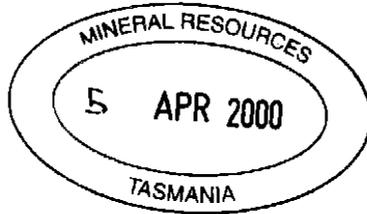


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Western Metals Resources Ltd
Townsville Exploration Office



123M/47 PT 5
See folio 33
43M/85 PT 2
See folio 72
19M/95
See folio 71

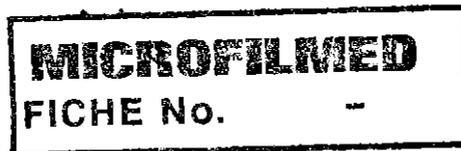
COMSTOCK (ZEEHAN) PROJECT

ML123M/47, ML43M/85 AND ML19M/95

FINAL REPORT

JANUARY 2000

VOLUME 1 OF 2



00_4432

Final report - Comstock (Zeehan Project) ML123M/47,
ML43M/85 and ML 19M/95 - January 2000
Oceania Tasmania Proprietary Limited*; Western Meta
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1.0 SUMMARY

At the Comstock prospect west of Zeehan, Western Metals have completed three holes and abandoned one hole, for a total of 1997.4m. In addition, a four loop, thirteen line kilometre surface EM survey was undertaken over the main area of interest. The aim of the programme was to discover a deposit of at least 3mt, at a grade of greater than 10% Zn, to supply the Hellyer concentrator after mine closure in mid 2000. The following report details the results of Western Metals programme at Comstock, undertaken during the period September to December 1999.

The surface EM survey detected an extensive flat lying conductor that was tested by the first hole of the programme and found to be due to graphitic mudstone and barren pyritic mineralisation.

Low-grade, generally stratiform base metal mineralisation was intersected in all three completed drill holes. Mineralisation is almost exclusively hosted by altered carbonates, adjacent to contacts with overlying and underlying shale and siltstone. The exception, in SY017, is broad, low-grade mineralisation within altered sediments and minor melange, between the Tenth Legion Fault and structurally underlying Cambrian gabbro. Although structural complexity results in uncertain stratigraphic correlation between holes, mineralisation appears to be developed at more than one horizon.

Best assay composites from the Western metals drilling are summarised in the following table:

Hole	From	To	Metres drilled	Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t	Cutoff
SY017	486.9	503.9	17.0	0.38	0.04	1.6	0.1% Zn
SY018	172.6	176.3	3.7	0.2	1.8	16	1.0% Pb
SY018	454.9	456.9	2.0	3.7	0.9	17	1.0% Zn
SY019	238.1	240.3	2.2	2.9	2.0	23	1.0% Zn

Although options for further drilling remain, it appears a resource of the grade and tonnage required by Western Metals is unlikely to be present at Comstock. Consequently the option to purchase an interest in the property has been relinquished.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

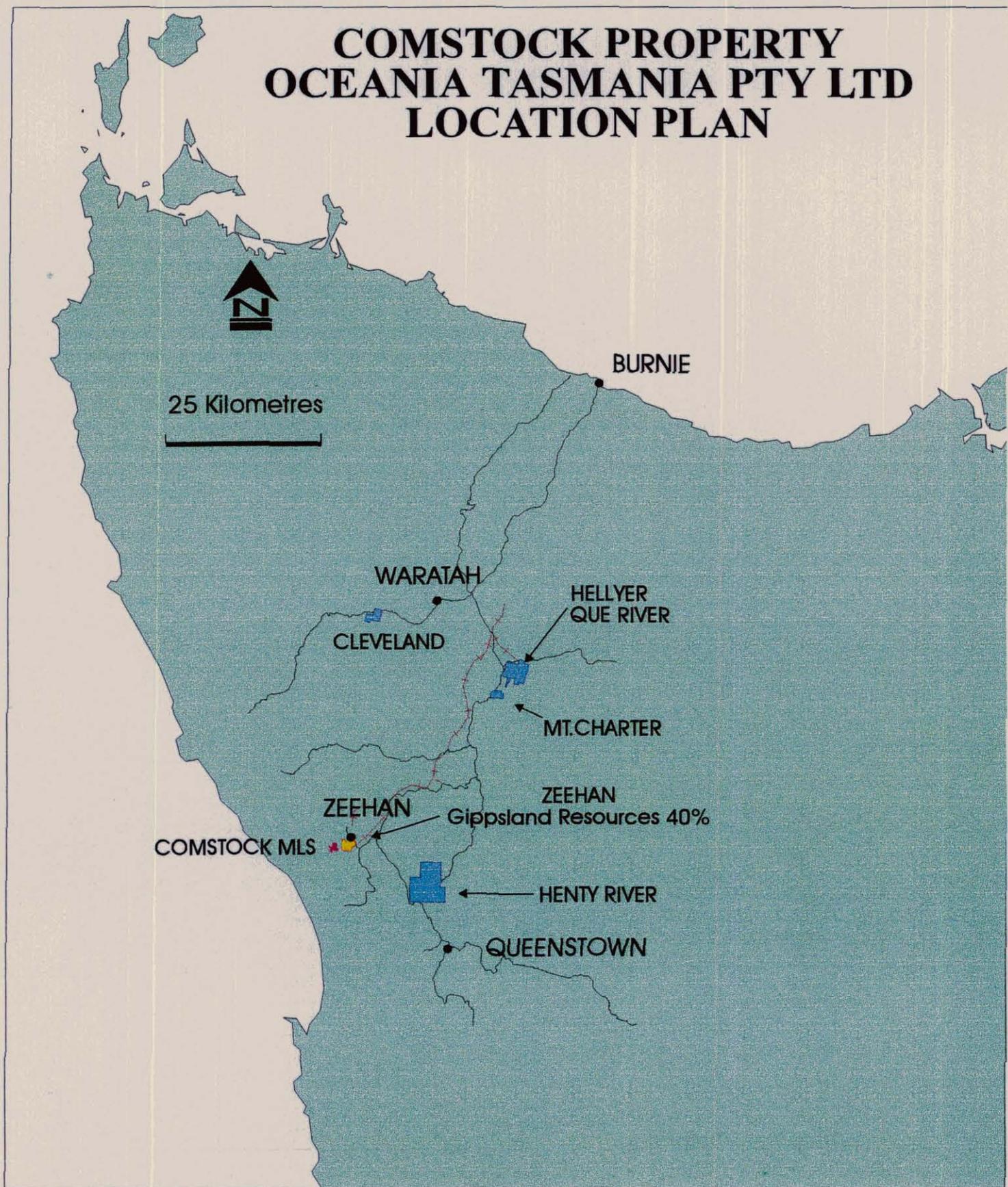
Hellyer mine is currently scheduled for closure around May 2000. In order to maintain production from the Hellyer concentrator, Western Metals requires a new source of ore, at a grade of greater than 10% Zn. One option for this ore source is a new orebody, within economic haulage distance to Hellyer. An orebody containing two years production, say three million tonnes, is considered to be the minimum deposit size to warrant mine development.

Oceania Tasmania Pty Ltd is the holder of mining leases 123M / 47, 43M / 85 and 19M / 95, covering three square kilometres, at Comstock, four kilometres west of Zeehan (Figure 1). The leases are 90 km by existing road and rail infrastructure from Hellyer (Figure 2).

Known Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation within the ML's comprises both skarn / carbonate replacement and fissure vein styles. A review in mid 1999 of available data from the Comstock ML's, indicated the minimum tonnage and grade target sought by Western Metals may be present at Comstock. An option / joint venture agreement was therefore negotiated with Oceania Tasmania Pty Ltd whereby Western Metals agreed to spend \$250,000 dollars and complete 2000m of drilling within a four month period, ending January 7, 2000.

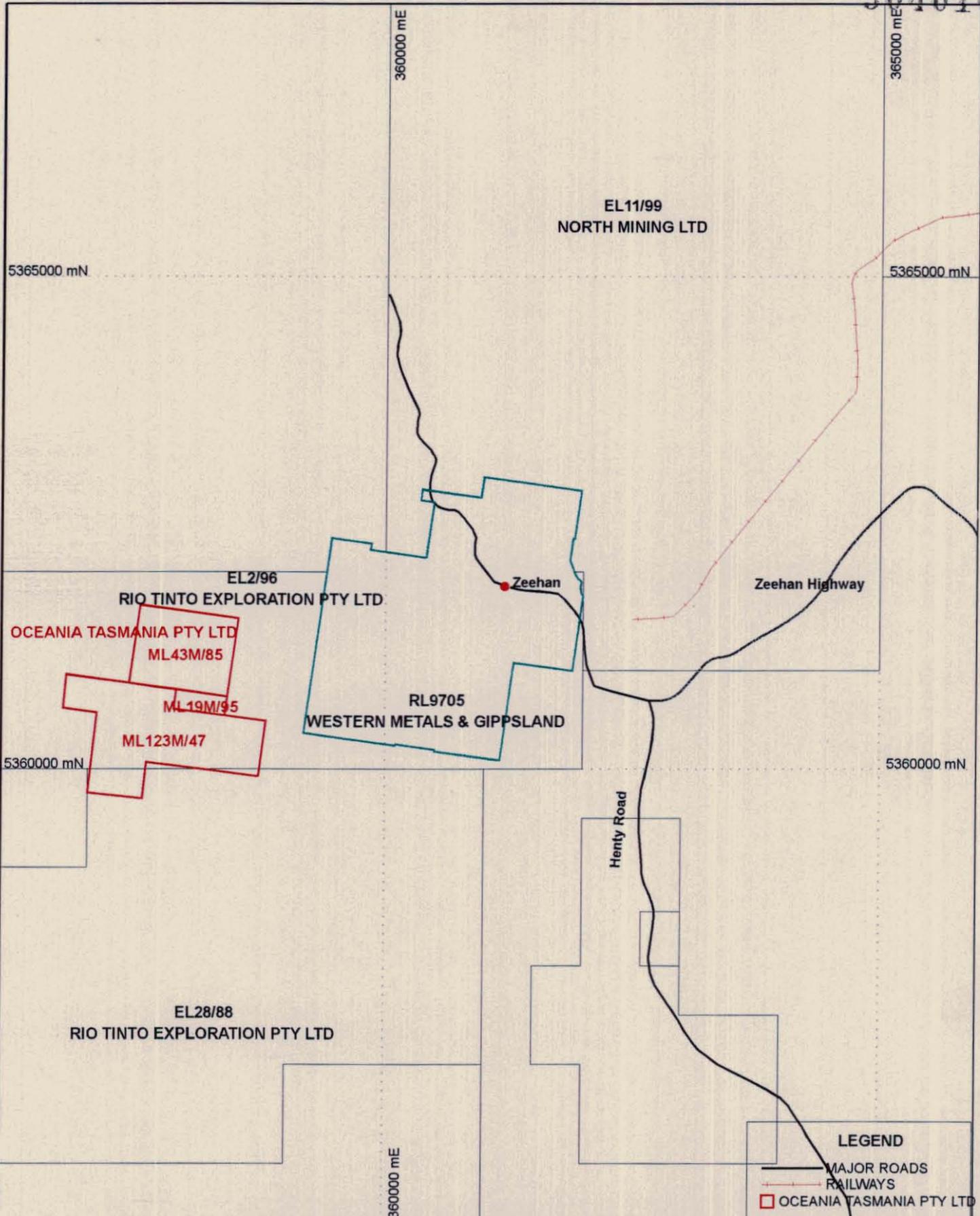
Upon completion of the drilling programme a decision would be made whether to exercise the option and acquire a 70% interest in the property, by the payment of three million dollars to Oceania.

COMSTOCK PROPERTY OCEANIA TASMANIA PTY LTD LOCATION PLAN



- Western Metals Ltd
- Western Metals Ltd (Managed JV)
- Comstock MLs

Figure 1



N

0 0.5 1
Kilometers
1:50,000

DATUM: GEODETIC
PROJECTION: AMGZONE 55

Western Metals Resources Limited

REVISIONS			
Init	Date	Init	Date

TASMANIA COMSTOCK PROJECT

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Printed: HP755CM	
Office: TSV	
Date: 09/08/99	
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3.0 MINE LEASE GEOLOGY

The geology of the Comstock mining leases is detailed in Crossing, 1992 and Knight, 1997. An interpretive geology map, based on RGC fact mapping, is shown on Figure 3, whilst a larger scale plan is included as Plate PET-001.

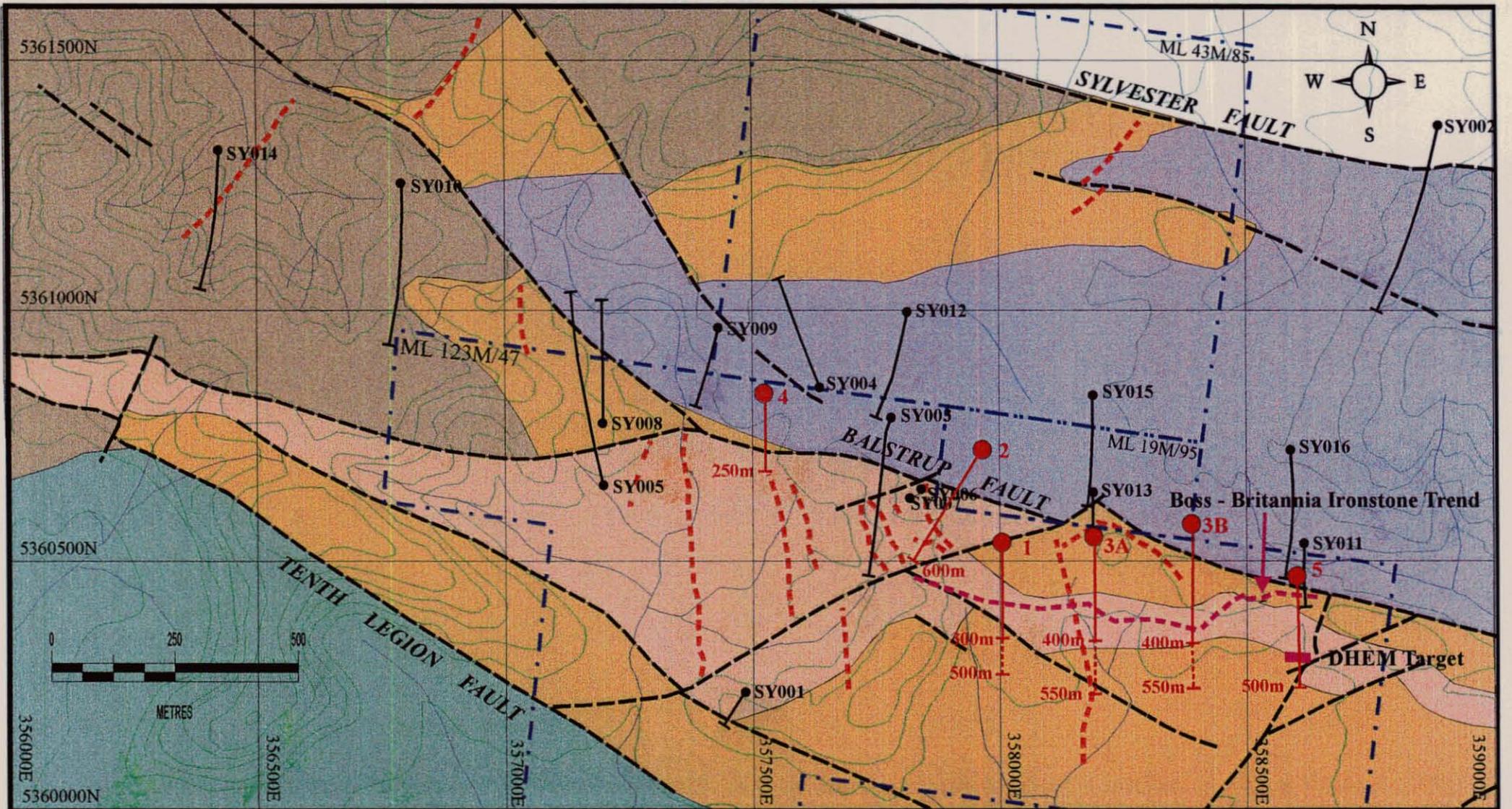
Outcrop within the ML's is dominated by complexly folded and faulted shale, mudstone, siltstone, sandstone and carbonate of the Precambrian Oonah Formation. Regionally the Oonah Formation is known to contain carbonates, volcanoclastic lithic wacke and basalts in its' upper subdivision. Therefore, previous workers have correlated the Comstock sequence, which contains abundant carbonates and graphitic shale, with the Upper Oonah Formation. The Oonah Formation in the Comstock area also contains "melange" zones, one to tens of metres thick. These comprise chaotic angular to lenticular fragments of sandstone, in a black fine carbonaceous matrix. "Melange" is not restricted to major faults but is most commonly associated with these structures and is interpreted as cataclasite caused by early movement.

The Oonah Formation is unconformably overlain and in faulted contact with greywackes, siltstones, mudstones and minor carbonates of the Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation. In the SW corner of the ML's the Oonah Formation is in faulted contact with a gabbro inferred to be part of the Cambrian McIvor Hill Complex. The late Devonian Heemskirk Granite outcrops two kilometres west of Comstock and is inferred to lie at relatively shallow depth beneath the ML's.

Three major WNW trending faults cross the mining leases; the Tenth Legion Fault (TLF), Balstrup Fault and Sylvester Fault. The NE dipping TLF is considered to be a regional low angle thrust on which Oonah Formation rocks have been thrust over the Cambrian McIvor Hill complex (Findlay and Brown, 1992). The steep N dipping Balstrup Fault is inferred to be a normal fault with some sinistral movement (Crossing, 1992). The Sylvester Fault is a moderately NNE dipping structure, also with sinistral normal movement (Crossing, 1992).

Skarn / carbonate replacement mineralisation occurs within Upper Oonah Formation dolomites, footwall to the Balstrup Fault. The largest known coherent body is a steeply north dipping sheet (?) in the immediate footwall of the Balstrup Fault. The geology of this mineralisation is described in detail in Taylor, 1993. RGC estimated an inferred resource for this body of 6mt @ 3.5% Pb, 5.5% Zn and 40g/t Ag, using a 1% Zn cut-off (Crossing, 1993). This resource estimate was reviewed by Western Metals and modified to 5.1mt @ 2.3% Pb, 4.1% Zn (Hespe, 1999).

Numerous, generally narrow, N trending, steeply dipping fissure lodes are known throughout the ML's but are best developed between the Balstrup and TLF. Similar mineralogy, textural features and an association with the same structures suggest the fissure veins and skarn / carbonate replacement mineralisation are genetically related. Although the fissure veins are of much higher grade they have historically have been regarded as a less attractive exploration target, due to their irregular nature and smaller tonnage potential. Strike limits for the veins are known from surface prospecting and historic mining but their depth extent is unknown due to water influx limiting workings to above 30m and a lack of drilling information.



**COMSTOCK (ZEEHAN) PROSPECT
PROPOSED DRILLING PROGRAM
HOLE LOCATION PLAN**
(Aug. 1999)

Figure 3

504012

4.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Outcropping mineralisation in the Comstock area was discovered by prospectors in the late 1880's, as part of extensive workings on the Zeehan field. Modern exploration covering the Comstock mining leases effectively began with RGC in the late 1980's.

A summary of work by previous explorers is shown in the following table:

YEAR	COMPANY	DETAILS
1888 - 1900	Various	Discovery and mining of fissure lode mineralisation at surface and from shallow underground workings
1989	Oceania	South Comstock open cut worked by Oceania - 7334 tonnes shipped to Pasminco, Rosebery. Drilling SY001
1989 / 90	RGC	C- horizon soil sampling, aeromagnetics, mapping, rock chip sampling. Drilling SY003
1990 / 91	RGC	Costeaning. Drilling SY004 and SY005, Downhole EM
1991 / 92	RGC	Drilling SY006 to SY0016, Downhole EM
1992 / 93	RGC	Downhole EM, Feasibility study commenced
1993 / 94	RGC	Feasibility study continued, joint venture partner sought
1995	RGC	RGC relinquishes surrounding EL 42 / 87. Withdraws from Comstock option agreement.
1996	Sundew	Costeaning. Allison's Lode open cut worked - trial shipment to Pasminco, Rosebery
1999	Oceania	Helicopter borne EM flown
1999	Oceania	Close spaced gravity survey undertaken

5.0 PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

5.1 Proposed Drilling Programme

5.1.1 Introduction

Evaluation of available data suggested four target areas on the Comstock ML's had potential to host a deposit of the minimum size sought by Western Metals. In decreasing order of priority these areas were:

- An inferred E-W structure related to a steep gravity gradient and ironstones, between the Boss and Britannia workings.
- The central section of the Balstrup fault, around DDH SY003, where potential exists for shallow higher grade mineralisation.
- Fissure vein systems south of the Balstrup Fault
- The Tenth Legion Fault

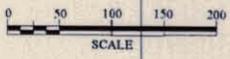
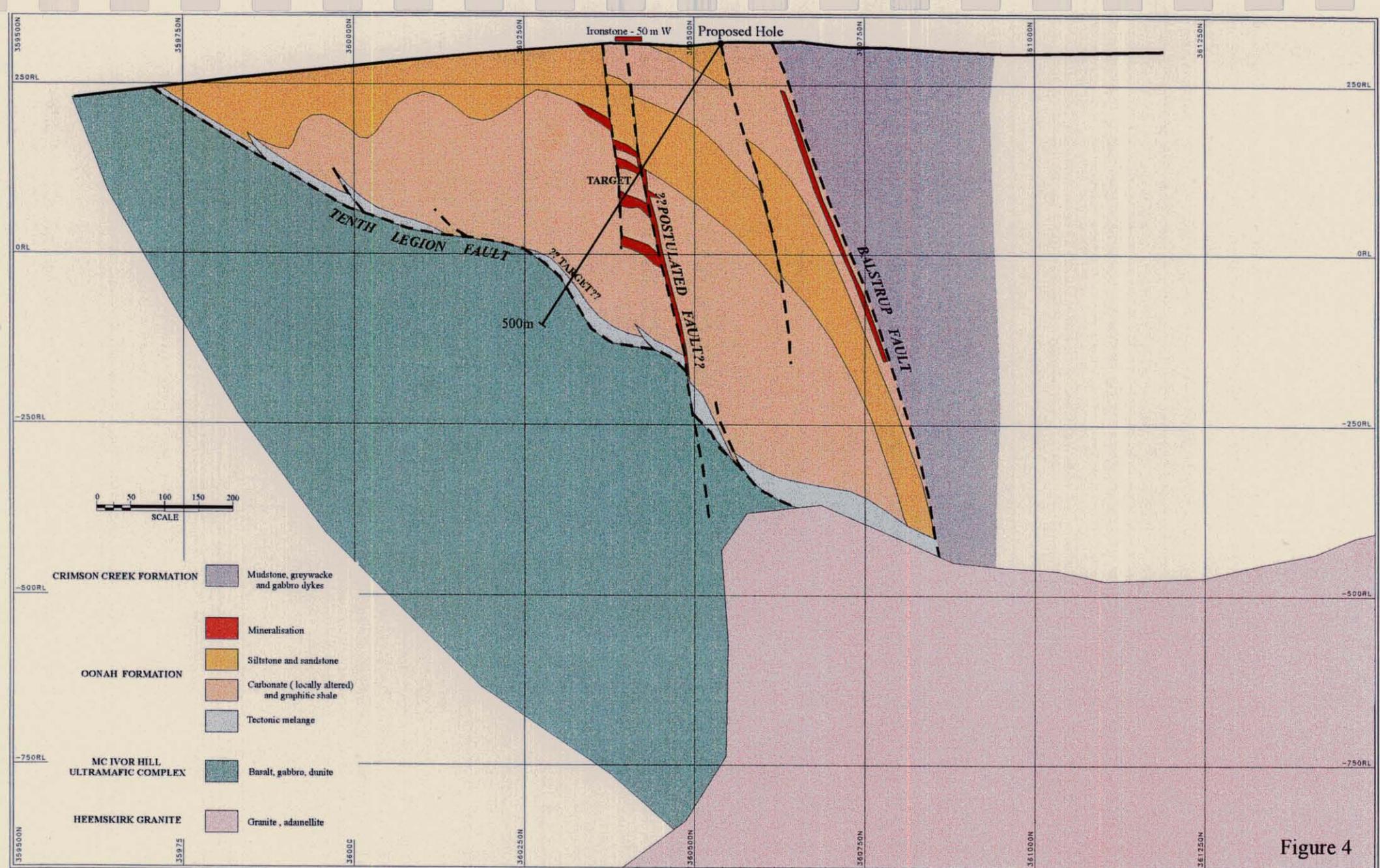
A drilling programme of five holes for up to 2400m was initially proposed to test the above target areas. However, ongoing drilling results and a surface EM survey, planned to run concurrently with the first drill hole, would dictate which holes were ultimately drilled and their exact locations. Planned drillhole locations, prior to commencement of the programme, are shown on Figure 3.

5.1.2 Boss- Britannia Trend – (Figure 3 holes 1,3 and 5)

During 1999 Oceania completed a detailed gravity survey over the Comstock ML's. An image of terrain corrected data, supplied by Oceania, is shown on Plate PET-006.

A previously unrecognised, steep northward decreasing gravity gradient was indicated. The gradient coincides with an 800m long, E-W trending zone of sporadically outcropping gossanous material, between the old Boss and Britannia workings (Plate PET-006 and Figure 3). Modelling (Appendix I) suggested the gradient is much steeper than the regional granite related gradient and could be due to a relatively shallow, steep, E-W structure beneath the ironstones. The inferred structure was thought to be a steep normal fault, separating relatively shallow McIvor Hill ultramafics, beneath the Tenth Legion Fault, from less dense units to the north. The proposed structure was thought to be a normal fault that cut reactive carbonates and carbonaceous shales of the Upper Oonah Formation, allowing influx of hydrothermal fluids from the underlying granite. This could result in replacement and fault related base metal mineralisation, similar to the nearby Balstrup Fault mineralisation.

Although small prospectors pits and trenches were dug on the ironstones, they had not been tested by drilling at depth. It was proposed to test this trend with up to three holes, the second and third holes contingent on the results of preceding holes and a surface EM survey. A prognostic section of this target on section 358000E is shown on Figure 4.



- CRIMSON CREEK FORMATION**
 - Mudstone, greywacke and gabbro dykes
- OONAH FORMATION**
 - Mineralisation
 - Siltstone and sandstone
 - Carbonate (locally altered) and graphitic shale
 - Tectonic melange
- MC IVOR HILL ULTRAMAFIC COMPLEX**
 - Basalt, gabbro, dunite
- HEEMSKIRK GRANITE**
 - Granite, adamellite

Figure 4

SCALE As shown		WESTERN METALS RESOURCES LIMITED	
DRAWN	CHECKED	DESIGNED	DRAWING NO.
REVISED	REGION ENG	REGION APP	REVISION
PROJECT APP			14/08/20

DATE	REVISION	DRAMA	APP	APP

NORTH

358000E

504015

5.1.3 Balstrup Fault Mineralisation – Figure 3 holes 2 and 4

RGC drillhole SY003 recorded the highest grade intersection of the sulphide body in the immediate footwall of the Balstrup fault (Figure 5). True thickness of around 6.5m is indicated at a grade of 4.4% Pb and 8.7% Zn. Very broad drill spacing within this lens indicates potential for a shallow, higher grade zone, around SY003. A nominal 2.8mt target is feasible, based on the SY003 true thickness of 6.5m and a 500m strike, 200m vertical extent and SG of 3.5.

Two holes were proposed to test either side of SY003 on sections 357550E and 357950E at around 150m below surface (Figure 5). The first of these holes was to be an oblique hole that could be extended to test a second deeper target beneath N-S trending Pb-Zn fissure veins, as shown on Figure 3 and described below.

5.1.4 Pb-Zn Fissure Vein Target – Figure 3 hole 2

High grade, N-S to NNW trending, Pb-Zn fissure veins are a feature of the mineralising system at Comstock. It was proposed for one hole of the program to test at depth beneath some of these veins. It was planned to do this with the second hole of the program, which would be a skewed hole designed to initially test the eastern shallow Balstrup Fault target but could then be extended deep beneath fissure lodes mapped around 357900E (Figure 3). Weak mineralisation and altered carbonates were intersected 100m west of this area at the bottom of SY003.

5.1.5 Tenth Legion Fault – Figure 3 holes 1,2,3,5

The shallow to moderately north dipping TLF was also seen as a potential conduit for hydrothermal fluids. Low-grade mineralisation is known to occur within its' hanging-wall in DDH SY001. It was proposed to extend several holes through their primary targets to intersect the TLF to test for mineralisation within and adjacent to this structure. The extent of testing the TLF was to be dependent on depth to the structure and the nature of any associated alteration / mineralisation.

5.2 Proposed Surface EM Programme

Down hole surveys and physical property measurements by RGC have shown that the Balstrup fault mineralisation can be detected by EM methods. In addition, RGC downhole surveys and a recent helicopter borne EM survey by Oceania, also show that graphitic shales in the Oonah Formation are strongly conductive. Although Oceania's survey showed no conductors definitely attributable to mineralisation, the system used was of low power and consequently had shallow depth penetration.

A deep searching surface EM survey was undertaken over the target areas, in conjunction with the drilling programme for the following reasons:

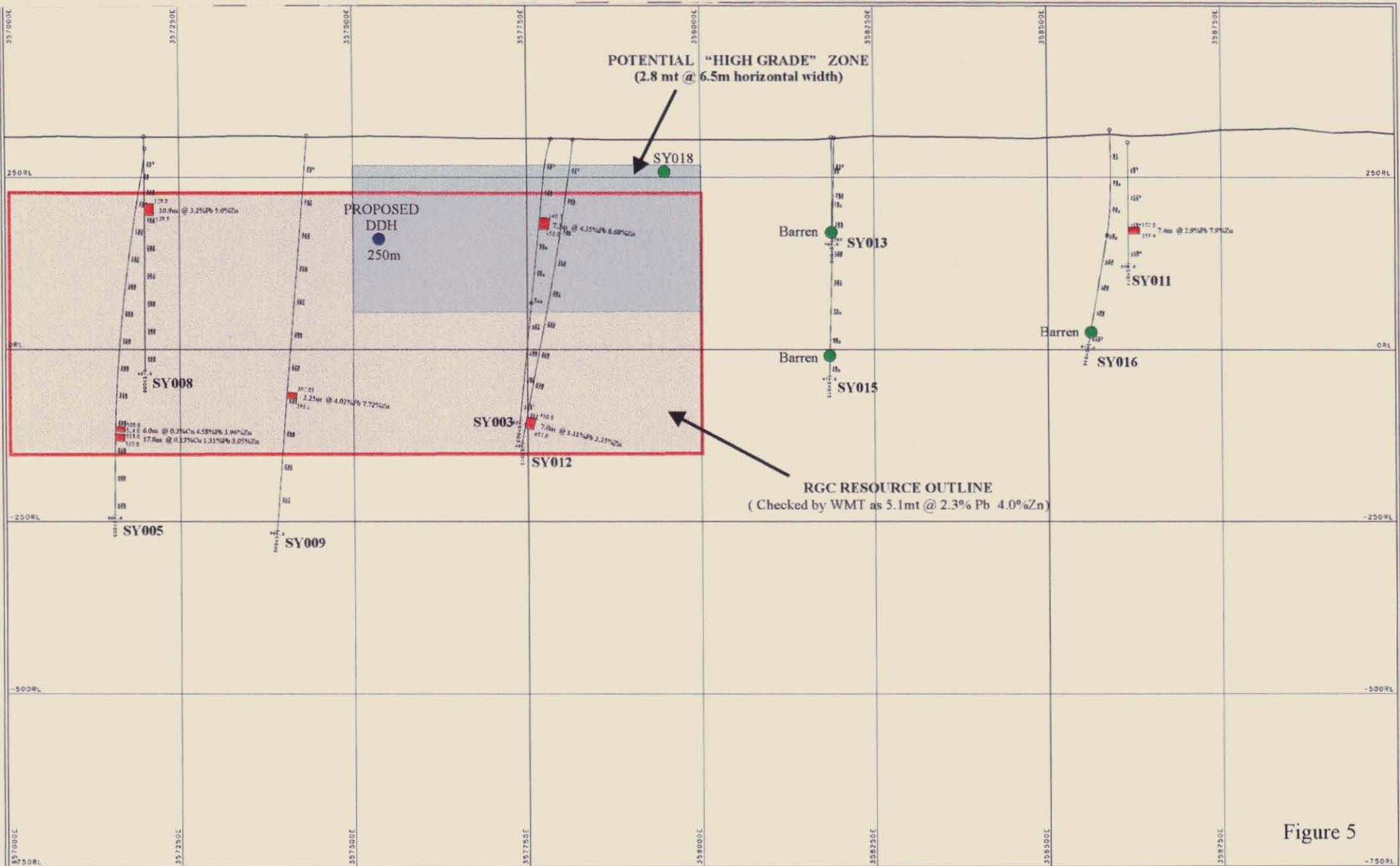


Figure 5

504017

5 cm

<table border="1"> <tr><td>Scale</td><td>As shown</td></tr> <tr><td>North</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Projection</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Units</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Author</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Checked</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Date</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Scale	As shown	North		Projection		Units		Author		Checked		Date		<p>Western Metals Resources Limited</p> <p>Balstrap Fault Mineralisation Long Projection</p> <p>15/05/24</p>
Scale	As shown														
North															
Projection															
Units															
Author															
Checked															
Date															

- Drilling is spread over a large strike extent of prospective structures. EM offered the opportunity to better define mineralised sections of those structures and more effectively use available drilling metres.
- Surface and down hole EM offered the potential to increase confidence in the continuity of any intersected mineralisation.

Ideally the surface EM survey would have been completed before the commencement of drilling. This was not possible with the time constraints of the option / joint venture agreement. The survey was therefore commenced at the same time as the first drill hole.

6.0 SURFACE EM SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

During September 1999 a four loop, thirteen line-kilometre, surface EM survey (Zonge GDP16) was undertaken at Comstock over rehabilitated RGC grid lines 357700E – 358700E. The survey was designed to cover the area of primary interest, namely the Boss – Britannia trend, with reading lines extended to the north to cover the Balstrup Fault.

Loop locations and reading lines are enclosed as Plate PET-016. Specifications and results of the survey are can be found in Thompson, 2000.

6.2 Results

Seven shallow, early time responses and one deeper, late time response were detected by the survey.

The most conductive of the shallow responses was intersected by subsequent drilling and identified as barren pyritic mineralisation. The other shallow conductors are even weaker and are not considered worthy of follow up.

The late time response was modelled as an ESE striking, shallowly north dipping body, at a depth of around 200 metres below surface. With a strike length of around 700m it comprises two zones of higher conductivity at either end of the anomaly (Plate PET-018D). The source of the anomaly was intersected during the drilling programme (see SY017 and SY018 below) and interpreted to be a graphitic mudstone / shale unit around 20-30m thick.

Modelling suggests a shallower depth to the top of the conductor is the most likely cause of the two zones of greater response seen in the surface data. However, increased conductor thickness or locally increased conductivity of the source cannot be ruled out. Neither of which are necessarily related to any increase in base metal content.

7.0 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMME RESULTS

7.1 Introduction

Western Metals drilling programme at Comstock was undertaken using a track mounted, modified Mindrill 66 rig and tracked support vehicle supplied by Oil Mineral Exploration Drilling (OMED) of Zeehan. Drilling was undertaken on a two-shift, seven-day per week basis. Holes were drilled HQ / NQ and lined with 40mm class 18 PVC upon completion. Drilling conditions and core recoveries were generally good, except in zones of broken ground associated with faulting and near the top of each hole.

Drill collars were surveyed by West Coast Mining and Engineering Surveys. Downhole surveys were undertaken with a single shot Eastman camera at 30m intervals. These results were plotted graphically and downhole positions calculated from 25m graph-derived data, using Micromine software.

In the NQ hole, core orientations were undertaken in conjunction with downhole surveys, using a multi pronged orientation tool. The procedure used is described in Appendix VII. Orientations considered unreliable were not used.

Core was transported to Zeehan for processing at Western Metals Zeehan coresheds. Core recoveries were recorded by technician and are included in the drilling database. Geological logging was carried out using a Mt. Gordon mine / Hellyer mine-style logging sheet which was modified, prior to commencement of the programme, to suit Comstock geology based on RGC records. A list of logging codes is attached as Appendix VI.

Areas of visible base metal mineralisation were marked out for assay in nominal 1.5m intervals, or to mineralisation boundaries. Samples were split to half core at Hellyer mine, using a diamond saw and submitted for assay to Analabs in Burnie. Samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au and Sn.

Data from the current programme and previous RGC drilling, was entered into an Access database. A copy of that database is provided with this report.

DHEM was carried out in each hole upon completion.

7.2 DDH SY017

7.2.1 Introduction

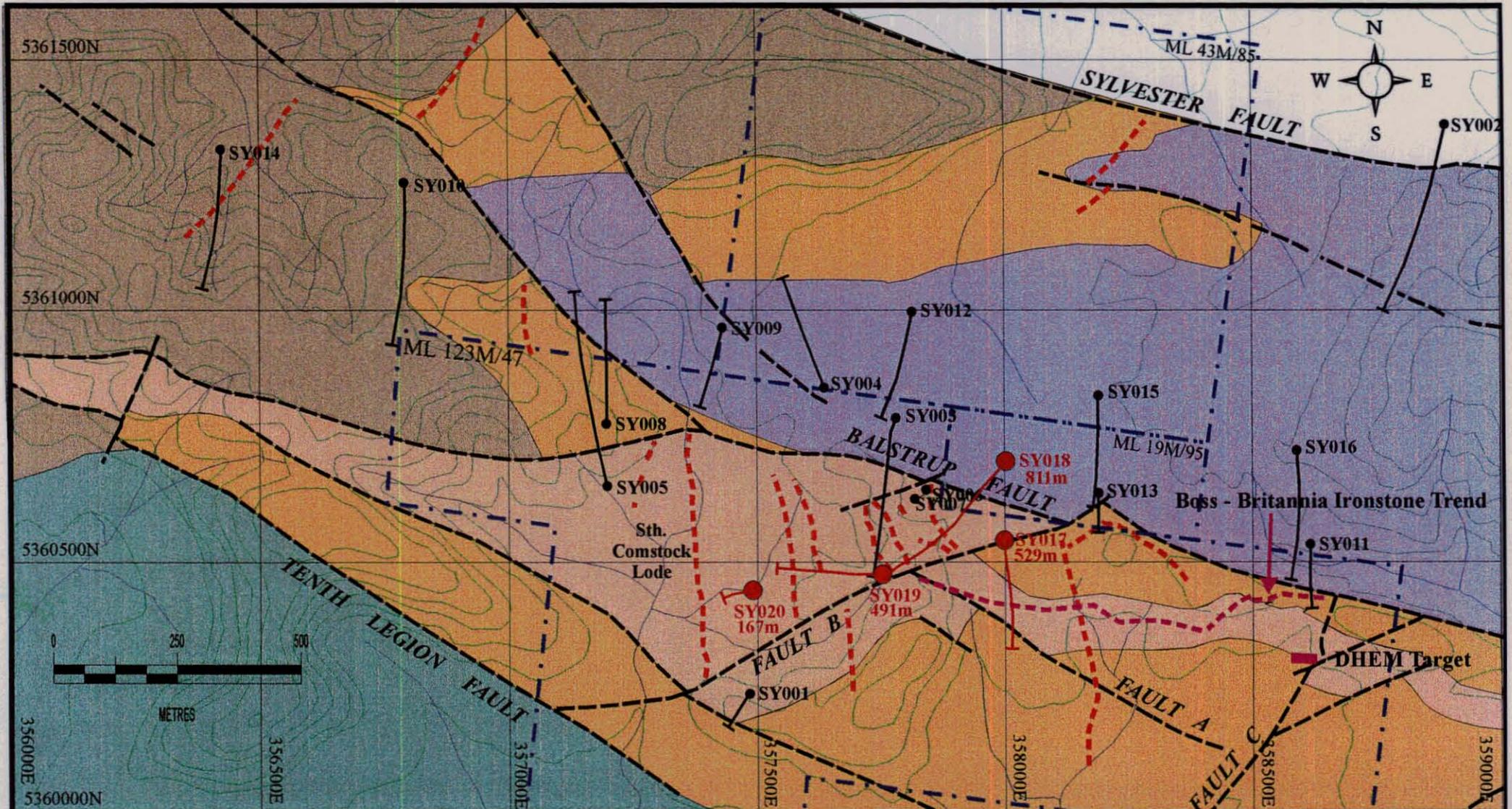
SY017 was designed to test the coincident gravity gradient and Boss – Britannia ironstone trend, originally perceived as the main exploration opportunity at Comstock and described above. It was proposed to test this trend with up to three holes, the second and third holes contingent on the results of preceding holes and a surface EM survey, begun at the same time as SY017. SY017 was located at the western end of the trend (Figure 6) as this area is associated with a weak, shallow airborne EM conductor and the broadest zone of ironstone. The hole was planned to be extended through the primary target to intersect the TLF, to test for mineralisation within and adjacent to this structure.

DDH SY017 was collared at 360555.3N, 357999.6E, 309RL, on 16-9-99 and completed on 5-10-99 at 529m.

7.2.2 Geology

A detailed log is attached as Appendix II, whilst a cross section is included as Plate COM-001. A list of logging codes can be found in Appendix VI. A summary log is as follows:

0 - 5m	No core - casing reamed in
5 - 75.2m	Brown to grey pug and weathered siltstone - major fault zone?
75.2 - 76.3m	Gy silica-pyrite rock. Py 50%.
76.3 - 122m	Black graphitic and pyritic shale – Oonah Formation
122 - 146.7m	Black to grey shale with abundant limestone bands and interbeds – Oonah Formation.
146.7- 171.6m	Grey weakly recrystallised limestone – Oonah Formation
171.6- 175m	Grey black (dolomitic) shale – Oonah Formation
175 - 175.8m	semi-massive pyrite
175.8- 177.6m	Black “melange” and fault zone
177.6- 205.1m	Grey weakly recrystallised limestone – Oonah Formation
205.1- 234m	Black graphitic mudstone with Py 5-15% stockwork veins – Oonah Formation
234 - 239.2m	Py 20-50% veins, disseminations, semi-massive locally replacing limestone and black mudstone - Oonah Formation
239.2 - 289.1m	Grey weakly recrystallised limestone - Oonah Formation
289.1 - 315.5m	White massive calcite+talc+silica rock - Oonah Formation
315.5 - 430.5m	Grey massive mudstone / siltstone and grey-black locally graphitic interbedded shale / siltstone – Oonah Formation
430.5 - 461.1m	Black tectonic “melange” – Tenth Legion Fault
461.1 - 504.3m	Variably Co-Ep- Cpx-Cl- Si -Ti altered siltstones?, lava? and melange. Local disseminated sphalerite assoc. w. alteration – Oonah Formation?
504.3 - 529m	Co-Cl-Ep altered gabbro – McIvor Hill Ultramafic



Siltstone and sandstone	Mudstone, greywacke and gabbro dykes
Carbonates and carbonaceous shale	Basalt, gabbro, dunite
Psammo-pelites	Granite, adamellite

**COMSTOCK (ZEEHAN) PROSPECT
HOLE LOCATION PLAN**
(Nov. 1999)

Figure 6

504022

From surface to 71.6m puggy breccia and clay were intersected, indicating the hole may have collared within NE trending fault B, shown on Figure 6. Locally graphitic shale and siltstone then overlie a limestone unit that extends from 122 to 176.1m. Below the limestone is a two metre thick zone of "melange" and minor semi-massive pyrite. Siltstone then overlies a thirty metre thick interval of graphitic mudstone from 205 – 234m. The graphitic mudstone contains a stockwork of pyrite veinlets (5-15%), with intensity of veining increasing up-hole to a maximum beneath the overlying siltstone contact. In addition, at the base of the graphitic mudstone unit, either side of the contact with the underlying limestone, is a zone of strongly pyritic mineralisation containing a single 15cm massive galena "vein". This zone from 234-239.2m contains 20-50% pyrite, which clearly locally replaces limestone.

Weakly recrystallised, locally talc altered, limestone was intersected again beneath the mineralised interval, with the lower 26m of the limestone sequence being strongly recrystallised and calcite - talc - silica altered. This strongly altered interval may represent a distal, lower temperature phase of a tremolite – calcite – quartz skarn.

Un-mineralised Oonah Formation siltstones and shales underlie the carbonate sequence until a thick unit of polymict breccia, interpreted as melange by previous explorers, was intersected from 430 to 461m. The "melange" is interpreted as a cataclasite comprising the TLF. It was expected that the TLF would mark the boundary between the Oonah Formation, thrust over the top of Cambrian gabbro.

However, in the footwall of the TLF was a forty metre thick sequence of altered and weakly base metal mineralised, fine-grained sediments and minor volcanics. These rocks are variably carbonate - epidote - clinopyroxene-chlorite - talc - silica altered. A thin basal melange marks their contact with underlying gabbro. Controls on alteration and mineralisation are not clear but appear related to fluids channelled between the TLF and the gabbro. The stratigraphic affinity of these rocks is also uncertain.

Down hole orientations were carried out down SY017 below 260m (Appendix VII). They indicate that bedding is highly variable in orientation but generally dips from the NE through to the NW. As a consequence, when plotted on a N-S section, bedding traces are generally shallow or moderate to the N. This is consistent with RGC interpretation, which has bedding dipping shallowly to the N but steepening as the Balstrup Fault is approached.

7.2.3 Assays

Pyritic replacement mineralisation below 234m and the broad, low-grade zone of base metal mineralisation, below the TLF, were selected for assay. Intervals covered were 233.2 – 240.3m and 456.7 – 503.9m respectively.

Assays of sawn half core were carried out by Analabs in Burnie (AAS) and Perth (XRF). Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag were analysed by AAS after a triple acid digest. Gold was assayed using a 30gm fire assay with AAS finish and Sn using pressed powder XRF. Sample intervals, assay results, method codes, and detection limits for SY017 are attached in Appendix VIII.

Base metal values for the pyritic mineralisation from 234 to 239.2m are low (<2000ppm Zn and 4000ppm Pb) except for a single 15cm galena "vein" that assays 52% Pb, 2% Zn and 900g/t Ag. Gold values are below 0.18ppm and Sn values have a maximum of 243ppm.

Minor disseminated sphalerite \pm galena mineralisation, associated with alteration below the TLF, contains several intervals of up to 17m @ 0.4% Zn and 0.04%Pb, 1.6g/t Ag at a 0.1% Zn cutoff. Gold and silver grades are around or below detection for this mineralisation. Sn values are also less than 200ppm.

7.2.4 DHEM

A two-loop downhole EM survey (Zonge GDP16) was conducted in SY017. Loop locations and survey results are included in Thompson, 2000. Three conductors were detected by the survey.

The shallowest is an early time in-hole response at around 70m. The source is interpreted as 1.1m of barren pyritic mineralisation, intersected below 75.2m.

A second late time, in-hole anomaly, with a considerable off-hole component, is centred around 230m downhole. This anomaly appears to be due to locally pyrite stockworked graphitic mudstone, intersected between 205 and 234.2m. The mudstone immediately overlies five metres of semi-massive pyrite with minor base metals, which visually could be expected to be conductive. However, unless the sulphide mineralisation has the same conductivity as the mudstone, interpretation suggests the bulk of the DHEM response is due to the graphitic mudstone alone.

This late time DHEM anomaly, caused by the graphitic mudstone, appears to correspond to the flat lying conductor, interpreted at this depth from the surface EM survey.

Another conductive response was detected at 410m. Evident at early time, with both an in and off-hole component, the source appears to be a 5m thick graphitic shale unit below 396m.

7.2.5 Interpretation and Follow-up Options

SY017 does not appear to have intersected the originally targeted fault, interpreted to separate rocks of sufficient density contrast to produce the observed steep northward decreasing gravity gradient. It did however intersect very weathered material down to 75.2m, suggesting the gravity gradient may be due to a weathering trough, superimposed onto a moderate gradient, caused by the northward termination of the gabbro, in the footwall of the TLF.

SY017 intersected replacement style semi-massive pyrite, with a narrow zone of high grade galena, between 234.2 and 239.2m. Although the general dip of stratigraphy is to the north and hydrothermal fluids may have flowed up dip from the Balstrup Fault, SY017 is also interpreted to have drilled across a north-dipping fault, sub-parallel to the Balstrup Fault. This fault (shown as fault A on Figure 6) is interpreted at surface from RGC mapping. The

two metre wide zone of melange, pyrite and broken core below 175m is potentially the expression of this structure in SY017 (Plate COM-001).

A 70m thick carbonate unit is interpreted to dip shallowly to the north, into the footwall of this fault. Hydrothermal fluids may have flowed up fault A and along the top and bottom contacts of the carbonate to form the semi-massive pyrite mineralisation (with 15cm of massive galena?) at the top and the extensive calcite-talc-silica alteration at the bottom of the unit.

The pyritic replacement mineralisation has a close spatial association to the late time DHEM response and therefore potentially to the extensive flat lying surface EM conductor. It is tempting to propose that areas of the surface EM anomaly with a greater response than where the conductor was intersected by SY017, may represent better developed mineralisation. However, DHEM interpretation indicates that the pyritic mineralisation is not a significant contributor to the downhole response and no further follow up of the conductor is proposed.

Rocks between the TLF and gabbro are strongly skarn altered and contain broad zones of low grade, sphalerite dominant, base metal mineralisation. Controls on this mineralisation are uncertain. On the basis of this encouraging sign of mineralisation in SY017, subsequent holes tested the footwall of the TLF elsewhere on the property.

7.3 DDH SY018

7.3.1 Introduction

Failure to intersect significant mineralisation or the targeted structure in SY017 led to commencement of the second planned hole of the programme. DDH SY018 was an oblique hole designed to test three target areas.

- 1) RGC's SY003 recorded the highest-grade intersection of the sulphide body in the immediate footwall of the Balstrup fault. True thickness of around 6.5m is indicated at a grade of 4.4% Pb and 8.7% Zn. Very broad drill spacing within this lens indicated potential for a shallow, higher-grade zone, around SY003. A nominal 2.8mt target was feasible, based on the SY003 true thickness of 6.5m with a 500m strike, 200m vertical extent and SG of 3.5. DDH SY018 was designed to test east of SY003 on section 357950E at around 150m below surface (Figure 5).
- 2) High grade, N-S to NNW trending, Pb-Zn fissure veins are a feature of the mineralised system at Comstock. DDH SY018 was designed to continue from the Balstrup fault target to test at depth beneath some of these veins and in particular the area where they intersected the TLF.
- 3) The final target of SY018 was to continue beneath the TLF melange as seen at the bottom of nearby SY003 to test for a down dip continuation of the sphalerite mineralisation and alteration intersected in this position in SY017.

SY018 was collared at 360728.2N, 357992.8E, 306.7RL, on 10-10-99 and completed on 29-10-99 at 811m.

7.3.2 Geology

A detailed log is attached as Appendix III, whilst a cross section is included as Plate COM-002. A list of logging codes can be found in Appendix VI. A summary log is as follows:

0 - 101.6m	Black carbonaceous mudstone / siltstone / greywacke - Crimson Creek Formation
101.6 - 113.3m	"Melange" and Balstrup Fault Zone
113.3 - 172m	Recrystallised limestone - Oonah formation
172 - 185.5m	Clinopyroxene - calcite - chlorite - magnetite skarn with local massive sulphide overprint - Balstrup Fault mineralisation????
185.5 - 216.4m	Graphitic shale with minor limestone - Oonah Formation
216.4 - 260.8m	Recrystallised limestone - Oonah formation
260.8 - 325.6m	Graphitic shale - Oonah Formation
325.6 - 458.2m	Recrystallised talc altered limestone - alteration increasing with depth 449.9-456.9m 25% Py±Sp veining- Oonah Formation
458.2 - 461.8m	Clinopyroxene - calcite skarn - Oonah Formation
461.8 - 508.3m	Siltstone / mudstone - Oonah Formation

508.3 - 515.1m	Tremolite - carbonate skarn- Oonah Formation
515.1 - 534.3m	Sandstone / shale - Oonah Formation
534.3 - 621.7m	Melange with zones of tremolite skarn - Tenth Legion Fault
621.7 - 624.0	Gabbro?
624.0 - 647.5m	Graphitic shale - Oonah Formation?
647.5 - 659m	Tremolite skarn - Oonah Formation?
659 - 665m	Shale / sandstone - Oonah Formation?
665 - 667.1m	Tremolite skarn - Oonah Formation?
667.1 - 673.4m	Shale / sandstone - Oonah Formation?
673.4 - 685.8m	Cl-CO-Serpentine Skarn - Oonah Formation?
685.8 - 706.3m	Shale / siltstone - Oonah Formation?
706.3 - 714.8m	Tremolite skarn - Oonah Formation?
714.8 - 721.5m	White recrystallised limestone / skarn - Oonah Formation?
721.5 - 723.8m	Serpentine skarn - Oonah Formation?
723.8 - 744.5m	Tremolite skarn / white recrystallised limestone - Oonah Formation?
744.5 - 787m	White recrystallised limestone / skarn - Oonah Formation?
787 - 811m	Interbedded grey "unaltered" limestone and white recrystallised limestone / skarn - Oonah Formation?

SY018 drilled typical Crimson Creek siltstones and greywackes to 101.6m. From this depth to 113.3m a "melange" (associated with early movement) and a late pug zone, of the Balstrup Fault were intersected. This was shallower than expected and assuming no change in dip, suggests the position of the fault should be around 30m north of where shown on RGC interpretive maps (Plate PET-001).

The targeted ore position in the immediate footwall of the Balstrup fault was barren. Below the Balstrup Fault the Oonah Formation was dominated by variably recrystallised and talc altered limestone with minor, generally graphitic, shale and siltstone, which extended to 461.8m. Siltstone and mudstone comprise the remainder of the Oonah Formation until the Tenth Legion Fault "melange" was intersected at 534.3m. The "melange" contains numerous zones of tremolite skarn and extends to 621.7m. A thin interval of what may be altered gabbro(?) occurs below the melange to 624m. A sequence with uncertain stratigraphic affinities was intersected from this depth to the end of the hole. It comprises black shales, siltstones, calcareous sandstone, laminated limestone and minor coherent volcanics. The sequence presumably correlates with the rocks intersected between the melange and gabbro in SY017.

Base metal mineralisation occurs in two positions in SY018. Clinopyroxene skarn is developed at the base of an interval of limestone, in contact with graphitic shale, from 172 to 186.9m. Locally massive pyrite \pm galena / sphalerite replaces clinopyroxene - magnetite skarn within this zone from 172.6 to 176.3m. Although about 50m into the footwall from the Balstrup Fault, it lines up well with the other RGC intersections and cannot be ruled out as a further intersection of this sulphide body. This would require a modification of the model proposed by RGC, for the Balstrup Fault mineralisation.

The second zone of mineralisation also occurs at the base of a major altered limestone unit. Vein sphalerite \pm galena is associated with disseminated and vein pyrite, within strongly recrystallised and patchy talc \pm magnetite \pm serpentine altered carbonate rock between 449.9 and 456.9m.

Downhole core orientations were carried out in SY018 (Appendix VII). Above the TLF bedding orientations are steeply to moderately to the N and NE and appear less variable than those in SY017, although this could be a function of less data. Where developed the preferred orientation fabric within the TLF melange also dips moderately to the north. Below the TLF, bedding dips seem even more consistent and are shallow to the north and locally the south.

7.3.3 Assays

The two coherent zones of base metal mineralisation intersected by SY018 were submitted for assay. The first is skarn related mineralisation in the footwall of the Balstrup fault, which was covered by assaying the interval 167.9 – 187.9m. The second zone of dominantly vein style mineralisation, was included in assays of the interval 439.5 – 460.5m.

Assays of sawn half core were carried out by Analabs in Burnie (AAS) and Perth (XRF). Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag were analysed by AAS after a triple acid digest. Gold was assayed using a 30gm fire assay with AAS finish and Sn using pressed powder XRF. Sample intervals, assay results, method codes and detection limits are attached in Appendix VIII.

The upper zone of mineralised skarn in SY018 contains more lead than zinc and using a 1% Pb cutoff assayed 3.7m @ 0.2% Zn, 1.8% Pb, 16g/t Ag from 172.6 to 176.3m. Gold is below detection and Sn values are less than 100ppm.

The lower mineralised interval is more zinc rich and using a 0.1% Zn cutoff assayed 7m @ 1.5% Zn, 1.2% Pb, 36g/t Ag from 449.9 to 456.9m. This includes a 1m sample containing 6.5% Pb and 213g/t Ag. At a 1.0% Zn cutoff this sample must be excluded and this interval then reports as 2.0m @ 3.7% Zn, 0.9% Pb and 17 g/t Ag from 454.9 – 456.9m. Gold grades for this zone of mineralisation are 0.02 – 0.03 g/t and Sn is below 100ppm.

7.3.4 DHEM

A four-loop downhole EM survey (Zonge GDP16) was conducted in SY018. Loop locations and survey results are included in Thompson, 2000. Three conductive responses were detected.

The first is an early time in-hole response at around 150m. This response is interpreted to be due to sulphide replaced skarn mineralisation around 175m. The apparent depth discrepancy is unexplained, although it may in part be due to winch problems affecting measurement of depth to the probe during the survey.

The second response is at late time and centred around 320m. The source is interpreted as graphitic shale, intersected by SY018 between 261 and 326m. This shale unit is most likely the same conductive unit intersected in SY017 and the cause of the late time surface EM response.

A third conductor is present and indicated by a late time in-hole anomaly with a significant off-hole component centred around 450m. Stratiform pyrite \pm sphalerite mineralisation in SY018 around this depth, is interpreted as the source of the response.

7.3.5 Interpretation and Follow-up Options

Low grade base metal mineralisation was intersected at the base of altered carbonate units in two positions in SY018.

The shallower intersection around 175m, may be part of the Balstrup Fault body but its' low grade suggests no further follow up is warranted.

The deeper zone, around 450m, is of higher grade and is associated with an off-hole EM response, suggesting some continuity. The best opportunity for improved grade and thickness is considered to be down dip toward the Balstrup Fault. However, this would require follow up drilling at great depth and is not considered an attractive target. Similarly, based on patterns observed in SY018 and other holes, altered carbonates below the TLF may be distal to mineralisation but again great depth precludes them as an attractive target.

7.4 DDH SY019

7.4.1 Introduction

DDH SY019 was planned as a test of the Alison's and Alison's West lode systems at depth, close to their intersection with the TLF and examine whether the lodes thickened or were associated with any structurally controlled or stratiform mineralisation around the TLF. Lode locations were taken from outcrop and underground workings shown on RGC fact maps. The section chosen was 360470N, where a readily available drill site was present. This is at the southern limit of the known surface trace of Alison's lode but it was thought to be suitable section, as in order to meet the minimum target requirement, mineralisation would need to be developed over the full strike potential south of the Balstrup fault.

SY019 was collared at 360469.8N, 357752.4E, 300.4RL, on 1-11-99 and completed on 13-11-99 at 490.8m.

7.4.2 Geology

A detailed log is attached as Appendix IV, whilst a cross section is included as Plate COM-003. A list of logging codes can be found in Appendix VI. A summary log is as follows:

0 - 92.3m	Black carbonaceous mudstone, siltstone, sandstone - Oonah Formation
92.3 - 121.8m	Limestone and black carbonaceous siltstone and sandstone - Oonah Formation
121.8 - 236.7m	Black carbonaceous mudstone, siltstone, sandstones - Oonah Formation
236.7 - 240.3m	Clinopyroxene? skarn and massive sulphide - Oonah Formation
240.3 - 317.5m	Weakly recrystallised talc altered limestone - Oonah Formation
317.5 - 338.1m	Calcite - talc "skarn" - Oonah Formation
338.1 - 355m	Shale and sandstone- Oonah Formation
355 - 396m	Melange - Tenth Legion Fault
396 - 430.2m	Cl ± Ep ± Si ± mariposite altered gabbro
430.2 - 445.7m	Melange - Tenth Legion Fault
445.7 - 490.8m	Gabbro - McIvor Hill Ultramafic

SY019 drilled a sequence of locally graphitic shale, siltstone and sandstone before intersecting an upper unit of weakly recrystallised limestone from 92.3 to 121.8m. Below the limestone, a folded, generally west-dipping (based on core orientation but not supported by RGC surface mapping) sequence of shale and sandstone was again drilled before a second limestone unit was intersected at 236.7m. The bulk of the lower limestone is weakly recrystallised but near its' top contact, a 3.6m zone of clinopyroxene? skarn and minor massive pyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite is developed. The lower 20.6m of the limestone is also strongly calcite - talc altered. Within this lower altered zone, 20cm of approximately 10% sphalerite - galena is developed beneath the contact with a thin internal graphitic shale unit.

Seventeen metres of shale and sandstone were drilled below the carbonate rock before "melange" of the TLF was intersected. Two zones of melange were intersected over the interval 355 to 445.7m with a 34.2m zone of strong but variably altered gabbro between. The hole was completed in relatively unaltered Cambrian gabbro.

The skarn mineralisation below 236.7m appears developed at a conformable carbonate / shale contact. Alisons lode at surface is clearly cross cutting and although the skarn in SY019 lies approximately down-dip from Alison's lode, it's metal ratios and grade are unlike Alisons lode at surface and more consistent with replacement style mineralisation intersected in other holes. It is therefore interpreted that neither Alison's lode, or Alison's West lode were intersected by SY019. The hole appears to have drilled beneath, or to the south, of the lodes.

7.4.3 Assays

The mineralised areas of SY019 chosen for assay included the skarn below 236.7m (236.7 – 240.3m assayed) and weak vein and disseminated mineralisation hosted by sandstone / shale below 339.1m (329.9 – 346.0m assayed).

Assays of sawn half core were carried out by Analabs in Burnie (AAS) and Perth (XRF). Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag were analysed by AAS after a triple acid digest. Gold was assayed using a 30gm fire assay with AAS finish and Sn using pressed powder XRF. Sample intervals, assay results, method codes and detection limits for SY019 are attached in Appendix VIII.

The skarn mineralisation below 236.7m returned 2.2m @ 2.9% Zn, 2.0%Pb and 23g/t Ag from 238.1 to 240.3m at a 1.0%Zn cutoff. Gold is at or below detection and Sn is below 50ppm.

The weak mineralisation below 339.1m included a 20cm interval assaying 4.1%Pb, 5.4%Zn and 20g/t Ag (329.9 – 330.1m). Below 338.1m assays were elevated in Pb and Zn, with up to 1.7%Pb and 871ppm respectively (same sample). In this area, gold is at or below detection and Sn less than 25ppm.

7.4.4 DHEM

A two-loop downhole EM survey (Zonge GDP16) was conducted in SY019. Loop locations and survey results are included in Thompson, 2000. Three conductors were detected.

A mid time off-hole response is centred at 110m. The source is modelled as a west dipping sheet about 30-50m above the hole. This orientation would make the conductor conformable to stratigraphy, as determined from oriented core. A conductive shale or conformable sulphide mineralisation are therefore the two most likely sources.

At 240m a late time in-hole response with an off-hole component was detected. The source is interpreted as two metres of conformable pyrite / pyrrhotite / sphalerite mineralisation intersected at this depth.

A third in-hole response was detected at 330m. A thin unit of graphitic shale and associated low-grade mineralisation at this depth, are thought to be the source of the anomaly.

7.4.5 Interpretation and Follow-up Options

SY019 is interpreted to have failed to intersect high-grade mineralisation associated with Alison's and Alisons West lodes. The lode mineralisation is either limited to shallow depth or is restricted to north of the SY019 section (360470N). Conformable mineralisation that was intersected is narrow and low grade.

A shallow, off-hole EM conductor is present as a drill target above SY019. The available EM data does not provide an estimate of the size of the response but the low-grade nature of conductive mineralisation intersected by the drilling programme has reduced the attraction of this target and no follow-up is planned by Western Metals.

7.5 DDH SY020

7.5.1 Introduction

DDH SY020 was designed to test the South Comstock lode at depth. High grade massive sphalerite mineralisation is known along the 500m strike length of this lode, which according to mines department records attained a width of up to 15m and occurred "partly as replacement of the wall rock and partly as fissure filling". The lode was reportedly never worked below 30m depth due to water inflows.

The aim of SY020 was to intersect the lode about 150m below surface, close to its intersection with the TLF, to test for improved grade / thickness and for any associated replacement style mineralisation in the carbonate host rocks mapped at surface. SY020 was drilled directly west from an easily accessible site on 360425N.

SY020 was collared at 360426N, 357492.5E, 285.5RL, on 14-11-99 and abandoned due to poor ground conditions, on 21-11-99 at 166.6m.

7.5.2 Geology

A detailed log is attached as Appendix V, whilst a cross section is included as Plate COM-004. A list of logging codes can be found in Appendix VI. A summary log is as follows:

0 - 26m	Brown clay
26 - 45m	Graphitic shale – Oonah Formation
45 - 85m	Grey shale - Oonah Formation
85 - 99m	Graphitic shale - Oonah Formation
99 - 110.9m	Brown recrystallised carbonate rock - Oonah Formation
110.9 - 122m	Grey shale - Oonah Formation
122 - 124.5m	Brown recrystallised carbonate rock - siderite?
124.5 - 135m	"Cavity"
135 - 152.6m	Brown recrystallised carbonate rock - siderite?
152.6 - 154.6m	"Cavity"
154.6 - 160.3m	Brown recrystallised carbonate rock - siderite?
160.3 - 164m	Black tectonic "melange" - Tenth Legion Fault?
164 - 168m	Black tectonic "melange" rubble and gravel - Tenth Legion Fault?

SY020 drilled a sequence of grey to black shale from surface to 99m. An 11.9m interval of grey recrystallised carbonate, identical to those seen in SY017-19 was then intersected, followed by more shale to 122m. From this depth to 166m the hole drilled a zone of brown to grey carbonate differing in composition from altered carbonate units intersected in other holes. Although overprinted by grey dolomite(?) veins and containing patches of magnetite, the bulk of the rock comprises a brown mineral that responds only weakly to acid and is tentatively thought to be siderite. This unit was also locally very broken and cavernous with one sand(?) filled cavity measuring 10.5m across. Above this large cavity the carbonate was also strongly pyritic. Below the carbonate unit "melange" was intersected, identical to and

tentatively correlated with the TLF. It was however much shallower than expected for the TLF.

No base metal mineralisation was observed in SY020.

Broken ground in both the lower carbonate and "melange" ultimately forced the abandonment of SY020, when the NQ string could not be advanced beyond 166.6m and the HQ beyond 140m. In addition, if the "melange" at the bottom of the hole is correctly identified as the TLF, SY001 and SY019 suggest gabbro most likely would be intersected beneath the "melange" and SY020 would not have reached the targeted South Comstock lode, had the hole been extended.

7.5.3 Assays

The zone of sideritic(?) carbonate below 122m was chosen for assay, to test for geochemical anomalism. Sampling covered the interval 121.5 – 160.3m.

Assays of sawn half core were carried out by Analabs in Burnie (AAS) and Perth (XRF). Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag were analysed by AAS after a triple acid digest. Gold was assayed using a 30gm fire assay with AAS finish and Sn using pressed powder XRF. Sample intervals, assay results, method codes and detection limits for SY020 are attached in Appendix VIII.

Base metal values within the main carbonate unit are generally low, although below 149m Zn values increase to between 500-4240ppm Zn. Gold, silver and tin values are generally below detection.

7.5.4 DHEM

A two-loop downhole EM survey (Zonge GDP16) was conducted in SY020. Loop locations and survey results are included in Thompson, 2000. Only a weak response from graphitic shale below 26m was detected.

7.5.5 Interpretation and Follow-up Options

Due to poor ground conditions and possibly intersecting the TLF at shallower than expected depth, SY020 failed to test the South Comstock lode. Given the reported strong development of high-grade sphalerite mineralisation along the 500m strike of the lode, a shallow hole may still be warranted to test the fissure lode and any potential for stratiform carbonate replacement.

However, despite the potential for high grades, it is felt the Comstock lode is unlikely to meet the minimum tonnage requirements of Western Metals and no further drilling is planned.

8.0 XRD ANALYSIS

To aid in core logging of alteration minerals, five samples were submitted for XRD analysis to consulting mineralogists, Roger Townend and Associates, in Perth, Western Australia. Due to the timing of the sampling, samples are restricted to SY017 and SY018 and are not representative of the range of skarn minerals ultimately encountered during the drilling programme. A list of samples and results is included in Appendix IX.

In conjunction with core logging, results indicate that a range of skarn mineralogy from early metasomatic to late stage hydrous skarn, as recognised by Taylor, 1993, is present in holes SY017-19. Sample COM 5 was originally thought to be clinpyroxene skarn but XRD indicates a dominance of albite and this sample is now thought to be volcanic in origin.

9.0 REHABILITATION

The Western Metals drilling programme at Comstock was undertaken using a track mounted drill-rig and tracked support vehicle. Consequently no new access tracks were required. Sumps to collect drill cuttings were dug using an excavator. Hole collars are preserved with a steel pipe cemented into the top of the hole. None of the completed holes are discharging water.

On December 16th, an excavator from McKenzie Contracting, supervised by Western Metals personnel, was used to back-fill all sumps, re-contour drill sites to their original form and return any vegetation that had temporarily been placed aside. No problems were encountered during rehabilitation and a total of six machine hours were required.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Stratigraphy

Rocks drilled by holes SY017-020 can be divided into three stratigraphic groups.

- 1) Lithic-wackes, mudstones and siltstones intersected north of the Balstrup Fault in SY018 above 101.6m. These units clearly correlate to the Crimson Creek Formation.
- 2) The second group comprises the sequence of carbonates, carbonaceous shale, mudstone, siltstone and sandstone intersected in all holes above the TLF and south of the Balstrup Fault. These rocks have in the past been correlated with the Upper Oonah Formation, due to the presence of abundant, thick units of carbonate.
- 3) The third group is problematical and comprises the carbonates, shales, siltstones and minor volcanics intersected in SY017 and SY018 beneath the TLF. These rocks appear to have a small but significant volcanic component (not confirmed by thin section) and again a large amount of limestone and calcareous sandstone. Their stratigraphic correlate is unknown at this stage.

10.2 Structure

The two major structures present in the Comstock area are the Balstrup and Tenth Legion Faults (TLF). In the current drilling programme the Balstrup Fault was only intersected in SY018, about 100m below surface, where it is present as "melange" and a late pug zone.

The TLF has been intersected in all Western Metals holes, where it is present as a zone of cataclasite, referred to in this report as "melange", from 30m to at least 80m thick. When the position of TLF "melange" is plotted in all holes at Comstock, it defines a surface dipping north at around forty degrees. Prior to the current drilling programme the TLF was seen as a potential conduit for mineralising fluids, in the same way as the Balstrup Fault. This has not proved to be the case, with the structure only associated with localised skarn alteration. Unlike the Balstrup Fault, it has presumably not been dilatent, in the areas drilled to date, during Devonian mineralisation.

Downhole measurements of bedding orientation were made in all holes except SY020 (Appendix VII). Measurements tend to be localised around the points of orientation and cannot therefore be regarded as entirely representative. However, they do indicate that bedding dips generally from the NE through to NW. Measurements of preferred orientation fabric in the TLF are generally consistent with a moderate northerly dip.

10.3 Gravity Gradient

The original target of SY017 was an inferred E-W structure associated with a very steep, north decreasing gravity gradient. However, SY017 did not intersect any structure separating rocks of sufficient density contrast to produce the observed gradient. It is now thought a possible explanation for the observed gradient is a surficial deeply weathered zone associated with swampy ground, superimposed onto a moderate gradient related to the northern termination of the Cambrian gabbro body. The gabbro outcrops south of the TLF and was intersected in SY017 and SY019 but is not seen as far north as the bottom of SY018. Alternatively, errors in processing the data may be responsible.

10.4 Mineralisation

Apparently stratiform base metal mineralisation, is present in all three completed holes of the current programme. Mineralisation is generally hosted near both the top and bottom contacts of variably altered carbonates with overlying or underlying shale / siltstone units. As seen in drilling by previous explorers, mineralisation is generally low grade; typically 2-3% Pb and / or 2-3% Zn and around 20g/t Ag. More than one stratigraphic horizon appears to be mineralised.

Base metal mineralisation in Western Metal holes is of three styles:

- FeS poor, disseminated and vein sphalerite \pm galena. This style is typified by the broad, low-grade intersection, associated with skarn alteration, below the TLF in SY017. Control on this mineralisation is not fully understood.
- Pyrite \pm pyrrhotite - sphalerite - galena veining or replacing clinopyroxene \pm magnetite skarn, or calcite - talc rock, developed near the margins of carbonate units. Several examples are present in SY018 and SY019 from at least two different horizons.
- Low grade, semi-massive pyrite, replacing limestone / dolomite. This style of mineralisation has only been seen in SY017 where, other than a 15cm high grade Pb-Ag vein(?), is of very low grade. The stratigraphic control seems to be the same as the second style of mineralisation above but differs in the absence of skarn as a precursor to sulphide mineralisation.

10.5 Further work

Western Metals programme at Comstock was primarily targeted at mineralisation associated with a structure interpreted from the detailed gravity data. The first hole of the programme tested this target but failed to locate the structure. This hole and subsequent drilling at secondary targets has intersected several generally narrow zones, of low grade stratiform mineralisation over a wide area and an off hole conductor potentially due to further stratiform mineralisation (SY019).

As the primary target has now been tested and subsequent drilling has indicated a deposit of the grade and size sought is unlikely to be present at shallow to moderate depths, no further work at Comstock is proposed by Western Metals.

11.0 REFERENCES

- Crossing, D. J., 1993. A Summary Review of the Zeehan (Sylvester) Project. Unpublished RGC report No. T/93/22
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- Findlay, R. H., and Brown, A. V., 1993. The Tenth Legion Thrust, Zeehan District: Distribution, interpretation and Regional Significance. Report Department of Mines Tasmania.
- Hespe, A. M., 1999. Comstock (Zeehan) Mining Leases Oceania Tasmania Pty Ltd – Property Examination Report July 1999. Unpublished Western Metals Report
- Knight, J. M., 1997. Comstock Silver Lead Prospect Information Memorandum, November 1997. Unpublished report by J. M. Knight and Associates Pty Ltd for Oceania Tasmania Pty Ltd and Swansea Mining Company.
- Taylor, M. I., 1993. Skarn and Sulphide Mineralisation of the Sylvester Prospect, Zeehan, Western Tasmania. Unpublished BSc. (Hons) Thesis, University of Tasmania.
- Thompson, A. D., 2000. Comstock ground EM / downhole EM interpretation report, ML's 123M/47, 43M/85, 19M/95, Geophysics technical report. Unpublished Western Metals Report

APPENDIX I

Gravity modelling

Western Metals Resources Ltd
(A.C.N. 004 664 108)

MEMORANDUM

TO: Tony Hesse
FROM: Andrew Thompson
COPY: Steve Richardson
DATE: 19th August 1999
FILE: Comstock
SUBJECT: Comstock Gravity Modelling

A single gravity profile was modelled along line 385000E from 5359800N to 5361200N (PET-006). The gravity data used in the modelling was collected during the Bass Resources Comstock gravity survey by gravity contractors Solo Geophysics in June 1999. The gravity data resolution along this line was exceptional, with stations every 20 m along most of the line. (Figure 1.).

The starting model used was a section along this line produced by Steve Richardson who used outcrop and bore-hole geology information as a basis for his section (Figure 2). The density values used for the gravity modelling were taken from Dave Leaman's work for RGC Exploration in 1990 (Leaman). A density value of 2.65 g/cc was used for the Oonah Formation which is 0.1 g/cc less than Leaman used, however produced a better fit with the data. The density given to the granite model was 2.58 g/cc which is also less than Leaman's estimate however enabled a better fit between the modelled and real data. The density value used for the gabbro was 2.86 g/cc and the Crimson Creek Formation 2.65 g/cc. A small unit of base metal sulphides was also required in the gravity model to create a better fit.

An abrupt termination of the dense Gabbro appears to give the gravity profile its character and it is this unit which controls the gravity response in this area. Although a fairly good fit between the gravity data and the modelled data was achieved, the final model is quite different from Steve Richardson's geology section. The reason for this is the sharp gradient in the gravity profile curve at 5360400E which requires a dense body to be terminated close to the surface to be modelled effectively. As Oonah Formation outcrops from 5359750N to 5360600N and has been drilled to a depth of 200 m at 5360600N, it is difficult to push the denser gabbro unit close to the surface where the gravity data suggests that it should exist. To reproduce the sharp gradient in the gravity data a unit of heavy sulphides was therefore introduced into the model.

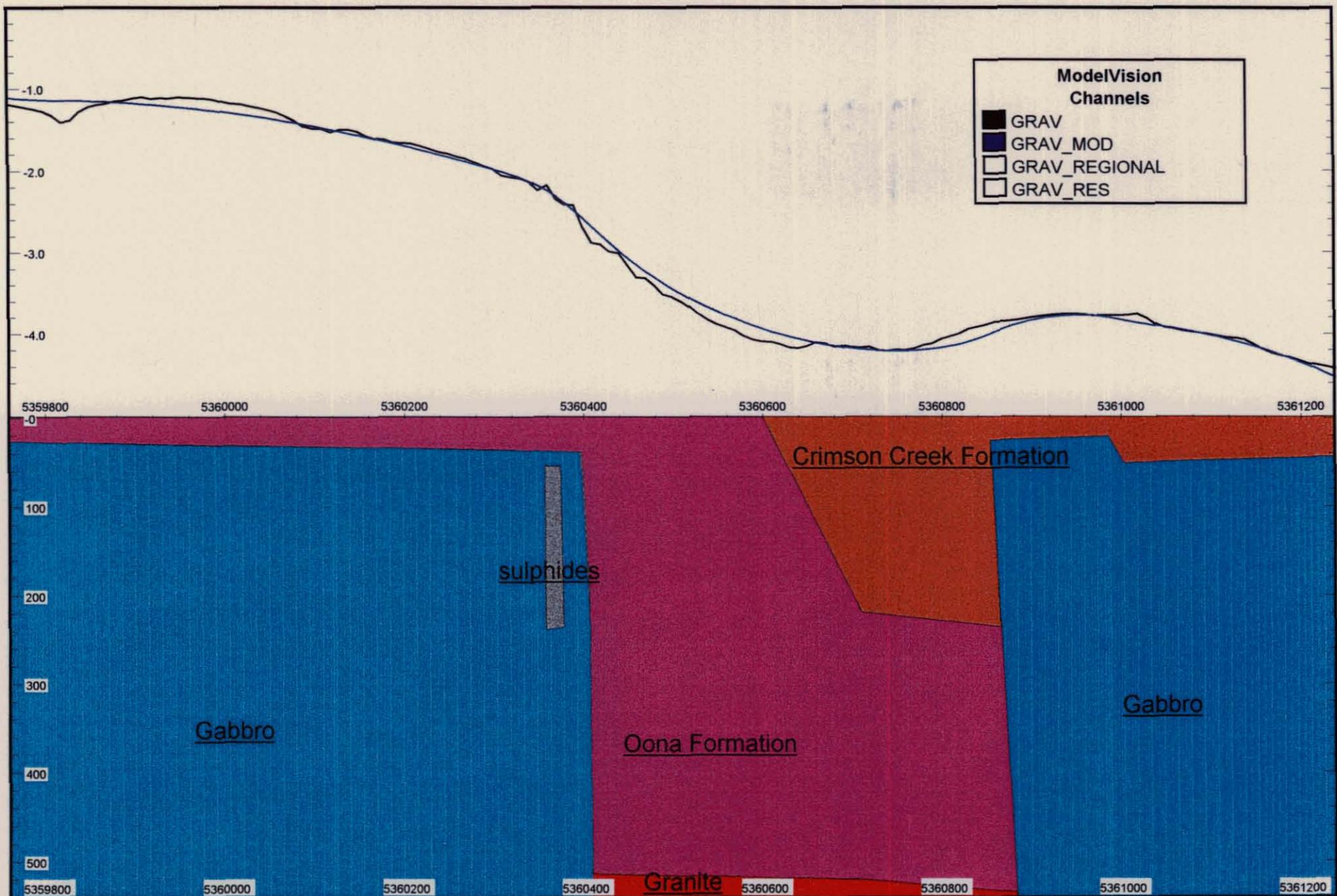
Attempts at modelling the gradient of the gravity slope solely using the granite unit failed and it became apparent from the gravity data that there exists some sort of shallow structure at 5360400N. Although the final gravity model used to reproduce the gravity profile does not

agree closely with the real geology, this exercise has shown that a structure does exist at 5360400N which has not yet been tested. The inclusion of the sulphides into the model, shows that there is room for a small sulphide body in the gravity data, however the gravity response from this body is not great and with more effort could reasonably be produced by another shallow, small dense unit.

Andrew Thompson
Geophysicist

Figure 1 - Gravity model and profile data for 385000E, Comstock - Zeehan
Figure 2 - Section of 358000E produced by SR (follows page 6 in main text).
PET-006 - Comstock 2.67 BA , terrain corrected gravity data

Leaman D.E., 1990, - An interpretation form of Heemskirk Granite, Zeehan EL 42/87 for RGC Exploration.



504044

Figure 1. Gravity profile showing modelled and actual data of line 385000E

APPENDIX II

DDH SY017 drill log

Comstock (Zeehan) Prospect

Entered by

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

504051

Geologist SR

Date

Date logged 30-9-97

DRILLING	LITHOLOGY						ALTERATION			VEINING			MINERALISATION						FAULTS				FOL'N		WEATHERING	REMARKS	SAMPLING	DEPTH
	DEPTH	DRILL RUNS	CORE TRAY #	ROCK TYPE	LOWER CONTACT	CLASTS	TEXTURE	INTENSITY	MINERALOGY	INTENSITY	MAX. WIDTH	MINERALOGY	TOTAL SULPH	Sp	Gn	Py	Po	Other	FAULT BASE DEPTH	WIDTH	ANGLE TO CORE AXIS	GOUGE	TYPE	C.A. ANGLE				
202			2017	S	C				2017	30	SiCo	2017											Bd	45°	202			
204			SG			Bk			3	10	SiCo	15	Tr	VN	15	VN	DS						Bd	40°	204	220-222 1x1cm sp fly var 45°CA		
206			2063 LS	S	C	SS	2063	3	2063	40	SiCo	10			10	DS							Bd	40°	206			
208			2068 SG			Bk	2068		2068	10	SiCo	2068											Bd	40°	208	Massive to weakly bedded graphitic shale		
210												7			7	VN	DS						Bd	20°	210			
212												2121											Bd	20°	212			
214									2	5	SiCo												Bd	70°	214			
216			R165	G1	C		2165																Bd	215	216			
218			SG DO			Bk	2177	L	3	8	Py												Bd	30°	218	Se-ly altered bands of disrupted conglomeratic dol? in graphitic shale.		
220			R195	G1	C	SS	2195					5			5	VN	DS						Bd	65°	220			
222																							Bd	222	222			
224																							Bd	60°	224			
226			SG			Bk			2	5	SiCo												Bd	226	226			
228																							Bd	228	228			
230																							Bd	230	230			
232																							Bd	232	232			
234			2342	G1	C		2342					2342											Bd	50°	234	234-2-2393 Variably replaced carbonate and (black shale)		
236			HA			SS	L	3	Si	30	Co	30	Tr	DS	30	DS	VN						Bd	70°	236			
238			2374 LS	G1	C	SS	2374					2374			3	DS							Bd	238	238			
			2375 LS	G1	C	SS	2375					2375			15	DS							Bd	238	238			
			2375 HA	G1	C	SS	2375	L	3	Si		2375		Tr	VN	15	VN	DS					Bd	55°	238			
			2385 LS	G1	C	SS	2385					2385			140	VN							Bd	238	238	Replacement of Limestone		

504060

APPENDIX III

DDH SY018 drill log

Entered by

Date

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

504074

DRILLING		LITHOLOGY						ALTERATION			VEINING			MINERALISATION								FAULTS				FOL'N		WEATHERING	REMARKS	SAMPLING	DEPTH
DEPTH	DRILL RUNS CORE TRAY #	STRATIGRAPHY	ROCK TYPE	LOWER CONTACT		CLASTS		TEXTURE	INTENSITY	MINERALOGY	INTENSITY	MAX. WIDTH	MINERALOGY	TOTAL SELF	Sp	Gn	Py	Po	Other		FAULT BASE DEPTH	WIDTH	ANGLE TO CORE AXIS	GOUGE	TYPE	C. A. ANGLE					
				GRADATION	STYLE	ROCK COLOUR	GRAINSIZE												ROUNDNESS	SUPPORT							CONTENT	CONTENT	TEXTURE	CONTENT	TEXTURE
522	87		STSH								3	20	SiCOEp	522.9							527	10	?	Ru	Bk	65°				522	
524			524.9	S	C																										524
526			526.7								525.8			5			1	DS	4	DS					Bk	30°				526	
528	88										3	50	SiEp?	528.4											Bk	70°				528	
530			STSH																												530
532																															532
534	89		534.3	S	C					534.3																					534
536			SK						P	4				3	DS																536
538			538.1	SI	C				538.1																						538
540	90		ME													1	DS	2	DS												540
542			541.7	SI	C				541.7															Cl	45°						542
544			SK	S	C				P	4				15	DS		13	DS													544
546			543.3						543.3																						546
548	91		ME						L	3				7		4	DS	3	DS												548
550			544.4	SI	C				544.4																						550
552			SK	F					P	4				546.1																	552
554	92		ME						547.3																Cl	45°					554
556			547.3								1	50	Si	550.5																	556
558			ME						L	3																					558
			554.4	S	C				P	4				3	DS		1	DS	2	DS											558
			SKME	S	C																										
			555.0	S	C																										
			ME&K						P	3																					
			559.1	SI	C																										
			ME&S						P	1																					

folded and disrupted zone

552.7 ORIENTATION

504082

APPENDIX IV

DDH SY019 drill log

Entered by []

Date []

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DRILLING		LITHOLOGY						ALTERATION			VEINING			MINERALISATION								FAULTS			FOL'N		WEATHERING	REMARKS	SAMPLING	DEPTH					
DEPTH	DRILL RUNS CORE TRAY #	STRATIGRAPHY	ROCK TYPE	LOWER CONTACT		CLASTS	TEXTURE	INTENSITY	MINERALOGY	INTENSITY	MAX. WIDTH	MINERALOGY	TOTAL BL.P.	Sp	Gn	Py	Po	Other		FAULT BASE DEPTH	WIDTH	ANGLES to CORE AXES	GOUGE	TYPE	C. A. ANGLE										
				GRADATION	STYLE													GRAINSIZE	ROUNDNESS							SUPPORT					CONTENT	TEXTURE	MINERAL	CONTENT	TEXTURE
42																																			
44																																			
46																																			
48																																			
50			495	F						49.7		49.7								49.5	150	?	Re	Bd	30°										
52																																			
54																																			
56																																			
58			SHSL							56.8		56.8																							
60																																			
62																																			
64																																			
66																																			
68			620																																
70																																			
72																																			
74			56																																
76																																			
78																																			
					</																														

APPENDIX V

DDH SY020 drill log

APPENDIX VI

Drill logging codes

LITHOLOGY**ROCK TYPE CODES**

ROCKTYPE	DESCRIPTION
BA	Basalt
BD	Basic Dyke
BX	Breccia
CG	Conglomerate
CH	Chert
CL	Chlorite
CO	Carbonate Rock
CV	No Core - cavity
CY	Clay
DL	Dolerite
DO	Dolomite
FE	Ferruginous suffix
FZ	Fault Zone
GB	Gabbro
GS	Gossan
GW	Greywacke
HA	Highly Altered Rock
HE	Hematite
HF	Hornfels
LS	Limestone
MD	Mudstone
ME	Melange
MS	Massive Sulphide
NC	No Core - reason unspecified
NL	Not Logged
NR	No Core Recovered - washed away
PC	Percussion Hole/Precollar
QT	Quartzite
QZ	Quartz
RU	Rubble
SD	Sand
SG	Graphitic Shale
SH	Shale
SI	Silica
SK	Skarn
SL	Siltstone
SO	Soil
ST	Sandstone
VN	Vein

LOWER CONTACT CODES**GRADATION**

GRADATION	DESCRIPTION
F	Faulted
G1	Gradational (<1m)
G2	Gradational (1-10m)
G3	Gradational (>10m)
S	Sharp

STYLE

STYLE	DESCRIPTION
C	Conformable
F	Interfingering
I	Irregular

ROCK COLOUR CODES

COLOUR	DESCRIPTION
Bk	Black
Bl	Blue
Br	Brown
Cr	Cream
Gn	Green
Gy	Grey
Or	Orange
Pc	Polychrome
Pk	Pink
Pp	Purple
Rd	Red
Wh	White
Yw	Yellow

CLAST DESCRIPTION CODES

GRAINSIZE – Maximum size in millimetres

ROUNDNESS

ROUNDNESS	DESCRIPTION
1	Very Angular
2	Sub-angular
3	Intermediate
4	Sub-rounded
5	Rounded

SUPPORT

SUPPORT	DESCRIPTION
C	Clast supported
M	Matrix supported

ALTERATION

TEXTURE CODES

TEXTURE	DESCRIPTION
Ds	Disseminated
F	Fragments
L	Local
M	Mottled
Ma	Matrix
P	Pervasive
V	Variable
Vn	Vein

INTENSITY CODES

INTENSITY	DESCRIPTION
1	trace
2	low
3	moderate
4	high
5	extreme

MINERALOGY CODES

MINERALOGY	DESCRIPTION
Cl	Chlorite
CO	Carbonate
Cy	Clay
Do	Dolomite
Ep	Epidote
Ma	Mariposite
Mg	Magnetite
Px	Clinopyroxene
Py	Pyrite
Sd	Siderite
Se	Sericite
Si	Silica
Sr	Serpentine
Tl	Talc
Tr	Tremolite

VEINING

INTENSITY CODES – See alteration intensity codes

MAXIMUM WIDTH – In millimetres

MINERALOGY CODES – See alteration mineralogy codes

MINERALISATION

CONTENT – Volume % estimate

TEXTURE CODES

TEXTURE	DESCRIPTION
Bd	In Bedding
Bx	Breccia
Ds	Disseminated
Fr	Fragments
JP	Joint Plane
Ma	Matrix
Ms	Massive
No	Nodules
NV	Network Vein
Rx	Recrystallised
VI	Vein Infill
Vn	Veined

FAULTS

FAULT BASE DEPTH – Depth to bottom of fault (m)

WIDTH – Drilled thickness in centimetres

ANGLE TO CORE AXIS – Angle between fault and core axis in degrees
? = unknown

GOUGE CODES

GOUGE	FLTGOUGE_TEXT
Bk	broken
Bx	brecciated
Cb	carbonate
Ch	chert
Cl	chlorite
Cy	clay
Fe	ferruginisation
He	hematite
Ko	kaolinite
Li	limonite
Mn	manganese
Pu	pug
Py	pyrite
Qv	quartz veining
Qz	quartz (unspecified)
Rh	rehealed
Ru	rubble
Sh	sheared
Si	silicification
Sl	slickensided

FOLIATION**TYPE CODES**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Bd	Bedding
Cl	Cleavage

C. A. ANGLE - Angle between feature and core axis in degrees

WEATHERING

WEATHERING	DESCRIPTION
L1	Leached - weak
L2	Leached - weak/moderate
L3	Leached - moderate
L4	Leached - moderate/strong
L5	Leached - strong
O1	Oxidised - weak
O2	Oxidised - weak/moderate
O3	Oxidised - moderate
O4	Oxidised - moderate/strong
O5	Oxidised - strong

APPENDIX VII

Downhole orientation data

Down-hole Orientation Measurements

Down hole orientations were undertaken using a multi-pronged probe in the NQ sections of holes SY017-019 (ground conditions were too broken in SY020). At the completion of a coring run with a suitable break, the probe obtained an impression of the break on the bottom of the hole. This was retrieved by the next run and mated to the probe, which has a mechanism for determining the bottom of core mark. By connecting the core up as far as possible above and below the initial orientation mark sections of the hole could be oriented.

Individual pieces of oriented core were then placed in a frame and measurements taken of dip and dip direction using a compass and clinometer. The data obtained is tabulated below. Also included are contoured, equal area, lower hemisphere stereographic projections.

SY017 Down-hole orientation data

Depth (m)	Dip Direction (AMG)	Dip	Feature
317	313	35	Bedding
340.7	173	10	Bedding
332.5	173	2	Bedding
331	213	10	Bedding
329.5	313	50	Bedding
327	323	30	Bedding
315.3	323	35	Base of skarn
347	333	25	Bedding
350	323	60	Bedding
349.3	308	50	Bedding
355.3	358	80	Bedding
359.5	13	40	Bedding
362.1	333	40	Basal contact with skarn
362.2	323	40	Bedding
369	313	55	Bedding
372.5	53	40	Bedding
374	23	15	Bedding
375.2	103	40	Bedding
376.8	303	35	Bedding
378.5	333	90	Bedding
234.2	63	55	Top of Pyrite
239.3	353	80	Base of Pyrite
239.4	23	80	Bedding
262	98	30	Bedding
260	138	30	Bedding
246	53	40	Bedding
264	93	30	Bedding
266.7	33	35	Bedding
268.3	63	40	Bedding
270.5	53	65	Bedding
272	13	70	Bedding
408	8	30	Bedding
409.5	353	60	Bedding
413.1	338	45	Bedding
414.5	23	30	Bedding
418.7	323	60	Bedding
419	313	50	Bedding
421	8	40	Bedding
423	13	60	Bedding
429	3	50	Bedding
430.3	243	30	Melange Fabric
431	313	50	Melange Fabric
458	123	80	Melange Fabric
458.6	143	90	Bedding
459.7	313	75	Bedding
460.5	253	80	Bedding
461.1	343	20	Top of skarn
472.5	238	40	Bedding
475.1	223	42	Bedding

SY018 Down-hole orientation data

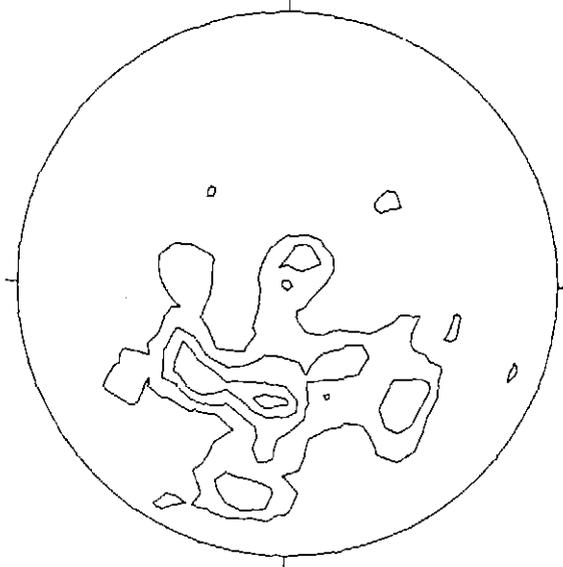
Depth (m)	Dip Direction (AMG)	Dip	Feature
210	3	40	Bedding
210.5	53	35	Bedding
211.5	68	30	Bedding
214.5	13	50	Bedding
216.4	58	50	Bedding
327.7	38	40	Bedding
328.9	43	40	Bedding
389.7	353	40	Bedding
483.5	3	50	Bedding
489.5	3	70	Bedding
490	13	65	Bedding
548.5	313	30	Melange Fabric
550	353	30	Melange Fabric
552.5	33	10	Melange Fabric
554.3	353	40	Melange Fabric
634	13	30	Bedding
638	33	40	Bedding
657.7	23	60	Bedding
664	13	70	Bedding
672	33	80	Bedding
717	353	30	Bedding
718	8	40	Bedding
778.5	3	15	Bedding
778.5	13	10	Bedding
780.3	233	10	Bedding
782	233	15	Bedding
786.5	3	30	Bedding
788.5	323	25	Bedding

SY019 Down-hole orientation data

Depth (m)	Dip Direction (AMG)	Dip	Feature
91	148	60	Bedding
92.1	148	40	Bedding
92.1	283	80	Bedding
131	288	40	Bedding
132	298	80	Bedding
154	283	50	Bedding
155	283	60	Bedding
370.5	103	65	Bedding
371.5	63	60	Bedding
373	43	50	Bedding
433.5	33	70	Melange Fabric
439	293	65	Melange Fabric

South Comstock Downhole Orientations SY017 to SY019

AMG N

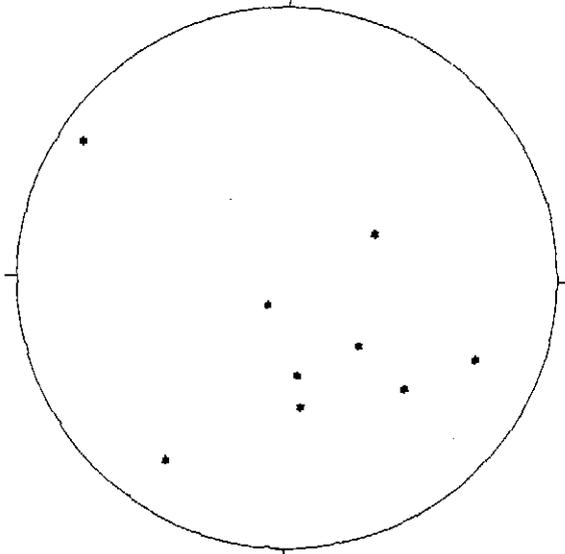


Poles to bedding (all holes)

n=75
max. dens.=9.22 (at 100/54)
min. dens.=0.00
Contours at: 2,4,6,8

Equal area projection, lower hemisphere

AMG N

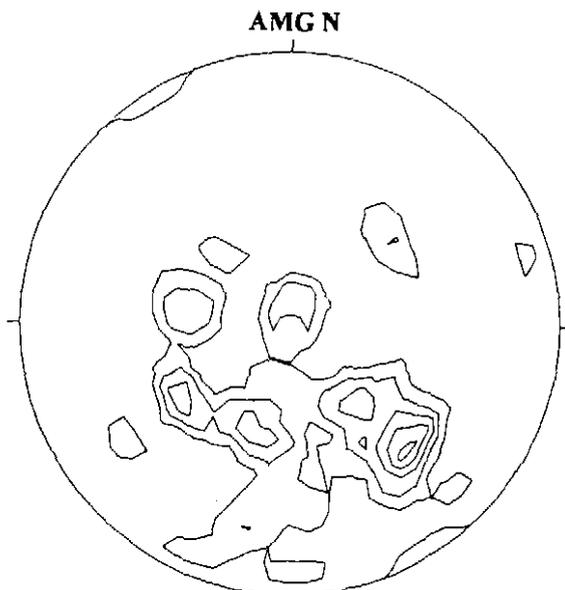


Poles to melange fabric (all holes)

n=9 (P)
* Pole to melange fabric

Equal area projection, lower hemisphere

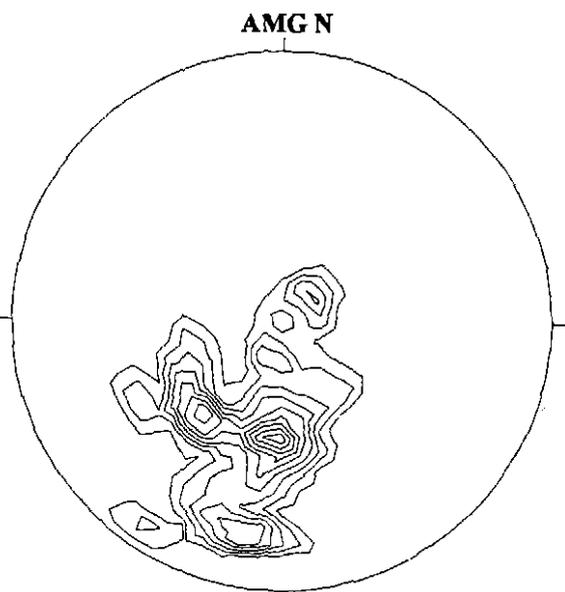
**South Comstock
Downhole Bedding Orientations
SY017 to SY019**



n=41
max. dens.=10.51 (at 140/ 35)
min. dens.=0.00
Contours at: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

**SY017
poles to bedding**

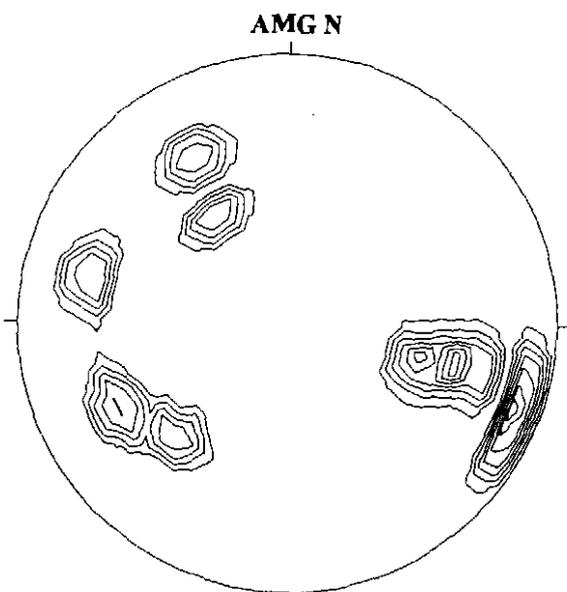
Equal area projection, lower hemisphere



n=24
max. dens.=18.87 (at 180/ 54)
min. dens.=0.00
Contours at: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18

**SY018
poles to bedding**

Equal area projection, lower hemisphere



n=10
max. dens.=15.82 (at 119/ 12)
min. dens.=0.00
Contours at: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14

**SY019
poles to bedding**

APPENDIX VIII

DDH SY017 - SY020 assay results

SY 017 Assay Results

SAMPLE NO	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Sn (ppm)
230000	233.2	234.2	1	71	214	241	3	0.02	62
230001	234.2	235.4	1.2	37	794	179	2	0.11	76
230002	235.4	236.7	1.3	75	162	86	2	0.18	243
230003	236.7	237.4	0.7	265	726	234	5	0.07	41
230004	237.4	237.55	0.15	5200	52	20600	906	0.09	189
230005	237.55	238.5	0.95	627	4320	2060	11	0.16	54
230006	238.5	239.3	0.8	114	3110	188	10	0.03	21
230007	239.3	240.3	1	3	25	24	<1	<0.01	3
230008	456.7	457.7	1	15	178	1995	1	<0.01	46
230009	457.7	459.3	1.6	51	155	6800	1	<0.01	55
230010	459.3	461	1.7	<2	197	207	<1	<0.01	12
230011	461	461.3	0.3	8	717	20580	3	<0.01	53
230012	461.3	463	1.7	<2	70	376	<1	<0.01	47
230013	463	464.5	1.5	<2	127	131	<1	<0.01	22
230014	464.5	466	1.5	<2	101	225	<1	<0.01	19
230015	466	467.7	1.7	8	10	50	<1	<0.01	3
230016	467.7	469.2	1.5	5	<3	55	<1	<0.01	<3
230017	469.2	470.7	1.5	3	<3	68	<1	<0.01	4
230018	470.7	472.3	1.6	3	<3	86	<1	<0.01	5
230019	472.3	473.3	1	134	1495	1530	1	<0.01	94
230020	473.3	473.9	0.6	945	11900	21100	10	<0.01	52
230021	473.9	475	1.1	<2	19	182	1	<0.01	64
230022	475	476.1	1.1	6	462	5300	2	<0.01	37
230023	476.1	477.1	1	17	179	1210	1	<0.01	29
230024	477.1	478.6	1.5	<2	77	126	1	<0.01	10
230025	478.6	480.1	1.5	12	73	104	<1	<0.01	7
230026	480.1	481.6	1.5	<2	<3	59	<1	<0.01	6
230027	481.6	483.1	1.5	<2	40	115	<1	<0.01	8
230028	483.1	484.6	1.5	<2	<3	122	<1	<0.01	15
230029	484.6	485.9	1.3	2	98	192	2	<0.01	160
230030	485.9	486.9	1	40	31	966	2	<0.01	166
230031	486.9	488.4	1.5	155	105	8000	4	<0.01	155
230032	488.4	489.9	1.5	41	11	1075	3	<0.01	181
230033	489.9	491.6	1.7	279	1330	4980	3	<0.01	31
230034	491.6	492.3	0.7	9	6	1295	2	<0.01	176
230035	492.3	493.8	1.5	40	11	3550	<1	<0.01	30
230036	493.8	495.1	1.3	128	2660	9100	2	<0.01	40
230037	495.1	495.8	0.7	12	12	881	1	<0.01	23
230038	495.8	496.7	0.9	17	24	11500	1	<0.01	61
230039	496.7	498.2	1.5	149	<3	319	1	<0.01	57
230040	498.2	499.7	1.5	113	123	2400	1	<0.01	51
230041	499.7	501.2	1.5	29	41	4840	1	<0.01	46
230042	501.2	502.7	1.5	101	295	890	1	<0.01	13
230043	502.7	503.9	1.2	26	31	1425	<1	<0.01	19

SY018 Assay Results

SAMPLE NO	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Sn (ppm)
230044	167.9	168.9	1	3	190	31	<1	<0.01	5
230045	168.9	170	1.1	31	3640	562	2	<0.01	4
230046	170	171.4	1.4	28	5600	505	5	<0.01	6
230047	171.4	172.6	1.2	91	2530	1275	3	<0.01	5
230048	172.6	173.6	1	228	11400	795	10	<0.01	7
230049	173.6	174.2	0.6	120	49200	945	39	<0.01	7
230050	174.2	175.5	1.3	191	13000	1225	11	<0.01	18
230051	175.5	176.3	0.8	495	11100	5700	16	<0.01	5
230052	176.3	178	1.7	25	2290	228	<1	<0.01	12
230053	178	179.5	1.5	12	329	98	<1	<0.01	6
230054	179.5	181	1.5	12	338	95	<1	<0.01	10
230055	181	182.5	1.5	7	324	113	<1	<0.01	5
230056	182.5	184	1.5	7	23	175	<1	<0.01	<3
230057	184	185.5	1.5	8	377	232	<1	<0.01	7
230058	185.5	186.9	1.4	189	7400	8000	8	<0.01	45
230059	186.9	187.9	1	74	368	541	<1	<0.01	88
230060	439.5	441	1.5	5	110	66	<1	<0.01	4
230061	441	442.5	1.5	11	55	490	<1	<0.01	<3
230062	442.5	444.4	1.9	40	32	399	<1	<0.01	<3
230063	444.4	445.9	1.5	9	72	129	<1	<0.01	<3
230064	445.9	447.4	1.5	7	20	86	<1	<0.01	<3
230065	447.4	448.9	1.5	7	21	32	<1	<0.01	<3
230066	448.9	449.9	1	25	48	37	<1	<0.01	3
230067	449.9	450.9	1	131	461	16600	<1	<0.01	7
230068	450.9	451.9	1	106	223	4990	<1	<0.01	8
230069	451.9	452.9	1	93	521	3240	1	0.03	9
230070	452.9	453.9	1	26	1275	2550	3	0.03	<3
230071	453.9	454.9	1	43	65100	2610	213	0.02	17
230072	454.9	456.4	1.5	319	11400	21600	21	0.02	27
230073	456.4	456.6	0.2	376	2580	188000	9	0.03	44
230074	456.6	456.9	0.3	42	1280	15100	3	<0.01	15
230075	456.9	458.2	1.3	21	158	263	<1	<0.01	32
230076	458.2	459.5	1.3	30	109	458	<1	<0.01	23
230077	459.5	460.5	1	14	219	115	<1	<0.01	35

SY019 Assay Results

SAMPLE NO	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Sn (ppm)
230078	236.7	238.1	1.4	291	530	2310	2	<0.01	28
230079	238.1	238.7	0.6	430	42700	49500	15	<0.01	35
230080	238.7	239.7	1	133	2300	7600	2	<0.01	28
230081	239.7	240.3	0.6	304	26700	43300	38	0.02	45
230082	263.8	264.3	0.5	94	4940	6900	12	0.06	10
230083	278.5	278.8	0.3	19	3150	345	4	0.05	17
230084	329.9	330.1	0.2	2520	41300	54400	20	0.01	6
230085	330.1	332	1.9	17	217	162	2	<0.01	1.5
230086	332	334	2	6	93	93	<1	<0.01	4
230087	334	336	2	4	44	20	<1	<0.01	6
230088	336	338.1	2.1	6	86	27	<1	<0.01	<3
230089	338.1	340	1.9	95		871	47	0.02	20
230090	340	342	2	22	4940	399	12	0.01	12
230091	342	344	2	33	3110	30	5	0.02	21
230092	344	346	2	11	353	40	<1	<0.01	12

SY020 Assay Results

SAMPLE NO	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Sn (ppm)
230093	121.5	124.5	3	28	28	140	<1	<0.01	<3
No Sample	124.5	134.7	10.2						
230094	134.7	137.2	2.5	2	3	46	<1	<0.01	<3
230095	137.2	139.3	2.1	2	<3	28	<1	<0.01	<3
230096	139.3	141.2	1.9	5	<3	29	<1	<0.01	<3
230097	141.2	143.4	2.2	2	<3	29	<1	<0.01	<3
230098	143.4	145	1.6	4	4	31	<1	<0.01	<3
230099	145	147	2	2	4	31	<1	<0.01	<3
230100	147	149	2	<2	<3	24	<1	<0.01	<3
230101	149	151.5	2.5	19	8	4240	<1	<0.01	3
230102	151.5	152.6	1.1	8	6	518	<1	<0.01	<3
No Sample	152.6	154.7	2.1						
230103	154.7	160.3	5.6	3	7	743	<1	<0.01	<3



Our reference : BU016961
 Your reference : T1818
 Project code : Q0202 ✓
 Date received : 06/10/99
 Date reported : 20/10/99

PROCESSED

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
 ACN 004 591 664
 14 Thirkell St, Burnie
 Tasmania 7320
 Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
 Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

Western Metals Limited
 Exploration Division - Eastern Australia
 27 Mackley Street
 GARBUTT TOWNSVILLE
 QLD 4814



Number of pages of results : 3
 Number of Samples : 44
 First Sample : 230000
 Last Sample : 230043

Invoice to:

Western Metals Limited
 Exploration Division - Eastern Australi
 27 Mackley Street
 GARBUTT TOWNSVILLE
 QLD 4814

Electronic Data Transmission :

Modem //
 Facsimile //
 Disk Report //

Preliminary Reports :

12/10/99 Report
 13/10/99 Report
 20/10/99 Report

Results to:

Results to:

Remarks :

Comstock 51017

COMDD001

Authorised by ... *M.A. Good* ...
 On behalf of:

Rob Chapman
 Laboratory Manager

The results in the following analytical report pertain to the samples provided to this laboratory
 for preparation and/or analysis as requested by the client.



Our reference : BU016961
 Your reference : T1818
 Project code : Q0202
 Report date : 20/10/99
 Report status : Final
 Page : 1 of 3

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
 ACN 004 591 664
 14 Thirkell St, Burnie
 Tasmania 7320
 Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
 Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

ANALYTICAL DATA

Sample	Au	Au(R)	Cu	Cu	Zn	Zn
230000	0.02	--	71	N.A.	241	N.A.
230001	0.11	0.15	37	N.A.	179	N.A.
230002	0.18	0.20	75	N.A.	86	N.A.
230003	0.07	--	265	N.A.	234	N.A.
230004	0.09	--	>5000	0.52	>5000	2.06
230005	0.16	0.15	627	N.A.	2060	N.A.
230006	0.03	--	114	N.A.	188	N.A.
230007	<0.01	--	3	N.A.	24	N.A.
230008	<0.01	<0.01	15	N.A.	1995	N.A.
230009	<0.01	<0.01	51	N.A.	>5000	0.68
230010	<0.01	--	<2	N.A.	207	N.A.
230011	<0.01	--	8	N.A.	>5000	2.58
230012	<0.01	--	<2	N.A.	376	N.A.
230013	<0.01	--	<2	N.A.	131	N.A.
230014	<0.01	--	<2	N.A.	225	N.A.
230015	<0.01	--	8	N.A.	50	N.A.
230016	<0.01	--	5	N.A.	55	N.A.
230017	<0.01	--	3	N.A.	68	N.A.
230018	<0.01	--	3	N.A.	86	N.A.
230019	<0.01	--	134	N.A.	1530	N.A.
230020	<0.01	<0.01	945	N.A.	>5000	2.11
230021	<0.01	--	<2	N.A.	182	N.A.
230022	<0.01	--	6	N.A.	>5000	0.53
230023	<0.01	--	17	N.A.	1210	N.A.
230024	<0.01	--	<2	N.A.	126	N.A.
230025	<0.01	--	12	N.A.	104	N.A.
230026	<0.01	--	<2	N.A.	59	N.A.
230027	<0.01	--	<2	N.A.	115	N.A.
230028	<0.01	--	<2	N.A.	122	N.A.
230029	<0.01	--	2	N.A.	192	N.A.
230030	<0.01	--	40	N.A.	966	N.A.
230031	<0.01	--	155	N.A.	>5000	0.80
230032	<0.01	--	41	N.A.	1075	N.A.
230033	<0.01	--	279	N.A.	4980	N.A.
230034	<0.01	<0.01	9	N.A.	1295	N.A.
230035	<0.01	--	40	N.A.	3550	N.A.
230036	<0.01	--	128	N.A.	>5000	0.91
230037	<0.01	--	12	N.A.	881	N.A.
230038	<0.01	--	17	N.A.	>5000	1.15
230039	<0.01	--	149	N.A.	319	N.A.
230040	<0.01	--	113	N.A.	2400	N.A.
230041	<0.01	<0.01	29	N.A.	4840	N.A.
230042	<0.01	--	101	N.A.	890	N.A.
230043	<0.01	--	26	N.A.	1425	N.A.
Method Units Detection Limit Upper Method	F630 ppm 0.01	F630 ppm 0.01	A102 ppm 2	A103 % 0.01	A102 ppm 2	A103 % 0.01

Notes: N.A. = not analysed, -- = element not determined, I.S. = insufficient sample, L.N.R. = listed not received



Our reference : BU016961
 Your reference : T1818
 Project code : Q0202
 Report date : 20/10/99
 Report status : Final
 Page : 2 of 3

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
 ACN 004 591 664
 14 Thirkell St. Burnie
 Tasmania 7320
 Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
 Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

ANALYTICAL DATA

Sample	Pb	Pb	Pb	Pb	Ag	Ag
230000	214	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	N.A.
230001	794	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.
230002	162	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.
230003	726	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	N.A.
230004	> 5000	> 2.00	> 25.00	52.00	> 50	906
230005	4320	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11	N.A.
230006	3110	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10	N.A.
230007	25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
230008	178	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.
230009	155	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.
230010	197	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
230011	717	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	N.A.
230012	70	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
230013	127	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
230014	101	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
230015	10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
230016	< 3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
230017	< 3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
230018	< 3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
230019	1495	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.
230020	> 5000	1.19	N.A.	N.A.	10	N.A.
230021	19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.
230022	462	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.
230023	179	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.
230024	77	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.
230025	73	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
230026	< 3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
230027	40	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
230028	< 3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
230029	98	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.
230030	31	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.
230031	105	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.
230032	11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	N.A.
230033	1330	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	N.A.
230034	6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.
230035	11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
230036	2660	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.
230037	12	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.
230038	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.
230039	< 3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.
230040	123	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.
230041	41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.
230042	295	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.
230043	31	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	< 1	N.A.
Method Units Detection Limit Upper Method	A102 ppm 3	A103 % 0.01 A120	A120 % 0.025 A120	Z100 % 0.01	A102 ppm 1	A103 ppm 5

Notes: N.A. = not analysed, -- = element not determined, I.S. = insufficient sample, L.N.R. = listed not received



Our reference : BU016961
 Your reference : T1818
 Project code : Q0202
 Report date : 20/10/99
 Report status : Final
 Page : 3 of 3

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
 ACN 004 591 664
 14 Thirkell St, Burnie
 Tasmania 7320
 Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
 Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

ANALYTICAL DATA

Sample	Sn					
230000	62					
230001	76					
230002	243					
230003	41					
230004	189					
230005	54					
230006	21					
230007	3					
230008	46					
230009	55					
230010	12					
230011	53					
230012	47					
230013	22					
230014	19					
230015	3					
230016	<3					
230017	4					
230018	5					
230019	94					
230020	52					
230021	64					
230022	37					
230023	29					
230024	10					
230025	7					
230026	6					
230027	8					
230028	15					
230029	160					
230030	166					
230031	155					
230032	181					
230033	31					
230034	176					
230035	30					
230036	40					
230037	23					
230038	61					
230039	57					
230040	51					
230041	46					
230042	13					
230043	19					
Method Units Detection Limit	X401 ppm 3					

Notes: N.A. = not analysed, -- = element not determined, I.S. = insufficient sample, L.N.R. = listed not received



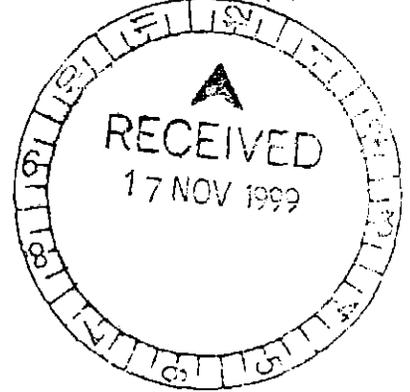
Our reference : BU017004
Your reference : T1823
Project code : Q0203
Date received : 18/10/99
Date reported : 03/11/99

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
ACN 004 591 664
14 Thirkell St. Burnie
Tasmania 7320
Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

PROCESSED

Steve Richardson

Western Metals Limited
Exploration Division - Eastern Australia
27 Mackley Street
GARBUTT TOWNSVILLE
TAS 4814



Number of pages of results : 2
Number of Samples : 16
First Sample : 230044
Last Sample : 230059

Invoice to:

Western Metals Limited
Exploration Division - Eastern Australia
27 Mackley Street
GARBUTT TOWNSVILLE
QLD 4814

Electronic Data Transmission :
Modem //
Facsimile //
Disk Report //

Preliminary Reports :
20/10/99 Report
21/10/99 Report

Results to:

Results to:

Remarks :

COMBDD002

Authorised by
On behalf of:

Rob Chapman
Laboratory Manager

PROCESSED

A N A L A B S



Our reference : BU017043
Your reference : T1827
Project code : Q0204
Date received : 26/10/99
Date reported : 05/11/99

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
ACN 004 591 664
14 Thirkell St. Burnie
Tasmania 7320
Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

Western Metals Limited
Technical Services Division
P.O. Box 952
BURNIE
TAS 7320



Number of pages of results : 2
Number of Samples : 18
First Sample : 230060
Last Sample : 230077

Invoice to:

Western Metals Limited
Technical Services Division
P.O. Box 952
BURNIE
TAS 7320

Electronic Data Transmission :
Modem Y 05/11/99
Facsimile / /
Disk Report / /

Preliminary Reports :
29/10/99 Report
29/10/99 Report
29/10/99 Report

Results to:

Results to:

Remarks :

COMB003

Authorised by
On behalf of:

Rob Chapman
Laboratory Manager

The results in the following analytical report pertain to the samples provided to this laboratory for preparation and/or analysis as requested by the client.



Our reference : BU017138
Your reference : T 1833
Project code : Q 0205
Date received : 16/11/99
Date reported : 25/11/99

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
ACN 004 591 664
14 Thirkell St, Burnie
Tasmania 7320
Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

PROCESSED

Western Metals Limited
Technical Services Division
P.O. Box 952
BURNIE
TAS 7320

RCVD: 8/12/99

Number of pages of results : 2
Number of Samples : 15
First Sample : 230078
Last Sample : 230092

Invoice to:

Western Metals Limited
Technical Services Division
P.O. Box 952
BURNIE
TAS 7320

Electronic Data Transmission :
Modem Y 25/11/99
Facsimile / /
Disk Report / /

Preliminary Reports :
24/11/99 Report

Results to:

Results to:

Remarks :

Authorised by
On behalf of:

Rob Chapman
Laboratory Manager

The results in the following analytical report pertain to the samples provided to this laboratory for preparation and/or analysis as requested by the client.

504135

A N A L A B S



Our reference : BU017225
Your reference : Q0206 ✓
Project code :
Date received : 03/12/99
Date reported : 14/12/99

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
ACN 004 591 664
14 Thirkell St, Burnie
Tasmania 7320
Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

Western Metals Limited
Technical Services Division
P.O. Box 952
BURNIE
TAS 7320



PROCESSED

Number of pages of results : 2
Number of Samples : 11
First Sample : 230093
Last Sample : 230103

Invoice to:

Western Metals Limited
Technical Services Division
P.O. Box 952
BURNIE
TAS 7320

Electronic Data Transmission :
Modem Y 14/12/99
Facsimile / /
Disk Report / /

Preliminary Reports :
07/12/99 Report

Results to:

Results to:

COMDD

Remarks :

Authorised by
On behalf of:

Rob Chapman
Laboratory Manager

The results in the following analytical report pertain to the samples provided to this laboratory for preparation and/or analysis as requested by the client.



ANALYSIS DESCRIPTION

Job number : BU017225 Order number : Q0206

Scheme code : S033 - Drillcore/Rock; Dry, Jaw crush, Fine pulv, Ring

Sample preparation. Drillcore, Rock samples; Dry,
Jaw crush, Fine pulverise, Ringmill, <3.5kg

Scheme code : G102 - Triple acid digest, Geochemical samples

Triple acid digest, (HCl, HNO₃, HClO₄), Geochemical
samples.

Scheme code : A102 - AAS analysis

AAS analysis of sample after G102 digest.

Scheme code : F630 - 30g fire assay, Lead collection, AAS

Fire assay, Lead collection, Aqua Regia digest,
AAS, 30g sample.

Scheme code : X401 - Pressed powder, XRF, Trace determination

Pressed powder, XRF, Trace determination.

APPENDIX IX

XRD analysis results

XRD SAMPLE LOCATIONS

HOLE	SAMPLE	DEPTH
SY017	COM1	475.2
SY018	COM2	176.8
SY018	COM3	458.7
SY018	COM4	547.3
SY018	COM5	731.6

RESULTSSAMPLE COM1

CALCITE	MAJOR
CLINOPYROXENE	MAJOR
CHLORITE	MINOR
QUARTZ	ACCESSORY
RUTILE	TRACE

SAMPLE COM2

CLINOPYROXENE	DOMINANT
CALCITE	MINOR
TALC	ACCESSORY
PYRITE	1%

SAMPLE COM3

CHLORITE	MAJOR
CALCITE	MAJOR
CLINOPYROXENE	MINOR
QUARTZ	ACCESSORY
PYRRHOTITE	TRACE
RUTILE	TRACE

SAMPLE COM4

TREMOLITE	DOMINANT
CALCITE	ACCESSORY

SAMPLE COM5

ALBITE	DOMINANT
CALCITE	ACCESSORY
QUARTZ	ACCESSORY
CLINOPYROXENE	ACCESSORY
PYRITE	1%

KEY: DOMINANT >50%, MAJOR 20-50%, MINOR 10-20%,
 ACCESSORY 1-10%, TRACE <1%

504142

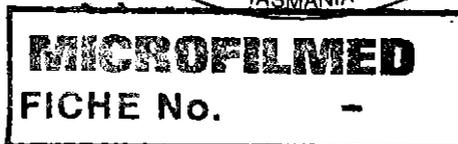
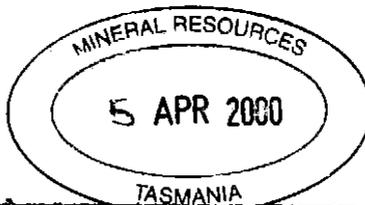
00_4432

Vol 2 of 2



Western Metals Resources Ltd
Townsville Exploration Office

Final report - Comstock (Zeehan Project) ML123M/47,
ML43M/85 and ML 19M/95 - January 2000
Oceania Tasmania Proprietary Limited*; Western Meta
Richardson, S.M. ML123M/47; ML19M/9



COMSTOCK (ZEEHAN) PROJECT

ML123M/47, ML43M/85 AND ML19M/95

FINAL REPORT

JANUARY 2000

VOLUME 2 OF 2

00_4432

Final report - Comstock (Zeehan Project) ML123M/47,
ML43M/85 and ML 19M/95 - January 2000
Oceania Tasmania Proprietary Limited*; Western Meta
Richardson, S.M. ML123M/47; ML19M/9

Compiled by:

Steven Richardson

Distribution: Western Metals - Perth Library
Western Metals - Townsville Office
Oceania Tasmania - Hobart
Oceania Tasmania - Hobart

Issued by:

A.M. Hespe
A M Hespe

Report No.: TAS0038 - 01/00

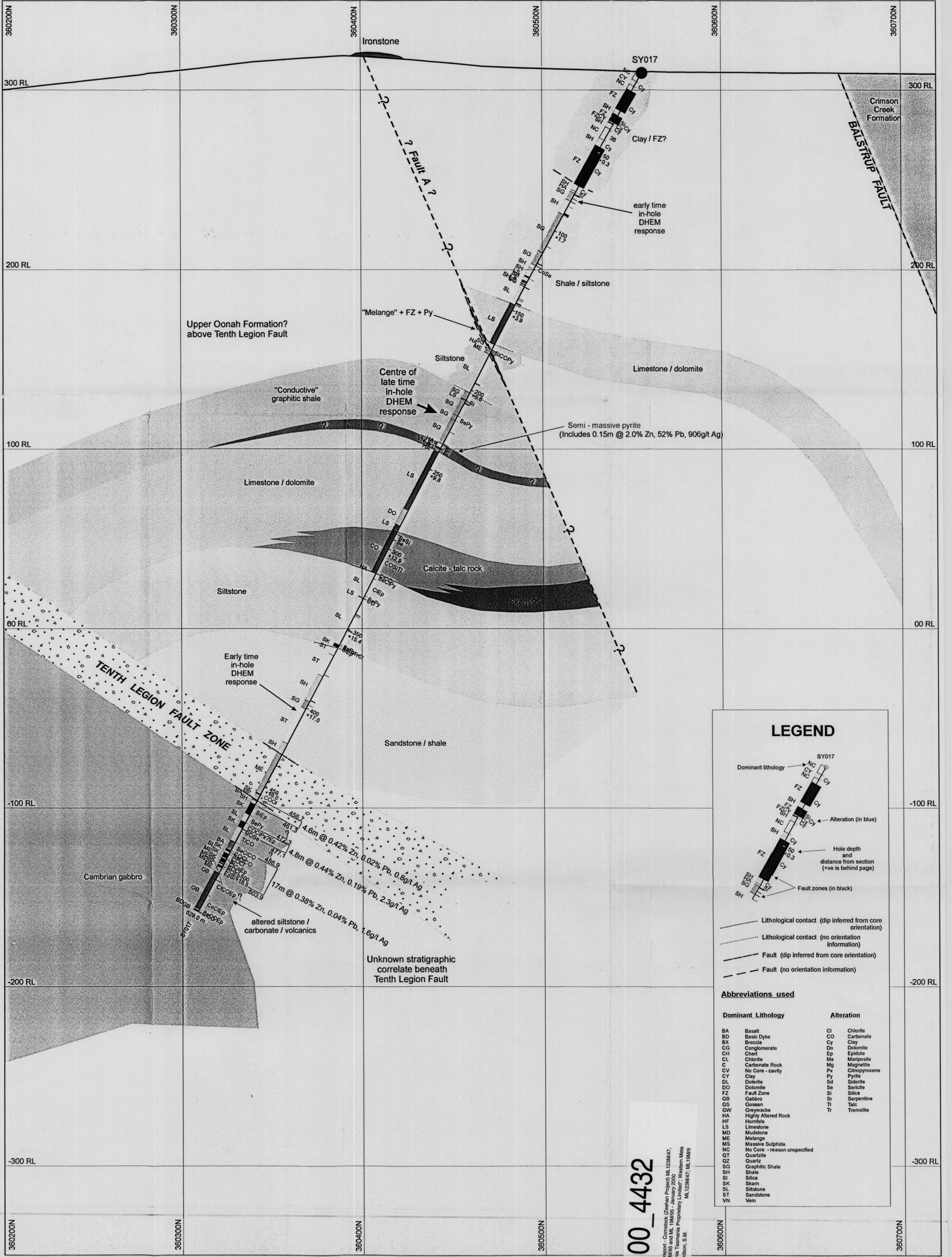
Date: January 2000

Western Metals Resources Limited ACN 004 664 108
27 Mackley Street, Garbutt, Townsville QLD 4814
Tel +61 7 4725 2352 Fax +61 7 4725 235

Level 3, 65 Murray Street
Hobart, Tasmania 7000

LIST OF PLATES
VOLUME 2

Plate No.	Title	Scale
✓ COM-001	Cross Section 358000E - DDH SY017	1:1,000
✓ COM-002	Oblique Cross Section - DDH SY018	1:1,000
✓ COM-003	Cross Section 360470N - DDH SY019	1:1,000
✓ COM-004	Cross Section 360425N - DDH SY020	1:1,000
✓ PET-001	Interpretive Geology	1:10,000
✓ PET-006	2.67 BA Terrain Corrected Gravity Data	1:10,000
PET-013A ^c	Proposed Drill Holes	1:2,500
✓ PET-016	Comstock ground EM loops, lines layout	1:5,000
✓ PET-018D	Comstock ground EM loop 3-4 late time analytical signal	1:5,000



LEGEND

Dominant lithology
 Alteration (in blue)
 Hole depth and distance from section (+ve is behind page)
 Fault zones (in black)

— Lithological contact (dip inferred from core orientation)
 - - - Lithological contact (no orientation information)
 - - - Fault (dip inferred from core orientation)
 - - - Fault (no orientation information)

Abbreviations used

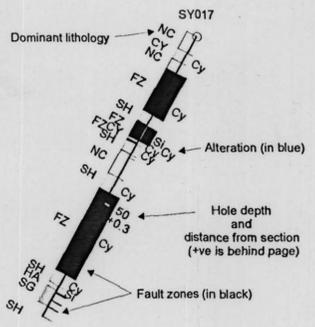
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BA	Basalt	Cl	Chlorite
BD	Basic Dyke	CO	Carbonate
BX	Breccia	Cy	Clay
CG	Conglomerate	Do	Dolomite
CH	Chert	Ep	Epidote
CL	Chlorite	Ma	Mariposite
C	Carbonate Rock	Mg	Magnetite
CV	No Core - cavity	Px	Clinopyroxene
CY	Clay	Py	Pyrite
DL	Dolerite	Sd	Siderite
DO	Dolomite	Se	Sericite
FZ	Fault Zone	Si	Silica
GB	Gabbro	Sr	Serpentine
GS	Gossan	Tl	Talc
GW	Greywacke	Tr	Tremolite
HA	Highly Altered Rock		
HF	Hornfels		
LS	Limestone		
MD	Mudstone		
ME	Melange		
MS	Massive Sulphide		
NC	No Core - reason unspecified		
OT	Quartzite		
OZ	Quartz		
SG	Graphitic Shale		
SH	Shale		
SI	Silica		
SK	Skarn		
SL	Siltstone		
ST	Sandstone		
VN	Vein		

00_4432
 Final report - Comstock, Zeehan Project ML123M47, ML43M85 and ML 19M455, July 2000
 Ooanina Tasmania Proprietary Limited, Western Meta
 Richardson, S.M. ML123M47, ML 19M455

Scale	DATE	SHEET
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Western Metals Resources Ltd 504151
 Western Tasmania
Comstock (Zeehan) Prospect
DDH SY017
Interpretive Cross Section - 358000E

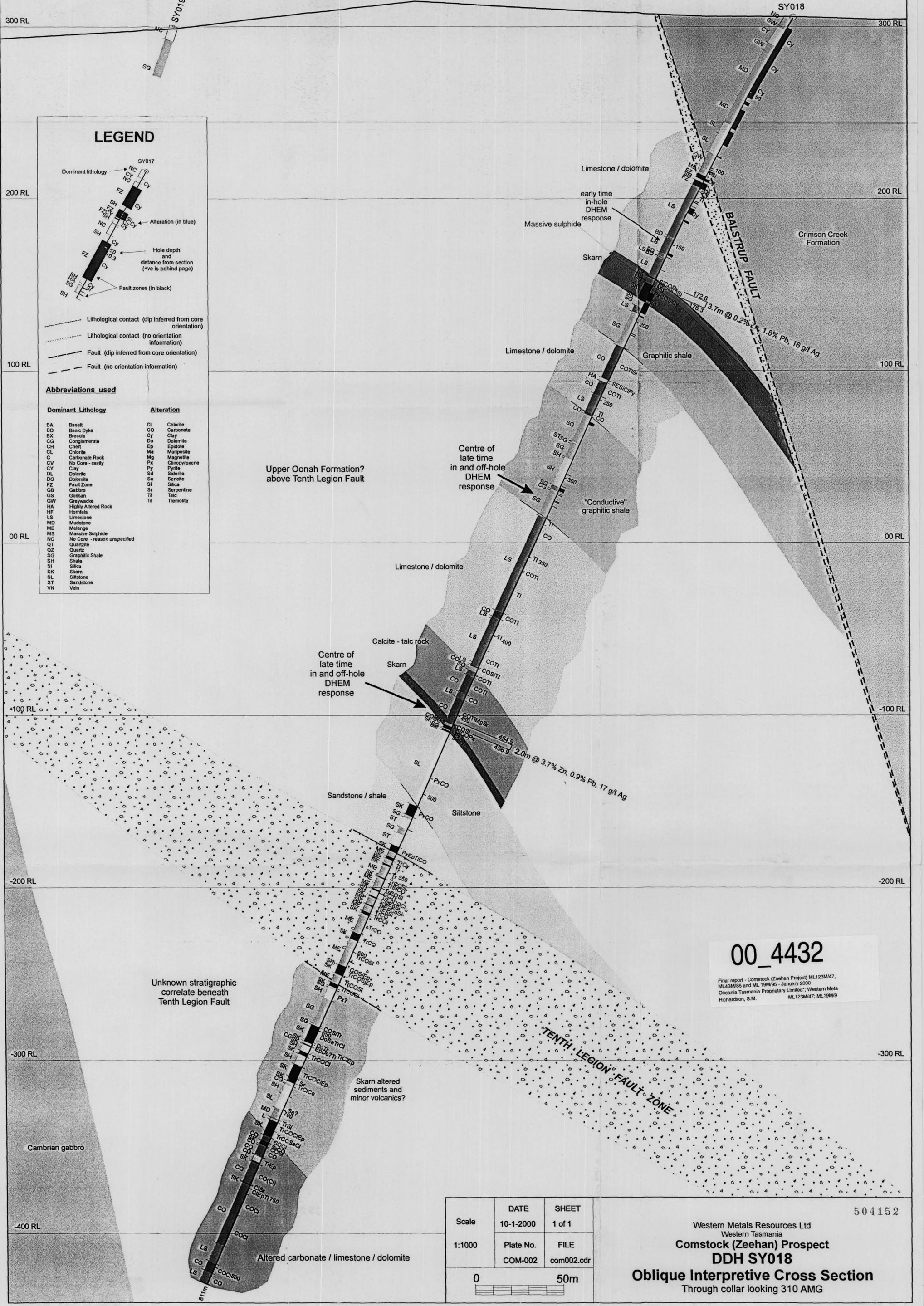
LEGEND



- Lithological contact (dip inferred from core orientation)
- Lithological contact (no orientation information)
- - - Fault (dip inferred from core orientation)
- - - Fault (no orientation information)

Abbreviations used

Dominant Lithology		Alteration	
BA	Basalt	Cl	Chlorite
BD	Basic Dyke	CO	Carbonate
BK	Breccia	Cy	Clay
CG	Conglomerate	Do	Dolomite
CH	Chert	Ep	Epidote
CL	Chlorite	Ma	Mariposite
C	Carbonate Rock	Mg	Magnetite
CV	No Core - cavity	Px	Clinopyroxene
CY	Clay	Py	Pyrite
DL	Dolerite	Sd	Siderite
DO	Dolomite	Se	Sericite
FZ	Fault Zone	Si	Silica
GB	Gabbro	Sr	Serpentine
GS	Gossan	Tl	Talc
GW	Greywacke	Tr	Tremolite
HA	Highly Altered Rock		
HF	Hornfels		
LS	Limestone		
MD	Mudstone		
ME	Melange		
MS	Massive Sulphide		
NC	No Core - reason unspecified		
QT	Quartzite		
QZ	Quartz		
SG	Graphitic Shale		
SH	Shale		
SI	Silica		
SK	Skarn		
SL	Siltstone		
ST	Sandstone		
VN	Vein		

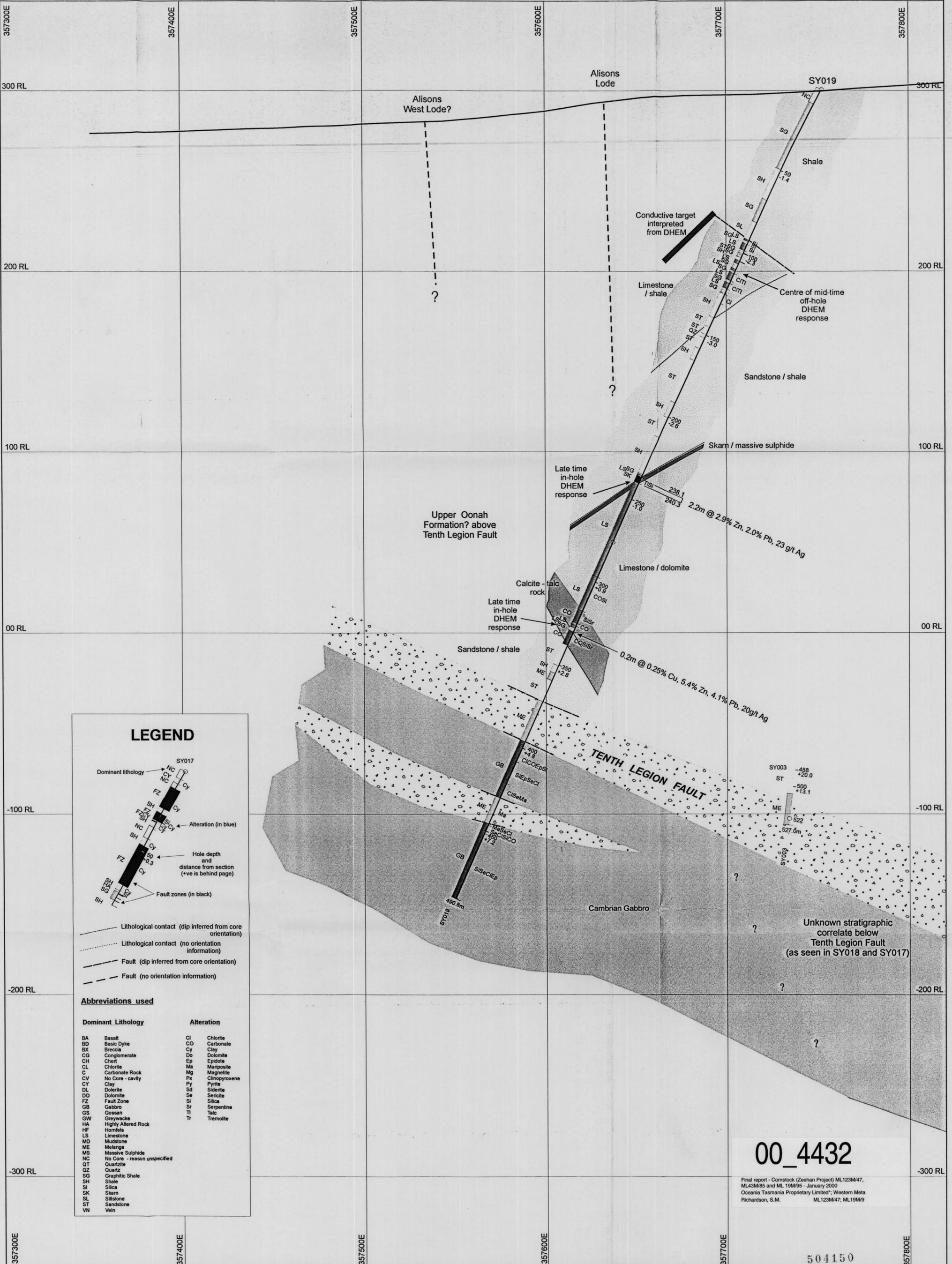


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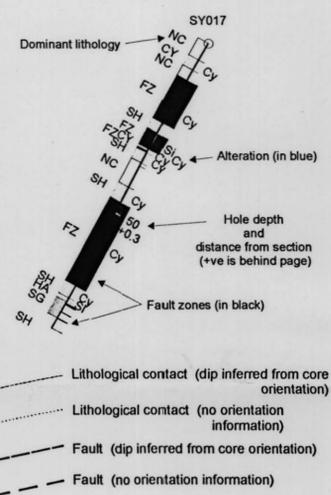
Final report - Comstock (Zeehan Project) ML123M/47, ML43M/95 and ML 19M/95 - January 2000
Oceania Tasmania Proprietary Limited; Western Meta Richardson, S.M. ML123M/47; ML19M/95

Scale	DATE	SHEET
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504152
Western Metals Resources Ltd
Western Tasmania
Comstock (Zeehan) Prospect
DDH SY018
Oblique Interpretive Cross Section
Through collar looking 310 AMG



LEGEND



Abbreviations used

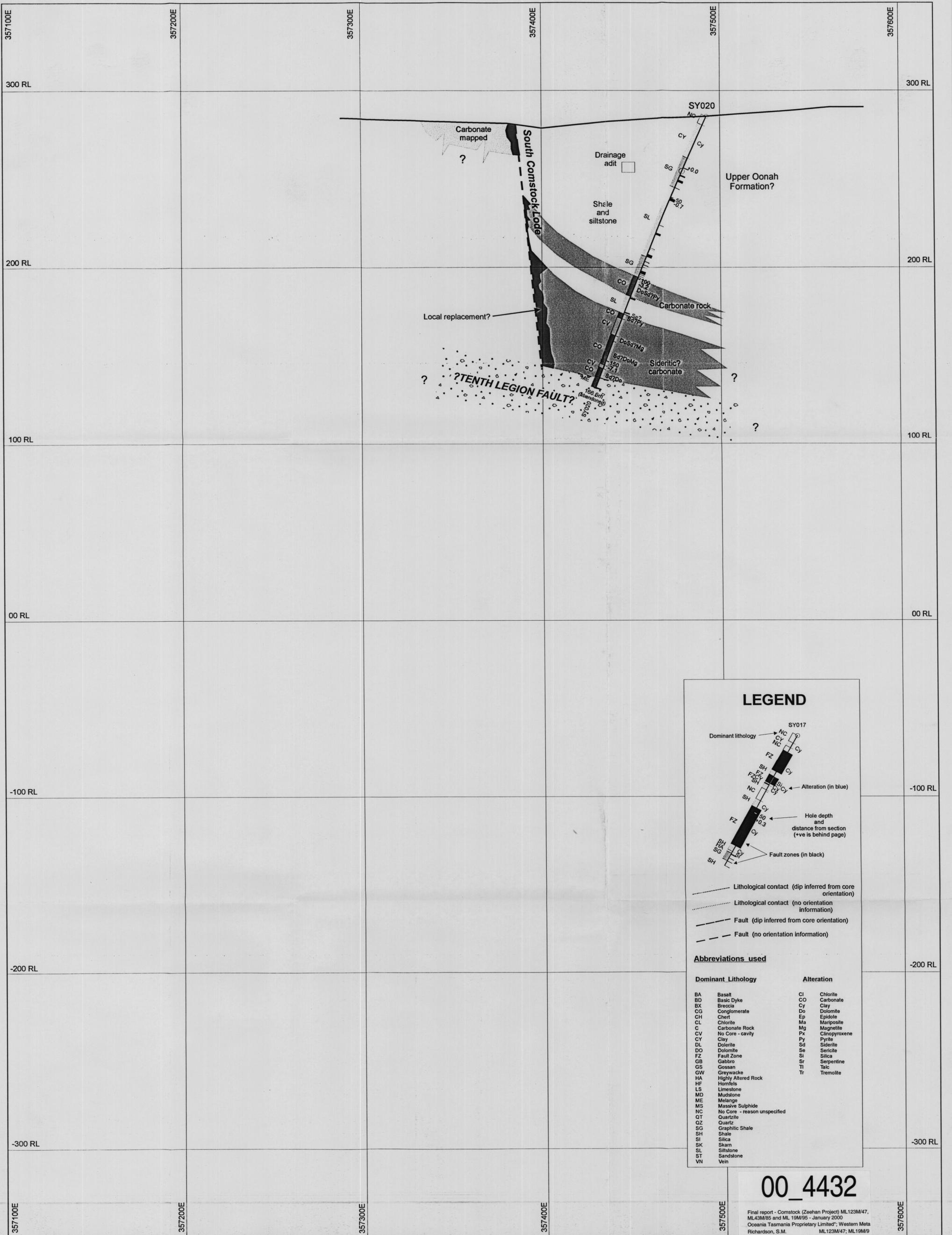
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BA	Basalt	Cl	Chlorite
BD	Basic Dyke	CO	Carbonate
BX	Breccia	Cy	Clay
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MS	Massive Sulphide		
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OZ	Quartz		
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SH	Shale		
SI	Silica		
SK	Skarn		
SL	Siltstone		
ST	Sandstone		
VN	Vein		

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Final report - Comstock (Zeehan Project) ML123M/47, ML43M/85 and ML 19M/95 - January 2000
Oceania Tasmania Proprietary Limited; Western Meta Richardson, S.M. ML123M/47; ML19M/9

504150

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<p>Western Metals Resources Ltd Western Tasmania Comstock (Zeehan) Prospect DDH SY019 Interpretive Cross Section - 360470N</p>		



LEGEND

--- Lithological contact (dip inferred from core orientation)
 - - - Lithological contact (no orientation information)
 - - - Fault (dip inferred from core orientation)
 - - - Fault (no orientation information)

Abbreviations used

Dominant Lithology		Alteration	
BA	Basalt	Cl	Chlorite
BD	Basic Dyke	CO	Carbonate
BX	Breccia	Cy	Clay
CG	Conglomerate	Do	Dolomite
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CL	Chlorite	Ma	Mariposite
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FZ	Fault Zone	Si	Silica
GB	Gabbro	Sr	Serpentine
GS	Gossan	Tl	Talc
GW	Greywacke	Tr	Tremolite
HA	Highly Altered Rock		
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LS	Limestone		
MD	Mudstone		
ME	Melange		
MS	Massive Sulphide		
NC	No Core - reason unspecified		
QT	Quartzite		
OZ	Quartz		
SG	Graphitic Shale		
SH	Shale		
SI	Silica		
SK	Skarn		
SL	Siltstone		
ST	Sandstone		
VN	Vein		

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Oceania Tasmania Proprietary Limited; Western Meta Richardson, S.M. ML123M/47; ML19M/9

MINING LEASES
 OCEANIA TASMANIA PTY LTD

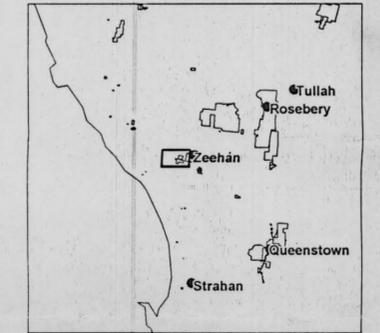
GEOLOGY LEGEND

- Granite Contact
- Outer Limit of Calc-Silicate Metasomatism
- Outer Limit of Intense Hornfelsification
- Pyritic Veins + Pb Zn Ag + Tourmaline Veins
- Surface Fault
- Structure Symbols
- Old Workings

Mines

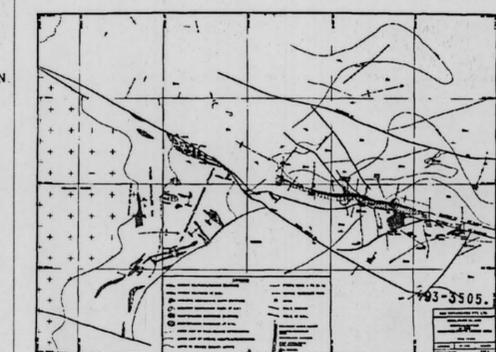
- Magnetite - Serpentine
- Magnetite - Serpentine at MSL
- Massive Sulphides / Gossan
- Massive Sulphides at MSL
- Recrystallised Carbonate
- Recrystallised Carbonate at MSL
- Granite - Heemskirk Granite - Devonian
- Cd - Dundas Group Gird and Conglomerate
- Ec - Dundas Group - Middle Cambrian
- Gabbro - Basalt Gabbro - Cambrian
- Po - Oonah Fm - Proterozoic
- Pou - Upper Oonah Fm - Proterozoic

LOCALITY MAP 1:1 000 000



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 Oceania Tasmania Proprietary Limited; Western Meta Richardson, S.M. ML123M/47; ML19M/9

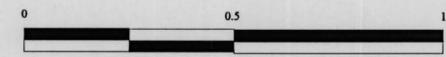


RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD
 MINERALISATION IN THE COMSTOCK TENTH LEGION AREA
 JULY 1992 - SCALE 1:50 000

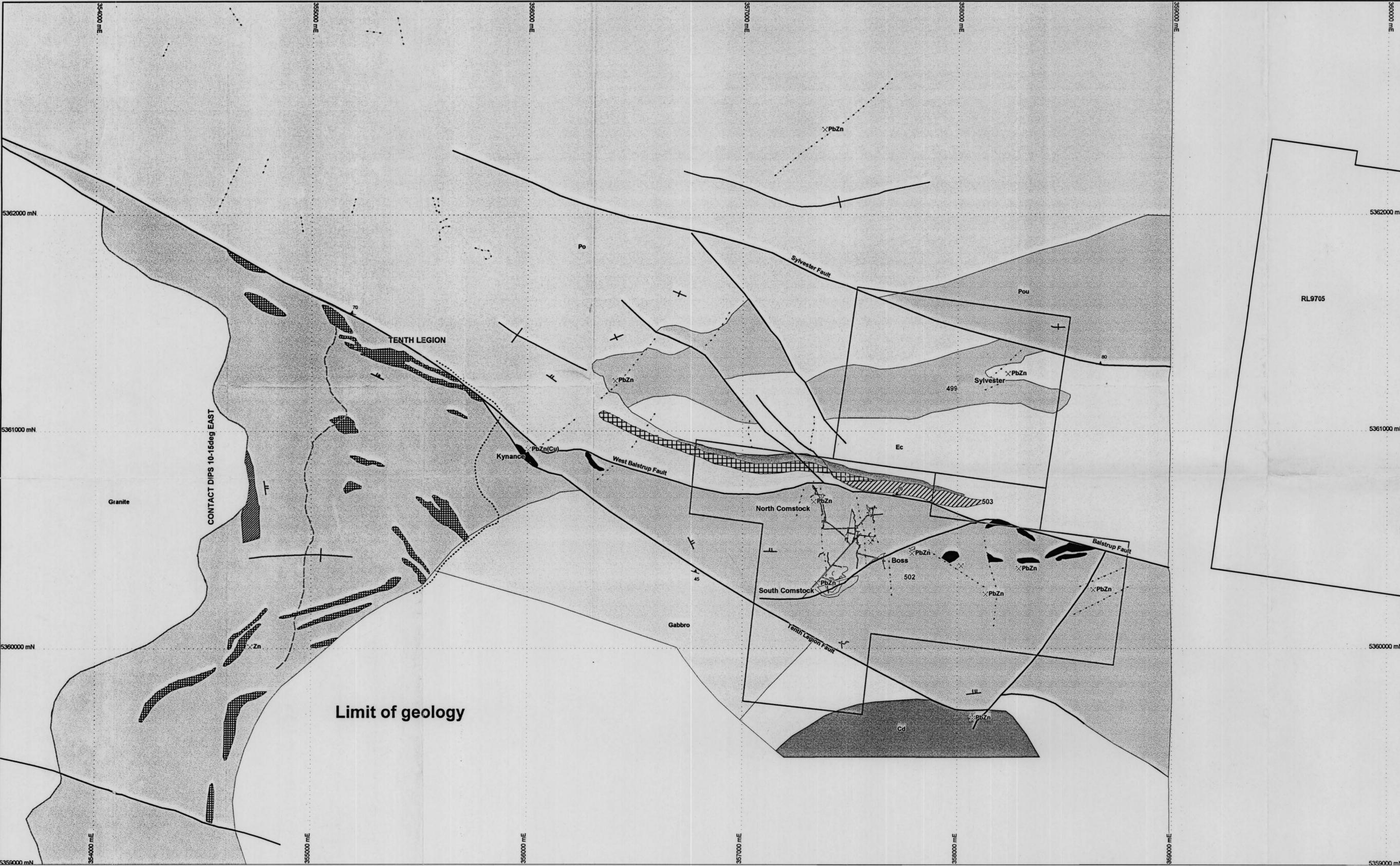
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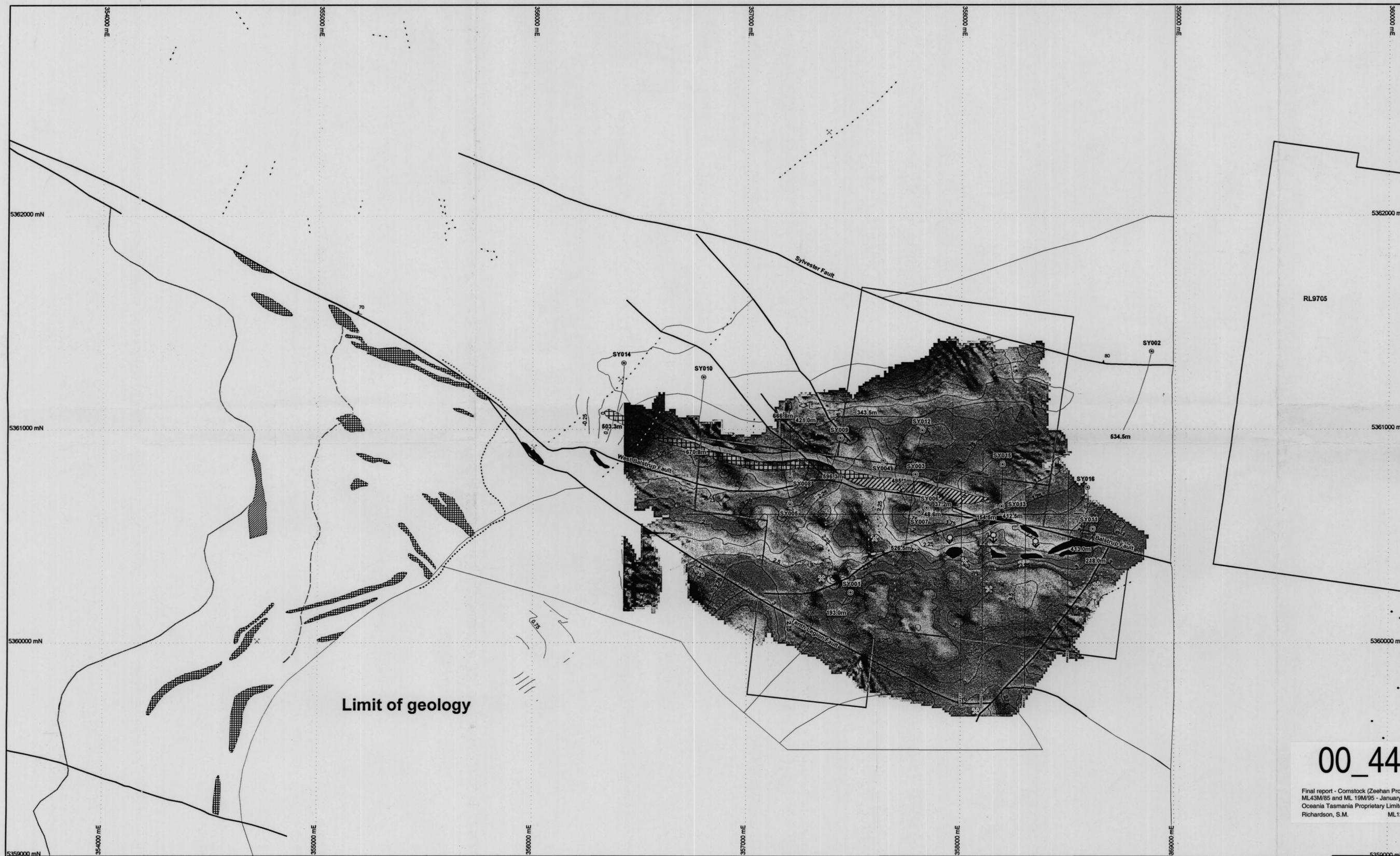
Western Metals Resources Limited

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Int.	Date	Int.	Date	Property Evaluation Comstock Project		Printed: DJ-755CM	
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				Geology		Date: 02/05/99	
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Kilometers
 Scale 1:10 000
 DATUM: AGD66
 PROJECTION: AMGZONE 55





EXPLORATION
 ● RGC - Drilling
 ○ WMT - Proposed Drill Holes

MINING LEASES
 □ OCEANIA TASMANIA PTY LTD

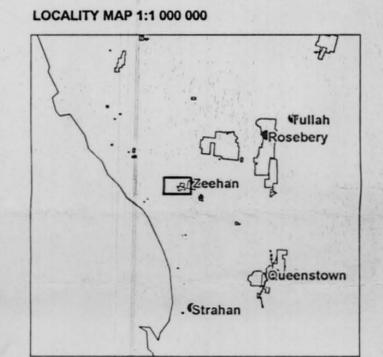
GEOLOGY LEGEND

- Granite Contact
- - - - - Outer Limit of Calc-Silicate Metasomatism
- - - - - Outer Limit of Intense Hornfelsification
- - - - - Pyritic Veins + Pb Zn Ag + Tourmaline Veins
- Surface Fault
- - - - - B Trend

Mines

- Magnetite - Serpentine
- Magnetite - Serpentine at MSL
- Massive Sulphides / Gossan
- Massive Sulphides at MSL
- Recrystallised Carbonate
- Recrystallised Carbonate at MSL

— Gravity contours (milligals)
 — Selected Gravity Traverses

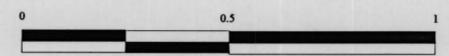


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Final report - Comstock (Zeehan Project) ML123M/47, ML43M/85 and ML 19M/95 - January 2000
 Oceania Tasmania Proprietary Limited; Western Meta Richardson, S.M. ML123M/47, ML19M/9

COMSTOCK GRAVITY SURVEY POINT LOCATIONS
 UP TO 10th JUNE 1999
 SCALE 1:25 000

504148



Kilometers
 Scale 1:10 000
 DATUM: AGD66
 PROJECTION: AMGZONE 55

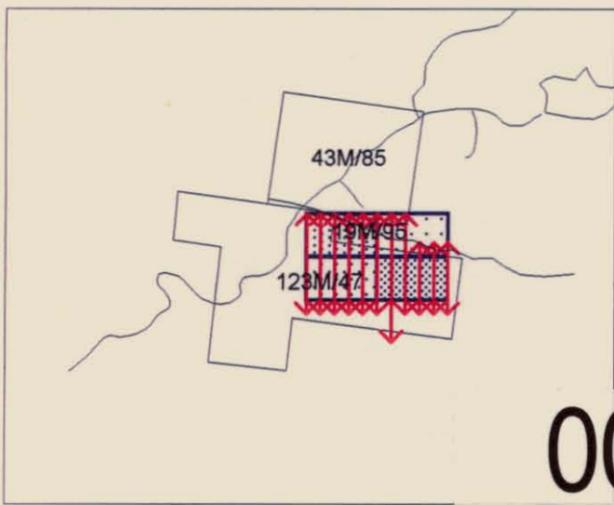
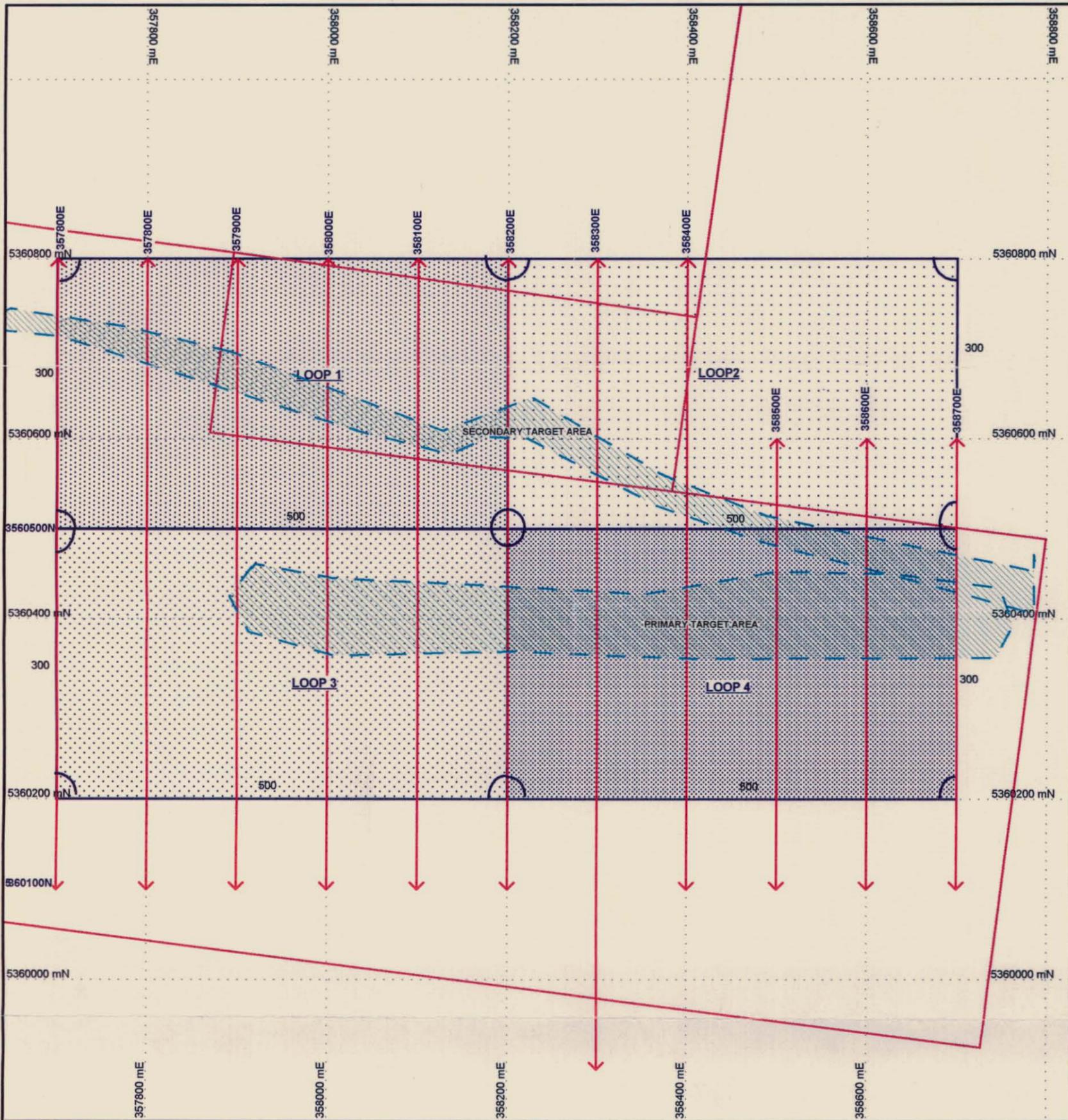
Western Metals Resources Limited

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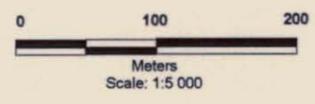
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 Bass Resources
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 Printed: DJ-755CM
 Office: TSV
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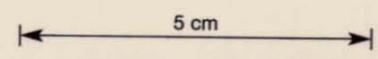


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LOCATION MAP 1:50000

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ML43M/85 and ML 19M/95 - January 2000
Oceania Tasmania Proprietary Limited*; Western Meta
Richardson, S.M. ML123M/47; ML19M/9



LEGEND

- Ground EM Transmitting Loop
- Ground EM Survey Line
- Target Areas
- Drainage
- Roads

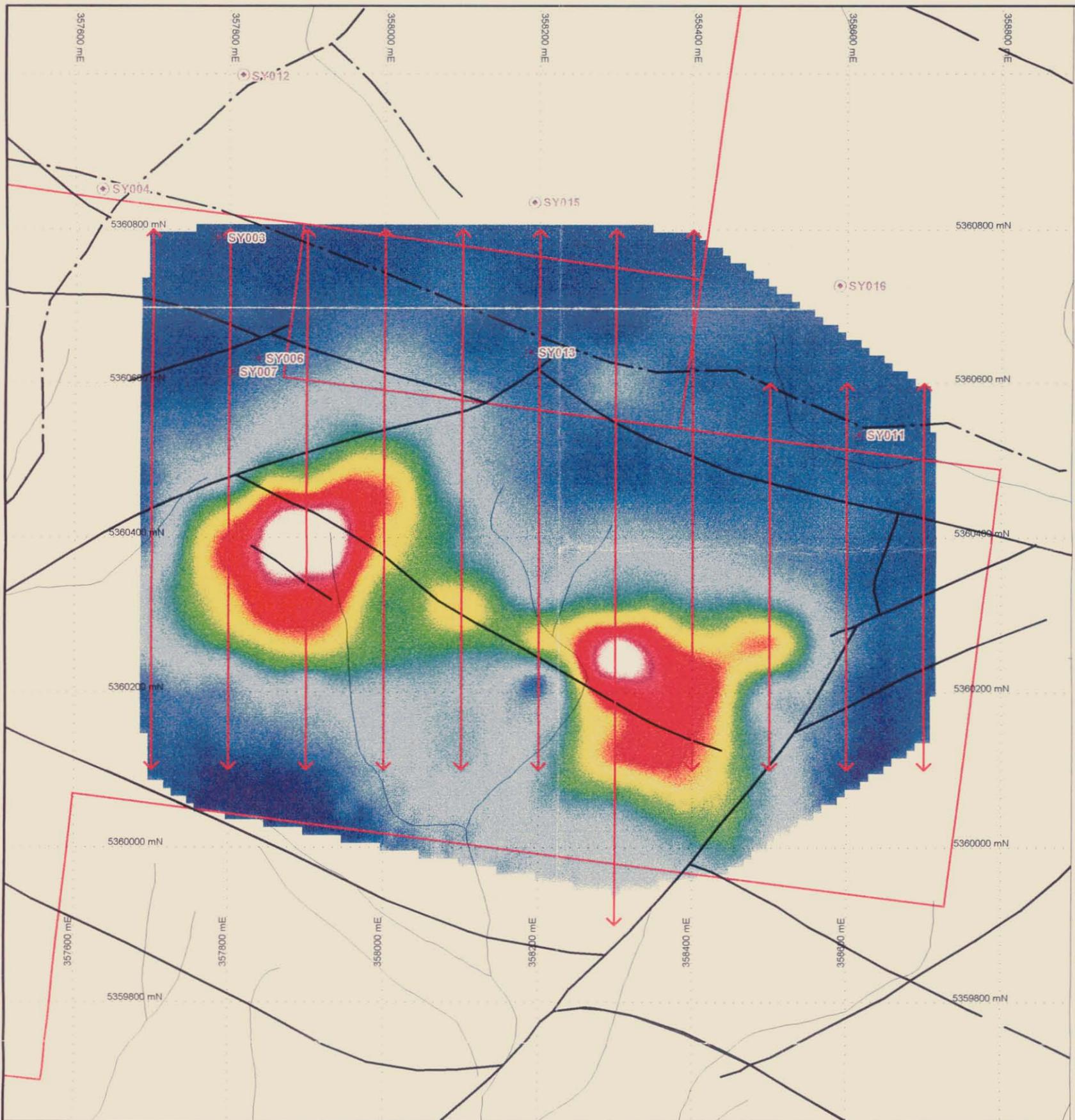
Western Metals Resources Limited

REVISIONS			
Init	Date	Init	Date

Tasmania - Zeehan
Property Evaluation Comstock Project
Bass Resources
Proposed Ground EM Survey Plan

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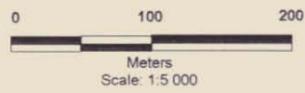
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Date: 19/06/99
Plate No: PET-016



- ⊙ RGC DRILL HOLE COLLARS
- FAULT
- - ROAD
- ↔ Ground EM Survey Line
- ▲ Deep Conductor
- ▲ Shallow Conductor



LOCATION MAP 1:50000



00_4432

Final report - Comstock (Zeehan Project) ML123M/47,
ML43M/85 and ML 19M/95 - January 2000
Oceania Tasmania Proprietary Limited*; Western Meta
Richardson, S.M. ML123M/47; ML19M/9

Western Metals Resources Limited

REVISIONS			
Init	Date	Init	Date

Tasmania - Zeehan
Property Evaluation Comstock Project
Bass Resources
Late Time loop 3-4 Analytical Signal Data

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Printed: DJ-755CM
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