Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Limited

West Coast Department

First Report

on

The Kosminsky Zinc Prospect

Dundas, Tasmania

May, 1955

02_4701

426 1

ELECTROLYTIC ZINC COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED

West Coast Department

Rosebery

2nd June, 1955.

MEMORANDUM TO:

SUPERINTENDENT:

THE KOSMINSKY ZINC PROSPECT.

Attached please find the report on the Kosminsky Prospect.

The prospect is much too small to justify further work by the Company but for the benefit of the owners, we have pointed out the possibility of a northerly pitch for the Northern Ore body.

We have indicated two targets to test this possibility both of which can be reached by a diamond drilling campaign totalling less than 350 ft. (see plates 1 and 8)

Copies of the report have been made for Managing Director, Mr. Roy Daffer, and the file.

V.M. Cottle.

CHIEF GEOLOGIST:

VMC:VP

Supt.2
M.D. 2.
Geol 1.

FIRST REPORT

on

THE KOSMINSKY MINE

Dundas Tasmania

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FIRST REPORT

on

THE KOSMINSKY MINE

Dundas Tasmania

ADVANCE SUMMARY:

The Kosminsky Mine consists of two discordant orebodies which occur in narrow fault zones in dark slates. There is little evidence of replacement and in view of the limited extent of the known ore it is suggested that no further investigation is warranted.

LOCATION:

The prospect is situated on the western slopes of Mt. Dundas and is on the eastern edge of the Dundas mining field. It is approximately 6 miles by road from Zeehan, the first 5 miles being well - formed road, in part along the old Dundas tramway. The remaining 1 mile, from the old Maestries station is passable only by 4 wheel drive vehicles.

HISTORY:

The Kosminsky prospect was originally developed on a small scale in 1890; since then small scale development and stoping operations have been carried on, but to date no great tonnage of ore has been produced.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Some Information has been taken from two papers on the Mine by A.McIntosh Reid (Government Geologist 1925 and 1926). In addition information on inaccessible workings has been transferred to the maps in this report from a plan (surveyed approximately 1925) loaned by Mr. Roy Laffer of Zeehan who accompanied the party in its investigation of the Mine. The field examination was directed by the Chief Geologist who

PLATE 1

426 5

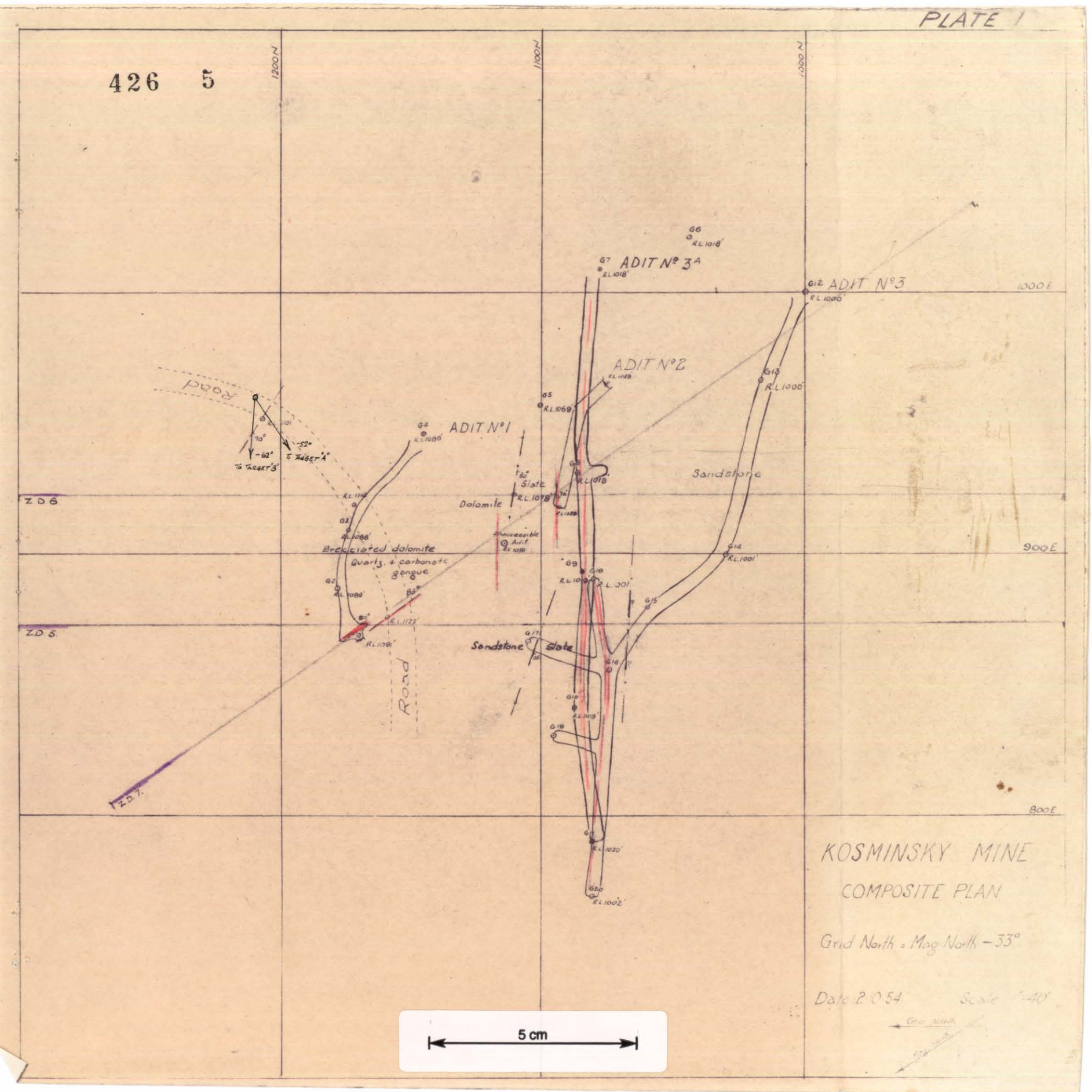

1200N
1100N
1000N
1000E
900E
800E
ZD6
ZD5
ZD7
Road
Road
G1
G2
G3
G4
G5
G6
G7
G8
G9
G10
G11
G12
G13
G14
G15
G16
G17
G18
G19
G20
ADIT Nº1
ADIT Nº2
ADIT Nº3
ADIT Nº3A
Brecciated dolomite
Quartz & carbonate gangue
Dolomite
Slate
Sandstone
Sandstone
Slate
Inaccessible A.D.T
To Target "B"
To Target "A"
KOSMINSKY MINE
COMPOSITE PLAN
Grid North = Mag North − 33°
Date 2.0.54
Scale 1"=40'
Grid North
5 cm

PLATE 2

426 6

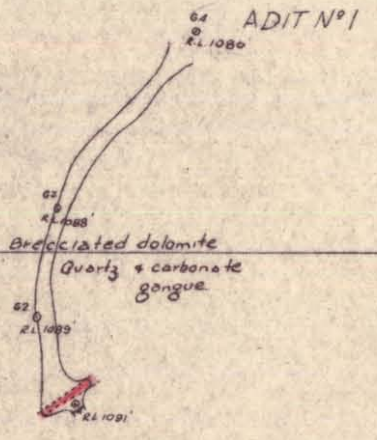
1200N

1100N

1000E

900E

800E



KOSMINSKY MINE

1 LEVEL

Grid North = Mag North -33°

Date: 2·10·54 Scale: 1"=40'

Grid North

Mag North

5 cm

E.Z.Co. W.C.D. Geol. Dept. Z.D. 9.

PLATE 3

426

1100N

1000N

1000E

900E

800E

G6
E.L.1018'

G7 ADIT No 3A
E.L.1018'

G8
E.L.1018'

G9
E.L.1010

G10
E.L.1018'

G11
E.L.1020'

KOSMINSKY MINE

3A LEVEL

Grid North = Mag North -33°

Date: 2-10-54 Scale: 1"=40'

Grid North

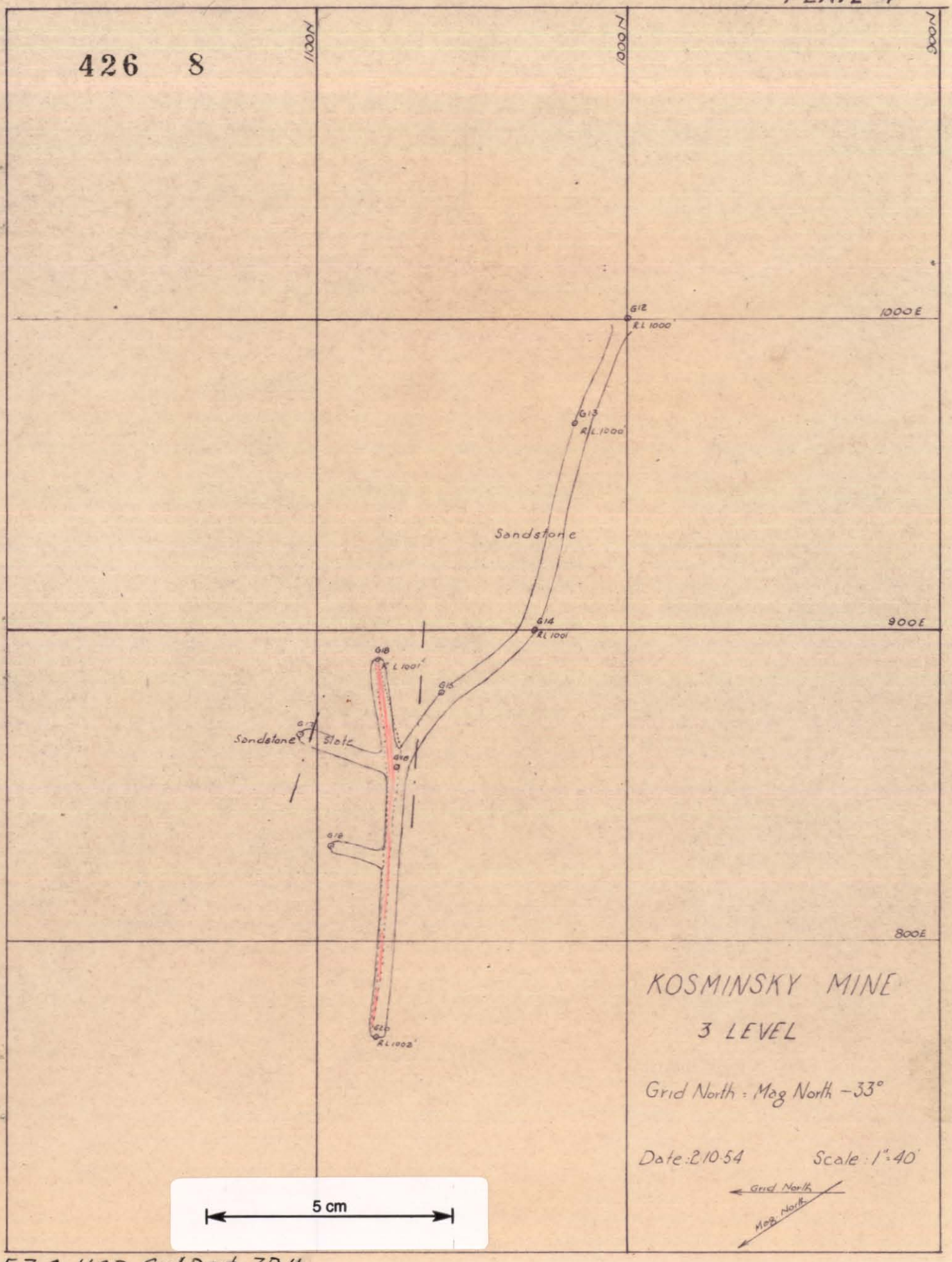
Mag North

5 cm

E.I.Co. W.C.D. Geol. Dept Z.D.10

PLATE 4

426 8



E.Z.Co. N.C.D. Geol. Dept. ZD.11

also assisted in the compilation of this report by offering a number of helpful suggestions.

GEOLOGY:

The country rock in the vicinity of the mine consists of black slate and tuffaceous sandstone striking grid. East and dipping 75°S.

Two orebodies were mapped on the prospect and will be designated the Southern or major and northern or minor orebodies throughout this report.

The Southern orebody

This ore body strikes approximately 90°G and dips 65° south (See Plates 5 and 6). The ore was deposited in a fissure zone varying from 6" - 4½ ft. in width, traversing black slates of the Dundas Series. Partial replacement of the black slates was noted in fragments within the lode.

The ore was driven on 3 Level (R.L.1000) over a distance of 120 ft. , it comprised a 6" to 12" seam of quartz with minor galena and sphalerite (Plate 4.)

On 3A level the orebody extends for 220 ft. the eastern 100 ft. being in the order of 6" wide with small pods up to 2 ft. in width. From 900E to 810E the ore was stoped where it was of sufficient width. A 4 ft. width was noted at approximately 840E. In places the stopes extended to 30 ft. above the level and dipped at 55°S. (See plates 3,5 and 7).

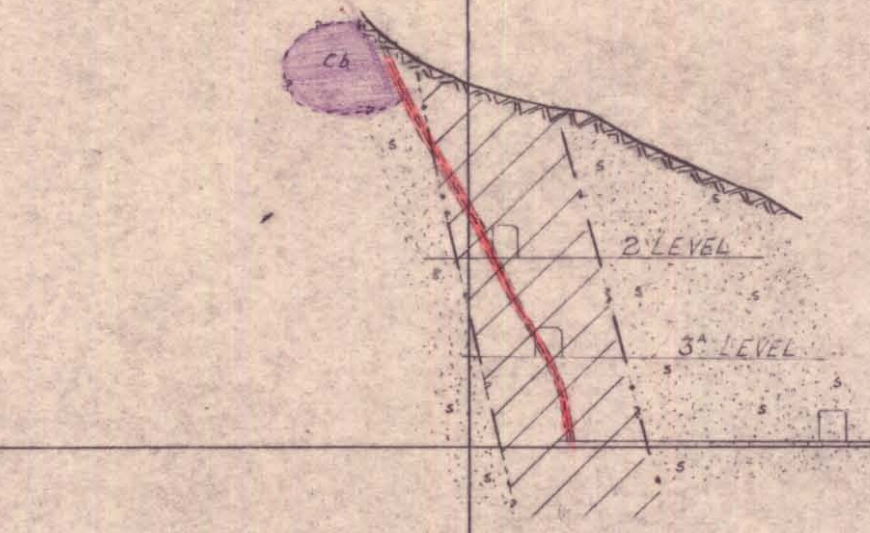
The ore body near the stoped sections comprises approximately 40% white quartz, 30% galena and 30% sphalerite. It is not known whether stoping reached the limit of the ore body as the stopes were inaccessible.

This ore body is reported to have been intersected in the eastern end of 2 Level (See plates 4 and 5) but this heading was inaccessible at the time of examination.

The lode outcrops at 1108N 922E R.L. 1078 where it lies between black slate and tuffaceous sandstone.

The ore body has a flat plunge to the east (See plate 7).

PLATE 5



KOSMINSKY MINE

Cross Section 922½E

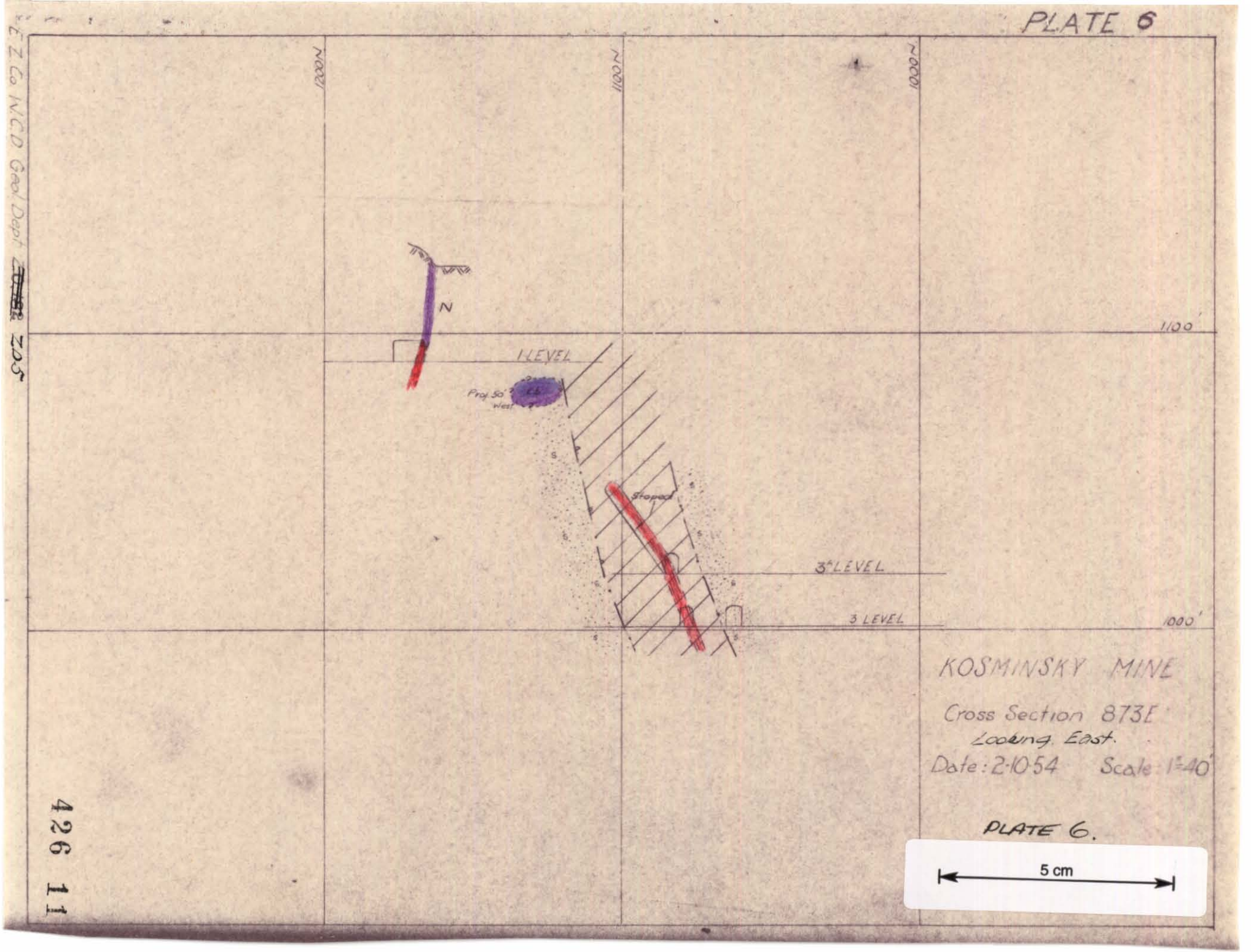
Looking East.

Date: 2-10-54 Scale: 1"=40'

PLATE 5

5 cm

PLATE 6



KOSMINSKY MINE

Cross Section 873E
Looking East.
Date: 2-1054 Scale 1"=40'

PLATE 6.

5 cm

The Northern Orebody

This ore body strikes 135° Grid. and dips 80°NE where it was exposed on 1 Level - it comprised 2 ft. of high grade ore, with weakly mineralised zones on either side.

Assays of the mineralised zone were as follows:-

	Co-ordinates		Location	Pb	Zn	Cu	Ag	Au	Fe
1.	1171N	874E	0-5'6" In H/W rock	0.2	1.1	0.05	0.8	0.1	10.3
2.	1166N	873E	5'6"-7'6" lode	13.7	42.3	0.05	7.3	0.2	7.7
3.	1168N	869E	7'6"-10'6" in F/W rock	0.3	1.3	0.05	0.3	Nil	20.6

This ore body was deposited in highly brecciated slates which had been extensively replaced with quartz, carbonates and limonitic material.(See Plate 2).

The ore is oxidised above RL 1095 on 1 Level. The surface expression of this ore body was noted on the western side of the south Comet Road, where it showed a conformable strike and dipped 85°NE.

A dolomite outcrop at co-ordinates 115N 920E with associated lead - zinc mineralisation is presumed to be the point where the two orebodies meet.

A further oxidised zone at 1207N 952E RL 1101 was exposed on the eastern side of the South Comet Road, this strikes 120°G and dips 70°SW but does not appear to tie up with either of the orebodies described above.

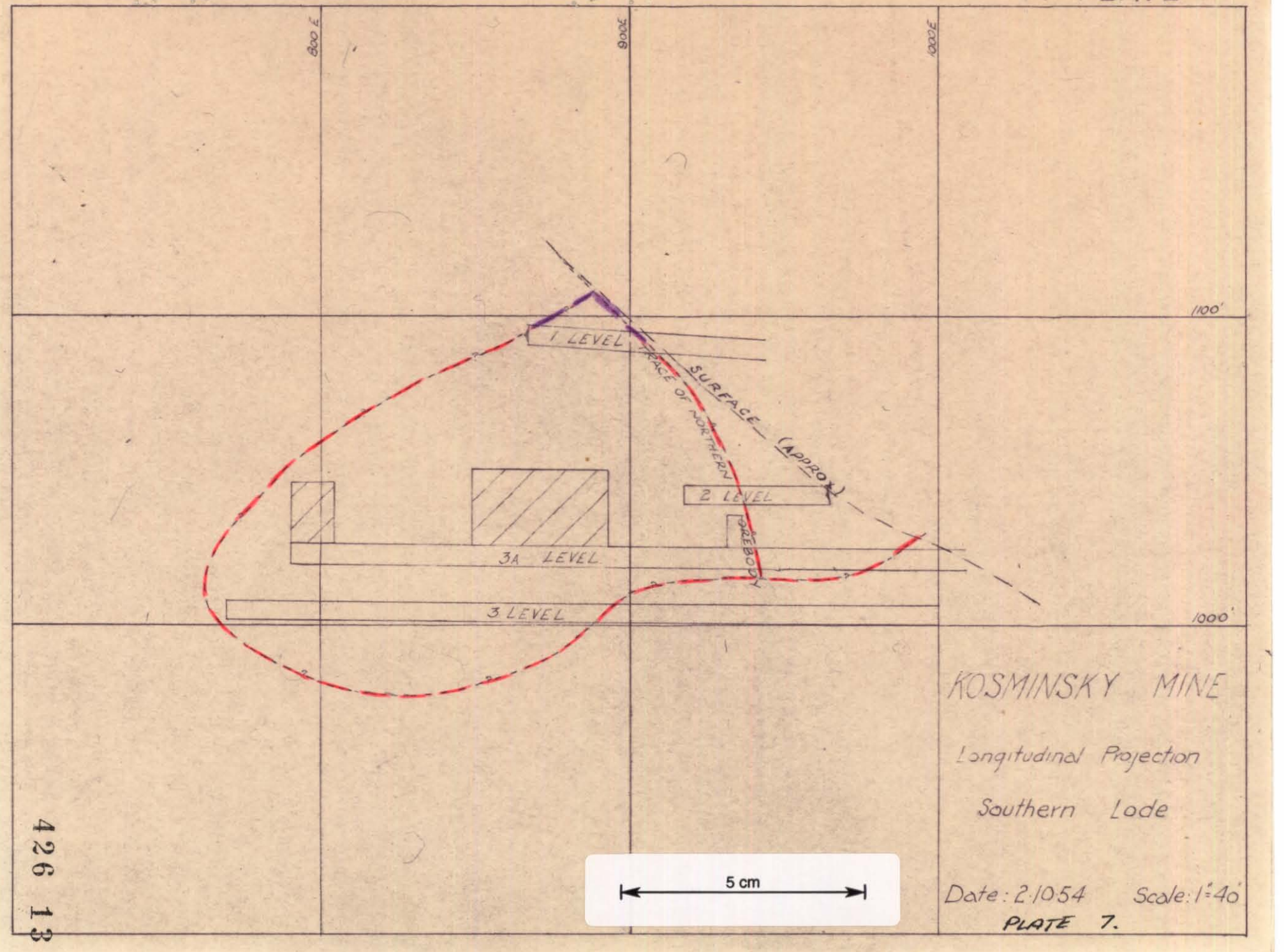
ORE CONTROL;

From the brief examination which was made of the mine it was apparent that both the orebodies described were of the fissure filling type - with a possible partial replacement of the brecciated material within the fissure zone.

CONCLUSION:

Prospects of large tonnages of ore existing in the area are not good. In the case of the southern(major) orebody it appears that 3 Level was driven almost on the bottom limit of the ore, as the grade has dropped. consider - ably from that of the ore exposed on 3A Level.

PLATE 7



KOSMINSKY MINE

Longitudinal Projection

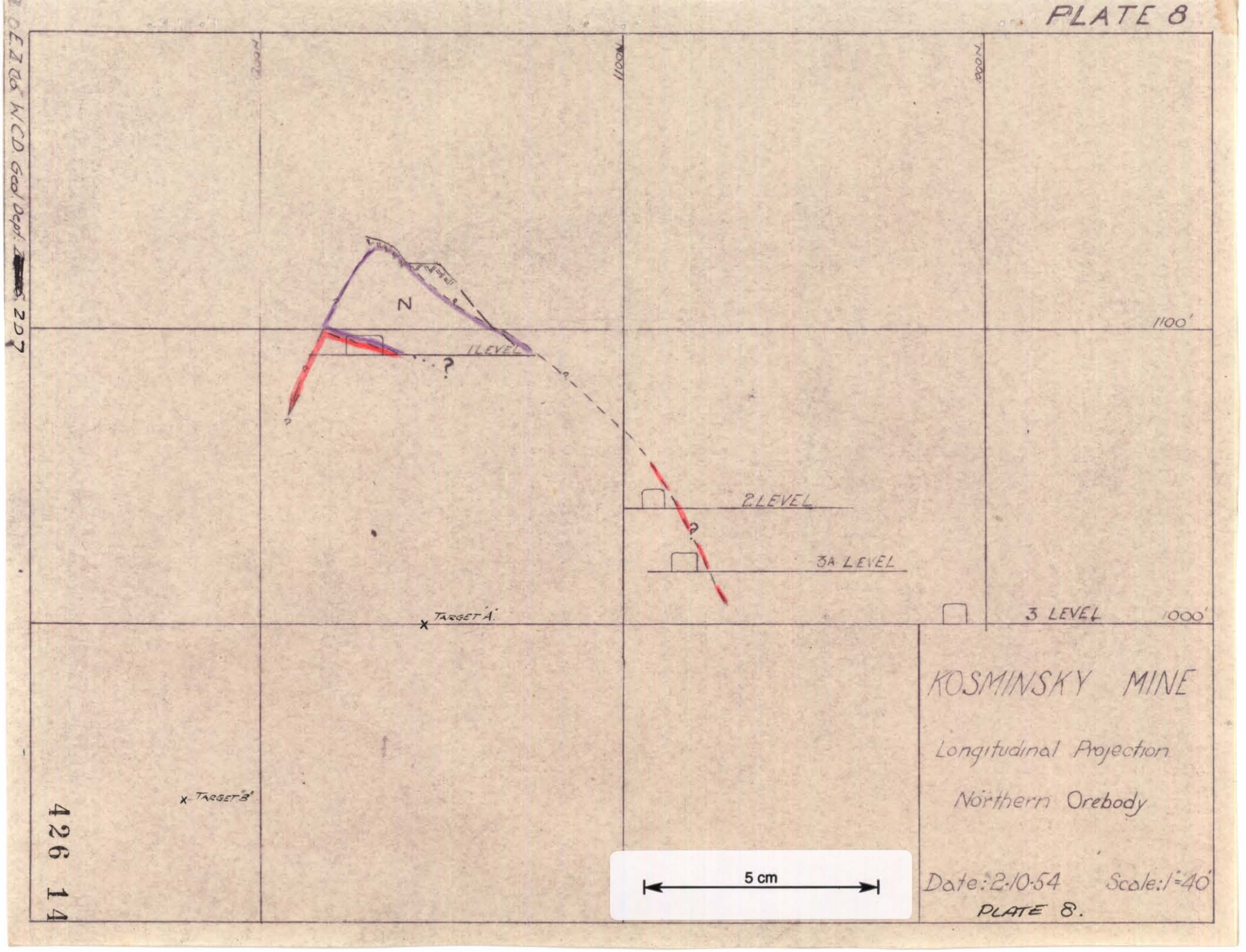
Southern Lode

Date: 2·10·54 Scale: 1"=40'

PLATE 7.

426 13

PLATE 8



KOSMINSKY MINE

Longitudinal Projection

Northern Orebody

Date: 2-10-54 Scale: 1"=40'

PLATE 8.

426 14

The lode channel is much narrower and mining operations expose no mineralisation worthy of stoping. Any ore which might remain above the levels could not extend more than 120 ft. before reaching the surface (Plate 7).

The northern (minor) orebody was oxidised above 1 Level. Its possible southward and downward, extent has been tested by 2 and 3A Levels. It is possible that the short crosscut and rise at 930E on 3A Level was developed on a small pod of ore, where the southern ore body fracture crossed the northern ore at this depth.

However, should the northern ore body plunge to the north west ore could exist in an untested region: This possibility could be tested by drilling from 1210N 960E on the South Comet Road (See Plate 1).

ROSEBERY, 31st May 1955. (Sgd.) I.S. Gregory.

J.D. Wyatt.