

030
9. SURFACE ROCK SAMPLING, ANALYSES.A. SHEET 1 - SHEPHERD AND MURPHY AREA:(a) Existing outcrops and dumps

Samples were collected at the existing outcrops and dumps initially by Gove (1964)⁷⁴. Results of analyses by the Comalco Laboratory and by Amdel are in Appendix 9.

A resumé of analytical techniques used by Comalco and Amdel is in Appendix 8.

Later samples were collected by G. Weste in 1975, Appendix 10. Terminology for rock weathering is as used in the Aus I.M.M. volume "Field Geologists Manual".

Samples collected by A.H. Bartlett in 1976 are in Appendix 11. The overall reliability of these analyses by the Comalco Laboratory can be gauged from the low totals of the analyses.

(b) Costeans

3 bulldozed costeans were put in the Shepherd and Murphy Mine area to help delineate the basal parts of the wriggilite, and expose wriggilite for sampling. One costean exposed only deep basalt, and was filled in. The other two costeans were mapped (see plan TAS-78-137). and sampled. The method of sampling and analytical results are in Appendix 12. Very few samples have been analysed; samples are stored in Devonport. Samples from the westernmost costean are no longer representative of the total weathered rock since they were inadvertently sieved to -80 mesh.

(c) Mines Department Samples

Two samples collected by Peter Collins of the Mines Department were analysed. The results of both the Mines Department analyses and those by Comalco are in Appendix 13.

(d) U.V. Lamping

Traverses were made at night with a shortwave UV lamp of exposures in the Shepherd and Murphy area, particularly of sandstone along the track to ML 3. This sandstone was thought to possibly contain scheelite in stringers of quartz or felspar as is observed in some drill core. Only very minor specks of scheelite were found.