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E.L. 5/63 RING RIVER PROJECT

Addendum to Winter Report on the Renison Bell East Area

SUMMARY:

A short prospecting programme of geological mapping and stream sediment sampling was completed along that portion of the Ring River which lies in E.L. 5/63 and forms the southern part of the Renison Bell East area. The rock sequence of conglomerates, pyroclastics, siltstones, shales and argillites dips steeply to the east and is intruded by amphibolite, altered dolerite and altered microgranodiorite bodies. Highly anomalous values for tin, bismuth, zinc, lead, silver, copper and antimony were found in the main stream and in some of the minor streams draining to the north. These values are considered to be mainly due to contamination but further work is recommended.

GEOLOGY: (see Plan Tas 2-202)

The rocks in the area form a southern extension to the sequence mapped to the north but except for the conglomerate and volcanic breccias, tend to be finer grained. The igneous intrusives are very similar.

The succession from west to east is as follows: the lowest beds in the sedimentary sequence are coarse well bedded sub-angular quartz conglomerate, the cobbles being mainly chert with interbedded argillites. The matrix of the conglomerate is essentially chloritic. The rock could be volcanic in origin. Partially assimilated and uralitised rafts or relict layers of conglomerate occur in the amphibole sill to the west. This explains the very puzzling phenomena observed in the Colebrook Creek. The conglomerate is overlain by interbedded argillites, siltstones and minor greywackes with minor conglomerates and tuffs. The interbedded nature of these sediments suggests variable waning currents. This interbedded sequence is overlain by grey shales and argillites which are "drag" folded, then siltstones with slump structures followed by grey shales. The youngest rocks mapped consist of quartzose volcanic breccias and feldspathic tuffs with dark shales.

The sequence is intruded by various basic to intermediate rock bodies. A recognisable sill of tremolite-actinolite-

2/ chlorite amphibolite,

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chlorite amphibolite, which can be traced northwards to Colebrook Creek, intrudes the conglomerate. This rock is probably an altered gabbro and is very similar to the altered gabbro dykes which outcrop to the east of the area. A body of altered dolerite occurs intruding the sequence. A relict ophitic texture can be seen although the rock has a very weathered tremolite-actinolite-plagioclase-quartz-chlorite assemblage. It is almost certainly related to the amphibolite sill to the west. A small body, described from this section as an altered microgranodiorite, occurs on a tributary of the Ring. This is gabbroic in texture and is probably a silicified derivative of the differentiated basic dyke. Veins of serpentine transect the pyroclastic rocks near the large basic dyke to the east.

The dominant structure is a southerly plunging syncline and the rocks described above exist on the western limb. Minor drag and isoclinal folds with mylonitic shears occur throughout the sequence. The metamorphic facies (chlorite greenschist), is the same as for the rocks to the north. Mineralisation in the form of quartz-argillite-breccia veins carrying arsenopyrite were observed in an old edit. Chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in quartz veins occur on the amphibolite conglomerate contact. Disseminated pyrite and occasional pyrrhotite occur throughout the igneous intrusive bodies.

GEOCHEMISTRY: (see Plan Tas 2-203)

Anomalies in tin, bismuth, zinc, lead, silver, copper, and antimony occur along the main Ring River. Contamination from the mines of the north Dundas mineral field obviously plays a significant part, as the Ring River drains part of this field where native silver, tetrahedite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, jamesonite, galena, sphalerite and bismuthinite occur. Tin anomalies also occur in the northerly flowing left bank tributaries of the Ring. These creeks are draining the Renison Bell Tin Mining Company's lease where extensive soil sampling has been carried out. A portion of that company's grid encroaches into the south eastern portion of E.L. 5/63.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The main Ring River should be sampled every one hundred feet and possible anomalies located by drawing cumulative or moving average curves and inflexions noted. No samples should also be taken from both banks. This programme could be carried out from a two day fly camp, access being from the Dundas tramway and through the Renison Company's lease. If nothing comes out of this programme then 5000 feet of grid lines should be cut and sampled, (see Plan Tas 2-203).

February 1971

G. PIGOTT

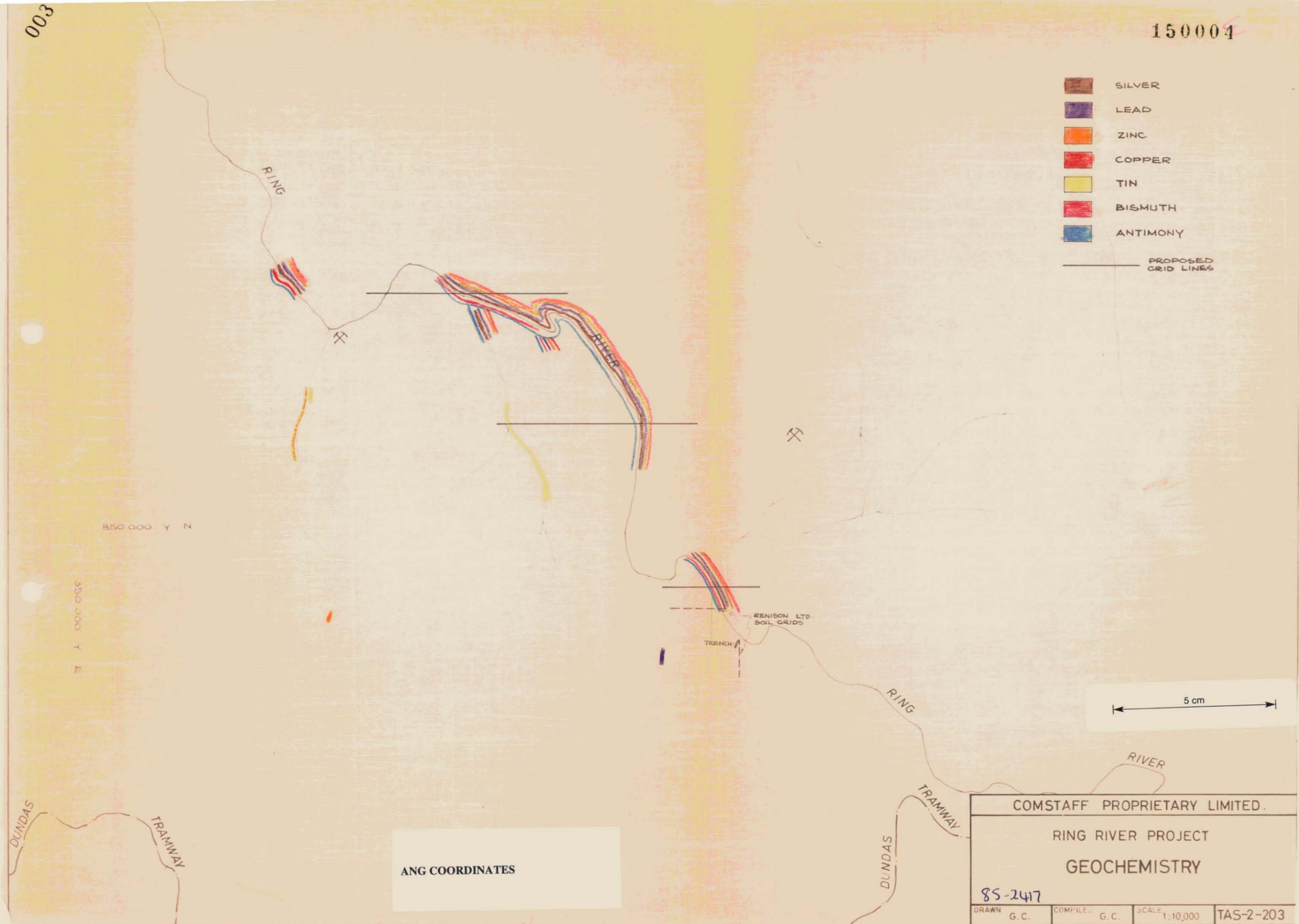
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- SILVER
- LEAD
- ZINC
- COPPER
- TIN
- BISMUTH
- ANTIMONY
- PROPOSED GRID LINES



850 000 Y N

350 000 Y E

RENISON LTD SOIL GRIDS

TRENCH

5 cm

DUNDAS TRAMWAY

DUNDAS TRAMWAY

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RING RIVER PROJECT

GEOCHEMISTRY

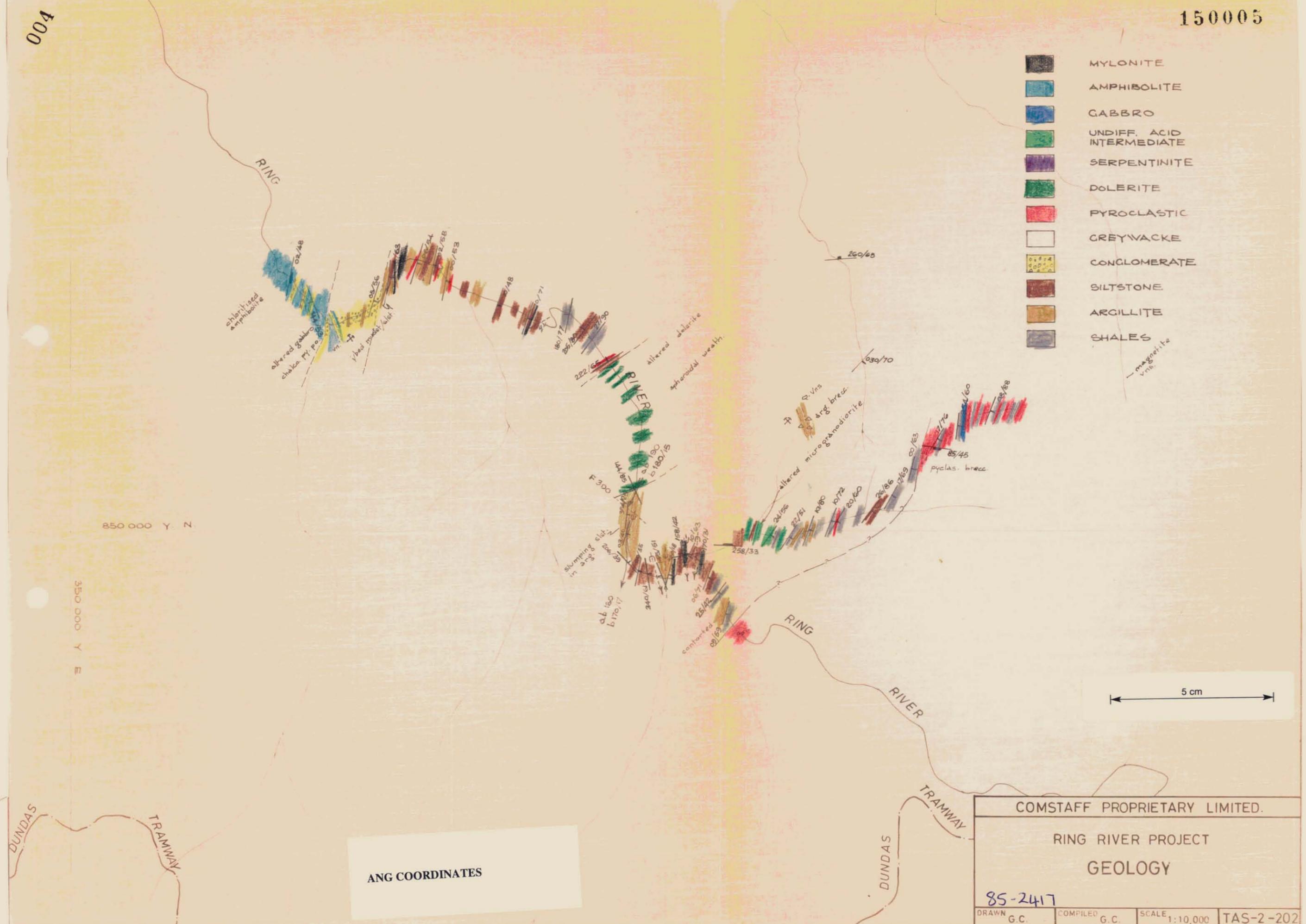
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-  MYLONITE
-  AMPHIBOLITE
-  GABBRO
-  UNDIFF. ACID INTERMEDIATE
-  SERPENTINITE
-  DOLERITE
-  PYROCLASTIC
-  GREYWACKE
-  CONGLOMERATE
-  SILTSTONE
-  ARGILLITE
-  SHALES



850 000 Y. N

350 000 Y. E

5 cm

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GEOLOGY			
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