

**OPEN FILE****QAC**

PROJECT NAME:

*EL 5/63*  
COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

TITLE:

REPORT ON MT. BLOCK (GRID DAC)**MICROFILMED**

79-1353

AREA NAME/S, STATE 1 : 250,000 SHEET NO/S &amp; COORDINATES:

	Burnie Sheet	SK 55/3
COMMODITY/IES:	Grid Co-ordinate	5000N, 5000E
	Metric Co-ordinate	5387210N 387300E
	Copper, Lead, Zinc.	
TEXT PAGES NO:	13	

PLAN NOS:

TABLE NOS:

APPENDICES:

AUTHOR/S:

D.B. Hall

DATE:

May 1979

**AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED**

Incorporated in the State of Victoria

MT. BLOCK REPORT

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COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITEDREPORT ON MT. BLOCK (GRID DAC)1. SUMMARY

An exploration programme, consisting of access and grid cutting, geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, was completed over a part of the Mt. Read Volcanics in EL 5/63 Part 1<sup>3</sup>.

The gridded area is to the east of Mt. Block proper, and lies approximately midway between the Mt. Farrell Pb-Zn-Ag deposits and the Que River Pb-Zn-Cu deposits.

Geological mapping of the access track and grid enabled the geology to be separated into two sequences, separated by an interpreted strike fault. These are the western sequence of massive acid volcanic lavas, tuff-lavas and intrusives which appear to dip steeply east and the eastern sequence of sedimentary tuffs, greywackes, sandstone and crystal tuffs which dip east at 25° to 50°. Minor andesites are present in the western sequence. No evidence of base metal sulphides was found.

Geochemical sampling of the A<sup>0</sup> horizon produced two weakly anomalous zones, one associated with a topographic feature at the centre of the grid, and the other in the western part of the grid, probably of primary origin. Auger sampling of the C horizon - weathered bedrock interface confirmed these conclusions, but did not produce any major anomalies.

Ground magnetometer surveys of part of the road, and three grid lines did not produce any definitive results that could usefully be utilised in any interpretation.

The presence of significant block faulting has rendered any regional interpretation open to doubt; but it appears that the Farrell slate, host to the Farrell orebodies has either been faulted out of the Mt. Block area, or a facies change along strike has occurred.

It is concluded that sufficient work has been carried out to show that the area is not prospective for base metal sulphides.

2.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 General

This report relates to an integrated exploration programme over part of EL 5/63, Part 3, referred to as the Mt. Block area, or DAC Grid area. The report describes the mapping programme, and the geochemical and geophysical surveys. The results of the field work are discussed in detail, conclusions drawn and recommendations made.

### 2.2 Objectives

By using the most suitable exploration techniques, to fully assess the prospectivity of the area for base metal sulphide deposits.

### 2.3 Location and Access

The area is situated 100 km south west of Burnie, about 8 km north of the township of Tullah, (Plan TAS-2-1586). Access to the DAC grid area is via the Murchison Highway, to a point 1 km north of the Chester-Pinnacles access road, thence NE along an HEC power-line track for 2 km, then east via a bulldozed access track for 2.5 km to the grid origin at 5000N, 5000E. This last part of the track is only accessible by 4 wheel drive vehicles.

### 2.4 Infrastructure

The area is close to the Murchison Highway, the main road from Burnie to Rosebery. The Emu Bay Railway is less than 1 km west of the highway, opposite the access road entrance. An HEC power line has been erected on the west side of Mt. Block, to carry power from the Pieman scheme to the north coast.

## 3. PREVIOUS WORK

Parts of the area were sampled during a regional stream sediment sampling programme carried out several years ago. No anomalies were detected in the area. Minimal geological mapping carried out concomitant with the above programmes indicated an essentially acid volcanic sequence of lavas and intrusives.

Some detailed exploration was carried out in the Mullabadine Creek area to the SE and just outside the present lease boundary (Plan TAS-2-1757). Here disseminated secondary copper mineralization is present in quartz sericite schists associated with shales and tuffs.

#### 4. WORK COMPLETED

##### 4.1 Access Tracks and Gridding

The Mt. Block access track was put in using a contract bulldozer. The track is 2500m from the HEC road to the DAC grid origin, and was extended SE through the grid for a further 1200m to 400N, 5640E. Another track was cut NE from the grid origin to 5600N, 5170E, to provide access to the northern lines.

The grid was cut from a magnetic north-south base line at 5000E from 4000N to 5600N. Grid lines were cut on true east-west at 200m intervals, eastwards from the baseline. Plan TAS-2-1711, Field Geology Map, shows the access track and grid plotted at 1: 5 000.

All tracks, base lines and grid lines were surveyed using tape and compass. A total of 4500m of track and 21200m of grid lines were cut and surveyed.

##### 4.2 Geological Mapping

All tracks, base and tie lines, and grid lines were geologically mapped, using surveyed points for control. All the field data was recorded at a scale of 1:5 000 on a grid plan of the area (Plan TAS-2-1711). A total of 27.6 line km of mapping was completed.

##### 4.3 Geochemical Surveys

Line 5000N was used for a comparison of results from A<sup>0</sup> soil sampling, and auger sampling of the 'C' horizon. All samples were dried, sieved to -80 mesh and submitted to Analabs Pty. Ltd. for analysis of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mn, Fe and Ba by AAS. Comparison profiles for each element were field plotted, and the A<sup>0</sup> samples were chosen as being sufficiently definitive. Cu, Pb, Zn and Ba profiles from the A<sup>0</sup> and auger sampling are compared on Plans TAS-2-1793 and 1796.

All other lines were sampled using the A<sup>0</sup> horizon, and analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ba and Mn.

## 4.

Certain patterns emerged when the results were plotted on plans and profiles and to confirm the primary or secondary nature of the results, line 4600N was auger sampled from 5000E to 6300E, and line 5400N was auger sampled from 5000E to 5700E. These samples were analysed for Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn and Ba.

4.4 Geophysical Surveys

A ground magnetic survey using a Proton Precession Magnetometer was done on the Mt. Block Road, from 4000m to 5660m in order to try and relate the magnetic response to the geology.

Three grid lines were also traversed by magnetometer:

4600N	:	4700E	to	6980E
5000N	:	4800E	to	6000E
5400N	:	4900E	to	5800E

5. GEOLOGICAL MAPPING5.1 General

The rocks of the Mt. Block area form part of the Mt. Read Volcanics, a thick sequence of essentially acid pyroclastics, lavas and intrusives, occurring between the geosynclinal sediments of the Dundas Group, and the Precambrian Tyennan Block of the Central Highlands. The Ordovician Jukes and Owen Conglomerates separate the Mt. Read Volcanics and the Precambrian rocks.

The Mt. Read Volcanics have been subdivided into the Primrose Pyroclastics and the Mt. Black Volcanics. The Primrose Pyroclastics occupy the western part of the volcanic belt, and are the host rocks to the Hercules, Rosebery, Chester and Pinnacles, base metal deposits. The Mt. Black Volcanics are a thick sequence of massive acid tuffs, tuff-lavas, lavas and intrusives, with occasional intermediate units. The Que River ore bodies are thought to be within the Mt. Black Volcanics, but it is unclear whether there is the same distinction between the two sequences in this area.

The Mt. Block grid area is thought to overlie the Mt. Black Volcanics, extending eastwards to cover part of the sedimentary sequence, equivalent to the Farrell Slates.

5.2 Stratigraphy

The overall stratigraphy of the area is a complex succession of massive acid to acid-intermediate tuffs and lavas of rhyolitic to dacitic composition, in faulted contact with an eastern succession of acid tuffs, greywackes and quartzites. For ease of reference, the two successions have been termed the western sequence and eastern sequence respectively.

The western sequence is well exposed in the Mt. Block access road (Plan No. TAS-2-1711). The bulk of the sequence consists of massive rhyodacite, which is a pink coloured rock, with a very fine grained matrix, and felspar phenocrysts of variable dimensions. The rocks are jointed, but with no predominant direction. No internal structural features are recognised that could be used to give dip and facing directions.

Interbedded with the rhyodacites are variably thick tuffaceous units, essentially quartz felspar crystal tuffs, consisting of a fine grained quartz-felspathic matrix, and varying proportions of subrounded quartz crystals, and subhedral pink felspar crystals. Internal features within some of the tuff units indicate a steep easterly dip, e.g. at 3200m on the Mt. Block Road.

Several andesite dykes and flows are present, e.g. at 2650m (dip SE at  $50^{\circ}$ ), 3260-3290m (tuffaceous) 3360-3370m, 3760-3778m (dip E at  $85^{\circ}$ ), 3940-3970m (tuffaceous), 4100m and 4610-4620m (tuffaceous?). A thicker unit of andesite is present from 4950m to 5160m (i.e. grid coordinates 4600N, 5320E to 4400N, 5380E), which has weathered to a rusty brown iron rich manganiferous rock and clayey soil, very similar to the andesites exposed in the East Chester costeaning. The andesite, where it is less weathered, is vesicular in part, with blue quartz vesicles.

There appears to be an increase in the proportion of tuffaceous rock, compared to the lavas, to the east, with some indication of dacites in the sequence. The paucity of outcrop on much of the grid precludes a detailed stratigraphic analysis. Much of the interpretation is hypothetical, and is a "best fit" with known geology.

A distinctive unit of rhyodacitic agglomerate is well exposed on line 4800N from 5800E to 6220E. The rock consists of large angular blocks (up to 40cm) of pink fine grained rhyodacite in a matrix of very fine grained rhyodacitic material. The proportion and size of the fragments increases eastwards, indicating a west facing sequence, probably in close proximity to a vent area. This rock unit is not seen on adjacent grid lines, however, this is possibly a function of visible outcrop.

The eastern sequence is in faulted contact with the western sequence (Plan No. TAS-2-1750). The succession consists of interbedded silicified crystal tuffs, bedded reworked intermediate tuffs, fine grained volcanic wacke and volcanomict sandstone, and silicified sandstone (quartzite) with traces to 2% of disseminated pyrite. The sequence has an overall dip to the east of 25° to 50°. The lithologies are indicative of a high energy sedimentary environment, with occasional influx of volcanic material (tuffs), but otherwise a shallow water regime with a volcanic provenance. The bedded wackes and fine grained silty interbeds indicate occasional quiescent periods of deeper water deposition. These units appear to be lenticular, and possibly were deposited in small discrete depressions.

The quartzites consist of essentially subrounded to rounded clear to cloudy quartz in a siliceous matrix, with small amounts of anhedral pyrite (up to 2%) disseminated throughout the matrix. The volcanic wackes are so called because of the obvious volcanic origin of much of the detritus, in the form of irregular shaped broken felspar crystals in an essentially chloritic matrix of ferromagnesian minerals. These units are well bedded and laminated.

### 5.3 Structural Geology

The major structural elements of the grid area have been interpreted from the mapping, in association with photogeological studies. Block faulting is a dominant feature of the area (Plan TAS-2-1750).

The major fault is a north-north trending strike fault that separates the two rock successions discussed previously. This fault is indicated by a linear creek pattern, and a linear base of slope feature. Two major cross-faults trend approximately  $100^{\circ}$ , with a north block west movement, (sinistral fault). These faults are indicated by the geology and by linear creek patterns. South of the southernmost cross-fault, two strike faults are interpreted, one trending about  $030^{\circ}$  true, with a definite topographic expression, passing through 4000N, 6340E; the other trending about  $340^{\circ}$  true, with a topographic expression, and also being the faulted contact between the two major rock successions.

There is little direct evidence of folding in the area. One small anticline occurs on the road at 4100m, where a thin andesite flow (1m) is draped over a core of massive rhyodacite, plunging shallowly to the north.

#### 5.4 Regional Geology

The Mt. Block area covers the faulted contact between the massive volcanics of the Mt. Block Volcanics and an east dipping sedimentary sequence. The massive volcanics and tuffs can be traced southwards to Tullah, where they are separated from the Ordovician Owen Conglomerate by the Farrell Slates. These slates are the hosts for the North Mt. Farrell and New North Mt. Farrell lead-silver-zinc deposits immediately north of Tullah. The slates are in fact a sequence of laminated siltstones and mudstones, tuffs and greywackes, and dip steeply west, but are probably overturned. South of Tullah they are underlain to the east by acid lavas and pyroclastics, and overlain to the west by the acid volcanics of the Mt. Read Volcanics. (Solomon, 1965). The ore deposits are thought to be hydrothermal, and related to the Tabberabberan Orogeny. The ore lodes contain oreshoots that have a southerly pitch. Production from the New North Mt. Farrell Mine is 268,000 tonnes of ore at 15% Pb, 450 g/t silver, 2% Zn; the North Mt. Farrell Mine produced 460,000 tonnes at 10% Pb and 320 g/t Ag.

Recent excavations by the Hydro Electric Commission at the Mackintosh damsite have exposed the Farrell Slates. At the east end of the main dam (Plan TAS-2-1757) the sediments are in faulted contact with the Owen Conglomerate. The fault dips east at  $85^{\circ}$ , and has a significant development of iron and manganese oxides.

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The sediments are now phyllitic. In the HEC quarry the Farrell Slates consist of fissile sandy siltstones and mudstones, with a steep dip to the west of 80°, but indications of east facing. Northwest of the quarry, at excavations for a slipway dam, there are massive bedded acid volcanics, similar to the western sequence at Mt. Block. The contact between the volcanics and the sediments is not visible.

North of the quarry a road cutting has exposed Farrell Slates, which disappear abruptly at an interpreted fault position. North of this major NW-SE trending fault no sediments are exposed, the area being covered by glacial till. Massive acid volcanics outcrop strongly to the west of the track.

At the Mullabadine Prospect, two old adits have been previously mapped, and the rocks are quartz sericite schist, micaceous metasandstone, black shale, and fine acid tuffs. Quartz veins, associated with shearing, carry minor chalcopyrite, and malachite is present in quartz sericite schist downstream (east) from the adits. The sequence appears to be intermediate between the Farrell Slates and the eastern sequence at Mt. Block.

Near Tullah the Farrell Slates are about 700m thick, but decrease to about 200m towards Mullabadine. However, this is probably a function of faulting rather than an original feature of deposition. It is suggested that the Farrell Slates and the Eastern Sequence are chronostratigraphically equivalent, with a significant lateral facies change from deeper calmer water deposition in the south to shallow water, higher energy environment in the north.

It is difficult to relate the geology of the Mt. Block-Tullah area to the Que River Mine geology. The rocks at Que River are essentially an acid to intermediate succession of tuffs, massive dacitic lava, dacitic and andesitic pyroclastics, autobrecciated dacitic-andesitic rocks and reworked pyroclastics. At Mt. Block the volcanic sequence is essentially acid to intermediate with only minor andesite units. Thus the gross stratigraphy is similar, but there appears to be an increase in basicity from south to north. The equivalent of the Farrell Slates are present to the east of the Que River Mine, indicating deeper water conditions. This implies that the Mt. Block area was a topographic high during sedimentation.

6. GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS6.1 A<sup>0</sup> Soil Sampling

All grid lines were geochemically sampled at the A<sup>0</sup> horizon. This method was decided upon after a comparative auger sampling programme of line 5000N, which indicated that the A<sup>0</sup> results were satisfactory. All the results were computer plotted on profiles and plans. Statistical analysis gave the following populations for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ba, Mn.

Cu	10,	10-19,	20-39,	39
Pb	20,	20-39,	40-59,	59
Zn	40,	40-119,	120-249,	249
Ba	50,	50-89,	90-149,	149
Mn	100,	100-499,	500-1249,	1249

Contour plans using these populations have been prepared (Plans TAS-2-1903 to TAS-2-1907).

Weak trends are evident in all elements, essentially parallel to the stratigraphy. A fairly distinctive zone, particularly Cu and Ba, occurs in the north west part of the grid, associated with part of the western sequence of acid volcanics and minor andesites. Another zone occurs in the central southern part of the grid, particularly well outlined by Mn, and less so by Pb and Ba; although all elements indicate a broad area of very weakly anomalous values. This zone has been related to topographic features, particularly a steep east facing scarp slope. Some weak linear zones are present over the sedimentary eastern sequence, without being directly relatable to specific rock units.

6.2 Auger Sampling

Three lines of auger sampling were completed:

4600N:	5999E	to	6300E
5000N:	5000E	to	7000E
5400N:	5000E	to	5700E

Samples were taken at each 20m survey point, the object being to sample the overburden-rock interface, in order to confirm the true nature of the A<sup>0</sup> sampling results.

Line 4600N (Plans TAS-2-1792, 1795) gave enhanced values for Cu and Ba in the auger sampling over the western anomalous zone, but Pb and Zn show little variation. Results of the auger sampling on the eastern part of the line gave depleted values for Cu, Pb and Zn with little variation for Ba.

Line 5000N (Plans TAS-2-1793 and 1796) gave significantly enhanced values for Ba in the western anomalous zone, from a maximum of 200 ppm in the A<sup>o</sup> samples to 480 ppm in the auger sampling. Ba was also higher in the auger samples at the eastern end of the line over the sediments. Copper values are relatively unchanged in the auger sampling compared to the A<sup>o</sup> samples. Pb values are slightly depleted in the auger samples. The zinc values are slightly enhanced at the western end of the line, but only from 20 ppm in the A<sup>o</sup> to 50 ppm in the auger. Mn values are relatively unchanged, but the Fe values show significant fluctuations, particularly over the sediments at the east end of the line, probably reflecting the pyritic sandstones. Fe also showed a significant increase from 5360E to 5420E and from 5540E to 5600E. This increase cannot be assigned to any particular geological feature, but may reflect a weakly pyritic rock type not mapped at the surface.

Line 5400N (Plans TAS-2-1794, 1797) was only auger sampled from 5000E to 5700E to check the western A<sup>o</sup> anomalous zone. Cu, Pb and Zn values are significantly depleted in the auger samples. Ba values are relatively unaltered with a slight shift of the maximum values to the west (uphill).

### 6.3 Interpretation of Results

The results do not indicate the presence of base metal sulphides in the grid area. Any trend of values evident in the A<sup>o</sup> sampling is a function of lithologies, particularly over the eastern sequence, where pyritic quartzites are present. The auger sampling on line 5000N confirms this, with the Fe values probably reflecting the pyrite.

The central southern zone of weakly anomalous values is related to topography, being a steep east facing slope, with shallow soil, gullies and some massive outcrop. There is sufficient outcrop in this area to enable the anomaly to be downgraded as not due to sulphide bearing bedrock.

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The weak anomalous zone in the west and northwest portion of the grid was thought to be more meaningful, as it appeared to parallel the interpreted stratigraphy, and is not associated with a particular topographic feature. The Mt. Block track traverses this anomalous zone, with no visible sulphides in the rock units exposed, which are crystal tuffs, rhyodacites and a thin andesite unit.

However, the auger results have failed to give high absolute metal values that could be indicative of mineralisation and probably reflect a rock unit, or units, with a slightly higher background value.

## 7. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

### 7.1 Ground Magnetometer Surveys

An orientation traverse was done along the Mt. Block track from 4000m to 5660m, in order to relate magnetic response to lithology, (Plan TAS-2-1810). The survey shows two dissimilar magnetic zones, a flat unresponsive zone from 400m to 4680m, and an active, elevated zone from 4680m to 5660m. The contact between the two zones at 4680m corresponds to a contact between acid intermediate crystal tuffs to the west, and massive rhyodacitic-dacitic tuff lavas to the east. It appears to mark a change from an explosive volcanic phase to a more quiescent lava phase. However the crystal tuff exposed from 5150m to 5500m gives an elevated magnetic response, but this could be due to the rock actually being a lava rather than a pyroclastic.

Three grid lines were traversed with a magnetometer, (Plan TAS-2-1798). Line 4600N traversed the complete line to test the variation in response across individual units and across the faulted contact between the two sequences. From 4700E to 5180E the response is relatively flat, similar to the road survey. From 5180E to 5720E the responses are slightly elevated, particularly over the crystal tuff zone (possibly lava). There is a sharp change in response at 5720E, with a drop of nearly 300nT which corresponds to a contact between rhyodacitic lavas and crystal tuffs to the east. From 5720E to 7000E the magnetic response is non-discriminatory. No correlation is possible with specific lithological units, or with the faulted contact between the volcanic western sequence and the sedimentary eastern sequence.

Line 5000N was traversed from 4800E to 6000E and the results are difficult to relate to geology and to the magnetic survey of the track. There is no flat, unresponsive zone at the western end of the line, and no distinct change in level of response that correlates with 4600N, 5720E.

Line 5400N was traversed from 4900E to 5800E. There is a change in response level of about 100nT at 5040E, but the section shows a fairly flat profile to 5440E. From 5440E to 5580E there is an inverted "rabbit-ears" response, possibly representing a distinct lithological unit. From 5580E to 5800E the profile shows a fairly even response.

The magnetic traverses carried out on the grid have only been of general assistance with the geological interpretation of the area, and do not appear to have shown up any prospective horizon or rock unit.

#### 8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological mapping of the area has confirmed the volcanic nature of the rocks, being a sequence of acid to intermediate tuffs, and lavas, andesitic dykes and flows, acid pyroclastics and agglomerates, in faulted contact with sediments indicative of a shallow water, high energy environment.

No evidence of sulphide mineralisation was seen during the mapping, and the geochemical sampling failed to give any evidence of sulphides. From the regional geology it appears that the area was a topographic high during deposition of the sediments, without the requisite conditions for the formation of deeper water sediments (shales etc.) which would ideally form the host for syngenetic volcanogenic sulphide deposits. Also there is not the same development of intermediate lavas (andesites etc.) that are present at the Que River Mine area.

It is recommended that no further work be done in this area of the Comstaff tenements.

*D. B. Hall*  
*Senior Geologist*

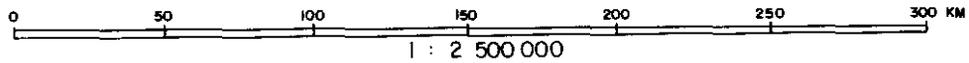
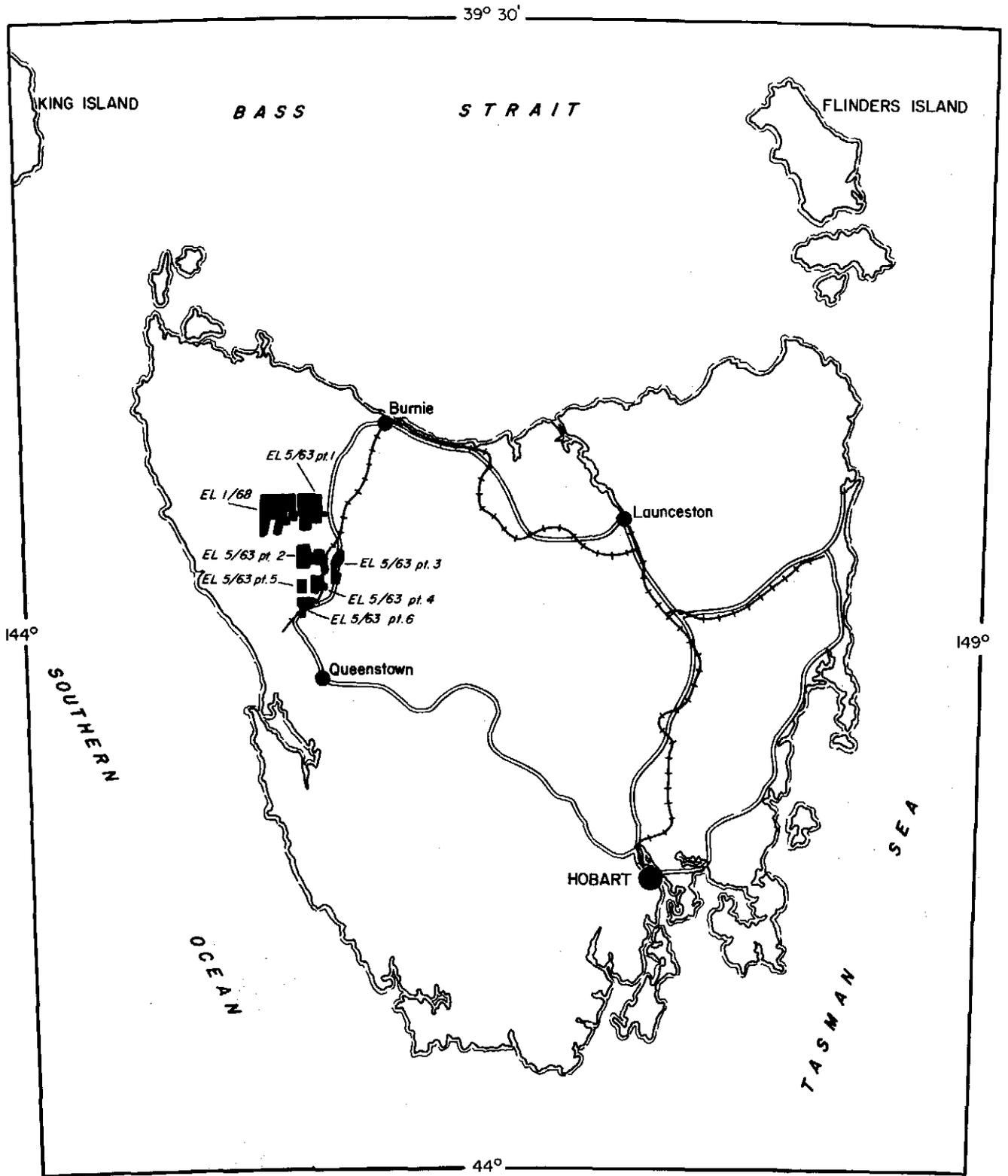
Written by  
D.B. Hall  
SENIOR GEOLOGIST

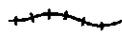
9. LIST OF PLANS AND SECTIONS

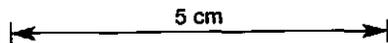
Category	Plan No.	Title	Scale
Location	TAS/2/1586	Location of Comstaff Leases in Tasmania	1 : 2 500 000
"	" " 1408	Comstaff Project Map	1 : 250 000
"	" " 1715	Mt.Block : DAC Grid Location	1 : 50 000
Geology	" " 1757	Mt.Block : Regional Geology Interpretation	1 : 50 000
"	" " 1711	Mt.Block : Field Geological Plan	1 : 5 000
"	" " 1750	Mt.Block : Geological Interpretation	1 : 5 000
"	" " 1810	Mt.Block Road : 4000-5660m : Geology and Ground Magnetics Profile	1 : 5 000
Geochemistry	" " 1903	A <sup>o</sup> Cu Values and Contours	1 : 5 000
"	" " 1904	A <sup>o</sup> Pb Values and Contours	1 : 5 000
"	" " 1905	A <sup>o</sup> Zn Values and Contours	1 : 5 000
"	" " 1907	A <sup>o</sup> Ba Values and Contours	1 : 5 000
"	" " 1906	A <sup>o</sup> Mu Values and Contours	1 : 5 000
"	" " 1792	Line 4600N : Auger Geochemistry Profile	1 : 5 000
"	" " 1793	" 5000N : " "	1 : 5 000
"	" " 1794	" 5400N : " "	1 : 5 000
"	" " 1795	L4600N : Composite Section : Topography; A <sup>o</sup> Geochemistry; Magnetics	1 : 5 000
"	" " 1796	L5000N : " " "	1 : 5 000
"	" " 1797	L5400N : " " "	1 : 5 000
Geophysics	" " 1798	Ground Magnetometer; Stacked Profiles.	1 : 5 000

10. REFERENCES

Soloman, 1965, Lead-Silver-Zinc Ore Deposits at Mt. Farrell, Geology of Australian Ore Deposits, 8th Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress, 1965.



-  Major roads
-  Major railways
-  Major towns
-  Comstaff lease areas



**COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED**

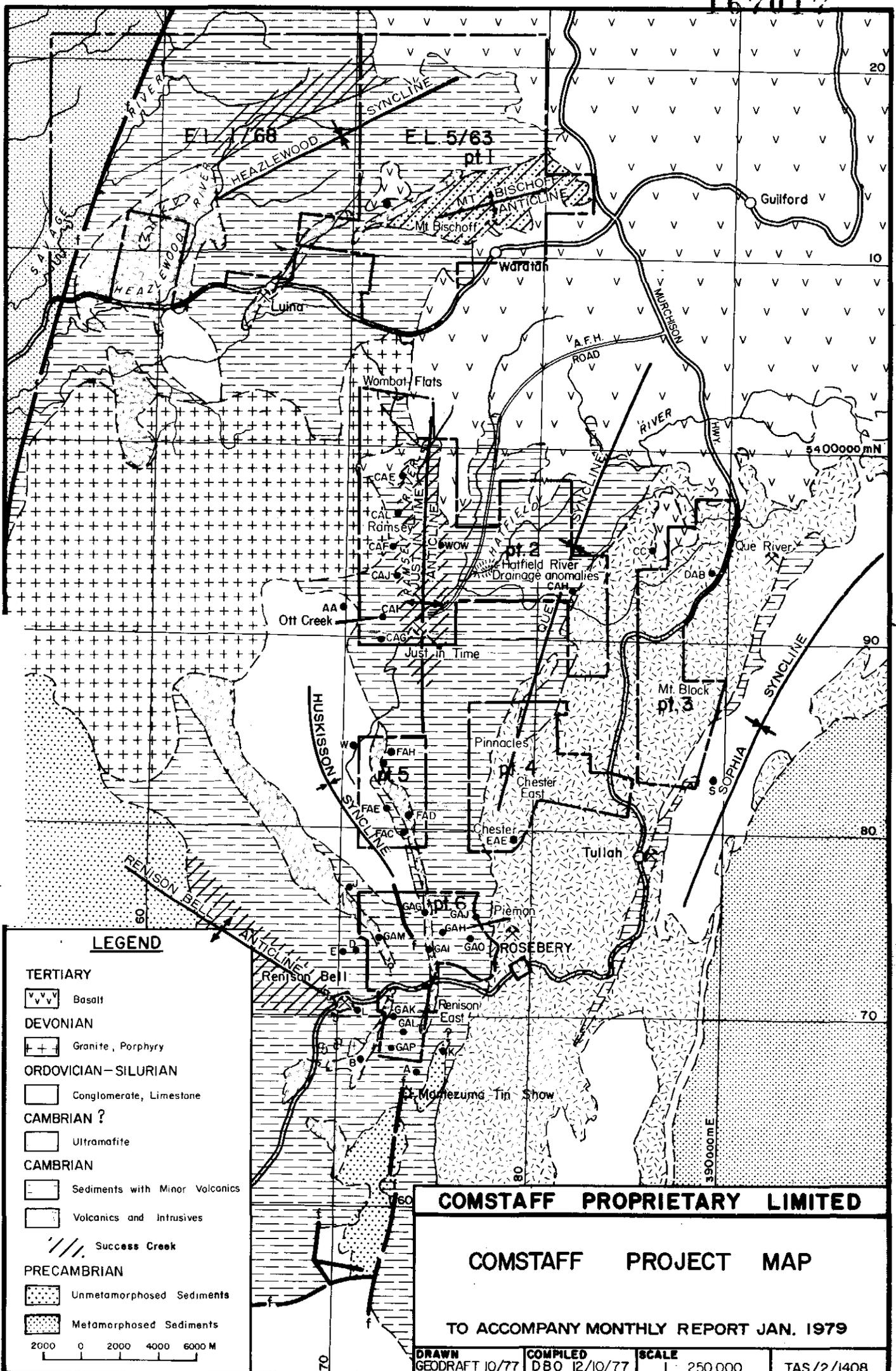
**LOCATION OF COMSTAFF LEASES  
IN TASMANIA**

DRAWN  
GEODRAFT 7/78

COMPILED

SCALE  
1 : 2 500 000

TAS/2/1586



**LEGEND**

- TERTIARY**
- Basalt
- DEVONIAN**
- Granite, Porphyry
- ORDOVICIAN-SILURIAN**
- Conglomerate, Limestone
- CAMBRIAN ?**
- Ultramafite
- CAMBRIAN**
- Sediments with Minor Volcanics
- Volcanics and Intrusives
- Success Creek
- PRECAMBRIAN**
- Unmetamorphosed Sediments
- Metamorphosed Sediments

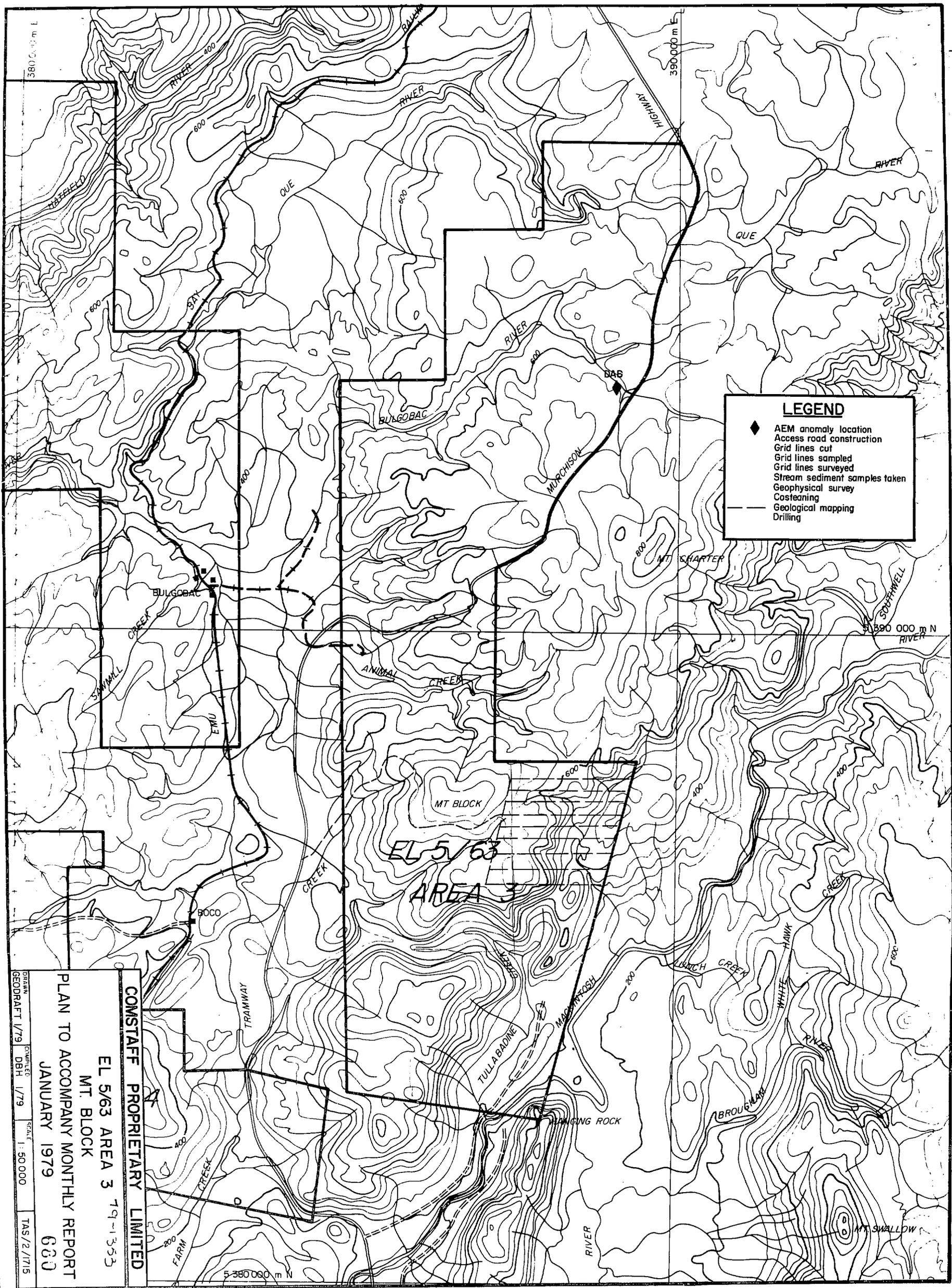
2000 0 2000 4000 6000 M

**COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED**

**COMSTAFF PROJECT MAP**

TO ACCOMPANY MONTHLY REPORT JAN. 1979

DRAWN GEODRAFT 10/77	COMPILED DBO 12/10/77	SCALE 1:250 000	TAS/2/1408
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**LEGEND**

- ◆ AEM anomaly location
- Access road construction
- Grid lines cut
- Grid lines sampled
- Grid lines surveyed
- Stream sediment samples taken
- Geophysical survey
- Costeaming
- Geological mapping
- Drilling

**COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED**  
 EL 5/63 AREA 3 79-1353  
 MT. BLOCK  
 PLAN TO ACCOMPANY MONTHLY REPORT  
 JANUARY 1979  
 630

DRAWN: GEOGRAFI /79  
 COMPLETED: DBH /79  
 SCALE: 1:50 000  
 TMS/2/1715

EL 5/63  
 AREA 3

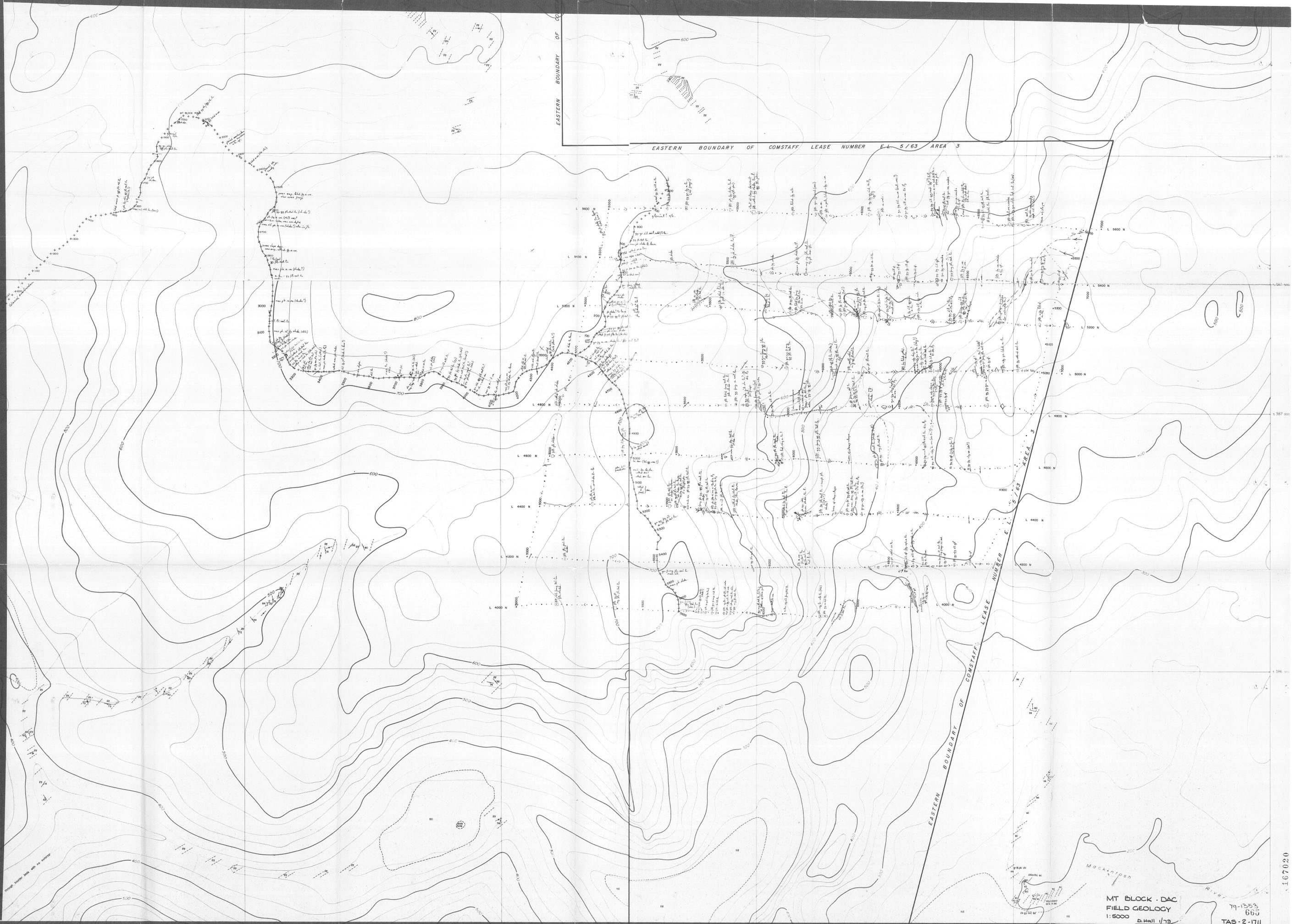
5 380 000 m N

390 000 m E

380 000 m E

5 390 000 m N





EASTERN BOUNDARY OF

EASTERN BOUNDARY OF COMSTAFF LEASE NUMBER E L 5 / 63 AREA 3

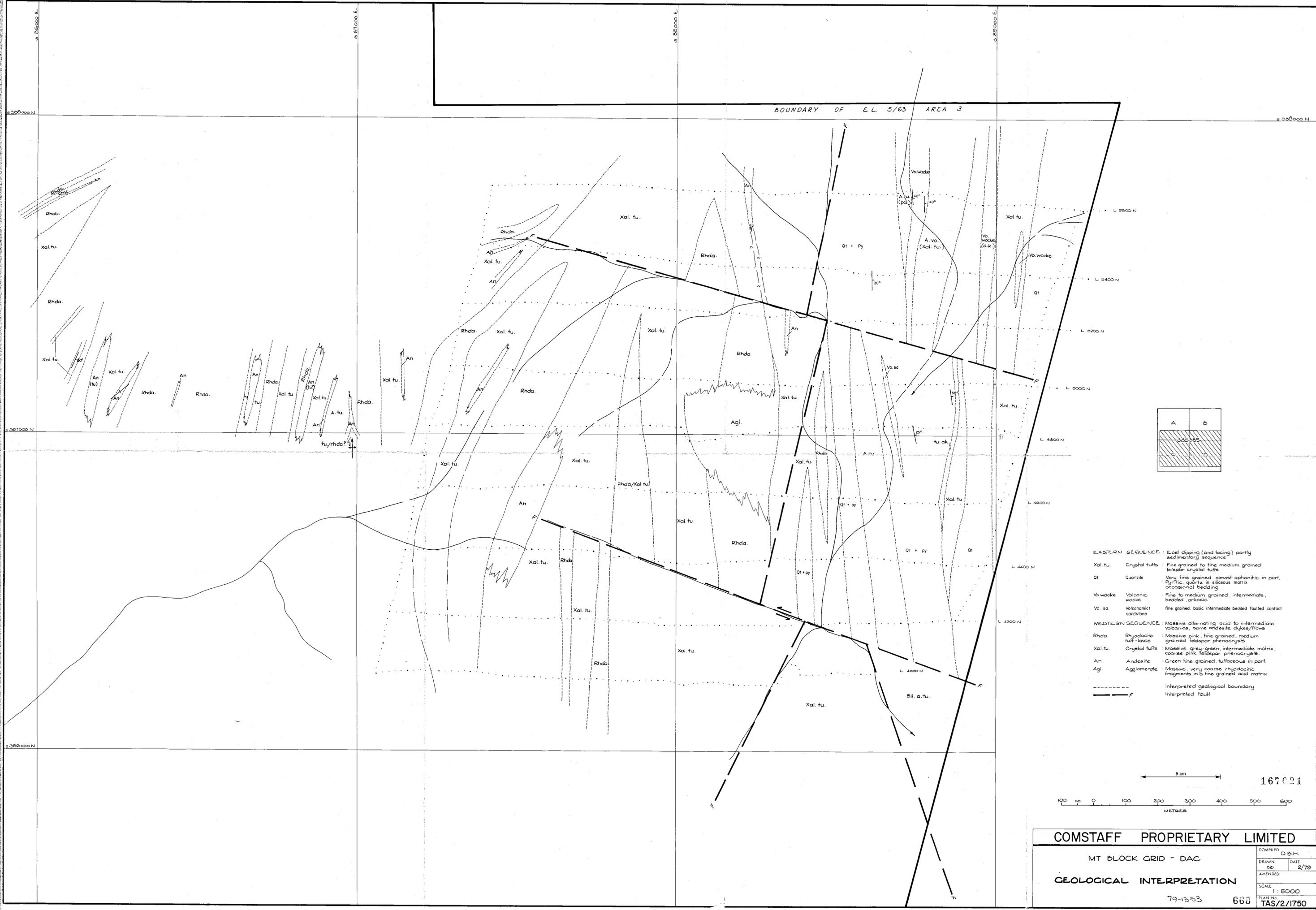
EASTERN BOUNDARY OF COMSTAFF LEASE NUMBER E L 5 / 63 AREA 3

MT BLOCK - DAC  
FIELD GEOLOGY  
1:5000  
D. Hall 1/79

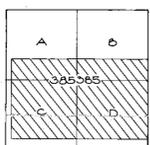
79-1353  
665  
TAS-2-1711



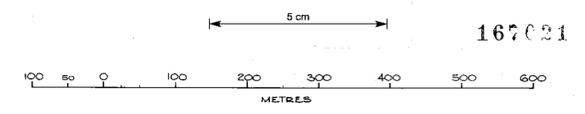
167020



BOUNDARY OF E.L. 5/63 AREA 3



- EASTERN SEQUENCE** : East dipping (and facing) partly sedimentary sequence
- Xal. tu. Crystal tuffs : Fine grained to fine medium grained felspar crystal tuffs
  - Qt Quartzite : Very fine grained, almost aphanitic in part, puritic, quartz in siliceous matrix, occasional bedding
  - Vo wacke Volcanic wacke : Fine to medium grained, intermediate, bedded, arkosic
  - Vo sa Volcanic sandstone : fine grained, basic intermediate bedded faulted contact
- WESTERN SEQUENCE** : Massive alternating acid to intermediate volcanics, some andesite dykes/flows
- Rhda Rhyodacite tuff-lavas : Massive pink, fine grained, medium grained felspar phenocrysts
  - Xal. tu. Crystal tuffs : Massive grey-green intermediate matrix, coarse pink felspar phenocrysts
  - An Andesite : Green fine grained, tuffaceous in part
  - Agl. Agglomerate : Massive, very coarse rhyodacitic fragments in a fine grained acid matrix
- Interpreted geological boundary  
 - - - - - Interpreted fault

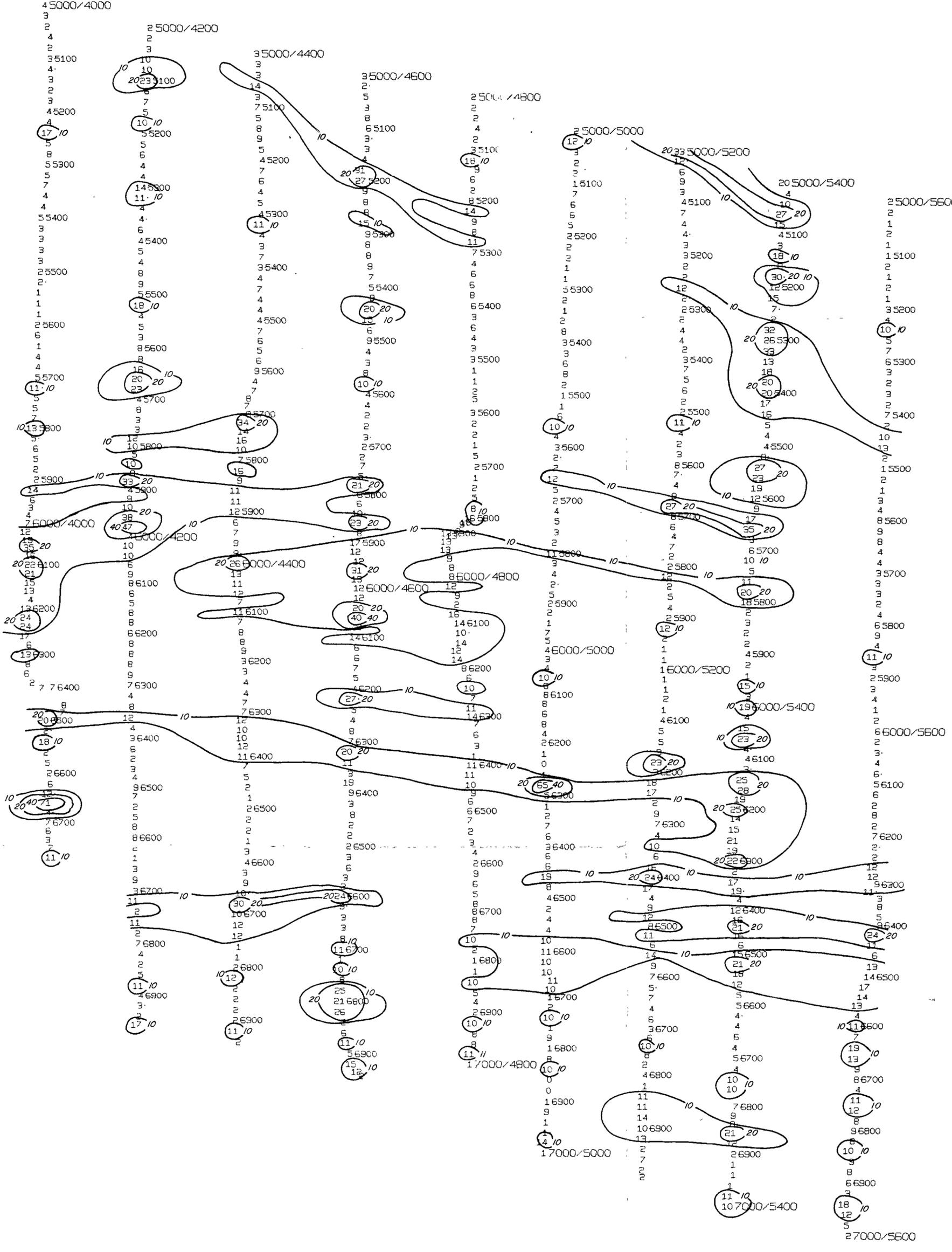


<b>COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED</b>	
MT BLOCK GRID - DAC	
<b>GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION</b>	
COMPILED	D.B.H.
DRAWN	DATE
CE	2/78
AMENDED	
SCALE	1 : 5000
PLAN NO.	TAS/2/1750
79-1353	600



COMSTAFF METRIC GRID DAC MT BLOCK SCALE 1 TO 5000 - BOMESH CU P.P.M.

25-8-78



167023

79-1353

5 cm

COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED  
 MT. BLOCK GRID - DAC  
 GEOCHEMICAL A° GRID SAMPLING  
 COPPER RESULTS in ppm 663

SCALE 1 5000  
 T.A.S./2/1903



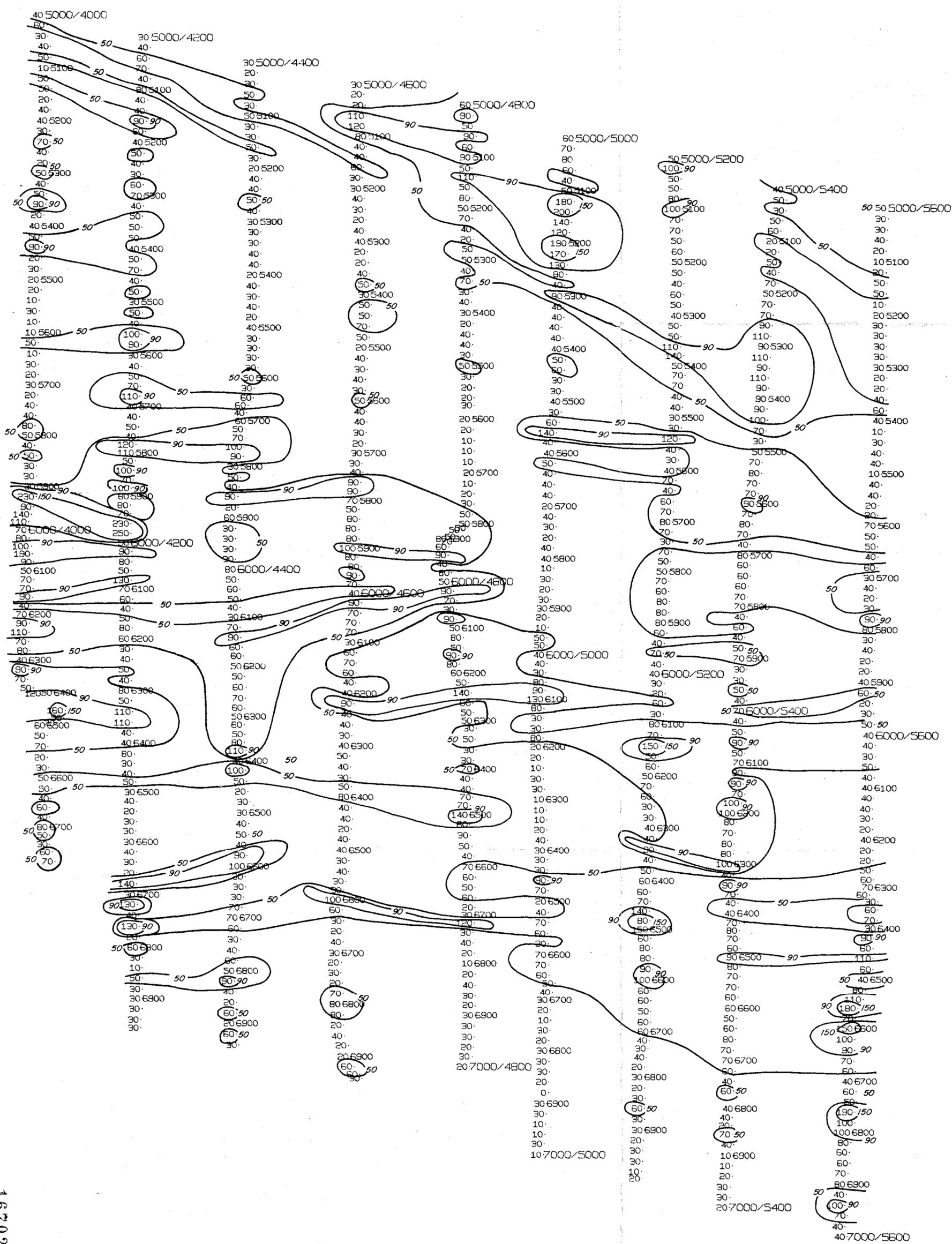
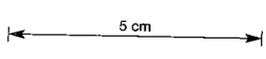


COMSTAFF METRIC GRID DAC MT BLOCK SCALE 1 TO 5000 - BOMESH BA P.P.M.

COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED  
 MT. BLOCK GRID - DAC  
 GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS SOIL SAMPLING  
 BARIUM RESULTS in ppm 673

79-1354

167027



25-8-78

DATE: 10/11/78  
 DRAWN BY: D.B.H.  
 CHECKED BY: D.B.H.  
 SCALE: 1:5000  
 TMS/2/1907

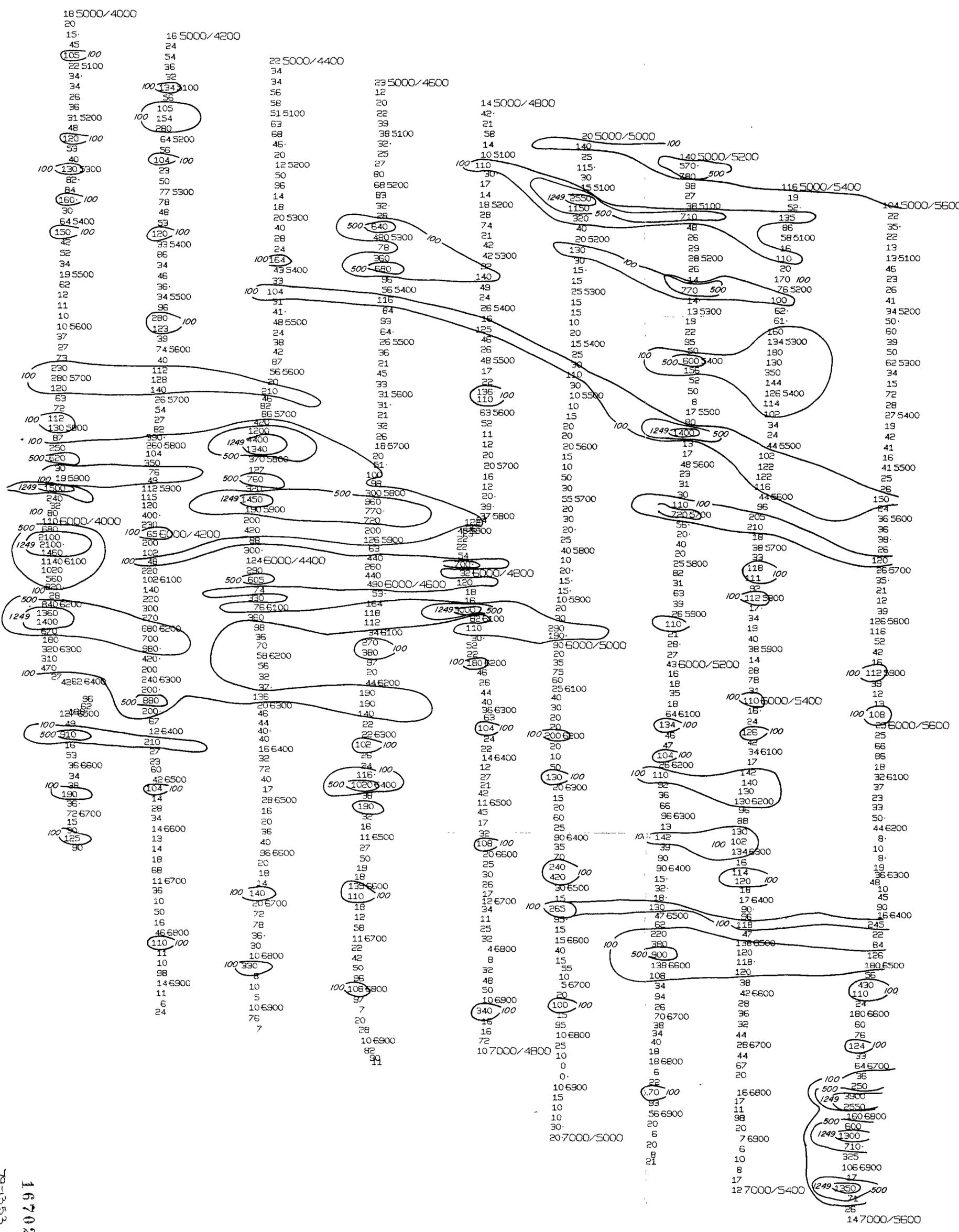
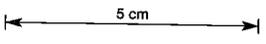
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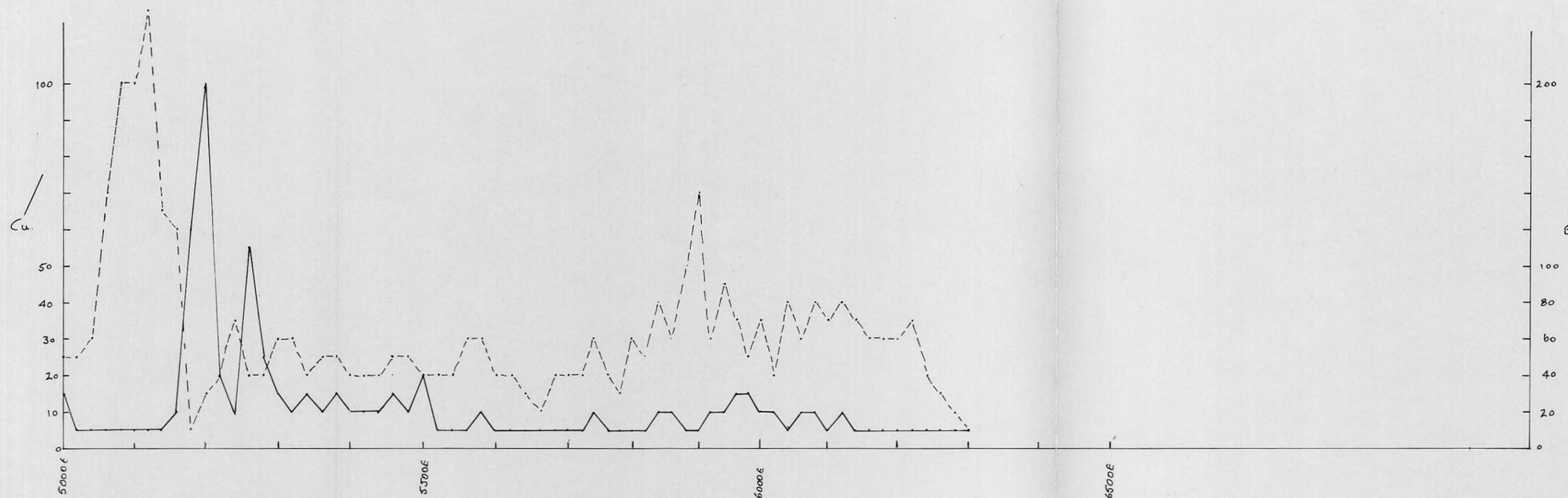
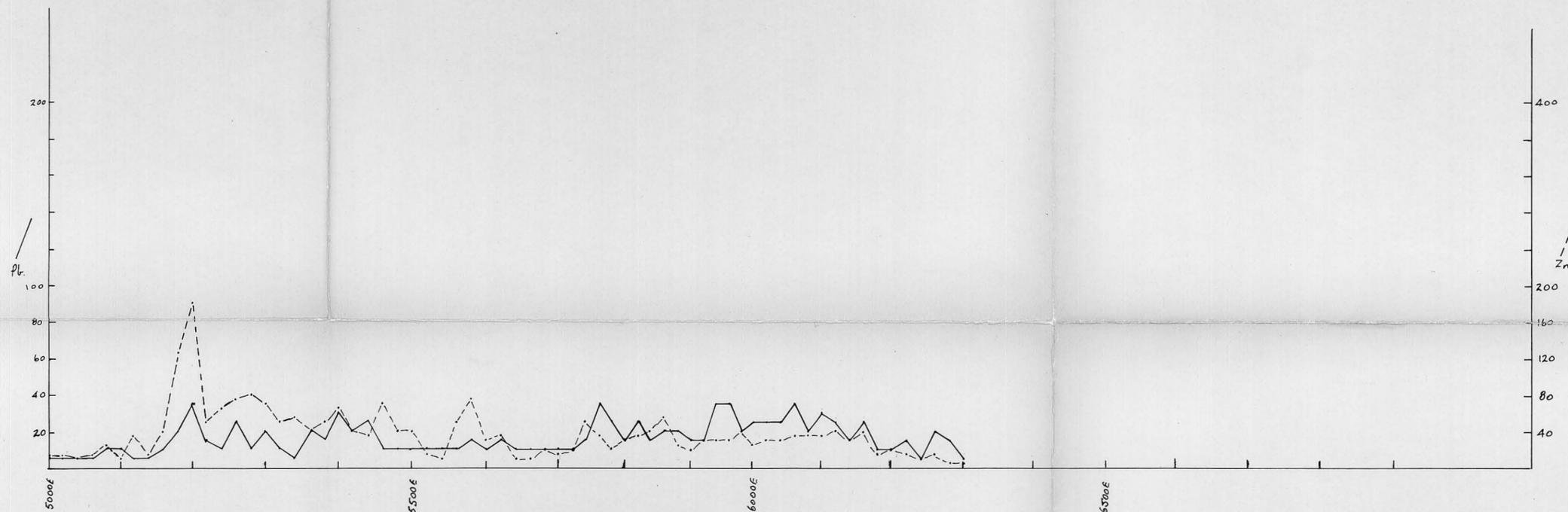
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COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED  
MT. BLOCK GRID - DAC  
GEOCHEMICAL A<sup>o</sup> GRID SAMPLING  
MANGANESE RESULTS in ppm

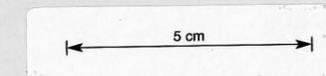
79-1353 0 672

167029





167028

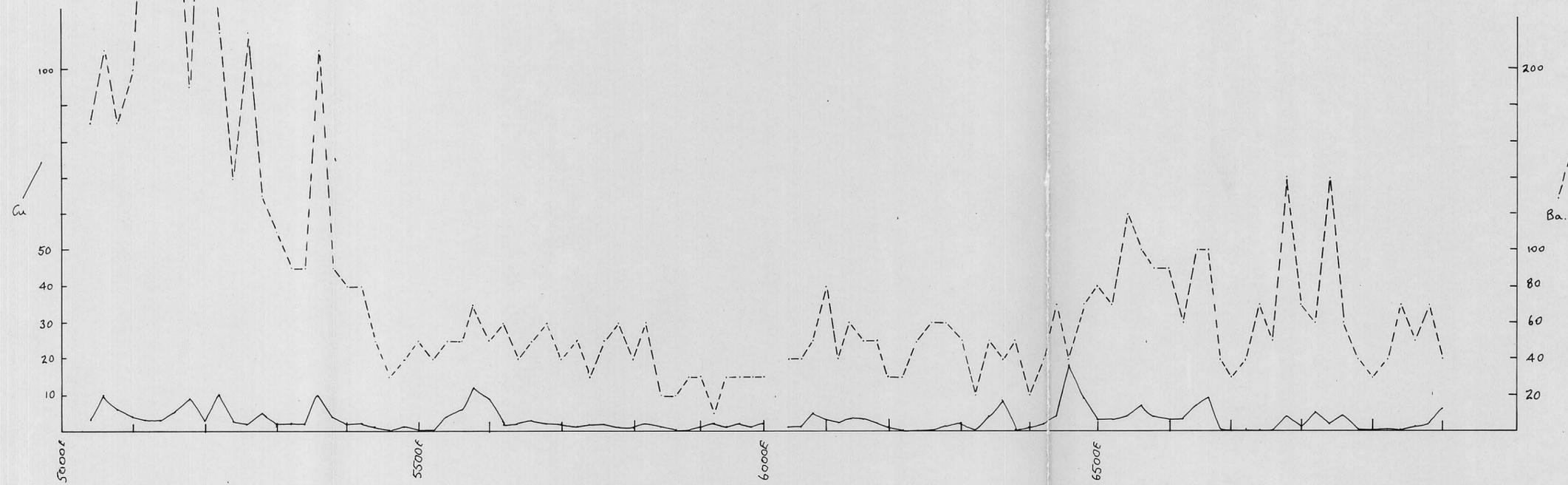
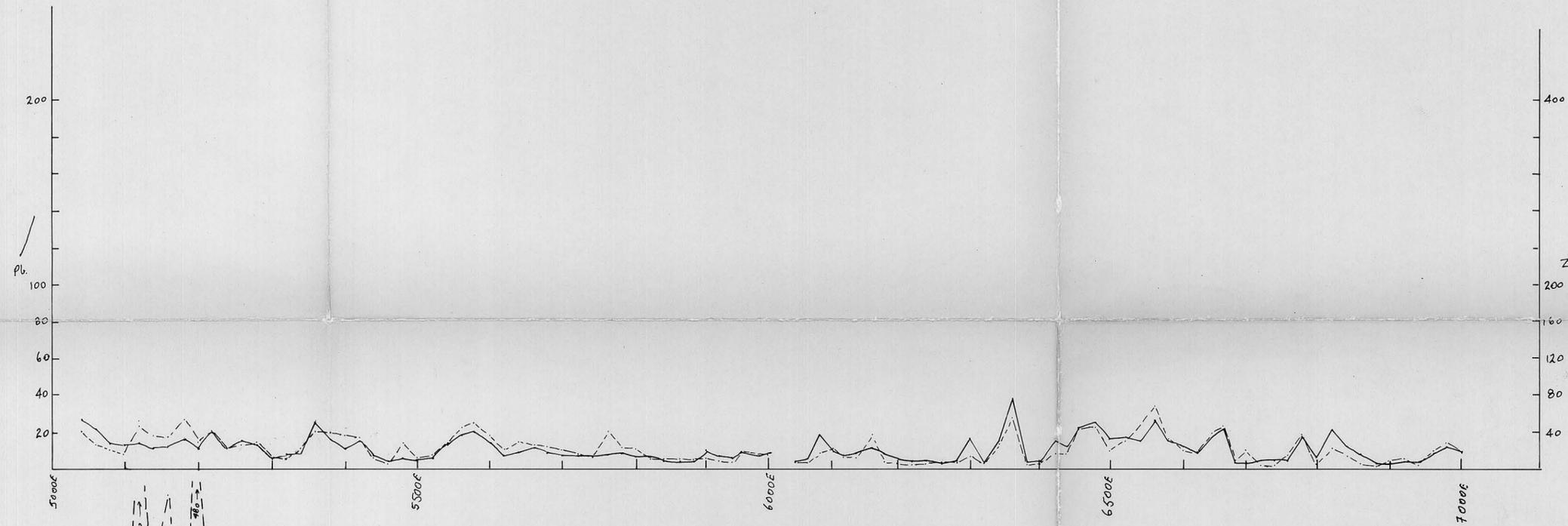


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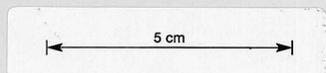
COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

MT. BLOCK GRID - DAC  
 L4600N AUGER GEOCHEM PROFILES  
 FOR Cu/Pb/Zn/Ba 674

DRAWN D.B.H. 3/79	COMPILED D.B.H.	SCALE 1 : 5000	TAS/2/1792
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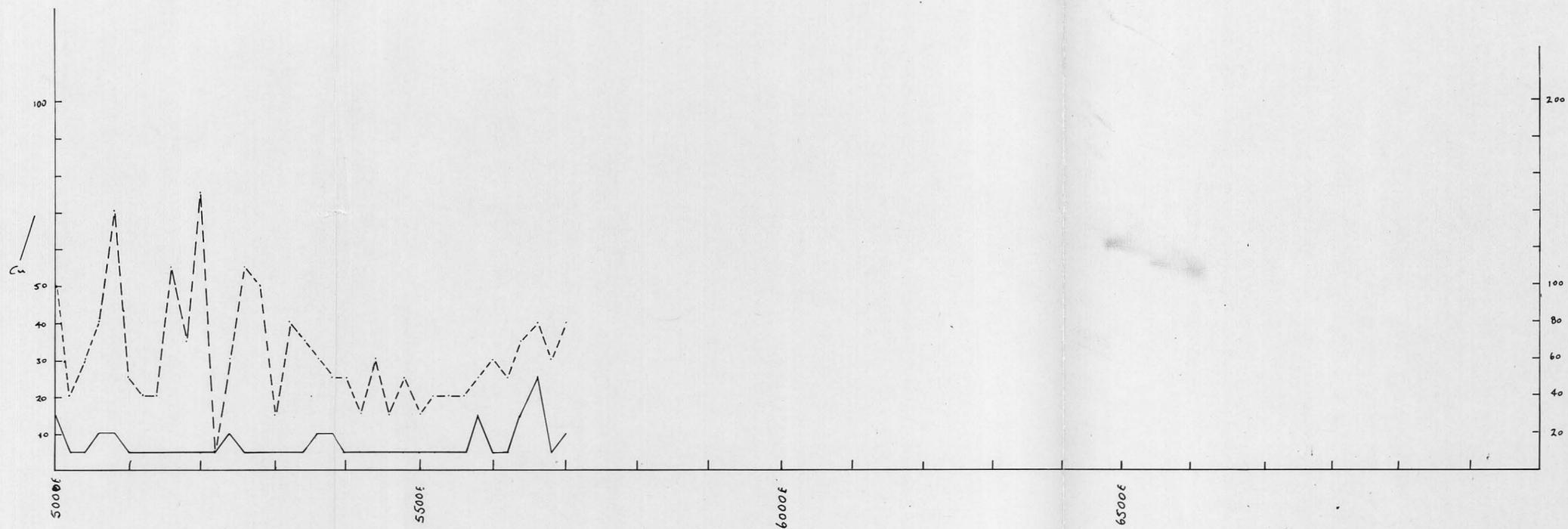
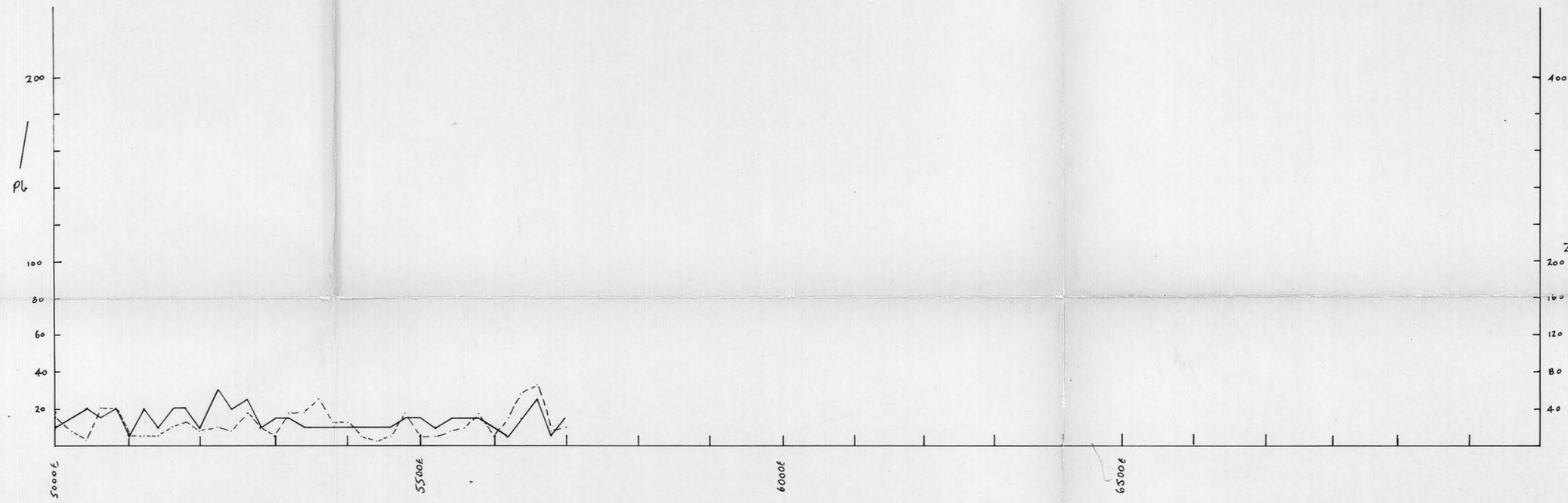


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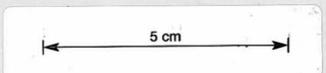


79-1353

**COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED**  
 MT. BLOCK GRID - DAC  
 L 5000N AUGER GEOCHEM PROFILES  
 FOR Cu/Pb/Zn/Ba 666  
 DRAWN D.B.H. 3/79 COMPILED D.B.H. SCALE 1:5000 TAS/2/1793

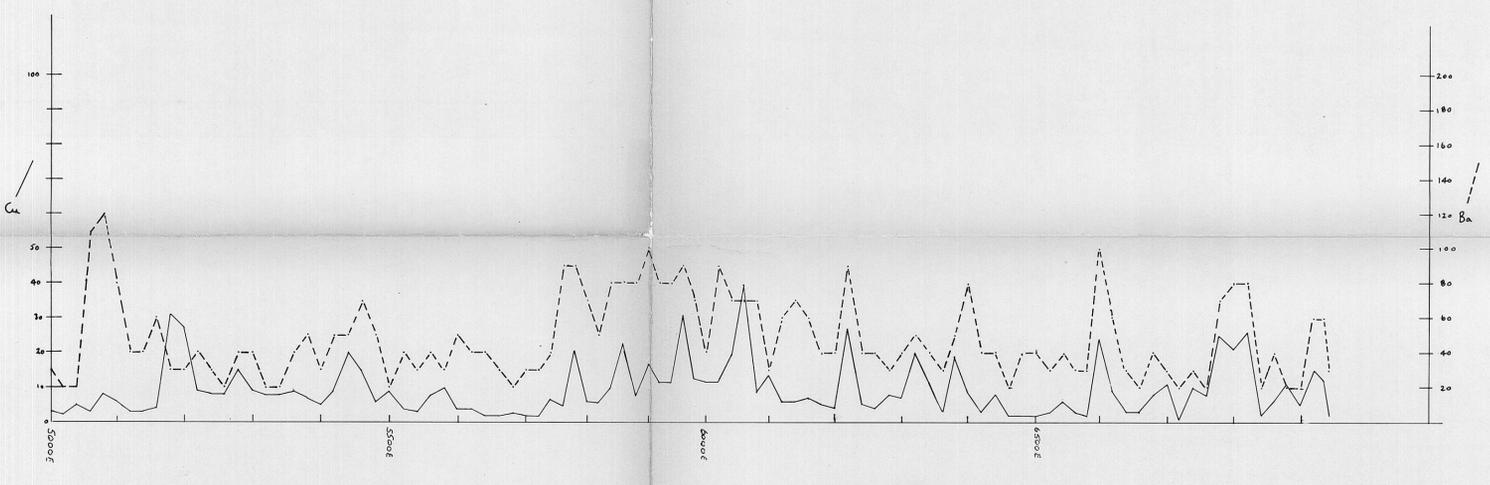
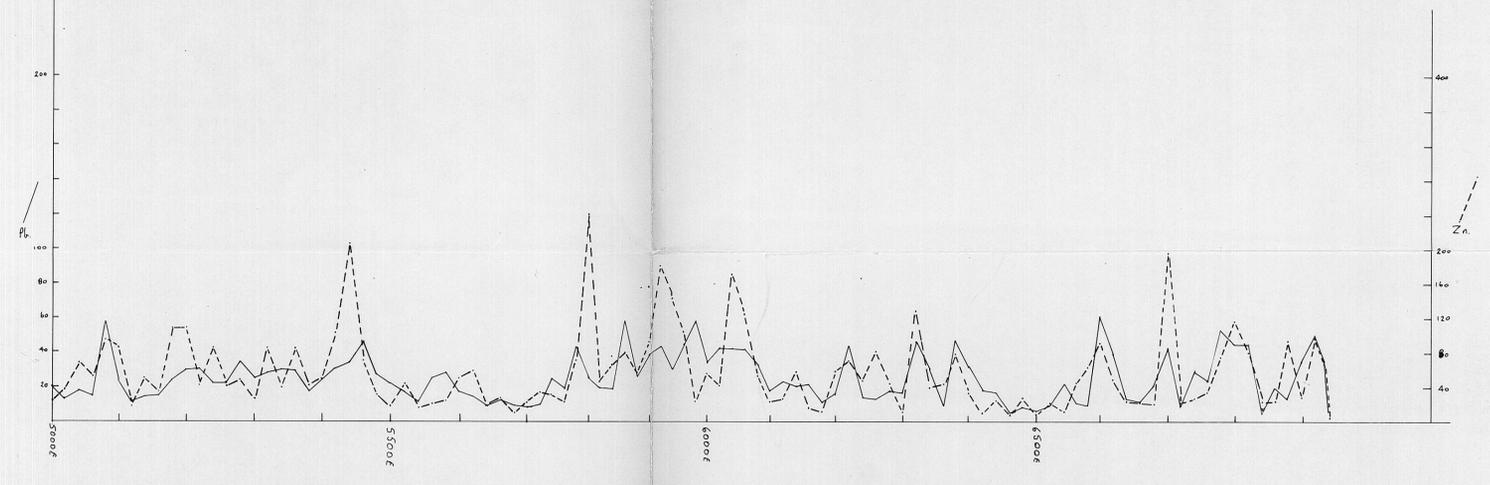


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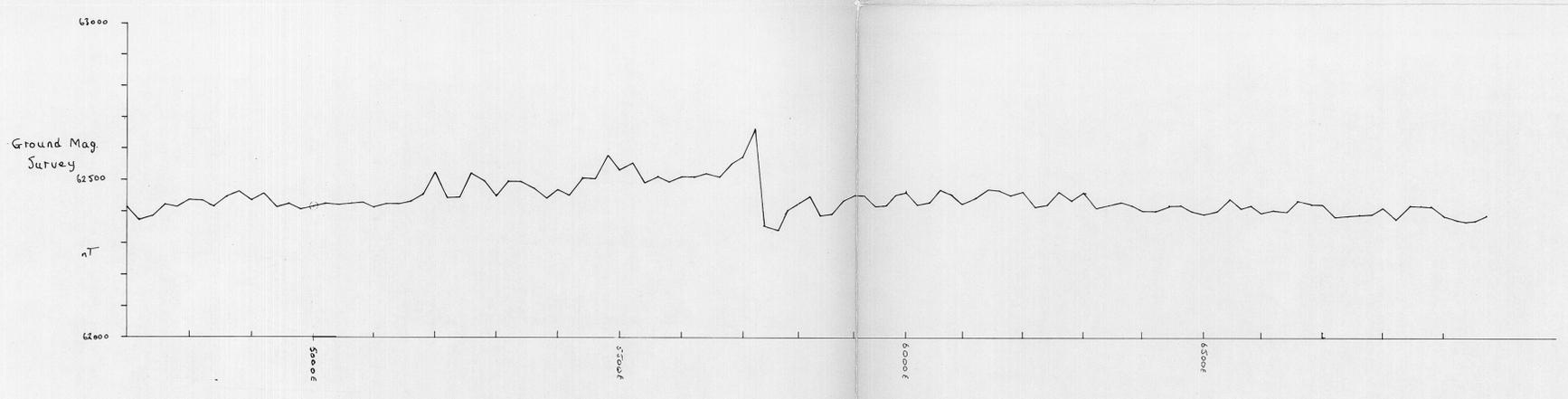


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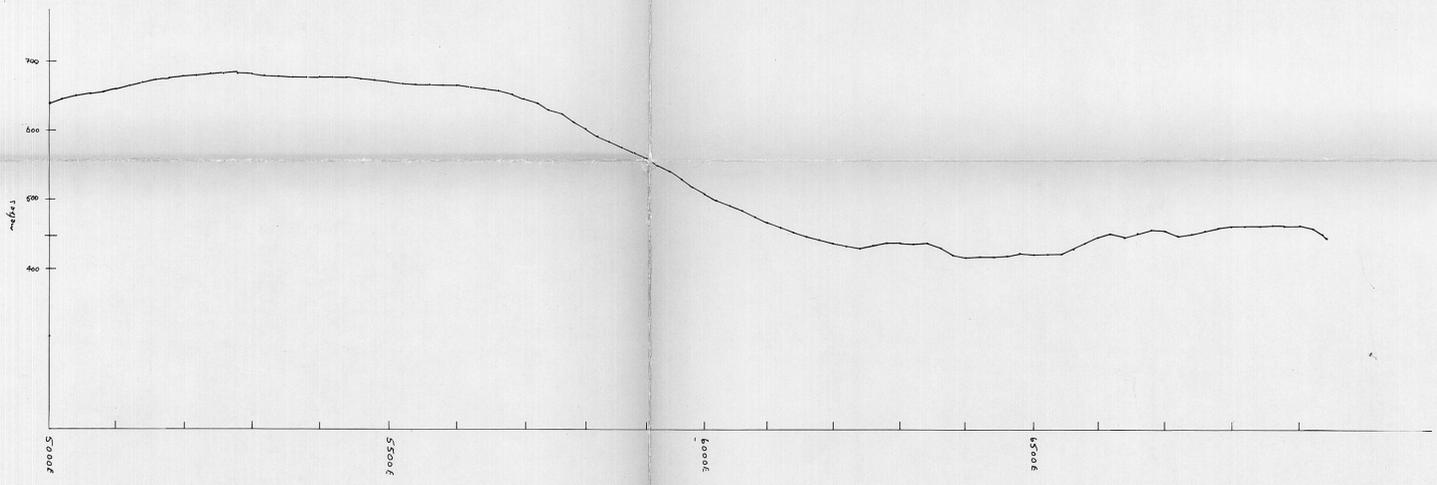
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MT. BLOCK GRID - DAC			
L5400N AUGER GEOCHEM PROFILES			
FOR Cu/Pb/Zn/Ba 675			
DRAWN D.B.H. 3/79	COMPILED D.B.H.	SCALE 1 : 5000	TAS/2/1794



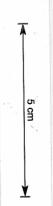
S.P. Survey



Topographic Profile

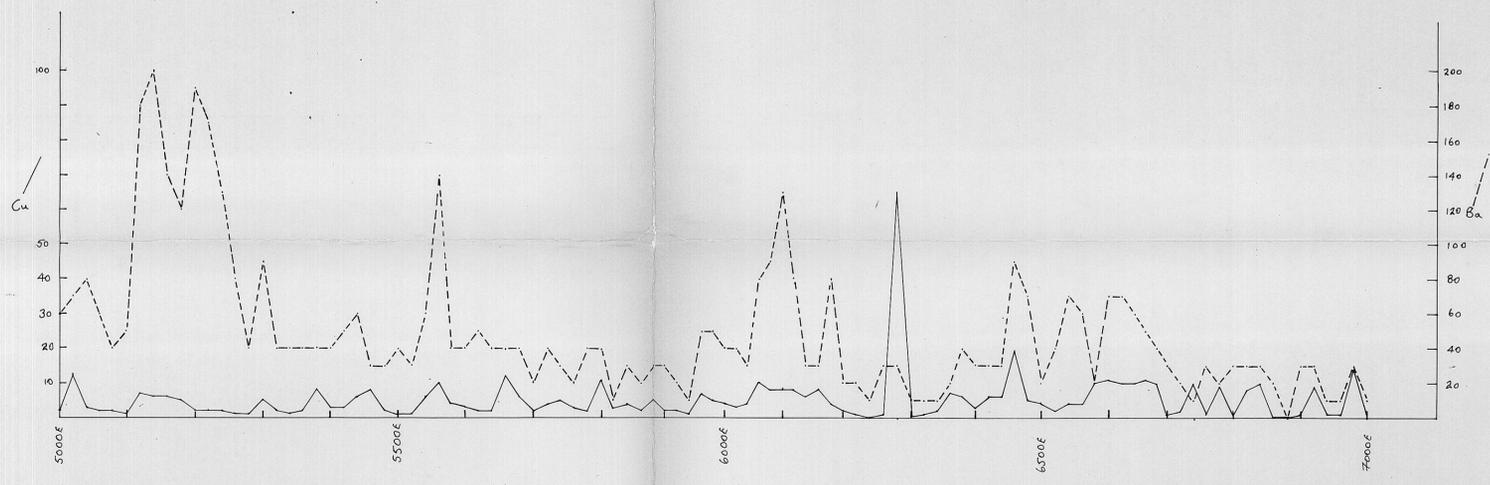
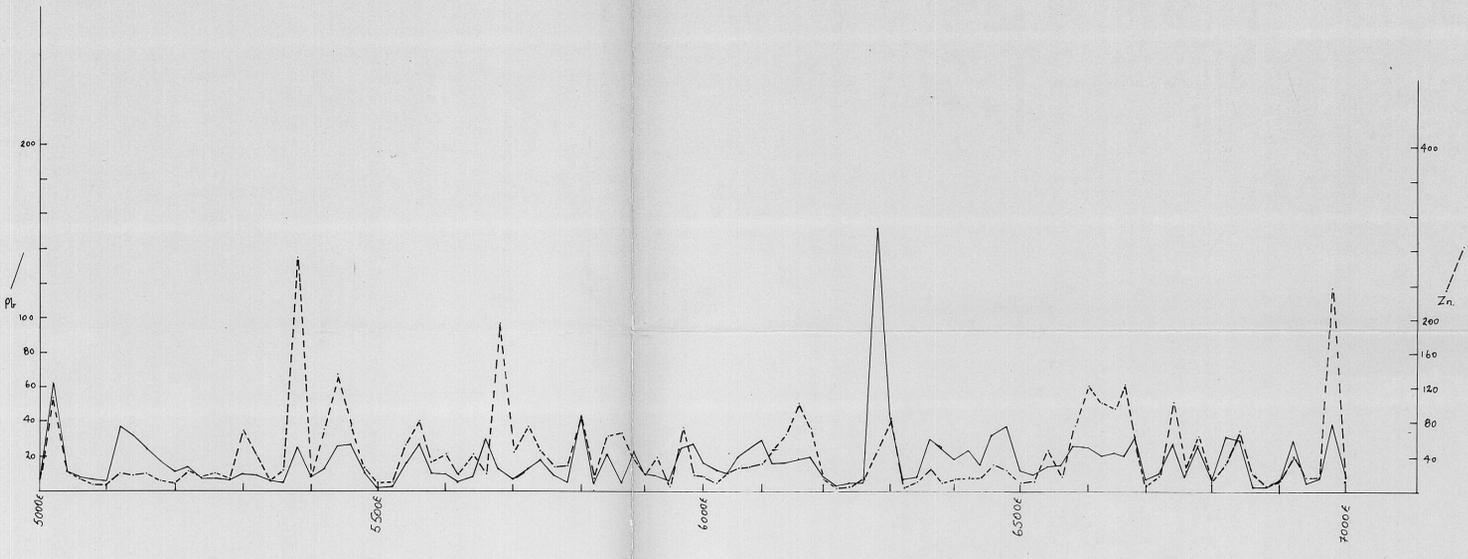


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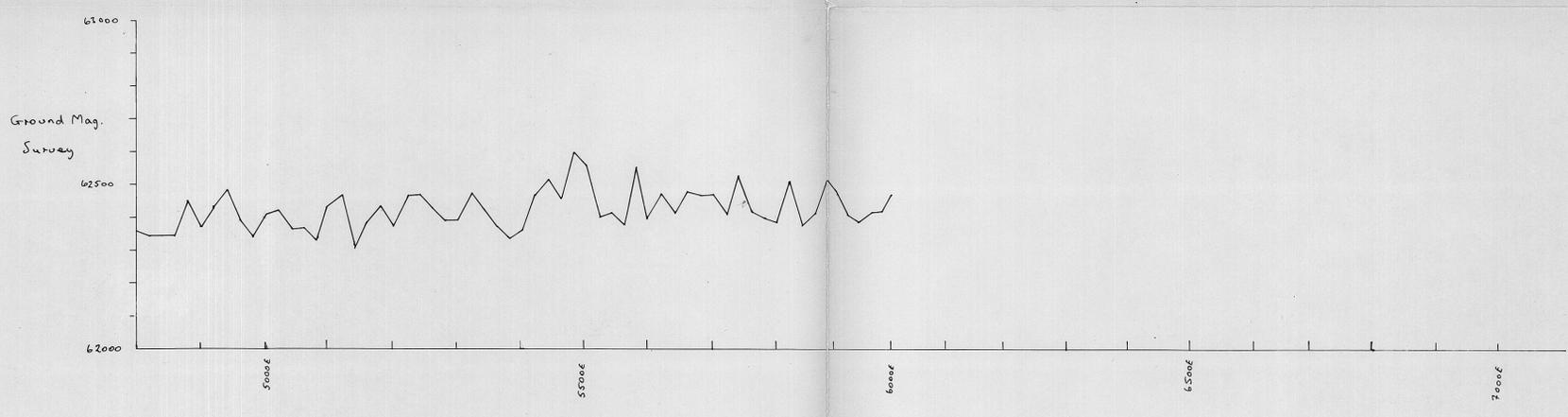


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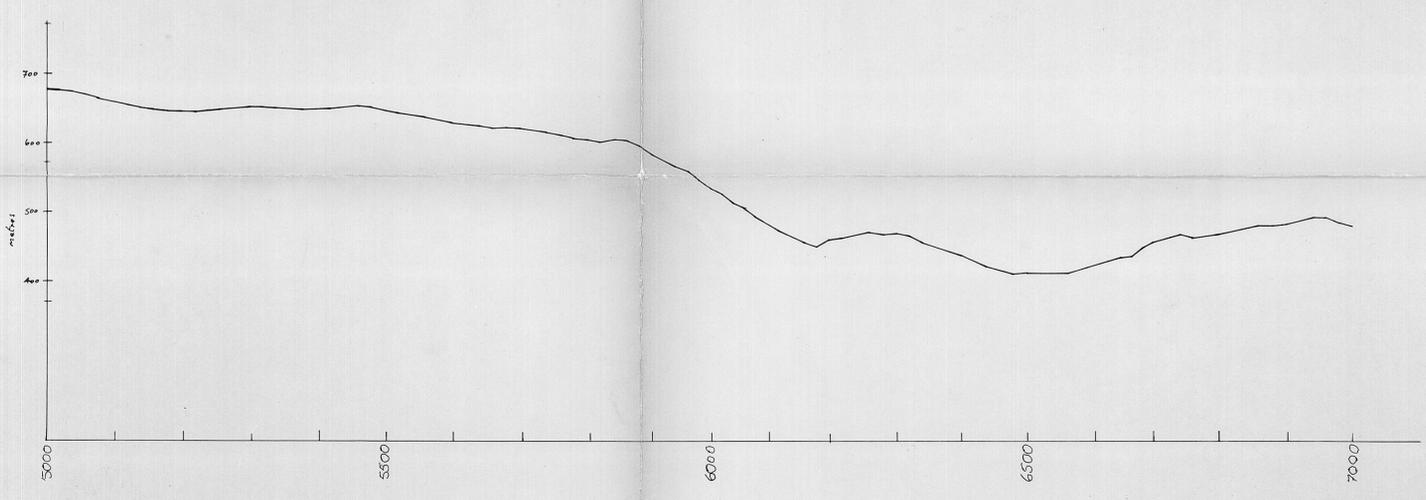
**AUSTRALIAN ANGLIO AMERICAN LIMITED**  
 MT. BLOCK GRID - DAC  
 L 4600 N COMPOSITE SECTION  
 TOPO/GEOCHEM/GEOPHYSICS  
 676  
 SCALE 1:5000  
 DRAWN BY DBH  
 DATE 3/79  
 AMENDED  
 TRANSM. TAS/2/1795



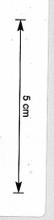
S.P. Survey



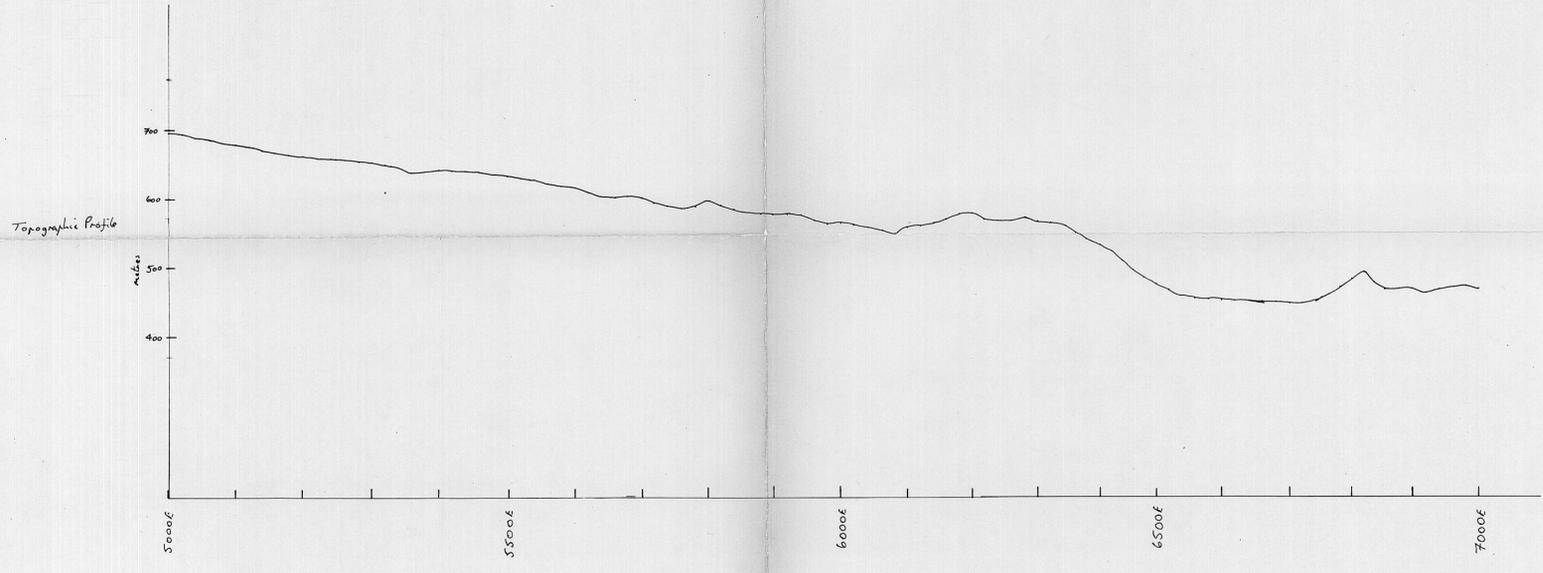
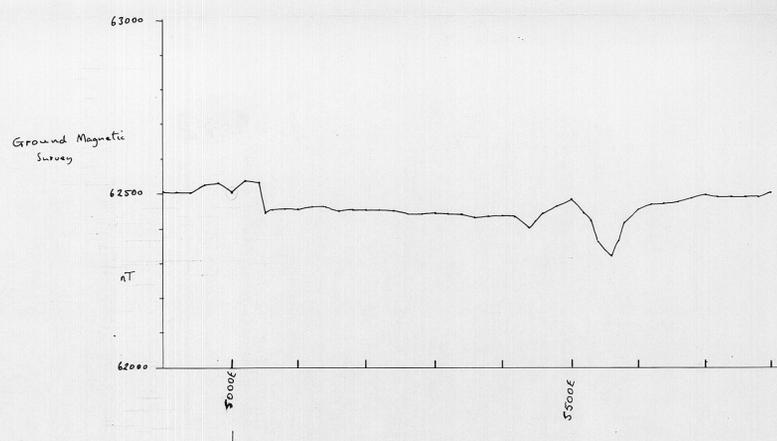
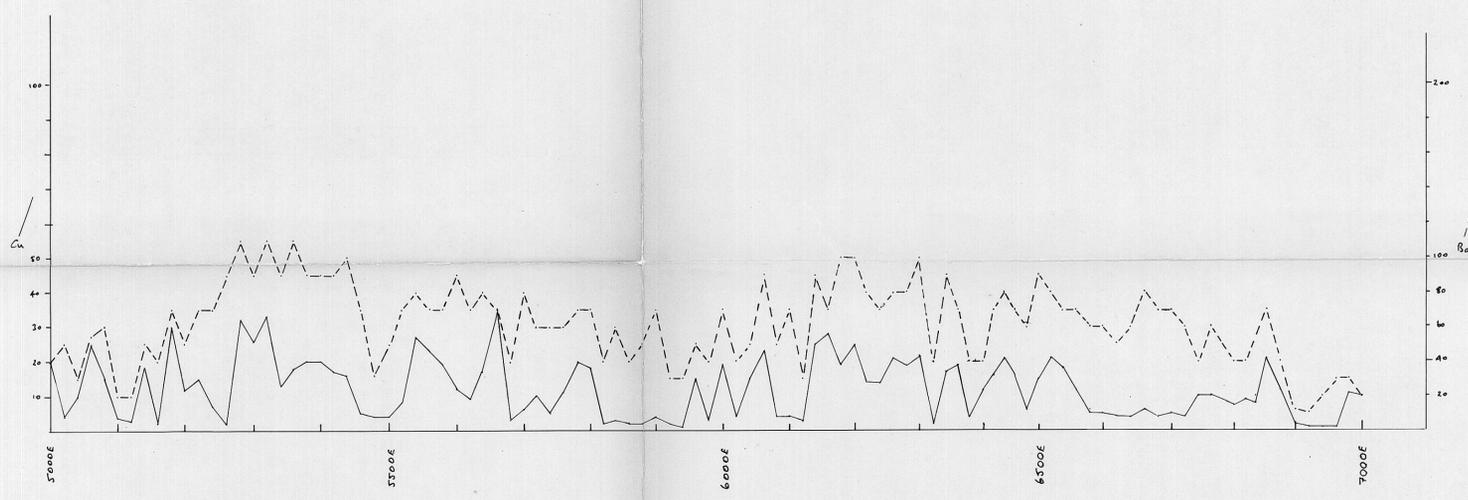
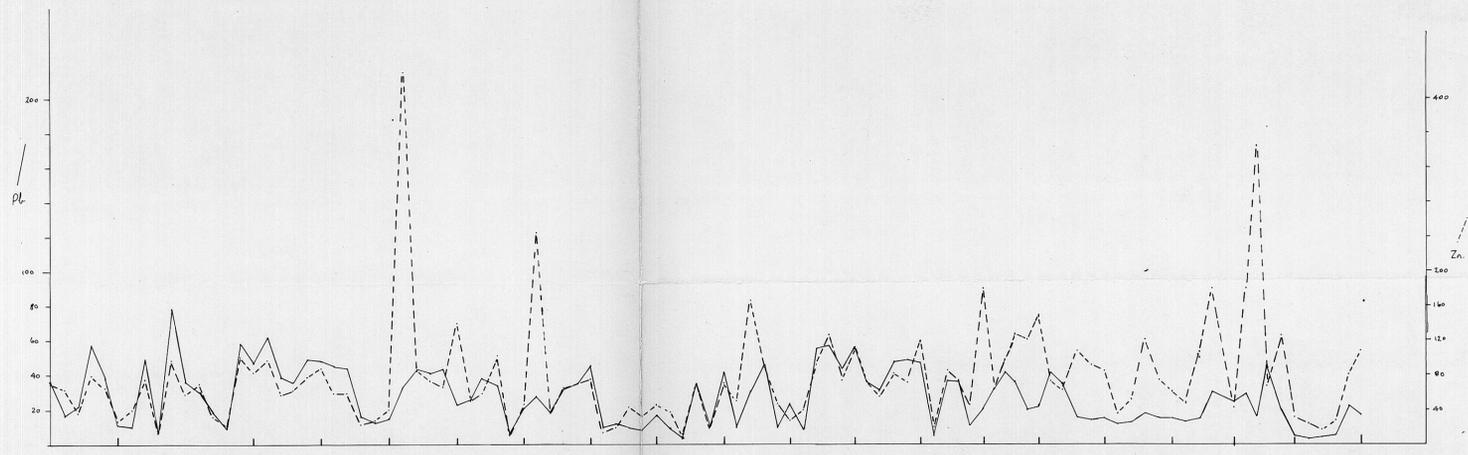
Topographic Profile



167033



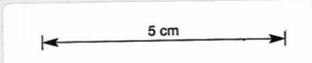
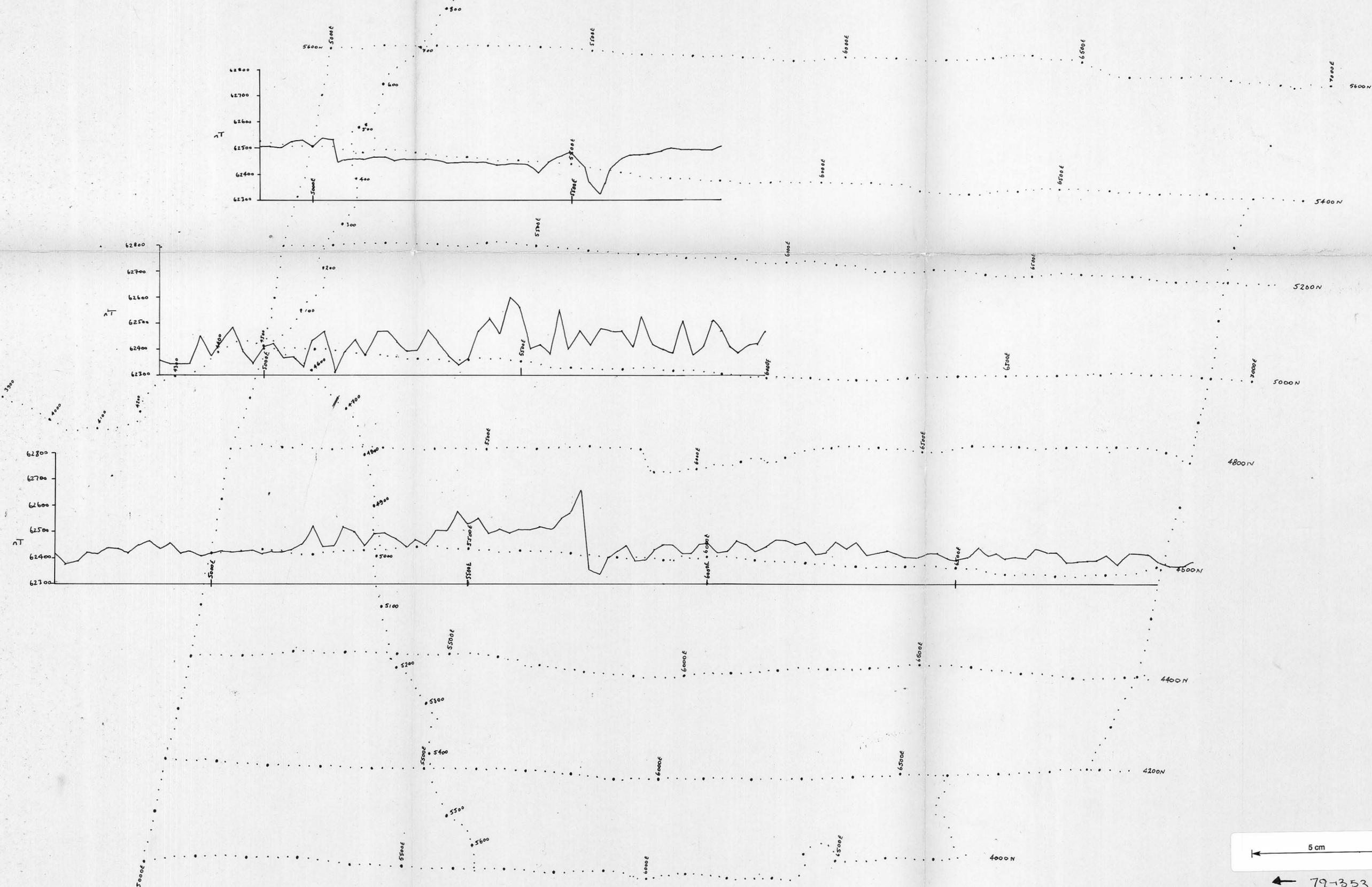
AUSTRALIAN ANGLIO AMERICAN LIMITED  
 MT. BLOCK GRID - DAC  
 L 5000 N COMPOSITE SECTION  
 TOPO/GEOCHEM/GEOPHYSICS  
 667  
 79-1333  
 DRAWN BY: DBH  
 DATE: 3/79  
 SCALE: 1:5000  
 PLAN No: TAS/2/1796



AUSTRALIAN ANGLIO AMERICAN LIMITED  
 MT. BLOCK GRID - DAC  
 L 5400N COMPOSITE SECTION  
 TOPO/GEOCHEM/GEOPHYSICS  
 6777  
 SCALE 1:5000  
 PLAN NO. TAS/2/1797

167034  
 79-1353





79-1353

COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

MT. BLOCK GRID - DAC  
 GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY  
 STACKED PROFILES 679

167035

DRAWN D.B.H.	COMPILED D.B.H. 2/79	SCALE 1:5000	TAS/2/1798
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