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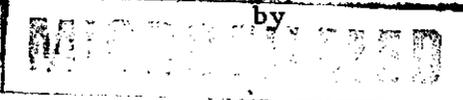
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Recd. No. 5747/82				

GEOPEKO

A DIVISION OF PEKO-WALSEND OPERATIONS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT - E.L. 25/80 MONTAGU

1981 SEASON

by

 ROSS R. LARGE

27 JUL 1982

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002

FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map E.L. 25/80 from 1:500,000 Geological Map of Tasmania.

Figure 2: Model of Crust-granite surface from Leaman (1980).

PLANS

- Plan TS 25/80-3
- Plan TS 25/80-4
- Plan TS 25/80-5
- Plan TS 25/80-6
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E.L. 25/80 Montague, Airborne Geophysics



Aeromagnetic Contours → Transparencies
8 Sheets at 1:25,000 in C.F. Vert. Plan

- Plan TS 25/80-12 }
Plan TS 25/80-13 }
- Plan TS 25/80-14
- Plan TS 25/80-15

{ Aeromagnetic Contours 1:50,000
1:100,000
Anomaly Designation Plan (2 Maps)
Geological Interpretation Plan

003

INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence 25/80 referred to as 'Montagu' was granted to Geopeko on February 25th 1981. The licence covers an area of 605sq kms centred on the Welcome River and Montagu Plains region of N.W. Tasmania (figure 1).

Exploration by Geopeko in the first 12 months of tenure included a literature search followed by an aeromagnetic survey of the total area. The results of this work and subsequent interpretation are given in this report.



LEGEND

- QUATERNARY — Alluvium
- TERTIARY — Basalt
- CAMBRIAN — Basic-intermediate volcanics dominantly
- Unfossiliferous greywacke turbidite sequences
- Dolomite
- PRECAMBRIAN — Orthoquartzites

5 cm

FIGURE I.



Kilometres

SCALE 1:500 000

**LOCALITY & REGIONAL
GEOLOGY FOR E.L.25/80**

005

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The stratigraphy of Eocambrian lithologies in the Montagu area is similar to South Eastern King Island.
2. A re-interpretation of the stratigraphic column suggests the Smithton Dolomite overlies a major sequence of Cambrian spilitic lavas whilst a minor dolomite-shale sequence (possibly equivalent to the King Island Mine Series) underlies the lavas.
3. Regional gravity data indicates the possibility of a buried Devonian granite in the northern part of the licence.
4. Aeromagnetic coverage has defined a major domal structure in the spilitic volcanics, and outlined an area of the potential lower dolomite horizon.
5. Potential exists for skarn or replacement type Sn-W mineralization to be developed in the lower dolomites or the upper (Smithton) dolomites.
6. A number of discrete magnetic anomalies require follow-up work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Reconnaissance mapping is required to check the revised stratigraphy.
2. Follow-up of a number of magnetic anomalies particularly those within the lower and upper carbonate horizons is proposed.
3. Bedrock sample traverses with the Jacro auger drill are required to establish a geochemical reference file.

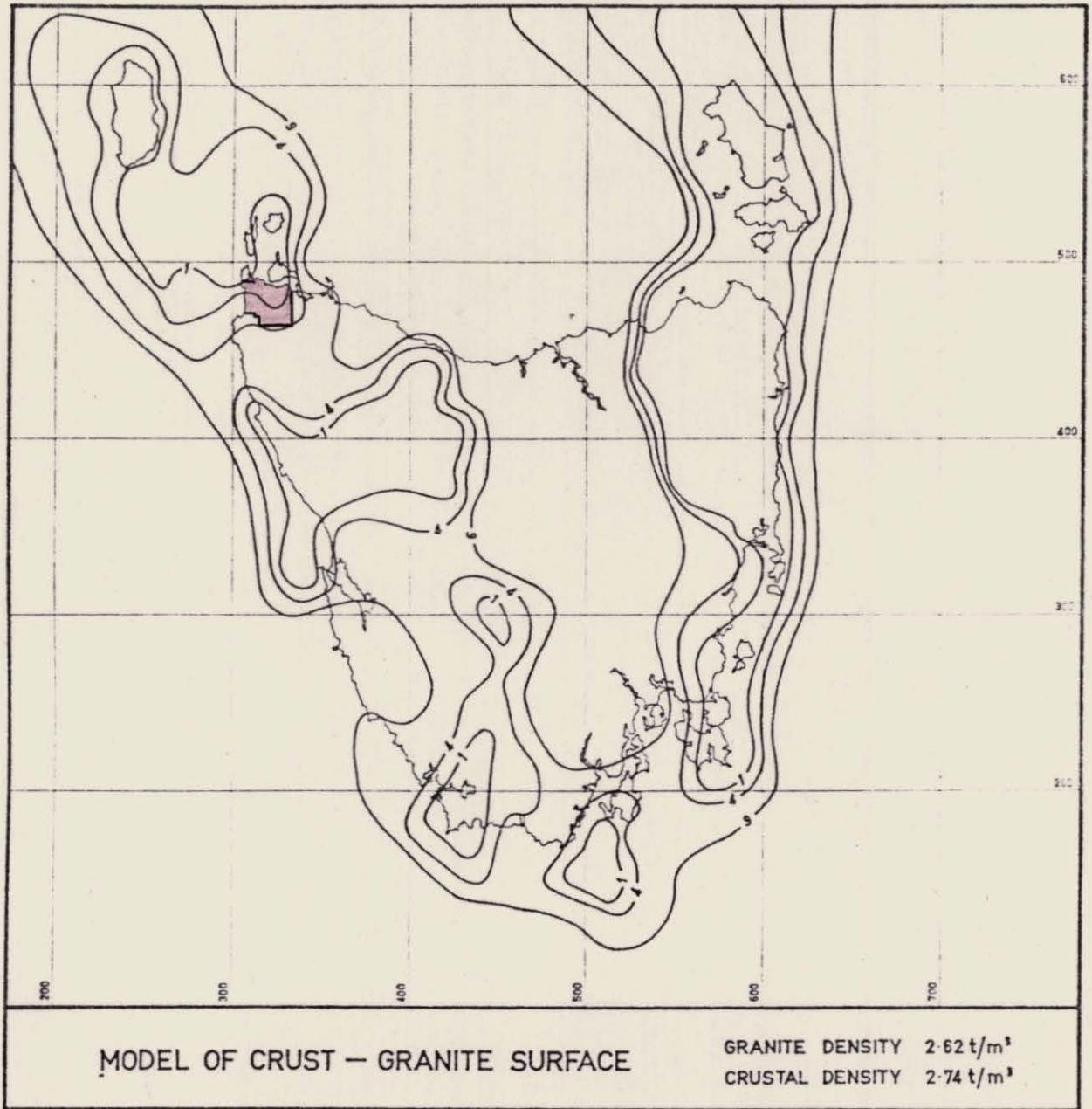
EXPLORATION MODEL AND TARGET

Exploration on the Montagu licence is directed toward the discovery of tin or tungsten replacement deposits of the Renison Bell or King Island Scheelite type. The following factors led to selection of this area for study.

1. The Eocambrian and Precambrian stratigraphy at Montagu is very similar to that in South East King Island.
2. A gravity low is situated over the area and suggests the possibility of a granite intrusion at shallow to moderate depth. This is supported in gravity interpretation by Leaman (1981) as shown in figure 2.
3. Minor quantities of tin occur in beach sand deposits along the western coastline at Ann Bay. The source of the tin is unknown but may well lie within the licence area.
4. The area of the licence is of low relief and largely sand covered with no previous modern exploration coverage.

The type of targets sought include;

- a) Garnet-scheelite skarn developed at the contact of a magnetite series Devonian granite.
- b) Magnetite-cassiterite-scheelite skarn developed at, or close to, the contact of an ilmenite series Devonian granite.
- c) Pyrrhotite-cassiterite replacement deposit developed 1-2km from an ilmenite series granite.



**FIGURE 2: GRAVITY MODEL FROM LEAMAN et.al.(1980)
Contours of Depth to Top of Granite in Kilometres.**

Experience by Geopeko and other Tasmanian explorers has shown that targets (a) and (c) have higher priority than target (b) because of their better grade and metallurgical characteristics.

On acquiring tenure at Montagu it was decided initially to cover the area with aeromagnetics, for two reasons;

1. to define the zone of basic volcanics and provide geological trends over the sand covered areas.
2. to locate discrete magnetic anomalies that may be caused by magnetite skarns or pyrrhotite replacement bodies.

PREVIOUS WORK

The only published geological mapping in the area has been carried out by the Department of Mines (Gulline, 1959 and Williams and Turner, 1974) as outlined on the 1:250,000 Burnie Sheet. Exposed rock types include Precambrian quartzites and dolomites overlain by Cambrian basic volcanics, greywackes and siltstones of the Smithton trough. Isolated patches of Tertiary basalt and extensive cover of Quaternary sands limit the knowledge of bedrock geology over much of the area.

Previous mineral exploration in the area is summarised by Younge (1979). Significant results are listed below;

- a) Pickands Mather (1968), E.Z. Co (1970) and Aberfoyle (1978) evaluated the cassiterite bearing beach sands at Ann Bay in the South West corner of the licence. Although E.Z. reported the deposit to contain 2.5 million tons grading 134ppm Sn, work by Pickands Mather and Aberfoyle indicated an overall grade of 10-20ppm Sn.
- b) As part of a regional drainage geochemical survey of North West Tasmania in 1978 CRAE collected a limited number of panned concentrate stream samples. One sample on a tributary of the Welcome River returned 220ppm Sn.

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AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY

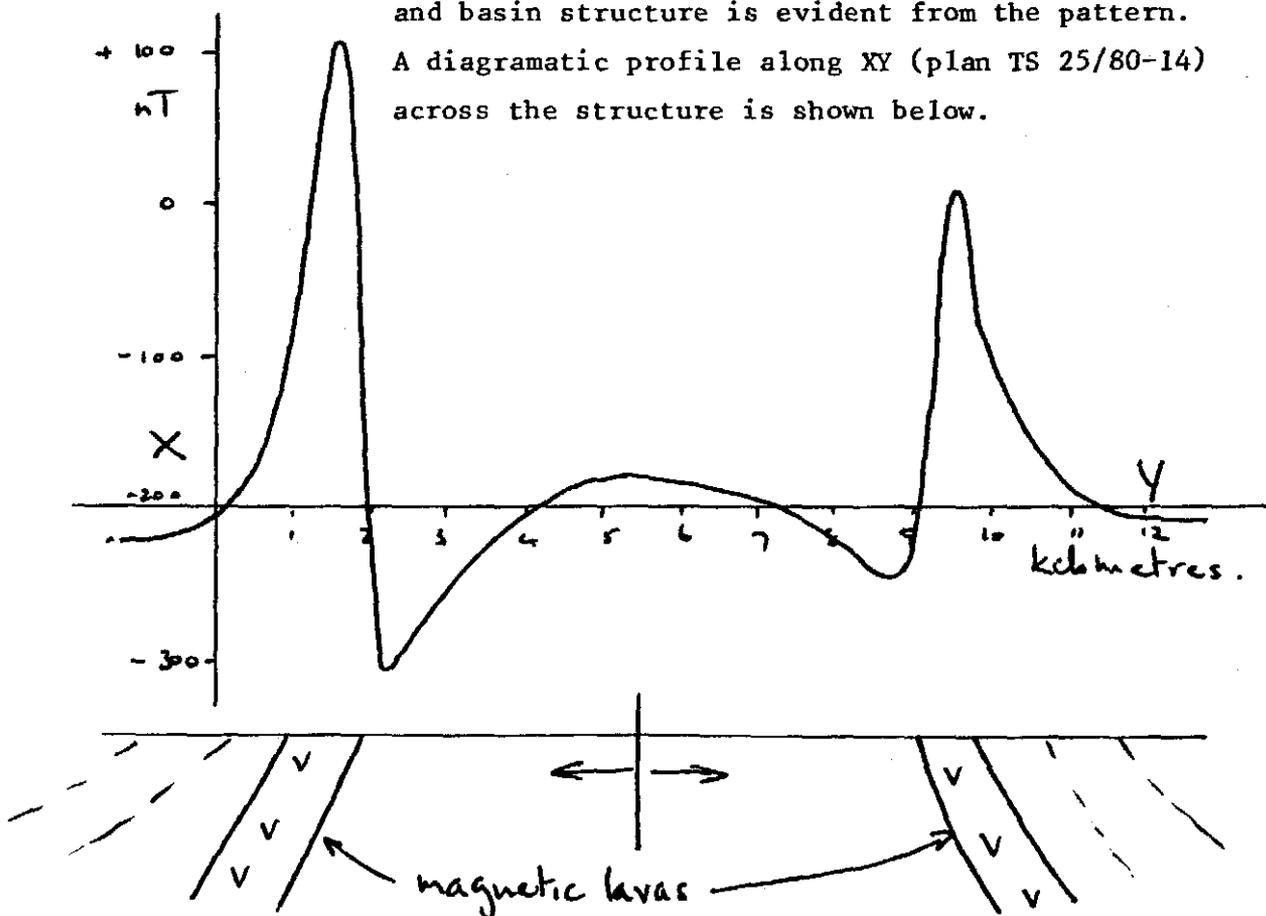
An airborne magnetic survey of the licence was carried out by Austriex using a line separation of 250m and terrain clearance of 120m. The contoured results are given on eight separate sheets (drawing numbers TS 25/80-4 to TS 25/80-11) at a scale of 1:25,000. A composite at 1:100,000 is given in TS 25/80-13.

Magnetic Anomaly Classification

The magnetic contour map strongly reflects the bedrock geology and provides new information on the geological structure and rock distribution of the area. The anomalies are grouped according to their shape, magnitude and relationship to known geology. Anomaly designations from A to G are shown in plan TS 25/80-14 and discussed below.

Anomaly A:

An arcuate high order anomalous zone which defines the distribution of the Cambrian basic lavas and associated agglomerates. A major dome and basin structure is evident from the pattern. A diagrammatic profile along XY (plan TS 25/80-14) across the structure is shown below.



This magnetic profile indicates that the basic lavas dip outwards and the structure is a dome rather than a basin. The termination of the two limbs along about 5 475 000N suggests a major fault cutting off the southern section of the dome.

Anomaly B: Represents a strongly magnetic unit, probably also basic volcanics outcropping along the western edge of the anomaly and dipping shallowly to the east.

C type anomalies: Represent lenses of moderately magnetic rock, (basic lavas or tuffs?) within a non magnetic unit (dolomites or shales?). These lenses are considerably less magnetic than the basic lavas causing Anomaly A.

D type anomalies: These three linear magnetic anomalies cut across the known strike of the rocks and may represent either; a) magnetic dykes of basic or intermediate composition b) magnetite or pyrrhotite filled fault zones such as those reported in the Temma area (Herrmann and Sumpton 1982)

E type anomalies: Positive magnetic features developed over known outcrops of Tertiary basalt.

- F type anomalies: Are discrete round anomalies 100-200nT isolated from other magnetic features. They probably represent volcanic plugs of either Cambrian or Tertiary age. Two of the anomalies are of particular interest as they are interpreted to occur within the Smithton dolomite.
- G type anomalies: Bulls-eye shaped anomalies occurring stratigraphically below the basic lavas (same stratigraphic position as King Island Scheelite?). These may represent a) in-faulted blocks of basic lava.
or b) magnetite skarns developed in dolomites below the spilites.
- Anomaly H: A broad 150nT anomaly interpreted to occur in the Smithton dolomite. This is of particular interest due to its non-stratigraphic nature and location in a possible fold structure.

GEOLOGICAL RE-INTERPRETATION

Evidence from the aeromagnetic survey has led to a possible re-interpretation of the stratigraphy and structure of the Eocambrian and Cambrian rocks in the Montagu Licence.

Mapping by the Geological Survey on the adjacent Smithton 1:50,000 sheet, (Lennox et. al. (1982)) defined the following stratigraphic column.

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- 1. Siltstone, greywacke with spilite lavas - Cambrian
 - 2. Smithton dolomite
 - 3. Forest Conglomerate
 - unconformity-----
 - 4. Siltstone, quartzite
- } Precambrian

However in the Montagu area to the west, geological interpretation based on the aeromagnetics suggests there is a major dolomite/sediment unit (Smithton dolomite?) above the spilite lavas and another minor dolomite unit below the lavas. The suggested tentative revision of the stratigraphy is;

- 1. Greywacke and siltstones } Cambrian
- 2. Dolomite with shale and lenses of basic volcanics }
(Smithton Dolomite)
- 3. Spilite lavas plus siltstone, greywacke } Eocambrian
- 4. Dolomite }
- 5. Forest conglomerate }
-----unconformity-----
- 6. Siltstone, quartzite } Precambrian

01A

The Eocambrian sequence below the spilitic lavas is suggested to be a correlate of the King Island Mine Series.

The re-interpreted geology based on previous known geology plus magnetic interpretation is shown in plan TS 25/80-15.

FORWARD EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

It is recommended that future work in the area be directed towards:

1. Regional mapping to check the geological re-interpretation
2. Ground magnetic reconnaissance, rock chip sampling and soil sampling over those magnetic anomalies with possible economic significance
 - D type anomalies
 - F type anomalies
 - G type anomalies
 - Anomaly H
3. Bedrock Jacro road traverse sampling to check the Sn and W background of rock units within the total stratigraphy. About 500 Jacro samples would need to be collected at intervals of 100m along tracks traversing the sequence.

REFERENCES

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Herrmann, W and Sumpton, J., 1982: Progress Report E.L. 1/77, Temma Area, 1981: Unpub. Geopeko Company Report, 94p.

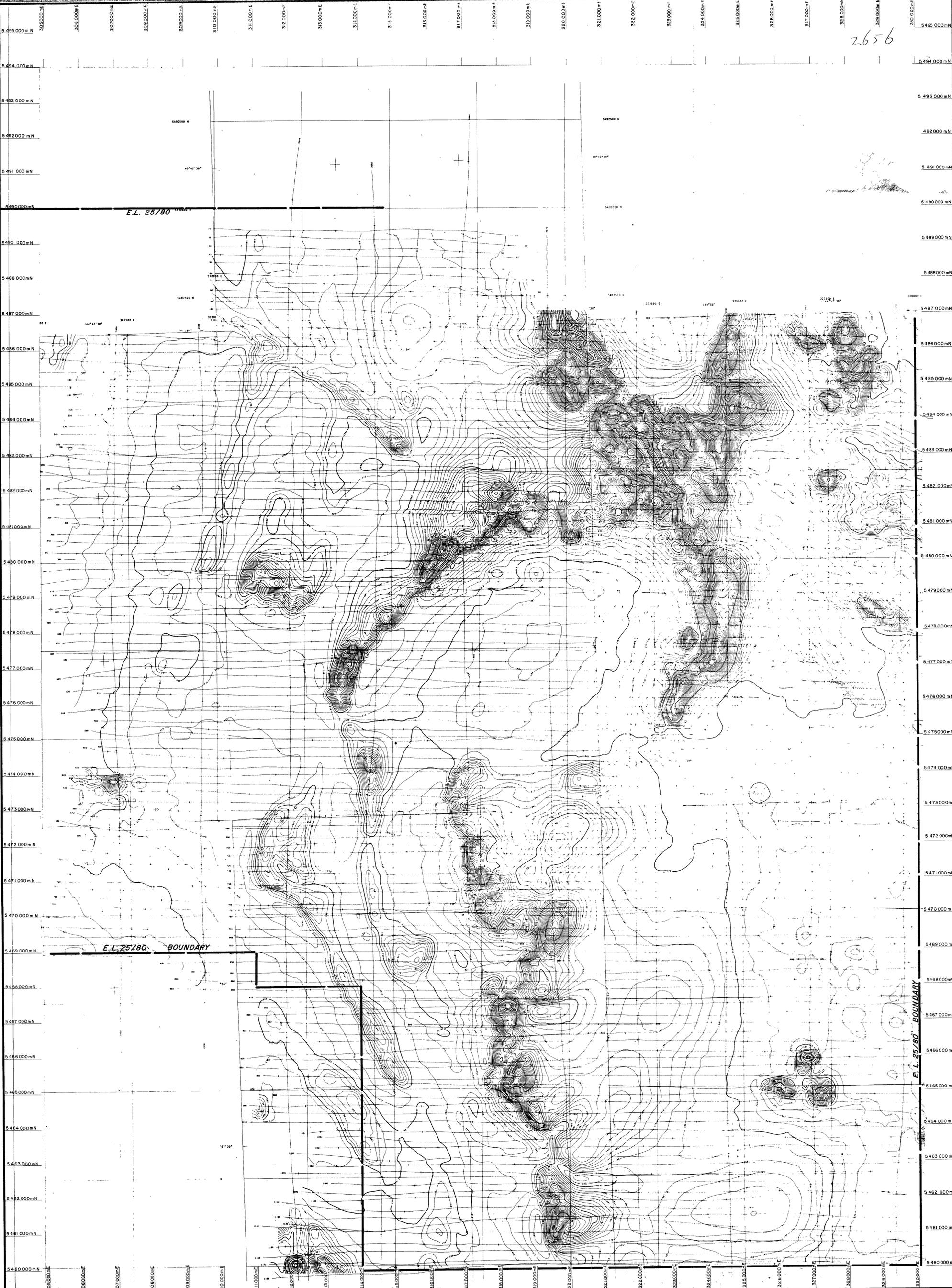
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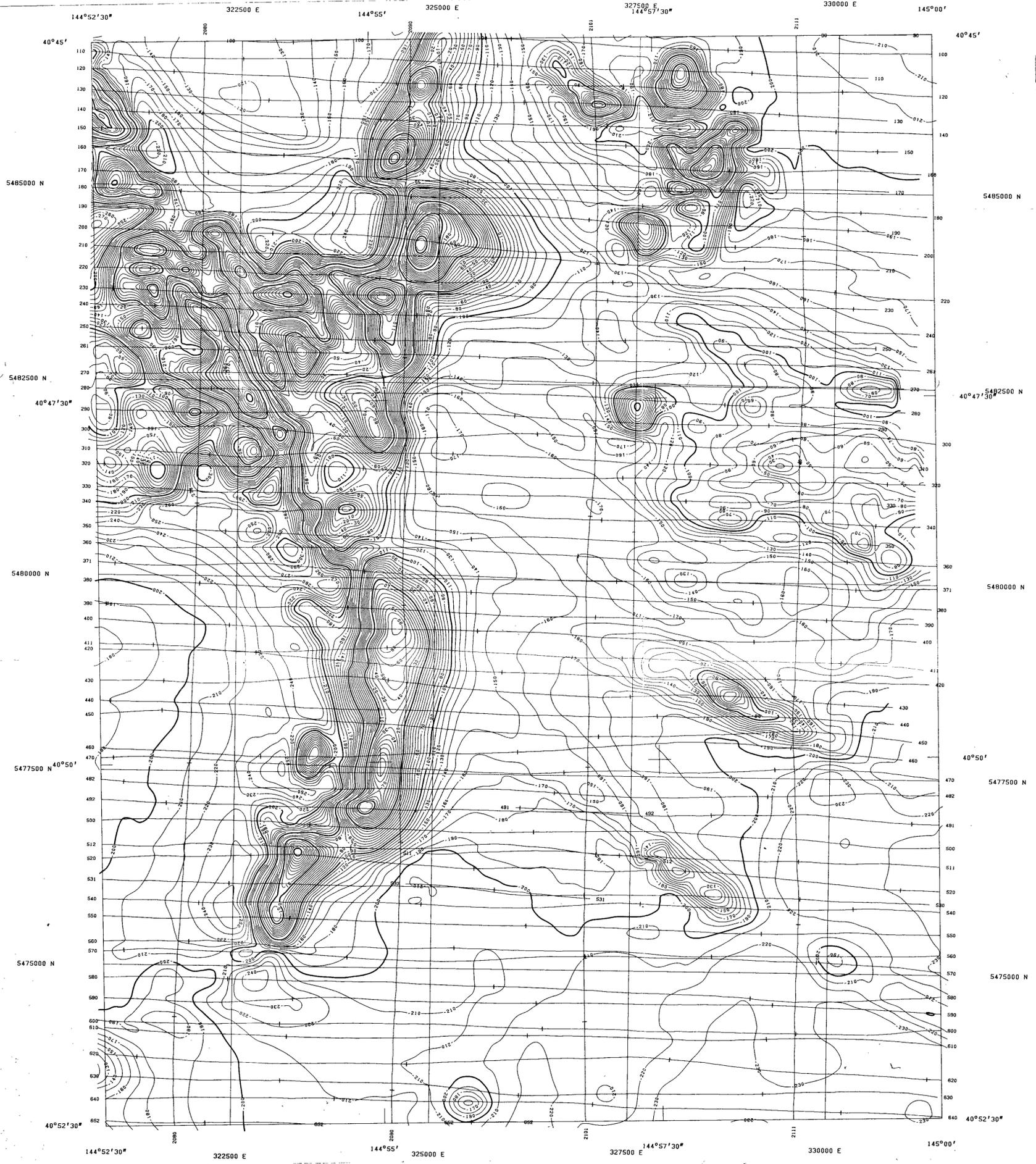
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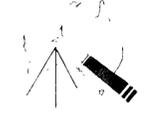
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 MN
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GEOPEKO
 A DIVISION OF PEKO-WALLSEND OPERATIONS LTD
E.L. 25/80 MONTAGUE, TASMANIA
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS
 PLAN 2
 TS 25/80-3
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 747017
 5cm
 82-1793



BURNIE SK 55/3
WELCOME 7816-II-NE

GEOPEKO



SCALE 1:25 000



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	II-NW	II-NE	III-NW
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	II-SW	II-SE	III-SW

LOCATION INDEX

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

MONTAGU
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Total Magnetic Field

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Nominal flight line separation: 250m with 2.5km tielines

Nominal terrain clearance: 120 m

Nominal data spacing along flight lines: 70m

Navigation and recovery by conventional photography

Aircraft: Austirex Nomad N22 B

Contour Interval: 10 nT

International Geomagnetic Reference Field subtracted prior to contouring

Survey Date: August 1980

Survey flying, data acquisition & map preparation by Austirex Aerial Surveys Pty Ltd

Project management by Geopeko geophysical group



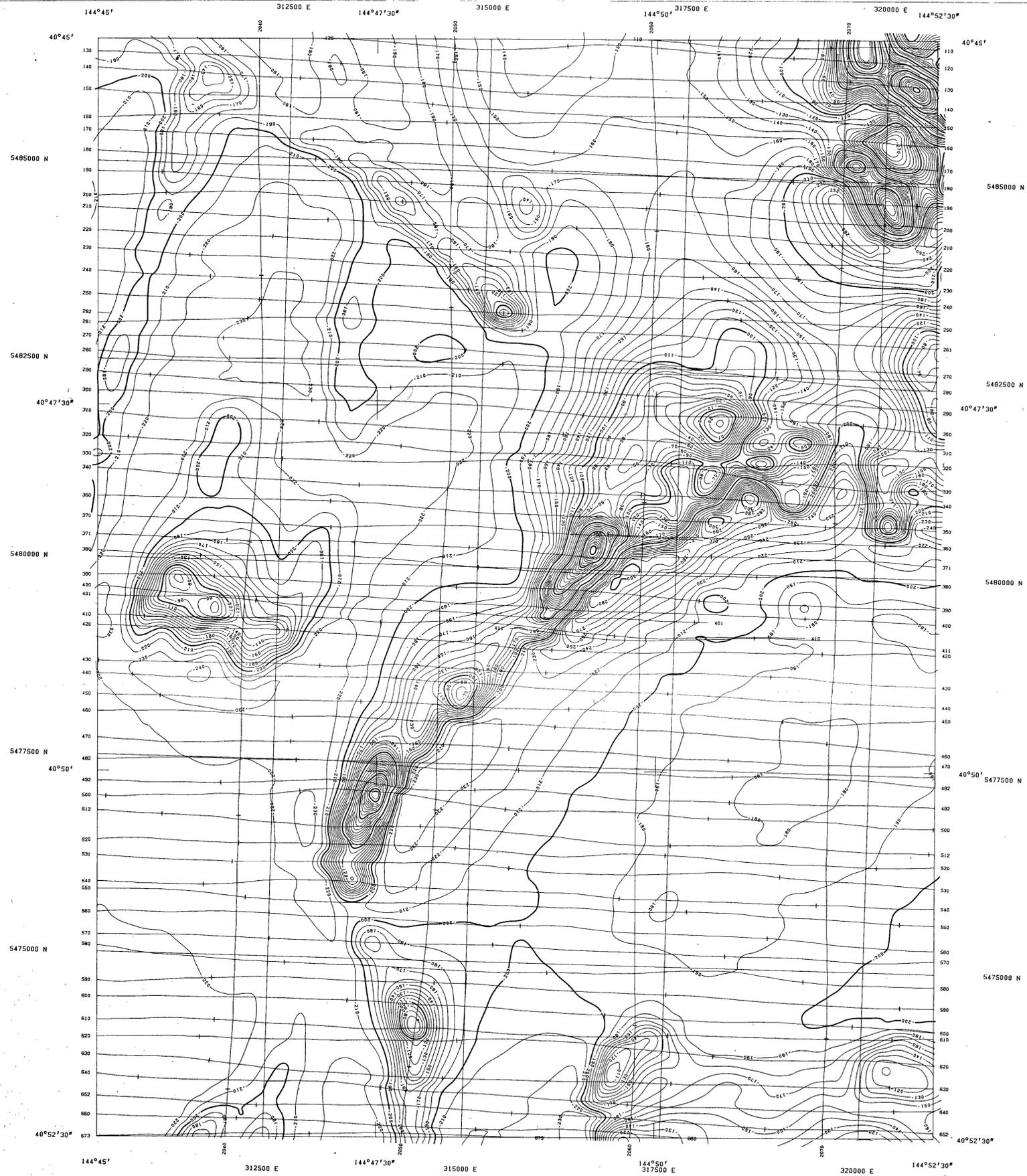
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WELCOME 7816-II-NW

GEOPEKO



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III-SE	II-SW	II-SE

LOCATION INDEX

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

MONTAGU

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Total Magnetic Field

SURVEY PARAMETERS

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Navigation and recovery by conventional photography

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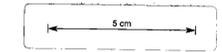
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Survey flying, data acquisition & map preparation by Austirex Aerial Surveys Pty Ltd

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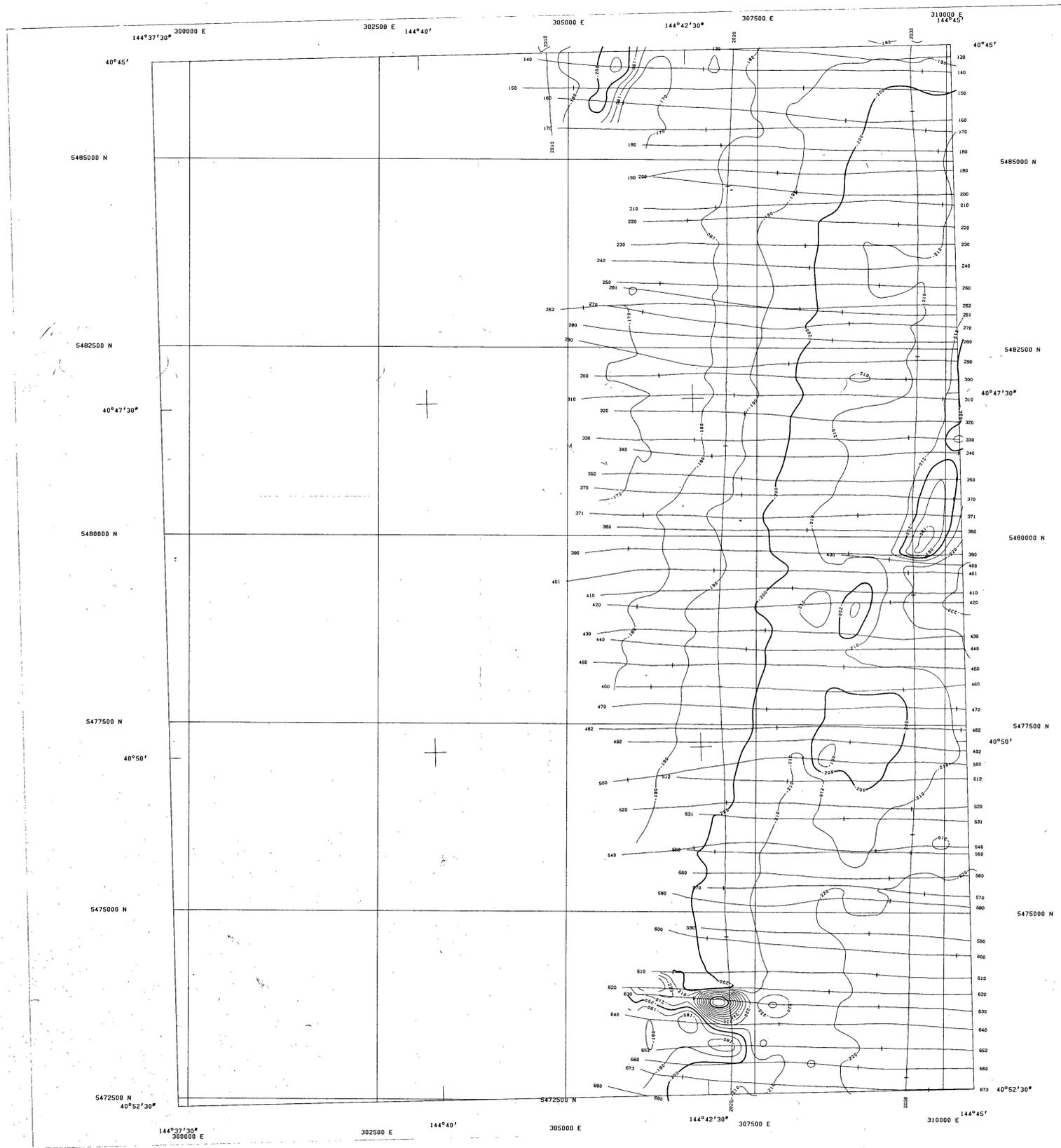
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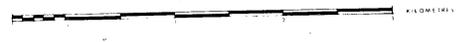
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WELCOME 7816-III-NE



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III-SM	III-SE	II-SM

LOCATION INDEX
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MONTAGU
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
Total Magnetic Field

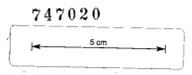
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Survey Date: August 1980

Survey flying, data acquisition & map preparation by Austirex Aerial Surveys Pty Ltd
Project management by Geopeko geophysical group

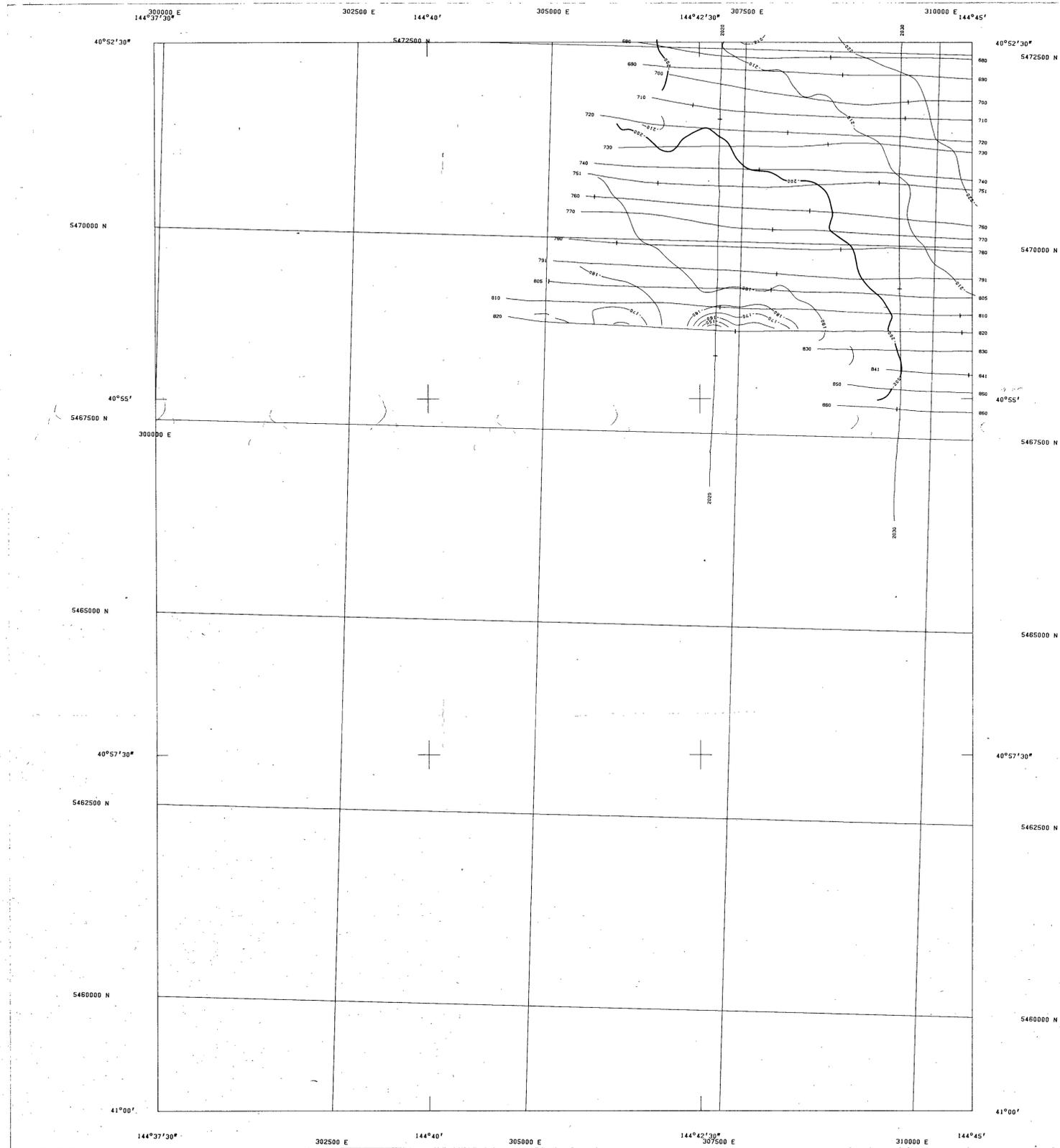


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LOCATION INDEX

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

MONTAGU
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Total Magnetic Field

SURVEY PARAMETERS

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- Nominal terrain clearance: 120 m
- Nominal data spacing along flight lines: 70 m
- Navigation and recovery by conventional photography

- Aircraft: Austrex Nomad N22 B
- Contour Interval: 10 nT
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Survey flying, data acquisition & map preparation by Austrex Aerial Surveys Pty Ltd
Project management by Geopeko geophysical group

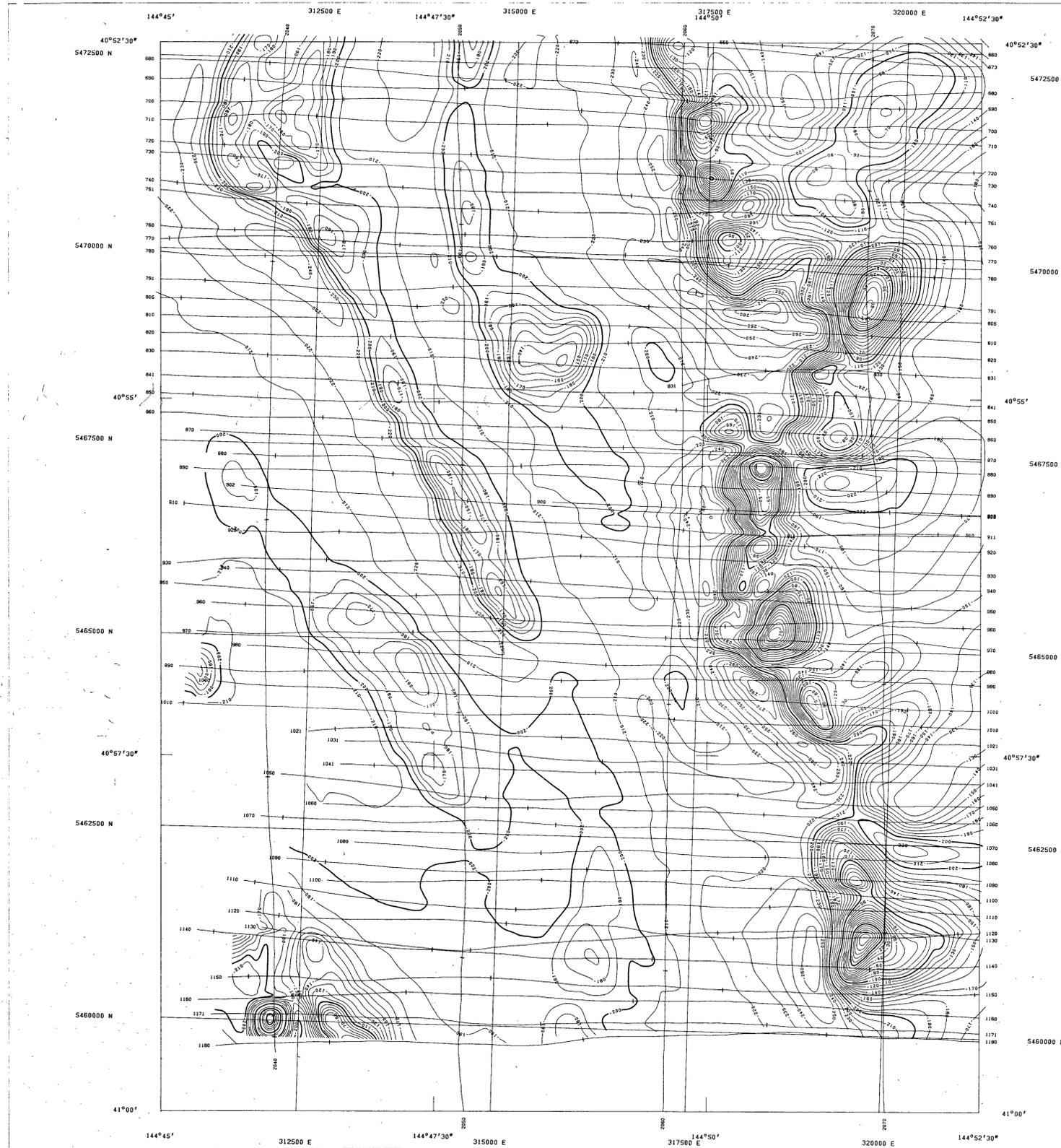


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LOCATION INDEX

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

MONTAGU
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Total Magnetic Field

SURVEY PARAMETERS

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Nominal terrain clearance: 120 m

Nominal data spacing along flight lines: 70 m

Navigation and recovery by conventional photography

Aircraft: Austirex Nomad N 22 B

Contour Interval: 10 nT

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Survey flying, data acquisition & map preparation by Austirex Aerial Surveys Pty Ltd

Project management by Geopeko geophysical group

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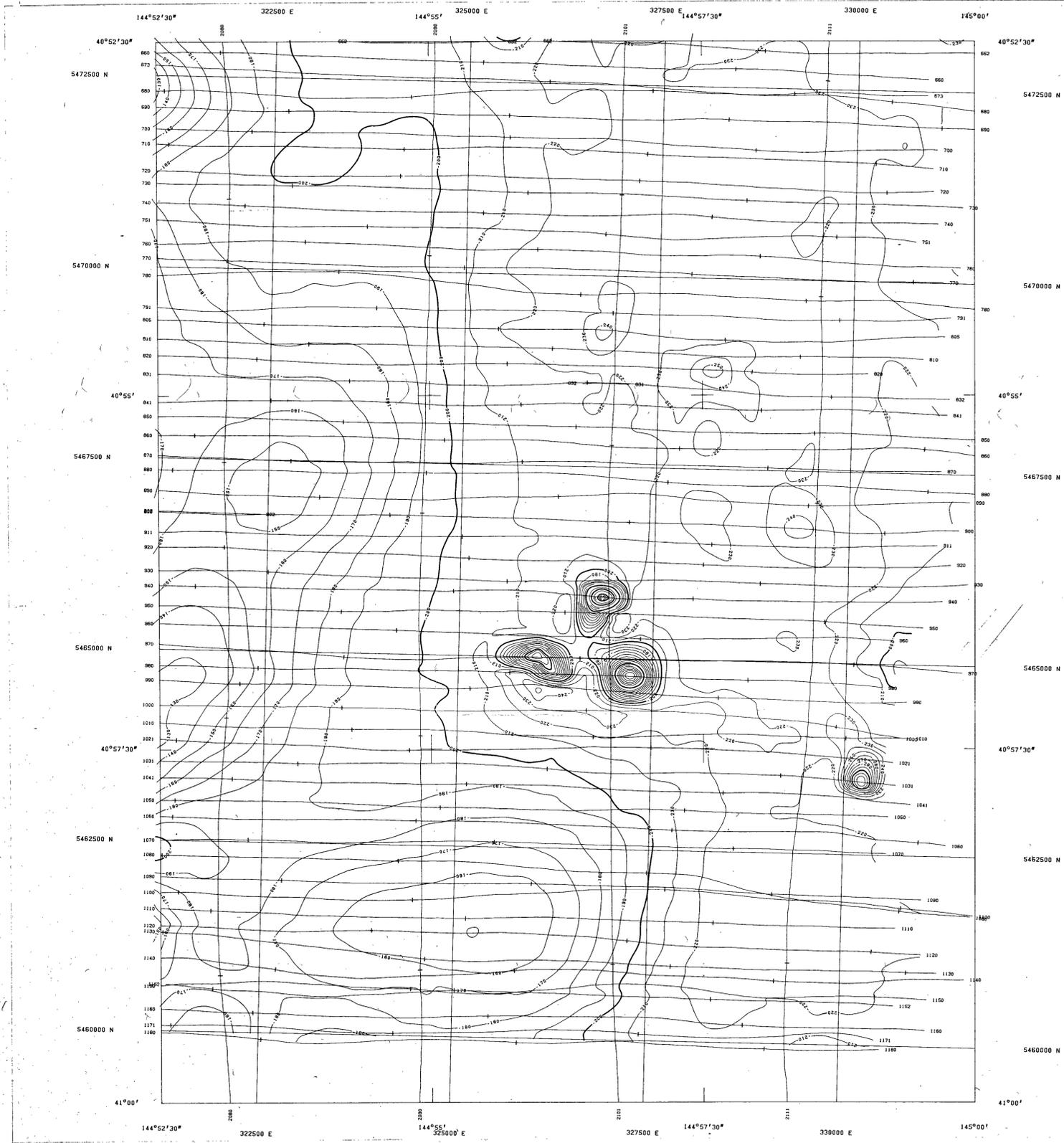


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TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

MONTAGU
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Total Magnetic Field

SURVEY PARAMETERS

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Nominal data spacing along flight lines: 70 m

Navigation and recovery by conventional photography

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Survey flying, data acquisition & map preparation by Austrex Aerial Surveys Pty Ltd

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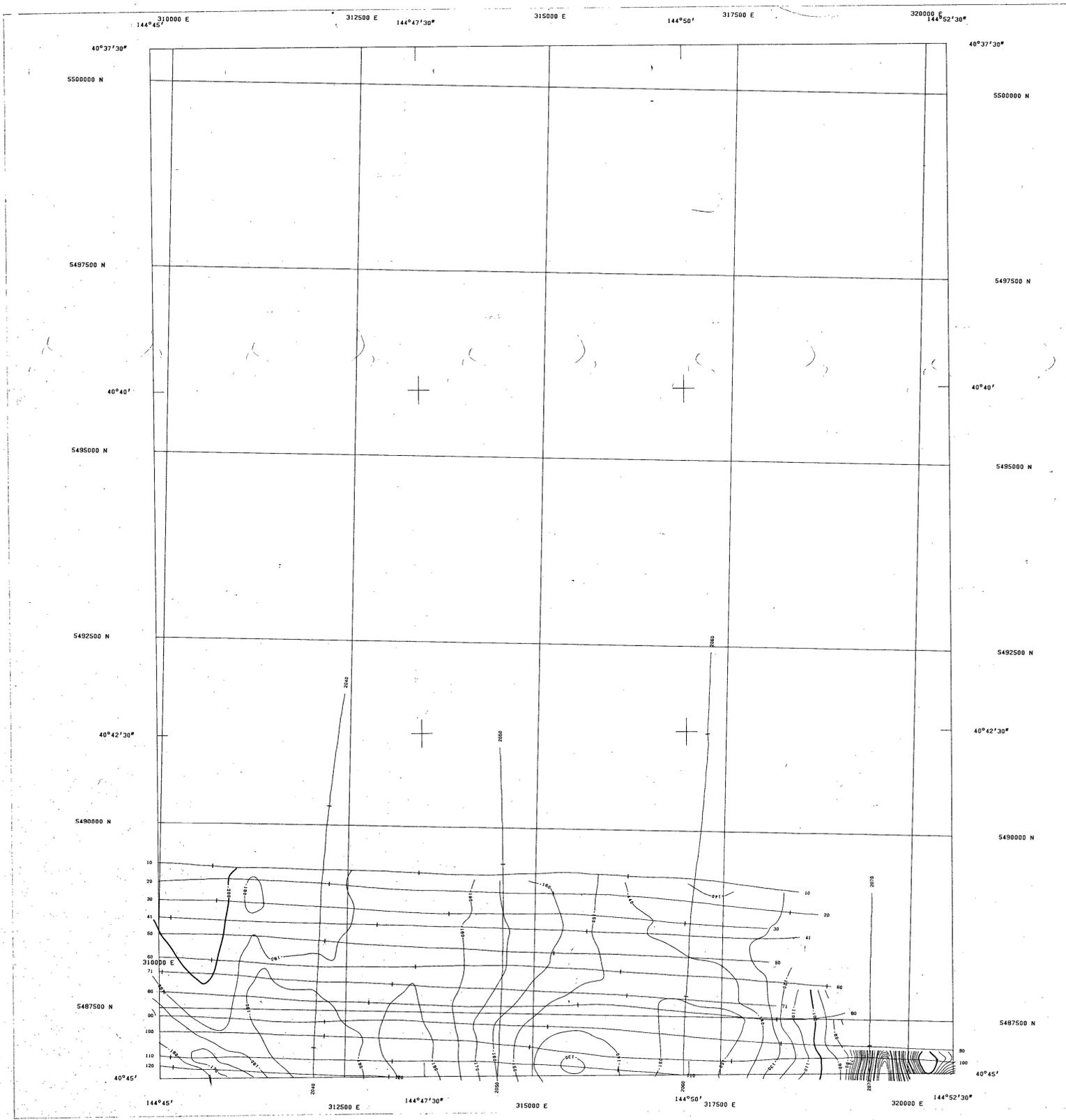
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MONTAGU
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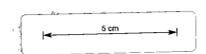
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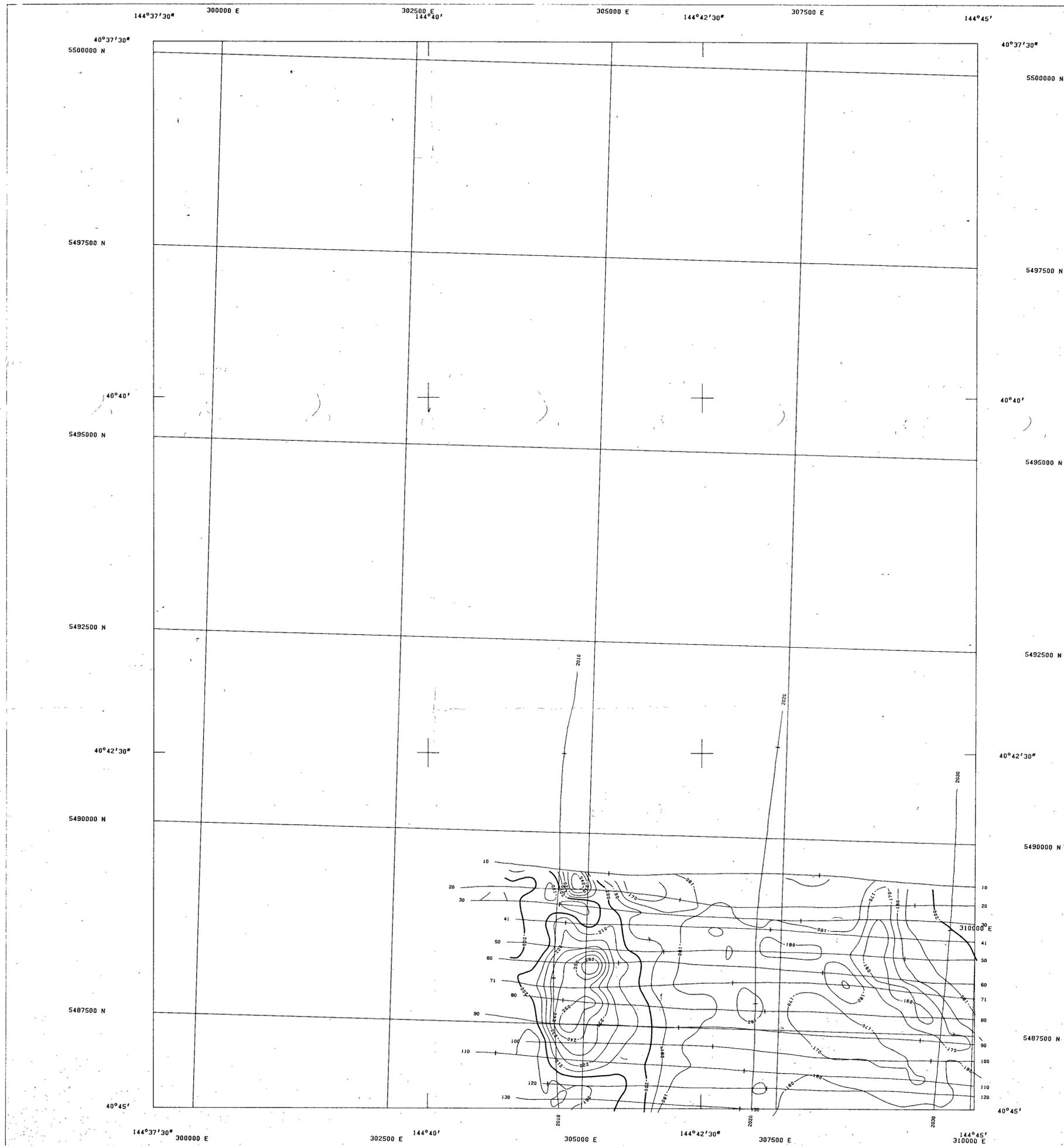
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TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

MONTAGU
 AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
 Total Magnetic Field

SURVEY PARAMETERS

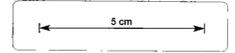
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TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

MONTAGU
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
 Total Magnetic Field

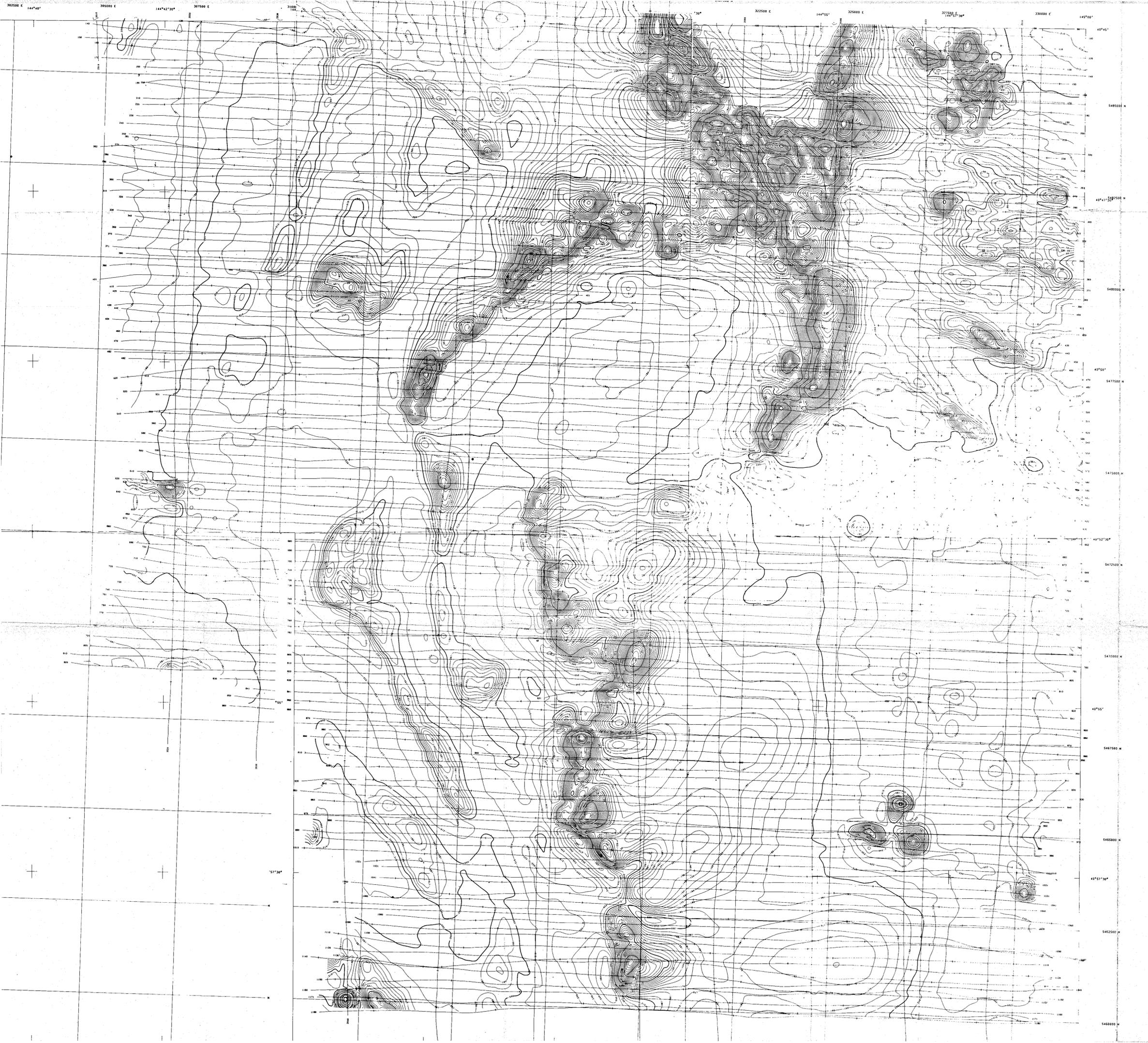
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- International Geomagnetic Reference Field subtracted prior to contouring

Survey Date: August 1980

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Project management by Geopeko geophysical group



BURNIE SK 55/3
WELCOME 7816-11-NE

GEOPEKO



SCALE 1:25000



	1980	1981	1982
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MAP	10.00	10.00	10.00
GRID	10.00	10.00	10.00
	10.00	10.00	10.00

LOCATION INDEX

MONTAGU

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Total Magnetic Field

SURVEY PARAMETERS

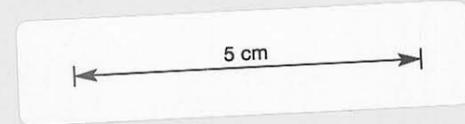
Nominal flight line separation: 250m with 2.5km tie-lines
Nominal terrain clearance: 120m
Nominal data spacing along flight lines: 70m
Navigation and recovery by conventional photography

Aircraft: Austrex Nomad H22B
Contour Interval: 10 nT
International Geomagnetic Reference Field subtracted prior to contouring

Survey Date: August 1980

Survey Flying and processing & map generation by Austrex Aerial Surveys Pty Ltd
Project management by Geosystems International Pty Ltd

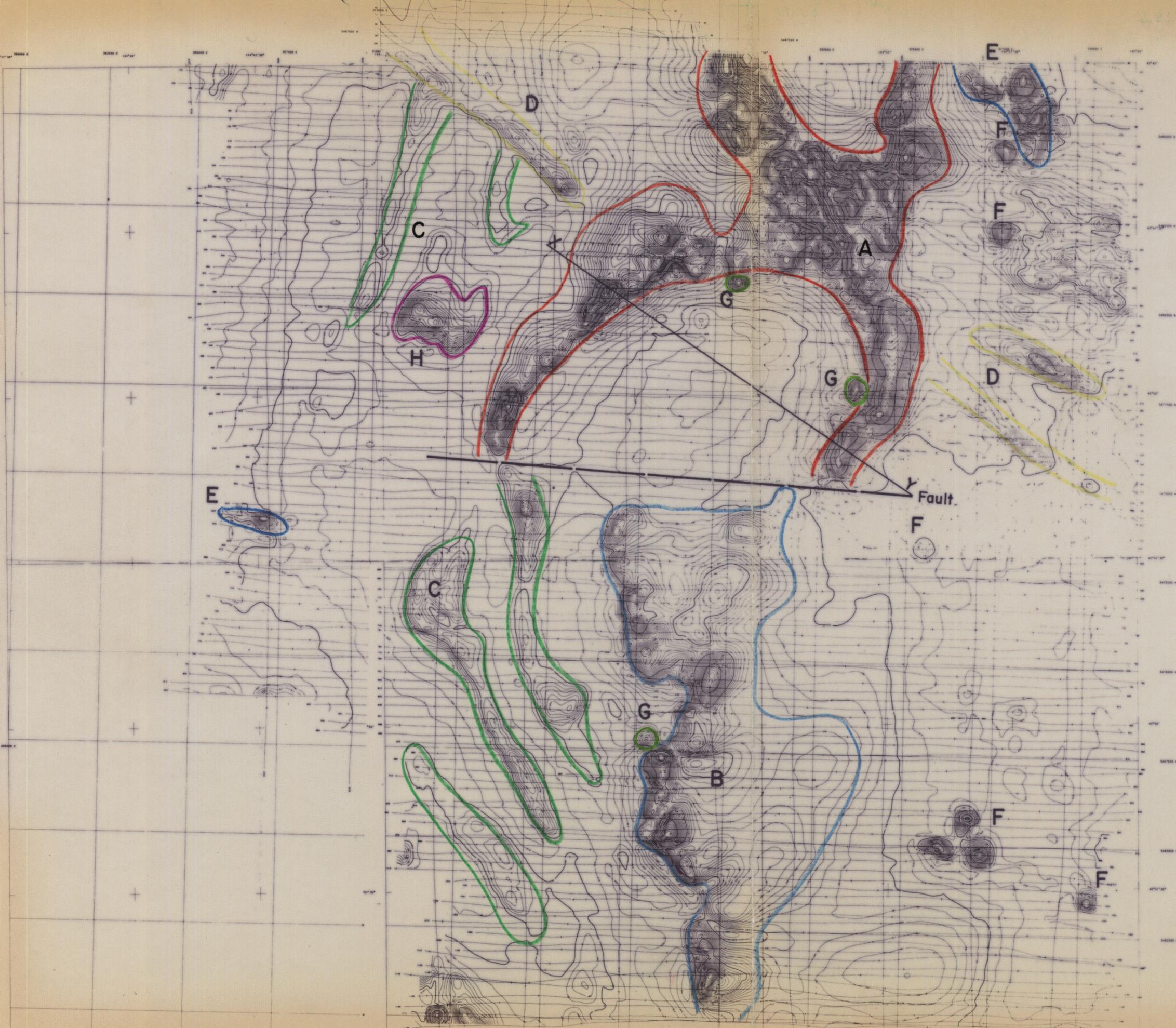
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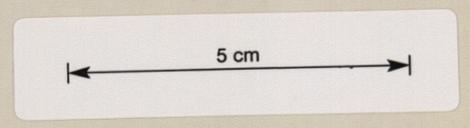


	1958	1958	1958
AUTUMN	11.08	11.08	11.08
WINTER	11.08	11.08	11.08
SPRING	11.08	11.08	11.08
SUMMER	11.08	11.08	11.08

LOCATION INDEX
 TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
MONTAGU
 AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
 Total Magnetic Field
 SURVEY PARAMETERS
 Nominal flight line separation: 250m with 2.5km tie-lines
 Nominal terrain clearance: 120m
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 Navigation and recovery by conventional photography
 Aircraft: Austins Nomad N22B
 Contour interval: 10 nT
 International Geomagnetic Reference Field subtracted prior to contouring
 Survey Date: August 1980

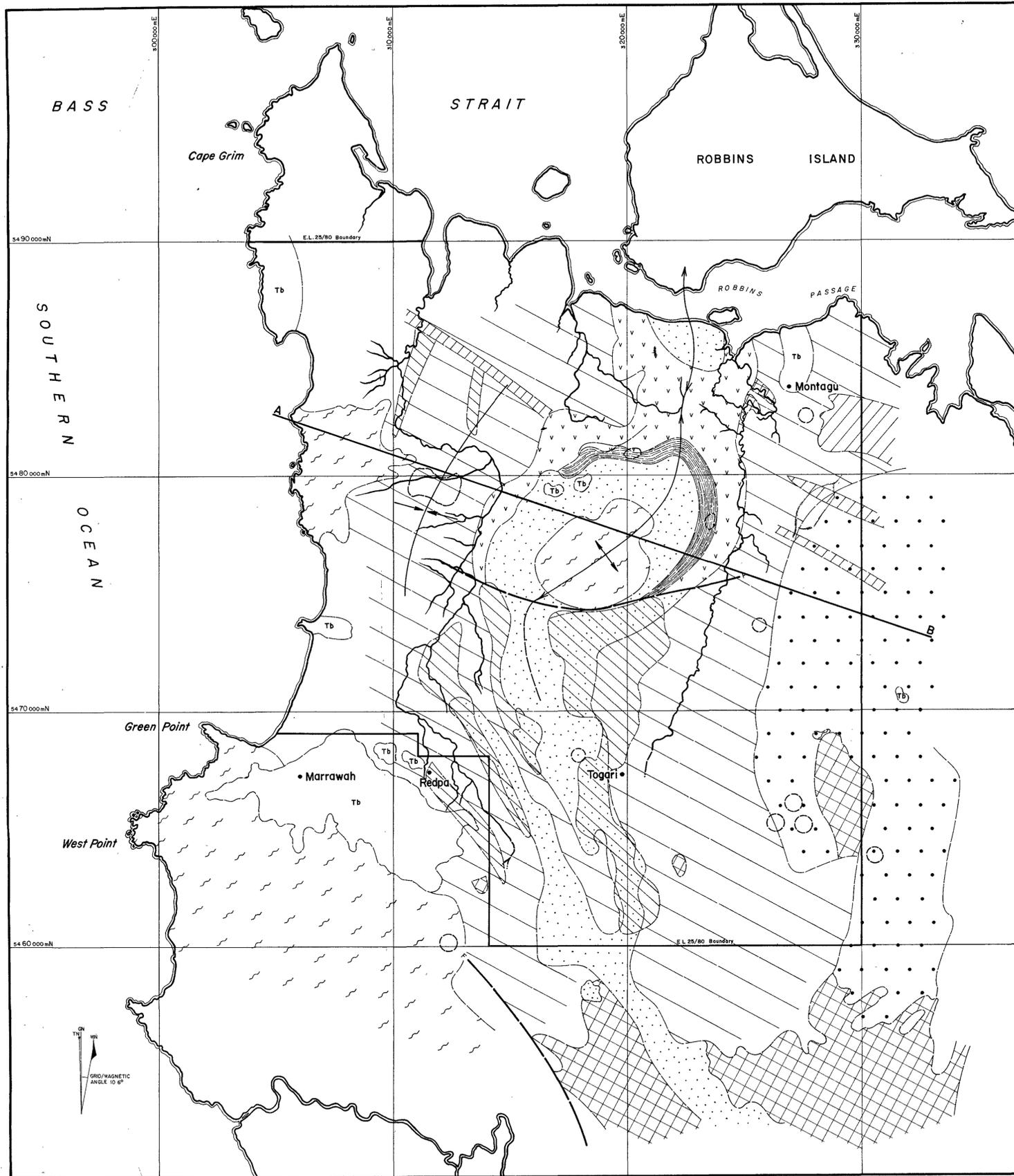
Source: Flying Data Corporation & map adaptation by Australia Air Geophysics Pty Ltd
 Project management by Geopack Geophysics Pty Ltd

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E.L.25/80 MONTAGU
 Magnetic Anomaly
 Designations
 Scale 1:100 000



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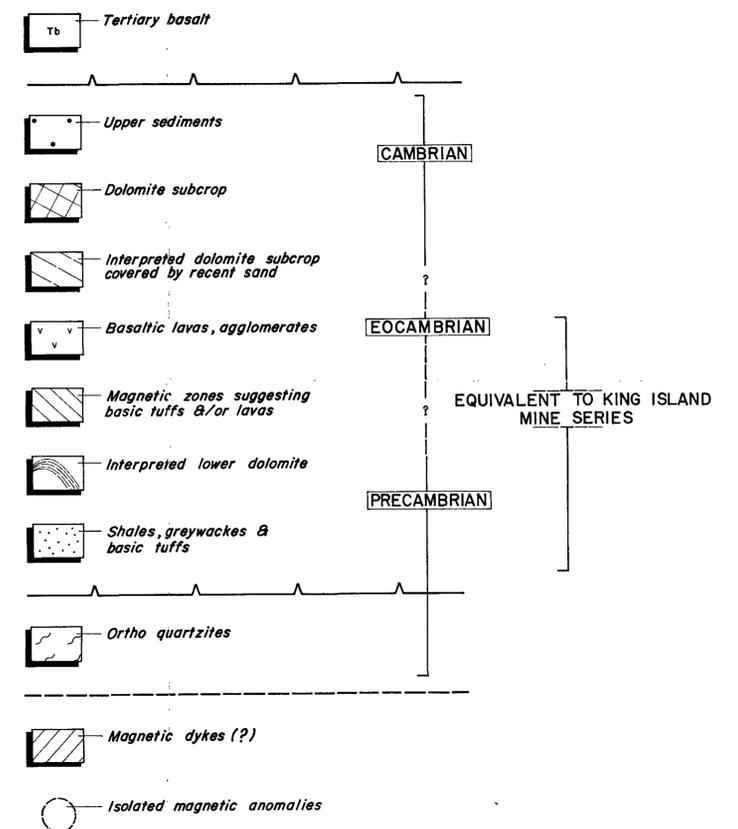
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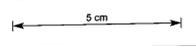
E.L.25/80 MONTAGU, TASMANIA



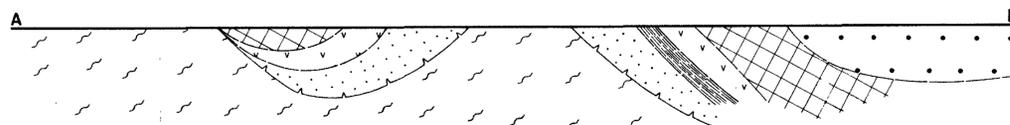
INTERPRETIVE STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN



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CROSS SECTION



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SCALE 1:100 000	No. TS 25/80-15	REP. No.
E.L.25/80 MONTAGU, TAS. Geological Interpretation Plan		
DATE 7/7/82 GEOLOGIST R.R.L. DRAWN R.T.G. CHECKED	2655	