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MELBOURNE OFFICE

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REPORT

ON

PINNACLES TIN PROSPECT

UPPER SCAMANDER - N. TASMANIA

1965

W. S. Chesnut

Melbourne

June, 1965.

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SUMMARY

An area of 50 acres was held under option to Purchase from prospectors H.L. Price and H. Williams. The option was held for one year, being terminated by the company on the 1st June 1965.

Activities were restricted to a period of about four months in early 1965, during which time an average of 4 persons including a geologist were engaged on the project.

An access track was constructed by bulldozer, a plane table survey carried out to provide a base plan, and a single ground magnetometer traverse line was run along the ridge forming the central part of the area under option.

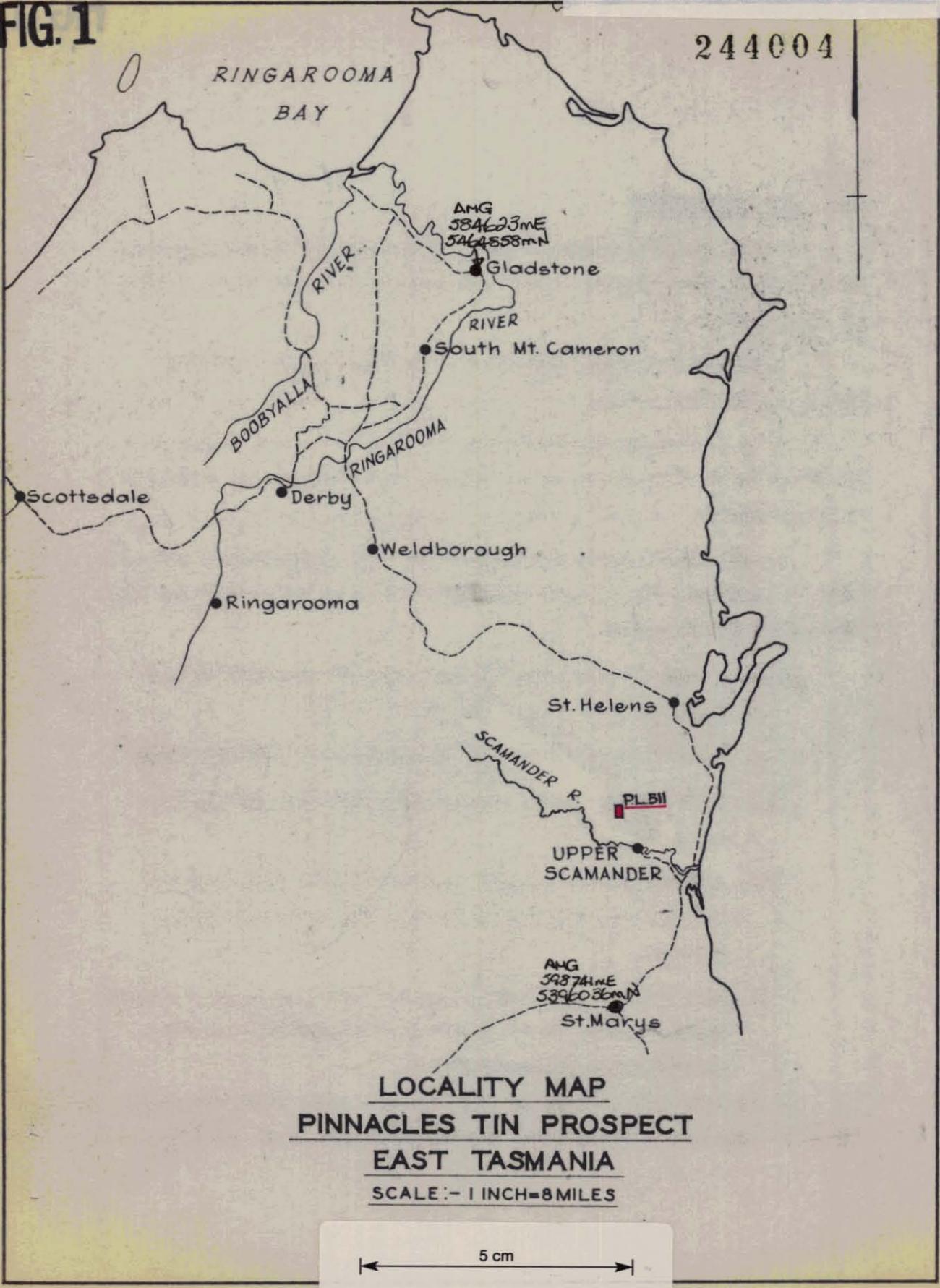
Following these preliminary activities six percussion bore holes totalling 653 feet were drilled to evaluate the near surface tin bearing potential of the easily accessible ridge system.

Results were discouraging and the option was abandoned.

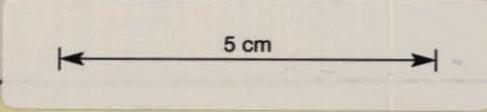
FIG. 1

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LOCALITY MAP
PINNACLES TIN PROSPECT
EAST TASMANIA
 SCALE:- 1 INCH=8 MILES



A. INTRODUCTION

This report covers the programme of scout testing of a small area near Upper Scamander on the East Coast of Tasmania.

Operations were carried out during the period January to May 1965.

The area was introduced to the Company through W. Manson of the Tasmanian Mines Department on behalf of a prospector.

Activities were centered on the evaluation of the weak tin mineralization which was known to occur in the area and included:-

1. A brief reconnaissance ground magnetometer traverse.
2. The construction of a vehicular access track.
3. The plane table surveying of the main ridge system.
4. A programme of six percussion drill holes totalling 653 feet along the central ridge system.
5. The necessary assaying of the percussion bore cuttings by the Tasmanian Mines Department Launceston Laboratories.

The assay results of the holes were discouraging and it is considered unlikely that economic near surface tin

mineralization is developed within the area tested.

Assay logs of the drill holes are attached to this report.

B. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Pinnacles prospect occurs near the top of a ridge system about 1,200 ft. above sea level and about 9 miles inland from the township of Scamander - see fig. 1.

At present access to within 3 miles of the area is by good gravel road, but the steep grades and rough nature of the last two miles requires a 4 wheel drive vehicle.

Access can be cut for short periods during heavy rain when the Scamander river floods over the bridge at Upper Scamander.

The ridge, being exposed, is subject to near continuous strong winds.

C. TITLES

The company negotiated an option with two prospectors Mr. H.L. Price and Mr. H. Williams of Ilfraville, West Tamar for the right to prospect and if desired subsequently purchase the 50 acre area held under Prospecting Licence No. 511 issued in Launceston for 12 months from the 13th January 1964. The licence was renewed on the 1st January 1965.

Some considerable doubt existed as the validity of this original title since the area held under a current S.P.L. which did not expire until the 17th September 1964 included part of this area.

The option was negotiated after agreement between the various leaseholders on the following terms:-

1. The right to test for 12 months the area of P.L. 511 on payment of £200.
2. The right to extend the option for a further twelve months on payment of £200.
3. Purchase price £2,000, not including the first payment.

The agreement came into force on the 1st June 1964 and was terminated by the Company on expiry of the first twelve month period.

D. HISTORY

Few records of past prospecting activities in this area are available. Perhaps the most reliable is that included in W.H. Twelvetrees Bulletin on the Scamander Mineral district published in 1911, in which, mention is made of surface trenching to expose a number of tin bearing leaders and a tunnel to test probable mineralized ground near the West Pinnacle.

This work was probably carried out by the old Great Pyramid Tin Mining Company during 1909-1910.

The prospecting work with the addition of another short adit under the East Pinnacle ridge, see fig. 2., are all that is evident on present day examination.

It seems likely that very little tin was ever recovered from this area, since neither the writer nor Mr. Purn could find any mineralization in the spoil on the dumps of the adits.

E. GENERAL

Roads:

1. Access tracks were constructed by bulldozer to the area from the Great Pyramid Mine and also from the old Upper Scamander to Wolfram Creek road.

The steep topography and frequent outcrops of quartzite beds, has resulted in these tracks being useable only by four wheel drive vehicles.

Surveying:

2. A plane table survey of the area was made by Mr. G. Punn, the results of which form the basis for fig. 2. This survey included the topographic features and old workings.

Geological Mapping:

3. The poor outcrop prevented any worthwhile detailed mapping for structure or lithology over the area being tested. Examination of the surface rubble and adit spoil was made in an endeavour to locate areas where float specimens carried tin mineralization - with little success.

Geophysical:

4. As part of a ground magnetometer survey being carried out at the Great Pyramid Mine a line traverse was run along the main ridge, beside the road, from the Pyramid

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to the West Pinnacle, with the object of determining if any magnetic anomalies were associated with the areas tested by the old prospectors - see fig. 2.

Percussion Drilling:

5. Largely on the basis of minor magnetic anomalies associated in places with old workings and occasional float specimens showing mineralization, a programme of percussion drilling using a Halco Stenuick Percussion drill was formulated. In view of the steep topography all holes were sited along the main ridge top road, and were intended to provide scout information as to possible near surface mineralization.

The six holes of the programme, totalling 653 feet, were drilled during April 1965. Their plan position is shown on fig. 2.

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The geology of this prospect appears to be somewhat similar to that at the Great Pyramid mine, in that there is a series of steeply dipping interbedded shales and silicified sandstone, with a varying strike. The units are heavily fractured and show minor thin quartz veins, in a few places carrying cassiterite.

There does not appear to be any extensive development of massive quartzites similar to those observed in a number of places on the Great Pyramid.

The area is within a mile of the granite outcrops at Wolfram Creek to the west, but shows less evidence of surface mineralization than the Pyramid area, possibly because the added height - about 500 feet - places it further out, from the underlying granite, in the contact aureole.

G. APPRAISAL OF RESULTS

1. Geophysical:

The results of the magnetometer traverse are discussed in detail in Mr. Taylor's report.

To test the cause of minor 50 to 100 gamma magnetic highs along the traverse, four of the programmed drill holes were sited near the ground locations of highs - bore holes number 2 to 5 inclusive.

The bores were drilled to 100 feet and in no instance was any mineralization intersected which would explain the minor highs. This together with the sharp nature of the highs - generally restricted to only one station of the 100 ft. traverse - seems to indicate that they are probably due to minor shallow ferruginous sources, such as ironstone nodules, in the sediments.

2. Drilling:

The details of the six holes are shown below:-

| <u>Hole No.</u> | <u>Total Depth</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Grade Remarks</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|
| PDP1.1 | 104 ft. | Loila Tier trig - near tin bearing surface float | 62-68' assayed 0.15% Sn |
| 2 | 104 | Magnetic high Z65 - West Pinnacles Adit | Barren |
| 3 | 104 | Magnetic high Z55, near old trenches | " |
| 4 | 104 | Magnetic high Z49 | 68-74' assayed 0.15% Sn |
| 5 | 104 | Magnetic high Z45 | Barren |
| 6 | 133 | East Pinnacles Adit | " |

The locations of the holes are shown relative to the old workings on fig. 2.

The sections in bores 1 and 4 which showed assays of 0.15% over 6 feet sample sections almost certainly represent a single vein intersection.

Very little strongly silicified sandstone of the type encountered at the Pyramid was penetrated in the area and this lack of quartzite is no doubt the principal factor in accounting for the lack of mineralized zones - since the silicification of the sandstone is believed to be associated with the tin mineralizing process.

H. CONCLUSIONS

The results of drilling have shown that the surface 100 feet of the main Pinnacles ridge system is barren of large scale economic tin mineralization.

It is however conceivable that mineralization, perhaps stronger than that encountered in the bore holes, could exist in narrow zones between the drill holes. While this is considered unlikely, there undoubtedly exists undetected veins etc. in the near surface zone as evidenced by the occasional tin bearing floater.

There appears to be no justification for further work on this prospect, though the fact that the area forms part of a large roof pendent over a probable tin granite could warrant examination of the topographically lowest parts of the area as part of a regional programme of exploration for hidden ore bodies.

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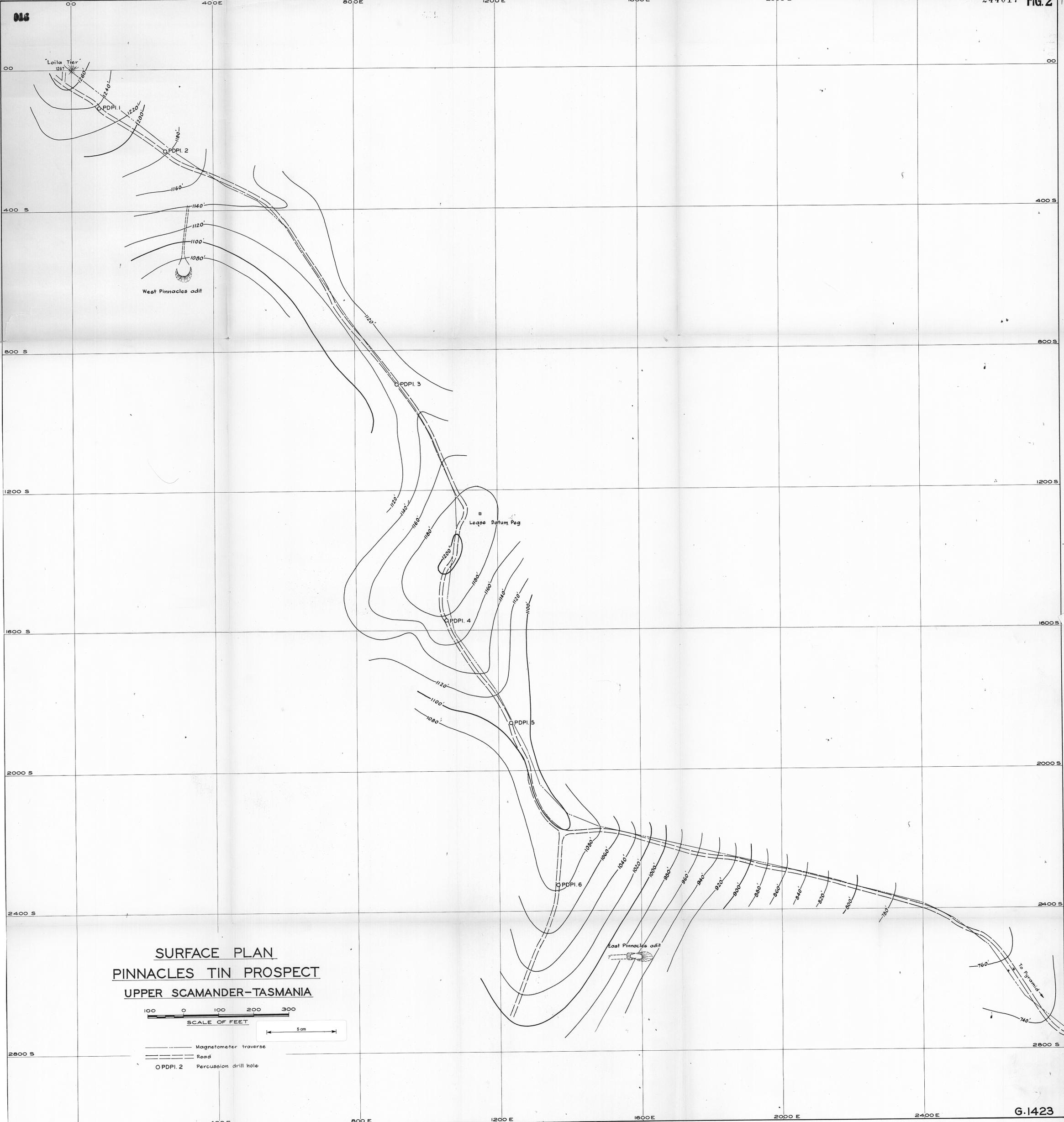
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APPENDIX

Assay Sections of Percussion Drill holes.

P.D.P.1. 1 to 6.



**SURFACE PLAN
PINNACLES TIN PROSPECT
UPPER SCAMANDER-TASMANIA**



- Magnetometer traverse
- Road
- OPDPI 2 Percussion drill hole

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ASSAY SECTIONS
PERCUSSION DRILL HOLES
1-6
VOL 2/2

