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NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS (ASIA) PTY. LTD.

NORTH DUNDAS PROJECT, TASMANIA
(S.P.L. No. 20).

MICROFILMED

REPORT ON FOLLOW-UP WORK DONE IN
1969-70 FIELD SEASON

SUBMITTED BY:

GEOLOGIST

DATE:

C O N T E N T S

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Fig. 3	Plan of Trending and Assay Results	1" = 50'
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INTRODUCTION

This report is a follow-up to the work of D. Forsythe carried out in field seasons 1967-68 and 1968-69. The work done by the author follows some of the recommendations made by Forsythe at the end of his 1968-69 report and looks at the most interesting area produced in that report.

PREVIOUS WORK

Over field seasons 1967-68 and 1968-69, D. Forsythe and his field party covered most of the S.P.L. along cut lines, creeks and tracks and completed a regional study of geology, geochemistry and magnetics.

The rocks proved to be primarily dark shales and siltstones with interbedded volcanics of the Brewery Junction Formation of the Cambrian. Greywackes and conglomerates of the Razorback Conglomerate formation were also seen. These have been intruded by minor gabbro masses of Cambrian age. The most interesting results produced by the geological survey showed that mineralisation in these rocks is mainly controlled by faulting and shearing in the rocks. Two major fault trends were observed, one striking NNE and the other NNW - NW. Both these trends are mineralised displaying predominantly pyritic ore bodies. To the East of the major NNE trending fault in the S.P.L. (see fig. 4) most of the bodies are of the silver - lead - zinc - copper type observed in such workings as the Curtin Davis Mine. Of more interest in this report, however, are the pyrrhotite - arsenopyrite - chalcopyrite - cassiterite lodes which occur mainly to the west of the main NNE fault and seem to favour the NNW - NW trending faults. One of these narrow ore bodies provides the main study of this report.

This can be seen in fig. 4 to extend NNW from a point on line 3, 500 feet east of the Frazer Mine, which is in similar mineralisation. At this point the lode is exposed in a trench and is seen to be 6" wide containing arsenopyrite, pyrite and quartz with minor pyrrhotite. Cassiterite is also present. The lode is again exposed in trenches on line 1A where it shows similar mineralisation and is 9" wide.

The proposed ^{line} ~~hire~~ of this mineralised fault has been extended NNW on the evidence of geochemistry and magnetics. The best residual soil tin anomaly observed in the S.P.L. (up to 4000 ppm tin) lies more or less in the position of the fault and was associated with it by Forsythe. This tin anomaly is accompanied by copper and arsenic anomalies in the same position. These can be seen in Fig. 2. The anomalies are similar to those seen in other parts of the S.P.L. where similar mineralisation is known to occur, i.e. Green Prospect. Fig. 2 also shows contouring of the magnetometric results of Forsythe. This indicates a strong anomaly on the line of the fault where it leaves the S.P.L. There is no distinct anomaly where the mineralised vein is known by trenching but this is due to the minor nature of pyrrhotite in the lode to the SSW. Therefore it is assumed that the fault continues beyond the lease to the NNW, enriched in pyrrhotite.

FOLLOW-UP WORK

To test the anomaly at its widest point and to test the existence of the fault to the NNW, trenching was carried out between 3200 and 3800'E on line 1 (see fig. 4). The trench was cut where possible down to bedrock and samples taken. The work was carried out over one week in October, '69. Access for the bulldozer was obtained via the N.E. Dundas Tram and then by an old bush track heading off the Tram to the north (see Fig. 4). Fig. 3A shows the plan of the trench. Chip samples were taken of the bedrock at approximately 20' intervals, and these were assayed for Sn, Cu, and As.

On the access track the bulldozer uncovered boulders of gossan material from a mineralised fault within a mass of Cambrian gabbro (see Fig. 4). Some old trenches were observed cutting the gossan. The float and trenches were sampled at approximately 10' intervals along the track and assayed for Sn, Cu, As, Ni, Pb, Zn, Ag.

OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

Geochemistry

The assay results for Cu, Sn and As in the trench are shown in Fig. 3 - d, c & b expressed in parts per million. The results though not very high show a distinct anomaly between 3500'E and 3600'E. It seems to be in two distinct parts with a low between. This is paralleled in the results for all three elements. The low is situated approximately on 3550'E. A very slight high is observed in arsenic at 3925'E.

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The assay results from the gossan sampled show the mineralisation to be principally lead and zinc, up to 1100 and 4000 ppm., respectively. Tin and nickel are minor, up to 400 and 100 ppm., respectively. Results for silver have not yet been received.

GEOLOGY

The rocks uncovered by the trenching were seen to be fairly uniform dark banded shales. These show development of sulphides along the bedding planes and it is these that produce the anomaly seen on Fig. 3. Little trace was found, however, of the 9" sulphide lode observed to the south east. Some samples collected in the position of the anomaly, do show development of sulphides on small scale joints or shear planes, and some very narrow, rather weathered, mineralised veins have been observed.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is thought from this evidence and from the general geology, as interpreted by Forsythe, that the mineralisation has developed in a disseminated form in the sediments with narrow joints and shears associated with the fault zone acting as feeders. The zone of mineralisation is relatively narrow, and the actual vein may have pinched out, or may be concealed at depth. It is interesting to note that the projection of the fault, as proposed by Forsythe, passes exactly through the anomaly found by trenching. The strong magnetic anomaly at the northern boundary is taken as an indication that the fault zone continues north of the S.P.L. in the property held by Comstaff. The trend of the fault suggests that, if it is continuous, it will pass into the Renison M.L. eventually and may be in some way associated with the Bassett shear system.

It is proposed that a programme of line cutting be undertaken over the known and proposed position of the fault zone to show its extent and the type of mineralisation associated especially to the N.N.W. A baseline will be out along the fault zone, and traverses cut at 200' intervals along this, extending 500' on either side. From the more sharply defined picture of the lode produced by geology, geochemistry and geophysics on these lines, possible drilling sites can be selected to determine the extent of ore at depth.

The gossan in Cambrian Gabbro which was sampled seems to be a fairly small mineralised fault. Owing to the low values of tin and nickel, no further work is suggested.

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ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED WORKLine Cutting

18000 ft at \$40.00 per 1000 ft \$720.00

Geology

One geologist for 4 days 120.00

Geophysics

2 field assistants for 4 days 120.00

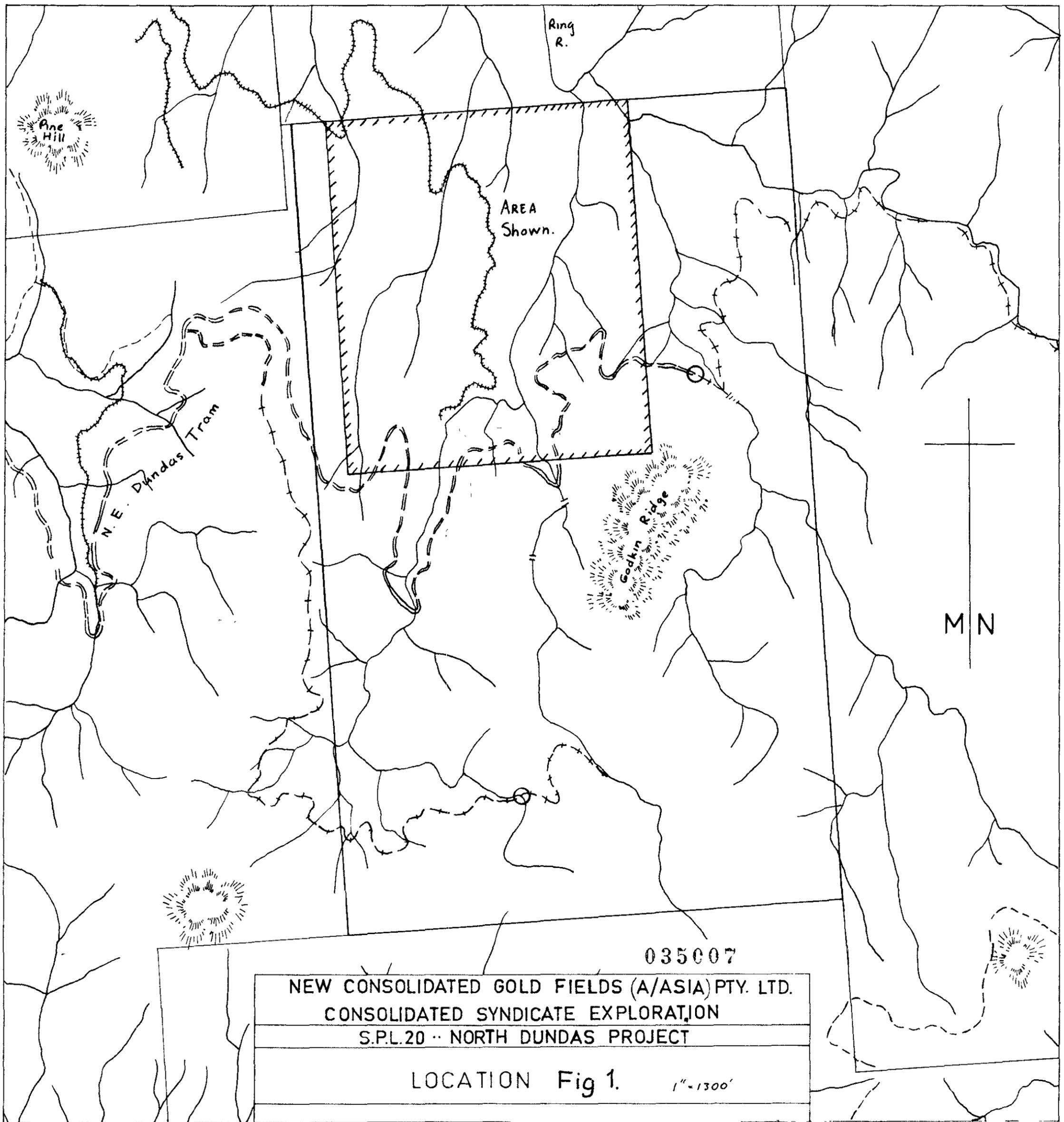
Geochemistry

2 field assistants for 10 days 300.00

Assaying of 360 samples,Compilation of Report and Contingencies 500.00

TOTAL \$1760.00

K. McI. FERGUSON
Surface Geologist



Ring
R.

Pine
Hill

AREA
Shown.

N.E. Dundas Tram

Godkin
Ridge

M N

035007

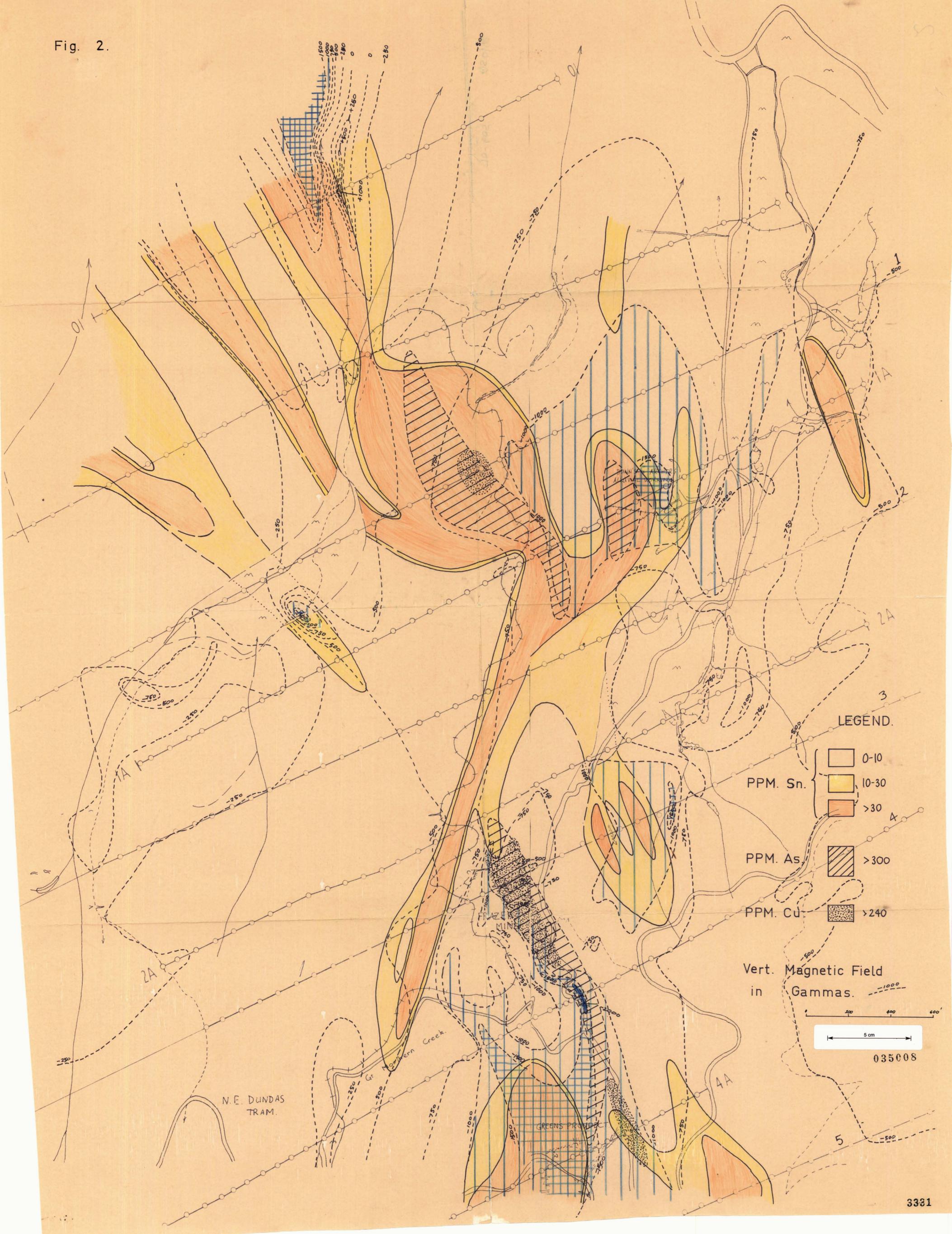
NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS (A/ASIA) PTY. LTD.
CONSOLIDATED SYNDICATE EXPLORATION
S.P.L.20 - NORTH DUNDAS PROJECT

LOCATION Fig 1. 1" = 1300'

5 cm

3330

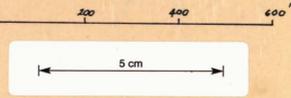
Fig. 2.



LEGEND.

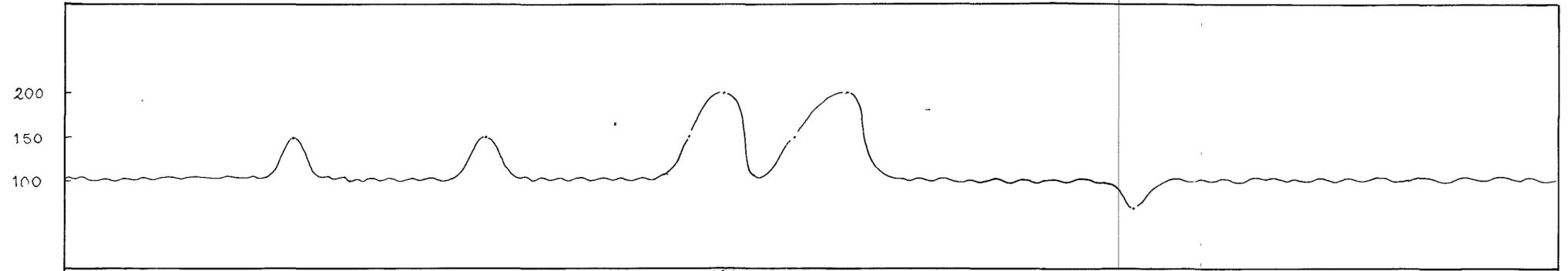
- PPM. Sn.
 - 0-10
 - 10-30
 - >30
- PPM. As.
 - >300
- PPM. Cu.
 - >240

Vert. Magnetic Field
in Gammas.

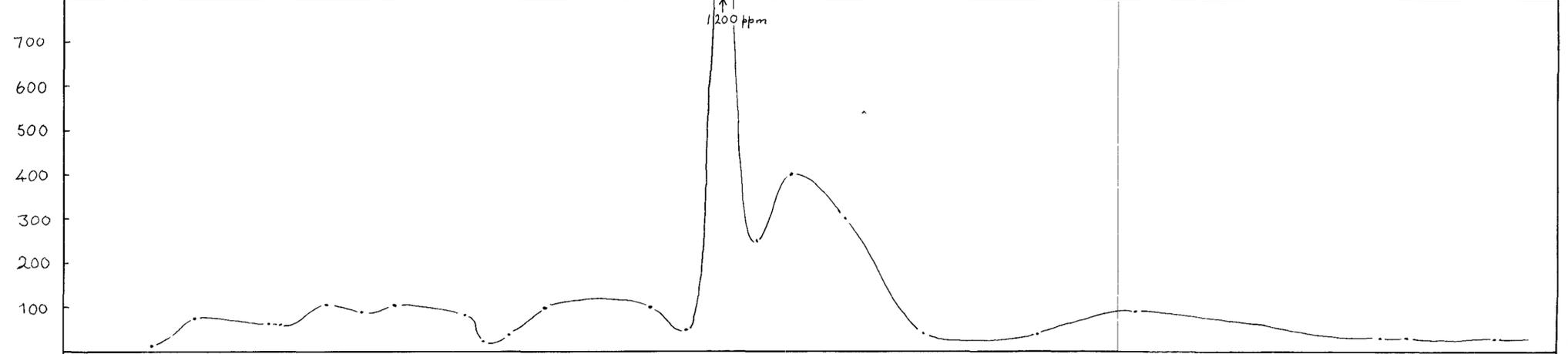


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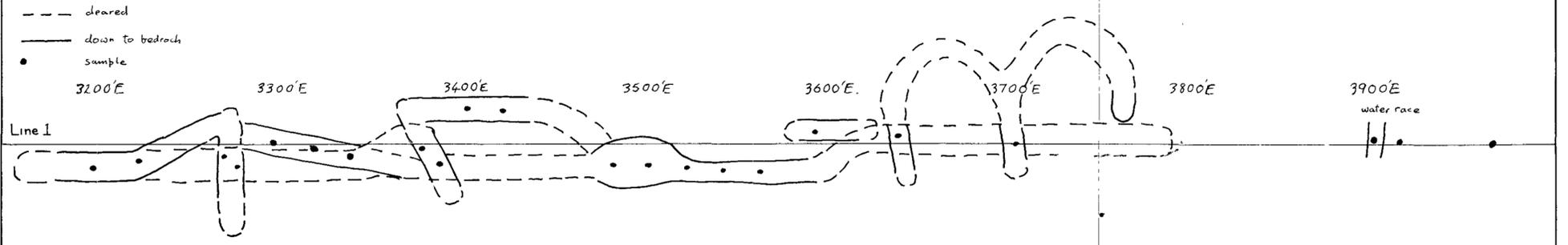
PPM
Cu.



PPM.
Sn.

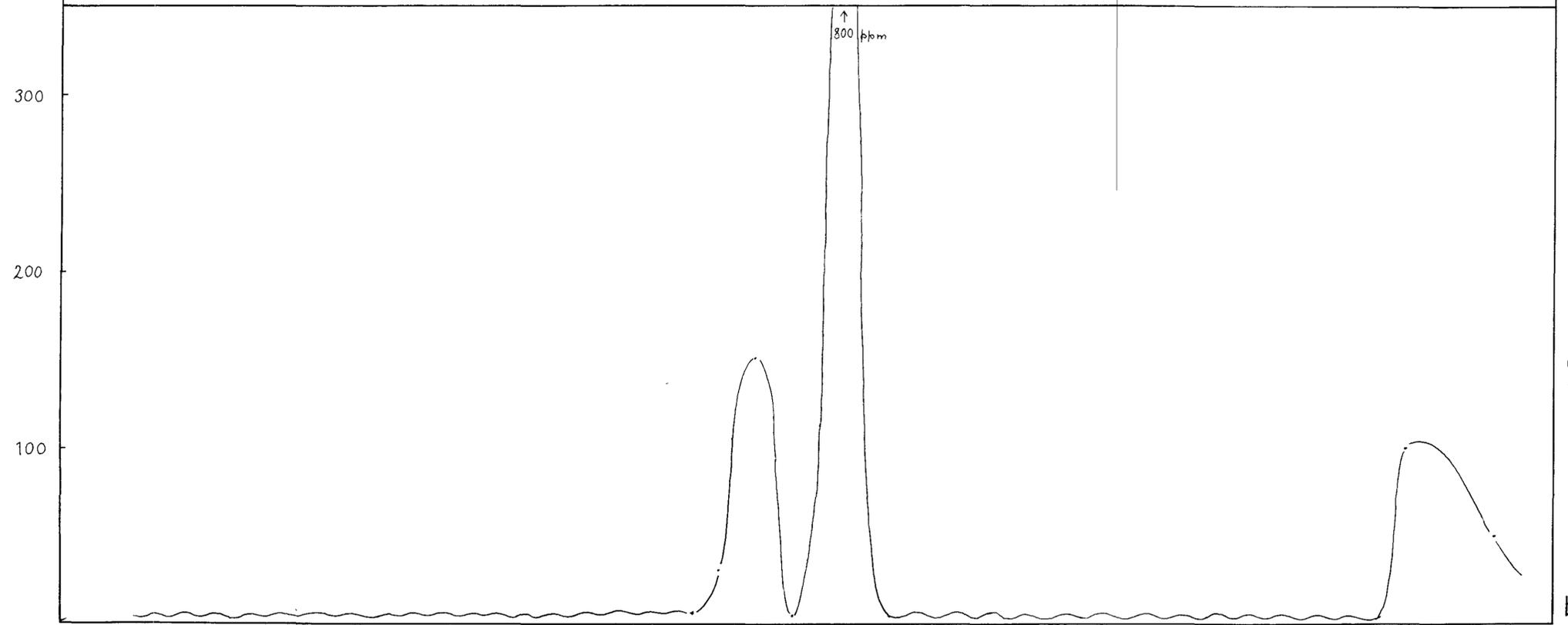


Trench plan.



Sample	16	31	18	17	30	29	28	19	20	26	27	15	25	24	14	13	32	21	22	23	10	11	12
Position	3200	3225	3270	3280	3300	3320	3340	3380	3390	3405	3425	3485	3505	3525	3545	3565	3595	3640	3705	3760	3900	3930	3980

PPM.
As.



d

c

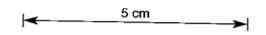
a

b

Fig. 3.

S.P.L. 20.

RENISON LTD.
Trenching & sampling
on line 1. from 3200'E.
to 3800'E. 50'=1''



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Fig. 4.

