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THE ELECTROLYTIC ZINC COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED.
West Coast Department.

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fourth Report.

on

PINNALES

Silver - Lead - Zinc

North Pieman

V.M. Cottle

July, 1950

Number: 28

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ELECTROLYTIC ZINC COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED
West Coast Department

881002

ROSEBERRY,
25th July, 1950.

MEMORANDUM:

The Superintendent,
E. Z. Co. Ltd.,
ROSEBERRY.

PINNACLES - Silver-Lead-Zinc

Attached please find the fourth report on the
above.

Copies have been made for:-

The Managing Director,
The Assistant Superintendent,
File (2)

SENIOR GEOLOGIST

VMC:CO

FOURTH REPORT

on

PINNACLES SILVER LEAD DEPOSIT.

REFER TO:

Report No. 3 - First Report on Pinnacles Ag-Pb-Zn Deposit.
Report No. 11 - Second " " " " " "
Report No. 18 - Third " " " " " "
Geophysical Progress Report No. 3.

RESULTS:

The results of the geological and geophysical investigations and the diamond drilling indicate that further work in the areas of known mineralisation at Pinnacles is not warranted.

DIAMOND DRILLING:

Fourteen drill holes totalling 3,772 ft. have tested the zones of mineralisation sufficiently well to show that they are small in size and low in grade.

GEOLOGY:

The mineralisation is associated with small lenses of tuffaceous sediments and zones of shearing within massive pyroclastic rocks which are now regarded as poor host rocks for ore.

Underlying the massive pyroclastics about 300 feet west of the South Workings is a thick series of slates and sandstones and the boundary between these two formations strikes across the general zone of shearing at Pinnacles at a low angle. It is considered possible that where the shearing passes into the sedimentary rocks more favourable conditions of ore deposition may have existed, and it is proposed to conduct further prospecting work, south of the Pinnacles, at a later date.

GEOPHYSICS:

Geophysical tests were run over an area of no outcrops which exists between the Central and Southern Sections. Each of these sections contained low grade lead-zinc mineralisation and diamond drilling at the Central Workings showed a mineralised tuff band striking into this area. However, the preliminary

geophysical tests did not give sufficient encouragement to justify perseverance with the methods.

At Pinnacles, the geophysical work done so far leads to the conclusions that:-

1. The chances of obtaining useful information from geo-magnetic surveys is practically nil.
2. It is possible that self-potential surveys may provide some useful information.
3. Because of the existing high ground resistivity electro-magnetic methods may detect bodies of sulphide minerals but these would need to contain considerably more total sulphides than is found in any of the known zones of mineralisation.
4. Gravity surveys may produce information relating to geological trends but its use as a direct means of locating bodies of mineralisation is not favoured because the known bodies are highly silicious and not likely to be high density deposits.
5. Either there are no notable ore bodies present or that the prospect of success in using geophysical methods are not good and geology and diamond drilling support the former suggestion.

The accompanying plan shows the geology of the areas examined, the zones of mineralisation, the position of the geophysical traverses and the location of the diamond drillholes.

Rosebery, 26. 7. '50.