

66

P.B.N

(SECOND REPORT)

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE S.P.L. HELD BY MR. W.S.C. MANSON AND THE P.A. HELD BY MR. M.L. WATT ON THE NORTHERN PLAIN NEAR GLADSTONE TASMANIA.

24/9/69

In my report on the above areas, I stated that, in the absence of any evidence as to whether or not the Ringarooma River in the early stages of the development of its valley in the Gladstone region, affected Tertiary sediments existing there, the sediments would have to be assumed to be the drifts of the Mussel Roe System.

The drifts were deposited in the valleys of the Mussel Roe River, Scotia Creek and other streams (including those, in addition to Scotia Creek, that flowed northerly from the northern slopes of the Mount Cameron Range.) The drifts accumulated as the land sank. As the sinking continued and the valleys of the individual streams became filled with sediments, the sediments were deposited over the divides between streams and formed an extensive area of sediments. The Northern Plain is part of this extensive area.

The ground covered by the S.P.L. and the P.A. occupies portion of the Plain and consists of the upper layers of the sediments or drifts. In these layers the tin contents are likely to be lower than those of drifts in the valleys of the streams and particularly of the lower layers in those valleys.

It is not known whether any <sup>in-</sup>un-filled valleys or leads exist in the tract occupied by the S.P.L. & P.A. The nearest known major lead is probably the Scotia lead in a general north-easterly direction. The drilling of the Scotia lead by the Department of Mines in the mid-thirties traced this lead and a study of the results of that drilling would indicate the position of that lead in relation to the S.P.L. & P.A.

It would be desirable to locate any small leads within this area. An examination of the adjacent old workings might give some help in this respect but the absence of the true bottom (granite and slates and quartzites) in those workings, or most of them, greatly reduces the possibilities.

The drilling campaign being carried out would give the most important information providing the spacing of the drill holes is not too great. It would be necessary to obtain the levels of the collars of all drill holes, and this information in conjunction with the depths of the drill holes, would enable the detection of irregularities in the Bedrock. It would be advantageous if one or more leaders or gutters could be located, but even the location of ridges would be useful in suggesting the directions in which gutters should be sought. The above statements are based on the assumption that drilling is being carried to bedrock. If such is not the case, the method of search will not be applicable.

The drilling on the Scotia lead may be helpful in that it may have indicated some tributary leads. A study of the results should be made to ascertain if there are any tributaries that might pass through the S.P.L. or P.A.

Melbourne  
24/9/69

P. B. NYE