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**FINAL REPORT**  
**EL 12/94 - RENISON BELL**  
**WESTERN TASMANIA**

Prepared for  
**BRUCE RESOURCES N.L.**

By  
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**JULY 1995**

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Final report - EL 12/94 Renison Bell  
Bruce Resources NL - King G 1995

**SUMMARY**

A detailed literature search and reassessment of past exploration data has highlighted the potential of EL 12/94 to host an economic orebody of the PGE's and/or gold. The widespread and varied nature of mineralisation associated mainly with two belts of ultramafic rocks indicates other targets (Co, Ni, Pb, Zn, Sn) are also viable.

Anecdotal evidence of possible PGE mineralisation in drill core from Aberfoyle's Camp 30 project also highlights the potential of the area. Extensive efforts to locate this core have been unsuccessful.

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## REFERENCES

## 1. INTRODUCTION

EL 12/94 was applied for to assess the potential for Au and PGE mineralisation if the extensive ultramafic belts occurring north of Renison Bell in western Tasmania.

Within the EL numerous occurrences of Au, PGE's, tin, Co and Ni have been documented and appear to have not been subjected to a systematic modern exploration effort.

The two ultramafic belts have been shown to have many similarities with other host rocks to the major PGE mines of the world.

The following report details work completed by Bruce Resources to date.

## 2. LOCATION, ACCESS AND TENURE

EL 12/94 of approximately 152 square kilometres, is located on the west coast of Tasmania just north of Renison Bell (Figure 1). The tenement straddles the Burnie and Queenstown 1:250 000 geological maps. Access to the southern portion of the tenement is via the HEC Pieman Road which traverses east west across the tenement. Further access is provided by tracks provided by activities of the HEC and logging companies. Access in the north west of the tenement is difficult.

EL 12/94 was granted for all minerals on 29 September 1994 to remain in force until 6 September 1995. The minimum expenditure commitment for the first year of tenure is \$29,600.

Within the EL, numerous areas have been specifically excluded as detailed below.

- (i) The Colebrook Fossicking area in the south east of the tenement.
- (ii) Areas along major creeks which have been reserved by the Hydro Electricity Commission.
- (iii) An area following the Renison Road (HEC transmission line).
- (iv) A 50ha Mining Lease (ML 49m/90) southwest of Parsons Head.

Topography of the region is steep with up to 800m of relief. The region has 1,800mm of rainfall annually and supports a temperate rainforest vegetation.

## 3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the area has been described by Schellekens (1979) and is summarised in Figure 2.

Highly contorted Pre-Cambrian Oonah quartzites and shales are unconformably overlain by well bedded sandstones, shales and siltstones, minor graphitic shales, rare carbonate beds and black oolitic cherts of the Cambrian Success Creek Formation.

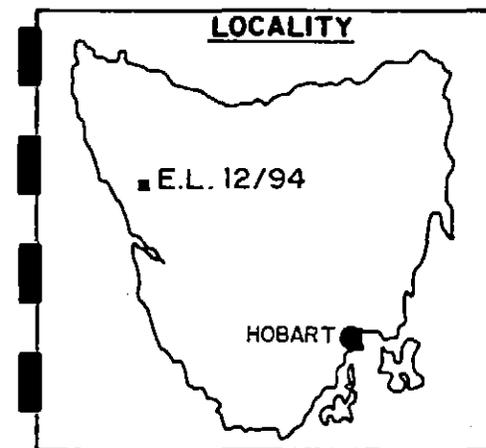
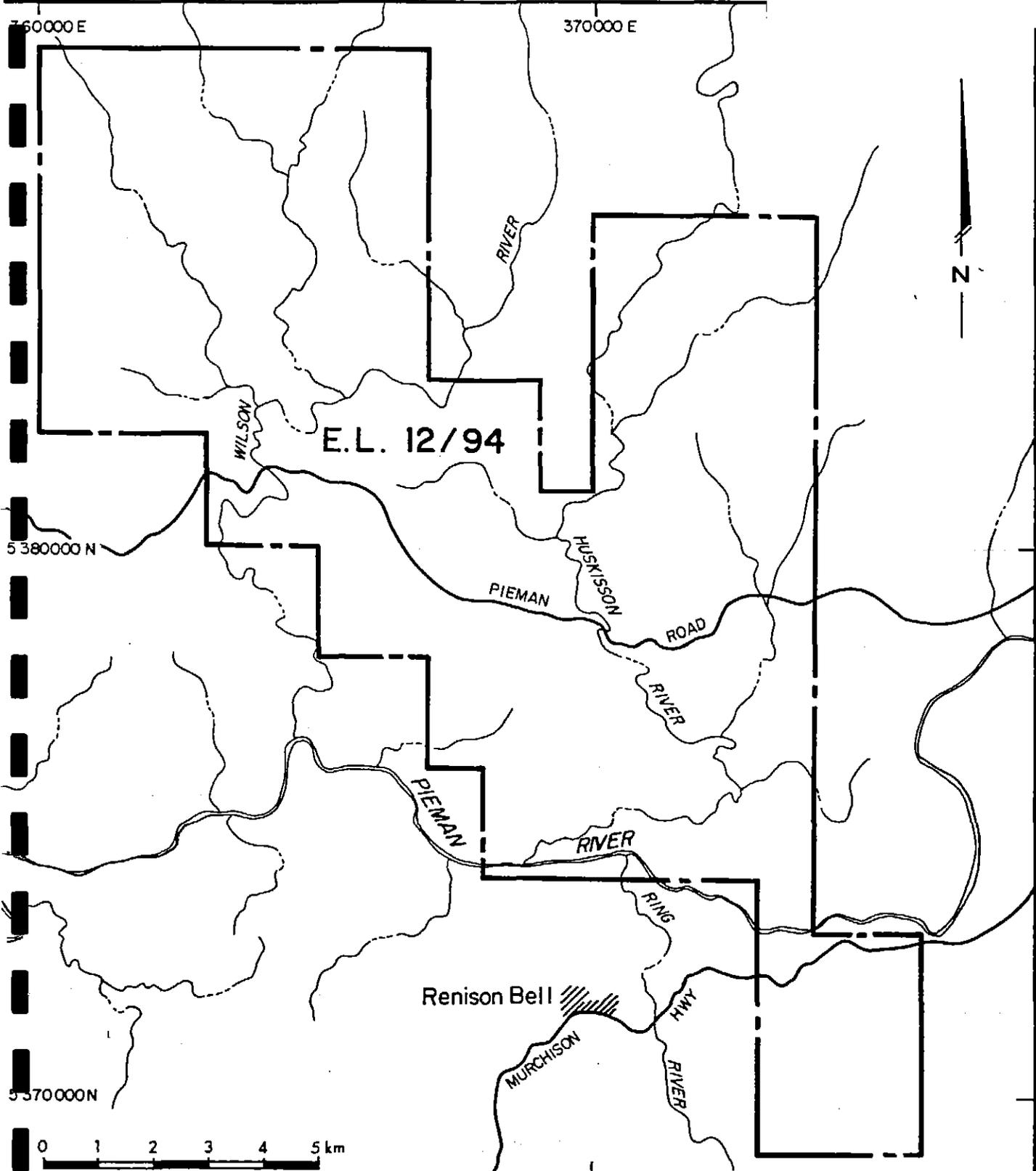
These are in turn conformably overlain by a thick sequence of tuffaceous shales, siltstones and sandstones of the Crimson Creek Formation. Included are several carbonate beds and mottled chert bands. Ordovician to Devonian sediments then overlie these tuffaceous shales.

During the Devonian, a major period of folding resulted in the Huskisson syncline which overturned the Crimson Creek Formation near the Mt Lindsay Mine. The Meredith Granite was also intruded during the Upper Devonian and formed a contact aureole 1-2km in width.

During the latter stages of this granite emplacement tin and tungsten mineralisation was introduced regionally into metasomatised carbonate beds and along veins.

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5 cm



<b>BRUCE RESOURCES N.L.</b>			
E.L. 12/94		RENISON BELL	
<b>LOCATION PLAN</b>			
LOCATED ON		1: 250 000 SHEETS	
COMPILED	G. King	AUG. 95	LAST REVISION
DRAWN	P.A. Loch	AUG. 95	SHEET No.
SCALE	1: 100 000	DWG No.	FIG. 1

The ultramafic rocks of the region are orthopyroxene rich units which distinguishes them from the world wide dominantly clinopyroxene units. They are tectonically dismembered and are multiple re-emplaced crustal cumulate bodies and are considered to be Eocambrian to Cambrian in age.

Three main associations of the ultramafic rocks in western Tasmania have been recognised and are summarised as follows:

- (i) layered dunite harzburgite (LDH) succession
- (ii) layered pyroxenite dunite (LPD) succession
- (iii) layered pyroxenite peridotite and associated gabbro (LPG) succession.

#### 4. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

##### 4.1 Historical Exploration and Production

EL 12/94 hosts several mineral fields which were worked during the early 1900's. The fields have been divided into the Wilson District and Huskisson Valley area by Reid (1921). Both districts correspond to separate ultramafic belts.

Within the Wilson District, alluvial gold and osmiridium have been won from numerous creeks. Hard rock tin prospects include Mt Lindsay and Mt Merton. At Ruby Creek, Reid describes rich nuggetty osmiridium being won from surficial detritus developed over serpentinite. The source of the osmiridium was considered to be "large structural planes" 1 to 2 inches wide and 12 to 20 inches long developed in serpentinite. One such zone had been excavated to a depth of 6 feet and the steatite filling yielded excellent returns.

At Limestone Creek and Keenan Creek Reid also describes an unusual occurrence of intricate wire and filamentous gold forms associated with osmiridium in crevices developed within a limestone.

In the Huskisson Valley region both alluvial gold and osmiridium were won from many sources including Merton Creek, Sweeney Creek, Christina Creek, Tin Creek, Barnes Creek and Chromite Creek. The latter is the only drainage reported to contain traces of platinum. Minor asbestos was also noted in the Rileys Knob area.

##### 4.2 Prior Company Exploration

###### EL 4/59

EL 4/59 was a large tenement held by Rio Tinto Australian Exploration from 1959 to 1962. Exploration was focused predominantly outside of EL 12/94 on Renison style tin mineralisation.

Langron (1960) discusses the Razorback, Grand Prize and Intermediate grid tin prospects which were the subject of a detailed geophysical survey by the BMR. Location is presumed near Zeehan, Dundas region, although detailed prospect plans are provided. Exploration included exploration for tin resources using EM, SP and magnetic methods. The intermediate grid was reported to have sulphides on the contact of shale and serpentinite. No other details were provided.

Mattocks (1960) describes the Patterson Hill prospect located 3 miles west north west of Rosebery (Figure 2). Exploration work included helicopter EM surveys of a previously located SP anomaly of approximately 2000ft strike length. The anomaly bordered a band of ultrabasics on the eastern limb of the Huskisson syncline. Geochemical investigations included 100ft spaced soil samples which were analysed for Zn, Pb and Cu. Analysis techniques included field dithionite tests as well as hot HNO<sub>3</sub> extraction. The survey indicated no anomalous geochemistry. Mapping indicated the anomaly to be a black shale unit.

Numerous other reports are available for EL 4/59. Brief scanning of these reports indicated that the exploration work was not focused in the Wilson River region and did not contain relevant information.

### EL 2/63

EL 2/63 is the principle tenement held within the Wilson River region since 1962. The tenement was held by the Aberfoyle Tin Development Corporation. The tenement was managed by Aberfoyle from 1962 to 1968. During 1968/69 the tenement was joint ventured to 3 additional parties. As at 1969 equity consisted of Paringa Mining and Exploration 59.6%, Storeys Creek Tin Mining Co 28.7%, MAT Exploration (withdrawing) 3.2%, Aberfoyle 8.6%.

During 1972 Renison Ltd farmed into the tenement with Consolidated Goldfields. Equity as at 1979 consisted of Aberfoyle 16.16%, Paringa 23.84%, CGFA 22%, Renison 38%.

The following is a summary of exploration activity within the tenement from 1962 till 1985:

1962 to 1965	diamond drilling and prospecting of immediate Mount Lindsay mine site
1966 to 1967	no field work
1968	regional exploration in the Wilson River ultramafic belt. Property joint ventured.
1969	regional exploration and diamond drilling at Camp 30 in the Wilson River ultramafic belt
1970	exploration within the Stanley River and Mount Lindsay Prospect areas
1971 to 1972	semi regional exploration along the Oonah/Crimson Creek Series contact in the Pieman Wilson River areas. Joint venture with Renison
1972 to 1978	exploration at and about the Mt Lindsay tin deposit and aerial Input survey
1979	Regional photogeological study
1980	establishment of the Harman River grid, mapping and geochemistry
1981	regional mapping and sampling of the Harman River grid
1981 to 1983	establishment of grids at Laurel Creek, Little Wilson River, Merton Hill all covered by geophysics and geochemistry
1983/84	Stream sediment sampling of the Huskisson syncline, drilling at Laurel Creek
1985	Tenement was surrendered

Aberfoyle/Renison Sn Exploration - The majority of work on 2/63 was initially completed at the Mt Lindsay Sn prospect which is presumed to be contained within ML 40m/90 (Figure 2).

Mt Lindsay was discovered in 1090. Exploration by Aberfoyle from 1962 to 1972 included ground magnetics, SP surveys, soil sampling (Cu, Sn, As, Mn, An), mapping and diamond drilling.

An ore reserve for 1966 has been located however the final reserve from the subsequent work of Renison has not been located. The reserve is

<b>indicated ore</b>	176 101t	@ 0.816% Sn
<b>inferred ore</b>	32 698t	@ 0.875% Sn
<b>total</b>	<b>208 799t</b>	<b>@ 0.832% Sn</b>

Mineralisation is hosted within a complex tin tungsten skarn zone.

Exploration reports for Mt Lindsay are numerous and include exploration within a region extending from the Stanley River, Tullock Creek, Salmon Creek Wilson River to the Pieman River.

During 1965 Aberfoyle completed a regional aeromagnetic survey which includes most of EL 12/94. Zarzavatjian (1965) reports the line spacing to be 500m and that sensor height is highly variable ranging from 300 to 1200ft. Discrete anomalies were required to be corrected for this height variation. Mattocks (1965) claimed that the tin mineralisation at Renison Bell is associated with pyrite and massive pyrrhotite and occurs in both steeply dipping fissure lodes and flatlying sill like lodes. Magnetic anomalies of 4000 gamma occur associated with the tin mineralisation at Renison Bell.

Renison farmed into EL 2/63 during 1972 with the exploration target being stanniferous skarns and Renison style carbonate replacement veins (Roberts 1985). The initial work by Renison focused entirely on the Mt Lindsay deposit. Ross (1980) remarked that 1979/80 was the first time since 1972 Renison had completed work outside of Mt Lindsay.

The regional work included an airborne electromagnetic survey (input) which was flown at 500m line spacing at a mean terrane clearance of 400 to 600ft (Butt 1978). The survey covered the bulk of the Huskisson syncline and the contact with the ultramafic units. The survey was flown principally for Sn exploration. A photogeological study was also completed by Huntings during 1979 but is not reported.

From the regional work completed by Renison, several targets were defined and more detailed exploration completed. These targets were:

**Misty Valley** - work included gridding, mapping, soil sampling, SP? and ground magnetics south each of Mt Lindsay. Misty Valley grid is located just outside of the current EL 12/94.

**Harman River Grid** - work included 26km gridding (400m line spacing), mapping, auger/soil sampling to 0.8mk depth (-180# Sn, As, Cu, Pb, Zn), IP and Magnetics over the contact of the Merridith granite (after Ross 1980).

**Merton Hill** - work included gridding, mapping soils, IP, magnetics, 7 diamond drill holes with discouraging results. Work at Merton Hill included a stream sediment orientation survey and is described by Martin (1981). The orientation survey included -180 micron, -300 micron and -425 micron fraction. The -180 micron fraction was used for the regional survey. The exact region covered by the survey was not located. The area covered by the survey is likely to be that immediately around the prospect. Samples were assayed for Sn, As, WO<sub>3</sub> by XRF and Cu, Pb, An, Ni by AAS. The results of the survey indicated slightly anomalous Cu, Pb, Zn and As occur over the ultrabasics near the contact with the Ordovician/Devonian sediments.

Results of the drilling were considered negative. Tin mineralisation as cassiterite associated with base metal sulphides (mainly Pb) is hosted by metasomatised quartzite, sandstone and shale rocks (Ross 1980). Best result of 7 diamond drill holes was MH1 (7.6m from 48.9m @ 0.08% Sn, 0.76% Pb, 2.0% Zn, 36ppm Ag). The mineralisation is hosted within a fault zone dipping 70° to north east, offset by north east fault zones containing stanniferous Fe, Pb, Zn sulphides. Ross (1980) considered that although only vein style mineralisation was evident near surface the potential for larger replacement style mineralisation nearby was good.

**Huskisson syncline reconnaissance** - helicopter supported mapping and stream sediment sampling was completed. Sampling located the Alfred River deposit which is a small deposit of low grade stanniferous alluvials just north of EL 2/63 located in EL 17/77 (Roberts 1985a). Komyshan (1985) described the discovery of the Alfred River alluvial deposit which was detected during stream sediment sampling during 1983.

The source of the anomaly was determined to be perched alluvial gravels and not considered to warrant follow up.

Best assay result from the gravels was 688 ppm Sn over 0.25m. Analysis of gravels included Sn, As, WO<sub>3</sub>, Cu, Pb, Zn, Cr. Some samples were analysed for Au and Os however the results are not presented in the report. It is suspected that the gravels are similar to those described by other workers in the region and are glacial in origin.

**Laurel Creek** - located within EL 17/77 near Laurel Creek although the precise location is not known. Work completed included gridding, mapping, soils, IP and magnetics followed by 5 diamond drill holes. Several significant magnetite skarns are present which were weakly mineralised with tin and tungsten (Roberts 1985b). The grade was considered too low and the metallurgy of the samples too complex to warrant follow up.

**Aberfoyle Cu Ni Exploration** - During the 1967/68 field season Aberfoyle launched an integrated program of geology, geochemistry and geophysics to evaluate a prominent aeromagnetic anomaly in the Wilson River ultrabasic belt for Ni Cu mineralisation. This area was known as Camp 30.

Data for this exploration program is of limited value. All plans for two of the earlier critical reports are missing (Jessup 1968 and 1969) with plans provided for later reports containing no standard co-ordinates or topography to locate the work (Glasson 1969). As such the location of the data is only general and related to discussed topographic features.

Jessup and Chehall (1968) describe the geology of the Wilson River ultramafic belt: The belt contains serpentinites, both foliated and massive, varieties and pyroxenites which occur in a roughly north south trending belt. Associated with these rocks are gabbroic rocks and amphibolites. The belt extends over 11km from Renison Bell in the south to the Merridith Granite in the north.

Massive serpentinites are common while foliated serpentinites are confined to narrow zones within the massive serpentinite (Jessup 1968). At Reilys Knob, pyroxenite and partly serpentinitized harzburgitic dunites occur in alternating layers up to 6 inches wide. The layering is defined by alteration of harzburgite and pyroxenite bands as well as grain size variations within the pyroxenes within the pyroxenites (Jessup 1968). At Bealy Creek pyroxenites have been located in the core of the serpentinite rocks.

Gabbros and other basic rock types occur on the western contact of the ultramafic belt between serpentinite and sediments. The basic rocks occur as pods of gabbros, dolerites and norites.

The rocks commonly contain fairly abundant disseminated sulphide. The basic igneous rocks commonly have a well developed border of amphibolite on the contact with the ultrabasic rocks. Jessup (1968) considered this to be a contact metamorphic effect. Jessup (1968) also comments that the western contact of the ultramafic belt is considered to be faulted. However the sediments appears to be contact metamorphosed by the serpentinite belt. They become harder and contain disseminated sulphides.

Surficial ironstone cappings considered to be relics of a palaeo lateritic surface are common within the region. The iron rich surface obtains a maximum thickness of 20ft at Limonite Ridge. The iron rich surface contains elevated Ni Co geochemistry over the ultramafics. At Bealey Creek and Sweeneys Creek material of glacial origin also occurs - elliptical pebbles of quartz and quartzite sand with minor amounts of serpentinite set in a siliceous, grey, clay soil. The ironstone is considered to be preglacial (Jessup 1968).

Jessup (1968) briefly describes the economic geology of the region as three styles of mineralisation.

**Merton Camp Area** – Screened by magnetics, geochemistry and SP. Cu, Co, Ni anomaly at intersection of lines M6 and M6. No significant SP associated with geochemistry.

**Sweeneys Creek** – geochemistry and geophysics completed

**Bealeys Creek** – geochemistry and geophysics completed

**Rileys Knob** – geochemistry and geophysics completed

**3 Mile Area** – geochemistry and geophysics completed

EL 5/63 was originally granted to Mt Costigan Mines in 1963 and transferred to Comstaff PL in 1964. Comstaff joint ventured the tenure during 1977 with Preussag Australia PL (Anglo?). During 1985 BHP – Utah farmed into the property.

Comstaff exploration was orientated at base metal and precious metal mineralisation within the Cambrian sediments and volcanics as well as Ni, Co and asbestos within the ultramafics. BHP focused exploration since 1985 for Hellyer type VMS deposits, using Utem as the principle prospecting tool (Wilde 1989).

Initial exploration included regional stream sediment surveys and soil surveys (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Ba, Sn) which included the ultramafic units on the eastern side of the Huskisson syncline, contained within EL 12/94.

Prospects included the Huskisson grids 1, 2 and 3 where base metal mineralisation was located within the John Lynch Creek area and the Huskisson Serpentinite grid which was explored in detail for Ni, Co and asbestos immediately south of John Lynch Creek. The Huskisson serpentinite grid contains 2 diamond drill holes 200m in length (Orr 1974). Detailed results of the prospect sampling and diamond drilling were not located.

Exploration since the late 1970's has focused outside of the area of interest to the east and north east of the current EL 12/94 within the Mt Read Volcanics in the Arthur River, Chester and Pinnacles region (Wilde 1989).

EL 24/85 and EL 14/86 – During 1985 and 1986 the Wilson River ultramafic belt was the subject of exploration for Au, PGE's and Cr by Callina NL (80%) and M Creasy (20%) under EL 24/85. EL 14/86 located adjacent to EL 24/85 was held 100% by M Creasy, the exploration target was also Au, PGE's and Cr.

Exploration included isolated stream sediment sampling and rock chip sampling which was originally focused at Au and PGE exploration. Quality of the work is fair with no systematic program completed. Analysis of many samples was completed using on site wet gravity concentrators. The accuracy and appropriate nature of this technique is now known.

Within EL 14/86 Creasy (1989) undertook exploration for Au and PGE's in the ultramafic units and associated with the Merton Hill fault system. Work included soil sampling using – 150# Pt/Pd fire assay, pulps were analysed for PGE's Cr and Fe. Platinum soil sample anomalies were located in the vicinity of John Lynch Creek. Follow up of the soil samples by rock chip sampling failed to locate a source for the soil anomalies. The location of the anomalies are presented on Figure 2.

Within EL 24/85 Callina, 1969a indicates exploration by Callina was originally focused on PGE's and Au in the Wilson River region. Records indicate that fine and coarse grained osmiridium and Au were mined from shallow adits excavated in fault related shear zones on Serpentine Ridge. Most mining activity centred on an extensive surficial detrital unit which is best preserved on the western face of Serpentinite Ridge. The surface is incised by west flowing creeks and alluvial workings occur along these creeks.

Callina interpreted the detrital layer to have originated as a deep soil layer over the ultramafics. The soils have been eroded and redistributed along the lower flanks. An area of 3km square of lateritic cover slopes ranging from 2 to 14m thick was selected for bulk sampling.

Initial exploration comprised costeans which were completed by excavator with 0.5 cubic meter samples collected every meter to 6 meters depth. The samples were processed by a wet gravity concentrator on site. Concentrates averaged 10 to 20% (>3.9sg). Precious metals were panned off and colours counted.

Results of this work indicated that the Au was very fine (>75um) and contained in the slime fraction. The Au was likely to have been missed in the panning process. Callina reports 30 slime fractions were tested for Au (presumably fire assay ?). The samples tested a low of 0.03 ppm Au and maximum 9.63 ppm Au, average 1.08 ppm Au. Osmiridium tested a maximum of 0.42 g/t. Riles Creek contained the most metal. Panned 'metal' up to 2mm x 2mm, 0.22 g/m<sup>3</sup>. Osmiridium was obtained from the gravels. The samples were noted to be consistently high in chromite (57.16%). Probe analysis indicates Ir, Os values are related to discrete inclusions within chromite grains.

Noting the very high chromite content the exploration program was redirected to evaluate the chromite potential of the prospect. David (1988) indicates that subsequent exploration included 62 auger holes totalling 212m and 32 two meter cubic samples treated in a wet gravity plant and washed to 3mm.

Sampling was completed by excavator and samples were processed by jigging, screening and magnetic separation of the hutch product. Chromium levels were revealed to be very high above 60% Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Chromite above 42% Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is attractive/saleable (Banks 1989). The Au and PGE potential was not considered to be economic.

The Serpentinite Ridge prospect was divided into 4 adjacent areas. Areas A, B, C and D within 3km square. A probable reserve was calculated for the prospect as 1.7 million tonnes @ 1.8 to 2.0% chromite (Blanks 1989). A preliminary economic evaluation was also made by Blanks (1989).

Regional exploration was completed in areas outside of the Serpentinite Ridge prospect. Blackhorse Mining, 1990 outlined stream sediment sampling which included -200# and -20# stream sediment sampling for Au. The quality of the sampling is regarded as adequate however the coverage of the sampling was restricted to the southern portion of the tenement. The use of BLEG sampling is not considered to be the optimum method of analysis considering the abundance of fresh sulphides in the region and nature of the PGE's contained in the chromite.

Other - Brown (1986) describes the use of an aeromagnetic survey to determine the extent of ultramafic units in the Wilson River region. The reference used is Corbett et al (1982). This is the most recent geophysical data available in the area. The coverage and type of data was not specified.

## 5. WORK COMPLETED - BRUCE RESOURCES N.L.

Initial work completed by Bruce Resources included a detailed literature review of all past historic mining and modern company exploration.

The immediate points to come from the literature survey were:

- (i) The area was strongly mineralised with both chromite and PGE's (mainly osmiridium) as well as gold, nickel, tin, lead, zinc and silver.

- (ii) That the Tasmanian ultramafics were layered cumulates with favourable geochemistry/mineralogy for PGE's.
- (iii) That there are three different groups or associations within the ultramafics viz
  - (a) Layered Dunite - Harzburgite (LDH)
  - (b) Layered Pyroxenite - Dunite (LPD)
  - (c) Layered Pyroxenite - Peridotite and associated Gabbro (LPG)
- (iv) Of these three associations the LDH is known to be an established host for PGE's on the West Coast. These LDH rocks occur in both the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex and the Huskisson River Ultramafic Complex in EL 12/94.
- (v) Exploration in the area has not been exhaustive and modern exploration has focused mainly on tin. Systematic exploration for PGE's was limited with the main method being BCL sampling. As fresh sulphides are reported in stream samples in the area, this may be a poor choice of method. Therefore a systematic -80# and pan concentrate stream sediment sampling program may have a greater chance of detecting anomalous PGE's in the drainage.
- (vi) An alluvial chromite deposit exists in the area. Although the original concept was rejected as sub-economic, the exploration data needs to be thoroughly reviewed because of the high Cr context of the chromite.

Of further interest to Bruce Resources was the reported sighting of slugs of a light metallic mineral which were seen in drill core from 30ft backpack diamond holes drilled by Aberfoyle during nickel exploration in the late 1960's. The location of the drilling was known as Camp 30 in the Huskisson River area.

Although there is a possibility that this mineral may have been chromite the light silvery colour indicates the potential for it to have been one of the PGE's. Consequently a systematic effort was made to locate the core from this drilling. Unfortunately, the core was tracked to Sydney but then no evidence of its whereabouts (should it still exist) could be found.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

The extensive literature search and re-evaluation of all pre-existing data has indicated the excellent potential of this area to host a single or multiple element economic orebody. The physical conditions and somewhat difficult access appears to have dissuaded a serious modern exploration effort, particularly for Au and the PGE's.

Conclusions gained from the work carried out by Bruce Resources on EL 12/94 include:

- (i) The ultramafics of the Tasmanian West Coast have significant features in common with the large layered complexes which host the main producing mines in the world and therefore have the potential to host a significant economic PGE orebody.
- (ii) The physical conditions and amount and type of previous exploration on the West Coast are such that an economic orebody could very easily remain undetected until now.
- (iii) There is a strong possibility that the mineralisation seen in the Aberfoyle core was osmiridium.
- (iv) The potential for chromite and gold mineralisation appears strong. A combined chromite and PGE deposit may be a worthwhile target with possible gold credits. The alluvial chromite deposit warrants further investigation.

- (v) There may be scope for other targets (Sn, Ni, Pb, Zn, Ag) but further research and evaluation is required to determine if these minerals would be a more practical focus.
- (vi) The possible existence of PGE slugs in the Aberfoyle core is encouraging. However, should this information be erroneous the EL has nevertheless definite PGE potential. The review of previous work indicates that the search for PGE's and gold has not been exhaustive.

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