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PROJECT NAME: COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED
TITLE: FINAL REPORT ON FURY PLAINS PROSPECT,
EXPLORATION LICENCE 14/74



AREA NAME/S, STATE 1: 250,000 SHEET NO/S & COORDINATES: Fury Plains, Burnie Sheet SK 55-3
406400m E, 5394300m N

COMMODITY/IES: LEAD AND ZINC

TEXT PAGES NO: 6

PLAN NOS: TAS/2/875, TAS/6/3, TAS/6/1, TAS/6/2, TAS/2/882,
TAS/2/887, TAS/2/880, TAS/2/878, TAS/2/876

TABLE NOS: 1 - See Appendix 2

APPENDICES: 1. Petrographic Descriptions
2. Gossan Values

AUTHOR/S: C.S. Rugless

DATE: 13th May 1976

AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED

Incorporated in the State of Victoria

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FINAL REPORT

FURY PLAINS LEAD AND ZINC PROSPECT

1. SUMMARY

An agreement between Comstaff Proprietary Limited and R.W. Carter was ratified on 5th November 1975 for a six month option to explore Exploration Licence 14/74 in the Fury Plains area, 10.5km west of Cradle Mountain.

Mineralisation at Fury Plains comprises quartz, galena, sphalerite gash veins within a Proterozoic metasedimentary host unconformably overlain by a Cambrian acid volcanic/intrusive sequence to the west.

A grid established over the observed trend of mineralisation formed the basis for geological mapping, geochemical (A^o) soil sampling and geophysical techniques including ground magnetic surveying, self-potential and two lines of Crone E.M. surveying.

The mineralisation has little potential although its probable relationship with the Cambrian sequence enhances the prospectivity of these younger rocks.

2. INTRODUCTION

The presence of vein controlled galena-sphalerite mineralisation in what was initially thought to be acid volcanics prompted ratification of a six month option agreement between Comstaff Proprietary Limited and the vendor, R.W. Carter, to explore Exploration Licence 14/74 in the Fury Plains area, 10.5km west of Cradle Mountain (see Plan 1).

The exploration licence straddles Precambrian (Proterozoic) basement rocks and a wedge of Cambrian acid volcanics (Mt. Reid Volcanics). The volcanic tract to the north and west is currently held under exploration licence by Cominco Exploration Limited.

3. WORK DONE

A grid comprising seven 300m lines at 100m intervals (4900E to 5500E) along a baseline trending 060° (magnetic) was established over the Fury Plains lead and zinc prospect. The grid formed the basis

for geochemical (A^o) soil sampling, proton magnetometer, S.P. and Crone E.M. surveying over two lines (5100E and 5200E).

Soil samples were sieved to -80# and submitted for copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum and barium analyses. The grid and adjacent surveyed roads and streams have been geologically mapped and plotted at a scale of 1:2000.

4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY (see Plan 1).

The Fury Plains exploration licence covers Precambrian metasediments which form part of the Tyennan Craton, and the unconformably overlying basal(?) unit of the westerly flanking Cambrian island arc assemblage or Mt. Reid Volcanics.

The present study has confirmed that the Cambrian/Precambrian contact within the Fury Plains exploration licence is unconformable rather than sheared. If shearing was present there would be grounds for interpreting a major lineament at the contact.

The Mt. Reid Volcanic Group is the host for a number of important volcanogenic exhalative style copper, lead and zinc occurrences including Rosebery lead-zinc mine, Mt. Lyell copper mine, and lesser showings including Mt. Farrell lead-zinc, Hercules lead-zinc, Chester lead-zinc, Pinnacles lead-zinc, Sock Creek lead-zinc and Que River copper-lead-zinc. Copper, lead and zinc mineralisation can be considered as having strong affinities with the volcanic group.

5. DETAILED GEOLOGY (see Plans 2 and 3).

Mineralisation including galena, pyrite, minor sphalerite and rare chalcopyrite (petrographic description T 3610, T 3633) is associated with discontinuous quartz veins or gash veins (maximum dimensions 6m x 0.5m), quartz stockworks and breccia pipes (petrographic description T 3625, T 3633) within Precambrian (Proterozoic) laminated quartzites and phyllites (petrographic description T 3613). The mineralisation is poddy and appears to follow trends which subparallel the unconformable contact with overlying Cambrian acid intrusive, volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, rather than foliation or strongly folded bedding trends within the older sequence of basement rocks. Minor disseminated galena and pyrite

occurs at the exposed Cambrian/Precambrian contact within phyllite, rhyolite and ignimbrite (gossan samples Table 1 - T 3601, T3605, T 3608 and T 3609).

The Cambrian/Precambrian contact is interpreted as an unconformity. There is no evidence of major shearing or faulting. Granite porphyries along the contact exhibit intrusive features including xenolithic breccias of abutting basement rocks. These high level intrusives (petrographic description T 3628) are interpreted to be the source of the tensional gash vein mineralisation. They are probably apophyses of a major granite porphyry intrusion west of the volcanic pile (petrographic description T 3624).

The overlying Cambrian succession forms the basal unit of the Mt. Reid Volcanic Group within the area. The west facing sequence dips steeply to the north west and comprises quartz feldspar porphyry domal rocks (petrographic description T 3630), possibly a pipe, flanked by rhyolitic volcanics, ignimbrites and pyroclastic material grading to lapilli tuff size (petrographic description T 3614, T 3618 and T 3620). The succession is typical of that found within acid volcanic centres.

The presence of minor hydrothermal pyritised chlorite alteration pipes (petrographic description T 3637) in the pyroclastic fraction of the volcanic pile, galena-sphalerite mineralisation within the south easterly abutting basement rocks and the proximity of an acid volcanic centre, provide good evidence for the existence of volcanogenic exhalative style base metal mineralisation within the Cambrian volcanic pile on the Fury Plains West area (ie. outside the area held under Exploration Licence 14/74).

6. GEOCHEMISTRY (see Plans 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9).

6.1. Method

The A⁰ soil horizon was sampled every 20m on seven lines 100m apart. Samples were assayed by A.A.S. for copper, lead, zinc, barium and molybdenum. The assay results were examined statistically, cumulative frequency curves were plotted and the population limits were determined from these curves. Three-point moving averages were calculated to smooth the erratic assay values.

6.2. Statistics

6.2.1. Copper

Number of samples: 135
 High: 440 ppm.
 Low: 4 ppm.
 Arithmetic mean: 20
 Standard deviation: 39
 Populations: a) <9
 b) 9 - 20
 c) 21 - 50
 d) >51

6.2.2. Lead

Number of samples: 135
 High: 2200
 Low: 22
 Arithmetic mean: 162
 Standard deviation: 261
 Populations: a) 22 - 41
 b) 42 - 120
 c) >120

6.2.3. Zinc

Number of samples: 135
 High: 400
 Low: 6
 Arithmetic mean: 40
 Standard deviation: 59
 Populations: a) 6 - 19
 b) 20 - 50
 c) 51 - 400

6.2.4. Barium

Number of samples: 135
 High: 750
 Low: 80
 Arithmetic mean: 305
 Standard deviation: 107
 Populations: a) 80 - 199
 b) 200 - 324
 c) 325 - 750

6.2.5. Molybdenum

Number of samples:	135
High:	11
Low:	0.5
Arithmetic mean:	3.4
Standard deviation:	2.0
Populations:	a) 0.5 - 2.4
	b) 2.5 - 5.8
	c) 5.9 - 11

6.3. Distribution of Base Metals in Soils

Plotting of the three-point moving averages for each element outlines two main anomalous areas:

- a) The Cambrian volcanics.
- b) An east-west trend centred on the gash vein exposed in the stream.

The first of these is predominantly a lead zinc barium anomaly and has a high zone close to the contact of the Cambrian volcanics with the underlying Precambrian metasediments.

The second anomaly is best outlined by molybdenum but all elements determined show a broad anomalous pattern.

6.4. Conclusions on Geochemistry

Geochemistry outlines the two main areas of interest within the prospect. It confirms that the most prospective rocks are the Cambrian volcanics.

7. GEOPHYSICS7.1. Magnetics (see Plan 4)

No definite patterns were outlined by the ground magnetics programme.

7.2. Crone E.M.

No response was gained from surveys over the mineralised veins on lines 5100E and 5200E.

7.3. Self Potential - S.P. (see Plan 6)

The S.P. survey did not outline the mineralised

veins at Fury Plains, although an unexplainable lowering of values (to approximately -50 millivolts) occurs on the northern portions of lines 5000E, 5300E and 5500E. The low on line 5000E occurs over the acid volcanic sequence. The lower values on lines 5300E, 5400E and 5500E occur within Precambrian metasediments near the Cambrian volcanic contact, where observed quartz veins are barren of mineralisation.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Galena-sphalerite gash vein mineralisation at the Fury Plains prospect appears to be hydrothermally controlled and is probably related to the overlying Cambrian acid intrusive/volcanic succession. The prospect has little potential although the Cambrian volcanic pile has to be regarded as highly prospective.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

No further work is recommended on the Fury Plains lead and zinc prospect within Exploration Licence 14/74.

The Cambrian volcanic sequence flanking Exploration Licence 14/74 should be pegged under exploration licence if the ground is relinquished by Cominco Exploration Limited.

C.S. RUGLESS

26.3.76



Approved

Original Signed by R. J. KERNICK
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R. J. Kernick
Exploration Manager

EXPLORATION LICENCE 14/74EXPENDITURE

An approximate expenditure of \$12,043 was incurred on the project during 1976 to 31st June 1976 as follows:

	\$
Field Staff and Associated Costs	7,920
Operating Costs	3,821
Capital Expense	31
Project Management	271
	<u> </u>
	<u>\$ 12,043</u>

APPENDIX 1PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS

By H.W. Fander, M.Sc.

T 3605 K stain test positive on some fragments.

As is so often the case with pyroclastic rocks, the difficulty in exact classification is due to inability to recognise matrix constituents because of widespread alteration. This applies particularly in distinguishing between tuff-lavas and ignimbrites; for practical purposes this is perhaps not very important.

The rock is tentatively termed a rhyolitic tuff lava (tuffaceous material in a lava matrix). It consists of angular and splintery fragments ranging from .05mm to 15mm set in an ultrafine, indeterminate, altered felsitic matrix. The fragments consist of quartz (fragmented phenocrysts), silicified flow banded rhyolites, aphyric (ie. non porphyritic) rhyolites/felsites, feldspar crystals (sericitised), porphyritic rhyolite-obsidians with perlitic fabric, and fine tuffs.

T 3607 K stain test negative. Sulphides present.

This extremely fine grained rock is thought to be an altered siliceous ash. The fact that it does not react to the K stain test suggests that the feldspar or potassic glass (which was almost certainly present) has been completely sericitised. The rock consists of intimately intergrown ultrafine quartz and sericite. There is a faint suggestion of banding, but otherwise the rock is totally featureless. There are no indications of clastic, pyroclastic or igneous textures.

The rock is fractured on a very fine scale; the fractures are void, or may be occupied by quartz or carbonate, with dark sphalerite and traces of galena. This represents an epigenetic, low temperature hydrothermal phase of mineralisation.

T 3610 K stain test negative. Conspicuous sulphide.

This rock may be a quartz-tourmaline schist, or banded quartz-tourmaline rock. It probably represents a tourmalinised sediment but more of the original rock remains.

Highly folded, contorted layers and lenses of fine quartz alternate with layers of matted tourmaline crystals (schorl); minor dark rutile also occurs. Sulphide was

also introduced at this stage. Subsequently the rock was folded and/or brecciated, fracturing all components.

Although no cassiterite was identified in this specimen, a tin assay is recommended.

The sulphides are dominantly arsenopyrite as extensively fractured large euhedral crystals. They are cut by veinlets of chalcopyrite and galena associated with the fracturing.

T 3613 K stain test negative.

This is a fine grained muscovite-metaquartzite, representing a mildly metamorphosed sediment. The original rock was probably an argillaceous siltstone-fine sandstone. Metamorphism consists mainly in recrystallisation and was probably a low temperature contact effect; thus the term hornfels is applicable.

The rock consists dominantly of interlocking small patches of quartz; detrital grain textures have been obliterated. There are small, wispy flakes of muscovite (or hydro-muscovite; their distinction is difficult). Detrital zircon grains occur, and small tourmaline needles have formed ("authigenic" tourmaline). The distribution of the muscovite indicates some relict bedding which has been preserved.

Euhedral, poikiloblastic pyrite crystals are scattered through the rock and are of metamorphic formation though possibly of syngenetic origin.

T 3616 Minor K stain reaction.

This rock is believed to be a welded tuff (ignimbrite) of felsic composition.

It consists of fragments of quartz phenocrysts and sanidine-anorthoclase crystals, randomly distributed in a groundmass of devitrified shards and fine sericite. The groundmass probably originally consisted of siliceous shards and potassic glass as well as fine ash, now sintered to a fairly homogeneous mass with well preserved shard textures.

There small fractures containing quartz, chlorite, sericite and pyrite representing a low temperature hydrothermal phase.

T 3618 K stain test negative.

This felsic ignimbrite is similar to T 3616 in all important respects, though sericitised. Thus K feldspar is altered (hence the negative K stain test).

Fragments of quartz phenocrysts are abundant and these are sericite pseudomorphs after feldspar phenocrysts. Occasional lithic fragments (altered rhyolite/dacite) are also present. The groundmass is fairly homogenous, very fine grained, thoroughly sintered felsic material in which fine sericite represents altered K feldspar/K glass. Shard textures are not as obvious as in T 3616 but are detectable.

Flow structures can be seen but are not well developed; however, subsequent sericitisation (and subordinate chloritisation) has obscured them to some extent.

T 3624 K stain test positive (groundmass)

This is a porphyritic microgranite, sodi-potassic and biotic.

Phenocrysts of orthoclase up to 4mm, embayed quartz, extensively sericitised albite and chloritised biotite are abundant. They are randomly orientated and evenly distributed in a medium crystalline groundmass (average grain size = 0.1mm) of quartz, orthoclase and minor albite, leucogenised magnetite and chloritised biotite. The orthoclase phenocrysts have distinctive poikilitic rims, with small quartz inclusions.

Occasional euhedral zircon crystals are seen. Patches of secondary zoisite-epidote are associated with chloritised biotite and indicate a deuteric alteration phase in which biotite and plagioclase were selectively replaced (ie. by chlorite/epidote and sericite respectively).

T 3625 K stain test negative.

This rock is regarded as a tectonic breccia composed of a single rock type; this is a quartz-muscovite schist, a low grade metasediment probably thermally rather than regionally metamorphosed.

The breccia is composed of tabular and blocky rock fragments; interstices are filled with smaller angular fragments of rock and constituent minerals. Since the rock is quite tough and non-porous, the finer components are thought to have recrystallised to some extent.

The rock fragments themselves are laminated quartz-muscovite rocks; the term schist is not very appropriate as the schistose fabric is lacking. The laminations are due to alternating layers of microcrystalline quartz and muscovite; the muscovite occurs as poorly developed flakes and small poikiloblastic patches.

Small pyrite crystals occur sporadically. Very occasional patches of galena and sphalerite are seen; they are confined to individual breccia fragments, rather than occurring in the matrix; it is possible that these sulphides are pre-tectonic, ie. that the rock was mineralised before brecciation, but the evidence is thus rather meagre to be certain.

T 3628 K stain test positive (groundmass).

This is a porphyritic microgranite which closely resembles T 3624 except that the groundmass has a different texture. The rock is a minor or shallow intrusive.

Large rather conspicuous, embayed quartz phenocrysts contain inclusions of groundmass material. Albite phenocrysts, and orthoclase phenocrysts (uncommon) are partly sericitised, the albite much more severely. Biotite is represented by chlorite-epidote-leucoxene composite pseudomorphs.

The groundmass consists of minute K feldspar laths poikilitically enclosed in quartz patches, not unlike micrographic texture but less regular; it probably resulted from rapid cooling.

Secondary chlorite occurs in veinlets and microfractures and small breccia zones.

T 3630 K stain positive.

This is a porphyritic rhyolite which resembles T 3624 and T 3628, particularly in composition; textural details differ but are not regarded as of major significance.

Phenocrysts are fairly small and inconspicuous compared to the other two rocks, and comprise embayed quartz, fairly severely sericitised albite, and minor orthoclase, with occasional chloritised biotite. The groundmass is fine grained and felsitic, representing rapidly cooling ?devitrified material.

Chlorite occurs as patches and as small shreds throughout. Comparatively wide veins of quartz with needles of epidote and K feldspar, and chlorite aggregates cut the rock.

Flow features are absent and the rock is regarded as a shallow intrusive; it could well be a plug or dome.

T 3633 K stain negative.

This is a brecciated, mineralised quartz-mica schist quite similar in many respects to the rock fragments in the breccia (T 3625) and very possibly correlatable; T 3633 would be the relatively unbrecciated equivalent of T 3625. Even the type and sequence of mineralisation is similar.

Schistosity is not particularly well developed; the rock is compositionally layered, micaceous layers alternating with quartzose layers. The micas are mainly muscovite with minor pale chlorite; both are rather poorly defined, and metamorphism was very low grade, probably more thermal than regional.

The rock is crumpled and brecciated; veins and masses of quartz have been introduced, carrying sulphides; evidently minor brecciation took place subsequently.

Sphalerite patches range from 0.05mm to 1.0mm in size; galena is coarser, as individual crystals up to 1-2mm and clusters up to 10mm or more. Traces of chalcopryrite occur in the sphalerite as small inclusions (<0.05mm).

T 3637 K stain test gave faint reaction.

Whilst the grain sizes of this rock (ie. of the constituent fragments) is not quite coarse enough for a lapilli tuff (lapilli tuff size = 10-30mm), it is the finer grained equivalent and may be termed a lithic tuff; it is quite probably welded.

The coarser constituents are fragmented quartz phenocrysts, occasional altered feldspars, devitrified rhyolites and tuffs. They are set in an exceedingly fine grained matrix of devitrified felsic ? ash.

Most of the original K feldspar/K glass has been sericitised; hence a weak K stain reaction. Lenses, streaks and irregular patches of pale green chlorite occur; they may represent an altered glass or perhaps some secondary

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volcanic material.

The rock shows pronounced preferred orientation, probably a combination of bedding and flow.

APPENDIX 2

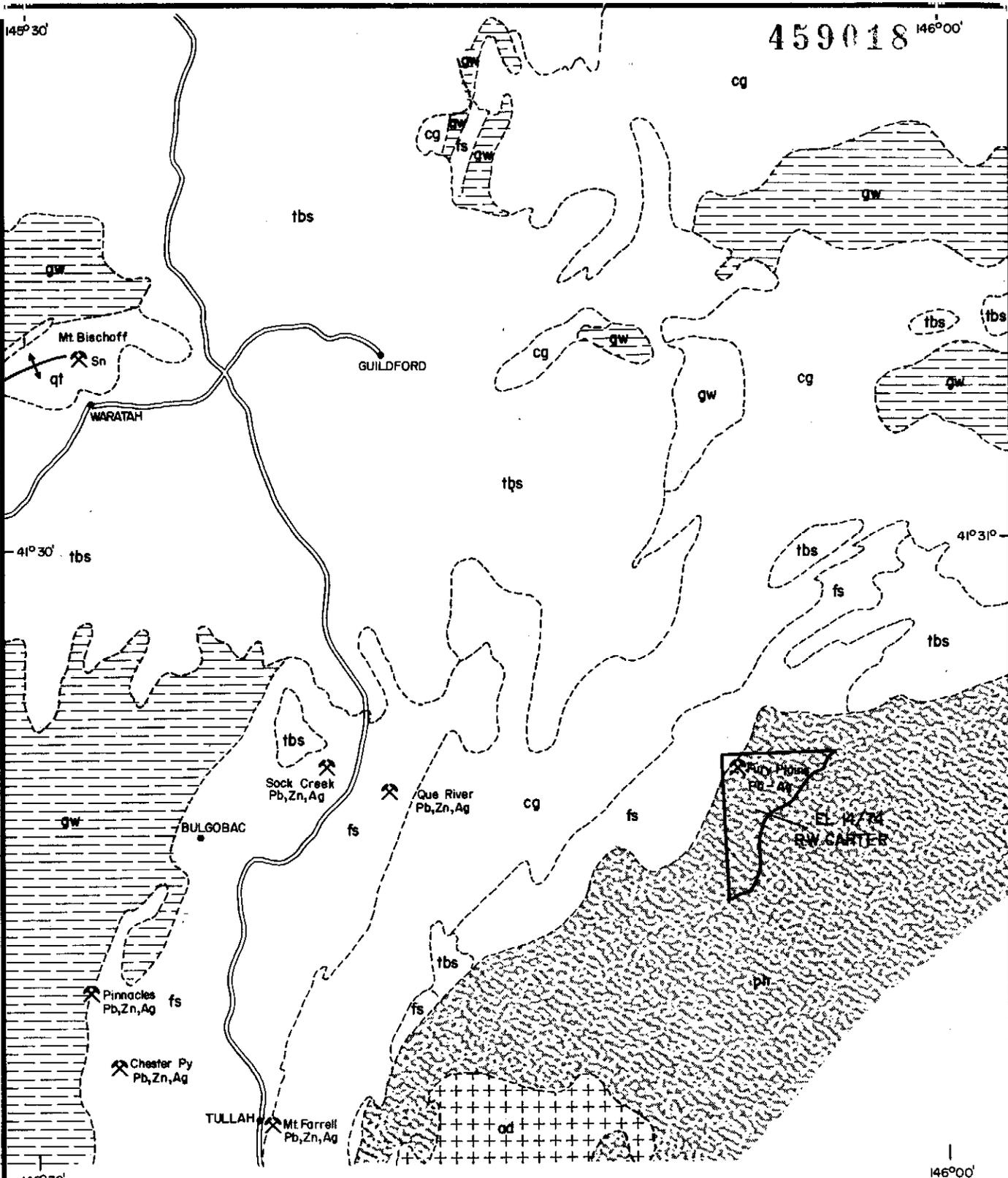
TABLE 1

GOSSAN VALUES

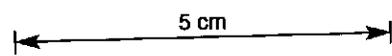
In p.p.m. unless otherwise shown

Sample No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	Ba	Ag
T 3601	16	1.60%	70	12	260	9.0
T 3605	18	0.81%	200	2	750	3.6
T 3607	8	1800	9600	2	600	2.4
T 3608	26	9.2%	9200	4	550	23
T 3609	104	1.4%	1.15%	3	650	6.4
T 3610	420	0.45%	2400	12	380	2.6oz/ton
T 3611	520	1300	320	880	140	8.0
T 3612	1800	440	8400	90	1050	2.8
T 3614	22	114	940	2	530	0.8
T 3620	12	1700	2800	2	380	1.2
T 3622	20	390	340	2	120	2.8
T 3625	16	6.3%	210	10	950	13
T 3631	24	2.85%	5000	5	340	8.2
T 3633	32	7.6%	98	30	300	1.1oz/ton
T 3634	94	500	84	40	150	7.6
T 3635	84	550	440	4	480	6.6
T 3636	140	1250	740	2	750	14
T 3637	6	950	410	2	290	1.4
T 3638	150	490	310	9	20	2.4

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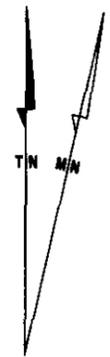
- tbs Basalt, Dolomite, Gabbro
- ad Adamellite
- cg Undivided conglomerate, quartzwacke, siltstone, shale, limestone
- fs Felsic to intermediate volcanics, volcaniclastics & related intrusives
- gw greywacke, mudstone
- i Basic intrusive & extrusive rocks
- qt Unmetamorphosed quartzite, siltstone, shale, dolomite
- ph Metamorphosed laminated quartzite, phyllites



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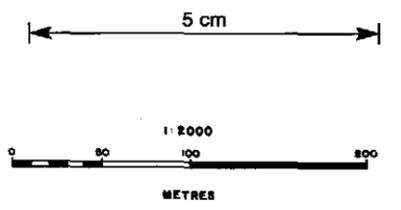
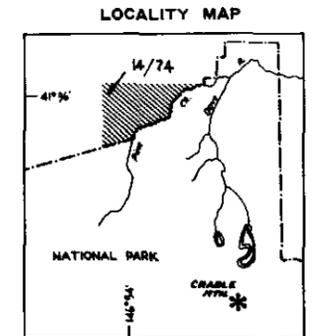
**FURY PLAINS
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
PART OF BURNIE 1:250 000
GEOLOGY SERIES**

DRAWN J.M.H. 25/3/75	COMPILED C.S.R. MARCH '76	SCALE 1:250 000	TAS/2/875
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LEGEND

- Granite to granodiorite porphyry
- Grey (water laid?) tuff
- Hydrothermal chlorite alteration
- Felsic tuff
- Felsic lapilli tuff
- Felsic agglomerate
- Damal? quartz feldspar porphyry
- Rhyolite
- Welded lithic crystal and crystal tuff
- Strongly folded laminated quartzite and phyllite
- Fault
- Strike and dip of bedding
- Strike and dip of bedding, facing known
- Quartz vein
- Pyrite
- Galena
- Sphalerite



COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

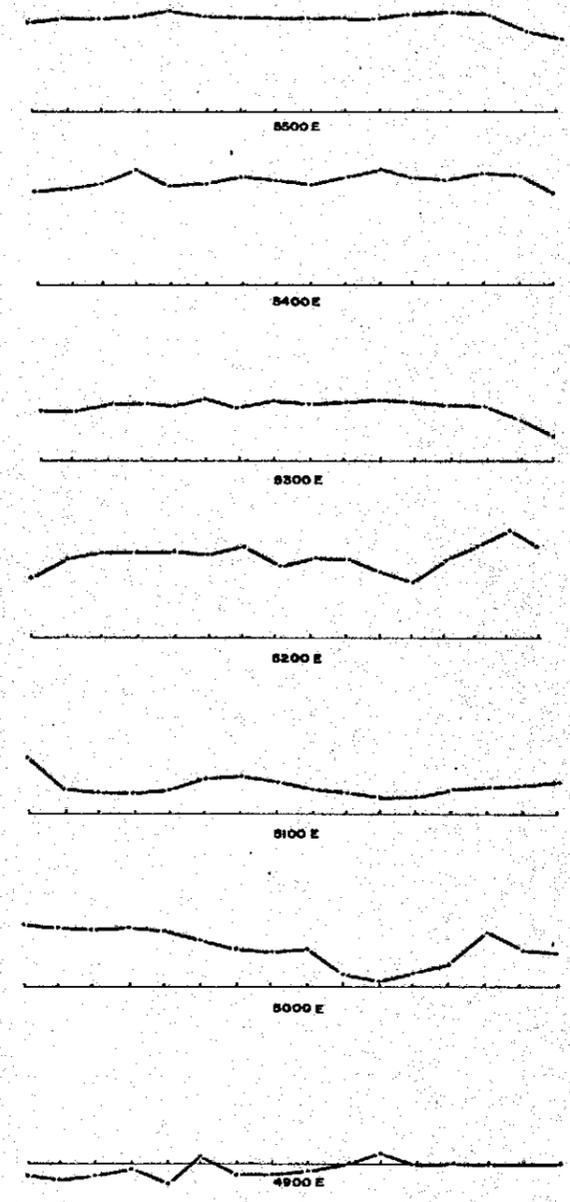
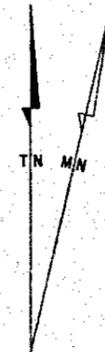
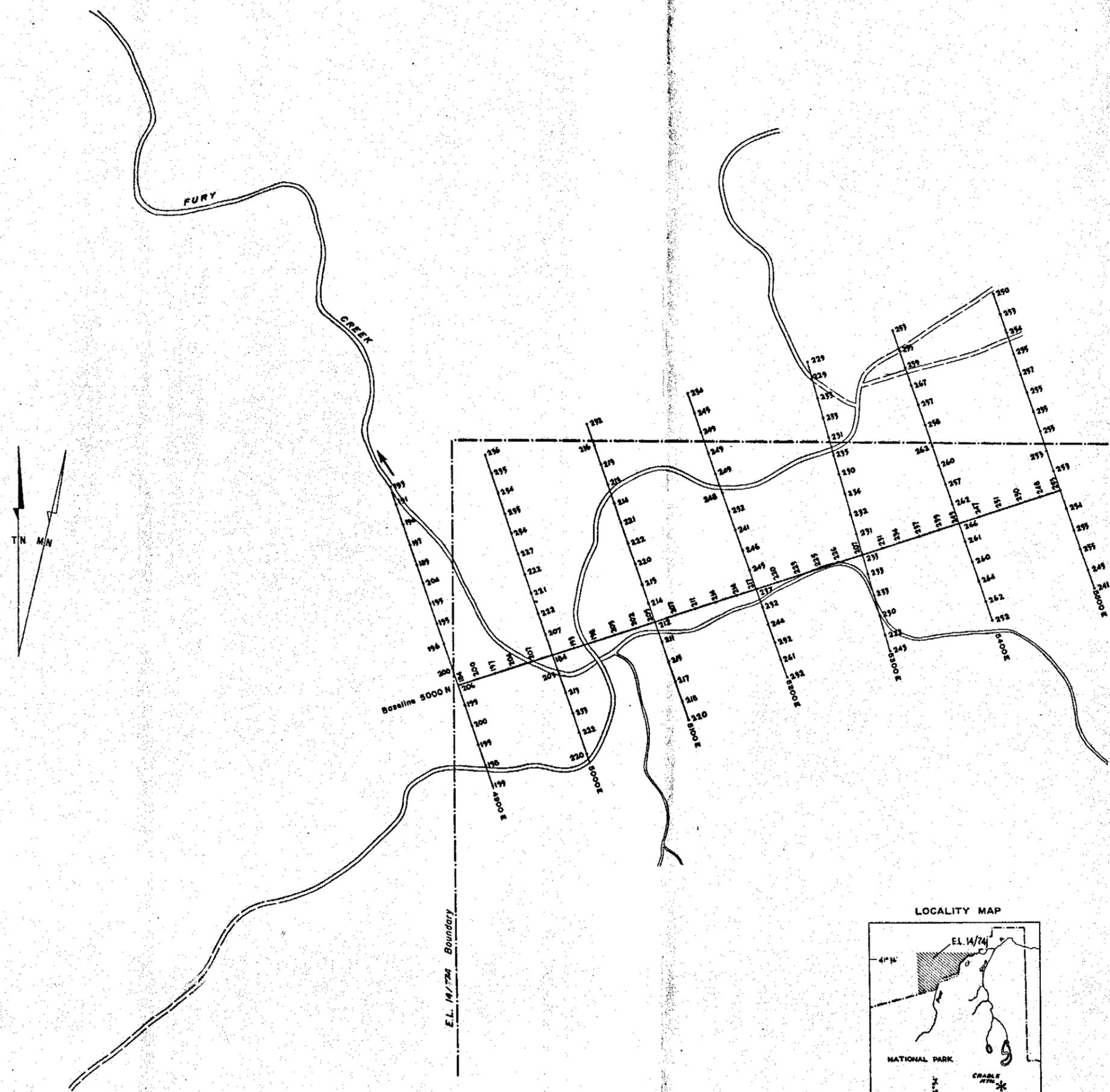
FURY PLAINS PROJECT

GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

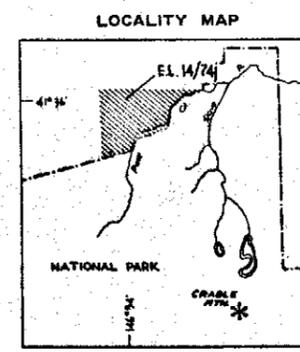
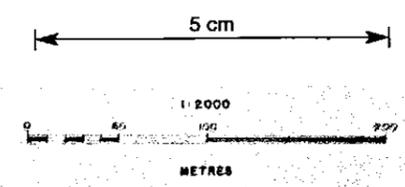
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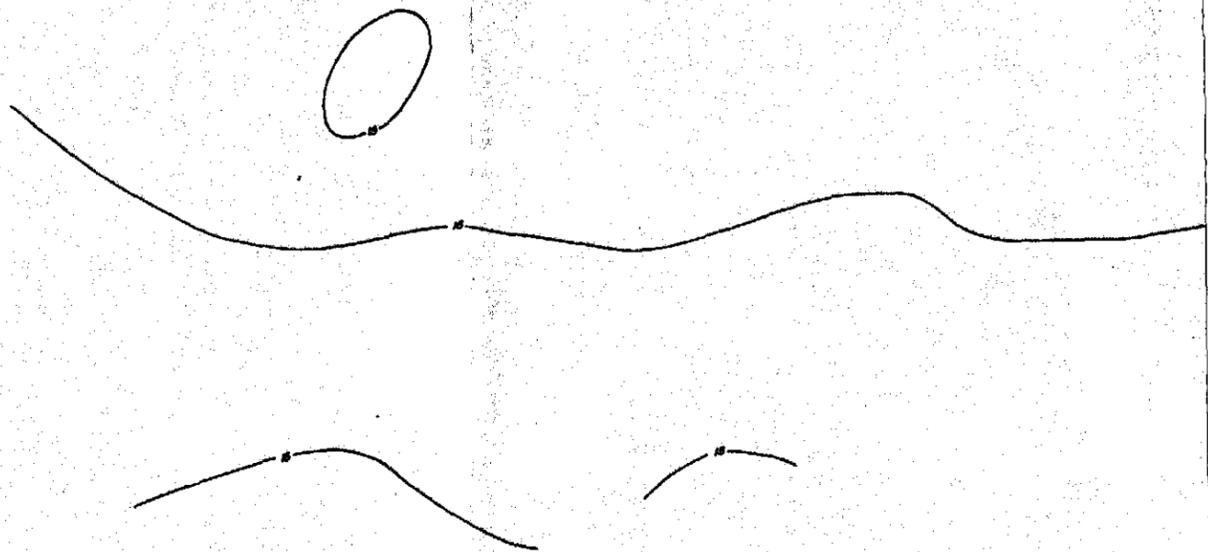
VERTICAL DATUM - 62,200 Gammas
 VERTICAL SCALE - 1cm = 20 Gammas



COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED	
FURY PLAINS PROJECT	
GROUND MAGNETICS	
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DATE	Feb. '76
COMPILED	CSR
SCALE	1:4000
TAC 16 10	

021

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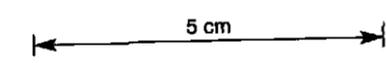
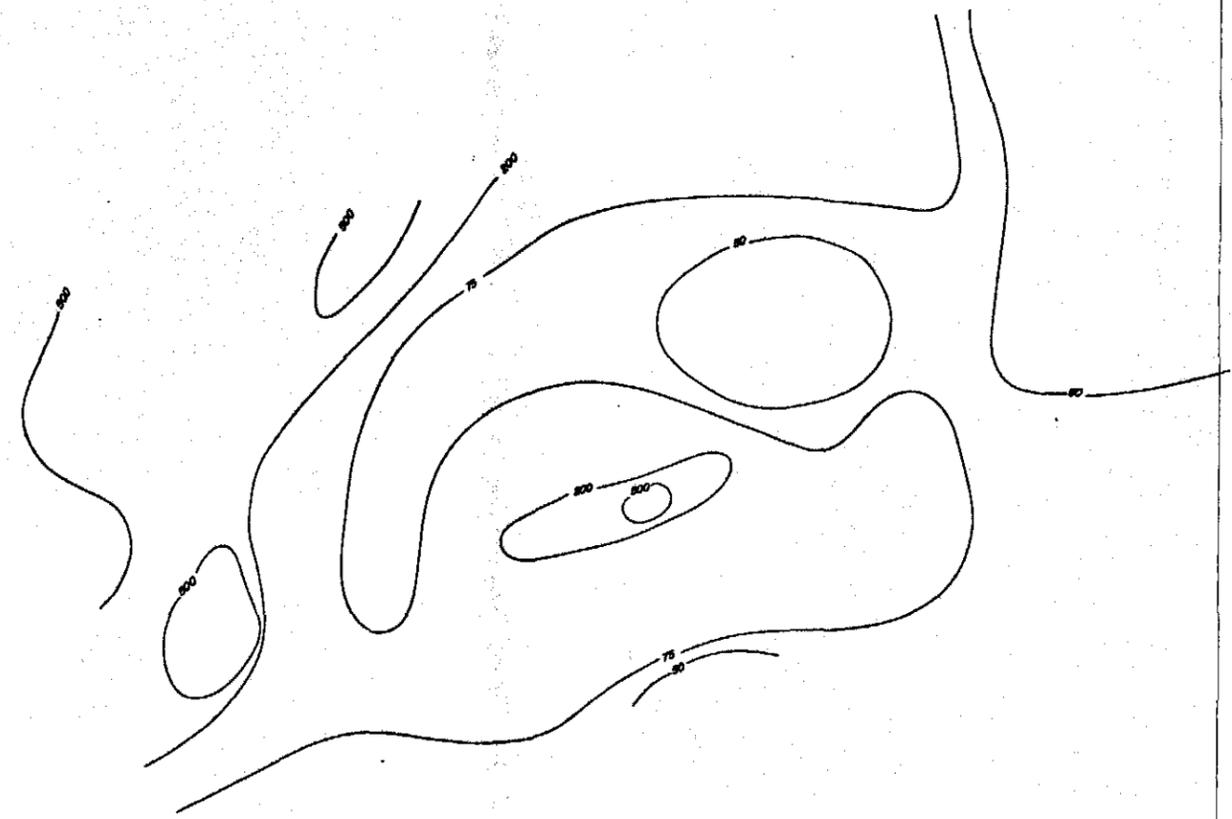


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AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED	
FURY PLAINS PROJECT	
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS	
COPPER IN A ²	
DATE	26/3/76
COMPILED	C.S.R.
SCALE	1:4000
DRAWN	J.M.H.
TAR/2/RR2	

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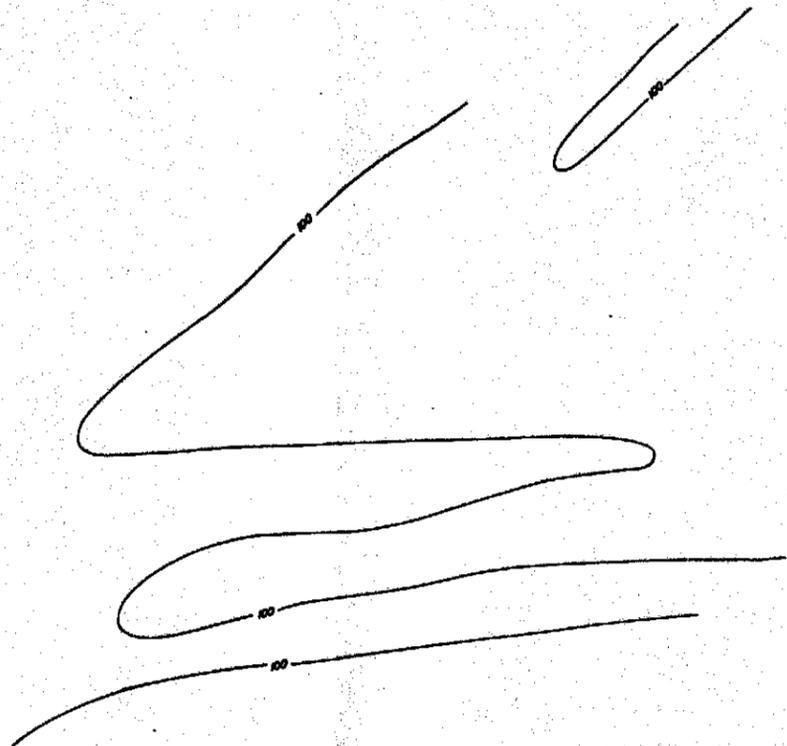
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AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED	
FURY PLAINS PROJECT	
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS	
LEAD IN A*	
DRAWN	J.M.H.
DATE	26/3/78
CHECKED	C.B.R.
SCALE	1:5000

023

459024

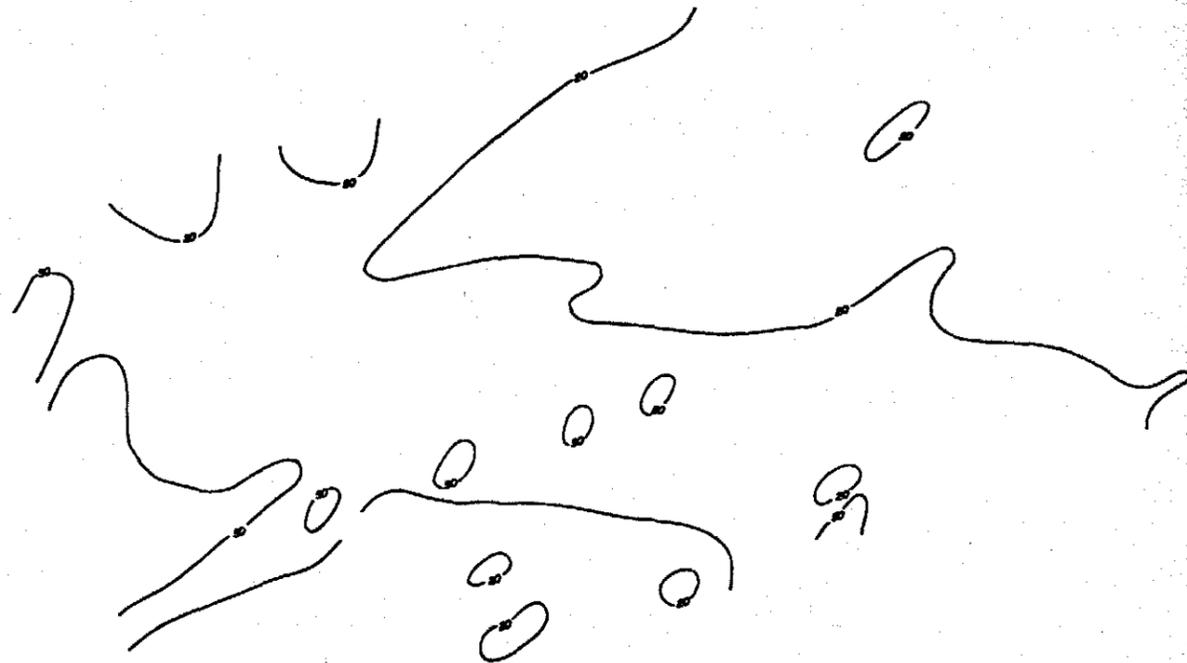


5 cm

AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED	
FURY PLAINS PROJECT	DRAWN J.M.H.
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS	DATE 26/3/76
LEAD IN PPm	COMPILED C.B.R.
	SCALE 1:4000
	TAG/2/870

024

459025

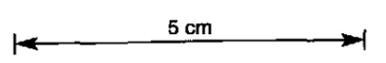
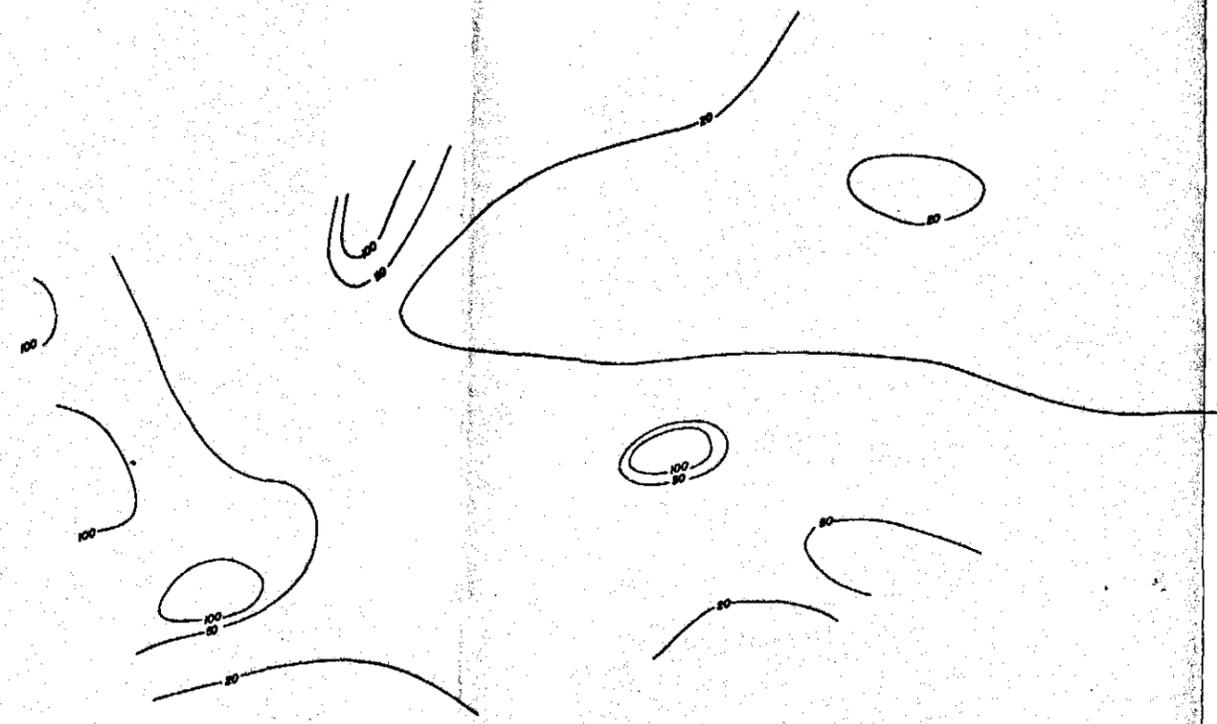


5 cm

AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED	
FURY PLAINS PROJECT	
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS	
LEAD	
DRAWN	J.M.H.
DATE	28/3/76
COMPILED	C.S.R.
SCALE	1:5000

025

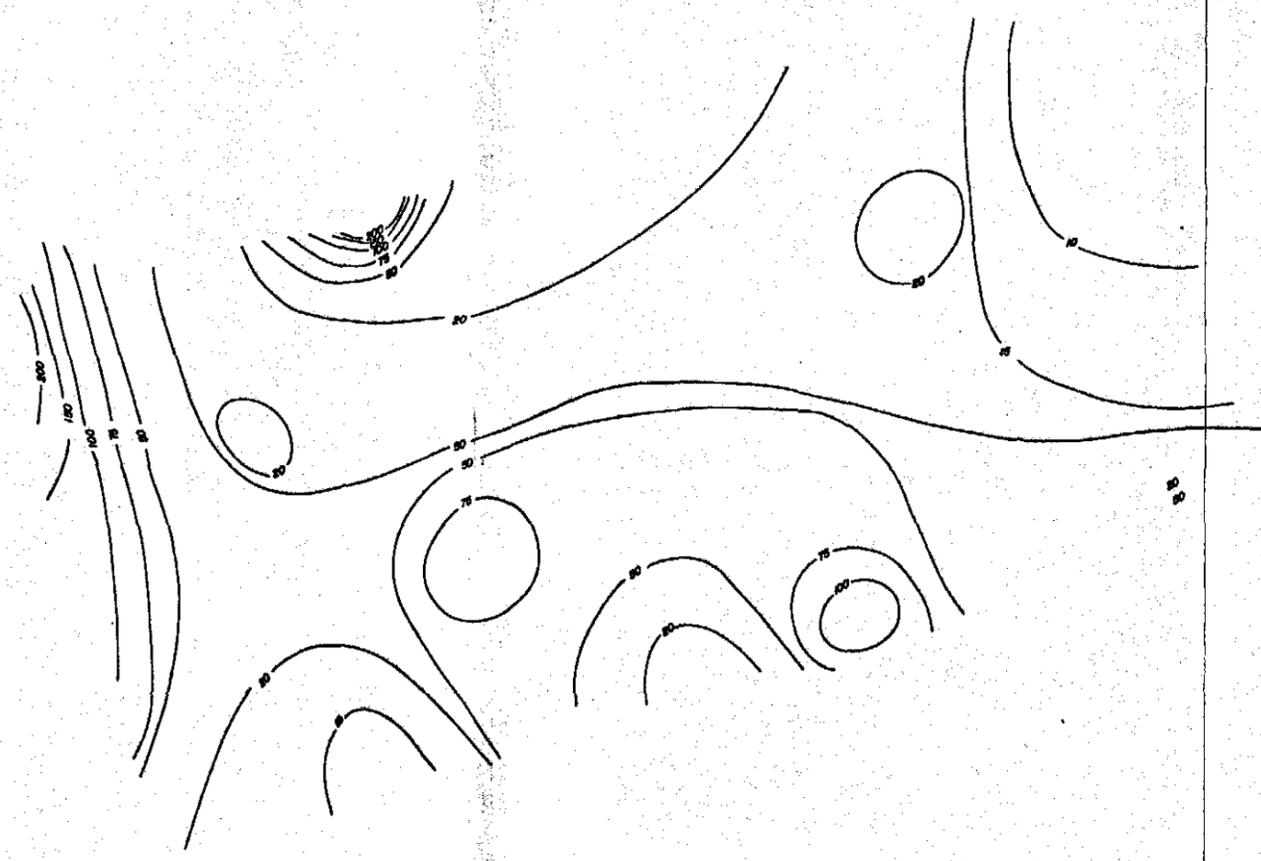
459026



AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED	
FURY PLAINS PROJECT	
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS	
ZINC IN A°	
DRAWN	J.M.H.
DATE	26/3/76
COMPILED	C.S.R.
SCALE	1:5000
T.M. 10 1000	

026

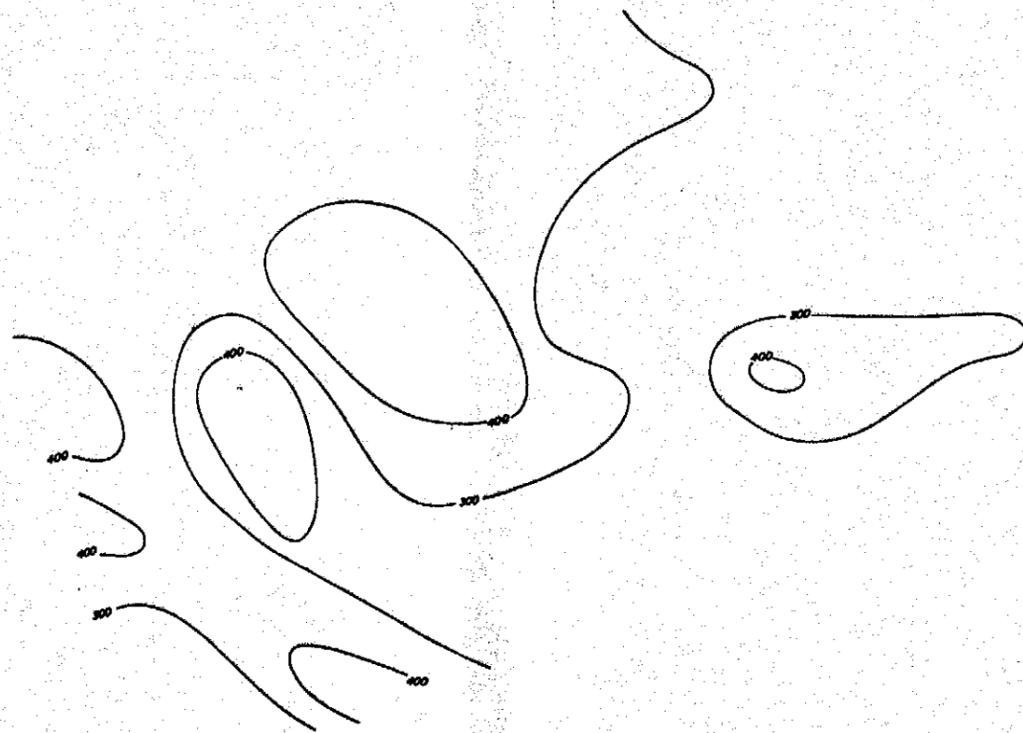
459027



5 cm

AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED	
DRAWN	J.M.H.
DATE	28/3/78
COMPILED	C.S.R.
SCALE	1:5000

FURY PLAINS PROJECT
 GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS
 ZINC



5 cm

AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED

FURY PLAINS PROJECT

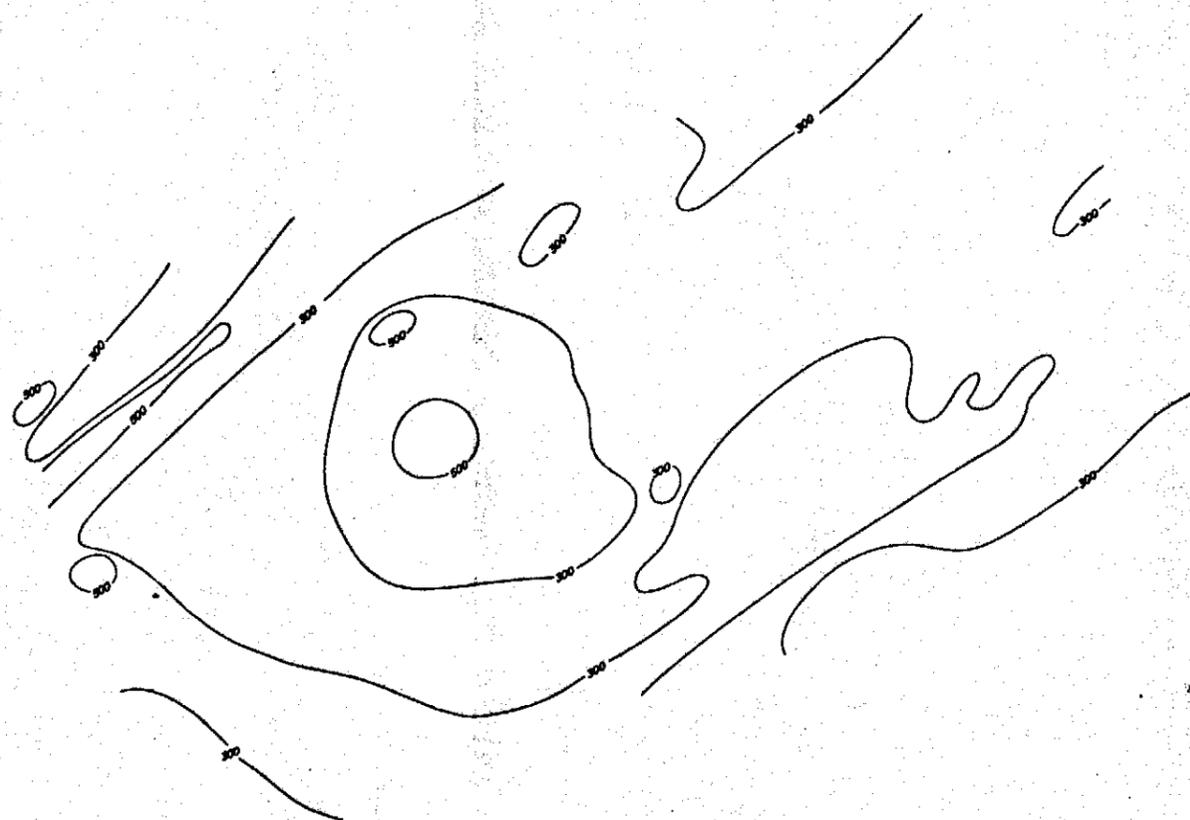
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS

BARIUM IN A*

DRAWN	J.M.H.
DATE	28/5/76
COMPILED	C.S.R.
SCALE	1:4000
TAS/2/RTR	

026

459029



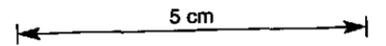
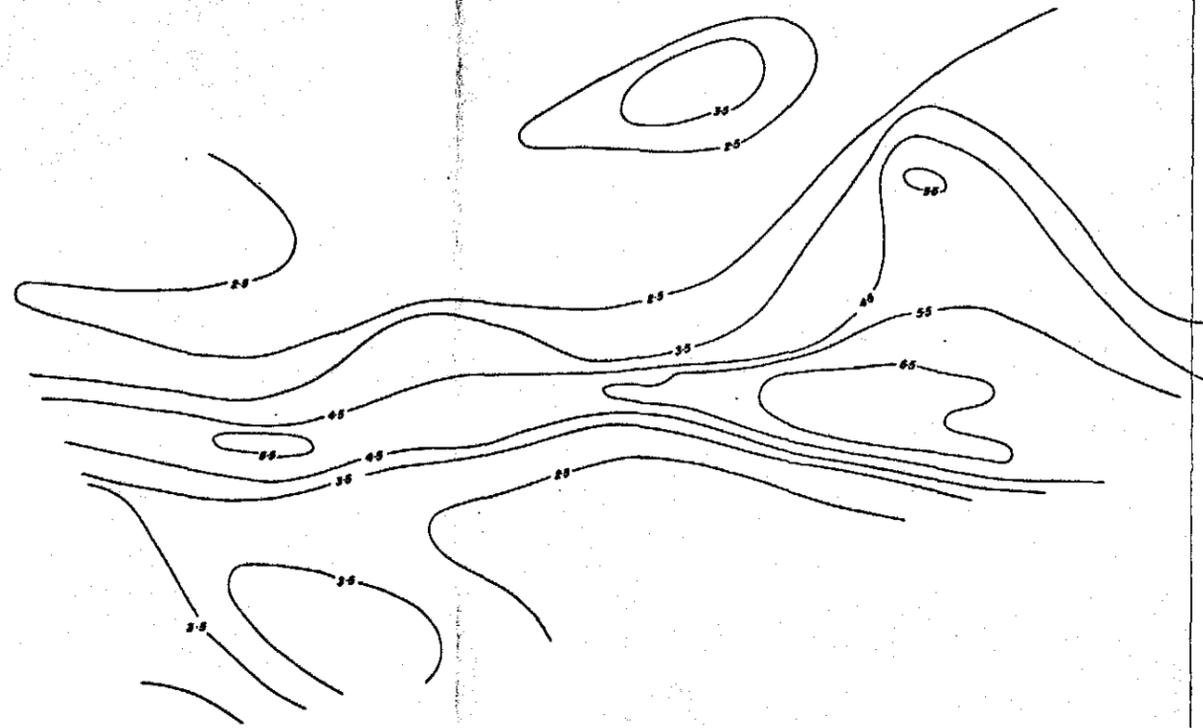
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AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED	
DRAWN	J.M.H.
DATE	26/3/76
COMPILED	C.S.R.
SCALE	1:4000
TAB/2/883	

FURY PLAINS PROJECT
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS
BARIUM

023

459030



AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED	
FURY PLAINS PROJECT	DRAWN J.M.H.
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS	DATE 26/3/76
MOLYBDENUM IN A ⁰	COMPILED C.S.R.
	SCALE 1:4000
	TAS/2/876