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Prospect 603

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CSR LIMITED - MINERALS DIVISION  
EXPLORATION GROUP

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FERNTREE HILL SOIL SAMPLING PROGRAMME

E.L. 11/78 - GEORGE RIVER

TASMANIA

15 JUN 1982

EMR 89/82

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CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. SUMMARY	2
3. LOCATION AND ACCESS	3
3.1 E.L. 11/78	3
3.2 Ferntree Hill Anomalous Area	3
4. EXPLORATION CONCEPTS	5
5. PAST EXPLORATION	6
5.1 Northeastern Tasmania	6
5.2 E.L. 11/78	6
5.3 Ferntree Hill Area	7
6. CURRENT FERNTREE HILL EXPLORATION	9
7. RESULTS	11
7.1 Soil Sampling	11
7.2 Drilling	12
8. CONCLUSIONS	13
9. REFERENCES	14

APPENDICES

I	RESULTS OF 1978-81 SOIL AND ROCK CHIP SAMPLES FROM THE FERNTREE HILL AREA
III	RESULTS OF 1981-82 SOIL SAMPLES FROM THE FERNTREE HILL AREA

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONSFIGURESFACING PAGE NO.

1 LOCATION PLAN, E.L. 11/78, GEORGE RIVER 1

PLANSSCALEDRG NO.

K554-6 REVISED GEOLOGY, E.L. 11/78, GEORGE RIVER PROSPECT, TASMANIA 1:25,000

K554-9 FERNTREE HILL, SAMPLE LOCATIONS, E.L. 11/78, GEORGE RIVER PROSPECT, TASMANIA 1:5,000

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EL 11/78  
REPORT

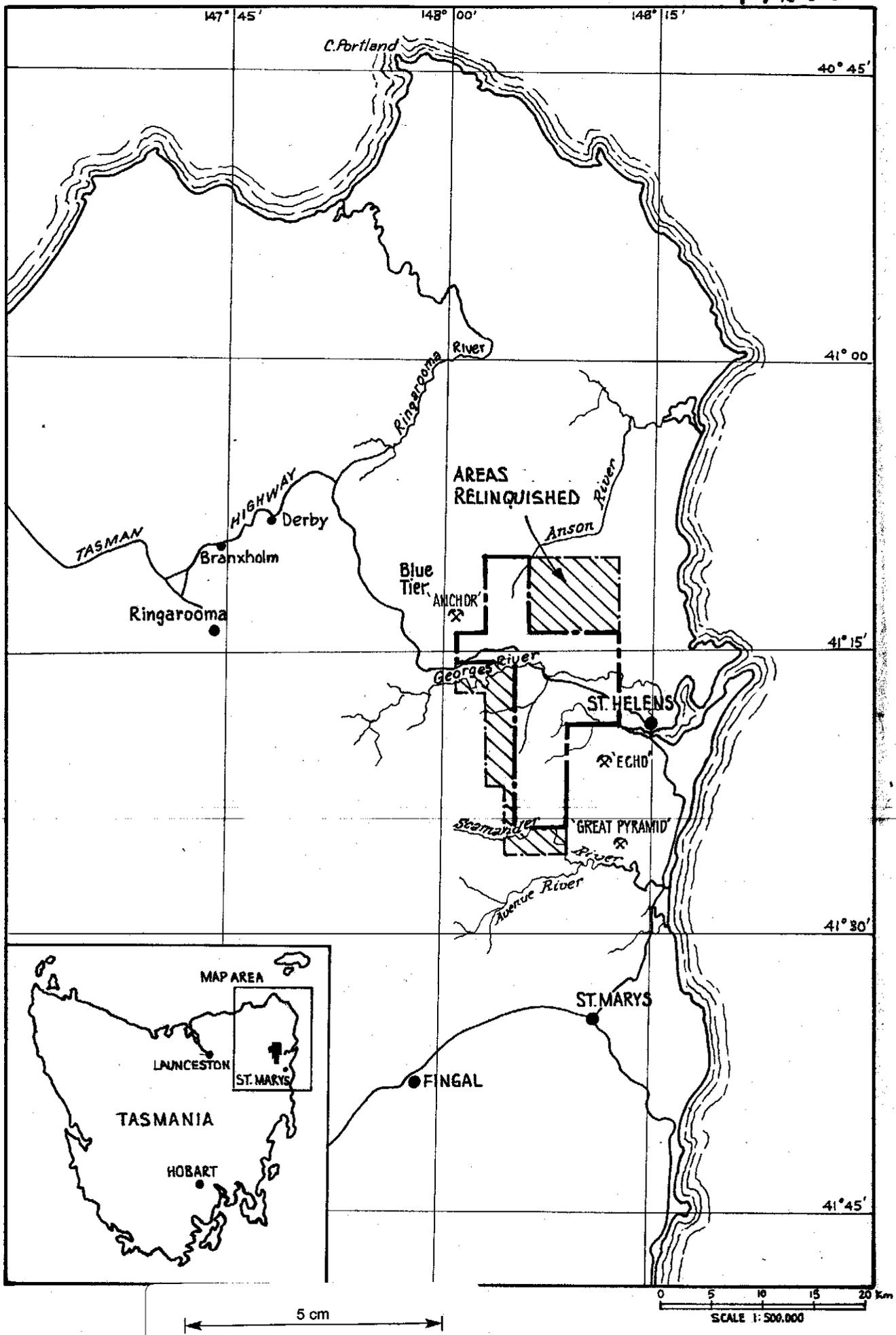


FIG. 1. LOCATION MAP-GEORGES RIVER E.L.11/78 TAS.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence 11/78 (E.L. 11/78) was granted to CSR Limited on 15th September 1978. It originally covered an area of 303 square kilometres immediately west of St. Helens in northeastern Tasmania. The Licence stretched from St. Helens (east) to Pyengana (west) and from Griffiths Marsh (north) to Upper Scamander (south). [Figure 1]

This area was thought to include a spread of tin mineralisation from Tertiary alluvials through to disseminated and lode tin possibilities in both country rock and mineralising granite.

Since 1978, CSR Limited has been conducting an exploration programme to evaluate E.L. 11/78. Results of the general exploration over the Licence in the 1978/79, 1979/80 and 1981 programmes were documented by Hall (1979), Williams (1980) and Ellis (1981a), respectively. The results of the 1981 programme enabled the licence to be reduced to an area of 176 square kilometres. A summary of the work completed in the two relinquished sub areas of the original licence has been reported (Ellis, 1981b).

Results of the regional exploration indicated several localised anomalies which required separate investigation. The Ferntree Hill anomaly is one such area. Past work on this area is summarised in this report.

2. SUMMARY

Soil sampling along ridges around Ferntree Hill showed anomalous tin values in an area of 1 x 1.8 km (open to the south). Small coincident slightly anomalous bismuth, copper, lead, zinc and tungsten occurred within the tin anomalous area.

Ten percussion holes were drilled in the centre of the anomaly. Preliminary results show a greisen less than 30 m thick. The lateral extent of the greisen zone appears to be much smaller than the tin anomalous area. This may indicate that tin occurs in the surrounding granite as well as the greisen zone. Chemical and petrological investigations of the drill samples will continue.

### 3. LOCATION AND ACCESS

#### 3.1 E.L. 11/78

The eastern boundary of E.L. 11/78 is 3 km west of St. Helens along the Tasman Highway (Figure 1) in the northeastern portion of Tasmania. This sealed highway bisects the Licence into two roughly equal-sized areas. All other roads within the area are variable graded dirt/gravel roads. These minor public, forestry and farm roads provide good access for vehicles to all parts of the Licence.

Apart from the small areas of privately owned grazing land most of the tenement is covered by open eucalypt forests with local dense undergrowth. Along steeper southward facing slopes of the George River there are small patches of thick rainforest. Small pine plantations have been developed by the Forestry Commission in the northern part of the Licence.

E.L. 11/78 covers portions of three main drainage basins; the headwaters of the northeasterly draining Ansons River system (north); the lower reaches of the easterly draining George River system (Central); and the headwaters of the southeasterly draining Scamander River system (south). The Ferntree Hill area is on the divide between these latter two drainage systems.

#### 3.2 Ferntree Hill Anomalous Area

The Ferntree Hill area is in the southern half of E.L. 11/78 approximately 16 km southeast of St. Helens (DRG No. K554-6). Access to the area is by a minor gravel road (known as Hogans Road) from St. Helens to Fingal. Ferntree Hill is the divide between the northward draining Derwent Creek and the southward draining Carters Creek. Several minor forestry fire trails traverse the Ferntree Hill area.

Open eucalypt forest with very little undergrowth covers the entire Ferntree Hill area. Minor thick undergrowth type regrowth occurs in the upper reaches of Derwent and Carters Creeks. These areas have previously been worked for alluvial tin.

#### 4. EXPLORATION CONCEPTS

When the application for E.L. 11/78 was made it was conceived that the area may contain areas of alluvial, eluvial and primary tin, molybdenum and tungsten vein stockworks, copper, silver, lead and zinc sulphide type deposits and/or gold and silver rich lodes and veins.

Most tin mining within E.L. 11/78 has been for alluvial cassiterite in the youthful drainage of the George River and Golden Fleece Rivulet drainage systems. The tin occurs in thin low grade quartz sands of probable Quaternary age.

Minor eluvial mining of cassiterite has occurred in small areas of skeletal soils developed on the Mt. Pierson Granite in the Saxelby Creek area. These were mined with, and recorded as, alluvial deposits.

Few sources of primary tin have been documented as occurring within E.L. 11/78. However several areas of alluvial tin workings suggest further primary sources within the Licence. Two types of primary cassiterite occur in the district - quartz cassiterite vein stockworks such as the Great Pyramid area of veins in Mathinna Beds; and greisen zones (cupolas) at the crown of late stage granitic intrusions. This latter style of primary cassiterite deposit is the main target in the Licence.

Small veins of molybdenum and tungsten occur in the district. There is limited potential for this style of mineralisation within E.L. 11/78.

Minor deposits of copper, silver, lead and zinc have been exploited within the Licence, but little potential exists for economic discovery.

Minor gold vein workings within the Licence are not considered economically significant.

## 5. PAST EXPLORATION

### 5.1 Northeastern Tasmania

The Mangana-Mathinna gold area was discovered in 1852 and worked until around 1920. Declining gold mining activity was followed by the discovery of alluvial tin deposits in many northeastern Tasmanian rivers. The workings of these alluvial tin deposits led to hard rock tin discoveries in the Blue Tier area. The alluvial and hard rock tin shows were worked until 1951 although only on a small scale after 1935.

During the tin mining era the Scamander Mineral District (copper, silver, tungsten and tin) was investigated and small scale workings developed.

Exploration paralleled the mining activity. Numerous individuals prospected the area until the early 1900's. Between 1910 and 1956 only the Tasmanian Department of Mines was active in the area. In 1956 they were joined by larger exploration companies such as Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Electrolytic Zinc Company, BHP Company Pty. Ltd., Austminex, Utah Development Company, Aberfoyle Development Company and Texins Development Pty. Ltd. (see Mortimers 1974 for details).

At present the area adjacent to E.L. 11/78 is being actively explored by BHP Co. Pty. Ltd., Union Corporation and Renison Ltd.

### 5.2 E.L. 11/78

After CSR Limited obtained E.L. 11/78 on 15th September 1978, all previous exploration results were examined. Orientation surveys around the Priory Mine and the Mathinna Beds-hosted tin, tungsten and molybdenum mineralisation around Wolfram Creek were undertaken (Hall, 1979).

The old alluvial workings of the area were evaluated. Hall (1979) considered that the area known as Thureau's Lead between Boggy Creek workings and Derwent Creek had economic potential. Although Williams (1980) downgraded the potential of this area it is believed that there is still scope for alluvial tin deposit discovery (Ellis, 1981).

Areas of Mathinna Beds were further investigated. Anomalies located by Geophoto in the Haley's Creek area were confirmed and enlarged. Structural anomalies in the Hogan's Track area were downgraded when no geochemical anomalies were located. Mathinna Beds roof pendants at Goshen and Pyengana were likewise downgraded when only minor geochemical anomalies were located.

Areas of the so-called "Lottah Sheets" were investigated. The area at Honson's Hill was found to have many hard rock workings and anomalous geochemistry. The "Lottah Sheet" concept now appears to be invalid. Rather a series of late stage tin-bearing granitic intrusions into the earlier batholiths seems more realistic. This suggests new areas of hard rock tin deposit potential.

A study of the areas adjacent to streams previously worked for alluvial tin located several zones with anomalous soil and rock chip geochemistry (Hall, 1979). At several locations quartz/tourmaline and quartz/aplite veining, and greisens were located. One of these greisens was at Ferntree Hill.

### 5.3 Ferntree Hill Area

During 1979 part of the exploration programme included geological mapping and sampling (rock and stream sediment traverses adjacent to areas which had been worked for alluvial tin. One such traverse located a greisenous zone on Ferntree Hill.

Williams (1980) sampled the area of this greisen. Rock-chip and soil samples were taken for analysis. During the soil sampling programme auger samples of the A2 horizon were taken as well as bulk A2 soil samples. The latter were panned to a concentrate. All samples were analysed and most samples showing anomalous tin. The soil samples showed more reliable and repeatable values than panned concentrates. Results of the soil and rock-chip sample analyses are shown in Appendix I. Sample locations are shown on DRG No. K554-9.

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6. CURRENT FERTREE HILL EXPLORATION

Williams (1980) reported anomalous tin values (up to 370 ppm Sn) in soil and rock-chip samples from Ferntree Hill. A small (300 x 600 m) soil sampling programme showed anomalous A2 soil horizon tin values (Ellis, 1981). However, most of the anomalous values were from sample sites downslope of the original highly anomalous sample. It was thought that anomalies reflected either downslope movement of tin or the presence of in situ tin at the sample point.

A second soil sampling programme was initiated. This extension of the original grid was confined to grid lines along ridge tops to the east, west, north and south of the original grid. Except to the north (2 lines), single lines in each of these directions (2 to the north) were sampled at 50 m intervals. Lines to the north, south and west were extended for a distance of approximately 1 km. The line to the east was only extended 300 m when a vastly different granite was located.

In the area of the anomalous tin values only limited outcrops of mostly weathered, apparently greisenised granite were present, but to the east massive outcrops consisted of large hard coarse-grained granitic boulders. This massive granite extends along most of the eastern portion of the southern part of E.L. 11/78. Samples of this granite have been taken for thin section studies.

All hand auger soil samples from the grid line extensions were from the A2/C soil horizons interface or below. Approximately 1.5 kilogram samples were taken. This material was dried and screened at 20 and 80 mesh. The -80 mesh fraction was analysed for copper, lead, zinc, bismuth and molybdenum using A.A.S. methods and the -20 +80 mesh fraction was analysed for tin and tungsten by XRF methods.

Sample analyses outlined a zone of anomalous tin in soil and a programme of percussion drilling involving 10 holes to depths up to 40 m was proposed. These holes were designed

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to test the in situ grades and thicknesses of tin mineralisation in the granites underlying the area of anomalous soil geochemistry.

Of the ten holes, ~~six~~<sup>four</sup> were sited at 100 m intervals along AMG line 5421000 m north across the central highly anomalous zone and two<sup>3</sup> holes on each of the lines 100 m to the north and south of the central traverse.

It was envisaged that cyclone collected drill cuttings would be taken at 1 m intervals and samples split to obtain a 1 kg (approximate) sub-sample for chemical analyses. The remainder of the sample was to be screened using a 4 mesh screen to obtain rock-chips for binocular microscope examination and/or thin section.

A Warman 1000 drilling rig with a down-hole hammer and 290 p.s.i. compressor operated by the Tasmanian Department of Mines was chosen for the drilling. The ten holes were drilled in late February/early March 1982. At the time of writing the sample analyses and preparation had not been completed.

## 7. RESULTS

### 7.1 Soil Sampling

Eighty-three soil samples were collected from ridge top grid-lines to the east, west, north and south of the original anomalous Ferntree Hill samples. These A2/C soil horizon interface samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Bi, W, Sn and Mo (Appendix II).

No anomalous molybdenum values were obtained. Several slightly anomalous bismuth values were recorded in samples from the southern grid extension. Samples A119864 to A119867 (4 samples) and A119874 to A119878 (5 samples) had anomalous bismuth values peaking at 28 and 12 ppm respectively. These bismuth anomalies were coincident minor tungsten (maximum values of 35 and 40 ppm respectively), copper (10 and 26 ppm), lead (12 and 40 ppm) and zinc (28 and 60 ppm) anomalies.

Apart from these two slightly anomalous areas, tungsten, copper, lead and zinc showed only isolated low "spot" anomalies.

Anomalous tin was widespread (1 x 1.8 km open to the south). However, no anomalous tin values were obtained to the west of sample A119829 or to the east of sample A119885. Also, apart from sample A119907 (44 ppm Sn) adjacent to the Argonaut Road, no anomalous tin values were recorded north of samples A119860 and A119902. All samples from the southern grid extension showed anomalous tin values.

Within the Ferntree Hill anomaly a strong east-west trend coincident with a central saddle was apparent. Tin values up to 330 ppm Sn were recorded along this saddle.

Sample points and tin analyses are shown in DRG No. K554-9.

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## 7.2 Percussion Drilling

A 10 hole drilling programme was completed in early March 1982. Results showed that the "greisenised" granite was less than 30 m thick or at least the softer greisenised material did not continue to more than 30 m. This was underlain by a much harder fine-grained granite/adamellite. Below the zone of highest tin anomaly, the "greisen" reaches maximum thickness from where it thins to the north, south and east. Lateral continuity east-west does not exceed 800 m. North-south dimensions were not determined but rapid thinning from the central zone suggests limited continuation of the body along this axis.

Results of chemical analyses and detailed petrology of the drilling samples are awaited.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Anomalous metal values in the soil around Ferntree Hill may reflect a style of greisenisation and mineralisation similar to that at the nearby Anchor Mine. This is a low grade high tonnage tin deposit with reasonably simple metallurgy characteristics.

Chemical analyses and petrological examination of the drilling samples should be completed before any decision on further work is made.

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APPENDIX I

RESULTS OF 1981-82  
SOIL AND ROCK CHIP SAMPLES  
FROM THE FERNTREE HILL AREA



CSR LIMITED - SAMPLE DATA SHEET



022

AREA George River  
 STATE TAS LOCATION Ferrière Hill

PROSPECT NUMBER 603  
 1:100,000 SHEET 62665 B47

DATE SAMPLED 1981/82  
 SAMPLER P.D.E

LABORATORY REPORT NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
 ANALYTICAL METHOD Cu, Pb, Zn, Bi, Mo by AAS - 500  
Sn, W by XRF - 20100

NOTATIONS: SAMPLE TYPE - M - Creek mud, S - Soil  
 SA - Soil Auger, RC - Drill Core,  
 RP - Percussion Chips  
 R - Rock  
 Please state element

ADDITIONAL \_\_\_\_\_

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	DEPTH (METERS)	CHEMICAL ANALYSES (ppm)								SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	
			Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	Mo	Sn	W	E/W		N/S	
A119825	SA		8	2.4	2.0	<4	<4	2.6	3.0		543000	5421000	
826	SA										542950	5421000	
827	SA		1.0	1.0	3.2	<4	4	4.2	<1.0		542900	5421000	
828	SA		2.0	1.6	2.2	<4	<4	3.6	<1.0		542850	5421000	
829	SA		6	<4	8	<4	<4	2.0	<1.0		542800	5421000	
A119830	SA		6	4	1.0	<4	<4	1.0	1.5		542750	5421000	
831	SA		1.6	1.2	5.0	<4	<4	8	1.5		542700	5421000	
832	SA		4	4	1.4	<4	<4	1.8	1.5		542650	5421000	
833	SA		1.4	<4	2.0	<4	4	1.0	<1.0		542600	5421000	
834	SA		8	4	8	<4	<4	4	1.5		542550	5421000	
835	SA		4	<4	1.0	<4	<4	6	2.0		542500	5421000	
836	SA		8	<4	1.4	<4	<4	1.0	<1.0		542450	5421000	
837	SA		4	8	1.6	<4	<4	4	<1.0		542400	5421000	
838	SA		2	6	8	<4	<4	6	<1.0		542350	5421000	
839	SA		6	1.2	1.2	<4	<4	1.2	<1.0		542300	5421000	
A119840	SA		4	<4	1.2	<4	<4	1.2	1.5		542250	5421000	
841	SA		6	8	1.2	<4	<4	8	<1.0		542200	5421000	
842	SA		4	<4	8	<4	<4	4	<1.0		542150	5421000	
843	SA		1.0	<4	1.2	<4	<4	8	1.5		542100	5421000	
844	SA		6	4	1.0	<4	<4	3.2	2.0		542050	5421050	
845	SA		4	<4	4	<4	<4	4.2	<1.0		542000	5421100	
846	SA		1.6	<4	6	<4	<4	2.8	<1.0		542850	5421150	
847	SA		1.0	<4	1.0	<4	4	3.0	1.5		542800	5421200	
848	SA		8	8	1.0	<4	<4	4.0	<1.0		542850	5421250	
849	SA		4	4	6	<4	<4	9.5	1.5		542850	5421300	
A119850	SA		6	<4	4	<4	4	1.40	<1.0		542850	5421350	
851	SA		6	<4	4	<4	<4	5.5	1.5		542850	5421400	
852	SA		6	<4	1.0	<4	<4	1.60	<1.0		542850	5421450	
853	SA		4	<4	6	<4	<4	1.75	1.5		542850	5421500	
854	SA		2.2	2.8	2.6	<4	<4	7.5	4.0		542850	5421550	
855	SA		6	8	6	4	<4	2.0	<1.0		542850	5421600	
856	SA		4	1.0	2	4	<4	4.4	<1.0		542850	5421650	
857	SA		6	1.0	6	<4	6	2.4	<1.0		542850	5421700	
858	SA		4	8	6	<4	<4	2.0	<1.0		542850	5421750	
859	SA		6	8	8	<4	<4	3.4	<1.0		542850	5421800	
A119860	SA		4	1.8	1.8	4	<4	1.8	<1.0		542850	5421850	
861	SA		4	<4	8	4	<4	1.0	<1.0		542850	5421900	
862	SA		1.0	<4	1.2	<4	4	4.6	<1.0		543100	5420950	
863	SA		1.8	1.2	1.4	<4	4	5.5	1.5		543100	5420900	
864	SA		1.0	6	2.8	8	<4	9.0	3.5		543100	5420850	
865	SA		8	4.4	2.2	2.8	8.6	3.2	3.0		543100	5420800	
866	SA		8	6.4	1.0	8.6	<4	1.4	1.5		543100	5420750	
867	SA		4	4	6	8	<4	3.2	2.0		543100	5420700	
868	SA		8	<4	1.8	<4	<4	6.0	<1.0		543100	5420650	
A119869	SA		8	6.4	6	<4	<4	7.0	1.5		543100	5420600	

APPENDIX II

RESULTS OF 1981-82

SOIL SAMPLES

FROM THE FERNTREE HILL AREA

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SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	Sn (ppm)	CO-ORDINATES	
			EAST	NORTH
1	A2 Soil -20 Mesh	75	593460	5420900
2	"	40	593440	5420900
3	"	60	593420	5420900
4	"	70	543400	5420900
5	"	35	593380	5420900
6	"	30	593360	5420900
7	"	70	593340	5420900
8	"	10	593320	5420900
9	"	65	593300	5420900
10	"	35	593280	5420400
11	"	95	593260	5420400
12	"	170	593250	5420400
13	"	130	593240	5420400
14	"	55	593230	5420400
15	"	90	593220	5420400
16	"	120	593200	5420400
17	"	120	593180	5420400
18	"	130	593160	5420400
19	"	55	593140	5420400
20	"	70	593120	5420400
21	"	55	593100	5420400
22	"	110	593080	5420400
23	"	50	593060	5420400
24	"	70	593040	5420400
25	"	55	593020	5420400
26	"	75	593000	5420400
27	"	95	592980	5420400
28	"	30	593640	5421100
29	"	35	593620	5421100
30	"	50	593600	5421100
31	"	25	593580	5421100
32	"	25	593560	5421100
33	"	35	593540	5421100
34	"	20	593520	5421100
35	"	40	593500	5421100

022

772026

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	Sn (ppm)	CO-ORDINATES	
			EAST	NORTH
36	A2 Soil -20 Mesh	110	593480	5421100
37	" "	30	593460	5421100
38	" "	190	593440	5421100
39	" "	80	593420	5421100
40	" "	60	593400	5421100
41	" "	45	593380	5421100
42	" "	55	593360	5421100
43	" "	55	593340	5421100
44	" "	50	593320	5421100
45	" "	130	593300	5421100
46	" "	330	593290	5431100
47	" "	190	543280	5421100
48	" "	250	593260	5421100
49	" "	65	593240	5421100
50	" "	55	593220	5421100
51	" "	150	593200	5421100
52	" "	85	593180	5421100
53	" "	45	593160	5421100
54	" "	70	593140	5421100
55	" "	80	593120	5421100
56	" "	45	593100	5421100
57	" "	85	593080	5421100
58	" "	35	593060	5421100
59	" "	33	593040	5421100
60	" "	140	593020	5421100
61	" "	130	593000	5421100
62	" "	210	592980	5421100

These samples taken by P.M. Macnamara

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	ANALYSES (ppm)							CO-ORDINATES
		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Bi	Sn	W	
A80531	Rock	2	15	30	2	30	5	<10	Granite from sluiced area 200 m north of line 5421000 mN in Derwent Creek.
A80532	Rock	5	10	20	1	15	10	<10	As above, but fresh aplite.
A80533	Rock	2	10	20	1	15	70	10	As above, but fresh aplite.
A80534	Rock	2	10	25	1	25	100	<10	As above, aplite with greisenous micas.
A80535	Rock	2	15	20	1	15	15	10	As above, rotten granite.
A80536	Rock	2	15	25	1	20	20	10	As above, weathered greisenous granite.
A80537	Rock	2	10	25	1	20	30	10	As above, weathered greisenous granite.
A80538	Rock	2	15	25	<1	25	35	10	As above, weathered greisenous granite.
A80539	Rock	2	10	20	<1	15	25	<10	As above, weathered greisenous granite.
A80540	Rock	2	15	15	1	30	65	10	As above, weathered greisenous granite.
A80541	Rock	5	15	30	<1	25	185	<10	As above, weathered greisenous granite.
A80542	Rock2	2	10	10	<1	15	30	<10	As above, weakly oxidised biotite granite.
A80543	Rock	2	10	15	1	15	35	<10	As above, greisenous granite with tourmaline.
A80544	Rock	2	10	15	1	25	20	<10	As above, greisenous granite with tourmaline.
A80545	Rock	2	10	10	<1	20	35	<10	As above, greisenous granite with tourmaline.
A80546	Rock	2	10	30	<1	15	265	<10	As above, tourmaline vein.
A80547	Rock	20	15	80	1	35	415	20	Greisenous granite from sluiced area 300 m south at line 542100 mN in Carters Creek
A80548	Rock	15	15	75	1	40	315	10	As above, greisenous granite.
A80549	Rock	10	10	80	1	35	610	20	As above, greisenous granite.
A80550	Rock	5	15	55	1	30	195	<10	As above, 20 m south, greisenous granite.
A80551	Rock	5	15	70	1	35	200	10	As above, greisenous granite.
A80552	Rock	2	15	45	1	20	245	<10	As above, greisenous granite.
A80553	Rock								Same piece as A80522
A80554	Rock	5	15	50	1	20	350	10	Same location as A80550, greisenous granite.
A80555	Rock	5	15	70	<1	20	55	10	Same location as A80550, aplite.
A80556	Rock								Same piece as A80555
A80557	Rock	2	15	20	1	25	730	<10	Same location as A80550, greisenous granite.
A80558	Rock	5	20	50	1	30	370	20	Same location as A80550, greisenous granite.
A80559	Rock	2	15	40	1	25	365	20	Same location as A80558

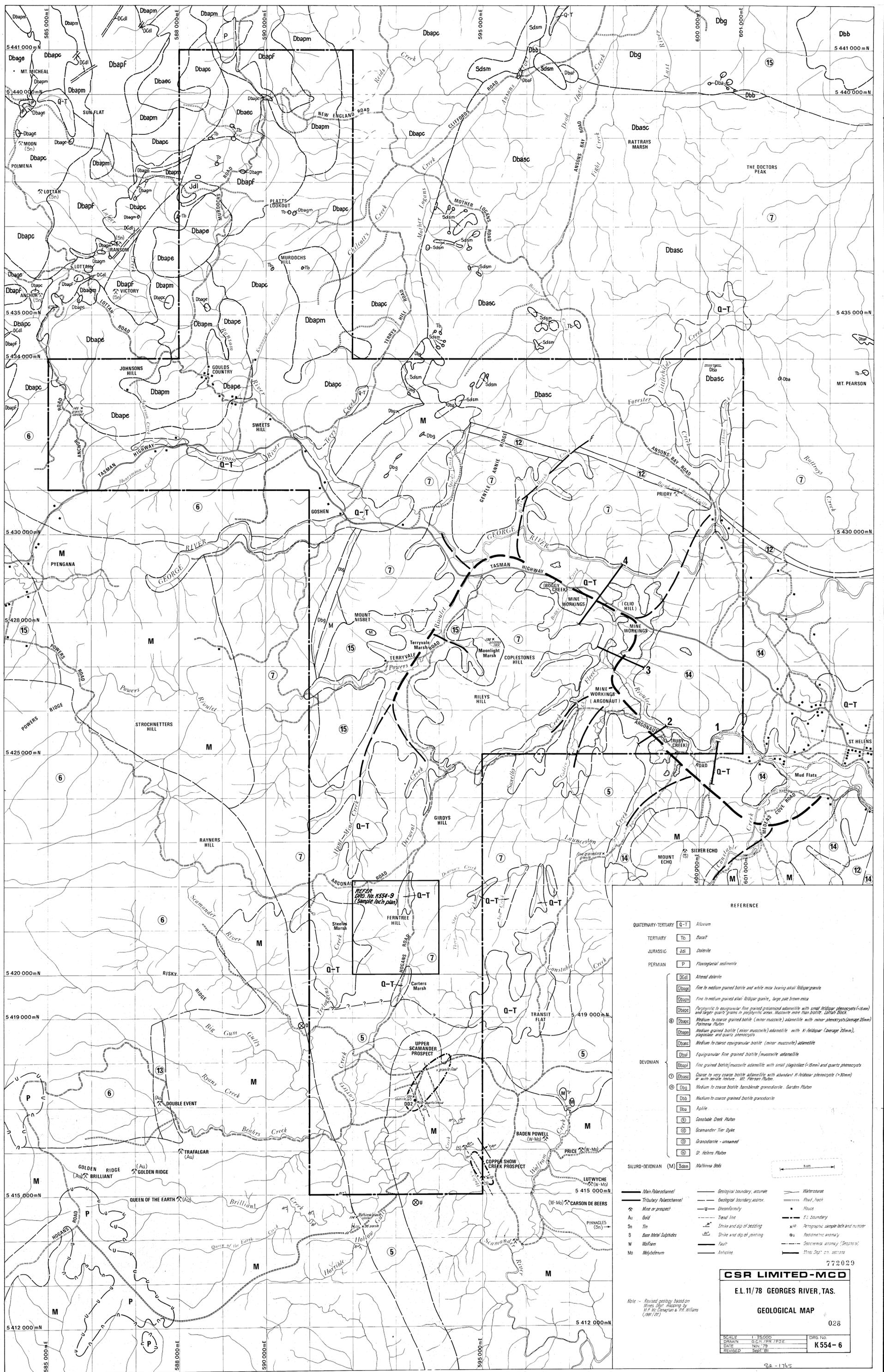
027

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SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	ANALYSES (ppm)								PANNED SAMPLE WGHT (gm)	ORIGINAL WEIGHT (kg)	CORRECTED Sn (ppm)	CO-ORDINATES	
		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Bi	Sn	W	Mo					
A80746	Heavy Mineral A2 Soil	10	10	5	<1	-	2.21%	40	15	40.44	12	74.47	593280E	5421000N
A80747	"	10	10	15	<1	-	0.25%	<10	20	23.0	12	4.79	593320E	5421000N
A80748	"	5	10	5	<1	-	0.36%	<10	20	68.49	12	20.55	593240E	5421000N
A80749	"	5	10	5	<1	-	0.44%	<10	20	40.37	12	14.80	593200E	5421000N
A80750	"	2	10	5	<1	-	0.32%	<10	20	50.07	12	13.35	593160E	5421000N
A80761	"	2	10	10	<1	-	0.15%	<10	20	37.41	12	4.67	593120E	5421000N
A80762	"	10	10	15	1	-	0.13%	<10	20	25.42	12	2.75	593080E	5421000N
A80763	"	10	10	10	<1	-	0.11%	<10	15	48.55	12	4.45	593040E	5421000N
A80764	"	5	10	10	1	-	865	<10	10	52.22	12	3.76	593400E	5421000N
A80765	"	5	10	5	<1	-	790	<10	20	65.52	12	4.12	593360E	5421000N
A80768	HM C Soil	10	10	5	1	-	0.8%	<10	15	44.73	8	48.64	593280E	5421000N
A80771	" A2 Soil	10	10	5	<1	-	1.37%	10	20	72.50	12	82.77	593280E	5421000N
A80772	"	10	5	5	<1	-	0.55%	<10	20	54.74	12	25.09	593240E	5421000N
A80773	A2 Soil	10	15	10	1	-	255	<10	10				593240E	5421000N
A80774	C Soil	5	15	15	1	-	195	<10	5				593240E	5421000N
A80775	A2 Soil	10	10	20	<1	-	140	<10	2				593200E	5421000N
A80776	C Soil	5	15	10	<1	-	135	<10	10				593200E	5421000N
A80777	A2 Soil	5	10	5	<1	-	110	<10	10				593160E	5421000N
A80778	C Soil	5	10	10	<1	-	100	<10	10				593160E	5421000N
A80779	A2 Soil	5	10	5	<1	-	50	<10	10				593120E	5421000N
A80780	C Soil	5	10	5	<1	-	45	<10	10				593120E	5421000N
A80781	A2 Soil	5	15	5	<1	-	50	<10	10				593080E	5421000N
A80782	C Soil	10	20	10	<1	-	30	<10	10				593080E	5421000N
A80783	A2 Soil	5	10	5	1	-	370	<10	10				593280E	5421000N
A80784	C Soil	10	10	10	1	-	255	<10	10				593280E	5421000N
A80785	A2 Soil	5	10	5	<1	-	125	<10	10				593320E	5421000N
A80786	C Soil	5	10	5	<1	-	110	<10	5				593320E	5421000N
A80787	A2 Soil	10	10	5	<1	-	85	<10	10				593360E	5421000N
A80788	C Soil	5	15	5	1	-	55	<10	10				593360E	5421000N
A80789	A2 Soil	5	10	10	<1	-	60	<10	10				593400E	5421000N
A80790	C Soil	10	15	5	1	-	30	<10	10				593400E	5421000N
A80798	HM A2 Soil	2	10	5	<1	30	0.18%	20	10	40.04	12	6	593320E	5421000N
A80799	"	2	10	5	<1	25	0.26%	30	5	25.53	12	5.53	593360E	5421000N
A80800	"	2	15	10	<1	25	1.03%	60	5	20.63	12	17.70	593200E	5421000N
A80808	A2 Soil	10	10	5	<1	-	100	<10	10				593300E	5421000N
A80809	"	5	10	5	<1	-	215	<10	5				593260E	5421000N
A80811	Heavy Mineral A2 Soil	5	10	10	<1	-	0.51%	30	40	33.76	12	14.35	593160E	5421000N
A80812	"	2	10	5	<1	20	0.55%	30	30	41.63	12	19.08	593300E	5421000N
A80813	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	593300E	5421000N
A80814	"	2	10	10	<1	20	2.07%	100	35	23.91	12	41.24	593260E	5421000N
A80815	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	593260E	5421000N

		Mesh Size	Sn (ppm)	W (ppm)	Sample Weight (gm)	Weight Sn (gm)	Percentage Contained Sn	Calculated -20 Mesh Sn (ppm)	
A87165	A2 Soil	+20	30	<10	661.60	0.020	16.36	455	From same sample point as A80783
		-20 +40	210	<10	82.38	0.0255	20.86		
		-40 +80	570	<10	63.27	0.0360	29.46		
		-80 +200	635	<10	45.94	0.0292	23.89		
		-200	150	<10	76.92	0.0115	9.41		
		Total			930.17				
A87165	A2 Soil	-20	5	<10	499.06	0.0015	4.97	141	From same sample point as A80808
		-20 +40	130	10	62.19	0.0081	26.82		
		-40 +80	150	<10	46.16	0.0090	29.80		
		-80 +200	195	<10	38.03	0.0074	24.50		
		-200	85	10	66.81	0.0057	18.87		
		Total							

Above samples obtained by R.E. Williams (1980)



REFERENCE

QUATERNARY-TERTIARY	Q-T	Alluvium
TERTIARY	Tb	Basalt
JURASSIC	Jdl	Dolerite
PERMIAN	P	Fluvio-glacial sediments
	Dcal	Altered dolerite
	Dbage	Fine to medium grained biotite and white mica bearing alkali feldspar granite
	Dbapm	Fine to medium grained alkali feldspar granite, large calc brown mica
	Dbapc	Porphyritic to equigranular fine grained orthoclase adamelite with small K-feldspar phenocrysts (<15mm) and larger quartz grains in porphyritic areas. Muscovite more than biotite. Lightly block.
	Dbapf	Medium to coarse grained biotite (minor muscovite) adamelite with minor phenocrysts (average 25mm)
	Dbapn	Palmenia Pluton
	Dbapm	Medium grained biotite (minor muscovite) adamelite with K-feldspar (average 25mm), plagioclase and quartz phenocrysts
	Dbapc	Medium to coarse equigranular biotite (minor muscovite) adamelite
	Dbapf	Equigranular fine grained biotite (muscovite adamelite)
DEVONIAN	Dbapf	Fine grained biotite/muscovite adamelite with small plagioclase (<15mm) and quartz phenocrysts
	Dbapc	Coarse to very coarse biotite adamelite with abundant K-feldspar phenocrysts (>30mm) or with sericite texture. Mt. Pearson Pluton
	Dbag	Medium to coarse biotite hornblende granodiorite. Garden Pluton
	Dbb	Medium to coarse grained biotite granodiorite
	Dba	Apfite
	DC	Constable Creek Pluton
	DC	Scamander Tie Dyke
	DC	Granodiorite - unnamed
SILURO-DEVONIAN (M)	Sdm	Methuen Beds

—	Main Paleochannel	—	Biological boundary, accurate	—	Watercourse
—	Tributary Paleochannel	—	Biological boundary, accurate	—	Flow, track
⊗	Mine or prospect	—	Uncertainty	—	House
Au	Gold	—	Tread line	—	E.I. boundary
Sn	Tin	—	Strike and dip of bedding	—	Perigraphic sample both and number
S	Base Metal Sulphides	—	Strike and dip of printing	—	Rediometric anomaly
W	Wolfram	—	Fault	—	Structural anomaly (topographic)
Mo	Molybdenum	—	Anticline	—	Mine Dept. or sections

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**CSR LIMITED-MCD**

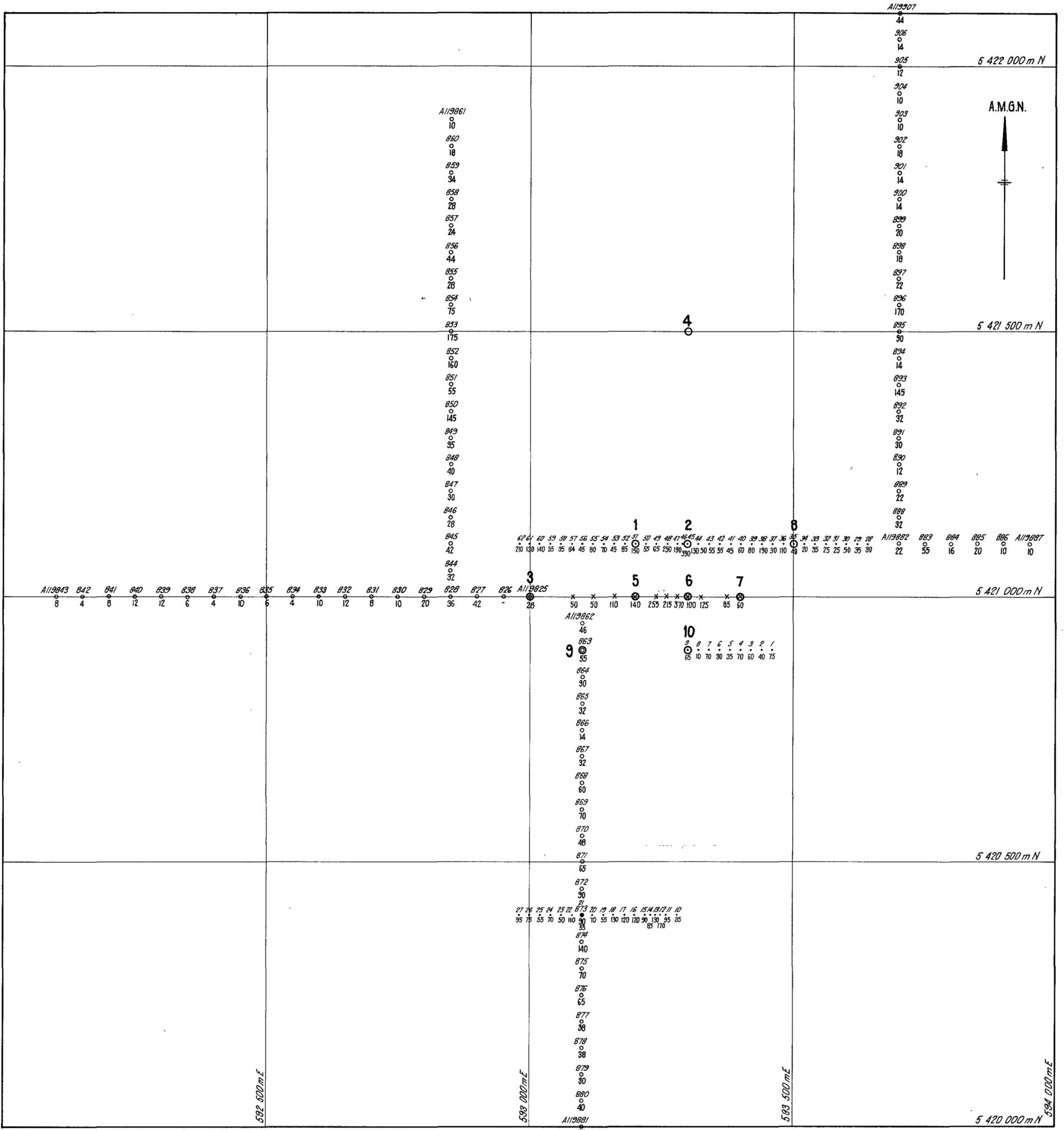
E.L.11/78 GEORGES RIVER, TAS.

**GEOLOGICAL MAP**

028

SCALE	1:25,000	DRG. No.	
DRAWN	G.C.T./P.P.D.E.		
DATE	Nov-78		
REVISED	Sept 81	DRG. No.	<b>K 554-6</b>

Note - Revised geology based on Mines Dept. Mapping by W.F. de Gooijer & G.R. Williams (1981/82)



772030

5 cm

REFERENCE

- x Original samples (Williams 1980)
- 27 Sn value p.p.m
- 36 Macnamara samples (Ellis 1981a)
- 1981 Sn value (-20\* faction) p.p.m
- A119861 1981 soil samples
- 30 Sn value (-20, -80\* faction) p.p.m
- 6 Percussion drill holes
- 

<b>CSR LIMITED-MD</b>	
E.L.11/78 GEORGES RIVER TAS.	
FERNTREE HILL - SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY	
029	
SCALE	1 5000
DRAWN	P.D.E. / PR
DATE	May '82
REVISED	
DRG No <b>K554 - 9</b>	