

The only other recorded investigation within E.L. 15/76 boundaries by Rio Tinto was the production of a geological map. This map was produced by an air photograph interpretation (King, 1961) confirmed by some field examination of outcrops.

Rio Tinto allowed E.L. 4/59 to expire in April 1963 due to a lack of encouraging results.

5.2.2 Costigan Mines/Comstaff (E.L. 5/63)

The central and northern part of E.L. 15/76 was obtained by Costigan Mines as E.L. 5/63 in 1963 (Figure 20). This licence covered most of the area from Dundas to Waratah. In 1964 this licence passed to Comstaff in a joint venture agreement. It was gradually reduced in area until it no longer covered any part of E.L. 15/76 in 1967. Five small portions of the licence were still held by Comstaff.

The only investigations on E.L. 5/63 within the boundaries of E.L. 15/76 was an I.P. and soil geochemistry (Sn, Cu, Pb, Zn, Co) survey over 13 lines in the Dundas/South Comet area in 1965 and an Afmag survey covering E.L. 5/63 in 1966. Major Cu, Pb and Zn anomalies were located along the northern extension of the South Comet/Comet-Maestri line of mineralisation. This mineralised line also showed minor Sn and I.P. anomalies. Other minor Sn and I.P. anomalies were noted in the area west of the Razorback Mine (Figures 21A-Q).

Fifteen Afmag anomalies were shown in the vicinity of Mt. Dundas during the 1966 survey (Sutherland, 1966). Navigation problems during the survey resulted in insufficient details being obtained to accurately locate these anomalies. Furthermore the reliability of the results was greatly reduced due to excessive air turbulence during the survey.