

In 1961 the Tasmanian Department of Mines further evaluated the Comet-Maestri mine and recommended three holes to test the northern extension of the Comet Lode in the Maestri siding area (MacLeod, 1962). These holes were drilled in 1962 (MacLeod, 1962). Core recovery was poor but assays agreed with Finucane's surface sampling showing less than 1 ounce of Ag and little or no Pb (Figure 3).

The Great South Comet mine was examined and evaluated by the Tasmanian Department of Mines (on behalf of the Lead and Nickel Company N.L.) in 1950. After surveying mapping and sampling the underground workings Taylor (1950) estimated reserves of 60,000 tons of ore containing 8% Pb, 7.4% Zn and 8 ounces/ton Ag.

(b) **Razorback.**

The Tasmanian Department of Mines investigated and evaluated the Razorback/Grand Prize mine area (Taylor, 1951). Three drill holes were recommended near the Razorback Mine. These holes were drilled in 1958-59 by the Department of Mines (Blissett and Gulline, 1960). Although core recovery was poor, assays showed irregular fissure replacement mineralisation containing fine cassiterite with pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite in quartz and manganeseiferous siderite (Figure 4, Appendix I).

Early in 1960 the Bureau of Mineral Resources located several anomalies (Figures 5, 6 and 7) during detailed electromagnetic, S.P. and magnetic surveys of the Mt. Razorback-Grand Prize mines area (Langron and Horvath, 1962). Several of these anomalies were drilled by the Mines Department (MacLeod and Jack, 1962). The magnetic anomalies were caused by magnetite veins but no mineralisation to explain the Turam EM or SP anomalies was intersected (Figure 8, Appendix II).