

the aim must be to intersect the fault after drilling through the possible carbonate position (i.e. the ultrabasic-Red Lead Conglomerate boundary). This will mean that:

- (1) The hole should be drilled northwards at an oblique angle to the strike of the Grand Prize Fault (around 040° AMG) to ensure that it crosses the stratigraphy.
- (2) The carbonate will probably be intersected some distance from the Grand Prize Fault and may be unmineralized. If it is, a subsequent hole can then be targetted at the fault-carbonate contact with some confidence.

The above program comprises 19 line km of gridding and ground magnetic surveys, 10 line km of soil/bedrock geochemical surveys, 10 line km of ground E.M., and 1400m of diamond drilling, and is expected to cost \$207,300 (Appendix 1).

8. REFERENCES

- Blissett, A.H., 1962: Geological Survey Explanatory Report. One Mile Geological Map Series K'55-5-50. Zeehan. Tas. Dept. Mines. 272 pages.
- Blissett, A.H., and Gulline, A.B., 1961: Tin mineralization near Mt. Razorback, Dundas. Tas. Dept. Mines, Tech. Report, No. 5, pp. 26-29.