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COMSTAFF PTY. LIMITED

REVIEW OF SUMMER EXPLORATION PROGRAMME
EXPLORATION LICENCE E.L.1/68

1968 - 1969

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PLANS:

Locality Plan Tasmania
 Locality Plan E.L.1/68
Mt. Stewart

In front of Text

Geological Plan

Geochemical Results	Cu
Geochemical Results	Ni
Geochemical Results	Pb
Geochemical Results	Sn

Mt. Jasper

Geological Plan

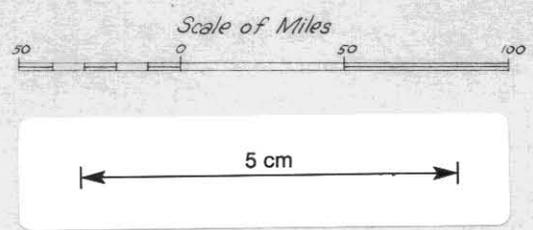
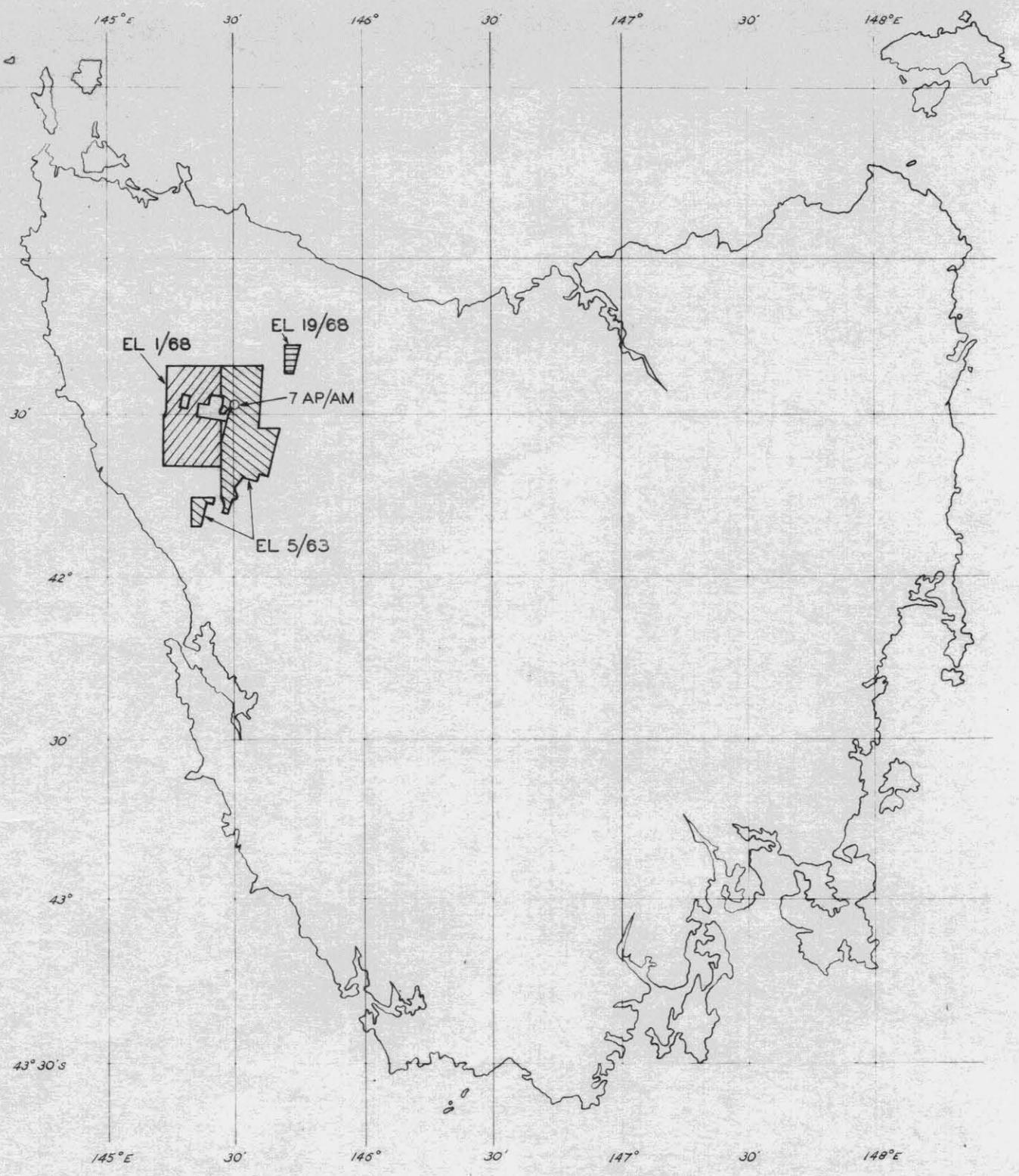
Geochemical Results	Cu
Geochemical Results	Co
Geochemical Results	Zn
Geochemical Results	Pb

Bald Hill

Geological Plan

Geochemical Results	Ni
Geochemical Results	Co
Geochemical Results	Cu

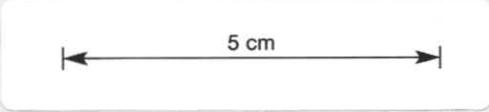
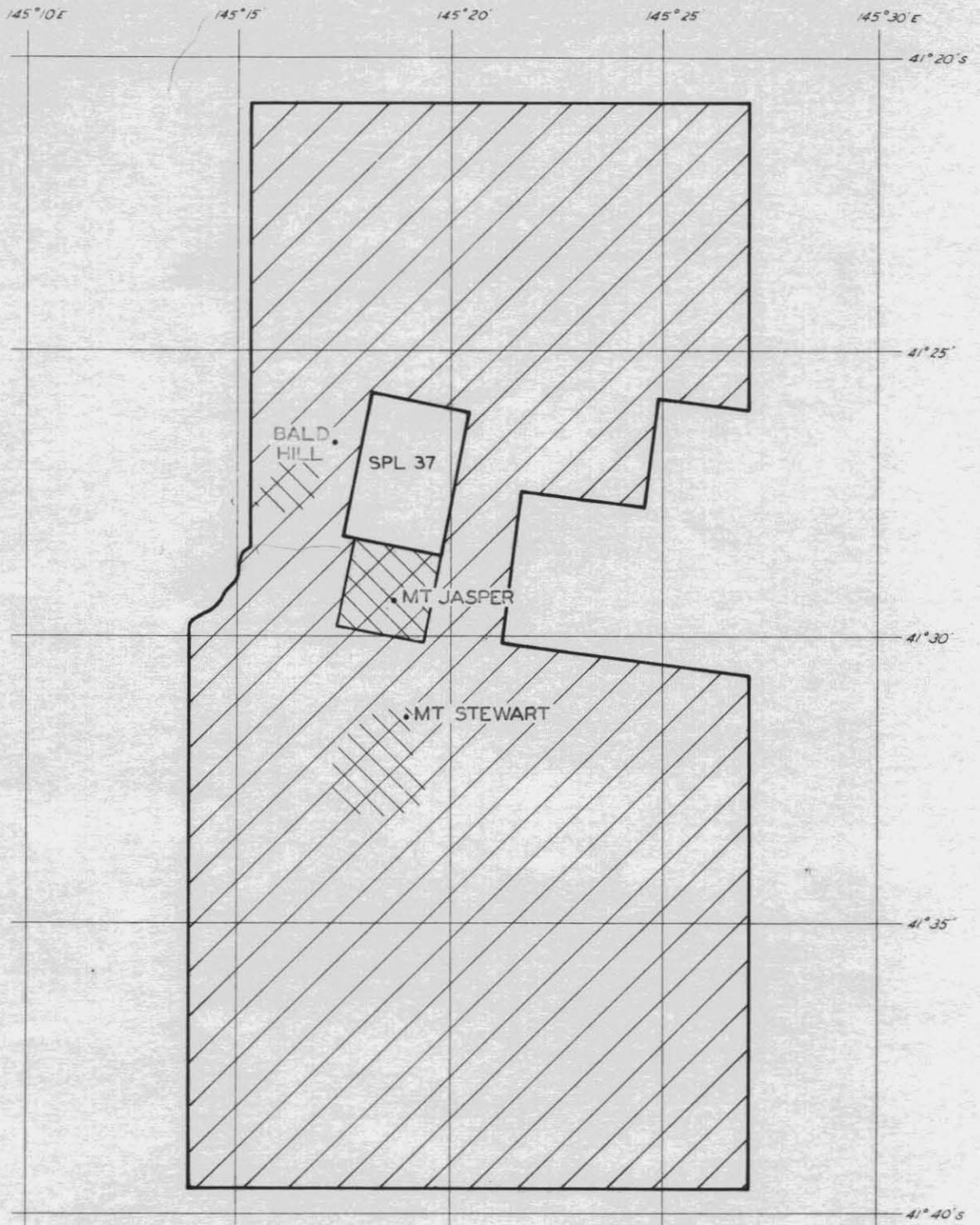
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COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
LOCALITY PLAN
TASMANIA
EXPLORATION LICENCES 1/68, 19/68,
5/63 AND 7AP/AM

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Scale - 1:200,000



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EXPLORATION LICENCE 1/68
LOCALITY PLAN

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EXPLORATION LICENCE E.L. 1/68

1. INTRODUCTION

This report reviews the field reconnaissance programme undertaken in Exploration Licence E.L. 1/68, 43 miles south-west of Burnie in north-western Tasmania, during the summer field season of 1968-1969.

During 1968, field inspection revealed the presence of disseminated copper sulphide mineralisation associated with acidic rocks intrusive(?) into a zone of metavolcanics. Nickel-cobalt-copper mineralisation was recognised in specimens collected during field reconnaissance of the southern portion of the ultrabasic rocks in which the Lord Brassey Mine workings are located. Heazlewoodite-pentlandite-zaratite mineralisation are recorded from the Lord Brassey workings.

To the west of Lord Brassey platinoids, disseminated in talc serpentine in shears, are recorded from Cawdry's Prospect. Other openings such as Purcells and Fentons as well as extensive alluvial workings along stream courses indicate the presence of platinoids associated with the ultrabasics.

Platinoids and tin are recorded as being won from alluvials in the Mt. Stewart area to the south where ultrabasics are invaded by granite.

Silver-lead and zinc mineralisation are recorded from workings from Mt. Jasper in the north to Mt. Stewart in the south.

Preliminary field reconnaissance confirmed the spread of mineralisation noted above as well as indicating a favourable geological environment for economic deposits.

2. SUMMARY

A field programme based on geochemistry and regional geological mapping was undertaken to investigate the Mt. Stewart, Mt. Jasper and Bald Hill areas in localities surrounding occurrences of known mineralisation.

3. CONCLUSIONS

Mapping at Bald Hill indicates the presence of a layered ultrabasic consisting of pyroxenite, dunite and amphibolite dipping gently to the east-south-east. Nickel values up to 7,000 ppm are associated with contorted and sheared dunites.

In the Mt. Jasper area nickel, cobalt and chromium results reflect regional geology and very rarely exceed expected background values. Silver-lead and zinc results reflect known mineralisation. Anomalous copper results are mostly confined to the metavolcanics and are sporadic or indicate relatively small areas of interest to date.

Results from Mt. Stewart indicate mineralisation in the vicinity of the Mt. Stewart Mine workings as well as indicating a possible zone of mineralisation near the centre of the ultrabasic. Tin mineralisation is indicated along the south-east and east contact zones.

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More detailed investigations are needed in the areas covered to date. Reconnaissance investigations are needed to localise additional prospects as well as to determine the potential of alluvials associated with the granite and ultrabasics.

4. LOCATION

Exploration Licence E.L. 1/68 is centred 10 miles south-west of Waratah in north western Tasmania. The licence of 220 square miles is roughly rectangular in shape measuring approximately 21 miles in a north-south direction and 11 miles in an east-west direction.

5. ACCESS

Access into the area is poor being typical of this part of Tasmania. A sealed road, the Waratah-Corinna Highway, traverses the central portion of the licence in an east-west direction. From this highway a few logging tracks and other tracks, navigable by four-wheel drive vehicle only, extend but a short distance into the licence. A number of footpaths and pack horse tracks extend further into the area but are mostly overgrown and difficult to locate. Some of these were opened for use by field parties.

The only real method of access into the area away from the highway is by helicopter. This is true for this general area of Tasmania and accordingly a helicopter was hired and stationed in Waratah for the duration of the field season. It was used to service all the Comstaff requirements, including those in Exploration Licence E.L.1/68.

6. COMMUNICATIONS

Two-way radios were ordered for communication between field parties, Waratah office and the helicopter. As delivery was not effected the helicopter had to operate on a fixed schedule basis.

7. TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

Deeply dissected topography gives a steep and rugged terrain. Altitude varies from about 800 feet to 2,800 feet.

The area is drained towards the south-west by the Savage and Whyte River systems and to the south by the Stanley and Wilson River systems.

8. CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The climate is essentially cool and wet with an annual rainfall averaging about 85 inches - 1968 rainfall was one of the highest on record at 117 inches.

Some reasonably open country of button grass and open high timber occurs near the highway. Dense tee-tree and banera occur on alluvial flats near streams. For the most part the area is covered by tall timber with dense horizontal undergrowth.

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9. PREVIOUS WORK IN THE LICENCE

Exploration Licence E.L.1/68 was formerly part of the much larger Exploration Licence E.L.5/63. In February 1968, the area was separated from E.L.5/63 and declared a separate Exploration Licence. Very little exploration work had been carried out in the area by Comstaff Pty. Limited.

A literature survey followed by preliminary field investigations during the winter season of 1968 indicated geological conditions and environment of sufficient interest to warrant reconnaissance scale field investigations.

Based on this preliminary work a number of areas were selected as needing active field investigation. These were listed as follows:-

- (a) The basic and ultrabasic rock suites at Mt. Stewart, between Cleveland and the Savage River, and south of Cleveland.
- (b) The Cambrian volcanics and associated acid intrusives at Mt. Jasper.
- (c) The Lower Cambrian suite along the Cambrian-Precambrian contact zone.

The Mt. Jasper and Mt. Stewart areas were selected for the major effort. Preliminary investigations were to be carried out in the Bald Hill area to gain some idea of future work requirements.

10. WORK CARRIED OUT

No base maps were available north of 41°30' south latitude. The area of immediate interest was flown and photographs at a scale of 1:10,000 produced. These were used as a base on which to work.

10.1 MT. JASPER

A team of thirteen students supervised by a geologist and his field assistant was engaged in cutting traverse lines for a geochemical soil sampling grid extending south from the southern boundary of S.P.L.37. A boxwork type grid was laid down with lines 1,000 feet apart covering an area of approximately 4 square miles. 2,477 soil samples were collected from a depth of approximately 15 inches at intervals of 100 feet along 233,633 feet of cut lines.

In addition 267 stream sediment samples were collected at 150-200 feet intervals along 35,697 feet of cleared and/or cut drainage channels.

The minus 80 mesh fraction of all samples was forwarded to Geochemical and Mineralogical Laboratories Pty. Limited, Sydney, for analysis by A.A.S. methods for Cu, Co, Ag, Ni, Pb and Zn and by Colorimetry for Cr and Mo.

Geological mapping on a regional scale only could be carried out along the cut lines and streams during the geochemical sampling exercise.

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10.2 MT. STEWART

Reconnaissance geochemical stream sediment samples were collected at 500 foot intervals from 63,250 feet of cut drainage channels south and south west of the old Mt. Stewart workings. Heavy mineral samples were collected on the lower reaches of major streams in the area.

A team of seven students supervised by a geologist was engaged on this programme. Progress was necessarily slow because of dense scrub and undergrowth; daily traverses of 1,000 feet or less were the rule rather than the exception. Establishment and maintenance of the field party was entirely by helicopter.

Regional geological mapping was conducted along cut streams as well as along 14,500 feet of cut footpads.

The minus 80 mesh fraction of the geochemical samples was forwarded to Geochemical and Mineralogical Laboratories, Sydney, for analysis by A.A.S. methods for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni and Co. Tin and beryllium content of some samples was also determined. Samples taken for their heavy mineral content are on hand for future reference for their platinoid and tin content.

10.3 BALD HILL

A team of eight students supervised by a geologist collected 165 geochemical soil samples along four cut lines traversing the western slope of Bald Hill westward to 19 Mile Creek. Samples were taken from a depth of approximately 15 inches at intervals of 100 feet along the four lines which varied from 3,500 feet to 5,200 feet in length.

Regional geological mapping was conducted along the sample traverses.

The minus 80 mesh fraction of the soil samples was forwarded to Geochemical and Mineralogical Laboratories Pty. Limited, Sydney, for determination of Cu, Ni and Co content by A.A.S.

11. RESULTS OBTAINED

11.1 MT. JASPER

11.1.1 Geology

On the regional Geological Map of Tasmania the Mt. Jasper area is denoted as being a section of Cambrian rocks bounded to the west by unmetamorphosed Precambrian, to the north by Cambrian ultrabasics, to the east by Ordovician rocks and to the south by Cambrian ultrabasics and Devonian granite.

The area investigated during the past field season commenced at the southern edge of the northern ultrabasics and extended south for a distance of about two miles.

Preliminary geological mapping indicates serpentinitised ultramafics intrusive into and overlying predominantly basic volcanics which in turn overlies sediments in the south. The whole is overlain by a quartzite-sandstone sequence in the east.

The ultramafics can be divided into serpentinites and altered pyroxenites and norites. Serpentinites occur in the north-east but a small body was located in the south-west. Lithologically they consist of serpentinitised dunites and peridotites with minor serpentinitised gabbros, picrites, olivine-norites and pyroxenites. The dunites and peridotites have been highly serpentinitised in places leaving few or no relict structures. Veins or layers rich in magnetite produce large compass deflections. Layers of more feldspathic rocks striking at about 135° M and dipping 75° - 80° east were noted.

Altered pyroxenites and norites occur in the north-west, west and east usually faulted between the serpentinites and altered volcanics, but also as large bodies within the volcanics. The pyroxenites contain over 90% pyroxene, usually orthopyroxene of near enstatite composition. Subordinate minerals include clinopyroxene and/or amphibole with minor altered feldspar. Increase in feldspar content to more than 10% labradorite but with orthopyroxene still the dominant mineral gives the rock a banded appearance with gradation from pyroxenite to norite.

The altered volcanics occur mainly in a belt running north-west across the area. Bodies of altered volcanics also occur in the south. Basalt, amygdaloidal spilites, dolerites, gabbros, diorites, syenites, granodiorites and trachyandesites have been recorded. There are areas of secondary silicification producing dacitic varieties. The majority of the rock consists of metadolerite of varying grain-size ranging from basaltic to gabbroic in texture. Silicification is prominent surrounding a granodioritic intrusive in the west.

Sediments in the south consist of greywackes and/or tuffs, red purple and grey argillites, black purple and red cherts and quartzites. Bedding is almost obliterated by cleavage in the few exposures found. Strike is approximately E-W with dips of 80° - 82° north. Further south strikes of 110° - 130° M and dips of 25° - 28° to the north-east were recorded.

The sandstone and quartzite in the east has a N-S strike and an easterly dip of 15° - 20° . Fossils have been recorded which indicate an Ordovician-Silurian age.

11.1.2 Mineralisation

A number of small workings in the area are documented in Mines Department records, e.g. copper mineralisation at Old Jasper Mine, New Jasper Mine and Western Blow and silver-lead mineralisation at Heazlewood Mine, Eastern Blow, Boxing Day Shaft and Claxton's Find.

Numerous small openings on copper and/or silver-lead mineralisation were located during the field season. Probably many others exist but were not seen. Mineralisation was noted along many shears particularly in the ultrabasics and volcanics. Copper mineralisation is common in the metadolerites as is disseminated pyrite. Areas of disseminated pyrite were also noted from the sediments in the south.

Nickel-cobalt-copper sulphide mineralisation is recorded from an intensely chloritised basic rock.

"Chalcopyrite occurs as large grains and masses and contains inclusions of both millerite and a linnaeite mineral which occur separately and intergrown. Abundant nickel is present in the millerite. The linnaeite mineral contains nickel, cobalt and iron sulphide. Cobalt and iron are subordinate to nickel. Towards the edge of the sulphide mass in the specimen, the chalcopyrite contains numerous inclusions of a micaceous or prismatic silicate mineral. Small grains of chalcopyrite are scattered through the rock away from the main sulphide mass."

11.1.3 Geochemistry

Copper and nickel were the elements of prime interest when the field programme was planned. Lead, zinc and silver were of secondary consideration and chromium, cobalt and molybdenum results were requested because of geological interest.

Results received on the whole at this stage seem to be a little disappointing. However, it must be noted that follow-up work is necessary particularly in the areas of metavolcanics.

Molybdenum is notable by its absence. Maybe an analytical method with lower detection limits should be employed. Nickel, cobalt and chromium results reflect the regional geology and very seldom exceed values one would expect as normal.

As one would expect silver results are in sympathy with lead results and both reflect little but known areas of silver-lead mineralisation associated once again with volcanics.

Anomalous zinc results are sporadic, reflect known mineralisation and/or are confined for the most part to the metavolcanics.

Anomalous copper results are confined almost entirely to the metavolcanics. Besides reflecting localities of known mineralisation they indicate the need for further work, particularly in areas where granodiorite and dacitic rocks have been noted in the metavolcanic suite.

Geochemical sampling of streams draining areas of known copper mineralisation was undertaken as an orientation exercise. A pH of 6 was found to be normal at sample sites. Next to old workings with visible sulphides copper values of 670 ppm were obtained while at 150 feet downstream a value of only 25 ppm was recorded. Results obtained from this exercise are inconclusive and it is clear that much more work of this nature is needed to determine the usefulness of geochemical stream sediment sampling in north-west Tasmania.

Although results obtained were rather disappointing they indicate further work is needed, particularly in areas of metavolcanics. It must also be pointed out that the area covered to date is but a small proportion of that which needs to be investigated.

11.2 MT. STEWART

11.2.1 Geology

On the Geological Map of Tasmania the Mt. Stewart area is shown as one of Cambrian ultrabasics intruded by Devonian Granite.

Regional mapping of streams and footpads south of the old Mt. Stewart workings indicates a roof pendant of serpentinitised peridotites and dunites on the Devonian granite. Quartz veins, and granitic, pegmatitic and quartz porphyry dykes are recorded as invading the ultramafics. Evidence of regional as well as contact metamorphism is abundant. In the south-western corner of the ultramafics is a zone of greywacke and biotite-quartz schist between the ultramafics and the granite. The Mt. Stewart Mine area is mapped as consisting of hornfels, slates, schist and minor quartzite.

Pegmatitic and porphyritic phases were noted in the granite as were quartz veins, in places carrying tourmaline and in others sulphides.

11.2.2 Mineralisation

Silver-lead mineralisation in highly sheared metamorphics is documented from the old Mt. Stewart workings.

Evidence of alluvial workings is widespread throughout the area. These are mostly small and confined to stream beds but the valley of Humphries Creek in the north and Castray Creek in the south were evidently extensively worked. Platinoids and tin were the prizes sought. Investigations of alluvials in the area is needed.

11.2.3 Geochemistry

As with stream sediment sampling in the Mt. Jasper area, copper results obtained were uniformly low. Only four isolated samples returned values greater than 25 ppm.

Anomalous values for nickel and cobalt were obtained for samples from Camp B Creek and Humphries Creek in the central zone of the ultramafics and from Track Creek along the eastern contact zone.

Anomalous lead and silver results were returned for samples from Loughran Creek, Mine Creek and Little Castray Creek all in the north draining the area to the south of the old Mt. Stewart workings.

Zinc results were anomalous in all creeks mentioned above making zinc the most widespread element in the suite investigated.

Tin is indicated to be present in the contact zone in the south-east and east as well as being associated with acidic rocks intrusive into the ultramafics.

All these areas need further investigation as does the area to the north and west of Mt. Stewart.

11.3 BALD HILL

11.3.1 Geology

Reconnaissance sampling indicates a layered ultrabasic consisting of serpentinised dunite below pyroxenite. The dunite, often strongly deformed, contains lenses of chromite. To the north amphibolites are reported as forming the basal layer of the dunite. A narrow band of Cambrian(?) metasediments is present between the Precambrian to the west and the ultrabasic to the east, with which the metasediments have a sheared contact. Shear zones traversing the ultrabasic were also noted.

11.3.2 Mineralisation

Alluvial workings are widespread along the creeks draining Bald Hill to the west. A number of pits and other shallow openings are also evident.

Nickel mineralisation is present as heazlewoodite-pentlandite-zaratite in the old Lord Brassey Mine workings which follow north-east striking crush and joint planes in the ultrabasics.

Osmiridium has been won from alluvials, but sporadically disseminated osmiridium is reported from a crush zone of talc and serpentine in a trench near the western side of Bald Hill known as Cawdry's Prospect. The osmiridium is reported as being coated with iron oxide and associated with chromite and magnetite. Production from Cawdry's was small; about 250 ozs. being recorded. The possibility exists that Cawdry's deposit represents gravity concentration of the mineral during the weathering-transportation cycle.

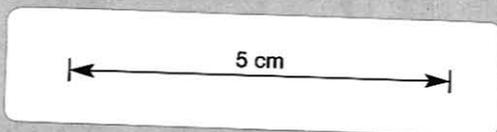
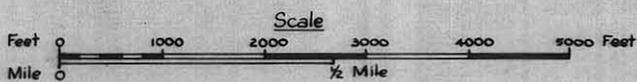
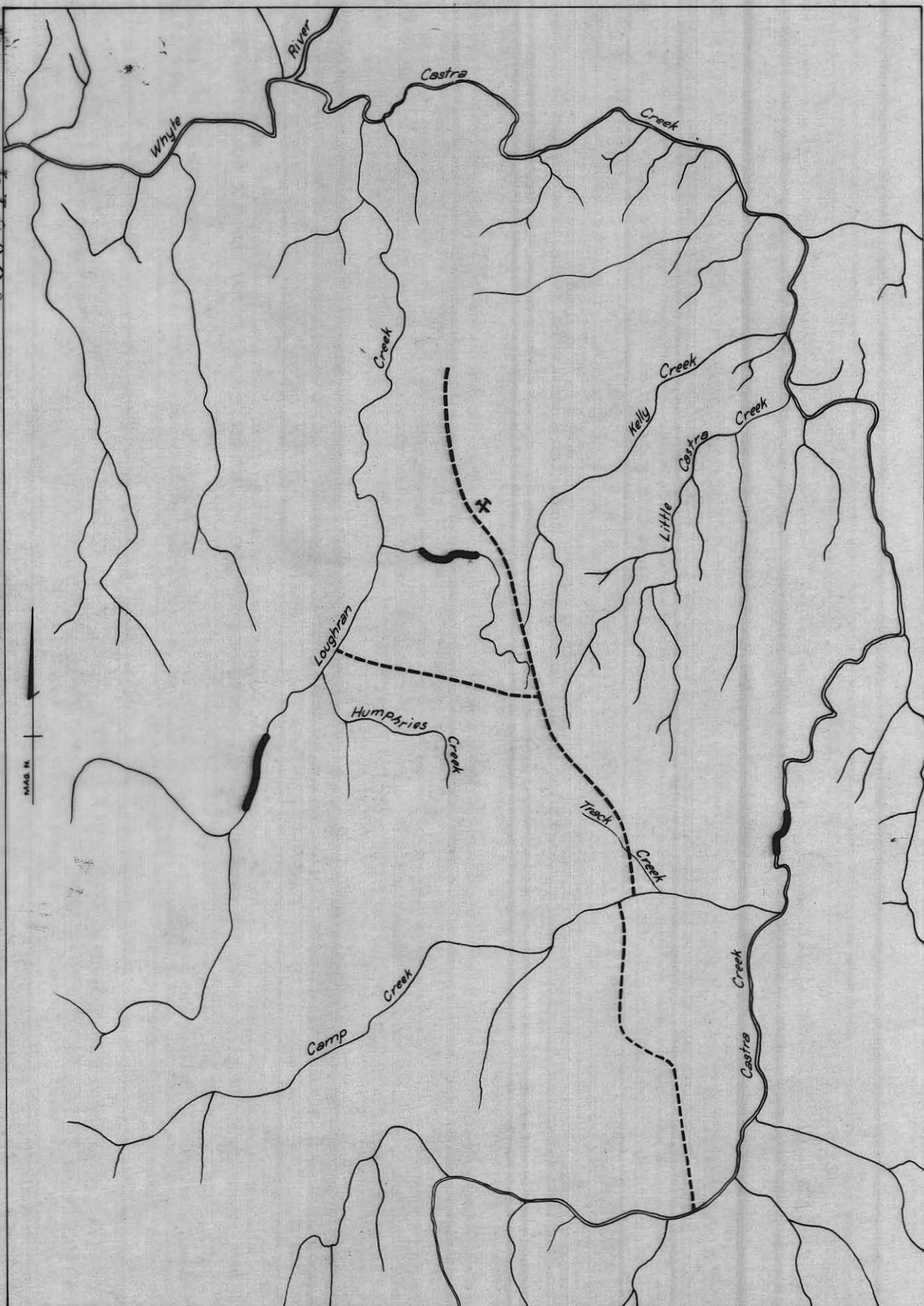
11.3.3 Geochemistry

Anomalous nickel and cobalt values are present over the serpentinised dunitites; values up to 7,000/ppm Ni and 1,000 ppm Co were obtained. Copper reported as negligible with the Ni/Co although values up to 135 ppm were obtained from samples collected at the base of the hill slope - over the metasediments(?)

This reconnaissance work indicates the possibility of a layered ultrabasic with a gentle dip to the east-south-east. Further investigations are required to determine the geology and mineral potential of the area.

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 MT STEWART AREA
 EL 1/68
 TASMANIA

GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALLY

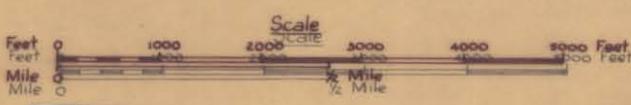
STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING

COPPER RESULT

018
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Legend
 Track
 River
 Stream
 Stream



5 cm

COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
 COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
 MT STEWART AREA
 EL 1788
 TASMANIA

Probable geological boundary
 Geological boundary
 Fault
 Trend lines

Granite
GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY
 Ultramatics

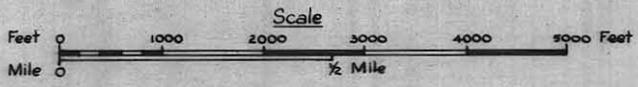
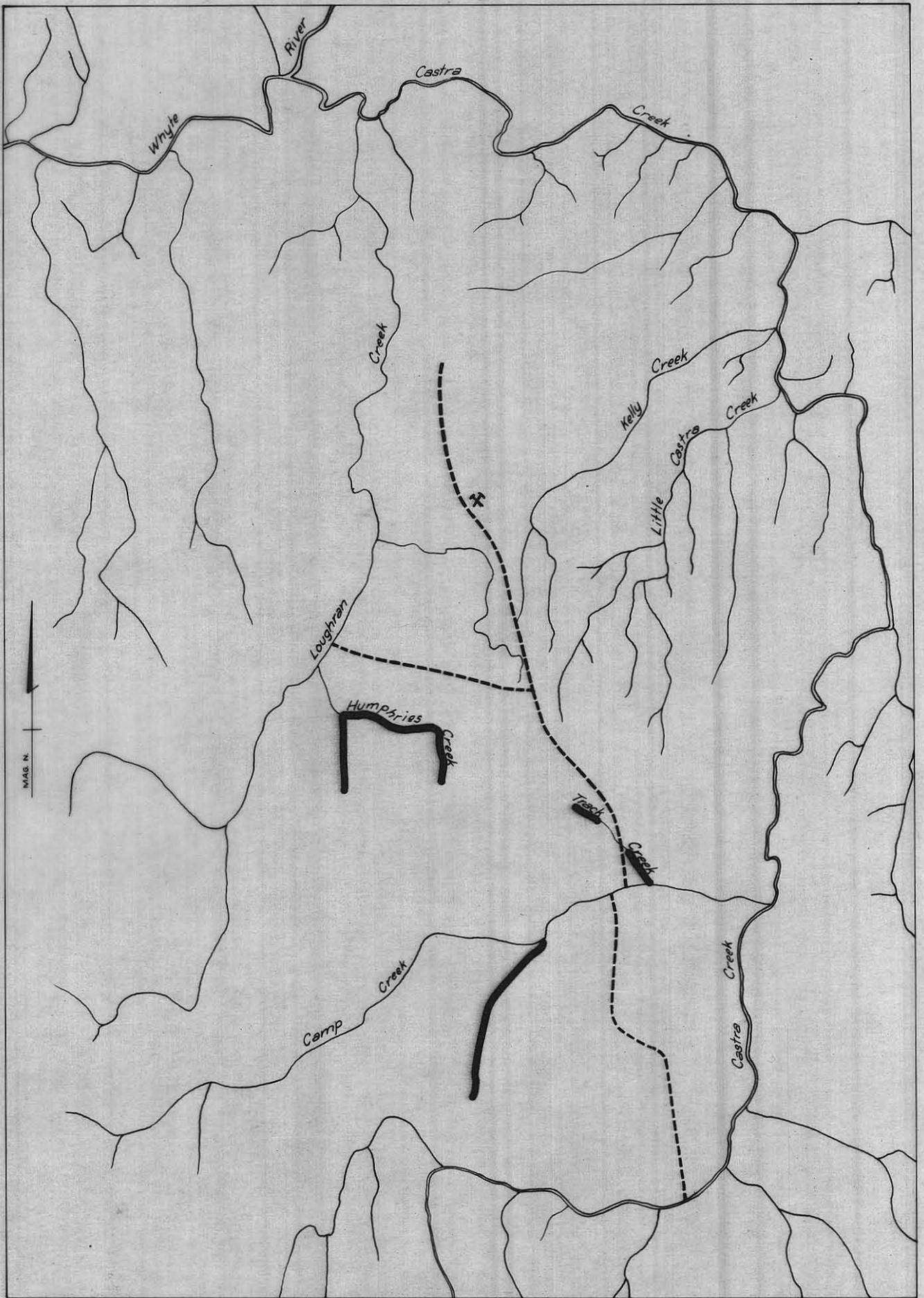
STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING
 of Mt Stewart etc (Cambrian)
COPPER RESULT
 Ordovician/Silurian

050013

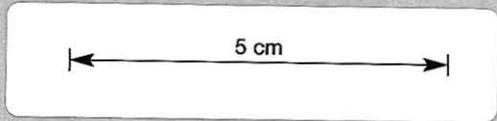
GEOLOGY

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Legend
 - - - Track
 ~~~~~ River  
 ——— Stream

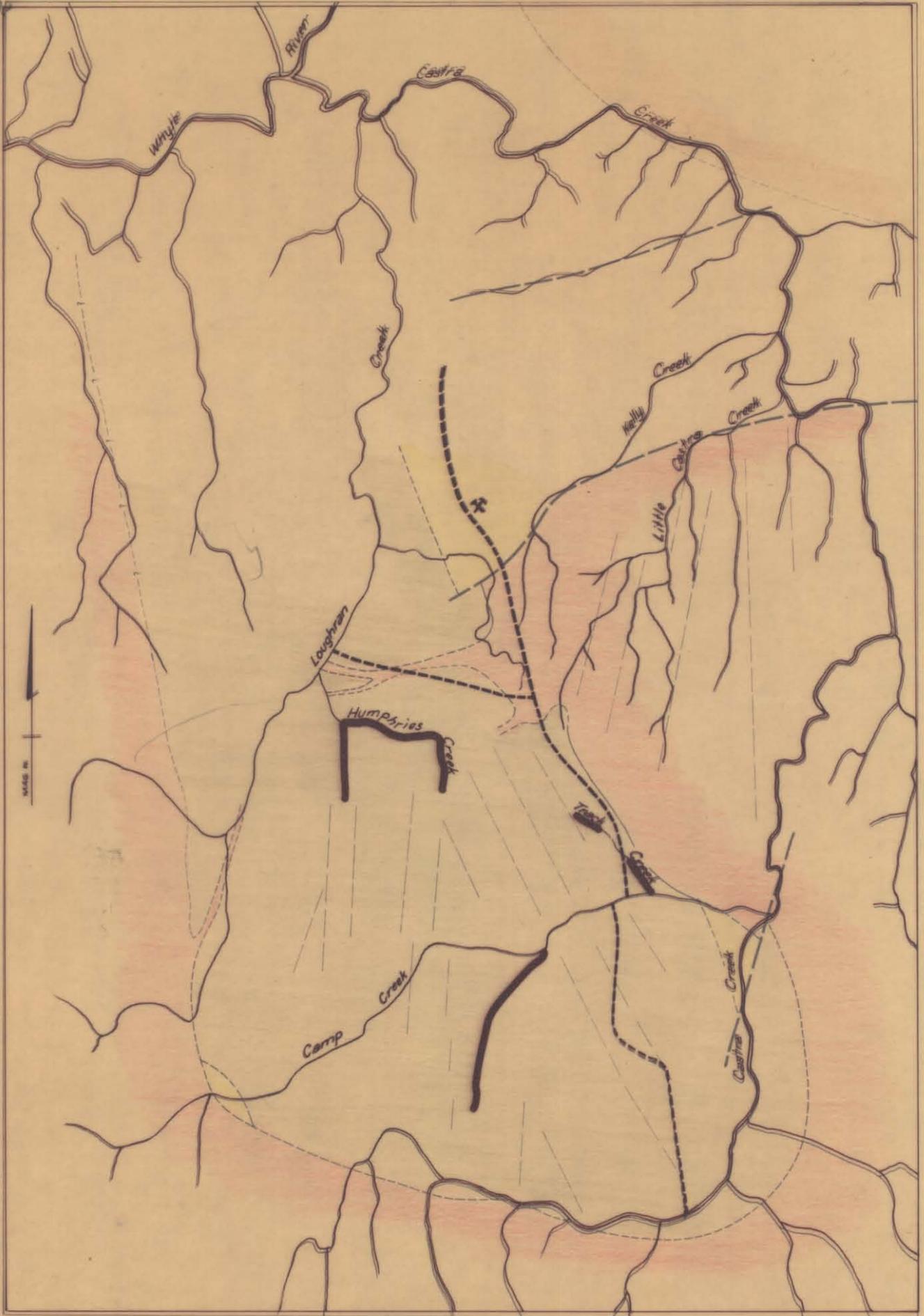


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 MT STEWART AREA  
 EL 1/68  
 TASMANIA

 GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALLY  
 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING  
 NICKEL RESULT

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**Legend**  
 Track  
 River  
 Stream

Scale  
 Feet 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 Feet  
 Mile 0 1/2 Mile

5 cm

COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.  
 MT STEWART AREA  
 EL 1/88  
 TASMANIA

--- Probable geological boundary  
 - - - Geological boundary  
 - - - Fault  
 - - - Trend lines

Granite  
**GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY**  
 Ultramatics

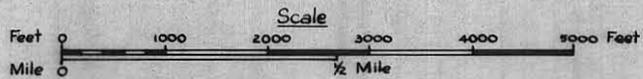
**STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING** sediments of Mt Stewart etc (Cambrian)  
**NICKLE RESULT** Silurian

050013

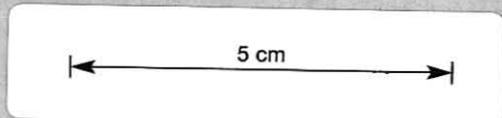
GEOLOGY

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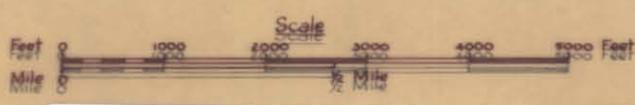
**Legend**  
 - - - Track  
 ~~~~~ River  
 ||| Stream



COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
 MT STEWART AREA
 EL 1/68
 TASMANIA

 GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALLY
 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING
 LEAD RESULT

050016
010025



5 cm

Legend
Track
River
Stream
Stream

--- Probable geological boundary
- - - Geological boundary
- - - Fault
- - - Trend lines



Granite
GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY
Ultramafics

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING
sediments of Mt Stewart etc (Cambrian)
LEAD RESULT
Cambrian/Silurian

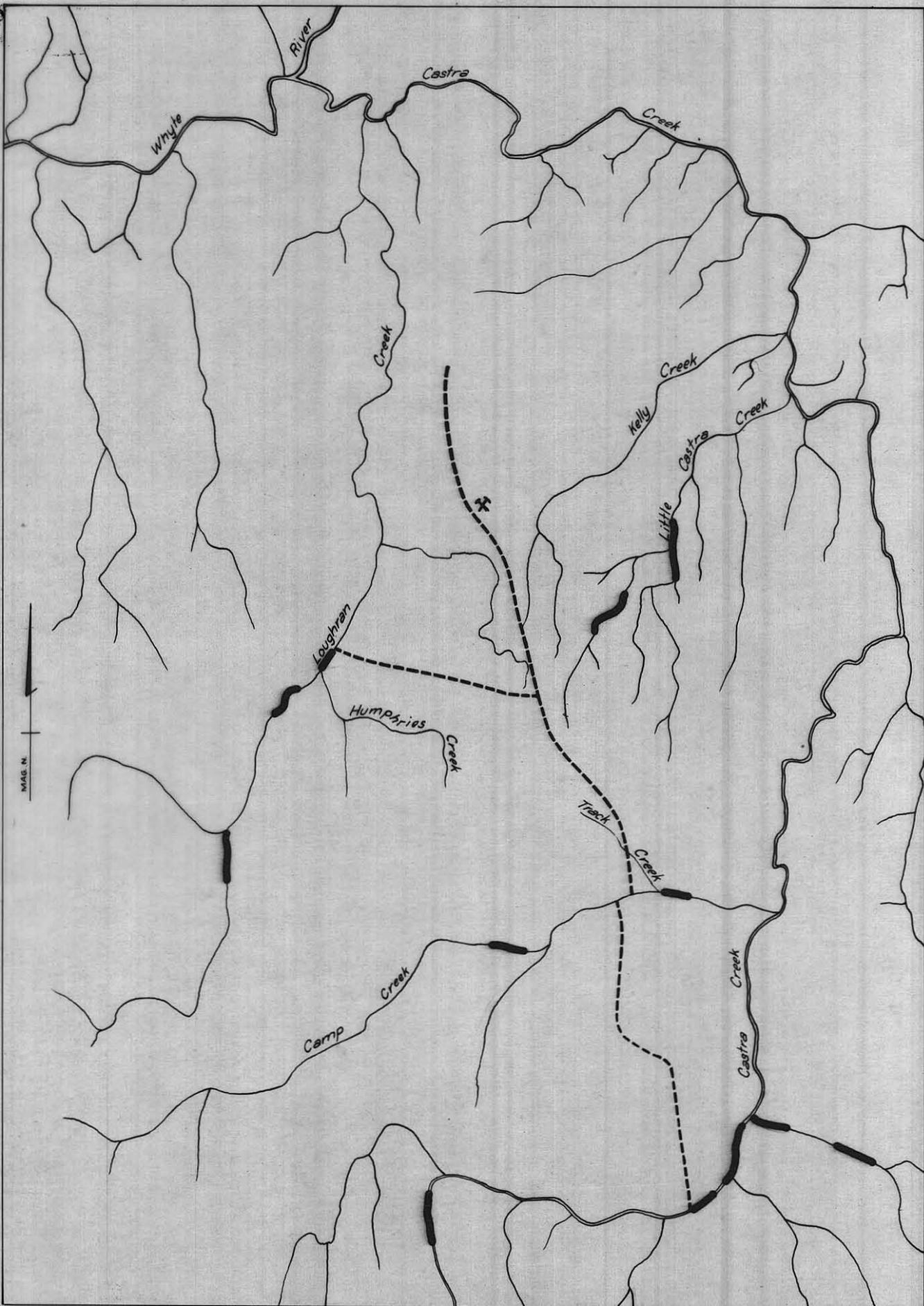
COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
MT STEWART AREA
EL 1/88
TASMANIA

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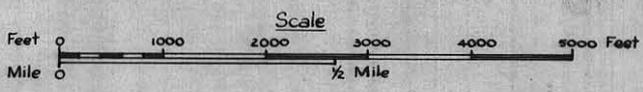
GEOLOGY

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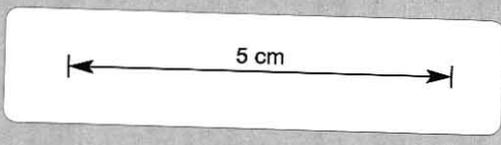
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MAG. N.



Legend
 - - - Track
 ~~~~~ River  
 ——— Stream



COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.  
 MT STEWART AREA  
 EL 1/68  
 TASMANIA

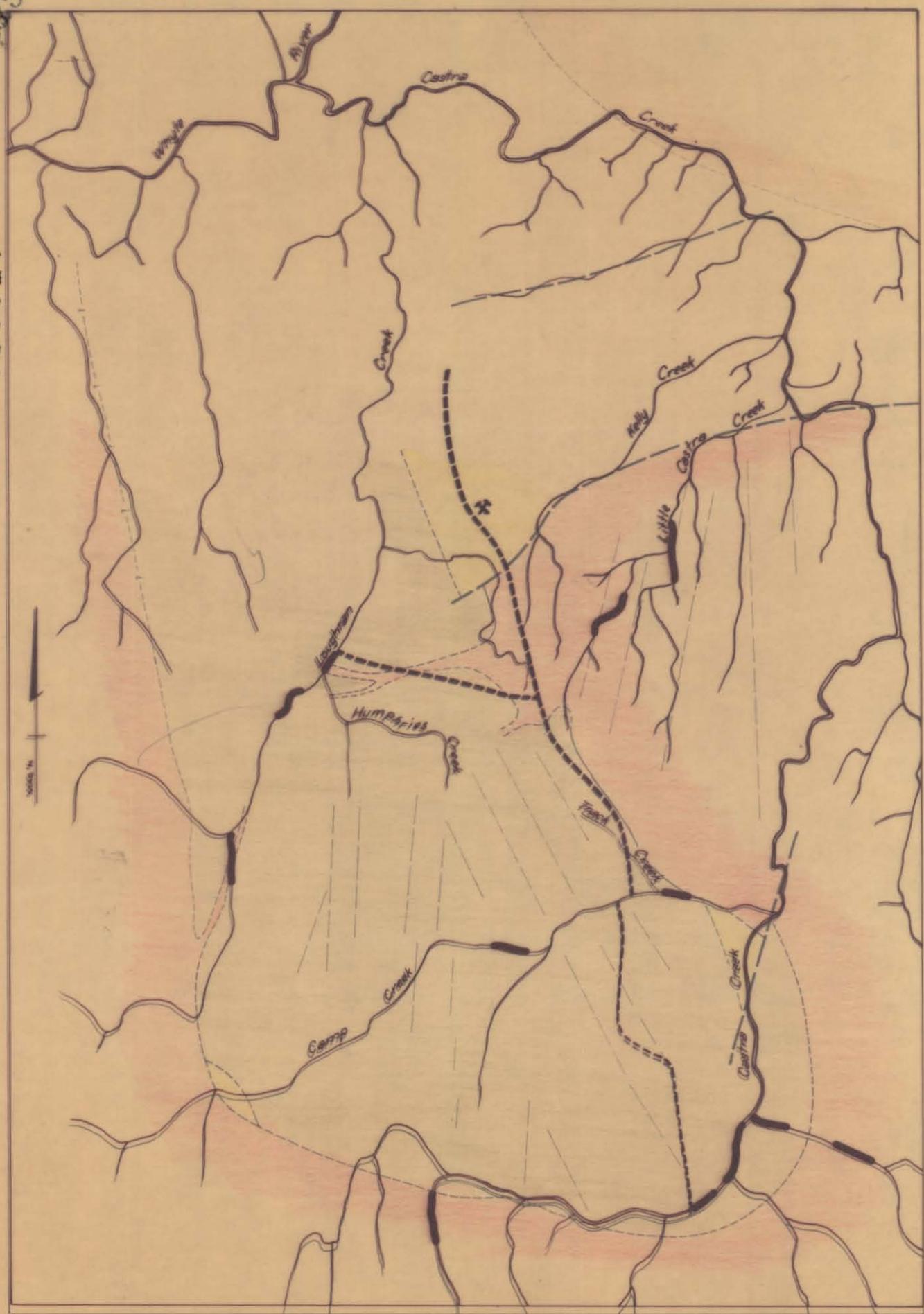
GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALLY

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING

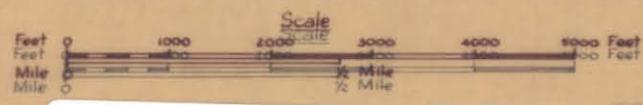
TIN RESULT

0 D 5

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Scale 1:10000



5 cm

Legend  
 Track  
 River  
 Stream  
 Stream

--- Probable geological boundary  
 --- Geological boundary  
 --- Fault  
 --- Trend lines

Granite  
**GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY**  
 Ultramafics

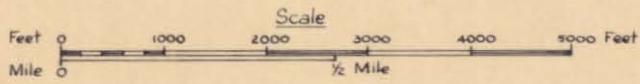
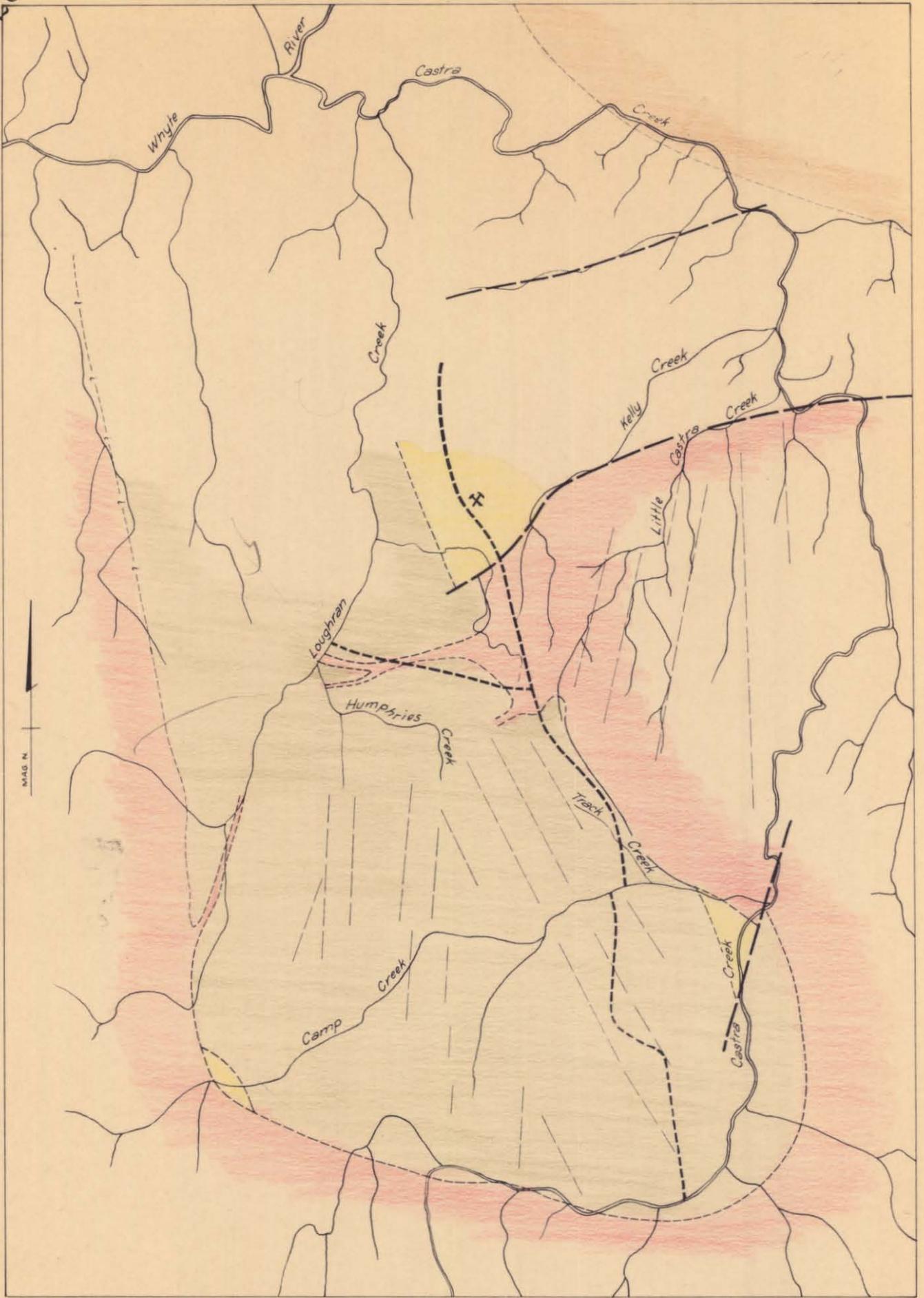
**STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING**  
 sediments of Mt Stewart etc (Cambrian)  
**TIN RESULT**  
 Proterozoic/Silurian

COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.  
 MT STEWART AREA  
 EL 1/88  
 TASMANIA

050013

GEOLOGY

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**Legend**  
 --- Track  
 ~~~ River  
 --- Stream

5 cm

COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
 MT STEWART AREA
 EL 1/68
 TASMANIA

--- Probable geological boundary
 --- Geological boundary
 --- Fault
 --- Trend lines

Granite
 Ultramafics
 Metamorphosed sediments of Mt Stewart etc. (Cambrrian)
 Ordovician/Silurian

050013

GEOLOGY

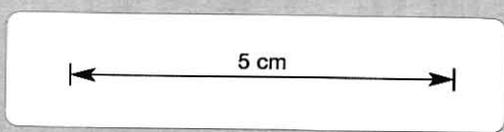
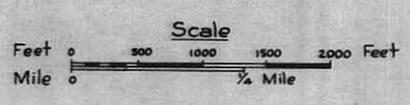
014

050019

TO SAVAGE RIVER TO WARATAH

50w 40w 30w 20w 10w O B.L. 10E 20E 30E 40E 50E

00 10s 20s 30s 40s 50s 60s 70s 80s 90s 100s



- Legend**
- Road
 - Track
 - River
 - Stream
 - Prepared cut line
 - Stream sediment sampling sites

COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
 MT. JASPER AREA
 EL 1/68
 TASMANIA

GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALLY

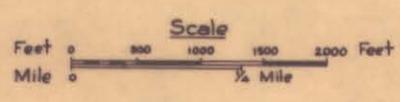
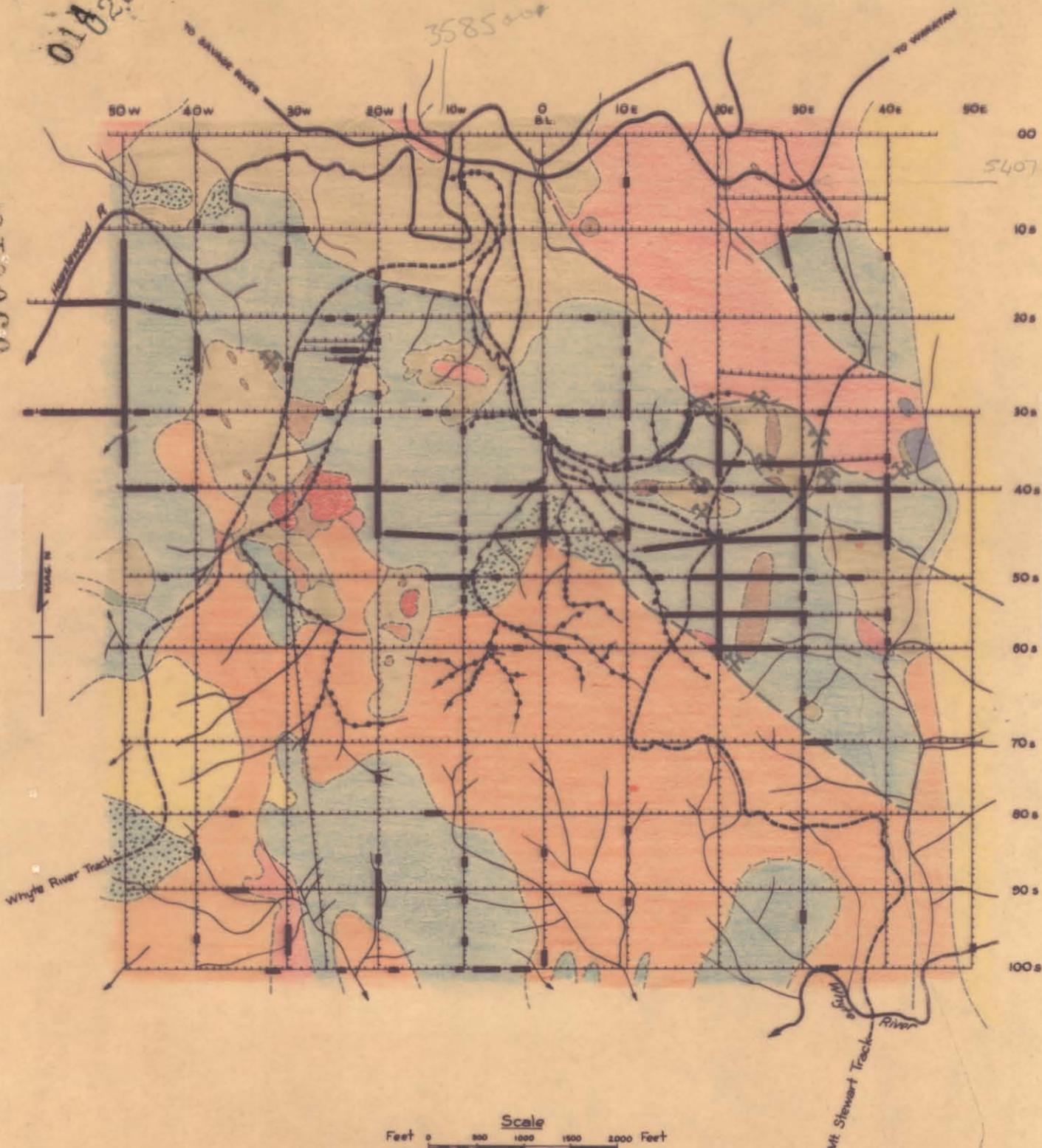
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING
 COPPER RESULT

01823

3585

050019

5407



COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
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 EL 1/68
 TASMANIA

- Legend**
- Road
 - - - Track
 - ~ River
 - ~ Stream
 - - - Prepared cut line
 - - - Stream sediment sampling sites

- - - Probable geological boundary
- - - Geological boundary
- - - Fault

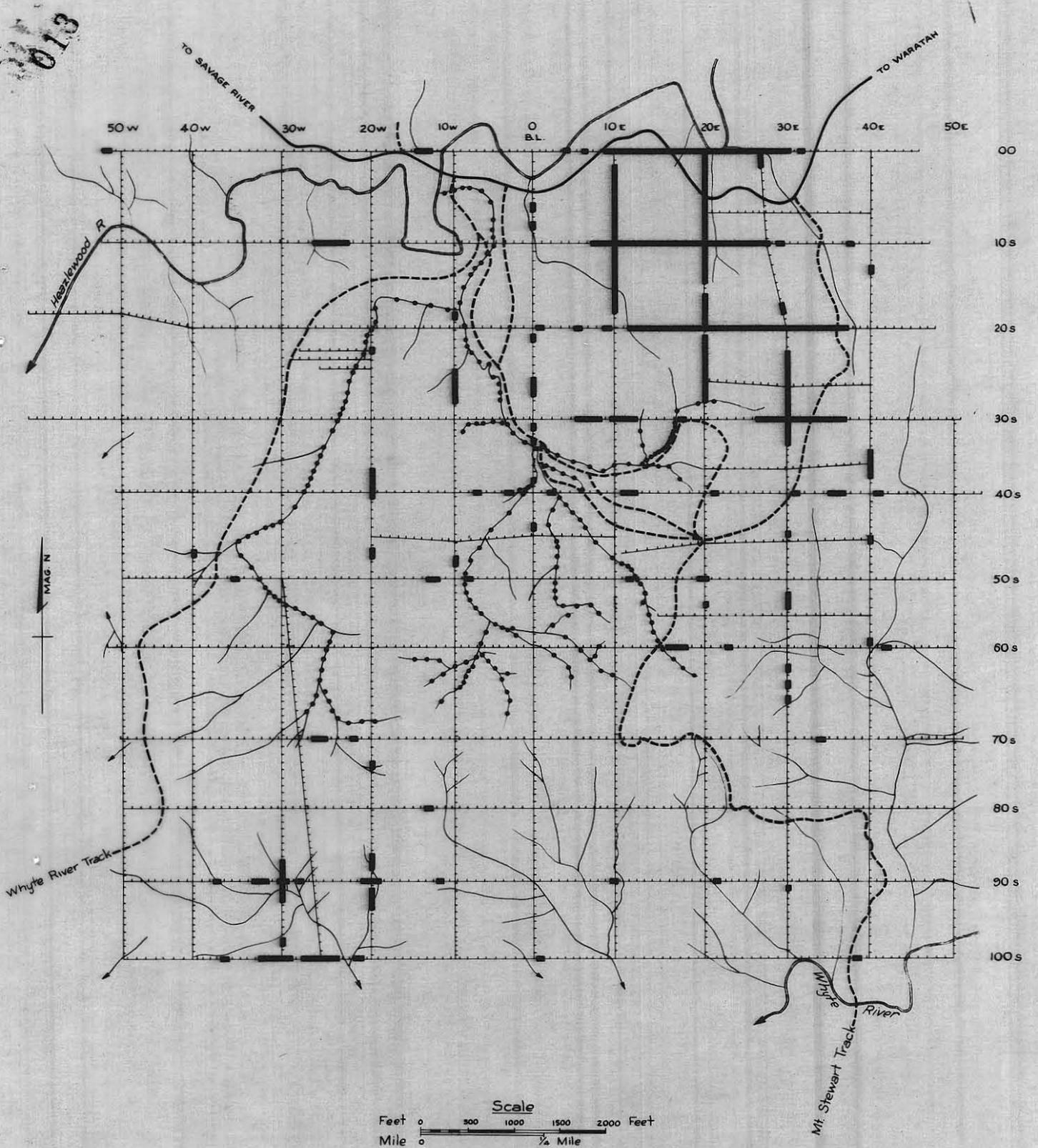
- Serpentine
- Pyroxenites
- Metadolerites
- Splites & Amygdaloidal Basalts
- Amphibolite
- Gabbro (prehnitic)

- Greywackes Micaceous Sandstone
Shales & cherts
- GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY**
Diorite
- GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING**
Dacite
- COPPER RESULT**
Quartzite

050018

GEOLOGY

050020



COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
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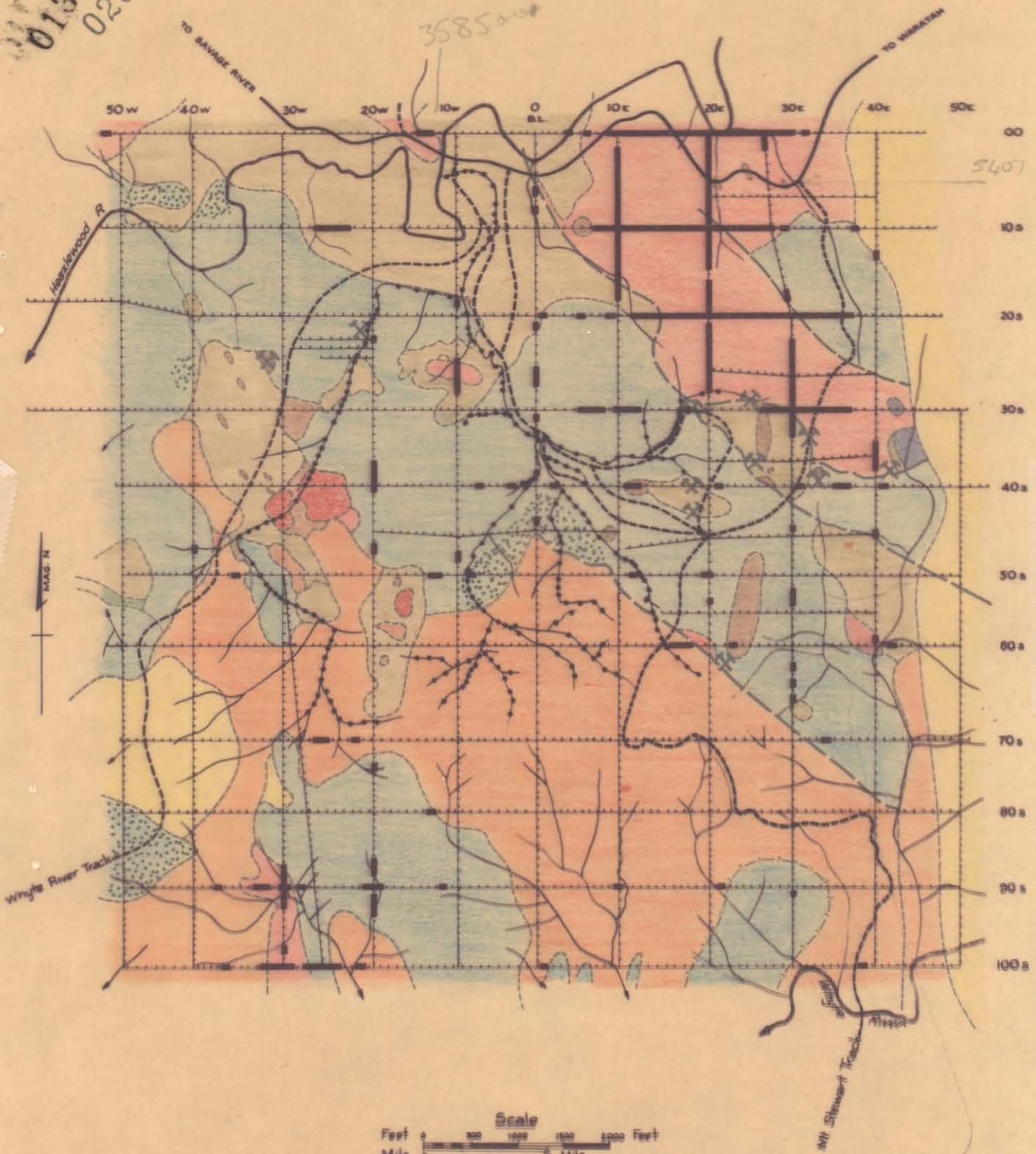
VALUES GREATER THAN 80 PPM

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING
 COBALT RESULT

050020

013 023

3585



5407



Legend

- Road
- Track
- River
- Stream
- Prepared cut line
- Stream sediment sampling sites

- Probable geological boundary
- Geological boundary
- Fault

- Serpentines
- Pyroxenites
- Metadolerites
- Splites & Amygdaloidal Basalts
- Amphibolite
- Gabbro (prehnitic)

- Greywackes Micaceous Sandstone Shales & cherts
- Diorite

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING

COBALT RESULT

- VALUES GREATER THAN 80 PPM
- Quartzite

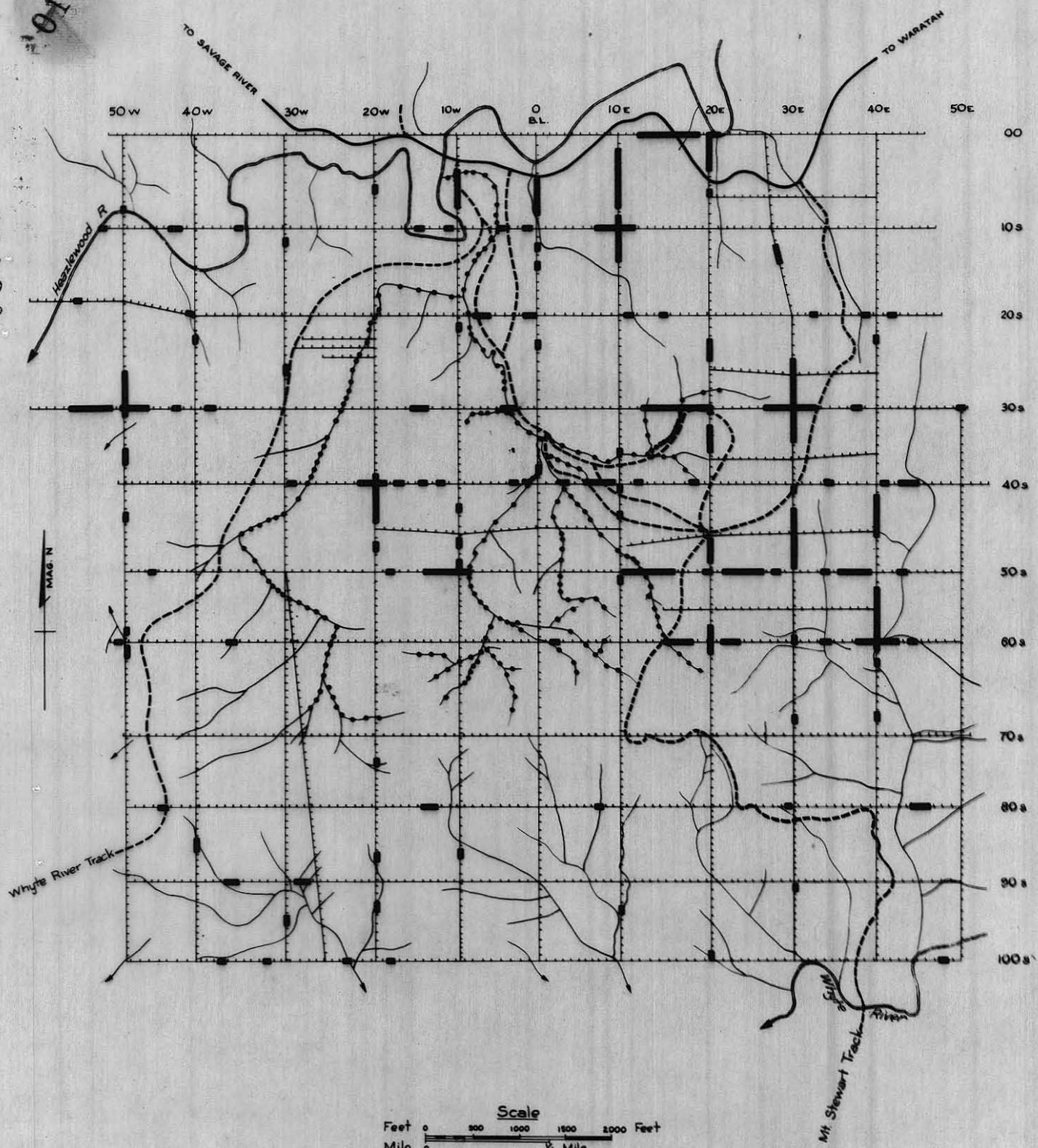
COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
 MT. JASPER AREA
 EL 100
 TASMANIA

050018

GEOLOGY

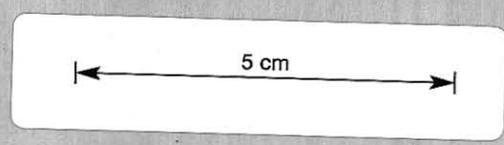
012

050021



Legend

-  Road
-  Track
-  River
-  Stream
-  Prepared cut line
-  Stream sediment sampling sites



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 MT. JASPER AREA
 EL 1/68
 TASMANIA

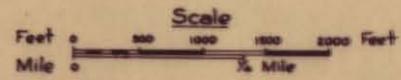
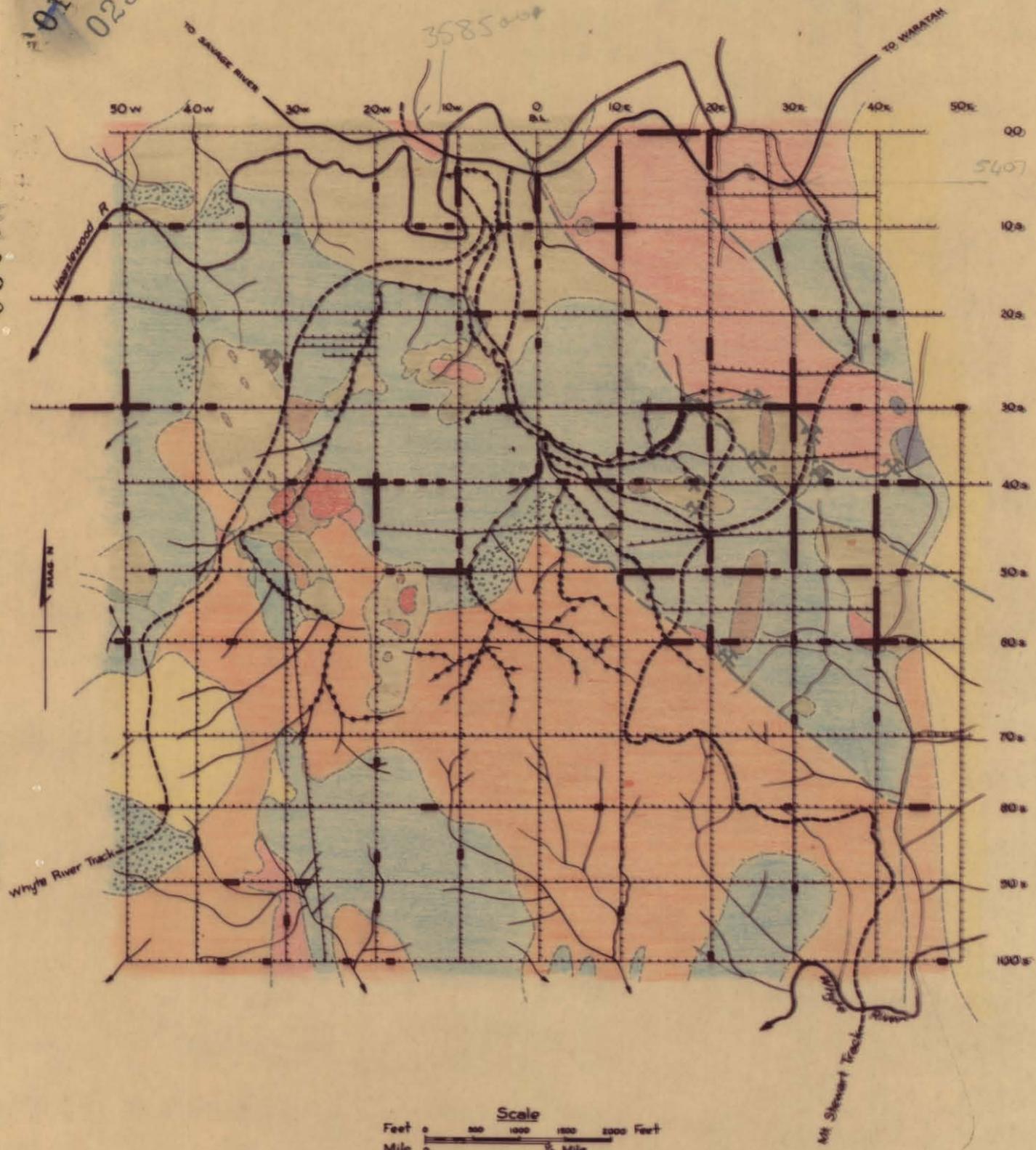
 GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALLY

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING
 ZINC RESULT

012
023

3585

050021



- Legend**
- Road
 - - - Track
 - ~ River
 - ~ Stream
 - - - Prepared cut line
 - - - Stream sediment sampling sites

- - - Probable geological boundary
- - - Geological boundary
- - - Fault
- Serpentines
- Pyroxenites
- Metadolerites
- Splites & Amygdaloidal Basalts
- Amphibolite
- Gabbro (prehnitic)

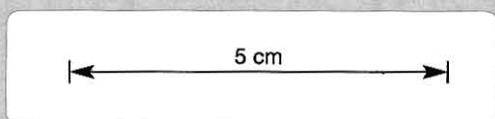
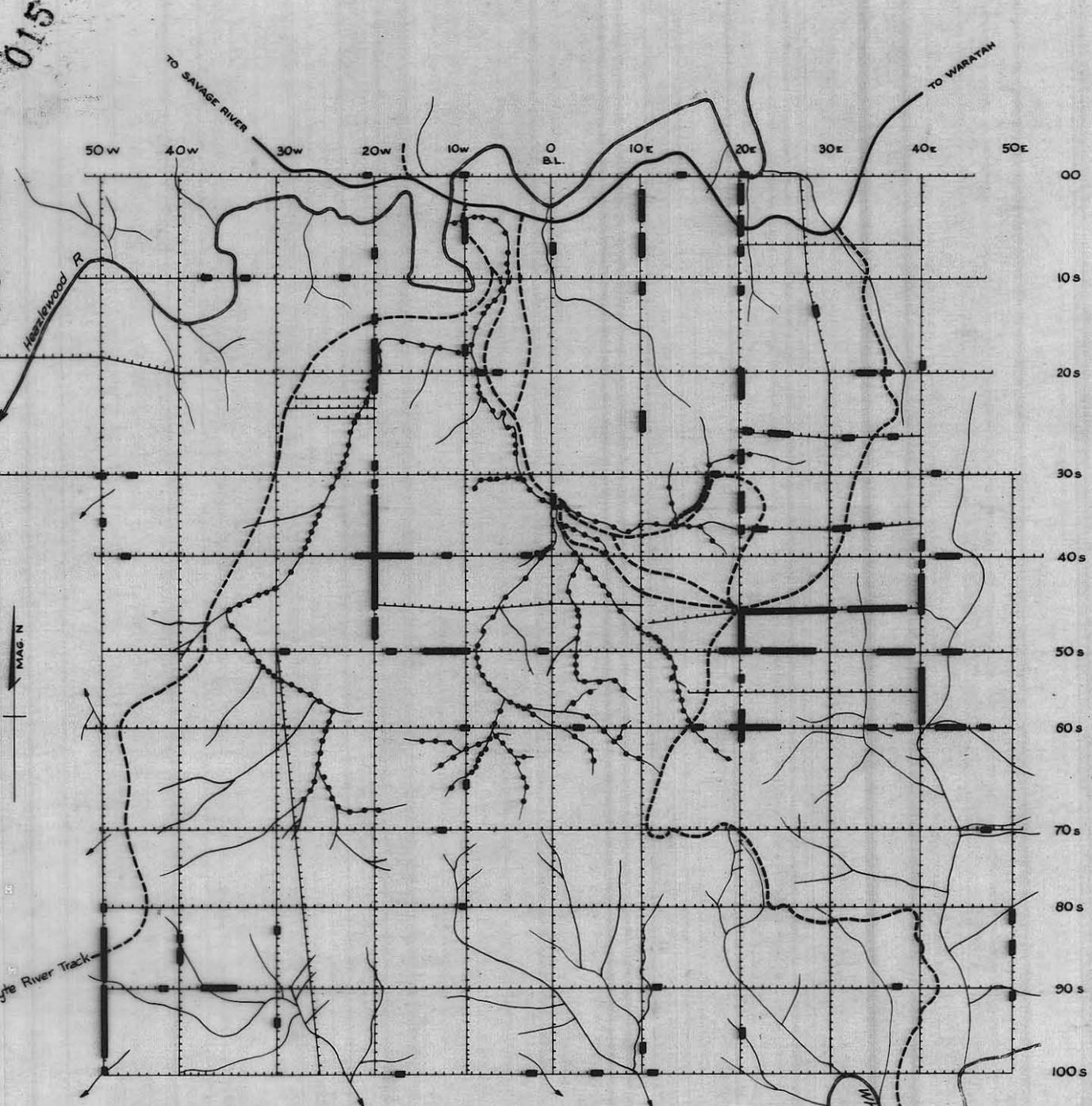
- Greywackes Micaceous Sandstone
Shales & cherts
- GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALLY**
- Diorite
- Granodiorite
- GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING**
- Dacite
- ZINC RESULT**
- Quartzite

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TASMANIA

050018

GEOLOGY

050022



- Legend**
- Road
 - Track
 - River
 - Stream
 - Prepared cut line
 - Stream sediment sampling sites

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 MT. JASPER AREA
 EL 1/68
 TASMANIA

GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALLY

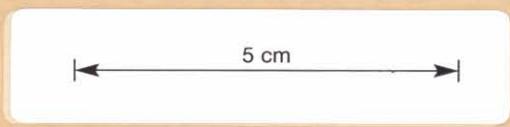
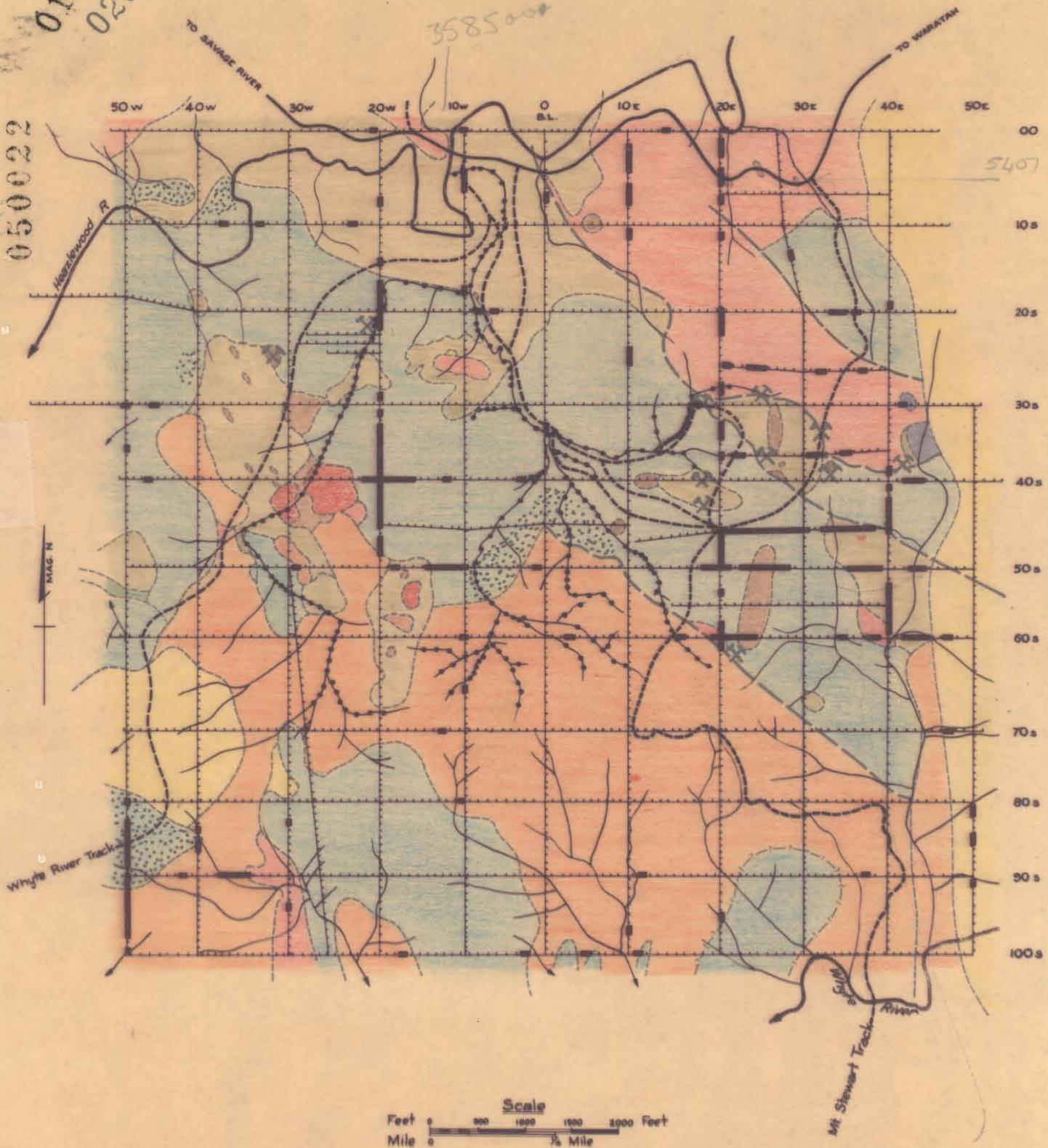
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING
 LEAD RESULT

050022

015
023

3585007

5407



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MT. JASPER AREA
EL 1/68
TASMANIA

Legend

- Road
- Track
- River
- Stream
- Prepared cut line
- Stream sediment sampling sites

- Probable geological boundary
- Geological boundary
- Fault

- Serpentine
- Pyroxenites
- Metadolerites
- Splites & Amygdaloidal Basalts
- Amphibolite
- Gabbro (prehnitic)

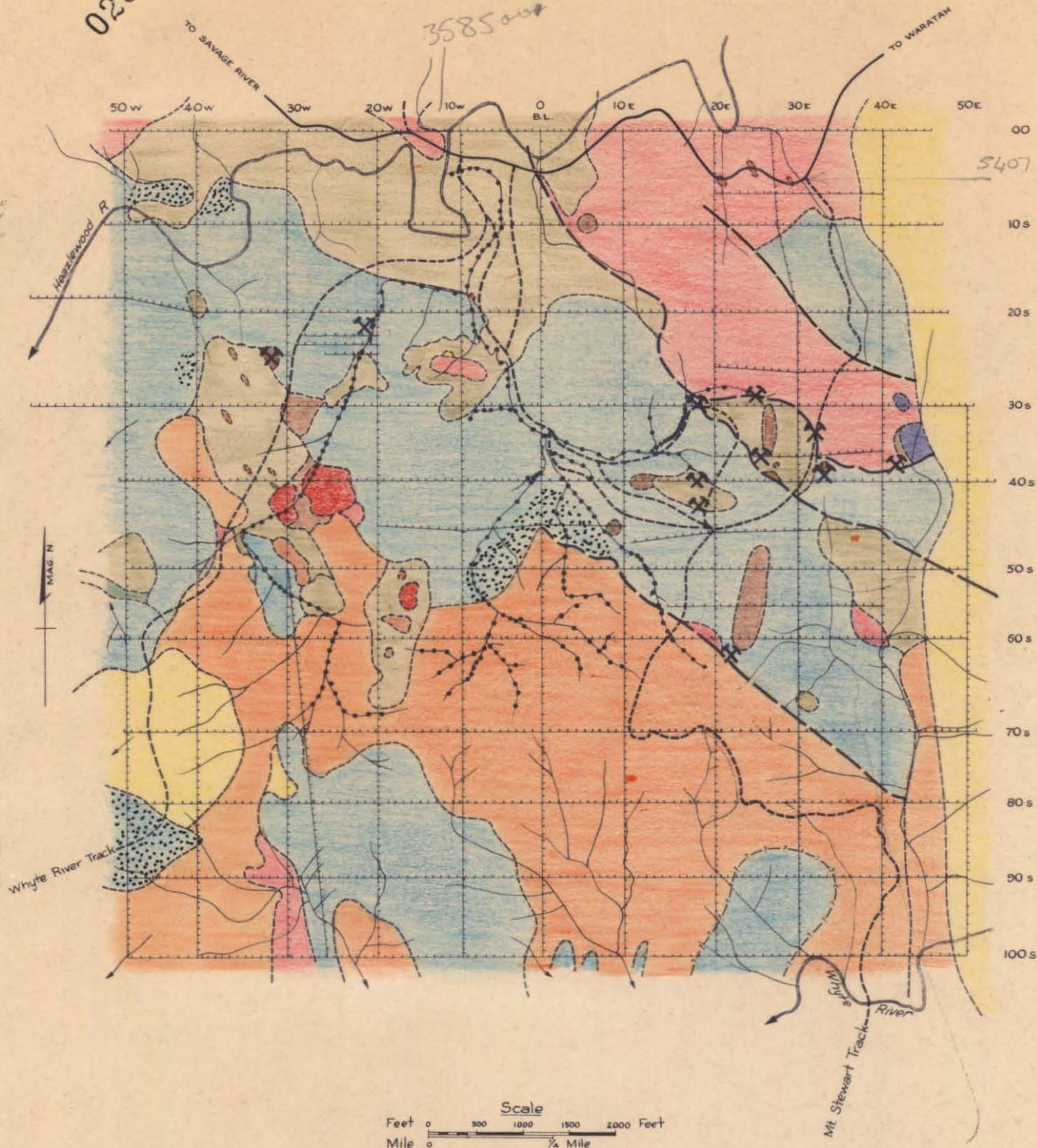
- Greywackes Micaceous Sandstone
Shales & cherts
 - Diorite
 - Granodiorite
 - Dacite
 - Quartzite
- GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING**
- LEAD RESULT**

050018

GEOLOGY

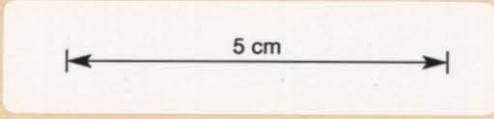
023

3585 out



Legend

- Road
- Track
- River
- Stream
- Prepared cut line
- Stream sediment sampling sites



COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
 MT. JASPER AREA
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- Probable geological boundary
- Geological boundary
- Fault
- Serpentine
- Pyroxenites
- Metadolerites
- Splites & Amygdaloidal Basalts
- Amphibolite
- Gabbro (prehnitic)

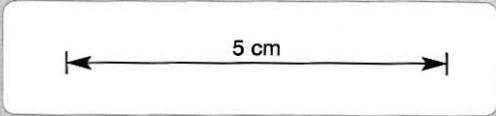
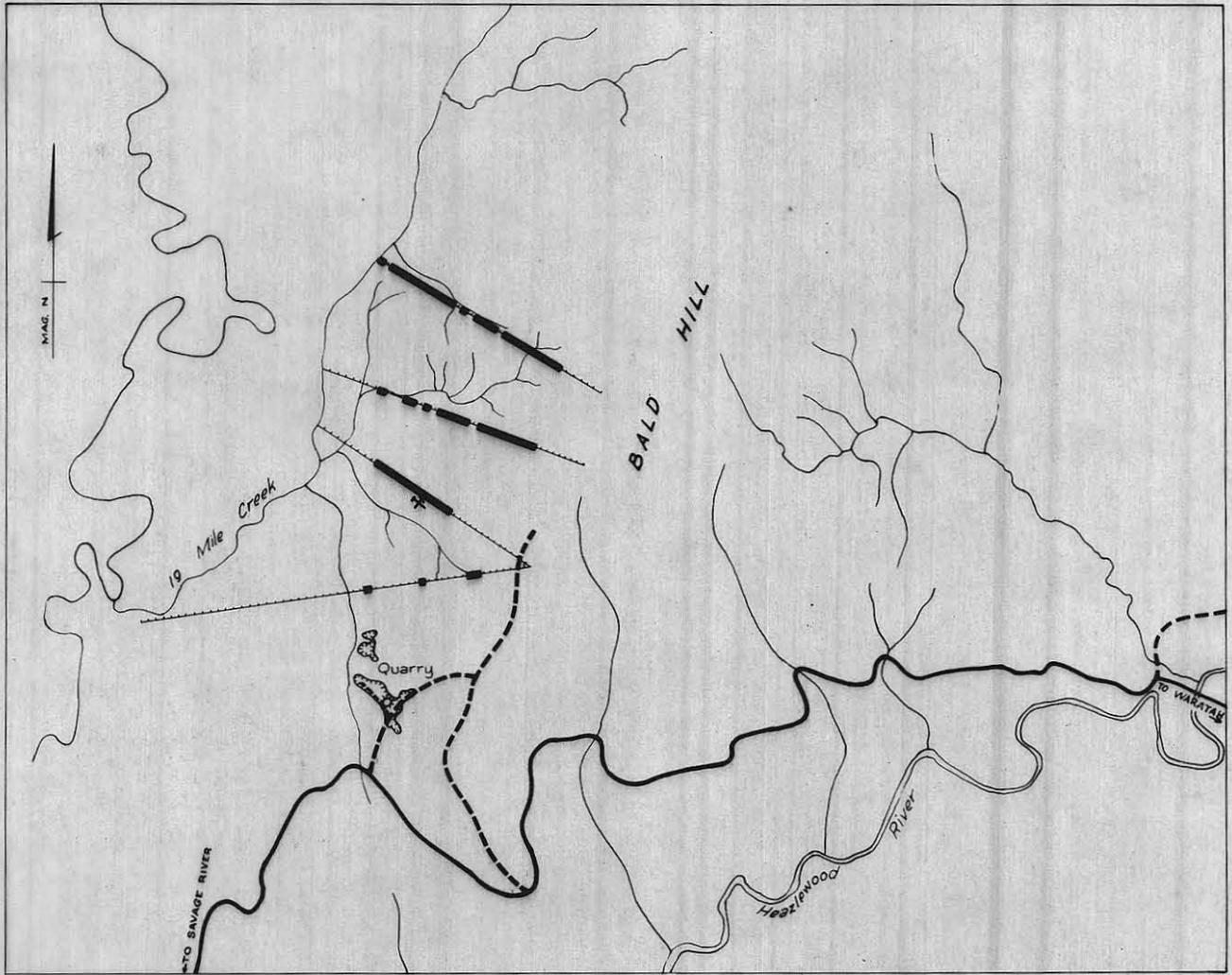
- Greywackes Micaceous Sandstone Shales & cherts
- Diorite
- Granodiorite
- Dacite
- Quartzite

050018

GEOLOGY

029

050024



Legend

- Road
- Track
- River
- Stream
- Prepared cut line

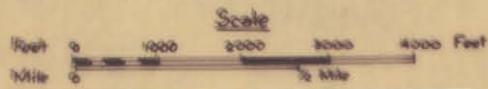
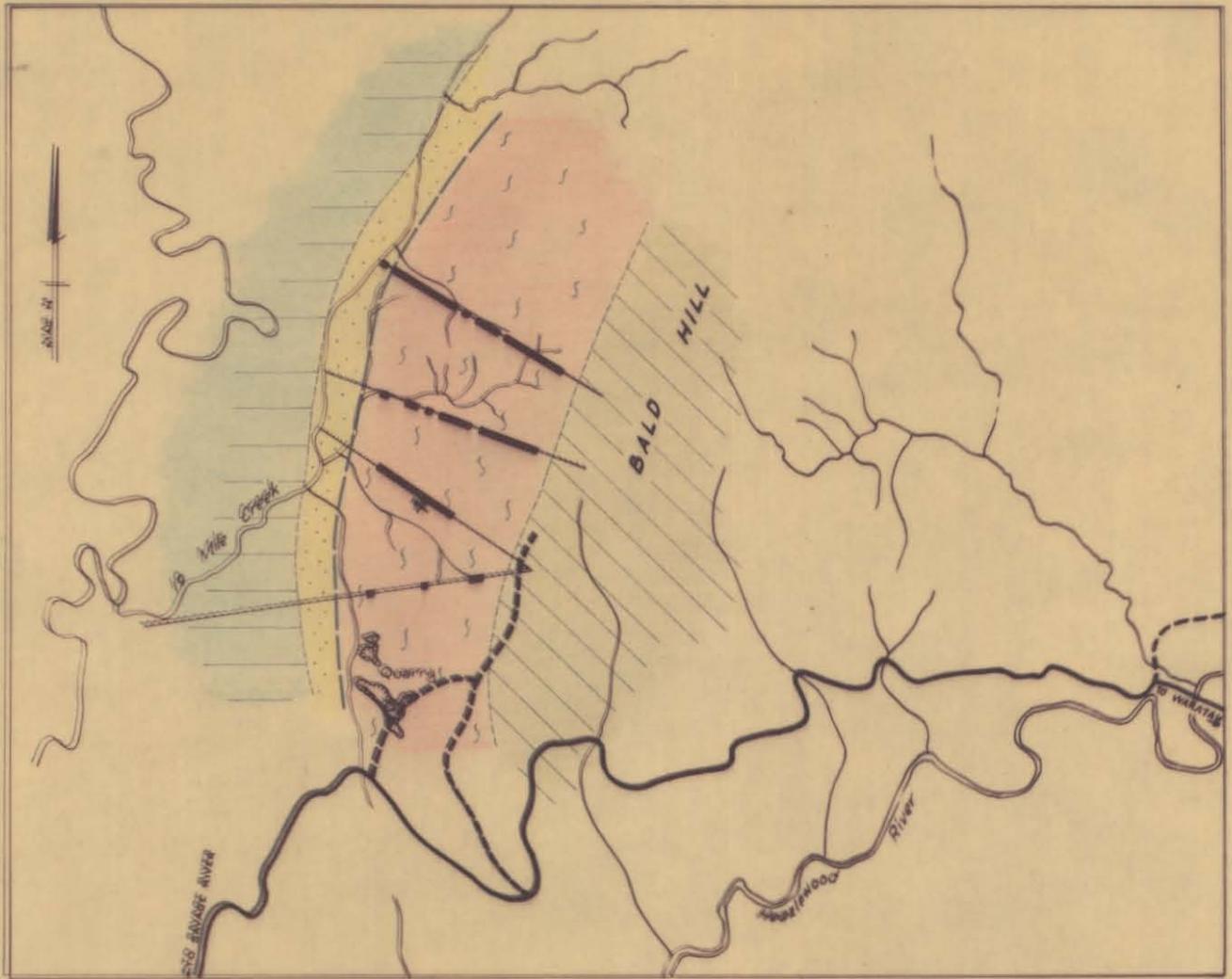
COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
 BALD HILL AREA
 EL 1/68
 TASMANIA

GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING
 NICKEL RESULT

023 024

050024



- Legend**
- Road
 - Track
 - River
 - Stream
 - Proposed cut line

- Geological boundary
- Fault

- Pyroxenites
- Serpentinised Dunites
- Cambrian
- Precambrian

GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALLY

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING
NICKEL RESULT

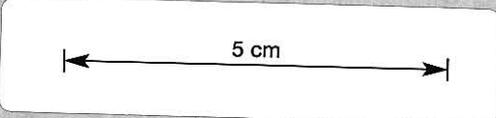
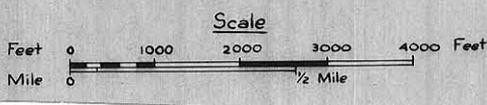
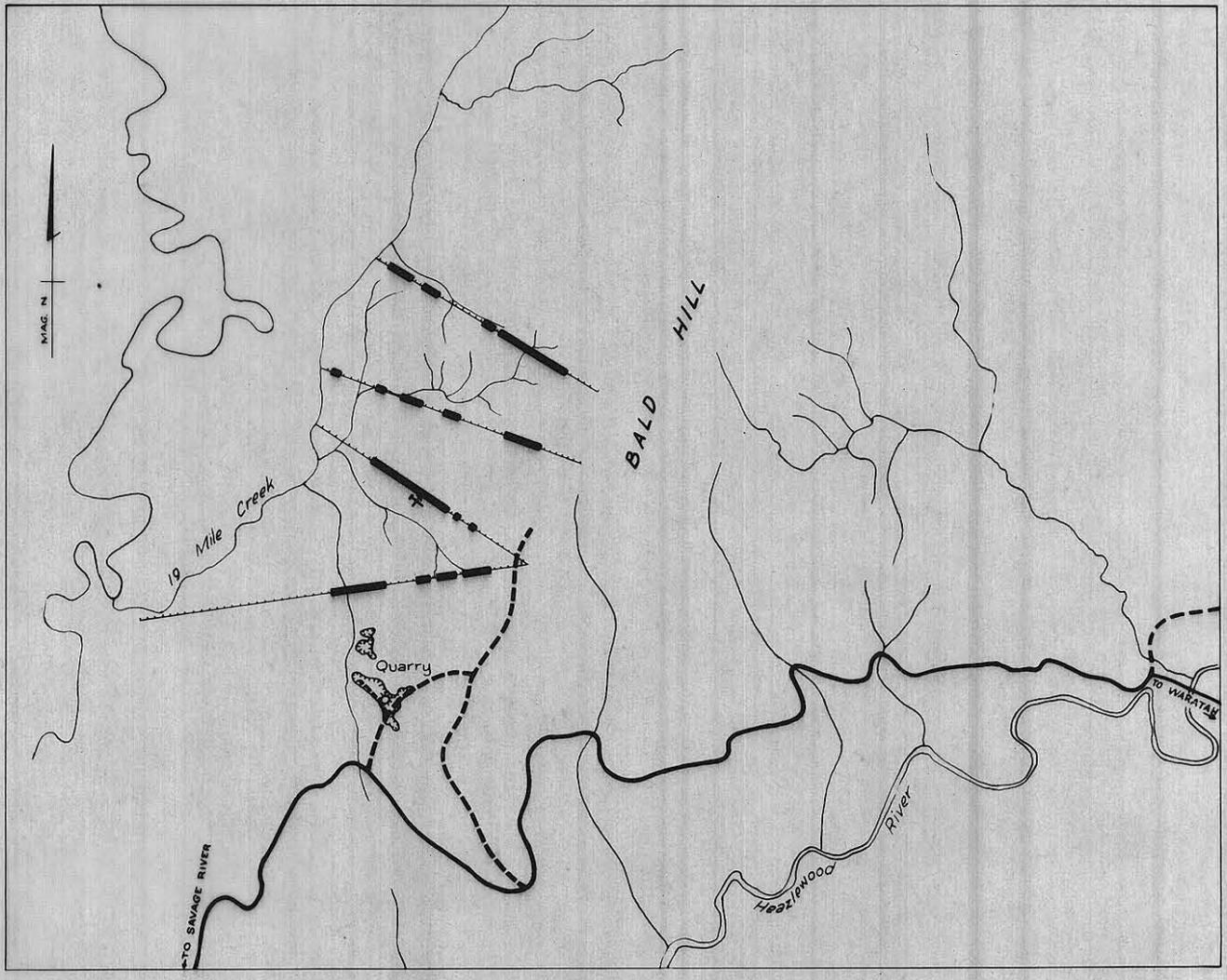
COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
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EL 1/68
TASMANIA

050023

GEOLOGY

021

050025



Legend

- Road
- Track
- River
- Stream
- Prepared cut line

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 BALD HILL AREA
 EL 1/68
 TASMANIA

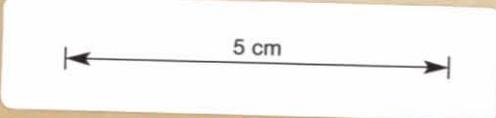
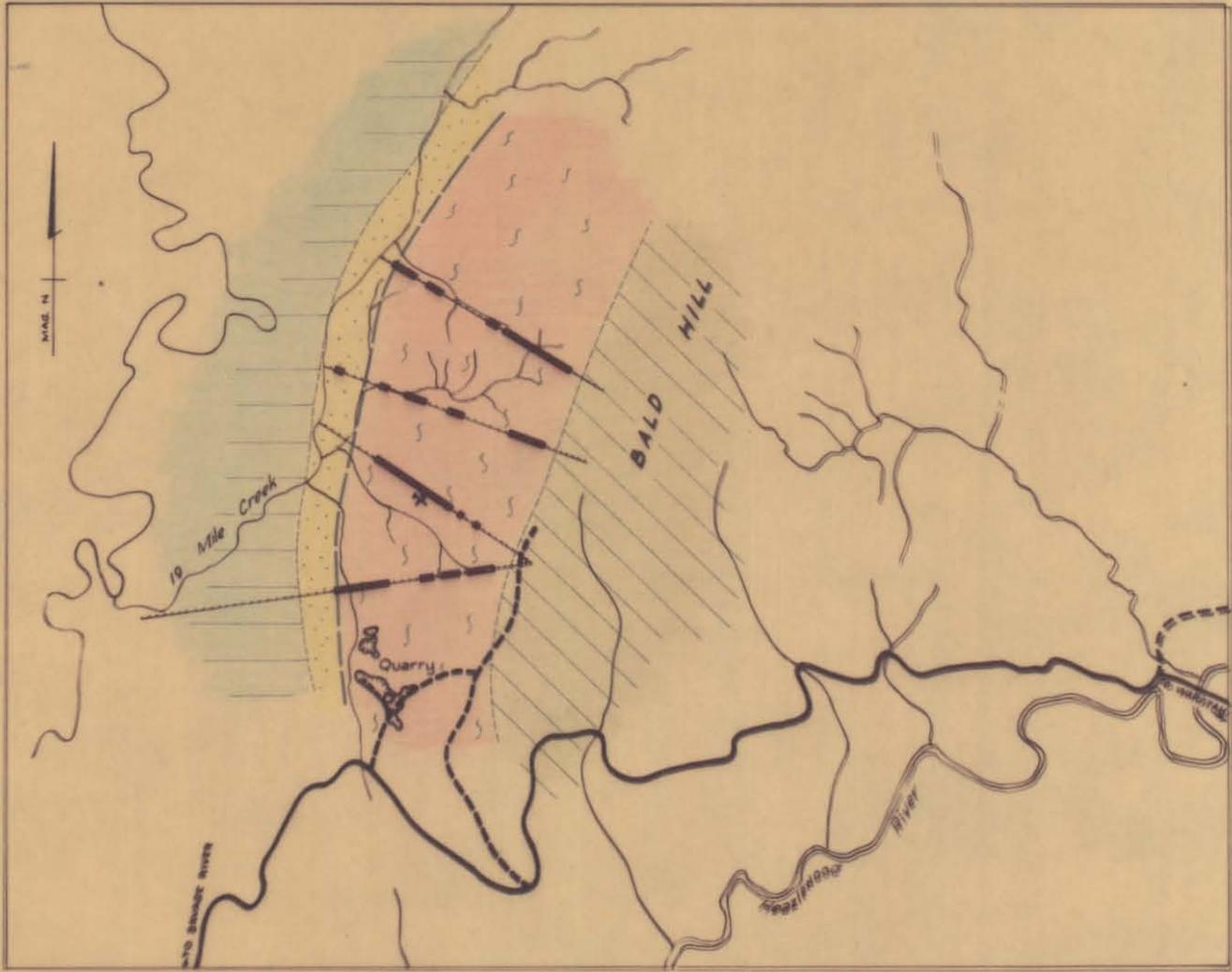
GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALLY

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING
 COBALT RESULT

021

022

050025



- Legend**
- Road
 - Track
 - River
 - Stream
 - Prepared cut line

- Geological boundary
- Fault

- Pyroxenites
- Serpentinised Dunites
- Cambrian
- Precambrian

GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALLY

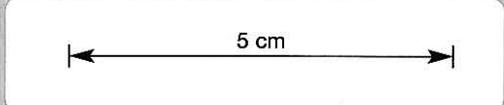
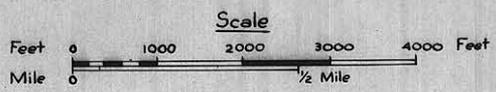
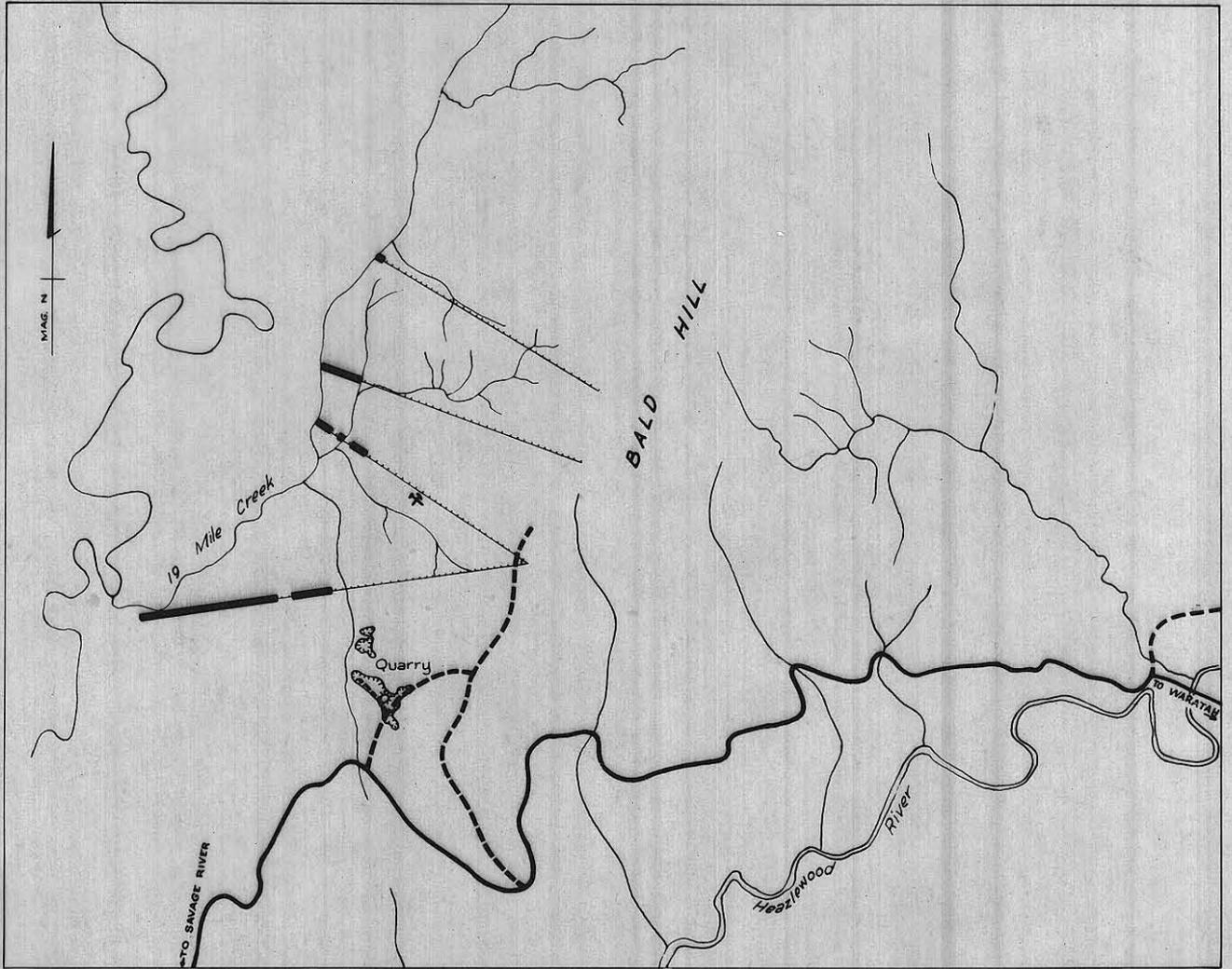
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING
COBALT RESULT

COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
BALD HILL AREA
EL 1/68
TASMANIA

050023

GEOLOGY

050026



- Legend**
- Road
 - Track
 - River
 - Stream
 - Prepared cut line

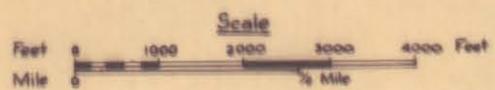
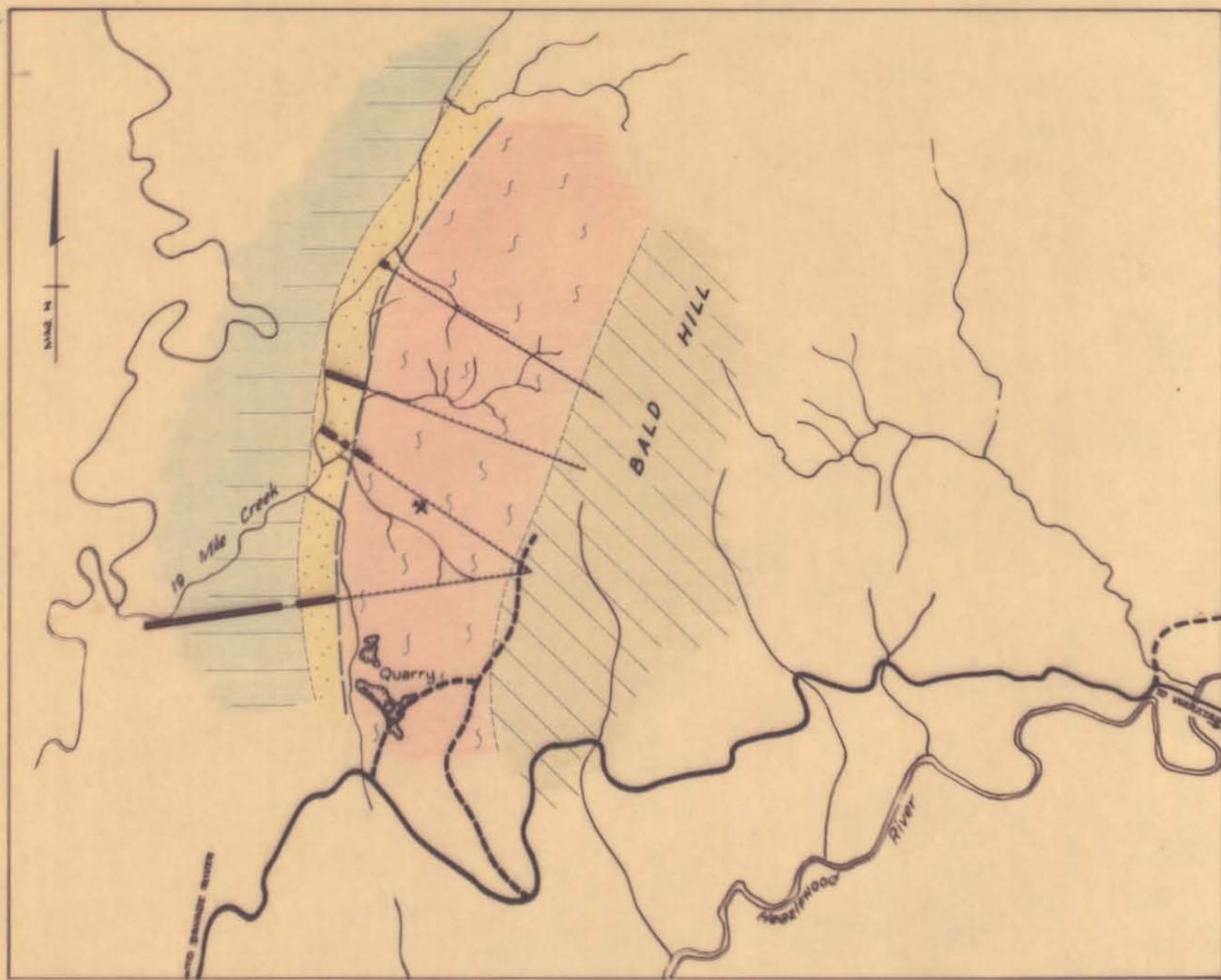
COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
 BALD HILL AREA
 EL 1/68
 TASMANIA

GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALLY

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING
 COPPER RESULT

020
024

050026



Legend

- Road
- Track
- River
- Stream
- Prepared cut line

- Geological boundary
- Fault

GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALLY

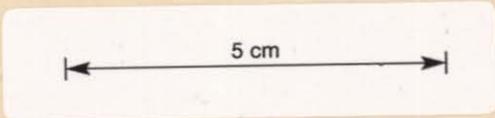
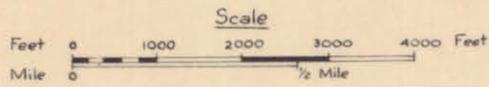
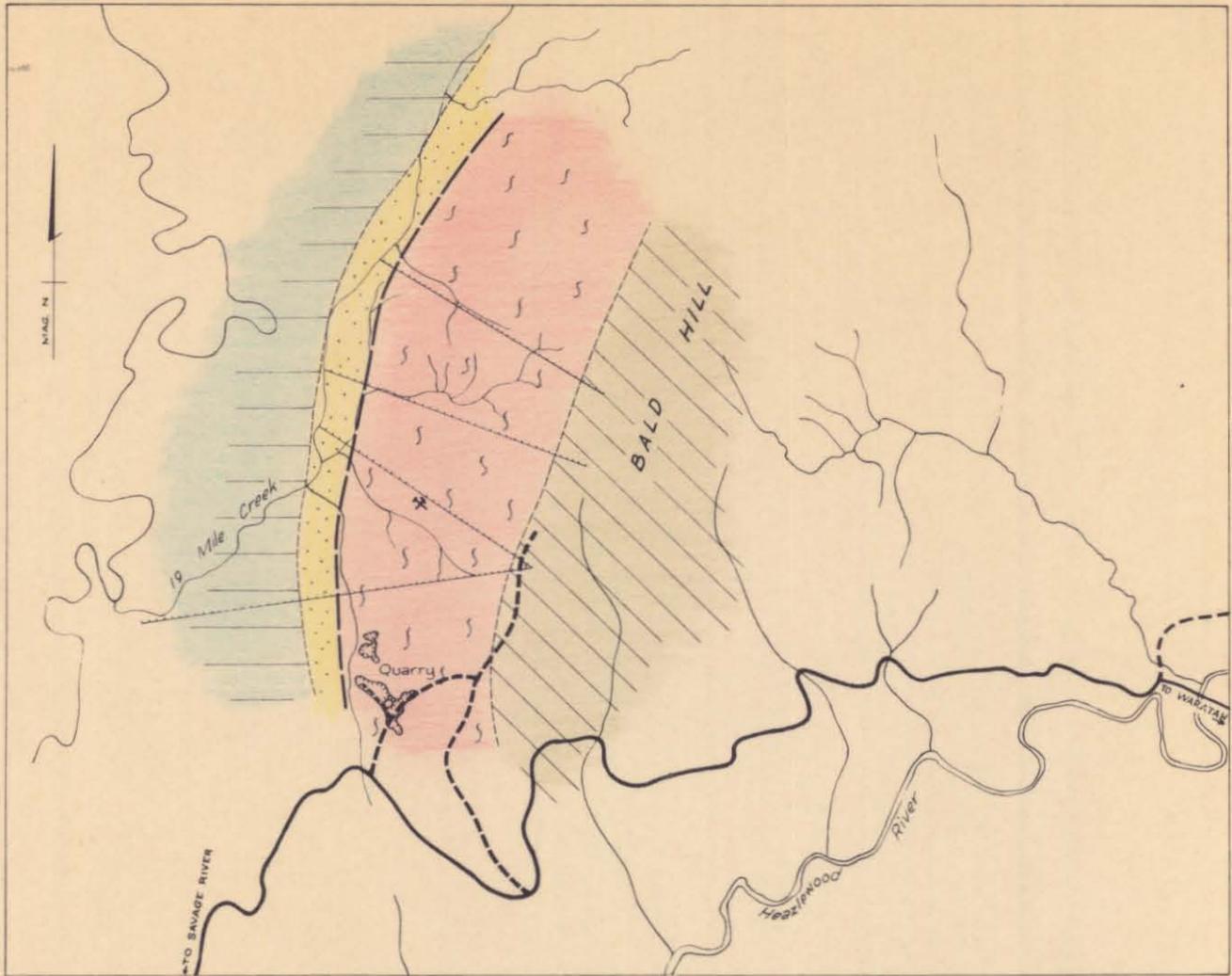
- Pyroxenites
- Serpentinised Dunites
- Cambrian
- Precambrian

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING
COPPER RESULT

COMSTAFF PTY. LTD.
BALD HILL AREA
EL 1/88
TASMANIA

050023

GEOLOGY



Legend

- Road
- Track
- River
- Stream
- Prepared cut line

- Geological boundary
- Fault

- Pyroxenites
- Serpentinised Dunites
- Cambrian
- Precambrian

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EL 1/68
TASMANIA

050023

GEOLOGY