni over ten feet. It is to be noted that at the time of writing, apart from the reconnaissance stages, none of the projects in the area are complete.

2.0 GEOLOGY

The area under investigation is underlain by sediments of the Precambrian Oonah Quartzite and Slate Formation, which are overlain with structural conformity by sediments assigned to the Crimson Creek Series of Lower to Middle Cambrian age. The Crimson Creek Series are intruded by a large serpentinitised dunite in the south west corner of the lease and by minor gabbros and serpentinites in the east of the area.

The sediments have suffered thermal effects, markedly in the case of the Crimson Creek rock and less so in the less susceptible quartzite of the Precambrian. The reduction in thermal effects can be observed moving away from the granite contact, and in parts of the south western corner unaltered agillites and tuffs of Crimson Creek age have been faulted in.

The general strike of the sediments approximately parallels the contact with the granite and they dip steeply to the south, occasional drag folds can be seen in the larger N-S creeks.

2.1 ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Four types of mineralisation have been observed in the area.

- i) Nickel - previously worked in a small way at the Nickel Reward prospect in the serpentinite overlooking Trial Harbour.
- ii) Cassiterite/Pyrite - previously worked at the Mayne's and Kelvin Mines. These lie in the Oonah Formation and formed a very rich but small pod of mineralisation which was mined out some seventy years ago.

- iii) An extended belt of pyrrhotite mineralisation in a conglomerate (?) band lying to the south of the Oonah-Crimson Creek boundary. Very minor zinc and lead have been recorded from here.
- iv) Copper-Nickel - a small serpentine body in the S.E. of the area shows copper and nickel mineralisation within semi massive pyrrhotite.

In addition small areas of alluvium have been worked for tin in the creeks leading from Maynes Mine and off the granite mass.

3.0 MAGNETIC SURVEY

The whole area south of the granite was subjected to a reconnaissance magnetometer survey over a grid laid out.

3.1 THE GRID

The zero point of the grid was placed at a sharp bend in the road approximately half a mile east of Remine, and an east-west base line was laid out from this. The base line in fact runs at 088½°T and runs west for 2000' and east for 10,000'. At 10,000'E and 3000'N a sub-base line on the same bearing was put in to 24500'E. Lines north and south were laid out at 500' intervals along the base line and sub-base line. The cross lines run north to just over the Oonah-Granite contact and south to 3000' south or to the steep fall to the Little Henty River. Errors at the ends of the cut lines rarely exceed 50', from the intended position. The lines were pegged at 100' intervals, however no slope corrections were made.

3.2 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY METHODS

The magnetic survey was done with a McPhar 500 flux-gate magnetometer recording the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field (error ± 10 gammas) on the pegged lines at 100 foot centres.

The results were plotted as line profiles of vertical magnetic intensity Δz for study.

The profiles showed the existence of three major anomalous zones extant on more than one line and number of minor anomalies occurring on one line only with no observable strike extensions. present

Fill-in readings at 20' centres have been done over all of the major anomalies and some of the minor ones.

4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

After completion of the magnetic survey the grid was used as a basis for a geochemical soil sampling programme.

Soil samples from the lower 'B' and 'C' soil horizons were taken at the 100' pegs over the whole geophysical grid. The soil depth varies from three inches to three feet and can be considered as normal podzolic. Soil profiles are very variable and the 'B' horizon is often only vestigial. The soils are mainly podzols.

Sampling was done with a 3" diameter hand auger and approximately 100 grams of sample were taken from each site.

The samples were sent for preparation and analysis to outside analysts (Geochemical and Mineralogical Laboratories Ltd.). All the samples were analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry for copper, lead, zinc, nickel and by colorimetric methods for tin.

The analyses were recorded in parts per million for each metal and plotted as line profiles for comparison with each other and against the magnetic profiles.

5.0 RESULTS

From the magnetic and geochemical data, areas anomalous with respect to magnetics, geochemistry, and magnetics and geochemistry were obtained. This section discusses each anomaly or anomalous zone, any work done on the anomaly since the reconnaissance stage and ends with suggestions for future work. Tin anomalies are ignored since all the anomalous tin samples are from small areas of alluvium.

5.1 THE SERPENTINITE MASS AT TRIAL HARBOUR

a) Magnetism

The reconnaissance magnetism over this area showed a very disturbed situation as is to be expected from a rock with large amounts of free magnetite. The greatest disturbance was as found near the northern contact towards the presumed base of this intrusion.

b) Geochemistry

- Full-off to east*
- i) Nickel - the soil values are very high (up to 10,000 ppm) where the serpentinite outcrops but are low over those parts of the intrusion covered by a limonite capping or superficial sands (Recent) and gravels (Tertiary). The nickel values do not appear to have a great deal of significance apart from suggesting that the intrusion is unusually high in nickel.
 - ii) Zinc - the values for zinc are generally high compared with the surrounding sediments; they tend to show through the recent cover but not through the limonite cap. Zinc does not appear to be a useful element with respect to the ^{search} discovery of nickel ore bodies.
 - iii) Copper - copper values are very low over the serpentinite but tend to be sub-anomalous to anomalous at or about the contacts. This is possibly a significant change but evidence is lacking.
 - iv) Lead - the lead values are erratic over the serpentine but show a tendency to rise near the contacts.
 - v) Selenium - assays for selenium were done on samples from lines 1W and 3E (0-300's) and lines 00, 1E and 2E and 2000S to 3000S. The values over this serpentinite are high when compared with averages for ultramafic rocks. (see Hawkes and Webb) but little variation is seen.
 - vi) Sulphur - the assays were done as for selenium. The only anomalies ^{were} seen on line 3E, 2600-2800S, and 2400S.

- vii) Arsenic - the assays were done as for Se and S. A definite anomaly is indicated on 3E at 2700S, and a possible anomaly on 2E at 2200S to 2400S.

The main areas along strike from the anomalies on line 3E at its southern end are covered by scree, beach sand and dune deposits of the 50' and 100' raised beaches.

c) R.E.M.

Reconnaissance electromagnetic readings were taken over the southern part of the serpentine on lines 00, 1E, 2E and 3E. Tilt angles were generally so small as to be of little interpretive value.

d) General

Mapping of the serpentine areas - revealed the presence of a number of gossans or pseudo gossans, normally of limited strike exposure. These are shown on plan Y0537. The main gossan at or around 2700S was traced east along strike from Line 00 through to the geochemically anomalous portion of line 3E. East of this it passed into fresh rock containing disseminated nickel sulphides assaying at 1.0% Ni.

This gossan was then drilled at its western end near line 00, and the hole T.H.P. 136 intersected a zone of disseminated sulphides over 40 feet with assays of 1.05% Ni over 10' and 0.5% Nickel over 40'. Assuming a connection between the gossan and the sulphides, a dip of 80° to the south is indicated.

e) Conclusions

In an ultrabasic intrusion, from geochemical data known to be high in nickel, one gossan was shown on drilling to over-lie disseminated nickel sulphides. Before further drilling is undertaken it is recommended that an I.P. survey over the whole of the serpentinite be made to delineate areas of probable sulphides.

Heading
5.2 The main E-W anomalies between Line 8E and 17E, lies to the south of the Crimson Creek - Oonah contact. Over most lines there is a marked magnetic anomaly with a nearby geochemical one.

Detailed magnetic readings have been made on all the lines over the anomalous zone. The first anomaly appears to lead out from the serpentinite at line 7E, then divides into two at line 9E. The northern finger strikes slightly north of east and peters out between 11E and 12E. The southern finger apparently divides again between 10E and 11E, the main digit cutting out between 13E and 14E and the minor between 11E and 12E.

A second line of anomaly starts between 11E and 12E at 1800S and strikes slightly north of west to 17E with a possible fault between 15E and 16E with a maximum N.S. throw of 150'.

Minor geochemical anomalies tend to be associated with or approximating to these magnetic anomalies. In no case are the anomalies marked.

REM traverses have been run to date over lines 8E to 12E. The tilt angles generally are very small so that meaningful crossovers are difficult to interpret. However possible conductors have been located at 1100S and 1650S on line 8E, 1250S on line 9E, and over the zone 900S to 1600S on line 12S where the situation is disturbed but the tilt angles relatively large.

Mapping in this area has shown that the anomalies are in the hornfels of the Crimson Creek series, which strike somewhat south of east, and dip steeply to the south.

Disseminated pyrrhotite can be found in a grit/conglomerate at 1700S on 14E and semi-massive pyrrhotite has been found in Pyke's Creek between Lines 14G and 15E. This latter mineralisation appears to strike obliquely to the creek bed, but cannot be traced on surface out of the creek bed. The rock showed assays of 0.5% to 1.5% zinc with traces of lead and copper.

CONCLUSIONS

It is felt that the presence of pyrrhotite adequately explains the magnetic anomaly in this region and the mineralisation could well account for the small geochemical anomalies. However, the mineralisation has only been investigated at one point and the possibility of economic mineralisation being present should not be ignored. It is recommended that the electromagnetic survey in this area ~~to~~ be completed and a geophysical consultant's advice be sought regarding future, prospecting or drilling.

5.3 AREA - 23E to 26E - 1000N to 2800N

The reconnaissance magnetics in this area showed a large anomaly suggestive of a roughly circular feature such as an intrusive plug, but detailed magnetics over the original lines and on intermediate lines showed the situation to be anything but simple and the magnetics to be extremely disturbed. There is a suggestion that the anomalies are very variable along a strike parallel to the Granite-Crimson Creek contact but this is unconfirmed. The nature of the largest portions of the anomaly suggest that the source is only a few feet below the surface.

The geochemical results are of an erratic nature but are sufficient to suggest the possibility of mineralisation in the area. Assays from the few outcrops of hornfels available show up to 1% Pb, 2.0% Zn and 0.5% Cu and 0.2% Sn. All these assays are from outcrops of calc-silicate hornfels.

REM work has been conducted over lines 24E and 25E and 25½ E. This shows an anomaly over line 25E at 1900-2800N in conjunction with a magnetic and geochemical "high" but elsewhere on 25E and on 24E the tilt angles are so small as to be of doubtful value for interpretation.

CONCLUSIONS

This area is of undoubted interest mainly because of the magnitude of the magnetic anomalies and conjunction with minor geochemical and REM anomalies and also perhaps in its position vis - a - vis the granite contact when compared with the position of Mayne's Tin Mine which lies a similar distance from the granite; although in the Conah Series and not in the Crimson Creek Formation.

Future work should see the completion of the electromagnetic surveying over Lines 26E, 24½E, 23½E and 23E prior to any consideration regarding drilling in the area being made.

5.4 AREA: LINE 22E - 700S to 1000S.

A marked magnetic anomaly with coincident copper geochemical anomaly was located at 800S on line 22E. The anomaly appears to be connected with a serpentinite intruded into altered Crimson Creek sediments. The only outcrops of the serpentinite occur in the creek bed at 840S where a massive pyrrhotite mineralisation assaying 0.48% Cu and 0.95% Ni was located. There is no expression of the anomaly on line 21E, and Line 23E did not extend this far south.

A grid 500'E and W of line 22E with N-S lines fifty feet apart from 700S to 1000S has been put in for a detailed magnetic survey of the area. The survey is in progress at the time of writing. It is hoped that there will be sufficient indications to justify drilling from this survey, although it is suggested that REM by the broadside method at 100' transmitter - receiver separations be made first.

5.5 AREA 19E - EAST OF MAYNE'S MINE

Magnetics, and REM indicate a major conductor in the area of Line 19E between 1400N and 1800N immediately east of Mayne's Mine. There is also an associated geochemical anomaly. These anomalies are pronounced in the generally "quiet" Oonah Series. Possible extensions to the east to Line 20E can be inferred but the indications are not marked.

It is recommended that detailed magnetics be extended to cover 19½E and 20E but any drilling be started in the vicinity of the main anomalies on 19E.

5.6 GENERAL - MINOR ANOMALIES

Numerous minor anomalies both magnetic and geochemical occur, usually they are isolated with little or no expression on adjacent lines. These are listed below with recommended follow - up procedures:-

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 18E | 1000N - 1100N - Geochemical - Zinc & Nickel - ?
the anomaly is suggestive of an ultrabasic intrusive, however the magnetics are quiet. Electromagnetic prospecting is recommended. |
| 19E | 1300S - 1600S - Magnetic - reversed anomaly
No action recommended. |
| 20E | 1700S - 1900S - Geochemical - Pb, Zn, Cu and Ni profiles "Peak" markedly at the end of the line.

Mapping, electromagnetic prospecting and geochemical sampling for a further 400' south are recommended. |
| 23E | 100S - 100N - magnetic - reversed anomaly - with high zinc.

Map and electromagnetics. |

24E 00-high magnetics - with a well shaped profile - no geochemical sampling was done here.

Recommendation - extend sampling, Map (terrain rugged and exposures fair). Lies along strike from the minor zone on Line 23E and a connection is possible.

26E 1700S - Geochemical - Copper definitely anomalous (390 ppm) - suggest field examination especially in creek bed 200' to the east. This can also be included in the REM work suggested for the area to the west of it.

29E 1800N-1400N - Magnetic - the anomaly lies in a creek bed and no sampling was done. Field examination is suggested.

D.O'N Hackett

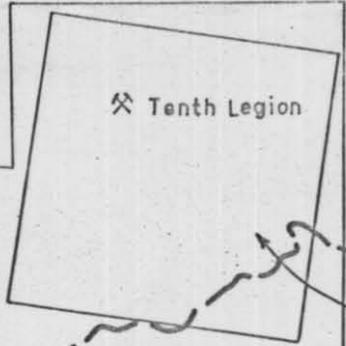
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Summary Rec. Further work

E. Z. CO. W. C. D. GEOL. DEPT. ZO 290.

399 11

AMG
360814E, 5362099N



ZEEHAN

AREA EXCLUDED FROM SPL 22.

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TRIAL HARBOUR.

LITTLE

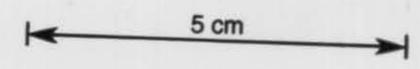
HENTY

RIVER

SPL.22. TRIAL HARBOUR.

LOCALITY PLAN SHOWING
LEASE BOUNDARY.

SCALE 1" = 1 MILE.



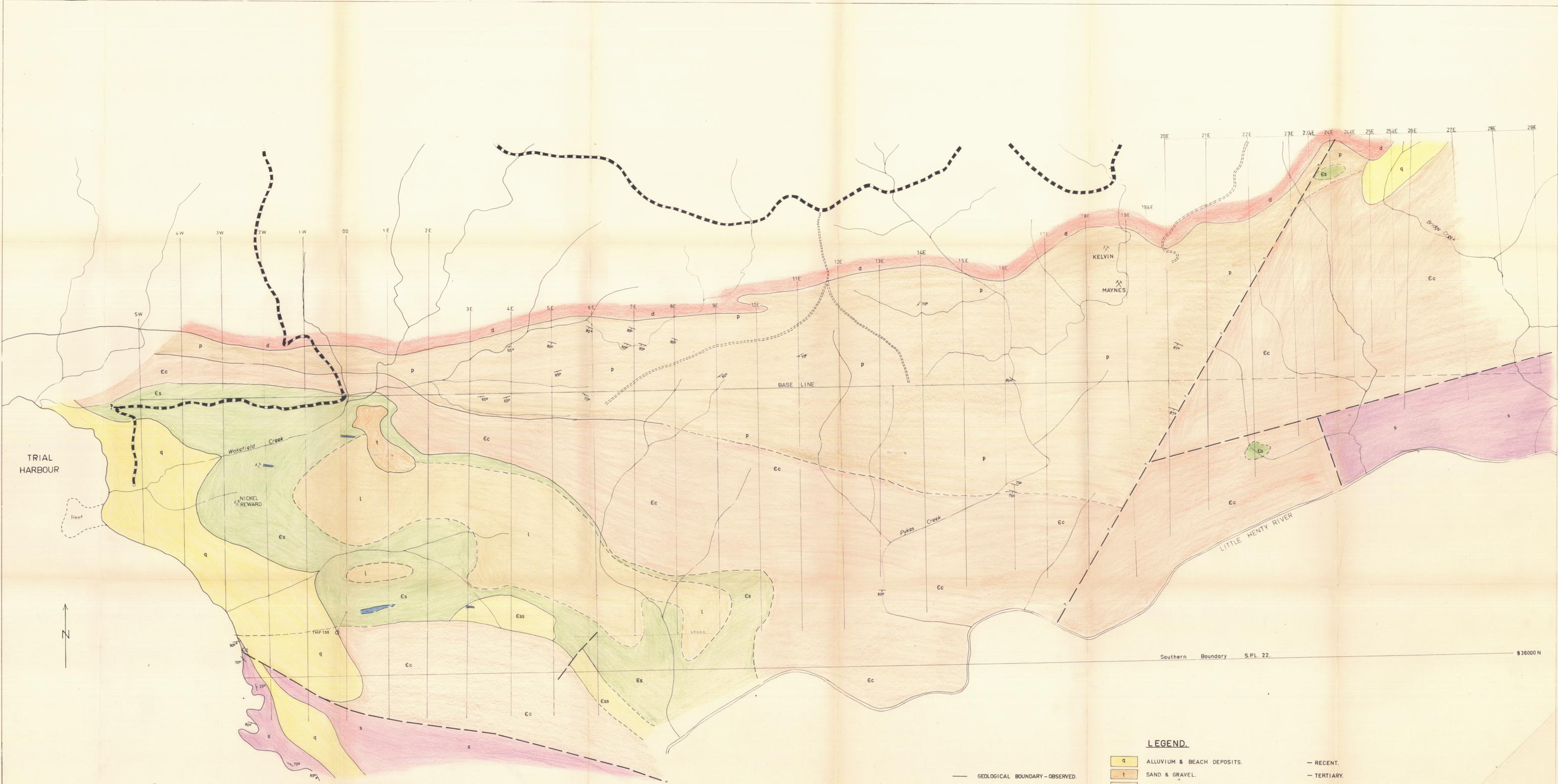
AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

AMG
351201E, 5351534N



PLATE 1.

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TRIAL HARBOUR

Wakefield Creek

NICKEL REWARD

KELVIN

MAYNES

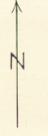
Pykes Creek

LITTLE HENTY RIVER

BASE LINE

Southern Boundary S.P.L. 22.

836000 N



- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY - OBSERVED.
- - - GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY - APPROXIMATE.
- ⊥ BEDDING - FACE KNOWN.
- ⊥ BEDDING - FACE UNKNOWN.
- - - FAULT - APPROXIMATE.
- ? - FAULT - INFERRED.
- ≡ GOSSAN
- ⊗ PROSPECT
- DRILL HOLE

LEGEND.

- q ALLUVIUM & BEACH DEPOSITS.
 - t SAND & GRAVEL.
 - l LIMONITE OVER SERPENTINITE.
 - s CROTTY QUARTZITE & AMBER SLATES.
 - Ec CRIMSON CREEK FORMATION - HORNFELS & ARGILLITE.
 - p OONAH QUARTZITE & SLATE.
- IGNEOUS ROCKS.**
- d HEEMSKIRK GRANITE.
 - Es SERPENTINITE.
 - Ess SILICIFIED SERPENTINE.
- RECENT.
 - TERTIARY.
 - TERTIARY.
 - SILURIAN
 - CAMBRIAN
 - PRECAMBRIAN
 - DEVONIAN
 - CAMBRIAN
 - CAMBRIAN

TRIAL HARBOUR
SPECIAL PROSPECTORS LICENCE 22.
PLAN SHOWING GEOLOGY AND CUT LINES.

SCALE 1" = 400'

DATE 15/7/70.



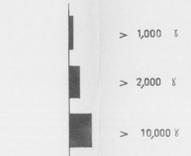
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MAGNETIC ANOMALIES.



ANOMALOUS ZONES.



- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY - OBSERVED.
- - - GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY - APPROXIMATE.
- ⊥ BEDDING - FACE KNOWN.
- ⊥ BEDDING - FACE UNKNOWN.
- - - FAULT - APPROXIMATE.
- - - FAULT - INFERRED.
- ≡ GOSSAN
- ⊗ PROSPECT
- DRILL HOLE

LEGEND.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| q | ALLUVIUM & BEACH DEPOSITS | - RECENT |
| t | SAND & GRAVEL. | - TERTIARY. |
| l | LIMONITE OVER SERPENTINITE. | - TERTIARY. |
| s | CROTTY QUARTZITE & AMBER SLATES. | - SILURIAN |
| Ec | CRIMSON CREEK FORMATION - HORNFELS & ARGILLITE. | - CAMBRIAN |
| p | ONAH QUARTZITE & SLATE | - PRECAMBRIAN |
| IGNEOUS ROCKS. | | |
| d | HEEMSKIRK GRANITE. | - DEVONIAN |
| Es | SERPENTINITE | - CAMBRIAN |
| Ess | SILICIFIED SERPENTINE. | - CAMBRIAN |

TRIAL HARBOUR
SPECIAL PROSPECTORS LICENCE 22.
PLAN SHOWING GEOLOGY AND MAGNETIC ANOMALIES.
SCALE 1" = 400'
DATE 29/9/70.



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GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES.

LEAD	150	p.p.m.
ZINC	180	p.p.m.
COPPER	200	p.p.m.
NICKEL	250	p.p.m.
TIN	300	p.p.m.
MOLYBDENUM	350	p.p.m.

- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY - OBSERVED.
- - - GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY - APPROXIMATE.
- ± BEDDING - FACE KNOWN.
- ⊥ BEDDING - FACE UNKNOWN.
- - - FAULT - APPROXIMATE.
- ? - FAULT - INFERRED.
- ⊥ GOSSAN
- ⊥ PROSPECT
- DRILL HOLE

LEGEND.

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------|
| q | ALLUVIUM & BEACH DEPOSITS. | - RECENT. |
| t | SAND & GRAVEL. | - TERTIARY. |
| l | LIMONITE OVER SERPENTINITE. | - TERTIARY. |
| s | CROTTY QUARTZITE & AMBER SLATES. | - SILURIAN |
| Ec | CRIMSON CREEK FORMATION - HORNFELS & ARGILLITE. | - CAMBRIAN |
| p | OGNAH QUARTZITE & SLATE | - PRECAMBRIAN |
-
- IGNEOUS ROCKS.**
- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------------|
| d | HEEMSKIRK GRANITE. | - DEVONIAN |
| Es | SERPENTINITE | - CAMBRIAN |
| Ess | SILICIFIED SERPENTINE. | - CAMBRIAN |

TRIAL HARBOUR
 SPECIAL PROSPECTORS LICENCE 22.
 PLAN SHOWING GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES.
 SCALE 1" = 400'
 DATE 15/7/70.



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AXES OF ANOMALOUS I.P. ZONES.
 ——— PROBABLE.
 - - - DEFINITE.
SURFACE PROJECTION OF ANOMALOUS ZONES.
 ——— DEFINITE
 - - - PROBABLE
 POSSIBLE
 200 indicates spread used.

— GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY - OBSERVED
 - - - GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY - APPROXIMATE.
 + BEDDING - FACE KNOWN.
 - - - BEDDING - FACE UNKNOWN.
 - - - FAULT - APPROXIMATE.
 - - - FAULT - INFERRED
 = GOSSAN
 X PROSPECT
 o DRILL HOLE

LEGEND.

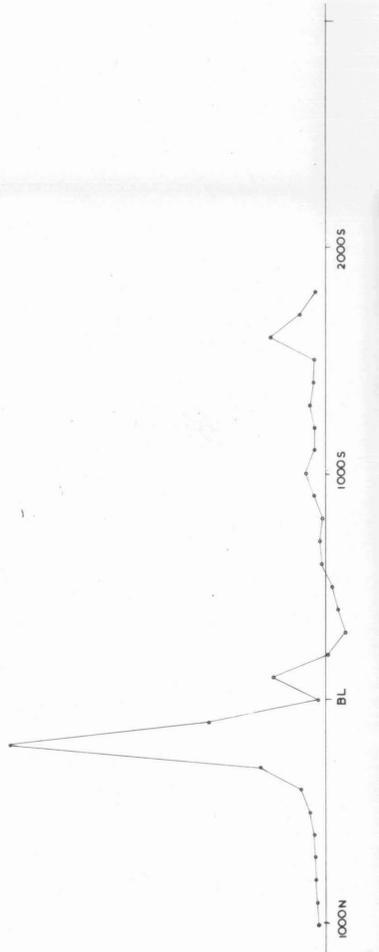
q	ALLUVIUM & BEACH DEPOSITS.	-	RECENT.
t	SAND & GRAVEL.	-	TERTIARY.
l	LIMONITE OVER SERPENTINITE.	-	TERTIARY.
s	CROTTY QUARTZITE & AMBER SLATES.	-	SILURIAN
Ec	CRIMSON CREEK FORMATION - HORNFELS & ARGILLITE.	-	CAMBRIAN
p	ONAH QUARTZITE & SLATE	-	PRECAMBRIAN
d	HEMSKIRK GRANITE.	-	DEVONIAN
Es	SERPENTINITE	-	CAMBRIAN
Ess	SILICIFIED SERPENTINE.	-	CAMBRIAN

TRIAL HARBOUR
 SPECIAL PROSPECTORS LICENCE 22.
 PLAN SHOWING GEOLOGY AND I.P. ANOMALIES.
 SCALE 1" = 400'.
 DATE 15/7/70.



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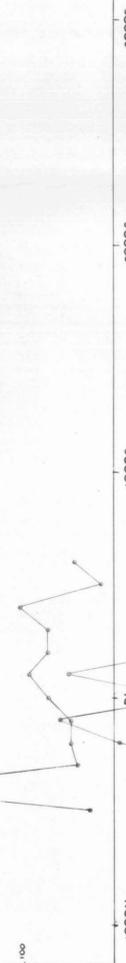
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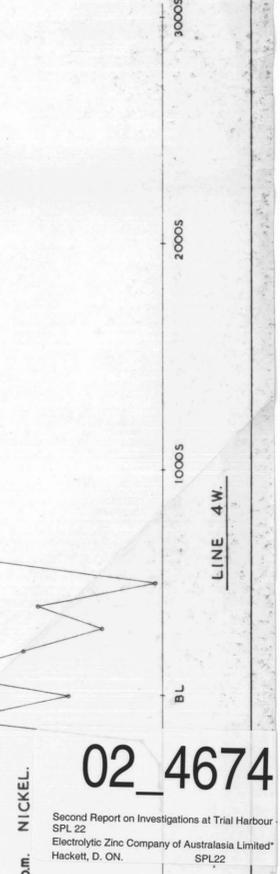
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1000N
1000S
2000S



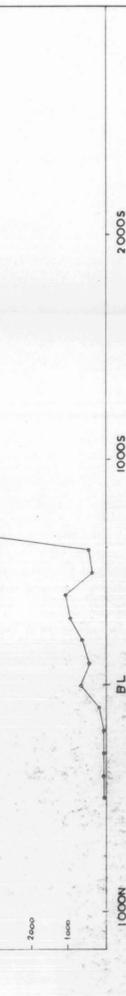
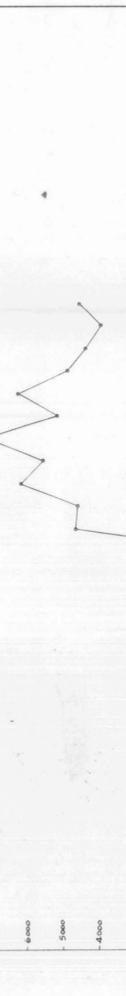
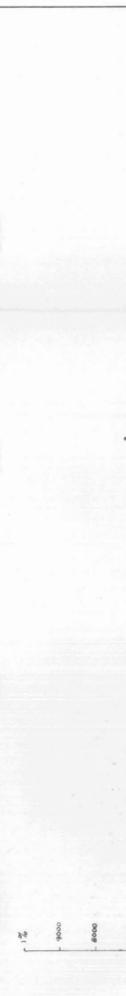
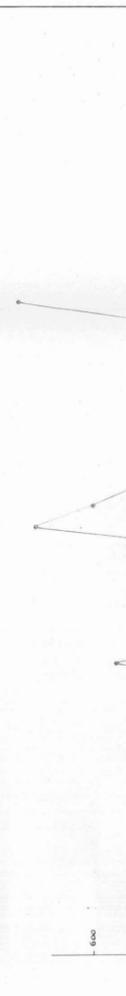
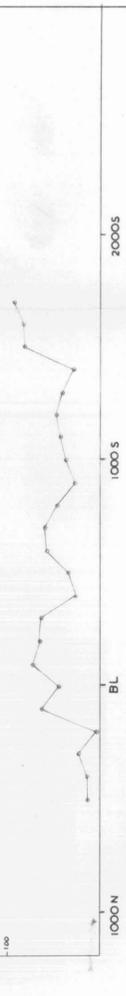
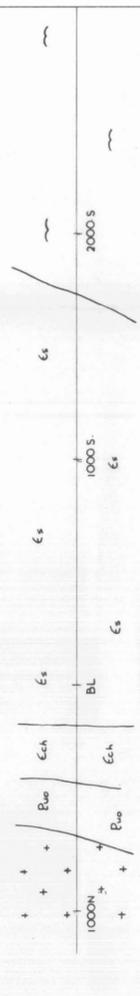
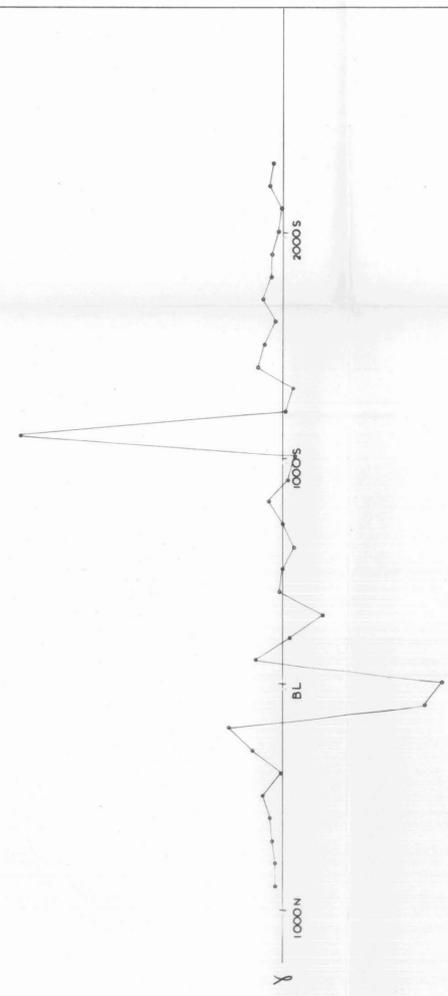
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GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.
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VO. 41.

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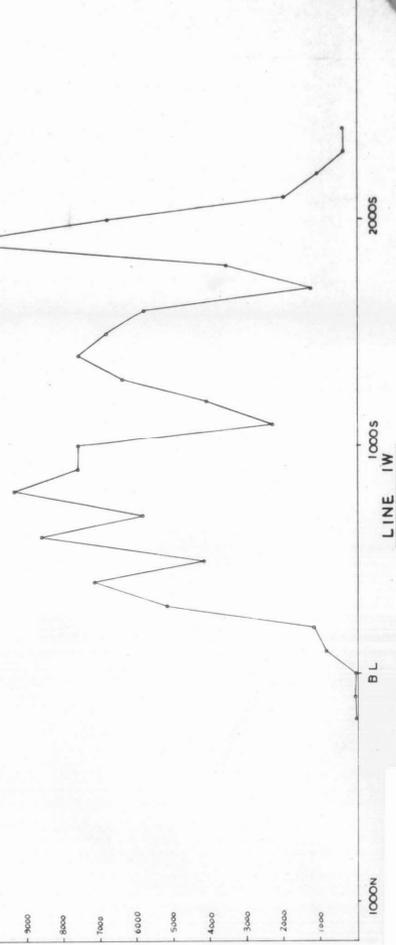
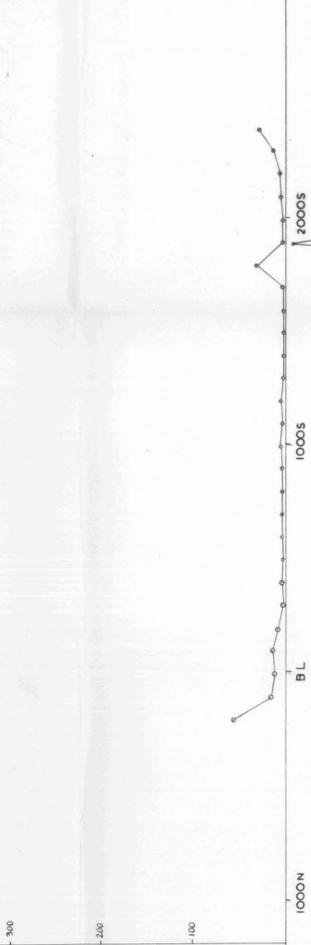
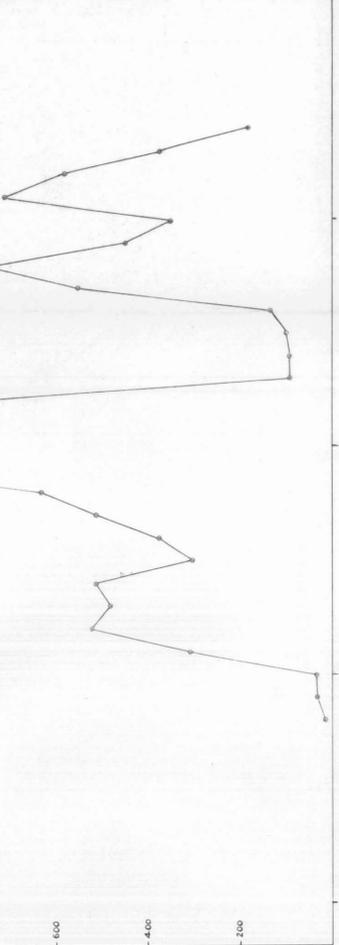
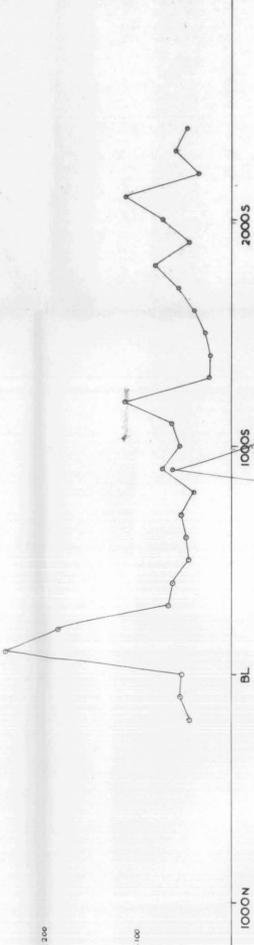
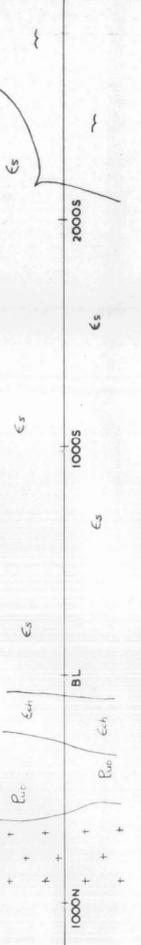
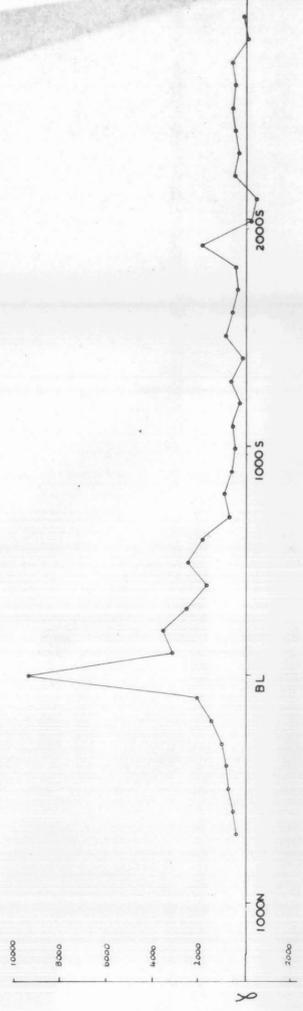
PLATE 6.

TRIAL HARBOUR SPL. 22.
DATA PLOT.
LINES 4 & 3W



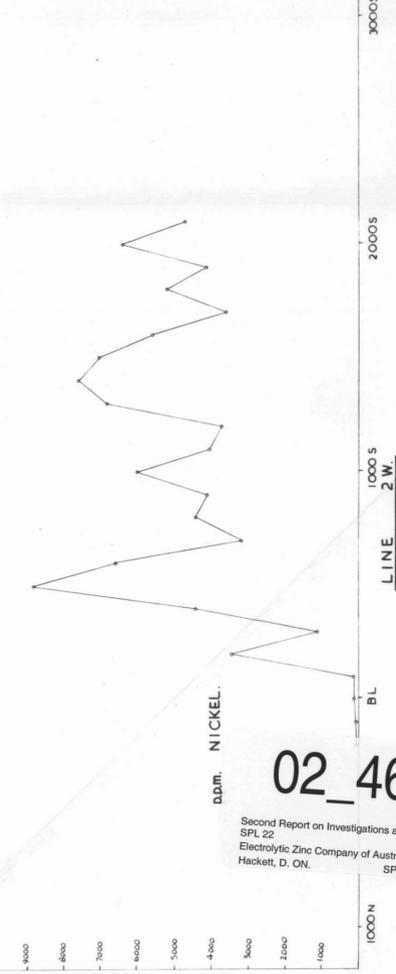
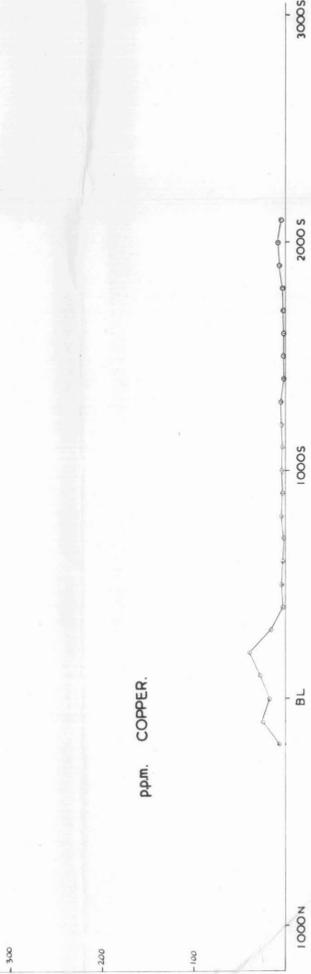
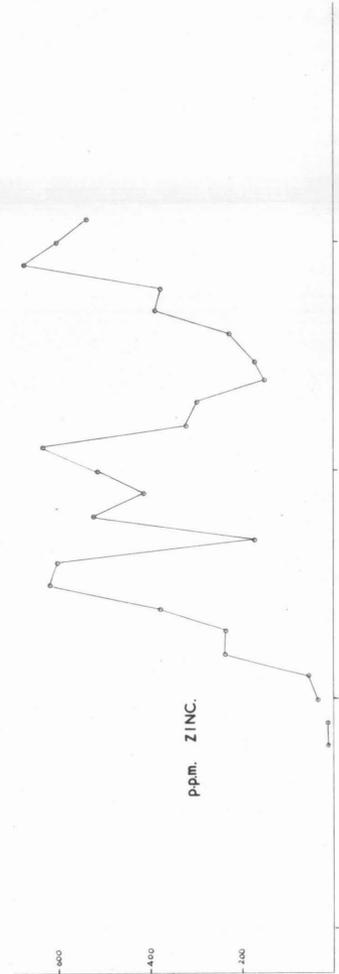
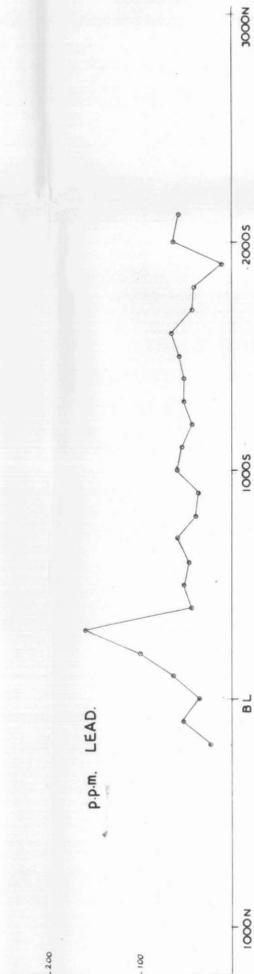
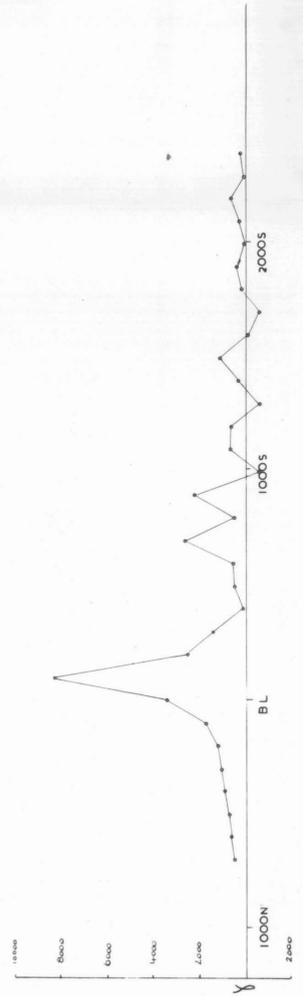
LINE 3W

5 cm



5 cm

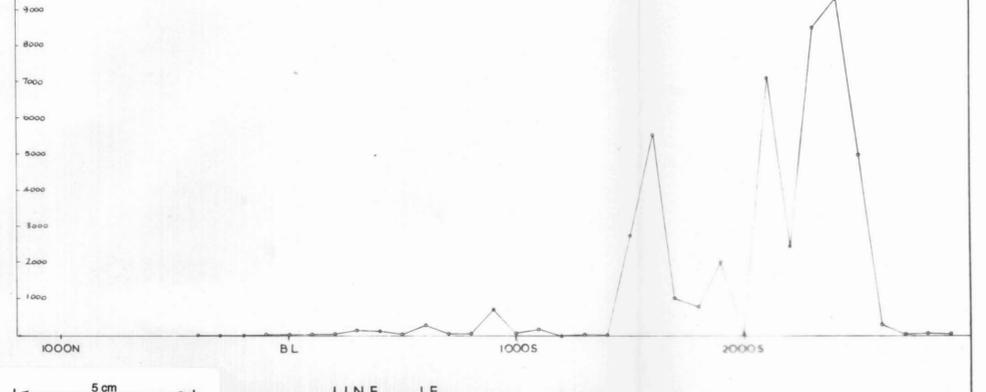
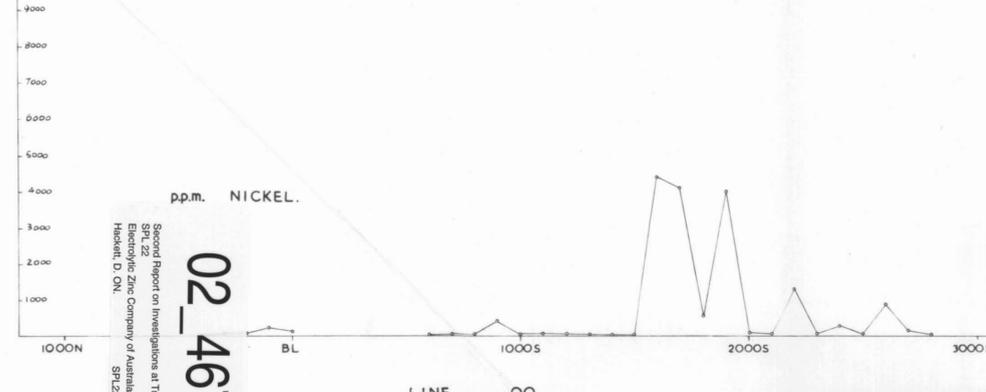
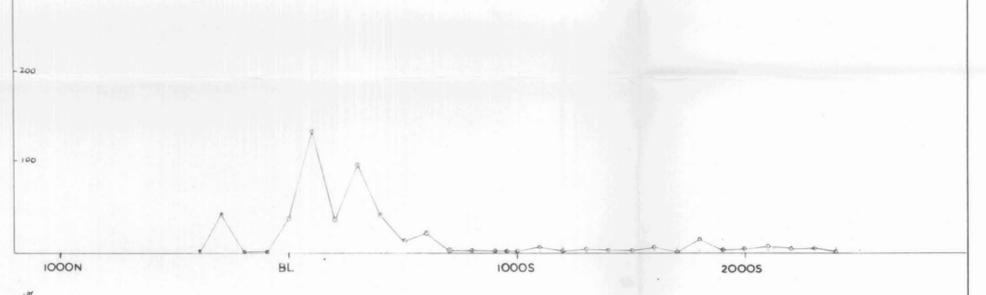
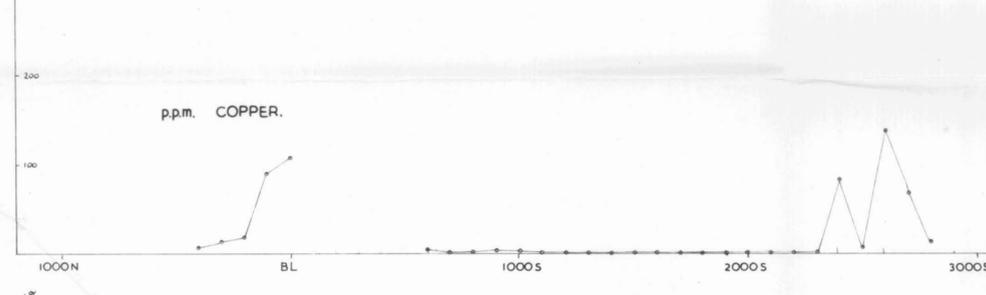
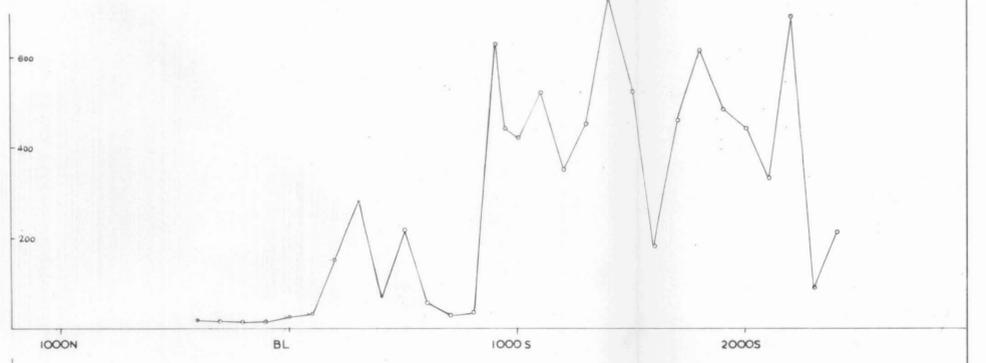
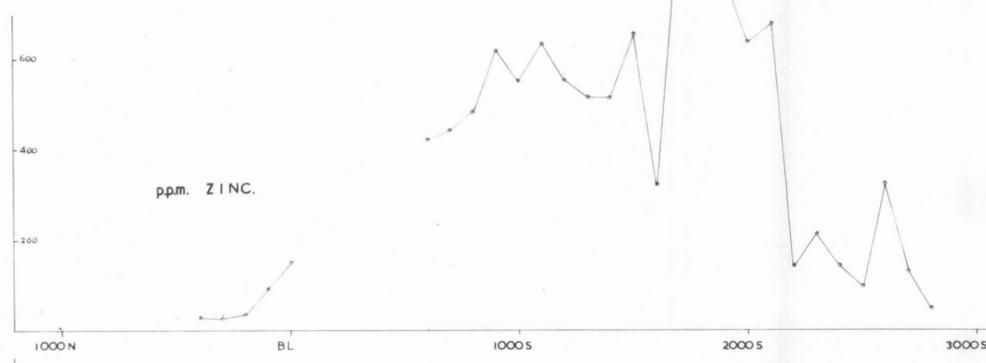
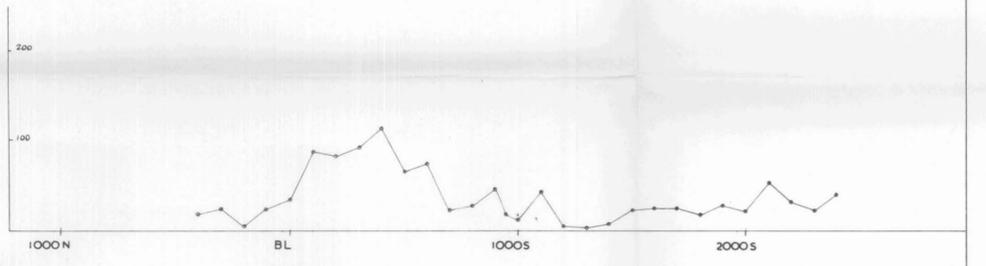
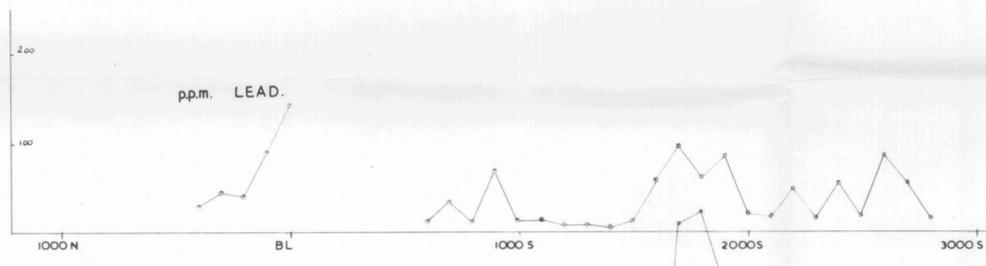
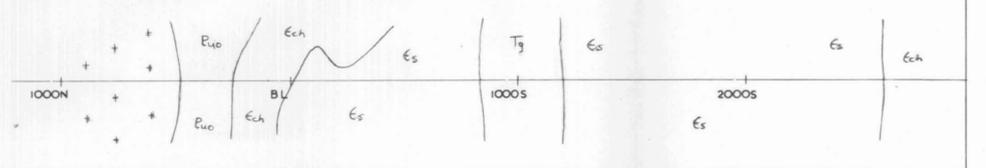
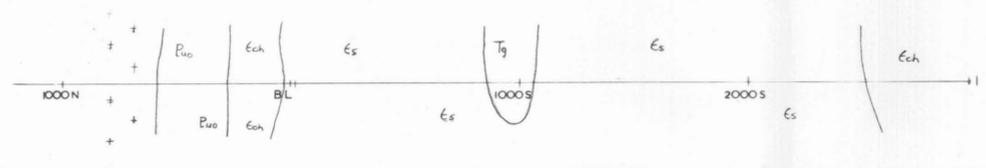
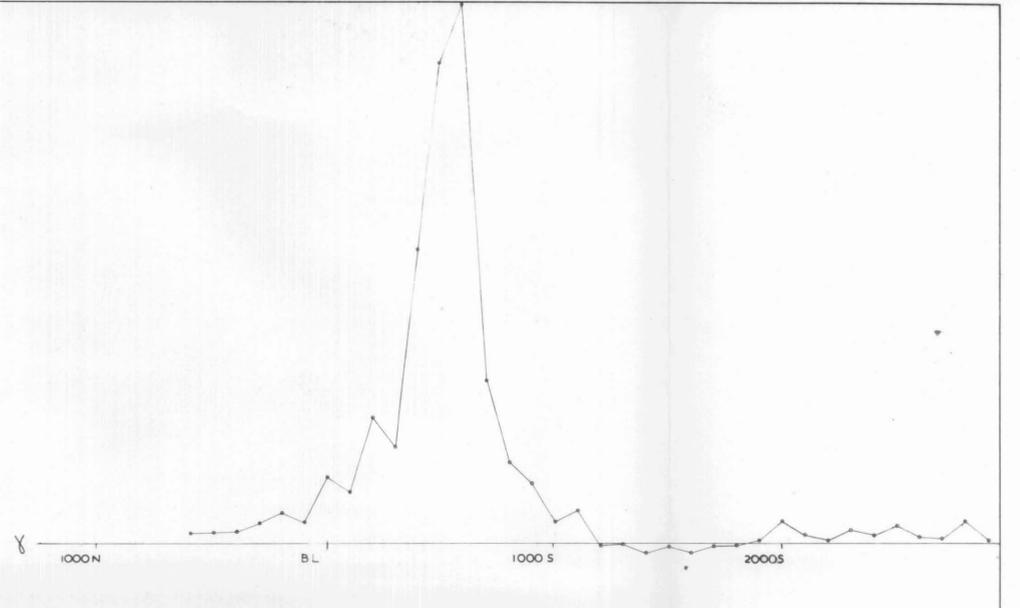
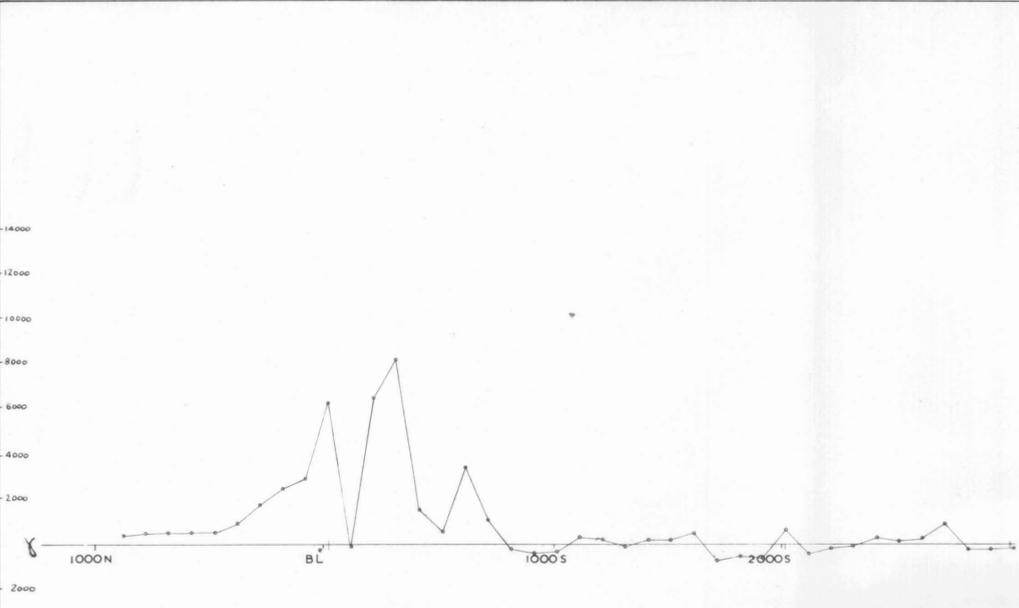
LINE 1W



LINE 2W

02_4674

Second Report on Investigations at Trial Harbour - SPL 22
Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Limited - Hackett, D. ON. SPL 22



Second Report on Investigations at Trial Harbour -
SPT
Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Limited
Hobart, T. S. N.W.

02_4674

LINE OO.

5 cm

LINE IE.

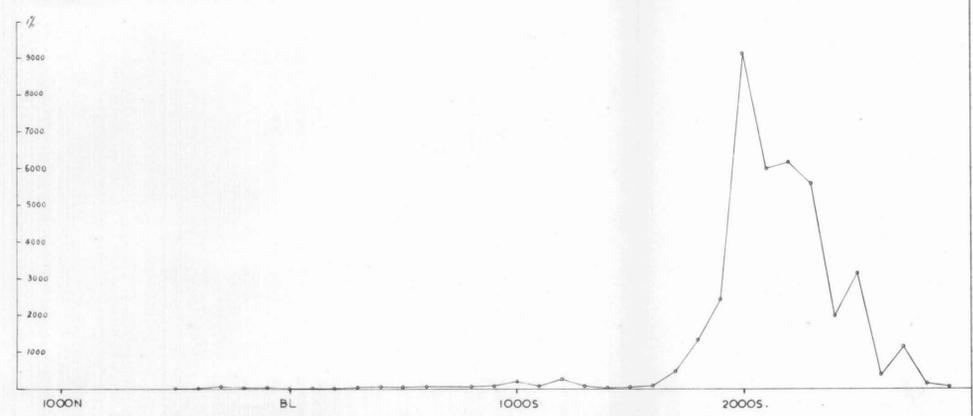
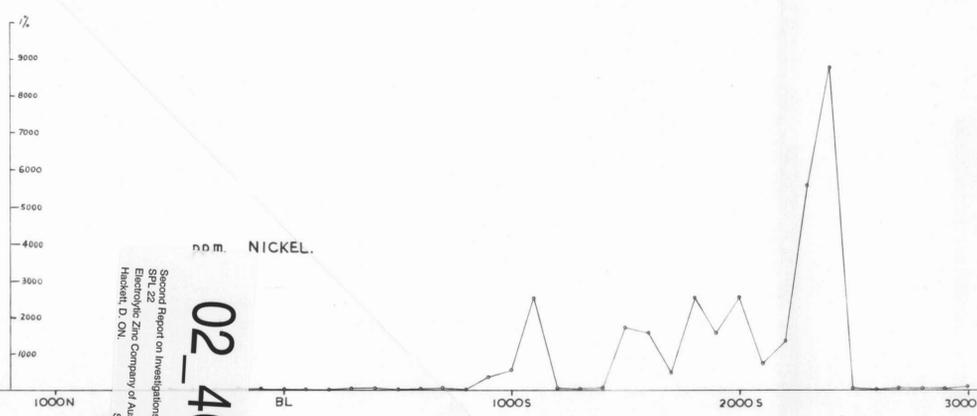
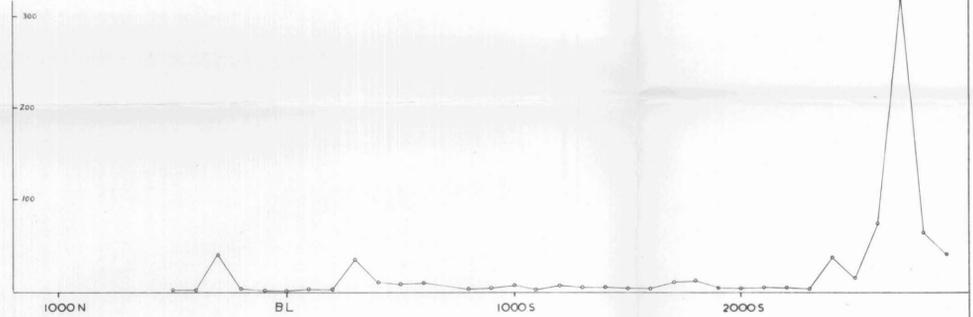
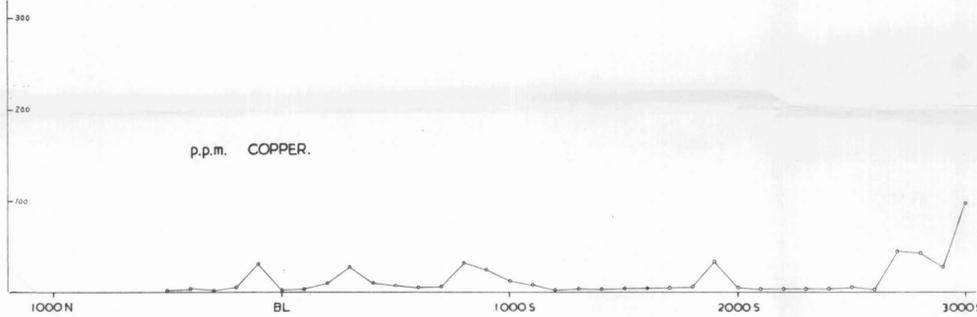
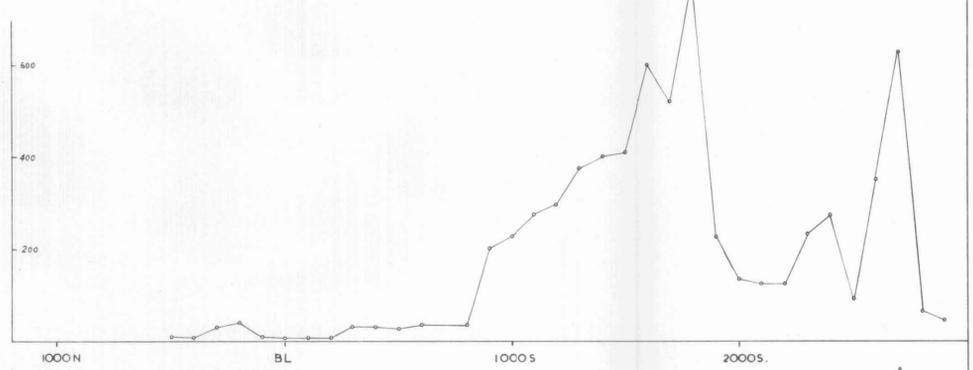
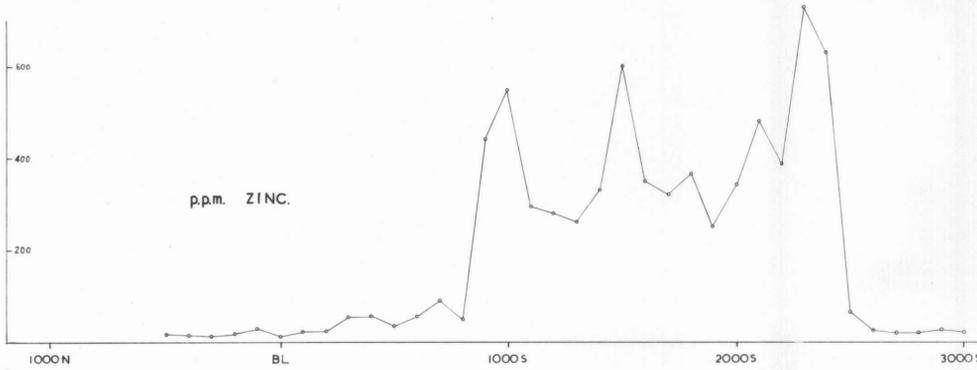
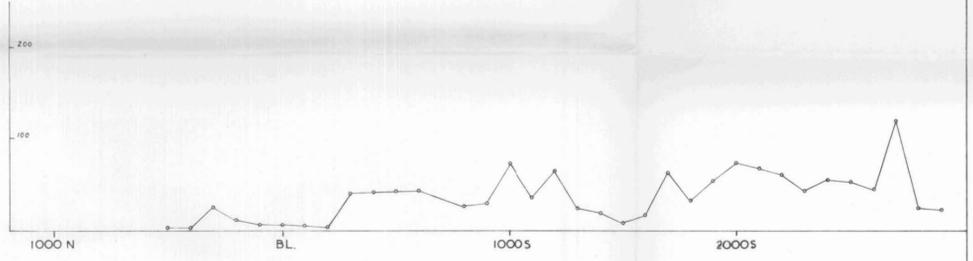
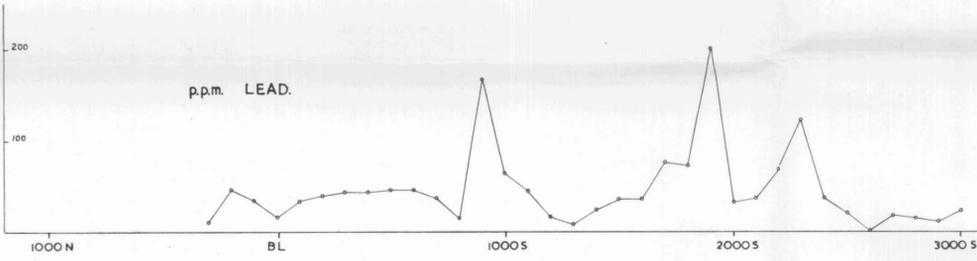
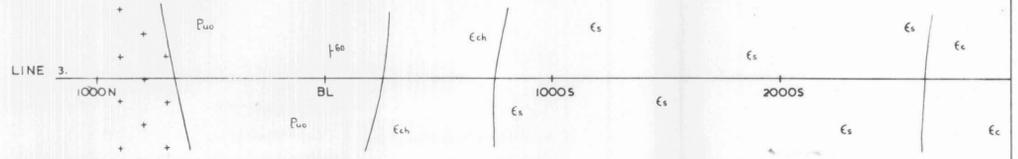
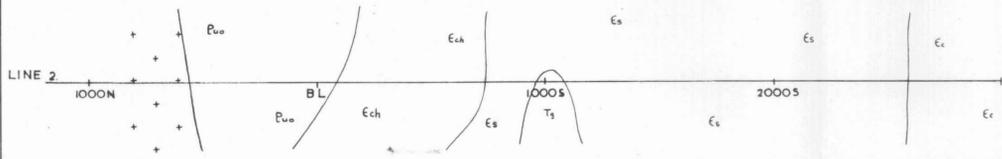
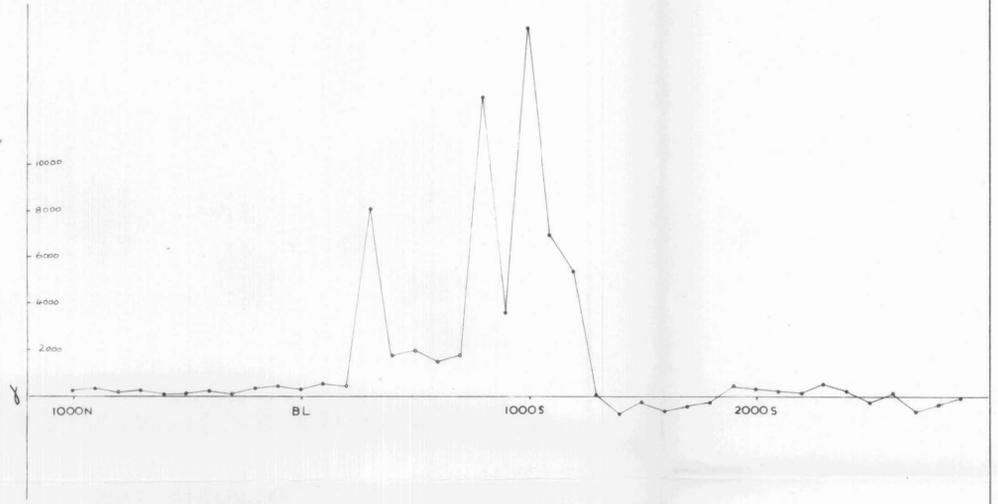
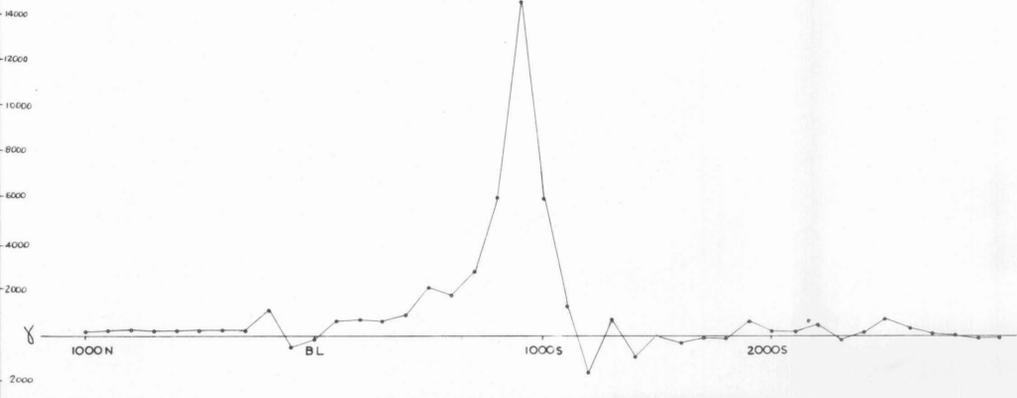
359 18

PLATE 8.

TRIAL HARBOUR S.P.L. 22.

DATA PLOT.

LINES OO & IE.



02_4674
 Second Report on Investigations at Trial Harbour -
 S.P.L. 22
 Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australia Limited
 Hicksville, D. ON.
 S.P. 22

LINE 2 E

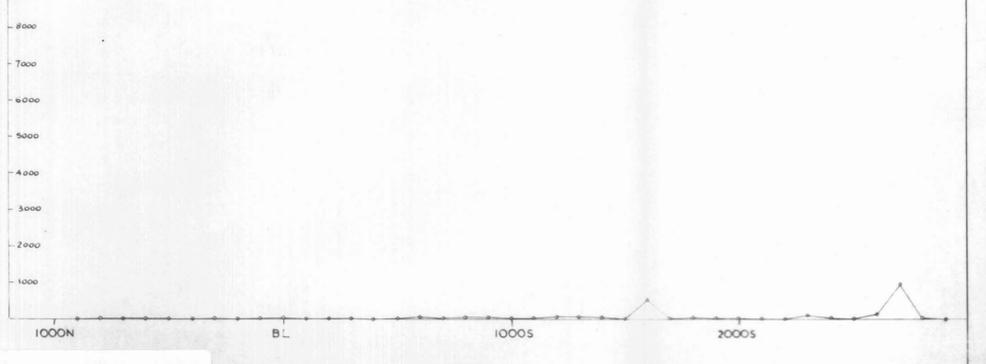
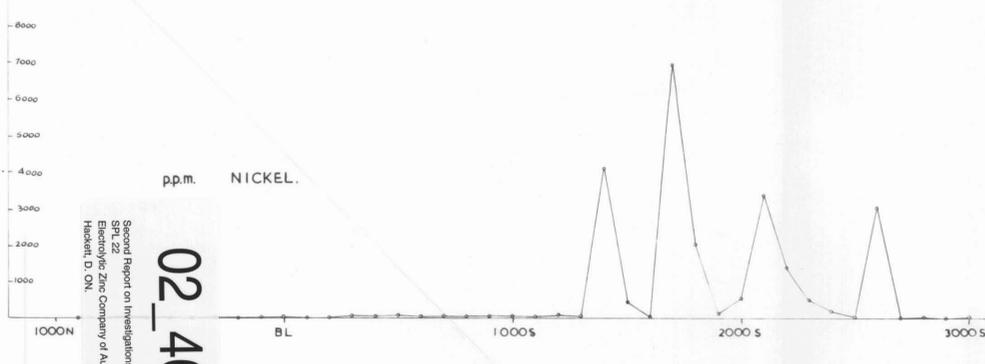
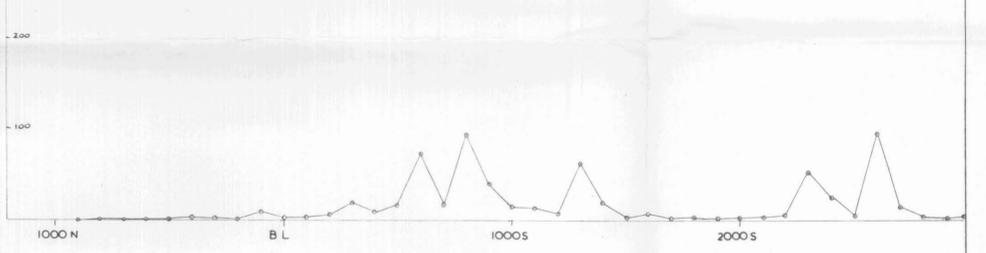
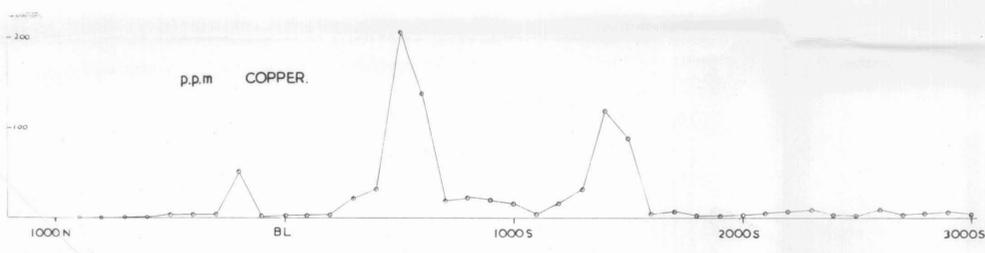
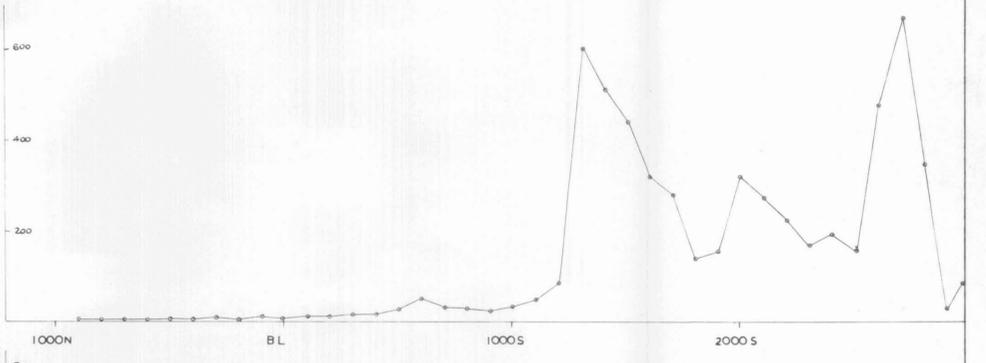
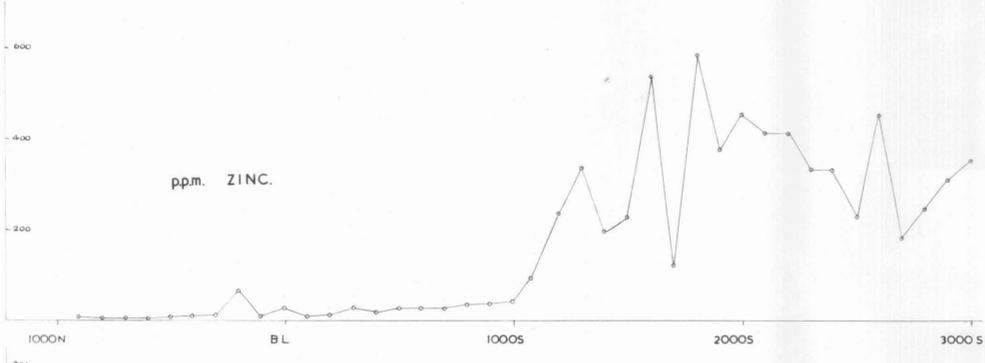
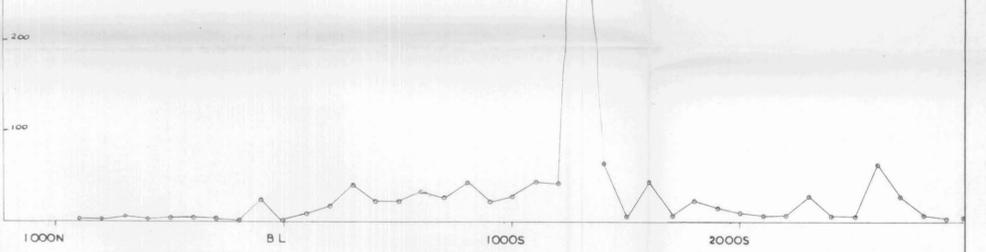
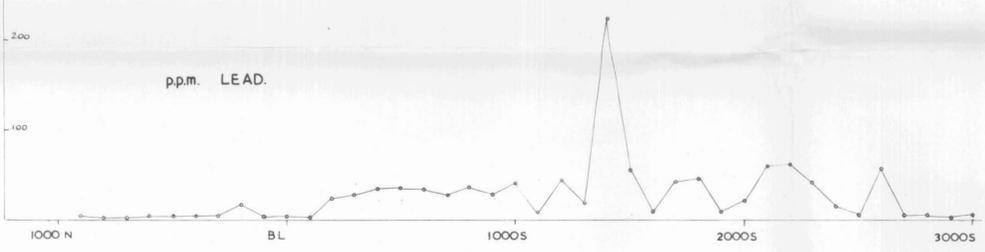
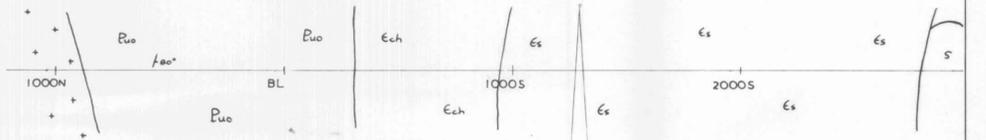
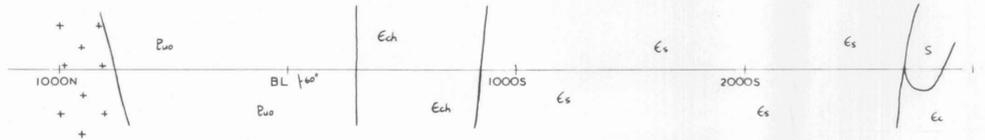
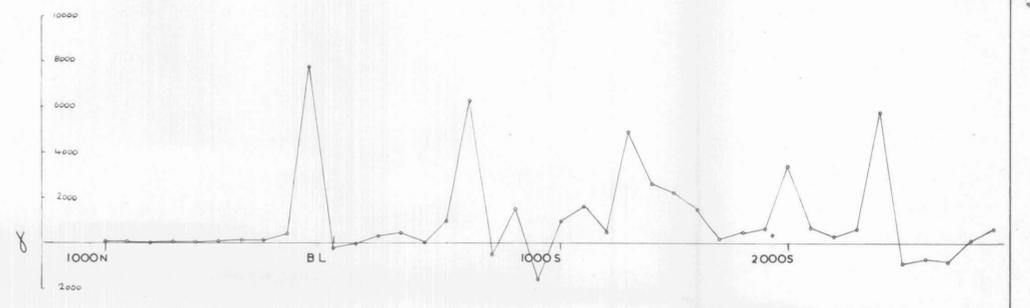
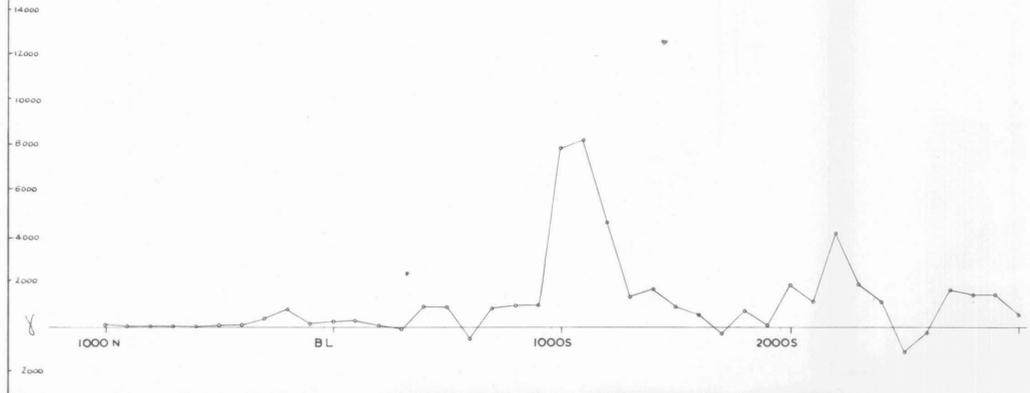
LINE 3 E

5 cm

399 19

PLATE 9

TRIAL HARBOUR S.P.L. 22
 DATA PLOT
 LINES 2 & 3 E



LINE 4 E

LINE 5 E

5cm

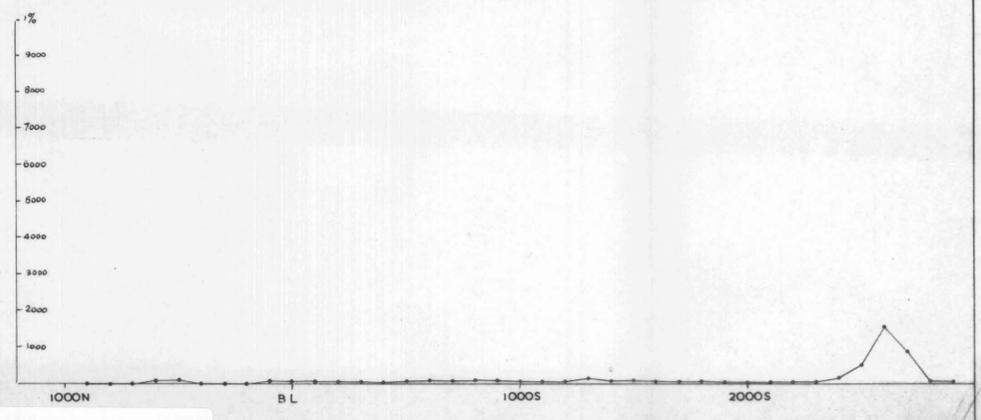
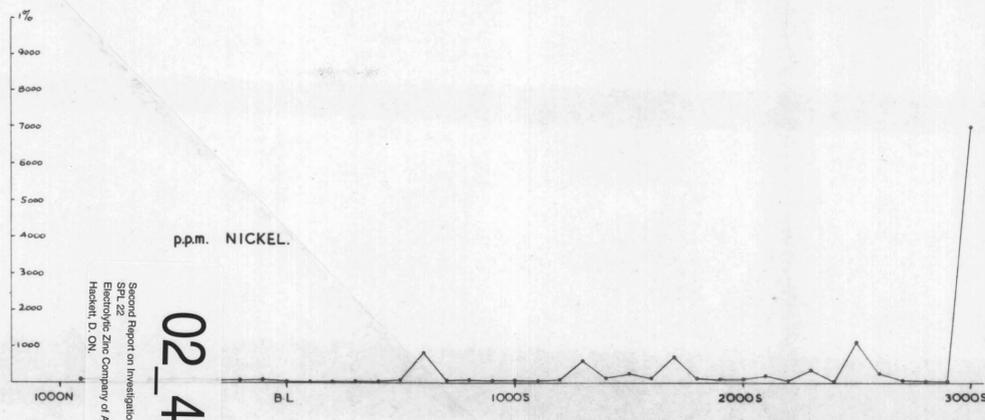
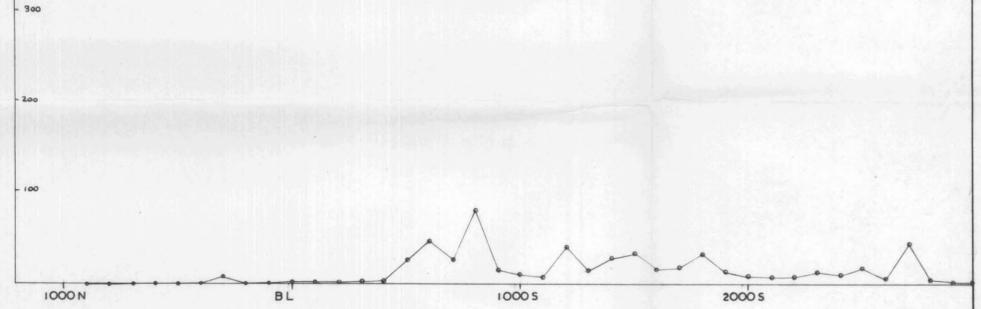
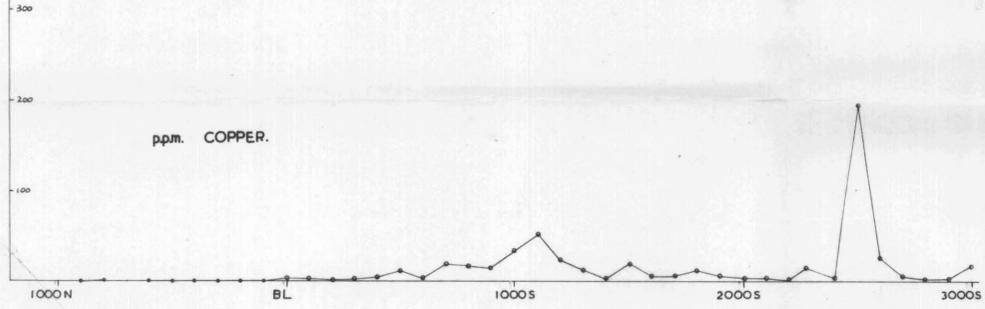
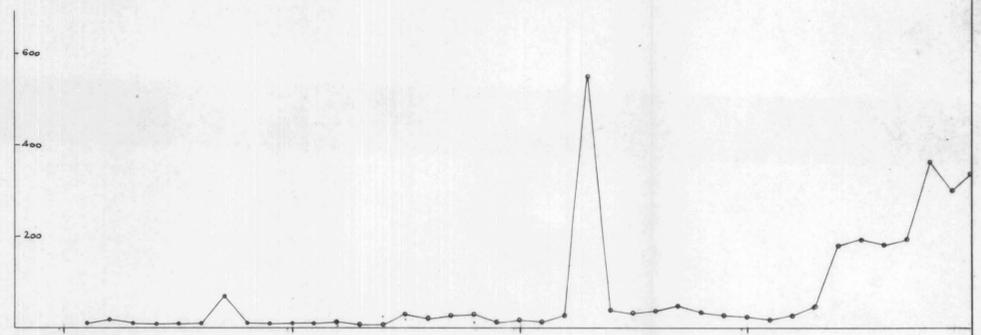
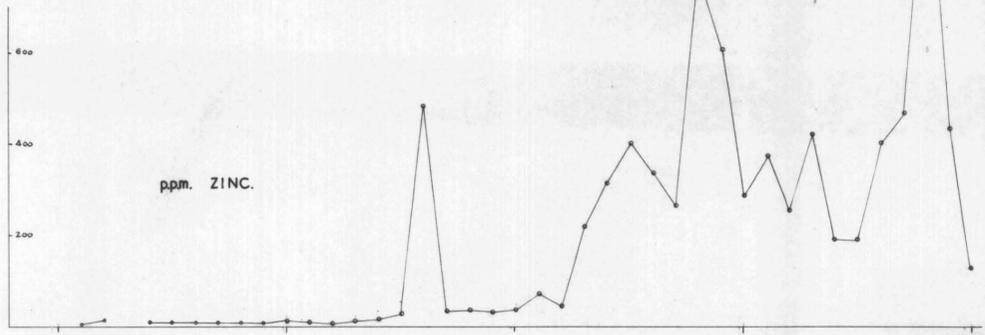
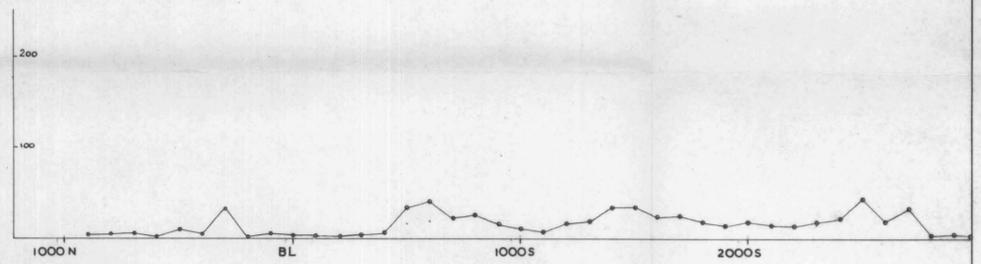
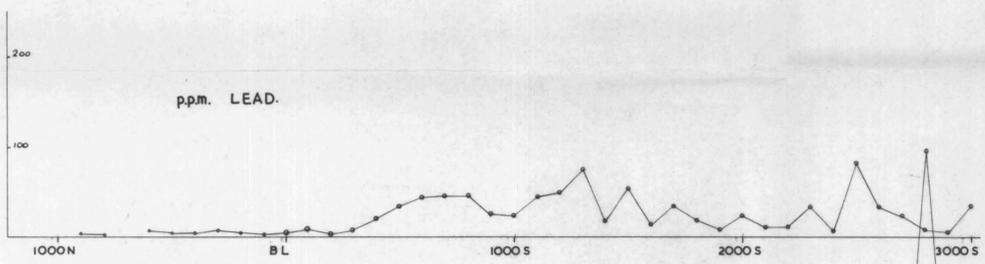
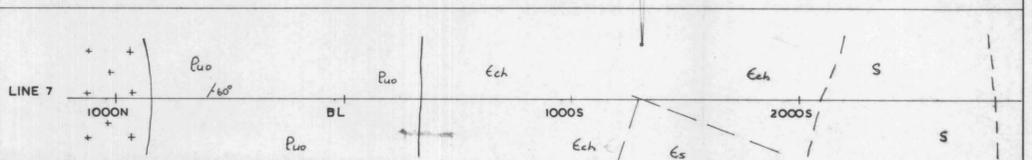
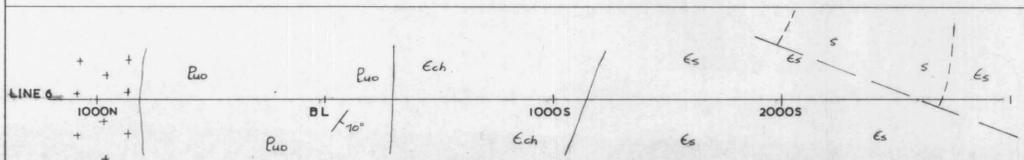
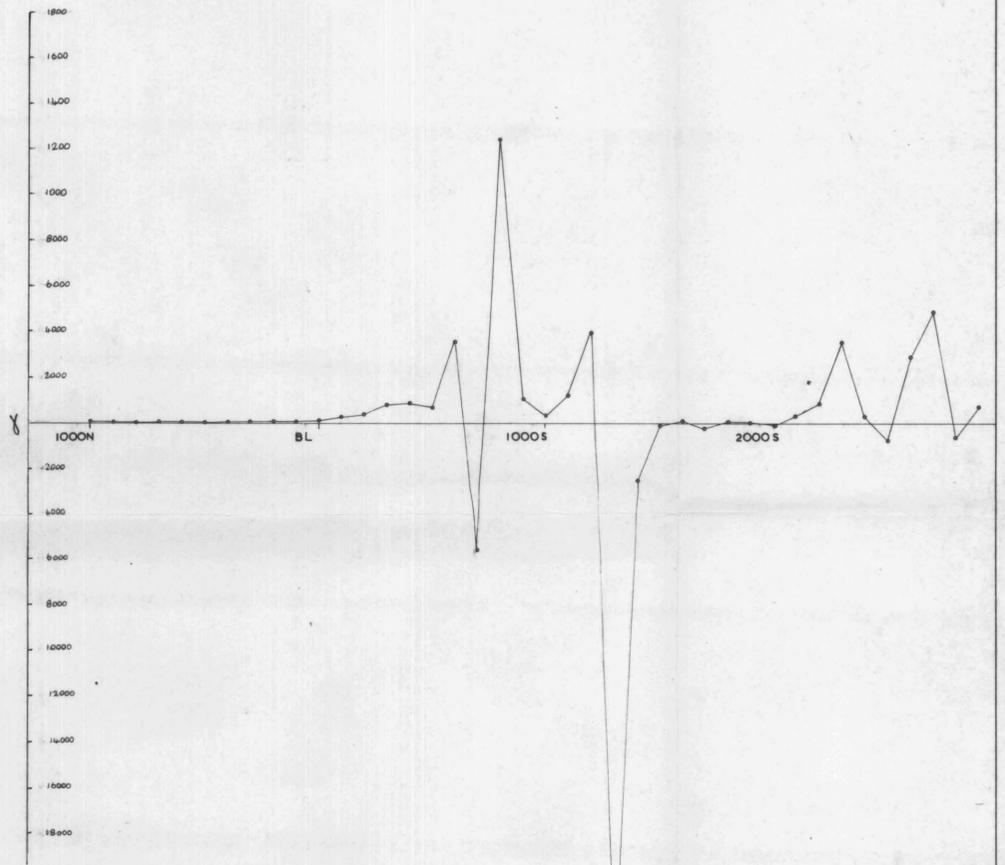
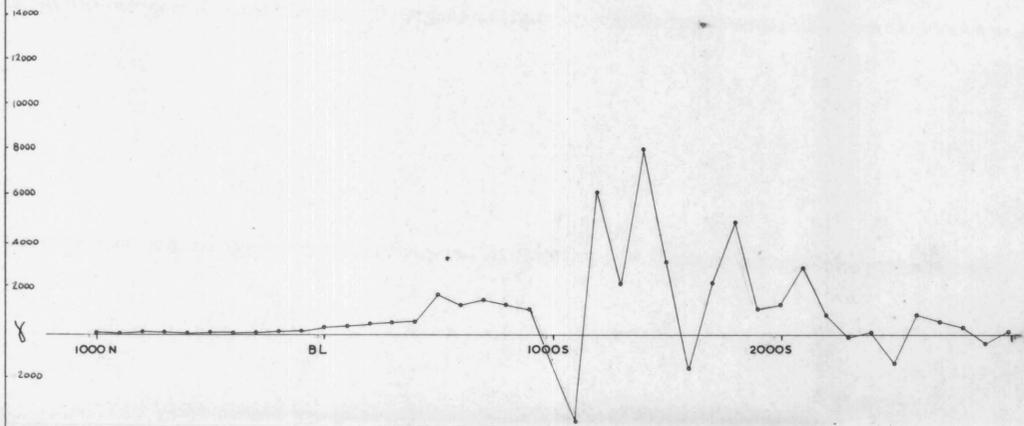
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Second Report on Investigations at Trial Harbour
 SPL 22
 Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australia Limited
 Hobart, T. O. N.

399 20

PLATE 10.

TRIAL HARBOUR S.P.L. 22
 DATA PLOT.
 LINES 4 & 5E.



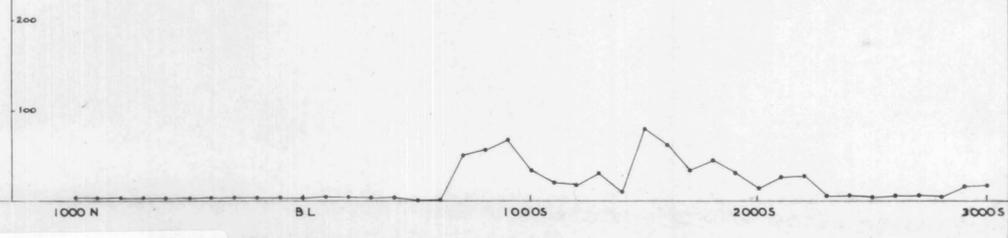
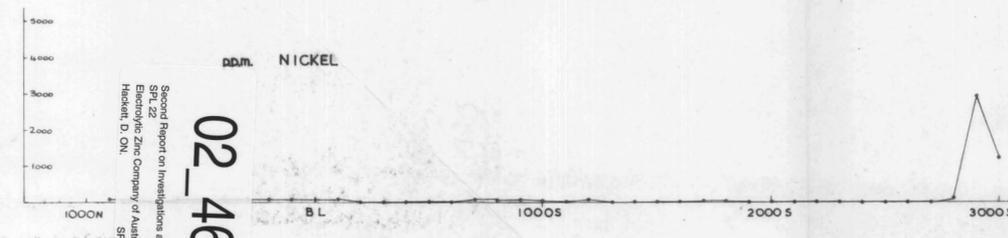
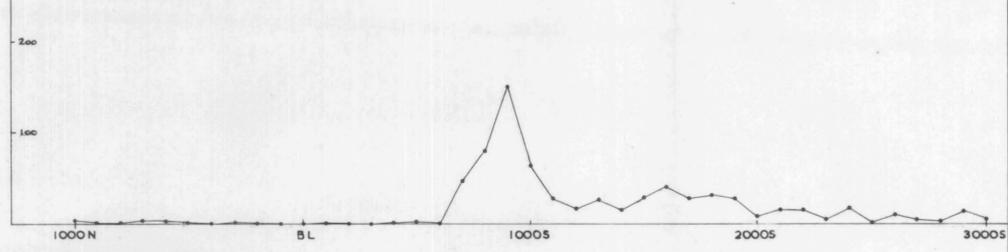
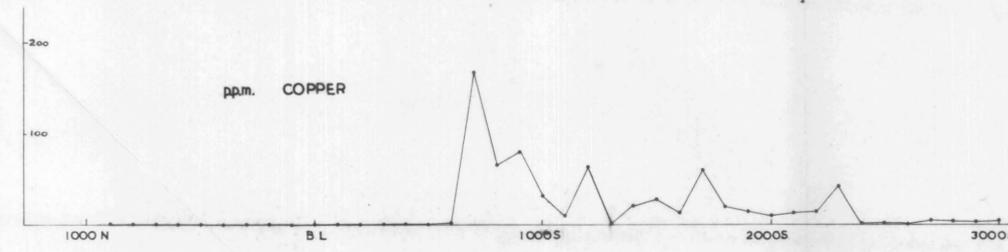
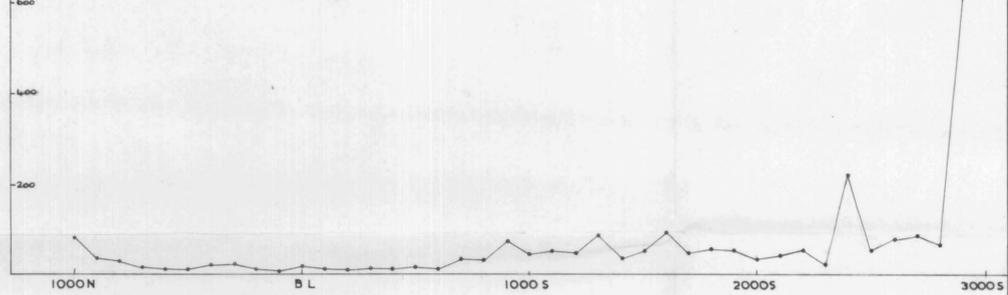
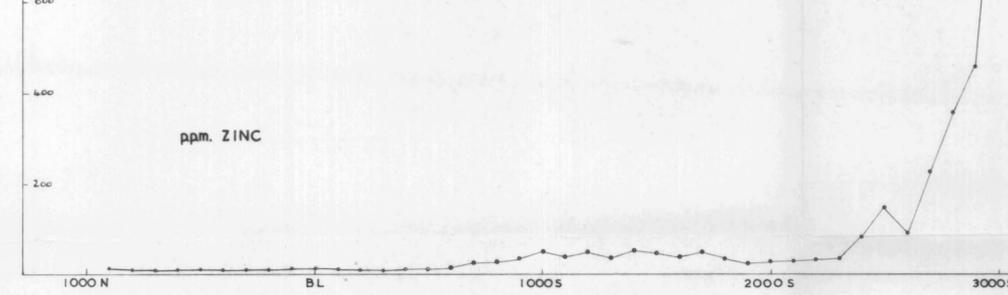
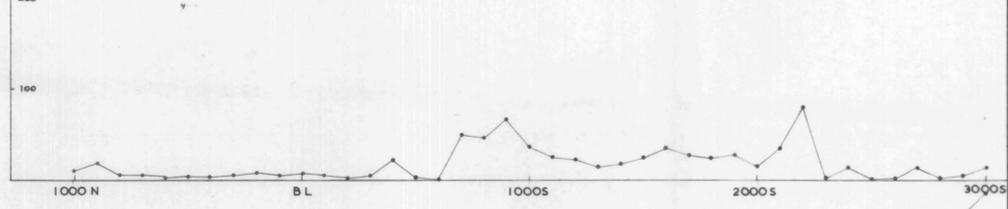
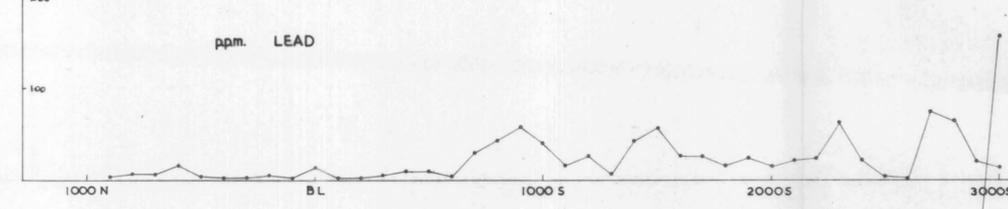
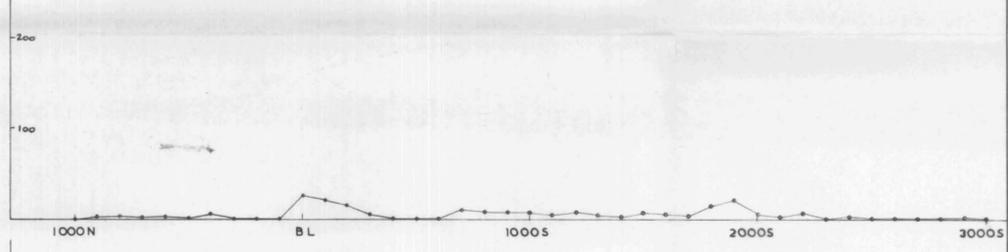
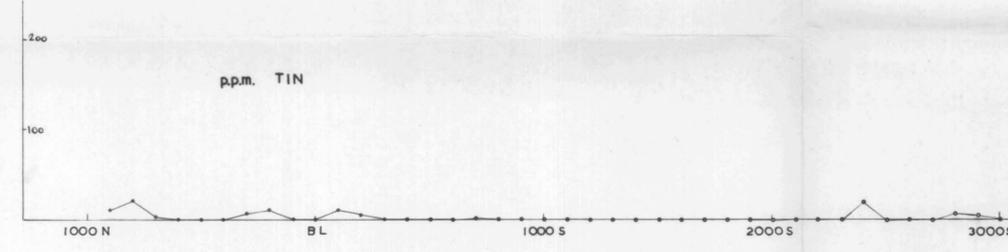
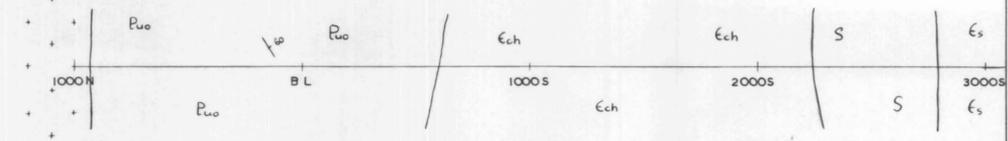
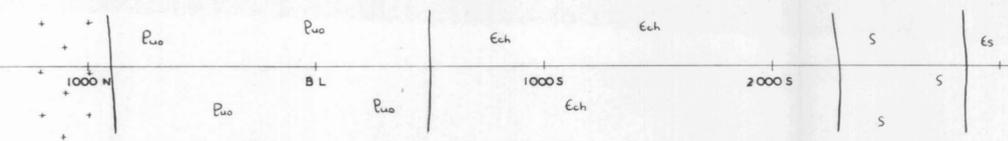
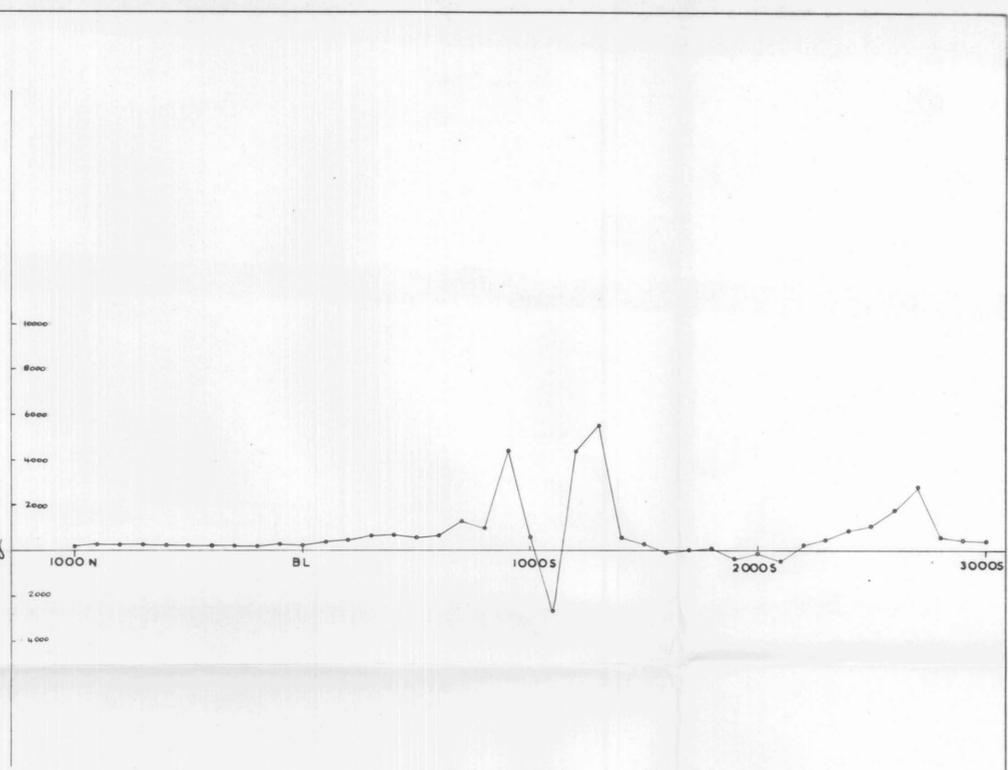
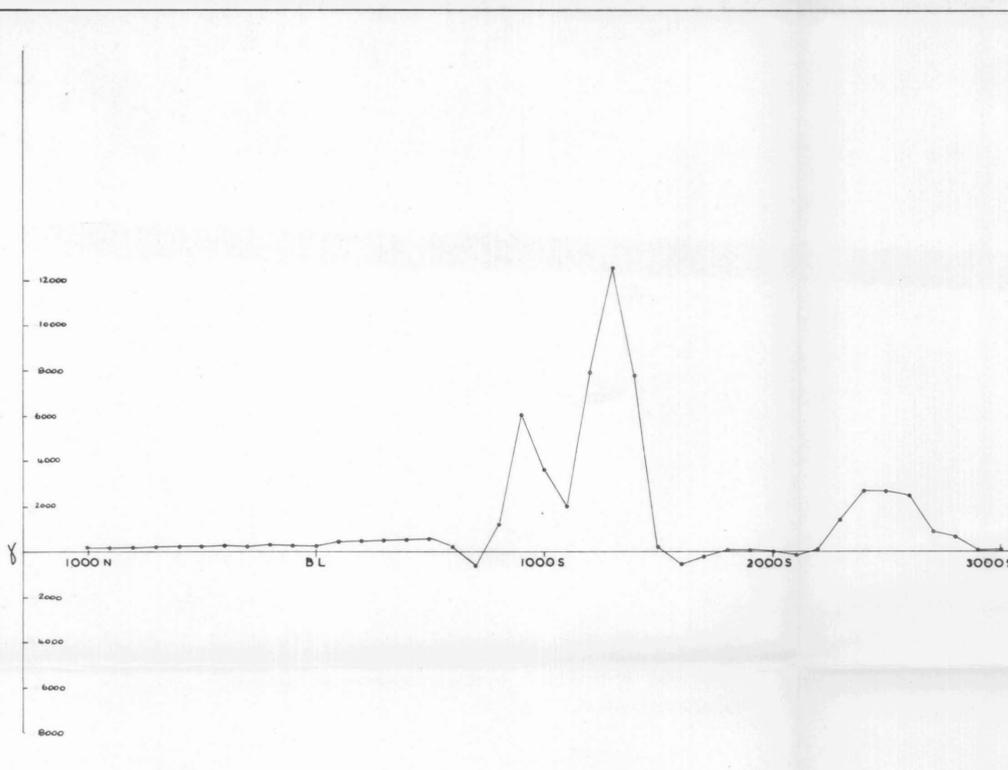
5 cm

LINE 6 E.

LINE 7 E.

Second Report on Investigations at Trial Harbour
Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Limited
Hobart, T.S.

02-4674



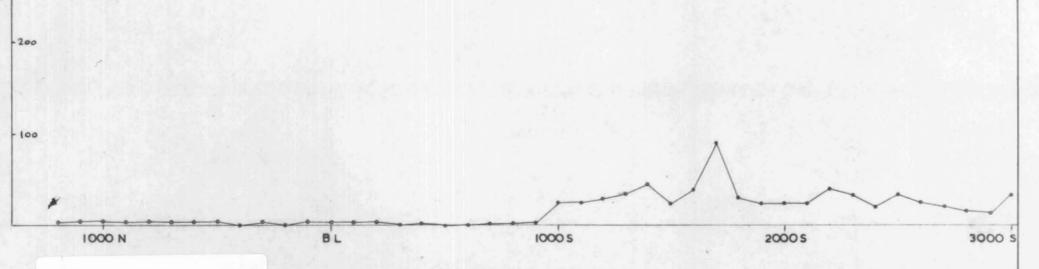
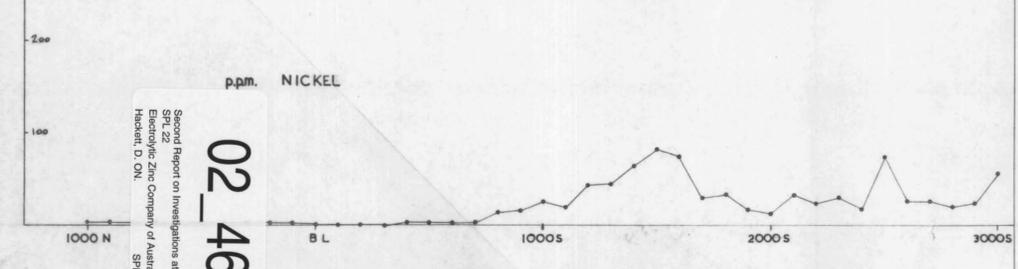
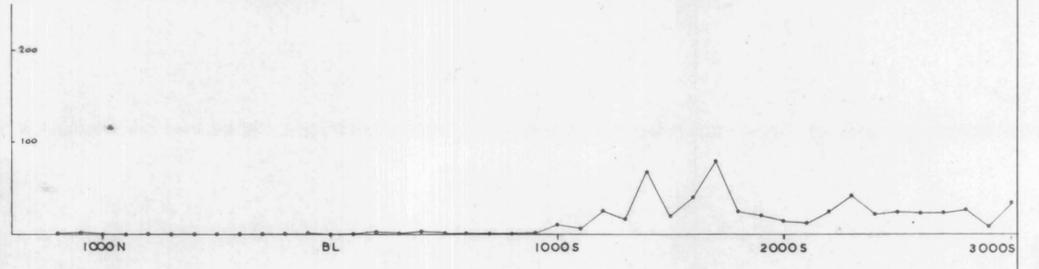
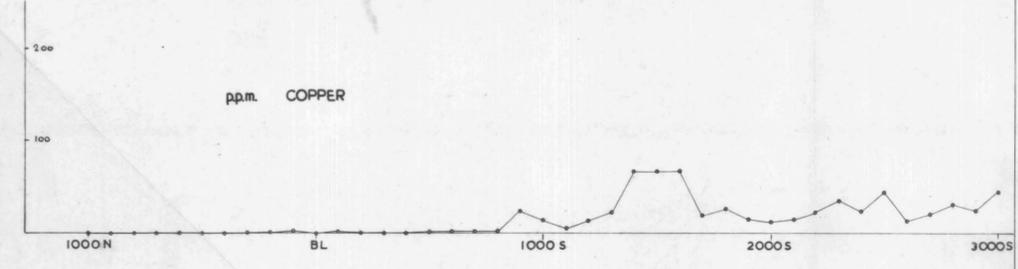
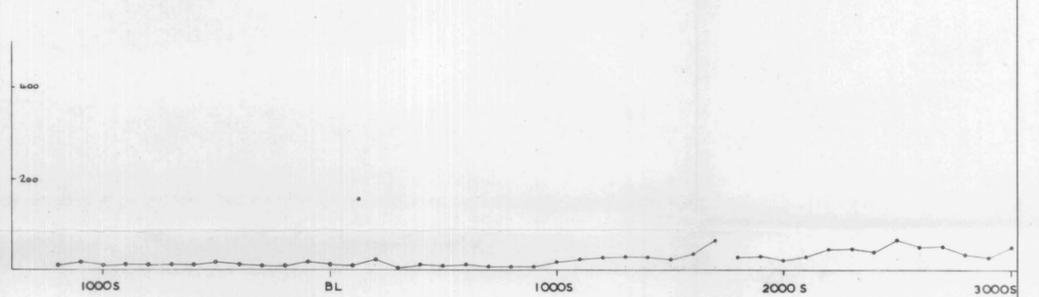
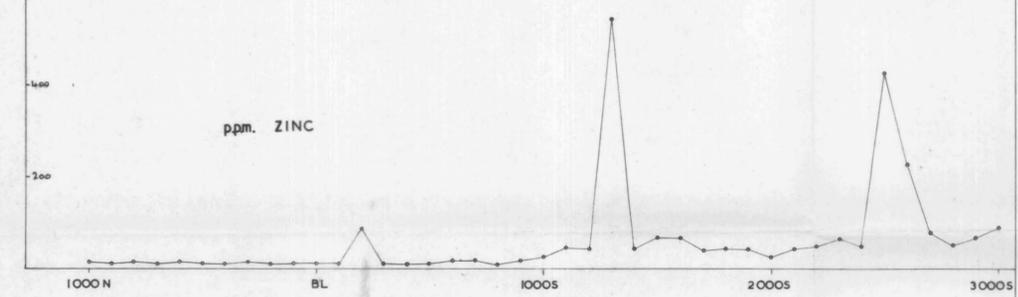
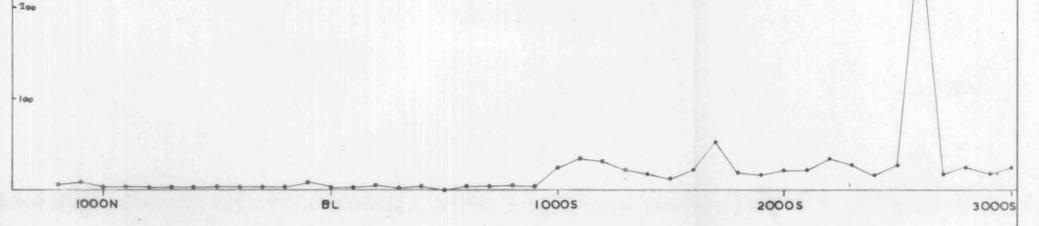
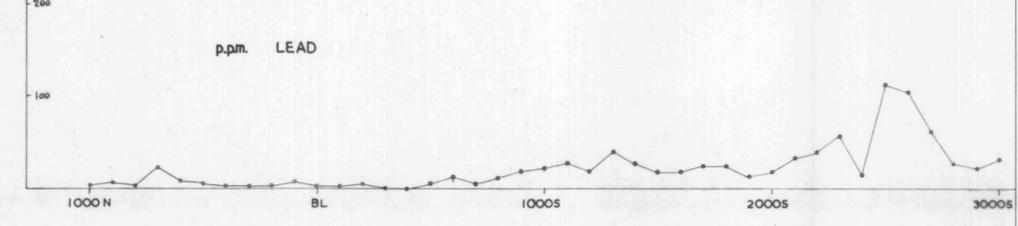
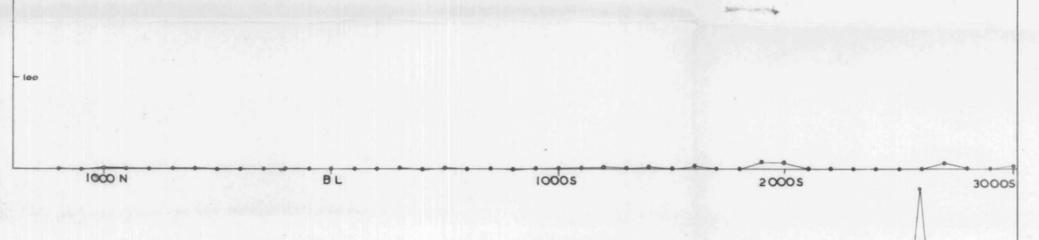
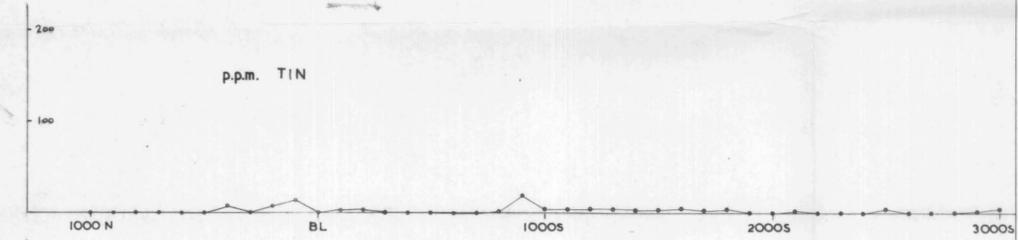
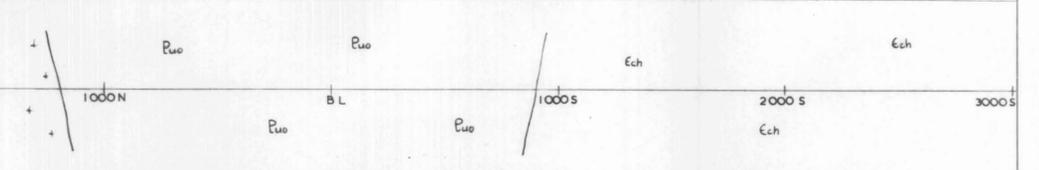
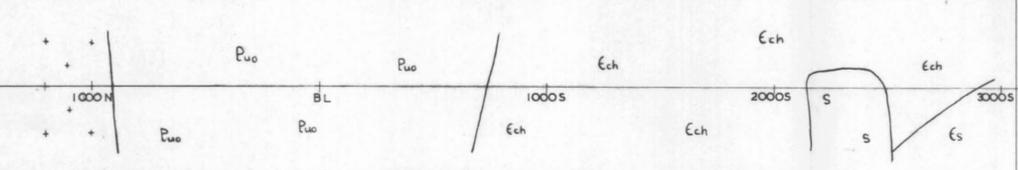
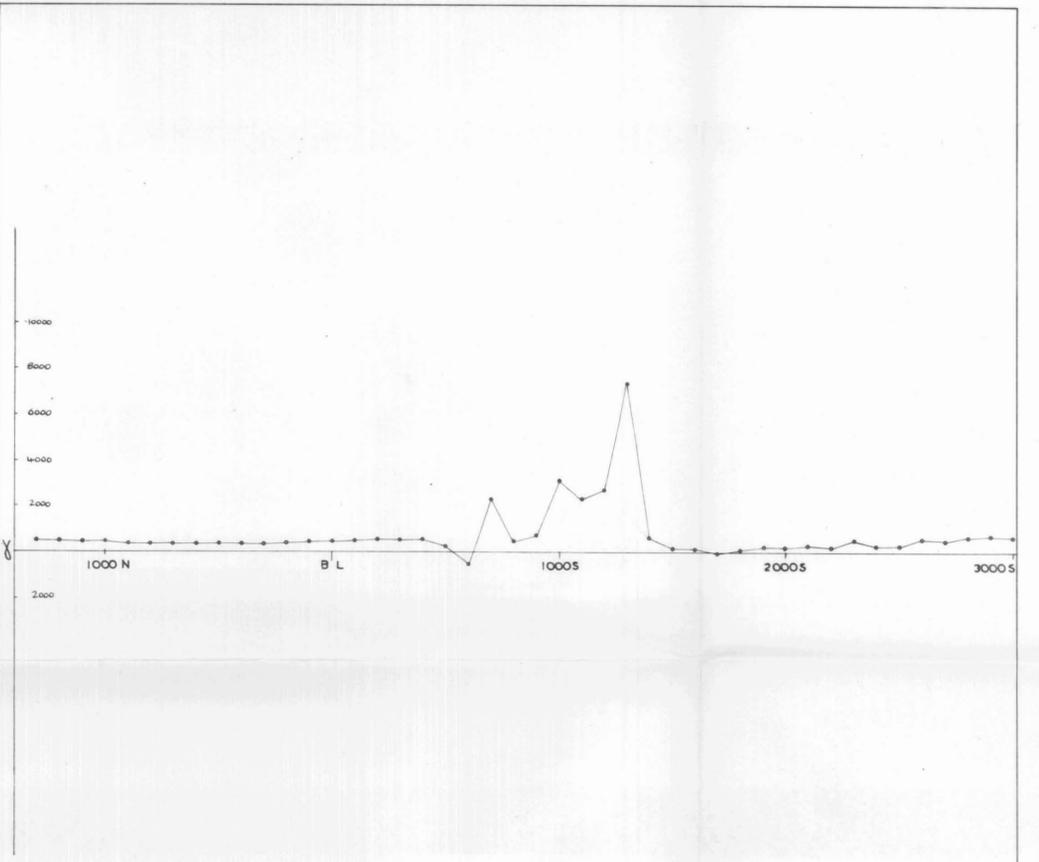
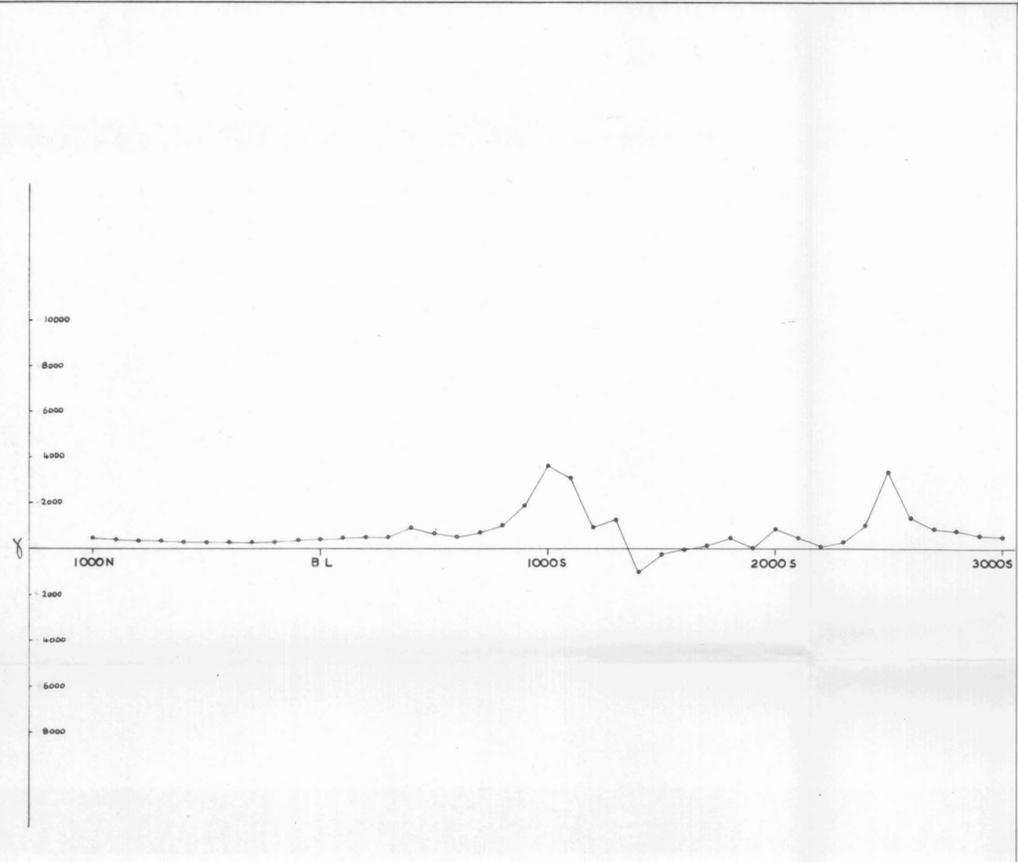
Second Report on Investigations at Trial Harbour -
SPL 22
Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Limited -
Hicksville, D. ON.
SPL 22

02_4674

LINE 8 E.

5 cm

LINE 9 E.



LINE IOE

5 cm

LINE IIE

02_4674

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 Hobart, D. O.K. S.P. 22

DIAMOND DRILL CORE RECORD

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTION	FROM	TO	FEET	CORE REC'D	ASSAY DATA						DIPS		
FROM	TO						Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Ag Oz./Ton	Au dwts.	Fe %	FOOTAGE	AN	
252	261	Green black fine grained serpentinite showing traces of sulphides.													
261	262½	Shear zone - pale green shattered and leached serpentinite.													
262½	264½	Black even grained serpentinite with traces of pyrrhotite(?).													
264½	268	Inclusion of grey/black shaley mudstone.													
268	269½	See 262-264½.													
269½	271	Black serpentinite with blebs of a pale green opaline mineral possibly deweylite.													
271	285	Even fine grained grey 'soapy' serpentinite, core much fragmented. Perpendicular to hole direction. Trace of sulphides end at 280½.													
285	293	Green-black serpentinite with green opaline blebs. Much veining and minor shearing.													
293	304	Medium-fine even grained dark grey serpentinite.													
304	314½	Pale green to pale grey medium grained serpentinite with blebs of magnetite.													
314½	331	Green mottled serpentinite with streaks of magnetite.													
331	346	Varied zone of green to white leached serpentinite speckled and streaked with magnetite. Much carbonate veining.													
346	371	Medium grained blue grey serpentinite.													
371	438	Pale green medium to coarse grained dunite or serpentinitised dunite streaked with black serpentine/magnetite. Traces of pyrrhotite throughout. Numerous minor shears and joints. 386-396 zone of disseminated pyrrhotite. END OF HOLE 438.													
		CORE RECOVERIES.													
		0-50 - 15½' of core.....		31%											
		50-120 - 30½' of core.....		55%											
		120-438 - 95%-100%.													