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#### SUMMMARY

A re-evaluation of old IP data carried out over a section of the North Henty Fault has identified two zones which should be investigated as part of EZ's gold exploration program.

Contour maps of the IP data, with the two arms of the Henty Faults superimposed, show that a large prospective area in the vicinity of the South Henty Fault has not been covered. It is recommended that an IP survey along the strike of the fault be carried out to properly investigate this area.



## INTRODUCTION

E.L. 11/85 (Yolande River) covers a section of the Mt Read Volcanics immediately to the north of the Mt Lyell copper-gold mine at Queenstown on Tasmania's west coast. The area was previously held by the Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Company as part of their E.L. 9/66. A large proportion of what is now the Yolande licence received little attention from Mt Lyell, and further, Mt Lyell was exploring for a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) body, whereas the prime target is now for a gold deposit. The licence contains sections of the Henty Fault system, which immediately to the north has been shown to contain significant gold values. Thus the area is regarded as being highly prospective.

E.L. 11/85 was pegged by Cyprus Minerals who entered into a joint venture agreement with EZ. Cyprus operated the exploration program for the first field season, but management has now passed to EZ. A number of geophysical surveys have been carried out within the licence, ranging from ground EM surveys in the early 1960's to airborne EM in the mid 1980's. However this report restricts itself to a re-evaluation of the 1967 induced polarisation (IP) survey carried out on the West Tyndall grid, which overlies a section of the North Henty Fault. The aim of the evaluation is to recommend areas for detailed mapping and geochemical sampling in the coming field season.

## EXPLORATION TARGET AND GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The prime target within the Yolande target is for a volcanic-hosted gold deposit. This may be structurally controlled and thus the Henty Fault system is a focal point for exploration. A second target is for a polymetallic base metal deposit and small lenses of base metal mineralisation were located by Mt Lyell on the Henty River grid. Since the gold is likely to be associated with disseminated sulphides, IP surveys are applicable (as they are for base metal deposits, although TEM techniques with generally better penetration are now more in favour for this style of mineralisation). The IP signature for the target deposit may be a subtle to well-defined PFE response, with possibly a resistivity low (if there is a high concentration of sulphides or intense alteration); a resistivity high (if silicified) or no resistivity change at all (if consisting of disseminated sulphides with little to moderate alteration). EM methods, particularly VLF, are often useful for defining structure.

The Yolande River licence overlies some of the Mt Read 'central sequence' epiclastics, lavas, etc; a large area of the 'western sequence' volcano-sediments and an area of Siluro-Devonian sediments immediately to the west of Queenstown. Much of the licence has not been mapped in any detail, with two exceptions being the White Spur area at the northern end of the licence and the Henty River grid in the centre. This report largely concerns itself with the region around the Henty Fault and the best reference



geology for this area is probably the 1:25,000 map by Corbett, 1984 (see Figure 1). Corbett writes that there is no correlation between the rocks to the north of the North Henty Fault, to the south of the South Henty Fault and those in between, and he suggests that it is "possible, therefore, that the three sequences have been juxtaposed by significant movements on the two faults." These "significant movements" are generally not seen in the geophysical data. For example, the faults do not stand out on aeromagnetic surveys, although there are some deep-seated magnetic bodies in the wedge between the two faults. There is also some correlation between the North Henty Fault and the IP results shown here (Figure 4).

Corbett (1986) has recently modified some of his mapping of the Mt Read Volcanics and has put the Que River and Hellyer mines within the lower sections of the Dundas Group. He has identified a similar sequence of andesitic and basaltic rocks within E.L. 11/85 and thus this area should be reappraised for its VMS potential.

#### EXPLORATION HISTORY

Prior to Mt Lyell being granted a licence to explore E.L. 9/66, the area was part of a very large region held by Rio Tinto. Old Mt Lyell maps show some anomalous EM zones recorded by Rio Tinto within the Yolande River area, but these have not been investigated for this report.

Mt Lyell cut a number of grids in what is now E.L. 11/85 and these are shown, mostly as idealised lines, in Figure 2. The earliest surveys were the regional dipole-dipole IP surveys over the East and West Tyndall grids, the latter being the subject of this report (Hallof, 1967 & 1968). Considerable follow-up including drilling, has been carried out on the Eastern grid (Bishop, 1981a); but, excluding the Henty River grid which overlaps the southern section of the West Tyndall grid, there has been little follow-up and no drilling on the Western grid. IP surveys were carried out on the Henty River grid following the discovery of old workings in the river banks (Howland-Rose, 1979a) and five holes were drilled. A number of lenses of disseminated base metal mineralisation were defined within this area. An EM37 was carried out on this grid for Cyprus Minerals in 1985 to test for deeper mineralisation, but with no success (Bishop, 1985).

In the southern section of the E.L., a gradient array IP survey has been carried out over the Madame Howard barite workings with disappointing results (Howland-Rose, 1974). In the northern

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 \* Gravity and magnetic surveys may also have been carried out. Rio Tinto as a matter of practise usually covered areas of interest with (grounded wire) Turam and magnetics and then surveyed any EM responses with gravity.



section, a number of IP surveys have been carried out in the White Spur area where the responses have mostly (?all) been attributed to graphitic shale horizons (Howland-Rose, 1977, 1978 & 1979b). The Rosebery-East Dighem survey carried out for Getty in 1983 also covers the White Spur area (FitzGerald et al, 1984). A Dighem survey was carried out for Mt Lyell in 1980 to test the large extent of ungridded area around the Yolande River (Fraser, 1980; Bishop, 1981b). The coverage of these surveys over E.L. 11/85 is shown in Figure 2.

Lines 8N to 20N of the west Tyndall grid have been investigated for tin, with disappointing results (McNaught, 1984). These lines partially cover the areas recommended below for further investigation. The lines were surveyed with a magnetometer, soil sampled and some rock chips were taken. Although the soil samples were not assayed for gold, analysis of some of the other elements (eg, arsenic) may be instructive. The thirteen rock chips were assayed for gold, with peak values less than 0.06ppm, but the sample locations are not given.

**SURVEY DETAILS**

Fourteen lines of the West Tyndall grid, spaced at distances of around 400m were surveyed with dipole-dipole IP by McPhar Geophysics in 1968. Frequency domain measurements were made, using a dipole spacing of 300ft read down to n=4.\* The results were presented as pseudosections of metal factor and mirror image pseudosections of apparent resistivity in units of ohm-ft/2(pi) (Hallof, 1968). Comparisons between later data and the similar surveys on the East Tyndall grid, suggests that the data is meaningful and generally of good quality.

**INTERPRETATION**

The data was originally interpreted by McPhar who defined eight separate anomalous zones (Hallof, 1968). Newnham (1969), assessing the responses, stated that zone 1 coincided with a serpentinite body; that zones 2 & 3 had not been evaluated, but were possibly due to pyritic shales. Zones 4, 5, 6 & 7 were probably all caused by pyritic shales#. Newnham (1969) makes no mention of zone 8 in the north-west corner of the grid, but figures drafted at the time indicate that it was considered to lie outside the E.L. boundary. In 1974 a consultant geophysicist made a further interpretation of the East and West Tyndall IP and magnetic surveys (Irvine, 1974). Most of Irvine's recommendations were for the eastern side, but he did suggest some further work

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 \* Metal factor is defined as the Percent Frequency Effect (PFE) divided by the apparent resistivity, all multiplied by 1000.

# These zones are not shown in the figures accompanying this report. The pyritic shales are apparently 'black shales'.



to better define the response at the western end of line 12N on the western grid (ie, zone 2).

For this evaluation the data has been processed and replotted into pseudosections of PFE, apparent resistivity (in ohm-m) and metal factor (Figures 3a, 3b & 3c). (Irvine (1974) apparently also calculated the PFE, but no record has been kept of this data.) Contour maps of these parameters have been produced at 1:10,000 scale using the method described by Fraser, 1981 (Figures 4, 5 & 6). These figures also include data from those sections of the East Tyndall grid which lie within the Yolande E.L..

It was noted above that the target, if consisting of disseminated sulphides with perhaps minor silicification, may have no resistivity response and thus it may also have little if any metal factor anomaly (since resistivity dominates this parameter). Therefore, PFE should be the most relevant parameter. Reprocessing of the data has produced plans different in detail, but similar to the original interpretation; ie, a number of anomalous zones have been outlined in the northern section of the survey. These have apparently been truncated at their southern end by the North Henty Fault. To the south of this fault, the 'old' zones 1 & 2 have again been outlined, but two 'new' zones, A & B, have also been labelled on the PFE contour plan (Figure 4). The stronger response, B-B', can be identified from the contouring and was recognised by earlier investigators, although it was apparently not considered to be worth following up. Why this is so is not clear, particularly since the anomaly has only been partially defined. Zone A-A' is not evident from the contouring and is a much more subtle response. However this zone parallels the North Henty Fault and probably is the more interesting of the two zones. A-A' is about 1.5kms long and may extend further to the north.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Some old (1968) dipole-dipole IP data has been reprocessed and contour plans of PFE, resistivity and metal factor produced. The line spacing for this survey was around 400m and only large structures have been defined. The previously recognised anomalies have been reproduced, but two different zones have been recommended for investigation as possible gold-bearing sulphide bodies. Neither zone is particularly close to the indicated positions of the North or South Henty Faults, but it is possible that the zones are associated with minor faults in a broad fault 'system'. (It is also possible that the responses are due to barren pyrite deposits or black shale sequences, both of which are quite common in the Tyndall area.)

Zone A is the preferred zone, although the PFE response is only slightly above background (there is no resistivity response). The parallelism between this zone and the North Henty Fault, some 400m to the north may be significant. Zone B is a much stronger



response with a coincident resistivity low and a higher concentration of sulphides or graphitic shales are indicated. Although this zone has only been partially defined, like zone A, it should be possible to adequately test it by sampling the base of the weathered horizon and assaying for gold and commonly associated elements along the existing grid lines.

It is assumed that the South Henty Fault has been investigated for gold where it is covered by the detailed Henty River grid, but a long section of the Fault to the north of this grid has no geophysical coverage at all. The most effective way to look for fault-related sulphide bodies in the region of the fault, would be to carry out one long traverse of dipole-dipole IP along the line of the fault; ie, parallel to strike and close to the course of the Henty River. The positions of the faults are not well defined throughout the E.L.. Inspection of the spikey magnetic profiles over the West Tyndall grid in McNaught (1984) indicate that the North Henty Fault at least, cannot be located by magnetics. It is recommended that where the locations need to be determined, the VLF method be tried.

J.R. Bishop  
Dec., 1986.



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MINERAL EXPLORATION AND ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

BUGGS LANE ELLIOTT TASMANIA 7325 PHONE 004-363143

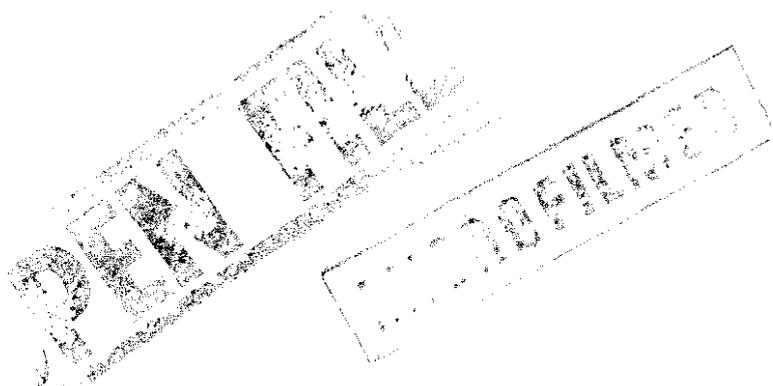
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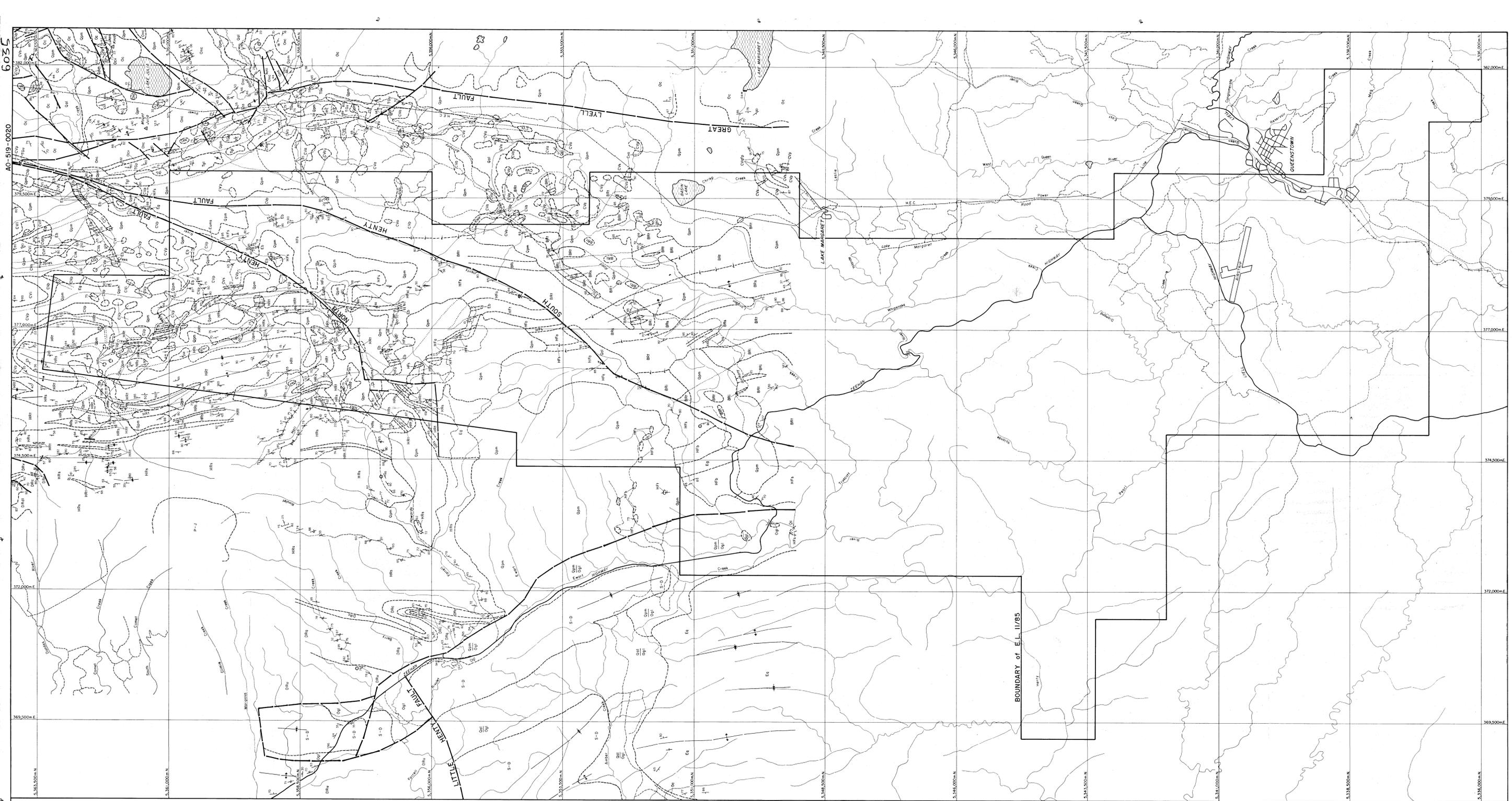
Volume 2

## FIGURES

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EZ/MG86/10  
Dec., 1986



**GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION**

- QUATERNARY**  
 Alluvium  
 Pleistocene moraine
- CARBONIFEROUS - JURASSIC**  
 Permian - Carboniferous beds and Jurassic dolomite
- SILURO - DEVONIAN**  
 Eden Group undifferentiated
- OROVICAN**  
 Devon Limestone (under superficial cover in most areas)
- LATE CAMBRIAN - EARLY OROVICAN**  
 Slatstone Member, basal metabasitic conglomerate

**CAMBRIAN SEQUENCE**

- NORTH OF HENTY FAULT ZONE**  
**DUNDAS GROUP - ROSEBERY GROUP**  
 Conglomerate  
 Quartzite - siltstone - mudstone sequence  
 Dolomite - siltstone - mudstone  
 Felsic volcanics, including quartz - felsic porphyry  
 Undifferentiated greywacke - mudstone - conglomerate - tuff sequence  
 Secondary carbonate and/or chert bodies  
 Gabbro

**HOWARDS ROAD VOLCANO - SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCE**

- Felsic tuff and agglomerate, with minor siltstone  
 Felsic lava, quartz - felsic porphyry  
 Gneiss, siltstone, minor tuff  
 Undifferentiated

**CENTRAL VOLCANIC SEQUENCE**

- Felsic siltstone with porphyry flows  
 Felsic lava, mainly felsic porphyry  
 Felsic gneiss, mainly felsic porphyry  
 Basaltic and/or andesite - tuff units  
 Basaltic tuff - agglomerate units  
 Quartz - felsic tuff, agglomerate  
 Melic dykes  
 Undifferentiated

**BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH HENTY FAULTS**

- Greywacke, mudstone, with minor conglomerate (c)  
 Felsic tuff  
 Andesitic volcanics - pyroclastics, tuffs  
 Basaltic to intermediate volcanics - tuffs, pyroclastics  
 Quartzite - siltstone sequence west of Zeehan Highway  
 Gabbro  
 Separations and intratectic rocks

**SOUTH AND EAST OF HENTY FAULT ZONE**

- TYNDALL GROUP**  
 Lava - quartz - felsic porphyry  
 Pyroclastics - quartz - felsic porphyry  
 Undifferentiated - includes volcanoclastic conglomerate

**CENTRAL VOLCANIC SEQUENCE**

- Felsic lava, dominantly felsic porphyry  
 Felsic pyroclastics  
 Siltstone - sandstone - minor tuff lenses  
 Andesitic volcanics - tuffs, intrusions, pyroclastics  
 Quartz - felsic porphyry

**BROADSHAW ROAD VOLCANO - SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCE**

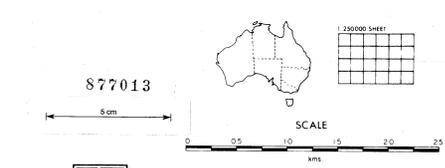
- Victric tuff, vitric - crystal tuff, siltstone, sandstone  
 Dominantly siltstone and greywacke  
 Felsic porphyry dykes

N.B. - Colour numbers from the Dinetest No. 9 series.

- Geological boundary - four - approach, inferred approach, inferred concordance  
 Layering in igneous rock - dipping, vertical  
 Change - dipping, vertical  
 Prospect  
 Fossil locality

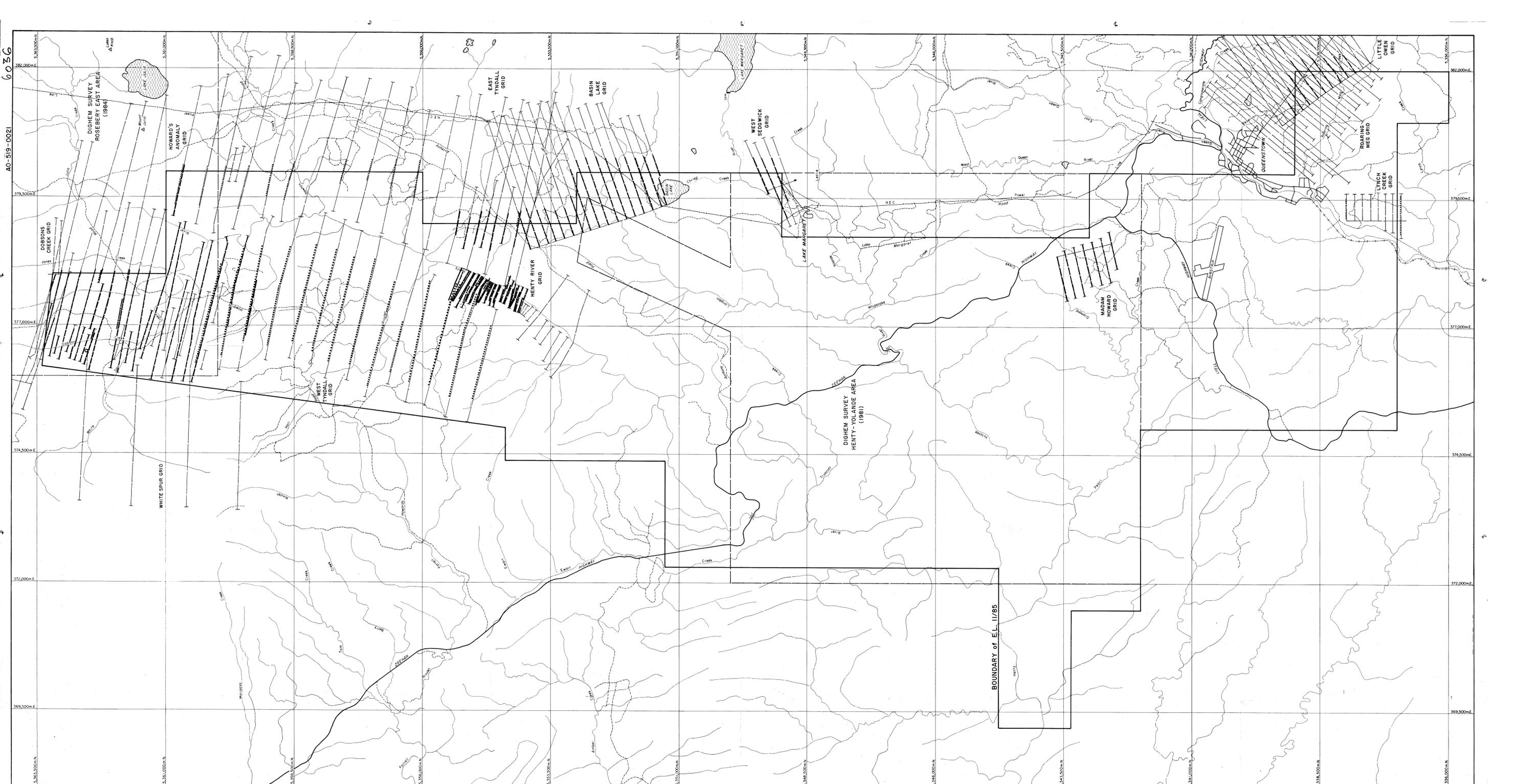
**TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND**

- Highway  
 Road/Track  
 Locus  
 E.L. Boundary  
 H.E.C. Power Lines  
 Mountains  
 Rivers/Creeks



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 ELECTROLYTIC ZINC COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED  
 MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION  
 PROJECT: YOLANDE J.V. E.L. 11/85  
 87-2711  
**GEOLOGY OF THE HENTY RIVER**  
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 A0-519-0020

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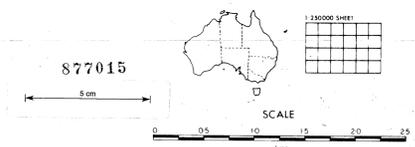
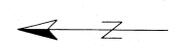
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  - ..... McPhar, 1981 Dipole-Dipole, I.P.
- WHITE SPUR GRID**
  - ..... Scintex, 1977 Gradient Array, I.P.
  - ..... Scintex, 1978 Gradient Array, I.P.
  - ..... Scintex, 1979 Pole-Dipole, I.P.
  - ..... Scintex, 1979 Downhole I.P.-MPSZ.
- HOWARD'S ANOMALY GRID**
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- WEST TINDALL GRID**
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  - ..... Scintex, 1974 Gradient Array, I.P.
  - ..... Scintex, 1980 Dipole-Dipole, I.P.
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- LYNCH CREEK GRID**
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**TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND**

- Highways
- Road/Track
- Lakes
- E.L. Boundary
- H.E.C. Power Lines
- Meanders
- Power Cables



877015  
5 km

**EZ**  
ELECTROLYTIC ZINC COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED  
MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION

PROJECT: YOLANDE J.V. EL II/85

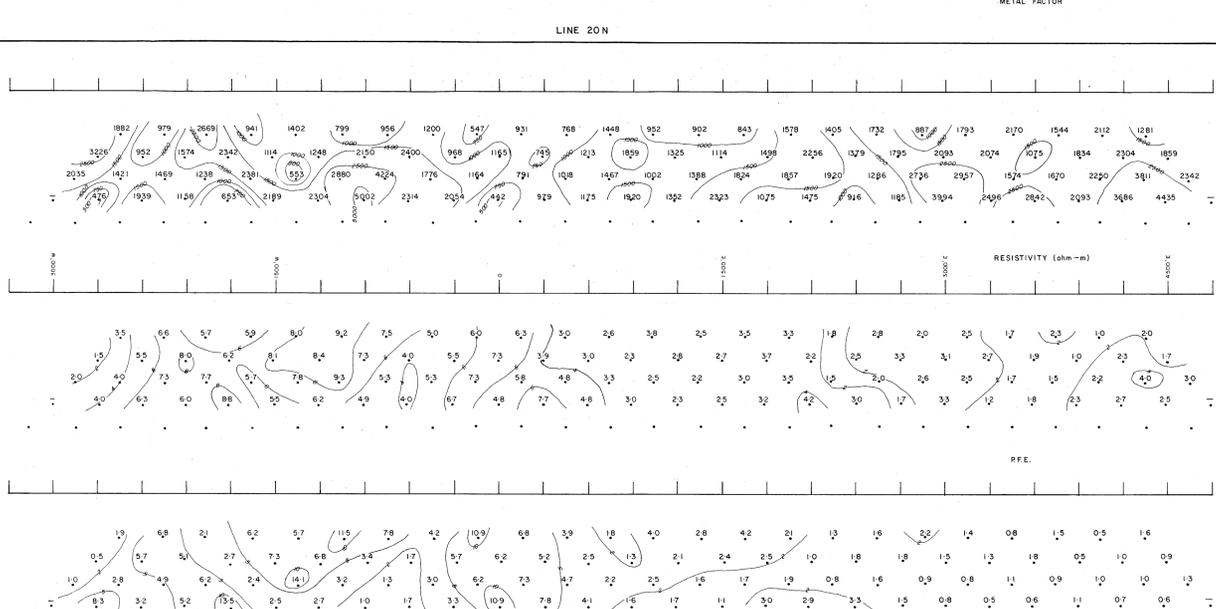
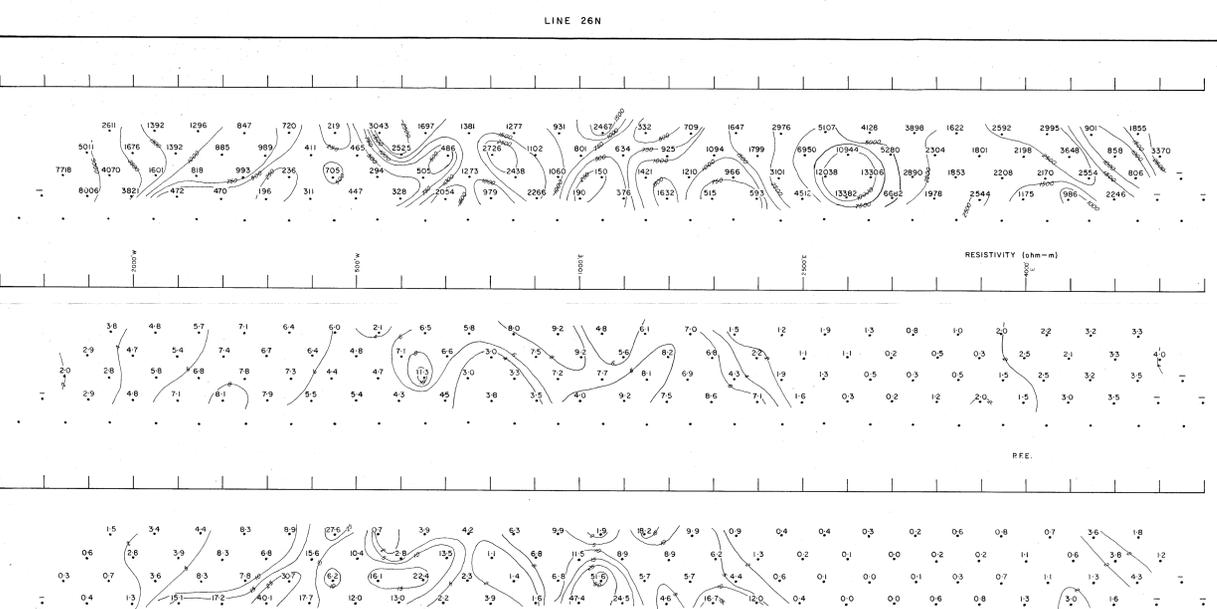
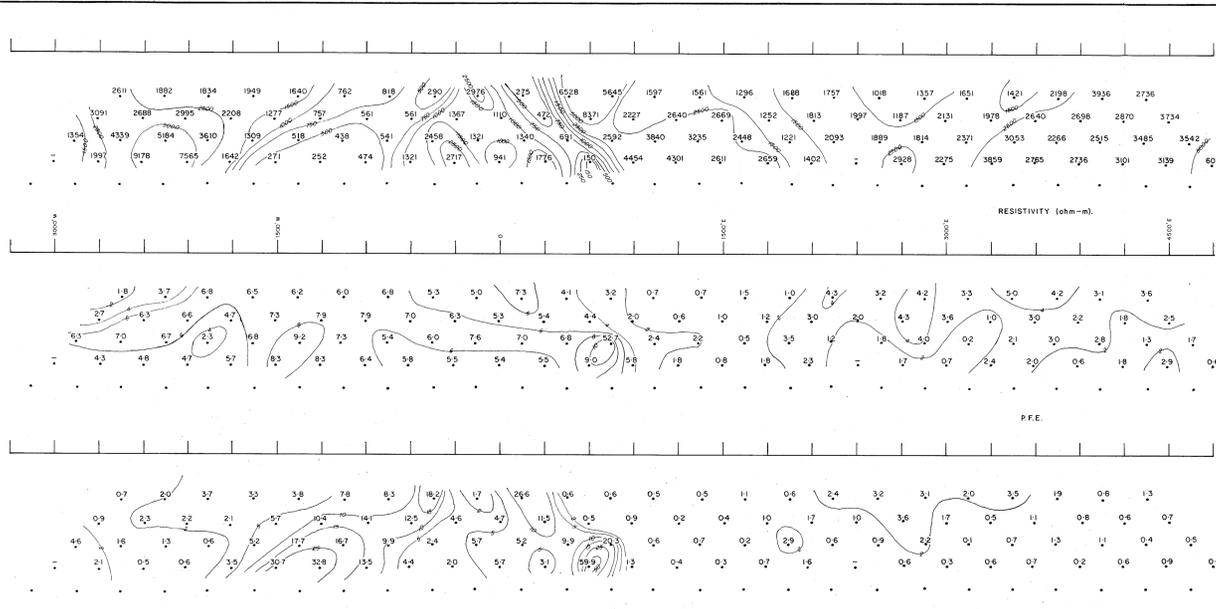
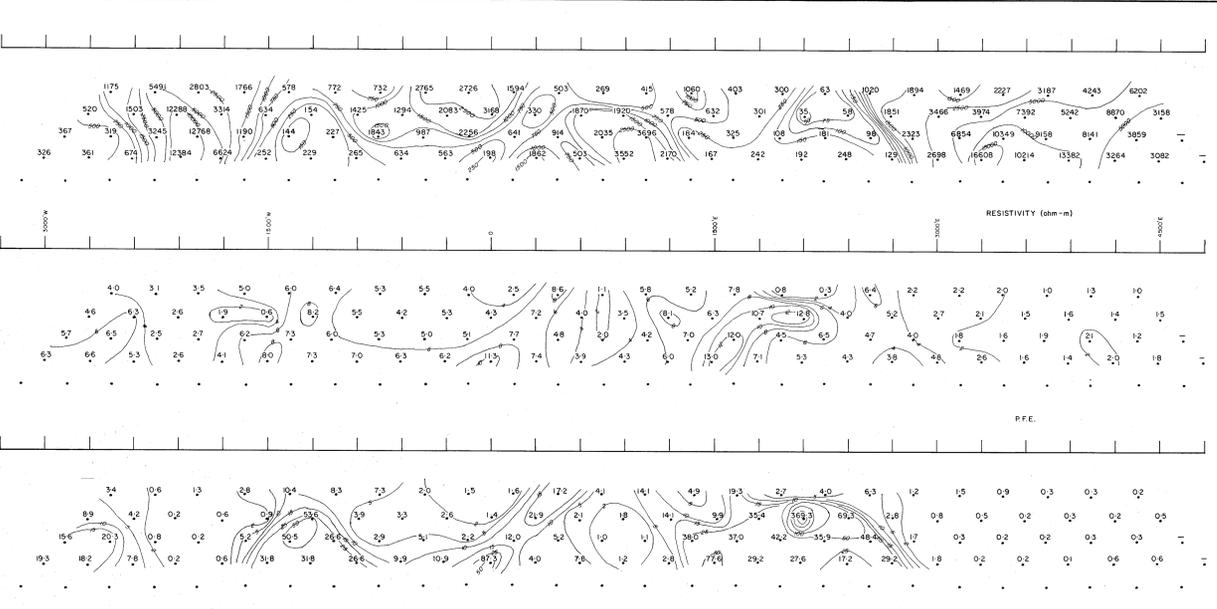
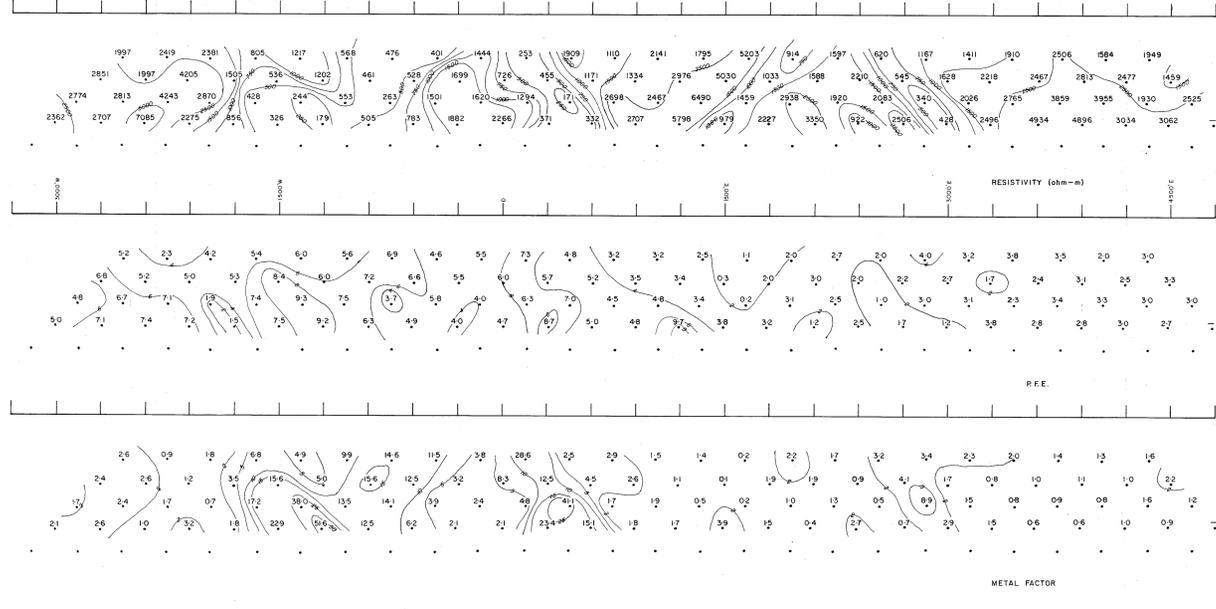
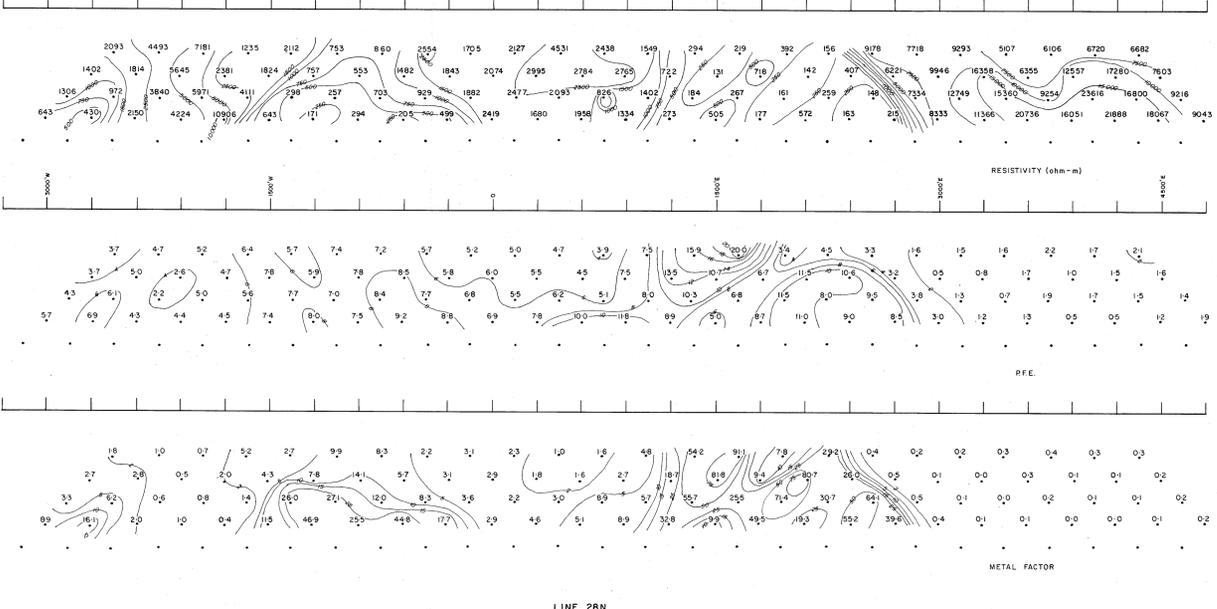
9.7-2711  
Vol 2

**COMPILATION OF GEOPHYSICAL  
COVERAGE**

FIGURE 2

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Drawn: N.W.D.S.	File No:	PLAN NO:

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AO-519-0021



SURVEY BY: Mc PHAR GEOPHYSICS - 1968.

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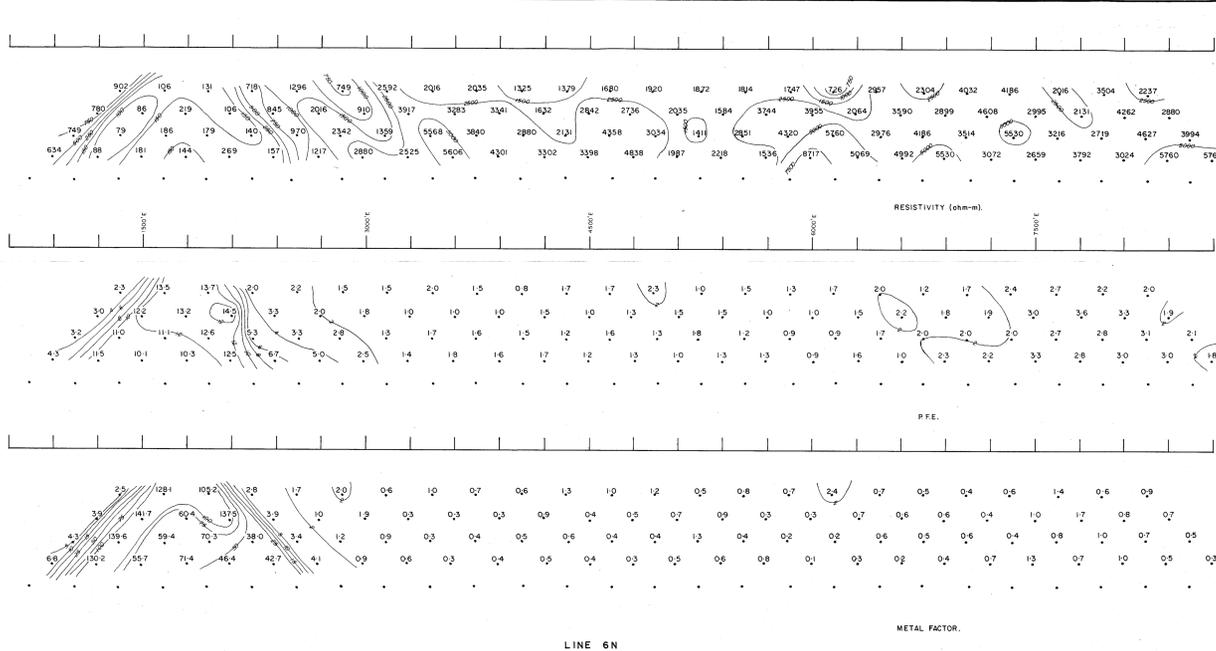
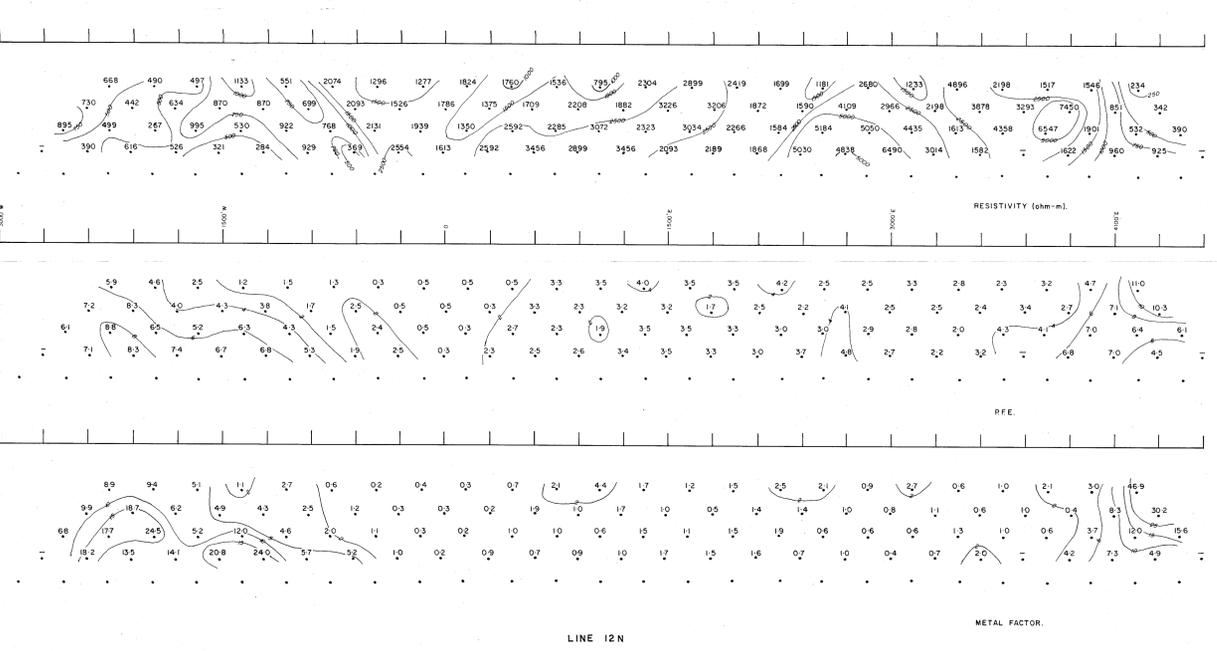
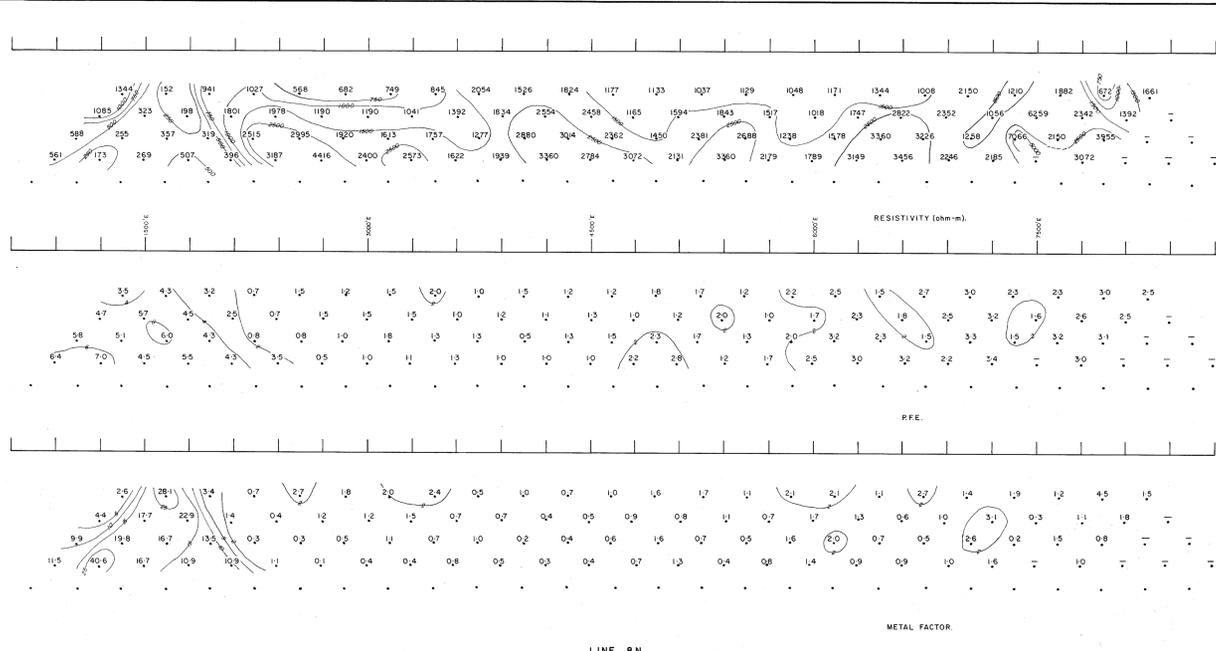
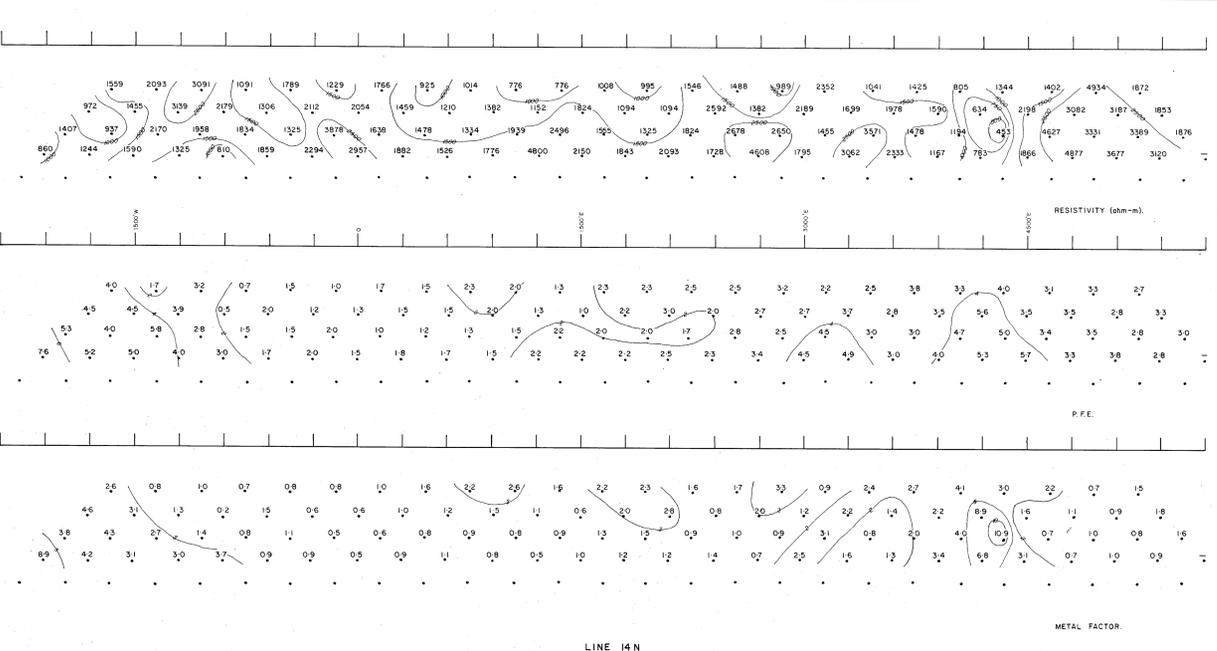
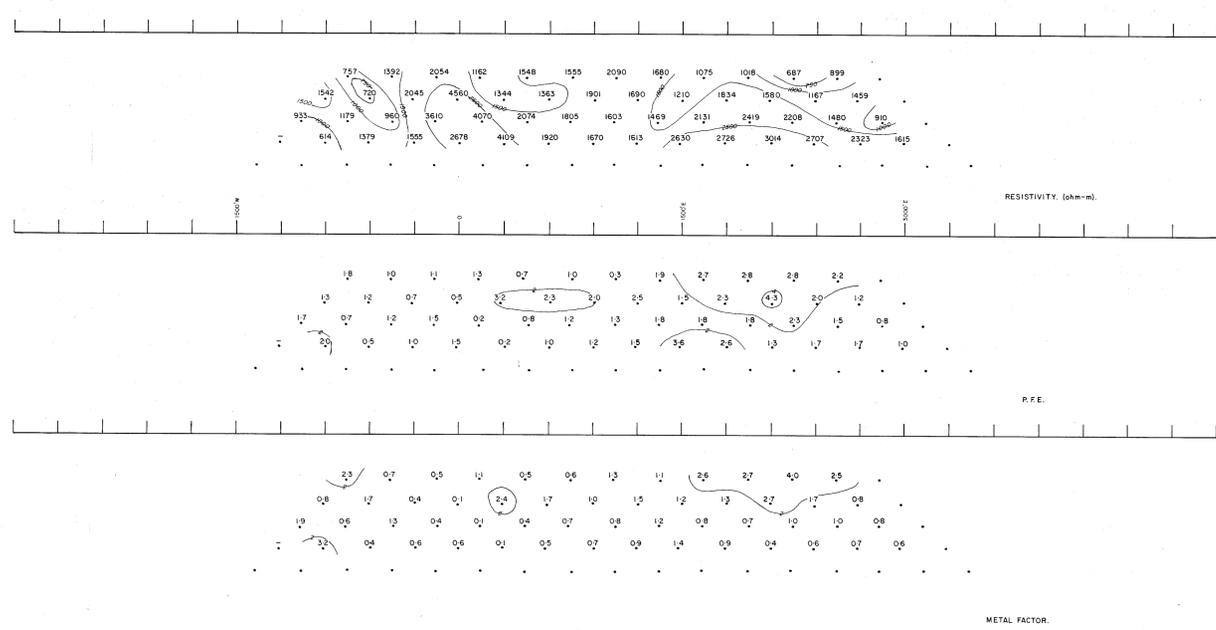
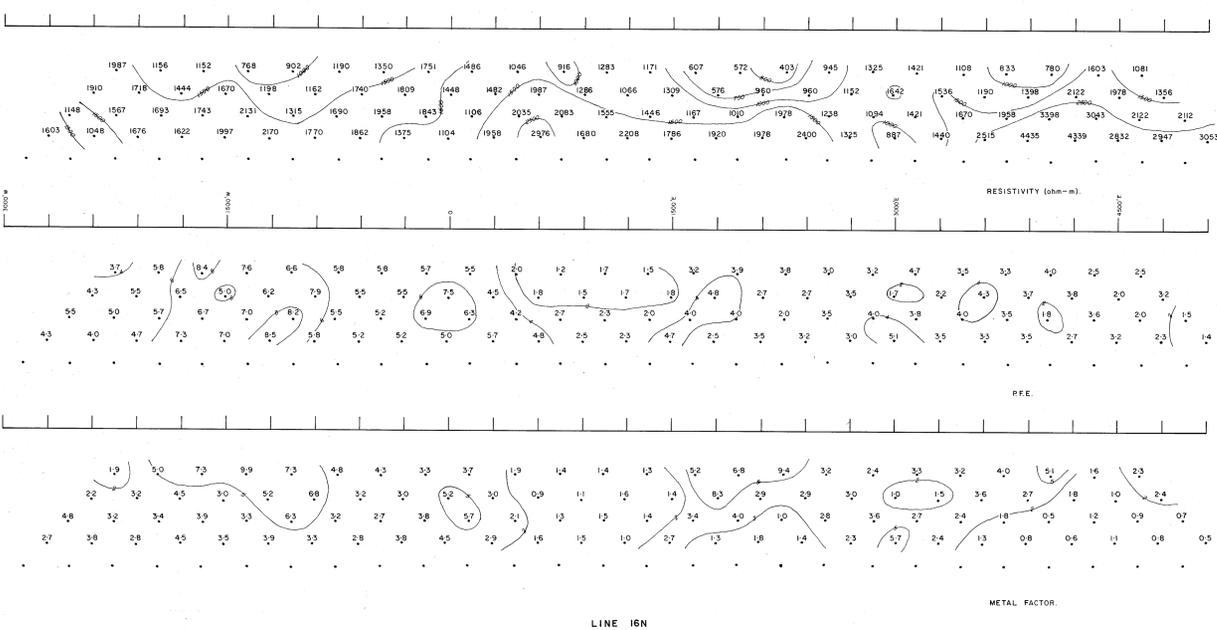
ELECTROLYTIC ZINC CO. of ASIA LTD.  
PROJECT: YOLANDE J.V. E.L. II/85 JAS.

87-211  
Vol. 2

PSEUDO SECTIONS  
WEST TYNDALL I.P.

Figure 3a

Scale: 1:5000	Survey: J. Bishop.	Revised:
Reference: EZ/MG86/10	Date: 3-9-86	Ref. No.
Drawn: R.J.R.	Checked:	AO-519-0017



SURVEY BY: Mc PHAR GEOPHYSICS - 1988.

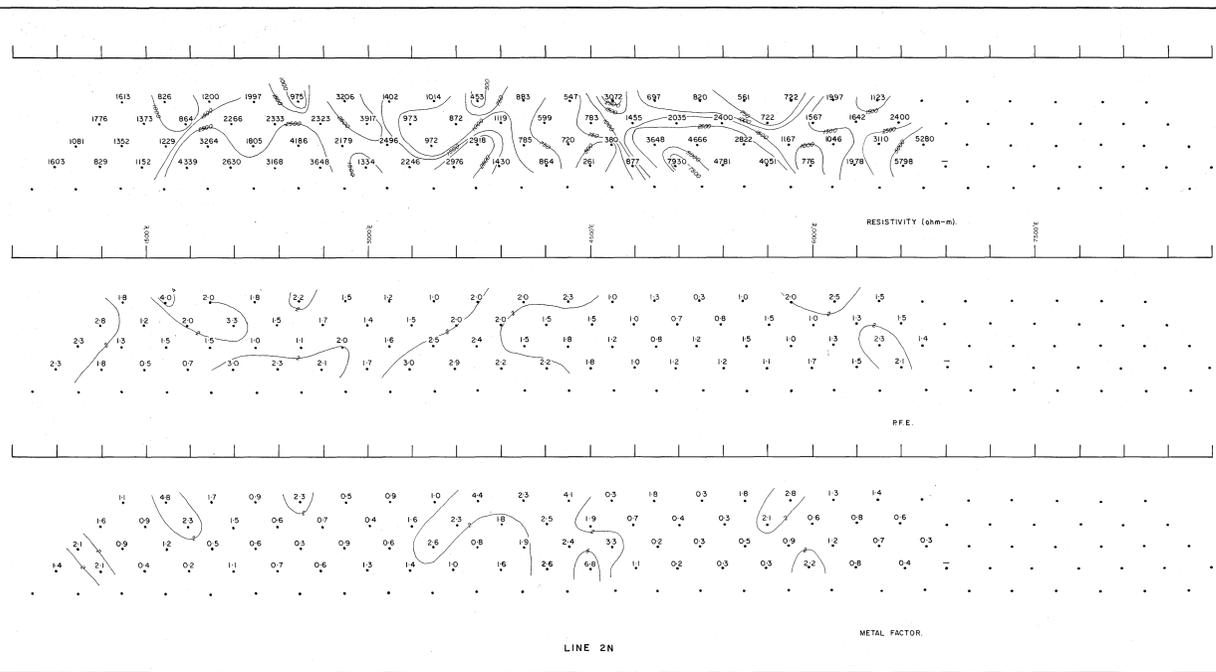
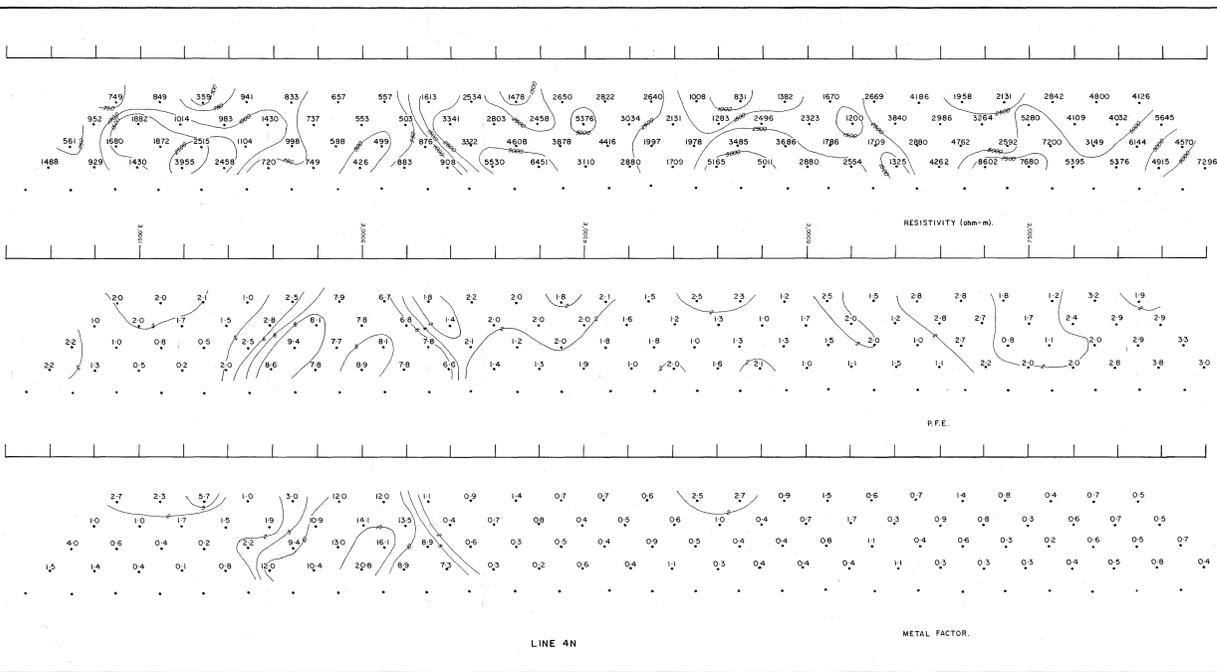
877017

ELECTROLYTIC ZINC CO. of ASIA LTD.  
PROJECT: YOLANDE J.V. E.L. II/85 JAS.

67-2771  
Vol 2  
PSUEDO SECTIONS  
WEST TYNDALL I.P.

Figure 3b

Scale: 1:5000	Survey: J. Bishop	Revised:
Reference: EZ/MS86/O	Date: 3-9-86	Ref. No.
Drawn: R.J.R.	Checked:	AO-519-0018



SURVEY BY: MC PHAR GEOPHYSICS - 1968.

877018  
5 cm

ELECTROLYTIC ZINC CO. of ASIA LTD.  
PROJECT: YOLANDE J.V. E.L. 11/85 ,TAS.  
87-2711  
Vol 2  
PSUEDO SECTIONS  
WEST TYNDALL I.P.

Figure 3c

Scale: 1:5000	Survey: J. BISHOP	Revised:
Reference: E.Z./MG86/C	Date: 6-9-86	Ref. No.
Drawn: R.J.R.	Checked:	AO-519-0019

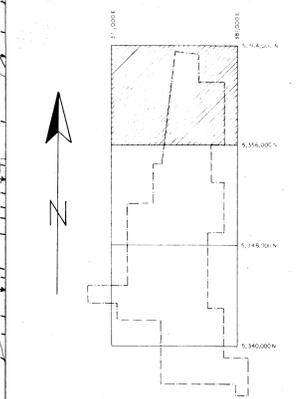
6039



COLOUR CODE

0-2
2-3
3-4
4-5
5-6
6-7
7-8
8-9
9-10
<10

SURVEY BY McPHAR GEOPHYSICS - 1967 & 68.  
 error: slope - slope.  
 Spacing: 300ft, read to +14.  
 CONTOURING: After Fraser, 1961.



ELECTROLYTIC ZINC CO of ASIA LTD.  
 PROJECT: YOLANDE JV. EL. II/85 ,TAS.  
 877019 87-274  
 Val 2  
 AVERAGE  
 P.F.E.  
 Scale 1:10,000 Survey 1.MAT. Revised  
 Reference EZ/MG86/10 Date 19-8-86 Ref No.  
 Drawn: R.J.R. Checked: AO-519-0011

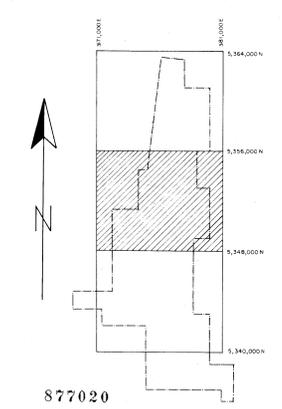
Figure 4a



COLOUR CODE

□	0-2
□	2-3
□	3-4
□	4-5
□	5-6
□	6-7
□	7-8
□	8-9
□	9-10
□	< 10

SURVEY BY: M. PHAR GEOPHYSICS - 1967 & 68  
 Array: Dipole-Dipole  
 Spacing: 300ft, read to ±4.  
 CONTOURING: After Fraser, 1981.



877020

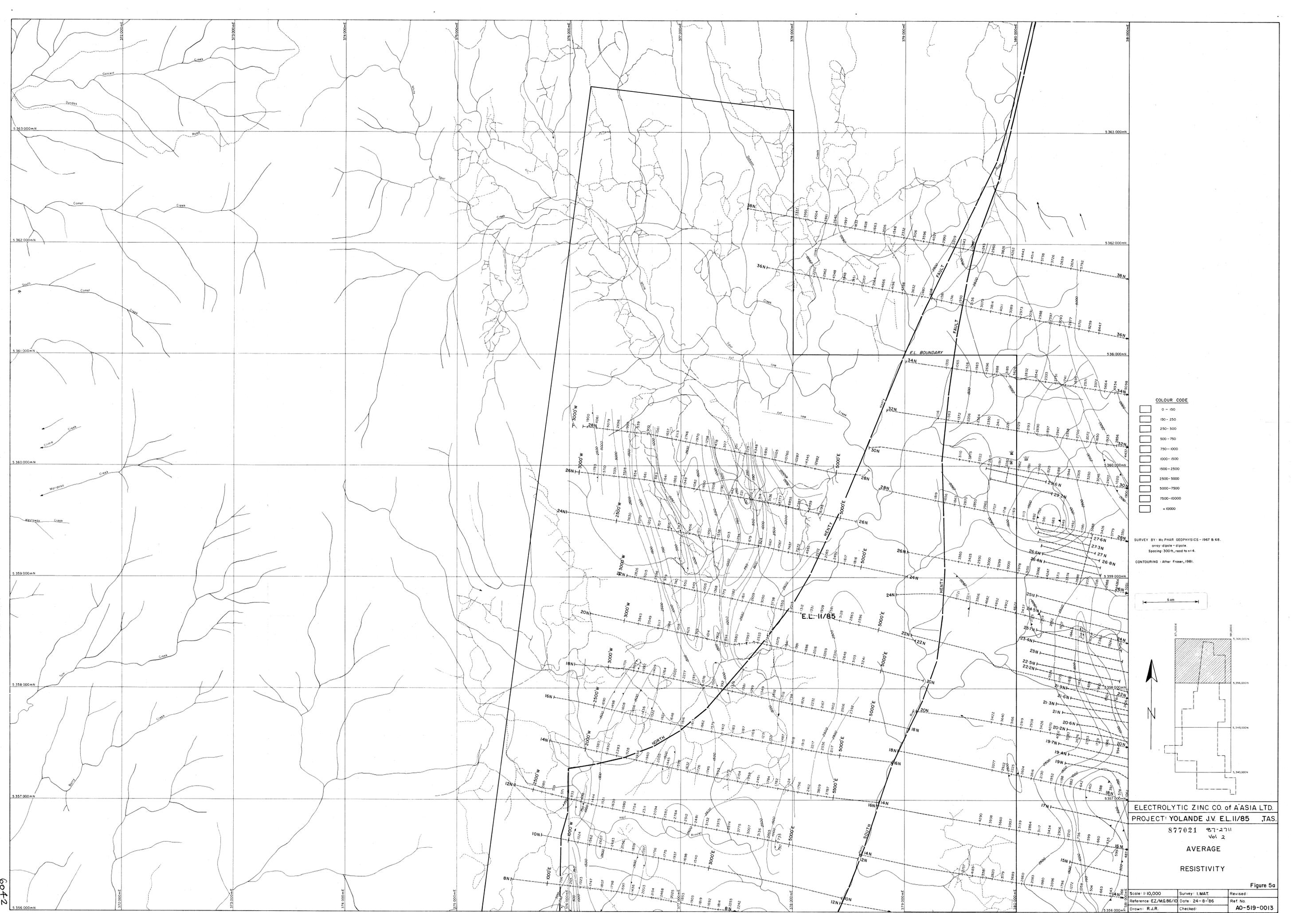
ELECTROLYTIC ZINC CO. of ASIA LTD.  
 PROJECT: YOLANDE J.V. E.L. 11/85 .TAS.

87-2711  
 Vol 2  
 AVERAGE  
 P.F.E.

Scale: 1:10,000 Survey: 1.MAT Revised:  
 Reference: EZ/MG86/10 Date: 19-8-86 Ref. No:  
 Drawn: R.J.R. Checked: AO-519-0012

Figure 4b

6041

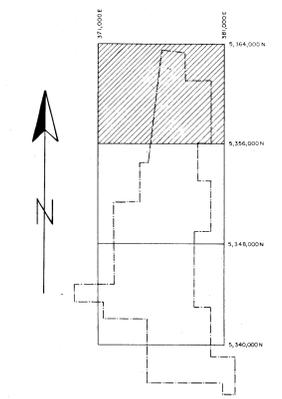
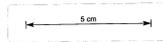


**COLOUR CODE**

□	0 - 150
□	150 - 250
□	250 - 500
□	500 - 750
□	750 - 1000
□	1000 - 1500
□	1500 - 2500
□	2500 - 5000
□	5000 - 7500
□	7500 - 10000
□	> 10000

SURVEY BY: M. PHAR GEOPHYSICS - 1967 & 68.  
array: dipole - dipole.  
Spacing: 300 ft., read to x1.4.

CONTOURING: after Fraser, 1961.



ELECTROLYTIC ZINC CO. OF ASIA LTD.  
PROJECT: YOLANDE J.V. EL.II/85 .TAS.  
877021 67-2711  
Vol 2  
**AVERAGE RESISTIVITY**

Scale: 1:10,000	Survey: I.MAT.	Revised:
Reference: EZ/MG86/10	Date: 24-8-86	Ref. No:
Drawn: R.J.R.	Checked:	AO-519-0013

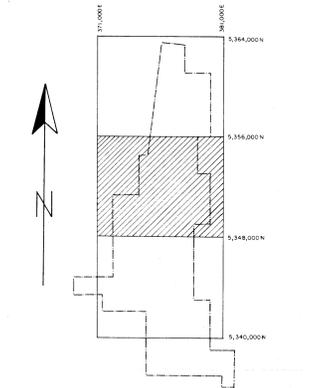
Figure 5a



**CLOUR CODE**

□	0 - 150
□	150 - 250
□	250 - 500
□	500 - 750
□	750 - 1000
□	1000 - 1500
□	1500 - 2500
□	2500 - 5000
□	5000 - 7500
□	7500 - 10000
□	> 10000

SURVEY BY McPHAR GEOPHYSICS - 1967 @ 66.  
 array: dipole-dipole.  
 spacing: 300m, read to n=4.  
 CONTOURING: After Fraser, 1981.

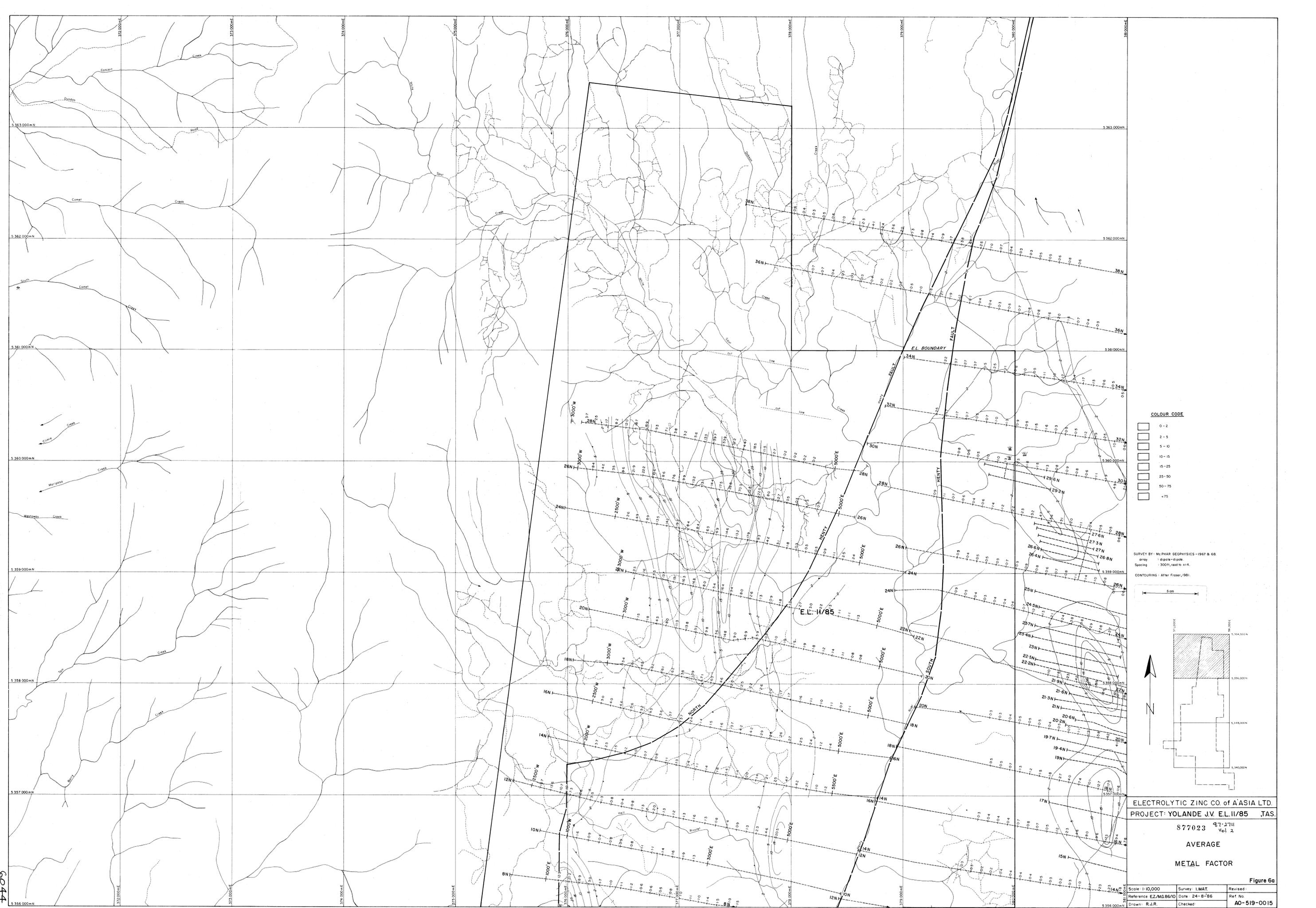


ELECTROLYTIC ZINC CO. of ASIA LTD.  
 PROJECT: YOLANDE J.V. E.L. II/85 .TAS.  
 877022 87-2711  
 Vol 2  
**AVERAGE RESISTIVITY**

Scale: 1:10,000 Survey: 1.MAT Revised: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reference: E.Z./MG86/0 Date: 22-8-'86 Ref. No: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Drawn: R.J.R. Checked: \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 5b  
 AO-519-0014

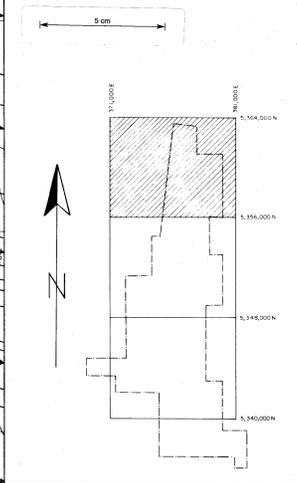
6043



**COLOUR CODE**

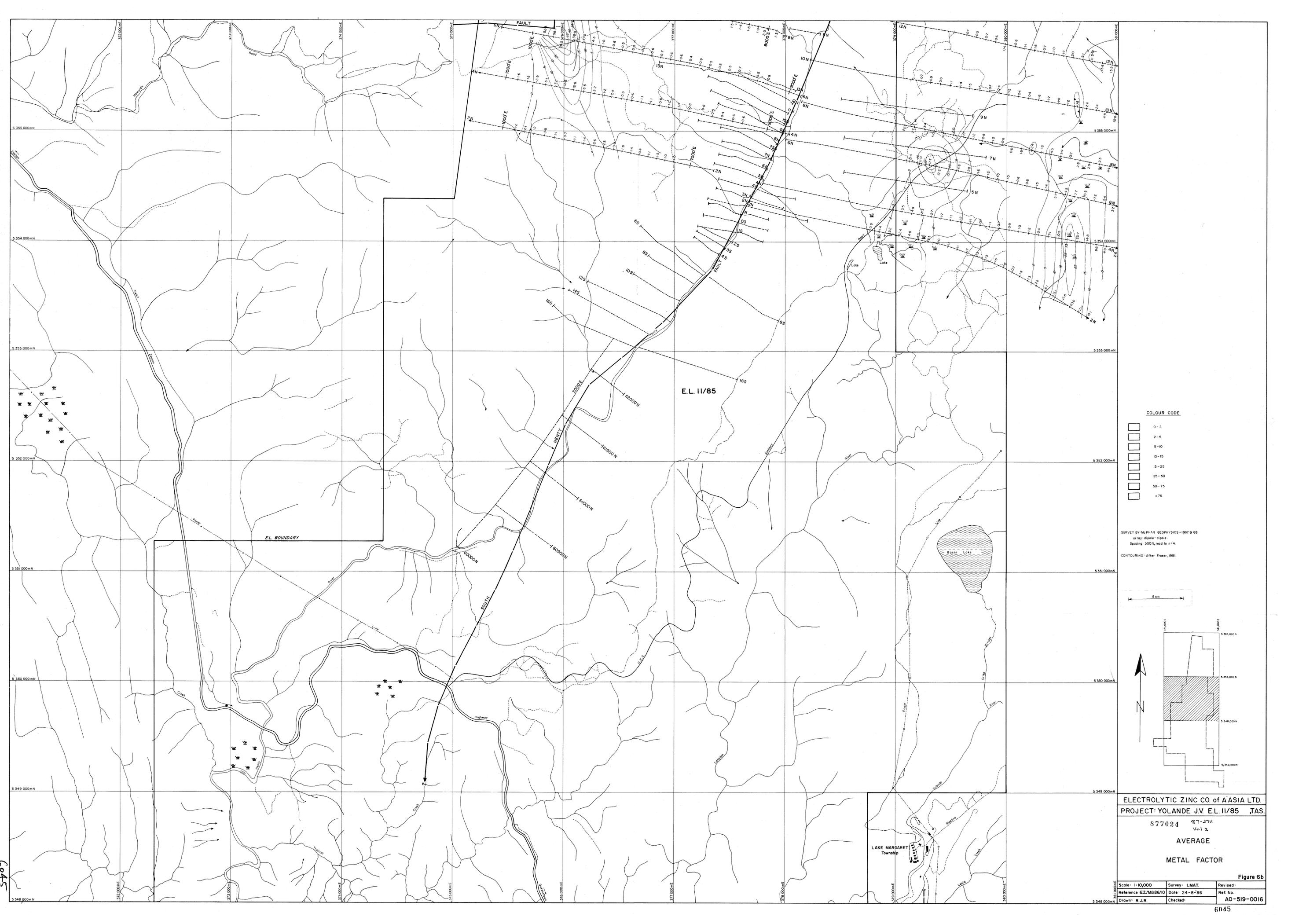
□	0-2
□	2-5
□	5-10
□	10-15
□	15-25
□	25-50
□	50-75
□	>75

SURVEY BY: McPHAR GEOPHYSICS - 1967 & 68  
 array : dipole-dipole  
 Spacing : 300m, west to east  
 CONTOURING : After Fraser, 1981.



ELECTROLYTIC ZINC CO. OF ASIA LTD.		
PROJECT: YOLANDE J.V. E.L. II/85 T.A.S.		
877023 87-17H Vol 2		
AVERAGE METAL FACTOR		
Scale: 1:10,000	Survey: LMAT	Revised:
Reference: E.Z./M.G.86/10	Date: 24-8-86	Ref. No:
Drawn: R.J.R.	Checked:	AO-519-0015

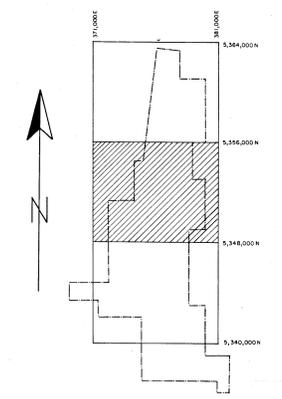
Figure 6a



COLOUR CODE

□	0-2
□	2-5
□	5-10
□	10-15
□	15-25
□	25-50
□	50-75
□	> 75

SURVEY BY: M.P.H.I.R. GEOPHYSICS - 1967 & 68  
 array: dipole-dipole  
 Spacing: 300ft, read to n14.  
 CONTOURING: After Fraser, 1961.



ELECTROLYTIC ZINC CO. of A'ASIA LTD.  
 PROJECT: YOLANDE J.V. E.L. 11/85 ,TAS.  
 877024 87-2711  
 Vol 2  
**AVERAGE**  
**METAL FACTOR**

Figure 6b

Scale: 1:10,000	Survey: I.M.A.T.	Revised:
Reference: EZ/MG.86/10	Date: 24-8-'86	Ref. No.
Drawn: R.J.R.	Checked:	AO-519-0016

6045