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GEOPHOTO MINERALS REPORT 1970/94

REPORT ON ANOMALIES IN THE
MAIN CREEK AREA

E.L. 6/68

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N.E. TASMANIA

GEOPHOTO RESOURCES CONSULTANTS
BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

The area of interest covers the upper reaches of Main Creek, to the west of Weldborough.

The original stream geochemical program indicated a weak copper anomaly to the east of Main Creek approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles downstream from the headwaters.

Follow-up work was carried out involving further stream sampling to substantiate the existence of such an anomaly and further to re-establish the exact location of the anomaly in an area of thick myrtle forest and undergrowth.

The results (Lab. Sheet No. 344/1) indicated the anomalous zone to the east of Main Creek with copper values between 50 and 120 ppm associated with tin values up to 0.68%.

Further work included a geological appraisal of the area.

On a regional basis, the anomalous area is relatively close to a mass of mineralising tin granite of Devonian age which extends from the Bells Hill/Bald Hill area northwards to Derby and Branxholm. Tin and copper associations have been worked in the Mammoth Mine to the south of this mass.

A wedge of Silurian sandstones, locally altered to quartzites, follows the watershed between Main Creek and the Cascade River to the east of the tin granite mass. Further east again the sediments are succeeded by granodiorites and adamellites.

The area, in the vicinity of the anomalous zone, is one of porphyritic adamellites with plagioclase phenocrysts set in a coarse grained matrix of quartz, orthoclase plagioclase and biotite. Over large areas these adamellites are extensively decomposed. Pockets very rich in biotite and small quartz or greisen veins (up to 3 inches) are common. The veins strike generally in a direction close to north.

The slopes to the east of Main Creek are littered with numerous basaltic boulders and Tertiary basalts are found to lie unconformably upon the Devonian adamellites high on the ridge between Main Creek and the Weld River.

The presence of basic rocks is often coincidental with anomalous copper zones owing to their relatively high copper content (average 140 ppm). No evidence of sulphide mineralisation was observed and it must be assumed that the anomalous zone is the result of erosion of these basic rocks.

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The tin values appear to be derived from the quartz and greisen veins which traverse the adamellites. At various localities in the Wintle Creek area and west of Weldborough, these veins have been worked in small open cuts largely by sluicing methods, the adamellites being well decomposed and easily worked by these means.

The largest of these workings is Walkers Prospect lying approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south-west of Weldborough. It is of particular interest, in that it was worked as a tin mine but was abandoned due to high wolfram and bismuth content in the concentrates.

The workings consist of an open-cut 340 feet in length and up to 150 feet in width. The depth varies up to 30 feet. It was worked by sluicing.

The quartz-greisen veins, which strike roughly north-south and dip steeply to the west, were largely ignored, only rich pockets of soft, mineralised greisen within the veins being worked for cassiterite. The veins are seen to be up to 18 inches in width. One vein, reported to be 10 feet in width, was not located. Large dumps of white quartz and quartz greisen stone are found on the floor of the open-cut. Small amounts of wolfram could be seen in isolated quartz specimens.

A limited number of rock samples were taken from the north face of the open-cut from quartz-greisen veins and from the dumps.

Soil samples were taken at 25 feet intervals for 300 feet along an east-west line, 200 feet north of the open cut.

All samples were analysed for molybdenum, bismuth, tungsten and tin.

The mineralisation, indicated by the results of the analysis, appears to be of a low grade. Two samples assayed 1.64% and 0.22% tungsten but these specimens, selected from the dump material, were not truly representative of the dump material being two of only a few specimens carrying visible wolfram.

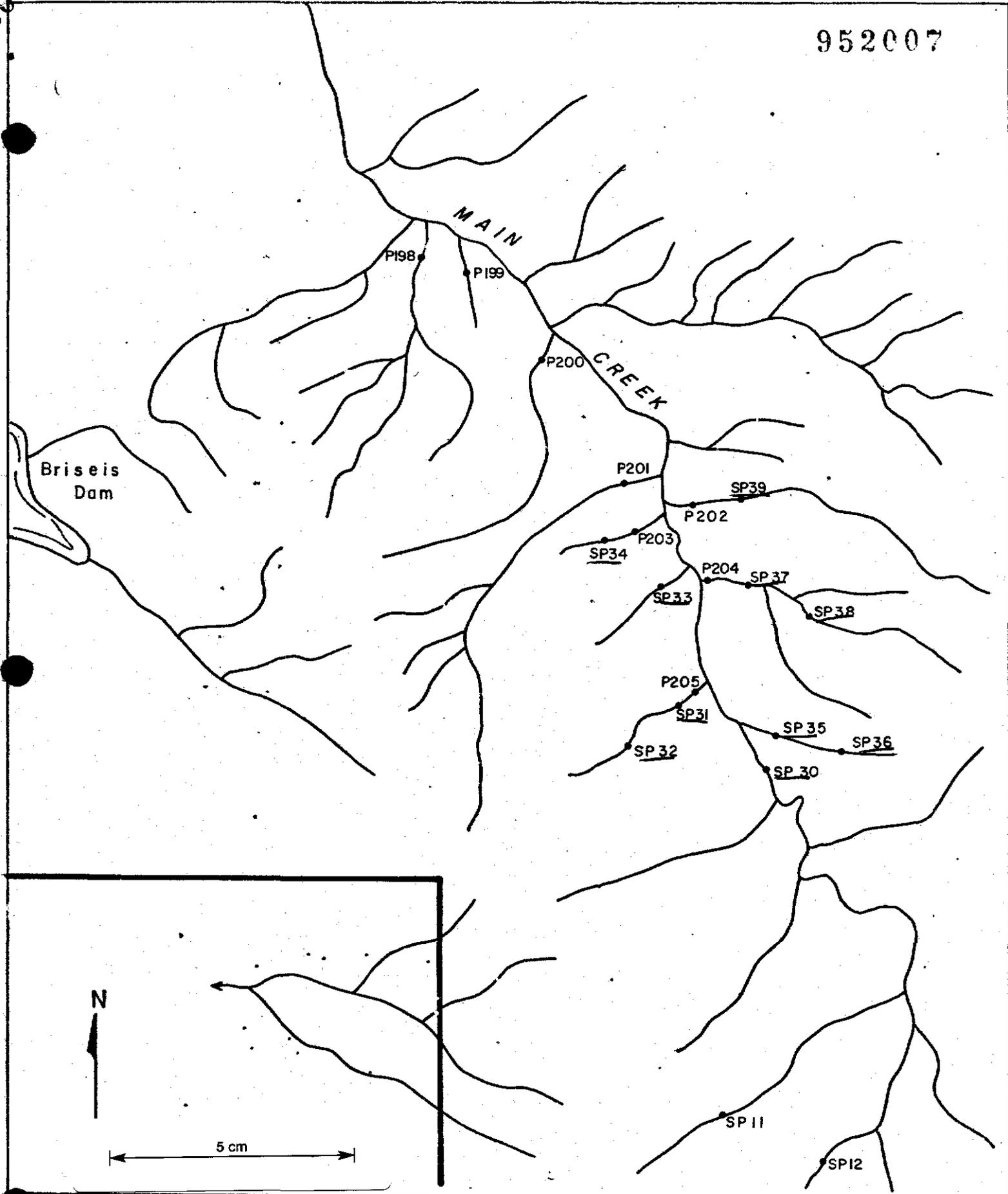
The tin values are low and the veins from which these values were obtained are generally thin and not of great density.

This type of deposit could only be economically worked on a small scale by sluicing methods as it was in the past. Operations would thus be restricted to areas and depths at which the granites are decomposed.

Limitations, regarding vein size and vein density, and the low grades encountered, render this an uneconomic proposition for a large scale company venture.

APPENDIX

1. Drawing No. 1/135
2. Sketch of Walkers Prospect
3. Lab. Sheet No.'s 344/1 and 493/1



TEXINS DEVELOPMENT PTY. LTD.
 E.L. 6/68 N.E. TASMANIA.
 MAIN CREEK AREA
 SAMPLE POINTS



SCALE: 1 : 25,000

DRAWING NO. 1/135

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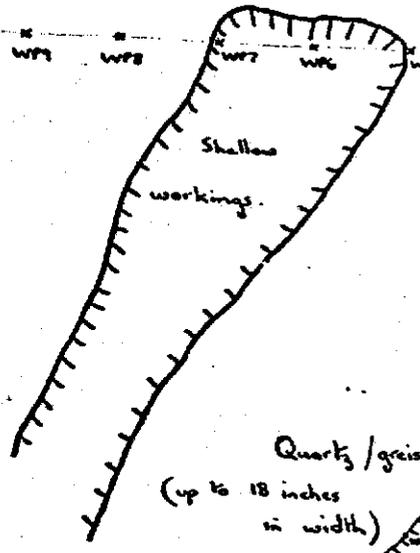
5 cm

WPS WPS2 WPS3 WPS4 WPS5 WPS6 WPS7 WPS8 WPS9 WPS10 WPS11 WPS12 WPS13 WPS14 WPS15 WPS16 WPS17 WPS18 WPS19 WPS20

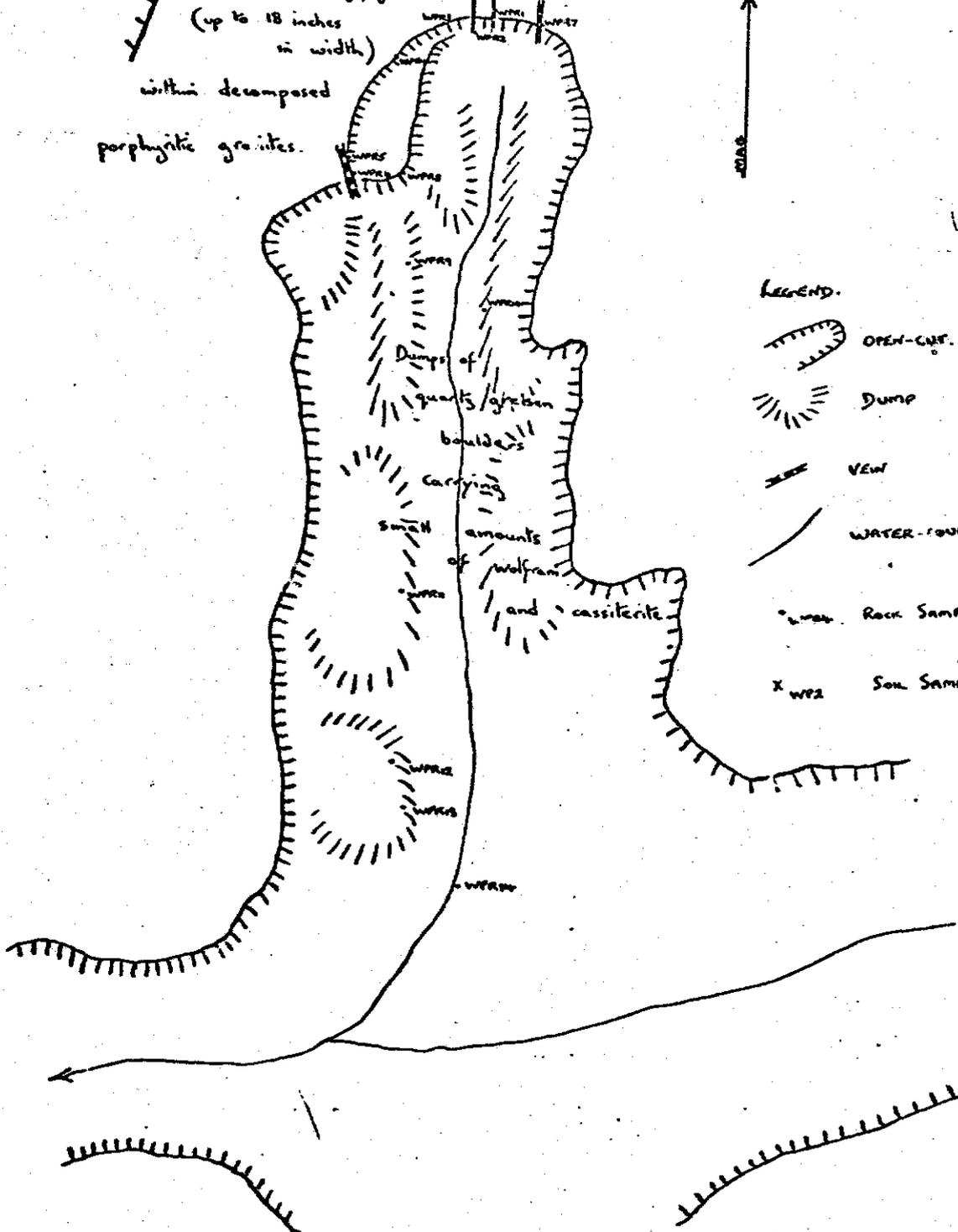
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SKETCH OF WALKERS PROSPECT (NR. WELDBOROUGH)

SCALE APPROX 1 INCH : 50 FEET.



Quartz / greisen veins
(up to 18 inches in width)
within decomposed porphyritic granites.



- LEGEND.
- OPEN-CUT.
 - DUMP
 - WATER-COURSE.
 - Rock Sample Points
 - Soil Sample Points

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GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT

FIELD SHEET No. 001414 PROJECT No. EL 6/68 - MAIN CREEK

952009

LAB. SHEET No. 344/1 SAMPLE TYPE: STREAM SED. DATE: 15th July, 1970.

SAMPLE No.	LAB. No.	Mo ppm	Bi ppm	W ppm	Sn %
SP. 30 9490	70-G-1	BLD	15	BLD	.23
SP. 31 9491	70-G-2	20	20	BLD	BLD
SP. 32 2	70-G-3	BLD	10	BLD	BLD
SP. 33 3	70-G-4	BLD	BLD	BLD	BLD
SP. 34 4	70-G-5	BLD	BLD	BLD	BLD
SP. 35 5	70-G-6	BLD	20	BLD	.30
SP. 36 6	70-G-7	10	15	BLD	.68
SP. 37 7	70-G-8	10	30	BLD	BLD
SP. 38 8	70-G-9	10	20	BLD	.10
SP. 39 9494	70-G-10	BLD	5	BLD	.12

		Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm
SP. 30 9490	70-G-11	110	30	20	35	140	1
SP. 31	70-G-12	75	35	35	35	110	2
SP. 32	70-G-13	20	20	10	55	55	1
SP. 33	70-G-14	15	10	BLD	55	30	1
SP. 34	70-G-15	15	15	5	50	30	1
SP. 35	70-G-16	115	20	20	70	175	2
SP. 36	70-G-17	120	25	25	70	180	2
SP. 37	70-G-18	55	25	25	60	160	1
SP. 38	70-G-19	50	20	20	80	135	1
SP. 39 9494	70-G-20	20	10	10	85	40	1

METHODS: Mo, Bi by GRC NO. 2

W by GRC NO. 4A

Sn by GRC NO. 6A

Cu, Ni, Co, Pb, Zn, Ag by GRC No. 1

B.L.D. = Below Limit of Detection



This laboratory is registered by the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia. The tests reported herein have been performed in accordance with its terms of registration.

Chief Chemist

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GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT 952010

FIELD SHEET No.: 001430 PROJECT No.: EL. 6/68 - TEXAS WALKERS PROSPECT

LAB. SHEET No.: 493/1 SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK DATE: 7th December, 1970.

SAMPLE No.	LAB. No.	Mo ppm	Bi ppm	W ppm	Sn %				
WPR 1	70-L-1111	BLD	15	BLD	0.08%				
WPR 2	70-L-1112	BLD	10	BLD	0.05%				
WPR 3	70-L-1113	10	10	BLD	BLD				
WPR 4	70-L-1114	10	10	BLD	BLD				
WPR 5	70-L-1115	10	10	BLD	BLD				
WPR 6	70-L-1116	BLD	25	BLD	BLD				
WPR 7	70-L-1117	BLD	15	BLD	0.25%				
WPR 8	70-L-1118	10	10	BLD	BLD				
WPR 9	70-L-1119	BLD	20	BLD	BLD				
WPR 10	70-L-1120	BLD	220	1.64%	BLD				
WPR 11	70-L-1121	BLD	460	2200	0.05%				
WPR 12	70-L-1122	BLD	150	BLD	0.08%				
WPR 13	70-L-1123	BLD	55	800	0.05%				
WPR 14	70-L-1124	10	15	BLD	BLD				
WP 1	70-L-1125	15	10	BLD	BLD				
WP 2	70-L-1126	10	10	BLD	0.05%				
WP 3	70-L-1127	10	10	BLD	0.05%				
WP 4	70-L-1128	20	30	BLD	BLD				
WP 5	70-L-1129	15	65	BLD	0.05%				
WP 6	70-L-1130	15	30	BLD	0.05%				
WP 7	70-L-1131	20	20	BLD	0.05%				
WP 8	70-L-1132	20	20	BLD	BLD				
WP 9	70-L-1133	15	20	BLD	0.05%				
WP 10	70-L-1134	10	30	BLD	0.05%				
WP 11	70-L-1135	10	10	BLD	BLD				
WP 12	70-L-1136	10	10	BLD	0.08%				
WP 13	70-L-1137	20	10	BLD	0.05%				

METHODS:

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Mo, Bi by GRC No. 2

W by GRC No. 4A

Sn by GRC No. 6A

B.L.D. = Below Limit of Detection
Chief Chemist

Ray W. Zerkow

