GEOPHOTO MINERALS REPORT 1970/1B.

GEOLOGIC FOLLOW-UP OF THE

UPPER SCAMANDER COPPER ANOMALY

E.L.6/68 - N.E. TASMANIA

TEXINS DEVELOPMENT PTY. LTD.

001

990002

The Upper Scamander Anomaly area has been re-checked prior to drilling, by I. Mortimore.

Geologic study (Drawing 1/119 rev.) has shown the region of highest soil sample anomalies and highest I.P. response lies over a sequence of Mathinna Group quartzites and slates. These are hornfelsed near the contact with granitic rocks which are exposed beyond an arcuate igneous-sedimentary contact lying about 2,800 ft. west, 4,000 ft. north and 3,600 ft. north-east of the peak anomaly.

Some few "floaters" of vesicular basalt, not relocated in exposure by limited trenching, were found near I.P. Base 9, but the origin of these is not clear. The area is topographically high and they may relate to Tertiary basalts of Weldborough type or to older basic rocks. The E.Z. Company found basic hornblende picrite presumed, by their petrologist, to be a differentiate of the granitic magma north of the Scamander River.

Present ground evidence is such that the situation and distribution of basic rock float so far revealed is not adequate to explain the wide copper anomalies.

The anomalies are not strong but are in distinct contrast to normal granitic and Mathinna Group sedimentary background. Likewise, the I.P. response is not particularly strong.

However, in view of the situation of the anomaly in a high topographic position over unroofed granite it should warrant a single exploratory drill hole. The positions of the soil sampling and I.P. grids with respect to the main drainage have been adjusted from that indicated in an earlier sketch (Drawing 1/119). The amended positions are shown in Drawing 1/119 revised.

002

990003

The dip of strata is not easily established in the poor exposure and difficult lithologies of the hornfelsed Mathinna Group. However, shales near Base 9 seem to dip westerly.

In this respect, it is possible that if a drill site is warranted, it should be located midway between Base 8 and Base 9, and drilled westerly at dip, say 45° rather than easterly as suggested in Geophoto Minerals Report No. 1970/1A.

1970/10 Recommend Westerly at 55°

I. Mortimore.
J.H. Rattigan.
June, 1970.

Map
1/119 Upper Scamander Area - Geochemical Anomalies

Dmt

Dmt

Dmt

Dmt

Dmt

Sma

Dg

Sma

Sma

Sma

Dg

Sma

Shales

Sma

Dg

80

80

75

80

Sma

LEGEND

———	Established boundary position approximate
	Strike and dip of joints inclined
	Vertical joints
	Strike and dip of strata inclined
	Strike and dip of cleavage - inclined
	Vein
q	Quartz
gr	Greisen
Sma	Silurian mathinna beds
Dg	Devonian porphyritic granite
Dmt	Devonian tin granite"
	IP survey lines with base points
	Tracks
	Moderate anomaly (Cu)
	Weak anomaly (Cu)

N

5 cm

70-649

0 400 800 1200 1600 FEET

990004

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED
SCIENCE SERVICES DIVISION
GEOPHOTO RESOURCES CONSULTANTS
BRISBANE AUSTRALIA

DRAWN	
TRACED	W Jongejan 5/4/70
CHECKED	
GEOLOGIST	
APPROVED	
SCALE	1" = 400
REVISIONS	20/8/70

TEXINS DEVELOPMENT PTY LTD

EL 6/68 NORTH EAST TASMANIA

UPPER SCAMANDER AREA
GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES

PROJECT 6/68 DRAWING NO. 1/119

003