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GEOPHOTO MINERALS REPORT 1971/25
GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION OF AINSLIE
GRID
IN
E.L. 7/68 - DUNDAS - N.W. TASMANIA

PREPARED BY

GEOPHOTO RESOURCES CONSULTANTS

FOR

TEXINS DEVELOPMENT PTY. LTD.

W. TURNER
GEOLOGIST

SEPTEMBER, 1971

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Attached (Back Pocket)

Ainslie Grid Geological Map 1-288

FL. 7/68 Dundas - Cross Sections for proposed location of DDH-KAE 1

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ABSTRACT

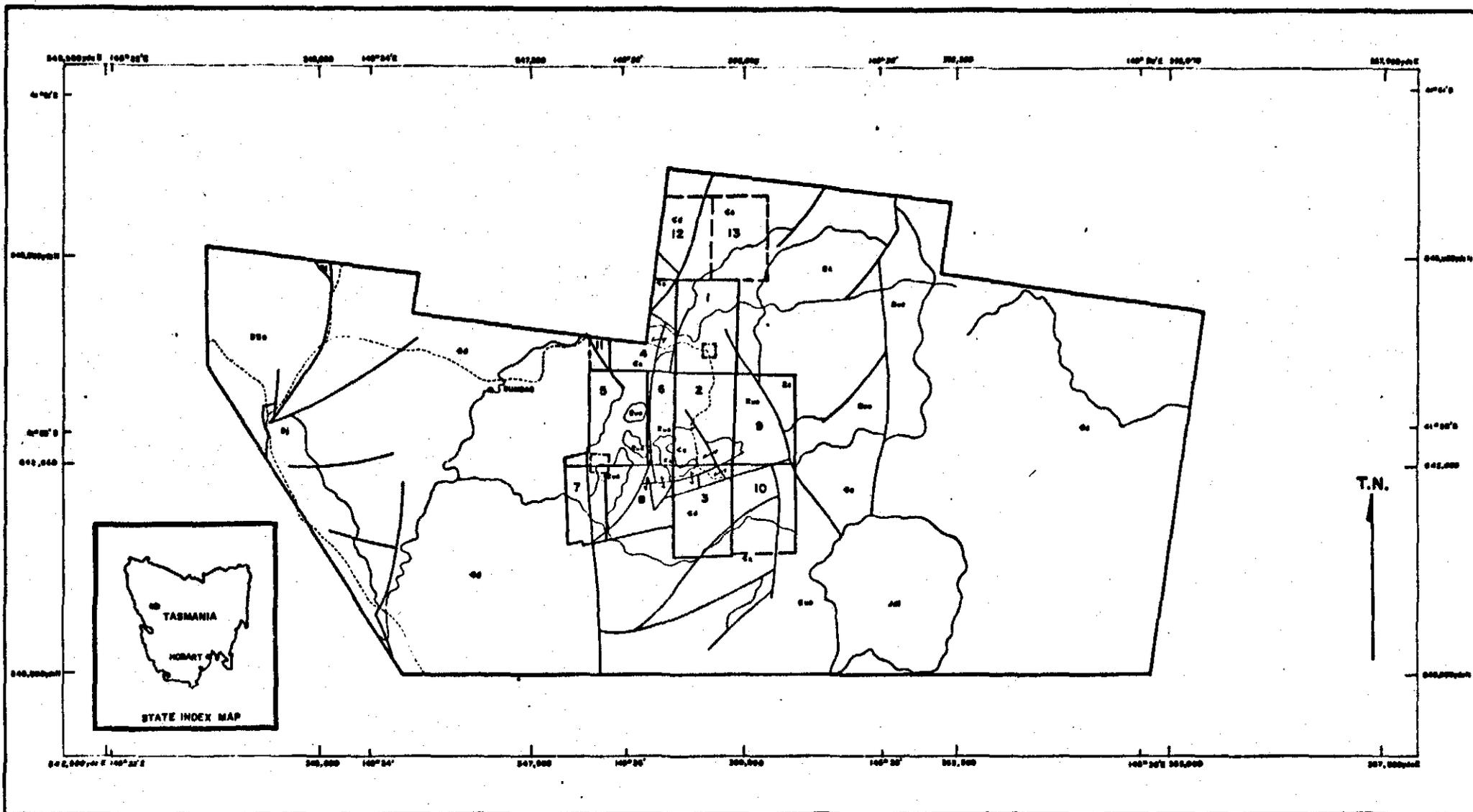
Ainslie Grid (see Plate 1 for location) covers portions of the Proterozoic Concert Schist and the Oonah Quartzite and Slate and Lower to Middle Cambrian Crimson Creek formation.

From the photogeologic map, the area straddles the N.N.E. trending, plunging, Dundas anticlinal system. An easterly increasing grade of regional metamorphism is present and is particularly evident in the Concert Schists.

Numerous north-northwest and possibly some north-northeast trending faults of varying magnitudes and uncertain positions have affected the area. Although regional structures have been complicated by this local faulting, the north-south trending quartz filled fracture cleavage are still recognizable.

Mineralization has favoured the N.N.W. - S.S.E. trending faults and has a steep westerly dip.

Exploration work completed to date shows good potential for Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization and warrants further detailed work.



-2-

LEGEND.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. NORTH COMET. | 8. BONANZA. |
| 2. COMET - KOSMINSKY. | 9. AINSLIE. |
| 3. SOUTH COMET. | 10. EAST SOUTH COMET |
| 4. HASSET - GRAVEL PIT. | 11. RAZOR BACK. |
| 5. WEST COMET. | 12. CARBINE WEST. |
| 6. PLATT. | 13. CARBINE EAST. |
| 7. RED LEAD. | |

E.L.7/68. DUNDAS DISTRICT TASMANIA.

GRID LOCATION MAP.

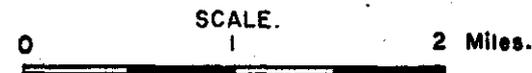
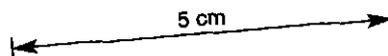


PLATE I

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GEOLOGY

Based on data gathered during this survey a geologic map was prepared at scale 100 feet to 1 inch and is attached to this report in the back cover pocket.

Concert Schist

An anticlinal structure plunging away both to the north and to the south from the Concert Creek - Comet Creek area, has exposed a Proterozoic core of low grade regional metamorphics, termed the Concert Schist. Rock types exposed include light grey and light green shales, light grey arenaceous shales, dark grey to black graphitic slates and to the east of the grid grey and grey green phyllites which show some degree of asymmetric crinkle folding. There are also narrow bands of quartzite containing dark green chlorite and fine pyrite euhedra.

The Concert Schists show a strong degree of structural deformation increasing in complexity towards the west; possibly indicating the presence of a fault-controlled boundary with the overlying Oonah Quartzite and Slate.

To the east, along the Montezuma Road, the Concert Schist beds approximate a strike 315 degrees and dip 60 degrees

to the west. The foliation tends to follow bedding fairly rigidly. Jointing and fracture cleavage, accompanied only by occasional small scale faulting are evident in the rock exposures along this road. It is thought that a stress analysis from a stereographic plot of the joint sets exposed along this relatively undeformed section would give an idea of the regional stress pattern in the Concert Schist. Modification to this regional pattern, in a more strongly faulted zone may indicate relative movement about individual faults. It is proposed that this project be tackled in conjunction with the Montezuma Area.

Oonah Quartzite and Slate

The Older Proterozoic Concert Schist which forms the anticlinal core is unconformably overlain by an Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian formation, termed the Oonah Quartzite and Slate.

This formation is represented by light grey micaceous quartzite (occasionally pyritic), light grey micaceous arenaceous shale, black graphitic slates (frequently pyritic) dolomitic chert and quartz conglomerate and banded impure limestone; the latter two rock types occurring only occasionally. A petrographic description of the limestone can be found in Appendix A, Slide 6375.

Within the Oonah formation the attitude of the beds is not well defined due to the predominance of black slate which structurally is relatively a "plastic" rock.

The dolomitic conglomerate outcrops close to the inferred Concert Schist and Oonah Quartzite and Slate unconformity and may in fact correlate with the Maestries Dolomitic Conglomerate. A traverse of the type section along the Dundas Rivulet, as described by Elliston, would clarify the position.

The thin well bedded limestones outcropping near the Ainslie Mine may in fact be Elliston's Platt Dolomite.

Crimson Creek Formation

Overlying the Oonah Quartzite and Slate is a sequence of variegated mudstones, siltstones and shales. Lithologies in this sequence are very similar, however distinction between individual units is possible. A mauve mudstone and siltstone bed about 80' wide, near the lower contact with the Oonah Quartzite and Slate represents a good marker-bed.

Further up the section intraformational breccias occur frequently. The fragments in the breccia are usually

mudstone enclosed in a siltstone matrix. A petrographic description of a typical breccia can be found in Appendix A, Slide 6380.

The light grey and pink sequence of mudstones, contain euhedral pyrite up to 2 mm. This occurrence is restricted to the lighter coloured mudstones and is indicative of a reducing environment, since texture evidence indicates that the pyrite euhedra were contemporaneous with the deposition of the sediment.

A fabric characteristic to most of the Crimson Creek rocks is termed the 'spiderweb fabric'. This fabric consists of innumerable fine criss-crossing chlorite-rich veinlets. It appears to be due to a phenomenon which was active throughout the deposition of the sediment concerned, as great thicknesses contain this fabric. There is evidence of syntapheral* tectonism. This formation is interpreted as being deposited in a basin which was tectonically unstable throughout deposition.

From the limited number of bedding attitudes available indications are that the Crimson Creek formation rests unconformably on the underlying rocks, in a similar fashion to that on Kosminsky

*N.B. In this report by syntapheral tectonics it is understood the deformation of water saturated, and unconsolidated sediments.

008

Hill East. It should be mentioned however, that only a small portion of the Crimson Creek formation is present on the Ainslie Grid and consequently its structural relationship with the underlying Oonah Quartzite and Slate is questionable.

STRUCTURE

From the photogeologic map, the Ainslie area straddles obliquely the northerly trending, plunging, Dundas anticline. More detailed work is required to the east of the grid, in order to obtain supporting field data.

At about 1000' east of the Ainslie base line, along the Montezuma Road, there is good exposure of a set of fracture cleavage striking N.S. and dipping close to vertical. This set of fracture cleavage has been filled with white quartz veining carrying minor pyrite, and occurs, less well exposed, over various other parts of the Ainslie grid. It may possibly represent a set of longitudinal tension joints on the western limb of the anticlinal structure. The fracture cleavage may have initiated the N.N.W. faulting which is favoured for mineralization. A more accurate assessment of the significance of the joint sets might be possible if a regional stress orientation analysis would be done.

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Some small scale north westerly trending fold structures have been exposed along both roads into the area and are thought to be associated with the faulting.

Within the Dundas area quartz veining is common to Proterozoic formations. It is found as infillings of joints (especially fracture cleavage), which commonly show some small scale displacement of similar quartz veining, found parallelling the foliation.

As mentioned in the last paragraph of the previous subheading the unconformity between the Concert Schist and the Oonah Quartzite and Slate is ill-defined in surface outcrop and its plotted position is questionable due to limited outcrop.

MINERALIZATION AND WORKINGS

The only two workings of any significance are the Ainslie Mine and the King Dundas Prospect.

The Ainslie Mine is located within the Oonah Quartzite and Slate. Host-rocks include black graphitic slate, narrow bands of light grey micaceous quartzite and impure limestone. The limestones are potential host-rocks; - however the usual problem is not a lack of host-rocks. Mineralization has favoured N.N.W. - S.S.E. trending faults. The Pb-Zn mineralization is

accompanied by more abundant than usual jamesonite (7boulangerite). In several veins jamesonite is predominant within thin veinlets of galena and sphalerite and minor pyrite along the lode margins in a cream carbonate gangue. The lodes have a high west-south-westerly dip. They are quite fresh at shallow depths having only a limited gossan development at the surface.

At the King Dundas Prospect, very little development work has been done. The Prospect is located in light grey and pink, pyritic mudstones, typical of the Crimson Creek formation. The Pb-Zn mineralization does not have the relatively abundant jamesonite that the Ainslie Mine has; however only limited observations from the prospect dump could be made.

Several other small insignificant workings exist on quartz-rich limonitic and goethitic gossan veins.

Several other mineralized fractures trending N.N.W. have been indicated by gossanous outcrops and scree, and VLF data, but their positions are uncertain on presently available data. It is hoped that results from geochemical traverses, combined with V.L.F. data will give a clearer definition.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

During early 1971 a VLF-EM (Very Low Frequency-

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Electromagnetic) survey was completed over the central part of E.L. 7/68 Dundas (Geophoto Minerals Report 1971/16). This survey included also the Ainslie Area. The VLF-EM anomalies have been checked on surface by detail geologic and geochemical soil surveys along traverses crossing the anomalies. Details of this work can be found as Appendix B in Geophoto Minerals Report 1971/16.

Most of the anomalies considered significant trend north-northwest thus paralleling the preferred orientation of known mineralized zones as for example Kosminsky-South Comet mineralized zone.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Rock specimens from gossans were collected during this work, and sent to the laboratory for geochemical analyses. The lists of detailed analytical results are attached on Appendix B.

Thirty-six gossan samples were submitted for analysis and nearly all the samples were anomalously high especially for Pb-Zn. Pb-Zn values went as high as 1.45% and 1.05 respectively. The lower limit of anomalous gossans was interpreted as being about 0.30% for both Pb-Zn. A better idea of background values will be obtainable from results of soil profile traverses. Not all anomalous Pb values, however coincided with anomalous Zn

values and vice versa. Sample T26 registered an isolated copper anomaly of 0.27% coinciding with Pb-Zn values of 0.78% and 0.48% respectively.

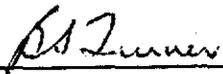
RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on geological, geochemical and geophysical data available the Ainslie Area is considered to have potential for lead-zinc-silver mineralization characteristic of the Dundas part of Western Tasmania.

It is recommended that the main criterion for further work be the VLF anomalies, supported by geological and geochemical detail data. Thus 5 diamond drill holes are proposed to test five anomalous areas considered as targets worth drilling. These holes will total some 4500 feet and would cost approximately \$50,000.

The description of these proposed holes can be found in Appendix C.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOPHOTO RESOURCES CONSULTANTS



W.S. TURNER
Geologist



J.D. JULLAND
Projects Manager

REFERENCES:

BLISSETT A.H. 1962	Geological Survey Explanatory Report, Zeehan One Mile Geological Series.
BROWN, D.A., CAMPBELL, KSW., & CROOK, K.A.W. 1966	The Geological Evolution of Australia and New Zealand.
ELLISTON, J. 1954	Geology of the Duhdas District, Tasmania.
SOLOMON, M. 1965	Geology and Mineralization of Tasmania.

APPENDIX A1. Slide 6380

Hand Specimen: Elongate, khaki mudstone pellets 10 mm long with preferred orientation, in a khaki olive-green shale and siltstone matrix. Abundant olive-green coloured diagenetic veining generally parallelling the bedding and crosscutting mudstone pellets. Abundant Clay. Poorly developed ? cleavage at approx. 30 degrees to bedding.

Thin Section: Coarser fraction consists of subangular fragments of quartz, chert, feldspar fragments completely saussuritized, and abundant brownish and occasional black carbonaceous material, in a matrix of clay and chloritic material. Interstitial chlorite material has a wavy foliation parallel to the bedding.

The mudstone fraction is rich in clay and carbonaceous material.

Diagenesis: Diagenesis has produced thin veinlets < 0.1mm, but up to 0.7 mm wide, containing chlorite and comb-structure quartz. The stronger veins are richer in quartz while the narrow veins are richer in chlorite (up to 80 - 100% chloritic material).

Rock type: Mudstone-Pellet Shale

Depositional Environment: The specimen is from the essentially argillaceous Crimson Creek formation, which shows evidence of

syntapheral tectonics. The formation is interpreted as being a synorogenic argillaceous flysch type of deposit where mild tectonic activity has occurred throughout its formation.

2. Slide 6375

Hand Specimen: Laminated dark grey and white calcareous siltstone. Dark grey bands < 5 mm wide with abundant grey specks < 1 mm. Wider light grey-white fine grained calcareous bands < 10 mm wide. Very fine specks of ? pyrite. The darker bands contain thin wisps of ? graphite.

Thin Section: Specimen consists of 75% finely crystalline (< 0.1 mm) carbonate (heavy and probably Fe⁺⁺ or Mg⁺⁺ rich) and 20% strained quartz aggregates and chert fragments. Darker bands have larger quartz aggregates, and also opaque subhedral hexagonal graphite flakes < .1mm wide. Scattered fine pyrite euhedra.

Rock Type: Graphitic Limestone.

Depositional Environment: The presence of carbonate in an undisturbed laminated sequence suggests a shallow warm water environment below the wave base in a tectonically stable basin. The presence of pyrite euhedra and graphite subhedra suggest also, reducing conditions. Under such conditions the calcareous fraction would most probably be an iron carbonate.

APPENDIX B

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Location of each rock specimen analysed is shown
on the geologic map in the back-cover pocket of this report.

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT

FIELD SHEET No. 003570 PROJECT No. EL. 7/68 - DUNDAS - AINSLIE EAST STH. COME.

LAB. SHEET No. 696/2 SAMPLE TYPE GOSSAN DATE: 28th July, 1971.

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SAMPLE No.	LAB. No.	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm
T 1	71-F-3496	180	130	190	0.50%	1.05%	4	50	165	30
T 2	71-F-3497	500	150	700	0.32%	0.66%	14			
T 3	71-F-3498	310	85	540	0.54%	0.78%	28			
T 4	71-F-3499	20	35	50	0.48%	940	4			
T 6	71-F-3500	20	20	30	0.86%	680	3			
T 7	71-F-3501	240	70	305	0.34%	0.86%	24	80		30
T 8	71-F-3502	275	125	140	0.40%	0.31%	10			
T 9	71-F-3503	145	40	40	0.29%	1200	4			
T 10	71-F-3504	60	70	50	780	1750	4			
T 11	71-F-3505	1300	255	60	0.33%	0.32%	10			
T 12	71-F-3506	5	105	45	40	110	2			
T 13	71-F-3507	130	55	70	1550	0.42%	4			
T 14	71-F-3508	80	200	85	1650	0.74%	6			
T 15	71-F-3509	860	500	940	0.42%	0.70%	10			
T 16	71-F-3510	180	320	135	0.56%	0.82%	6			
T 17	71-F-3511	120	40	980	680	420	2	75		BLD
T 18	71-F-3512	110	35	190	150	490	2			
T 19	71-F-3513	215	60	150	0.58%	490	4			
T 20	71-F-3514	35	15	30	0.45%	740	4			
T 21	71-F-3515	50	25	60	0.44%	740	4			
T 22	71-F-3516	40	40	60	1.45%	0.30%	7			
T 23	71-F-3517	90	25	45	0.29%	760	6			
T 24	71-F-3518	50	30	40	0.35%	660	14			
T 25	71-F-3519	60	20	30	0.52%	0.27%	8			
T 26	71-F-3520	0.27%	375	620	0.78%	0.48%	8	95		780
T 27	71-F-3521	110	50	65	0.29%	0.26%	4			
T 28	71-F-3522	15	20	35	0.26%	1850	4			
T 29	71-F-3523	80	30	50	0.96%	0.46%	12			
T 30	71-F-3524	5	10	5	400	210	2	45		BLD
T 31	71-F-3525	640	105	50	600	0.42%	4			
T 32	71-F-3526	30	35	40	330	270	5			
T 33	71-F-3527	20	35	30	40	50	2			
T 34	71-F-3528	90	30	35	1850	0.21%	8			
East T 35	71-F-3529	110	10	20	1750	1.20%	110		60	
South T 36	71-F-3530	100	85	40	0.21%	0.37%	4			
Corner T 37	71-F-3531	70	25	50	1.45%	0.86%	10			
T 40	71-F-3532	760	20	40	3.5%	0.78%	55			
T 41	71-F-3533	50	30	40	0.72%	2.7%	18			
T 42	71-F-3534	65	30	50	0.23%	780	6	170		560

METHODS:

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.

Cu, Ni, Co, Pb, Zn, Ag by G.R.C. NO. 1
 Mo by G.R.C. NO. 2
 Cd by G.R.C. No. 7



Chief Chemist

Ray W. M. [Signature]

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APPENDIX C

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

The following three pages are from another report, but since they contain the description of the diamond drill holes recommended on page 12 of this report they have been appended.

The sections mentioned in the description are in the back-cover pocket of this report.

KOSMINSKY HILL EAST AND AINSLIE SERIES

Based on geologic, geochemical and geophysical data the existence of a new mineralized zone parallel to Kosminsky Comet mineralized zone and east of it, is inferred. To test this a number of diamond drill holes have been proposed after the respective anomalous areas have been re-examined on surface.

As indicated on Figure 1, four Kosminsky Hill East (KHE) and three Ainslie (A) drill holes are proposed. All these holes are aimed at testing indicated Pb-Zn surface geochemical anomalies, V.L.F. anomalies and favourable lithologic units (i.e. Crimson Creek Formation) and/or lithologic contacts (i.e. Crimson Creek - Oonah contact).

KHE - 1 as indicated on Section VI, is expected to cross the Cambrian Crimson Creek formation which on surface is expressed mainly as argillites and arenites, under two Pb-Zn surface geochemical anomalies and a possible V.L.F. anomalous zone, before reaching under V.L.F. anomaly No. 16 (see V.L.F. anomaly map 1/273 in L. Richardson's Geophoto V.L.F. Report of August 1971) which appears to be outside the contact with Precambrian Oonah formation. Finally between 900' and 1000' the hole might intersect a fault zone which on surface is expressed as an 18 inch wide

shear filled with sphalerite mainly.

KHE-2 (see Section VII) is expected to cross the same lithologic contact as KHE-1 and under two broad V.L.F. anomalies while between 700 and 1000ft it will intersect the conductive body creating V.L.F. anomaly No. 15, which is presumed to dip to the west.

KHE-3 (see Section VII) will start in Precambrian, but closer to V.L.F. anomaly No. 15 and penetrate under a limonite-manganese rich gossanous zone which is over a fault zone identified on surface, and finally it will intersect the conductive body creating V.L.F. anomaly No. 25.

KHE-4 (see Section VIII) is to be drilled in a vertical plane parallel to KHE-2 and KHE-3 but 400 feet to the north. It also is expected to cross the same fault as KHE-3 and between 500 feet and 750 feet it will intersect under V.L.F. anomaly 25 also.

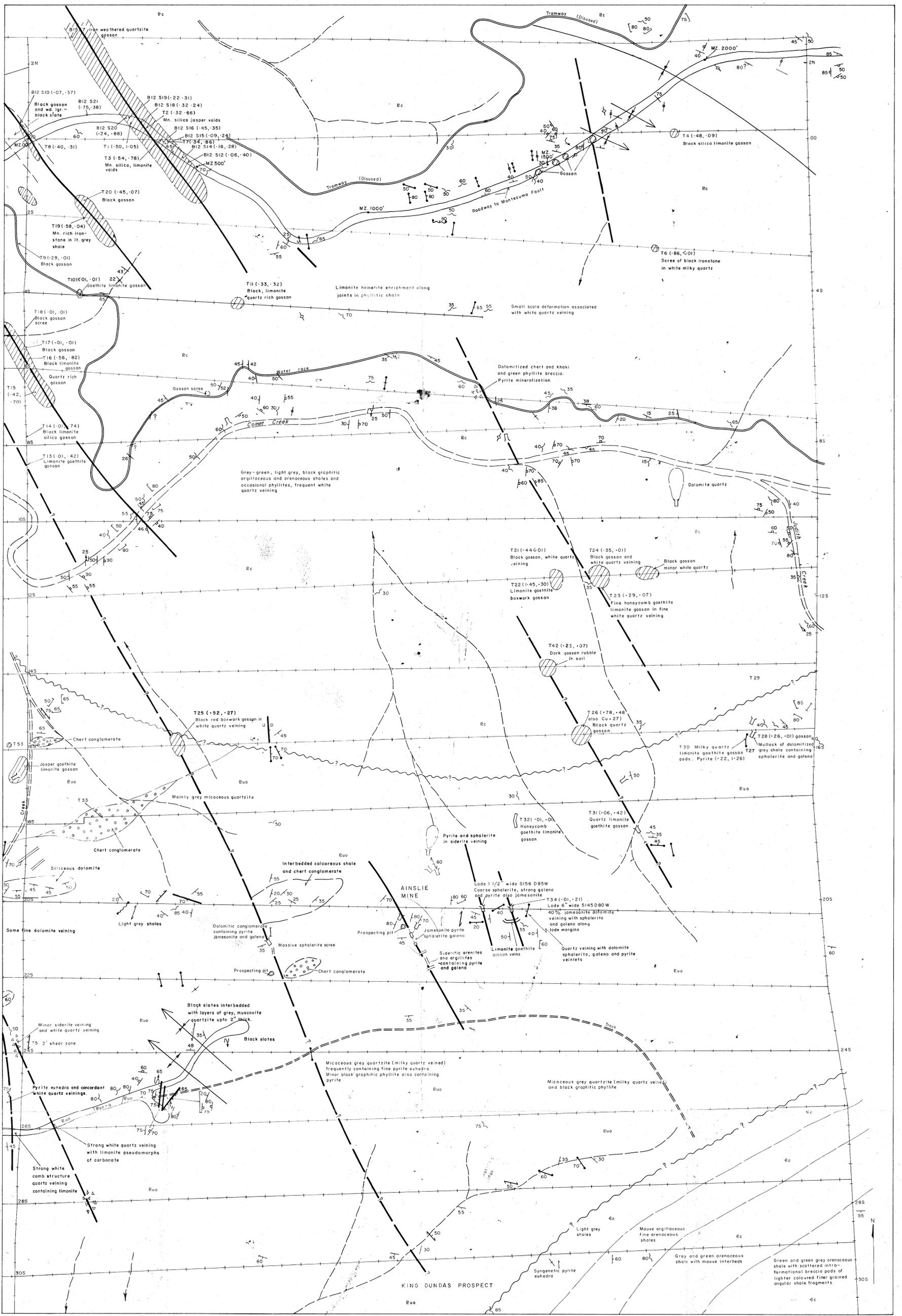
A-1 is to be started and possibly stay all the way in Precambrian Onah quartzite and slates. It will be so oriented that it test V.L.F. anomaly No. 31 and No. 24. Also it is hoped that it will intersect at depth a series of narrow mineralized fractures.
(see Section IX)

A-2 is parallel to A-1 but 380 feet to the south. It will test

02A

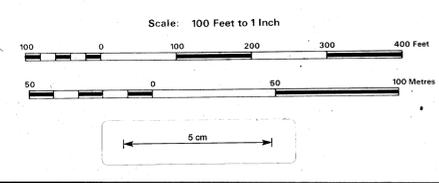
primarily V.L.F. anomaly No. 34. (No section attached)

A-3 is to the north of A-1 and will test V.L.F. anomalies No. 28 and No. 29 as well as a possible gossanous zone, and quartz veins recognized on surface. (see Section X).



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| CAMBRIAN | Ec Crimson Creek Formation | | Brecciation |
| | Euo Oonah quartzite and slate | | Fault (dashed where indefinite, questioned where inferred, Full showing dip) |
| | Euo-a quartzite only | | Reading plane |
| PRECAMBRIAN | Pu Oonah quartzite and slate | | Unconformity position inferred |
| | Pu-a quartzite only | | Gossan |
| | Rc Concord schist | | Vertical joint |
| | | | Inclined bedding |
| | | | Fracture cleavage |
| | | | Vertical schistosity |
| | | | Inclined schistosity |
| | | | Quartz veining |
| | | | Shear |
| | | | Dragfold |
| | | | Syncline |
| | | | Anticline |
| | | | Trench |
| | | | Adit |
| | | | Trend line |



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TEXINS DEVELOPMENT PTY. LTD.
E.L.7/68 DUNDAS DISTRICT, TASMANIA

AINSLIE GRID
GEOLOGICAL MAP 029

PROJECT 7/68 AUTHOR W. Turner DATE 24/9/71 DWG. NO 1-288

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E.L. 7/68-DUNDAS

CROSS SECTION FOR PROPOSED LOCATION OF D.D.H.-K.H.E.-1

SECTION VI

71-804

Approx: W-E section

Hole details:
Azimuth 80° T
Depression 55°
Depth 1000'
Location 20S/2.

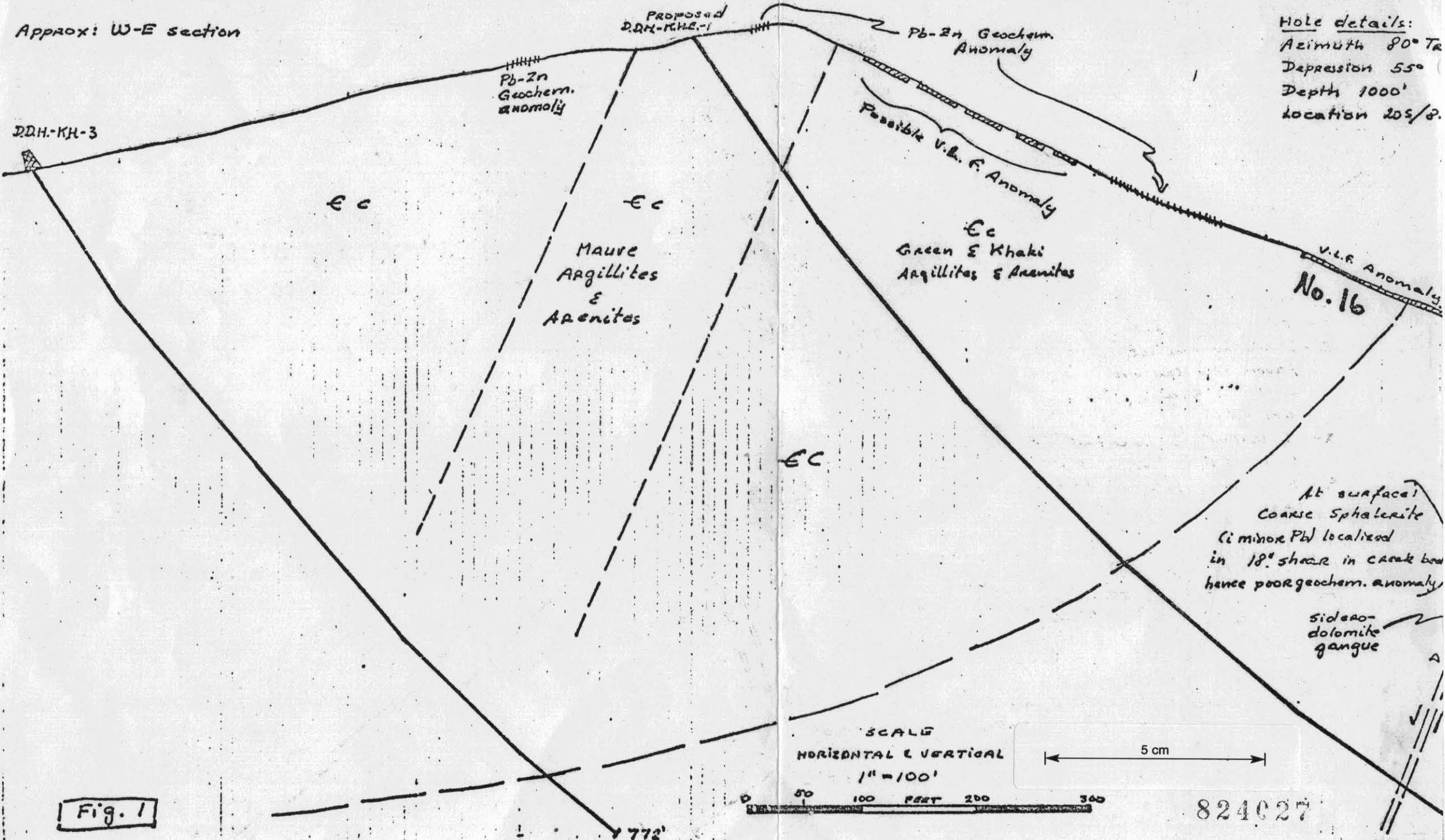


Fig. 1

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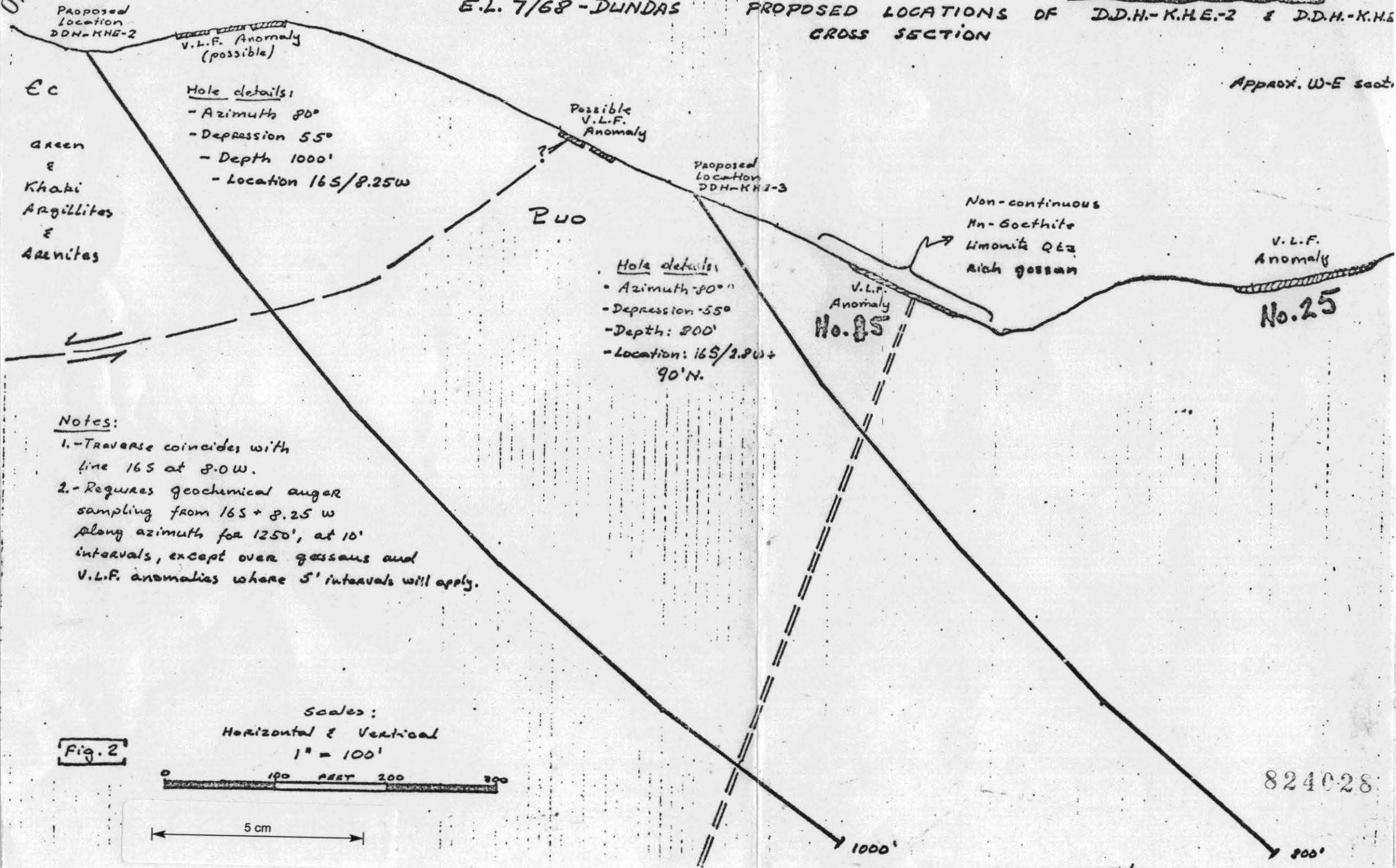
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SECTION VII

E.L. 7/68 - DUNDAS

PROPOSED LOCATIONS OF DD.H.-K.H.E.-2 & D.D.H.-K.H.E. CROSS SECTION

APPROX. W-E SECTION



Ec
 green
 &
 Khaki
 Argillites
 &
 Arsenites

Hole details:
 - Azimuth 90°
 - Depression 55°
 - Depth 1000'
 - Location 165/8.25W

Possible
 V.L.F.
 Anomaly

Proposed
 location
 DDH-KH-3

2100

Hole details:
 - Azimuth 80°
 - Depression 55°
 - Depth: 800'
 - Location: 165/8.25W +
 90'N.

Non-continuous
 Mn-goethite
 limonite Qtz
 rich gossan

V.L.F.
 Anomaly

No. 25

V.L.F.
 Anomaly
 No. 85

Notes:

1. - Traverse coincides with line 165 at 8.25 W.
2. - Requires geochemical auger sampling from 165 + 8.25 W along azimuth for 1250', at 10' intervals, except over gossans and V.L.F. anomalies where 5' intervals will apply.

Scales:
 Horizontal & Vertical
 1" = 100'

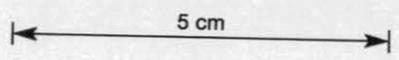
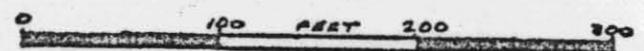


Fig. 2

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1000'

800'

7/71 N. 01

027

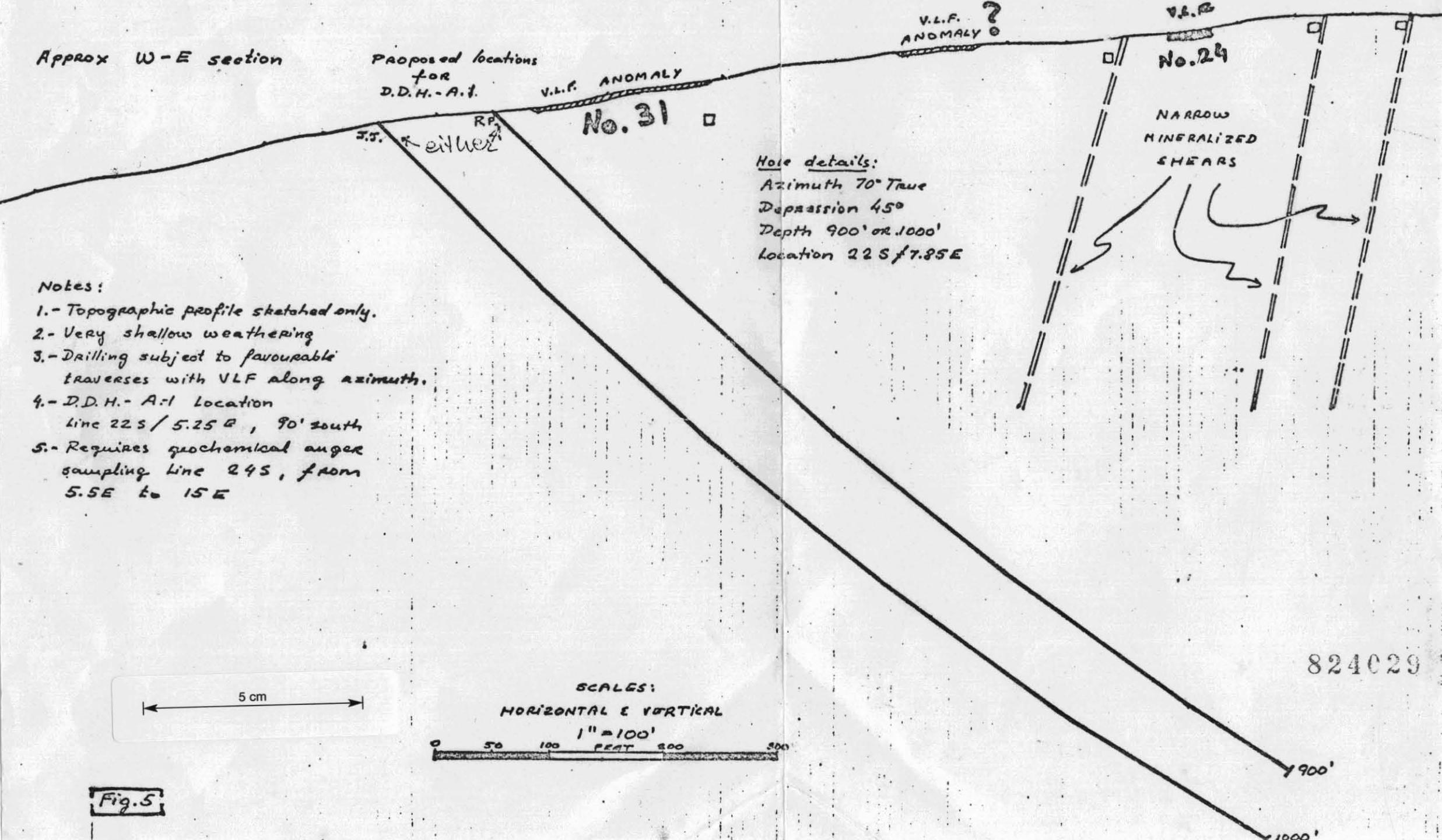
SECTION IX

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E.L. 7/68 - DUNDAS CROSS SECTION FOR PROPOSED LOCATIONS OF D.D.H.-A-1

Approx W-E section

Proposed locations for D.D.H.-A-1



- Notes:
- 1.- Topographic profile sketched only.
 - 2.- Very shallow weathering
 - 3.- Drilling subject to favourable traverses with VLF along azimuth.
 - 4.- D.D.H.-A-1 Location line 22S/5.25E, 90' south
 - 5.- Requires geochemical auger sampling line 24S, from 5.5E to 15E

Hole details:
 Azimuth 70° True
 Dipression 45°
 Depth 900' or 1000'
 Location 22S/7.85E

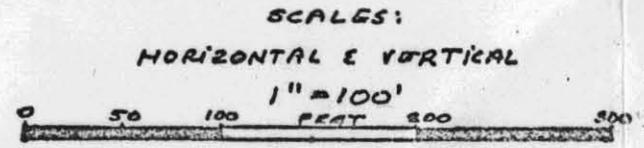
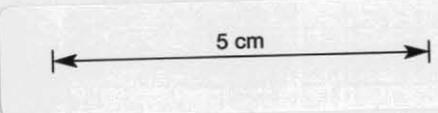


Fig. 5

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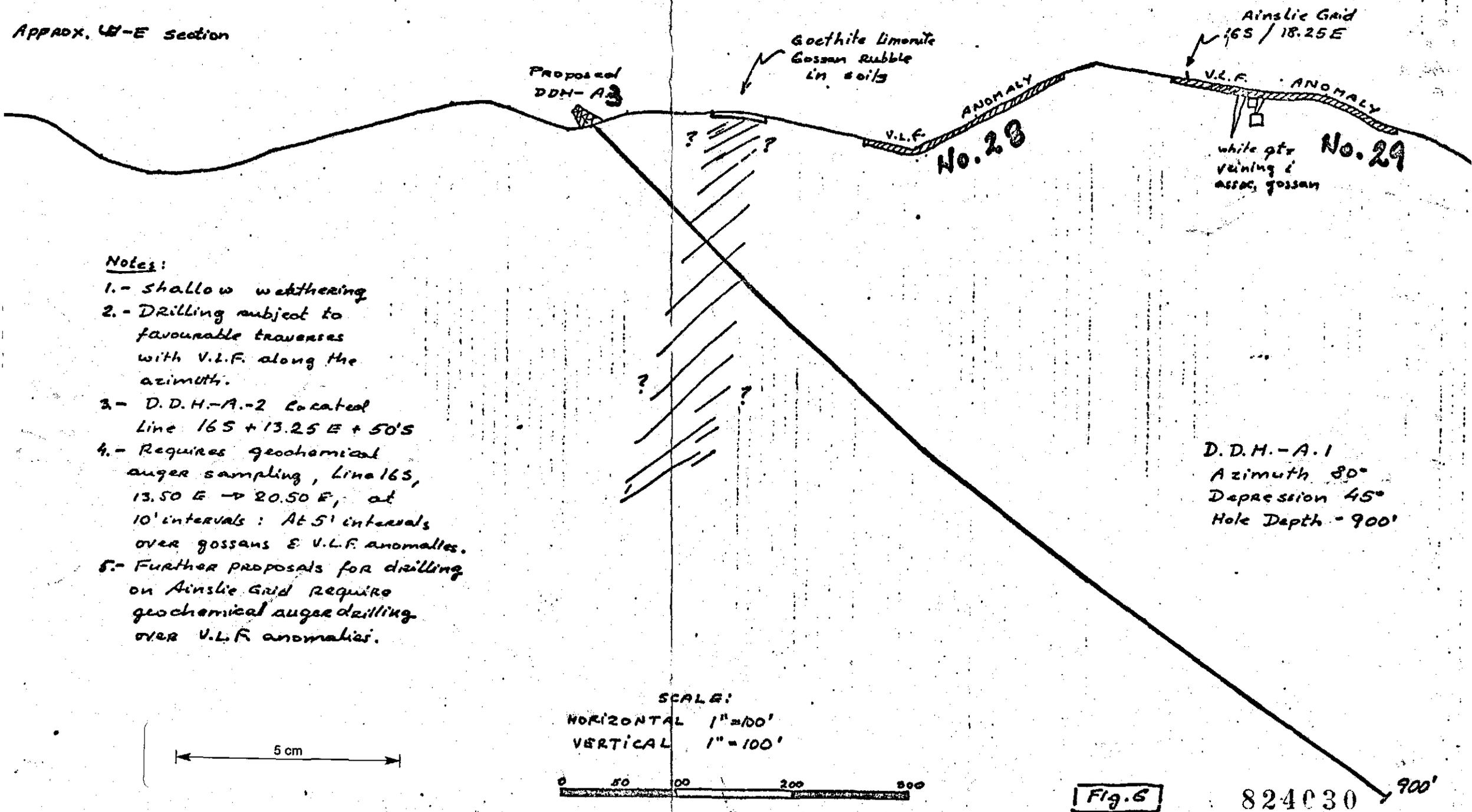
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SECTION X

E.L. 7/68 - Dundas
CROSS SECTION FOR PROPOSED LOCATION OF D.D.H.-A.3

71-804

APPROX. W-E section



Notes:

- 1.- Shallow weathering
- 2.- Drilling subject to favourable traverses with V.L.F. along the azimuth.
- 3.- D.D.H.-A.-2 Located Line 165 + 13.25 E + 50'S
- 4.- Requires geochemical auger sampling, Line 165, 13.50 E → 20.50 E, at 10' intervals: At 5' intervals over gossans & V.L.F. anomalies.
- 5.- Further proposals for drilling on Ainslie Grid require geochemical auger drilling over V.L.F. anomalies.

5 cm

SCALE:
 HORIZONTAL 1" = 100'
 VERTICAL 1" = 100'

0 50 100 200 300

Fig. 6

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900'