

Gas No 14

71-753

RECONNAISSANCE OF PROSPECTING
OF SPL 81 NE TASMANIA
(COASTLINE) FOR H.T. REARDON
BY L.W. MORRIS

Reconnaissance of Prospecting S.P.L. 81 N.E. Gas
(Coastline) for H.T. Reardon
(REARDON ?)

by
H.T. Morris 16/4/71.
(L.W. MORRIS ?)

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DKSA

Reconnaissance Prospecting of S.P.L.81 N.E. Tasmania

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Introduction

A prospecting campaign to test the sand and dune deposits behind the shoreline between Eddystone Point and Cape Portland N.E. Tasmania was commenced in mid October and ceased at the Christmas Holiday period 1970.

S.P.L. 81 extends from Eddystone Point to Cape Portland for a width of half mile inland from high water.

The drilling equipment provided by the holder of the Licence, Rockford Pty Ltd, was an auger type hand drill of approximately 3" outside diameter with casing, sand pump etc supplied by Dormers Engineering Murwillumbah, New South Wales. The rods were somewhat frail. It was found holes, in sand, over 30' in depth placed such strain on the rods as to risk failure.

Unusually wet weather during the period made movement, in areas where there were no roads or tracks, impossible even to four wheel drive vehicles.

Sixty one (61) holes were drilled on 19 lines. Six of these lines were spaced 1000 feet apart from Eddystone Point. The remaining lines were North West of Deep Creek and spaced 1 mile apart (See Map Fig. 1).

Mr H.T. Reardon had previously prospected portion of the area between line 6 and Deep Creek using a back-hoe machine. Results of this work were asked for but have not been supplied to me.

The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd held the off-shore area as part of E.L.5/65. Some geological work was completed and the area random sampled. Results are given in a report by W.S. Chestnut.

Work also carried out between lines 13 & 11

Summary

The object of the prospecting exercise was to ascertain if the Licence area as a whole contained heavy minerals of economic grade or if individual economic deposits existed within the area. All holes contained values of tin, rutile, zircon and monozite, but these minerals comprised, on average, less than 5% of the total heavy minerals in the Concentrate. The other heavy minerals being principally ilmenite, spinel, garnet, minor amounts of epidote and other ferromagnesium minerals.

The objects of the prospecting campaign cannot be said to have been attained because:-

1. Less than half the area was prospected.
2. Areas where it is possible deep lead type deposits, of old rivers and streams draining the tin fields of North East Tasmania, exist should be drilled at closer intervals.
3. Due to limitations of the drilling equipment several holes deeper than 30 feet were not bottomed, thus possible "leads" carrying heavy minerals in the bottom sections could not be prospected.

Prospecting Method

From Eddystone Point baselines as shown on Fig. 1 were laid out by Magnetic Compass. Across the baselines hole lines were laid out at right angles to the baselines from the beach to the outer boundary of the Licence area, holes were marked at 500 ft. intervals. Lines 1, 2 and 3 were drilled at 500 ft. intervals. Lines 4, 5 and 6 were drilled at 1000 ft. intervals.

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The area between line 6 and Deep Creek was not drilled because it had been prospected by Mr Reardon and some of the area contained quantities of shingle which the boring equipment could not handle.

North West of Deep Creek baselines were laid out where it was possible to get the drilling equipment to the site. However several of these sites became inaccessible due to further heavy rains. In order to cover as much of the area as possible before the Christmas break it was decided to space lines in this area 1 mile apart and holes 1000 ft apart. The idea being that any promising area could be closer drilled later.

The samples were split one half being retained. The other half was panned by Mr Stan Dwyer and the pan concentrate submitted to the Department of Mines Laboratory Launceston for analysis for tin, rutile, zircon and monozite. The ilmenite percentage was not asked for as at this time ilmenite is of no value unless chrome free.

Dumps from Mr Reardon's back-hoe prospecting in the shingle area near Deep Creek were sampled and panned. The extensive shingle area at Cape Portland was also surface sampled at wide random intervals and panned. As this sampling was regarded as only a test as to the presence or not of heavy mineral the concentrate from panning was not submitted for analysis.

Results

The area drilled near Eddystone Point is unusually high in Zircon in relation to the rutile content. The values are shown on Fig. 2 . The shingle area prospected by Mr Reardon appears to be higher in tin content than the other material in this area though there appears to be barren sand below the shingle in some portion of this area.

North of Deep Creek some lines showed promise, notably line 27 and it should be emphasised that this area cannot be said to be adequately prospected.

The shingle area at Cape Portland has comparatively high tin values but was not prospected deeper than about 1 foot from the surface. A table of hole values per cubic yard of prospecting completed are shown on Fig. 3. Fig. 2 shows percentage values in the concentrate.

Conclusion

1. The prospecting campaign was inconclusive because:
 - (a) The range of the sampling equipment was inadequate as to depth of hole.
 - (b) The diameter of the auger was too small, thus the volume of sample obtained inadequate for accurate assessment.
2. The Licence area has been only partially explored in a scmt drilling exercise. Scmt drilling should be completed and selected areas more closely examined.
3. Higher tin values, reported by B.H.P., were not encountered though values in the two shingle areas are higher than the general average.
4. The area from Mussel Bae to Cape Portland is the likely area for the possible location of old river and stream deposits.

5. General values are sub-economic but are remarkably consistent in mineral content. Selected areas of higher value are present.

Recommendation

The scout drilling programme commenced north of Deep Creek should be completed and any area of interest more closely examined.

An effort should be made to locate possible deep lead type deposits in old stream channels. With this in view a search should be made of any Seismic Surveys by the B.M.R. other organisations or companies who may have done exploration work in the area.

Should further work be decided upon more suitable drilling and sampling equipment should be obtained. It is understood the Department of Mines' Proline Sugar Drill is available for hire.

L. W. Morris
16/4/71

beauty!

003 Table of Hole Depth, Cons weight, Percentage composition of economic minerals

Line	Hole No.	Depth (ft)	Wt. Cons (Grams)	Tin%	Rutile%	Zircon%	Monozite%
Line 1	H1E	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.7	.16	.79	5.00	.23
	H1	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	28.5	.36	1.20	6.90	.31
	H2	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	31.9	.19	1.10	5.70	.24
	H3	12	27.3	.10	1.00	5.10	.20
Line 2	H1E	12	25.4	.19	.94	5.30	.35
	H1	37	106.1	.07	.83	4.30	.22
	H2	17	28.0	.04	.95	3.90	.16
	H3	17	24.7	.11	1.60	7.90	.28
Line 3	H1	4	8.0	.34	1.40	13.40	.72
	H2	36	106.8	.11	.46	2.80	.12
	H3	16	29.7	.04	.53	2.90	.08
	H4	20	43.6	.02	.42	2.60	.09
	H5	10	37.2	.06	1.00	5.80	.20
Line 4	H1	10	29.2	.09	.27	4.10	.32
	H2	25	79.9	.11	.23	2.30	.11
	H4	18	39.2	.02	.40	2.20	.07
	H6	25	67.4	.02	.47	2.40	.07
Line 5	H1	20	22.9	.26	1.10	5.60	.54
	H3	15	22.9	.16	.36	2.60	.11
	H5	14	18.7	.03	1.50	5.00	.15
Line 6	H1	8	14.3	.02	.11	.42	.06
	H2	15	42.1	.29	.33	1.40	.09
	H4	25	93.6	.32	.46	3.80	.16
	H6	5	12.9	.02	.20	.98	.03
Line 10	H1	20	145.2	.07	.40	2.10	.14
	H3E	6	50.6	.01	.21	1.10	.09
	H5E	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	30.8	.03	.19	.89	.11
Line 11	H1	5	33.3	.06	.28	1.80	.11
	H2E	25	102.3	.04	.26	1.40	.36
	H5E	10	23.5	.06	.40	3.10	.33
Line 12	H1	25	68.2	.02	.11	.44	.10
	H3	10	41.4	.02	.06	.37	.04
	H4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	40.0	.04	.12	1.50	.11
	H1	26	143.7	.02	.09	.46	.05
Line 14	H1E	25	703.3	.02	.14	1.20	.12
	H2E	15	221.9	.02	.37	3.30	.36
	H3E	30	381.4	.12	.23	1.60	.15
Line 15	H1	13	100.0	.09	.41	3.30	.29
	H3	4	6.0	.02	.53	.44	.13
	H5	15	51.7	.02	.20	.38	.05
Line 16	H1	27	47.3	.05	.20	1.30	.09
	H2E	14	48.9	.06	.20	1.80	.15
	H3	25	59.3	.05	.27	.90	.07
Line 17	H1	2	25.7	.04	.31	.65	-
	H1A	5	137.7	.03	.33	.47	-
	H2EA	5	34.7	.03	.31	1.10	.04
	H2E	17	135.8	.03	.30	.54	.05
	H3	15	77.6	.03	.41	1.40	.05
Line 18	H1	20	148.9	.04	.31	.56	.02
	H3	15	62.2	.04	.35	.65	.02
	H5	10	68.0	.01	.33	.50	.01
Line 19	H1	18	66.5	.03	.26	.25	.02
	H2E	20	81.2	.04	.19	.12	.01
	H4E	20	73.6	.03	.31	.50	.02
Line 25	H1	15	92.9	.03	.18	.09	.01
	H2	10-15	26.8	.03	.17	.09	.01
Line 26	H1	10	42.1	.04	.27	.18	.01
	H2E	20	114.2	.04	.19	.13	.01
	H4E	20	130.9	.03	.21	.12	.01
Line 27	H1	24	711.7	.29	3.70	.78	.09
	H3	2	21.9	.06	.44	.69	-

Gramms/Cubic vd. Total economic Minerals

Line	Hole	Tin	Rutile	Zircon	Monozite	Gms Total
Line 1	H1E	1.25	6.19	39.20	1.80	48.44
	H1	3.05	10.17	58.52	2.63	74.37
	H2	1.55	8.97	46.50	1.96	58.98
	H3	1.25	12.50	63.77	2.50	80.02
Line 2	H1E	2.20	10.93	61.64	4.07	78.84
	H1	1.10	13.09	67.80	3.46	85.45
	H2	.36	8.60	35.32	1.45	45.73
Line 3	H3	.88	12.78	63.11	2.23	79.00
	H1	3.74	15.41	147.45	7.93	174.53
	H2	1.79	7.50	45.67	1.96	56.92
Line 4	H3	.41	5.41	29.60	.82	36.24
	H4	.24	5.05	31.16	1.08	37.53
	H5	1.23	20.45	118.61	4.09	144.38
	H1	1.44	4.33	65.82	5.14	76.73
	H2	1.93	4.04	40.42	1.93	48.32
Line 5	H4	.24	4.79	26.34	.84	34.41
	H6	.30	6.97	35.57	1.04	43.88
	H1	1.64	6.92	35.25	3.40	47.21
	H3	1.34	3.03	21.89	.93	27.19
Line 6	H5	.22	11.02	36.72	1.10	49.06
	H1	.19	1.08	4.13	.59	5.99
	H2	4.49	5.11	21.67	1.39	32.66
	H4	6.59	9.47	78.22	3.29	97.57
Line 10	H6	.28	2.84	13.91	.43	17.46
	H1	2.79	15.96	83.82	5.59	108.16
	H3E	.46	9.74	51.02	4.17	64.39
	H5E	.68	4.29	20.10	2.48	27.55
Line 11	H1	2.20	10.26	65.94	4.03	82.43
	H2E	.90	5.85	31.50	8.10	46.35
	H5E	.78	5.17	40.05	4.26	50.26
Line 12	H1	.30	1.65	6.60	1.50	10.05
	H3	.46	1.37	8.42	.91	11.16
	H4	.25	.75	9.42	.67	11.09
Line 13	H1	.39	1.74	8.90	.97	12.00
Line 14	H1E	3.09	21.65	185.61	18.56	228.91
	H2E	1.63	30.18	269.22	29.37	330.40
	H3E	8.39	16.08	111.85	10.49	146.81
Line 15	H1	3.81	17.34	139.59	12.27	173.01
	H3	.16	4.37	3.63	1.07	9.23
	H5	.38	3.80	7.22	.95	12.35
Line 16	H1	.48	1.93	12.52	.87	15.80
	H2E	1.15	3.84	34.57	2.88	42.44
	H3E	.65	3.52	11.74	.91	16.82
Line 17	H1	.28	2.19	4.59	-	7.07
	H1A	.45	5.00	7.12	-	12.57
	H2EA	.11	1.18	4.20	.15	5.64
	H2E	.13	1.32	2.37	.22	4.04
	H3	.80	1.17	4.00	.14	5.31
Line 18	H1	.16	1.27	2.29	.08	3.80
	H3	.09	.80	1.49	.04	2.42
Line 19	H5	.04	1.23	1.86	.04	3.17
	H1	.06	.53	.51	.04	1.14
	H2E	.09	.42	.27	.02	.80
	H4E	.06	.63	1.01	.04	1.68
Line 25	H1	.01	.61	.31	.003	.93
	H2	.009	.50	.027	.003	.77
Line 26	H1	.09	.62	.42	.002	1.13
	H2E	.12	.60	.41	.03	1.16
	H4E	.11	.75	.43	.03	1.32
Line 27	H1	4.73	60.33	12.72	1.47	79.26
	H3	.36	2.65	4.15	-	7.16

1309.67

Av. 35.39

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DOF	S&A	CG	CC&M	D.S.M.T.
RECEIVED				Registrar
27 OCT 1970				E & IL
ANSWERED				
DEPT. OF MINES				
REF. NO.				



LABORATORY,
LAUNCESTON,

23rd May, 1969.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

To Mr. H.T. Reardon,
Bothwell, Tas. 7411.

The sample of pan conc. received
from the above on the 19th May, 1969,
and stated to be from Cape Portland has ~~been~~ been
examined, with the following results:—

Registered Number	Constituents	Per Cent	Per Ton		
			Ozs.	Dwts.	Gr
690909	Tin A visual examination of this concentrate showed no gold. Analysis by <u>L. Gray</u> <u>Fees: \$1.00</u>	0.83			

H.K. Wellington
(H.K. Wellington)
Chief Chemist and Metallurgist



DEPARTMENT OF MINES—TASMANIA

TELEPHONES:

Metallurgical Research	} 44 2431-2 (2 lines)
Laboratory	
Mines Inspection	
Explosives & Inflammable Liquids	

LAUNCESTON OFFICES
287 WELLINGTON STREET
SOUTH LAUNCESTON 7250

2nd September, 1969.

Mr. H.T. Reardon,
Bothwell, Tas. 7411.

Dear Sir,

Reg. No. 691768.

Your sand sample delivered by Mr. Tom Ackland and stated to have come from near the creek mouth at Eddystone Point has been examined with the following result.

	<u>% Wght.</u>	<u>% WO₃</u>	<u>% Sn</u>
M	70.8	Nil	
N	29.2		3.02
F/D	100.0		0.88 (calculated)

Magnetic minerals thought to be present were ilmenite, garnet, siderite.

M = Magnetic fraction.

N = Non-magnetic fraction.

F/D = Magnetic separation feed i.e. sample sent in.

Metallurgist.

K Austin

Yours faithfully,

(H.K. Wellington)
Chief Chemist & Metallurgist.

Fees: \$4.00

887009

LABORATORY,
LAUNCESTON,

1st July, 1969.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

To Mr. H.T. Reardon,
Bothwell, Tas. 7411.

The sample of beach sand received
from the above on the 20th June, 1969,
and stated to be from Eddystone Point ~~has~~ ^{has} been
examined, with the following results:—

Registered Number	Constituents	Per Cent	Per Ton		
			Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.
91119	<u>No. 1.</u> Tin <u>3.5 drams grams</u>	5.66	1	<u>dwt</u>	
1120	4. Tin <u>10.7 "</u>	6.26	<u>1 1/2</u>	<u>dwt</u>	
1121	8. (2 Bottles) Tin <u>51.5 "</u>	18.1	2	"	
1122	9. (2 Bottles) Tin <u>50.1 "</u>	8.71	3	"	

Analyses by... L. HayFees: \$4.00

H.K. Wellington

Chief Chemist and Metallurgist

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LABORATORY,
LAUNCESTON,

18th July, 1969.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

To Mr. H.T. Reardon,
Bothwell, Tas. 7411.

The sample of beach sand received
 from the above on the 20th June, 1969,
 and stated to be from Eddystone Point, ~~has~~ ^{has} been
 examined, with the following results:— Further request for WO_3 by 'phone 2/7/69.
 Previous results forwarded 1/7/69.

Registered Number	Constituents	Per Cent	Per Ton	
			Ozs.	Dwts.
691119	<u>No. 1.</u> WO_3	0.21		
691120	4. WO_3	0.07		
691121	8. (2 Bottles) WO_3	0.08		
691122	9. (2 Bottles) WO_3	0.07		
Analyses by... <u>L. Flay.</u>				
<u>Fees: \$4.00</u>				

H.K. Wellin
 (H.K. Wellin)
 Chief Chemist and Metallurgist

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887011

R.P. 1144



DEPARTMENT OF MINES—TASMANIA

LAUNCESTON OFFICES
287 WELLINGTON STREET
SOUTH LAUNCESTON 7250

TELEPHONES:
Metallurgical Research }
Laboratory } 44 2431-2
Mines Inspection } (2 lines)
Explosives & Inflammable Liquids }

11th September, 1969.

Mr. H.T. Reardon,
Bothwell, Tas. 7411.

Dear Sir,

Herewith results of analyses on the following samples received from you on 26th August 1969.

<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>% WO₃</u>	<u>% Sn</u>
691830	Cape Portland	Trace	6.3
691831	Eddystone Point	Trace	4.3 <i>sample from pit around creek</i>

Chromium also present.

Analyses by *M. W. G. G. G. G. G.*

Yours faithfully,

H. K. Wellington
(H.K. Wellington),
Chief Chemist & Metallurgist.

Fees: \$4.00

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887012

Department of Mines,
Tasmania



TELEPHONES

METALLURGICAL RESEARCH..... } 42431-2
LABORATORY..... } 2 LINES
MINES INSPECTION..... }
EXPLOSIVES AND INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS..... }
REGISTRAR OF MINES..... 22487

LAUNCESTON OFFICES,

287 WELLINGTON STREET,

SOUTH LAUNCESTON 19th October,
1970.

Mr. H.T. Reardon,
Bothwell, Tas. 7411

Dear Sir,

Herewith results of analyses on the following samples received from you on 18th September, 1970, and stated to be from the Cape Portland area.

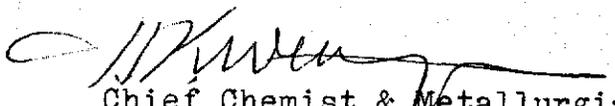
<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Your Weights</u>	<u>Weight (Grams)</u>	<u>% Sn</u>	<u>% Rutile</u>
702983	A. 1.	180 $\frac{1}{4}$ drams	272.6	4.3	1.6
702984	2.	113 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	169.8	2.5	1.1
702985	3.	60 "	85.5	3.8	1.4
702986	4.	98 "	149.6	0.58	2.5
702987	5.	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	49.3	0.38	2.6
702988	6.	28 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	35.0	0.37	3.1
702989	B. 1.	234 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	376.2	3.2	0.51
702990	2.	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	114.5	1.5	0.67
702991	3.	46 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	67.5	1.0	0.67
702992	4.	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	16.2	0.23	0.50
702993	5.	29 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	40.0	1.6	1.1
702994	6.	19 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	21.0	0.96	0.76
702995	7.	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	16.7	1.2	1.2
702996	8.	24 "	30.2	1.6	1.3
702997	9.	52 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	74.6	1.4	0.89
702998	10.	142 "	221.0	2.1	0.67
702999	11.	284 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	382.3	2.1	0.72
703000	12.	139 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	217.9	0.43	0.75
703001	12.	109 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	167.9	1.8	0.77
703002	13.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	13.0	0.34	4.2
703003	C. (from North of Big Mussel Roe Bay)	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	18.2	0.34	1.5

Analyses by... *R. J. Anderson*

Fee: \$84.00

Note: W results to follow.

Yours faithfully,


Chief Chemist & Metallurgist

Launceston, 27th November, 1969.

ORE DRESSING INVESTIGATION.

R.601

H.T. ReardonHeavy Mineral ConcentrationIntroduction

Several bags of sand from sand dunes and the beach at Eddytons Point were submitted by Mr. H.T. Reardon for heavy mineral concentration. Total weight of the moist sand was 724 lbs. A sample of sand from each bag was taken and a moisture content was determined, and found to be 7.8%. The dry weight of the sample was calculated to be 668 lbs.

Note - No responsibility will be accepted for the results shown in this report insofar as they apply to the sample tested.

Test Work

The sample was concentrated on a half-size Holman table fitted with sand riffles.

The table concentrate was magnetically separated on the Rapid magnetic separator to give four magnetic fractions - M1, M2, M3 and M4.

The non-magnetic fraction was tabled on the Deister table to give a high grade tin concentrate and a zircon + rutile concentrate.

The tin concentrate was panned in a dish in order to detect gold or platinum, but none was observed.

The weakly magnetic fraction M4 was subject to screening and then tabling and magnetic separation of the closely sized screen fractions to concentrate any monazite present.

Results

The results can be tabulated as follows:-

	<u>% Weight</u>	<u>% Ti</u>	<u>% Cr</u>	<u>% Sn</u>	<u>% Zr</u>
M1 ilmenite	1.47	31.3	0.40		
M2 ilmenite + garnet	6.15	31.2			
M3 ilmenite + garnet	3.74	29.3			
M4 garnet + spinel	6.66				
N T/C 1 cassiterite	0.41			75.5	
N T/C 2 zircon + rutile	3.88	6.3		0.25	30.0
Total heavy mineral	24.41				
Feed (recovered grades)	100.0	0.24 (as rutile)		0.31	1.16

The mineral distribution of the magnetic fraction M4 was as follows:-

	<u>Percent Weight</u>
ilmenite	0.77
ilmenite + garnet	0.69
garnet	2.30
garnet + spinel	1.16
spinel + ferro-magnesian	1.61
monazite	0.11
magnetic cassiterite	0.01
non-magnetics	0.01
total (M4)	6.66

Adding the ilmenite + garnet fractions in the above table to M1, M2 and M3 we have 12.8% of the feed is ilmenite assaying about 30% Ti. The chromium content was 0.40% in the cleanest ilmenite concentrate.

The magnetic cassiterite was passed over the magnetic separator several times and each time reported as a magnetic fraction. It assayed 53.8% Sn.

Conclusions

The heavy mineral content of the sample was 24.4%

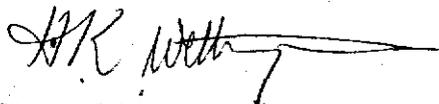
The main economic mineral is cassiterite, and this was readily concentrated to 75.5% Sn with a recovered grade of 0.31% Sn in the feed. This tin conc. contained only a trace of tungsten.

Other economic minerals present were rutile with a recovered grade of 0.24% Ti, zircon with a recovered grade of 1.16% zirconium, and monazite with a recovered grade of 0.11%.

12.8% of the sample is ilmenite assaying 30% Ti. However, the chromium content of the cleanest ilmenite concentrate was 0.40% Cr. This renders the ilmenite uneconomic.

No gold or platinum was detected.


(L.J. Rhodes),
Senior Metallurgist.


(H.K. Wellington),
Chief Chemist & Metallurgist.

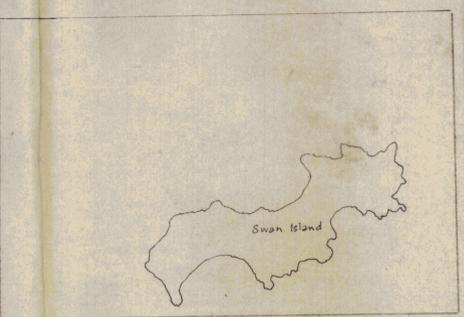
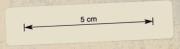
- 0. ALL SAND CARRYING WITH TIN CONCENTRATE MAINLY AT RIVER MOUTH
- 1. CONCENTRATED HM INCL TIN AMONGST WHELP TO DEPTH OF 12" SEAMS - DUNES ALSO CARRYING HM.
- 2. CONCENTRATED HM TO DEPTH OF 3 FT + WIND SWEEP FROM SOUTH
- 3. CONCENTRATED HM INCL TIN WIND SWEEP FROM SOUTH
- 4. CONCENTRATED HM INCL TIN SOUTHERN END OF BEACH HM OVER WHOLE FOUR BEACHES
- 5. CAPE NATURALIST DUNES CARRYING HM & TIN SAMPLE DEPTH 6 FEET STUMPYS BAY CARRYING HEAVY MINERALS, SMALL CONCENTRATIONS AT RIVER MOUTH.
- 7. SANDS ON BACK OF TWO BAYS CARRYING SEAMS OF HM TO DEPTH OF 3 FT OVER FULL LENGTH OF TWO BAYS
- 8, 9, 10. HM CONCENTRATED HM & TIN ALONG FOOT OF DUNES - SEAMS GOING DOWN 4 FEET - SOME 12" THICK.
- 10. SAMPLE EXTENDING UNDER DUNE

BASS STRAIT



T A S M A N

1012
MAP
Scale 40chs. to an inch



1012

