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213001

EXPLORATION REPORT ON MT. BISCHOFF EXTENDED

WARATAH, TASMANIA

for

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

by

K.R. GLASSON & E. ESHUYS

August 1966

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EXPLORATION REPORT ON MT. BISCHOFF EXTENDED

1. INTRODUCTION

This report covers the same area as mapped by D. Anderson during April 1965. Full use was made of Anderson's mapping which was checked as often as possible.

Detailed mapping was carried out to determine more accurately the structure of the area with the added information of diamond drill holes B3 and B4 which were unsuccessful in striking lode material.

The object of the field mapping was to try and trace definite stratigraphic units across the area. In order to facilitate the mapping two long tracks were dozed out to try and obtain additional readings on rock contacts. In general the dozing of the upper track gave some good exposures but the dozing of the lower section failed to reach bedrock except at isolated points. A fire that swept through the area allowed a good deal more freedom in mapping and enabled rock boundaries to be followed with more certainty.

It was decided to run some geophysical traverses (self potential) across the area to determine the contact between the black shales and overlying quartzites and white shales. The results obtained from the point of view of defining the contact were disappointing but they did reveal the main fault pattern and have been of great assistance in the geological interpretation. There is still some doubt as to whether the self potential equipment was functioning correctly at all times but it is doubtful if a re-run of the traverses would be justified.

It should be noted that a considerable amount of surveying was carried out enabling a contour map to be prepared and true sections to be drawn

... /2

2. REVIEW OF EARLIER WORK

The investigation on the Mount Bischoff area for the Aberfoyle Tin Partnership commenced in January 1963 when Anderson & Hopwood (geologists) carried out a structural analyses of the Mt. Bischoff workings and extended this to include the Giblin and North Valley areas. This work was reported in February 1963 by Hopwood & Anderson (1). In this paper and accompanying plans and sections the authors indicated the complexity of the folding, which they believed could be simplified by analyses of small sub-areas. The main feature that came forward was the postulation of a major north south fault which had downthrown the sediments to the west which implied the main lode horizon (dolomite) existed at depth in the Aberfoyle Tin Partnership area.

They established a stratigraphic sequence for the sediments in the main Mt. Bischoff old workings, which consist of alternating shales and quartzites, with a dolomite layer representing the lode horizon. This dolomite horizon, the locus for ore replacement, had been recognised by Reid (2) and its structural position to the south had been inferred by Knight(3) as the logical position for future exploration. Both Reid and Knight were of the opinion that the dolomite horizon did not continue to the west, due to erosion, but Hopwood & Anderson's postulation of a major fault would allow the lode horizon to be non outcropping and lying at depth in the western section of Mt. Bischoff area. They recommended that additional work was required to check the structures to the west and south west of the major fault and also further exploration to ascertain if the dolomite band outcropped.

In February 1964 Glasson (4) reviewed the exploration carried out both on the No. 6 level of the Mt. Bischoff extended area and the regional mapping which had been carried out that summer. He indicated that since the dolomite bed could not be located to the west of the fault and the stratigraphic sequence proposed by Anderson & Hopwood seemed to be valid, then drilling from the No. 6 adit should be undertaken to check the stratigraphic sequence at depth. It was expected that this drilling would prove or disprove the existence of the dolomite horizon at depth, provided that the hole managed to penetrate a section fee of porphry intrusions.

Subsequently drilling commenced. Hole No. B1 was abandoned due to the drilling contractors error but B2 was drilled and failed to intersect either the dolomite horizon or significant mineralisation. The hole remained in white shâles and quartzites and it was decided to discontinue drilling until further structural analyses had been made, a recommendation previously made by Hopwood & Anderson (1).

In April 1965 Anderson carried out a detailed structural analyses of the Mt. Bischoff extended area. He divided the area into fifteen sub-areas. He indicated that drill Hole B2 had been drilled in sub-area 6 and the azimuth of the hole was parallel to the axial plane and hence followed down the plunge of the fold. Such a position would make the testing of the stratigraphic column difficult as the hole would intersect a very limited number of stratigraphic units. As a result of his study he suggested three drill holes which could be sited to cross the limb of the folds at the best angles to obtain intersections on the stratigraphic sequence.

Two of these drill holes were drilled and the results are shown on the geological sections (Plan Nos. 67 and 68) attached hereto. Drill hole B3 drilled near the portal position of No. 6 adit gave a very good sequence of intersections but remained in the quartzites and white shale sequence and failed to locate either dolomite or black shale. Drill hole B4 remained within the black shales throughout its entire length and failed to intersect any dolomite horizon. The results of this drilling is discussed in more detail in a later section of this Report

Drilling was again stopped on the completion of Hole B4 and the results of the mapping and geophysical investigations carried out during the early part of 1966 are now dealt with.

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3. GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Mapping was carried out on a scale of 40 feet equals one inch using closed survey traverse and stadia. The information thus obtained was compiled and reduced to fact plans on a scale of one hundred feet equals one inch. Copies of these fact plans are attached to this report vide plans 61, 62 and 63. On these plans the strike and dip information obtained by Anderson (1965) has been incorporated. These plans are essentially outcrop plans and a glance at them is sufficient to indicate the limited amount of information that can be obtained even with the assistance of dozing and costeaning.

For anyone unfamiliar with the topography plan 53 should be viewed in conjunction with plan 62, where it will be observed that there is some 600 feet of vertical relief between the northern and southern limits of the sheet. The steep terrain with pronounced rock creep and talus slopes, coupled with dense vegetation shows some of the difficulties associated with geological mapping.

It will be noted that only three rock types have been differentiated in the geological mapping, these are white clay shales, quartzites and black shales. These quartzite bands are adopted as marker units, but the thickness of the intervening white shales does not remain constant.

4. STRATIGRAPHY AND CORRELATION

From Anderson's mapping there are two quartzite units in the vicinity of the No. 6 adit portal. As a result of the bush fires during the summer months of 1966 these units can be traced westward with almost continuous outcrop. A third quartzite unit occurs to the immediate north of drill site B4.

These quartzites are separated by white clay shales of variable thickness, as mentioned earlier. It is possible to trace these quartzite units across the area and from these the overall structure has been interpreted, see figure 65, 66 and 67.

... /5

The black shales outcrop in a large area to the south and south west, underlying the quartzite and white shale units. The black shales outcrop to the east in the Thompson workings and these are believed to belong to the same unit.

Thus the stratigraphic column consists of repetition of white clay shales and quartzite units underlain by black shales.

This sequence does not correlate with any particular sequence mapped by Hopwood & Anderson (1) in the Mt. Bischoff workings. It is, therefore, very difficult to ascertain whether the sequence is above or below the dolomite in the open cut.

Hopwood & Anderson speaking of the stratigraphy noted :-

> "Lateral discontinuity of beds and abrupt facies changes evident in hand specimen and single continuous exposures will be typical of the whole sequence. This combined with the monotony of the sequence causes difficulty in the definition of the stratigraphic units. However, the subdivision of the sequence given is workable within the mine area, although it would be difficult to extend for any distance in the absence of continuous exposure or across major faults".

Hopwood & Anderson's stratigraphic column is now restated and given unit numbers in order to correlate the two areas.

	Top	Thickness	Unit
Group B	White shales, finely bedded, numerous sedimentary structures.	(70'+)	9
Group B	Thick bedded quartzite, numerous fine shale layers	(120')	8
Group B	White shales and thin bedded quartzites	(120')	7
Group B	Black shales and thin bedded quartzite (with occasional white shales)	(200-240)	6
	Dolomite unit	(150')	5
Group A	Quartzite massive, fine grained	(70')	4
Group A	White quartzite and shales	(250')	3
Group A	Massive quartzite (occasional shales)	(300')	2
Group A	Bedded quartzite and black shales	(300'+)	1

From an examination of the stratigraphic sequence it is clear that it can be devided into two groups, Group A comprising units 1-4 are black shales overlain by quartzites and white clay shales and Group B, units 6-9 are a similar sequence.

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In the present mapping and interpretation a thickness of 600'+ has been obtained for the white shale quartzite sequence which is much thicker than the 300' obtained by Hopwood & Anderson for Group B, but close to their group A sequence of 620'. This would perhaps indicate that the sequence obtained by the recent field mapping is the equivalent to the rocks below the dolomite horizon and hence the "lode horizon" has been eroded away. However, inspection of Hopwood & Anderson's map shows that they have placed the black shales at Thompson workings above the dolomite horizon. These same black shales have been correlated with the black shales in the Mt. Bischoff extended area. This then raises the point as to whether Hopwood & Anderson's original stratigraphic sequence was correct, i.e. the possibility that the black shales in the Group A represent the only blackshale horizon and black shales at the case of Group B are in fact not a true black shale horizon.

From discussion with geologist on the field, and this merely on a general basis, two items seem of considerable interest.

(a) The drilling programme of **Comstaff** has not intersected significant black shales above the lode horizon.

(b) After they have drilled below the orebody and into the black shales they have remained in black shales for the rest of the drilling - a figure of 300' was mentioned.

Certainly the thickness of black shales intersected by the drilling in B4 is far in excess of that postulated by Hopwood & Anderson for the **overwall black** shales, i.e. 200' - 240'. It would appear that even allowing for repetition by folding and faulting at least 500 feet of black shales have been penetrated in B4.

It is also fairly clear that the dolomite horizon probably lies not far above the black shale horizon and there hardly seems to be room to fit in the 600' of quartzite and white clay shales postulated by Hopwood & Anderson between the dolomite and the black shales.

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Has there been a tremendous facies change in the two areas and if so would this eliminate the lihlihood of the dolomite horizon continuing into the Mt. Bischoff extended area? This seems doubtful although not discarded as a possibility. It is more likely that the folding and faulting within the Mt. Bischoff area has confused the stratographic interpretation and whilst obviously some of the quartzite units have become shales due to facies variation, the interpretation that the dolomite lies above the black shales of Group A is valid, and its absence could only be proved if a drill hole penetrated through the quartzite and white clay sequence and intersected black shales at a non faulted contact.

At this stage reference is made to plan 67, the section showing the interpretation for drill hole B3. The deepening of this drill hole would enable a test to be made of the sequence provided that the black shales were intersected above the projected fault F1.

It is proposed that additional mapping be carried out to try and equate unit 9 and unit 3 of Hopwood & Anderson's stratigraphic sequence. Both of these units have distinct bands containing sedimentary breccia horizon, and if these can be equated then it is obvious that Groups A and B are probably equivalent and the exact position of the dolomite (units) must be re-established.

5. STRUCTURE

In the present programme of mapping and interpretation (see figs. 65 and 66) a major W.N.W. striking fault (F1) dipping to the N.N.E. has been established. The fault has been observed on the ground in a number of places and has been **extrapolated** in the sections from the geophysical results. This fault has a large shove component with the north block moving west approximately 1,000 ft. This movement is established by inspection of the large anticline shown in the black shales south of the fault (500 S. and 3,500W) and the anticline in the quartzites around the No. 6 portal position (1,000N 3,300W).
(1,000N 3,300W)
Similarly the major syncline north of the fault at 500N and 2,200W) has been moved in respect to the faulted syncline

at 1,000S and 2,200W. It is not clear if the vertical movement is constant but on section E (vide plan 75 the vertical movement has been interpreted from the black shale - white shale contact as being 350' north block up. In other words this is a thrust fault with a substantial shove component. The present study did not seek to establish fresh structural statistical data, and the main axial plane trends established by Anderson (1965) have been used. The significant feature that the plunge reversals reveal is, north of the thrust fault (F1) the plunges are to the south, and south of the thrust the plunge is towards the north. This again emphasises the amount of drag associated with this fault. It also throws considerable light on the relationship between the large number of sub-areas established by Anderson and the faulting. A number of north striking and west dipping faults have been established either from surface outcrop or extrapolating from the geophysical work, and these can be seen on interpretation sheet 65. Another fault of considerable interest especially relative to Hopwood & Anderson's mapping, is the fault striking N.E. extending from 1,200 S and 2,500W to 500N and 1,500W. This fault brings the black shales against the overlying quartzite and white shales and represents the sheared out limb of a major syncline. Across the main north south fault of Hopwood & Anderson it would seem to swing to a E.N.E. strike direction passing to the south of the "Gossan Face workings". From a study of section "J-K" of Hopwood & Anderson this appears to be a reverse fault south block up 200 feet. A similar overthrust movement is postulated for the fault in the area just mapped, but the vertical movement has not been established.

Within the area mapped in the current programme strikes and dips of the sediments are highly irregular indicating an intensity of folding and faulting which is not apparent when viewing interpretation plans 65 and 66. However, the main trends of folding have axial planes trending to the N.E. which contrast with the general east-west trend in the main Mt. Bischoff old workings. Thus the main fault postulated by Hopwood & Anderson on the western limit of the Mt. Bischoff open cut does appear to represent a major structural warp in terms of trend of fold axis. This is true in terms of broad structure rather than detail individual sub-areas established by Anderson (1965).

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It should be noted that many of the faults contain some vein type sulphide mineralisation and this has been of assistance in the interpretation of the geophysical results.

6. GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION

It was decided to carry out a limited programme of geophysical investigation using the self potential method. This was adopted with the idea of establishing geological boundaries rather than trying to find mineralisation. As mentioned earlier it was expected that there would be a definite change in potential between the black shales and the overlying rock types. However, due to steep terrain and possible limited oxidation this proved to be an incorrect assumption. The major faults obviously permit oxidation along their planes and the results were of great benefit in following and interpreting the fault pattern. No magnetometer work was undertaken as it was not expected to yield significant results since the rocks are essentially non magnetic and the target sought would be non outcropping and beyond the range of a magnetometer.

The self potential investigation initially comprised five lines on a bearing of N20E and having a length of approximately 2,500 ft with a spacing of 500 feet between lines. The lines were pegged at 50' intervals and were accurately surveyed and profiles drawn. Subsequently four additional lines were run between these lines and these had an average length of 1,500'. The location of the stations are shown on fact plan 61 and geophysical interpretation plan 70.

The field observations were made by E. Eshuys and the reductions and interpretations carried out by D. Falvey.

On Fig. 70 the contouring of the results are shown as interpreted by D. Falvey. At that time it was thought that the variation in the potential was due to change in rock type and some of the trends of the black shale - quartzite contact can be observed when this plan is superimposed on interpretation plan No. 65. However, when

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the main section lines were drawn for lines A-E (see Figs 71-75 inclusive) the relationship between the large anomalies and faulting became obvious. On sheets 71-75 sections were constructed showing the following :-

(a) Geological fact section.
(b) Geological interpretation section.
(c) Profile of self potential results.

Although sections were constructed for the intermediate lines these have not been incorporated in this report.

Because of the steepness of the terrain and the difficulties of obtaining good contact with the porous pots it is emphasised that the corrected readings for the geophysical results shown on the profiles may still require small modifications. However, at this stage it is our considered opinion that the trends shown are relatively correct and have supplied the information required for interpretation of the structural pattern. It is obvious that still closer spacing of lines could be carried out to more accurately define certain faults, but the difficulties associated with the terrain and the cost involved in clearing and surveying the lines does not warrant it.

7. DRILL HOLES B3 AND B4

These two drill holes were recommended by Anderson at the completion of his structural study in 1965. The drill holes are shown on interpretation sections 67 and 68.

It will be observed from an examination of section 67 that Anderson's structural interpretation of the sub-area was correct and the drill B3 passed through the limb of the structure as required. However, the drill remained in quartzite and white clay shales throughout its length and failed to intersect the dolomite horizon. At the present time this hole warrants deepening, provided the dolomite lies above the black shales. If there was no doubt about the stratigraphic sequence a recommendation would be made to deepen this hole without further geological work.

It will be noted that the major fault F1 has been projected to intersect this line of section approximately 200 ft. below the bottom of the hole. However, this projection is based on a limited number of dip readings on the fault and it could be considerably lower. Hole B3 looks to be the logical hole to deepen to test the possible position of the dolomite. It should be borne in mind that when B3 was stopped it was believed that a considerable thickness of black shale overlies the dolomite but this is no longer the interpretation for the sequence.

Hole B4 was again based on Anderson's structural interpretation and on Hopwood & Anderson's stratigraphic sequence. When B3 failed to penetrate black shales this site was chosen since on the stratigraphic interpretation the next lower horizon should be the dolomite. It was not known at that time that the fault F1 was a major fault. As can be seen from Fig. 68 the drill hole remained in black shale through its entire length. It is likely that repetition of the black shale was probably encountered due to the tight folding and also the drag on fault F1. It has proved almost beyond doubt that the black shale is at the bottom of the stratigraphic sequence and no dolomite lode would occur below this horizon.

As mentioned earlier, from conversation with drillers etc., the Comestaff drilling has also intersected some hundreds of feet of black shale without intersecting dolomite beneath it.

8. CONCLUSIONS

1. The mapping of the area has confirmed a sequence of quartzites and white clay shales overlying a thick black shale horizon. The thickness of the black shales is 500'+and the thickness of the overlying sequence is 600'+.

2. Considerable doubt has been thrown on the stratigraphic sequence obtained by Hopwood & Anderson correlating the Mt. Bischoff rocks with those to the west. At the present time it appears likely that the rocks in the western section are equivalent to the lower quartzite white clay sequence of the Mt. Bischoff sequence. This would imply that the earlier interpretation of Knight was correct, when he put forward the idea that the Mt. Bischoff orebody is an outlier and any extension to the west

have been eroded away or faulted out. However, drilling by **Comstaff** suggests the dolomite horizon is not far above the black shales and hence the position of the dolomite in the sequence still requires closer checking.

3. The interpretation plans and sections now presented for the Aberfoyle Tin Partnership area seem valid and fit the earlier structural interpretation of Anderson.

4. The geophysical work has defined the major fault pattern in the area.

5. Additional mapping is required before further drilling is warranted.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Geological mapping to try and establish the relationship between units 3 and 9 of Hopwood is necessary to prove or disprove the movement on his major fault.

2. Additional search should be made to establish the exact stratigraphic position of the dolomite.

3. Mapping should be carried to the south to check the relationship between the Giblin Lode Fault and Tinstone Creek Mineralisation.

4. A brief check should be made at the Silver Spur working for dolomite.

5. The position to be reviewed again as soon as this work is completed.

10. REFERENCES

(1) HOPWOOD, T.W. & ANDERSON, D.E.
"The Geology of Mt. Bischoff" (1963)
Unpublished Company Report

(2) REID, A.M.
"The Mount Bischoff Tin Field" (1923)
Geological Survey Bulletin No. 34

(3) KNIGHT, C.L.
"Mount Bischoff" (1948)
Enterprise Exploration Report

(4) GLASSON, K.R.
"Interim Report on Mt. Bischoff Extended" (1964)
Company Report

(5) ANDERSON, D.E.
"The Geology of the South West Portion of Mt. Bischoff" (1965)
Company Report

100 0 100 200
SCALE OF FEET

5 cm

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

CONTOUR PLAN

SURVEY	– I RONALD	– / 4 / 66
GEOLOGY	–	– / /
ENGINEERING	–	– / /
DRAWN	– E ESHUYS	– 15 / 5 / 66
TRACED	–	– / /
REFERENCE	–	
PRINT No.	–	66-426

DRAWING No.– B-053-G (1)

DRAWER: 6715 213017

100 0 100 200
SCALE OF FEET

5 cm

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

FACT PLAN

SURVEY – I.R. & E.E – / /
GEOLOGY – E.ESHUYS – / /
ENGINEERING – – / /
DRAWN – E.ESHUYS – 20 / 1 / 66
TRACED – – / /
REFERENCE –
PRINT No. – 66-426

DRAWING No. – B-061-G 2

DRAWER: 213018 6716

100 0 100 200
SCALE OF FEET

5 cm

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

FACT PLAN

SURVEY — I.R. & H.S.F. — / /
GEOLOGY — D. ANDERSON '65 — / /
E. ESHUYS '66
ENGINEERING — — / /
DRAWN — E. ESHUYS — 20 / 5 / 66
TRACED — — / /
REFERENCE — 56-426
PRINT No. —

DRAWING No.— B-062-G 3

DRAWER: 213019 6717

100 0 100 200
SCALE OF FEET

5 cm

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

FACT PLAN

INCLUDING UNDERGROUND WORKINGS

SURVEY	–	H.S.F & I.R.	– / /
GEOLOGY	–	D.ANDERSON 65 E.ESHUYS 66	– / /
ENGINEERING	–		– / /
DRAWN	–	E.ESHUYS	– 7 / 6 / 66
TRACED	–		– / /
REFERENCE	–		
PRINT No.	–	213020 66-426	

DRAWING No.– B-063-G718 ④

100 0 100 200
SCALE OF FEET

5 cm

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

UNDERGROUND WORKINGS

SURVEY — — / /
GEOLOGY — — / /
ENGINEERING — — / /
DRAWN — — / /
TRACED — E.ESHUYS — 16 / 6 / 1966
REFERENCE —
PRINT No. — 66-426

DRAWING No.— B-064A-G 5

DRAWER: 213021 6719

100 0 100 200
SCALE OF FEET

5 cm

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

UNDERGROUND WORKINGS

SURVEY	–	/ /
GEOLOGY	–	/ /
ENGINEERING	–	/ /
DRAWN	–	/ /
TRACED	– E.ESHUYS	16 / 6 / 86
REFERENCE	–	66-426
PRINT No.	–	

DRAWING No.- B-064B-6 (6)

DRAWER: 213022 6720

100 0 100 200
SCALE OF FEET

5 cm

QUARTZITE
W.C.S.
BLACK SHALE

GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
FAULT
FOLD PLUNGE & DIRECTION

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

INTERPRETATION PLAN

SURVEY – – / /
GEOLOGY – K.R. GLASSON – / /
E. ESHUYS
ENGINEERING – – / /
DRAWN – E. ESHUYS – 4 / 7 / 66
TRACED – – / /
REFERENCE – 66-426
PRINT No. –

DRAWING No.– B-065-G 7

DRAWER: 213023 6721

100 0 100 200
SCALE OF FEET

5 cm

QUARTZITE — GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
W.C.S. — FAULT
BLACK SHALE — FOLD PLUNGE & DIRECTION

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

INTERPRETATION PLAN

SURVEY – – / /
GEOLOGY – K.R.GLASSON E.ESHUYS – / /
ENGINEERING – – / /
DRAWN – E.ESHUYS – 4/7/66
TRACED – – / /
REFERENCE – 66-426
PRINT No. –

DRAWING No.– B-066-G (8)

DRAWER: 213024 6722

100 0 100 200
SCALE OF FEET

5 cm

QUARTZITE
W.C.S.
BLACK SHALE
GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
FAULT

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

LONGITUDINAL SECTION

THROUGH COLLAR "B3"
BEARING 126°; LOOKING N.E.

66-426

GEOLOGY : K.R. GLASSON
E. ESHUYS
DRAWN : E. ESHUYS : 30-6-66

DRAWING No.: B-67-G 9

213025 6723

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

LONGITUDINAL SECTION

THROUGH COLLAR "B4"

BEARING 126°; LOOKING N.E.

66-426

GEOLOGY : K.R. GLASSON
E. ESHUYS
DRAWN : E. ESHUYS : 30-6-66

DRAWING No.: B-68-G (10)

213026 6724

100 0 100 200
SCALE OF FEET

5 cm

QUARTZITE
W.C.S.
BLACK SHALE

GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
FAULT

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

LONGITUDINAL SECTION "AB"

BEARING 126°; LOOKING N.E.

66-426

GEOLOGY : K.R. GLASSON
E. ESHUYS
DRAWN : E. ESHUYS : 30-6-66

DRAWING No.: B-69-G 11

213027 6725

100 50 0 100 200
SCALE OF FEET

5 cm

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

S.P. SURVEY

CONTOURS S.P. VALUES: 50 MILLIVOLTS

SURVEY	–	– / /
FIELD WORK	– E. ESHUYS	– / /
REDUCTION	– D. FALVEY	– / /
DRAWN	– D. FALVEY	– / /
TRACED	– P. VAN AMSTEL	– 6 / 9 / 66
REFERENCE	–	
PRINT No.	–	66-426

DRAWING No.– B-70-G 12

DRAWER: 213028 6726

100 0 100 200
SCALE OF FEET

QUARTZITE
W.C.S.
BLACK SHALE
GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
FAULT

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

CROSS SECTION "A"

LOOKING 110°

66-426

GEOLOGY : K.R. GLASSON
E. ESHUYS
DRAWN : E. ESHUYS ; 30-6-66

DRAWING No.: B-71-G (13)

213029 6727

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

CROSS SECTION "B"

LOOKING 110°

66-426

GEOLOGY : K.R. GLASSON
E. ESHUYS
DRAWN : E. ESHUYS : 30-6-66

DRAWING No.: B-72-6 (14)

213030 6728

100 0 100 200

SCALE OF FEET

5 cm

QUARTZITE — GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY

W.C.S. — FAULT

BLACK SHALE

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

CROSS SECTION "C"

LOOKING 110°

66-426

GEOLOGY : K.R.GLASSON
E.ESHUYS
DRAWN : E.ESHUYS : 30-6-66

DRAWING No.: B-73-G 15

213031 6729

100 0 100 200
SCALE OF FEET

5 cm

QUARTZITE
W.C.S.
BLACK SHALE
GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
FAULT

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

CROSS SECTION "D"

LOOKING 110°

66-426

GEOLOGY : K.R.GLASSON
E.ESHUYS
DRAWN : E.ESHUYS : 30-6-66

DRAWING No.: B-74-G 16

213032 6730

100 0 100 200
SCALE OF FEET

5 cm

QUARTZITE
W.C.S.
BLACK SHALE
GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
FAULT

ABERFOYLE TIN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

MT BISCHOFF TIN PROSPECT

CROSS SECTION "E"

LOOKING 110°

66-476

GEOLOGY : K.R. GLASSON
E. ESHUYS
DRAWN : E. ESHUYS : 30-6-66

DRAWING No : B-75-G (17)

213033 6731