Track-cutting, Prospecting.
L.E.E. 28/4/58

(2 COPIES)

Q74 No 13.

# 58-223

SUMMARY REPORT ON TRACK CUTTING AND PROSPECTING BY M PENNEY AND PARTY

Copy 1 of 2

SUMMARY REPORT ON TRACK CUTTING & PROSPECTING BY M. PENNEY 14.10.1957-29.3.1958

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# LYELL - E.Z. - EXPLORATIONS

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G57

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To: Mr. G.F. Hudspeth. 28th April, 1958

SUMMARY REPORT ON TRACK CUTTING AND PROSPECTING BY M. PENNEY AND PARTY, 14th DECEMBER, 1957 - 29th MARCH, 1958

(REPORTS G41, 42 and 45)

The members of the party were M. Penney, R. Hall, T. Burrell and, during the period 12th to 17th February and 26th February to 5th March, R. Martin.

Primarily the object of this party was to prospect the area of Dundas rocks in the area limited by:

(a) The sea to the west;

(b) Urquhart River to the north;

(c) Open button grass plains of the Mount Osmund-Hazell Hill area to the east;

(d) Copper Creek to the south.

This rectangle is 11 miles N-S, 4 to 5 miles E-W.

This work should not be viewed in isolation as it forms a part of the general exploration programme and directly connects with the work of J. Gilfillan's coastal traverse (G20), K. Beck's traverse along the Wanderer River (G 17) and M. Paltridge's at Copper Creek and Wart Hill (G53 and 54).

This area of Dundas is important in that it lies immediately to the west of the Lyell Shear in this area; consequently this zone of Dundas lies in a similar structural setting to that exposed at Queenstown. It is

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an area which is covered by an extensive and exceptionally thick cover of vegetation and which has undergone considerable erosion by rivers. These rivers are normally small but they are fast west flowing streams which have cut 1-200 feet below the general level of the area, giving rise to a surprisingly rugged type of terrain. Normally, these streams flow in steepsided gullies and waterfalls are not infrequent, especially in the Urquhart-Surprise Creek area. The beds of these streams are usually choked with boulders and treefalls and these hazards make traverses along them a practical impossibility. Consequently, it was decided to cut tracks westwards to the sea in the three locations shown on the accompanying plate, P25J, tracks 1, 2 and 3. To the best of my knowledge this area has only been traversed once before, by F. Blake in 1936, who traversed west to east approximately following the line of the Mainwaring River.

Also shown on P25J are the positions of the tracks cut on this party's last trip to Eagle Creek.

1. Urquhart River Track

| | |
|---|---|
| Commenced | 14th December, 1957. |
| Finished | 18th January, 1958. |
| Man days | 66 |
| Numbered samples | 522 to 594 inclusive. |

2. Cypress Creek Track

| | |
|---|---|
| Commenced | 19th January, 1958. |
| Finished | 20th February. |
| Man days | 78 |
| Numbered samples | 595 to 599 inclusive<br>1400 to 1461 inclusive. |

3. Wart Hill Track

| | |
|---|---|
| Commenced | 21st February. |
| Finished | 11th March. |
| Man days | 52 |
| Numbered samples | 1462 to 1523 inclusive. |

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Outcrops are usually absent in the area and in most cases small pits had to be sunk in order to obtain the rock specimens.

These three traverses are at right angles to the general strike of the succession (north-south) and therefore they have provided a good summary of the geology of this important area. The dip is generally steeply to the west, with an occasional variation to the east. The succession consists of a typical Dundas association of black (rarely purple) shales, greywackes, silstones, tuffs and lavas and resembles that of the Queenstown area. It forms a complete contrast to the monotonous series of siliceous tuffs which exist to the south and east of the Mount Osmund-Hazell Hill area and it is interesting to note how this regional difference of rock type is also demonstrated by the difference in the vegetation cover, with open button grass plains on the latter and dense vegetation on the former type. From the rock types seen on all three traverses there is little or no correlation possible between them, as is to be expected in this type of sedimentation.

From an examination of the aerial photographs faulting with a north-south trend was suspected which, in many cases, has been confirmed by these field studies.

Feeble pyrite mineralisation was located in several positions, no true gossans were located but this must be weighed with lack of rock exposures and difficulty of terrain. The value of this work lies in the fact that it has demonstrated the presence of a zone of Dundas rocks which form most favourable hosts for sulphide mineralisation.

Tracks 2 and 3 were visited and all sample locations examined by me on 18th-19th February and 11th March respectively.

4. Eagle Creek Area

| | |
|---|---|
| Commenced | 18th March. |
| Finished | 29th March. |
| Man days | 36 |
| Numbered samples | 1524 to 1531 inclusive. |

The purpose of this camp was to locate a sulphide prospect recorded by T.B. Moore in 1905. An attempt was made to locate it in the field season 1956-57 but thick bush prevented its rediscovery (G9 and 12). That this party found this location in only 8 days field work is much to their credit. The prospect is on the second north branch of Eagle Creek, approximately ½ mile above their confluence. The two adits and costean dug by T.B. Moore and party were examined and samples 1527 to 1529 were taken from these workings. The mineralisation consists of pyrite/hematite. This prospect, and that located by C. Bradshaw last year (G12) are on the same regional east-west fault at or near the point where this structure intersects a regional north-south fault. The prospects themselves are of no economic importance.

J.S. Scott

Geologist-in-Charge.

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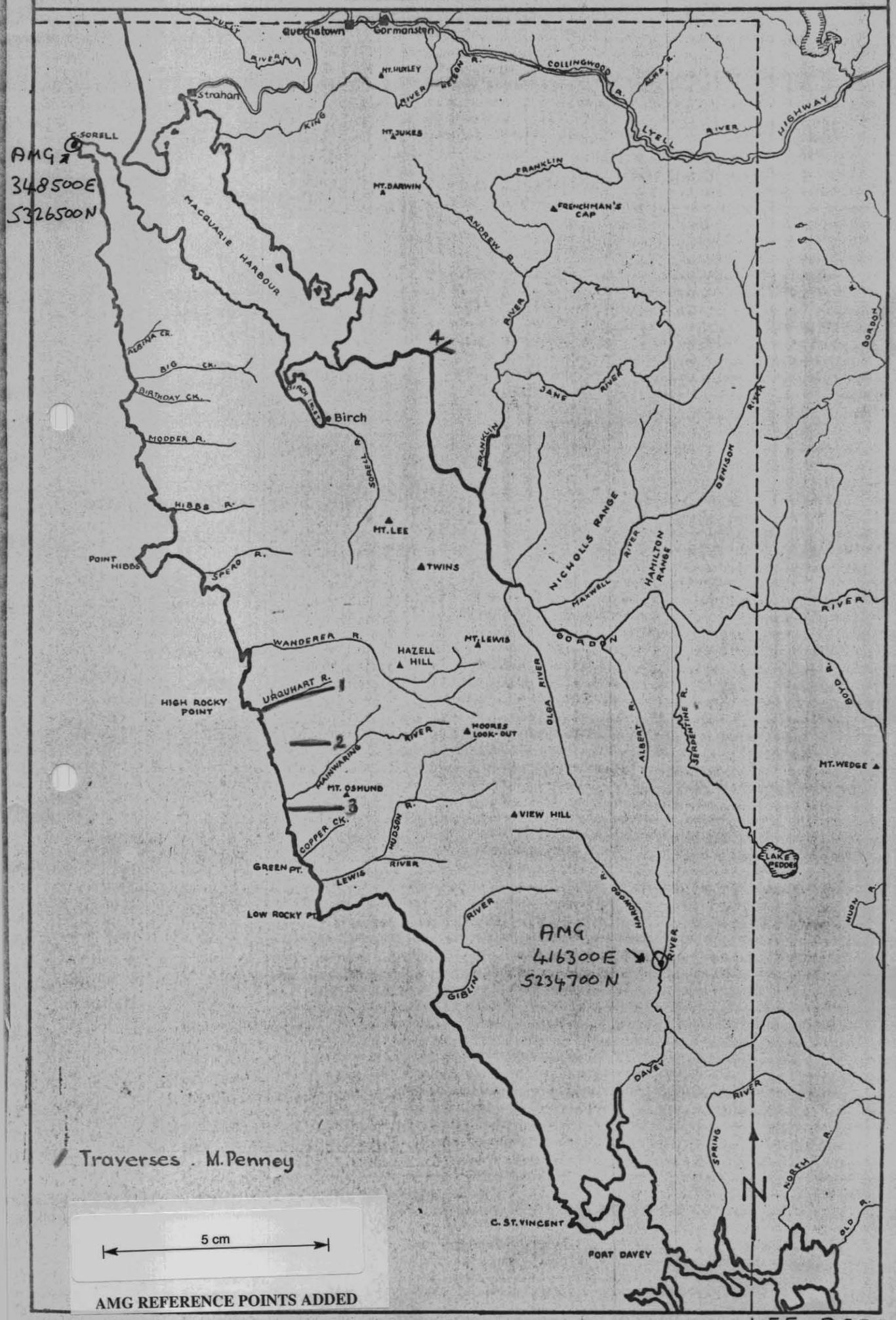
# SOUTH - WEST TASMANIA

SCALE:


Traverses . M. Penney

5 cm

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

L.E.E. P 25 J