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EXPLORATION PROGRESS AND PROPOSALS

ON THE COMET-KOSMINSKY LINE

DUNDAS, TASMANIA, EL7/68

YEAR ENDING

OCTOBER 31ST, 1969.

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R.G. PATERSON

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

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INTRODUCTION

The Comet Line of mineralisation lies in a northerly trending zone some $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Zeehan township. It was the site of the most productive lead-silver Mines of the Dundas Mineral Field in the period from 1885 - 1907. Over that period zinc sulphides, which occur with lead in shoots on parts of the line, were considered deleterious because of extraction difficulties. Therefore selected high grade patches of rich, zinc-free, silver-lead ore grading at the order of 65% Pb and 40 oz. of Ag to the ton were sought. Ores of lower grade and mixed zinc ores (which would probably now be useful ore if tonnage was adequate) were left in the ground or dumped.

Workings were carried down to only shallow depths (to a maximum of approximately 400' below any point on the surface) before being abandoned because of mining and marketing difficulties under the economic and technological conditions then prevailing. Tributing, mining for ferruginous flux and sporadic exploration of differing qualities has been carried out to the present day but no concerted effort involving detailed geology, geophysics or drilling has been made. Part of the reasons for this has been the extremely difficult terrain and complex geology.

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THE DISTRICT

The Comet Line extends along a belt of rugged country on the N.W. flanks of Mt. Dundas, from Carbine Hill, on the north to spurs of Mt. Dundas on the south. Road access from Zeehan to the locality, and along parts of the line is reasonably good, but on tracks along the line itself grades are steep and the road is washed out periodically. Thick rain forest and secondary regrowth covers much of the area and both are not easy to traverse. Outcrops are few and often deeply weathered, although road cuts and creeks provide some good exposures.

Relief along the Comet Line varies from about 700 to about 1500 feet. The line traverses a series of hills, separated by major and minor creeks.

PAST GEOLOGIC WORK

The most complete summaries of past work exist in reports by Finucane (1949), by McKenna (1958) and by Blissett (1962) and it is not intended to repeat herein much of the detail available in these works. The surface mapping that exists is summarised on the Zeehan 1:63,360 Sheet (No. 50) of the Tasmanian Mines Department Geological Atlas. McKenna has given a reconnaissance coverage at 1 inch = 400 feet over the Comet Line. These

maps are reasonable regional plans but do not stand up in detail when systematic mapping on grids is done, as must be expected when the terrain is so difficult and geology so complex.

Maps of underground workings of the Comet-Maestries section have been restored from past records by Finucane, but details of much old pitting, trenching shaft sinking and tunnelling by old prospectors on other parts of the line are lacking.

GEOLOGIC SUMMARY

The geology of the Dundas District is complex. In brief the "Comet Line" of mineralisation is believed to be associated with a major fault, or zone of faults, trending northerly in Cambrian and Precambrian rocks. The "Comet Line" lies on the west flank of a major anticlinal feature, the core of which is of Precambrian Concert Schist. This unit is flanked by the Oonah Quartzite and Slate, a unit which contains some graphitic and pyritic slates and quartzites, and probably some dolomite. This is in turn succeeded by the Cambrian rock units Crimson Creek Formation, and Dundas Group. Sheet like basic intrusives of Cambrian age have invaded the older rocks and minor Devonian granite intrusives are known to the north on the flank of Pine Hill.

Despite several regional and local studies the details of the stratigraphic succession are obscure, largely because the succession has to be pieced together from fragments in different fault blocks.

The rocks are all steeply dipping, folded, fractured and severely dislocated by faulting. The positions of main, steeply dipping wrench and normal faults and their projected extensions on existing maps are not known reliably except near a few local exposures. Thrusts of low angle are also suspected.

The "Comet Line" appears to consist of a premineralisation fracture zone in which a series of parallel faults has been mineralised, and later severely dislocated by post-mineralisation faulting, some of which may be related to rejuvenation on old fractures.

THE COMET LINE

The Comet Line is a general name for a zone of fracturing and mineralisation of some continuity east of Dundas. For convenience the Line may be subdivided into 6 sections according to past mining history, type of mineralisation, or faulted segments. Running from north to south these are :

- (1) North Comet Section
- (2) Comet-Maestries Section
- (3) Kosminsky Hill Section
- (4) Kosminsky Mine Section
- (5) Great South Comet Section
- (6) Adelaide Mine Creek - Mariposa Creek Section

NORTH COMET SECTION

This is defined arbitrarily as the section between the prospecting shaft near the S.W. corner of ML20M/46 (W.J. Hodge) and the Carbine Track north of Dundas Rivulet. In length the section totals about 2700 feet and the line is of interest because of wide "gossan" outcrops. Following recommendation from surface geology by McLeod (1962), 3 drill holes were attempted in this area by the Department of Mines, Tasmania. Much trouble was met with drilling, core recovery was poor and all holes did not reach their target. No mineralisation of significance was encountered. South Broken Hill Ltd. sited a hole DDM, DS-1 in this same general area but the hole was distant from, and depressed in the direction of dip of, the projection of the Comet ore bodies. Whilst I.P. anomaly was apparently attributed by South Broken Hill to a pyritic and graphitic slate sequence in which the hole was collared, it is doubtful whether the hole reached the projected extension of Comet ore bodies at depth. To this end the hole is

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considered to be inconclusive economically.

A number of I.P. anomalies remain to be tested in this area and Geophoto has gridded and surveyed by magnetometer and S.P. methods over this area. Results of this work to date have not been fully prepared for drafting and interpretation. Prospects of mineral targets will not be known from the North Comet section until this work is completed. One small (10 acre) lease 20M/46 (W.J. Hodge) is the only section excluded from our permit.

COMET-MAESTRIES SECTION

This section is defined as extending 1800 feet from the south boundary of 20M/46 to grid line 1000S on the Geophoto Comet-Kosminsky Grid (1969) which runs near the South Comet track crossing of Comet Creek. The Comet-Maestries section was the most productive part of the Comet Line producing ore from shallow shafts and drives into oxidised gossans to about 400 feet below ground surface. The ores were silver-rich lead ores from one main lode, with parallel subsidiary lodes indicated. Ore was in shoots within lode channels but widths were interesting. Lead of present value of at least \$A5,000,000 and silver to value of at least \$A3,000,000 was produced from shallow depths along a length of about 700' but lodes were lost, presumably by faulting, on the southern end of the section. Ferruginous

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smelter flux carrying some metal was also worked in the area.

This section has been covered by magnetic and S.P. surveys by Geophoto and by I.P. traverses (South Broken Hill Limited). Plans of workings by Finucane (1947) are available in this zone also.

This section, being the dominant past producer, and with significant silver-bearing lead ores (as distinct from the lead-zinc ore association of other sectors of the Line) is a prime target for deeper testing. One of several North Broken Hill holes about 1948 apparently reached its target though drilling difficulties were encountered. Geophoto drilling was deferred until information was sought on this previous drilling. No logs could however be supplied from existing records at North Broken Hill Ltd.

with Sam Carey?

This section has a number of I.P., magnetic and S.P. anomalies to test and some are coincident with favourable geologic features.

KOSMINSKY HILL SECTION

This is one of the more rugged sections extending 2200 feet between Line 1000S (Geophoto Comet-Kosminsky Grid) and northern boundary of South Comet Lease M1/69 (J. Smyth). This section is one of the lesser

known sections of the Comet Line. The area is partly covered by Cambrian Crimson Creek strata capping higher hills. The relationship of this formation with underlying and surrounding Precambrian strata is not known but thrusting has been suspected by some workers.

Adits have entered what is believed to be the extension of the Kosminsky "Eastern Lode", and trenches exposed the inferred extension of the Kosminsky "Western Lode". Many shallow workings exist but no testing to depth is known.

The section is believed to be a fault block relative to which the lodes of the Comet-Maestries section and the lodes of the Kosminsky Mine sections have been displaced.

KOSMINSKY MINE SECTION

This is a short section of about 450' lying between two presumed east trending faults. Two lodes are known, the "Eastern" and "Western", both carrying lead-zinc ores. These have been tested by a number of adits. Faulting as proved in No. 3 (low level adit) displaces the "Western Lode" at the northern extremity of the section and the position of its extension is not known but possibly compares with the President Lens of Geophoto KH DDH2 to the north.

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The "Eastern Lode" lies about 300 feet east of the western lode and is best known from Kosminsky Hill section described above, but may correspond with the lodes of the Great South Comet Mine.

Both Kosminsky lodes strike N 35° W and dip SW at 65°. Both consist of galena-sphalerite ores with excellent grade material on the dumps. However in the Western Lode high grade veins "make" and "break" on strike and dip and are often narrow.

GREAT SOUTH COMET SECTION

This section of 2400 feet strike length is held under mineral lease by J. Smyth of Tullah. It is a fault block or blocks in which lodes correlating with the Kosminsky Lodes are presumed to be displaced laterally by faulting along South Comet Creek.

Various adits and other workings have been put into the steep South Comet Hill and a considerable amount of detail is available on a number of known "ore shoots" in reports by the Tasmanian Department of Mines and the E.Z. Company. The best is recorded as containing 140 tons of ore of good grade per vertical foot.

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Extensions or repetitions of ore laterally (east, west and south) and at depth are possible but little geologic information is available on such prospects. Geologists of E.Z. Industries some years ago were not greatly impressed with the chances of finding ore of economic quantity in the Great South Comet Mine, but their study was largely based on the data available in the actual mine workings then accessible.

ADELAIDE MINE CREEK - MARIPOSA CREEK SECTION

South of Adelaide Mine Creek a belt of little known, poorly mapped, rugged country extends for about 6000' to the southern boundary of EL6/68. This section is prospective for mineral deposits.

A mineralised portion of the "Comet Line" in the South Comet Section is believed to be truncated near Adelaide Mine Creek and its position to the south is unknown. It will be necessary to prospect by gridding, geology, geochemistry and ground geophysics before drilling targets could be proposed in this section.

REASONS FOR EXPLORATION

The reasons that the Dundas area was chosen for exploration by Geophoto are as follows :

I. Stratigraphic Localisation - "Favourable Beds"

A. The West Tasmanian region is one of the most intensely and varied mineralised provinces in Australia. Two main localisations of large ore bodies in West Tasmania are known, firstly in a stratigraphic zone (Late Precambrian or younger Cambrian in age) where carbonate rocks, especially dolomites, are prominent; secondly in a Cambrian volcanic association.

In the first case we have such examples as -

- (i) King Island (scheelite associated with metasomatic replacement of impure dolomites and limestones)
- (ii) Mt. Bischoff where dolomites were replaced by sulphides carrying cassiterite.
- (iii) Renison Bell where fracture fillings and sheet-like sulphide replacements are localised by favourable carbonate bearing beds.

The Renison Bell deposits lie immediately north of the Geophoto permit and the stratigraphy is similar. Huge tonnages of sulphide ores in several ore bodies have been discovered in this region by persistent

drilling of old prospects since 1960.

The stratigraphy adjoining the Comet Line and structural position was considered sufficiently akin to Renison Bell to prospect for favourable host carbonate horizons that may localise larger ore bodies than previously known. The bulk of lead zinc ores of the world are localised in carbonate host rocks. Dolomite was previously known to be associated with some Comet ores but was thought by some workers to be related to altered magnesian serpentine rock. Results of Geophoto drilling to date seem to indicate positively the association of mineralisation with sedimentary carbonate sequences on the Comet Line. This confirmed the premise that favourable beds (that may localise important ore deposits, given favourable entry of ore forming fluids) exist in the area.

- B. The second main stratigraphic association with productive ore in West Tasmania is the volcanic associations of the Mt. Read Volcanics with copper deposits (Comstock-Mt. Darwin Line of the Mt. Lyell Mining Company) and the galena-sphalerite and pyrite deposits of Chester, Mt. Farrell, Rosebery and Hercules Mines. This type of deposit will be prospected for on the east of our permit EL7/68 and will be subject to separate reports.

2. Mineralisation

The "Comet Line" shows considerable signs of mineralisation throughout a long strike length. Whilst individual "ore shoots" may vary in width and length and be individually small the line offers prospects (see Blissett) of a considerable tonnage of low grade ore sweetened by rich shoots. Moreover the considerable strike length offers chances of undiscovered ore bodies along line and at depth. The Geophoto drilling to date, and the past shallow workings, at different surface elevations, confirms that mineralisation extended over an elevation range of at least 1000' along the line.

3. Width

The widths of ferruginous cappings ("gossan"), and lode widths proved on parts of the line exceed in places 50 feet and this width contributes to a significant tonnage possibility, and feasible mining widths.

4. Multiple Lodes

Multiple (parallel and transverse) lodes may occur along the Comet Line. Geophoto drilling at Kosminsky Hill DDH1 has confirmed this - with three intersections and signs of galena still present when the hole was abandoned.

5. Gossans

The reasons for deep and widespread "gossans" on parts of the Comet Line (whereas other exposed mineralisation is barely oxidised) are not clear. From a few chemical analyses the dolomite associated with ore does not appear to have adequate Fe and Mn to contribute to the bulk of these gossans, nor is pyrite or pyrrhotite a strong component of some of the ores. Serpentine, which may weather to an ironstone cap in the general district, does not underlie them. Renison Bell had somewhat similar ironstone caps and the environs of the most extensive "gossans" should be adequately tested for possible undiscovered sulphide bodies from which iron sulphates are migrating.

6. Silver Content

Silver values in the lead ores, (as distinct from the lead-zinc ores), are exceptionally high. Silver is easily recoverable (to 95%) from the lead and is the one reason for concentrating effort in the Comet area as Silver values of significance would considerably sweeten the low to moderate grade ores of Pb and Zn expected in any large tonnage operation. The Oonah Quartzite and Slate proved the most significant host for high silver lead ores in the adjoining Zeehan field.

7. Absence of Deep Testing

No deep testing of consequence has been done along the line.

8. Response to Exploration Tools

Ore on the Comet Line should offer a positive response to some ground geophysical methods. Electrical methods of prospecting (S.P., E.M. and I.P.) and magnetic methods have proved to give positive responses to ore in the general district at Renison Bell and Mt. Lyell. Graphitic and pyritic slates, being non-economic conductors, complicate the use of some of these methods but these hazards have to be faced in every exploration campaign.

9. Accessibility

Accessibility to township, sealed road and port facilities via the highway to the port of Burnie was a reason for choice of this area. The Comet Line itself over much of its length has tracks that give a starting point of access to difficult country of the district.

ADVERSE FACTORS FOR EXPLORATION

Rich ore shoots are known to exist on the Comet Line. It is also known that there are many of these and some may be small. It is possible

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that the dimensions of individual shoots, (even were they to grade high,) or their wide separation along the line are such that mining development through barren waste would be uneconomic. Likewise a number of mines on individual shoots would not be economically justified by reasons of scale and returns.

The complex geology, concealment of bedrock, rough terrain and weather pose operational problems in exploration but to date these have been discounted though sometimes with difficulty in a full years' operations.

Despite the disadvantages the Comet Line is considered to warrant systematic testing to the drilling stage in the Kosminsky Hill, Kosminsky Mine and Comet Sections. In the first instance, reserves of the order of 1,000,000 tons of at least \$25 ore should be sought. This should be regarded as a prelude to more extensive exploration to prove up a considerably greater tonnage and/or better grades for a viable mining operation.

GEOFOTO PROGRAM - COMET LINE 1968 - 1969

The Comet Line is one project of several in the Dundas Section of the Texins Development Pty. Ltd.'s EL7/68.

The work done on this Line in the year to October 31, 1969 consisted of :

1. Gridding of sheets (covering the Comet-Kosminsky areas, the North Comet and part of the South Comet areas) was completed from a North trending base line with offsets at 200 feet. The base line and a central tie (1000W) were surveyed in. These grids were tied into adjacent Platt and West Comet Grids over mineral prospects beyond the Comet Line.
2. Detailed geologic mapping and re-establishment of all old workings at 100 feet to one inch has been continuously carried out and will be continued. (Figure 2).
3. S.P. Surveys were completed over these grids. (Figure 3).
4. Magnetometer surveys were completed over the grids. (Figure 4).
5. Some experimental lines by the VLF EM16 system were run by B.M.R. field parties. (Figure 5).
6. Analysis of minerals from old dumps, rocks from mineralised zones and gossans have been made.
7. Diamond drilling has been carried out in the Kosminsky Hill Area.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF THE GEOPHOTO PROGRAM ON THE COMET-KOSMINSKY GRID

Most exploration has been done on the Comet-Maestries and Kosminsky Sections and particularly over the Comet-Kosminsky grid sheet of Geophoto 1969. Reports on North Comet and South Comet Sections will follow when work is more complete.

1. Geology

A considerable amount of effort has been expended in difficult country in detailed examination of outcrop, adits and prospect drafts and holes. This is continuing and interpretation of this data will await completion of drilling of targets, further mapping and petrologic study. A fact map (Figure 2) displays current data. Important geologic features re-established were the actual positions of gossans, old adits, shafts and trenches that are direct pointers to the location of mineralisation.

2. S.P. Surveys

A prominent S.P. negative centre (about 1000W, 300S) surrounds the old Comet Mine Section and the form of the contours between 800S and 1000S suggests evidence for the existence of a possible fault wherein the southern extensions of the Comet-Maestries Mine workings were lost by truncation.

The most prominent negative centre is a linear feature centred about 1700W, 100S. This is not known to be about any known old mineral prospect and deserves ground follow up. It may relate to a graphitic, pyritic Oonah Slate conductor.

Other S.P. centres are obvious on the plans and will be followed up. A series of north trending negatives near 2200S, 200W may also relate to black, pyritic Oonah slates.

3. E.M. Survey

An experimental VLF EM16 line run over Geophoto Comet-Kosminsky line 2200S by the B.M.R. shows a distinct crossover of the In phase component near 1400W but the line was not extended westwards. This crossover appeared distinctly anomalous.

Drilling near this line confirmed a conductor to which the E.M. anomaly may relate.

Irregularities on the EM16 profile on the east of the line were believed by B.M.R. geophysicists to relate to terrain factors but they coincide with S.P. negative centres that may relate to graphitic and pyritic slates.

4. Magnetic Survey

The magnetic survey showed a number of moderate anomalies in the Comet Mine Area and on Kosminsky Hill. Some may relate to ferruginous gossan outcrops. Some are not disposed over known ferruginous crop and one is coincident with an I.P. anomaly and a general broad negative S.P. zone about 1200W, 100S. This demands some follow up.

A broad anomalous magnetic high on the southwestern edge of the sheet between 1600W and 1800W is associated with ferruginous cappings that may relate to underlying Serpentine or basic tuff bedrock.

5. Drilling

Drilling commenced at the onset of winter with severe conditions of rain, snow and cold weather anticipated. For this reason drill sites were selected for the winter program in the more easily accessible locations. Interruption to the program through roads being severely washed out and bogging, have been frequent but steady progress was made under difficult conditions.

Three sections of the Comet Line (Comet-Maestries, Kosminsky Hill and Kosminsky Mine Section) within the permit showed most prospective drilling targets from work completed on the line to June, 1969. Of these

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most surface information was available from the Comet Section and at least one old deep drill hole had reached its target in this section. Drilling was therefore deferred pending attempts to obtain data from this hole. However, from enquiries it appears that the log of 1948 North Broken Hill Company drilling is no longer on record.

Testing the Kosminsky Mine section involved problems of possible intrusion on leases which have not yet been formally surveyed by the Department of Mines. Until reasonably accurate surveying has been done about these leases drilling of this section was deferred. The Kosminsky Hill Section which was the least known section was selected for first drilling and three holes were completed and a fourth is in progress at October 31, 1969.

KH DDH1

The Kosminsky Hill DDH1 (Figure 2) was completed at 988 feet in August 1969. Three intersections of generally low grade Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization were encountered in this hole. These have been named and assayed as follows :

- 1. Lunar Landing Lens - intersected 42 feet of mineralization (averaging about 3.75% Pb, 1.5% Zn, and 2 oz. Ag) from 288 feet.
- 2. Apollo Lens - intersected 25 feet of mineralization (grading about 5.2% Pb, 0.9% Zn and 6 oz. Ag) from 649 feet.
- 3. Tranquility Lens - intersected 10 feet of mineralization (averaging 2.2% Pb, 1.5 oz. Ag and Tr. Zn) from 821 feet.

These are low grade intersections from which the true widths will be somewhat less than as intersected because of the suspected attitude of the veins to the drill hole. Two of these intersections have interesting thickness but they grade significantly only because of the occurrence of a few narrow high grade veins which "sweeten" the bulk of the weakly mineralised country.

The stratigraphic sequence in this hole is complicated by faulting but three broad units are recognisable :

- (i) Unit A Red, purple and green tuffs, cherts and dense mudstones of Crimson Creek Formation-like character from 0 to about 280'.
- (ii) Unit B Black slates with dolomites and dolomitic siltstones to about 850'.
- (iii) Unit C Black slates and quartzites of typical Oonah Quartzite and Slate habit to bottom.

The relationships between these units is not yet clear.

KH DDH2

A second hole was sited (Figure 2) in an attempt to test the mineralised section of KH DDH2 some 400 feet north of KH DDH2. This hole showed great differences in the sequences penetrated (presumably due to faulting) and penetrated Unit A to 77 feet, Unit B to 290 feet and Unit C to 946 feet. No mineralisation of significance was encountered except for a 6" band of massive galena (grading 39.0% Pb, 17% Zn and 7 ozs. Ag.) from 77 feet.

KH DDH3

A third hole was placed vertically on the same site as KH DDH2 and was designed to obtain information on stratigraphy and structure. No cored mineralisation was encountered to bottom at 427 feet and the sequence penetrated differed somewhat from that encountered in KH DDH2. The 6" galena band of KH DDH2 is believed to have been present but lost in drilling as this section is missing.

KH DDH4

A fourth hole was collared four hundred feet east of KH DDH2

- to (i) test for mineralisation beneath an old prospect shaft (with massive galena and sphalerite soil on the dumps)
- (ii) test an adjacent magnetometer anomaly.
- (iii) acquire stratigraphic and structural information on the section near Grid Line 2000S.

This hole commenced on October 21, 1969. "Gossan", mineralised at intervals was recovered to 87 feet with some stockwork and blebs of galena from 121' to 129'. Drilling is in progress at October 31.

A considerable amount of detailed logging and analysis is necessary before a completion report can be made on the Kosminsky Hill drilling.

PROPOSALS ON FUTURE EXPLORATION - COMET LINE

Considerable work on the whole of EL7/68 is proposed, but proposals relating to the Comet Line are :

1. Drilling Kosminsky Hill Section

A hole KH DDH5 is proposed to be sited south of KH DDH1 (coordinates 1250W, 2800S), to be depressed 55° on a bearing of approximately 070 to intersect country beneath (i) a gossan where adits have intersected massive galena-sphalerite ore and,

(ii) a negative S.P. centre.

Hole depth should be at least 500 feet and should be continued at the discretion of the geologist on site.

Any further drilling work beyond the first five holes on the Kosminsky Hill section should be deferred until full analysis of drilling data, and structural and stratigraphic interpretation is made, (possibly with the assistance of scaled three dimensional perspex models) and reconnaissance E.M. surveys oriented to known intersections carried out. Decisions on later holes can then be made to best advantage with a view to proving ore bodies.

2. Drilling - Comet Section

Diamond drilling should proceed to depth on at least two sites beneath the old Comet - Maestries Mine workings near sites originally proposed by Finucane (See Figure 2).

3. Geology, Rock and Soil Geochemistry - Comet - Kosminsky Grid

This work should be completed :

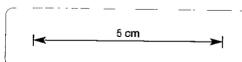
- U27
- 200 S?
- (i) over coincident geophysical anomalies west of the Comet Main Shaft on line 2000S, near 1200W and 1700W,
 - (ii) over magnetic anomalies about line 2000S, near 300W and 450W,
 - (iii) over S.P. negative centres at several points on lines 2400S and 2200S.

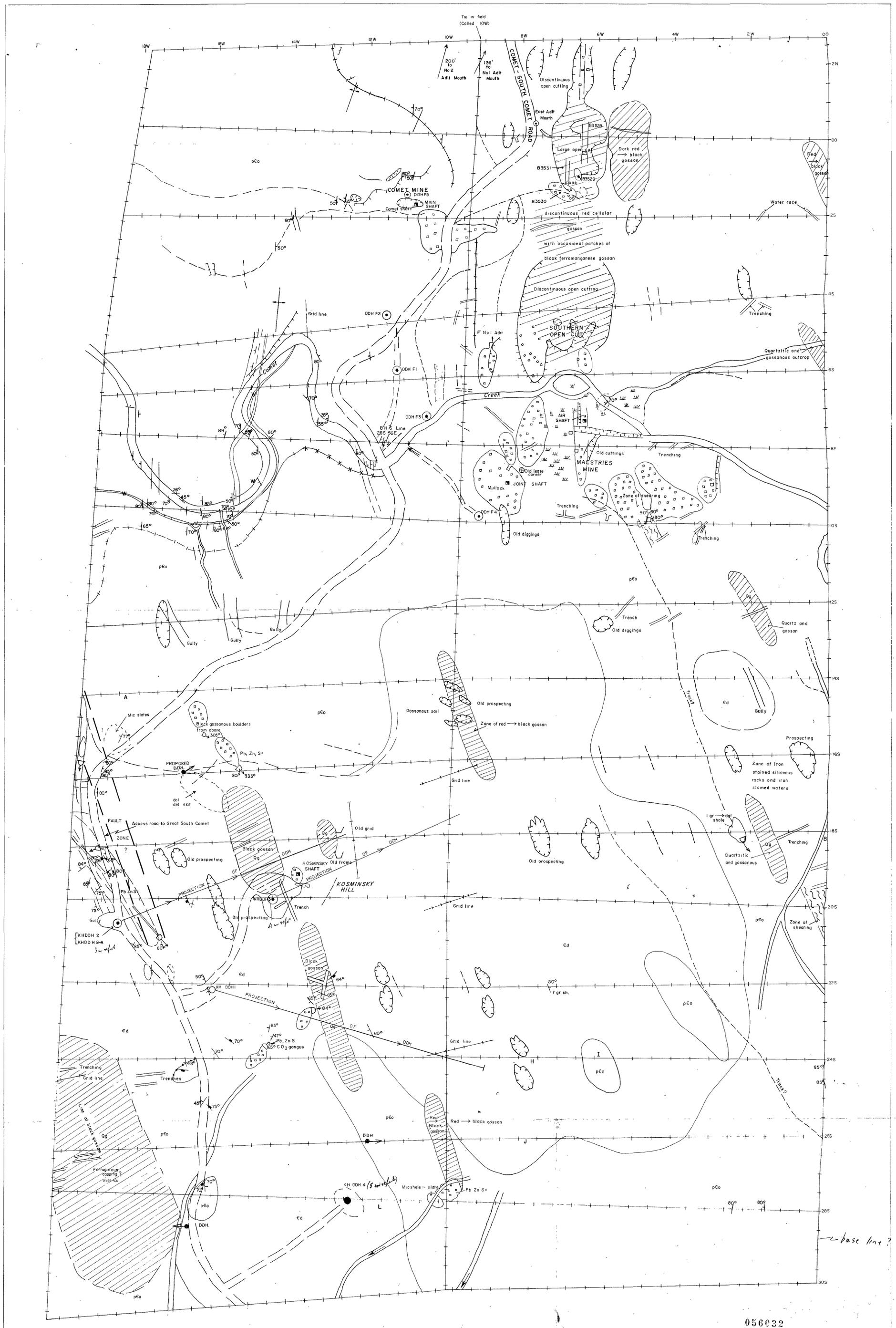
4. Kosminsky Mine Section

The boundaries of the Smyth leases should be surveyed before a DDH site near 1500W, 3500S be placed. This hole should be depressed at about 55° on a bearing of 070 to test the "Western" and "Eastern" Kosminsky lodes. Possible faulting near 3200S should also be carefully studied before this hole is placed.

5. North Comet Grid (Comet-Maestries and North Comet Sections)

All accumulated geophysical and geological data on this section should be prepared, supplemented where necessary and interpreted before positive drilling targets can be outlined.





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SCALE 0 50 100 200 300 400 FEET

5 cm

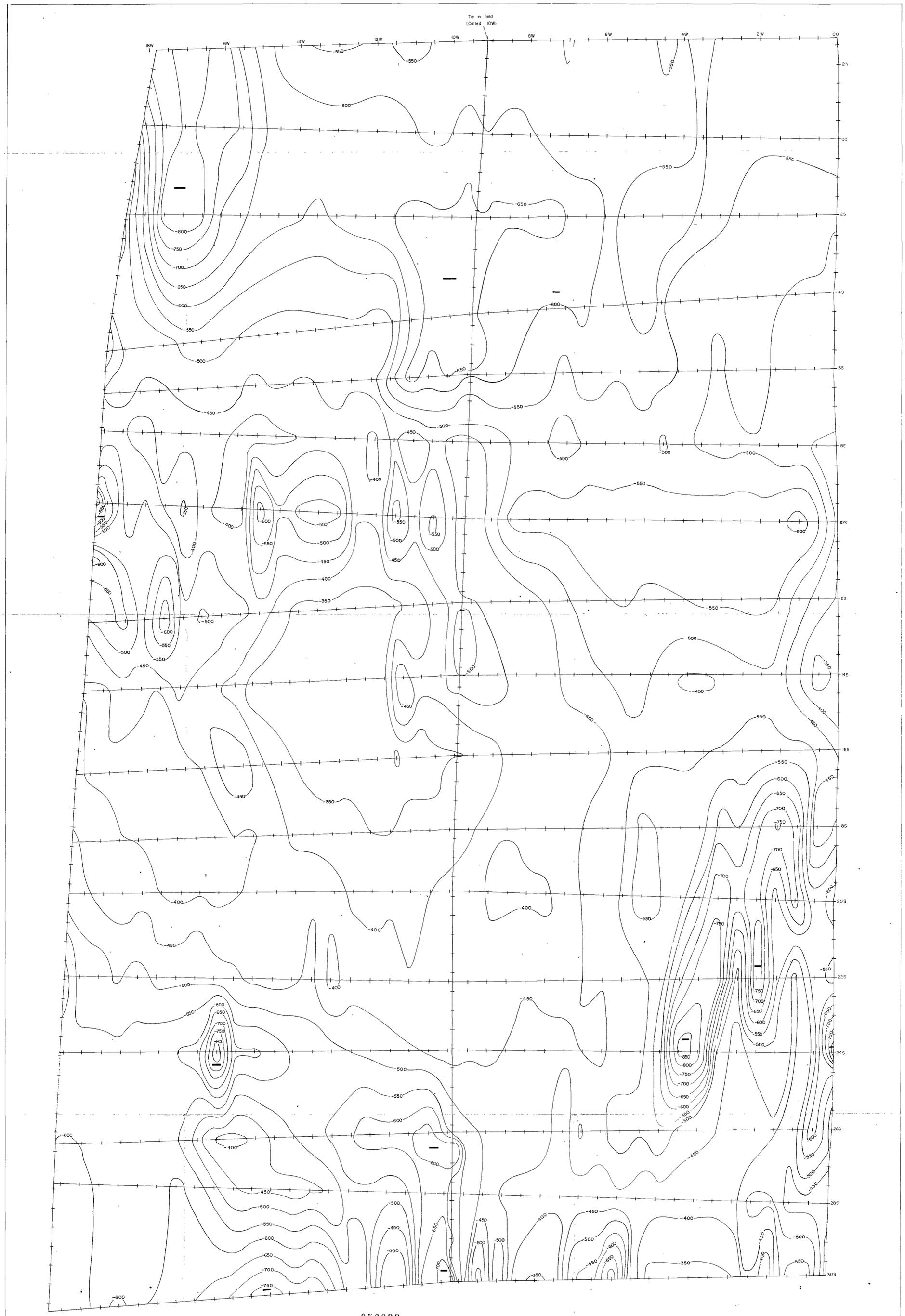


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COMET-KOSMINSKY GRID
EL 7/68 DUNDAS, TASMANIA
GEOLOGY

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FIG. 2



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SCALE 0 50 100 200 300 400 FEET

Contour interval 50 mV

5 cm

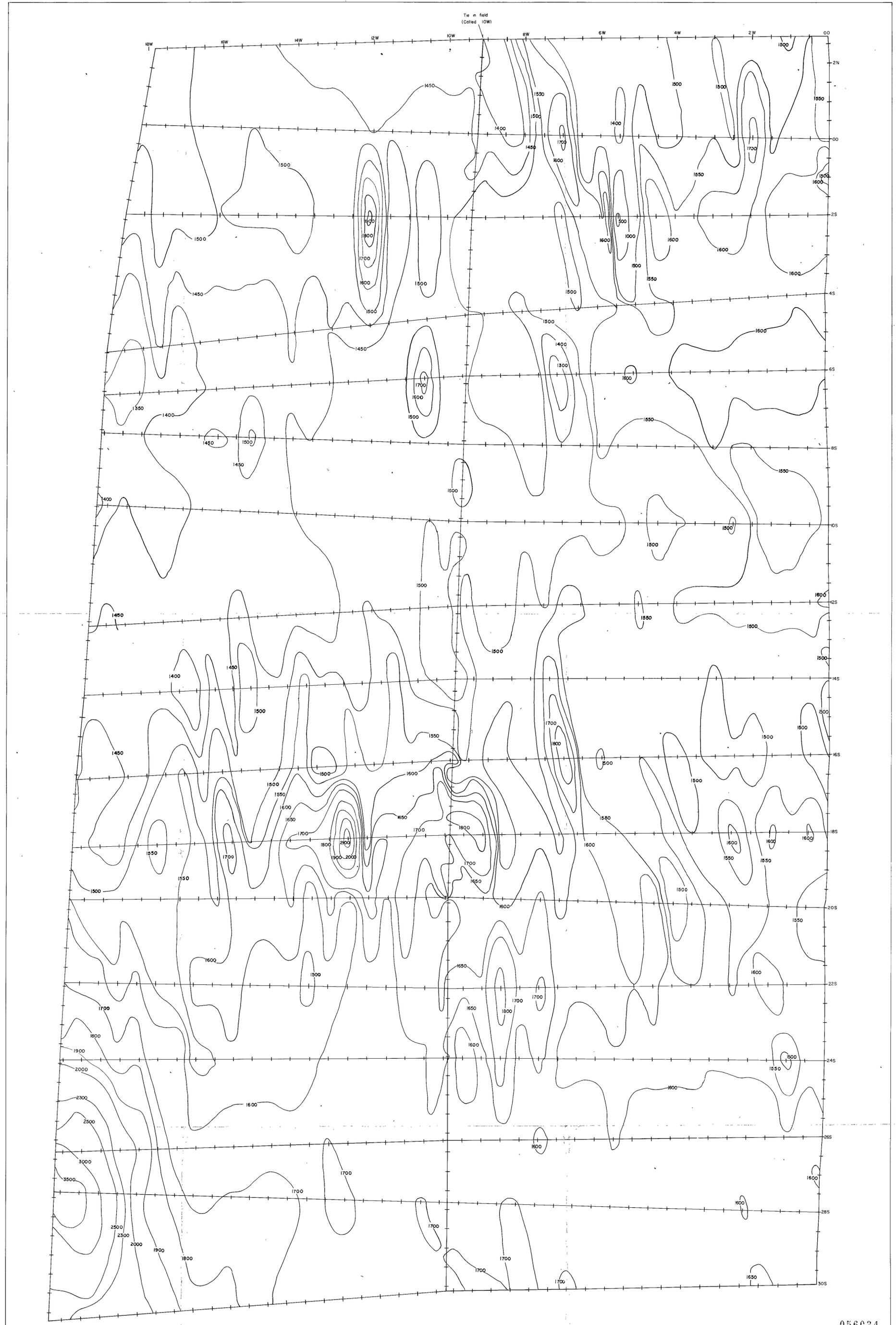


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COMET-KOSMINSKY GRID
EL 7/68 DUNDAS, TASMANIA
SELF POTENTIAL CONTOURS

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FIG 3



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SCALE: 0 50 100 200 300 400 FEET

Contour interval 50 gamma

EL 7/68 DUNDAS, TASMANIA

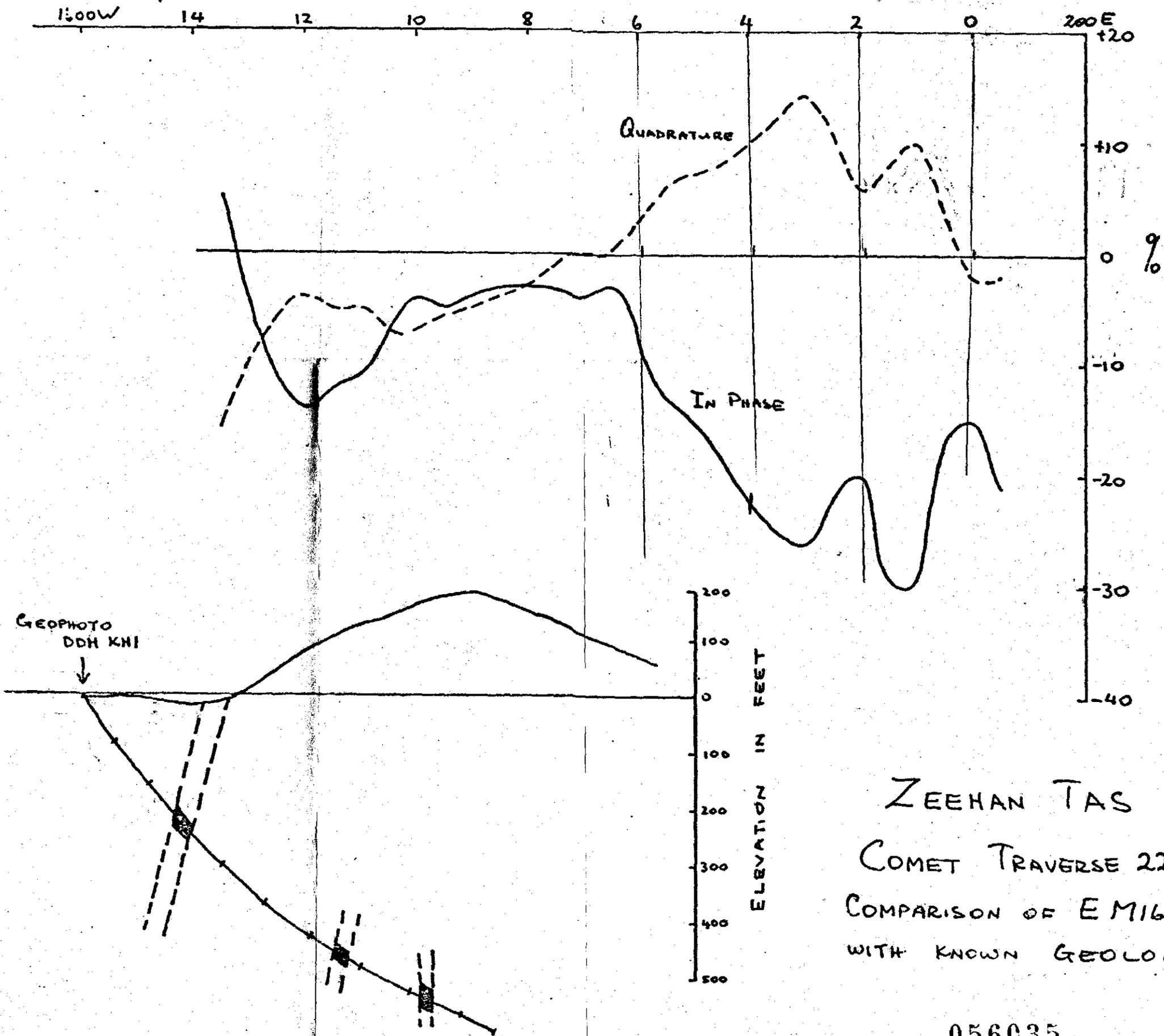


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COMET — KOSMINSKY GRID
VERTICAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY
CONTOURS

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ZEEHAN TAS
 COMET TRAVERSE 2200 S
 COMPARISON OF EM16 RESULTS
 WITH KNOWN GEOLOGY

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