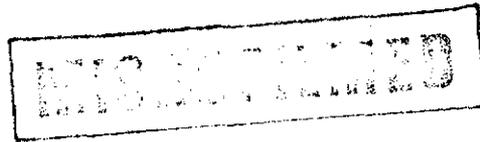


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GEOPEKO LIMITED

King Island Group

GEOLOGICAL PROGRESS REPORT

EXPLORATION LICENCE 4/68

By

J. J. GRESHAM

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INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence 4/68 covers an area of approximately 55 square miles of the central-eastern portion of King Island.

In May, 1969, King Island Scheelite (1947) Limited secured an option to Exploration Licence 4/68 from the late J. H. Curtain.

Outcrop mapping at a scale of 1000 feet:1 inch was carried out by Mr L. Szabo in late 1969 and some additional mapping was done by the author.

The purpose of this report is to consolidate all geological knowledge within the Exploration Licence, amplify the inherent problems associated with exploration within the Exploration Licence and to propose recommendations for further work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) No portion of the Exploration Licence be relinquished at this stage.
- (2) Work within this Exploration Licence be given top priority such that a clear idea of the overall economic potential of the Exploration Licence can be obtained by the 1st December, 1970, the date of expiry of the present option agreement.
- (3) Regional mapping be discontinued within the Exploration Licence.
- (4) A hand augering program be carried out in the Reekara area. This program has already been initiated.
- (5) A scout Gemco auger program be undertaken in the central western portion of the Exploration Licence.
- (6) Regional creek sampling be carried out in the southern portion of the Exploration Licence. A hand auger could be utilised to enable samples to be taken.
- (7) Further investigation of the Sea Elephant River contact zone be carried out.
- (8) Sand distribution studies be carried out within the Exploration Licence in an attempt to locate possible favourable areas for heavy mineral concentration.
- (9) Further reconnaissance geophysical work be carried out within the Exploration Licence.

TENURE

Exploration Licence 4/68 was granted in July, 1968, to the late Mr J. H. Curtain. The Exploration Licence was originally defined as commencing at the posted notice situate at the south west corner and being distant 4 chains northerly from the south-east angle of 100 acres 1 rood and 3 perches purchased by H. J. Cowan and bounded on the west by 10 miles northerly on the north by 5 miles 64 chains easterly to high water mark on Bass Strait and thence by that high water mark in a general southerly direction to a point distant 55 chains or thereabouts northerly from the mouth of the Fraser River and on the south by 7 miles 60 chains westerly to the point of commencement.

Various areas have been excluded from this original schedule for Exploration Licence 4/68. Exploration Licence 18/68 held by Hawkes Alluvial Tin Limited is clearly defined as an area of 7,500 acres (more or less) located approximately in the centre of Exploration Licence 4/68. Another small area of 500 acres, William Royle purchaser, comprised in C/T Vol. 2239 Fol. 35, is also excluded and is clearly defined.

A third area, Exploration Licence 9/69, held by Naracoopa Rutile Limited, and also excluded from Exploration Licence 4/68, is defined as an area of fifteen square miles or thereabouts consisting of Permits to Enter 1928 and 1929, and Exploration Licence 10/65 and Special Prospectors Licence Nos. 2 and 3. The exact boundary of this Exploration Licence is not clear and clarification has been sought from the Mines Department.

PREVIOUS WORK

- (1) Several years ago J. Curtain and others carried out development and prospecting work on some tin leases in the Reekara area, sinking several shafts and trenches which encountered cassiterite and scheelite bearing quartz-tourmaline veins.
Findings proved to be uneconomic. However, they indicated the presence of tungsten and tin mineralisation in that area.
- (2) In 1929 F. Blake and in 1952 Dr M. D. Garretty summarised the exploration in the beach areas located to the north of Naraccopa. Although two areas of minor heavy mineral concentration were recorded in the Point Cowper area the heavy mineral content of these sands were not regarded as economic. (1, 4).
- (3) In 1954 King Island Scheelite (1947) Limited put down two inclined drill holes each 225 feet deep to test the vertical extent of the tourmaline veins encountered in Shaft "A" of J. Curtain's workings. Values of 6.7% WO_3 and 0.64% Sn had been obtained from the quartz-tourmaline veins in this shaft.
The drilling intersected a sequence of regionally metamorphosed mica schists and muscovite quartzite with minor pegmatite, quartz and tourmaline veins but indications of economic mineralisation were not found. (5)
- (4) In 1964 forty-six scout holes were sunk in the swamp lands between Mount Counsel and the Reekara farmlands. Four holes at an intermediate position between J. Curtain's shafts and the known alluvial tin deposits encountered tin indications. At a later date Hawkes Alluvial Tin Limited annexed this area. (2)
- (5) In an undated report P. N. Johnston evaluated a scout drilling program carried out by Western Titanium N. L. which extended from the north of the Island to a point one and a half miles east of Mount Counsel. A small zone of heavy mineral enrichment was located to the north of Exploration Licence 4/68. The scout holes revealed possible weathered granitic rock to the east of Mount Counsel. (6)
- (6) In 1958, in connection with an option offer by Quest Exploration Pty. Ltd., Mr P. M. Frank evaluated the area. He recommended that the offer be refused as he found no geological evidence to suggest the existence of economic deposits in the area.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area of the Exploration Licence is situated on the eastern half of King Island covering the largest swampy region of the Island. This swamp has developed around and adjacent to the Sea Elephant River which forms the main drainage system for a quarter of the Island.

The country is flat lying and rock outcrop is sparse with the exception of the Mount Counsel area and the Sea Elephant River area where granites and spotted contact sediments outcrop prominently.

The country is largely undeveloped scrub land with farm land developed in the north west and south west corners of the Exploration Licence.

Although no detailed sand distribution studies have been carried out within the Exploration Licence the area north of Sea Elephant River can be divided into five well defined north-south trending physiographic units.

- (i) Recent strand-lines 500 feet wide and widening to the north.
- (ii) Recent coastal dunes 1000 - 1500 feet wide.
- (iii) Elongate permanent swamp 2000 feet wide.
- (iv) Old Coastal dunes and strand-lines 1500 - 2000 feet wide.
- (v) Flat and slightly undulating swampy region 6 miles wide, with isolated sand hills and numerous creeks.

The road network within the Exploration Licence is relatively good but those forming the only access to the interior of the Exploration Licence become impassable, even for four-wheel drive vehicles, in the wetter winter months.

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PRESENT WORK(a) Geology

Outcrop mapping at a scale of 1000 feet:1 inch was carried out. Rock outcrop within the Exploration Licence is very sparse and only broad inferences of the geological structure within the Exploration Licence can be drawn. Further exploration work must be of the geochemical, geophysical and subsurface geological mapping nature.

(i) Granitic Rocks

Mount Counsel Granite:- Good outcrops of this granite are exposed at Mount Counsel and at Sea Elephant River with other minor outcrops in the eastern portion of the Exploration Licence. The granite appears to cover the entire north-east corner of the Exploration Licence and a large portion of Exploration Licence 18/68. The granite is plutonic in nature and is similar in occurrence to the Grassy Granite. Dating by Leggo and McDougall (1965) put the age of the granite at 340 million years; very similar to the Grassy Granite (345 m.y.). In hand specimen the Mount Counsel granite is quite different. It is medium grained porphyritic with dominant sodic and minor potash feldspar, abundant quartz and moderate amounts of biotite which is the chief mafic mineral. Basic xenoliths are common throughout, generally being mica rich and rounded in nature. This granitic body is thought to have been intruded during the Tabberabberan Orogeny and must be considered as a potential source of tungsten and tin mineralisation.

(ii) Contact Rocks

At both Sea Elephant River and Mount Counsel good exposures occur of the granite contact and contact rocks. Extensive high grade contact-metamorphic effects have been noted. The contact rocks are characterised by elongated aggregates of felsic and mafic minerals (biotite-andalusite-cordierite-sillimanite assemblages?). It was noted that these aggregates are restricted to certain horizons within the contact rocks while other horizons appear to have suffered little contact effects. From the exposures available it appears that the original rocks at Mount Counsel appear to have been regionally metamorphosed mica schists, and at Sea Elephant River relatively unmetamorphosed siltstones and shales. There is no evidence of these being any suitable host rocks for scheelite mineralisation at either of these localities. However, the limited outcrops do not allow for the discounting of their existence or for determining the extent of the contact aureole.

(iii) Regionally Metamorphosed Sediments

In the western portion of the Exploration Licence a sequence of regionally metamorphosed quartz-mica schists, muscovite schists and quartzites are known to exist. These have been found to occur in the Reekara area, at the alluvial tin workings and south of these workings. These rocks are thought to belong to the suite of regionally metamorphosed Upper Proterozoic rocks that outcrop prominently on the west coast of the Island and strike approximately north-south. Within the Exploration Licence these rocks appear to strike east of north. In the south-west corner of the Exploration Licence the rocks are of a much lower metamorphic grade. Here minor occurrences of shale, siltstones and sandstones have been found. This change in rock type could be explained by a flexure in the basement rocks or a major east-west trending fault upthrown to the north.

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Present Work (Contd.)

(iv) Other Rock Types

Large amounts of residual quartz have been found throughout the Exploration Licence particularly in the north-west corner and in the Reekara area. Around Reekara the quartz pebbles are rounded and have the appearance of having been well worked in a river. Ironstone is also found throughout the Exploration Licence. This is a psilolitic lateritic type and is common throughout the Island. Small amounts of basic fine grained porphyritic rock types have also been located.

(b) Geophysics

Previous to this work magnetic and gravity surveys were carried out over the Island on a regional scale of 1 inch = 1 mile.

One magnetic anomaly located in the Reekara area was tested with a ground magnetometer by L. A. Richardson and Associates Pty. Ltd.

(c) Geochemistry

In the present work rock chips from likely floaters and outcrops were analysed for twelve elements to provide a reference for any forthcoming geochemical surveys.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Five areas of potential economic interest are highlighted.

(1) Reekara Area

The Reekara area is thought to consist of a sequence of regional metamorphosed sediments. Mineralisation is known to exist in the form of tin bearing quartz-tourmaline veins. These are thought by the author not to be derived from the Mount Counsel Granite but from the west coast granite which is thought to occur close to the western boundary of the Exploration Licence.

The lack of suitable host rocks in this area may preclude the development of sizeable metasomatic or epigenetic mineral bodies. However, a hand auger program to test the entire area is proposed and has been initiated.

(2) Western Area

The area between the western limits of Exploration Licence 4/68 and Hawkes Alluvial Limited Exploration Licence 18/68 is virtually untested. The area is covered by alluvium from the Sea Elephant River.

A visit to Hawkes Alluvial Tin Limited workings revealed that the alluvium containing the tin consists largely of subrounded fragments of a black to dark grey schistose rock. The tin is very coarse and associated with it in the concentrate is abundant spinel, tourmaline, quartz, some ironstone, and occasional small purple garnet crystals and zircons. The overall impression gained is that the tin bearing alluvium has not suffered a great degree of sorting or travel by alluvial processes.

It is felt that potential exists in this western area for further concentrations of alluvial tin and a scout augering program in this area is proposed.

(3) Southern Area

Rock outcrop in this area is negligible and economic appraisal of this area is very difficult. Creek network within the area is very good however and stream sampling with the aid of a hand auger is recommended.

(4) Contact Zones

Although at both exposed contacts within the Exploration Licence there is no evidence of suitable host rocks (i.e. carbonate horizons) for scheelite mineralisation, both contacts, more particularly the one at Sea Elephant River, warrant further investigation.

(5) Beach Sands

Although various tests for heavy mineral concentrations in the beach sands in and around Exploration Licence 4/68 have been carried out no significant concentrations have been found. However, the majority of the work appears to be disjointed and has been governed to some extent by the extremely difficult, swampy conditions on the east coast.

Sand distribution studies are recommended within the Exploration Licence as a guide to any further work that may be carried out.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to thank Hawkes Alluvial Tin Limited
for permission to inspect their workings.

ROCK TYPE	ELEMENT PPM											
	W	Mo	Ni	Sn	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mn	Ba	Sr	Li	Cr
<u>IGNEOUS ROCKS</u>												
GRANITIC ROCK	<2 <2-15	<2 <2-2	15 25-35	<2	12 5-25	23 20-40	42 10-75	245 10-620	238 154-413	130 57-348		139 60-250
APLITE	<2	<2 <2-2	7 45-15	<2	14 10-20	220 20-20	17 10-30	85 10-280	117 20-251	76 54-236		176 110-220
PEGMATITE	<2	2 2-2	8 45-25	<2	12 10-20	220 20-25	22 15-45	98 70-150	45 20-130	33 20-64		144 100-210
QUARTZ-TOURMALINE VEIN	<2	<2	45	45	5	<20	5	25 20-30	130 51-209	28 25-32		185 130-240
QUARTZ	<2	2 2-2	9 45-30	42	14 5-60	220 20-40	13 5-65	107 10-780	52 20-212	55 20-233		174 40-270
MAFIC IGNEOUS ROCKS	<2 2-2	42 2-10	62 15-250	42 2-10	82 5-30	30 20-80	64 10-150	807 20-750	262 20-807	216 32-453		114 30-400
<u>SEDIMENTARY ROCKS</u>												
QUARTZITE, LIGHT GREY	<2 2-20	<2 2-5	12 5-45	<2	14 5-65	24 20-45	24 10-80	159 20-380	213 88-908	93 22-284		100 20-180
QUARTZITE, DARK GREY	2 2-15	2 2-2	6 2-10	42	8 5-15	220 20-20	9 5-10	22 10-45	82 20-371	80 20-195		142 60-240
SHALE	<2	<2	12 10-15	45	18 5-30	220 20-20	25	90 60-130	610 507-807	28 20-39		43 30-50
LIMESTONE	<2	42 2-5	28 20-35	14 45-70	14 5-35	54 30-140	18 10-45	130 140-2000	420 20-41	359 24-933		31 15-30
<u>CONTACT ALTERED ROCKS</u>												
BLACK ("BAKED") QUARTZITE	<2	2 2-5	15 10-15	45 2-45	16 10-25	25 20-30	73 45-90	190 270-300	744 503-908	86 39-113		73 60-100
MUSCOVITE BIOTITE (QUARTZITE) HORNFELS	<2 2-2	4 2-10	33 30-40	45	28 25-35	220	58 35-75	340 200-500	381 571-888	89 55-107		93 90-110
SPOTTED SEDIMENTS WITH DARK MINERAL AGGREGATES	<2	42 2-2	12 10-15	<2	12 10-15	30	17 40-55	323 280-370	967 761-1392	75 62-100		68 60-80
SPOTTED SEDIMENTS WITH LIGHT MINERAL AGGREGATES	<2	<2	<5	<2	10	<20	10	70	688	420		30
<u>LATERITIC ROCKS</u>												
IRONSTONE	<2	<2 2-5	33 25-45	<2	26 5-200	72 45-100	37 15-85	272 25-1300	29 20-69	420 20-20		74 40-220
FERUGENOUS SANDSTONE	<2	6 2-15	41 20-60	<2	15 10-20	68 60-80	38 20-120	320 118-880	26 20-55	420		98 80-120
<u>REGIONAL ALTERED ROCKS</u>												
MICA SCHISTS	<2 2-2	<2 2-2	10 45-20	<2	16 5-50	20 20-30	26 10-70	141 10-350	545 220-961	101 25-290		74 20-210
AMPHIBOLITE	<2	5	5	<2	230	20	10	20	420	420		360

LEGEND

- CONCENTRATE
- HIGH
 - MEDIUM
 - LOW
 - < 2 AVERAGE
 - < 2 - 15 RANGE

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6334

GEOPEKO LTD		
APPENDIX A		Date: Jan '69
TABLE OF TRACE ELEMENT CONTENT		Drawn: L Szabo
		Traced: AMT
		Checked:



	Sandstone		Black Shale		Porphyry and Basic Dyke
	Limestone		Slate		Tillite
	Laterite or Ironstone		Breccia		Quartzite
	Volcanics		Actinolite Hornfels		Mica Shists and muscovite sillimanite shists
	Altered Volcanics		Biotite Actinolite Hornfels		Siltstone
	Agglomerate and Tufts		Biotite Hornfels		Aplite
	Shale		Pyroxene Hornfels		Granite
	Spotted Shale		Pyroxene Garnet Hornfels		Sand dune development boundary
	Grey mudstone		Quartz		Formed Roads

	Unformed Roads		Inclined Dip and Strike
	Geological boundary observed		Scout bore for mineral beach sands
	inferred		Submarine bar
	Fault observed		Sand beach, shore reef
	inferred		Sand cliff
	Anticlinal axis		Vegetated sand cliff
	Synclinal axis		New stranded shorelines
	Horizontal Dip and Strike		New dunes
	Vertical		Old stranded shorelines

TN GN MN
 M A
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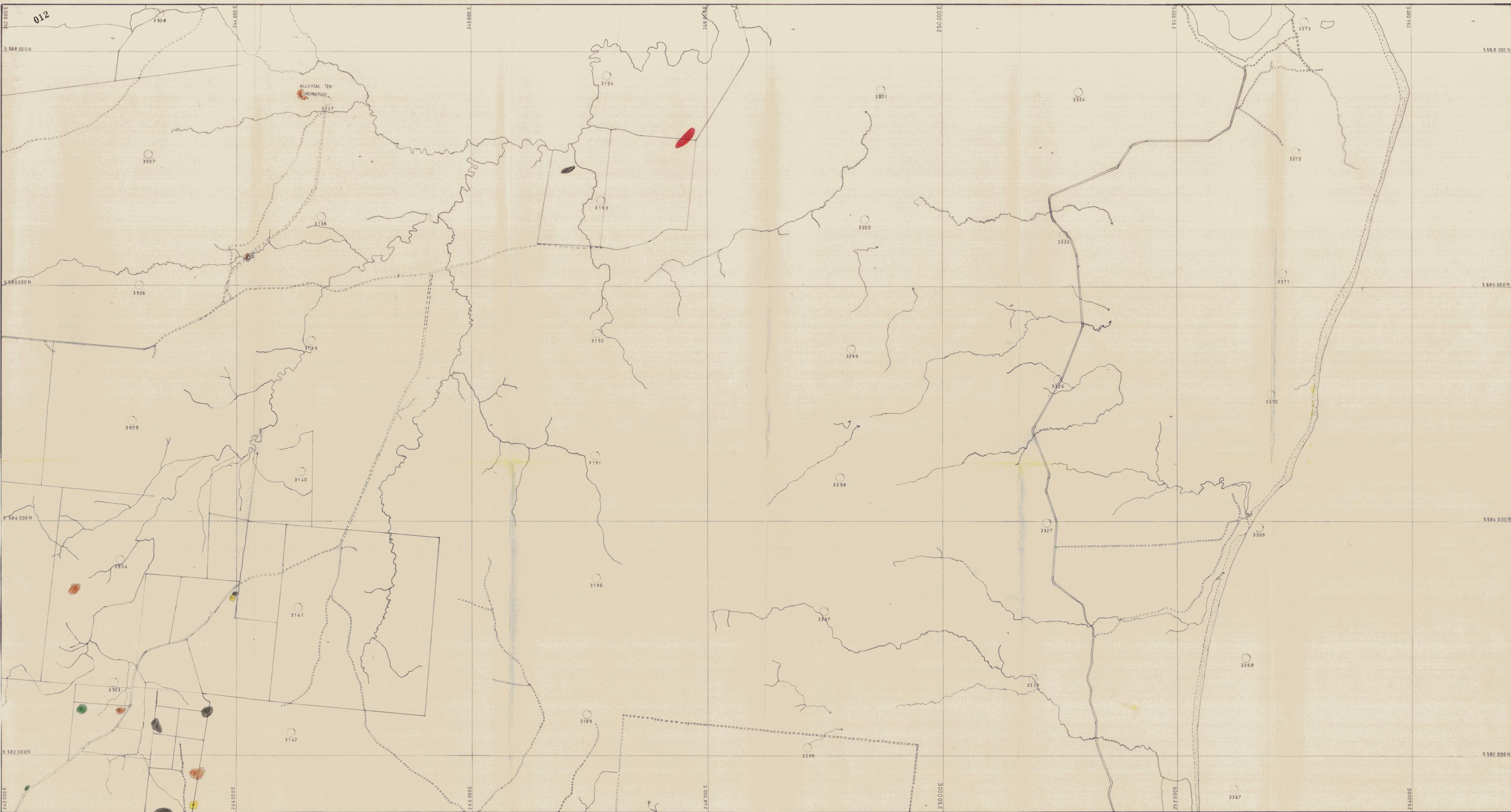
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GEOPEKO LIMITED
 KING ISLAND GROUP
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THE BERTIE LAGOON **993013**
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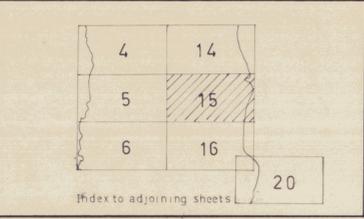
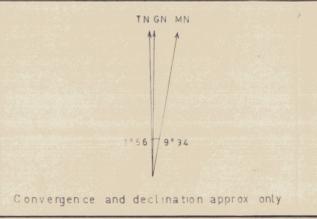
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Sandstone	Black Shale	Porphyry and Basic Dyke
Limestone	Slate	Tillite
Laterite or Ironstone	Breccia	Quartzite
Volcanics	Actinolite Hornfels	Mica Shists and muscovite sillimanite shists
Altered Volcanics	Biotite Actinolite Hornfels	Siltstone
Agglomerate and Tuffs	Biotite Hornfels	Aplite
Shale	Pyroxene Hornfels	Granite
Spotted Shale	Pyroxene Garnet Hornfels	Sand dune development boundary
Grey mudstone	Quartz	Formed Roads

Unformed Roads	Inclined Dip and Strike	Old dunes
Geological boundary observed	Scout bore for mineral beach sands	Lagoon stream
inferred	Submarine bar	Intermittent stream
Fault observed	Sand beach shore reef	Swamp
inferred	Sand cliff	Slope in bedrock
Anticlinal axis	Vegetated sand cliff	Conical dunes
Synclinal axis	New stranded shorelines	Direction of younging
Horizontal Dip and Strike	New dunes	Sandhills
Vertical	Old stranded shorelines	Drains



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KING ISLAND GROUP

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SEA ELEPHANT 993014

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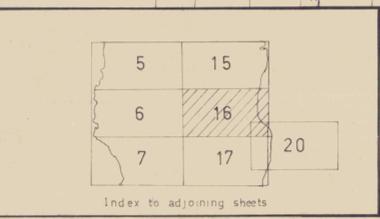
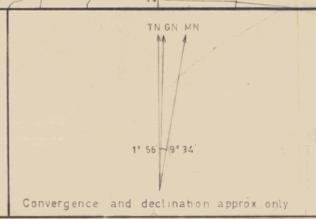
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DRAWN J.J.G.	
CHECKED	



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	Limestone		Slate		Tillite
	Laterite or Ironstone		Breccia		Quartzite
	Volcanics		Actinolite Hornfels		Mica Shists and muscovite sillimanite shists
	Altered Volcanics		Biotite Actinolite Hornfels		Siltstone
	Agglomerate and Tuffs		Biotite Hornfels		Aplite
	Shale		Pyroxene Hornfels		Granite
	Spotted Shale		Pyroxene Garnet Hornfels		Sand dune development boundary
	Grey mudstone		Quartz		Formed Roads

	Unformed Roads		Inclined Dip and Strike		Old dunes
	Geological boundary observed		Scout bore former mineral beach sands		Lagoon stream
	inferred		Submarine bar		Intermittent stream
	Fault observed		Sand beach shore reef		Swamp
	inferred		Sand cliff		Slope in bedrock
	Anticlinal axis		Vegetated sand cliff		Conical dunes
	Synclinal axis		New stranded shorelines		Direction of younging
	Horizontal Dip and Strike		New dunes		Sandhills
	Vertical		Old stranded shorelines		Drains



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KING ISLAND GROUP

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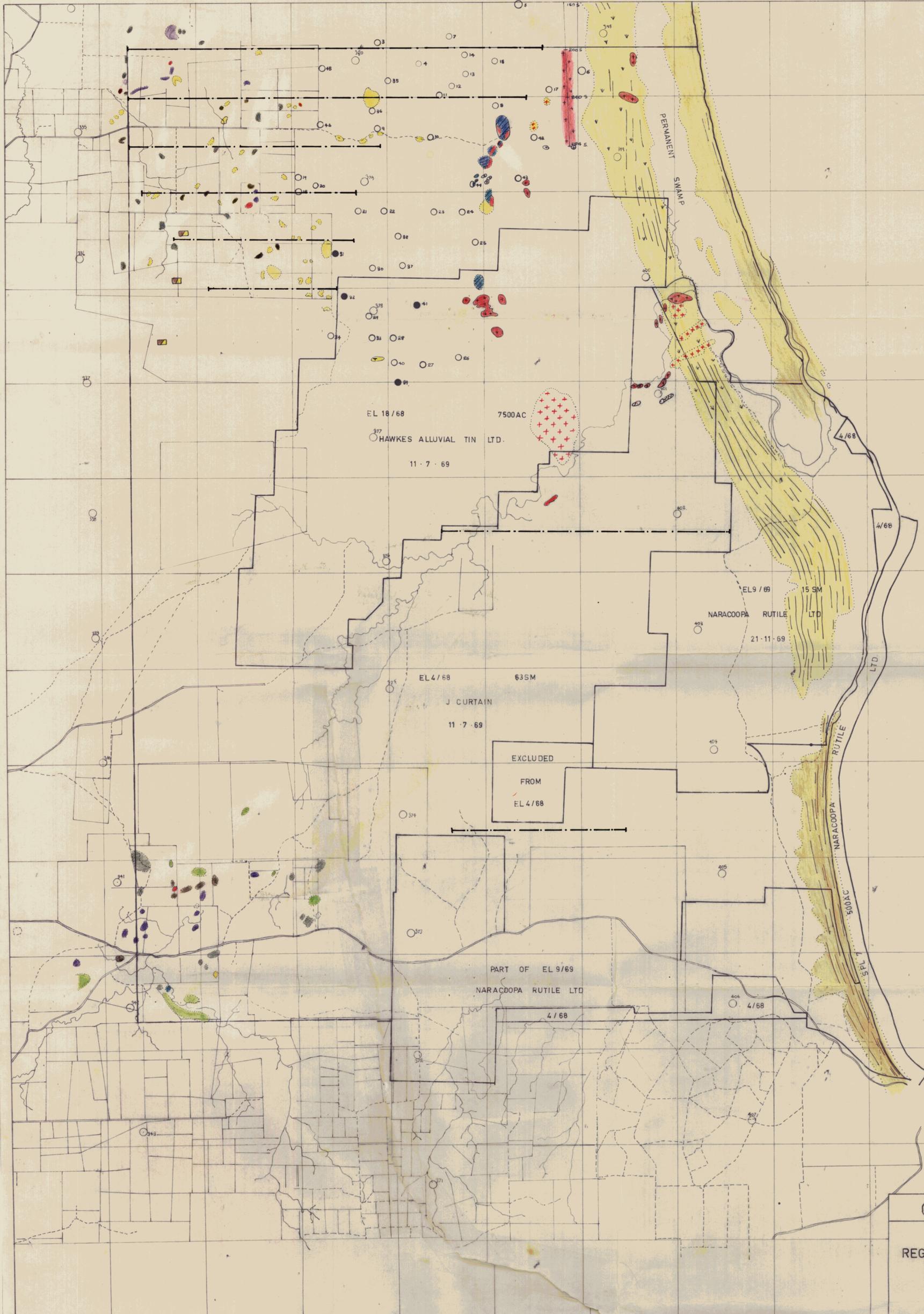
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NARACOOPA

SHEET 16

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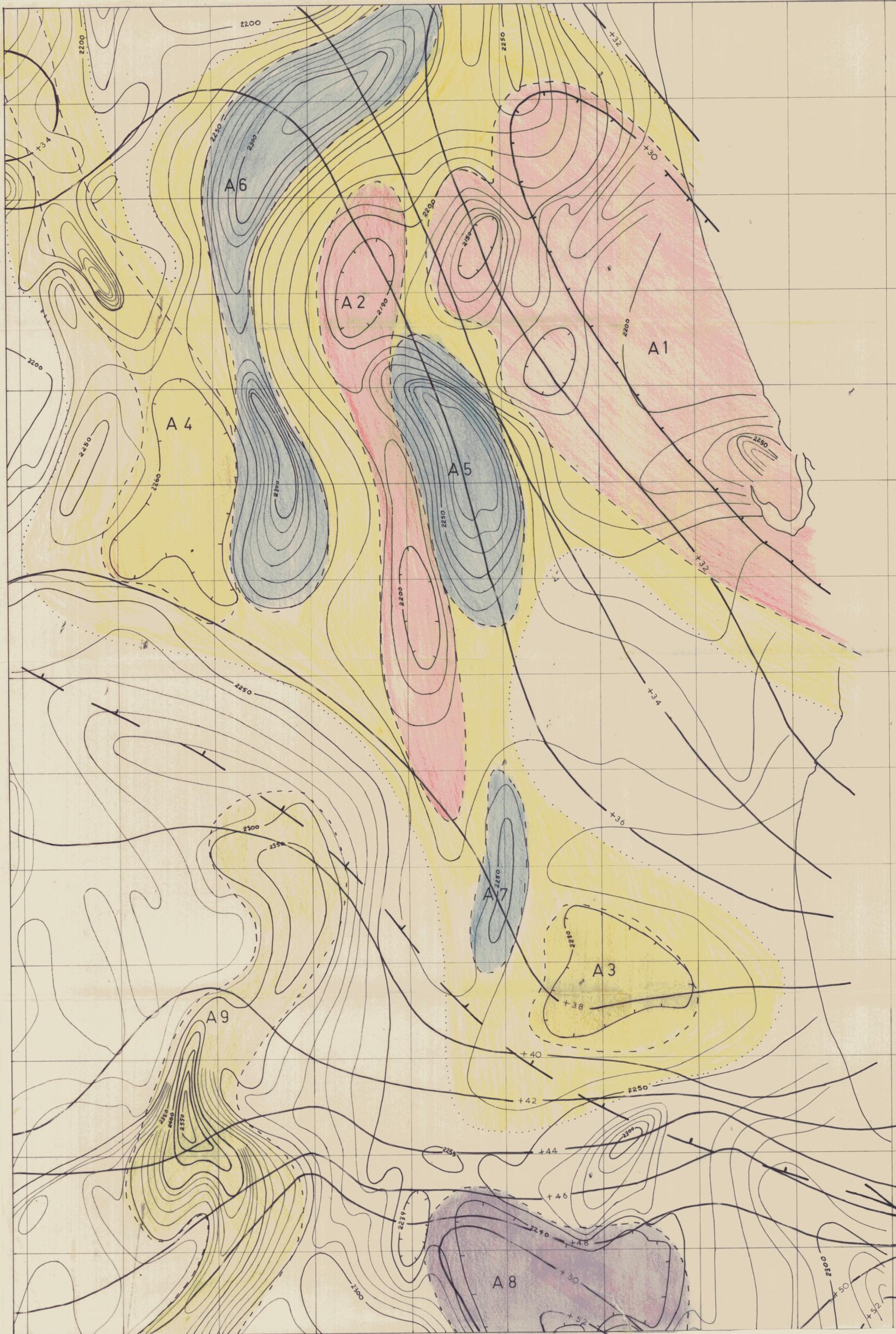
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- GRANITIC SOIL AND DERIVATIVES
- APLITES AND PEGMATITE
- QUARTZ (T - TOURMALINE)
- MAFIC AND ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS
- SPOTTED SEDIMENTS
- MICA SCHIST
- QUARTZITE, SANDSTONE & SHALE
- IRONSTONE
- OLD BEACH SANDS
- YOUNG BEACH SANDS
- SCOUT HOLES WITHOUT TIN INDICATION
- SCOUT HOLES WITH TIN INDICATION
- P.N. JOHNSTON'S SCOUT DRILLING LINE
- SHAFT
- PROBESSED AUGER LINES

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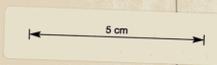
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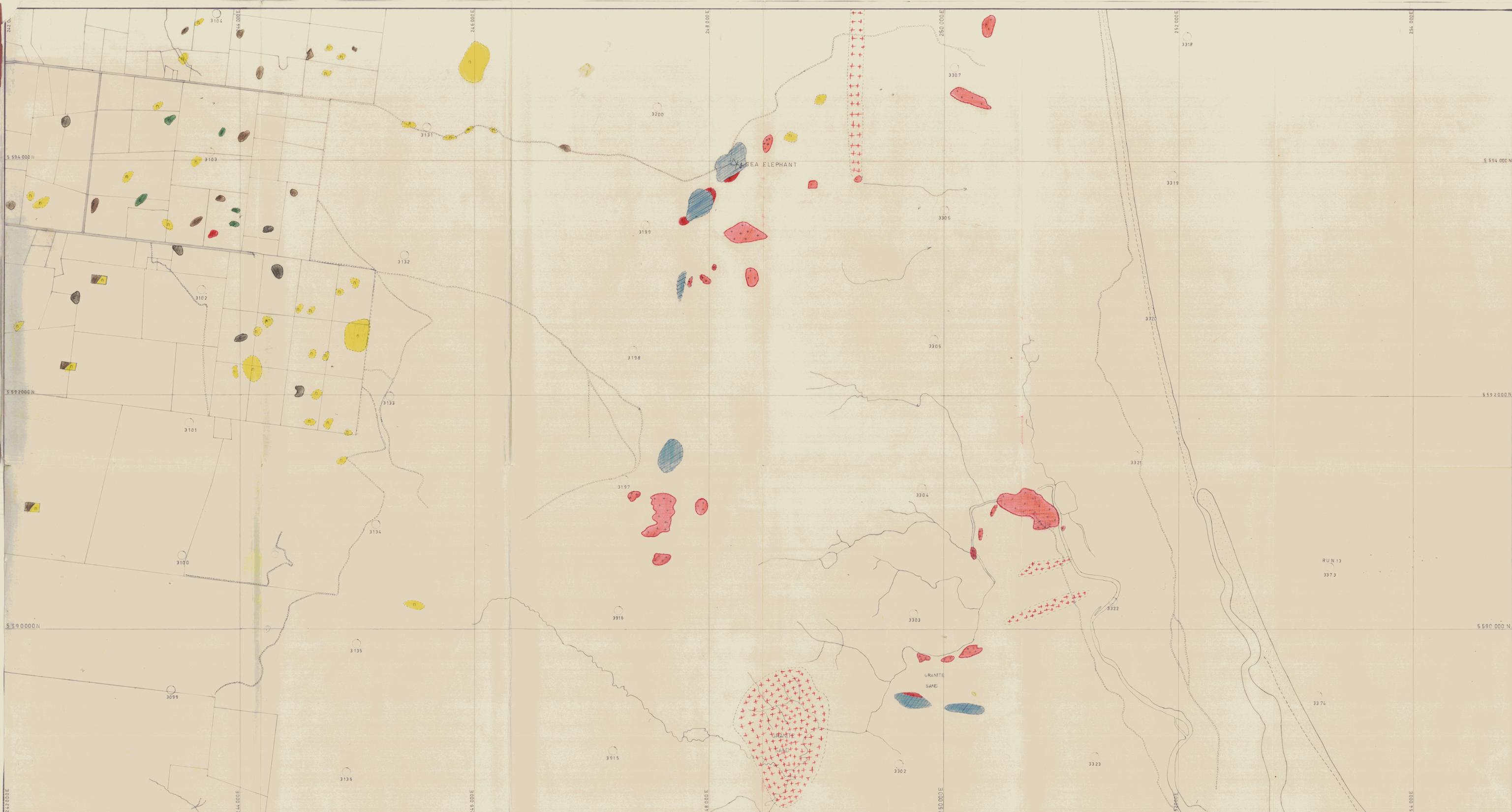
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- CONTACT ZONE WITH HIGH CONTENT OF MAGNETIC MINERALS
- CONTACT ZONE
- AREA OF POSSIBLE SULPHIDE/CHROMIT MINERALISATION
- POSSIBLE ULTRAMAFIC BODY
- 2250 MAGNETIC CONTOURS
- +32 GRAVITY CONTOURS
- INFERRED FAULT



993017

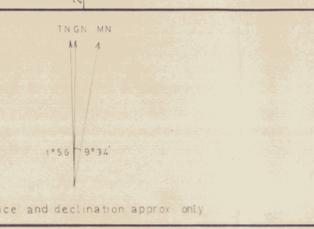
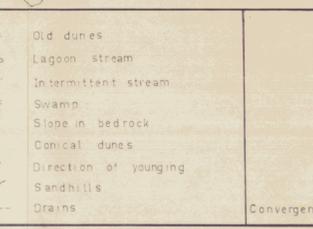
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<p>GEOPEKO LTD.</p> <p>GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION</p> <p>BASED ON GEOPHYSICAL CONTOURS AND SPARSE OUTCROPS</p> <p>EL 4/69</p>	<p>SCALE: 1 in = 2 miles</p> <p>DATE: JAN '70</p> <p>DRAWN: L Szabo</p> <p>TRACED: A-M-T</p> <p>CHECKED:</p>
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	Sandstone		Black Shale		Porphyry and Basic Dyke
	Limestone		Slate		Tillite
	Laterite or Ironstone		Breccia		Quartzite
	Volcanics		Actinolite Hornfels		Mica Shists and muscovite sillimanite shists
	Altered Volcanics		Biotite Actinolite Hornfels		Siltstone
	Agglomerate and Tuffs		Biotite Hornfels		Aplite
	Shale		Pyroxene Hornfels		Granite
	Spotted Shale		Pyroxene Garnet Hornfels		Sand dune development boundary
	Grey mudstone		Quartz		Formed Roads

	Unformed Roads		Inclined Dip and Strike		Old dunes
	Geological boundary observed		Scout bore for mineral beach sands		Lagoon stream
	inferred		Submarine bar		Intermittent stream
	Fault observed		Sand beach shore reef		Swamp
	inferred		Sand cliff		Slope in bedrock
	Anticlinal axis		Vegetated sand cliff		Conical dunes
	Synclinal axis		New stranded shorelines		Direction of younging
	Horizontal Dip and Strike		New dunes		Sandhills
	Vertical		Old stranded shorelines		Drains



Date	
Geologist	
Drawn NRK	
Checked	

GEOPEKO LIMITED
KING ISLAND GROUP

SCALE 1:12000 METRIC GRID N° K

MOUNT COUNCIL 993019

SHEET 14

6338

5cm