JERVOIS MINING N.L.

STORMONT EL 20/92

TASMANIA

REPORT FOR PERIOD

AUGUST 1999 – JUNE 2000

Low Impact Diamond Drilling Specialists in action on hole TC04 at Ti-Tree Creek, January 2000

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June 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1. SUMMARY

In August 1999 Jervois Mining N.L. obtained the rights to Stormont EL 20/92 covering 12.5 sq km at Moina, NW Tasmania. This report details exploration results on the tenement in the 10 months since its acquisition and makes recommendations for the future direction of the programme.

The licence is contiguous with Jervois' existing EL 37/97, giving the Company 25 sq km of the highly-mineralized aureole around the Devonian Dolcoath Granite. Ordovician sediments adjacent to the intrusion contain significant gold, bismuth, lead-zinc, fluorine, tin and tungsten, including four sub-economic drill-indicated resources.

One of these resources lies within EL 20/92 at the old Stormont Mine and is estimated to contain 135,000 tonnes grading 3.44 g/t Au & 0.21% Bi.

After a review of existing data diamond drilling was undertaken on the mineralized skarns at Ti-Tree Creek and Stormont Mine. Five short vertical holes totalling 188m were drilled at Ti-Tree Creek and four short vertical holes totalling 171m at Stormont.

Best intersection was 2m @ 3.5 g/t Au & 0.21% Bi from magnetite skarn in ST04 at Stormont Mine. This indicates potential for a new gold body in untested western and southern parts of the Western Syncline. The potential is significant as the magnetic anomaly over this syncline is larger and stronger than that over the adjacent known deposit. Drilling of at least eight 40m holes is recommended NW and SE of ST04.

Elsewhere at Stormont the drilling has closed off the SE extension of the main mineralized zone which hosts the deposit in the Central Syncline.

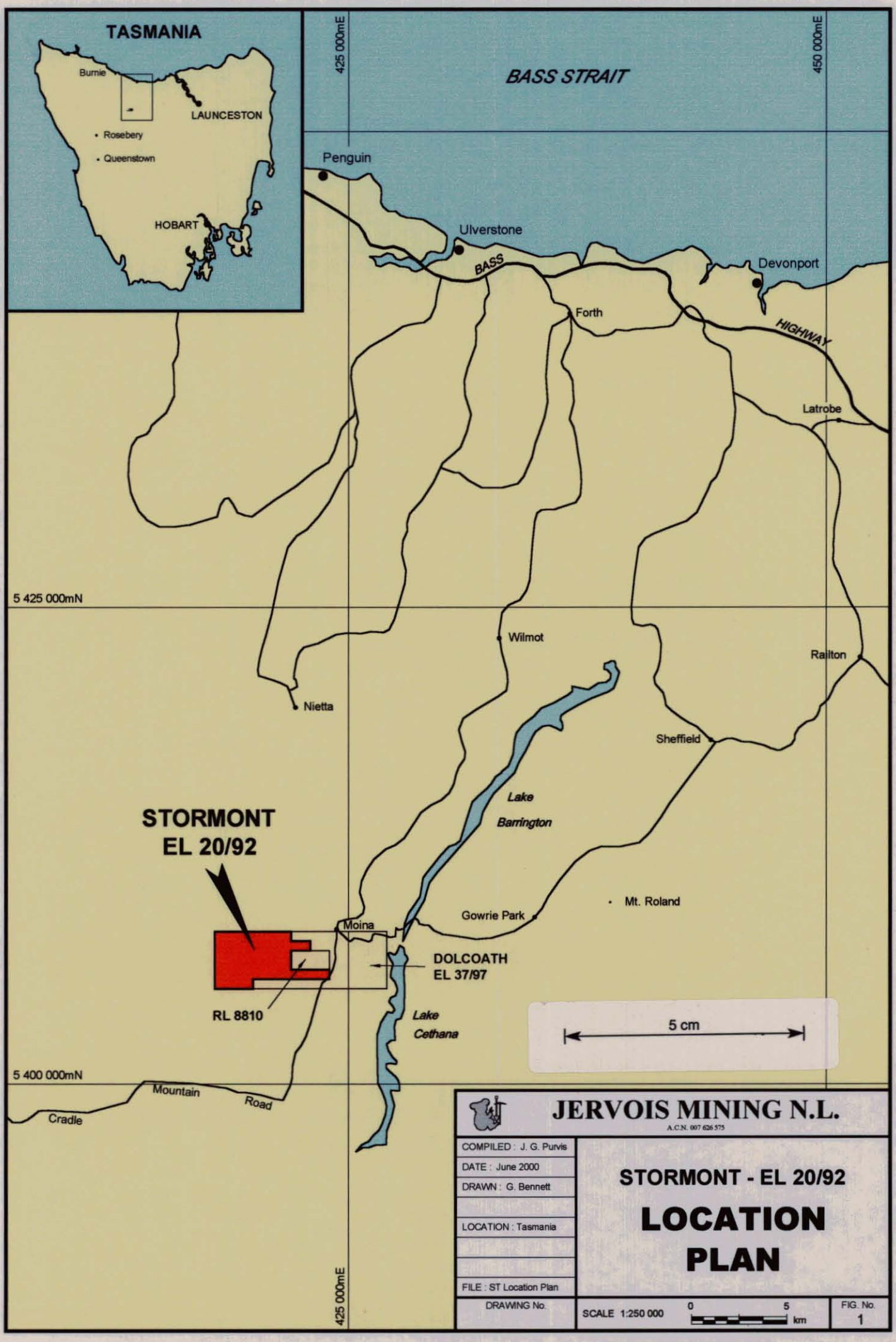
At Ti-Tree Creek best intersections of 1m @ 1.32 g/t Au & 0.18% Bi in TC04, and 1m @ 1.2 g/t Au in TC05, were disappointing. However, the area of potentially-mineralized skarn is sizeable and several targets, including magnetic anomalies and extensions of outcropping auriferous skarn, remain to be tested. An IP and ground magnetic survey is recommended prior to further drilling.

East of Ti-Tree Creek two 300-500m long magnetic anomalies over wrigglitic magnetite-fluorite skarns, previously tested with one hole each by Comalco, require more-comprehensive drilling. Both skarns are less than 30m from surface.

Fletchers Adit is a large skarn (possibly larger than Ti-Tree) warranting further work. Drilling is recommended in the vicinity of the gold mineralization in GFEL's holes FD7 and FD8, and adjacent to the projected thrust fault trace SE of the adit.

Systematic rock sampling is suggested to try and trace the gold that occurs in streams draining a wide area of siliceous Ordovician sandstone and conglomerate on the northern slopes of Mt Stormont. Fine auriferous veining is the suspected source.

Mineralization in skarns in the Dolcoath Granite aureole is structurally controlled and gold is often (not always) associated with sulphidic parts of the magnetite-bearing skarns. It is considered greater use could productively be made of electrical geophysics to delineate the sulphidic zones.


TASMANIA
Burnie
LAUNCESTON
Rosebery
Queenstown
HOBART
BASS STRAIT
425 000mE
450 000mE
Penguin
Ulverstone
BASS
Devonport
Forth
HIGHWAY
Latrobe
5 425 000mN
Wilmot
Railton
Nietta
Sheffield
Lake
Barrington
STORMONT
EL 20/92
Mt. Roland
Gowrie Park
Moina
DOLCOATH
EL 37/97
RL 8810
Lake
Cethana
5 cm
5 400 000mN
Mountain
Road
Cradle
425 000mE
JERVOIS MINING N.L.
A.C.N. 007 626 575
COMPILED : J. G. Purvis
DATE : June 2000
DRAWN : G. Bennett
LOCATION : Tasmania
FILE : ST Location Plan
DRAWING No.
STORMONT - EL 20/92
LOCATION
PLAN
SCALE 1:250 000
0
5
km
FIG. No.
1

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2. *INTRODUCTION*

Stormont EL 20/92 (12.5 sq km) lies immediately west of the old township of Moina, 40 km south of Ulverstone in NW Tasmania. The area is hilly and mostly forested. Access is reasonable, via unsealed roads and all-weather 4WD tracks. The sealed Cradle Mountain Road traverses the eastern end of the licence. See *Figures 1 & 2.*

The EL covers Ordovician sediments, principally the quartzose Moina Sandstone and the Gordon Limestone, intruded and underlain by the Devonian Dolcoath Granite. The granite has extensively altered the sediments including converting the basal part of the limestone to skarn. The Palaeozoic rocks are extensively covered by a veneer of Tertiary basalt and sediments.

There are several sizeable exposures of skarn on the tenement. Magnetics and drilling shows these extend beneath the Tertiary cover. The skarns are patchily mineralized with gold, bismuth, fluorine, tin and tungsten. Past mining on the licence area has been insignificant.

In April 1998 Jervois Mining N.L. was granted Dolcoath EL 37/97 and commenced exploration to test the gold and associated basemetal potential of the Dolcoath Granite aureole. Following favourable drilling results (Purvis, 1999) Jervois acquired the adjacent Stormont EL 20/92 in August 1999 from the previous holder, the Goldstream – Titan Joint Venture, under a royalty agreement.

Drilling by Goldstream-Titan (and Gold Fields previously) at the old Stormont Mine on the EL, had outlined a small outcropping gold-bismuth deposit which they estimated at 100-150,000 tonnes @ 2-4 g/t Au (Newnham, 1996).

EL 20/92 lies immediately west of Australia's largest undeveloped fluorite resource, the skarn-hosted Moina deposit of 26 million tonnes @ 18% CaF_2 (Askins, 1979). The deposit contains patchy gold values, generally in the 0.1-0.4 g/t Au range. Higher grade gold is hosted by peripheral pyrrhotite and sphalerite-rich parts of the skarn, where the Hugo Deposit contains 250,000t @ 5-6% Zn, 1 g/t Au & 0.1% Bi (Newnham, 1997).

This report outlines the results of the exploration programme undertaken in the period August 1999 to June 2000, which centred around a 9-hole 359m diamond drilling programme in January-February 2000.

Five holes were drilled into auriferous skarn at Ti-Tree Creek which had been scantily tested by previous explorers. Four holes were put down at Stormont Mine to test for extensions to skarn-hosted gold-bismuth mineralization defined by earlier drilling.

The report also makes recommendations for the future direction of exploration on the EL, including further drill testing.

661007

3. TENURE

Stormont EL 20/92 covers 12.5 sq km. The tenement originally covered 25 sq km when it was granted to Goldstream Mining N.L. on 11th September 1992. Goldstream explored the EL in a Joint Venture with Titan Resources N.L.

In September 1997 the Goldstream-Titan JV made a statutory reduction of the licence area by relinquishing the eastern 50%. This relinquished 12.5 sq km was won at tender by Jervois Mining N.L. and granted on 3rd April 1998 as Dolcoath EL 37/97.

The remaining part of EL 20/92 was acquired from the Goldstream – Titan JV by Jervois Mining N.L. on 24th August 1999, the consideration being a 2% gross production royalty.

Stormont EL 20/92 will expire on 11th September 2002.

The majority of the EL is Crown Land, mostly State Forest (Multiple Use Forest Land). Lake Gairdner occupies about 0.4 sq km of the tenement and is designated Land Vested in the HEC. There are areas of Private Property in the eastern half of the licence (the Ti-Tree Creek skarn is on Private Land).

Gravel Lease 45M/82 occupies less than 5 excluded hectares in the far SE corner of the EL. There are no other Mining Leases on the licence.

The EL abuts the western and southern boundaries of Retention Licence 8810, held by Acacia Metals and Rio Tinto over the Moina fluorite deposit.

See *Figure 2*.

4. GEOLOGY

EL 20/92 covers Ordovician Denison Group and Gordon Group sediments intruded by the shallowly-buried Devonian Dolcoath Granite. Tertiary basalt and sediments cover more than 50% of the licence, but drilling shows that much of this cover is less than 20m thick. Most of the basalt appears magnetically "transparent".

Cambrian dacitic Mt Read Volcanics outcrop along the southern edge of the EL, and are known from drilling and magnetics to underlie the Ordovician sediments in the NW part of the tenement. Volcanic remanents probably underlie the sediments in other places where they may have escaped destruction by the intruding granite.

Within the licence area the Ordovician comprises a restricted basal unit of siliciclastic conglomerate, a thick middle unit of quartzose sandstone (Moina Sandstone), and an upper unit of limestone (Gordon Limestone). Between the Moina Sandstone and Gordon Limestone, the "Transition Beds" comprise mainly calcareous siltstone with lesser intercalated calcareous sandstone and limestone.

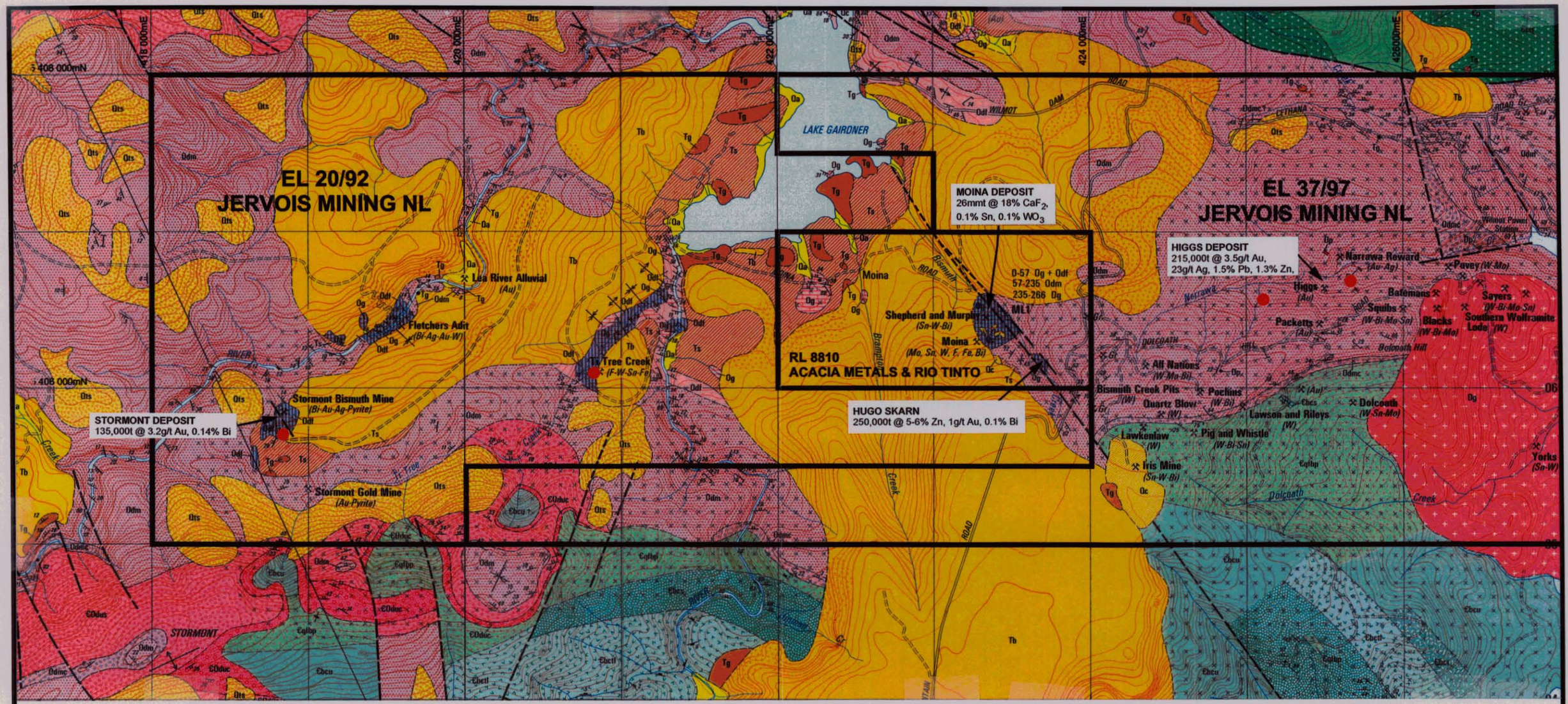
The Dolcoath Granite is a medium to coarse grained alkali-feldspar I-type granite. It does not outcrop on the EL but has been intersected 200m below surface in drillholes at Moina near the tenement's eastern end. The granite outcrops 2km further east on EL 37/97. Gravity data (Leaman, 1988) indicates this outcrop lies at the eastern end of a shallowly-buried E-W trending granite crest, that slopes gently west and directly underlies both licences at depths mostly <500m.

The intrusion has extensively altered and mineralized the adjacent Ordovician sediments. Mineralization comprises gold, bismuth, zinc, fluorine, tin and tungsten, with lesser amounts of lead, silver and molybdenum. Styles range from veins and lodes to massive or disseminated stratiform bodies.

The basal section of the limestone and parts of the "Transition Beds" have been converted to various unmineralized and mineralized skarn facies. These include chlorite-magnetite-sulphide skarn, pyroxene/amphibole-garnet skarn, and the finely and irregularly-banded magnetite-fluorite skarn or "wrigglite", which forms the huge stratiform Moina fluorite deposit and for which the area is particularly noted.

On EL 20/92 skarns are largely preserved in NW-trending synclines, having been eroded in the pre-Tertiary off anticlinal folds and other uplifted areas. Known occurrences of stronger mineralization within the skarns, at Stormont Mine, Ti-Tree Creek and Fletchers Adit, are associated with NW-trending thrust faults.

There is also widespread silica-biotite alteration and mineralization in the Moina Sandstone. Only minor mineralization is known within the sandstone on EL 20/92 but to the east on RL 8810 and EL 37/97 it is significant, including tin-tungsten bearing veins (eg: Shepherd and Murphy Mine at Moina) and auriferous stratiform sulphide bodies (eg: Higgs Deposit at Narrawa Creek). The effects are most common in the upper sections of the sandstone where it was apparently partly calcareous (Purvis, 2000).



(Ag-Pb) Prospect or abandoned mine with commodity indicated.

Gr Gravel pit or quarry.

Prominent quartz vein.

Macro fossil locality.

Plant fossil locality (Tertiary).

Geological boundary - accurate or approximate.

Geological boundary - inferred or concealed.

Fault - accurate or approximate.

Fault - inferred or concealed.

Axial surface trend or major anticline, syncline with plunge where known.

Minor fold with plunge where known, anticline, syncline, unspecified.

Strike and dip of bedding - facing known, unknown, overturned, vertical, horizontal.

Banding in volcanic or igneous rock, vertical banding.

Strike and dip of dominant cleavage of unspecified type in Cambrian or younger rocks; vertical cleavage.

Joint-dipping, vertical.

AREAS DRILLED 1999-2000

QUATERNARY

Qt Talus, scree, slope deposits — derived from siliciclastic rocks (Qts), Cambrian volcanics (Qtv) and Tertiary basalt (Qtb).

Qa Alluvium, swamp deposits — may include older alluvium.

TERTIARY

Ts Unconsolidated sediments — gravel, sand, clay and minor lignite with some horizons of plant fossils.

Tb Vesicular to massive basalt flows. Columnar jointing common. Overprint indicates areas of hyaloclastic breccias.

Tg Silicified gravel and/or breccia of locally derived rock type ("Greybilly").

ORDOVICIAN

Og Limestone and minor shale. Commonly stylolitic and fossiliferous — Gordon Group.

Area of skarn replacement of calcareous rocks (Gordon Limestone — Florentine Valley Mudstone). Mineral assemblages include garnet, diopside, epidote, actinolite, magnetite, pyrite, vesuvianite and flourite. Associated economic minerals include wolframite, cassiterite, bismuthinite, gold and silver.

LATE CAMBRIAN - EARLY ORDOVICIAN
DENISON GROUP - OWEN CONGLOMERATE

Odl Fawn weathering siltstone and calcareous sandstone — Correlate of Florentine Valley Mudstone.

Odm Grey siliciclastic sandstone, thick bedded to massive, commonly bioturbated and with tubicolar burrows — Moina Sandstone.

Odmc Grey medium to coarse-grained sandstone and pebble-cobble conglomerate, rarely bioturbated (Odmc).

€Odus Pink medium to coarse-grained sandstone and granule-pebble conglomerate. Clasts of chert common but not ubiquitous. (€Odus). Localised thin flows of purple weathering hematite altered fine grained basalt (€Odub): Massive to brecciated generally well cleaved, vesicular, rare pillow structures and feldspar rich. Overprint indicates related unit of basaltic volcaniclastic sediment.

€Oduc Pink pebble to pebble-cobble conglomerate with minor lenses of coarse sandstone (€Oduc). Commonly chert-bearing. Base transgressive and erosional in some areas.

€Odub Minor basic lava at base (€Odub).

Contact aureole associated with Dalcoath Granite. Variable effects include pervasive silicification, epidote-chlorite-actinolite alteration and local formation of epidote knots in Cambrian rocks; recrystallisation, silicification and local muscovite alteration in Moina Sandstone. Local quartz-wolframite-muscovite mineralisation in country rocks.

CAMBRIAN
MT. READ VOLCANICS

Cqfbp Quartz-feldspar-biotite ± hornblende porphyry ("Bond Range Porphyry").

Cbcu Interbedded tuffaceous sandstone, vitric tuff and minor crystal lithic tuffs, generally quartz-phyric.

5 cm

INTRUSIVE ROCKS
LATE DEVONIAN

Dp Quartz-feldspar porphyry with associated muscovite-rich greisen zones.

Dg Alkali-feldspar granite. Cream to pink medium to coarse grained equigranular to porphyritic with minor microgranite aplite, pegmatite and greisen — Dolcoath Granite.

CAMBRIAN

Cqfbp Quartz-feldspar-biotite ± hornblende porphyry — "Bond Range Porphyry".

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COMPILED : J. G. Purvis	MOINA AREA
DATE : January 2000	**GEOLOGY**
DRAWN : G.M.B.	FROM MAP 9 - MT READ VOLCANICS PROJECT
LOCATION : Tasmania	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TASMANIA
FILE	
DRAWING No.	SCALE 1:25, 000 (0 — 500 m) FIG. No. 2

661039

661010

5. *PREVIOUS EXPLORATION & MINING*

The Moina district has had a long history of small-scale mining and prospecting, commencing in the 1890's and continuing intermittently until the 1980's. However, within EL 20/92 historic operations were minor.

Largest was the Stormont Mine, where a 40m long and 8m deep opencut with 40m long adit were excavated in a body of mineralized skarn between 1928-34. The mine produced 6.3t of bismuth concentrate containing 63% bismuth and 91 oz of gold (Roberts, 1986).

A similar but more weakly mineralized Au-Bi skarn was prospected at Fletchers Adit on the south bank of the Lea River 1km NE of Stormont Mine. There is no record of production from Fletchers.

Alluvial gold was worked in the Lea River downstream of the Stormont Mine and Fletchers Adit occurrences. Hard rock gold, hosted by thin quartz veins in a fault in Ordovician sandstone with conglomerate bands, was prospected by shafts 15m deep at the Stormont Gold Mine on the northern slopes of Mt Stormont (Twelvetrees, 1913). Again, there is no record of production.

There is no record or visible sign of historic prospecting in the Ti-Tree Creek skarn.

Modern large-scale systematic exploration of the EL 20/92 area was initiated by Mt Lyell Co. in 1965. After an aeromagnetic survey they cut a grid extending from the Lea River to the Cradle Mountain Road. They followed up with detailed grids over the skarns at Ti-Tree Creek and the Stormont Mine – Fletchers Adit area.

Magnetic and bismuth-in-soil anomalies delineated over the Ti-Tree skarn were investigated by 700m of costeaning and two test lines of pole-dipole IP. IP anomalies and costean rock chip intersections up to 10m @ 0.48% Bi were obtained. Drilling was recommended but not done.

In the Stormont Mine - Fletchers Adit area Mt Lyell undertook soil sampling and gradient array IP. They delineated a large skarn with modest bismuth-in-soil and IP anomalies north of the Lea River opposite Fletchers Adit, but did no drilling. No further work was done at Stormont Mine because their estimate for the mineralized skarn body (250,000 tons) was regarded as too small (McKibben, 1971). Mt Lyell withdrew in 1972.

In 1972-73 the Department of Mines drilled two holes into the Ti-Tree Creek skarn. DOM2 (101m) intersected 15m of skarn at surface with a best interval of 3.2m @ 0.19% Bi & "trace" Au. DOM3 (95m) intersected 13m of skarn and calc-silicate under 10m of Tertiary basalt, for a best result of 1m @ 0.11% Sn.

From 1974-79 the licence area was part of a major exploration effort by Comalco, who discovered and drilled out the Moina Deposit (26 million tonnes @ 18% CaF2).

They searched the surroundings for similar mineralization, gridding almost the entire area at 50m spacing and carrying out mapping, soil sampling, magnetics, some IP and drilling.

At Ti-Tree Creek Comalco determined the DOM2 skarn contained up to 5.6% F. Chip sampling of outcropping magnetite-pyrite skarn returned values up to 0.65 g/t Au over 4m. They drilled hole SMD31 (41m) to test a magnetic peak, intersecting 7m of magnetite skarn with low values: 0.15 g/t Au & 1% F. They did a gradient array IP survey over Stormont Mine and Fletchers Adit which indicated skarn extensions SW of Stormont, and east and west of Fletchers. However, they did no drilling at either prospect.

On the Tertiary-covered lowlands 1km north and east of Ti-Tree Creek, Comalco drilled three holes within EL 20/92. SMD17 (5406800N / 421550E), SMD20 (5406480N / 421960E) and SMD23 (5406060N / 421970E). Mines Department's 1972 hole DOM1 was sited on the EL / RL boundary at 5406850N / 422000E.

SMD17 (74m) and SMD23 (37m) tested magnetic anomalies. Both intersected wrigglite (magnetite-fluorite skarn) averaging 10.7% CaF2: 17m in SMD17 and 21m in SMD23, but no gold. SMD20's target MIP anomaly proved to be clay-filled limestone caverns, but 16m of calc-silicate under the limestone was not assayed.

DOM1, a 325m vertical stratigraphic hole, intersected the thickest limestone section at Moina at 21-179m downhole. The basal 9m of the limestone comprised calc-silicate skarn and minor wrigglite, containing 0.5m @ 8% F, 0.13% Bi and "trace" Au.

Comalco was followed on the Moina project by two JV partners: Shell and CRA. CRA reassayed most of the Comalco holes for gold, concentrating on those in and around the Moina Deposit. They confirmed the higher gold values in the Hugo skarn and showed the eastern part of the Moina Deposit contained irregular spotty values of 0.2-0.4 g/t Au (Funnell, 1988).

In 1981 Shell drilled LGD1 (254m) at 5407500N / 420650E within EL 20/92, to test a coincident magnetic / gravity anomaly on the Moina Sandstone ridge west of Lake Gairdner. Below 101m the hole was in magnetite-veined Mt Read Volcanics. It was devoid of mineralization.

In 1983 Gold Fields Exploration took up the Stormont area after it was dropped by the Comalco JV. GFEL's target was gold and they determined all streams draining north from Mt Stormont were anomalous in gold. Channel sampling of the old workings at Stormont Mine returned values up to 42m @ 9.56 g/t Au & 0.5% Bi. Sampling of the final face in the adit showed the old miners stopped in ore grading 36.5 g/t Au and 1.1% Bi !

From 1988-90 GFEL drilled 21 holes at Stormont Mine and 9 near Fletchers Adit. The most significant intersections were in the Stormont skarn: 13m @ 4.1g/t Au, 0.46% Bi (SD1); 2.1m @ 12.8 g/t Au, 0.35% Bi (SD3); and 5.4m @ 2.5 g/t Au, 0.1% Bi (SD10).

At Fletchers the holes were all north of the Lea River and outlined a large area of weakly auriferous skarn mostly beneath thin Tertiary basalt. Best intersection was 2m @ 1.5 g/t Au in FD7. One hundred metres away the northern-most hole (FD8) had a 35m gold-anomalous section with 21m assaying 0.3 g/t Au.

Despite the encouraging drill results GFEL withdrew in 1991.

In the 5 years Goldstream-Titan had EL 20/92 the exclusive focus of groundwork on the licence was drilling at Stormont Mine. They put down a further 32 short holes, mostly in peripheral areas for generally poor results. Better intersections were all in the main mineralized zone: 10.5m @ 1.4 g/t Au (SD33); 9.5m @ 2.7 g/t Au (SD36); 19.6m @ 2.9 g/t Au (SD39) and 8m @ 1.8 g/t Au (SD44).

They estimated the deposit contained 100,000 - 150,000t @ 2-4 g/t Au (Newnham, 1996).

The only work done by Goldstream-Titan on the EL outside Stormont was a high-resolution helicopter-borne aeromagnetic survey of the whole 25 sq km tenement in 1996.

They also drilled the Hugo Skarn (Zn-Au-Bi) on RL 8810, where they had a JV from 1993-97 with the present owners , RTZ and Acacia Resources.

View east from track to Stormont Mine. Old Moina townsite in centre middle distance.

Looking south-east across Lake Gairdner towards the old Moina townsite. Moina Deposit in trees in middle distance to left of centre.

661014

6. 1999 – 2000 RESULTS

6.1. Drilling at Ti-Tree Creek

A review of the data suggested this area of skarn had received insufficient testing by previous explorers – Mt Lyell, Department of Mines and Comalco.

As can be seen in *Figures 3 & 4* there are two prominent parallel NW-trending magnetic anomalies. These are flanked to the south by a smaller anomaly associated with an area of high magnetic gradient. The latter occurs over outcropping auriferous magnetite-pyrite skarn adjacent to a NW-trending thrust fault.

Only two holes had tested these targets. The NW peak of the main (central) anomaly had been drilled by Comalco with SMD31 (41m), intersecting 7m of magnetite skarn with a maximum of 0.15 g/t Au. The small southern anomaly had been drilled by DOM2, intersecting 12m of magnetite-sulphide skarn containing 3.2m @ 0.19% Bi and "trace" Au.

Left untested had been the northern anomaly, the SE peak of the main anomaly and the area of outcropping magnetite-pyrite skarn. The latter was where Comalco had obtained values up to 0.65 g/t Au in chip sampling and their peak Bi-in-soil value of 1990 ppm. No attempt had been made to test the best of the IP anomalies discovered by Mt Lyell's reconnaissance survey.

Five short vertical diamond drillholes, TC01-05 totalling 188m, were put down in January-February 2000 to test all these targets. Results were disappointing, with the best intersection being 1m @ 1.32 g/t Au & 0.18% Bi in TC04.

The hole locations are shown in *Figure 4*. The drillsections are in *Figures 5 - 9* and the drill logs in *Appendix 1*.

Holes TC01 and TC02 were aimed at the strongest of the IP responses: two separate anomalies 90m apart. The holes encountered a near-horizontal 10-12m thick band of barren epidote-garnet skarn, underlain by a thinner band of chlorite-magnetite-pyrite/pyrrhotite skarn.

In TC01 this lower band was 5.3m thick and contained 3m @ 0.21 g/t Au. In TC02 the band was thinner at 1.3m and essentially barren (0.03 g/t Au). While the sulphides in TC01 were possibly sufficient to cause an IP anomaly, this does not appear to be the case in TC02.

Summary Logs:

661015

TC01: 5406144N / 420888E (838S / 1264W, Comalco grid)

0 – 2.4m:	Alluvium	
2.4 – 12.25m:	Garnet-epidote skarn	
12.25 – 17.55m:	Chlorite-magnetite skarn	semi-massive mag>po-py
17.55 – 22.75m:	Skarn & hornfels	3% mag>po-py
22.75 – 33.5m:	Silicified quartz sandstone	
33.5 – 36.7m:	Hornfels & skarn	
36.7 – 46.4m:	Altered siltstone & sandstone	
EOH		

TC02: 5406116N / 420974E (845S / 1175W, Comalco grid)

0 – 9.2m:	Tertiary basalt & sediments	40cm lignite 8.4-8.8m
9.2 – 20.8m:	Epidote-garnet skarn	
20.8 – 22.1m:	Chlorite-magnetite skarn	10-15% mag>>py
22.1 – 23.2m:	Fractured calc-silicate	
23.2 – 31.85m:	Faulted quartz sandstone	
31.85 – 43.4m:	Altered siltstone & sandstone	
EOH		

TC03 was designed to test the northern magnetic anomaly. The hole was entirely in altered Moina Sandstone devoid of mineralization or magnetic material. This is not the unit in which a magnetic anomaly would be expected, being stratigraphically lower than the skarn horizon which here has been removed by erosion.

Although the Comalco grid pegs were relocated and TC03 accurately sited in relation to them, it seems the ground magnetic data may have been misplotted on the old Comalco maps. The 1996 Goldstream aeromagnetics suggest the magnetic peak is actually on the next gridline 50m to the west – see *Figure 4*.

The northern magnetic anomaly thus remains untested.

Summary Log:

TC03: 5406375N / 420957E (600S / 1250W, Comalco grid)

0 – 2.8m:	Siltstone	
2.8 – 28.9m:	Altered silicified quartz sandstone	1-3% py>po
EOH		

TC04 was sited directly on outcropping pyritic magnetite skarn (see report cover photograph). Massive and semi-massive magnetite-pyrite-pyrrhotite skarn extended to 8.75m. This passed directly into silicified and fractured Moina Sandstone that continued to the end of the hole at 29.8m.

The top 1m of the hole assayed 1.32 g/t Au & 0.18% Bi, part of a 5m interval assaying 0.56 g/t Au & 0.13% Bi. The mineralization also contained up to 0.15% Sn and 0.2% Cu.

A major fault at 24-26m downhole was almost certainly the down-dip continuation of the NW-trending thrust extending along the SW side of the mineralized skarn outcrop (see *Figures 4 & 8*). The close spatial relationship of better Au-Bi mineralization with a NW-trending thrust is analogous to the situation at Stormont Mine.

Summary Log:

TC04: 5406072N / 420786E (930S / 1345W, Comalco grid)

0 – 4.9m:	Massive magnetite-sulphide skarn	massive mag-po-py
4.9 – 8.75m:	Sulphidic skarn	25% po-py-mag
8.75 – 18.3m:	Silicified quartz sandstone	minor to 2% py
18.3 – 24.3m:	Fractured siltstone & hornfels	2-3% py below 21.3m
24.3 – 25.8m:	Strong fault	2% py
25.8 – 29.8m:	Biotitized sandstone & siltstone	1% py
EOH		

TC05 tested the SE peak of the main magnetic anomaly. Under 9m of Tertiary basalt the hole encountered 4m of garnetiferous skarn underlain by 7m of massive pyrrhotite-magnetite skarn.

The latter was clearly the source of the magnetic response and contained a 1m section assaying 1.2 g/t Au. Chloritic and siliceous skarn with patchy magnetite-pyrite continued to a strong fault at 24-25m, below which the hole passed into silicified quartz sandstone.

The mineralization in TC05 is stronger than that in Comalco hole SMD31, 115m further to the NW and which tested the larger NW peak of the magnetic anomaly.

Summary Log:

TC05: 5406234N / 420873E (755S / 1300W, Comalco grid)

0 – 9.05m:	Tertiary basalt	
9.05 – 12.75m:	Garnetiferous skarn	
12.75 – 19.75m:	Massive pyrrhotite-magnetite skarn	massive po-mag minor py
19.75 – 21.65m:	Chlorite skarn	5% mag>py-po
21.65 – 26.1m:	Siliceous sandy skarn	pyritic fault 24.3-25.25m
26.1 – 36.25m:	Quartz sandstone & siltstone	1-2% py
36.25 – 39.3m:	Chlorite skarn & biotite hornfels	2% py
EOH		

Bridge over the Iris River near Ti-Tree Creek skarn.

Hole ST01 in progress on the Stormont Mine access track.

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6.2 *Drilling at Stormont Mine*

6.2.1 *Background*

After the two drilling programmes by Goldstream-Titan at Stormont, the main mineralized zone hosting the Au-Bi deposit in the Central Syncline remained open to the SE, as did mineralization in the adjacent Western Syncline. See *Figure 10*.

These possible extensions were obvious drill targets. As part of the drill planning process a review was undertaken of all information on Stormont Mine, including recalculation of the size of the deposit (see ***6.3***).

Disconcerting errors exist in some of the Goldstream-Titan data. These include discrepancies between drill log data and its display on the plan and sections, and discrepancies in spacing between drillholes in the field versus their positions on the plan and sections. The hole spacing errors are up to 20m and although this doesn't sound much, they are significant considering the deposit itself is only 30m wide.

On their plan Goldstream-Titan incorrectly plot the Stormont Fault, the SE-trending and NE-dipping thrust forming the eastern margin of the Central Syncline, as being separated from the mineralized zone for much of its length. This undoubtably influenced their conclusion that "there is little evidence (one way or the other) to suggest this fault is genetically associated with the mineralisation" (Newnham, 1997).

The Stormont Fault position shown in *Figure 10* more accurately reflects the drillhole data. Demonstrably, there is a close spatial relationship between the fault and the 350m long main mineralized zone which lies hard along the SW side of the structure. A genetic association of some sort seems obvious.

Jervois' drilling results suggest the fault also disrupts the Tertiary cover, indicative of some very late-stage post-mineralization movement.

6.2.2 *Holes ST01 - 04*

In February 2000 four short vertical diamond holes totalling 171m were drilled at Stormont Mine. Three holes, ST01–03, tested the possible south-eastward extension of the main mineralized zone. ST01 and ST02 were placed 20m apart on the mine access road, 50-65m SE of Goldstream hole SD44 (the most southerly mineralized hole with 8m @ 1.81 g/t Au). ST03 was drilled 50m SE of the road.

The results from these three holes were extremely poor, the best being 1m @ 0.23g/t Au in ST01.

ST04 was put between existing holes SD20 and SD50 which had encountered modest gold values in the Western Syncline. ST04 intersected the strongest mineralization discovered to date outside the Central Syncline: 2m @ 3.5g/t Au.

The result points to the potential for a new body of gold mineralization in the untested western and southern parts of the Western Syncline.

Hole locations are shown in *Figure 10.* Drillsections are in *Figures 11 to 13* and the drill logs in *Appendix 2.*

Hole ST01 intersected 10m of Tertiary basalt with 0.6m of Tertiary quartz conglomerate ("Grey Billy") at its base. Below the Tertiary was 35m of partly-oxidized ferromagnesian-epidote-garnet skarn underlain by silicified quartz sandstone.

The skarn generally contained only minor pyrite and magnetite, apart from 2m of crumbly pyritic skarn (possibly a fault) at 34.4-36.3m. The top 1m of this pyritic zone assayed 0.23 g/t Au – the only mineralization in the hole.

The ST01 result effectively closes off the main mineralized zone midway between SD44 and ST01, giving the zone a total length of about 350m.

Twenty metres to the east of ST01, ST02 encountered a substantially different Tertiary section: 5m of basalt, 6m of loose quartz sand and 3m of conglomerate. Under the Tertiary the hole intersected 14m of Ordovician siltstone, obviously east of the Stormont Fault.

The structure itself was intersected at 28-33m as a zone of highly sheared serpentinous skarn. Below the fault 11m of ferromagnesian-epidote-garnet skarn was underlain by a mixed sequence of sandy siliceous skarn and silicified quartz sandstone.

There was little sulphide or magnetite in the skarns and all gold values in the hole were <0.03 g/t Au.

As can be seen in *Figure 11*, the variations in the Tertiary between ST01 and ST02 are more easily explained by movement on the Stormont Fault than as facies variations over a topographic feature on the pre-Tertiary surface.

Summary Logs:

ST01: 5405734N / 419089E

0 – 9.9m:	Tertiary basalt	
9.9 – 10.5m:	Tertiary quartz conglomerate	
10.5 – 27.25m:	Clayey oxidized skarn	3% py 24.6 - 25m
27.25 – 34.4m:	Partly-oxidized ferromag skarn	Minor to 2% py & mag
34.4 – 36.3m:	Pyritic skarn (fault?)	20% py
36.3 – 45.3m:	Ferromag-garnet-epidote skarn	7cm massive po at 45m
45.3 – 47.4m:	Silicified quartz sandstone	
EOH		

ST02: 5405726N / 419108E

0 – 4.8m:	Tertiary basalt	
4.8 – 11.2m:	Tertiary quartz sand	
11.2 – 14.3m:	Tertiary quartz conglomerate	
14.3 – 28.05m:	Fractured biotitized sandy siltstone	
28.5 – 32.9m:	Sheared serpentinous skarn	
32.9 – 43.5m:	Ferromag-epidote-garnet skarn	5% py 40-41m
43.5 – 44.1m:	Quartz-carbonate-tourmaline band	2% py
44.1 – 48.1m:	Siliceous skarn & silicified sandstone	
EOH		

ST03 was put in 50m SE of the ST01-02 section, along the expected trend of the mineralized zone. However, beneath a 17m thickness of Tertiary of similar make-up to that in ST02, the hole passed directly into Ordovician quartzose sandstone and stayed in it until its end at 36.4m.

The hole was obviously east of the Stormont Fault. This means the structure is either offset at least 20m to the west or takes a +40° swing westward. The latter option is more likely as its position in ST02 suggests a swing has already commenced there.

Three samples from ST03 were contaminated by a broken pulverizing bowl in the Analabs laboratory. As seen in the log in *Appendix 2*, every third sample contained gold with the amount decreasing from 2.6 g/t to 0.2 g/t downhole. All other samples assayed <0.01 g/t Au.

Analabs used three separate pulverizing units to prepare the samples. On examination they found a crack in the offending pulverizing bowl, which had previously been used to treat ore samples from a local goldmine.

It is confidently believed, both from the barren reliable sample results and the geology in the hole, that no gold values were encountered by ST03.

Summary Log:

ST03: 5405687N / 419125E

0 – 5.3m:	Tertiary basalt	
5.3 – 15.4m:	Tertiary quartz sand	
15.4 – 17.2m:	Tertiary quartz conglomerate	
17.2 – 36.4m:	Quartzose sandstone	Minor to 3% py
EOH		

ST04 was sited approximately midway between SD20 and SD50 in the southern part of the Western Syncline. These two holes, spaced 46m apart across strike, had encountered modest gold values in skarn: SD20 2m @ 0.89 g/t Au; SD50 3m @ 1.33 g/t Au. It was hoped better values might exist in the interpreted synclinal axis position between these holes.

Below 3.4m of Tertiary conglomerate and yellow clay, ST04 intersected 6m of black clay after oxidized skarn and then a 22m skarn interval underlain by altered quartzose sandstone. Within the overall ferromagnesian-epidote-garnet skarn there was a 5.7m section (16.5-22.2m) of wrigglitic chlorite-magnetite(-fluorite) skarn containing very little sulphides.

A 2m interval of this wrigglite assayed 3.5 g/t Au, 0.21% Bi and 2.6% F. This is the best gold intersection obtained to date at Stormont outside the Central Syncline.

Elsewhere within the skarn in ST04 there were scattered gold values up to 0.34 g/t Au (not including four samples in the upper part of the hole considered to be slightly contaminated by Analabs' malfunctioning pulverizer).

The ST04 result, along with those in SD20 and SD50, suggest there is a zone of gold mineralization in the southern part of the Western Syncline as shown in *Figures 10 & 13*. On the SD20-ST04-SD50 section and using a 1 g/t cut-off, this zone is about 45m wide and 2-3m thick, with an open synclinal cross-sectional shape.

It is associated with (superimposed on?) the wrigglitic skarn band in SD50 and ST04, but not in SD20 (according to GFEL's logging). From the shape of the base of the skarn unit, the Western "Syncline" here is very gentle and broad with no clear axis.

The strike length of the gold zone is unknown – it was not intersected in SD21 170m to the NNW and to the SE there has been no drilling. However, the magnetics suggest it could extend at least 150m to the NW across the undrilled western part of the syncline (see section **7.**).

Summary Log:

ST04: 5405750N / 418820E

0 – 3.4m:	Tertiary conglomerate & yellow clay	
3.4 – 9.55m:	Black clay after oxidized skarn	
9.55 – 16.55m:	Ferromagnesian-epidote-garnet skarn	1-2% mag
16.55 – 22.25m:	Wrigglitic chlorite-magnetite skarn	20% mag, rare py
22.25 – 31.7m:	Calcareous epidote skarn	2% mag, to 10%
31.7 – 39.1m:	Altered quartzose sandstone	3% mag, to 10%
EOH		

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6.3 Stormont Resource Estimation

See *Figure 10.*

The main mineralized zone in the Central Syncline extends for 350m along the SW side of the Stormont Fault. It is hosted by skarn folded into a narrow syncline with the steeply NE-dipping thrust forming its eastern margin. The zone is defined by 24 short diamond drillholes put down within and around it.

The historic opencut and adit are at the NW end of the mineralized zone, and here occur the better grade and thicknesses that constitute the deposit. There is a noticeable weakening in the tenor of the mineralization towards the SW.

The host rock is partly-oxidized pyroxene-garnet-magnetite skarn with low overall sulphide content, but common bismuthinite and native bismuth (Taylor 1990 in Newnham, 1996). From the drill log descriptions there appears to be an association in places (not everywhere) of better gold-bismuth grades with zones of faulting / brecciation.

Three drillholes and channel samples of the old workings provide data for the resource calculation:

Opencut west wall:	32m @ 4.8 g/t Au, 0.56% Bi	along strike
No.2 Cross-cut:	10m @ 5.34 g/t Au, 0.31% Bi	across strike
SD1: (vertical)	13m @ 4.12 g/t Au, 0.46% Bi	(4.5 – 17.5m)
SD36: (vertical)	16.7m @ 1.98 g/t Au, 0.03%Bi	(0 – 16.7m)
SD39: (-70° to ENE)	19.6m @ 2.95 g/t Au, 0.09% Bi	(0 – 19.6m)

The top 4.5m of SD1 was triconed, but as shown by SD36 & 39, the mineralized skarn outcrops in this vicinity and it is probable the zone in SD1 is 17.5m thick. Core recovery from the mineralized zone in SD1 was 80%, in SD36 70% and in SD39 100%. Given that some of the better grades are in faulted / brecciated material, the core losses are more likely to have lowered the grade than raised it.

Channel sampling along-strike in the adit, although within the resource, has not been used as it was apparently driven on a relatively narrow unrepresentative high-grade zone:

Adit east wall:	42m @ 9.56 g/t Au, 0.50% Bi	along strike

The main body of the resource extends 90m SE from the opencut, incorporating the adit, SD1, SD36 and SD39. Forty-one metres SSW of SD36, SD3 intersected 2.1m @ 12.8 g/t Au & 0.35% Bi (16.9–19m). This was beneath an interval of clayey skarn that was triconed (unsampled) to 11m and had only 10% recovery from 11-14m.

The southern boundary of the resource has been drawn midway between SD36 and SD3, but there is a good chance there are additional resources in the vicinity of SD3.

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The average width of the body outlined above is 30m (this is conservative to allow for the synclinal shape). The average thickness, from the true width of the three drill intersections, is 17m. Grade is obtained from the weighted average of the cross-cut channel results and the three drillholes.

Results are as follows:

Length:	90m
Width:	30m
Thickness:	17m
SG:	2.75 (assumes 15% magnetite and 10% oxidation loss)
Tonnage & grade:	126,000 tonnes @ 3.34 g/t Au & 0.19% Bi

Remanent ore exists around and beneath the old opencut, in a wedge with a total length of 40m and a width at the SW end of 25m. This remanent zone is estimated at between 9,000t and 14,000t, depending on the thickness of skarn below the opencut. Grade, from the opencut channel samples, is 4.8 g/t Au & 0.56% Bi.

Overall Stormont Resource total: ***135,000 tonnes @ 3.44 g/t Au & 0.21% Bi***

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7. COMMENTS ON AEROMAGNETICS

General

In May 1996 Goldstream-Titan completed a helicopter-borne high-resolution aeromagnetic survey over the ground now covered by EL 20/92, RL 8810 and EL 37/97. The data was re-imaged for Jervois by Dr Bob Richardson of Mineral Resources Tasmania in September 1999.

Because of the prominent NW grain of the majority of magnetic features, the NE sun angle proved effective and the 100m upward-continued RMI data displayed the most useful detail. This image is shown at 1:25,000 scale in *Figure 3*.

The NW magnetic trends are very clear even though overall rock strike is E-W or WSW-ENE. This stratigraphic trend is seen in the strongly magnetic ridge on the NW part of EL 20/92, which here is due to magnetite-veined Mt Read Volcanics in the sub-surface.

The NW magnetic grain reflects superimposed Devonian structural trends, notably NW-striking folds and thrust faults. The latter are associated with many of the mineralized skarn occurrences. Post-mineralization movements on some of these structures, which have seen the mineralized skarns truncated or offset, are evident in the magnetics (eg: around the Moina Deposit).

Within EL 20/92 the variably auriferous magnetite-bearing skarns at Ti-Tree Creek and Stormont Mine show clearly on the aeromagnetics. Both comprise twin close-spaced NW-trending anomalies. The anomalies are from 150m to 300m long.

Stormont Mine

At Stormont Mine the stronger and larger (150-200m) western anomaly lies over the skarn in the lightly-drilled Western Syncline. The smaller and substantially weaker eastern anomaly lies directly over the known mineralization, including the Au-Bi resource, in the Central Syncline. This suggests there is a lot more potentially-auriferous magnetite-bearing skarn yet to be discovered in the Western Syncline.

The aeromagnetic anomaly outlines at Stormont are plotted in *Figure 10*. The eastern anomaly has the same 315° AMG trend as the coincident main mineralized zone, as would be expected. But the peak of the western anomaly trends approximately 300° AMG, extending about 150m from the vicinity of SD50 - ST04 to SW of SD51. This varies considerably from the 340° AMG trend of the Western Syncline mapped by Goldstream-Titan (Newnham, 1997).

The indications are that holes might be profitably sited in the untested western part of the Western Syncline (as mapped), ie: to the west of hole SD21 and north of SD20.

Both the eastern and western magnetic anomalies have abrupt SE terminations. These align with an interpreted NE-trending cross-structure causing a small jog in the Stormont Fault and adjacent main mineralized zone (see *Figure 10*).

The western magnetic anomaly termination is just to the SE of ST04 – SD50. Although this is not a good pointer for the gold potential to the SE of the ST04 intersection, it is worth noting that gold mineralization does occur in the Central Syncline SE of the eastern magnetic anomaly termination: 5.4m @ 2.5 g/t Au in SD10 and 8m @ 1.81 g/t Au in SD44.

There are two weaker magnetic anomalies at Stormont further to the west and east of the two discussed above. The far eastern response coincides with some weak gold mineralization, drilled by GFEL under 25m of Tertiary cover in the southern part of the Eastern Syncline (2m @ 0.4 g/t Au in SD18 and 4.5m @ 0.25 g/t Au in SD17). The geological context of the weaker far western response is not known.

Ti-Tree Creek

The two parallel NW-trending aeromagnetic anomalies at Ti-Tree Creek are shown in *Figure 4*. The western anomaly is much the stronger and larger (+300m long). The upward-continued RMI data in *Figure 3* shows there are weak discrete responses under Tertiary basalt along strike to the SE and NW of the dominant anomaly.

There is also a weak response under basalt about 400m to the NW (along the strike of the thrust) of the auriferous skarn outcrop drilled by TC04.

Other Magnetic Anomalies on EL 20/92

On EL 20/92 near the west boundary of RL 8810 are two prominent elongated NW-trending magnetic anomalies. Both received one-hole tests from Comalco. The northern anomaly is about 300m long and was tested by SMD17 (74m) sited at 5406800N / 421550E. The hole intersected 17m of wrigglitic magnetite-fluorite skarn containing 10.7% CaF2 but no gold.

The southern anomaly is +500m long. It cuts the SW corner of RL 8810 but 90% of it is within EL 20/92. The anomaly was tested by SMD23 (37m) sited at 5406060N / 421970E. The result was identical to SMD17 except the wrigglite was 21m thick.

Both anomalies have never been further tested, despite clearly being skarn bands of very significant extent.

Magnetic Arc

The northern anomaly mentioned above lies at the NW end of a major 5km long arc of magnetic anomalies. These extend back eastwards through the Brampton Creek, Moina and Hugo skarns, through subdued (deeper?) responses north of All Nations Mine, to a NE-trending line of bulls-eye anomalies east and sub-parallel to the Narrawa Creek Fault (Purvis, 2000). The arc is visibly chopped up and dislocated by a swarm of NW-trending faults, some of which have been mapped on the ground.

This arc is one of the most eye-catching features of the magnetics and may be a reflection of a fundamental crack in the rocks roofing the granite intrusion.

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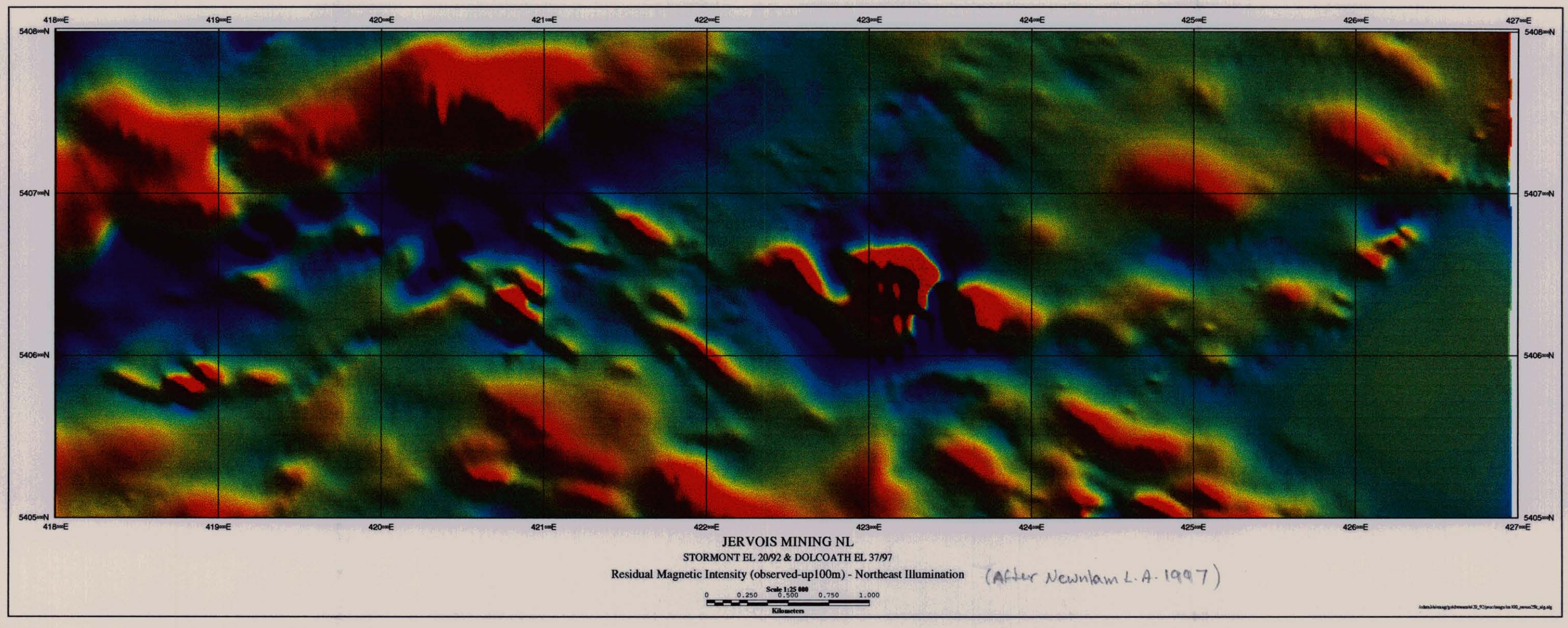

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Figure 3

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 Setting of Skarn-Hosted Gold Mineralization

Testing by explorers of skarns within the Dolcoath Granite aureole shows that economic mineralization is confined to structurally-controlled sites within the skarns. Generally these are proximal to NW-trending thrust faults that were presumably feeder conduits for the mineralized fluids. The structures apparently also had a ground-preparation role by subsidiary faulting, fracturing and brecciating the host limestone and/or skarn.

It appears that most if not all the stronger magnetite-bearing zones are aligned along such NW-trending faults. Although commonly the causative structure itself has yet to be located by the holes put into these zones.

Thus although the skarns cover substantial areas, significant mineralization within them does not. In fact, as the Stormont Mine situation demonstrates, the bodies can be very narrow and easily missed unless drill spacing is kept extremely tight.

This is not the case at the Moina Deposit itself, where not only are large areas of skarn mineralized, they are also the thickest seen anywhere - up to 95m of wrigglite. Presumably the Bismuth Creek Fault helped provide near-perfect conditions for mineralization.

It must have facilitated the passage of huge amounts of mineralizing fluid and also prepared the ground with large peripheral zones of faulting, fracturing and brecciation, that allowed the fluids access to substantial volumes of limestone. Comalco mapped seven parallel NW-trending subsidiary faults cutting through the main deposit just west of the Bismuth Creek Fault (Askins, 1978).

Near Lake Gairdner on the EL / RL boundary the limestone is actually thicker than at Moina, but the basal skarn interval is thin (DOM1: 9m of skarn in 158m of limestone).

The magnetics show that there is not another Moina-sized system in the aureole. Within EL 20/92 the magnetics suggest the potential is for several discrete magnetite-bearing bodies, all more than an order of magnitude smaller than Moina.

However, better ***gold*** values in the Dolcoath aureole don't necessarily simply occur in magnetite-bearing skarn. In many instances relatively 'pure' (ie: sulphide-poor) high-grade wrigglitic magnetite-fluorite skarns are essentially barren of gold. Examples are holes SMD17 & 23 within EL 20/92.

In the majority of cases where gold mineralization is present in the magnetite-bearing skarns the other important ingredient is *sulphides*, both iron-sulphides and basemetal sulphides. Stormont excepted, some significant gold mineralization in the aureole occurs in sulphide-rich skarn facies peripheral to magnetite-dominant skarn.

Excellent examples are provided by skarns flanking the Moina Deposit: the Hugo skarn (250,000t @ 1 g/t Au & 5-6% Zn, Newnham 1997) and the Brampton Creek pyrrhotitic skarn (8m @ 1.5 g/t Au in SMD9).

The best potential for gold in the whole aureole is probably in less-magnetic sulphide-rich skarns under Tertiary cover on the periphery of the main Moina Deposit.

In the Ti-Tree Creek skarn the best gold values (holes TC04 & 05) are in magnetite skarn containing high levels of sulphides, dominantly pyrrhotite with lesser pyrite. Detailed sampling shows the sulphide-gold association is not that intimate: within sulphidic skarn, gold values can occur in massive magnetite bands while adjacent massive pyrrhotite contains almost none (see log of TC05 in *Appendix 1*).

The notable exception to this theme is at Stormont Mine, where the strongly auriferous deposit (135,000t @ 3.44 g/t Au) is dominantly magnetite-bearing with (generally) very minor sulphides.

This leads to the conclusion that while the magnetics are the primary locator of potentially mineralized skarn, they will not provide the full story. The search for gold has also to pay heed to sulphide-rich facies within or peripheral to the dominant magnetite-bearing skarn.

Modern electrical geophysics therefore could have an important role to play in the ore-finding process in the Dolcoath Granite aureole. Both IP and EM have been rather sparingly used by explorers to date.

8.2 Results on EL 20/92

Bearing in mind the comments made above, it would be dangerous to write off the large Ti-Tree Creek skarn. The disappointing drill results downgrade but do not eliminate the gold potential.

The general tenor of Au-Bi mineralization in the 7 holes drilled to date has been modest at best. But only 2 holes have tested the +300m long main magnetic anomaly. The sulphide-magnetite skarn in the prospective position beside the NW-trending thrust has been tested by only one hole, TC04, producing the best result (1m @ 1.32 g/t Au & 0.18% Bi).

Given that any mineralized bodies could be as discrete as that at Stormont, and the smaller untested northern magnetic anomaly is still of almost identical size and strength to that over the Stormont Deposit, there is plenty of room for more drilling at Ti-Tree.

Modern IP and ground magnetics would also be productive here, the former to locate sulphidic skarn facies and the latter to more accurately locate/delineate the magnetic responses. If this approach was adopted it should be done before any further drilling.

At Stormont, the ST01 result appears to have finally closed off the south-eastward extension of the main mineralized zone and the Stormont Fault appears to have departed from its normal regular SE trend. Although there may still be potential further to the SE, this is not supported by the lack of magnetic response. (Remembering this is one mineralized skarn where magnetite appears more important than any sulphides).

However, the ST04 result indicates there could be a body of gold mineralization in the Western Syncline. The magnetics are also encouraging, not only suggesting there is more magnetic material here than in the deposit-hosting Central Syncline, but also that past drilling in the Western Syncline was sited too far east.

This has left the 150m long magnetic peak undrilled except for SD50 and ST04 at the SE end, and these are the holes with the best gold values to date (3m @ 1.33 g/t Au and 2m @ 3.5 g/t Au respectively).

The gold mineralized zone in the Western Syncline thus appears open both to the NW and SE. The magnetics would suggest, by analogy with the anomaly over the deposit in the Central Syncline, that the NW extensions offer much the best chance for economic mineralization. However, the entirely untested SE extensions should also be drilled.

At Fletchers Adit, 1km to the NE of Stormont, both New Consolidated Gold Fields (Wilson, 1962) and Comalco (Poltok in Askins, 1978) mapped a large fault beside the outcropping Au-Bi mineralized skarn at the adit. Jennings (1979) described it as a thrust and GFEL's 1987 drilling on the north side of the river opposite the adit showed the structure had a NW trend. It was unmineralized where intersected.

The only significant gold values from GFEL's 9 holes at Fletchers were from FD7 and FD8, drilled the furtherest to the north and north-west (200-275m from the adit), broadly along the trend of the thrust. FD7 (2m @ 1.5 g/t Au) and FD8 (21m @ 0.3 g/t Au) were collared 100m apart.

Fletchers is a large skarn (possibly larger than Ti-Tree) warranting further investigation. A fence of close-spaced holes is needed between and just beyond FD7 and FD8, and also across the projected trace of the thrust in the completely undrilled area to the SE of the adit.

To the east of Ti-Tree, the two 300-500m long magnetic anomalies tested by Comalco with holes SMD17 & 23, require further drilling. The depths to target are very shallow (<30m).

8.3 Potential for Auriferous Vein Stockworks

GFEL (Roberts, 1986) reported a 1.6 sq km area of anomalous gold in drainage on the northern slopes of Mt Stormont, in the SW corner of EL 20/92. The local geology is dominated by Ordovician sandstone and conglomerate, as well as Quaternary scree of the same.

The only known mineralized occurrence in this area is the old Stormont Gold Mine, a minor working on thin auriferous quartz veins in a fault zone within Ordovician sandstone with conglomerate bands (Twelvetrees, 1913).

(GFEL supposedly located and chip sampled this sandstone-hosted occurrence with poor results. But their description of the location as being 120m SE of the Stormont Mine, Fleming 1988, places it beside the mineralized skarn. No other reports have described the two workings as being close together, so there has to be some doubt they did actually find the old goldmine.)

GFEL had trouble duplicating many of their stream anomalies, but had no doubt that the original –80 +150 mesh samples genuinely contained gold. Follow-up seems to have been limited to further drainage sampling (Fleming, 1988).

It is possible that the gold anomalism is pointing to a swarm of auriferous veining or fracture-filling over a wide area in these very siliceous and brittle rocks. The Ordovician sediments in this area are underlain by Mt Read Volcanics and it may be the gold has been remobilized or "stewed" out of the underlying volcanics by the intruding granite. Any veins or fractures must be very thin or they would have been located and worked by the old miners.

It is unlikely the gold is coming from stratiform disseminated gold bodies similar to the Higgs Deposit at Narrawa Creek (Purvis, 1999), as this style is hosted by the partly-calcareous upper section of the Moina Sandstone. The rocks on Mt Stormont appear to be much lower in the sequence.

Testing of the hard rock in outcrop and scree would seem to be justified, with initial testing guided by the GFEL drainage results.

9. *CONCLUSIONS*

1. Drilling at the Stormont Mine has closed off the SE extension of the main mineralized zone, but indicates potential for a new body of gold mineralization in untested parts of the Western Syncline NW and SE of Jervois hole ST04. The magnetics suggest this potential is significant.

2. Results of drilling at Ti-Tree Creek skarn are disappointing. However, the potentially-mineralized areas are sizeable and targets worthy of drilling remain.

3. Elsewhere on the EL, two magnetic anomalies (sites of Comalco holes SMD17 & 23) and two mineralized occurrences outlined by earlier exploration, gold-bismuth in the Fletchers Adit skarn and drainage gold on the north slopes of Mt Stormont, warrant further testing.

4. Mineralization in the skarns is structurally controlled and gold mineralization is often associated with sulphidic parts of the magnetite-bearing skarns. Modern electrical geophysics may be useful in delineating the sulphidic zones. These techniques have been too sparingly used by explorers to date.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

(In order of priority):

1. Drilling is recommended in the Western Syncline at Stormont Mine to test for extensions NW and SE of the gold zone in holes ST04 – SD50. At least eight 40m holes are required. Six holes to be sited along the trend of the aeromagnetic anomaly west of existing drilling in the northern part of the syncline, and two holes to be sited SE of ST04.

2. IP and ground magnetic surveys are recommended at Ti-Tree Creek to delineate sulphidic parts of the skarn and more accurately locate the magnetic anomalies.

3. Following the above, further short-hole drilling should be undertaken at Ti-Tree Creek to test targets including the main magnetic anomaly, the northern magnetic anomaly and the strike extensions of the auriferous skarn beside the NW-trending thrust.

4. More-comprehensive drill testing is recommended on the magnetic anomalies tested by Comalco holes SMD17 & 23. Depths to target are <30m.

5. At Fletchers Adit, single fences of close-spaced holes are recommended in two areas: a) between and beyond the gold-mineralized GFEL holes FD7 & 8; and b) across the projected thrust fault trace immediately SE of the adit. Most targets are at depths of <30m.

6. Systematic outcrop and scree rock chip sampling is recommended on the northern slopes of Mt Stormont to locate the source of the widespread anomalous gold in drainage.

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Purvis, J.G.	1999	Dolcoath EL 37/97, Tasmania. First Progress Report. *Jervois Mining Unpub Rep (Closed File). January 1999.*
Purvis, J.G.	2000	Dolcoath EL 37/97, Tasmania. Second Progress Report. *Jervois Mining Unpub Rep (Closed File). March 2000.*
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Twelvetrees, W.H.	1913	The Middlesex and Mount Claude Mining Field. *Geol Surv Tas Bull 14. pp 108-110.*
Wilson, G.I.	1962	Report on Special Prospector's Licence No. 378, Mt Stormont Area, Tasmania. *New Consol Gold Fields Unpub Rep (Open File). April 1962*

LEGEND

RECENT

- Alluvium

TERTIARY

- Basalt
- Quartz conglomerate, clays, sands and gravels

ORDOVICIAN

Devonian-altered equivalents

After Gordon Limestone:

- Chlorite-magnetite-pyrrhotite/pyrite skarn

After "Transition Beds":

- Skarn, calc-silicate, minor altered siltstone and hornfels
- Calc-silicate and altered siltstone>sandstone

Unaltered

- Gordon Limestone
- "Transition Beds:" Calcareous siltstone>sandstone <minor limestone
- Molna sandstone

- Fault
- Fold axes
- Bedding
- (H) Aeromagnetic anomaly from Goldstream's 1996 survey with peak shown (H)
- 63000 / 64000 Ground magnetic anomaly from Comalco's proton precession survey (1979). Values in gammas.
- /// Zone of high magnetic gradient (Comalco, 1979)
- TC01 Jervois drillholes January-February 2000
- SMD31 Comalco drillhole 1979
- DOM3 Dept of Mines drillholes 1972-73

Note: Geology from R. Poltok, Comalco 1977

5 cm

SCALE

0 25 50 75 100

METRES

JERVOIS MINING N.L.		
EL 20/92, STORMONT, TASMANIA		
TI TREE CREEK GEOLOGY & DRILLHOLE PLAN		
Prepared by J.G.Purvis & Associates Pty Ltd		Drawn: tmg
Scale 1:2 500	Date 22-06-2000	FIGURE 4

661034

WEST

EAST

420900mE

Swampy Creek

Comalco peg 860S/1200W
8m north of section

Track

TC01
Vertical

Ti Tree Creek

ALLUVIUM

GARNET-EPIDOTE SKARN

3.75m @ 0.21g/t Au

semi-massive mag>po-py

0.5m MASSIVE PYRRHOTITE

10-25% mag>po-py

CHLORITE-MAGNETITE SKARN

CHLORITE- EPIDOTE-GARNET SKARN

20m

3% mag>po-py

CHLORITE-SILICA HORNFELS

500mRL

SILICIFIED QUARTZ SANDSTONE

BIOTITIZED SILTSTONE

HORNFELS AND SKARN

BIOTITIZED SILTSTONE

40m

BIOTITIZED SILICIFIED QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE

2% py

EOH
46.4m

ADJOINS DRILL SECTION TC02

ABBREVIATIONS

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

LEGEND

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

INTERDEX

0 5 10 15
Scale 1:250

5 cm

JERVOIS MINING N. L.

EL 20/92, STORMONT, TASMANIA

TI TREE CREEK

DRILL SECTION TC01

LOOKING NORTH, SECTION BEARS 108 AMG

Prepared by : J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty. Ltd.		Drawn : tmg
SCALE 1:250	DATE: 30-06-2000	FIGURE 5

661035

WEST

EAST

420950mE

TC02
Vertical

Swampy Creek

Track

Comalco peg 860S/1200W
8m north of section

TERTIARY BASALT SOIL AND SCREE

TERTIARY BASALT

TERTIARY SEDIMENTS
(LOOSE SAND AND MUDSTONE)

LIGNITE (0.4m)

2-3% py

GARNET-EPIDOTE SKARN

1.3m @ 0.03g/t Au

20m

10-15% mag>>py

CHLORITE-MAGNETITE SKARN

CALC-SILICATE (FRACTURED)

Fractured
SILICIFIED QUARTZ SANDSTONE

MAJOR FAULT
(low angle to LCA)

SERICITIC SILTSTONE

500mRL

2% py>po

ALTERED SANDSTONE AND SKARN

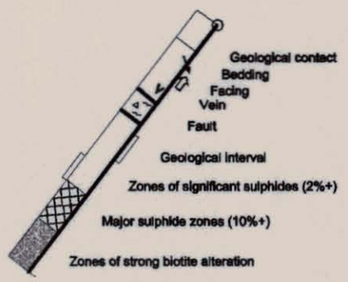
40m

BIOTITIZED SANDSTONE AND SILTSTONE

EOH
43.4m

ADJOINS DRILL SECTION TC01

LEGEND



Geological interval

Zones of significant sulphides (2%+)

Major sulphide zones (10%+)

Zones of strong biotite alteration

ABBREVIATIONS

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

INTERDEX

5 cm

0 5 10 15

Scale 1:250

JERVOIS MINING N. L.

EL 20/92, STORMONT, TASMANIA

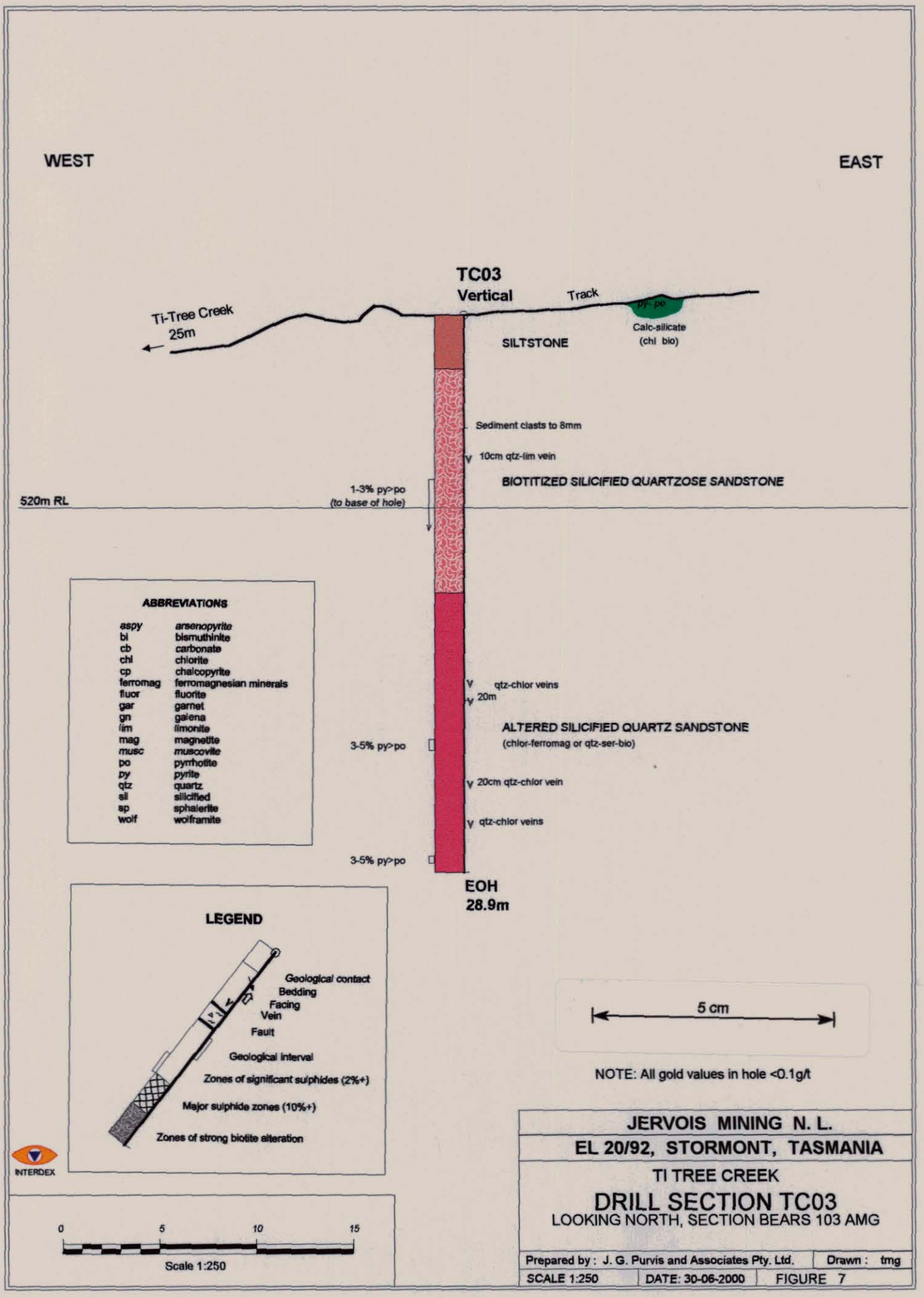
TI TREE CREEK

DRILL SECTION TC02

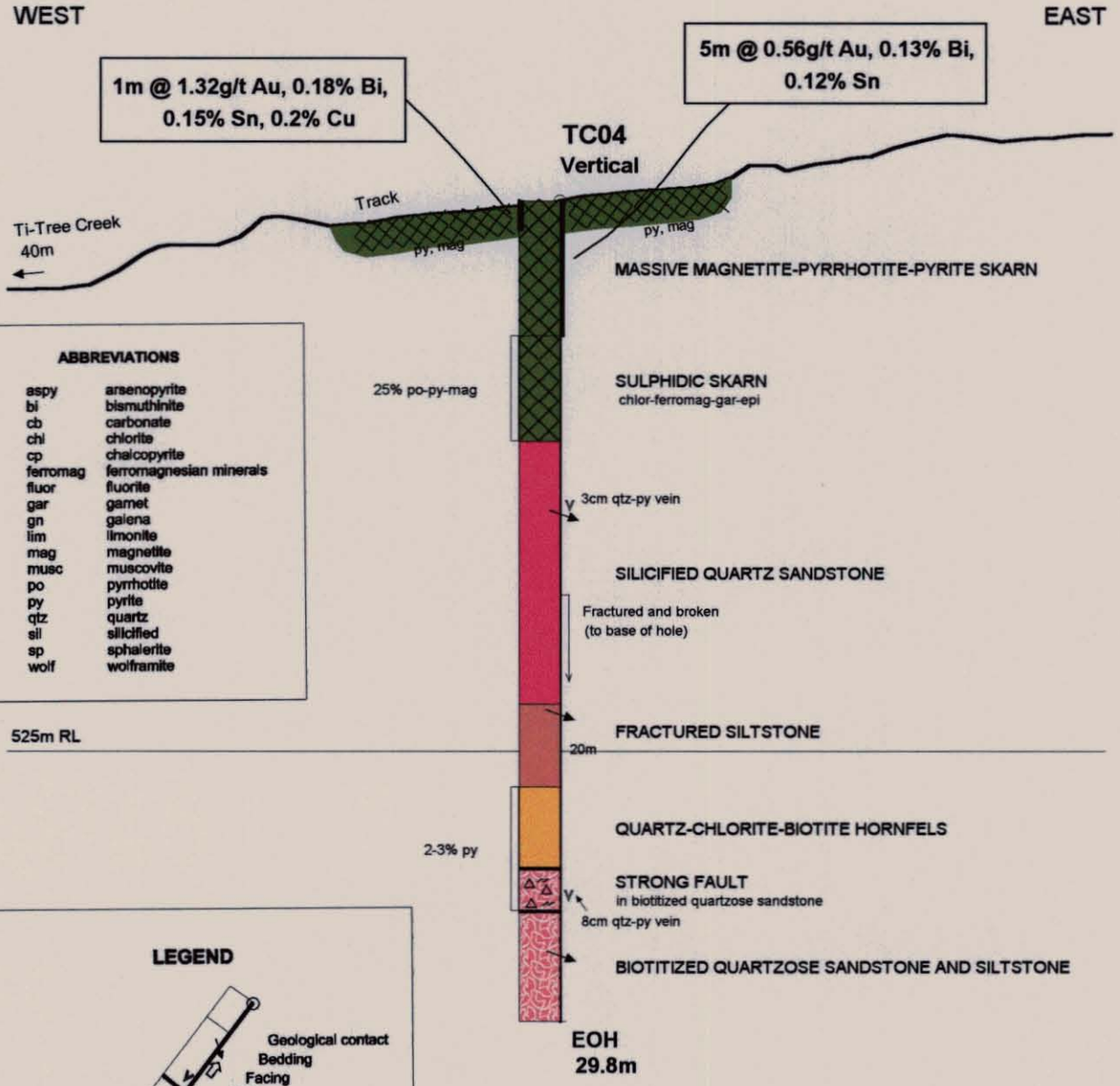
LOOKING NORTH, SECTION BEARS 108 AMG

Prepared by : J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty. Ltd.		Drawn : tmg
SCALE 1:250	DATE: 30-06-2000	FIGURE 6

661036

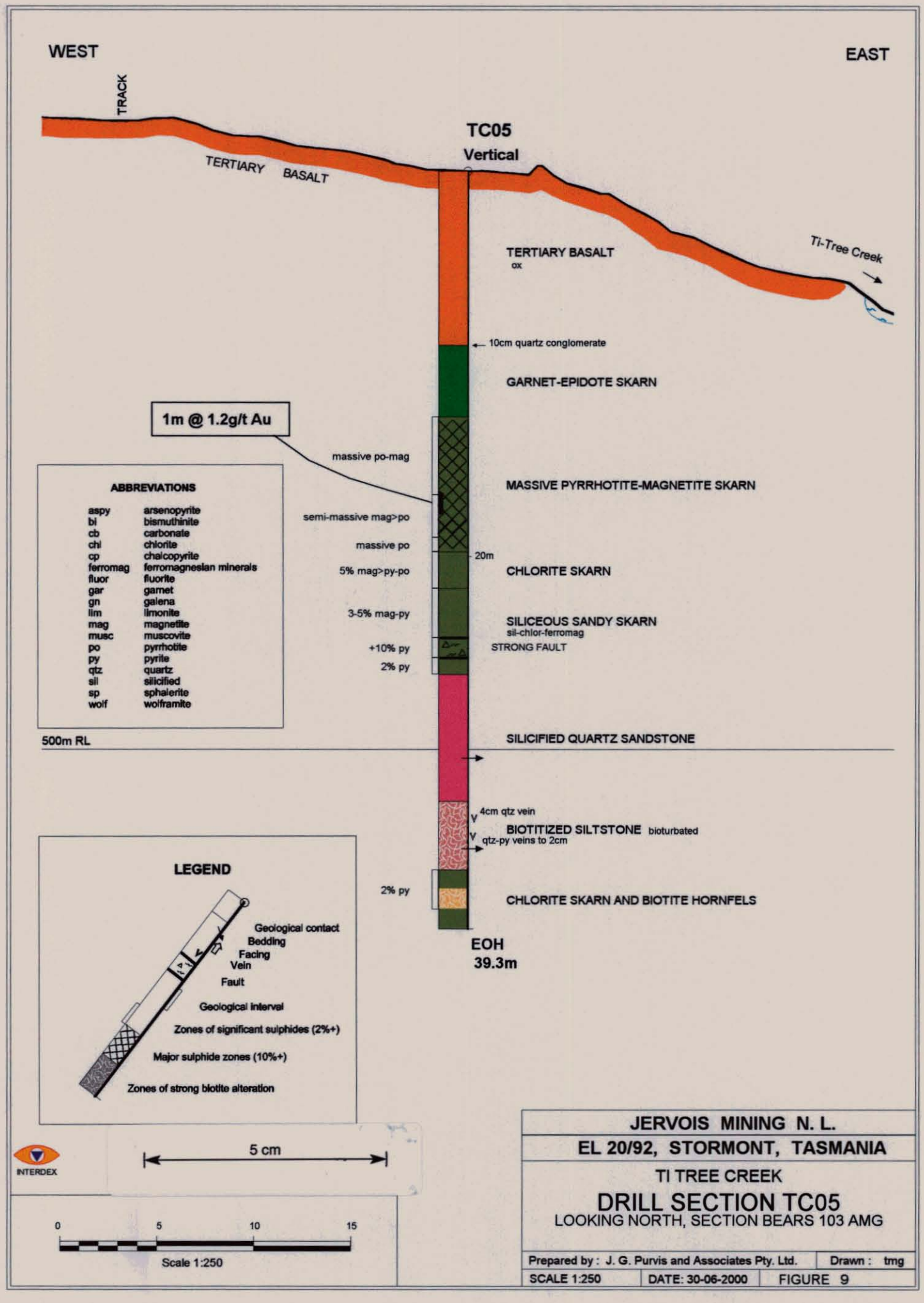

WEST
EAST
TC03
Vertical
Track
Ti-Tree Creek
25m
py-po
Calc-silicate
(chl bio)
SILTSTONE
Sediment clasts to 8mm
10cm qtz-lim vein
BIOTITIZED SILICIFIED QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE
520m RL
1-3% py>po
(to base of hole)
ABBREVIATIONS
aspy arsenopyrite
bi bismuthinite
cb carbonate
chl chlorite
cp chalcopyrite
ferromag ferromagnesian minerals
fluor fluorite
gar garnet
gn galena
lim limonite
mag magnetite
musc muscovite
po pyrrhotite
py pyrite
qtz quartz
sil silicified
sp sphalerite
wolf wolframite
qtz-chlor veins
20m
ALTERED SILICIFIED QUARTZ SANDSTONE
(chlor-ferromag or qtz-ser-bio)
3-5% py>po
20cm qtz-chlor vein
qtz-chlor veins
3-5% py>po
EOH
28.9m
LEGEND
Geological contact
Bedding
Facing
Vein
Fault
Geological interval
Zones of significant sulphides (2%+)
Major sulphide zones (10%+)
Zones of strong biotite alteration
5 cm
NOTE: All gold values in hole <0.1g/t
INTERDEX
0
5
10
15
Scale 1:250
JERVOIS MINING N. L.
EL 20/92, STORMONT, TASMANIA
TI TREE CREEK
DRILL SECTION TC03
LOOKING NORTH, SECTION BEARS 103 AMG
Prepared by : J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty. Ltd.
Drawn : tmg
SCALE 1:250
DATE: 30-06-2000
FIGURE 7

661037



JERVOIS MINING N. L.		
EL 20/92, STORMONT, TASMANIA		
TI TREE CREEK		
DRILL SECTION TC04 LOOKING NORTH, SECTION BEARS 103 AMG		
Prepared by : J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty. Ltd.		Drawn : tmg
SCALE 1:250	DATE: 30-06-2000	FIGURE 8

661038



JERVOIS MINING N. L.

EL 20/92, STORMONT, TASMANIA

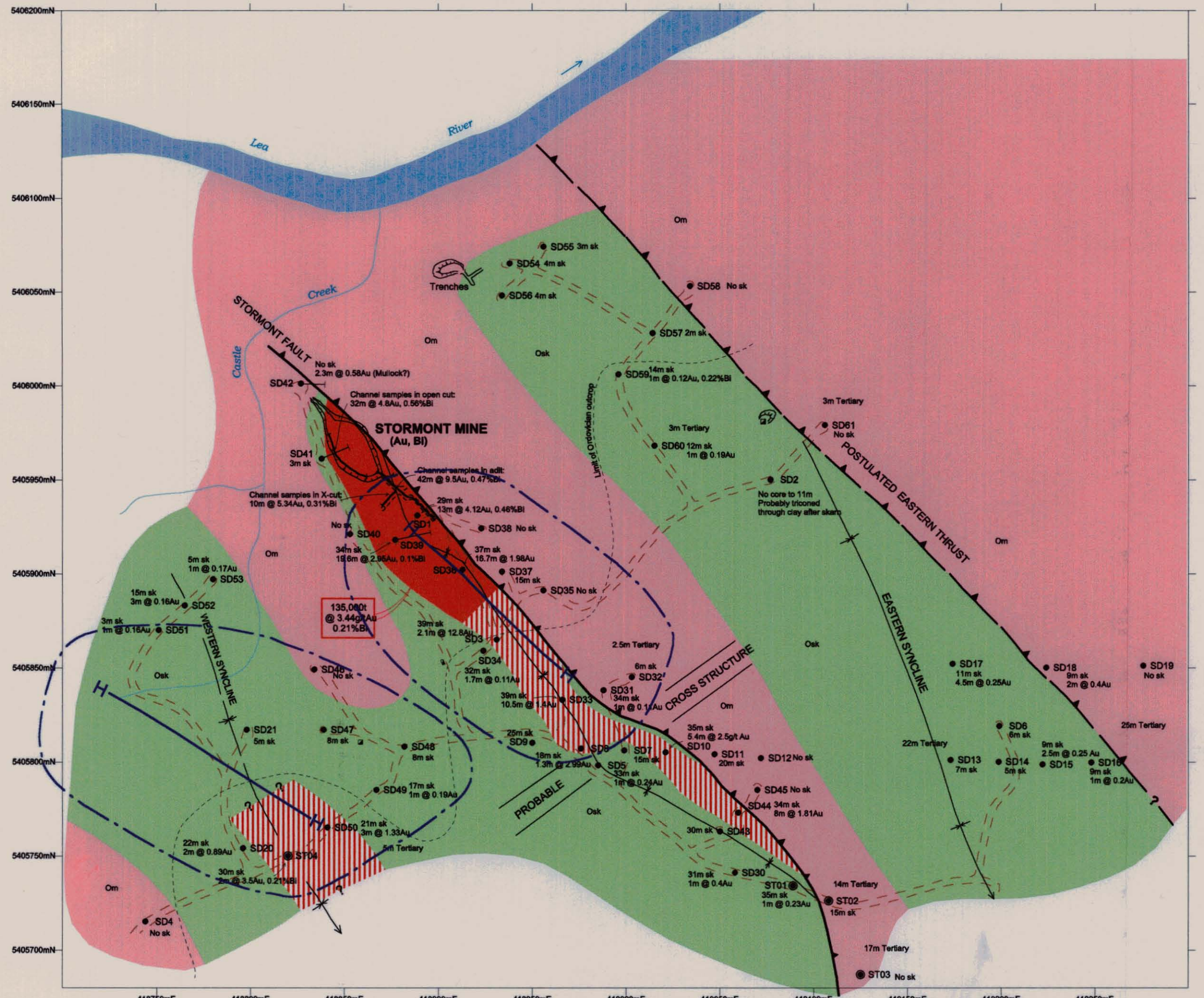
TI TREE CREEK

DRILL SECTION TC05

LOOKING NORTH, SECTION BEARS 103 AMG

Prepared by : J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty. Ltd.		Drawn : tmg
SCALE 1:250	DATE: 30-06-2000	FIGURE 9

661039



JERVOIS MINING N.L.

EL 20/92, STORMONT, TASMANIA

STORMONT MINE
GEOLOGY
(SUB-TERTIARY)
& DRILLHOLE PLAN

Prepared by J. G. Purvis & Associates Pty Ltd		Drawn: tmg
Scale 1:2 000	Date 20-06-2000	FIGURE 10

661040

WEST

EAST

SD30
Vertical

ST01
Vertical

Survey Point Star 03 419000E

ST02
Vertical

Track

TERTIARY BASALT

TERTIARY QUARTZ SAND

TERTIARY QUARTZ CONGLOMERATE

+10cm qtz vein

STORMONT FAULT

SILTSTONE (ORDOVICIAN)

20m
patchy serp-epi-chlor-cb

Fault

FRACTURED BIOTITIZED SANDY SILTSTONE

strong shearing fabric 15 /LCA

SHEARED SKARN
serp-gar-chlor-cb

CALCAREOUS SKARN
cb-ferromag-gar

Fault

40m

SKARN
epi-ferromag-serp

5% py

Fault

2% py

QUARTZ-CARBONATE-TOURMALINE BAND
Fractured

SILICEOUS SKARN / SANDSTONE
sil-ferromag-chlor-cb

Fractured

EOH
48.1m

TERTIARY BASALT

TERTIARY QUARTZ CONGLOMERATE

CLAYEY OXIDIZED SKARN

20m

Fault with qtz veins

Broken

PARTLY OXIDIZED SKARN
ferromag-cb-epi-gar

occasional mag bands to 3cm

1m @ 0.23g/t Au

PYRITIC SKARN (FAULT?)
qtz veins to 4cm
leached & clayey

20% py

40m

SKARN
ferromag-gar-epi

7cm band of po>py

hornfels

SILICIFIED QUARTZ SANDSTONE
Fractured

EOH
47.4m

TERTIARY BASALT

ORANGE-WHITE CLAY
(oxidized limestone?)

20m

650m RL

BLACK CLAY
(after skarn?)

3% py

1m @ 0.40g/t Au

OXIDIZED SKARN
epi-idocrase-gar

SKARN
epi-idocrase-gar

40m

1-3%py

INTERBEDDED SKARN (epi-gar) & ALTERED SANDSTONE

Broken

ALTERED SHALE or CALC-SILICATE
minor skarn

60m

To 70.9m

ABBREVIATIONS

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

LEGEND

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

INTERDEX

5 cm

0 5 10 15

Scale 1:250

NOTE: All gold values in ST02 <0.03g/t Au

JERVOIS MINING N.L.

EL 20/92, STORMONT, TASMANIA

STORMONT MINE

DRILL SECTION ST01 & ST02

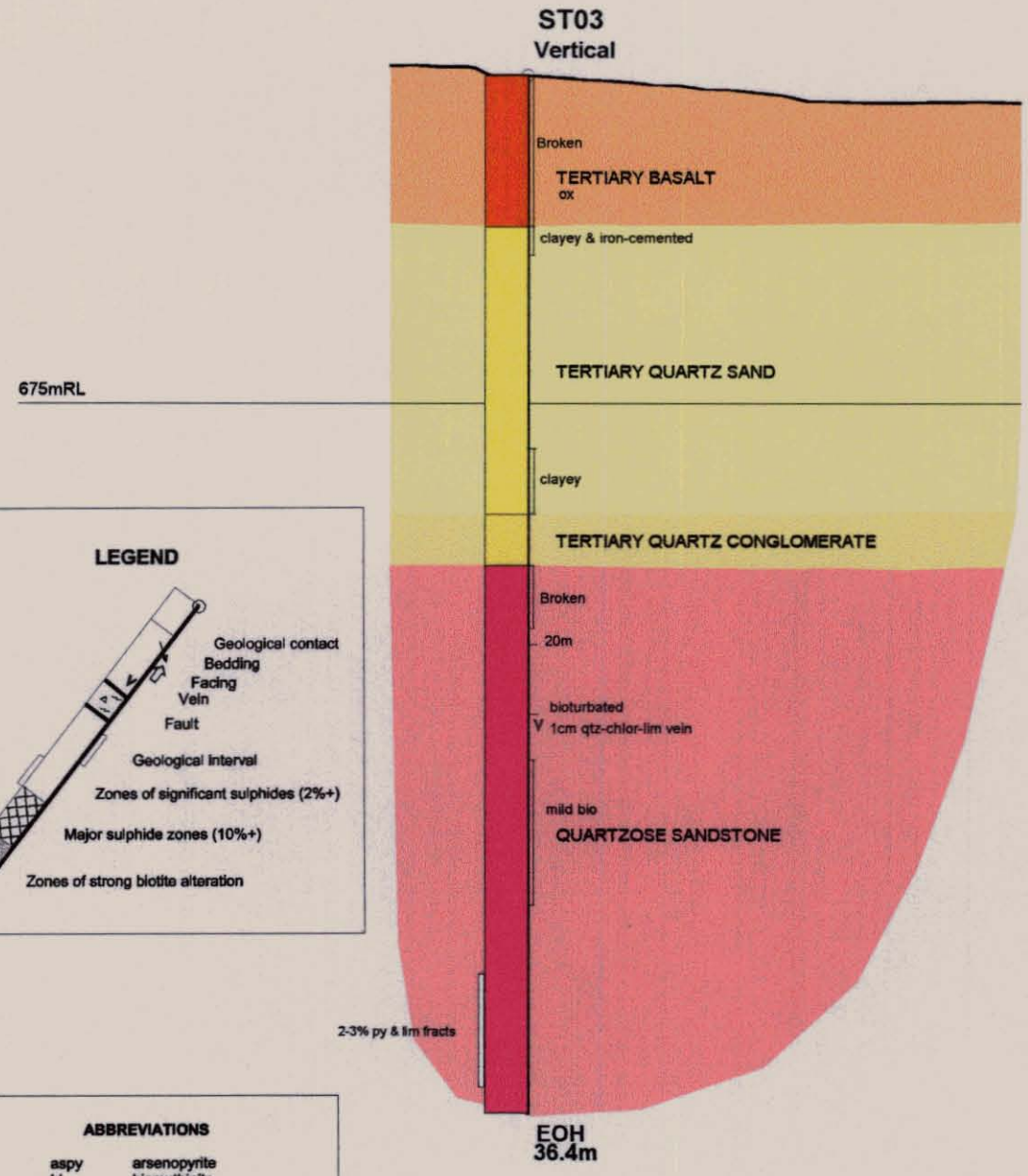
LOOKING NORTH, SECTION BEARS 105 AMG

Prepared by J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty. Ltd.		Drawn : tmg
SCALE 1:250	DATE: 30-06-2000	FIGURE 11

661041

SW

NE



LEGEND

ABBREVIATIONS

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

5 cm

NOTE: All gold values in hole <0.01g/t Au

INTERDEX

0 5 10 15

Scale 1:250

JERVOIS MINING N.L.

EL 20/92, STORMONT, TASMANIA

STORMONT MINE

DRILL SECTION ST03

LOOKING NW, SECTION BEARS 041 AMG

Prepared by J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty. Ltd.		Drawn : tmg
SCALE 1:250	DATE: 30-06-2000	FIGURE 12

661042

SW

NE

SD20 (15m N)

ST04 Vertical

SD50 Vertical

SD49 Vertical

Creek

650m RL

TERTIARY QUARTZ CONGLOMERATE

YELLOW CLAY

BLACK CLAY (OXIDIZED SKARN)

Detrital qtz grains

FERROMAG-EPIDOTE-GARNET SKARN

remnant limestone patches

WRIGGLITIC CHLORITE-MAGNETITE SKARN

5cm chlor-mag-py vein

EPIDOTE SKARN

1cm chlor-mag-py-bi veins

musc veins to 1cm

ALTERED QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE
patchy fhlor-ferromag-epi-sil

EOH
39.1m

OXIDIZED SKARN

WRIGGLITIC AMPHIBOLE-MAGNETITE SKARN

GARNET-AMPHIBOLE-MAGNETITE SKARN

SANDSTONE
minor shale and skarn

EOH
50.0m

wriggite

MAGNETITE SKARN

mag veinlets

OXIDIZED SKARN
minor magnetite

Broken

SHALE (HORNFELS) & SANDSTONE

SANDSTONE
bioturbated.
minor hornfels

EOH
50.0m

2m @ 0.89g/t Au

2m @ 3.5g/t Au, 0.2% Bi, 2.6% F

3m @ 1.33g/t Au

1m @ 0.19g/t Au

0.9m @ 0.24g/t Au

GOLD MINERALIZATION

ACTINOLITE SKARN

WRIGGLITE SKARN

ACTINOLITE SKARN

SANDSTONE

EOH
32.5m

10% mag

20% mag

3-5% mag

30% mag

5% mag

5% py

3% mag

2% py

20m

40m

5 cm

LEGEND

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

INTERDEX

0 5 10 15

Scale 1:250

JERVOIS MINING N.L.

EL 20/92, STORMONT, TASMANIA

STORMONT MINE

DRILL SECTION ST04

LOOKING NW, SECTION BEARS 053 AMG

Prepared by J. G. Purvis and Associates Pty. Ltd.		Drawn : tmg
SCALE 1:250	DATE: 01-07-2000	FIGURE 13

661043

661044

APPENDIX 1

DRILL LOGS
HOLES TC01 – TC05

TI-TREE CREEK

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: TC01	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 17.1.00	Depth: 46.4m	Size: NTW
	Co-ords: 5 406144N / 420888E . 838S / 1264W Grid	RL: 523m	Dip: - 90	Azimuth:

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
2.4	2.9	0.5	0.5	0	0	2.4	SOIL & COARSE ALLUVIUM.			
2.9	4.4	1.5	1.5	0						
4.4	5.9	1.5	1.4	0.1	2.4	12.25	GARNET-EPIDOTE SKARN.	Minor oxidized sections	Unbroken. Weakly-	To 4.4m: trace dissem py-cp>
5.9	7.4	1.5	1.5	0			Pale pinkish-green, massive, heavy.	Intensely altered.	developed banding	mag, with 1-2% mag 3.2-4.2m.
7.4	8.9	1.5	1.5	0			Composed mainly of garnet, epidote & bluish-	Rare calcite veinlets,	(rarely wrigglitic) 85/LCA.	4.4-12.3m: trace dissem py.
8.9	10.4	1.5	1.5	0			green chlorite(?). Minor blebs of calcite &	otherwise unveined.	11.25-11.5m: hornfels	
10.4	11.9	1.5	1.5	0			fluorite. Non-magnetic, except for few clots of		band with So 80/LCA.	
11.9	13.4	1.5	1.5	0			magnetite at 3 - 4.4m).		Abrupt change at base.	
13.4	14.9	1.5	1.5	0						
14.9	16.4	1.5	1.5	0	12.25	17.55	CHLORITE-MAGNETITE SKARN.	Intensely altered.	Unbroken.	12.25-13m: 15% mag>>py-po-cp
16.4	17.9	1.5	1.5	0			Dark green & black, massive, very heavy.	Minor tiny veinlets of	Banded 75-90/LCA.	13-14.75m: SEMI-MASSIVE to
17.9	19.4	1.5	1.5	0			Magnetite, + sulphides & minor fi gr fluorite(?),	chlorite, & pyrite.	12.5m: wriggitic banding.	locally MASSIVE, fi gr banded
19.4	20.9	1.5	1.5	0			assoc with chlorite in slightly diffuse bleby		Gradational basal contact	mag>py-po, minor cp.
20.9	22.4	1.5	1.5	0			bands typically 1-3cm thick. Garnet & epidote			14.75-15.25m: MASSIVE banded
22.4	23.9	1.5	1.5	0			common in sections with less magnetite.			fi gr po>>mag-py, 1-2% cp.
23.9	24.3	0.4	0.4	0						15.25-17.55m: 10-25% (decrease
24.3	25.4	1.1	1.1	0						with depth) mag>po-py, minor cp
25.4	26.9	1.5	1.5	0						
26.9	28.4	1.5	1.5	0	17.55	22.75	INTERCALATED SKARN & HORNFELS.	Very strongly altered &	Largely unbroken.	17.55-19.4m: 1% py in regular
28.4	29.9	1.5	1.5	0			Green & dark grey, generally hard to very hard.	baked.	Banding 80-85/LCA	veinlets to 2mm, with chloritic
29.9	31.4	1.5	1.5	0			Massive, blotchy, chlorite-epidote-garnet skarn	Hematite on some	after bedding.	selvages with dissem po or mag.
31.4	32.9	1.5	1.5	0			at top. Below 19m predominantly chlorite-silica	fractures.	Basal contact abrupt,	19.4-21m: 3-5% mag-po-py,
32.9	34.4	1.5	1.5	0			hornfels with detrital qtz grains to 2mm (after		80/LCA.	mainly as dissem extending
34.4	35.9	1.5	1.5	0			qtzose sandstone), & minor thin bands of fawn			from po-py veinlets 40/LCA.
35.9	36.7	0.8	0.8	0			fi gr siliceous hornfels (after siltstone).			21-22.75m: 2-3% mag-py-po,
36.7	38	1.3	1.25	0.05						patchy veinlets & dissem.
38	39.6	1.6	1.6	0						
39.6	40.5	0.9	0.9	0	22.75	30.6	SILICIFIED QUARTZ SANDSTONE.	Strongly silicified.	Bedding in siltst: 85/LCA	To 28m: 1% py, mainly dissem.
40.5	41.9	1.4	1.4	0			Pale grey, very hard. Fi-med gr massive qtz	Mild pervasive chlorite	at 23m, 90/LCA at 27m.	28-30.6m: minor py.
41.9	43.4	1.5	1.5	0			sst. Very minor thin (2-20mm) beds of fawny	alt in places. Biotite	Low-angle fractures filled	
43.4	44.9	1.5	1.5	0			unsilicified sericitic siltstone.	occurs adjacent to siltst.	with chlorite-epidote.	

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: TC01	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 17.1.00	Depth: 46.4m	Size: NTW
	Co-ords: 5 406144N / 420888E. 838S / 1264W Grid	RL: 523m	Dip -90	Azimuth:

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
44.9	46.4	1.5	1.5	0	30.6	33.5	BIOTITIZED SILTSTONE. Pale fawny-brown. Softish (non-silliceous & slightly sericitic) siltstone, with characteristic thin bioturbated bleby qtz sand laminae. Minor interbeds of chloritic qtz sst, mainly in upper 0.8m.	Mild biotitization, esp in sandy bioturbations. Fine biotite spotting of siltst. Sst beds strongly qtz-chlorite alt. Fine calcite veinlets.	Finely bedded 80-85/LCA Basal contact abrupt, 80/ LCA.	Py best in qtz-chlor alt zones. 30.6-31.5m: 1% dissem py, trace cp. 31.5-33.5m: minor dissem py>po 31.9m: 4mm qtz-py veinlet 40/ LCA.
					33.5	36.7	MIXED HORNFELS & SKARN. Green & fawny-brown, hard to very hard. Complex variable zone with blotchy & swirly appearance. Mainly a qtz-chlorite-epidote rock with fine detrital qtz, evidently after variably-calcareous qtzose sst. Finer-gr qtz-sericite-biotite zones (after sandy siltst).	Strong baking & silica-chlorite alt, with lesser epidote & biotite. Minor hematite colour-ation in places (assoc with albite?).	Unbroken. Basal contact a small fault, 60/LCA.	To 35.2m: 1-2% dissem py-po. 35.2-36.7m: minor to 1% py-po.
					36.7	41.9	BIOTITIZED SANDY SILTSTONE. Dark grey-brown, massive. Altered dark grey chloritic sandy siltstone with modest qtz content (rock is not hard).	Biotite>>chlorite alt moderate to strong at top, decreasing to weak at base.	Bedding 85/LCA at 41m. Slightly fractured (both high & low angle), broken 39.8-40.8m. Basal contact bedding 83/LCA.	Minor to 2% py>po, mainly dissem & best around 39m. 38.8m: 4mm py veinlet 50/LCA with bleached selvages.
					41.9	46.4	ALTERED QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE. Dark grey-brown to pale green, hard to very hard. Massive fine to coarse gr sst, qtzo-feldspathic above silty section at 43.45-43.8m, then qtz-rich (almost qtz sst). Siliceous clasts to 5mm at 45.2m.	Strong qtz-biotite alt overprinted by blotchy qtz-chlorite-actinolite. Minor calcite veinlets.	Generally unbroken.	Better sulphides assoc with qtz-chlorite-actinolite alt. 41.9-44.7m: minor to 1% dissem py>mag or po. 44.7-45.5m: 2% dissem py. 45.5-46.4m: minor to 1% py.
							END OF HOLE			

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: TC01

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	Au(SR)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
2.4	3.2	0.8	<0.01					367	64	198	<1	10			20
3.2	4.2	1	0.02					378	86	136	<1	36			86
4.2	5.2	1	<0.01					30	57	86	<1	11			42
5.2	6.3	1.1	<0.01					9	100	108	<1	3			43
6.3	7.3	1	<0.01					16	20	92	<1	8			<10
7.3	8.3	1	0.01					9	16	36	<1	11			<10
8.3	9.3	1	<0.01					4	8	42	<1	3			<10
9.3	10.3	1	<0.01					5	5	30	<1	8			<10
10.3	11.3	1	<0.01					3	8	29	<1	<1			<10
11.3	12.25	0.95	<0.01	<0.01				25	18	52	<1	<1			<10
12.25	13	0.75	0.32	0.3				340	42	60	<1	12	640	27	1040
13	13.85	0.85	0.21					662	7	111	<1	1	552	18	350
13.85	14.75	0.9	0.11	0.1				124	4	94	<1	6	1210	<10	160
14.75	15.25	0.5	0.26	0.28				1480	24	80	<1	2	537	14	1350
15.25	16	0.75	0.2					216	11	74	<1	4	660	20	190
16	16.75	0.75	<0.01					296	20	80	<1	<1	700	11	320
16.75	17.55	0.8	0.03					92	14	63	<1	2	428	26	135
17.55	18.5	0.95	0.38	0.33				84	17	47	<1	1			325
18.5	19.5	1	0.21					95	8	46	<1	2			99
19.5	20.5	1	<0.01					255	3	36	<1	<1			74
20.5	21.6	1.1	<0.01					170	18	58	<1	<1			115
21.6	22.75	1.15	<0.01					164	15	54	<1	2			23
22.75	24	1.25	<0.01					27	11	38	<1	1			<10
24	25	1	<0.01					69	15	58	<1	1			<10
25	26	1	<0.01					65	19	53	<1	2			<10
26	27	1	<0.01					52	9	33	<1	3			<10
30.6	31.5	0.9	<0.01					156	12	51	<1	3			<10
31.5	32.5	1	<0.01					41	6	23	<1	1			<10
32.5	33.5	1	<0.01					23	5	22	<1	<1			<10
33.5	34.5	1	<0.01					68	10	29	<1	<1			<10
34.5	35.5	1	<0.01	<0.01				57	14	31	<1	3			<10
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	F650	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: TC01

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	Au(SR)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
38.5	39.5	1	<0.01					30	8	35	<1	<1			<10
42.5	43.5	1	<0.01					22	5	32	<1	2			<10
43.5	44.5	1	<0.01					15	5	25	<1	<1			<10
44.5	45.5	1	<0.01	<0.01				37	35	74	<1	1			<10
45.5	46.4	0.9	<0.01					43	13	38	<1	1			<10
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	F650	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: TC02	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 20.1.00	Depth: 43.4m	Size: NTW
	Co-ords: 5 406116N / 420974E. 845S / 1175W Grid	RL: 535m	Dip: - 90	Azimuth:

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
0	1.9	1.9	0.1	1.8	0	1.9	TERTIARY BASALT SOIL & FRAGMENTS.			
1.9	3.4	1.5	0.2	1.3			Weakly magnetic.			
3.4	4.9	1.5	0.1	1.4						
4.9	6.4	1.5	0.3	1.2	1.9	7.6	FINE QUARTZ SAND (TERTIARY).	Oxidized.		
6.4	7.6	1.2	0.05	1.15			Mainly fine white loose qtz sand (cuttings), with			
7.6	7.9	0.3	0.2	0.1			yellow clayey sections (cored). At approx 4m,			
7.9	9	1.1	0.75	0.35			thin band of Ordovician qtz sst pebbles to 4cm.			
9	10.3	1.3	0.8	0.5						
10.3	10.9	0.6	0.6	0	7.6	8.4	MUDSTONE (TERTIARY).	Oxidized.	Bedding 55/LCA at base	
10.9	12.4	1.5	1.45	0.05			Soft grey sticky mudstone, becoming lignitic			
12.4	13.2	0.8	0.75	0.05			below 7.9m. Orange sandy layers above 7.9m			
13.2	13.9	0.7	0.7	0						
13.9	15.4	1.5	1.5	0	8.4	8.8	LIGNITE (TERTIARY). Dark brown. Soft.		Bedding 70/LCA.	
15.4	16.9	1.5	1.5	0					Abrupt basal contact.	
16.9	18.4	1.5	1.5	0						
18.4	19.9	1.5	1.5	0	8.8	9.2	BLACK PYRITIC MUDSTONE (TERTIARY).		Abrupt basal contact	2-3% dissem pyrite.
19.9	21.4	1.5	1.5	0			Highly carbonaceous. Partly-consolidated.		along bedding 70/LCA.	
21.4	22.9	1.5	1.5	0						
22.9	23.9	1	0.9	0.1	9.2	20.8	EPIDOTE-GARNET SKARN.	Intensely altered.	Crumbly & leached to	Generally rare dissem py.
23.9	24.6	0.7	0.7	0			Pale pinkish green. Massive med gr rock	Minor low-angle calcite	10.3m, then unbroken.	16-19m: very minor thin chlorite-
24.6	25.8	1.2	1.1	0.1			composed mainly of epidote & garnet, with	veinlets.	Crude banding 85/LCA.	*magnetite bands with py, cp & bi*
25.8	26.9	1.1	1.1	0			lesser calcite & chlorite-actinolite. Blotchy &		Abrupt change at base.	
26.9	27.3	0.4	0.4	0			streaky "pseudoclastic" texture.			
27.3	27.6	0.3	0.3	0						
27.6	28.9	1.3	1.25	0.05	20.8	22.1	CHLORITE-MAGNETITE SKARN.	Intensely altered.	Fractured (only slightly	10-15% magnetite>>py in dissem,
28.9	29.4	0.5	0.5	0			Green & black, med gr, heavy, magnetic.		broken). Diffuse & irreg	patches & semi-massive bands
29.4	30.1	0.7	0.15	0.55			Banded chlorite-magnetite rock with lesser		banding 85/LCA. Basal	to 2cm. Py veinlets to 5mm 50/
30.1	30.2	0.1	0.1	0			garnet, epidote & calcite.		contact abrupt, 85/LCA.	LCA in opp sense to banding.
30.2	31.2	1	1	0						
31.2	31.8	0.6	0.55	0.05	22.1	23.2	FRACTURED CALC-SILICATE.	Strongly altered.	Abundant fracturing,	1-2% dissem & veinlet hematite.
31.8	32.9	1.1	1.05	0.05			Grey-green, fi-med gr rock composed largely	Abundant calcite & qtz	becoming shattered &	*No sulphides or magnetite.*
32.9	34.5	1.6	1.6	0			of qtz, yellowish carbonate & chlorite. After	veinlets //LCA & 90/LCA	badly broken by faulting	

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: TC02					Logged by: J.G.Purvis			Date: 20.1.00	Depth: 43.4m	Size: NTW
					Co-ords: 5 406116N / 420974E. 845S / 1175W Grid			RL: 535m	Dip -90	Azimuth:
DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
34.5	36.1	1.6	1.5	0.1			fine partly-qtzose sst with minor interbeds of	hematite & greasy chlor-	below 23m.	
36.1	37.7	1.6	1.5	0.1			non-siliceous siltstone.	sericite on fractures.	Bedding 75-85/LCA.	
37.7	39.3	1.6	1.6	0						
39.3	40.3	1	1	0	23.2	31.85	FAULTED QUARTZ SANDSTONE.	Strongly silicified & sl	Abund fracts (some with	To 25m: minor py or limonite/
40.3	41.9	1.6	1.55	0.05			Grey, fi-med gr, very hard. Slightly impure qtz	oxidized. Patchy chlor-	crush seams), strongest	hematite after py.
41.9	43.4	1.5	1.5	0			sst, shattered & badly broken by major fault.	sericite-cb alt where	5-25/LCA. Fault centred	25-25.6m: 1% py (or limonite) in
							Minor sericitic siltstone laminae.	impure. Fract-fillings &	below 30m with intense	high-angle veinlets & dissem.
								veinlets of qtz, chlorite,	shattering & cleavage 70/	25.6-31.85m: minor py, dissem
								sericite, hematite, calcite	LCA. So in siltst 80/LCA.	& high-angle veinlets, incl qtz-py
								epidote or limonite.	Basal contact So 90/LCA.	veins to 15mm at 30.8-31.4m.
					31.85	33.9	SERICITIC SILTSTONE.	Weakly biotitized, conc	So 80/LCA. Fractured &	Minor veinlet > dissem py.
							Pale fawny brown, softish, fi gr thinly-bedded	around qtz sst lenses &	broken in places (strong-	Veinlets qtz-py & high-angle.
							sericitic siltstone.	laminae. Veinlets of	est fracts near //LCA).	32.05m: 1cm qtz-py vein //So.
								pink hematitic calcite.	Basal contact So 80/LCA	
					33.9	37.5	ALTERED SILTY SANDSTONE & SKARN.	Strongly altered: mainly	Unusual wavy & streaky	2% py>po, dissem & in calcite
							Dark green & fawny brown, hard. Complex	chlorite (+-cb), silica &	bedding 85/LCA.	veinlets. Sulphides best in
							mixed zone, incl altered fine qtzose sst, chlorite-	biotite.	Small fault 90/LCA at	strongest chlorite or biotite alt.
							actinolite-qtz skarn (minor detrital qtz), &	Common red hematitic	base.	37.1m: 1cm qtz-py vein 90/LCA.
							sericitic siltstone.	calcite veinlets (+-py).		
					37.5	43.4	BIOTITIZED SANDSTONE & SILTSTONE.	Mild biotite>chlorite alt,	Finely bedded 85/LCA.	Minor py, dissem & in occasional
							Dark brownish-grey, fi gr, moderately siliceous	decreasing with depth.	Slightly broken to 40m	strong high-angle calcite(-qtz)-py
							silty sandstone & siltstone (latter increasingly	Calcite veins (red to	by low-angle fractures	veins.
							common with depth).	41m then white).	faced with hematitic	38.1-38.4m: 3 x 5-15mm calcite-
									calcite.	py veins 60-80/LCA.
							END OF HOLE			

661050

J.G.Purvis and Associates P/L

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: TC02

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	Au(SR)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
8.8	9.2	0.4	0.04					22	39	78	1	14			<10
9.2	10.3	1.1	0.02					44	64	1035	<1	26	213	55	38
10.3	11	0.7	0.02					26	31	240	1	9	370	22	10
11	12	1	<0.01					47	14	123	<1	5	233	45	<10
12	13	1	<0.01					69	20	81	1	12	294	27	13
13	14	1	0.02					31	22	59	<1	22	1025	19	31
14	15	1	0.01					34	28	125	<1	8	1140	35	36
15	16	1	<0.01					10	16	49	<1	8	1025	53	<10
16	17	1	<0.01					614	94	79	11	5	1120	18	76
17	18	1	<0.01	<0.01				78	62	90	1	7	460	18	73
18	19	1	<0.01					68	46	64	1	5	976	<10	33
19	20	1	<0.01					21	15	70	<1	9	379	10	<10
20	20.8	0.8	<0.01	<0.01				18	16	62	1	7	408	21	<10
20.8	21.4	0.6	0.02					260	76	79	<1	5	317	<10	310
21.4	22.1	0.7	0.03					202	12	63	<1	6	605	165	185
22.1	23.2	1.1	<0.01					81	23	85	<1	2			<10
23.2	24	0.8	<0.01					24	13	65	<1	2			<10
24	25	1	<0.01					33	20	89	<1	2			<10
25	26	1	<0.01					110	13	42	<1	6			<10
26	27	1	<0.01					33	8	31	<1	2			<10
27	28	1	<0.01					37	14	46	<1	4			<10
28	29	1	<0.01					56	12	31	<1	8			<10
29	30	1	<0.01					42	13	32	<1	3			<10
30	31	1	<0.01					30	7	37	<1	4			<10
31	31.9	0.9	<0.01					72	7	39	<1	2			<10
31.9	32.9	1	<0.01					27	11	27	<1	1			<10
32.9	33.9	1	<0.01					25	12	18	<1	1			<10
33.9	34.8	0.9	<0.01					98	13	33	<1	4			<10
34.8	35.7	0.9	<0.01					100	16	51	<1	2			<10
35.7	36.6	0.9	<0.01					84	13	30	<1	2			<10
36.6	37.5	0.9	<0.01					52	12	29	<1	8			<10
37.5	38.5	1	<0.01					13	12	32	<1	3			<10
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	F650	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: TC02

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	Au(SR)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
38.5	39.5	1	<0.01					16	4	29	<1	<1			<10
39.5	40.5	1	<0.01	<0.01				17	6	26	<1	1			<10
40.5	41.5	1	<0.01	<0.01				9	4	24	<1	2			<10
41.5	42.5	1	<0.01					6	5	23	<1	<1			<10
42.5	43.4	0.9	<0.01					13	5	23	<1	2			<10
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	F650	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: TC03	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 23.1.00	Depth: 28.9m	Size: NTW
	Co-ords: 5 406375N / 420957E. 1250W / 600S (Grid)	RL: 530m	Dip: - 90	Azimuth:

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost		To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
0	1	1	0.4	0.6	0	2.8	SILTSTONE.	Moderately oxidized.	So 65-75/LCA. Broken,	Common limonite on fractures
1	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.2			Pale grey. Softish, finely-bedded, non-siliceous	Weakly biotitized, conc	badly 2.2-2.6m. Basal	& bedding planes.
1.9	2.7	0.8	0.55	0.25			siltstone. Minor thin sandstone interbeds.	around sst & at base.	contact bedding 75/LCA.	
2.7	3.4	0.7	0.65	0.05						
3.4	4.6	1.2	1.15	0.05	2.8	14.4	BIOTITIZED SILICIFIED QUARTZOSE	Mildly oxidized to 6.2m.	Mildly fractured to 11.2m.	Limonite on fractures to 11.2m.
4.6	6.2	1.6	1.6	0			SANDSTONE.	Strongly silicified below	Small fault 15/LCA at	2.8-6.2m: trace py, rare mag.
6.2	6.8	0.6	0.6	0			Brown with green patches. Below 6.2m hard	6.2m with mod to strong	11.1m.	6.2-8.5m: 1% dissem py>po,
6.8	7.9	1.1	1.1	0			to very hard. Fine to coarse grained altered	biotitization. This over-	Basal contact gradational	best in chlor-ferromag zones.
7.9	8.9	1	0.95	0.05			qtzose sst. Fine gr sediment clasts to 8mm	printed in places by		7.3m: 10cm qtz-lim vein, 60/LCA.
8.9	9.4	0.5	0.5	0			at 5.9m. Weakly magnetic in places.	blotchy silica-chlorite-		8.5-14.4m: 1-3% dissem py>po,
9.4	10.4	1	1	0				ferromag alt (some is		sulphides increasing with depth.
10.4	10.9	0.5	0.5	0				assoc with low-angle		Minor low angle py veinlets.
10.9	11.2	0.3	0.3	0				ferromag veinlets).		
11.2	12.4	1.2	1.2	0						
12.4	13.9	1.5	1.5	0	14.4	28.9	ALTERED SILICIFIED QUARTZ SANDSTONE.	Very strongly silicified.	Slightly broken by minor	1-3% py>po, mainly dissem, in
13.9	15.4	1.5	1.5	0			Greenish-grey. Very hard. Fine to coarse	Common diffuse zones	low-angle fracts. Broken	all alteration types. Low-angle
15.4	16.9	1.5	1.5	0			grained, massive, strongly & variably altered	of skarny chlor-ferromag	around small fault 80/	epidote-py veinlets below 24m.
16.9	17.9	1	1	0			qtz/qtzose sandstone. Where more impure	(+-epidote & calcite) alt.	LCA at 25.85m.	3-5% py>po at 22.0-22.6m &
17.9	18.4	0.5	0.5	0			has unusual flecked appearance.	Lesser patches of qtz-		28.05-28.45m.
18.4	19.9	1.5	1.5	0			Weakly magnetic in places.	sericite(+-biotite) alt.		
19.9	21.4	1.5	1.5	0				High angle qtz>chlor (+-		
21.4	22.9	1.5	1.5	0				py) veins 2-20cm thick		
22.9	24.4	1.5	1.5	0				18.6-20.4m & 24-27m		
24.4	25.9	1.5	1.25	0.25				(largest 24.2-24.4m, 60/		
25.9	27.4	1.5	1.5	0				LCA). Minor pink/white		
27.4	28.9	1.5	1.5	0				calcite veinlets.		
							END OF HOLE			

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: TC03

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	Au(SR)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
2.8	4	1.2	<0.01					9	8	43	<1	1			<10
4	5.2	1.2	<0.01					10	6	32	<1	<1			<10
5.2	6.2	1	<0.01					1560	9	37	<1	1			<10
6.2	7	0.8	<0.01					26	7	23	<1	<1			<10
7	8	1	<0.01					32	11	23	<1	<1			<10
8	9	1	<0.01					19	13	30	<1	<1			<10
9	10	1	<0.01					12	16	34	<1	5			<10
10	11	1	<0.01					11	13	27	<1	<1			<10
11	12	1	<0.01	<0.01				48	13	34	<1	<1			<10
12	13	1	<0.01	<0.01				53	8	27	<1	<1			<10
13	14	1	<0.01					21	10	25	<1	<1			<10
14	15	1	<0.01					51	14	27	<1	<1			<10
15	16	1	<0.01					48	12	26	<1	2			<10
16	17	1	<0.01					80	18	36	<1	<1			<10
17	18	1	<0.01					31	15	29	<1	<1			<10
18	19	1	<0.01					46	17	39	<1	1			<10
19	20	1	<0.01					36	15	47	<1	<1			<10
20	21	1	<0.01					53	7	37	<1	<1			<10
21	22	1	<0.01					80	10	26	<1	<1			<10
22	23	1	<0.01					25	10	26	<1	<1			<10
23	24	1	<0.01	<0.01				20	17	40	<1	<1			<10
24	25	1	<0.01					37	16	45	<1	<1			<10
25	26	1	<0.01					52	18	39	<1	5			<10
26	27	1	<0.01					43	21	41	<1	1			<10
27	28	1	<0.01					19	14	33	<1	<1			<10
28	28.9	0.9	<0.01					70	22	53	<1	1			<10
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	F650	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

661054

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: TC04	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 28.1.00	Depth: 29.8m	Size: NTW
	Co-ords: 5 406072N / 420786E. 930S / 1345W (Grid)	RL: 545m	Dip: - 90	Azimuth:

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
0	0.5	0.5	0.45	0.05	0	4.9	MASSIVE MAGNETITE-SULPHIDE SKARN.	Intense alteration.	Slightly diffuse bleby	MASSIVE to SEMI-MASSIVE
0.5	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.2			Dark green & brownish-black, heavy, strongly	Mildly oxidized & broken	banding 65/LCA. Bands	mag, po & py. Minor dissem cp.
1.8	3.3	1.5	1.5	0			magnetic. Massive to semi-massive fine	to 2m, then unbroken.	typically 1-3cm thick, but	Py predom above 2m, po below.
3.3	4.8	1.5	1.5	0			grained interbanded magnetite, pyrrhotite &		locally to 20cm.	Minor regular 1-3mm veinlets
4.8	6.3	1.5	1.5	0			pyrite, in subordinate chlorite-ferromag gangue.		Abrupt change at base.	of qtz-py (+-bismuthinite) often
6.3	7.8	1.5	1.5	0			Minor mod soft leucocratic mineral some in			sub-// banding, cut by 1-3mm
7.8	9.3	1.5	1.25	0.25			diffuse bands (fluorite?).			veinlets of cb-cp(+-bismuthinite)
9.3	10.4	1.1	1.1	0						at all angles. Some bismuthinite
10.4	10.8	0.4	0.4	0						dissem in chlorite gangue.
10.8	11.6	0.8	0.8	0						
11.6	12.2	0.6	0.6	0	4.9	8.75	SULPHIDIC SKARN.	Intense alteration.	Bleby banding 70/LCA.	25% po-py-mag. Dissem mag
12.2	13.1	0.9	0.9	0			Dark greenish-grey, hard, moderately to strongly	Some baking.	Largely unbroken.	in chlor, overprinted by dissem to
13.1	13.8	0.7	0.7	0			magnetic. Similar to above but less sulphides		Abrupt change along	massive banded po>py, often as
13.8	15.3	1.5	1.3	0.2			& magnetite. A banded chlorite/ferromag-silica-		bedding at base 70/LCA.	selvages to the common regular
15.3	16.3	1	0.85	0.15			garnet/epidote-pyrrhotite-pyrite-magnetite rock.			po-py (+-cp & bismuthinite)
16.3	17.7	1.4	1.2	0.2			Minor thin bands of siliceous hornfels, after			veinlets sub-// the banding.
17.7	18.6	0.9	0.9	0			qtzose siltstone.			At 5.3m: 5mm qtz-py-po-cp-bi
18.6	19.8	1.2	1.2	0						veinlet 45/LCA. At 6.7m: 4mm
19.8	20.3	0.5	0.5	0						qtz-py-bi veinlet 70/LCA.
20.3	20.8	0.5	0.5	0						
20.8	21.7	0.9	0.9	0	8.75	18.3	SILICIFIED QUARTZ SANDSTONE.	Strong (locally intense)	Highly fractured & broken	8.75-12.7m: 1-2% py, dissem &
21.7	22	0.3	0.3	0			Grey, very hard. Fine to medium grained qtz	silicification. Minor	below 14.4m, with slight	on chloritic fracts. Bismuthinite
22	22.55	0.55	0.45	0.1			sst. Thin beds of unsilicified sericitic siltstone	chlorite-ferromag alt in	crushing of siltst beds.	in 2mm qtz-py veinlets at 9.8m.
22.55	22.9	0.35	0.35	0			above 11m and below 14m.	upper 1m. Minor biotite	Bedding (siltst) 75/LCA.	10.85m: 3cm qtz>py vein 65/LCA
22.9	23.8	0.9	0.9	0				in sst around siltst beds		12.5m: 20cm fractured zone 30/
23.8	24.5	0.7	0.7	0				Common 1-3mm qtz		LCA with 5% coarse gr pyrite.
24.5	25.2	0.7	0.5	0.2				veinlets, high angle.		12.7-17.4m: minor to 1% py,
25.2	25.8	0.6	0.4	0.2						dissem & in fracts. Bi on fracts
25.8	26.4	0.6	0.6	0						& 1mm qtz veinlets to 14.5m.
26.4	27.3	0.9	0.85	0.05						17.4-18.3m: 1-2% py & minor bi,
27.3	28.3	1	1	0						dissem, on fracts & in qtz veinlets

661055

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: TC04	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date 28.1.00:	Depth: 29.8m	Size: NTW
	Co-ords: 5 406072N / 420786E. 930S / 1345W (Grid)	RL: 545m	Dip: - 90	Azimuth:

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
28.3	29.8	1.5	1.5	0	18.3	21.3	FRACTURED SILTSTONE. Interbedded fawny-brown sericitic siltstone & lesser greenish-grey med gr qtz sst. Below 20m siltst beds wrap around common small sst lenses suggestive of worm burrows.	Biotite-silica alteration of sst adjacent to siltst beds. Thicker sst beds are chloritized. Minor tiny qtz veinlets.	Strongly fractured & broken. Fine, weakly warped, bedding 65-70/LCA. Abrupt basal contact 70/ LCA (bedding).	To 20.2m: 1% py, dissem in sst & on fracts. Trace bismuthinite in tiny qtz veinlets (to 1mm max). 20.2-21.3m: minor py.
					21.3	24.3	SILICA-CHLORITE-BIOTITE HORNFELS. Greenish & brownish grey. Hard. Strongly altered & partly baked zone in qtz sst & sericitic siltstone. Now a fine to medium grained silica-chlorite-ferromag-biotite-sericite rock.	Very strongly silica-chlorite-ferromag-biotite altered.	Fractured (strongest <25/ LCA) & partly broken, with several small crush zones.	2-3% py, dissem & tiny veinlets. Hematite & py on fractures.
					24.3	25.8	FAULT. Badly shattered & broken zone, mainly in brown biotitized fine qtzose sst. Minor siltstone & chloritic hornfels as above.	Strongly biotitized.	Strong fault - angle unknown.	2% patchy py, dissem & on fractures (+-hematite). At 24.9m: 8cm laminated qtz>py vein 70/LCA.
					25.8	29.8	BIOTITIZED QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE & SILTSTONE. Brownish-grey, fine to medium grained qtzose sst & interbedded mildly siliceous siltstone. Siltstone predominates below 27m.	Moderate to strong biotitization.	Fine regular bedding 70-75/LCA. Moderately fractured & broken, with several thin high-angle crush seams.	1% patchy py: dissem & in qtz-py veinlets (thickest - 27.6m: 7mm, 65/LCA; 29.2m: 5mm, 65/LCA), & on fractures +-hematite.
							END OF HOLE			

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: TC04

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	F	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
0	1	1	1.39	1.3		1.27	2200	1980	6	131	<1	6	1550	<10	1800
1	2	1	0.25	0.25		0.26	2040	813	7	143	<1	7	1225	26	820
2	3	1	0.28	0.29		0.25	1800	1030	6	137	<1	13	1080	56	870
3	4	1	0.54	0.58		0.68	2450	737	17	170	<1	10	896	25	2110
4	5	1	0.41	0.38		0.33	2450	1095	7	67	<1	7	1365	20	850
5	6	1	0.08			0.1	1850	841	5	70	<1	9	912	<10	680
6	7	1	<0.01				1800	820	11	65	<1	16	476	24	585
7	8	1	<0.01				2500	627	7	55	<1	13	517	<10	350
8	8.75	0.75	<0.01				2930	602	22	91	<1	12	508	17	845
8.75	9.75	1	<0.01	<0.01				236	48	69	<1	15			970
9.75	10.75	1	<0.01					189	46	81	<1	19			325
10.75	11.75	1	<0.01					115	34	46	<1	21			235
11.75	12.75	1	<0.01					122	27	42	<1	17			525
12.75	13.75	1	<0.01					84	32	42	<1	23			600
13.75	14.75	1	<0.01	<0.01				150	21	91	<1	6			310
17.4	18.3	0.9	<0.01					108	<3	62	<1	<1			99
18.3	19.3	1	<0.01					61	<3	71	<1	8			110
19.3	20.2	0.9	<0.01					93	7	79	<1	13			150
21.3	22.3	1	<0.01					195	6	33	<1	2			82
22.3	23.3	1	<0.01					176	17	45	<1	9			150
23.3	24.3	1	<0.01					140	8	35	<1	8			53
24.3	25.3	1	<0.01	<0.01				71	12	40	<1	5			24
27.3	28.4	1.1	<0.01					63	8	34	<1	7			35
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	C801	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

661057

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: TC05	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date 2.2.00	Depth: 39.3m	Size: NTW
	Co-ords: 5 406234N / 420873E. 755S / 1300W (Grid)	RL: 530m	Dip: - 90	Azimuth:

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
0	1.4	1.4	0.35	1.05	0	2	TERTIARY BASALT.			
1.4	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.2			Unox grey basalt rubble. Weakly magnetic.			
1.8	3.3	1.5	1.25	0.25						
3.3	4.8	1.5	1.4	0.1	2	9.05	WEATHERED TERTIARY BASALT.			
4.8	6.3	1.5	0.7	0.8			Orange-brown clay after highly oxidized basalt.			
6.3	7.8	1.5	1.3	0.2			Some small (<10cm) remanents of unoxidized			
7.8	9.3	1.5	0.95	0.55			basalt in the clay below 5.5m. *Rubble of fine*			
9.3	10.8	1.5	1.5	0			qtz conglomerate ("Grey Billy") in basal 10cm.			
10.8	12.3	1.5	1.5	0						
12.3	13.8	1.5	1.5	0	9.05	12.75	GARNETIFEROUS SKARN.	Unoxidized.	Weak banding 80-90/LCA	Rare dissem py, except for 1cm
13.8	15.3	1.5	1.5	0			Creamy-green & pink. Massive med-gr skarn	Intensely altered.	Largely unbroken.	py-rich band at top contact.
15.3	16.8	1.5	1.5	0			mainly composed of pale green minerals (poss	Minor baking in places		
16.8	18.3	1.5	1.5	0			a chlorite-epidote mixture as both minerals	(eg: at basal contact).		
18.3	19.8	1.5	1.5	0			are evident in places). Garnet generally conc			
19.8	21.3	1.5	1.5	0			in diffuse bands & patches. Minor carbonate.			
21.3	22.8	1.5	1.5	0						
22.8	24.3	1.5	1.4	0.1	12.75	19.75	MASSIVE PYRRHOTITE-MAGNETITE SKARN.	Intensely altered.	Banding 85/LCA.	To 16.8m: MASSIVE PO-MAG,
24.3	24.8	0.5	0.35	0.15			*Brownish-black, very heavy, hard. To 16.8m*		Fairly abrupt change at	lesser py & 1-2% dissem cp.
24.8	25.1	0.3	0.3	0			essentially-massive 1:1 pyrrhotite-magnetite in		base, 85/LCA.	16.8-19m: SEMI-MASSIVE MAG
25.1	25.5	0.4	0.4	0			bleby interbands 1-5cm thick. Some po bands		Largely unbroken.	>>po. Minor cp & py, incl 4 high-
25.5	26.9	1.4	1.35	0.05			have biotite gangue & some magnetite bands			*angle qtz-py veinlets to 8mm.*
26.9	28.4	1.5	1.5	0			contain qtz-chlor. Below 16.8m: semi-massive			19-19.75m: NEAR-MASSIVE PO
28.4	28.8	0.4	0.4	0			magnetite>>po in chlorite (+-qtz), with 75cm of			trace mag & py, 1-2% cp.
28.8	30.3	1.5	1.5	0			near-massive banded po in qtz gangue at base.			
30.3	31.8	1.5	1.5	0						
31.8	33.3	1.5	1.5	0	19.75	21.65	CHLORITE SKARN.	Intensely altered, with	Weak banding (after So)	5% mag>py-po, trace cp, dissem
33.3	34.8	1.5	1.5	0			Dark green with creamy patches. Blotchy &	chlorite dominant.	80/LCA. Basal contact	in chlorite bands & decreasing
34.8	36.3	1.5	1.5	0			weakly-banded. Chlorite-ferromag-epidote-	Some late-stage chlor	gradational (appearance	with depth (+10% at top).
36.3	37.8	1.5	1.5	0			*garnet skarn overprinted by bands of chlorite-*	introduced along	of detrital qtz).	Occasional pyrite veinlets
37.8	39.3	1.5	1.5	0			magnetite-sulphide skarn. Bands of fi gr	fractures.		(largest 1cm, 35/LCA at 21.6m).
							silic hornfels after siltstone.			

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: TC05	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 2.2.00	Depth: 39.3m	Size: NTW
	Co-ords: 5 406234N / 420873E. 755S / 1300W (Grid)	RL: 530m	Dip: - 90	Azimuth:

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
					21.65	26.1	SILICEOUS SANDY SKARN.	Intense chlorite-ferroma	Bedding 85/LCA.	To 24.2m: 3-5% patchy mag-py,
							Dark greyish-green. At top (to approx 23.5m),	alt at top, decreasing	Badly broken strong	mostly dissem. Py often on fracts
							silica-chlorite-ferromag+-epidote skarn with	gradually to moderate	pyritic fault 24.3-25.25m.	& in veinlets to 2mm 35/LCA.
							med-coarse gr detrital qtz (to 3mm in places).	chlor>biotite alt at base		24.2-25.25m: +10% py>>mag in
							Alteration decreases with depth to chloritized	Strong silicification		fault: as massive botryoidal bx-fill,
							silicified sst at base. Below 24m several	throughout. Mg chlor in		loose py sand, & veinlets to 1cm.
							bands of silicified & biotitized sericitic siltstone.	fault at 24.3-25.25m.		25.25-26.1m: 2% py, dissem &
										thin veinlets.
					26.1	32.7	SILICIFIED QUARTZ SANDSTONE.	*Very strongly silicified.*	*Mildly broken by fractures*	To 29m: 1-2% py, dissem & on
							Grey, very hard. Massive fi-med gr qtz sst.	Weak chloritization to	strongest low angle to	fracts (+-qtz or chlor).
							Band of thinly-bedded unsilicified sericitic	29m. Biotitization of	LCA. Bedding in siltst	29-30m: trace py.
							siltstone 29-30m.	sst around siltst.	*75-90/LCA. Basal*	*30-32.7m: 1% py, dissem & in*
									contact bedding 80/LCA.	1-2mm qtz-py veinlets 30-90/LCA
					32.7	36.25	BIOTITIZED SILTSTONE.	Moderate biotitization,	Bedding 85-90/LCA.	1-2% py, dissem (best in sst) &
							Fawny brown, thinly-bedded sericitic siltstone.	conc in sandy lenses	Largely unbroken.	in high-angle qtz-py veinlets 1-20
							Minor beds to 10cm of green chloritized silicif	but incl fine biotite	Basal contact wavy	mm & most common 33.9-34.9m
							qtz sst & silica-chlor-ferromag skarn. Small	spotting of siltst. 4cm	bedding 85/LCA.	
							sst lenses in siltst appear to be worm burrows.	qtz vein 90/LCA, 33.3m		
					36.25	39.3	CHLORITE SKARN & BIOTITE HORNFELS.	Strong silicification /	Massive & unbedded.	2% py, dissem & in high-angle
							Green & brown, very hard. Blotchy appearance	baking, with chlorite &		veinlets.
							Mainly med gr silica-chlorite-ferromag-epidote	biotite alteration.		*37.7m: 4mm py veinlet, 60/LCA.*
							skarn with abundant sand-sized qtz (probably	Hematite+-calcite on		37.85m: 3mm py-mag veinlet,
							detrital). Lesser fi gr silica-biotite (+-chlorite)	fractures.		60/LCA.
							hornfels after sericitic siltstone.			Sulphs decrease in basal 1m.
							END OF HOLE			

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: TC05

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	F	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
9.05	10	0.95	<0.01				740	8	19	120	<1	5	56	32	<10
10	11	1	<0.01				460	36	25	117	<1	14	322	18	16
11	12	1	<0.01				460	21	11	331	<1	8	263	25	<10
12	12.75	0.75	<0.01				1030	7	10	48	<1	3	113	<10	<10
12.75	13.75	1	0.1	0.06		0.09	5400	814	43	81	<1	5	223	175	1390
13.75	14.75	1	<0.01	<0.01			3930	1430	<3	61	<1	<1	76	94	215
14.75	15.75	1	<0.01				5100	1130	<3	60	<1	6	80	27	44
15.75	16.75	1	<0.01				4600	1635	<3	55	<1	1	110	10	805
16.75	17.75	1	1.17	1.19		1.23	3600	267	<3	88	<1	3	596	<10	360
17.75	18.75	1	0.11	0.11		0.11	4300	287	<3	89	<1	4	414	<10	64
18.75	19.75	1	0.13			0.14	7700	1970	<3	62	<1	5	656	55	470
19.75	20.75	1	0.1					125	36	57	<1	8			67
20.75	21.75	1	<0.01					145	8	43	<1	5			<10
21.75	22.9	1.15	<0.01					133	9	34	<1	9			<10
22.9	24.05	1.15	<0.01					128	14	28	<1	7			<10
24.05	25.25	1.2	0.03					193	6	63	<1	11			55
25.25	sand	0.95	<0.01					90	9	34	<1	9			<10
25.25	26.1	0.85	<0.01					434	7	69	<1	55			31
26.1	27	0.9	<0.01					59	11	25	<1	3			<10
27	28	1	<0.01					31	12	27	<1	7			<10
28	29	1	<0.01	<0.01				65	7	29	<1	1			<10
29	30	1	<0.01					37	3	15	<1	5			<10
30	31	1	<0.01					41	9	26	<1	4			<10
31	32	1	<0.01					9	5	16	<1	6			<10
32	33	1	<0.01					26	5	22	<1	8			<10
33	34	1	<0.01					62	5	21	<1	1			<10
34	35	1	<0.01					33	4	14	<1	4			<10
35	36	1	0.02					34	5	29	<1	5			<10
36	37.1	1.1	<0.01					69	4	17	<1	1			<10
37.1	38.2	1.1	<0.01	<0.01				111	10	30	<1	<1			<10
38.2	39.3	1.1	<0.01					59	6	24	<1	1			<10
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	C801	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

APPENDIX 2

DRILL LOGS
HOLES ST01 – ST05

STORMONT MINE

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: ST01	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 8.2.00	Depth: 47.4m	Size NTW
	Co-ords: 5 405734N / 419089E	RL: 675.5m	Dip: - 90	Azimuth:

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
0	1.9	1.9	0.25	1.65	0	9.9	TERTIARY BASALT.			
1.9	3.4	1.5	1.4	0.1			0 - 2m: Yellow-brown, highly oxidized, limonitic		Rubble.	
3.4	3.9	0.5	0.45	0.05			clayey basalt.			
3.9	4.9	1	0.35	0.65			2 - 4.3m: Grey, hard, fi-med gr basalt. Weakly		Moderately broken.	
4.9	5.5	0.6	0.5	0.1			magnetic. Limonitic oxidation along fractures.			
5.5	6.4	0.9	0.55	0.35			4.3 - 9.9m: Yellow-brown, highly oxidized &		Rubble.	
6.4	7.9	1.5	0.35	1.15			*clayey, basalt breccia (hyaloclastite).*			
7.9	8.4	0.5	0.35	0.15						
8.4	9.2	0.8	0.75	0.05	9.9	10.5	TERTIARY QUARTZ CONGLOMERATE.		Massive & unbroken.	
9.2	9.9	0.7	0.6	0.1			("Grey Billy"). Creamy-grey, very hard, with		Both contacts abrupt.	
9.9	10.9	1	0.85	0.15			rounded clasts to 9cm of qtz, qtz sst & qtzite.			
10.9	12.4	1.5	1.45	0.05						
12.4	13.9	1.5	1.5	0	10.5	27.25	CLAYEY OXIDIZED SKARN.	Totally oxidized & rotten	10.5-17m: very soft but	
13.9	15.4	1.5	1.5	0			10.5 - 17.0m: Creamy-yellow clay with	throughout (rock is	largely unbroken. Basal	*To 15m: common Mnox seams*
15.4	16.9	1.5	1.5	0			remanent fine or med gr rock texture, including	lightweight).	contact sharp, 45/LCA.	& spots, & slight limonite stains.
16.9	18.4	1.5	1.4	0.1			irregular low-angle banding. Minor remanent		17-25m: as above with	
18.4	19.9	1.5	1.5	0			*epidote below 13m.*		crumbly zones 23-25m.	
19.9	21.4	1.5	1.5	0			17.0 - 25.0m: Black, grey & dark khaki greasy		23.6m: 20cm fault with	Minor dissem py in black clay
21.4	22.9	1.5	1.5	0			clay with fine or med gr remanent rock texture.		leached vein qtz frags to	below 22.3m. 24.6-25m: 3% py
22.9	24.4	1.5	1.45	0.05			Much fine mica in places.		3cm. 19-23m: irregular	dissem in black clay with minor
24.4	25.9	1.5	1.35	0.15			25.0 - 27.25m: Yellow-brown & pale green,		banding av 45/LCA.	leached vein qtz.
25.9	26.3	0.4	0.15	0.25			clayey skarn with less-ox sections. Remanent		25-27.25m: Banding 55/	Strong limonite seams & stains
26.3	27.4	1.1	0.5	0.6			banding, some incompletely-ox ferromags &		LCA. Badly broken below	below 25m.
27.4	28.9	1.5	1.5	0			garnet, & detrital qtz grains in places.		25.6m.	
28.9	30.4	1.5	1.5	0						
30.4	31.4	1	1	0	27.25	34.4	PARTLY-OXIDIZED FERROMAG-CALCITE	Intensely altered.	Generally massive &	To 31.2m: minor to 2% dissem
31.4	31.9	0.5	0.3	0.2			SKARN.		unbanded, except for	mag.
31.9	32.3	0.4	0.4	0			Pale green. To 30.4m: massive unoxidized		banded section 65/LCA	Below 31.2m: occasional mag-
32.3	33.4	1.1	1.1	0			med gr ferromag>calcite-epidote-garnet skarn,		31.9-32.5m (incl 10cm of	bearing bands to 3cm or solid
33.4	33.8	0.4	0.3	0.1			largely unbroken. Below 30.4m skarn is mod		hornfels & mag bands).	Feox after same.
33.8	34.5	0.7	0.55	0.15			oxidized, leached (no calcite) & crumbly.		Basal contact 20/LCA.	

661062

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: ST01	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 8.2.00	Depth: 47.4m	Size: NTW
	Co-ords: 5 405734N / 419089E	RL: 675.5m	Dip: - 90	Azimuth:

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
34.5	34.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	34.4	36.3	PYRITIC SKARN (FAULT?).	Partly oxidized & leache	Banding 25/LCA.	20% py, dissem in rock & qtz,
34.9	35.4	0.5	0.45	0.05			Dark grey. Skarn as above, badly broken &	Common bands of	Poss fault zone?: rock is	most abund below 35m where
35.4	36.4	1	0.7	0.3			decomposed, with dissem pyrite & vein qtz.	vein qtz 1mm to 4cm	very crumbly & clayey.	locally sem-massive. Some py
36.4	37.1	0.7	0.7	0				*thick (latter at 35m).*		cubes to 3-5mm.
37.1	37.9	0.8	0.8	0						
37.9	39.4	1.5	1.5	0	36.3	45.3	FERROMAG-GARNET-EPIDOTE SKARN.	Intensely altered.	Not banded. Unbroken	To 39m: minor to 2% dissem
39.4	40.9	1.5	1.5	0			Pale green, massive blotchy skarn composed	Almost no veining.	except in leached ox	magnetite & trace pyrite.
40.9	42.4	1.5	1.5	0			of unidentified ferromagnesian mineral, garnet	Below 43m: hard due	zones above 37m & for	39-45.05m: no mag or sulphides
42.4	43.9	1.5	1.5	0			& epidote, with chlorite & calcite in places (esp	to baking.	0.6m above small fault	45.05m: 5cm band of semi-
43.9	45.4	1.5	1.5	0			below fault at 41.5m).		70/LCA at 41.5m. Basal	massive po>py>cp in chlor.
45.4	46.2	0.8	0.8	0					contact abrupt, 80/LCA.	2cm band ditto at 45.1m.
46.2	46.9	0.7	0.3	0.4						
46.9	47.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	45.3	47.4	SILICIFIED QUARTZ SANDSTONE. Grey,	Strongly silicified.	Badly fractured & broken	45.3-45.7m: 3% dissem po in
							very hard. Fine qtz sst with very minor thin	Minor chlor on fracts &	46-47m.	hornfels.
							siltstone beds. Top 0.4m is quartz-biotite-	*biotite in siltst laminae.*	Bedding in siltst laminae	Below 45.7m: rare py.
							chlorite hornfels after siltstone.	Pervasive cb below	85/LCA.	
								46.9m.		
							END OF HOLE			

661063

J.G.Purvis and Associates P/L

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: ST01

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	Au(SR)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
10.5	11.5	1	0.06	0.05				33	208	316	<1	22	192	22	25
11.5	12.5	1	<0.01					51	615	797	<1	1	106	18	<10
12.5	13.5	1	<0.01					27	620	261	<1	6	69	16	<10
13.5	14.5	1	<0.01					21	370	291	<1	<1	77	18	<10
14.5	15.5	1	<0.01					36	368	612	<1	<1	99	22	<10
15.5	16.5	1	0.03					27	34	784	<1	<1	354	49	18
16.5	17	0.5	<0.01					27	205	927	<1	6	276	23	16
17	18	1	<0.01					107	77	378	<1	40	9	23	<10
18	19	1	<0.01					13	141	366	<1	48	7	11	<10
19	20	1	<0.01	<0.01				12	139	364	<1	65	7	<10	<10
20	21	1	<0.01					13	181	530	<1	315	<3	18	<10
21	22	1	<0.01					17	308	764	<1	105	10	23	<10
22	23	1	<0.01					27	801	683	<1	16	8	17	<10
23	24	1	<0.01					26	239	828	<1	215	8	14	<10
24	25	1	<0.01					25	65	593	<1	4	4	16	<10
25	26	1	0.03					9	25	640	<1	9	62	<10	<10
26	27.25	1.25	<0.01					5	12	1000	<1	6	45	<10	<10
27.25	28.25	1	<0.01					5	8	142	<1	<1	9	<10	<10
28.25	29.25	1	<0.01					10	5	142	<1	2	14	<10	<10
29.25	30.25	1	<0.01	<0.01				4	<3	180	<1	<1	17	<10	<10
30.25	31.25	1	<0.01					3	<3	174	<1	<1	42	<10	<10
31.25	32.5	1.25	<0.01					6	5	327	<1	1	55	<10	<10
32.5	33.5	1	<0.01					11	46	67	<1	3	66	<10	<10
33.5	34.4	0.9	<0.01	<0.01				16	135	189	<1	3	79	<10	<10
34.4	35.4	1	0.23	0.24				84	380	453	2	310	63	48	200
35.4	36.3	0.9	0.05					181	78	243	<1	120	64	40	31
36.3	37.3	1	<0.01					51	6	171	<1	<1	75	<10	<10
37.3	38.3	1	<0.01					22	15	168	1	<1	68	14	13
38.3	39.3	1	<0.01					9	14	221	<1	<1	42	<10	<10
39.3	40.3	1	<0.01					5	14	140	<1	<1	46	<10	<10
40.3	41.3	1	<0.01					5	18	89	<1	<1	52	<10	<10
41.3	42.3	1	<0.01					3	20	104	1	<1	28	<10	<10
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	F650	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

661064

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: ST01

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	Au(SR)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
42.3	43.3	1	<0.01					2	20	60	2	<1	53	<10	<10
43.3	44.3	1	<0.01					2	11	74	<1	<1	64	<10	<10
44.3	45.3	1	<0.01	<0.01				170	18	95	1	<1	48	<10	<10
45.3	46.3	1	<0.01					46	29	52	<1	2	6	<10	<10
46.3	47.4	1.1	<0.01					16	29	61	1	5	6	<10	<10
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	F650	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: ST02	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 13.2.00	Depth: 48.1m	Size: NTW
	Co-ords: 5 405726N / 419108E	RL: 676m	Dip: - 90	Azimuth:

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
0	1.8	1.8	0.75	1.05	0	4.8	TERTIARY BASALT.			
1.8	3.3	1.5	0.9	0.6			To 1.7m yellow-brown clay after oxidized basalt,			
3.3	4.8	1.5	0.35	1.15			then dark grey fi-med gr weakly magnetic basalt			
4.8	5.6	0.8	0.05	0.75			with clayey sections due to ox along fractures.			
5.6	6.3	0.7	0	0.7						
6.3	7.8	1.5	0.1	1.4	4.8	11.2	QUARTZ SAND (TERTIARY).			
7.8	8.1	0.3	0.15	0.15			Loose yellow qtz sand with leached fragments			
8.1	9.3	1.2	0.2	1			of ox qtz sst. Below 7.8m sand is yellowish-			
9.3	10.8	1.5	0.3	1.2			white, more consolidated & clayey. Thin 'pans'			
10.8	11.3	0.5	0.4	0.1			of Feox-cemented qtz sand.			
11.3	11.5	0.2	0.2	0						
11.5	12.1	0.6	0.6	0	11.2	14.3	QUARTZ CONGLOMERATE (TERTIARY).	Silicified.	Below 13m rubbly with	Hematitic or pyritic (locally 2%
12.1	13.6	1.5	1.2	0.3			Grey & pale red, hard. Med-coarse gr poorly-	Strong qtz vein (+10cm)	much core loss. Vague	dissem py).
13.6	13.9	0.3	0.1	0.2			sorted sst with abund elongated clasts to 2cm	at 13m.	lineation of clasts 35/LCA	
13.9	14.4	0.5	0.1	0.4			of qtz sst.		Basal contact broken.	
14.4	14.8	0.4	0.4	0						
14.8	15.3	0.5	0.5	0	14.3	19.5	SILTSTONE (ORDOVICIAN).	Weakly biotitized	Fractured & broken.	Limonite & Mnox stains on
15.3	16.4	1.1	1.1	0			Pale grey. Thinly-bedded softish siltstone.	around sst lenses.	Bedding 65-75/LCA,	fractures & in some sst.
16.4	17.6	1.2	1.2	0			Below 18m is more massive & slightly harder	Slightly oxidized, esp	commonly weakly warped	Nil sulphides until 1% dissem
17.6	18.1	0.5	0.3	0.2			due to increased baking. Small lenses & thin	sst beds 18-19m.	along fractures.	py below 18.7m.
18.1	19.6	1.5	1.5	0			beds of qtzose sst, more common & thicker		*Fault at 16.2m.*	
19.6	20	0.4	0.35	0.05			(to 10cm) below 18m.			
20	20.2	0.2	0.2	0						
20.2	21.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	19.5	28.05	FRACTURED BIOTITIZED SANDY SILTSTONE.	Biotitization moderate	Badly fractured & broken	To 21.5m: minor dissem py.
21.1	22	0.9	0.9	0			*Grey & brown. Massive fi gr silty qtzose sst at*	*to 23m then strong.*	with thin crush seams,	21.5-23.5m: 1% dissem py.
22	22.5	0.5	0.4	0.1			top, becoming massive siltstone with depth.	Patchy serp-epidote-	esp in fault at 22.7-23.8m	Below 23.5m minor dissem py
22.5	23.1	0.6	0.55	0.05			Above 21.4m zones to 40cm of yellow-green	chlor-cb alt as noted,	Strongest fracts <30/LCA	reducing to trace at base.
23.1	23.2	0.1	0.1	0			greasy serpentinous epidote-chlorite skarn &	with assoc baking.	No bedding visible.	
23.2	23.4	0.2	0.2	0			*calc-silicate.* Below 21.4m this material only		Basal contact a fault	
23.4	23.8	0.4	0.4	0			on fractures & in small patches overprinting the		20/LCA.	
23.8	25.3	1.5	1.4	0.1			biotitization.			

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: ST02	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 13.2.00	Depth: 48.1m	Size: NTW
	Co-ords: 5 405726N / 419108E	RL: 676m	Dip: - 90	Azimuth:

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
25.3	25.9	0.6	0.6	0	28.05	32.9	SHEARED SKARN. Dark yellowish or	Intensely altered.	Strong sl lensoid tectonic	No sulphides or magnetite,
25.9	27.1	1.2	1.2	0			Dark yellowish or brownish green. Ranges	Partly oxidized.	banding due to shearing	apart from minor py in basal
27.1	27.7	0.6	0.6	0			from soapy to moderately hard. Banded skarn	Almost no veining.	15-20/LCA. Common	qtz vein. Tiny stringers of Feox
27.7	28.3	0.6	0.6	0			composed of serpentine (alt of dark green		badly broken or crumbly	in places.
28.3	28.8	0.5	0.5	0			bladed ferromag seen in patchy remnants),		zones. Basal contact	
28.8	30	1.2	1.1	0.1			garnet-rich & chlorite-rich bands (latter some-		abrupt - a 1cm qtz-chlor-	
30	30.1	0.1	0.1	0			times silicified), yellowish carbonate, & epidote		py vein 15/LCA.	
30.1	30.8	0.7	0.7	0						
30.8	31.8	1	0.85	0.15	32.9	37.75	CALCAREOUS FERROMAG-GARNET SKARN.	Intensely altered.	Unbroken. Very poorly-	No sulphides or magnetite.
31.8	33.3	1.5	1.5	0			Pale pinkish-green, massive & heavy, garnet-	No veining apart from a	developed banding in	
33.3	34.8	1.5	1.5	0			ferromag-chlorite skarn. Little visible carbonate	few tiny threads of	places 25-45/LCA. Basal	
34.8	36.3	1.5	1.5	0			but strong reaction to HCl.	calcite.	contact gradational.	
36.3	37.8	1.5	1.5	0						
37.8	39.3	1.5	1.5	0	37.75	43.5	EPIDOTE-FERROMAG-SERPENTINE SKARN.	Intensely altered.	Weak banding 35-55/LCA	To 40m: no sulphides or mag
39.3	40.5	1.2	1.2	0			Green. Epidote, bladed ferromags & serp,	Leached & clayey in &	Broken by several faults:	except py in 5cm black band at
40.5	42.1	1.6	1.6	0			lesser carbonate & garnet. To 42.5m, several	around faults.	38.25-39.35m: fault //LCA	37.9m. 40-41.15m: 5% dissem
42.1	43.7	1.6	1.6	0			5-80cm bands of black softish mg-chlorite(?) -		*40.4m: fault 15/LCA*	*& banded py, trace mag.*
43.7	44.9	1.2	1.2	0			some are pyritic (esp largest band at 40-40.8m)		43.2-43.5m: fault 25/LCA	41.15-43.5m: no sulphides.
44.9	46.5	1.6	1.6	0						
46.5	48.1	1.6	1.6	0	43.5	44.1	QUARTZ-CARBONATE-TOURMALINE? BAND	Leached & crumbly.	Upper contact 20/LCA,	2% dissem py.
							Pale grey, sandy-textured qtz, apricot-coloured		*lower broken.*	
							carbonate & black mineral (tourmaline?).			
					44.1	48.1	SILICEOUS SKARN / SANDSTONE.	Strong alteration,	Fractured, leached &	To 44.9m: no sulphides.
							Mixed zone intermediate between skarn &	dominated by silica,	broken to 45m & 46.5m	Below 44.9m: minor brown sp>
							silicified qtz sst (mainly the latter). Greenish-	chlorite & carbonate.	to 47.7m.	py in patches in both skarn & sst
							grey, hard. Ranges from silicified calcareous		46.8m: banding after	
							ferromag-chlorite-epidote skarn with detrital		bedding 70/LCA.	
							qtz, to fine-coarse gr silicified qtz sst with			
							patches & fracture-fillings of epidotic carbonate			
							END OF HOLE			

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: ST02

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	Au(SR)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
11.2	12.2	1	<0.01					29	6	5	<1	5			<10
12.2	13.2	1	<0.01					14	8	15	<1	35			<10
18.5	19.5	1	<0.01					20	180	96	<1	24			<10
19.5	20.5	1	<0.01					42	38	253	<1	32			<10
20.5	21.5	1	<0.01	<0.01				5	60	141	<1	50			<10
21.5	22.5	1	<0.01					21	22	88	<1	105			<10
22.5	23.5	1	<0.01					10	14	275	<1	225			<10
28	29	1	<0.01					4	13	274	<1	12			<10
29	30	1	<0.01					5	8	225	<1	<1			<10
30	31	1	<0.01	<0.01				3	10	197	<1	<1			<10
31	32	1	<0.01					3	8	196	<1	2			<10
32	33	1	<0.01					4	9	132	<1	4			<10
33	34	1	<0.01					5	<3	51	<1	3			<10
34	35	1	<0.01					3	<3	36	<1	<1			<10
35	36	1	<0.01					2	<3	47	<1	<1			<10
36	37	1	<0.01					3	3	41	<1	13			<10
37	38	1	<0.01					45	9	57	<1	1			<10
38	39	1	<0.01					13	23	150	<1	4			<10
39	40	1	<0.01					4	15	210	<1	2			<10
40	41.15	1.15	<0.01					36	121	230	<1	70			<10
41.15	42.3	1.15	<0.01					3	6	112	<1	<1			<10
42.3	43.5	1.2	0.02					3	9	123	<1	3			<10
43.5	44.1	0.6	<0.01					17	<3	536	<1	45			<10
44.1	44.9	0.8	<0.01					10	11	150	<1	<1			<10
44.9	46	1.1	<0.01					9	14	805	<1	9			<10
46	47	1	<0.01					9	102	724	<1	<1			<10
47	48.1	1.1	<0.01	<0.01				24	8	2400	<1	7			<10
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	F650	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: ST03	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 18.2.00	Depth: 36.4m	Size: NTW
	Co-ords: 5 405687N / 419125E	RL: 686.5m	Dip: -90	Azimuth:

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
0	1.9	1.9	0.25	1.65	0	5.3	PARTLY-OXIDIZED TERTIARY BASALT.	Oxidized.	Badly broken.	
1.9	3.4	1.5	1.4	0.1			Orange-brown clay after oxidized basalt with	Several white veinlets	Basal contact broken.	
3.4	3.7	0.3	0.3	0			kernals of unox grey weakly-magnetic basalt.	to 5mm (zeolite?).		
3.7	4.9	1.2	1.2	0						
4.9	6	1.1	0.7	0.4	5.3	6.1	CLAY & IRON-CEMENTED SAND (TERTIARY).	Oxidized.	Bedding 75/LCA.	
6	7.5	1.5	0.05	1.45			Upper half soft yellow sandy clay, lower half			
7.5	9.4	1.9	0	1.9			qtz sand cemented by hard lateritic iron oxide.			
9.4	10.9	1.5	0.7	0.8						
10.9	12.4	1.5	0.15	1.35	6.1	13	LOOSE QUARTZ SAND (TERTIARY).			
12.4	13.9	1.5	0.15	1.35			Fine to very coarse gr white running qtz sand.			
13.9	15.4	1.5	0.25	1.25			Grainsize increases with depth. A few			
15.4	16.4	1	0.35	0.65			Ordovician qtz sst fragments below 11m.			
16.4	16.9	0.5	0.4	0.1						
16.9	18.4	1.5	0.3	1.2	13	15.4	CLAYEY SAND (TERTIARY).	Oxidized.		
18.4	18.8	0.4	0.25	0.15			Yellow soft clayey qtzose sand. Some layers			
18.8	19.4	0.6	0.3	0.3			Feox-cemented. Frags of qtz & qtz sst.			
19.4	19.9	0.5	0.5	0						
19.9	21.4	1.5	1.5	0	15.4	17.2	SILICEOUS BRECCIO-CONGLOMERATE	Stongly silicified.		Minor limonite & pyrite in matrix.
21.4	22.9	1.5	1.5	0			(TERTIARY "GREY BILLY").	Partly oxidized &		
22.9	24.4	1.5	1.5	0			White, very hard. Angular to rounded clasts to	leached.		
24.4	25.9	1.5	1.5	0			10cm of qtz & qtz sst, in silif qtz sand matrix.			
25.9	27.4	1.5	1.5	0						
27.4	28.9	1.5	1.5	0	17.2	36.4	QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE.	Mildly oxidized to 24m	Sl clayey & badly broken	Minor to locally 2% py>sp-gn
28.9	30.4	1.5	1.5	0			Grey, hard. Medium to coarse gr massive	then weakly ox to EOH.	to 19.4m. Below 19.4m	(mainly as fi gr dissem), except:
30.4	31.9	1.5	1.5	0			qtzose sandstone & quartz sandstone.	Weak biotite-chlorite alt	mildly fractured & broken,	26-28.3m: nil sulphides, &
31.9	33.4	1.5	1.5	0			Common probable worm burrows in places	(bio moderate 24-29m,	esp along strong set of	31.5-35.5m: 2-3% py, rare sp-gn,
33.4	34.9	1.5	1.5	0			(eg: 22.4m), always near-parallel LCA.	& chlor best around qtz-	qtz-chlor-lim(+-py) veins	in zone of qtz-ser alt.
34.9	36.4	1.5	1.5	0				chlor veins: these post-	10/LCA (to 1cm thick at	Limonite stains & bxwks on fracts
								date bio). Patchy silica	22.7m).	esp above 24m & 32.5-35.5m.
								sericite alt in qtz sst		
							END OF HOLE			

J.G.Purvis and Associates P/L

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: ST03

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	Au(SR)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
19.5	20.5	1	<0.01					45	431	307	4	14			125
20.5	21.5	1	<0.01					100	485	301	1	18			<10
21.5	22.5	1	2.6*					66	183	234	1	3			<10
22.5	23.5	1	<0.01					40	46	215	1	8			<10
23.5	24.5	1	<0.01					55	106	275	1	11			<10
30.5	31.5	1	0.35*	0.38*				105	69	104	<1	22			<10
31.5	32.5	1	<0.01					77	160	252	<1	16			<10
32.5	33.5	1	<0.01					62	111	121	1	<1			<10
33.5	34.5	1	0.17*	0.23*				129	88	173	<1	25			16
34.5	35.5	1	<0.01					105	63	255	1	41			19
			* These results elevated by gold contamination from malfunction of Analabs' grinding equipment.												
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	F650	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

DRILLHOLE: ST04					Logged by: J.G.Purvis			Date: 23.2.00	Depth: 39.1m	Size: NTW
					Co-ords: 5 405750N / 418820E (approx)			RL: 657m (approx)	Dip: - 90	Azimuth:
DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
0	1.7	1.7	0.45	1.25	0	1.7	SILICEOUS CONGLOMERATE (TERTIARY).			1% pyrite in matrix of breccio-
1.7	3.3	1.6	1	0.6			Fawn & black clayey soil then hard grey silic			conglomerate.
3.3	4.8	1.5	1.1	0.4			breccio-conglomerate ("Grey Billy").			
4.8	6.3	1.5	1.45	0.05						
6.3	7.8	1.5	1.5	0	1.7	3.4	YELLOW STICKY CLAY.			
7.8	9.3	1.5	1.5	0			After totally oxidized unidentifiable rock.			
9.3	10.8	1.5	1.4	0.1						
10.8	12.3	1.5	1.5	0	3.4	9.55	BLACK CLAY.			Trace dissem pyrite, increasing
12.3	13.8	1.5	1.5	0			Dark brownish-black clay after totally oxidized			below 7m to 1% at base.
13.8	15.3	1.5	1.5	0			skarn. Much remanent mica in places.			
15.3	16.8	1.5	1.5	0						
16.8	18.3	1.5	1.5	0	9.55	16.55	CALCAREOUS FERROMAG-EPIDOTE -	Partly oxidized & clayey	Crumbly & broken in	Patchy magnetite (1-2% overall),
18.3	19.8	1.5	1.5	0			GARNET SKARN.	to 12.4m, then unox.	places to 12.4m, then	often assoc with chlorite in diffuse
19.8	21.3	1.5	1.5	0			Green, blotchy & weakly banded med gr skarn,	Intensely altered.	unbroken.	bands & patches.
21.3	22.8	1.5	1.45	0.05			comprising ferromag, epidote, calcite, chlorite &	No veining.	Weak banding 80-90/LCA	Trace pyrite.
22.8	24.3	1.5	1.5	0			garnet. Remanent detrital qtz grains at 12-13m			
24.3	25.8	1.5	1.5	0						
25.8	27.3	1.5	1.5	0	16.55	22.25	CALCAREOUS WRIGGLITIC CHLORITE-	Very strongly altered.	Unbroken, except basal	20% (10-30%) magnetite in fine
27.3	28.8	1.5	1.5	0			MAGNETITE SKARN.	No veining.	15cm.	wrigglitic bands & thicker chlor-
28.8	30.3	1.5	1.5	0			Dark green & black, chlor-epidote-calcite skarn		Weak non-wrigglitic	mag bands.
30.3	31.8	1.5	1.3	0.15			Much magnetite, mostly in fine irreg wrigglitic		banding 85-90/LCA.	Very rare pyrite & brown sp.
31.8	33.3	1.5	1.45	0.05			bands. Some ferromags (incl actinolite).		Basal contact leached &	
33.3	34.8	1.5	1.5	0			Some remanent unalt limestone in upper 1m.		broken.	
34.8	36.3	1.5	1.5	0						
36.3	37.8	1.5	1.5	0	22.25	31.7	CALCAREOUS EPIDOTE SKARN.	Intensely altered.	Largely unbroken.	Patchy magnetite, mostly to 2%,
37.8	38.7	0.9	0.9	0			Dark green, mildly calcareous variable skarn,	1mm veinlets of calcite	Weak banding 85/LCA.	but 3-5% in chlor zone to 24m &
38.7	39.1	0.4	0.3	0.1			epidotic, with chlorite(+-magnetite) & garnet-	or epidote, low angles	Basal contact abrupt &	10% (+minor py) below 30.5m.
							rich sections. Siliceous patches below 26m.	to LCA.	irregular.	Trace py & rare bismuthinite, in
								Several 1cm greisenous		chlor veins. 23.75m: 1cm chlor-
								musc veins 85/LCA in		mag-py vein 80/LCA. Ditto, 5cm,
								basal 1m.		25.2m. 26.9m: 1cm calcite-chlor-

JERVOIS MINING NL - DRILLHOLE LOG

DRILLHOLE: ST04	Logged by: J.G.Purvis	Date: 23.2.00	Depth: 39.1m	Size: NTW
	Co-ords: 5 405750N / 418820E (approx)	RL: 657m (approx)	Dip: - 90	Azimuth:

DRILL ADVANCE					LITHOLOGY					
From	To	Interval	Recovered	Lost	From	To	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	MINERALIZATION
										mag-bi vein 85/LCA. 28.5m: 1cm
										calc-chlor-mag-py-bi vein 75/LCA
					31.7	39.1	ALTERED QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE.	Strong patchy chlorite-	Broken by abundant	Patchy magnetite, overall 3% but
							Dark greenish-grey, hard. Fine quartzose	ferromag-epidote-mag	fractures 80-90/LCA	locally 5-10% over 0.5-1m, mostly
							sandstone & lesser siltstone, strongly affected	alt, & mild silicification.	assoc with greisenous	dissem but some in stringers
							by pervasive "skarn-type" alteration.	Locally, alt forms	muscovite veinlets.	sub-// LCA.
								diffuse bands of silic	Bedding 70/LCA.	Minor to locally 1% py, dissem &
								skarn. Weak biotite		on some fractures.
								alt of siltstone.		
							END OF HOLE			

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: ST04

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	F	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
1.7	3.3	1.6	<0.01					83	39	66	<1	26			27
3.3	4.8	1.5	0.1*	0.16*				39	136	708	<1	42			12
4.8	6.3	1.5	<0.01					22	59	1605	<1	10			<10
6.3	7.5	1.2	<0.01					26	128	724	<1	70			<10
7.5	8.5	1	0.1*	0.11*				25	67	746	<1	24			<10
8.5	9.5	1	<0.01					29	104	853	1	235			<10
9.5	10.5	1	0.16					24	11	849	<1	7			22
10.5	11.5	1	0.54*	0.3*				6	8	175	<1	7			<10
11.5	12.5	1	0.11	<0.01				<2	7	220	<1	<1			<10
12.5	13.5	1	<0.01	<0.01				3	5	91	<1	3			<10
13.5	14.5	1	0.22*	0.19*				11	14	125	<1	2			<10
14.5	15.5	1	0.13					4	31	67	1	<1			17
15.5	16.5	1	0.14					6	28	68	<1	1			10
16.5	17.5	1	0.03				2370	7	17	144	<1	<1	83	57	<10
17.5	18.5	1	0.36	0.32			2.60%	11	94	237	1	5	128	130	135
18.5	19.5	1	0.02				1170	4	14	97	<1	<1	80	98	<10
19.5	20.5	1	0.18				2.90%	10	46	207	<1	<1	115	165	99
20.5	21.5	1	4.55	4.3			4.40%	14	230	278	3	3	95	225	350
21.5	22.5	1	2.6	2.55			8300	37	1680	247	13	6	72	32	3910
22.5	23.5	1	0.05				1750	8	28	112	<1	2	59	<10	<10
23.5	24.5	1	0.05				4700	40	82	130	<1	1	76	14	120
24.5	25.5	1	<0.01					20	27	175	1	2			225
25.5	26.5	1	<0.01					3	60	164	1	5			51
26.5	27.5	1	<0.01					4	40	136	1	1			45
27.5	28.5	1	<0.01					9	15	211	1	3			51
28.5	29.5	1	<0.01					5	6	186	<1	2			10
29.5	30.6	1.1	<0.01					10	28	146	<1	<1			115
30.6	31.7	1.1	<0.01					20	13	143	<1	11			335
31.7	32.7	1	<0.01					11	12	90	<1	<1			135
32.7	33.7	1	<0.01					7	17	59	<1	3			90
33.7	34.7	1	<0.01					14	33	82	<1	1			225
34.7	35.8	1.1	<0.01					31	53	111	<1	<1			110
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	C801	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102

* These results slightly elevated by weak gold contamination from malfunction of Analabs' grinding equipment.

JERVOIS MINING NL - ASSAY SHEET

DRILLHOLE: ST04

SAMPLED DEPTH		INTERVAL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
From	To	(m)	Au	Au(R)	Au(R2)	Au(S)	F	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sn	W	Bi
35.8	36.9	1.1	<0.01					58	56	111	<1	<1			61
36.9	38	1.1	<0.01					19	37	85	<1	5			43
38	39.1	1.1	<0.01					17	37	73	<1	3			73
Laboratory: Analabs, Cooee		Method :	F650	F650	F650	F650	C801	A102	A102	A102	A102	H102	X401	X401	A102