Report on Examination of Eagle Creek Area

67-448 Rec. Lead.

LYELL - E.Z. - EXPLORATIONS

191002

G9

Q-65

000

22nd January, 1957

Report on Examination of Eagle Creek Area

Dates of Examination:	3rd January till 5th January and 12th January, 1957.
Party Leader:	D. Sampey
Personnel Employed:	P. Goscombe (Student) and J. White (Bushman).
Man days in the field:	11
Location of Base Camp:	N.E.C. hut at mouth of Eagle Creek.
Means of Transport and Supply:	Transport by motor launch "Yvonne". Supplies dropped by helicopter.

General Topography of Area:

The area examined contains a series of swift flowing streams with numerous waterfalls. The banks and ridges are covered with dense bush.

Progress along the stream beds was very slow taking up to 4 hours per mile on outward journey and 3 hours on return journey.

Geological Findings and Reports:

1. Previous Knowledge

(a) Bushmen's reports of old forge near workings in area.

(b) I believe that these reports refer to T.B. Moore's prospect on Haematite Creek (Moore's name). His description of this creek as draining the High Plains, the north and south ends of the Elliott and Crayeroft respectively and flowing into the Gordon near a large bend and

(9)

eddy ten miles from Macquarie Harbour, fits Eagle Creek.

Moore describes the location of the adits as 400 ft. above sea level and in the north bank of the right hand branch of Haematite Creek. They are 1 mile west of his camp on the High Plains, whose elevation he gives as 850, 860 and 890 ft. in three different places in his reports and letters. I cannot tell which convention he is following regards the left and right banks of streams as elsewhere he uses both going upstream and downstream.

The only part of the High Plains at an elevation near those he mentions is at the south end under the Elliott Range. This leads me to think he meant the south branch. As Scorpion Creek and two other branches flow into Eagle Creek there is still some doubt as to which creek the adit is in. Moore's report states that the adits were driven (not cross-cut) into hematite and gossan exposed as 40 ft. wide by costeans. This formation dips to the north with talcose schist to the hanging wall and quartzite to the foot wall, he mentions blue clays within the gossan which suggests limestone.

Assays of three samples taken by Moore are:

	Cu.	Ag.	Au.
1.	0.24%	Nil.	0.01 oz.
2.	Nil.	Nil.	Trace
3.	Nil.	Nil.	Trace

Widths of samples unknown.

(c) A H.E.C. regional map of the area existed and the boundaries marked thereon are correct.

2. Work Done

Traverses were made up the northern branch of Eagle Creek to an elevation of 800 ft. above sea level, up the southern branch to 510 ft. above sea level and up Scorpion Creek to 900 ft. above sea level. The presence

of recently cut H.E.C. tracks made work in this area much quicker as we were able to use these for returning to camp at night. The creeks were in the Caroline Creek formation just above their junction and the lithologies in each creek were very similar. Generally the Caroline in this area consists of medium to coarse grained sandstones and quartzites dipping 20 to 30° to the west, in places beds of calcareous siltstones and shales up to 30 ft. thick occur. These finer grained beds are often stained with limonite and sometimes contain disseminated pyrite.

All small tributaries were tested for Pb, Zn and Cu, using dithizone but only one stream showed positive results, this stream flows into the eastern bank of the northern branch of Eagle Creek about half a mile above its confluence with the southern branch, this is at an elevation of approximately 390 ft. The rock here was limonitic stained siltstone which cropped out in the creek bed for a horizontal distance of about 60 ft. It would take at least two weeks to trace this up the banks as they are covered with horizontal and a thick leaf mould.

No spoil or signs of workings were seen in any of these creeks but in places dumps ten yards away would not be visible.

Recommendations:

1. I suggest that further work on looking for this adit be left until Cliff Bradshaw is available.

2. I suggest that further work on the geochemical anomaly be left until geophysical work has been completed. This work could easily be carried out at any time of the year, even the winter.

Reference: T.B. Moore's reports to the Mt. Lyell Mining & Railway Company Limited - 1905-07.

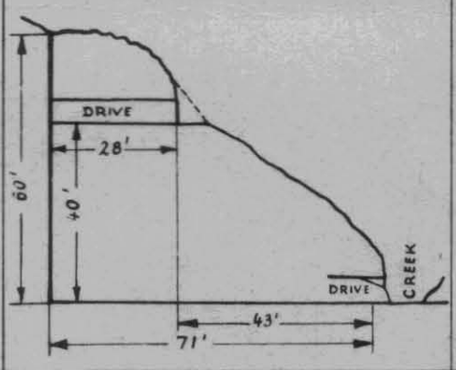
D. Sampey

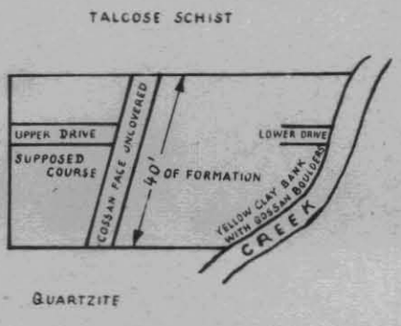
D. Sampey.

DS/EN

003

191005





T. B. MOORES HEMATITE CK. PROSPECT (1905)

Plan and Section

SCALE 1" = 40'

L.E.E.
P2

5 cm