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JERVOIS MINING N.L.



Second Progress Report - Dolcoath EL37/97

J G Purvis and Associates Proprietary Limited; Jervois
Purvis, J.G. EL37/97

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DOLCOATH EL 37/97

TASMANIA

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT



Drilling NC13 at Narrawa Creek, November 1999.

J. G. PURVIS

J. G. Purvis & Associates P/L

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1. SUMMARY

Jervois Mining N.L. holds two exploration licences covering 25 sq km of the mineralized aureole around the Devonian Dolcoath Granite at Moina, NW Tasmania.

Ordovician sediments adjacent to the granite contain significant gold, bismuth, lead-zinc, fluorine, tin and tungsten, including four sub-economic drill-indicated resources. One such resource, the Higgs Deposit of 215,000t @ 3.5 g/t Au, 1.5% Pb, 1.3% Zn & 23 g/t Ag, discovered by Jervois in 1998, lies on the 12.5 sq km Dolcoath EL 37/97.

This report details the results of exploration on EL 37/97 in the year to March 2000.

Between November 1999 and January 2000 Jervois drilled 5 short diamond drillholes totalling 295m at the Narrawa Creek prospect on EL 37/97. The holes targetted EM responses thought to be defining extensions of the Higgs Deposit.

Results of the drilling were disappointing, despite the holes encountering disseminated to massive iron and basemetal sulphide zones similar in style to those hosting the Higgs Deposit. The best intersection was 7.7m @ 1g/t Au from biotitized sulphidic quartz sandstone in hole NC16, including 3.7m @ 1.6 g/t Au.

Other results included 1m @ 2.4 g/t Au from pyrrhotite skarn in NC13, 1.85m @ 1.1 g/t Au from pyrrhotite skarn and biotitized sandstone in NC14, and 1.4m @ 0.1 g/t Au, 4.2% Zn, 1.2% Pb & 23 g/t Ag from quartz-sericite altered sandstone in NC17.

The drilling showed that although the basemetal-enriched biotitized quartz sandstone horizon that contains the gold at Higgs continues at least 250m east of the deposit, it is severely disrupted by faulting and the gold values within it weaken significantly.

It is concluded the presence of basemetal and/or iron sulphides is not the only major factor influencing gold deposition at Narrawa Creek. The Narrawa Creek Fault Zone which cuts the Higgs Deposit, may be a more important control on the siting of the gold as all the known significant mineralization lies within 100m of this structure.

A reputable small-mining group has informed Jervois that if the Higgs Deposit could be increased to 400,000t and the grade maintained, a mining operation would probably be feasible. Accordingly, doubling the current Higgs resource of 215,000t is considered the prime and immediate task of the exploration effort on EL 37/97.

Numerous excellent drill targets remain on the property. The best are rated as old workings or other in-situ gold mineralization, which have EM responses and are adjacent to the Narrawa Creek Fault Zone. Most of these targets lie close to Higgs.

To double the Higgs resource a programme of 15 short diamond drillholes totalling 600m is recommended. It tests the best targets in the immediate Higgs vicinity.

Drilling involving 11 short holes totalling 500m, is also recommended on a selection of other slightly lower-rated targets that offer potential for additional deposits of economic gold mineralization at Narrawa Creek.

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2. INTRODUCTION

Dolcoath EL 37/97 (12.5 sq km) is situated near the old township of Moina, 40 km south of Ulverstone in NW Tasmania. The terrain is rugged and forested, but accessible via several unsealed roads and numerous all-weather 4WD tracks. The sealed Cradle Mountain Road traverses the area. See *Figure 1*.

The licence covers strongly altered Ordovician sediments, principally the quartzose Moina Sandstone, adjacent to the Devonian Dolcoath Granite. There are numerous old mines and prospects on the tenement, mainly of tin-tungsten, gold, lead-zinc, bismuth and molybdenum. None were significant producers and total gold production is estimated at 1,000 oz (Jack, 1961).

EL 37/97 was taken up by Jervois Mining N.L. in April 1998 to test the gold and associated basemetal potential of part of the Dolcoath Granite aureole. Previous exploration and small-scale mining had delineated significant gold and lead-zinc mineralization in the catchment of Narrawa Creek, centred on the old Higgs and Narrawa Reward goldmines.

Drilling by Jervois in late 1998 discovered a deposit of gold and basemetal mineralization at Higgs. This outcropping resource is estimated to contain 215,000t @ 3.5 g/t Au, 23 g/t Ag, 1.5% Pb & 1.3% Zn (Purvis, 1999). See *Figures 2 & 3*.

EL 37/97 lies less than 1km east of Australia's largest undeveloped fluorite resource, the skarn-hosted Moina deposit of 26 mmt @ 18% CaF₂ (Askins, 1979). The deposit contains patchy gold values in the 0.2-0.4 g/t Au range. Higher grade gold mineralization is hosted by peripheral pyrrhotite and sphalerite-rich parts of the skarn, with the Hugo Deposit (300m west of the EL 37/97 boundary) estimated to contain 250,000t @ 5-6% Zn, 1 g/t Au and 0.1% Bi (Newnham, 1997a).

This report details results of the exploration programme undertaken in the period May 1999 to March 2000. This principally involved the drilling of 5 short diamond drillholes, totalling 295m, at Narrawa Creek between 24th November 1999 and 13th January 2000. The report also outlines further recommended drill testing.

3. **TENURE**

The Dolcoath EL 37/97 covers 12.5 sq km and was granted to Jervois Mining N.L. on 3rd April 1998. The licence will expire on 3rd April 2003.

The area was won by Jervois in competitive tender for ETA 457, which became available as a result of a statutory 50% reduction in the adjacent EL 20/92 then held by the Goldstream Mining - Titan Resources JV. (EL 20/92 is now held by Jervois under a royalty arrangement with Goldstream-Titan).

EL 37/97 is predominantly Crown Land. It includes State Forest (Multiple Use Forest Land), RFA – Informal Reserves, Land Vested in the HEC and a small amount of Private Property. A 10ha Mining Lease (part of a 16ha Gravel Lease beside the Cradle Mountain Road) is excluded from the licence.

EL 37/97 abuts the eastern and northern boundaries of Retention Licence 8810, held by Acacia Metals and Rio Tinto over the Moina fluorite deposit.

See *Figure 2*.

4. GEOLOGY

EL 37/97 covers Ordovician Denison Group sediments and Cambrian Mt Read Volcanics intruded by the Devonian Dolcoath Granite. In the central part of the EL these rocks are overlain by a thin veneer of Tertiary Basalt. See *Figure 2*.

The Dolcoath Granite is a medium to coarse grained alkali-feldspar I-type granite. Its extensively greisenized margins host small showings of tin, tungsten, molybdenum and bismuth. The granite outcrops over 2 sq km in the SE corner of the EL.

Gravity data (Leaman, 1988) shows that this outcrop lies at the eastern end of a shallowly-buried E-W trending granite spine, with a gently-sloping western margin and much steeper northern, eastern and southern margins. The granite thus underlies all the licence at very shallow depth, for the vast majority of it a matter of a few hundred metres at most.

This explains the large area of alteration the intrusion has imposed on the flanking Palaeozoic rocks. Within this halo and marginal parts of the granite numerous old workings for tin-tungsten (\pm bismuth-molybdenum), and to a lesser extent gold (\pm silver-lead-zinc), occur within the EL. Most of these historic mines were on veins or lodes.

The oldest Palaeozoic unit is the Bond Range Porphyry of the Cambrian Mt Read Volcanics which occupies 2 sq km along the southern EL boundary. Mt Read Volcanics occur subsurface beneath the Ordovician sediments of the Denison Group which cover most of the EL.

At the base of the Ordovician is a thin band of siliciclastic Roland Conglomerate. This is overlain by the Moina Sandstone, a thick formation of quartzose sandstones. The upper part of the Moina Sandstone is partly calcareous with thin bands of siltstone and carbonate (now altered to skarn), transitional to the overlying massive limestone of the Gordon Formation. The latter does not occur within the EL but is exposed a short distance to the west.

Gold Fields Exploration (Roberts, 1987) considered the Moina Sandstone was folded around an open synclinal axis running E-W down the Narrawa Creek valley, as demonstrated by the predominance here of outcrops of the upper transitional units. Aeromagnetism and Jervois drilling indicates a major fault parallels the postulated fold axis.

It is in these upper transitional rocks that the best of the old gold mines, Higgs and Narrawa Reward, occur. At Higgs Jervois have discovered a small outcropping gold-basemetal deposit comprising conformable bands of disseminated to semi-massive sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-galena-sphalerite) and gold. The deposit is hosted by biotite-altered Moina Sandstone and interbanded skarn. See *Figure 3*.

5. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION & MINING

Small-scale mining and prospecting commenced in the area before the turn of the century and continued intermittently until the 1980's. Most activity was directed at the numerous veins and greisens bearing tin-tungsten(\pm bismuth-molybdenum), the strongest of which were developed as the All Nations and Squibb mines. All Nations produced 36t WO₃ and 0.5t Bi from 1910-1942 (Jennings, 1979).

Shear-hosted gold (and silver-lead) was discovered at the Narrawa Reward Mine beside Narrawa Creek in 1893. The mine was abandoned by 1913 after apparent production of less than 100oz Au. In 1934 gold (and lead) was discovered at the Higgs Mine 200m to the SW. Disseminated mineralization was worked here from 1934-47 and 1960-61, with 910oz won from underground stoping and surface sluicing of oxidized rock (Blake, 1937 & Jack, 1961).

The first systematic exploration was in 1981-82 when CRA tested the basemetal and tin-tungsten potential of the altered sediments on the granite margin. To follow up anomalies detected by airborne DIGHEM-magnetics, CRA cut a large grid over the Narrawa Creek catchment and undertook soil sampling, VLF EM, UTEM and ground magnetics.

The VLF EM and UTEM delineated broadly coincident conductive zones associated with both old goldmines, with the responses extending hundreds of metres beyond the workings (see *Figure 3*). A major E-W trending structure along Narrawa Creek was inferred from the magnetics (Flis, 1982).

CRA drilled three diamond holes 113m to 216m deep. Two holes beneath the Narrawa Reward Mine intersected low lead-zinc-gold values (best: 3.7m @ 1.2% Pb, 1.2% Zn, 0.3 g/t Au). Although the old mine clearly contained more significant gold than basemetals, CRA assayed only one in 10 core samples for gold (Weber, 1982).

In 1986 Gold Fields Exploration (GFEL) started work on the CRA grid to test the gold potential. They did C-horizon soil sampling and channel sampled the old workings. They rectified CRA's oversight by assaying their two Narrawa Reward holes for gold, getting best intersections of 9m @ 0.24 g/t Au (DG1) and 6m @ 0.28 g/t Au (DG2).

GFEL obtained numerous soil anomalies in the 0.5-3.9 g/t Au range. There was also significant gold in their channel sampling, particularly at the Higgs Mine where results included 1.3m @ 59 g/t, 8.5m @ 7.8 g/t & 4.5m @ 7.2 g/t (Roberts, 1987). They followed this up with three diamond holes 121m to 134m deep under Higgs.

Gold values in GFEL's holes were much weaker than those from surface sampling. Best intersection was 20m @ 0.5 g/t in ND1 (including 1m @ 6.2 g/t). The drilling results seemed to accord with the view of a skarn expert GFEL commissioned, who implied the Narrawa Creek mineralization was in a setting too close to the granite (ie: too hot) and the Dolcoath Granite insufficiently mafic or oxidized, to have significant potential (L. Meinert in Fleming, 1988). GFEL pulled out in 1989.

No exploration was done at Narrawa Creek or elsewhere on the EL 37/97 area in the 10 years prior to the licence being granted. The Goldstream-Titan JV took up the ground in 1992 and flew a detailed aeromagnetic survey over it in 1996 during coverage of their total tenement, but no groundwork was done (Newnham, 1997b).

6. RESULTS OF 1999 – 2000 DRILLING

6.1. Introduction

Five short diamond drillholes were put down at Narrawa Creek between 24th November 1999 and 13th January 2000, for a total of 295m. They were drilled by the same lightweight Gopher rig used in 1998, to minimize environmental impact.

The holes tested coincident UTEM / VLF EM anomalies east and WSW of the Higgs Gold Deposit. These anomalies are part of what appears to be a folded EM trend within the Moira Sandstone, extending almost continuously over a strike length of 1.5km to the east and south of the deposit. It was hoped the EM anomalies represented substantial extensions of the sulphidic gold mineralization in the Higgs Deposit. See *Figure 3*.

The results of the five holes are summarized in *Table 1*. Geological and assay sections of the holes are shown in *Figures 4-13*. Drill logs are in *Appendix 1*.

**TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF DRILLHOLE INTERSECTIONS AT NARRAWA CREEK
IN 1999 – 2000**

HOLE	From	To	Interval	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
No.	(m)	(m)	(m)	gt	gt	%	%	%
NC13	56.6	57.6	1	2.37	<5	<0.01	0.07	0.13
NC14	31.15	38.6	7.45	0.52	<1	<0.01	0.02	0.01
Including	32.15	34.0	1.85	1.12	<1	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
NC15	3.0	4.5	1.5	0.15	<1	0.09	0.01	<0.01
NC16	19.8	27.5	7.7	0.99	<1	<0.01	0.15	0.04
Including	23.8	27.5	3.7	1.63	<1	<0.01	0.05	0.03
	45.0	46.6	1.6	0.86	<1	0.01	0.01	0.05
	47.45	48.8	1.35	0.24	42	2.01	1.46	0.25
	49.5	50.5	1	1.22	<1	0.01	<0.01	0.11
NC17	11.5	13.8	1	0.76	<1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	35.6	37.8	2.2	0.12	15	0.79	3.26	0.14

6.2 Holes NC13 & NC14

See Figures 4 – 7.

NC13 & 14 were sited on gridlines 5600E and 5700E to test an EM anomaly adjacent to the postulated western extension of the Narrawa Creek Fault. The anomaly shape is suggestive of a sulphidic horizon folded against the fault. See Figure 3.

On both lines the peak of the EM response is coincident with a strong magnetic anomaly and occurs on a steep slope overlooking Narrawa Creek. On this slope are scattered exposures of silicified Moina Sandstone, some converted to hornfels, with small outcrops of mildly pyritic skarn and calc-silicate in the vicinity of the geophysical anomaly peaks. Rock dips are -35° to -55° grid south (213° AMG).

On 5600E soil and rock chip sampling showed no anomalous gold geochemistry. However, on 5700E an isolated 0.3 ppm Au soil value occurred immediately downhill of the EM anomaly peak.

Details of hole NC13, which tested section 5600E, are as follows:

NC13: 4605N / 5600E (5406621N / 425061E). -60° to 033° AMG. Length: 71.5m

0 – 13.0m	Quartzose Sandstone	Limonitic
13.0 – 24.75m	Biotitized Quartz Sandstone	2% py>po
24.75 – 27.3m	Skarn	
27.3 – 32.3m	Silicified Quartz Sandstone	2% py>po
32.3 – 35.75m	Skarn	Bands of po-py-mag
35.75 – 47.4m	Biotite Hornfels	
47.4 – 51.8m	Calc-silicate	
51.8 – 58.35m	Pyrrhotite Skarn	15-20% po
58.35 – 71.5m	Biotite-Quartz-Chlorite Hornfels	
EOH		

As shown in Figure 4 the pyrrhotite skarn band at 51.8 – 58.35m is clearly the source of the target EM / magnetic anomaly. A 1m interval of this skarn (56.6 – 57.6m) assayed 2.37 g/t Au, with much of the rest of the skarn band assaying 0.24 – 0.56 g/t Au. This was the only significant mineralization in the hole.

Most gold values were <0.01 g/t and basemetal values were subdued (0.3% Zn maximum).

Details of NC14 are as follows:

NC14: 4586N / 5700E (5406565N / 425141E). -50° to 033° AMG. Length: 51.0m

0 – 16.3m	Silicified Quartz Sandstone	4% py below 8m
16.3 – 19.2m	Pyritic Calc-silicate	5-7% py
19.2 – 24.0m	Skarn	2% py>mag
24.0 – 31.15m	Biotitized Quartzose Sandstone	3% py-sp
31.15 - 32.7m	Pyrrhotite Skarn	15% po>py

32.7 – 37.4m	Biotitized Sandstone	
37.4 – 39.1m	Calc-silicate	3-5% py
39.1 – 47.0m	Biotitized Silicified Quartz Sandstone	
47.0 – 51.0m	Quartz-Biotite Hornfels	
EOH		

Again, the pyrrhotite skarn band (31.15 – 32.7m) appears to be the main cause of the EM-magnetic anomaly. The less-sulphidic (3%) basal 0.55m of the skarn and the upper 1.3m of the underlying biotite-altered sandstone produced the best gold intersection in the hole: 1.85m @ 1.12 g/t Au (32.15 - 34.0m). The more-sulphidic (15-20%) upper 1m of the skarn band assayed only 0.26 g/t Au.

Gold values in NC14 were higher and more widespread than in NC13, with the 7.45m interval of skarn, sandstone and calc-silicate between 31.15 – 38.6m averaging 0.52 g/t Au over the 7.45m.

Zinc values were also consistently higher, especially in the biotitized sandstone from 24 – 31m (maximum value 0.7% Zn over 1.2m).

Bedding angles in both NC13 and NC14 indicate the sequence's southerly dip steepens slightly sub-surface. An up-hole facing in NC14 shows the sequence is upright.

Although much narrower and weaker, the gold mineralization encountered in NC13 & 14 is similar in style to that at the Higgs Deposit. The principal similarities are that it is associated with stratiform disseminated sulphides in skarn and biotitized sandstone, with a marked lack of veining.

The main difference is the much lower level of basemetal sulphides, especially galena. Overall, there are less sulphides in the rocks in this area than at Higgs and the biotite alteration is less intense.

6.3 Holes NC15 – NC17

See *Figures 8 – 13*.

Holes NC15 – NC17, spaced 100m apart, were drilled along the coincident UTEM / VLF EM anomaly extending over 300m east along strike from the Higgs Deposit. The anomaly suggested potential for major extensions to Higgs east of the offset on the Higgs Creek Fault, as the UTEM response here appears continuous with that over the deposit itself. See *Figure 3*.

NC17 was drilled on line 6000E, 40-50m east of the deposit and NC15 was drilled on 6200E, 200m further east. The EM anomaly peaks on line 6100E – the target of NC16.

Outcrop in the area is virtually non-existent but because of the 65-70° northerly dips prevailing at Higgs, all holes were directed grid south (213° AMG) at -45°. The drill results showed NC15-17 intersected a faulted upright sequence dipping northerly at 75-80°.

Apart from some large prospecting trenches on 6000E there are no old gold workings along the EM anomaly. The highest gold soil value obtained by GFEL at Narrawa Creek (3.89 ppm) occurred over the EM response on 6200E, with a 0.11 ppm value

25m downslope. A 0.51 ppm Au soil value was obtained amongst the trenches on 6000E. All other soil values in the area of the EM trend were <0.1 ppm Au.

The 118m long lower adit of the Squib Mine lies 30m north of the EM anomaly near line 6200E. The adit was driven around the turn of the century on 0.2-0.3m thick quartz-wolfram veins striking SE and dipping SW (orthogonal to rock dip). CRA sampling of the adit and mine dump obtained values up to 2.5 g/t Au from tungsten-rich quartz vein material (Weber, 1982).

Details of the holes are as follows:

NC15: 5032N / 6200E (5406636N / 425762E). -45° to 213° AMG. Length: 55.7m.

0 – 7.2m	Oxidized Skarn & Calc-silicate	
7.2 – 20.5m	Quartz-Biotite Hornfels	
20.5 – 23.0m	Fault	
23.0 – 28.1m	Sulphidic Biotitized Quartz Sandstone	5% py
28.1 – 46.6m	Silicified Quartz Sandstone	2% py
46.6 – 48.2m	Greisen Veins in Quartz Sandstone	
48.2 – 55.7m	Quartz-Biotite Hornfels	2% py
EOH		

Gold values in NC15 were extremely low (mostly <0.01 g/t), with the highest being 0.15 g/t in oxidized calc-silicate at 3 - 4.5m.

The lack of gold in the pyritic biotitized sandstone at 23-28m was unexpected as superficially this unit looked similar to some of the rocks hosting the Higgs Deposit, particularly the uppermost 1m which contained 10% disseminated pyrite and some sphalerite-galena. This interval assayed 0.44% Zn & 0.12% Pb, but only 0.03 g/t Au.

Below 40m, pervasive greisenization and unusual prevalence of thick fluorite-quartz-muscovite greisen veins, suggest the granite contact is not far below the hole.

The amount of sulphides in NC15 seems insufficient to explain the EM response. It is possible the large fault at the top of the pyritic sandstone at 23m has chopped off part of this unit and it is thicker off-hole. The 3.9 ppm Au soil value above the hole is also unexplained. The sample site is a small swampy watercourse and some transport from the south may have occurred.

NC16: 4992N / 6100E (5406643N / 425667E). -45° to 213° AMG. Length: 61.0m.

0 – 11.9m	Oxidized Quartzose Sandstone	Limonitic
11.9 – 21.8m	Silicified Quartz Sandstone	7-10% py below 18.7m
21.8 – 30.15m	Strongly Biotitized Sandstone	4% py>sp
30.15 – 31.0m	Fault	
31.0 – 36.1m	Altered Quartzose Sandstone	2-3% py>po below 33m
36.1 – 37.6m	Fault in Calc-silicate	
37.6 – 40.25m	Altered Quartzose Sandstone	
40.25 – 41.3m	Skarn	3-5% py>po
41.3 – 51.35m	Sulphidic Biotitized Sandstone (including 1.35m of massive sulphide)	20% po-py>sp-gn-cp
51.35 – 61.0m	Biotitized Quartz Sandstone	
EOH		

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NC16 was the most mineralized of this year's holes, with multiple zones of elevated gold or basemetals in conformable sulphide disseminations with little veining. Both the sulphidic biotitized quartz sandstone bands (21.8 – 30.15m & 41.3 – 51.35m) had more variable and coarser grainsize (detrital quartz to 3-4mm) than the rest of the sequence, suggesting porosity-permeability factors influenced siting of the sulphides.

This association of sulphides and coarser grainsize was noted in the 1998 drilling at Higgs and also seen in some of the other holes drilled this year (eg: NC17).

The best gold was in the upper strongly biotitized pyritic sandstone at 19.8 – 27.5m, assaying 1 g/t Au over 7.7m. The lower 3.7m of this interval averaged 1.6 g/t Au.

The more-sulphidic highly biotitized sandstone at 41.3 – 51.35m contained two separate gold intersections: 1.6m @ 0.86 g/t Au and 1m @ 1.22 g/t Au. Although the sandstone included a 1.35m band of massive iron and basemetal sulphides at 47.45 – 48.8m, this assayed only 0.24 g/t Au (with 2% Pb, 1.5% Zn and 42 g/t Ag).

The sulphidic zones in NC16 contained widespread elevated Zn, with lesser Cu and Pb, but for individual samples correlation between basemetals and gold was not good. Highest Zn, Cu and Pb values actually correlated with negligible or modest gold levels and the highest gold results with low to moderate basemetal values.

It is worth noting the association between gold and basemetals is much stronger in the Higgs Deposit. The loose association in NC16 is probably a function of the weaker tenor of the gold mineralization here.

Two large faults, possibly parts of the same steeply-dipping structure, occurred in NC16. The largest, at 30-31m, was at the base of the upper mineralized zone. It is probable the two sulphidic biotitized sandstone zones in the hole are faulted parts of a single horizon. The sulphide level in the lower zone is clearly the cause of the EM anomaly. See Figures 10 & 11.

NC17: 4957N / 6000E (5406668N / 425572E). -45° to 213° AMG. Length: 55.9m

0 – 4.5m	Oxidized Quartz Sandstone	
4.5 – 7.0m	Chlorite Skarn	2-3% py>mag
7.0 – 8.5m	Fault	
8.5 – 14.2m	Biotitized Quartzose Sandstone	13-14m:15%py>sp-gn
14.2 – 15.0m	Fault	
15.0 – 22.0m	Quartzose Sandstone	
22.0 – 31.5m	Pyroxene Skarn	
31.5 – 33.15m	Travertine (Fault?)	
33.15 – 34.8m	Calc-silicate	
34.8 – 35.6m	Fault	
35.6 – 37.8m	Sulphidic Sandstone	10-15% sp-py-gn
37.8 – 42.15m	Skarn	
42.15 – 45.4m	Major Fault	
45.4 – 55.9m	Fractured Quartzose Sandstone	51-52m: 5% sp-gn-py
EOH		

The sequence in NC17 was highly faulted and variable. Although there were zones with significant disseminated basemetals and pyrite, gold mineralization was weak.

The best intersection was 1m at 0.76 g/t Au in biotitized quartzose sandstone with 2% disseminated pyrite, at 11.5 – 12.5m.

This was part of a 2.3m interval in the sandstone assaying 0.52 g/t Au, including a 0.7m section with 1.3% Zn and 0.8% Pb (the rest of the auriferous zone had negligible basemetals).

The sulphidic quartz sandstone at 35.6 – 37.8m assayed 3.2% Zn, 0.8% Pb and 15 g/t Ag, but only 0.12 g/t Au. This unit ranged from fine grained to micro-conglomeratic with rounded detrital quartz to 4mm.

In all, 5 sample intervals (0.7 – 1m) contained Zn values between 1.3% and 5.3%, and Pb values from 0.4% to 2.1%, but the corresponding Au values were only 0.09 - 0.35 g/t. Other than the lack of gold, the style of mineralization is the same as in the Higgs Deposit.

6.4 Arsenic, Bismuth, Tin & Tungsten Results

With isolated exceptions these metals were at insignificant levels in the drillholes.

Arsenic

Although arsenopyrite occurs in places at Narrawa Creek (eg: at Narrawa Reward Mine), the areas drilled this year showed almost no correlation between arsenic and gold. Overall, As values were low.

The situation is well demonstrated by the results in NC16, where eight samples contained +100 ppm As (maximum 280 ppm with associated 0.36 g/t Au). Of the eight samples, four had elevated Au (0.06 – 1.18 g/t) and four had nil gold (<0.01 g/t). The highest gold values in the hole (1.19 – 1.97 g/t Au) were associated with As ranging from just 5 – 28 ppm.

The maximum As value in all the holes was only 385 ppm (NC14) and this was associated with 0.2 g/t Au. In all holes 80-95% of As results were <100 ppm.

In summary, many of the mildly elevated (+100 ppm) As values were associated with elevated Au, but more commonly anomalous gold values had <100 ppm As.

Bismuth

Bi values in all holes were extremely low, mostly below the detection limit of 10 ppm. There was one isolated value of 1340 ppm Bi at 57.3 – 58.5m in NC16, from a weakly greisenized quartz sandstone in which grains of disseminated bismuthinite were visible.

Tin

Sn was generally very low (<100 ppm), with minor exceptions. Both NC13 and NC17 had numerous values in the 200 – 700 ppm Sn range, with a maximum of 1040 ppm at 50.4 – 51.7m in NC13 from calc-silicate in which minor disseminated cassiterite was noted. A 1.2m skarn interval in NC17 assayed 947 ppm Sn.

Tungsten

W values were lower than Sn, with the overwhelming majority <10 ppm. NC15 contained an isolated 970 ppm W from an interval of thin pyrite-wolframite veinlets in biotitized sandstone. Trace wolframite was noted in quartz veinlets near the base of this hole.

6.5 Gold Re-Assaying

Analab's gold assaying of NC16 showed poor repeatability in some samples. For example, sample 24.7 – 25.35 which gave a result of 0.72 g/t Au initially, returned values of 4.2 g/t and 2.0 g/t for duplicate assaying of a resplit from the residue.

A total of 39 of the Analabs residues from NC16 were despatched to Amdel in Adelaide for sizing tests, re-pulverizing and re-assaying for gold. Amdel's assays are shown in the NC16 log in *Appendix 1* and the full Amdel report is in *Appendix 2*.

The Amdel results after re-pulverizing showed much better repeatability and were on average slightly higher than Analabs, except for low-level values where agreement between the labs was generally excellent.

The Amdel sizing tests on samples 33 – 34 and 44 – 45 confirmed the suspicions formed from the initial results: that the Analabs pulverizing was not reducing the grain size of the samples sufficiently. These two samples were chosen because they did not contain gold in the initial assaying. It was deemed desirable not to dismember gold-bearing samples and run the risk of losing gold particles during sieving. Thus these samples showed no outward signs of the pulverizing problems. It is probable had sample 24.7 – 25.35 been sieved it would have proved coarser than the results below.

Analabs aim to pulverize the sample so that 100% passes 106 micron and 90% passes 75 micron (R.Chapman, pers comm). Amdel consider 100% passing 106 micron is satisfactory (A.Ciplys, pers comm).

The Amdel results for 44 – 45 showed 93% passed 106 micron and 83% passed 75 micron. 2% of the sample was coarser than 150 micron.

For 33 – 34 the result was better: 98% passed 106 micron and 93% passed 75 micron. But again, 1% was coarser than 150 micron.

The fact that Amdel's re-pulverizing raised the average gold value suggests that among the small fraction of coarser grains remaining after Analabs initial incomplete pulverizing, hard siliceous grains containing gold were over-represented.

Following the Amdel tests Analabs was asked to re-pulverize and re-assay all remaining samples from holes NC13 to NC17 that had originally assayed 0.1 g/t Au or greater. A total of 37 samples were involved.

Results of this work were unavailable at the time of writing.

6.6 Environmental

The diamond drilling was carried out using the same lightweight Gopher rig as was used in 1998, in order to minimize the environmental impact. See cover photo.

The five sites and their access tracks were formed with a 12 tonne excavator, although earthworks were kept to a minimum for ease of eventual rehabilitation.

No sumps were dug as the drillers used only water in their operations. Attempts were made to keep the bulk of the drill cuttings near-site and well away from watercourses.

To date the sites and tracks have not been rehabilitated. This will be undertaken using a 4 tonne excavator, when Jervois have determined the tracks and sites are of no further use to the exploration effort.

Hole NC12, drilled in 1998 at Higgs Mine, flowed a small amount of water despite attempts to plug it. This year, a concrete plug was set in the hole at about 1.5m, new PVC casing cemented in and capped. The hole continued to leak slightly despite four separate concreting efforts. However, the long-standing flow from the adjacent lower adit at Higgs has dried up.

Hole NC17 also had a modest water flow at the cessation of drilling. This was plugged with cement downhole by the drillers, PVC casing inserted and capped, and the collar cemented. The water flow stopped after a few days.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 Eastward Extension of Higgs

Interpreted geology based on the drillhole results is shown on the various sections (Figures 4, 6, 8, 10 & 12).

It is apparent that to the east of Higgs there is an extension of the biotitized sulphidic horizon or rock package that hosts the Higgs Gold Deposit. As at Higgs, this horizon is characterized by conformable disseminations to massive bands of iron (pyrite-pyrrhotite) and basemetal (sphalerite-galena>chalcopyrite) sulphides, strong to intense biotite alteration and a lack of veining.

Rocks within the easterly extension package are typically quartz sandstones, but also include skarn bands. Where most intensely sulphidic and/or altered, the sandstone is commonly coarser and more variably grained including some microconglomeratic beds. These features are identical to those seen at Higgs. They strongly suggest that porosity / permeability factors influenced the deposition and siting of the sulphides and the associated biotite alteration.

The eastward horizon is extensively disrupted by faulting, particularly close to Higgs where the faults may be part of the Narrawa Creek Fault Zone: the major E-W structure trending along the Narrawa Creek valley. Beyond about 300m east of Higgs the sulphidic zone is likely to be obliterated by the Dolcoath Granite.

The eastward horizon is less sulphidic and thinner (partly due to the faulting) than at Higgs. But more importantly, the gold values within it have declined markedly: the mineralization is patchy and generally low grade. Parts of the sulphidic package here are essentially barren of gold (eg: in NC15).

It is clear that the presence of iron and basemetal sulphides is not the only control on the gold mineralization at Narrawa Creek, although there is obviously a strong relationship between them. The relationship tends to break down where the gold mineralization is weaker, as in this zone east of Higgs, with the sulphides having greater extent than the gold.

However, even in this eastward extension the sulphide-gold relationship holds to the point that the hole with the best sulphides, NC16 (also drilled into the peak of the EM response), had the best gold: 7.7m @ 1 g/t, including 3.7m @ 1.6 g/t.

It is clear the EM anomalies at Narrawa Creek (particularly the UTEM) are reflecting sulphide zones, but not all parts of these contain gold. The peaks of the EM responses are drill targets, but the really pedigreed targets are those EM responses over and adjacent to old gold workings or geochemical gold showings (particularly gold in rock outcrop samples).

Some of the numerous gold soil anomalies at Narrawa appear to be the result of downslope transport and/or contamination by old mining activities. Probable examples are the 3.9 ppm Au drilled by NC17 and the 3.1 ppm Au drilled by NC03.

Overall, direct evidence of in-situ gold mineralization provided by old workings and outcrop samples are favoured as drill targets over stand-alone EM or soil anomalies.

7.2 Narrawa Creek Fault Zone (NCFZ)

The name Narrawa Creek Fault has been given to the major structure trending AMG E-W along Narrawa Creek (Purvis, 1999). The structure is evident on the aeromagnetics as a major break in trends and is marked by an area of low magnetics.

Drilling suggests the Narrawa Creek Fault is not a single structure but a zone of multiple faults and splays.

The main structure is almost certainly represented by the large steep fault intersected in hole NC07 and marking the NW end of the Higgs Gold Deposit as currently known. The Higgs Creek Fault at the SE end of the deposit and the swarm of faults in NC17 40-50m further east, are probably either part of the overall Narrawa Creek Fault Zone (NCFZ) or splays from it. See *Figure 3*.

Individual faults within the NCFZ are barren post-mineralization brittle types filled with uncemented and unveined cataclasite. But the close proximity of the NCFZ to the Higgs Gold Deposit, which either lies within or immediately south of it, and the major Narrawa Reward working which lies on the immediate north side of it, suggests the structure has had a long multi-episodic history.

Possible representatives of mineralizing-generation faulting are the splays hosting the auriferous sulphide lodes at Narrawa Reward (locally estimated at 4-5m @ 3-5 g/t Au & +5% Pb-Zn-As), and in hole NC01 100m to the SW (1.4m @ 4 g/t Au, 3% Pb & 4% Zn).

With the possible exception of Packetts workings, 200m south of Higgs, all the significant in-situ gold mineralization currently known at Narrawa Creek occurs within 100m of the Narrawa Creek Fault Zone:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| • Higgs Gold Deposit | within or immediately south of NCFZ |
| • Narrawa Reward Mine | immediately north |
| • West Higgs (4m @ 27 g/t Au) | immediately north |
| • NC01 (11m @ 1.3 g/t Au) | immediately north |
| • NC04 (7m @ 1 g/t Au) | immediately south |
| • NC16 (8m @ 1g/t Au) | 100m south |

The NCFZ would appear to be an important, if not the most fundamental, control on gold mineralization at Narrawa Creek. It was probably the major conduit for the auriferous alteration fluids.

In this context the results of NC13 & 14, drilled on sulphide accumulations adjacent to the western extension of the NCFZ, are disappointing. There is an undrilled UTEM / VLF EM anomaly on 5700E here with gold soil values of 0.1 and 0.27 ppm immediately downslope. This target was not drilled this year because of difficult access, but it warrants testing.

7.3 *Paragenesis*

In the Higgs area, the gold mineralization generally occurs in rocks that have been subjected to a phase of sulphidization and associated strong biotite alteration. However, not all biotite-sulphide rocks contain gold.

This biotite-sulphide phase is overprinted and bleached by later greizenization, comprising veins and pervasive alteration dominated by quartz-muscovite-fluorite. The greizen phase is relatively low-sulphide and barren of gold.

The gold mineralization was either part of the sulphide-biotite phase (as seems most likely) and deposited selectively within it due to the influence of other controlling factors, or it post-dated the sulphide-biotite phase altogether but prior to greisenization.

8. FUTURE DIRECTION OF EXPLORATION

8.1 Higgs Area

In mid-1999 a reputable small-mining group informed Jervois that if the Higgs resource could be increased from 215,000t to 400,000t at similar grade (ie: 45,000 oz of contained gold), an economic mining operation would probably be feasible.

After the abortive attempts this year to find substantial additional resources further afield, the priority is now to double the Higgs resource by detailed drilling of all signs of gold around the Narrawa Creek Fault Zone in the immediate deposit vicinity.

If a potentially economic resource can be delineated, even if of minimal size, testing of the other gold targets at Narrawa Creek would obviously be done as part of a feasibility study or during the life of the mining operation.

To try and double the resource the holes listed below are recommended. The programme is based on that in the 1999 report, with modifications and additions.

A. Higgs Deposit – Depth Extensions:

2 x 60m holes sited 20m N of holes NC06 and NC12, angled grid S to test deposit 60m down-dip below surface (475m RL). 120m

B. Higgs Deposit – East-West Definition:

2 x 45m holes sited on 5940E (20m E of NC12), and 5885E (15m W of NC06), angled grid S to test deposit at 500m RL. 90m

C. Higgs Deposit – Possible Westward Extensions:

3 x 40m holes sited S of NC08 – NC09 on lines 5800E, 5825E & 5850E, angled grid S. To test westward extension of deposit's UTEM signature beyond bounding fault. 120m

D. West Higgs:

3 x 30m holes angled grid S to test shallowly beneath high-grade gold values (4.3m @ 27 g/t Au) in old open cut. 90m

E. Narrawa Reward:

1 x 50m hole angled grid S to test 20m below intersection in NC02 (7m @ 1.1 g/t Au) on 5945E. 50m

2 x 35m holes angled grid S on 5895E and 5915E to test above and below areas of best values in the old adit. 70m

F. Follow-up of NC01 Intersection (11m @ 1.3 g/t Au)

2 x 30m holes 20m apart either side of NC01. Hole on 5870E to be angled grid S, that on 5830E angled grid N due to steep terrain. 60m

Total: 15 holes 600m

8.2 Other Targets

Apart from those in the Higgs area, there are other drill targets at Narrawa Creek that offer potential for additional tonnages of economic gold-basemetal mineralization. While they are not rated as highly as those outlined in 8.1 above, they warrant drilling as soon as possible. No order of merit is implied in the list below.

G. Vicinity of NC04 Intersection (7m @ 1 g/t Au)

3 x 40m holes around the auriferous magnetic skarn in NC04. 120m
The area includes 0.1 - 0.3ppm gold soil anomalies and signs of old sluicing of soil on the steep slopes.
Holes would have to be directed S because of terrain.

H. Vicinity of NC16 Intersection (8m @ 1 g/t Au)

2 x 50m holes 25m either side of NC16, on 6075E & 6125E. 100m

I. Beside Narrawa Creek Fault on 5700E

1 x 80m hole sited at 4670N on 5700E, angled grid N at - 60° 80m
to test semi-coincident EM (UTEM / VLF EM) and 0.1 – 0.3 ppm gold soil anomalies, immediately south of Narrawa Creek Fault. Sequence here dips S. Access only possible up creek from Higgs.

J. Packetts Workings

3 X 40m holes angled grid S to test the trenches, short adits & 120m
shallow shafts extending from 5900E to 6100E. No production known. Coincident 0.14 – 0.3 ppm Au soil anomalies. Up to 1.1 g/t Au in GFEL rock channel sampling.

K. EM /Soil Anomalies

1 x 40m angled hole to test strong soil anomaly (0.97 ppm Au) 40m
coincident with moderate VLF EM trend (no UTEM coverage), located beside Dolcoath Hill Road, at 5200N on line 6400E.

1 x 40m angled hole to test UTEM / VLF EM anomaly centred at 40m
4860N on 6300E and coincident with 0.15 ppm Au soil anomaly at 4850N. Target area is part of large EM response extending from 5900E to 6400E.

Total: 11 holes 500m

9. CONCLUSIONS

1. The results of the 1999-2000 drilling are disappointing. They demonstrate that the presence of iron and basemetal sulphides is not the only major factor influencing the deposition of the gold mineralization.
2. The Narrawa Creek Fault Zone may be a more important control on the siting of the gold as it was probably the main conduit for the auriferous fluids. All the significant mineralization known to date lies within 100m of this major structure.
3. Raising the resource tonnage at Higgs from the current 215,000t to a minimum of 400,000t whilst maintaining the grade at around 3.5 g/t Au, is now the prime and immediate task for the exploration programme.
4. Numerous excellent drill targets remain on the property. The best of these are rated as the old gold workings or other in-situ gold mineralization, which have EM responses and lie close to the Narrawa Creek Fault Zone.

10. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. A detailed short-hole diamond drilling programme is recommended in the immediate Higgs Mine area in an attempt to double the gold resource.

The designed programme involves 15 holes totalling 600m. (See section 8.1).

2. It is also recommended that drilling be undertaken as soon as possible on a selection of other slightly lower-rated targets, that offer potential for additional deposits of economic gold mineralization at Narrawa Creek.

The suggested programme involves 11 short diamond holes totalling 500m.

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APPENDIX 1

**DRILL LOGS
HOLES NC13 – NC17**

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: NC13					Logged by: J.G.Purvis			Date: 24.11.99	Depth: 71.5m	Size: NTW
					Co-ords: 5 406621N / 425061E, (4605N / 5600E Grid)			RL: 665m (est)	Dip: - 60	Azimuth: 033 AMG
DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
0	1.3	1.3	0	1.3	0	1.3	SOIL & SCREE. No core.			
1.3	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.1						
1.7	2	0.3	0.3	0	1.3	11.4	OXIDIZED ALTERED QUARTZOSE	Remanent patches up t	Fractured & broken, with	Limonite on fractures, esp 3-7.5m
2	2.6	0.6	0.6	0			SANDSTONE. Pale grey & brown. Fine to	20cm wide of strong	fractures usually high	where there are boxwks, limonite
2.6	3.2	0.6	0.55	0.05			coarse grained qtz-mica sst with occasional	biotite alt above 8m.	angle in opp sense to So	veinlets (+-qtz), & limonitic clay
3.2	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.1			sst frags to 10mm. Commonly with mottled	Minor chloritic bands.	or // LCA. Layering	seams to 15cm wide.
3.6	4.2	0.6	0.6	0			or streaky appearance due to alteration.	Basal 2m silicified.	evident but So ill-defined,	Remanent strongly biotitized
4.2	4.8	0.6	0.6	0				Moderately oxidized.	25-35/LCA. Broken	patches contain several % py-po
4.8	5.7	0.9	0.9	0					basal contact (core loss).	(eg: at 2.7m, 5.7m & 6.1m).
5.7	6.7	1	0.9	0.1						
6.7	8.2	1.5	1.5	0	11.4	13	FAULT IN QUARTZ-EPIDOTE SKARN.	Strong epidotization,	Fault cataclasite.	1-2% dissem pyrite, ranging
8.2	9.3	1.1	1.1	0			Khaki-green epidote-rich clay and rubble, with	local silicification.	Both contacts broken.	from trace to 5% in grey pug
9.3	10.2	0.9	0.9	0			frags & thin bands of qtz, commonly pyritic.			band at 12.25-12.4m. Most pyrite
10.2	11.7	1.5	1.2	0.3						assoc with qtz. Trace wolfram(?)
11.7	12.4	0.7	0.7	0						
12.4	12.8	0.4	0.4	0	13	24.75	BIOTITIZED QUARTZ SANDSTONE.	Patchy strong biotite-	Upper 1.5m leached &	13-18.4m: 1-2% py>po, dissem
12.8	13.2	0.4	0.4	0			Brownish-grey. Hard. Massive medium	silica overprinted by	broken, otherwise largely	18.4-20m: 2-3% py>po, dissem
13.2	13.9	0.7	0.7	0			grained qtz sst with mottled appearance due to	silica-chlorite(?).	unbroken.	20-22.9m: 2% py>po.
13.9	14.5	0.6	0.6	0			alteration. Small calc-silicate patches, esp	Small patches of garnet	No bedding evident -	22.9-24.75m: 3-4% py>po,
14.5	15.1	0.6	0.6	0			towards base.	below 19m. 10cm band	indistinct lineation 30/LCA	dissem & clots.
15.1	16.2	1.1	1.1	0				of serpentine-carbonate	Series of qtz gash veins	
16.2	17.7	1.5	1.5	0				at 22.5m.	20/LCA 17.5-17.8m.	
17.7	19.2	1.5	1.5	0						
19.2	20.7	1.5	1.5	0	24.75	27.3	SKARN. Pale green, hard, massive. Hard.	Very strong epidote(?)-	No banding. Both	1% very patchy py>>po, apart
20.7	22.2	1.5	1.5	0			Finely sandy textured rock composed of qtz &	silica alt. High angle	contacts irreg.	from 5% py at 25.25-25.4m,
22.2	23.7	1.5	1.5	0			green mineral (epidote?). Detrital qtz grains	veinlets of chlorite.		dissem & veinlets.
23.7	25.2	1.5	1.5	0			in places.			
25.2	26.3	1.1	1.1	0						
26.3	27.9	1.6	1.6	0	27.3	32.3	SILICIFIED QUARTZ SANDSTONE.	Strong qtz-sericite-py	Unbroken & massive.	27.3-28.5m: 1-2% po-py, dissem
27.9	29.5	1.6	1.6	0			Pale grey, very hard. Fine to coarse grained	alt, with minor patchy	Weak lineation in places	& veinlet, with sp in larger clots.
29.5	31.1	1.6	1.6	0			(grainsize increasing with depth). Rare frags	biotite. 29.3-29.75m:	0-30/LCA picked out by	29.3-29.8m: 5% py in qtz vein.

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: NC13					Logged by: J.G.Purvis			Date: 24.11.99		Depth: 71.5m		Size: NTW	
					Co-ords: 5 406621N / 425061E, (4605N / 5600E Grid)			RL: 665m (est)		Dip: - 60		Azimuth: 033 AMG	
DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY								
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION			
31.1	32.6	1.5	1.5	0			of fine qtz sst to 10mm.	irreg qtz-py-garnet vein	sericite threads (incipient	31.1-31.5m: 2% po-py, dissem.			
32.6	34.2	1.6	1.6	0				Minor veinlets qtz+-	cleavage?). Basal contact	31.85-32.3m: 5% coarse dissem			
34.2	35.7	1.5	1.5	0				garnet elsewhere.	35-45/LCA, diffuse.	py. Elsewhere, minor sulphs.			
35.7	37.2	1.5	1.5	0									
37.2	38.7	1.5	1.5	0	32.3	35.75	SKARN. Dark green, mottled, variable texture	Intensely altered:	Weak banding 35-65/LCA	32.3-33.1m: 3% py (5% at top 2%			
38.7	40.2	1.5	1.5	0			Hard. Composed mainly of pyroxene(?) with	pyroxene(?)-garnet-	Abrupt basal contact	at base, dissem & veinlets).			
40.2	41.7	1.5	1.5	0			lesser qtz, garnet, chlorite, biotite, sulphides &	silica with minor chlorite	approx 50/LCA.	33.1-33.65m: band 40/LCA with			
41.7	43.2	1.5	1.5	0			magnetite. Common detrital qtz grains 1-3mm.	epidote & biotite.		5-10% fi gr mag>py>po.			
43.2	44.5	1.3	1.3	0			Best sulphs & mag assoc with pyroxene-garnet			33.65-34.25m: minor py-mag.			
44.5	46.1	1.6	1.6	0			bands.			34.25-34.55m: band 65/LCA of			
46.1	47.3	1.2	1.2	0						10-20% po>>mag-py, trace cp			
47.3	48.9	1.6	1.6	0						34.55-35.25m: minor py & mag.			
48.9	50.5	1.6	1.6	0						35.25-35.75m: diffuse band 65/			
50.5	52.1	1.6	1.6	0						LCA, 5-7% po>mag-py, rare cp.			
52.1	53.7	1.6	1.6	0									
53.7	55.2	1.5	1.5	0	35.75	47.4	BIOTITE HORNFELS. Dark brown, hard to	Intense biotite-silica-	Mineral lineation after	Generally minor to 1% dissem			
55.2	56.7	1.5	1.5	0			very hard biotite-qtz rock after thermally altered	garnet alteration.	bedding and metamorphi	mag & py, rare sp or cassiterite.			
56.7	58.2	1.5	1.5	0			medium grained qtzose sst. Much fi gr garnet,	Small patches of over-	banding, both evident.	Below 43.5m occasional zones			
58.2	59.7	1.5	1.5	0			some in "wrigglic" laminae (eg: 41m).	printing ferromag alt.	So: 45/LCA @ 36.1m;	2% mag>py. 36.95m: 10cm			
59.7	61.2	1.5	1.5	0			Detrital qtz to 2mm. Minor finely bedded silty	36.3-36.55m: irreg qtz	43/LCA @ 43.5m.	band of semi-massive mag>>py			
61.2	62.7	1.5	1.5	0			intervals. Largely unbroken.	veining. Elsewhere	Garnet banding 25/LCA	in ferromag, 55/LCA. 46.4m:			
62.7	64.2	1.5	1.5	0				veining very minor.	at 42.3m.	30mm ferromag-garnet-mag			
64.2	65.7	1.5	1.5	0					Basal contact abrupt 45/	band 35/LCA (opp sense to So).			
65.7	67.2	1.5	1.5	0					LCA (metamorph banding	40.8m: 3mm py-cassiterite vein.			
67.2	68.7	1.5	1.5	0					in opp sense to So).	45m: 20mm qtz-py vein 35/LCA.			
68.7	70.2	1.5	1.5	0									
70.2	71.5	1.3	1.3	0	47.4	51.8	CALC-SILICATE.	Intensely altered.	Unbroken.	No sulphides or mag to 50.4m.			
							Dark green to pale grey, fi-coarse gr, variable	Pink rhodocrosite at	Weak banding 55/LCA.	50.4-51.7m: 2% dissem py,			
							rock with patchy & weakly-banded texture.	48.9m.	Abrupt basal contact 55/	minor mag, trace cassiterite or sp			
							Composed largely of various ferromags (dark		LCA.	10cm band semi-massive mag			
							bladed actinolite, light green olivine & probable			at base.			

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: NC13					Logged by: J.G.Purvis			Date: 24.11.99		Depth: 71.5m		Size: NTW	
					Co-ords: 5 406621N / 425061E, (4605N / 5600E Grid)			RL: 665m (est)		Dip: -60		Azimuth: 033 AMG	
DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY								
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION			
							pyroxene), qtz, & white & yellow cb. Some biotite, garnet & epidote in silic zones, esp below 50.5m Coarse gr actinolite-cb band 50-50.5m.						
					51.8	58.35	PYRRHOTITE SKARN. Pale green & bronze. Hard massive very coarse gr ferromag-qtz-po rock. Ferromag in partly-radiating bladed xyls to 12mm (actinolite? - paler green than in unit above). Qtz in xylline patches. Minor garnet. Sulphides less in central zone where ferromags decrease & qtz-biotite-magnetite is common. Overall, unit is moderately to strongly magnetic.	Intensely altered.	Unbroken. Weakly banded 40-60/LCA (av 45/LCA). Abrupt basal contact 40/LCA.	Po dissem in coarse clots & small massive patches. 51.8-53.2m: 20-25% po, minor cp. Cassiterite(?) in qtz patches (eg: in 10cm qtz band at 53.1m). 53.2-54.2m: 5% po>>py, minor cp, trace cassiterite(?) 54.2-54.9m: 2% po-py. 54.9-56.6m: 5-7% po>py-mag, trace cassit(?). Mag 5-10% in fi gr qtz-bio bands below 55.7m. 56.6-58.3m: semi-massive po, 1% cp & minor py.			
					58.35	71.5	BIOTITE-QUARTZ-CHLORITE(?) HORNFELS. Brownish-grey. Very hard. Massive med gr rock composed of qtz & biotite, with lesser pale green ferromags (mostly chlorite?). Trace garnet. Original rock was a fi-med gr qtz sst - some detrital qtz visible. Common xylline qtz in vein-like bands & patches to 10cm, gen with chlor & py. More veining than before, (all high angle), incl veinlets of greisenous qtz-fluorite-muscovite or chlorite-py.	Very strongly altered, with blotchy texture due to overprinting alteration phases. Qtz-biotite alt precedes qtz-chlor. Bleaching along hair-line fractures & greisen veinlets.	Largely unbroken. Weakly cleaved in places (20/LCA at 61m, 40/LCA at 65.5m).	Usually minor py>>po, strongest in qtz-chlor veins/bands/patches. Po only with biotite. Best sulphs: 59.8-59.95m: qtz-py-chlor vein 61.5-62.7m: 2-3% py>po, incl 25mm qtz-py>aspy vein at 62.5m 66.1-71.5m: 1-2% py>>po, incl 10cm qtz-py vein at 68.5m.			
Camera survey @ 20m:													
Dip: -59.7 Azimuth: 036 AMG					END OF HOLE								

634028

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: NC13

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	Au(SR)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
2.5	3.5	1	<0.01					31	226	497	<1	14			<10
3.5	4.5	1	<0.01					39	1515	234	<1	19			<10
4.5	5.5	1	<0.01					44	178	117	<1	26			<10
5.5	6.5	1	<0.01					27	122	331	<1	<1			<10
6.5	7.5	1	<0.01					21	235	71	<1	1			<10
11.4	12.4	1	<0.01					106	92	3190	<1	70			<10
12.4	13	0.6	<0.01					101	177	1760	<1	28			<10
19	20	1	<0.01					39	121	326	<1	2			<10
22.9	23.9	1	<0.01					41	67	393	<1	12			<10
23.9	24.75	0.85	<0.01	<0.01				121	51	227	<1	8			<10
24.75	25.6	0.85	<0.01					23	88	206	<1	6			<10
25.6	26.5	0.9	<0.01					16	95	110	<1	13			<10
26.5	27.3	0.8	<0.01					32	79	117	<1	17			<10
27.3	28.3	1	<0.01	<0.01				25	250	249	<1	<1			<10
29.3	29.8	0.5	<0.01					93	50	77	<1	<1			<10
31.85	32.6	0.75	<0.01					261	92	209	<1	21			<10
32.6	33.1	0.5	<0.01					70	60	190	<1	4			<10
33.1	33.65	0.55	<0.01					205	45	111	<1	10			<10
33.65	34.25	0.6	<0.01					53	38	127	<1	17			<10
34.25	34.55	0.3	<0.01					521	30	88	<1	12			<10
34.55	35.25	0.7	0.03					61	52	347	<1	12			<10
35.25	35.75	0.5	<0.01					139	53	95	<1	11			<10
35.75	36.8	1.05	<0.01					9	18	185	<1	<1			<10
36.8	37.9	1.1	<0.01					28	21	1035	<1	<1			<10
37.9	39	1.1	<0.01					11	32	1230	<1	<1			<10
39	40	1	<0.01	<0.01				12	11	367	<1	1			<10
40	41	1	<0.01					14	8	162	<1	4			<10
41	42	1	<0.01					8	10	199	<1	3			<10
Laboratory: Analabs, Coee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	F650	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

034029

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
DRILLHOLE: NC14					Logged by: J.G.Purvis			Date: 1.12.99	Depth: 51.0m	Size: NTW
					Co-ords: 5 406565N / 425141E, (4586N / 5700E Grid)			RL: 665m (est)	Dip: - 50	Azimuth: 033 AMG
0	1.6	1.6	0	1.6	0	1.6	NO CORE.			
1.6	2.3	0.7	0.65	0.05						
2.3	3.8	1.5	1	0.5	1.6	7.9	OXIDIZED QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE.	Strongly oxidized:	Broken. Abrupt irreg	Mild limonite stains to 3.8m &
3.8	5.3	1.5	0.85	0.65			Creamy-white, soft, crumbly & clayey.	leached & bleached.	contact to unox rock at	7.0-7.6m (in latter, 2% py-po in
5.3	6.8	1.5	1.2	0.3			After fi-med gr altered qtz sst.	Original sst qtz-biotite	base.	small unox patches).
6.8	8.3	1.5	1.45	0.05				altered.		
8.3	9.8	1.5	1.5	0						
9.8	11.3	1.5	1.5	0	7.9	16.3	SILICIFIED QUARTZ SANDSTONE.	Strong qtz>sericite alt.	Mildly fractured & broken.	7.9-11.5m: 3% py (+marcasite?)
11.3	12.8	1.5	1.5	0			Grey, hard, fi-coarse gr, massive.	Trace biotite alt.	Very weak cleavage: 30/	& minor po, mostly in dendritic
12.8	14.3	1.5	1.5	0			Numerous white clasts(?) to 20mm of identical		LCA @ 11.5m; 50/LCA	dissem. 11.5-14.0m: 1% py,
14.3	15.8	1.5	1.5	0			sst.		at 15m.	dissem & veinlets. Qtz-py veins
15.8	17.3	1.5	1.5	0					Basal contact abrupt &	to 25mm @ 12.7-13m.
17.3	18.8	1.5	1.4	0.1					irreg.	14.0-15.8m: 1-2% py, dendritic.
18.8	20.3	1.5	1.4	0.1						15.8-16.3m: 3-5% coarse py.
20.3	21.8	1.5	1.5	0						
21.8	23.3	1.5	1.5	0	16.3	19.2	LEACHED PYRITIC CALC-SILICATE.	Strongly leached.	Moderately broken, with	16.3-17.85m: 5-7% dissem py.
23.3	24.8	1.5	1.5	0			Creamy greenish-grey. Medium grained	Remanent qtz-chlorite	crumbly zones, biggest	17.85-18.8m: 1% py.
24.8	26.3	1.5	1.5	0			porous qtzose sst with numerous crumbly	alt in patches.	at base.	18.8-19.2m: 10-15% py (25%
26.3	27.8	1.5	1.45	0.05			vuggy patches after carbonate.	Some pink colouration-	Abrupt basal contact 40/	core loss).
27.8	29.3	1.5	1.5	0				(garnet &/or carbonate).	LCA.	
29.3	30.8	1.5	1.5	0						
30.8	32.3	1.5	1.5	0	19.2	24	SKARN. Dark green & brown. Med gr.	Intensely altered.	Small fault 20/LCA @	19.2-20.0m: 3-4% pyrite>mag
32.3	33.8	1.5	1.5	0			A variable weakly-banded interval, incl: dark		21.5m. Moderately	coarse dissem & bands 35/LCA.
33.8	35.3	1.5	1.5	0			ferromag-garnet skarn, qtz-chlorite skarn, &		broken to 21.6m. Weak	20.0-22.4m: Minor py (+sp?),
35.3	36.8	1.5	1.5	0			qtz-biotite(+chlorite & garnet) rock after altered		banding 35-40/LCA, incl	except 5-7% py (+sp or cassit) at
36.8	38.3	1.5	1.5	0			qtzose sst.		fine banding 40/LCA	20.85-21.1m. 22.4-24.0m: 1-2%
38.3	39.8	1.5	1.5	0			Some yellowish-green sl leached cb(?) to 21.1m		(after So?) at 20.6m.	py, minor mag & sp. 3-4mm py-
39.8	41.3	1.5	1.5	0					Basal contact abrupt but	sp veinlet 45/LCA @ 23.5m; 2-3
41.3	42.7	1.4	1.4	0					irregular.	mm sp veinlet 80/LCA @ 23.6m
42.7	44.2	1.5	1.5	0						
44.2	45.8	1.6	1.6	0	24	31.15	BIOTITIZED QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE.	Very strong biotitization	Common fine bedding:	24-26.5m: 2% py-sp, in bands //

634037

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: NC14	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 1.12.99	Depth: 51.0m	Size: NTW
Co-ords: 5 406565N / 425141E, (4586N / 5700E Grid)		RL: 665m (est)	Dip: - 50	Azimuth: 033 AMG

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY						
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION	
45.8	47.3	1.5	1.5	0			Dark brown. Fine-med gr altered sandstone	& patchy qtz-chlorite alt	40/LCA. Graded beddin	So to 5mm, minor po & mag.	
47.3	48.8	1.5	1.5	0			with abundant detrital qtz.	(best sp tends to be	fining uphole at 30.2m.	26.5-28.6m: 1% dissem po>py.	
48.8	51	2.2	2.2	0				assoc with py in latter.	Small fault 20/LCA at	28.6-30.25m: 1% py>sp & po.	
								Po-mag is assoc with	27.7m.	30.25-30.8m: 5% coarse dissem	
								biotite).	Basal contact abrupt,	py>>po & sp.	
									35/LCA.	30.8-31.15m: 1-2% po-mag>py.	
					31.15	32.7	PYRRHOTITE SKARN. Green & brown, hard.	Intensely altered.	Unbroken.	31.15-32.15m: 5-30% po>py.	
							Composed mainly of qtz, light green ferromags	Qtz-ferromag alt over-	Basal contact abrupt, 45/	trace cp, dissem. sulphides	
							& sulphides (mainly pyrrhotite). Remanent	prints & replaces qtz-	LCA.	decreasing with depth.	
							included biotitized qtz sst near both contacts	biotite.		32.15-32.7m: 3% po>py.	
							(eg: below 32.1m: bx-like mixture of skarn				
							replacing biotitized sst).				
					32.7	37.4	BIOTITIZED SANDSTONE.	Strong biotitization.	Characteristic streaky	1% py, mainly in patchy dissem,	
							Dark grey-brown, massive, unbroken.	Blotchy qtz-chlorite-cb	mineral lineation 40/LCA	some in high-angle fine veinlets.	
							Fi-med gr sst, much less siliceous as that	alt, mainly below 35.3m	Basal contact abrupt &	Trace dissem aspy around 35m	
							above 31.1m, with fewer detrital qtz grains.		irregular.	& 37m.	
					37.4	39.1	CALC-SILICATE. Dark yellow, softish, slightly	Strongly altered.	Crumbly in places	37.4-38.6m: 3-5% patchy dissem	
							oxidized & leached carbonate with patches of		Basal contact highly	py>>sp, (15% in 15cm zone at	
							fi gr qtz.		irreg & diffuse.	38m). Minor py below 38.6m.	
					39.1	51	ALTERED QUARTZ SANDSTONE.	Strong qtz-biotite+-chlor	Largely unbroken.	To 47m: Trace mag, py, po.	
							Pale brownish-grey. Hard to very hard.	alt overprinted by patch	43m: bedding 65/LCA,	42.4m: 2mm mag veinlet 50/LCA	
							Massive fi-med gr altered qtz sst, becoming	strong qtz-chlor+-cb.	mineral lineation 35/LCA	44.15m: 2x 5mm py-chlor>sp	
							harder, more siliceous & increasingly thermally	40.5m: 50mm irreg qtz	in opposite sense.	veinlets 45/LCA.	
							metamorphosed with depth - below 47m	vein.		47-51m: patchy 1-2% py>po,	
							rock is a hornfels.			mostly dissem, locally 2-3% (eg:	
										47.7-48.6m & 50-50.8m).	
					END OF HOLE						

034032

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: NC14

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	Au(SR)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
7	7.9	0.9	0.01					114	144	134	<1	12			
7.9	9	1.1	<0.01					94	176	1320	<1	26			
9	10	1	<0.01					50	237	686	<1	12			
10	11	1	<0.01					61	366	660	<1	12			
12.5	13.5	1	<0.01	0.01				47	101	513	<1	5			
15.3	16.3	1	0.05					131	334	848	1	6			
16.3	17	0.7	0.05					346	88	2100	<1	55			<10
17	17.85	0.85	0.14					336	100	807	<1	27			<10
17.85	18.8	0.95	0.05					74	90	184	<1	27			<10
18.8	19.2	0.4	0.2					936	94	1790	<1	385			<10
19.2	20	0.6	0.16					183	40	279	<1	26			<10
20	21.2	1.2	0.5	0.43				38	21	527	<1	31			<10
21.2	22.4	1.2	0.07					41	7	1765	<1	70			<10
22.4	23	0.6	0.14					30	50	334	<1	14			<10
23	24	1	0.24					71	43	2270	<1	105			<10
24	25.2	1.2	0.18	0.15				85	83	6800	<1	65			<10
25.2	26.2	1	0.19					73	56	5300	<1	13	27	16	<10
26.2	27.2	1	0.05					37	39	758	<1	4	31	<10	<10
27.2	28.2	1	0.03					18	30	486	<1	5	69	<10	<10
28.2	29.2	1	0.09					44	11	3100	<1	27	48	<10	<10
29.2	30.2	1	0.12					34	13	532	<1	31	28	<10	<10
30.2	31.15	0.95	0.17					219	9	4320	<1	33	75	26	<10
31.15	32.15	1	0.26					318	38	196	<1	10	90	<10	<10
32.15	32.7	0.55	1.19	1.07				73	46	229	<1	18	145	13	<10
32.7	34	1.3	1.15	1.08				43	15	211	<1	240	70	18	<10
34	35.3	1.3	0.22	0.23				24	4	220	<1	75	66	<10	<10
35.3	36.4	1.1	0.53					55	29	156	<1	22	127	<10	<10
36.4	37.4	1	0.24					69	9	203	<1	180	82	<10	<10
37.4	38.6	1.2	0.25	0.25	0.57			276	61	310	<1	49	111	20	<10
47.7	48.6	0.9	<0.01					67	67	224	<1	11	84	<10	<10
50	50.8	0.8	<0.01					31	83	207	<1	12	10	<10	<10
Laboratory: Anaiabs, Coocoe		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	F650	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

634033

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY						
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION	
DRILLHOLE: NC15					Logged by: J.G.Purvis			Date: 8.12.99	Depth: 55.7m	Size: NTW	
					Co-ords: 5 406636N / 425762E, (5032N / 6200E Grid)			RL: 565m (est)	Dip: - 45	Azimuth: 213 AMG	
0	0.4	0.4	0.25	0.15	0	2.7	OXIDIZED QUARTZ SANDSTONE. Pale brown sugary-textured fi-med gr qtz sst with occasional qtz grains to 3mm. Minor thin qtz veins.	Strongly oxidized & leached. Originally mildly qtz-biotite alt.	Fractured & broken. Bedding 50/LCA @ 1m. Basal contact abrupt.		
0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0							
0.9	1.9	1	0.95	0.05							
1.9	2.7	0.8	0.65	0.15							
2.7	4.2	1.5	1.35	0.15	2.7	4.5	OXIDIZED CALC-SILICATE? Brown, fine-grained & finely-banded rock, composed of qtz, dark grey-green unident mineral, garnet & biotite	Strongly oxidized, leached & bleached, with strong Mnox stains	Well-developed fine banding 70/LCA (So?). Mildly fractured & broken.	Trace remanent pyrite.	
4.2	5.7	1.5	0.7	0.8							
5.7	7.2	1.5	0.9	0.6							
7.2	8.7	1.5	1.4	0.1				Originally strongly altered.	Abrupt basal contact.		
8.7	10.2	1.5	1.4	0.1							
10.2	11.7	1.5	1.05	0.45							
11.7	13.2	1.5	1.35	0.15	4.5	7.2	CLAYEY ZONE (OXIDIZED SKARN). Green & pale brown puggy clay & very soft ox rock. To 6.5m after green skarn (serpentinous at 5.8-6.5m), below this possibly calc-silicate.	Very strongly oxidized. Originally intensely altered.	Crumbly (+50% core lost)		
13.2	14.7	1.5	1.35	0.15							
14.7	16.2	1.5	1.5	0							
16.2	17.7	1.5	1.5	0							
17.7	19.2	1.5	1.5	0							
19.2	20.5	1.3	1.3	0	7.2	11.1	QUARTZ-BIOTITE HORNFELS. Pale brownish-grey. Hard to very hard. Patchy thermal metamorphism of mildly altered fine qtz sst. Common thermal 'spotting'. Minor garnet.	Moderate qtz-biotite alt	Fractured & mildly broken	Below 8.5m: minor dissem & veinlet pyrite.	
20.5	22	1.5	1.5	0					Strongest fracts are sub parallel LCA & often filled with 1mm greisenous veinlets (qtz-musc-fluorite & possible wolfram).	10.85-11.1m: strong 1-2mm pyrite veinlets 10/LCA..	
22	23.6	1.6	1.4	0.2							
23.6	24.7	1.1	1.1	0							
24.7	25.7	1	0.65	0.35							
25.7	27.2	1.5	1.5	0							
27.2	28.7	1.5	1.5	0					Bedding 50/LCA at 7.8m		
28.7	30.1	1.4	1.4	0							
30.1	31.7	1.6	1.6	0	11.1	12.4	OXIDIZED CALC-SILICATE? Only 0.6m recovered. Fawn, clayey crumbly & leached rock, now composed largely of fine sugary qtz.		Upper contact a large clay zone. Lower contact abrupt & irregular.	2% dissem & veinlet pyrite.	
31.7	33.2	1.5	1.5	0							
33.2	34.7	1.5	1.5	0							
34.7	36.2	1.5	1.5	0							
36.2	37.7	1.5	1.5	0	12.4	20.5	QUARTZ-BIOTITE HORNFELS. After fi-med gr qtz sst. Purplish-brown. Hard to very hard, & brittle. Strong alteration & thermal metamorphism, including spotting.	Biotitization overprinted & bleached by greisenization in diffuse veinlet of qtz-fluorite-muscovite	Only slightly broken, but abund hairline fractures below 15.5m, increasing towards strong fault at	12.4-13.4m: 2-3% py, veinlets & dissem (py vein 5-30mm, 50/LCA, at 13.3m). 13.4-20.5m: 1% py, veinlets & dissem, locally +2%.	
37.7	39.2	1.5	1.5	0							
39.2	40.4	1.2	1.2	0							
40.4	41.9	1.5	1.5	0							

034034

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
DRILLHOLE: NC15					Logged by: J.G.Purvis			Date: 8.12.99	Depth: 55.7m	Size: NTW
					Co-ords: 5 406636N / 425762E, (5032N / 6200E Grid)			RL: 565m (est)	Dip - 45	Azimuth: 213 AMG
41.9	43.4	1.5	1.5	0				assoc with the fract.	basal contact (rock is	Some py assoc with the greisen
43.4	45	1.6	1.6	0				Some qtz veins to 7mm	shattered towards base).	veinlets & fractures.
45	46.5	1.5	1.5	0				Minor oxidation around	At 16.5m tectonic fabric	Minor sp-gn in basal fault.
46.5	48.1	1.6	1.6	0				basal fault.	(fracts & veinlets) 55/LCA	
48.1	49.7	1.6	1.6	0						
49.7	51.1	1.4	1.4	0	20.5	23	BROKEN FAULTED ZONE. Fawny-brown.	Moderate qtz>biotite alt	Fractured & broken with	20.5-21.5m: 2-3% py on fract &
51.1	52.7	1.6	1.6	0			Lacks the intense fracturing & greisen veining	with bleaching.	small clayey fault seams,	dissem. Trace sp-gn.
52.7	54.2	1.5	1.5	0			of unit above, otherwise rock is the same (fi-		strongest 25/LCA at	21.5-22.7m: minor py. 22.7-23m:
54.2	55.7	1.5	1.5	0			med gr qtz sst).		21.9m.	py-sp-gn seams in basal fault.
					23	28.1	MINERALIZED ZONE. Grey-brown. Hard.	Strong qtz-biotite or	Largely unbroken.	23-24m: 7-10% py>sp>gn dissem
							Sulphidic biotitized qtz sst of variable grainsize	sericite alt (latter assoc	Bedded 50-60/LCA.	24-24.5m: 5% dendritic py.
							(fine to coarse gr), with greisenous overprint.	with fine greisenous	Basal contact abrupt - an	24.5-25.4m: 2% py in greisenous
							24.15m: 2cm sericitized granitic dyke, 65/LCA.	muscovite-py veinlets).	alteration front 50/LCA in	veinlets & dissem.
							24.4m: 8mm sericitized pyritic granitic dyke,	27.75m: 2cm 40/LCA	opposite sense to So.	25.4-26.5m: 2-3% py, minor sp.
							60/LCA. Both dykes with minor molybdenite.	qtz vein, minor wolfram		26.5-27.2m: 5% py mainly dissem
								28m: 25mm, 35/LCA,		27.2-28.1m: 2% py>wolf-po-cassit
								qtz-fluor-musc-wolf vein		mainly veinlets. 27.2m: 1cm 35/
										LCA py-wolf-cp vein.
					28.1	46.6	SILICIFIED QUARTZ SANDSTONE.	Very strong silicification	Cleavage in bio-alt zones	28.1-30.6m: 1-2% py, dissem.
							Pale grey, very hard, massive, med gr.	& weak sericitization.	40-50/LCA.	30.6-31.2m: 3-5% dissem py.
							Occasional worm burrows (eg: 29.7m & 30.6m)	Biotitized bands (<1m)	34.5m: small fault with	33-35m: 2% py, dissem.
								above 37m.	2cm 25/LCA qtz-sericite	36-36.8m: 1-2% py, dissem &
								Below 38.5m pervasive	vein, minor wolf & moly.	veinlets (4mm py vein at 36.8m)
								greisenization (qtz-fluor-	Shear 45/LCA centred at	39-46m: 2% py, mainly veinlets.
								muscovite-py), also often	30.9m.	Elsewhere, minor to 1% py.
								as facings on fract &		45-45.8m: strong py>cp-wolf
								occasional larger veins:		vein //LCA.
								33.1m: 10cm, 45/LCA.		
								35.3m: 2cm, 15/LCA.		

604035

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: NC15	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 8.12.99	Depth: 55.7m	Size: NTW
	Co-ords: 5 406636N / 425762E, (5032N / 6200E Grid)	RL: 565m (est)	Dip: - 45	Azimuth: 213 AMG

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
								43.3m: 20cm, 35/LCA.		
								44.15m: 3cm, 65/LCA.		
					46.6	48.2	GREISEN VEINING IN QUARTZ SANDSTONE. Greyish-white with green tinge. Very hard. 50% fine to coarse gr Qtz sst (detrital Qtz grains to 3mm), altered & thermally metamorphosed. 50% large, pegmatitic fluorite>Qtz-muscovite-lepidolite-cb veins. Largest vein 47.25-48.2m.	Silicified & baked, with strong pervasive Qtz-muscovite-fluorite alt.	Badly broken 47.45-47.7. Most veining 40-60/LCA. Basal vein has upper contact 40/LCA, lower 25/LCA.	Almost no sulphides -trace py in basal 20cm. Minor fuchsite in basal vein.
					48.2	55.7	QUARTZ-BIOTITE HORNFELS. Grey & brown. After med-coarse gr Qtz sst. Very hard. Greisenous Qtz-cb-fluorite-musc-py veining (not abundant) post-dates biotite alt. These veins at all angles, usually 5-20mm except for 10cm vein 50/LCA at 50.5m.	Mod-strong Qtz-biotite>sericite/muscovite alt. Biotitization affects 50% of interval. Muscovite is pale green colour.	Good bedding at 50.9m (3cm microconglomerate bed): 50/LCA. Largely unbroken.	48.5-50m: 2-3% py, trace cp, dissem>veinlets, in bio-alt zone 50-54.2m: 2% patchy py. 54.2-55.7m: 1% patchy py, some in greisen veins. 52.9m: 5mm Qtz vein, minor wolf & moly. 53.4-53.9m: 1cm 10/LCA, Qtz-cb-py-wolf-bi-cp vein. 54.2m: 5mm 30/LCA, Qtz-cb-py vein, trace wolf & bismuthinite.
							END OF HOLE			

634036

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: NC15

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL (m)	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
From	To		Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Mo	Bi		
3	4.5	1.5	0.13	0.17			24	890	105	<1	4			<5	86		
4.5	6.5	2	0.01				113	461	1380	1	23			<5	98		
10.85	12.4	1.55	0.03				176	44	374	<1	25			7	16		
12.4	13.4	1	<0.01				316	25	36	<1	15			5	17		
13.4	14.5	1.1	<0.01				355	38	39	<1	9			<5	13		
14.5	15.5	1	<0.01				141	11	56	<1	165			<5	<10		
15.5	16.5	1	<0.01				448	13	45	<1	375			<5	<10		
16.5	17.5	1	<0.01	<0.01			63	17	52	<1	205			<5	<10		
17.5	18.5	1	<0.01				128	21	35	<1	39			5	<10		
18.5	19.5	1	<0.01	<0.01			76	47	49	<1	130			6	71		
19.5	20.5	1	<0.01				69	28	46	<1	44			8	18		
20.5	21.5	1	<0.01				290	47	81	<1	90			5	26		
21.5	22.7	1.2	<0.01				103	298	485	<1	24			9	17		
22.7	24	1.3	0.03				548	1245	4400	<1	12			<5	140		
24	25.4	1.4	<0.01				161	354	112	13	16	38	<10	11	29		
25.4	26.5	1.1	<0.01				232	95	463	2	10	61	20	5	<10		
26.5	27.2	0.7	<0.01				201	121	104	<1	6	72	110	<5	10		
27.2	28.1	0.9	<0.01				198	25	150	<1	10	178	970	10	<10		
28.1	29.1	1	<0.01				86	43	36	<1	8	39	<10	7	<10		
30.6	31.2	0.6	<0.01				422	25	39	<1	70	162	11	8	<10		
33	34	1	<0.01				90	16	40	<1	22	49	14	6	<10		
34	35	1	<0.01				99	10	56	<1	70	25	22	<5	<10		
36	36.8	0.8	<0.01				436	30	265	<1	7	101	19	<5	<10		
42.8	43.5	0.7	0.01				576	15	27	<1	44	131	13	7	18		
43.5	44.5	1	0.03				364	58	62	<1	65	63	14	<5	210		
45	45.8	0.8	0.01				208	35	137	<1	355	35	18	<5	50		
45.8	46.6	0.8	<0.01	0.01			292	8	21	<1	20	46	26	<5	<10		
46.6	47.3	0.7	<0.01				17	31	23	<1	8	59	40	<5	<10		
47.3	48.2	0.9	<0.01				35	57	27	<1	65	41	32	<5	<10		
48.2	49.2	1	0.01				659	11	86	<1	5	38	13	<5	10		
49.2	50	0.8	0.04				830	27	149	<1	4	54	40	<5	86		
50	51	1	0.04				243	14	40	<1	<50				32		
52	53	1	<0.01				193	19	193	<1	<50				21		
53	54.2	1.2	<0.01				265	30	113	<1	75				67		
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooe			Method :			F650	F650	F650	F650	A102	A102	A102	A102	X401	X401	A102	A102

634037

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: NC16					Logged by: J.G.Purvis			Date: 19.12.99	Depth: 61.0m	Size: NTW
					Co-ords: 5 406643N / 425667E, (4992N / 6100E Grid)			RL: 540m (est)	Dip: -45	Azimuth: 213 AMG
DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
0	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	0	1	SOIL.			
1.1	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.1						
1.5	2.5	1	1	0	1	11.9	OXIDIZED ALTERED QUARTZOSE	Moderate patchy biotite	Badly fractured & broken	Strong limonite stains & bxwks
2.5	3.8	1.3	1.3	0			SANDSTONE. Brown & grey. Limonitic, fine	alt. Moderate to strong	with some clay seams,	on fractures.
3.8	4.6	0.8	0.8	0			to med gr qtzose sandstone. Calc-silicate	oxidation.	esp above 6.5m.	No sulphides in less-oxidized
4.6	5.5	0.9	0.9	0			band at 3-4m. Common thermal metamorphic	Qtz-musc vein, to 1cm,	Bedding at 3m: 55/LCA.	sections.
5.5	6.6	1.1	1.05	0.05			mineral 'spotting'. Probable bioturbation at	at 7-8m //LCA.	Abrupt basal contact 40/	
6.6	8.2	1.6	1.5	0.1			9-10m.	5cm qtz vein 70/LCA at	LCA (// mineral lineation)	
8.2	9.1	0.9	0.9	0				9.3m.		
9.1	10	0.9	0.85	0.05						
10	11.5	1.5	0.95	0.55	11.9	21.8	QUARTZ-BIOTITE ALTERED QUARTZ	Moderate to locally	13-15.5m: broken faulted	12.3-13.1m: 2% dissem & veinlet
11.5	11.9	0.4	0.4	0			SANDSTONE. Greyish-brown. Locally hard.	strong silica-biotite alt,	zone with clay seams.	py, trace sp.
11.9	13	1.1	1.05	0.05			Mainly fine to coarse gr qtz sst, with occasional	Common 'spots', small	Bedding 14.7m: 60/LCA	13.7-14.1m: 2-3% py.
13	13.9	0.9	0.7	0.2			silty bands. Strong pyritization below 17.4m.	patches & tiny veinlets	Probable bedding 55/LCA	15.2-17.4m: 1% py, trace sp.
13.9	14.5	0.6	0.6	0				of greisenous qtz-musc	at 21m.	17.4-18.7m: 2% patchy dissem py
14.5	14.8	0.3	0.3	0				Minor oxidation to 15m.		18.7-21.8m: 7-10% dissem py,
14.8	16	1.2	1.1	0.1				Minor qtz veins, largest:		minor sp (latter increasing with
16	17.5	1.5	1.5	0				12.6m: 12mm qtz-py		depth).
17.5	19	1.5	1.5	0				vein 65/LCA; 12.9m:		16-17.3m: 5-10mm qtz-musc-py
19	20.5	1.5	1.5	0				20mm qtz vein 60/LCA.		vein //LCA. 20-20.7m: py-musc>
20.5	22	1.5	1.5	0						sp vein, 5mm, //LCA.
22	23.5	1.5	1.5	0						
23.5	25	1.5	1.5	0	21.8	30.15	STRONGLY BIOTITIZED ZONE.	Very strong biotite alt.	Bedding 60/LCA at 23m,	21.8-25m: 3-5% py>sp, dissem>
25	26.5	1.5	1.5	0			Dark brown. More variable grainsize than in	Minor garnet.	75/LCA at 24.4m,	veinlets, sp best above 23.2m.
26.5	28	1.5	1.5	0			units above. Mainly fine to coarse gr bedded	Below 27.8m biotite	Upper contact diffuse,	25-25.35m: semi-massive py>>
28	29.5	1.5	1.5	0			qtzose sst, with silty intervals (largest 24.4-	decreases: rock is qtz>	lower abrupt (high angle)	sp, banded 70/LCA.
29.5	30.6	1.1	0.75	0.35			25.1m). In coarse gr bands some detrital qtz	biotite alt.		25.35-26.5m: 2% py, very patchy
30.6	31	0.4	0.25	0.15			to 3-4mm.			26.4m: 10mm py>sp vein 20/LCA
31	31.5	0.5	0.5	0						26.5-29.8m: minor py.
31.5	32.5	1	1	0						29.8-30.15m: 2-3% py, minor sp
32.5	34	1.5	1.5	0						

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: NC16					Logged by: J.G.Purvis		Date: 19.12.99	Depth: 61.0m	Size: NTW	
					Co-ords: 5 406643N / 425667E, (4992N / 6100E Grid)		RL: 540m (est)	Dip - 45	Azimuth: 213 AMG	
DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
34	35.5	1.5	1.5	0	30.15	31	FAULT. To 30.6m, grey sulphidic clay after rock type above. Below 30.6m, yellow clay after calc-silicate.		Strong fault.	30.15-30.6m: 3% py>sp, dissem
35.5	37	1.5	0.85	0.65						30.6-31m: minor py.
37	37.8	0.8	0.65	0.15						
37.8	38.3	0.5	0.5	0						
38.3	39.4	1.1	1.1	0	31	36.1	STRONGLY ALTERED QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE. Yellowish & brownish-grey. Med gr, very hard siliceous rock with abundant detrital qtz & unusual blotchy & streaky texture. Partly calc-silicate, esp above 33m.	Strong variable alt. Mainly qtz-sericite-py & minor blotchy qtz-chlor-actinolite, both overprinting qtz-biotite.	Marked cleavage 50-65/LCA.	31-33m: minor dissem py>po. 33-36.1m: 2-3% blotchy dissem py>po, trace sp.
39.4	40.9	1.5	1.5	0						
40.9	42.4	1.5	1.5	0						
42.4	43.5	1.1	1.1	0						
43.5	44.5	1	1	0						
44.5	46	1.5	1.5	0						
46	47.5	1.5	1.5	0	36.1	37.6	FAULTED CALC-SILICATE. Fawny-grey. Crumbly highly leached calc-silicate rock, now composed mainly of sugary qtz. Almost 50% core loss.	Remanent qtz-biotite alteration in places.	Very badly broken. Basal contact abrupt & high angle.	Occasional veinlets (<3mm) of py-sp(+cp) near upper & lower contacts, overall minor sulphides
47.5	49	1.5	1.5	0						
49	50.5	1.5	1.5	0						
50.5	52	1.5	1.5	0						
52	53.5	1.5	1.5	0						
53.5	55	1.5	1.5	0	37.6	40.25	STRONGLY ALTERED QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE. Similar to rock at 31-36m. Pale yellowish or brownish grey, med gr qtzose sst with marked lineation.	Strong qtz>sericite alt, with abrupt change to qtz-biotite alt at 38.4m.	Cleavage in sericitic sections, 60/LCA. Fractured & broken to 38.5m. Gradational change at base.	37.6-39.3m: minor dissem py. 39.3-40.25m: minor to 1% py, much in veinlets.
55	56.5	1.5	1.5	0						
56.5	58	1.5	1.5	0						
58	59.5	1.5	1.45	0.05						
59.5	61	1.5	1.5	0						
					40.25	41.3	SKARN? Dark green, very hard. Fine-grained siliceous rock composed of qtz, ferromags, chlorite & sulphides. Moderate amounts of med gr detrital qtz.	Intense silicification, with chlorite/ferromag alteration.	Basal contact abrupt & broken.	3-5% py>>po, dissem.
					41.3	51.35	MINERALIZED ZONE. Dark brown & grey, hard. Bands(//So) of fi-gr disseminated py-po-sp-gn in strongly biotite-altered fine to coarse gr qtz sst (qtz grains to 3mm). Best sulphs tend to be in coarser-gr	Very strong biotite>>qtz alteration, with patches of qtz-chlor-ferromag as noted. 47.25m: 3cm cb-tourm-	Unbroken. Well-developed bedding: 75/LCA at 42.4m; 70/LCA at 43.1m; 60/LCA at 45m; 50/LCA at 47m.	41.3-43.1m: +25% dissem po-py>gn>cp, in coarse gr sst. Two 10cm semi-massive sp-gn rich bands in top 50cm, 65/LCA. Abrupt change py to po at 42m.

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: NC16					Logged by: J.G.Purvis			Date: 19.12.99		Depth: 61.0m		Size: NTW	
					Co-ords: 5 406643N / 425667E, (4992N / 6100E Grid)			RL: 540m (est)		Dip: -45		Azimuth: 213 AMG	
DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY								
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION			
							sst. Relatively minor sulphide veins. Bands of fi-gr green qtz-chlor-ferromag alt (as at 40.3-41.3m) at 46.4-47.3m & 50.3-50.5m.	py vein, 20/LCA.	Sulphides decrease abruptly at base - not a lithological contact.	43.1-45m: 10-20% po>py>sp-cp, mainly banded dissem but 1cm irreg py-cp>sp veins 44.7-45m. 45-45.8m: 2-3% dissem & veinlet py>>po, minor sp. 45.8-47.45m: 5% py>>po, mainly in coarse gr veinlets & clots. 47.45-48.8m: massive sulphide 60% po>cp-gn-sp in subordinate biotite-tourm?-qtz gangue. Fine banding & contacts 60-70/LCA. 48.8-49.5m: 10-20% fine dissem py & in qtz-fluor-py veins. 49.5-51.35m: 5-10% py, minor cp & po, dissem & veinlets (+qtz).			
					51.35	61	BIOTITIZED QUARTZ SANDSTONE. Brown & grey. Hard. Altered fine to medium grained qtz sst. Above 54m sst is silty.	Moderate to strong, sil patchy biotite-qtz alt (bi strongest above 57m), overprinted by silif-blea assoc with qtz-musc-cb (+chlorite & fluorite) greisen veins 15/LCA. Largest veins: 55.6m (3cm, trace wolfram); 55.8m: 2cm (minor py); 57.7m: 1cm (trace wolf); 57.9-58.2m: 4cm (py, wolf, bismuthinite?)	Fine bedding 53-54m: 60/LCA. Moderately fractured & broken in basal 1m.	51.35-55.7m: very minor py, mostly in greisen veinlets. 55.7-57m: 3-5% fine dissem py in strongly biotitized sst. 57-58.7m: minor py, trace wolf-bi 58.7-60.3m: 3% py in strongly biotitized zone, mostly dissem, also in veinlets+-qtz. 60.3-60.7m: very minor py. 60.7-60.9m: 3% py in bio band. 60.9-61m: nil			
							Camera survey @ 61m: Dip: -45. Azimuth: 213 AMG. END OF HOLE						

034040

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: NC16

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL (m)	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To		Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	Au(SR)	Au(S2)	Au(S2R)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Bi
12.1	13.1	1	<0.01							238	132	872	<1	85	14
13.1	14.1	1	<0.01							172	48	67	<1	8	12
17.4	18.7	1.3	<0.01							338	20	66	<1	42	<10
18.7	19.8	1.1	0.07	0.06				0.07	0.07	629	5	142	<1	175	<10
19.8	20.8	1	0.36					0.38	0.36	693	42	239	<1	280	17
20.8	21.8	1	0.68					0.63	0.66	735	22	4970	<1	26	<10
21.8	22.8	1	0.26	0.24				0.24	0.22	198	24	3240	<1	26	<10
22.8	23.8	1	0.2					0.32	0.33	209	13	1125	<1	11	<10
23.8	24.7	0.9	1.57	1.84	1.41			1.67	1.64	187	34	663	<1	28	<10
24.7	25.35	0.65	0.72			4.2	2	1.29	1.33	760	117	936	<1	22	<10
25.35	26.5	1.15	0.75			1.52		1.44	1.04	210	150	451	<1	16	<10
26.5	27.5	1	1.37	1.69				2.36	2.45	59	39	150	<1	5	<10
27.5	28.6	1.1	0.11					0.15	0.18	77	111	139	<1	6	<10
28.6	29.8	1.2	0.02					0.07	0.01	11	28	55	<1	16	<10
29.8	30.6	0.8	0.02	0.03				0.05	0.03	315	22	4160	<1	25	<10
30.6	31.8	1.2	<0.01					0.01	<0.01	29	57	181	<1	5	<10
31.8	33	1.2	<0.01					0.01	<0.01	17	37	70	<1	14	<10
33	34	1	<0.01					0.01	<0.01	24	19	37	<1	4	<10
34	35	1	<0.01					<0.01	<0.01	50	31	39	<1	10	<10
35	36.1	1	<0.01					<0.01	0.01	109	20	42	<1	3	<10
36.1	37.6	1.5	0.21	0.2				0.23	0.21	26	39	193	<1	22	76
37.6	38.5	0.9	<0.01					0.02	0.02	24	26	44	<1	5	<10
38.5	39.4	0.9	<0.01					0.01	0.01	36	23	38	<1	7	<10
39.4	40.25	0.85	<0.01					0.01	0.01	65	26	54	<1	<1	<10
40.25	41.3	1.05	<0.01					0.01	0.03	225	90	114	<1	12	<10
41.3	42	0.7	<0.01			0.02		0.04	0.04	1190	17	14500	<1	11	19
42	43.1	1.1	0.03			0.03		0.04	0.05	1295	14	201	<1	14	14
43.1	44	0.9	<0.01			0.02		0.03	0.03	677	44	171	<1	6	<10
44	45	1	<0.01	<0.01		<0.01		0.01	<0.01	1035	63	176	<1	7	<10
45	45.8	0.8	0.62	0.6				0.55	0.61	298	133	102	<1	20	<10
45.8	46.6	0.8	1.07	1.08				1.15	1.2	791	73	149	<1	24	15
Laboratory: Analabs, Coee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	F650	FA1(Amdel)	FA1(Amdel)	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	A102

034043

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
0	1	1	0.15	0.85	0	4.5	LEACHED QUARTZ SANDSTONE.	Oxidized. Silicified	Rubbly -much core loss.	Nil.
1	2.5	1.5	0.25	1.25			Whitish-grey, fi-med gr pure qtz sst.	below 3m (less ox).		
2.5	3.6	1.1	0.2	0.9			Common qtz vein rubble to 3cm.			
3.6	4	0.4	0.3	0.1						
4	5.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	4.5	7	CALC-SILICATE & SKARN. Green.	Strong chlorite?, minor	Regularly banded to 5.5m	4.5-5.5m: 2% dissem py.
5.3	6.8	1.5	1.5	0			Strongly altered fi-med gr massive skarn,	bio.	70/LCA (prob So).	5.5-7m: 3% dissem py>mag
6.8	7.5	0.7	0.7	0			composed of qtz & green mineral (chlorite?).		Fault at top contact.	(5% at top, 1% at base)
7.5	8.5	1	0.45	0.55			Some biotite & carbonate in banded calc-silicate			
8.5	9.1	0.6	0.45	0.15			above 5.5m.			
9.1	10	0.9	0.9	0						
10	11.5	1.5	1.5	0	7	8.5	FAULT ZONE. Fawn. Strongly leached,	Originally a strongly	Banding 70/LCA.	Trace pyrite.
11.5	13	1.5	1.5	0			bleached & broken, banded sugary calc-silicate	altered rock.		
13	14.5	1.5	1.2	0.3			similar to above 5.5m.			
14.5	15	0.5	0.5	0			All core lost 8-8.5m: hole making water here.			
15	16	1	1	0						
16	17.5	1.5	1.5	0	8.5	8.9	SKARN. Soft, dark green rock composed		Basal contact abrupt &	10% magnetite>pyrite, dissem
17.5	19	1.5	0.95	0.55			largely of finely-bladed ferromags & magnetite.		broken.	
19	19.7	0.7	0.2	0.5						
19.7	19.9	0.2	0.2	0	8.9	14.2	BIOTITIZED QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE.	Moderately to strongly	Some low angle fract.	8.9-13.1m: overall 2% very patchy
19.9	20.5	0.6	0.4	0.2			Brownish-grey. Altered impure sst,	altered, with earlier	Basal contact broken.	dissem py>gn-sp-po (latter 3
20.5	21.4	0.9	0.9	0			although fine to medium grained detrital qtz	biotite alteration		assoc with chlorite-epidote alt).
21.4	22	0.6	0.6	0			still the dominant component. Silty below 12m.	overprinted by blotchy		Some py veinlets below 12m.
22	22.9	0.9	0.35	0.55			Minor garnet in places.	chlorite-epidote.		13.1-13.8m: 15-20% fine dissem
22.9	23.3	0.4	0.15	0.25						py-sp-gn-mag in impure silty sst.
23.3	23.5	0.2	0.2	0						13.8-14.2m: 2% py, some veinlets
23.5	25	1.5	1	0.5						
25	26.2	1.2	1.2	0	14.2	15	FAULT. Creamy, leached & bleached,			Minor py, mainly on fract.
26.2	27.7	1.5	1.5	0			fractured & broken calc-silicate band, with			
27.7	29.3	1.6	1.6	0			cataclasis seams top & bottom.			
29.3	30.9	1.6	1.6	0						
30.9	32.5	1.6	1.4	0.2	15	22	QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE.	Moderate qtz-sericite	Weak cleavage in places	15-18m: 1% py, dissem & on

004048

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
DRILLHOLE: NC17					Logged by: J.G.Purvis			Date: 5.1.00	Depth: 55.9m	Size: NTW
					Co-ords: 4957N / 6000E			RL: 520m (est)	Dip - 45	Azimuth: 213 AMG
32.5	33.3	0.8	0.7	0.1			Pale fawny-grey, fine to coarse gr Qtzose sst	alt, with minor biotite	60/LCA.	fracts +-muscovite.
33.3	34	0.7	0.6	0.1			(detrital Qtz grains 2mm). Sericitic siltstone	in places (mainly below	Badly fractured & broken	18-20m: 2% py, dissem &
34	34.4	0.4	0.4	0			20.5-21m. Several weak & diffuse calc-	21m).	zone below 18.3m with	veinlets.
34.4	35.2	0.8	0.7	0.1			silicate bands 10-30cm (possibly more bands		35% core loss.	20-22m: 1% patchy py.
35.2	35.7	0.5	0.25	0.25			in zones of core loss).		Basal contact broken.	
35.7	36.4	0.7	0.65	0.05						
36.4	37	0.6	0.6	0	22	31.5	SKARN. Dark khaki-green, partly-banded,	Intensely altered.	Leached & rubbly with	22-25m: 1-2% py, trace cp,
37	38.5	1.5	1.3	0.2			variable rock. Composed largely of green	Thin low-angle	much core loss, in carb-	mainly dissem. Several %
38.5	40	1.5	1.5	0			ferromags (incl pyroxene, olivine & chlorite), Qtz	serpentinous veinlets.	bearing zone to 24m.	assoc hematite.
40	41.5	1.5	1.5	0			& garnet. Bands of very hard Qtz-chlorite		Otherwise gen unbroken.	25-26m: minor to 1% py.
41.5	42.5	1	0.65	0.35			hornfels (mainly 26.2-29m & below 30.8m).		To 25.7m well-developed	26-29m: nil sulphides or hem.
42.5	43	0.5	0.2	0.3			Above 25.7m several beds to 30cm thick of		bedding 65/LCA, with	29-30m & 31.3-31.5m: minor py.
43	43.5	0.5	0.15	0.35			altered Qtz microconglomerate, with rounded		downhole-facing grading	30-31.3m: nil
43.5	44	0.5	0.05	0.45			detrital Qtz to 4mm in skarn matrix.		in microcong at 25.5m.	
44	44.5	0.5	0.2	0.3					Basal contact abrupt, 40/	
44.5	45.4	0.9	0.2	0.7					LCA.	
45.4	45.9	0.5	0.5	0						
45.9	46.8	0.9	0.9	0	31.5	33.15	LEACHED MASSIVE CARBONATE.	Oxidized.	Probably part of a large	Nil sulphides.
46.8	47.5	0.7	0.65	0.05			Pale yellow, soft & clayey, massive porous		fault zone. Soft & partly	
47.5	49	1.5	1.3	0.2			travertine. Fairly pure - minor included		broken. Basal contact	
49	49.6	0.6	0.6	0			serpentine (evidently the precursor rock).		diffuse & broken.	
49.6	50.5	0.9	0.9	0						
50.5	52	1.5	1.5	0	33.15	34.8	OXIDIZED CALC-SILICATE?.	Oxidized.	Badly broken. Probably	Minor to 1% dissem py.
52	53.5	1.5	1.5	0			Pale yellowish-fawn, leached & bleached,	Remanent patches of	part of (or peripheral to)	
53.5	54.5	1	1	0			impure Qtzose sandy rock with much travertinou	biotite alteration.	a large fault.	
54.5	55.9	1.4	0.75	0.65			carbonate - possibly just staining from zone		Basal contact abrupt,	
							above.		low-angle, broken.	
					34.8	35.6	FAULTED BIOTITIZED QUARTZ SANDSTONE.	Moderate biotite>chlor	Muscovite-rich clay seam	Minor py, mostly on fractures.
							Badly fractured & broken brownish-grey fine	alteration.	10/LCA. Basal contact	
							quartz sandstone.		broken.	

004047

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: NC17	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 5.1.00	Depth: 55.9m	Size: NTW
Co-ords: 5 40668N / 425572E, (4957N / 6000E Grid)		RL 520m (est)	Dip - 45:	Azimuth: 213 AMG

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
					35.6	37.8	MINERALIZED ZONE. Pale fawny-grey bedded quartz sst, ranging from fine grained to microconglomeratic (rounded detrital qtz to 4mm). Bedded disseminations of sphalerite, galena & pyrite, with sulphides best in coarser-grained beds.	Mildly leached. Weak qtz-sericite alt, sericite stronger below 37m with some carb. No veining.	Badly broken. Well-bedded, 70/LCA. Up-hole facing grading at 36.65-36.85m. Basal contact abrupt & broken.	35.6-37m: 10-20% sp-gn-py, locally 30% in microconglomerate beds (eg: 36.65-36.85m). 37-37.4m: 3% py-sp-gn, dissem 37.4-37.8m: 10% py-sp-gn, dissem in coarser gr beds.
					37.8	42.15	SKARN. Grey-green & pale red, soft to hard. Variable, weakly-banded interval comprising qtz, chlorite, serpentine, strongly hematitic carbonate (dolomite?), garnet & ferromags. Minor fine detrital qtz in places.	Intense alteration, including patchy strong silica-chlorite. Low-angle veinlets of hematite or cb or serp. 39.8m: 5mm fluorite-serp-py veinlet 10/LCA	Upper 0.7m broken, otherwise gen unbroken. Banding 80/LCA. Basal 10cm very leached (core loss here).	37.8-38.4m: 5-10mm py-asp? cp vein //LCA. Overall, minor patchy mag-py veinlets & dissem, trace cp & aspy(?). Below 40.5m mag replaced by hem (locally +10%), minor py.
					42.15	45.4	MAJOR FAULT. Only 0.8m recovered. Main rubble (including caved material). At 43.5-44m 10cm of skarny clay containing frags of skarn & qtzose sst suggests interval was largely cataclasite. Largest sticks of core are at 42.8-43m: biotitized qtzose sst (rock type change), & 44.35-44.5m: leached bleached calc-silicate.	Leached & bleached.	Major fault.	Trace py.
					45.4	55.9	FRACTURED MILDLY BIOTITIZED QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE. Brownish-grey. Fine to medium grained, massive, qtzose sst with intervals of purer qtz sst.	Mild patchy biotitization weakening with depth. Weak chlor-sericite overprint in places (assoc with best sulphides). 20 carb skins on fract. Bedding 65/LCA at 47m	Badly fractured & broken esp above 49.7m & below 54m. Strong sericitic fract & thin crush seams average 10/LCA.	To 49.7m, trace py. 49.7-50.7m: 1% py mainly dissem 50.7-51.7m: 3-5% sp-gn-py, dissem & veinlets 45 or //LCA, 1cm py-sp-gn vein //LCA at 51m. 51.7-54.1m: 1% dissem py. 54.1-54.5m: 2% dissem sp-gn-py 54.5-55.9m: 1% py, trace sp-gn
					END OF HOLE					

63043

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: NC17

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL (m)	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To		Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	Au(SR)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
4.5	5.5	1	0.02					20	49	305	<1	20	167	<10	<10
5.5	6.8	1.3	0.04					62	20	196	<1	28	248	<10	<10
6.8	8.5	1.7	0.04					6	85	286	<1	11	96	<10	<10
8.5	9.5	1	0.01					89	132	323	<1	40	113	<10	<10
9.5	10.5	1	<0.01					19	1935	509	1	2			<10
10.5	11.5	1	<0.01	<0.01				15	523	320	1	7			<10
11.5	12.5	1	0.79	0.74				16	19	87	<1	15			<10
12.5	13.1	0.6	0.28	0.33				52	19	140	<1	25			<10
13.1	13.8	0.7	0.4	0.31				426	8100	13100	10	31			19
13.8	15	1.2	<0.01	<0.01				32	104	318	<1	55			<10
18	20	2	<0.01					120	102	111	<1	200			<10
22	24	2	0.06					166	53	313	<1	25	340	24	<10
24	25	1	0.29	0.37				65	24	91	<1	17	363	<10	<10
25	26	1	<0.01					18	37	85	<1	13	397	12	<10
26	27	1	<0.01					2	56	122	<1	11	581	<10	<10
27	28	1	<0.01					3	58	92	<1	9	259	<10	<10
28	29	1	<0.01					6	60	83	<1	7	295	11	<10
29	30.2	1.2	<0.01					22	36	103	<1	4	947	21	<10
30.2	31.5	1.3	<0.01					12	42	117	<1	2	352	12	<10
31.5	33.1	1.6	<0.01					6	35	304	<1	<1	76	<10	<10
33.1	34.4	1.3	<0.01					63	68	202	<1	7	204	24	<10
34.4	35.6	1.2	<0.01	<0.01				47	28	131	<1	17			<10
35.6	36.3	0.7	0.09					1535	3700	32100	12	30			55
36.3	37	0.7	0.11	0.1				1335	21000	52900	35	50			48
37	37.8	0.8	0.15	0.17				1565	97	15200	<1	55			21
37.8	38.8	1	0.29	0.34				312	125	232	<1	27			<10
38.8	39.7	0.9	0.02					100	81	121	<1	12			<10
39.7	40.5	0.8	0.03					154	101	281	<1	18			<10
40.5	41.5	1	0.02					60	107	258	<1	9			<10
41.5	42.15	0.65	0.02					6	114	197	<1	12			<10
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooees		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	F650	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

637046

**DOLCOATH EL 37/97
Second Progress Report**

APPENDIX 2

**AMDEL REPORT:
RE-ANALYSIS OF
NC16 SAMPLES**

IDENT	Au	Au Rpt
UNITS	ppm	ppm
SCHEME	FA1	FA1
DETECTION LIMIT	0.01	0.01
NC16 18.7-19.8	0.07	0.07
NC16 19.8-20.8	0.38	0.36
NC16 20.8-21.8	0.63	0.66
NC16 21.8-22.8	0.24	0.22
NC16 22.8-23.8	0.32	0.33
NC16 23.8-24.7	1.67	1.64
NC16 24.7-25.35	1.29	1.33
NC16 25.35-26.5	1.44	1.04
NC16 26.5-27.5	2.36	2.45
NC16 27.5-28.6	0.15	0.18
NC16 28.6-29.8	0.07	0.01
NC16 29.8-30.6	0.05	0.03
NC16 30.6-31.8	0.01	<0.01
NC16 31.8-33.0	0.01	<0.01
NC16 33.0-34.0	0.01	<0.01
NC16 34.0-35.0	<0.01	<0.01
NC16 35.0-36.1	<0.01	0.01
NC16 36.1-37.6	0.23	0.21
NC16 37.6-38.5	0.02	0.02
NC16 38.5-39.4	0.01	0.01
NC16 39.4-40.25	0.01	0.01
NC16 40.25-41.3	0.01	0.03
NC16 41.3-42.0	0.04	0.04
NC16 42.0-43.1	0.04	0.05
NC16 43.1-44.0	0.03	0.03
NC16 44.0-45.0	0.01	<0.01
NC16 45.0-45.8	0.55	0.61
NC16 45.8-46.6	1.15	1.2
NC16 46.6-47.45	0.03	0.07
NC16 47.45-48.1	0.27	0.27
NC16 48.1-48.8	0.24	0.4
NC16 48.8-49.5	0.04	0.03
NC16 49.5-50.5	1.27	1.23
NC16 50.5-51.35	0.02	0.03
NC16 51.35-52.4	0.01	0.02
NC16 52.4-53.5	0.03	0.02
NC16 55.3-56.3	<0.01	<0.01
NC16 56.3-57.3	0.02	0.02
NC16 57.3-58.5	0.2	0.24

SIZE DISTRIBUTION

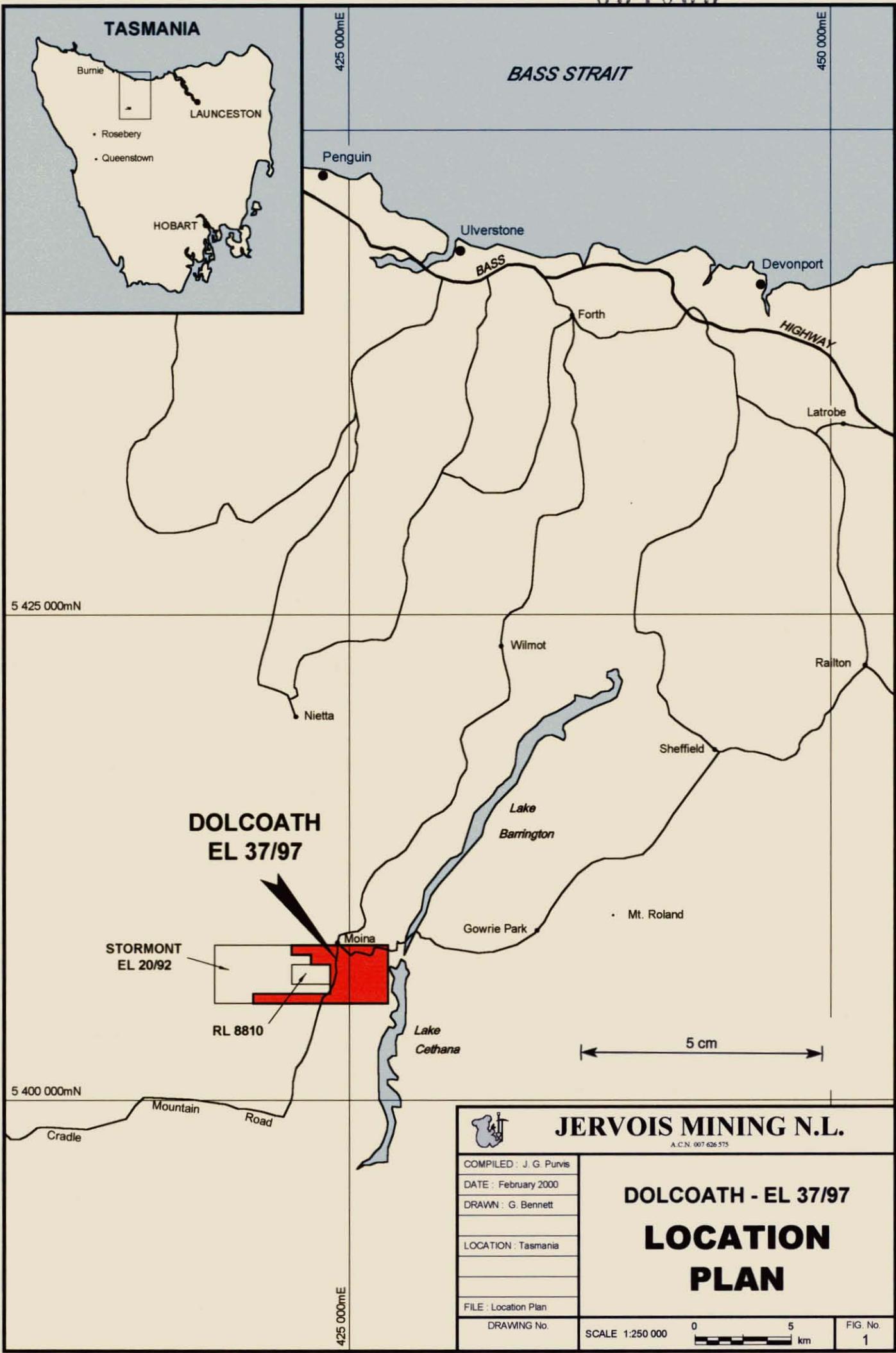
Test No				
Sample Tested		NC16 33-34		
SCREEN SIZING				
Sample Weight		120.78 g		
Screen Aperture	Weight Retained		Cumulative Weight	
mm	g	%	% Retained	% Passing
0.150	0.90	0.8	0.8	99.2
0.106	1.37	1.1	1.9	98.1
0.075	6.19	5.2	7.1	92.9
0.053	10.89	9.1	16.2	83.8
0.038	11.64	9.7	25.9	74.1
-0.038	88.67	74.1		
Total	119.66	100.0		
Wt Loss	1.12	0.93		
Printed 15/03/00		Comments:		
Job No. N4102				
Technician K.S				
Test Date 28.1.00				
File ref OAD0104				
		<i>Version 5</i>		
<small>Storage No 07Dec1999</small>				

SIZE DISTRIBUTION

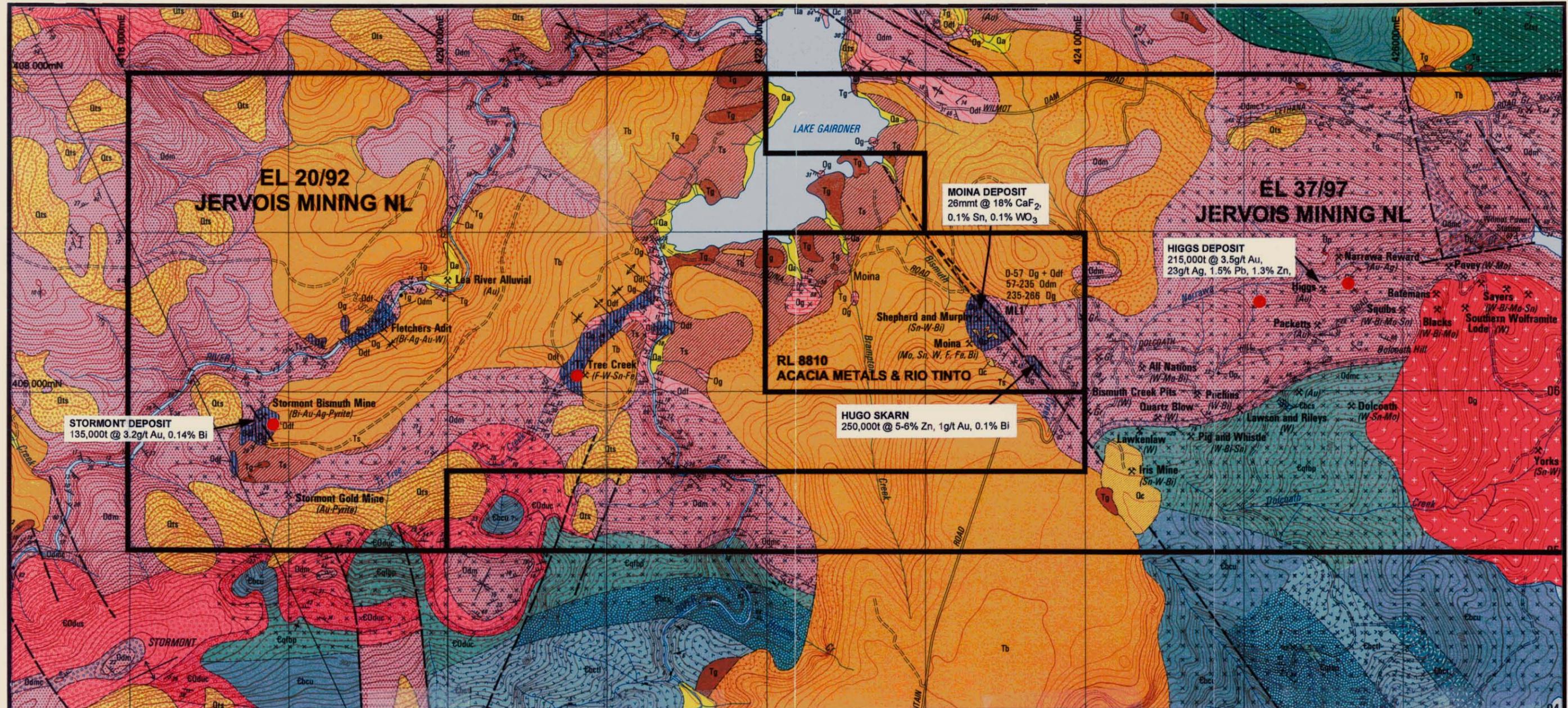
Test No				
Sample Tested		NC16 44-45		
SCREEN SIZING				
Sample Weight		101.50 g		
Screen Aperture	Weight Retained		Cumulative Weight	
mm	g	%	% Retained	% Passing
0.150	2.04	2.0	2.0	98.0
0.106	4.98	4.9	7.0	93.0
0.075	10.06	10.0	17.0	83.0
0.053	10.83	10.8	27.7	72.3
0.038	9.58	9.5	37.2	62.8
-0.038	63.24	62.8		
Total	100.73	100.0		
Wt Loss	0.77	0.76		
Printed 15/03/00 Job No. N4102 Technician K.S Test Date 28.1.00 File ref OAD0104			Comments:	
 <small>Sizing JIS 07 Dec 1999</small>				
			Version 5	

**DOLCOATH EL 37/97
Second Progress Report**

FIGURES



 JERVOIS MINING N.L. <small>A.C.N. 007 626 575</small>	
COMPILED : J. G. Purvis	<p>DOLCOATH - EL 37/97</p> <p>LOCATION PLAN</p>
DATE : February 2000	
DRAWN : G. Bennett	
LOCATION : Tasmania	
FILE : Location Plan	
DRAWING No.	SCALE 1:250 000 
	FIG. No 1



- ⊗ (Ag-Pb) Prospect or abandoned mine with commodity indicated.
- ⊗ Gr Gravel pit or quarry.
- qv— Prominent quartz vein.
- Macro fossil locality.
- ◇ Plant fossil locality (Tertiary).
- Geological boundary — accurate or approximate.
- - - - - Geological boundary — inferred or concealed.
- ==== Fault — accurate or approximate.
- - - - - Fault — inferred or concealed.
- ↗ ↘ Axial surface trend of major anticline, syncline with plunge where known.
- ↗ ↘ ↗ ↘ Minor fold with plunge where known, anticline, syncline, unspecified.
- ↗ ↘ ↗ ↘ Strike and dip of bedding — facing known, unknown, overturned, vertical, horizontal.
- ↗ ↘ Banding in volcanic or igneous rock, vertical banding.
- ↗ ↘ Strike and dip of dominant cleavage of unspecified type in Cambrian or younger rocks; vertical cleavage.
- ↗ ↘ Joint-dipping, vertical.

- TERTIARY**
- Ts Unconsolidated sediments — gravel, sand, clay and minor lignite with some horizons of plant fossils.
 - Tb Vesicular to massive basalt flows. Columnar jointing common. Overprint indicates areas of hyaloclastic breccias.
 - Tg Silicified gravel and/or breccia of locally derived rock type ("Greybilly").

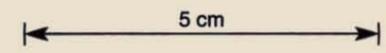
- LATE CAMBRIAN — EARLY ORDOVICIAN**
DENISON GROUP — OWEN CONGLOMERATE
- Odf Fawn weathering siltstone and calcareous sandstone — Correlate of Florentine Valley Mudstone.
 - Odm Grey siliclastic sandstone, thick bedded to massive, commonly bioturbated and with tubicolous burrows — Moina Sandstone.
 - Odmc Grey medium to coarse-grained sandstone and pebble-cobble conglomerate, rarely bioturbated (Odmc).
 - ⊗ ⊗ ⊗ ⊗ Contact aureole associated with Dalcoath Granite. Variable effects include pervasive silicification, epidote-chlorite-actinolite alteration and local formation of epidote knots in Cambrian rocks; recrystallisation, silicification and local muscovite alteration in Moina Sandstone. Local quartz-wolframite-muscovite mineralisation in country rocks.

BOND RANGE-STORMONT-BULL CREEK AREA

- Eqfba Quartz-feldspar-biotite ± hornblende porphyry ("Bond Range Porphyry").
- Ebcu Interbedded tuffaceous sandstone, vitric tuff and minor crystal lithic tuffs, generally quartz-phyric.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- LATE DEVONIAN**
- Dp Quartz-feldspar porphyry with associated muscovite-rich greisen zones.
 - Dg Alkali-feldspar granite. Cream to pink medium to coarse grained equigranular to porphyritic with minor microgranite aplite, pegmatite and greisen — Dolcoath Granite.



● AREAS DRILLED 1999-2000

JERVOIS MINING N.L.
A.C.N. 007 626 575

COMPILED: J. G. Purvis
DATE: January 2000
DRAWN: G.M.B.

LOCATION: Tasmania

MOINA AREA GEOLOGY

FROM MAP 9 - MT READ VOLCANICS PROJECT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TASMANIA

FILE:

DRAWING No. SCALE 1:25,000 0 500 m FIG. No. 2

SOUTH

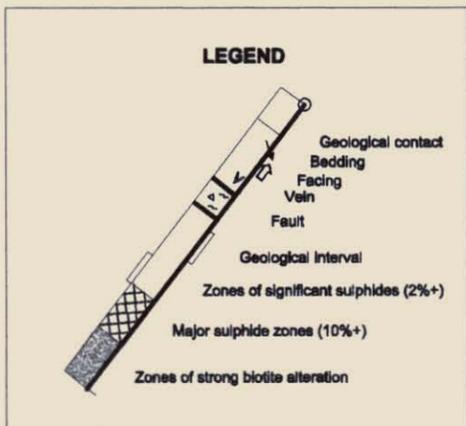
NORTH

4600N

4650N

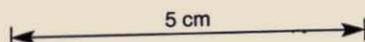
NC13
-60°

650m RL



ABBREVIATIONS

aspy	arsenopyrite
bl	blenauite
cb	carbonate
chl	chlorite
cp	chalcopyrite
ferromag	ferromagnesian minerals
fluor	fluorite
gar	garnet
gn	galena
lim	limonite
mag	magnetite
musc	muscovite
po	pyrrhotite
py	pyrite
qtz	quartz
sil	silicified
sp	sphalerite
wol	wolframite

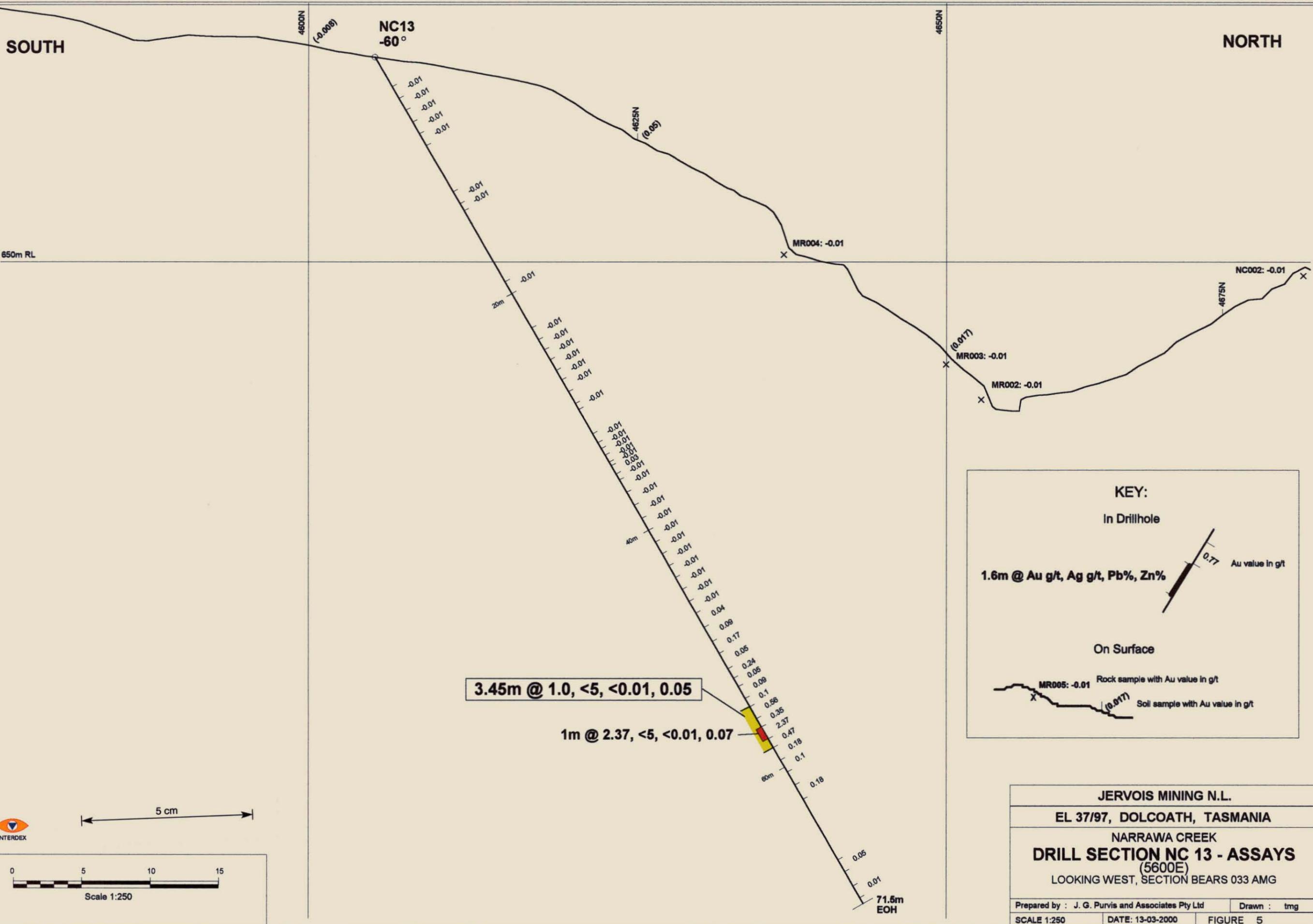


Scale 1:250



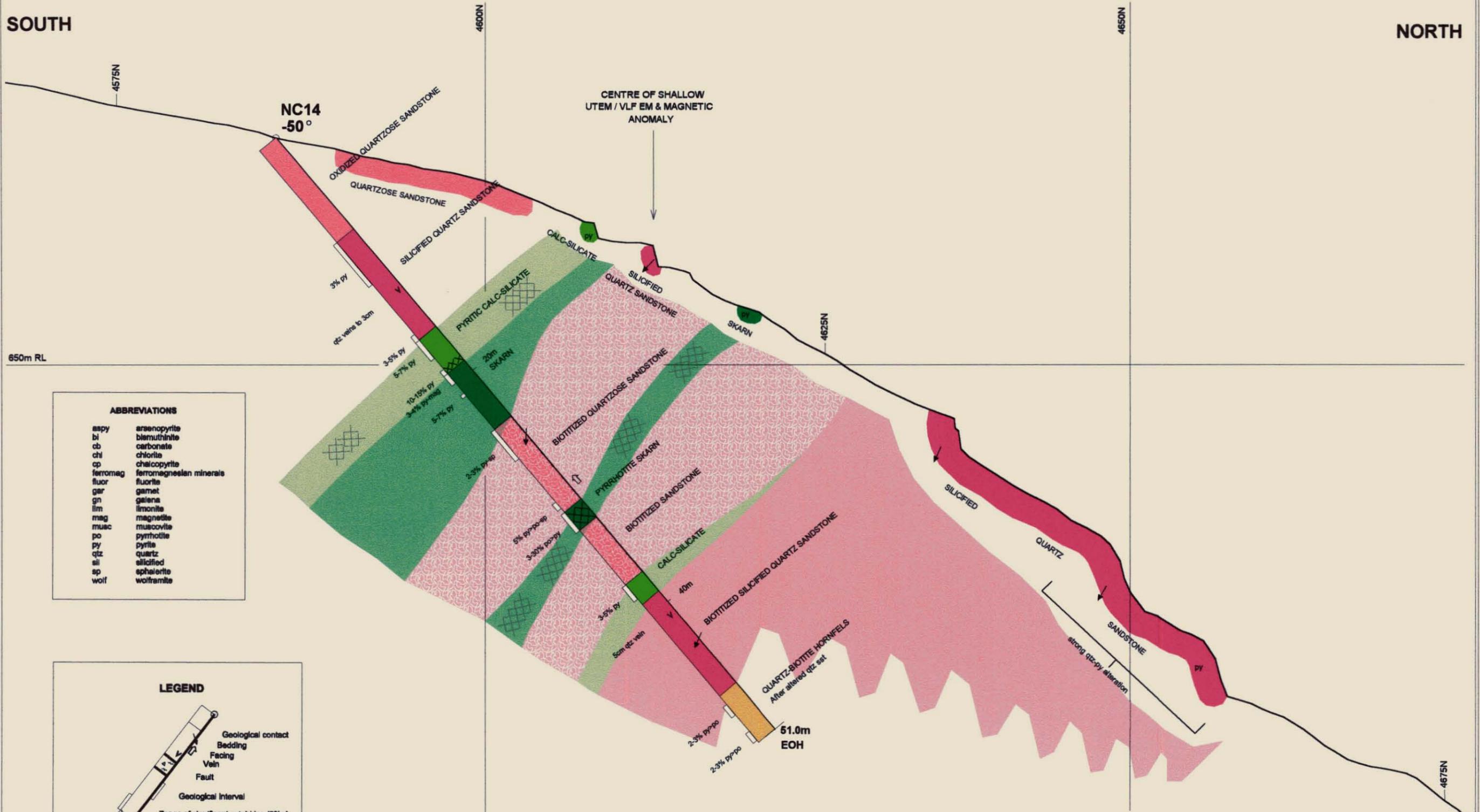
JERVOIS MINING N.L.
EL 37/97, DOLCOATH, TASMANIA
NARRAWA CREEK
DRILL SECTION NC13
 (5600E)
 LOOKING WEST, SECTION BEARS 033 AMG

Prepared by : J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty Ltd Drawn : tmg
 SCALE 1:250 DATE: 11-03-2000 FIGURE 4



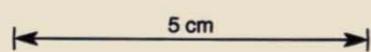
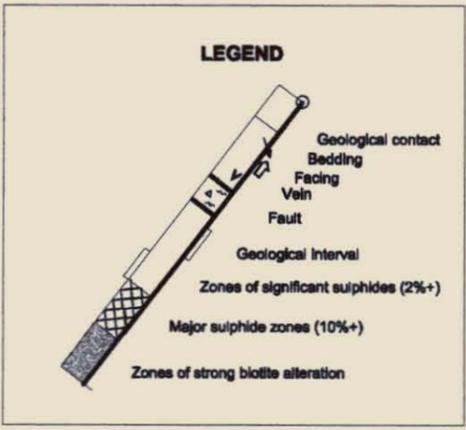
SOUTH

NORTH



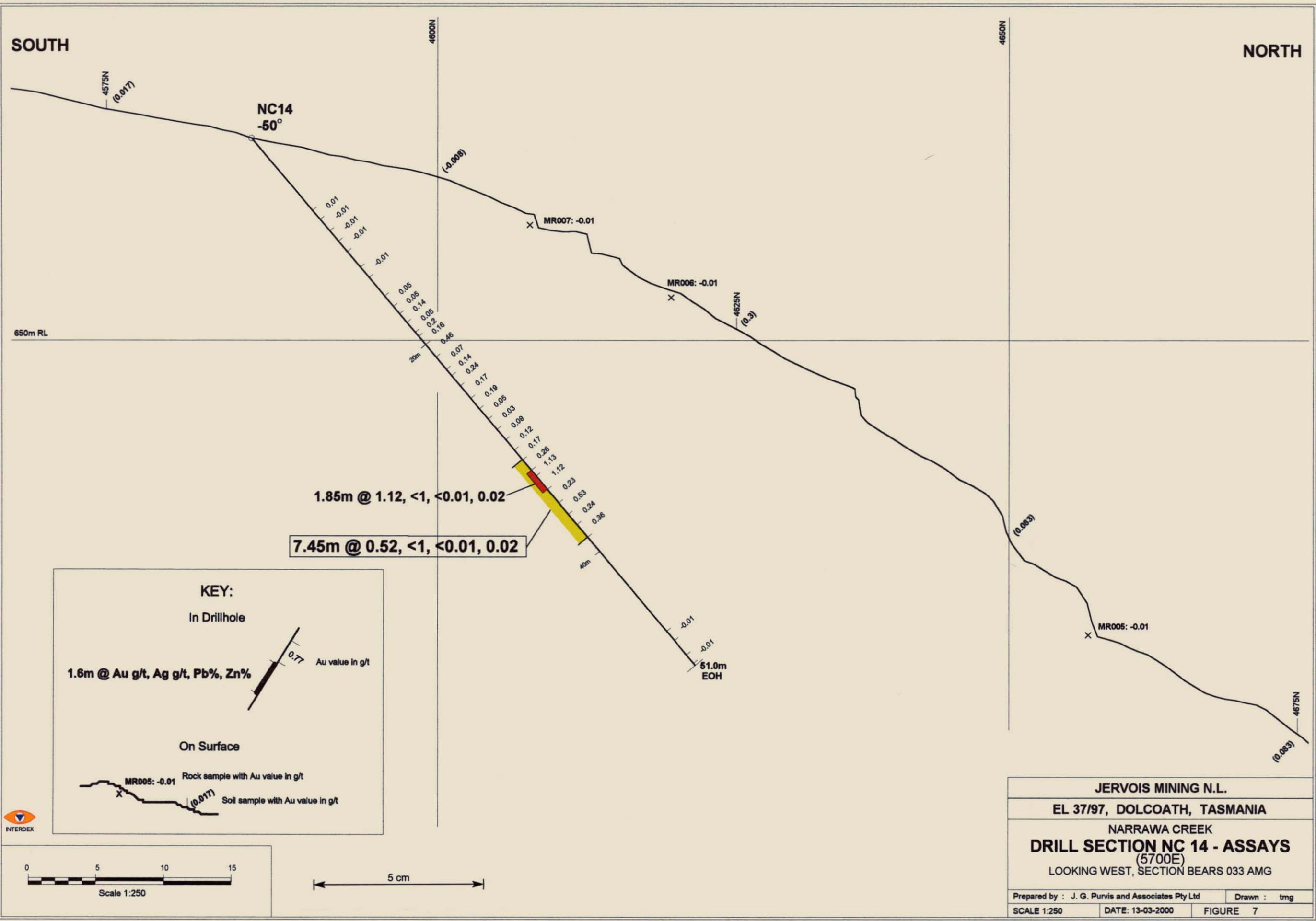
ABBREVIATIONS

aspy	arsenopyrite
bi	bismuthinite
cb	carbonate
chl	chlorite
cp	chalcopyrite
ferromag	ferromagnesian minerals
fluor	fluorite
gar	garnet
gn	galena
ilm	ilmenite
mag	magnetite
musc	muscovite
po	pyrrhotite
py	pyrite
qtz	quartz
sil	silicified
sp	sphalerite
wolf	wolframite



JERVOIS MINING N.L.
EL 37/97, DOLCOATH, TASMANIA
NARRAWA CREEK
DRILL SECTION NC 14
(5700E)
 LOOKING WEST, SECTION BEARS 033 AMG

Prepared by : J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty Ltd Drawn : tmg
 SCALE 1:250 DATE: 13-03-2000 FIGURE 6



SOUTH

NORTH

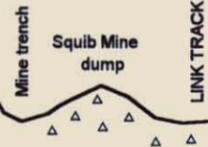
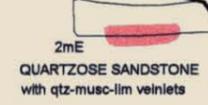
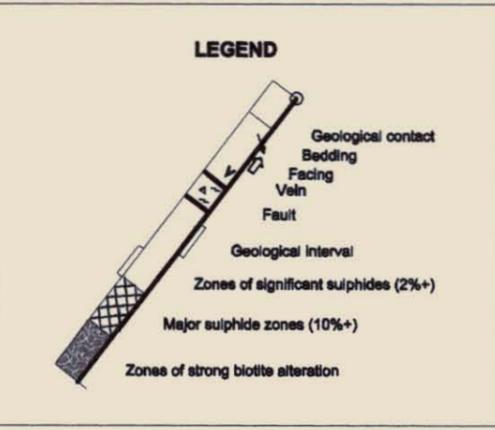
5000N

5050N

UTEM & VLF EM ANOMALY
CENTRED AT 30m DEPTH

LEACHED QUARTZ SANDSTONE FLOAT

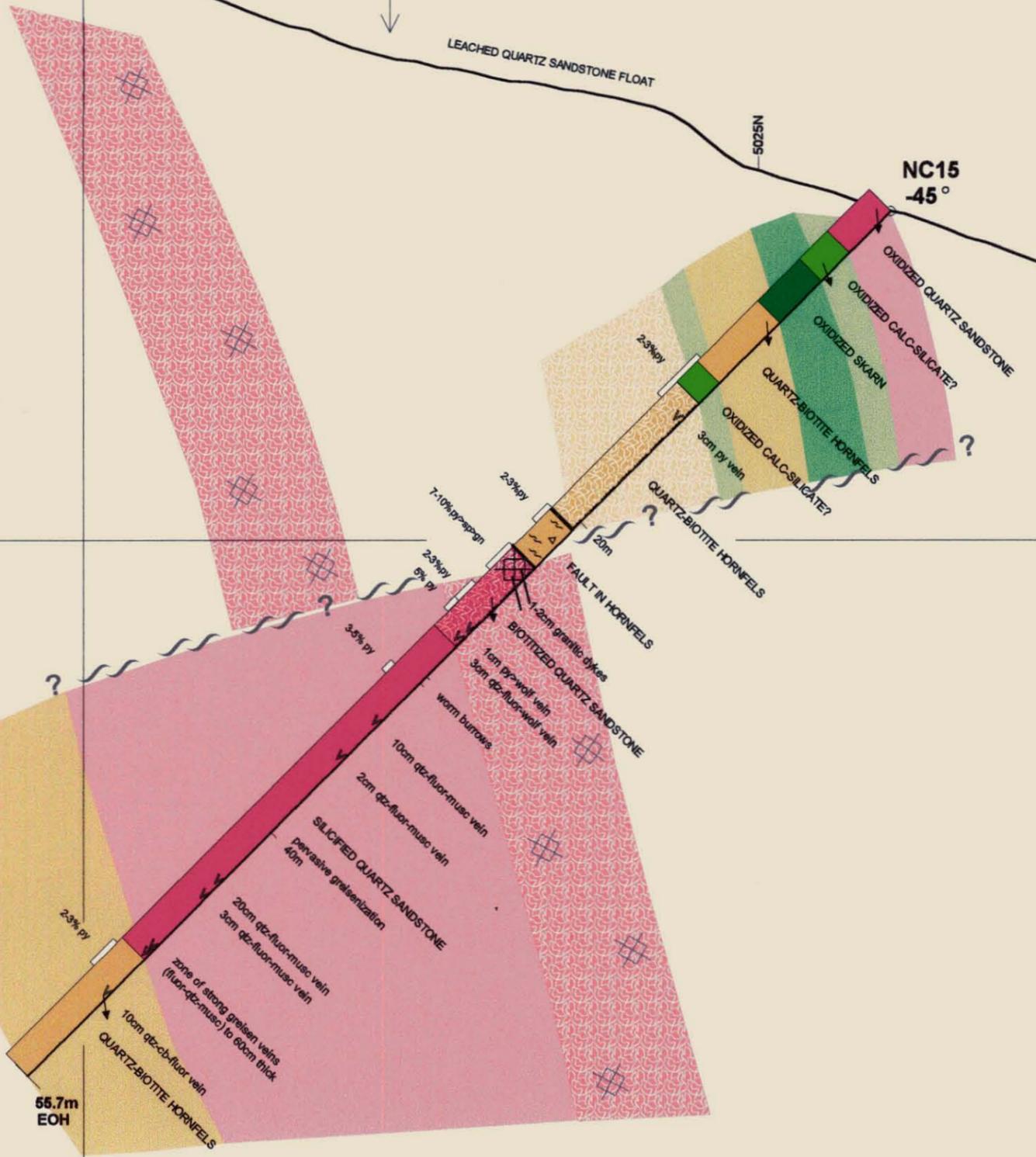
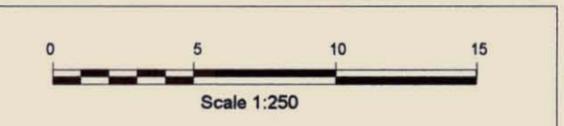
NC15
-45°



550m RL

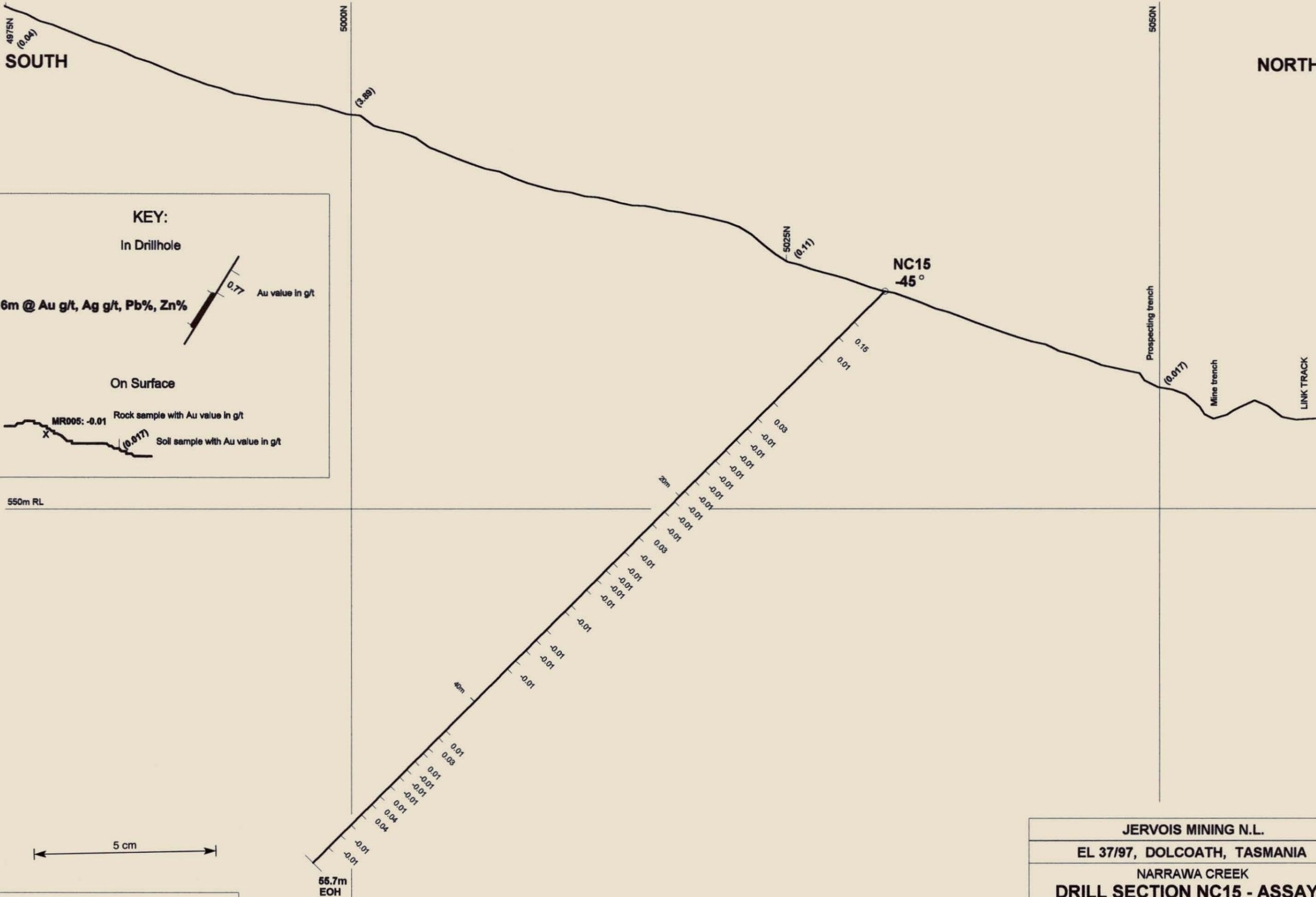
ABBREVIATIONS

aspy	arsenopyrite
bi	biemuthinite
cb	carbonate
chl	chlorite
cp	chalcopyrite
ferromag	ferromagnesian minerals
fluor	fluorite
gar	garnet
gn	galena
ilm	limonite
mag	magnetite
musc	muscovite
po	pyrrhotite
py	pyrite
qtz	quartz
sil	silicified
sp	sphalerite
wolf	wolframite



JERVOIS MINING N.L.
EL 37/97, DOLCOATH, TASMANIA
NARRAWA CREEK
DRILL SECTION NC15
 (6200E)
 LOOKING WEST, SECTION BEARS 033 AMG

Prepared by : J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty Ltd Drawn : tmg
 SCALE 1:250 DATE: 10-03-2000 FIGURE 8



KEY:

In Drillhole

1.6m @ Au g/t, Ag g/t, Pb%, Zn% Au value in g/t

0.77

On Surface

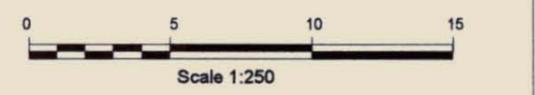
MR005: -0.01 Rock sample with Au value in g/t

0.0177 Soil sample with Au value in g/t

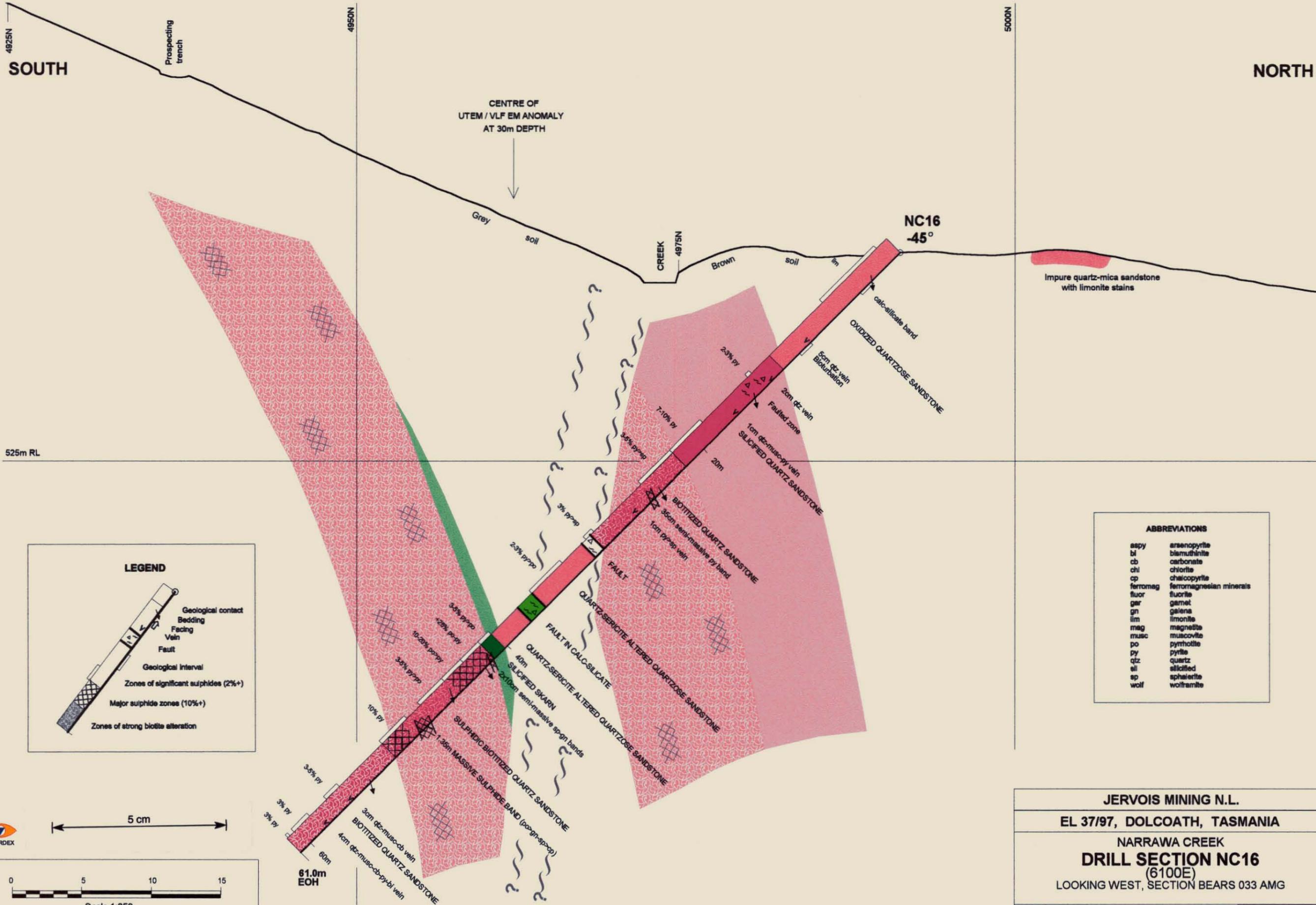
550m RL



5 cm



JERVOIS MINING N.L.	
EL 37/97, DOLCOATH, TASMANIA	
NARRAWA CREEK	
DRILL SECTION NC15 - ASSAYS	
(6200E)	
LOOKING WEST, SECTION BEARS 033 AMG	
Prepared by : J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty Ltd	Drawn : tmg
SCALE 1:250	DATE: 13-03-2000
FIGURE 9	



LEGEND

- Geological contact
- Bedding
- Facing
- Vein
- Fault
- Geological interval
- Zones of significant sulphides (2%+)
- Major sulphide zones (10%+)
- Zones of strong biotite alteration

ABBREVIATIONS

aspy	arsenopyrite
bl	bismuthinite
cb	carbonate
chl	chlorite
cp	chalcopyrite
ferromag	ferromagnesian minerals
flucr	fluorite
gar	garnet
gn	galena
lim	limonite
mag	magnetite
musc	muscovite
po	pyrrhotite
py	pyrite
qtz	quartz
sil	silicified
sp	sphalerite
wol	wolframite

INTERDEX

5 cm

0 5 10 15

Scale 1:250

JERVOIS MINING N.L.

EL 37/97, DOLCOATH, TASMANIA

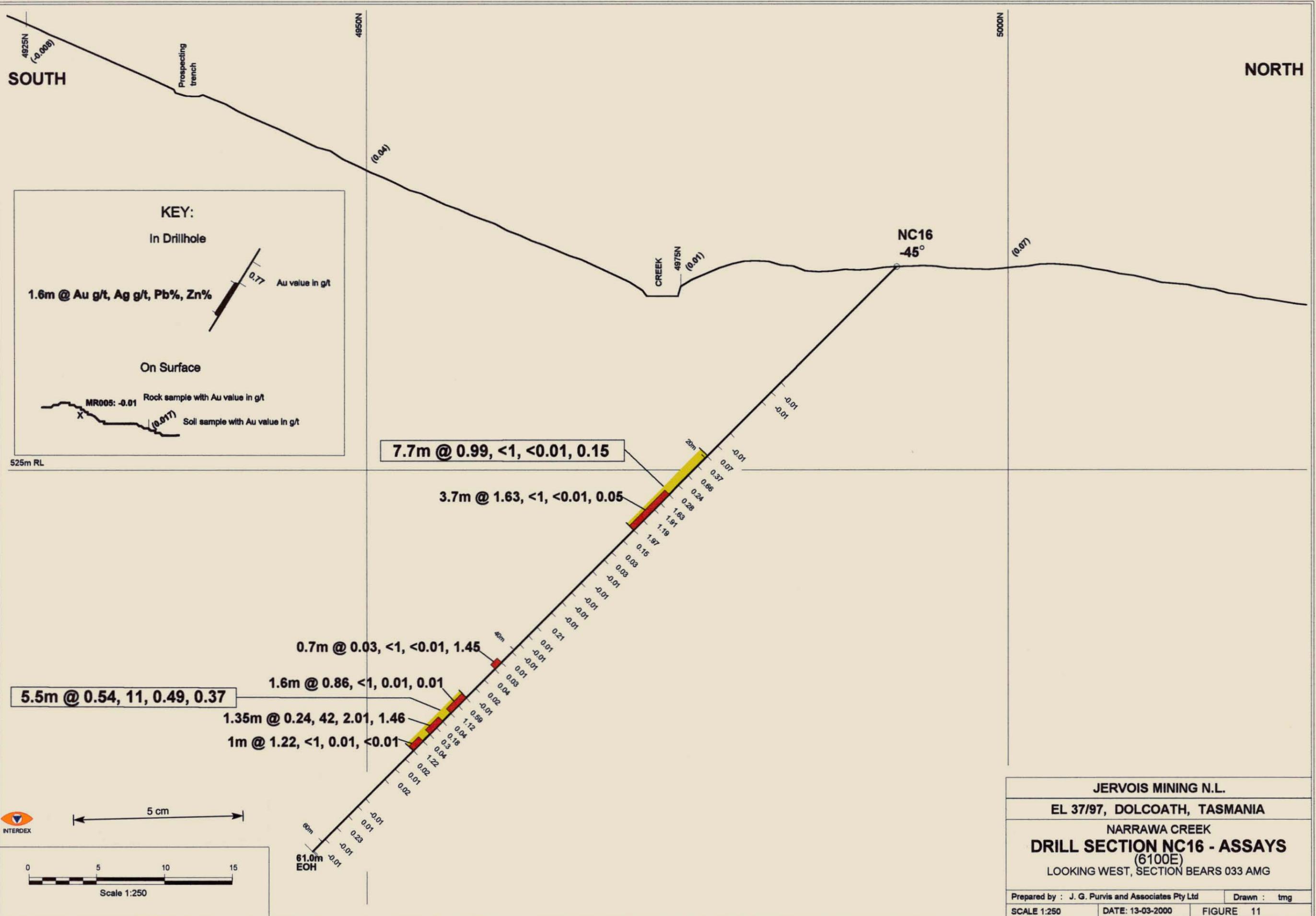
NARRAWA CREEK

DRILL SECTION NC16
(6100E)

LOOKING WEST, SECTION BEARS 033 AMG

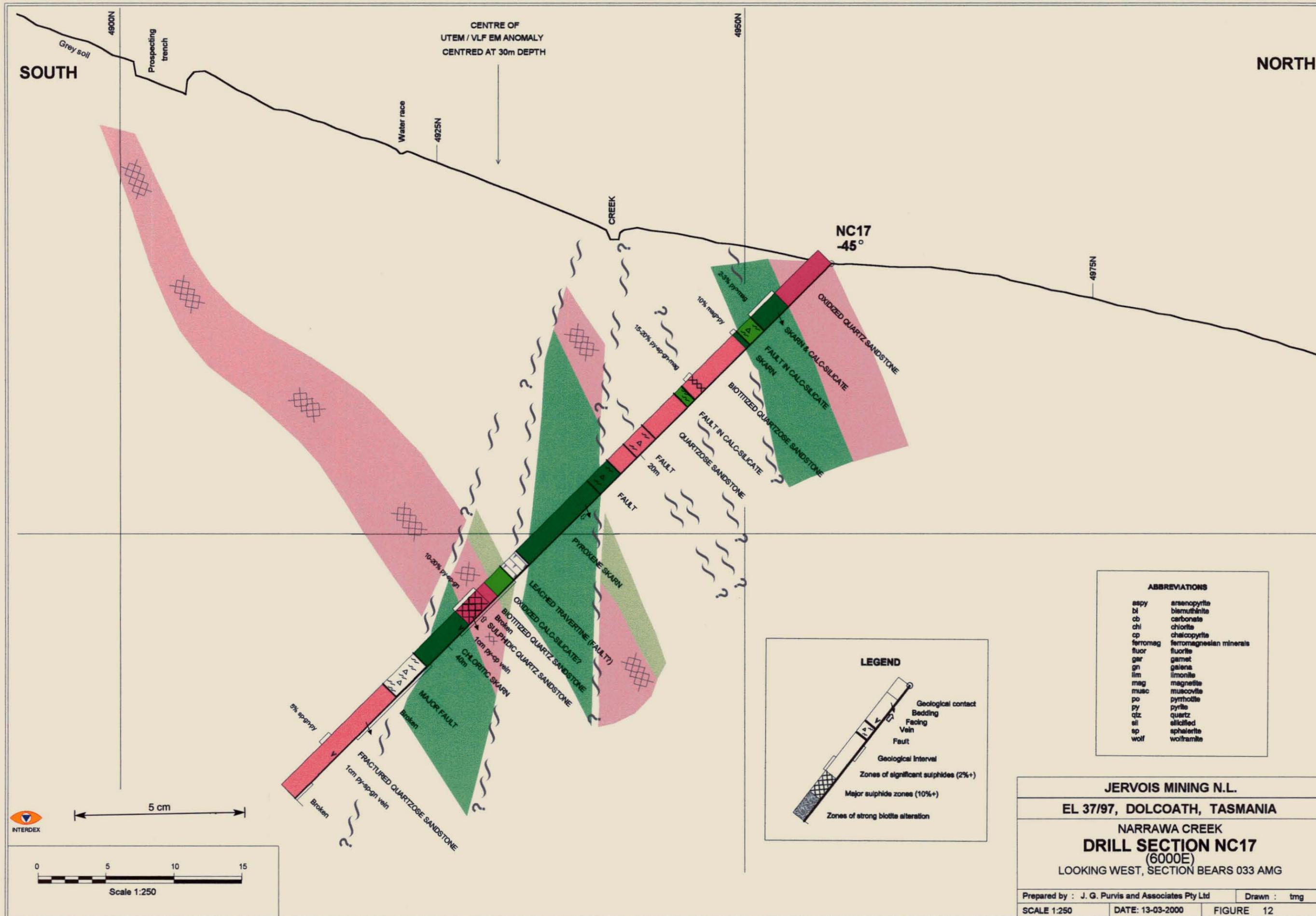
Prepared by : J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty Ltd Drawn : tmg

SCALE 1:250 DATE: 12-03-2000 FIGURE 10



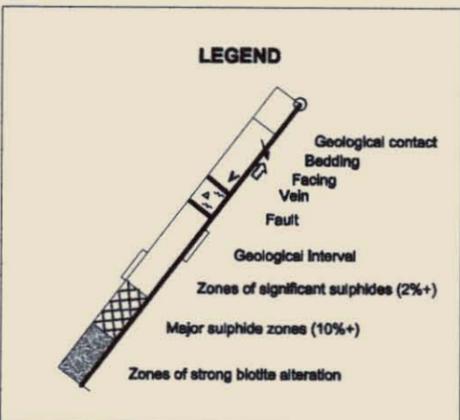
JERVOIS MINING N.L.
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 NARRAWA CREEK
DRILL SECTION NC16 - ASSAYS
 (6100E)
 LOOKING WEST, SECTION BEARS 033 AMG

Prepared by : J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty Ltd Drawn : tmg
 SCALE 1:250 DATE: 13-03-2000 FIGURE 11



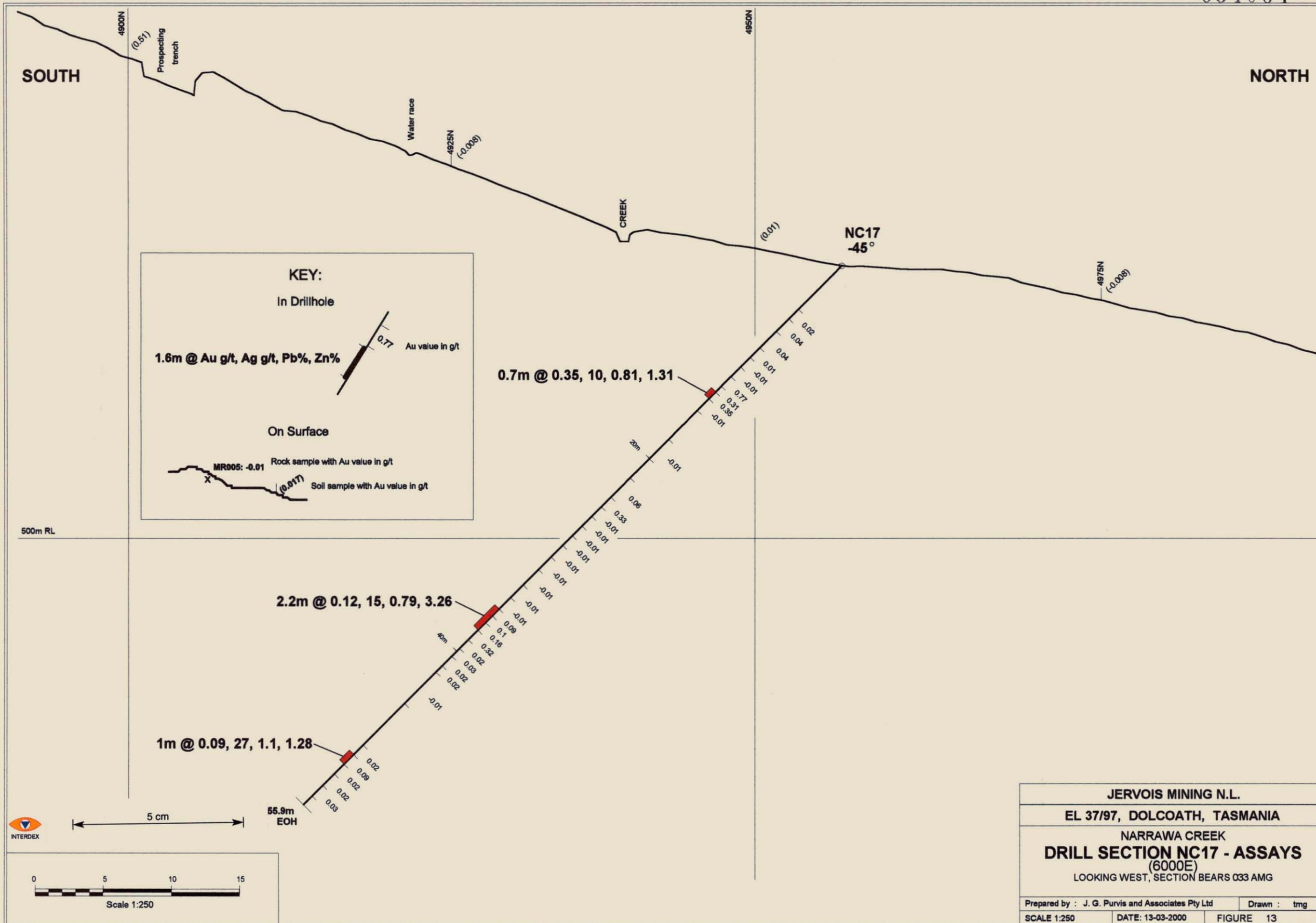
ABBREVIATIONS

aspy	arsenopyrite
bl	blennite
cb	carbonate
chl	chlorite
cp	chalcopyrite
ferromag	ferromagnesian minerals
fluor	fluorite
gar	garnet
gn	galena
lim	limonite
mag	magnetite
muscov	muscovite
po	pyrrhotite
py	pyrite
qtz	quartz
sil	silicified
sp	sphalerite
wol	wolframite

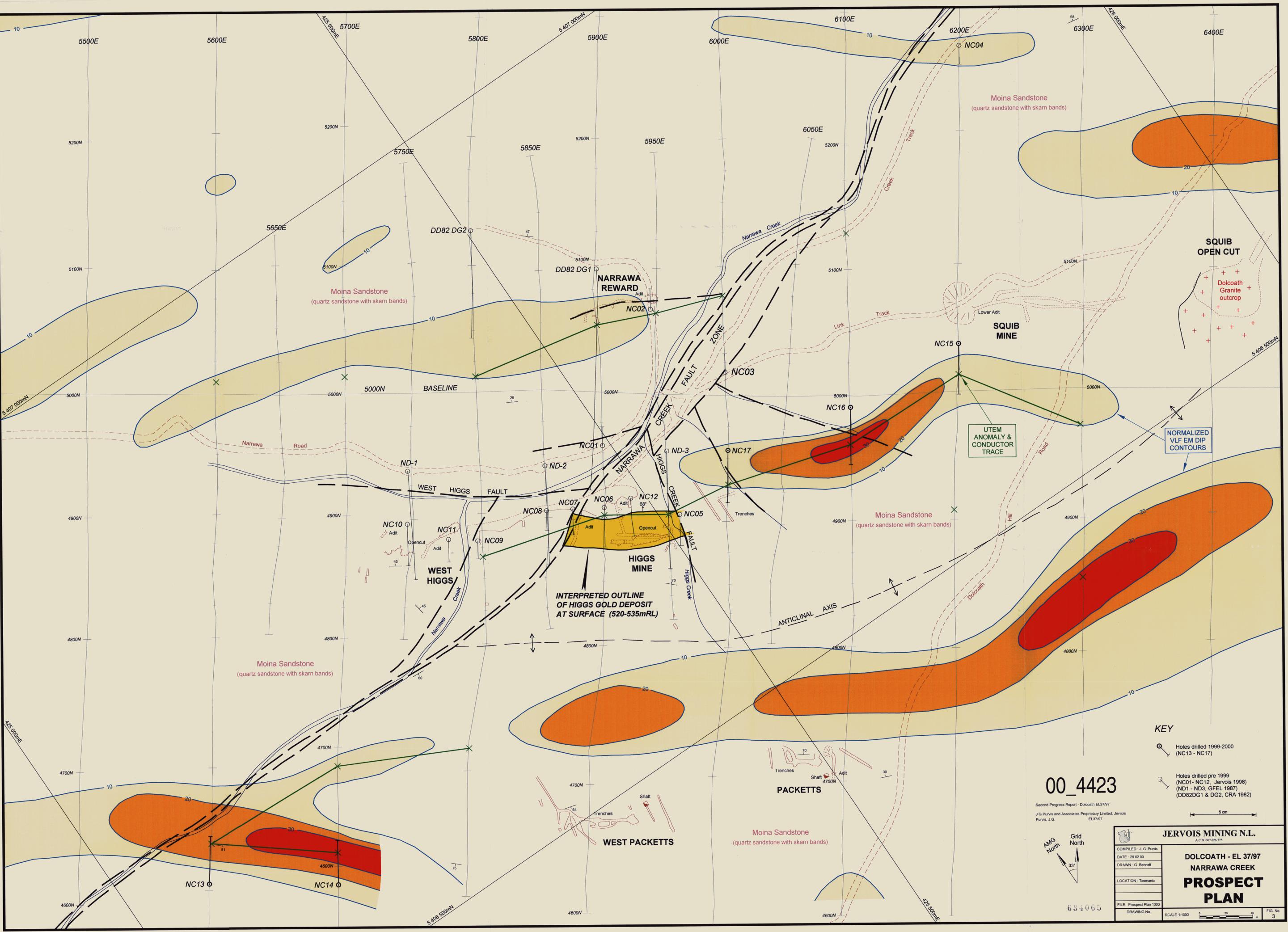


JERVOIS MINING N.L.
EL 37/97, DOLCOATH, TASMANIA
NARRAWA CREEK
DRILL SECTION NC17
 (6000E)
 LOOKING WEST, SECTION BEARS 033 AMG

Prepared by : J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty Ltd Drawn : tmg
 SCALE 1:250 DATE: 13-03-2000 FIGURE 12



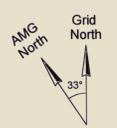
JERVOIS MINING N.L.	
EL 37/97, DOLCOATH, TASMANIA	
NARRAWA CREEK	
DRILL SECTION NC17 - ASSAYS	
(6000E)	
LOOKING WEST, SECTION BEARS 033 AMG	
Prepared by : J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty Ltd	Drawn : tmg
SCALE 1:250	DATE: 13-03-2000
FIGURE 13	



- KEY**
- Holes drilled 1999-2000 (NC13 - NC17)
 - Holes drilled pre 1999 (NC01 - NC12, Jervois 1998) (ND1 - ND3, GFEL 1987) (DD82DG1 & DG2, CRA 1982)

00_4423

Second Progress Report - Dolcoath EL37/97
 J.G. Purvis and Associates Proprietary Limited, Jervois Purvis, J.G. EL37/97



JERVOIS MINING N.L. <small>A.C.N. 467 628 375</small>	
COMPILED: J. G. Purvis	DATE: 29.02.00
DRAWN: G. Bennett	LOCATION: Tasmania
FILE: Prospect Plan 1000	SCALE 1:1000
DRAWING No.	FIG. No. 3

**DOLCOATH - EL 37/97
 NARRAWA CREEK
 PROSPECT PLAN**