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GEOPEKO LIMITED

KING ISLAND

REPORT No. KI/74/1

FINAL REPORT ON THE MINERAL POTENTIAL OF
EXPLORATION LICENCE 4/69.

by

S. GRIEVE BROWN

KING ISLAND

DECEMBER, 1973.

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

ISG COORDINATES
REFER REPORT 70-0676

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	not recieved with report MISSING.	

INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence 4/69 covered approximately 12.25 square miles in the extreme north western portion of King Island. The licence was relinquished on the 14th of March 1973, the area having been held since March 1969. A further area of 22.75 square miles lying to the south, previously covered by the licence was relinquished a year previously.

The Exploration Licence was originally granted to King Island Scheelite (1947) Limited in March 1969 having previously been held by the Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Limited as E.L. 9/67.

In April 1969, Anthony, McKenna and Partners, consulting geologists were contracted to explore the area on behalf of King Island Scheelite (1947) Limited. An initial literature search, regional mapping and photo interpretation programme was carried out and subsequently reported on (reference 8 i, ii and iii). No further work was carried out until June 1970 by which time geological services to King Island Scheelite Limited had been taken over by Geopeko Limited.

Subsequently there has been a series of progress reports by Geopeko geologists, Arendt 1970, Gray 1970 and Mayer 1971.

The purpose of this report is to compile and record the exploration work carried out within the Exploration Licence and to provide an assessment of its economic potential.

SUMMARY

The assessment of the mineral potential of Exploration Licence 4/69 has involved the following exploration methods.

- Base map compilation from aerial photographs, scale 1:12000.
- Regional photo controlled geological mapping at an approximate scale of 1:12000.
- Detailed geological mapping and U.V. lamping programme along the coastal outcrops.
- A regional geochemical sampling programme consisting of 93 gemco holes totalling 1,718.19 metres, drilled to bedrock. 4 anomalous tungsten values were located in the Cape Wickham - Lake Flannigan area.
- Detailed bedrock geochemical soil sampling on the Investigator 13 grid.
- Diamond drilling of one vertical hole to 92.90 metres at Investigator 13.

Although trace scheelite was encountered in DDH INV. 13-1 it is considered that this bears little relationship to the surface geochemical anomaly which appears to be due to concentrations of heavy minerals in the sands immediately above the bedrock.

Scheelite was also located in a pegmatite vein on the coast and reached concentrations of 1.63% WO_3 .

There is no field evidence of favourable host rocks in which economic scheelite deposition would be expected to occur. The rocks are mainly of quartzitic and granitic types.

No other elements assayed in the regional geochemical programme gave anomalous results and it is concluded that there is very little likelihood of the area containing an economic mineral deposit although minor pockets of heavy minerals could be expected in the mineral sands.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Geologically the environment in the Licence area appears unfavourable for mineral deposits. Only granites and metasediments are evident in the field and these would not be expected to be good host rocks for mineralization. It is therefore considered unlikely that any economically significant mineralization would occur within the area.
2. Although minor tungsten mineralization does occur in narrow pegmatite veins within the West Coast Granitic Complex, there is no evidence of suitable host rocks for "replacement" type bodies, as at Grassy.
3. The West Coast Granitic Complex is thought unlikely to be a source for tin mineralization. This follows from a study undertaken by Gresham and Cottam 1971.
4. Minor heavy minerals are present in the overlying sands throughout the area but it is considered from existing drill hole information that these would only achieve significance in minor pockets.
5. The bedrock geochemical anomalies at Investigator 13 are considered to be due to the presence of heavy mineral concentrations in the overlying sands.
6. Although trace scheelite was detected in DDH INV. 13-1 this mineralization does not have as its surface expression the bedrock geochemical anomaly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that this Exploration Licence be relinquished.

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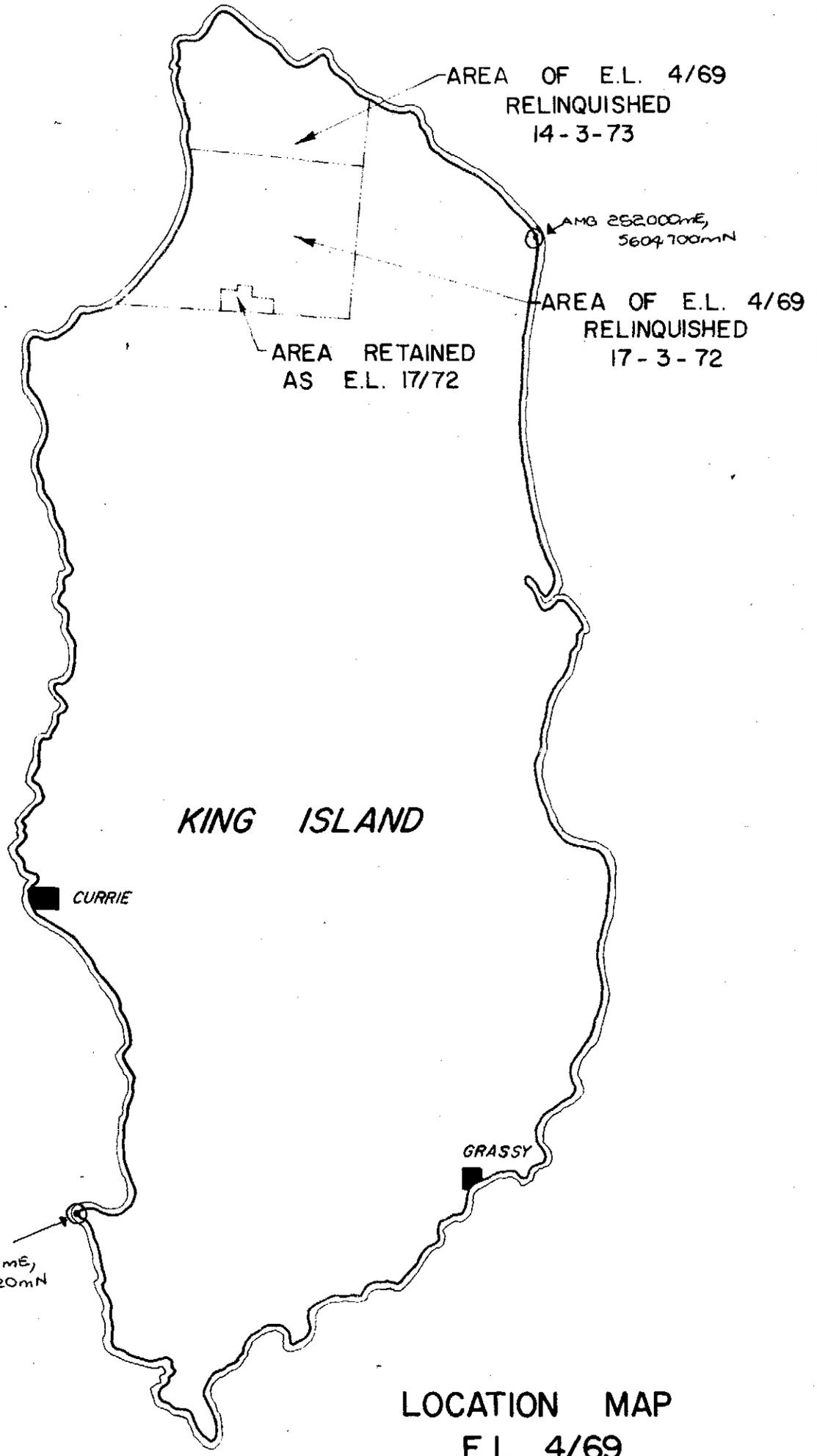
Page 6

ACTION SHEET

1. Exploration Licence 4/69 was relinquished 14-3-73.

008

650009



KING ISLAND

**LOCATION MAP
E.L. 4/69**

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

TENURE

Exploration Licence 4/69 was granted in March 1969 to King Island Scheelite (1947) Limited, having previously been held as E.L. 9/67 by the Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Limited.

Previous to 17th of March 1972, the licence area covered a further 22.75 square miles extending south to Yellow Rock. A map clearly showing the licence boundaries both before and after 17-3-72 is attached to this report.

The expiry date for the 12.25 square miles was 14th March 1973.

GEOLOGY

Geological mapping was carried out on an approximate scale of 1:12000 using photo-controlled regional base maps obtained from 1967 aerial photographs using the slotted template method of photo lay down. The entire Licence area is covered in 3 sheets.

Apart from the narrow coastal section very little structural information is available due to the very sparse nature of outcrops in the interior. A thick sand cover, with marked dunal development close to the coast, is present over a large part of this Exploration Licence. Calcrete and consolidated sand layers present in some areas has impeded gemco drilling.

The rock types can be broken down into 2 broad units, as follows:

1. THE WEST COAST GRANITE

This would be more properly called the West Coast Granitic Complex and consists of granitic rocks, namely adamellite, granodiorite, and porphyritic biotite granite as well as granitized sediments.

The granite outcrops over approximately one quarter of the total length of the coast line within the licence and is best exposed east of Cape Wickham. The granite is usually weakly foliated, light grey, medium grained, relatively poor in mafics and is principally composed of granular quartz and feldspar. In the Disappointment Bay area a more mafic porphyritic phase with lineated euhedral feldspars occurs.

Lenticular xenoliths of basic material commonly occur within the granite.

Thin sections of the rocks of the area show signs of deformation, undulose extinction of quartz and bending of micas. The age is considered to be Precambrian with a minimum age of emplacement stated at 715 million years (4) based on potassium argon dating of the micas in the granites.

2. WEST COAST META-SEDIMENTS

These presumed Precambrian sediments have been intruded by and are apparently regionally conformable with the west coast granite. These rocks are best seen exposed along the North West coast from Cape Wickham to the northern end of Phoques Bay, and consist of a monotonous north-south striking sequence of medium to coarse grained massive quartzites to quartz mica schists. These rocks dip to the west at angles between 55 - 85°.

Intruded into these sediments are pegmatites and occasional aplites with the pegmatites occurring usually as veinlike bodies a few centimetres to a few metres in width. These pegmatites are associated with and apparently derived from the west coast granite and are most commonly of coarse to very coarse quartz feldspar and rich in black tourmaline. They have sharp well defined contacts with the adjacent schists.

From hole INV. 13-1 it is apparent that the west coast schists are, at least in areas close to the granite, permeated by both pegmatites and aplites to such an extent that an almost continual gradation exists between the granite and the meta-sediments.

Amphibolite dykes intrude the meta-sediments and are considered to be of two ages, possibly Cambrian and Devonian.

3. OTHER ROCK TYPES

Lateritic ironstone is common throughout the island both as float and as a hard ironpan layer in the soil profile. These contain an iron content of up to 55% but no significant concentrations of other elements have been noted.

Recent fossiliferous limestone and ironstained (limonite) consolidated sands occur as layers within the dunes and have proved impenetrable with the Gemco Auger.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

There is no known economic mineralization within the Licence area. The only mineralization of interest is an occurrence of scheelite in a quartz-clinzoisite pegmatite vein intersecting the west coast meta-sediments near Cape Wickham. (13)

1. WEST COAST GRANITE

In 1971 an assessment of the tin bearing potential of the granites on King Island was carried out by J. J. Gresham and P. Cottam using "remote sensing" techniques. On the basis of the assumption that certain parameters of granite chemical composition were related directly to the ability of the granite to act as a source for tin mineralization, silicate analysis of a number of samples of King Island granites were carried out. This report came to the conclusion that "although the west coast granites were the most geochemically favourable of the King Island granites" they still lay outside the geochemical parameters based on analysis of most of the tin bearing granites of the world. (3)

2. WEST COAST META-SEDIMENTS

A close examination of these rocks for sulphides and oxides gave negative results except for the occurrence of syngenetic pyrite (up to 5% in one locality) in the bedding planes.

The aplites and pegmatites of the area were examined in detail with negative results being obtained from U.V. lamping and geochemical analysis in all but one locality.

Scheelite occurred in one narrow vein of quartz-clinzoisite pegmatite outcropping on the west coast, but was shown to be present in irregular pods and veins. Scheelite was not present in similar veins occurring elsewhere along the coast, and in the apparent absence of any suitable host rocks it is thought unlikely that this occurrence should possess any economic significance.

3. BEACH SANDS

In the present programme no specific auger drilling for beach sand deposit was carried out and in fact only very minor traces of detrital heavy minerals were found to occur in the holes drilled.

The work carried out by Kenneth McMahon & Partners in 1968, (10) although not a detailed programme showed only traces of mineralization with the exception of the small beach at Victoria Cove where values up to 3.81% H.M. were recorded.

Some minor heavy minerals were recorded in the beach sands inland from Phoques Bay but these do not reach 1% H.M. Although the samples are fairly widely spaced it is not thought likely that any significant concentration of heavy minerals would occur in this area, since these samples were obtained from the area of new dunes which have been subjected to only minor reworking.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Geochemical sampling has been the main exploration tool. All sampling has been of bedrock C horizon using a Gemco auger drill and this has achieved a fairly high success rate in penetrating the overlying sands. However contamination of the bedrock sample by overlying sand has occurred in some holes.

The work was carried out in two stages: a broad regional programme of widely spaced geochemical sampling, and a localized close spaced programme in the Investigator 13 area.

1. REGIONAL SAMPLING

Initially this programme was carried out along the roads in the area at an average spacing of 1,000 feet and was designed to obtain both geochemical and geological information.

Previous work had not defined the granite - meta-sediment contact with any accuracy away from the coast and hence little knowledge existed as to the possibility of economic mineralization associated with this contact. Closer spaced regional drilling was carried out at about 500 feet intervals in the areas where this contact was reasonably known.

A total of 89 holes were sampled in the regional programme. No strongly anomalous results were obtained and only minor variance was obtained for the elements analysed with the exception of strontium. It is thought that the relative mobility of strontium allows it to concentrate in the tertiary and recent limestone deposits which occur in the sand dunes.

Some small anomalous values for tungsten (up to 60 ppm) were recorded in the Lake Flannigan area and the Investigator 13 grid was established to allow examination of this area.

2. INVESTIGATOR 13 AREA

Initially bedrock geochemical sampling was carried out over a 50 metre x 100 metre grid using a Gemco drill. A total of 85 holes were drilled on this grid pattern and samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Co, Ni, Cr, Mo, Sn and W.

Graphical plots of the results showed an irregular distribution for all elements except tungsten which showed a linear tendency parallel to the granite - meta-sediment contact, and apparently reflecting bedrock geochemistry. A vertically declined diamond drill hole (Investigator 13-1) was drilled over the highest tungsten value in this zone and encountered metamorphosed quartzites and micaceous sediments with pegmatite veins. Trace scheelite was detected in the core.

Because of the lack of significant mineralization in the core and in view of the evidence from other parts of the island that scheelite is present in the overlying sand deposits as detrital heavy mineral grains, it was felt that the anomaly at Investigator 13 could be due to minor heavy mineral accumulates immediately overlying the bedrock.

A further 10 holes were drilled to bedrock at 25 metre intervals around DDH INV. 13-1 to more closely define the tungsten distribution. The results ranged from 2 - 90 ppm, and gave a very irregular anomaly pattern suggesting that the anomaly may in fact be due to tungsten concentrations in the overlying sands.

Bulk samples from these holes were washed and panned and in some cases traces of heavy minerals occurred in the sand fraction with occasional specks of scheelite being present.

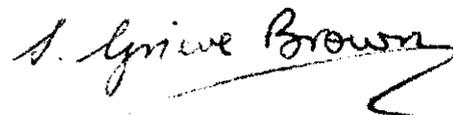
In no case was scheelite seen to occur in the actual rock chips.

For these reasons it would appear therefore that the anomalous tungsten values encountered in auger drilling were due to traces of heavy minerals at the base of the overlying sand which in this area shallowly overlies the fresh rock.

GEOPHYSICS

A ground magnetometer survey over the Investigator 13 grid was carried out by L. A. Richardson & Associates. No anomalous trends were revealed (see plan KG1 13-3).

GEOPEKO LIMITED

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "S. Lynne Brown". The signature is written in dark ink and has a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

GEOLOGIST.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- 018
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APPENDIX 1LOG OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE INV. 13-1

0 - 54.90 m HORNFEISED SEDIMENT - GRANITE MIXTURE

This unit has very disturbed appearance and is dark grey in colour. The hole tends to be gradational between the granite type of rock and the biotite quartzite type of rock with the quartzite dominant over all. Occasionally relic bedding is apparent in the more quartzitic units at 65° LCA as at 13.45 metres. At 14.17 metres there is a narrow vein of aplite very quartz rich. Some areas of this quartzitic core are quite rich in pyrite with some calcite pyroxene garnet present in it as at 8.51 metres. From 13.16 - 13.97 metres there is a unit which appears more quartzitic than usual and may be a relic sediment block. Small blocks of sediment like material continue to 54.90 metres with the overall appearance of the rock becoming slightly more quartzitic if anything. At 46.13 metres there is a small unit of aplite very irregular in shape.

54.90 - 56.28 m APLITE VEIN

This is a coarse grey white rock with some small amounts of tourmaline present in it. It is a lot lighter in colour than the above unit and contains a small amount of fine blue scheelite as well as one crystal of yellow ringed scheelite.

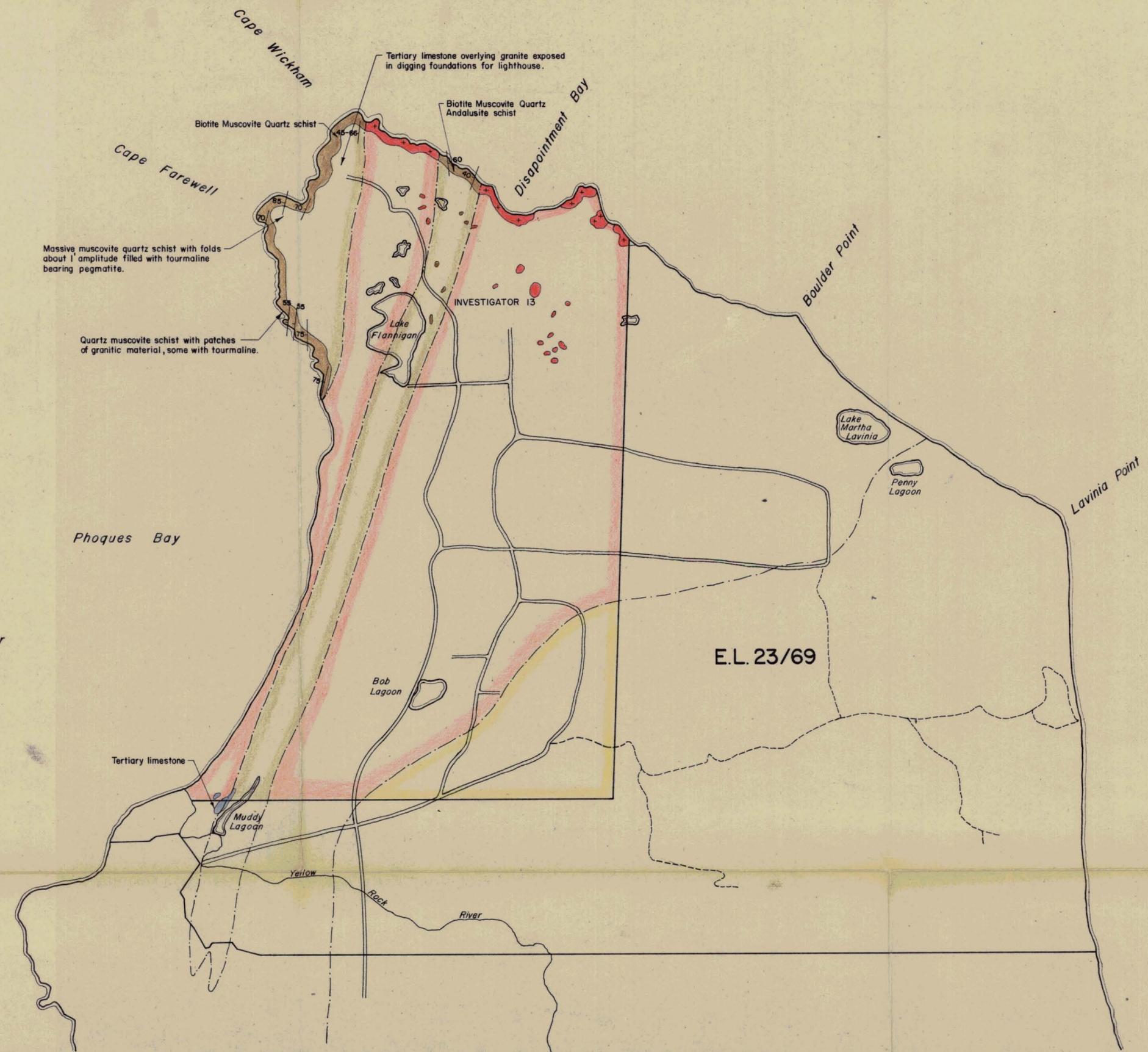
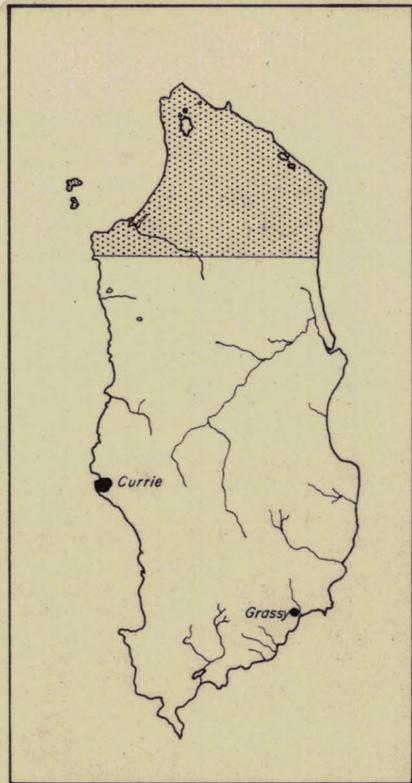
56.28 - 62.49 m HORNFEISED SEDIMENT - GRANITE MIXTURE

As above with quite large amounts of granite in comparison to sediment.

62.49 - 92.20 m HORNFEISED SEDIMENT

This sediment is a fine grained unit dark grey to black in colour with only minor amounts of granite present here. Some small amounts of pegmatite are also present but scheelite mineralization is minimal. Quite high amounts of pyrite are present through this sediment and in places reaches quite high proportions. There are some variations in colour due mainly to coarse grain size which makes the quartz more apparent and hence gives the rock a lighter colour over all. Some pegmatites occur as at 66.97 - 67.21; 73.59 - 74.32 metres. A small unit of felspar porphyry with good angular crystals of felspar occur at 70.61 - 71.03 metres.

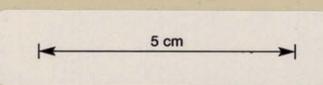
E.O.H. 92.20 metres.



E.L. 23/69

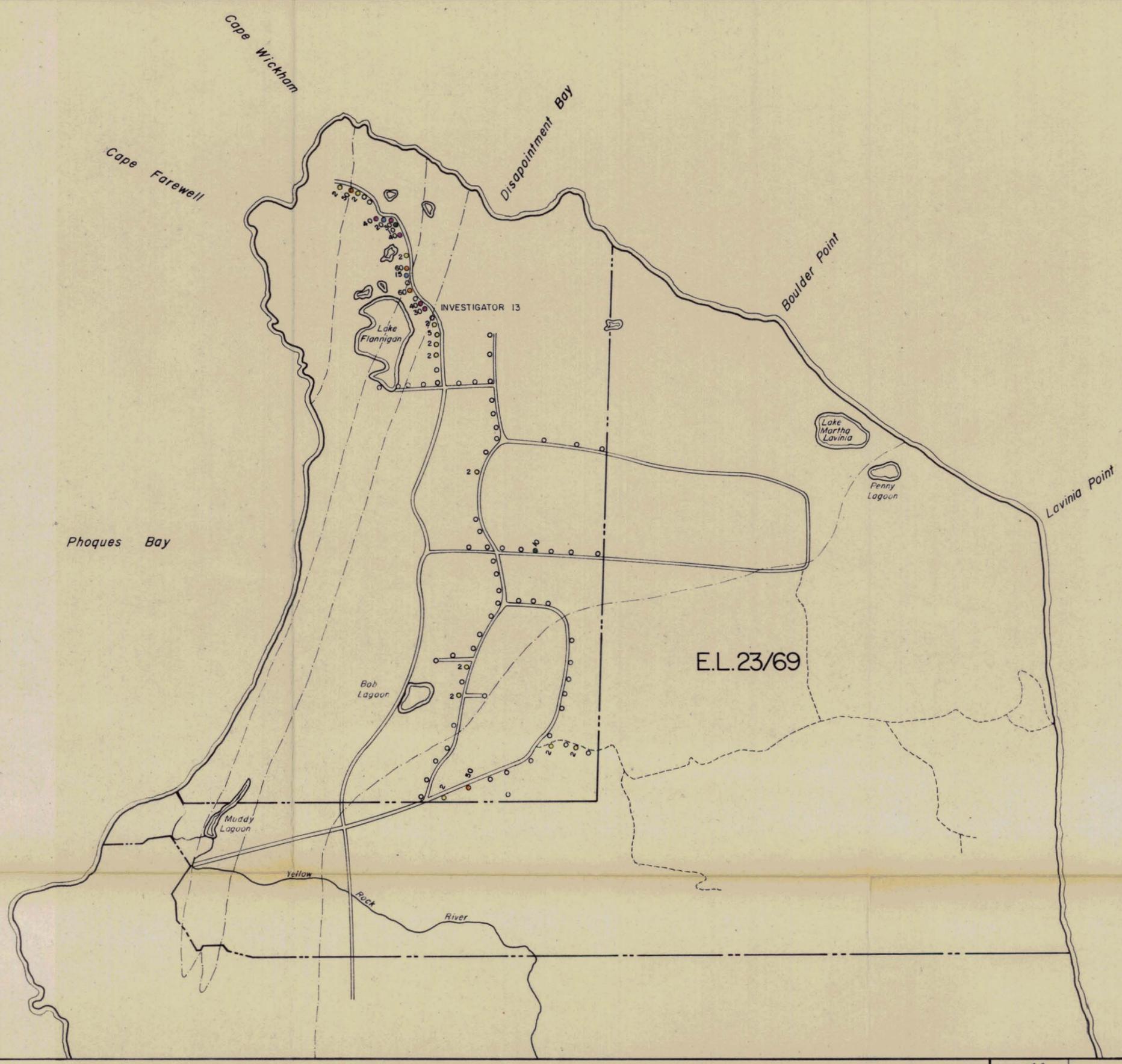
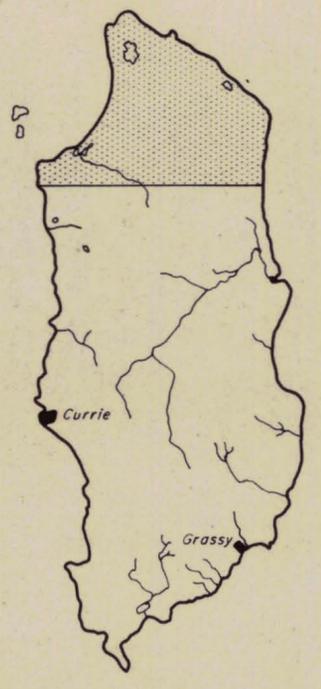
Legend:
 - - - - TRACK
 = = = = ROAD
 - - - - GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY

■ TERTIARY LIMESTONE
 ■ WEST COAST METASEDIMENTS
 ■ WEST COAST GRANITE
 ■ REEKARA SCHIST



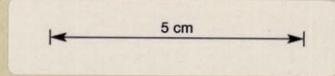
DATE: JUNE, 1973
 GEOLOGIST: S.G.B.
 DRAWN: R.F.
 CHECKED: S.G.B.

650021 73-984
 GEOPEKO LIMITED
 KIVU ISLAND GROUP
 No. KG12-1
 SCALE: 1 mile to 1 inch
 E.L. 4/69
 GEOLOGICAL PLAN
 2087



Legend:
 - - - - TRACK
 = = = = ROAD
 - - - - GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY

W (ppm.)
 ○ <2
 ○ 2-5
 ○ 6-10
 ● 11-20
 ● 21-40
 ● 41-60
 ● >60



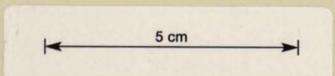
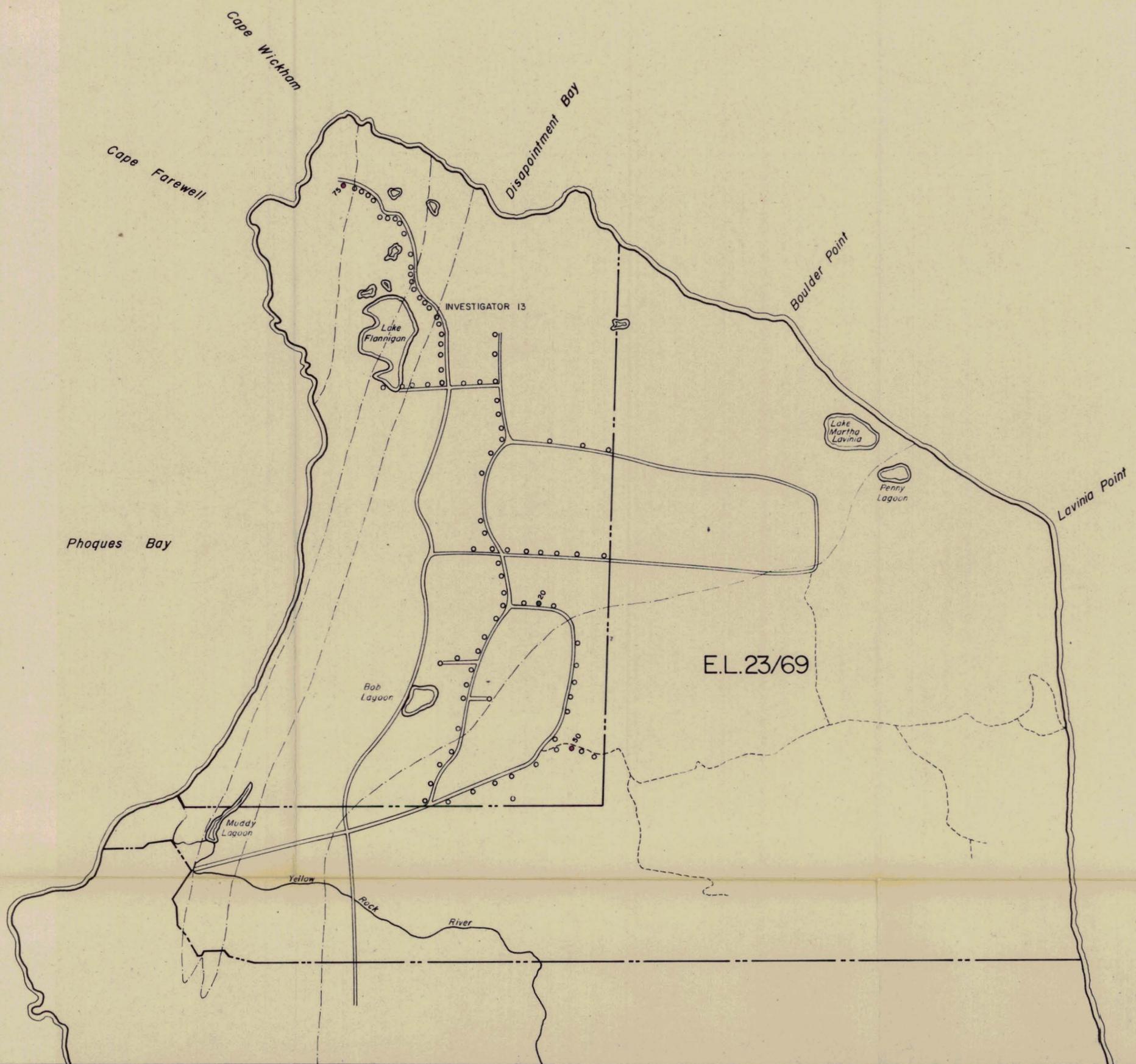
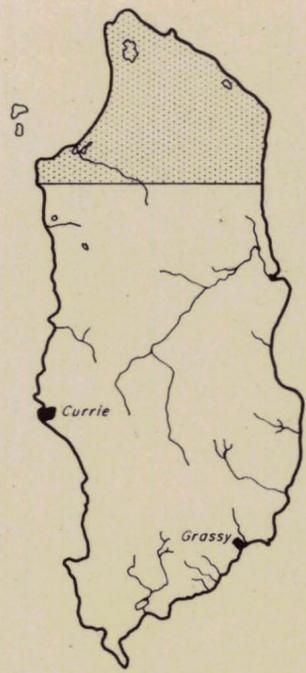
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 RESULTS ARE FOR BOTTOM OF HOLE SAMPLES OBTAINED USING A "GEMCO" AUGER DRILL RIG.
 VALUES <2 NOT PLOTTED

TUNGSTEN ANALYSED BY MODIFIED DITHIOL METHOD FOLLOWING POTASSIUM PYROSULPHATE FUSION ON 0.1 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE: JUNE, 1973
 GEOLOGIST: S.G.B.
 DRAWN: R.F.
 CHECKED: S.G.B.

650022
GEOPEKO LIMITED
 KING ISLAND GROUP
 No. KG12-2
 SCALE 1 mile to 1 inch

E.L. 4/69
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
TUNGSTEN 2088

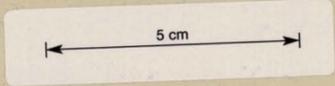


650023 73-984
GEOPEKO LIMITED
KING ISLAND GROUP

Legend:
 - - - - TRACK
 = = = = ROAD
 - . - . - . GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY

Sn (p.p.m.)
 ○ <5
 ● 5-10
 ● 11-20
 ● 21-40
 ● 41-80
 ● 81-160
 ● >160

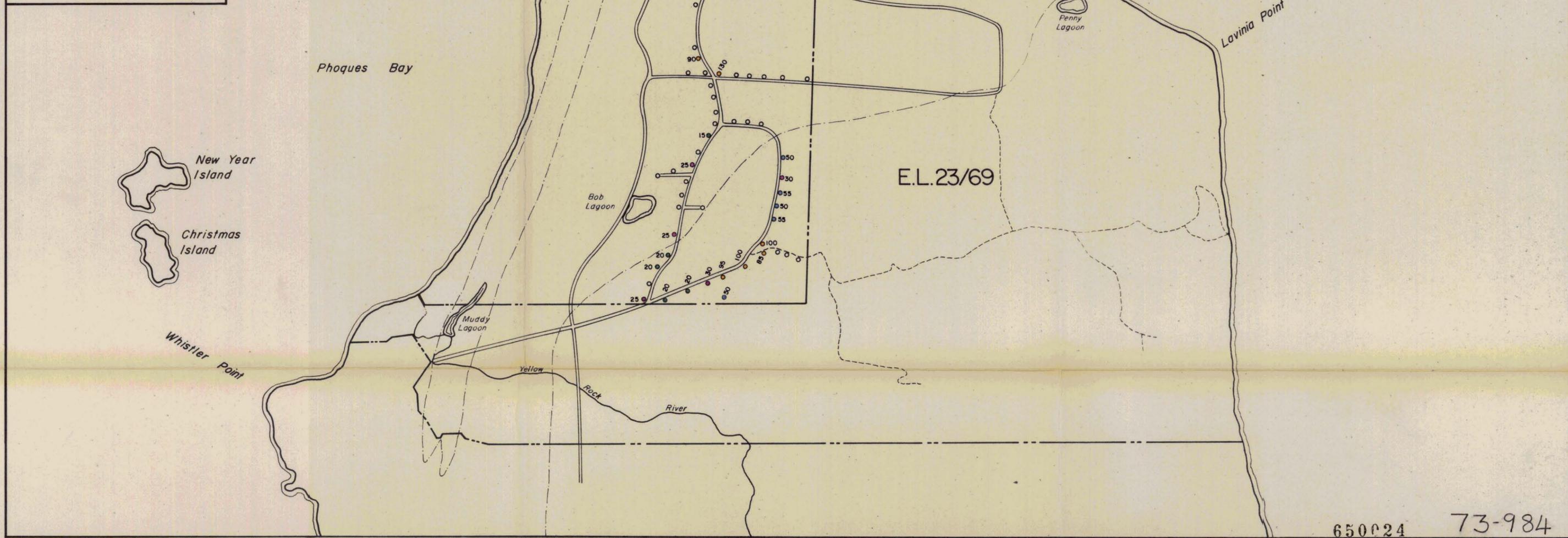
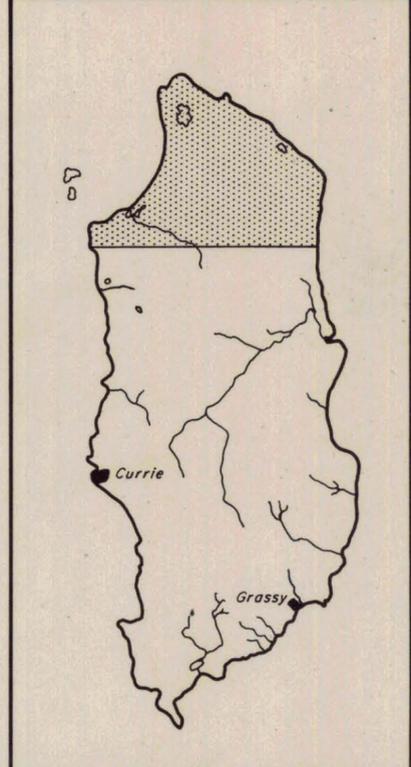
NOTE:
 RESULTS ARE FOR BOTTOM OF HOLE SAMPLES OBTAINED USING A "GEMCO" AUGER DRILL RIG.
 VALUES ≤ 5 NOT PLOTTED.
 TIN ANALYSED BY THE GALLIEN METHOD ON A 0.5 GRAM SAMPLE.



DATE: JUNE, 1973
 GEOLOGIST: S.G.B.
 DRAWN: R.F.
 CHECKED: S.G.B.

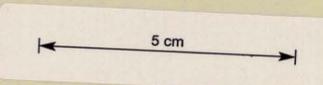
SCALE: 1 mile to 1 inch
 No. KG12-3

E.L. 4/69
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
TIN 2089



Legend:
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 - · - · - GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY

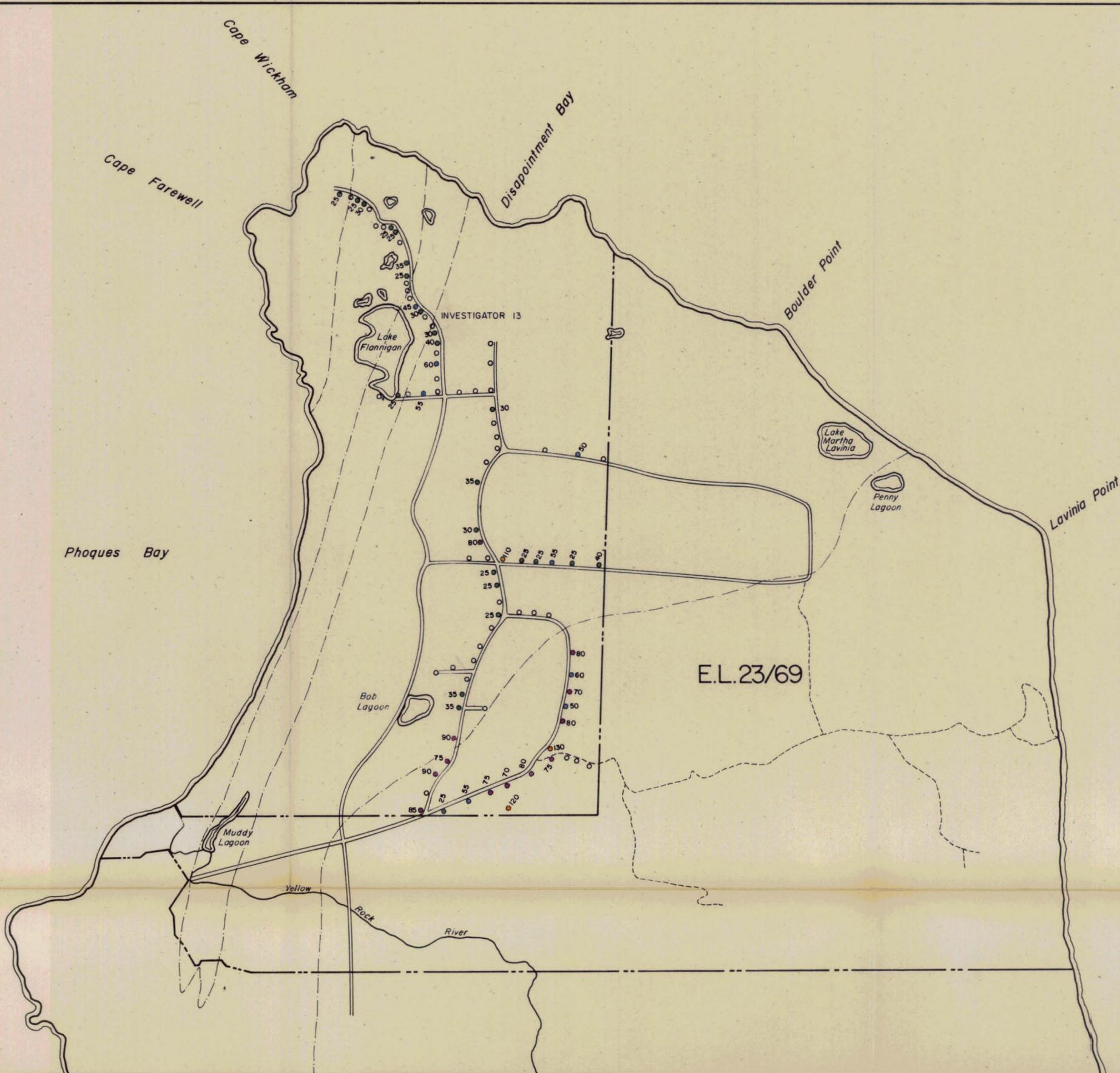
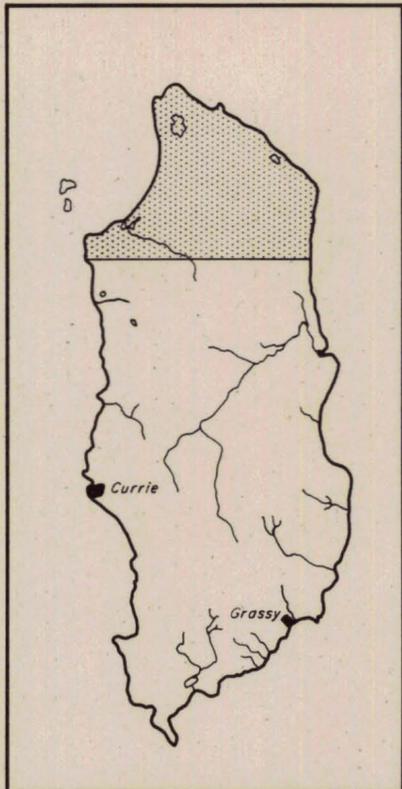
Cu (ppm)
 ○ 0-10
 ● 11-20
 ● 21-40
 ● 41-80
 ● 81-160
 ● > 160



NOTE:
 RESULTS ARE FOR BOTTOM OF HOLE SAMPLES OBTAINED USING A "GEMCO" AUGER DRILL RIG.
 VALUES ≤ 10 NOT PLOTTED.
 ANALYSIS BY ATOMIC ADSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY FOLLOWING HOT HCL LEACHING FOLLOWED BY HCL/HNO₃ IN THE LATER STAGES FOR 1.0 HOUR ON A 0.25 GRAM SAMPLE.

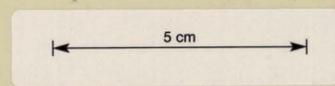
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650024 73-984
GEOPEKO LIMITED
 KING ISLAND GROUP
 No. KG12-4
 SCALE: 1 mile to 1 inch
E.L. 4/69
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
COPPER 2090



Legend:
 - - - TRACK
 = ROAD
 - - - GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY

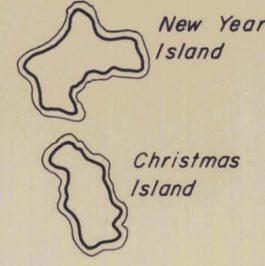
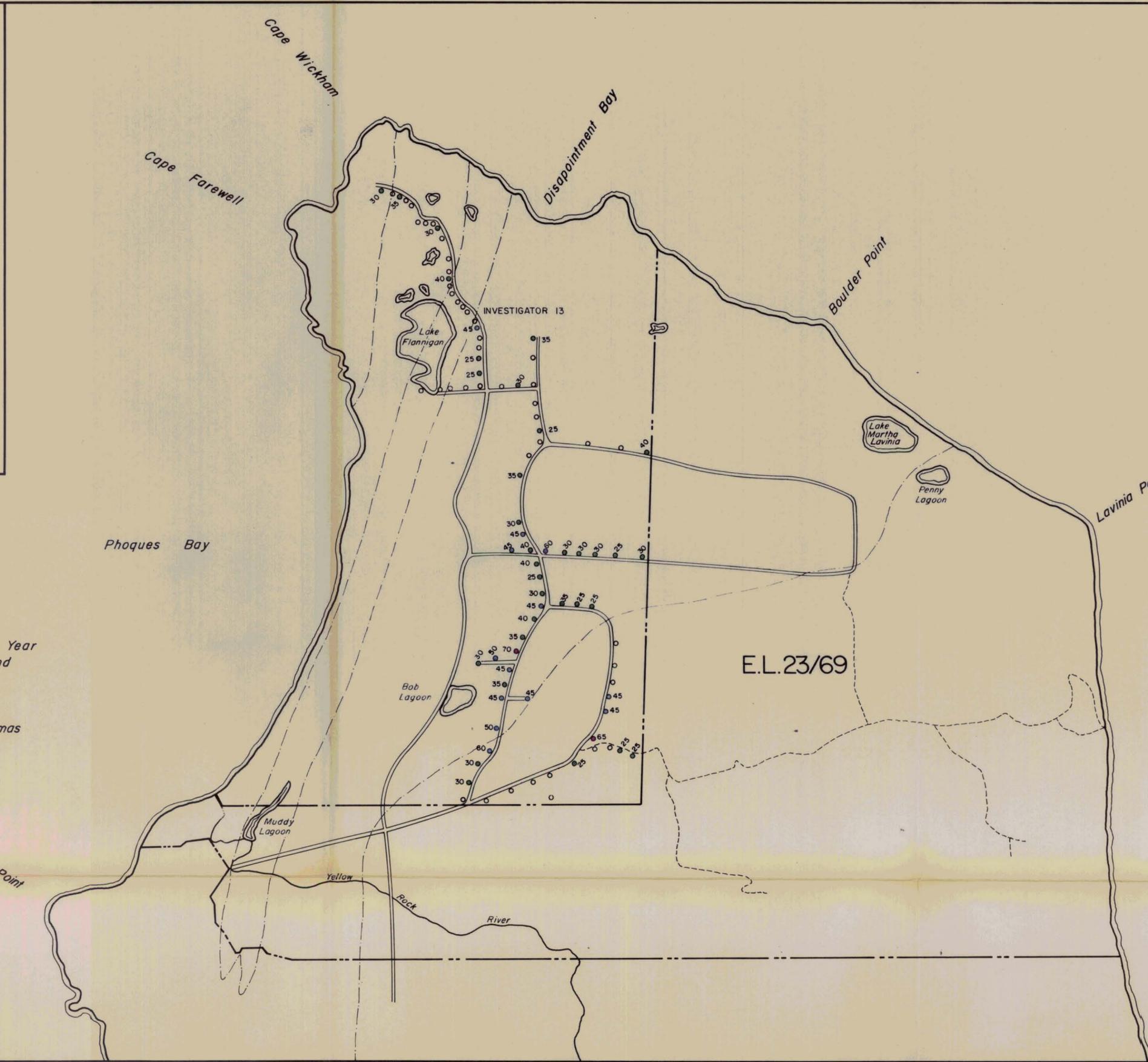
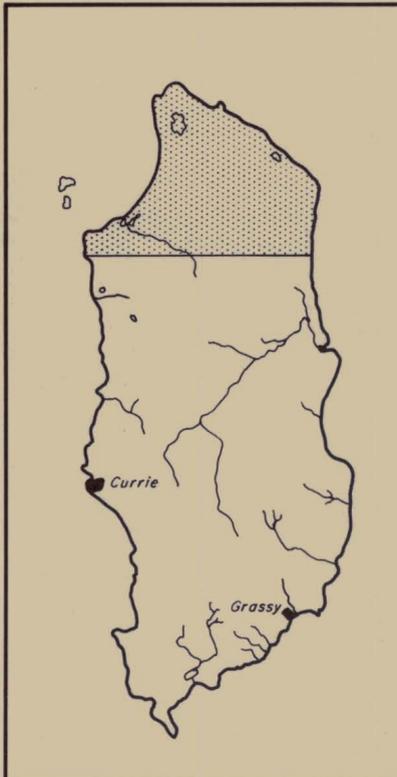
Zn (pp.m)
 ○ 0-20
 ● 21-40
 ● 41-60
 ● 61-100
 ● 101-160
 ● > 160



NOTE:
 RESULTS ARE FOR BOTTOM OF HOLE SAMPLES OBTAINED USING A "GEMCO" AUGER DRILL RIG.
 VALUES ≤ 20 NOT PLOTTED.
 ANALYSIS BY ATOMIC ADSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY FOLLOWING HOT HCL LEACHING FOLLOWED BY HCL / HNO₃ IN THE LATER STAGES FOR 1-0 HOUR ON A 0.25 GRAM SAMPLE.

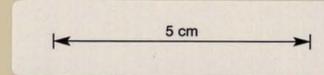

 DATE: JUNE, 1973
 GEOLOGIST: S.G.B.
 DRAWN: R.F.
 CHECKED: S.G.B.

650025 73-984
GEOPEKO LIMITED
 KING ISLAND GROUP
 No. KG12-5
 SCALE: 1 mile to 1 inch
E.L. 4/69
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
ZINC 2091



Legend:
 - - - - TRACK
 = = = = ROAD
 - · - · - GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY

Pb (pp.m.)
 ○ < 20
 ● 20-40
 ● 40-60
 ● 60-80
 ● 80-100
 ● > 100



NOTE:
 RESULTS ARE FOR BOTTOM OF HOLE SAMPLES OBTAINED USING A "GEMCO" AUGER DRILL RIG.
 VALUES ≤ 20 NOT PLOTTED.
 ANALYSIS BY ATOMIC ADSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY FOLLOWING HOT HCL LEACHING FOLLOWED BY HCL/HNO₃ IN THE LATER STAGES FOR 1-0 HOUR ON A 0.25 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE: JUNE, 1973
 GEOLOGIST: S.G.B.
 DRAWN: R.F.
 CHECKED: S.G.B.

650026 73-984
GEOPEKO LIMITED
 KING ISLAND GROUP
 No. KG12-6
 SCALE: 1 mile to 1 inch
E.L. 4/69
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
LEAD 2092



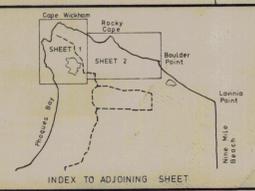
650027 73-984



- Quartzitic micaschist, undifferentiated
- Quartzite
- Interbedded quartzite / qtz. micaschist
- Aplite, pegmatite
- Basic dykes, undifferentiated
- Quartz-vein
- Porphyritic granite
- " aligned
- Medium-grained granite
- Coarse-porphyrific

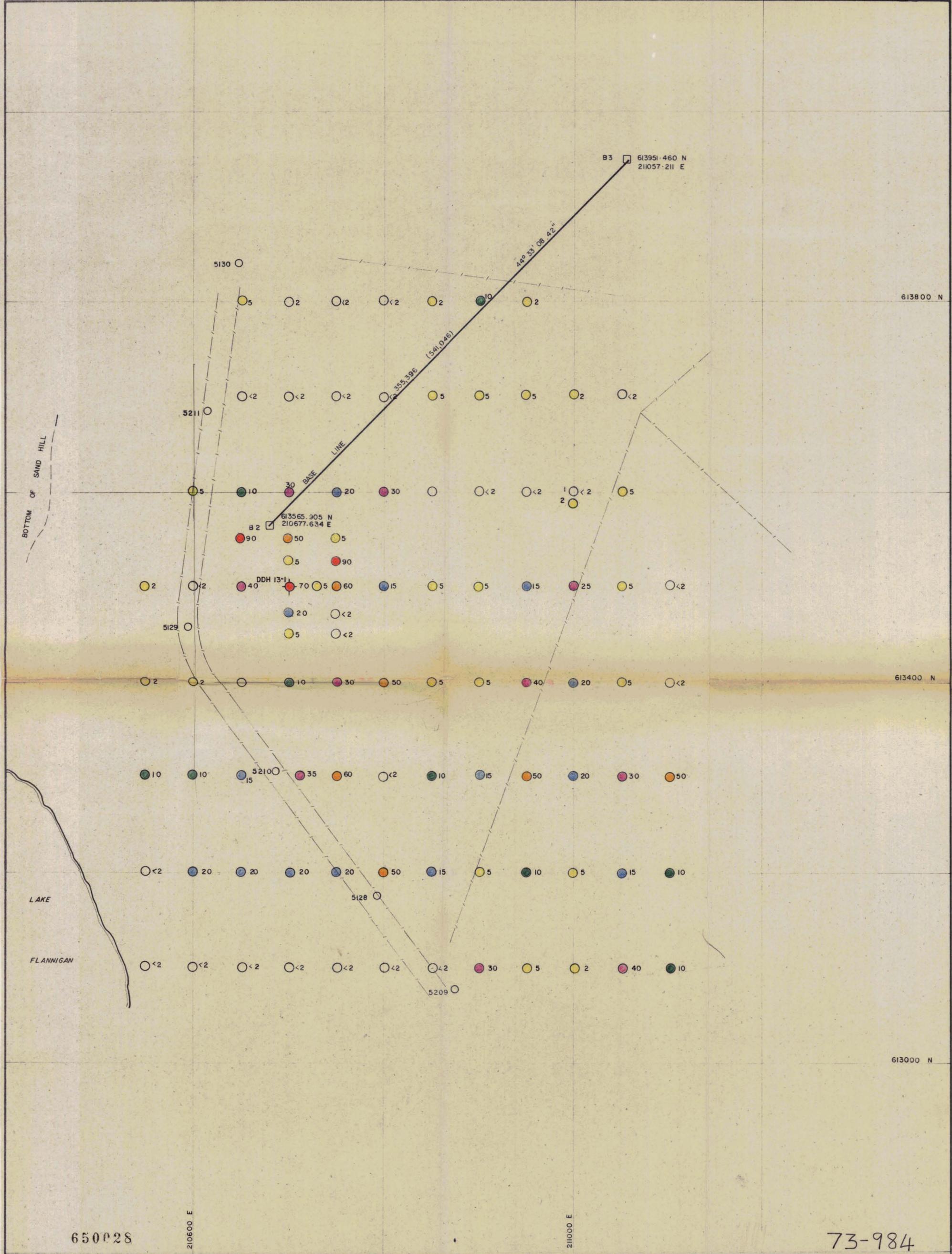
- Geological boundary, observed
- " inferred
- outcrop-boundary
- Strike / dip of bedding, schistosity
- " joints
- Regional anticlinal axis
- Local " plunging
- " synclinal
- Minor fault, observed
- Shearzone / sheared rock
- Dragfolding

- Road / track
- Fence
- Vegetation-boundary
- Creek
- Shingle / sandbeach
- Big boulders
- Sandblow



DATE: March 1971
 GEOLOGIST: W.M.
 DRAWN: W.M.
 CHECKED:

GEOPEKO LIMITED
 KING ISLAND GROUP
No. K GR 24
CAPE WICKHAM
SHEET 1
 SCALE: 1 : 5 000 (approx.)
 5cm
 2094



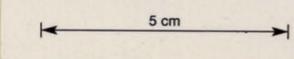
650028

73-984

- Legend:**
- Peg Location
 - Fence
 - Old Regional Hole (approx. position)

- W (pp.m.)**
- <2
 - 2-5
 - 6-10
 - 11-20
 - 21-40
 - 41-60
 - >60

NOTE:
 TUNGSTEN ANALYSED BY MODIFIED DITHIOL METHOD FOLLOWING POTASSIUM PYROSULPHATE FUSION ON 0.1 GRAM SAMPLE.



GEOPEKO LIMITED
 KING ISLAND GROUP

DATE: OCT 1973
 GEOLOGIST: S.C.B.
 DRAWN: K.P.D.
 CHECKED:

SCALE: 1:2500

No. KGI13-4

Cape Wickham E.L. 4/69
 INVESTIGATOR 13
 Tungsten Geochemistry

2033