2016 Highlights from the Geological Survey of NSW

Chris Yeats, Executive Director, Geological Survey of NSW

During 2016, the Geological Survey of New South Wales (GSNSW) completed its Branch restructure and for the first time in 5 years has a fully staffed management team. During the restructure we continued to focus on delivery for our stakeholders. This presentation will briefly discuss key GSNSW projects targeted at the minerals industry, other than those presented by other speakers at this evening’s event.

Outputs and continuing work in the Cobar region

Phil Blevin, Manager Mineral Systems

The Cobar region is one of NSW’s oldest mining districts, yet remains relatively poorly understood and consequently underexplored.

This presentation will highlight new products and key findings from a major study in the Cobar region by the GSNSW mineral systems team. A Quarterly Note on Nymagee area mineral systems was released in August this year, and helped inform further study of the Cobar Basin, culminating in the release of the Cobar Metallogenic Map in September. Work in the Cobar region is continuing, with 9000m of drillcore recently Hylogged from the CSA, Peak and Endeavor mines, followed up by new petrographic work.

The countdown to drilling in the southern Thomson Orogen

John Greenfield, Director Geoscience Acquisition & Synthesis

Unlocking a new mineral province is never easy, however new work this year in the southern Thomson Orogen has resulted in several jumps forward in our understanding of this buried terrane.

The Southern Thomson Orogen Project has been a major team effort, with collaborative inputs from GSNSW, Geoscience Australia, Geological Survey of Queensland, and several universities. New work discussed here will include drilling in Queensland, phase 2 AEM results, surface geochemistry, gravity modelling, mineral systems, and the bigger-picture tectonics overview.
In March of this year, the Mining Regulation (2016) was amended to include a new “Sunset Clause” on all confidential (past and future) company reports. This amendment will come into practical effect in 2021, and allows once restricted information to be publicly released after a 5 year period.

The “Sunset Clause” presents a great challenge and opportunity for the exploration industry and GSNSW. Exploration data within these reports can be used to increase the quality and scale of state-wide geological, geophysical and geochemical datasets. However, this improvement of precompetitive data will require a highly coordinated approach from GSNSW to meet the 2021 deadline.

This presentation will outline the impact of the amendment on the exploration industry, followed by an open forum to discuss “How can Sunset Clause data promote new exploration in NSW?”