

PROGRESS REPORT
KING ISLAND JOINT VENTURE

20 MARCH 1968

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PROGRESS REPORT

KING ISLAND JOINT VENTURE

E.L. 14/66 - 14/67 - 13/66

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20th March, 1968

New Mount Costigan Mine Operator

ISG COORDINATES
REFER REPORT 70-0676

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Managers Report

King Island Joint Venture

Since commencing prospecting operations on November the first 1967, exploration programs designed to accumulate basic geologic data have been completed.

These programs include:-

1. Regional geological survey on the scale of 1" = 1 mile.
2. Stream sediment geochemical survey.
3. Bouguer Gravity survey.
4. Selected detailed geological, geochemical and geophysical surveying in areas of geologic interest.
5. Exploratory shallow diamond drilling.
6. Induced Polarization geophysical surveying of selected areas.

The results of these programs have shown that the island is underlain predominately by Precambrian sediments with minor Cambrian sediments and volcanics, broadly folded and intruded by Devonian granites and gabbroic rocks.

Economic mineralization consisting of scheelite-molybdenite mineralization with minor copper, zinc occurs in the Cambrian, but apart from some cassiterite and widespread pyrite mineralization, no deposits of economic significance have been found in the Precambrian, which underlies much of the Joint Venture area.

The stream sediment and soil geochemistry is notably flat, which is suspect because of the amount of known mineralization mentioned above. Excessively deep weathering (up to 300 feet as estimated by geophysics, and certainly in excess of 70 feet,) together with heavy clay, may account for the lack of geochemical expression.

The most interesting area, as deduced from this preliminary work, occurs in the area of "Irelands Farm", where strong I.P. anomalies have been noted along the gabbro-sedimentary contact over a distance of some 5000 feet.

The next phase of the program should involve determining the nature of the I.P. anomaly by diamond drilling and, at the same time, rapidly evaluating the exploration licences by a faster and less expensive geophysical technique.

Tenders for 1000 feet of drilling have been called for, and other geophysical techniques, including vertical loop EM, will shortly be tested to find a fast, effective technique for eliminating ground. (We must relinquish 50% 'in three months' time.)

This phase of the program is estimated to cost \$20,000 and the approval of the Joint Ventures for this expenditure is requested.

New Mount Costigan Mines Ltd.
Per W. L. Young.

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KING ISLAND JOINT VENTURE

142004

Report on Operations 29/2/68

By E. Leckie,
Geologist,
New Mount Costigan Mines Ltd.

INTRODUCTION

Work on King Island started on November 1st, 1967, with the commencement of Regional mapping. Detailed mapping, together with ground magnetic surveys and soil sampling, were carried out over selected target areas. A Bouguer gravity survey of the Island was carried out together with a stream sampling program covering all major streams. Diamond drilling was done on a limited scale to obtain further geological information in selected areas. A regional soil sampling program is currently being carried out, concurrent with an Induced Potential Survey.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF LICENSED AREA - KING ISLAND

1. Abstract

Structurally, King Island is an anticlinorium trending slightly east of North. The oldest rocks outcropping are low to medium grade metamorphics, including phyllites, schists and quartzites, many pyritic, of probably Precambrian age, which occur along the west coast. Along the eastern coast Cambrian rocks, including pyritic siltstones, (?) tillite, some dolomite, and spilitic volcanics, occur. Inland outcrop is very poor, but pyritic siltstones, shales and mudstones outcrop in stream beds. Granitic rocks are comparatively widespread in outcrop, and gravity survey results suggest that the island has a granite core. Granitic rock types include large bodies of equigranular biotite granite and granite porphyry, the latter intruding the former, also minor dykes, veins and sills of acid porphyry and pegmatite. Sills and dykes of basic feldspar porphyry and dolerite intrude the metamorphics of the west coast, and some are younger than the granites. Fairly large areas of gabbroic rock occur inland. Shallow bodies of goethitic ironstone may bear a relationship to these latter. An olivine basalt similar to Tertiary rocks in Tasmania is known in one locality. Tertiary limestone is known in minor outcrop. (See Plate I.)

Minerals of economic significance, namely rutile, ilmenite, and zircon, occur in beach sands at Naracoopa. Both syngenetic and epigenetic pyrite occur in the schists and quartzites of the west coast and in the siltstones and shales inland. A very small percentage of galena occurs in a quartzite adjacent to the granite contact north of Currie.

Physiographically the island is an uplifted peneplain. Pleistocene and Holocene dunes are developed over much of it and the drainage system is youthful.

2. Physiography

The island takes the basic form of a plateau of low relief, inclined to the North-West. This plateau is surrounded on three sides by coastal dunes. The plateau is undulating with swampy flats and low convex hills, and has been formed by the process of peneplanation. It reaches a maximum height of 700 feet.

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To the north this peneplain slopes gradually into a flat area covered by much Pleistocene sand and alluvium, with some estuarine sediments and peaty soils of former lakes. To the east and south the plateau drops off steeply, to the sea on the east coast and to an area of dunal deposits in the south. To the west the plateau slopes gradually under encroaching sand dunes.

These sand dunes vary greatly in area of extent, and also in height. They extend up to 2½ miles inland, and are up to 450 feet in height.

The drainage is mainly to the north in two rivers, which are deeply incised where they leave the plateau.

3. Stratigraphy

A. Precambrian

In the centre and east of the island occurs a succession of sediments which are probably of younger Precambrian age. These consist of massive quartzites, quartzose siltstones, mudstones, shales, and minor slates, all being unfossiliferous. The shales and slates are commonly carbonaceous and fairly rich in pyrite. The pyrite occurs as crystals up to 1.0 cm. but generally 0.1-0.3 cm. These are concentrated along the bedding. The siltstones and mudstones vary from grey to green and buff, often containing some pyrite. They are commonly crossbedded. Interbedding with quartzite or shale is also fairly common.

The quartzites are fairly fine-grained and generally very pure. They are more common in the bottom of the succession, becoming rare towards the top. No carbonate rich sediments have been found.

These sediments have been subjected to regional metamorphism. The grade of this metamorphism is very low in the centre, east, and north of the island. In the south, the grade increases to medium-low, with massive quartzites and phyllitic rocks. Up to the west coast the grade is higher, with the presence of muscovite and muscovite-garnet schists.

B. Cainozoic

Limestone. Several occurrences of a clastic rich limestone are present in the north. These are thin and contain few fossils, those present being polyzoa.

"Ironstone". These are fairly thin (3-14 feet) deposits of goethite - rich material. They vary much in composition, from pure goethite to clastic material, (quartz and sediment pebbles, and sand,) cemented with goethite. Their origin is uncertain, but they appear to be regional concentrations of iron, possibly laterites.

Pleistocene Sediments. These consist mainly of large masses of dunal deposits, together with river alluvium and gravels. Estuarial deposits and peat are also present.

4. Igneous Geology

A. Gabbro

This occurs as bodies of varying size, (up to 1 mile by 1½ miles), but generally in the centre area of the island, much smaller. It consists of amphibole, altered plagioclase (labradorite) with some altered pyroxene. The texture varies from ophitic to porphyritic,

F. W. states western granite definitely is
Adelaidian in age by A. W. V. deting
Eastern granite is mainly Mid. Devonian

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the amphibole and plagioclase phenocryst reaching 1.0 cm. Quartz, ilmenite and sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite) are present in small quantities. Small masses of dolerite are present. These dolerites are petrologically very similar to the gabbro, and must be considered to be a fine-grained variant of the same magma.

Only two gabbro/sediment contacts have been found which are clearly exposed. In both cases, the intrusion took the form of a sill.

B. Granite

A mass of granite extends up the major part of the west coast, being approximately 2-3 miles wide. The northern and north-eastern area of the island is probably underlain dominantly by granite, but this is difficult to ascertain due to the lack of outcrop.

The granite is commonly equigranular, (being grey and biotite rich). Some patches of porphyritic granite occur with feldspar crystals up to 5 cm. It has been dated (potassium/argon, A.N.U.) as Tabberabberan or Mid-Devonian.

Associated with contacts in the sediments are aplite, granite porphyry, feldspar porphyry and pegmatite dykes, some of the porphyry dykes being up to 20 feet wide. Minor quartz/tourmaline veins are also present. Contact metamorphism is generally of low grade. The metamorphosed quartzites contain up to 30% biotite with some muscovite, while the metamorphosed shales contain some sillimanite with much mica.

C. Basalt

One outcrop of a very fine-grained basalt is present. This contains much olivine in masses of up to 5 cm.

5. Structure

The main structures of the island are pre-granite. The overall picture is that of an anticlinorium, the axis being west of the centre of the island, and striking slightly east of north. Folding is not intense, the beds being undulant. Faulting is not present on a large scale, those present striking generally N.E.-S.W.

6. Economic Geology

On the licensed area the only previous mining activity is that of several small shafts and adits which were put in small quartz reefs looking for gold. Production is unknown, but was probably negligible.

A ~~contact~~ and deposit, including rutile, zircon, and ilmenite is present at Naracoopa and ~~be exploited~~.

In other areas outside the licensed area, mineralisation is present. This includes the King Island Scheelite Mine at Grassy. The ore consists of a disseminated sulphide - scheelite deposit rich in molybdenum, in contact metamorphosed and metasomatised sediments adjacent to a granite contact. The sediments are cambrian carbonate rich tillites and slates, with volcanics.

In these same sediments at a locality on the east coast, lead/zinc mineralisation is present. This occurs on a shear zone and production was only three tons.

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A small deposit of alluvial tin is being worked at present on a small scale.

REPORT ON EXPLORATION

A. Regional Mapping

This formed the first part of the program. As no mapping had ever been carried out over the island, little geological information was available. This project was hampered by paucity of outcrop, which limits the extent of detail which can be obtained. Traverses of the larger streams and the coastline were carried out, giving structural and stratigraphic information. Some importance in the mapping was placed on locating the outcrops of a goethite rich rock or "ironstone". It was set out to determine if this rock was a type of gossan.

B. Target Areas

Two areas of this "ironstone" were covered by detailed mapping, ground magnetics, soil sampling and I.P.

Mapping revealed that these ironstones occurred as irregular bodies in the sediments. In both cases a gabbroic rock outcropped nearby. (Plates II & III.)

Ground magnetics showed in general that these bodies were highly disturbed in intensity, with rapid reversal of polarity, thus indicating the deposits were shallow. (Plate IV & V.)

Soil Sampling. The results which are available show no significant anomalies. However, in interpreting this information, one must take into account the great depth of weathering present, with the subsequent doubt as to whether the sample obtained is a true representation of weathered bedrock. (Plate VI & VII.)

Drilling has been carried out on one of these areas. This has shown the "ironstone" to be between 10-14 feet thick, with further goethite material at depth. However, poor core recovery has limited the amount of information of these deeper occurrences; it is not known whether this was vein or layer goethite. (Plate III.)

Both areas were covered by I.P. surveys. These surveys showed the "ironstone" to be very shallow, with a high frequency effect over the areas, probably due to disseminated pyrite in the sediments.

A further target area has been indicated by an I.P. survey run over a gabbro-sediment contact. The area is being further investigated by both I.P. and soil sampling at the present time. (See Geophysical Report.)

C. Stream Sampling

A stream sampling program was carried out over the island. This took the form of sampling the major creeks and their tributaries on a scale of a quarter of a mile, giving a total of 335 samples. Results show a very low background:-- 5-10 p.p.m. Copper, 10-20 p.p.m. lead, and 15-30 p.p.m. zinc. There are no significant anomalies with the exception of one stream,

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Porky Creek, with values up to 25 p.p.m. copper, 90 p.p.m. lead, and 110 p.p.m. zinc. The drainage area of this creek is the only area which seems to warrant any sort of detailed work on the evidence of geochemistry. (Plate IX.)

D. Gravity Survey

A bouger anomaly survey, covering the whole island was completed. This consisted basically of road traverses on a 1-1½ mile scale; a total of 205 stations being used. The purpose of this survey was to find structural targets for further work. (Plate X.)

Results show lower Bouger anomalies in the north than the south, indicating that this area is probably dominantly underlain by granite. High values occur in the Pegarah area, coinciding with a large area of gabbro. These highs have a N.W.-S.E. trend.

E. Diamond Drilling

A total of 250 feet of short holes were drilled using an EX drill. The aim of the program was to gather information to determine the origin of the "ironstone". Results showed the bodies to be shallow, (see above,) with no evidence of mineralisation at depth, thus indicating that these deposits are not gossans in situ. The rocks have been severely weathered to the maximum depth achieved - 70 feet.

F. Induced Potential Survey

This was first run over four of the "ironstone" deposits. Results showed no concentration of polarizable material under these deposits. An excellent resistivity anomaly, (with associated higher frequency effects,) was found occurring on a gabbro/pyritic shale contact. A second line run paralalled to the first survey showed a weaker, more shallow anomaly in a position approximately 600 feet from the contact. Further lines are being run in this area to test the extent of this anomaly. (See Geophysical Report.)

A Regional I.P. Survey is at present being carried out, using lines approximately 2½ miles long and 4000 feet apart. At present only two of these have been completed, with one anomalous zone being found at a position next to another gabbro/sediment contact.

Conclusions from the survey to date show that I.P. can detect anomalous zones, but the presence of polarizable material in both both the sediments and the gabbro make the results difficult to interpret. Also, the anomalies shown are mainly resistivity anomalies with only weak increases in frequency effects.

G. Regional Soil Samples

This survey is being carried out in conjunction with the I.P. survey. No anomalies have shown, but only a small number of analyses have been received to date. The samples are being taken with a hand auger, in an attempt to get a true sample of weathered bedrock. One deep hole to 24 feet was put down in a residual clay over the gabbro and was sampled every foot. This showed low

142010

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results close to the surface, getting higher to a depth of 2'6", then staying constant. This indicates that in residual soils on the island, this depth should be sufficient to show anomalous zones.

(Signed) E. Leckie,
Geologist,
New Mount Costigan Ltd.

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I.P. SURVEY - KING ISLAND

142011

Description of Anomalies

A series of anomalies occur adjacent to outcropping gabbro on Irelands property, just off the Pegarah Road. A description of these anomalies follows:-

Initially 400' spreads were run across this area and anomalies occurred in the following positions.

Irelands 5W	anomaly between	8S - 2S
Irelands 0	anomaly between	0 - 4N
Irelands 575E	anomaly between	6S - 0
Regional Line III	anomaly between	68E - 72E

All these anomalies are characterised by very strong resistivity lows which appear to extend to depth, however, the frequency effects associated with these lows do not greatly increase over the average background figure which is high on all the lines run over the island, (except for the portion over the granite at Wicks Road).

To obtain more information about these anomalies, 200' spreads were run over lines 0 and 575E. These tests showed that the anomalies were not entirely dependant on a drop in resistivity but were well-supported by a good increase in frequency effect as well.

The following positions can be recorded for the anomalies at a depth of 200' clearly showing that the rocks dip to the north probably at 40-50°.

Irelands 0	anomaly between	3S - 1N
Irelands 575E	anomaly between	3S - 1N

Probably the most interesting factor about these results is the fact that the resistivity graphs appear to show that the body causing the anomaly does not outcrop.

Another anomaly was found on line 575 E between 10S-7S. It is very strong and quite well defined and apparently extends to depth. Again the resistivity appears to close off before the surface is reached. Lines 0 and 5W did not extend far enough to the south to detect this anomaly, but it is clearly shown on Regional line III between 82E-86E, just east of the main anomaly.

The only other anomaly found during the survey was on Regional Line I, between 12E and 16E. This anomaly shows similar characteristics to the one at Irelands, but is only a weak one.

CONCLUSIONS

It would appear that a considerable amount of polarizable material exists in these anomalous zones and to test these angle holes drilled to intersect the anomalous zones at depth of 400' below the surface under the following points, would almost certainly test the cause of the anomalies.

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On Irelands Q	400' under 1S
On Irelands 575E	400' under 1S
On Irelands 575E	400' under 8S

142012

I.P. appears to be fairly successful in locating anomalies on King Island but the difficulties in electroding the hard dry soil would make it an expensive tool to use extensively.

(Signed) G. Cole.

IP SURVEY LINES:

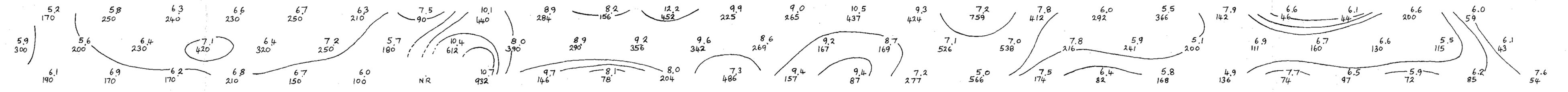
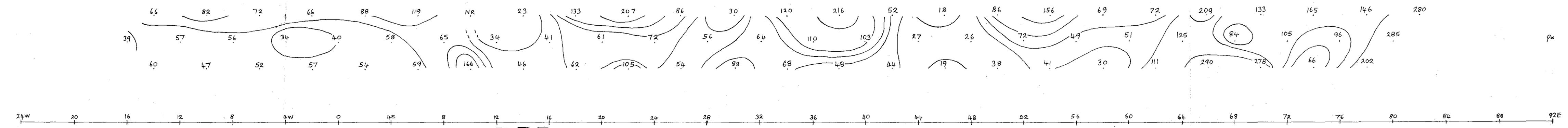
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|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | King Island – Regional Line 1 | 1 inch : 400 feet |
| 2. | King Island – Regional Line 2 | 1 inch : 400 feet |
| 3. | King Island – Regional Line 3 | 1 inch : 400 feet |
| 4. | King Island – Regional Line 4 | 1 inch : 400 feet |
| 5. | King Island – Irelands Line 5W | 1 inch : 400 feet |
| 6. | King Island – Irelands Line 0 | 1 inch : 200 feet |
| 7. | King Island – Irelands Line 0 | 1 inch : 400 feet |
| 8. | King Island – Line 575E | 1 inch : 200 feet |
| 9. | King Island – Irelands 575E | 1 inch : 400 feet |
| 10. | King Island – Frasers Road | 1 inch : 400 feet |
| 11. | King Island – McKinnons | 1 inch : 400 feet |
| 12. | King Island – Naracoopa | 1 inch : 400 feet |
| 13. | King Island – Robins Road | 1 inch : 400 feet |
| 14. | King Island – Wicks Road | 1 inch : 400 feet |

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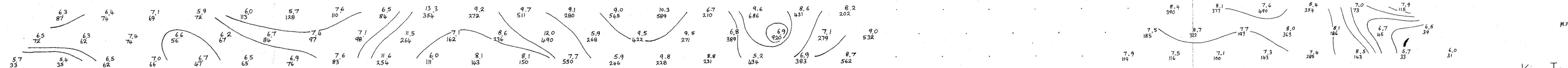
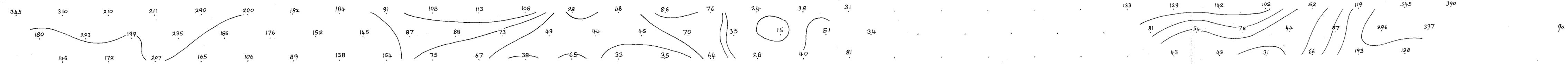
KING ISLAND
 REGIONAL LINE 1
 SCALE 1" = 400'

M.F./R.E.

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← WATER PIPE AND FENCES UNABLE TO READ →

5 cm

M.F./F.E.

KING ISLAND
REGIONAL LINE 2
SCALE 1" = 400'

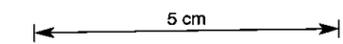
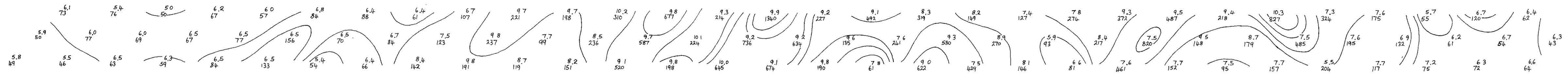
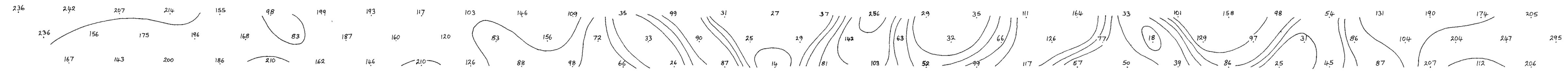
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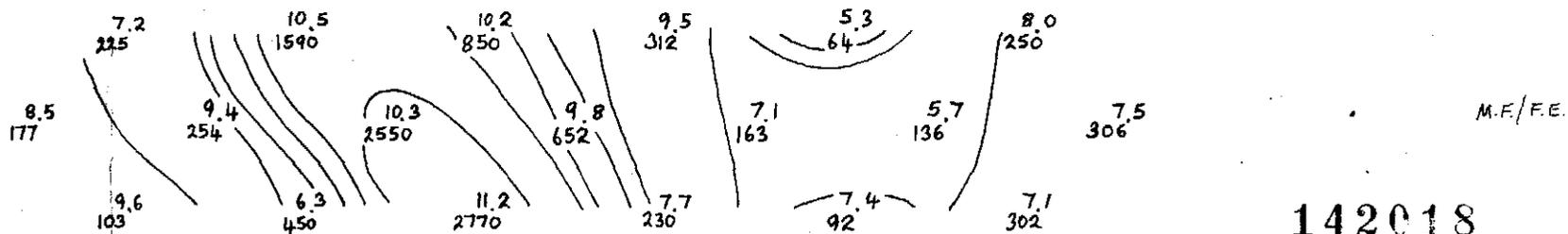
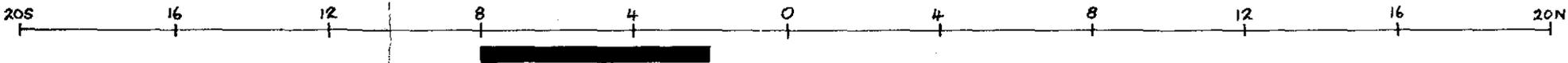
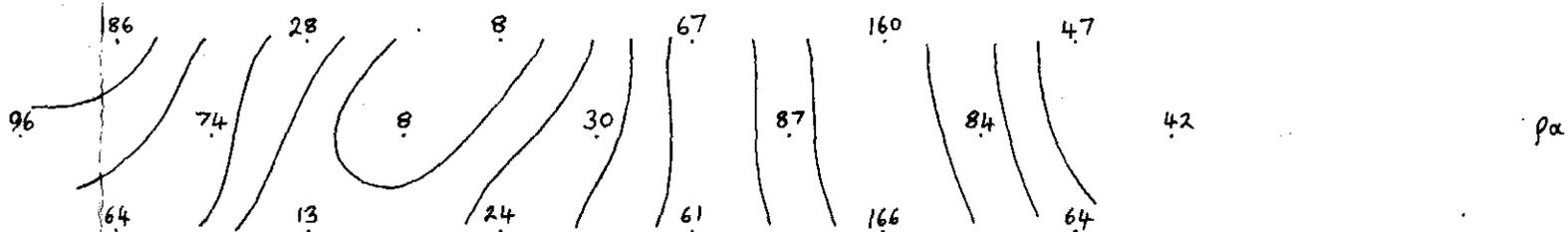
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KING ISLAND

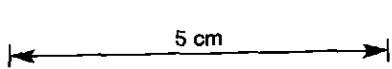
REGIONAL LINE 3

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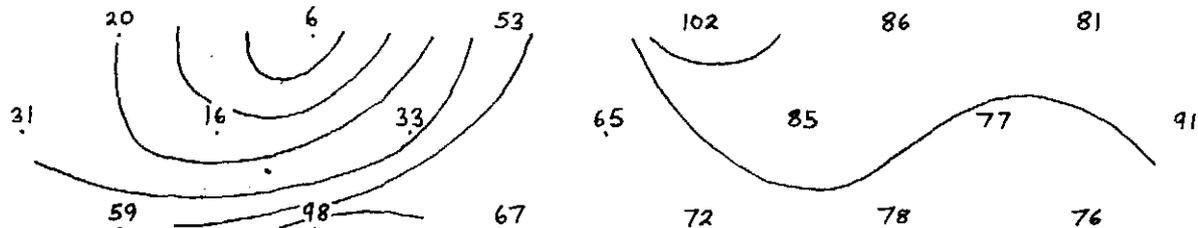
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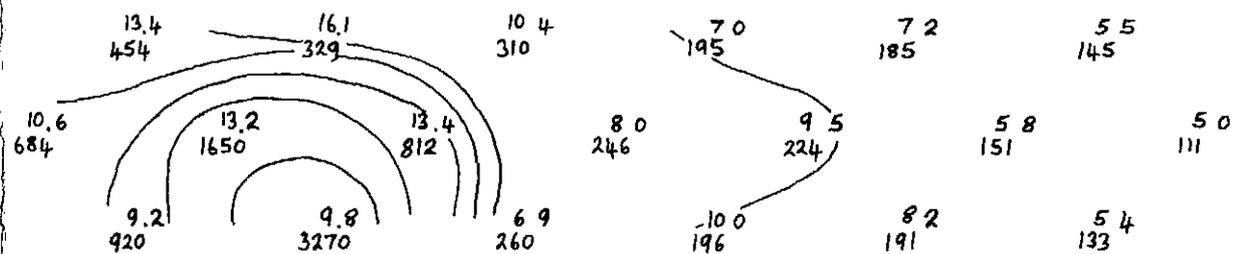
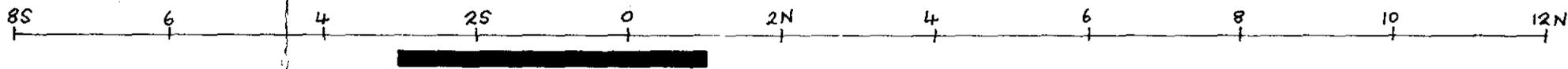
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 KING ISLAND
 IRELANDS LINE 5W
 SCALE 1" = 400'

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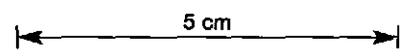
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KING ISLAND

IRELANDS LINE 0

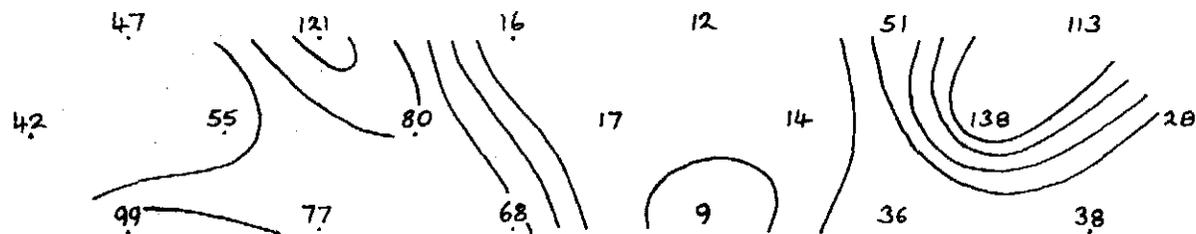
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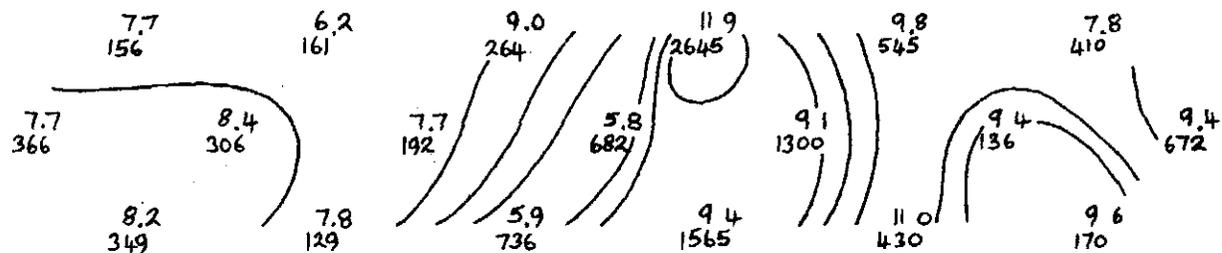
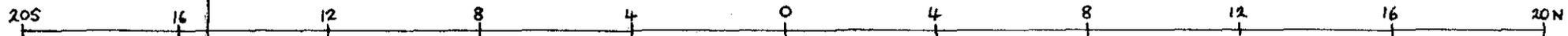
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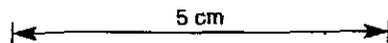


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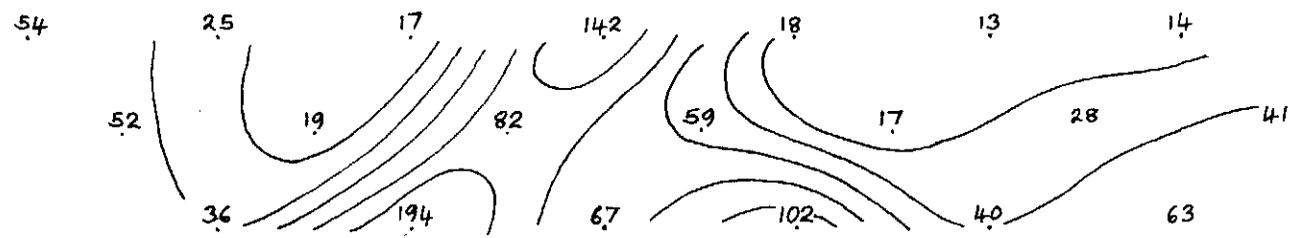
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 KING ISLAND
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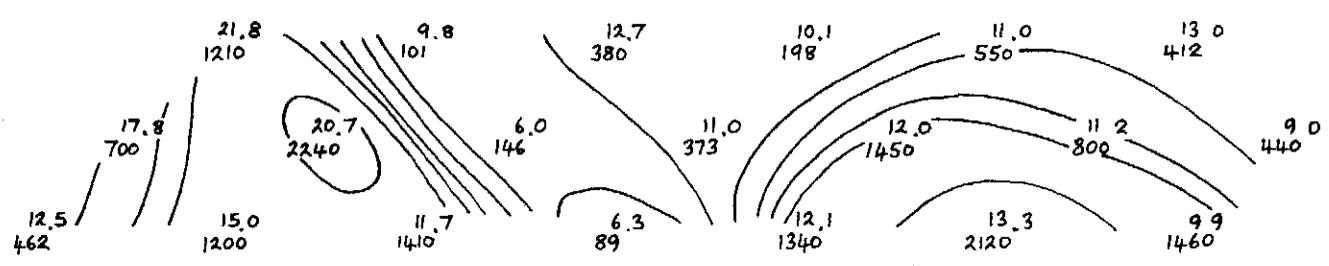
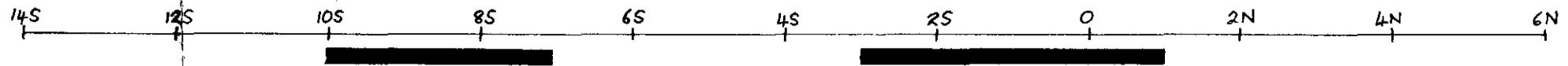


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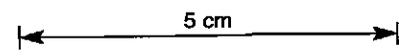


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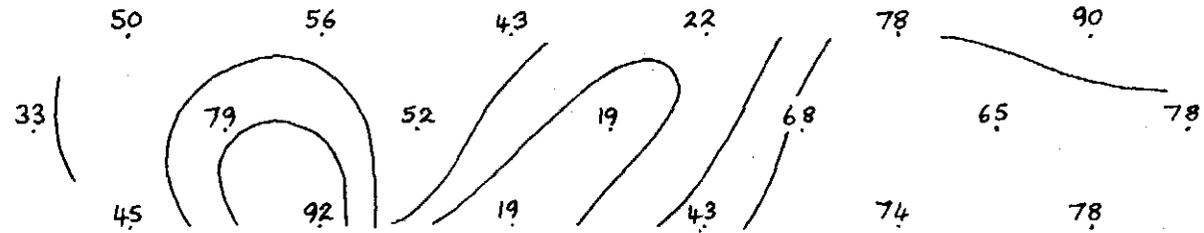
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 KING ISLAND
 LINE 575 E
 SCALE 1" = 200'

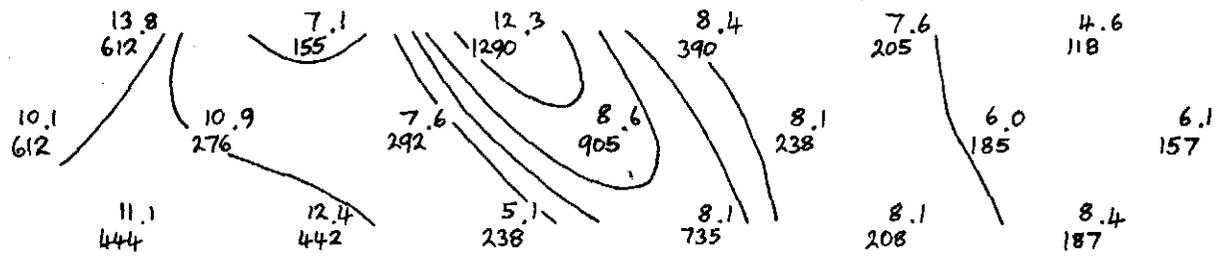
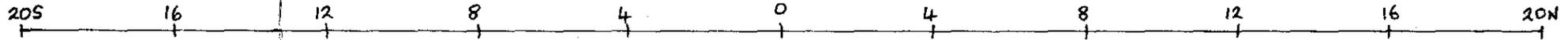


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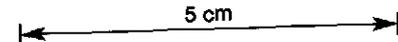


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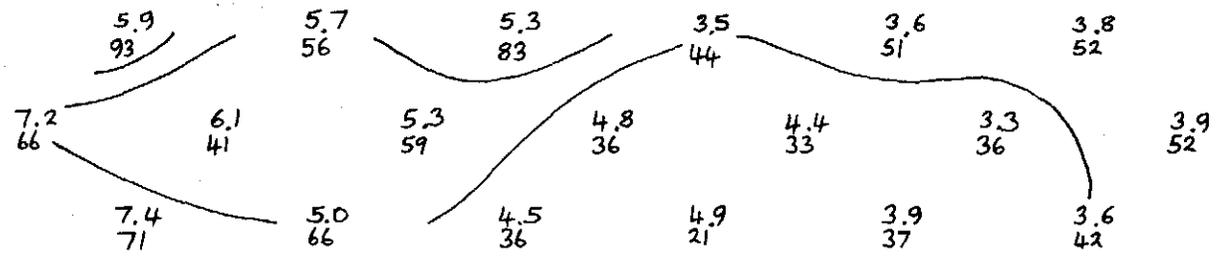
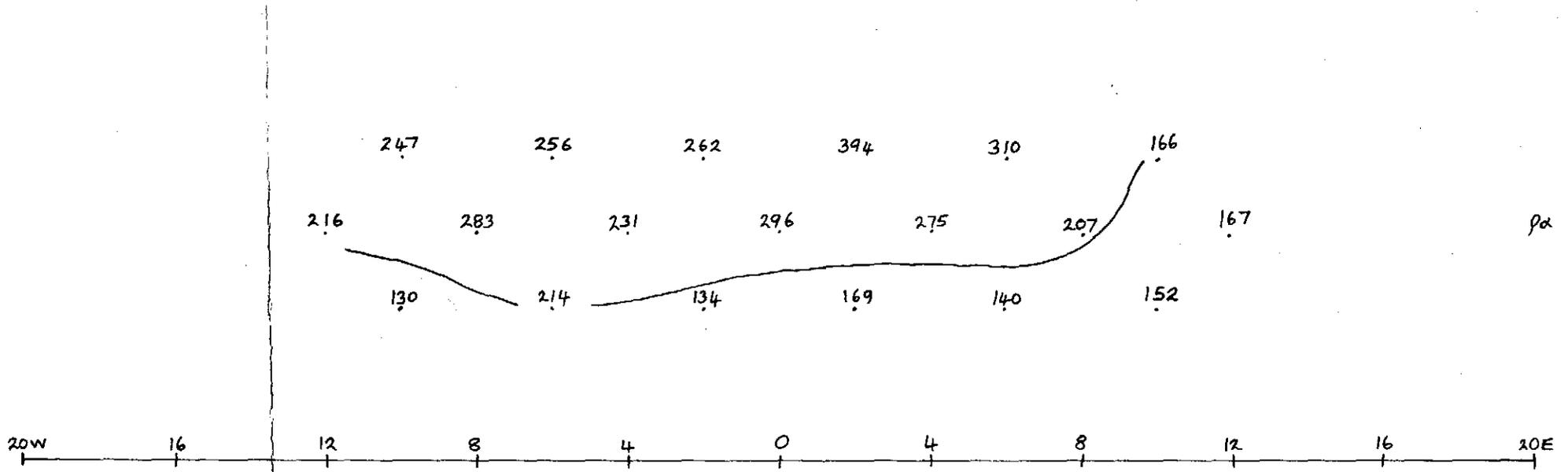
M.F./F.E.

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 KING ISLAND
 IRELANDS 575E
 SCALE 1" = 400'



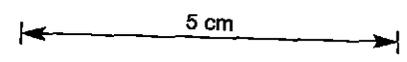
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010



M.F./F.E.

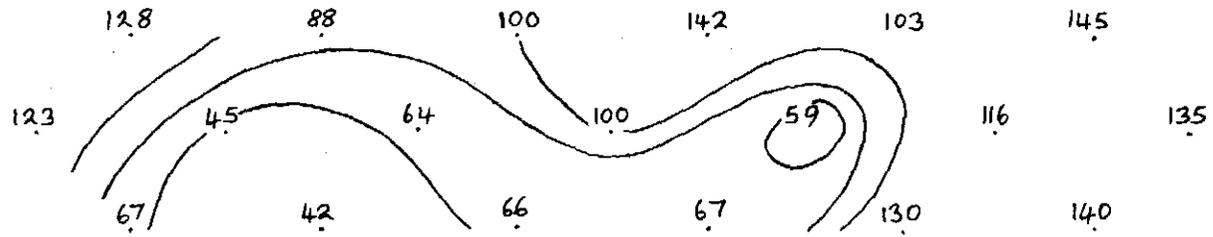
142023
 KING ISLAND
 FRASERS ROAD
 SCALE 1" = 400'



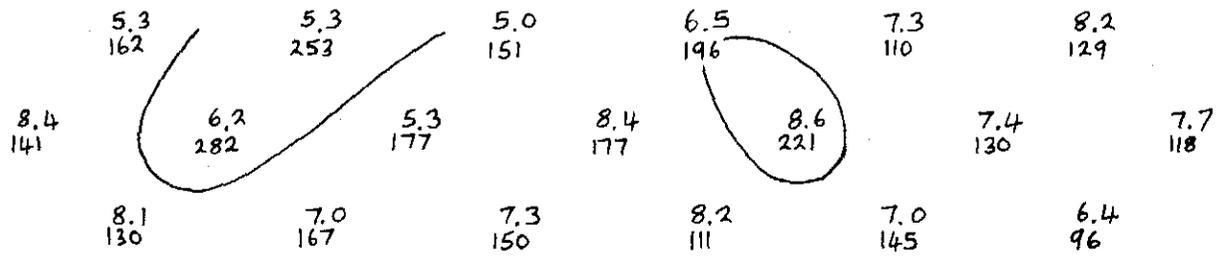
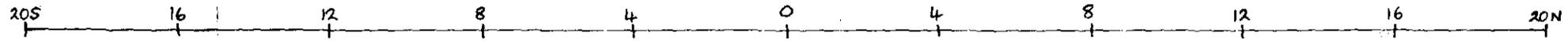
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1810

68-497

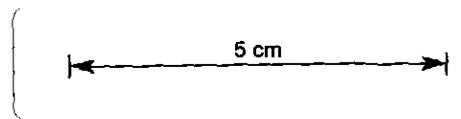


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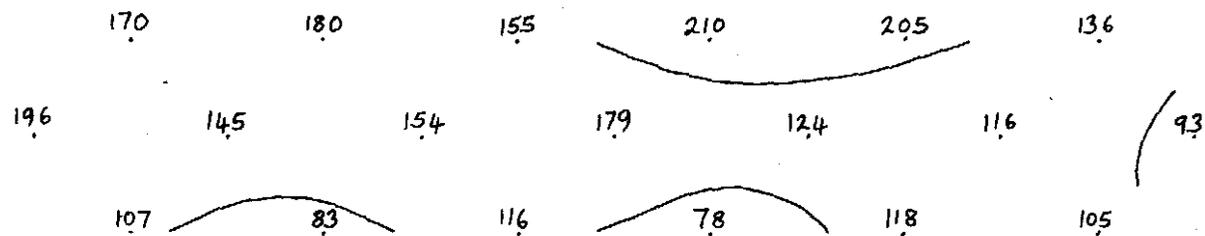
M.F./F.E.

142024
 KING ISLAND
 McKINNON'S
 SCALE 1" = 400'

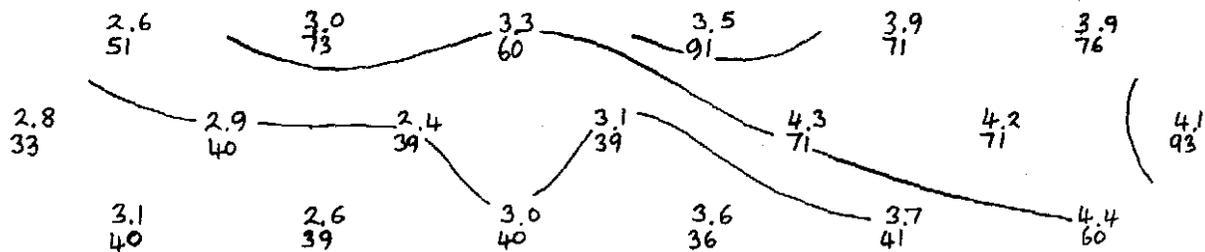


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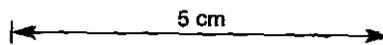
M.F./E.E.

142025

KING ISLAND

NARACOOPA

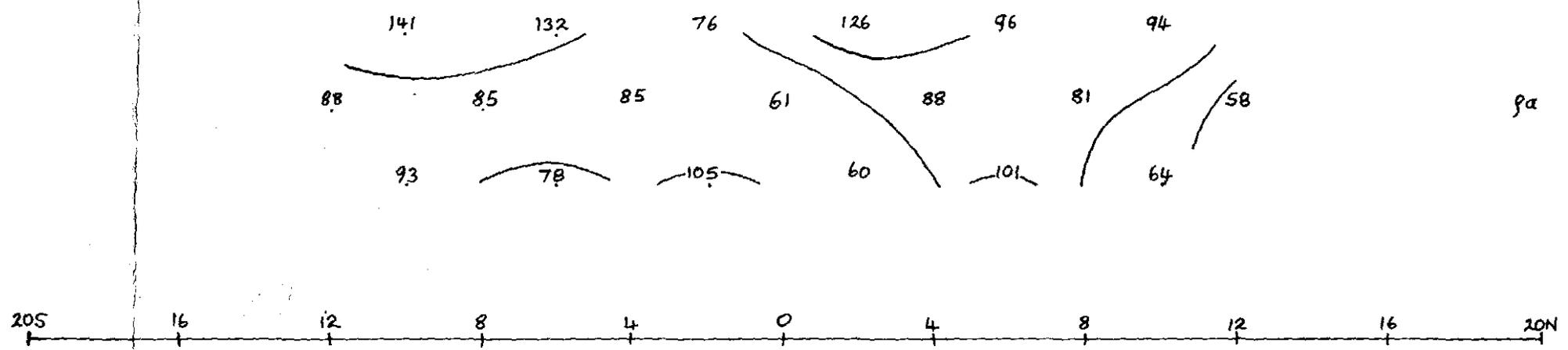
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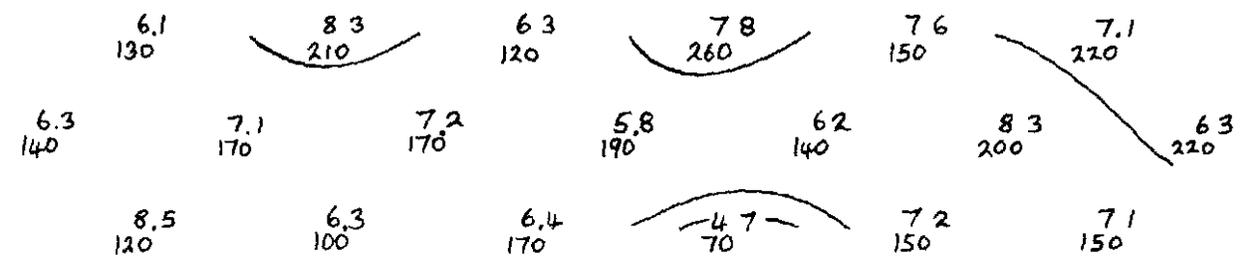
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610



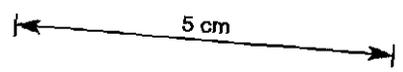
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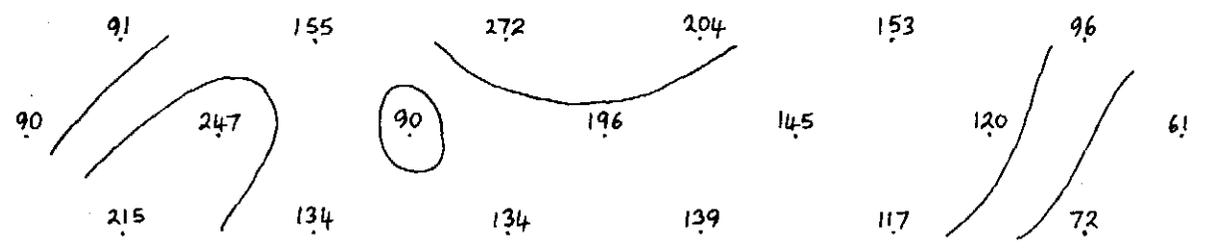
MF/FE

142026
 KING ISLAND
 ROBINS ROAD
 SCALE 1" = 400'

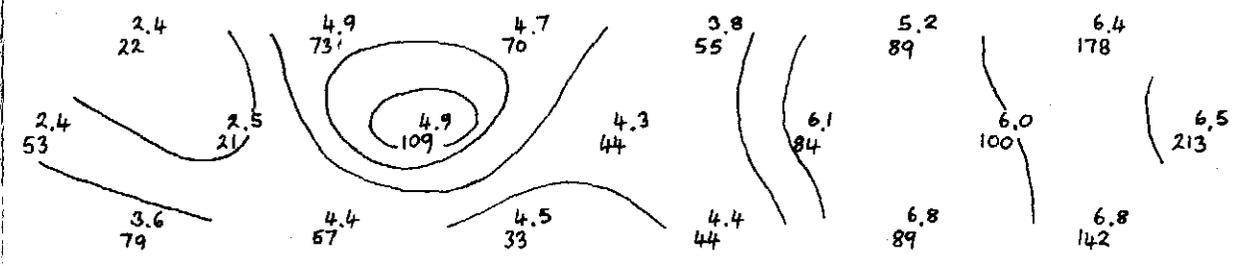
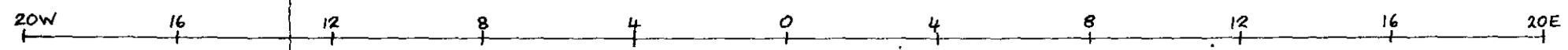
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68-497



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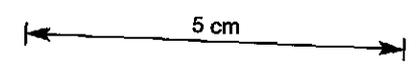


M.F./F.E

142027

KING ISLAND
WICKS ROAD

SCALE 1" = 400'

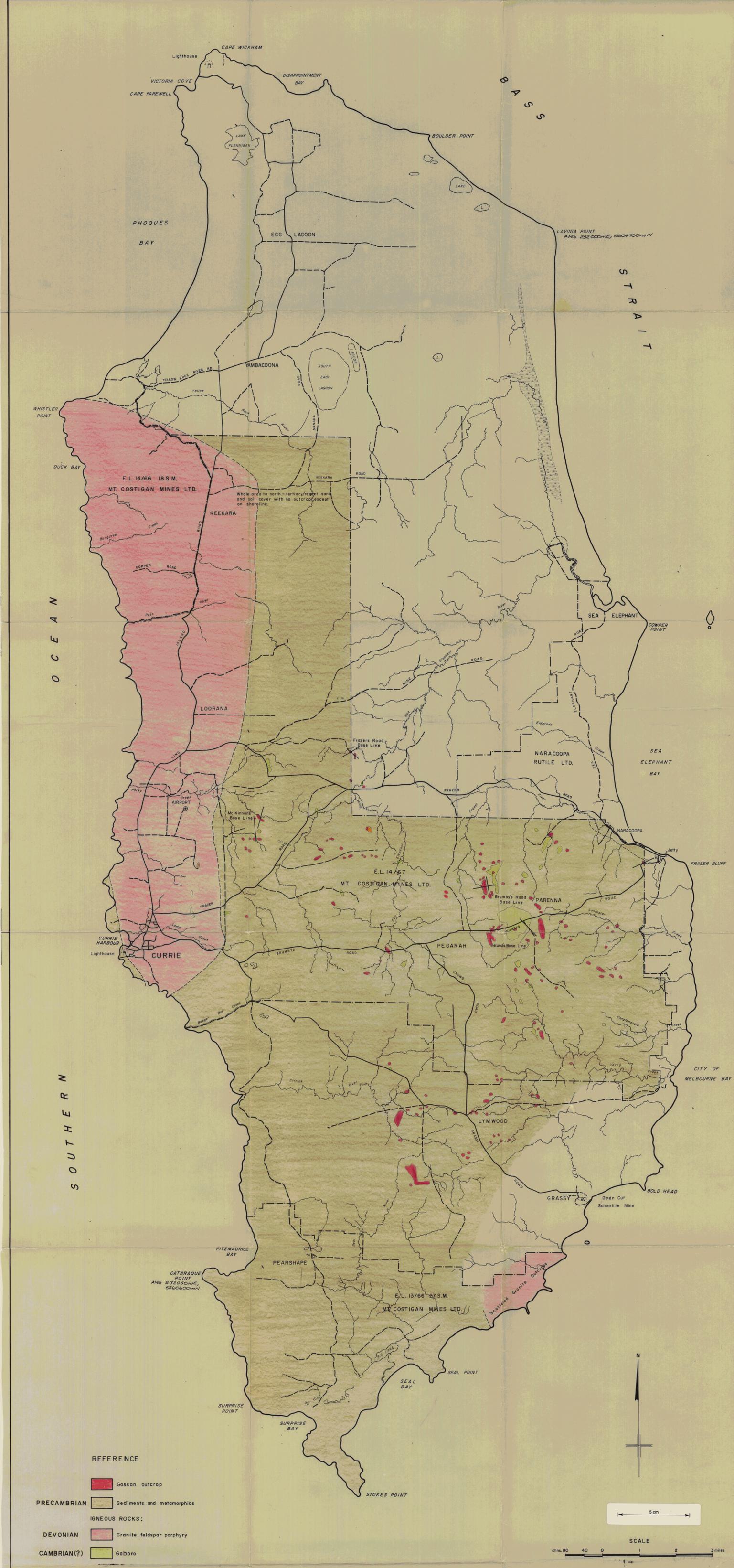


14

T10

PLATES

I - XI



REFERENCE

- Gossan outcrop
- PRECAMBRIAN** Sediments and metamorphics
- IGNEOUS ROCKS:**
- DEVONIAN** Granite, feldspar porphyry
- CAMBRIAN(?)** Gabbro
- Geological contact boundary
- Geological outcrop boundary
- I.P. Survey line
- Mount Costigan Licence Areas
- Major road system
- Minor road system
- Swamp



5 cm

SCALE
chms. 80 40 0 1 2 3 miles

142029 68-497

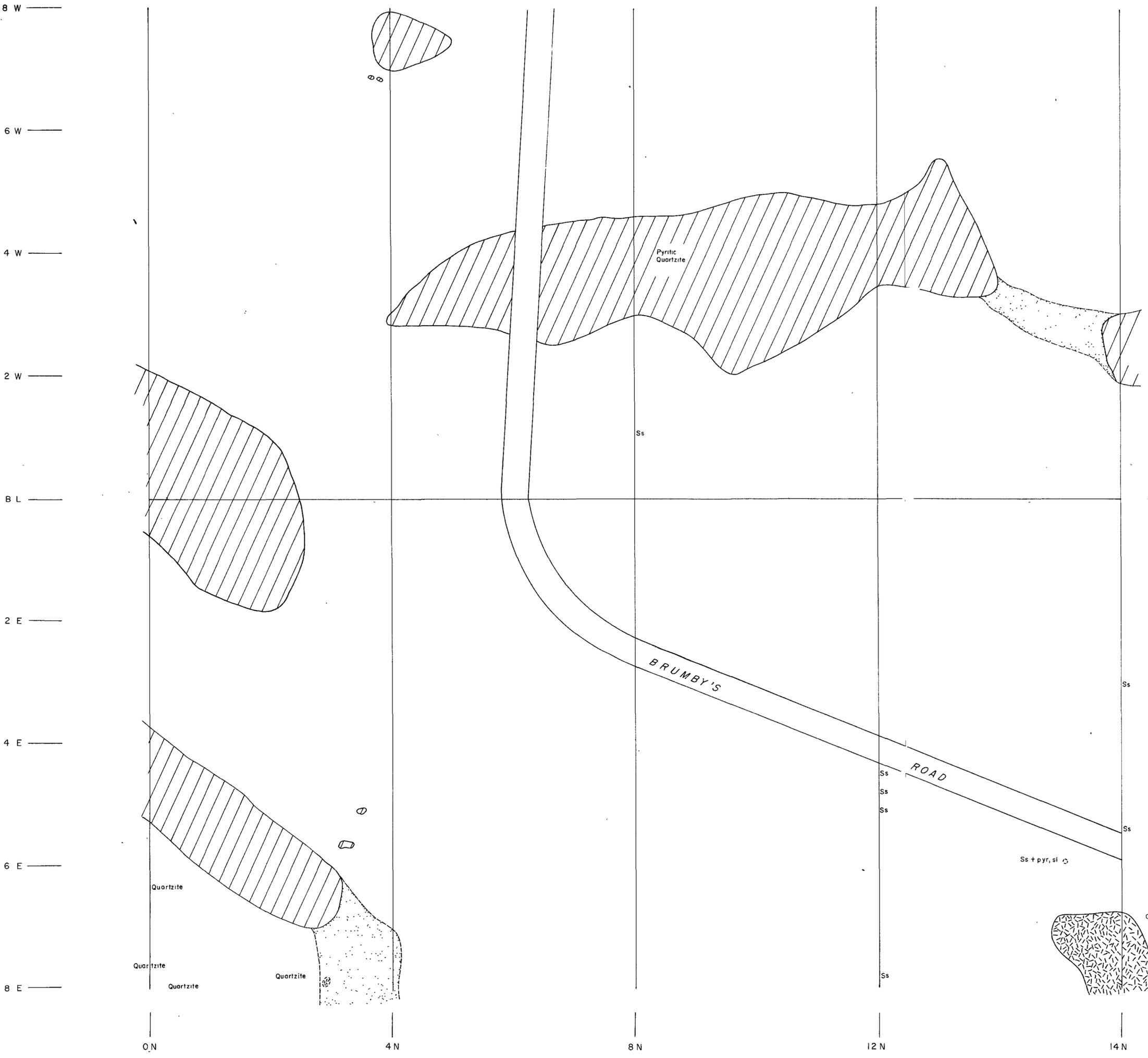
KING ISLAND JOINT VENTURE	
KING ISLAND GEOLOGICAL MAP	PLATE No. I Scale - 1 mile = 1 inch Date March 1968
New Mount Costigan Mines Limited	

ISG COORDINATES
REFER REPORT 70-0676

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

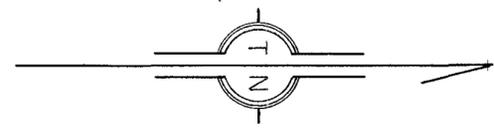
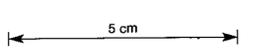
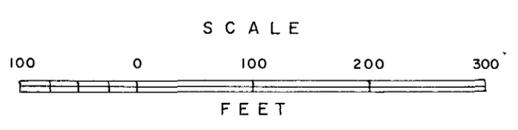
024

01 025



LEGEND

-  Massive goethite-rich gossan
-  Soil with gossan pebbles
-  Gabbro
-  Soil cover
-  Quartzite
Ss, pyr, sl Precambrian sediments - floaters



142030

68-497

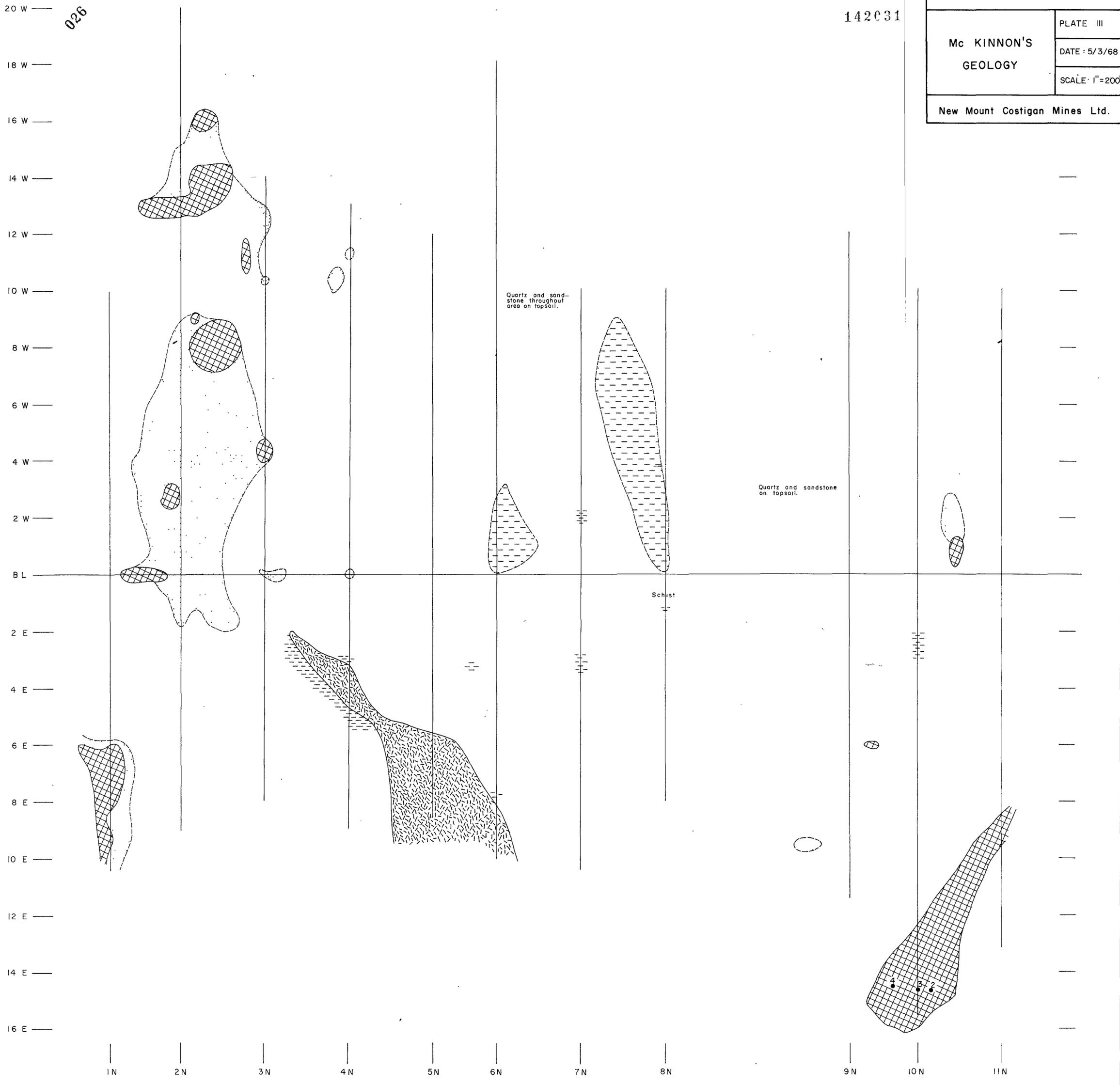
KING ISLAND JOINT VENTURE	
BRUMBY'S ROAD GEOLOGY	PLATE II
	DATE 5/3/68
	SCALE 1"=100'
New Mount Costigan Mines Ltd.	

68-497
142031

KING ISLAND JOINT VENTURE

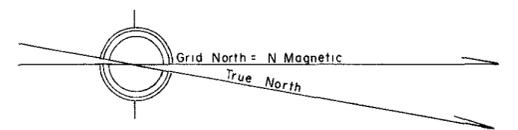
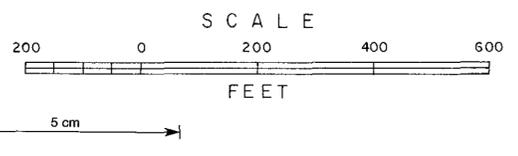
Mc KINNON'S GEOLOGY	PLATE III
	DATE: 5/3/68
	SCALE: 1"=200'

New Mount Costigan Mines Ltd.



LEGEND

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Massive goethite gossan | Precambrian quartzite |
| Soil with gossan pebbles | Soil cover |
| Gabbro | Location of drill holes |



68-497

KING ISLAND JOINT VENTURE

142032

PLATE IV

BRUMBY'S ROAD
MAGNETICS

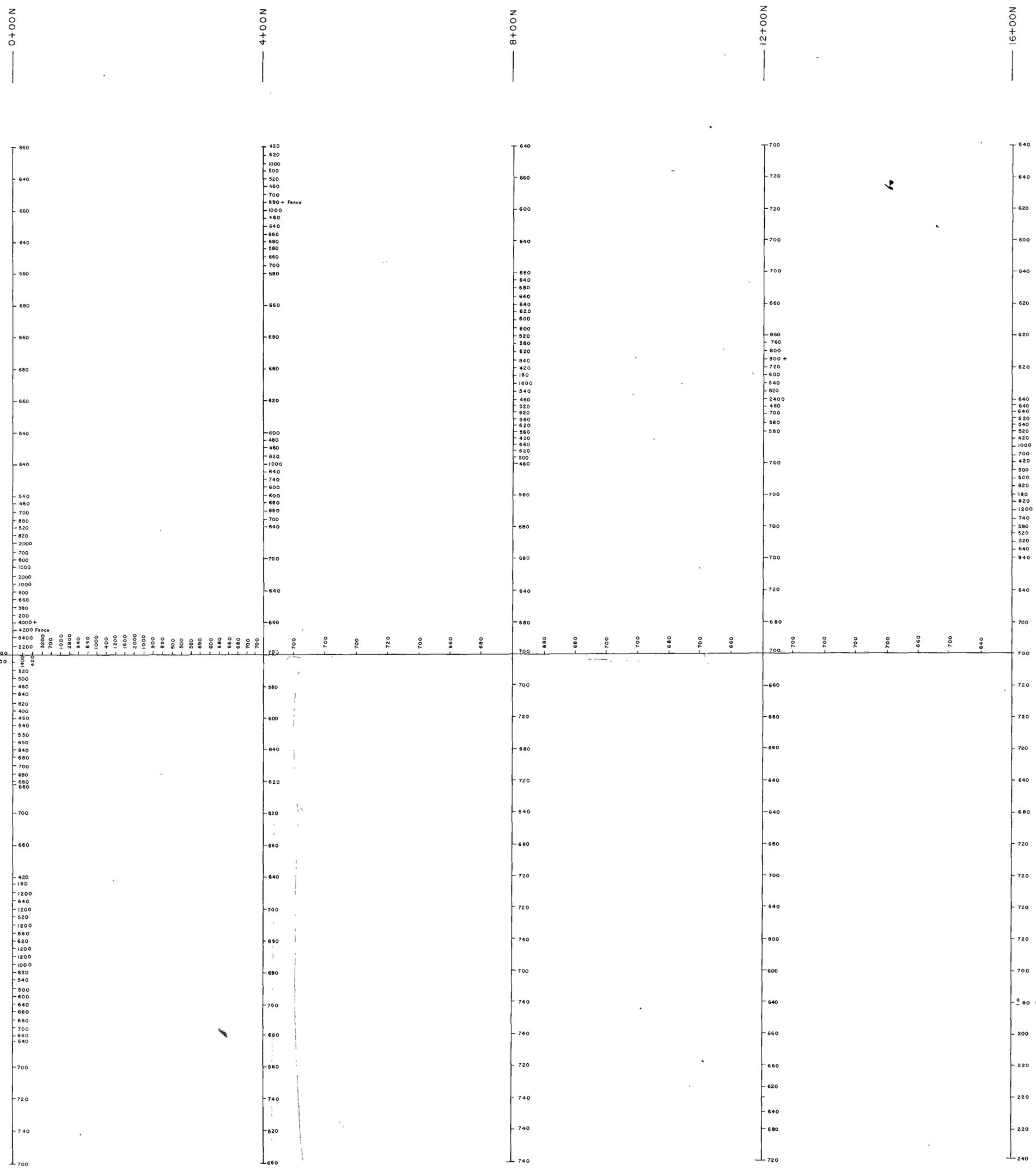
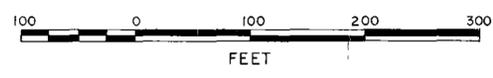
DATE 5/3/68

SCALE: 1"=100'

New Mount Costigan Mines Ltd.

5 cm

SCALE



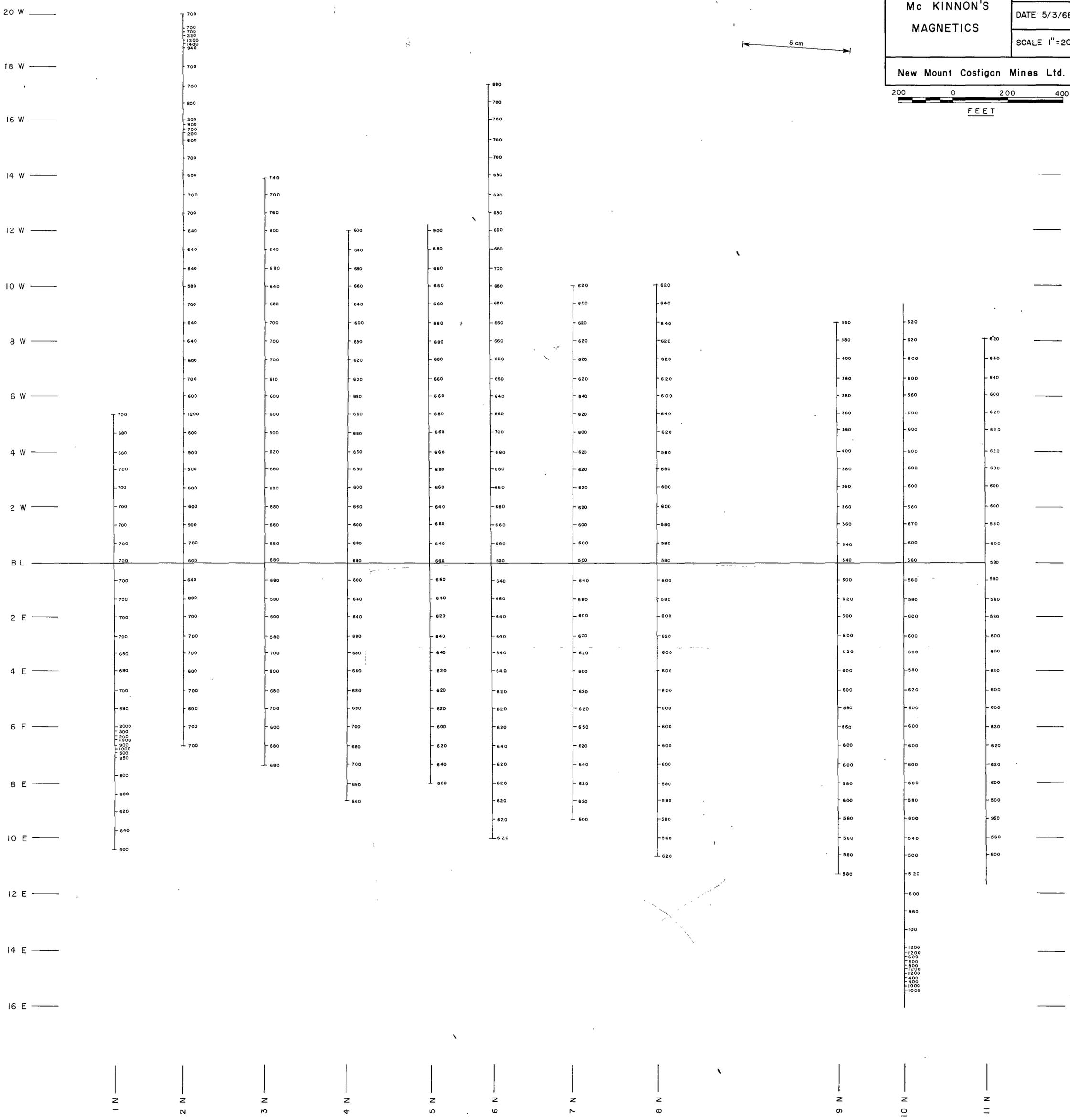
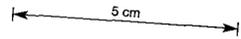
68-497
142033

KING ISLAND JOINT VENTURE

Mc KINNON'S
MAGNETICS

PLATE V
DATE 5/3/68
SCALE 1"=200'

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142034

KING ISLAND JOINT VENTURE

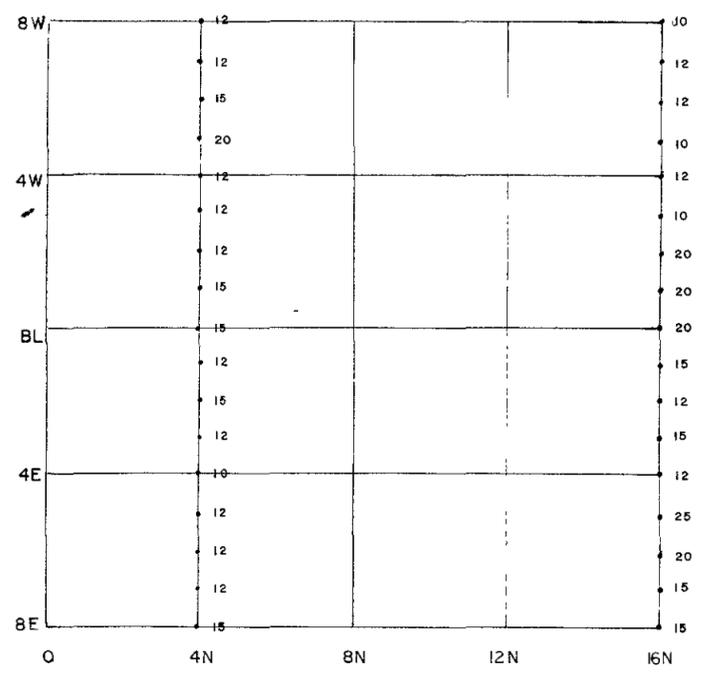
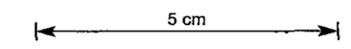
PLATE VI

BRUMBY'S ROAD
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

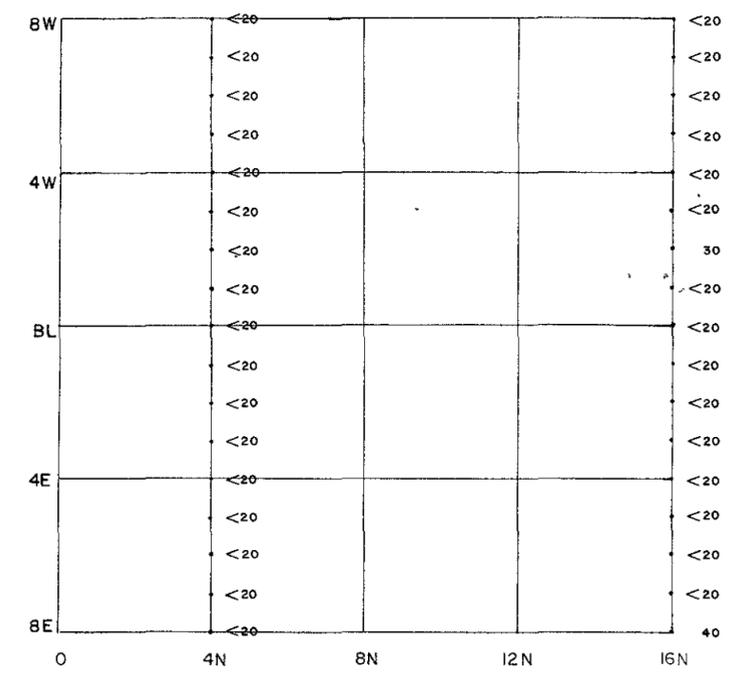
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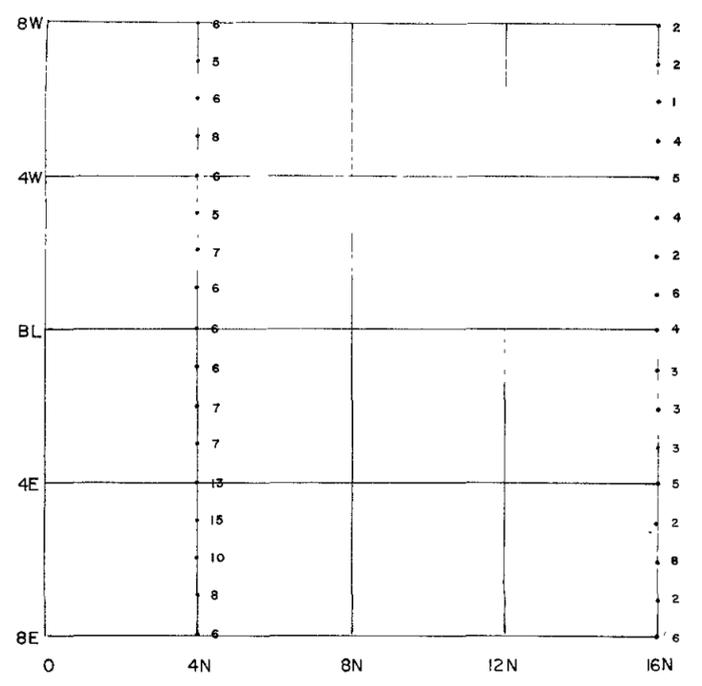
New Mount Costigan Mines Ltd.



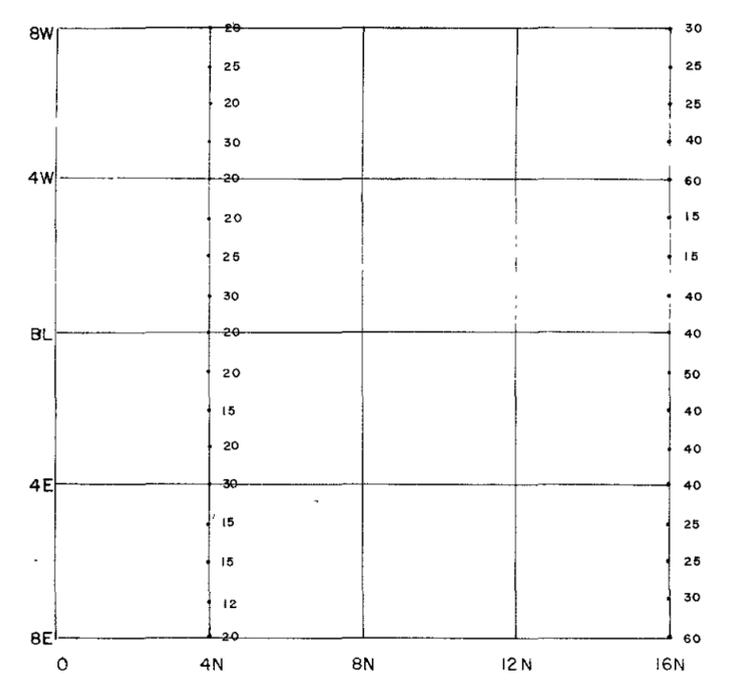
p.p.m LEAD



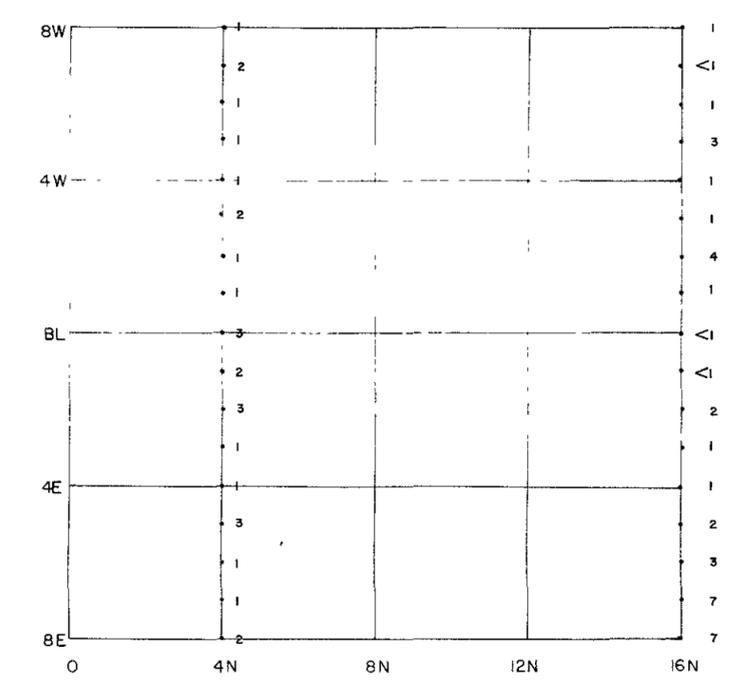
p.p.m ZINC



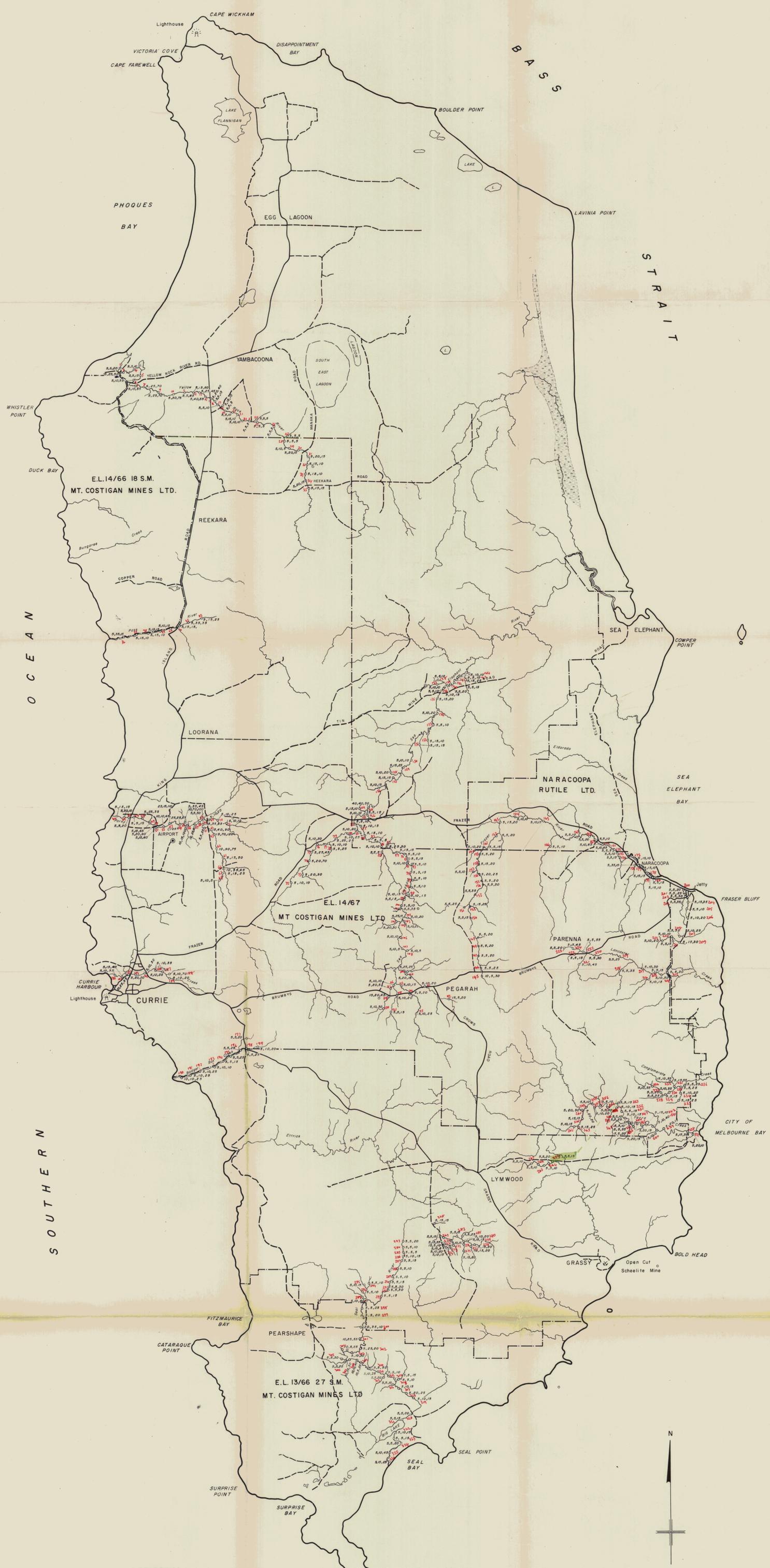
p.p.m TIN



p.p.m. COPPER



p.p.m NICKEL



S O U T H E R N O C E A N

B A S S

S T R A I T

REFERENCE

- K101 • 5.10.20 Geochemical stream sediment sample
P.p.m. Copper, Lead, Zinc.
- Major road system.
- Minor road system.
- Swamp
- Mount Costigan Licence Areas

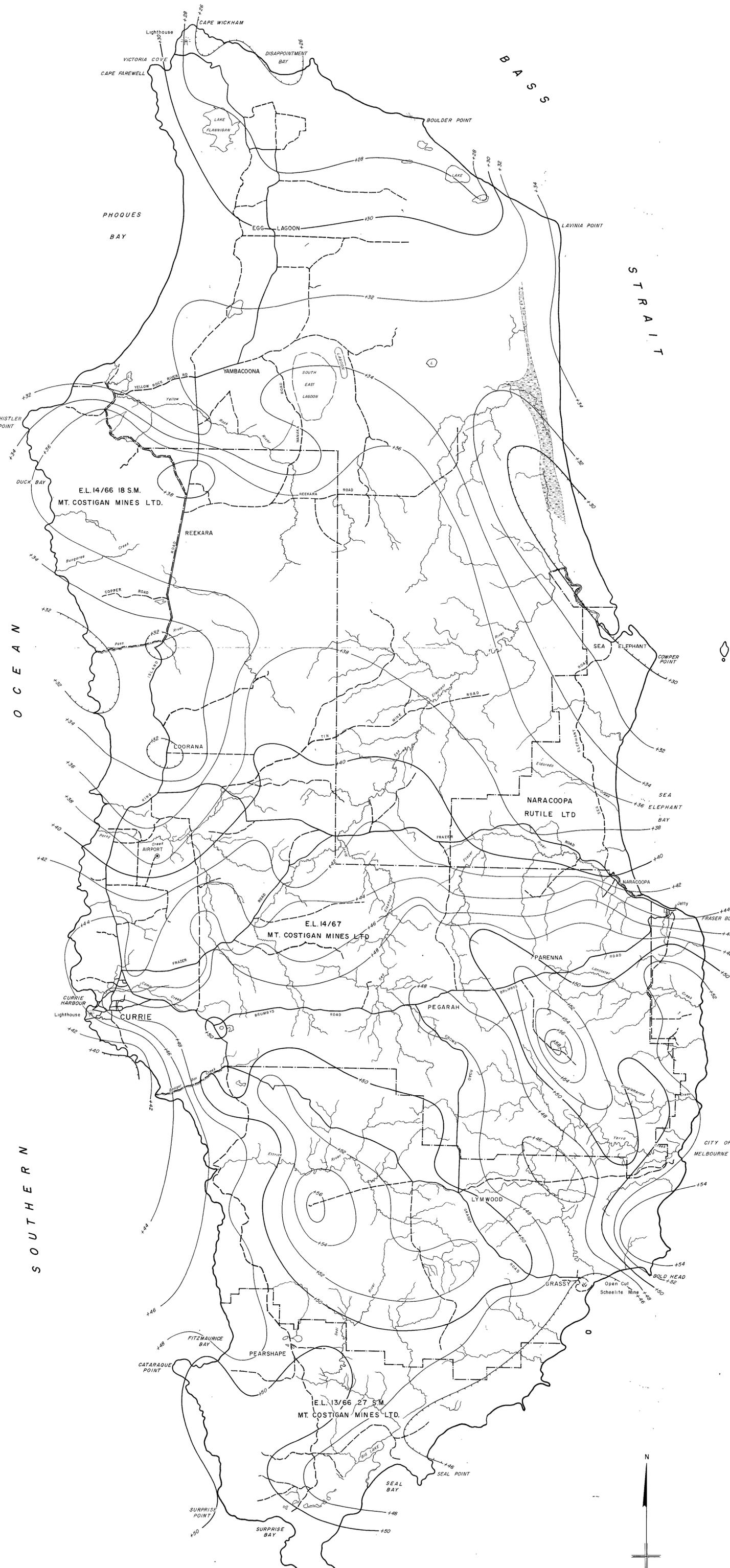


5 cm

SCALE
Chains 80 40 0 1 2 3 Miles

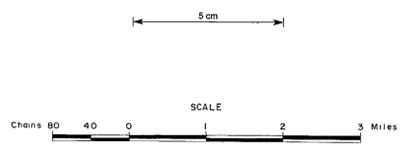
68-497

KING ISLAND JOINT VENTURE	
KING ISLAND	PLATE No. IX
GEOCHEMICAL STREAM SEDIMENT SURVEY	Scale: 1" to 1 mile
142037	Date: March, 1968
New Mount Costigan Mines Limited	



REFERENCE

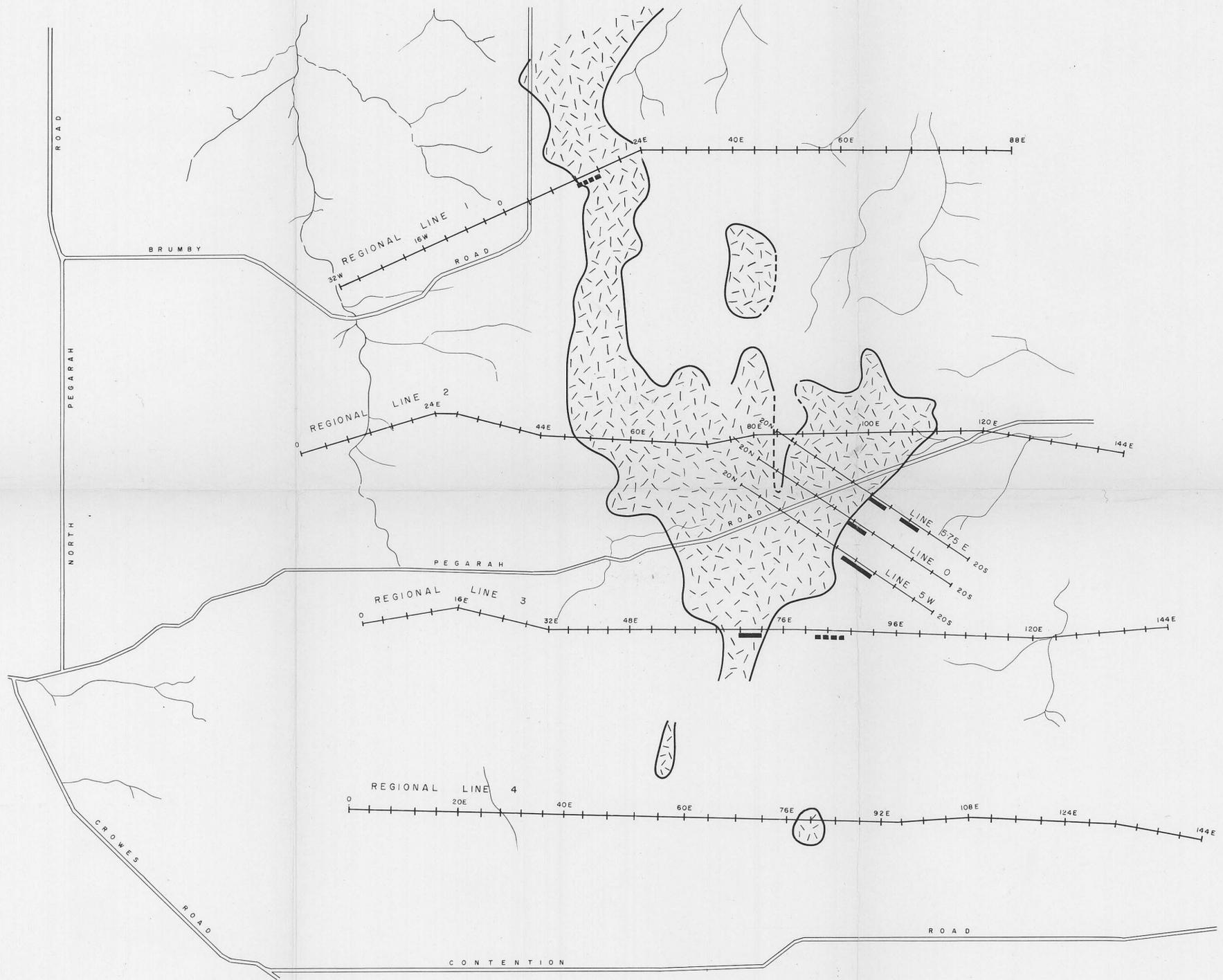
- Contour Interval 2 milligals
- Gravity low
- Major road system.
- Minor road system
- Swamp
- Mount Costigan Licence Areas



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KING ISLAND JOINT VENTURE	
KING ISLAND GRAVITY SURVEY BOUGUER ANOMALY MAP 142038	PLATE No. X Scale: 1" to 1 mile. Date: March, 1968.
New Mount Costigan Mines Limited	

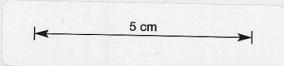
6 prints off



LEGEND

- POSITIVE ANOMALY
- POSSIBLE ANOMALY
- I.P. SURVEY LINES
- GABBRO

SCALE



142039

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KING ISLAND JOINT VENTURE

I.P. SURVEY PLAN
 IRELANDS FARM AREA
 KING ISLAND

Scale: 1" = 20 chains
 Date: March, 1968
 Plate No. XI

New Mount Costigan Mines Limited

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