

REPORT ON MINERAL SECTIONS  
UPPER SCAMANDER MINING

11945/M  
11946/M  
119741M

37-072

Report Upper Scamander Mining District

553002

M254  
Q41 (7)

Rossarden, Tasmania.

9 th April 1938.

37-072

H. G. Gray Esq.  
Bursary Building.  
Elizabeth Street.  
Hobart, Tasmania.

Dear Sir,

MINING REPORT.

Herewith please find report of mineral sections situate  
in the Upper Scamander mining district, together with tracings  
giving their approximate positions,.

Yours faithfully,

*H. G. Gray*



002

This section has an area of 40 acres of steep wooded spurs running east and west and it is on the northern slopes of one of these spurs that the lodes are exposed, at the foot of this spur a creek runs to the west, in the creek bed a quartz vein 10" wide is seen for about 60 feet in length, it has a strike nearly east and west, but unfortunately little work has been done, consequently an estimate of its value cannot be made.

From the creek bed, going south, at a vertical height of 60 feet on the northern slope, a well defined Quartz lode of 12 inches in width has been opened up by trenching and open cut, it has a strike of 205 degrees south west, with a slight underlie to the north west trenching gives way to an open cut into the hill, which is taken into the hill for about 70 feet, with a vertical height at the back of 30 feet, at a point about 30 feet in the cut, an underhand stope has been taken out, it has a depth of 12 feet and has been driven south for 30 feet, the exposed lode in the cut shows wolfram in payable quantities for the full length- 75 tons of lode matter has been taken out of the cut and underhand stope, and from authentic information yielded 2 tons of 70% wolfram ( $WO_3$ )

Other ore veins were seen on this section, but owing to the small amount of work done on them, cannot be taken into report.

SECTION 2.      40 Acres.

Carson de Bears

Section 2 is situated north of section I, from the creek spoken about in section I, the ground rises steeply to a height of 450 feet, and it is near the summit on the southern fall that the lodes are opened up by trenching and shaft.

A glance at tracing ( No 2 section) will fix the position of shaft. At this point a trench 40 feet long exposes the lode, which is 3 feet in width, and a slight underlie to the north west, it has a strike of north 60 degrees east, the shaft was sunk at the southern end of this trench, and has a depth of 25 feet, from the bottom of the shaft going north easterly a drive has been driven for 12 feet, payable values are seen over the whole of the driving, the material taken from this work yielded  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a ton of 70% wolfram ( $WO_3$ ) going north east on the course of the lode the second trenching ( 377 feet from the shaft) exposed the lode for 45 feet, the width of same being 30 inches, payable values are seen at this trench.

From the shaft in a north easterly direction for 200 feet, then at right angles southeast for 100 feet, some work has been done on a Manganese lode, which shows a width of 12 inches.

Again from shaft in a north westerly direction 330 feet a trench 30 feet long discloses a lode 14 inches in width, high grade wolfram showing for full length of trench, this lode has a strike similar to the lode on the southern slope, underlie to the N-W. 130 feet north east of this trench further trenching has been done, being a continuation of above, 30 feet of trenching has been done, the lode in this trench is 17 inches in width, showing wolfram freely

SECTION 3      -      40 Acres.

Badaw Powell

The spur on which the lodes are found run in a north-westerly south easterly direction, rising from the creek level to the most north-westerly lode, to a height of approx'ly 375 feet - Vide section No 3.

No 1 lode - At 15 feet above creek level a drive has been driven for some 40 feet, further driving is needed to cut the lode, this work was discontinued owing to lack of capital, also to do more essential surface trenching on the several lodes. The lode has a strike of south 30 degrees west, with a slight underlie to the west. At 70 feet vertical, going south, trenching starts, the lode at this point is 16 inches in width, and shows payable quantities

003

of wolfram, from this point south for 30 feet, a cut has been put in, the lode holding its width and value, a jump up of 7 feet was made, now for 80 feet a stope drive has been put in, and for the whole distance the values continue, the width varies a little in the distance. Still going south over the top of stope drive for about 220 feet, trenching to an average depth of 15 feet has been done, the lode maintained an average width of 12 inches for the full distance, and the values are payable.

From information gathered from Mr William Simmons - of Upper Scamander, who was in charge of operations some years ago. States that wolfram to the value of £ 1000. 0. 0 was won from this lode. Wolfram at that period standing at £10. 0. 0 per bag of one hundredweight. The estimate of crude ore taken out of the trenching would be in the vicinity of 250 tons, thus this tonnage yielded 5 tons of 70% WO<sub>3</sub>.

A few days previous to my visit of inspection, No 1 lode was cut in a trench some 540 feet south from stope drive on the eastern fall, a well defined lode of 12 inches in width was disclosed, showing payable quantities of wolfram.

No 2 Lode - At point A. going north westerly for 65 feet No 2 lode is met with in a trench going south for 40 feet, a quartz lode of 12 inches in width is showing in the full length of the trench,, at the most southern end three veins are in evidence, 18" 3" 3" - promising wolfram values showing throughout, going north some 150 feet, trenching to a length of 60 feet has been done, at the start of the trench the lode is 6" in width and at the north end 9" wolfram values showing for the full length.

No 3 Lode - From point B. north westerly 77 feet No 3 lode shows 4 inches of quartz carrying wolfram values, very little work has been done.

No 4 Lode - Again from point B. north westerly for 97 feet, No 4 lode is disclosed in a trench 30 feet long, 12 inches of quartz lode is showing for the full length, wolfram is visible over the whole length, going south from this trench 60 feet, a trench of 20 feet shows a quartz lode 16 inches in width, wolfram is seen in good quantities along the lode., the spoil from the trenching shows payable values.

No 5 Lode - 65 feet from the point marked D on the plan, north-westerly, trenching starts on this lode, 20 feet has been done on the eastern fall of the spur, where a 24 inch lode is seen, carrying payable values, 80 feet south 100 feet of trenching has been done, the southernmost end shows a 9 inch lode, and at the northern end 15 inches in width, payable values of wolfram,. Some 50 feet from the crown of the spur a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 50 feet with an average of 12 inches of lode.. The lode material from the trenching and shaft, estimated at 150 tons, returned 2½ tons of 70% - WO<sub>3</sub>

No 6 Lode - From centre of shaft going north westerly 260 feet, trench on lode 30 feet in length, the lode is showing for whole length on a width of 14 inches, wolfram can be seen over the full length of lode. Further trenching was in operation along the line of strike, but not sufficient to disclose the lode.

-----

POWER.

A Diesel - Electric plant would, I consider, be the most suitable power to instal, it has the advantage of being run from a central position to serve the several sections and concentrating mill. The matter of H.P. required would be for later consideration.

MILL.

The plant for the concentrating mill would be along the following lines;-

1. Coarse crushing - Breaker.
2. Fine crushing - Coarse and fine rolls;
3. Screening - Screen or trommels. Hartz Jigs.
4. Tables } Wilfleys.
5. Driers - Open or rotary.
6. Magnetic separation - Weatherill type.

FUTURE WORK.

Nos 1 and 2 Sections. Excellent facilities are available for opening up the several lodes by adits.

No 3 Section. The first objective should be to test the several lodes at depth, the adit already started should be pushed on to cut the lode No 1, and then continued along its course for at least 300 feet, from this po-int a cross-cut should be driven out north west to cut the other lodes exposed on the surface. To do this work in a reasonable time an Air compressor delivering 300 feet of free air per minute, driven by a crude oil engine should be installed, the compressor would deliver sufficient air to run three rock drill machines of the S.L.11. Holman Drifter Type.

The installation of the 3 drill compressor would enable other lodes to be opened up at a higher level, so that rises could be put through from level to level for ventilation purposes, Then with levels driven along the course of the several lodes, tonnages up to 500 tons per week should be available for milling.

In conclusion, I would say, the properties under examination are a valuable proposition, and have no hesitation in recommending same to you.

*A. J. Schell*

Mine Manager, Aberfoyle Tin N.L.  
Rossarden, Tasmania.