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23 SEP 1937

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
OF TASMANIA

Q73

Q73 No 3

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PROSPECTUS  
OF  
Osmiridium (Tasmania)  
No Liability

*(To be registered under Part II of the Victorian Companies Act, 1928)*



*Dated August, 1937*

37-070

Osmiridium (Tas) N.L.  
Prospectus

Aug 1937.

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PROSPECTUS  
OF  
Osmiridium (Tasmania) No Liability

(To be registered under Part II of the Victorian Companies Act 1928.)



CAPITAL:

£20,000 divided in 50,000 Shares of 8/- each.

40,000 Shares are offered for Public Subscription—payable 2/- per share on application and 2/- per share on allotment, the balance in calls of 3d. per share per month if and when required.

10,000 Shares fully paid to 8/- are to be allotted to the Vendor Syndicate, and £5000 cash, payable in the following manner:—£2000 to be paid on the exercising of the option and £3000 payable out of Osmiridium won, at the rate of 10% of the gross yield until the £3000 is satisfied.

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# Osmiridium (Tasmania) No Liability

*(To be registered under Part II of the Victorian Companies Act, 1928)*

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## PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

E. F. S. ENGLAND, Solicitor, 352 Collins Street, Melbourne.  
C. A. GALLETLY, Gentleman, "Locksley," St. Kilda Road, Melbourne.  
A. H. McDONALD, Engineer, 566 Bridge Road, Richmond.  
H. F. THUREAU, Gentleman, C.T.A. Club, Flinders Street, Melbourne.

## BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD., Stock Exchange Branch, Collins Street, Melbourne.

## SOLICITORS:

Messrs. COY & ENGLAND, 352 Collins Street, Melbourne.

## AUDITOR:

F. McNAUGHTON, 271 Collins Street, Melbourne.

## LEGAL MANAGER AND REGISTERED OFFICE (Pro tem.)

HARRY S. MARKS, 524 Collins Street, Melbourne.

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## OBJECTS.

The Company is being formed (inter alia) for the purpose of acquiring from the Adams River Osmiridium Syndicate No Liability all its Right, Title and Interest in the Consolidated Mining Claims, Numbers 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and Lease Applications Numbers 11810, 11811, each containing 40 acres and all situated at Adamsfield in the State of Tasmania.

# Osmiridium (Tasmania) No Liability

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## THE PROPERTY.

The area this Company is about to acquire is situated at Adamsfield, Tasmania, 70 miles from Hobart and 24 miles from Fitzgerald (the nearest Railway Town). The mine is reached from Fitzgerald by a Cord Track. Goods are freighted in and out by pack horses and sleighs.

## WORK DONE.

A vast amount of work has been done on the area under review. For practically the full length of the claims, the top of the lode has been sluiced to a depth of from 10 to 20 feet.

A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 47 feet. A tunnel driven from the northern end for a distance of 240 feet. A tram line has been laid for a distance of 300 feet from the face of the tunnel to the Battery House.

The following buildings have been erected and are in good order and condition:—Battery House and Ore Bins, Blacksmith's Shop, Assay Room, Store Room. A water race has been constructed for approximately two miles.

## PLANT.

The following Plant is also on the property:—One Winch, Boring Plant complete, Half-ton Truck, Blacksmith's, Bellows, Anvil, Tools and numerous sundries. There are also two Crude Oil Engines and one Jaw Crusher on this property belonging to the Tasmanian Mines Department, for which arrangements can be made for the use of same by this Company. Mr. Robert Cameron, the Company's Engineer, has compiled a list of the machinery and plant that he considers suitable for the Company's work, which, with the plant already on the ground, will be sufficient for all purposes. The cost of the new plant and equipment has been estimated not to exceed £1850. With these additions the cost of production will be very low.

## FUTURE WORKINGS.

It is proposed to continue the tunnel a further 100 feet to intercept the Lode at a point 70 feet where good values were obtained at the surface and 33 feet below the shaft prospected by Mr. R. Cameron. This will give from 70 feet to 80 feet of Backs for a distance of 900 feet, giving approximately 30,000 tons of ore above the tunnel level.

Immediately the tunnel is completed, the mine will be in production, and should give highly payable returns.

In the year 1925 Osmiridium was found at Adams River, Tasmania. The metal was recovered from the alluvial ground in the district.

Many working parties were then engaged in its production, and large yields were obtained from alluvial workings. The method employed was by sluicing the material.

After some years the recovery of alluvial Osmiridium diminished in quantity, but the unexpected discovery of a defined serpentine lode containing Osmiridium gave a new impetus to its recovery.

The holders of the Company's area have not developed the same to the best advantage, and consequently have failed to recover the quantities that should have been recovered.

It is proposed by this Company to crush the lode material and to erect Batteries for that purpose. It is believed that by such crushing the fullest recovery of the metal will be obtained.

### INVESTIGATIONS OF THE AREA.

The Osmiridium area was first inspected by Mr. C. J. McLennan in February, 1937, and in April, 1937. A Syndicate was formed to thoroughly investigate and test the area. Mr. McLennan was again sent to Adamsfield, Tasmania, in April, 1937, and did a great amount of testing in the Open Cut and Shafts, as per the following report:—

24th May, 1937.

The Directors,  
Adams River Osmiridium Syndicate, N.L.,  
MELBOURNE.  
Dear Sirs,

I arrived at the field on the 20th April, 1937. It took five days to unwater the shaft, which I sunk a further seven feet, including sump. I prospected every bucket of lode material and obtained payable ore right through the sinking, which shows by dish prospects to be worth from 15 dwts. to 1 oz. per ton. This I have stacked on surface at grass.

I put a cut in towards the hanging wall for a length of five feet by two feet wide; I obtained good ore, a ton of which I have bagged and shipped to Melbourne for bulk test. There is rich ore still going out towards the hanging wall, also north and south. I have tried the lode in several places and dish prospects prove that it is a rich lode and should be a good dividend producer.

The lode varies from six feet to ten feet in the open cut. It is known as an Ovaline Bronzite lode, the only Osmiridium lode of its kind in the world. It has been proved for a length of 1550 feet to carry payable ore. The lode, in my opinion, is a most promising one, and is rich in Osmiridium and will return dividends for many years to come.

The most economical way to work the lode is by continuing the tunnel off the lode in solid country. *what does this mean?*

You have, in my opinion, the best Mining Property in Australia. There are many thousands of tons of ore in sight, easily worked, and the metal easily recovered.

(Signed) C. J. McLENNAN.

The ton of ore referred to in the above report duly arrived in Melbourne and was tested in the following manner:—

Two bags of Osmiridium ore were treated by the Melbourne Technical College, with the result as per the following report:—

*grab samples from the 2 bags, assayed in Mines Dept  
Launceston, gave NIL results*

Melbourne Technical College,  
124 Latrobe Street,  
MELBOURNE.  
11th June, 1937.

#### OSMIRIDIUM ORE TEST 1, 2 AND 3.

With reference to the trial crushing of Osmiridium submitted by you, the following is the report of the test:—

Amount of Ore received—19 cwts.

TEST 1.—One bag of ore was passed through the stamp battery and over corduroy strake. Battery screen size 0.108 inch, opening slope (a)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch per foot, and (b) 3 inch per foot.

The total quantity of Osmiridium recovered was at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. per ton, of which amount not less than 90% was retained in the battery box. A striking feature was the absence of finely divided metal. Particles of gold were visible in the concentrate.

TEST 2.—One bag of ore was treated under exactly the same conditions as in Test No. 1, except that a strake slope of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch per foot was maintained, which appeared more suitable for this ore than either of the other two settings.

The majority of the Osmiridium was again retained in the battery box and totalled from all products at the rate of 1 oz. per ton of ore. The tailings were recovered.

TEST 3.—The tailings from Test No. 2 were returned to the battery crushing through a screen with openings 0.55 inch diameter, and the strake set at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch per foot slope. No further Osmiridium was recovered.

(Signed) FRANK ELLIS,  
Principal.

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A further test was carried out on 8th June, 1937, by crushing 17 cwt. of ore by the "Rapidor" Battery in the yards of the Victorian Mines Department, South Melbourne, under the supervision of officials from the Mines Department and a representative gathering of mining men. The result of the test being that 16 dwts. 22 grs. were recovered from the 17 cwt. of ore.

Encouraged by the result of the above tests, the Syndicate commissioned Mr. Robert Cameron, Mining Engineer, to visit Adamsfield for the purpose of making a further inspection of the area, and he reports as follows:—

20 Yendon Road,  
GLENHUNTLY, S.E.9.  
16th July, 1937.

To the Directors, Adams River Osmiridium Syndicate, N.L.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my report on the Osmiridium lode situated at Adamsfield, Tasmania.

I made an inspection of the area and tested the lode as outlined below. In my opinion the mine has great possibilities, and if properly handled should prove a highly profitable venture.

The lode runs in a general north and south direction and is of a varying width, from six to ten feet. It has been proved Osmiridium bearing for 2000 feet in length by sluicing and shaft sinking.

The south end of the lode (McAteer's and part of Ivory's claims) has been worked as an open cut to a considerable depth, and although no records of Osmiridium won are available, I understand rich returns were obtained by the primitive method of continuously sluicing and re-sluicing the lode material after exposure to the air. In this process no crushing took place, but depended on the action of the air to decompose the lode material. Osmiridium is still won under this process by the individual miners from the residues of these claims. The lode material gradually became harder as the depth increased and did not respond so readily to this process, and the claims are not now being worked.

An alluvial area not exceeding 5 acres immediately west and downstream from the lode is reported to have yielded Osmiridium to the value of £50,000. No Osmiridium has been found east of this line, thus showing that the rich alluvial deposits were shed from the lode.

On the claims and part of the lease held by this Syndicate, 1350 feet has been proved by sluicing for a depth of from ten to 20 feet, and a shaft sunk to a depth of 40 feet. I took six samples of 11 pounds each from across the bottom of the shaft, which, after being crushed and carefully weighed, yielded the following values:—

No. 1 . . . . .	10 dwts. per ton	No. 4 . . . . .	13 dwts. per ton
No. 2 . . . . .	18 dwts. per ton	No. 5 . . . . .	6 dwt. per ton
No. 3 . . . . .	1 dwt. per ton	No. 6 . . . . .	— 2 grains per ton

AVERAGE YIELD . 8 dwts. per ton

The lode consists of a serpentine material, which is reasonably soft, but contains occasional hard kernels, which do not carry the same values. Samples Nos. 3 and 6 were taken from these kernel formations and could be discarded in working, thus improving the average yield to approximately half an ounce per ton.

A tunnel has been driven from the northern end for a distance of 240 feet, and by continuing the tunnel a further 100 feet it will intercept the lode and give from 70 to 80 feet of backs for 900 feet in length.

A shaft sunk on Ivory's claim immediately to the south of the Syndicate's claim to a depth of 60 feet is reported to have given good values. Owing to the countour of the country this would be 40 feet below the level of the tunnel, and thus proving values to that depth. The lode being wide and well defined, there is no reason why values should not continue to much greater depths.

On the ore in sight, which I estimate as being approximately 45,000 tons, this at an average of 8 dwts. per ton, and the present price of Osmiridium being 20/- per pennyweight, thus, this mine has an estimate value of £360,000.

IMPROVEMENTS.—On the site there is erected and suitably arranged, Battery House, Ore Bins, Blacksmith's Shop and Assay Room, which can be utilised for working purposes in connection with the claim.



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The following Assay was carried out by the Victorian Mines Department:—

STATE LABORATORIES,  
Gisborne Street, MELBOURNE, C.2.  
10th March, 1937.

REPORT ON SAMPLE No. 304/1937.

Sample . . . . . Serpentine.                      Locality .. Adams River, Tasmania.

Sample consisted of 5 lbs. of decomposed serpentine.

RESULT.—Osmiridium—2 ozs. 5 dwts. 17 grs. to the ton.

(Signed) F. FIELD,  
Chemist & Assayer, Mines Department.

CONCLUSION.—It will be noted that the Adams River Osmiridium Syndicate have done everything possible to prove this area and are now confident in recommending same to the public.

**OSMIRIDIUM.**

OSMIRIDIUM is one of the most valuable rare metals and was discovered comparatively recently (in the year 1803) by the scientist, Tennant.

It is a metal which occurs in association with Platinum, in the form of an Osmiridium alloy. It is the heaviest substance known, its specific gravity being 22.477.

The sources of origin of Osmiridium are three countries, namely, Tasmania, South Africa and Russia.

With the advance of scientific discovery and modern invention the uses of Osmiridium have become manifold and varied. The area held by the Adams River Osmiridium Syndicate No Liability, in which the Osmiridium lode exists, is the only known Osmiridium lode in the world. The Osmiridium found in South Africa and Russia is of an alluvial nature and is very fine, whilst that obtained from a vast lode is coarse and is of far greater commercial value.

Osmiridium, being one of the hardest of metals, is used as an alloy for Platinum and is also being extensively used in the manufacture of electrical appliances, and in the wearing parts of scientific instruments, but the most popular and well-known use of the metal is for tipping fountain pens and other pens.

There is a great scarcity of Osmiridium in the world, and such scarcity is becoming very pronounced from year to year, and the consequent demand for this valuable metal is acute and increasing. The manufacturers of fountain pens will readily pay a higher price for Tasmanian Osmiridium than any other because of its adaptability to their processes and the efficiency of their manufactures.

It may be mentioned that the first recorded production of Osmiridium in Tasmania was in the year 1910. Even at that period the price of the metal was far higher than gold, and the history of the price of Osmiridium is of a very interesting character, and it is recorded that in 1918 the quantity of Osmiridium recovered in Tasmania was 1607 ounces of a value of £44,833, whilst in 1920 2009 ounces produced in Tasmania returned £77,114, or over £38/7/8 per ounce. In October of that year as much as £42 per ounce was paid for the metal. The output in the year 1925 was considerable and realised £30/15/- per ounce.

Since that period the production in Tasmania has diminished owing to the fact that the alluvial flats in which the Osmiridium was contained have been gradually worked out. However, with the discovery of a lode of Osmiridium now held by the Adams River Osmiridium Syndicate the chances of a higher production are very much more probable.

It can be confidently asserted that all the Osmiridium recovered can be sold at a very high price.

**THE MARKET.**

The London market is bare of Osmiridium and there are several London buyers eager for the metal. The price offering to-day for Osmiridium in Australian Currency is £20 to £21 per ounce, and owing to the scarcity of the metal there is every indication of this price advancing.

Messrs. William Jacks & Co. of London, in their report dated 30th June, 1937, state Tasmanian Osmiridium is scarce, and stocks are very low. Consumers find that South African metal is unsuitable for their requirements.

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#### **PURCHASE CONSIDERATION.**

The consideration payable to the Vendor Syndicate on the incorporation of this Company shall be:—

- (a) The allotment to the Adams River Osmiridium Syndicate No Liability or its nominee or nominees, as set out in Page one, 10,000 Shares fully paid to 8/- each in Osmiridium (Tasmania) No Liability.
- (b) £2000 to be paid to the Adams River Osmiridium Syndicate No Liability or its nominee or nominees.
- (c) £3000 Royalty to be paid to the Adams River Osmiridium Syndicate No Liability, payable at the rate of 10% of the gross metal won until the £3000 is satisfied.

#### **BROKERAGE AND PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.**

A Brokerage of 5% will be paid by the Company on all shares allotted in response to applications received through members of recognised Stock Exchanges, and to Agents approved by the Directors, commission payable by the Company for the underwriting of any shares will not exceed a further 2½%, making in all a total commission payable not exceeding 7½%. It is estimated Preliminary Expenses will not exceed £250.

#### **APPLICATION FOR SHARES.**

Application for shares should be made on the enclosed form and forwarded together with application money direct. Cheques should be made payable to Osmiridium (Tasmania) No Liability, crossed and marked "Not Negotiable."

Application will be made for the listing of the Company's shares on the Melbourne Stock Exchange.

#### **RULES.**

The rules to be submitted to the shareholders for adoption at the first meeting will be in the usual form, and will be in compliance with the requirements of the Stock Exchange of Melbourne, and will provide for the qualification of a Director and for provision for the remuneration of Directors, all of which matters shall be fixed by General Meeting.



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# Osmiridium (Tasmania) No Liability

## Form of Application for Shares

The Directors,  
Osmiridium (Tasmania) N.L.

Dear Sirs,

I enclose herewith the sum of £.....:....., being application money of 2/- per share for.....shares of 8/- each in the share capital of the above-mentioned Company. I hereby request you to allot to me that number of shares upon the terms of the Prospectus and subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Company.

I agree to accept such shares or any lesser number that may be allotted to me, upon the said terms, and agree to pay the further sum of 2/- per share on allotment. I authorise you to place my name upon the Register of Members in respect of any shares allotted to me.

I further authorise the Chairman of the Preliminary Meeting of Shareholders in the Company, if I shall not be present, to vote on my behalf upon all business which may be brought forward thereat.

DATED this.....day of.....1937.

Name in Full.....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Signature .....

Please add Exchange to Country and Interstate Cheques.