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16. DIAMOND DRILLING AT DAN RIVULET

by V. M. Threader

In 1947, T. D. Hughes recommended drilling on the old Carnegie-Starlight lease areas in the Dan Rivulet goldfield. The purpose was to test for extensions of the Carnegie lode westwards and the Starlight lode eastwards and for an ore shoot on their line of intersection.

Two holes were drilled by the Department of Mines in 1962; their position is indicated on the accompanying map (Figure 20) (portion of map accompanying the abovementioned 1947 report) and a summary of the drilling record is given below:—

BOREHOLE 1

Depth	Core Recovery %	Description
0 — 117′	60	Weathered iron-stained sandstone.
117′ — 198′	70	Fissile sandstone with patches of iron staining
198′ — 441′	60	Fresh grey fissile sandstone.
(395′ 8″ — 402′ 11″: 4″ core recovered, i.e., 5% recovery; driller reported a cavity)		
441′ — 467′	70	Fresh, grey sandstone with greater fissility.
467′ — 510′	80	Very broken core, probably as above but brecciated.

Quartz veins: These occur at 123′-132′ and 298′-510′, with mineralization at 408′ and 441′-510′.

Five samples were assayed by the Department of Mines with the following results:—

Assay No.	Depth	Gold	Silver
2907	408′ — 408′ 9″	trace	—
3288	441′ — 445′ 6″	Nil	trace
3289	445′ 6″ — 450′ 5″	Nil	Nil
3290	450′ 5″ — 458′ 4″	Nil	Nil
3291	458′ 4″ — 467′	Nil	trace

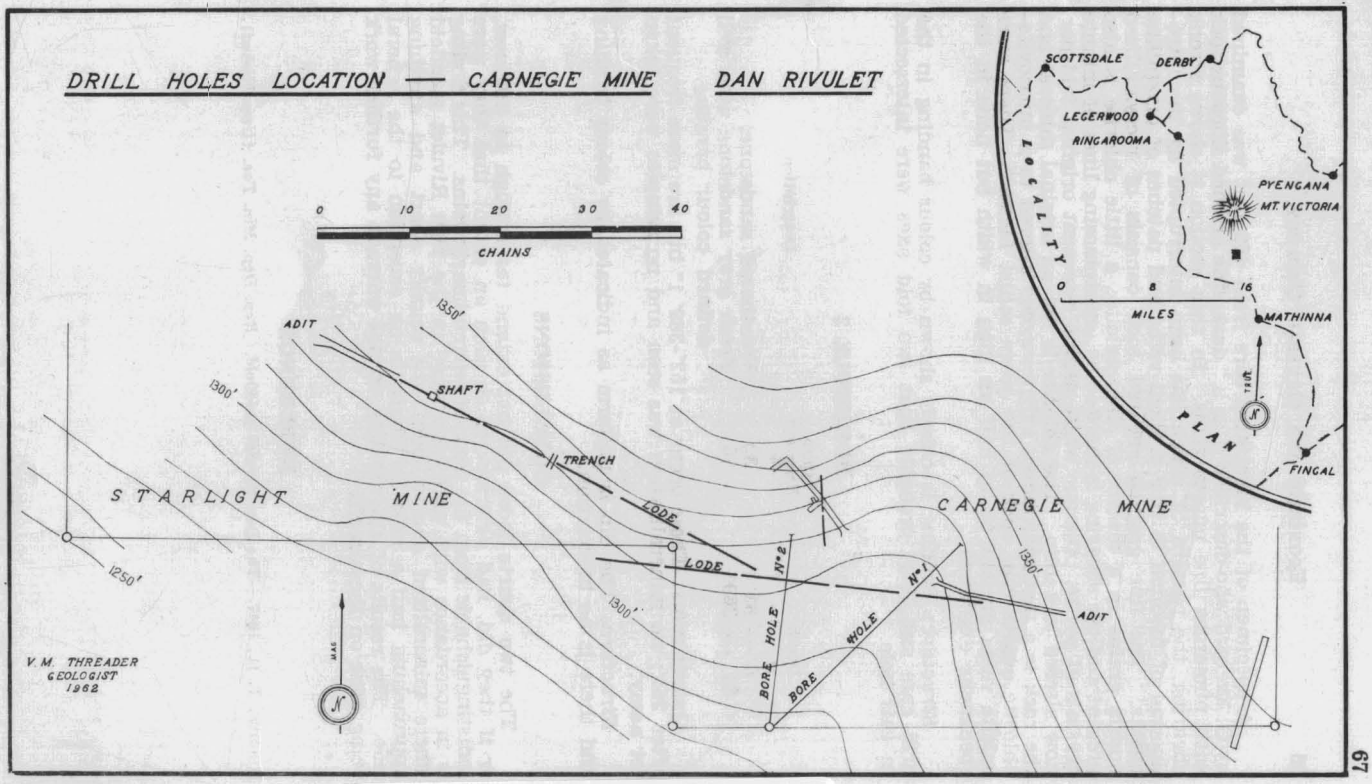
DRILL HOLES LOCATION — CARNEGIE MINE DAN RIVULET
0 10 20 30 40
CHAINS
ADIT
1350'
1300'
SHAFT
TRENCH
LODE
STARLIGHT MINE
CARNEGIE MINE
LODE
N°2
N°1
1250'
1300'
1350'
ADIT
BORE HOLE
BORE HOLE
V. M. THREADER
GEOLOGIST
1962
MAG
SCOTTSDALE
DERBY
LEGERWOOD
RINGAROOMA
LOCALITY
PYENGANA
MT. VICTORIA
0 8 16
MILES
MATHINNA
PLAN
FINGAL
5 cm

FIGURE 20.

A specimen of the brecciated core from 468 feet was examined by G. Everard who described it as a " dark, fine grained siliceous rock with numerous fine quartz veins. In thin section it shows strong shearing, the pattern of which has been interrupted by the introduction of medium to fine grained veins and patches of crystalline quartz. The fine grained sheared rock consists of recrystallized quartz grains in a matrix of fine sericite; a little chlorite is also present and the shearing is marked by anastomosing lines of minute crystals of pyrite. Opaque white grains represent original feldspar, now altered to kaolin. The chlorite is not an original mineral and the rock is a metamorphosed subgreywacke altered to a muscovite-chlorite-quartz type rock of the green schist facies ". There were calcite veins present up to half an inch in width but none in the specimens examined.

Structure: Bedding is clearly shown by colour banding in the drill core and it is probable that two fold axes were intersected in this hole.

BOREHOLE 2

Depth	Core Recovery %	Description
0 — 81′	30	Weathered sandstone.
81′ — 369′	70	Fresh grey sandstone with well defined colour banding.

Quartz veins: These occur at 152′-369′ 1" but are more frequent after 265′; no mineralization was seen and no samples were taken for assay.

Structure: The dip is uniform as indicated by colour banding and there is no brecciation.

CONCLUSIONS

The two quartz lodes did not extend far enough to intersect, or if they did, had deteriorated to such an extent that they were indistinguishable from the mass of barren quartz veins. This finding is in accordance with past experience in the Dan Rivulet goldfield where mineralized quartz lodes are usually short and anything approaching half a mile in length is an exception to the general rule. The results of this drilling do not warrant any further work being done on these reefs.

REFERENCE

HUGHES, T. D., 1947.—The Dan Rivulet goldfield. *Rep. Dep. Min. Tas. (Unpublished)*.