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88-2851

NEW HOLLAND MINING NL

EL29/87

STRAHAN, TASMANIA

ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR 1

(19.9.87 - 18.9.88)

Address of licencee
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Tenement Details

Exploration Licence 29/87 was granted to New Holland Mining NL in September 1987. The Company is manager and sole operator.

The licence covers 150km^2 on Tasmania's central west coast, stretching from the King to the Henty River between the towns of Queenstown and Strahan (Figure 1.)

The area comprises (guide only)

• State forest	110.4 km^2
• Crown land	35.2 km^2
• Private property	3.2 km^2

and excludes

• Crown Reserves	0.5 km^2

There are no current mining leases within the tenement, although ML59M/87 of 16ha, presumably for alluvial gold, was recently pegged in the Strahan area close to the southwestern corner of EL29/87.

The southern boundary to the tenement is the northern bank of the King River.

1.2 Exploration Aims

The Company's main objective on EL29/87 (and its adjoinging EL39/87 to the south) is to assess the base and precious metal prospectivity of the Cambrian succession along the eastern margin of Macquarie Harbour. These rocks are largely unexplored but are known to contain volcano-sedimentary and volcanic sequences similar to those of the adjacent intensely mineralised Mt. Read Volcanic (MRV) belt a few kilometres to the east.

The volcano-sedimentary and volcanic rocks, and in particular the andesitic lavas reportedly extending several kilometres north and south of the King River mouth, are potential hosts for stratabound, volcanogenic massive sulphides (VMS) of the Hellyer, Que River and Rosebery style.

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CAPE SORELL

REFER TO THIS MAP AS: SHEET 7913 EDITION 1 1978

EL 29/87
NEW HOLLAND MINING NL
150 skm

5 cm

Figure 1. Location map,EL 29/87 (1:100 000)

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2. WORK COMPLETED IN YEAR 1

2.1 Summary

The main Year 1 activity directed towards the exploration aims has been a geological compilation of the area based on a review of all previous exploration, coupled with reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling and assaying of the Cambrian rocks along the lower King River.

This work is summarised in more detail in the following sections. Figure 2 (back pocket) is a geological compilation of all relevent data.

2.2 Review of Previous Exploration

The central west of Tasmania has seen decades of regional and locally detailed exploration, principally by major companies such as Mt. Lyell Mining and Railway Co. Ltd., E.Z. Co. Ltd., Lyell-E.Z., BHP Pty Co. Ltd., Rio Tinto Aust. Exploration and Pickands Mather and Co. Int., and in recent years by several smaller explorers. This activity has produced almost 100 open file reports on the geology of the district, but only a few have any relevance to EL29/87.

In the 1950's, Mt. Lyell Mining and Railway Co. Ltd. held large areas of western and southwestern Tasmania. Scott (1957(a)) briefly reported on a small, non-economic Pb-Zn prospect on the Strahan-Queenstown road adjacent to EL29/87 where a 0.5m thick discontinuous iron-stained quartz vein has concordantly intruded Devonian sediments. The prospect lies on a series of old, abandoned mining leases (Figure 2) trending several kilometres NNW-SSE, but there is no record of metallic production. Scott (1957(b)) also described minor copper mineralisation at Pelias Cove 10km south of EL29/87 on the southwestern shore of Macquarie Harbour, presumably in Cambrian rocks. The following year, Rodda (1958) for Lyell-E.Z. Explorations followed up one of a series of magnetic anomalies - on Ocean Beach north of Strahan. He suggested the anomaly was not of prospective intensity (up to 250nT above background) and may have been due to magnetite-bearing beach sand. (More recent regional data (Corbett et al, 1982) has shown this anomaly to be one of a series in a major arcuate belt several kilometres wide trending southeast down the eastern margin of Macquarie Harbour and then swinging southerly across it to continue towards Point Hibbs and Elliott Bay - a distance of over 100km).

In an annual report for EL29/87 held by Lyell-E.Z. Explorations, Hudspeth and Scott (1958) discussed the disappointing results of follow-up sampling and mapping of fifteen aeromagnetic anomalies in the Strahan-Queenstown area.

Mt. Lyell investigated the prospectivity of its own tailings built up at the King River delta adjacent to the southern boundary of EL29/87 in the early 1970's (McKibben, 1971) and proved a reserve of 300 000t of pyritic sand and silt averaging 0.16% Cu. Later, Citco International extended the work and proved 100mt of tailings in the river delta averaging 0.11-0.15% Cu with minor Ag, Au, Co and Zn (Jinks, 1976).

Campe's (1966) summary of the regional geology of the Macquarie Harbour area assessed the prospectivity of Tertiary-Recent sediments in the harbour - then covered by EL5/66. He provides no reference for the comment (p.18) that the "King River and tributaries are reported to have been very auriferous". Campe may have been referring to the 1863 exploratory expedition of Government geologist Charles Gould which found payable, coarse gold in the lower King River and tributaries (Binks, 1980,p.190) - probably sourced mainly from Mt. Lyell on the Queen River. (Mt. Lyell has since produced 40t gold).

For 10 years from 1965 Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd. held EL13/65 which originally extended south from Strahan to include most of southwestern Tasmania (and the southern half of the present EL29/87). BHP's exploration was concentrated south of Macquarie Harbour, and the King River area was not investigated. However, Hall's (1969) summary of field work was a detailed account of regional geology and geochemistry, with follow-up investigations on several anomalous areas around Macquarie Harbour - including copper mineralisation in the Cambrian Mainwaring Group. The Mainwaring Group lies on the regional anomalous magnetic trend described earlier. BHP successively reduced El3/65 from 1968 to relinquishment in 1975.

A large part of the present EL29/87 remained vacant throughout the 1970's but the E.Z. Co. of A'Asia held EL51/80 for several years in the early 1980's over the Devonian sedimentary rocks between Queenstown and Strahan (Figure 2). EZ's targets included high-grade vein Sn mineralisation, and disseminated bulk low-grade Au, both presumably sourced from late Devonian granitic rocks. Nyvlt (1981) briefly described the discouraging results of six rock chip assays (for gold and base metals) from the old Macquarie Gold Mine, one of several sub-economic quartz-gold prospects in Devonian quartzites on the eastern boundary of EL29/87. Green (1985, p.63) briefly mentions several gold prospects in this area, and speculates that the metal may have been remobilised from deposits in the underlying Cambrian rocks.

Amoco Aust. Petroleum Co. in a brief report (Womer, 1983) presented the results of a marine seismic line E-W across Macquarie Harbour: economic basement including the Mesozoic was between 500-800m and too immature for hydrocarbon generation.

Apart from exploration company reports, various published Department of Mines reports and geological maps are relevant - in particular Cox's (1985) description of the Cambrian sequences in the Strahan -King River - Pine Creek area and Corbett and Solomon's (in press) summary of Cambrian mineralisation in the Mt. Read Volcanics.

2.3 Reconnaissance Rock Chip Sampling and Assaying

As part of its intention to assess the prospectivity of the Cambrian rocks in EL29/87, New Holland has completed an orientation mapping and rock chip sampling programme in the undifferentiated Cambrian succession along the lower King River from Teepookana bridge to the river mouth - a distance of 6 km. The rocks are well exposed for about 3 - 3.5 km west of the bridge, in cuttings along the abandoned railway line.

Cox (1985) mapped the same section in 1974, dividing the rocks into Units A-D and describing a predominantly marine sedimentary sequence in the east, and a mixed volcano-sedimentary western section. Corbett and McNeill (1988) divided the succession into sedimentary, volcano-sedimentary and basaltic-andesitic volcanics.

New Holland's reconnaissance programme was designed to collect representative samples of most rock types, including the andesitic varieties regarded as prospective for VMS deposits.

Fifty one samples were collected. Sample locations are shown in Figure 2, and brief descriptions are summarised in Table 1.

Twenty samples were submitted for assay for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Ba and Cr. (Care was taken in laboratory preparation to thoroughly wash each sample to remove possible wind-blown contamination from the pyritic tailings along the King River). Available results are listed in Table 2, and original assay result sheets included as Appendix 1.

Three samples (Table 1) including an andesite were also submitted for whole rock analysis for major oxides and trace elements Ba, Rb, Sr, Y, Nb, Zr, Co, Ni, Cr, V, Sc, Cu, Pb and Zn. Results were not available at the time this report was submitted.

Polished thin sections were cut from eleven samples (Table 1). Petrographic studies are proceeding.

2.4 Geological Compilation

A 1:25 000 geological compilation of EL29/87 and adjacent areas is presented as Figure 2 (back pocket). The geology of the area is taken mainly from Baillie et al (1977) and Corbett and McNeill (1988) with interpretative work by New Holland. Other data superimposed on the geology are taken from various open file and published sources mentioned in Section 2.2.

As a summary of prospectivity on EL29/87, the compilation is a basis for follow-up exploration, particularly in the Cambrian succession near the King River.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 Regional Setting and Prospectivity of the Cambrian Rocks on EL29/87

The exposed Cambrian rocks along the King River show lithological similarities to parts of the Mt. Read Volcanic belt (MRV) about 10 km east. In particular, the presence of andesites associated with felsic volcanics suggests correlation with parts of the Dundas Group rocks of the belt which further northeast of EL29/87 includes andesitic and felsic volcanics containing the Hellyer (34t Au) and Que River (7t Au) VMS ore bodies.

Magnetically, the lavas, pyroclastics, ignimbrites and interbedded sediments of the MRV show a strong, variable signature, with values in the range 250-1000nT (Corbett et al, 1982) in an elongated north-south belt 6-10 km wide. Similarly, the ovoid anomalies northwest of Strahan and at the mouth of the King River (Figure 2) are part of a larger, curved belt of anomalies up to 5 km wide and 100 km long extending from Elliott Bay in the south to Ocean Beach (Figure 3). At several localities (notably Noddy Creek south of Macquarie Harbour, Pine Creek on EL30/87, King River mouth on both EL29/87 and 30/87 and Beehive Creek on EL29/87) the magnetic anomalies are known to correspond with andesitic volcanics.

It is possible, therefore, that the Cambrian rocks on EL29/87 form part of a much larger belt similar in size, gross lithology and origin to the MRV, but adjacent to it. Since the MRV belt has produced 87t gold in addition to significant copper and base metals, and has proven reserves of 68t gold, and the adjacent belt through Macquarie Harbour is virtually unexplored, the Cambrian rocks extending north and south from the King River mouth are highly prospective for stratabound volcanogenic massive sulphides.

3.2 Preliminary Notes on Tenement Geology - Lower King River

The reconnaissance mapping and sampling generally verified Cox's (1985) descriptions of the Cambrian rocks, and Table 1 constitutes a representative, sequential lithological summary from east to west.

Superficial inspection of polished thin sections has confirmed hand specimen descriptions, and petrological work including studies of opaque minerals, is proceeding.

The volcanic rocks are dominantly felsic crystal-lithic and vitric tuffs, and minor andesites, usually feldspar phyric, interbedded with siltstone, mudstone and sandstone - all probably volcanogenic, marine and often finely laminated. The only identifiable lava is the andesite (sample 49) at the western end of the section. The rocks young to the east, and may constitute the eastern edge of a mixed andesitic-felsic volcanic site, the centre of which corresponds with the magnetic anomaly near the mouth of the King River.

Low-grade regional sericitisation and to a lesser extent chloritisation is present in most rock types, locally overprinted with a strong probably Devonian schistosity. More sampling and petrological-geochemical studies are needed, however, to assess the extent of alteration - for example, to determine whether there are similarities with the higher grade quartz-sericite-chlorite-barite-pyrite-carbonate alteration around the Hellyer-Que River-Rosebery-Mt. Lyell orebodies.

Unusual quartz-chlorite hydrothermal alteration was observed at two localities on the lower King River (668270, 660270), in association with feldspar phyric vitric tuffs. Relationships, however, are unclear. The alteration at (668270) extends over about 5m of section and consists mainly of milky quartz intimately mixed with streaks, blebs, patches up to 100mm, and veinlets of massive, finely crystalline dark grey-green chlorite.

The alteration may be related to Cambrian volcanism, but the massive chlorite appears to post-date the Devonian-imposed schistosity of the host tuffs, and may be associated with Late Devonian granitic intrusions.

3.3 Preliminary Assay Results

Most samples show no elevated or anomalous values (Table 2). One siltstone (NHS1) has elevated Zn and Cr, and NHS15, a pyritic mudstone, has anomalously high As and Pb. A mudstone (NHS23) returned anomalous Ag and Pb.

Four samples showed measurable gold: up to 0.01g/t in the andesite (NHS19) and pyritic mudstone.

4. PROPOSED FUTURE EXPLORATION

Further exploration on EL29/87 should concentrate on the andesitic and associated rocks at and north of the King River mouth. The work would involve all or several of the following

- detailed surface mapping, possibly along cut lines
- detailed reassessment of regional aeromagnetic data and probable follow-up with ground magnetics
- systematic rock chip and soil sampling programmes
- follow-up EM work if required

Ideally such an approach would be integrated with exploration on the Pine Creek andesites on EL30/87.

The target in both cases is stratabound volcanogenic massive sulphides of the Hellyer-Que River style.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Dr. K.D. Corbett of the Department of Mines, Tasmania, kindly identified several of the hand specimens listed on Table 1.

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Table 1. Rock Sample Descriptions, lower King River, EL 29/87.
Locations are shown in Figure 2. PTS, a, or WR following description indicates polished thin section, assayed (Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag, As, Ba, Cr), or submitted for whole rock analysis (including trace elements) respectively. Column 3 indicates distance west in metres from western abutment of Teepookana Bridge (Numbers to 1600 estimated to ± 10m, others to ± 50m).

Sample No.	AMG Coords	Metres	Description	Lab. Work
NHS1	700279	-40(N)	siltstone; tuffaceous, brown	a
2	700279	-20(N)	sandstone; tuffaceous, fine-medium grained, brown	
3	700279	0	conglomerate; siliceous, brown	
4	700279	50	siltstone; weakly cleaved, brown-grey	
5	698278	300	quartzite; (indurated sandstone), grey	
6	697278	370	siltstone and fine sandstone; grey, laminated, tuffaceous	
7	697278	390	siltstone and fine sandstone, grey, laminated, locally pebbly	
8	695277	510	sandstone; fine grained, brown, tuffaceous, trace lithics	
9	694276	675	sandstone; fine grained, dark grey, cleaved, quartz veined	
10	694275	770	greywacke or lithic quartzwacke; olive grey, cleaved	
11	694273	975	sandstone; brown, tuffaceous, medium grained	
12	694272	1040	mudstone; cherty, dark olive	
13	694270	1300	crystal tuff; feldspar-quartz phyric, quartz veined	PTS,a
14	694270	1305	crystal tuff; feldspar-quartz phyric, quartz veined	PTS,a
15	694270	1315	mudstone; pyritic, black, hornfelsed	a

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Sample No.	AMG Coords	Metres	Description	Lab. Work
16	694270	1325	vitric tuff; with devitrification(?) patches	PTS,a
17	693270	1400	vitric tuff	PTS,a
18	692270	1465	crystal tuff; hard, grey, feldspar-quartz rich	PTS,a
19	691270	1562	crystal tuff; hard, grey, feldspar-quartz rich	PTS,a
20	691270	1635	quartzite; cherty, grey (recrystallised sandstone?)	
21	690270	1800	mudstone; cherty, grey, very hard, subtranslucent, volcanogenic?	
22	689269	1950	cherty ash (mudstone), dark grey with crystal-rich fine sand, trace pyrite	a
23	688269	2050	cherty ash (mudstone); dark grey with crystal-rich fine sand	a
24	685269	2300	siltstone; dark grey, cherty?, hard	
25	681270	2700	siltstone and fine sandstone; black and brown, laminated, tuffaceous	
26	680271	2870	cherty ash (mudstone); with crystal-rich fine sand, dark grey	
27	678271	3130	mudstone and fine sandstone (ash?); dark grey, laminated	
28	677271	3180	mudstone; volcanogenic?, dark grey, cleaved, phyllitic	
29	677271	3180	mudstone; dark grey, cleaved, with quartz veins	a
30	672272	3600	crystal lithic tuff; pumice-bearing, brown, soft, schistose	
31	670273	3930	mudstone; cherty, volcanogenic?; dark grey, hard	
32	669272	4140	lithic tuff; brown, weathered, cleaved	a
33	668270	4300	chlorite patches and blebs in vein quartz	
34	668270	4300	chlorite patches and blebs in vein quartz	a
35	668270	4300	vitric crystal tuff; light grey, feldspar phyric	PTS,a,WR

Sample No.	AMG Coords	Metres	Description	Lab. Work
36	668270	4300	vitric tuff; light grey, friable	
37	668270	4300	crystal lithic vitric tuff; schistose, sericitised feldspar-quartz phyric, brown with quartz/ chlorite vein	PTS,a
37a	668270	4300	chlorite, massive, finely crystalline dark greyish green, with quartz veins and patches	PTS,a,
38	666270	4450	siltstone (ash?); light olive brown, laminated with grey mudstone	
39	664270	4680	siltstone; grey, finely laminated with sandstone; tuffaceous	a
40	661270	4940	crystal lithic tuff; light grey, hard, weakly cleaved	
41	660270	5050	crystal lithic tuff; brown, soft, cleaved	
42	660270	5100	mudstone (ash?); light brown-grey, soft; trace silt	
43	659270	5150	vitric tuff; cream tinged with green, cleaved	
44	659270	5150	sandstone; tuffaceous, fine grained, brown	
45	658271	5350	crystal tuff; light grey-brown	
46	656272	5500	vitric tuff; cream, sericitised	PTS,a,WR
47	654273	5690	cherty mudstone (ash?); olive grey, hard	
48	652273	5830	crystal vitric tuff; light grey, weathered	
49	651273	5950	andesite; grey, fine grained porphyritic in plagiolclase and remnant ferromagnesians	PTS,a,WR
50	651273	6010	lithic vitric tuff; light olive brown, weathered	
51	650274	6050	lithic vitric tuff; light olive grey, weathered	a

Table 2. Assay results, Cambrian rocks, lower King River, EL29/87
Locations are shown in Figure 2.

Sample No.	Description	Au	As	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	Cr
NHS1	siltstone	x	9	x	48	22	155	126	219
13	crystal tuff	x	6	x	28	10	13	16	41
14	crystal tuff	x	5	x	27	8	10	7	22
15	pyritic mudstone	0.01	37	x	96	159	174	NA	NA
16	vitric tuff	x	6	x	30	17	19	20	44
17	vitric tuff	x	70	x	50	19	20	22	38
18	crystal tuff	x	7	x	55	18	20	21	36
19	crystal tuff	x	6	x	35	18	39	16	31
22	mudstone	x	5	x	55	28	64	69	114
23	mudstone	0.003	6	5	74	37	104	NA	NA
29	mudstone	0.005	15	x	63	39	290	NA	NA
32	lithic tuff	x	9	x	9	11	29	19	41
34	quartz-chlorite	x	5	x	23	9	96	28	18
35	vitric tuff	x	6	x	14	14	22	12	23
37	crystal lithic tuff	NA	6	x	16	10	59	20	28
37a	chlorite-quartz	x	2	1	4	21	294	39	x
39	siltstone	x	10	x	54	37	82	65	149
46	vitric tuff	x	x	NA	8	x	7	x	x
49	andesite	0.01	x	x	10	10	57	17	34
51	lithic tuff	x	2	x	23	x	18	7	18

Detection limits (ppm):
Au (fire assay) 0.001, As 2, Ag 1, Cu 2, Pb 5, Zn 2, Ni 5, Cr 10.
"x" indicates below detection limit.

NA = results not available at time report prepared.

APPENDIX 1

ASSAY RESULT SHEETS

PRELIMINARY REPORT

745019

ORANGE: 48 Lamwood Drive Indust. Est
PO Box 135, ORANGE 2806
Ph (063) 61 3333 Fax 613336

NEW HOLLAND MINING

REPORT : 08 004697 2 Page(s) Date : 10/08/88

Client reference : EX 0800467 Project : CROMER

Cost code : NIL GIVEN

Copies to : MR. W. CROMER

MR. M. GARRETT

Samples : Type Preparation code
Received : 08/08/88

Analysis	Code	Quality Parameter	Detection	Units
Au	FA50	Acc. ±15 %	0.001	ppb
Au(R)	FA50	Acc. ±15 %	0.01	ppm
Cu	D100	Prec.±10 %	2	ppm
Pb	D100	Prec.±10 %	5	ppm
Zn	D100	Prec.±10 %	3	ppm
Ag	D100	Prec.±10 %	1	ppm
As	D100	Prec.±10 %	2	ppm
Cr	D300	Prec.±10 %	10	ppm
Ba	D300	Prec.±10 %	20	ppm

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Sample	Au*	Au(R)*
NHS 1	<0.001	
NHS 13	<0.001	
NHS 14	<0.001	
NHS 16	<0.001	
NHS 17	<0.001	
NHS 18	<0.001	
NHS 19	<0.001	<0.001
NHS 22	<0.001	
NHS 32	<0.001	
NHS 34	<0.001	
NHS 37	<0.001	
NHS 39	<0.001	
NHS 51	<0.001	
NHS 35	<0.001	<0.001
NHS 37A	<0.001	
NHS 46	<0.001	
NHS 49	0.010	

Data in ppm unless otherwise stated * see unit on fly sheet.

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Sample	As	Ag	Cu	Pb
1	9	<1	48	22
13	6	<1	28	10
14	5	<1	27	8
16	6	<1	30	17
17	70	<1	50	19
18	7	<1	55	18
19	6	<1	35	18
22	5	<1	55	28
32	9	<1	9	11
34	5	<1	23	9
35	6	<1	14	14
37	6	<1	16	10
37A	2	1	4	21
39	10	<1	54	37
46	<2	DTF	8	<5
49	<2	<1	10	10
51	2	<1	23	<5

Data in ppm unless otherwise stated.

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Sample	Zn	Ni	Cr	Ba
1	155	126	208	DTF
13	13	16	41	DTF
14	10	7	22	DTF
16	19	20	44	DTF
17	20	22	38	DTF
18	20	21	36	DTF
19	39	16	31	DTF
22	64	68	114	DTF
32	29	19	41	DTF
34	96	28	19	DTF
35	22	12	23	DTF
37	59	20	28	DTF
37A	294	38	<10	DTF
39	82	65	149	DTF
46	7	<5	<10	DTF
48	57	17	34	DTF
51	18	7	18	DTF

Data in ppm unless otherwise stated.

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Sample	Au*	Au(R)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Cr
NHS 15	0.010		96	159	174	<1	37	DIF
NHS 28	0.003		74	37	104	5	6	DIF
NHS 29	0.005		62	39	290	<1	15	DIF

Data in ppm unless otherwise stated * see unit on fly sheet.

AEROMAGNETIC CONTOURS AND MAJOR GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES

T-Q	Tertiary and/or Quaternary sediments
Tb	Tertiary basalt
P	Permo-Carboniferous sediments
Jd	Jurassic dolerite
Dg	Devonian granitoid
S-D	Siluro-Devonian sedimentary sequence
O	Ordovician limestone and Owen Conglomerate
C	Cambrian sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive rocks
PC	Precambrian relatively unmetamorphosed sequences
PCm	Precambrian metamorphosed sequences

Geological boundaries based on Queenstown and Burnie 1:250 000 Geological maps, with some modifications.

Cartography G. J. Dickens

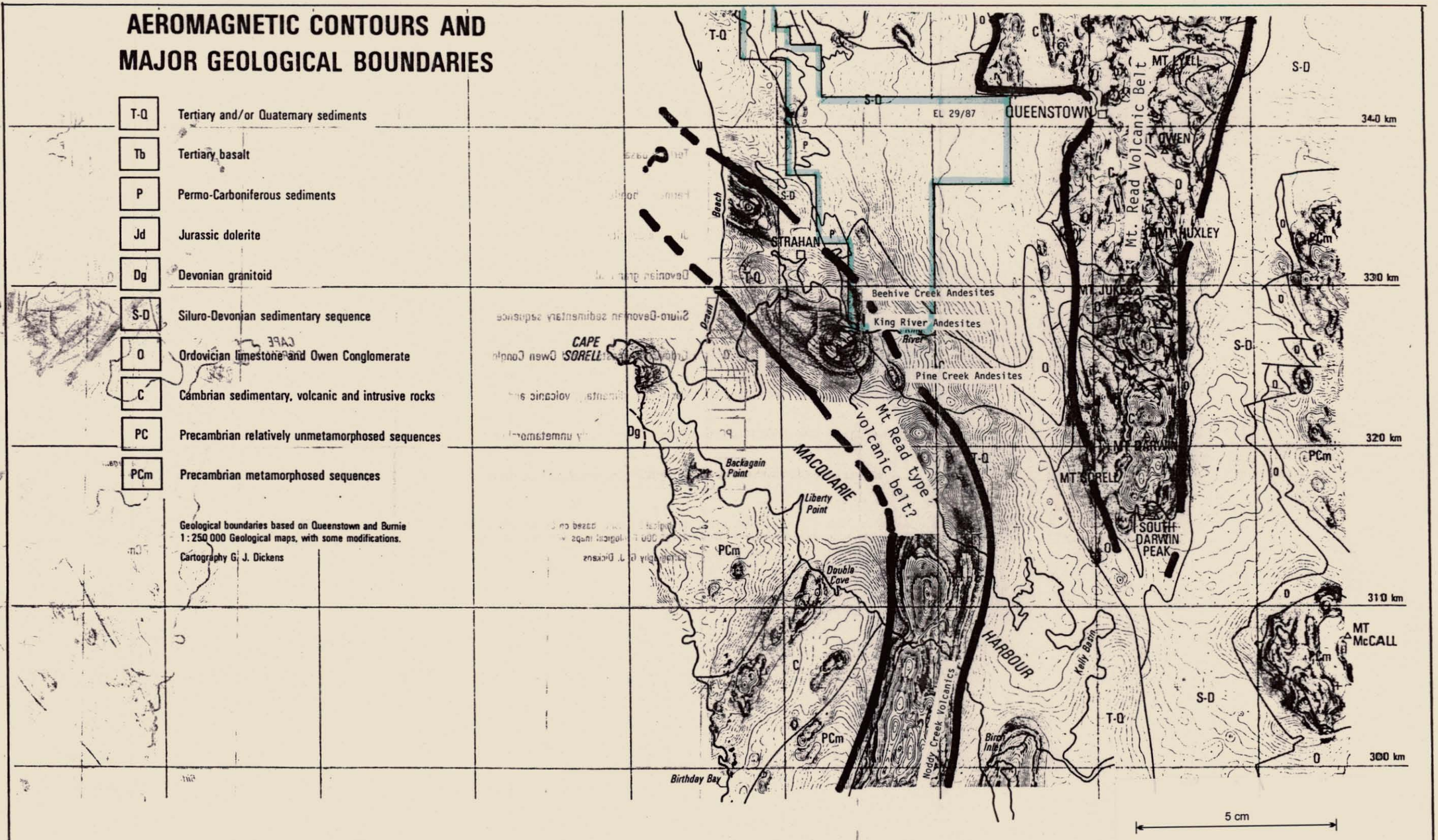

Figure 3. Regional aeromagnetics and geology, Macquarie Harbour area (1:250 000). Reproduced from Corbett et al (1982); annotations and interpretation by New Holland.

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FIREWOOD SIDING FAULT

HENTY FAULT

SOUTH HENTY FAULT

FIREWOOD SIDING FAULT

MT STRAHAN FAULT

ZEEHAN 33

STRAHAN 31

LYELL 27

STATE FOREST

CROWN LAND

EL 50/86
BUTLERS

EL10/85
M. BENDALL

EL 4/78
CYPRUS MINERALS

EL 4/78
CYPRUS MINERALS

QUEENSBERRY MINE
Ag-Pb-Zn
1904 - 24; 768 tonnes
49% Pb, 200oz/t Ag

Approx. areas of old abandoned mining leases

EL 29/87
150 km²
NEW HOLLAND MINING N.L.

POSSIBLE ZONE OF STRONG CLEAVAGE

MACQUARIE GOLD MINE
(1887)-1981 6 assays (ppm)
Cu 10-1100, Pb 10-180
Zn 10-75, Mn 5-50, As 1-1200
Sb 1-4, Au 0·02-0·06
WOODY HILL GOLD MINE
1893-1901
265t at 17·6 g/t Au
1936 assay: <1·5g/t Au

EL 11/85
CYPRUS MINERALS

DAWES CLAIM
1909-10
14g/t

EL 47/83
CRA EXPL.

PROCLAIMED TOWN OF QUEENSTOWN

Approx. area of old abandoned mining leases (1890's?)

COUPON LEASE
alluvial gold?

EL 26/86
CRA EXPL.

Pb-Zn

Mt Read Volcanics
250-1000nT

+450nT

POSSIBLE ANDESITIC VOLCANIC PILE

POSSIBLE MACQUARIE HARBOUR TREND

LINE OF ANDESITIC BELT

59M/87 (16ha)
C. O'Brien
Existing lease
Alluvial gold?

EL 2/74
COTTESLOE CORP.

KING RIVER AND DELTA
±100m. tonnes proven
0·11-0·15% Cu, 3·5% S,
minor Co, Zn, Mo, Ag, Au;
all tailings from Mt Lyell
via Queen River.

BEEHIVE CREEK ANDESITES

KING RIVER ANDESITES

PINE CRK ANDESITES

600nT

POSSIBLE ANDESITIC VOLCANIC PILE

EL 30/87
NEW HOLLAND MINING N.L.

EL 9/84
MONTROYAL MINING

EL1/86
AZTEC EXPL.

SOUTHWEST CONSERVATION AREA

250-1000nT

LOCATION MAP

0 100 km

Launceston
Strahan
QUEENSTOWN
HOBART

KEY

QUATERNARY

- Qs — Unconsolidated alluvium; beach and aeolian sand

TERTIARY

- Ts — Undifferentiated sediments

PERMIAN (Parmeena Super Group)

- Pm — Undifferentiated, relatively undeformed, tillite with sandstone, pyritic mudstone

ELDON GROUP

SILURO-DEVONIAN

- Db — Bell shale correlate - sandstone, mudstone
- Df — Florence Quartzite correlate - quartz sandstone
- S — Undifferentiated sedimentary rocks

ORDOVICIAN

- Oo — Undifferentiated siliceous conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone and limestone

CAMBRIAN (Mt Read Volcanics & associated rocks)

- €d — Undifferentiated, mainly sedimentary rocks and minor felsic volcanics north and west of Henty Fault (Dundas Group correlates)
- €w — Undifferentiated; mainly felsic lavas, tuffs, greywacke and shale south and east of the Henty Fault (Western Sequence & Central Volcanic Complex)

Lower King River area

- €s — Mainly sedimentary rocks - sandstones and siltstones
- €sv — Mixed volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks and felsic tuffs
- €a — Mainly andesitic volcanics

- Geological boundary approximate, inferred
- Fault (relative movement indicated) approx., inferred
- Strike and dip of bedding, facing known and unknown, and dominant cleavage
- Fold hinge (antiform, synform) with plunge direction. (Position approx.)
- Abandoned mine or prospect
- Magnetic anomalies with magnetic intensity indicated in nanoteslas. (Position approx.)
- (41) Rock chip location, lower King River, New Holland Mining (1988)

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NEW HOLLAND MINING N.L.	
EL 29/87	
STRAHAN, TASMANIA	
GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION	
REF.	2987-1
Compiled	W.C.C.
Drawn	T.K.D Contracting
Date	Aug. 1988
Scale	1:25000

Based on published Tas. Dept Mines geological reports and maps, openfile company reports (Dept Mines) and field reconnaissance by New Holland Mining N.L. See annual report.

FIG. 2

88-2851

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