

mineralisation at a depth of 60-80 m on the sandstone/limestone contact. The negative Anomaly 7 possibly represented a cavity in the limestone.

5.2 Exploration Companies

Between 1958 and 1976 (when E.L. 15/76 was pegged) a total of 22 Exploration Licences and Special Purpose Licences were held within the boundaries of E.L. 15/76 (Table 1). A summary of the work completed (DRG No. K555-32) on each Licence and the results follow.

5.2.1 Rio Tinto Australia (E.L. 4/59)

E.L. 4/59 held by Rio Tinto Australia Pty. Ltd. covered most of northwest Tasmania (including E.L. 15/76). This area was traversed by airborne magnetic and electro-magnetic surveys (McCarthy, 1957). Follow-up work of resultant anomalies led to the investigation (mapping) of the Comet, South Comet and Kosminsky mines (McKenna, 1958) and the southwest Mariposa mine area (Boniwell, 1959).

The Dundas/Comet investigations concluded that the only significant mineralisation was the 7,000 tons of 8.6% Pb, 19.1% Zn, 0.09% Cu and 5.7 ounce/ton Ag at the South Comet mine (Gregory, 1959). This was considerable smaller than the 60,000 tons of 8% Pb, 7.4% Zn and 8 ounce/ton Ag ore estimated by the Tasmanian Department of Mines in 1950.

Investigations in the Mariposa area consisted of gridding the Sunny Corner mine area and traversing with ground magnetics, gravity and E.M. Several weak to very weak anomalies were located (Figure 19). One coincident EM and magnetic anomaly (line 20N in the north of the grid) was recommended for follow-up geochemical investigation. No records of such an investigation are available.