

PASMINCO EXPLORATION

BULGOBAC (Boco Siding) EL4/2000

**ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD TO 16th MAY 2001**

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1. SUMMARY

This report details exploration work undertaken on the Bulgobac EL 4/2000 during the period 16 June 2000 to 30 March 2001, the first year of this tenement. Work on the licence has focussed on exploring the north east striking contact between the Central Volcanic Sequence and Southwell sub-group correlates, along a strike length of some 9.6 km on EL 4/2000, for Rosebery and Hellyer style VHMS deposits. The work completed comprised a review of previous exploration, 20.8 line km of grid cut and(or) rehabilitated and surveyed with DGPS; 12 line km of this grid geologically mapped, 751 'B' horizon soil samples collected and submitted for analysis (including duplicates and standards) and 7 rock chip samples analysed.

This work has defined two partial leach soil anomalies, one on the Glacially covered Boco Plains and the second at the base of the Hollway andesite, adjacent to a total digest soil anomaly located by previous explorers. Work during the next year of tenure will focus on following up these anomalies and extending the partial leach soil coverage over the CVC – Southwell Subgroup contact.

2. INTRODUCTION

This report details exploration work undertaken on the Bulgobac EL 4/2000 during the period 16 June 2000 to 30 March 2001, the first year of this tenement.

Access to the tenement is Via the Murchison highway and Emu Bay Railway, in the east, and on the Boco Road, cutting through the centre of the tenement. A network of 4WD tracks, developed for logging and mineral exploration, extend from these main access points and provide excellent access to the majority of the area of interest.

Pasminco's main target on EL 4/2000 is Cambrian Rosebery or Hellyer type Zn-Pb-Cu-Au-rich VHMS mineralisation hosted by the Mount Read Volcanics (MRV). The tenement covers a generally NE striking section of the MRV including the contact between the Central Volcanic complex (CVC) and the overlying Southwell Subgroup (or lower Tyndall Group), separated in part by the Hollway Andesite (correlates of the Que-Hellyer Volcanics). Recent interpretations suggest that all economically significant VHMS Pb-Zn mineralisation in the Central Mt Read Belt occurs at this stratigraphic level and that as such the area of EL 4/2000 warrants detailed exploration. Despite a long exploration history (see section 5) much of the prospective contact zone has not been adequately tested by modern deep search geophysical or geochemical techniques, a result of focussing on targets in the CVC (the Boco Alteration Zone) and the presence of thick glacial cover (to >100m in some areas). Pasminco plan to systematically explore the EL using a combination of geological mapping, partial leach soil geochemistry and infill ground time-domain EM, where there is no existing coverage, or the work that has been done is considered to have been ineffective.

2.1 Attribution

The following personnel were responsible for the work carried out by Pasminco Exploration on the Bulgobac EL4/00 licence area during the last reporting period:

Senior Geologist:	Andrew McNeill – Pasminco Exploration Rosebery
Senior Geophysicist:	Chris Dauth – Pasminco Exploration Melbourne
Report Compilation:	Kirsten Simpson – Pasminco Exploration Melbourne

3. LAND TENURE

EL 4/2000 Bulgobac (24 sq km) was granted to Pasminco on 16 June 2000 for a period of 5 years. The location of the Tenement is shown on Figure 1. EL 4/2000 covers ground that fell vacant on the relinquishment of EL's 24/95 (Aberfoyle) in February 1998, EL 47/96 (RGC) in September 1998 and the partial relinquishment of Pasminco's EL 44/88 in November 1998. Land covered by EL 4/2000 is all crown land designated as State Forest, informal reserves, parts of the Sawmill Creek, Burns Peak and Mackintosh Forest Reserves and some HEC land all of which are available for exploration under the Mineral Resources Development Act 1995.

4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Basement in western Tasmania is Precambrian age, comprising predominantly greenschist facies meta-sediments with minor basalts and dolerites. Higher-grade amphibolite and eclogite facies are also present within the Precambrian. This Precambrian basement is exposed to the east of the Bulgobac licence (Figure 2).

Cambrian volcanism and sedimentation developed on this Precambrian continental crust, and is subdivided into the Eco-Cambrian tholeiitic Crimson Creek Formation (CCF) and, the mid to late Cambrian predominantly calc-alkaline, Mt Read Volcanics (MRV).

The CCF was deposited in shallow but rapidly subsiding basins (Brown, 1986). The CCF consists of basaltic lavas and volcanoclastics, turbidites, carbonates, chert and minor evaporites. This formation is exposed west of the licence.

Ultramafic cumulates and volcanic equivalents were thrust onto the CCF in the mid Cambrian (Crawford and Berry 1991). These rocks generate strong magnetic anomalies and outcrop within the Huskisson Syncline, to the west of the licence. The ultramafics are interpreted at depth beneath the licence (Leaman, 1992).

The MRV form a 200km long by 20km wide north-south trending belt along the eastern side of the Dundas Trough, adjacent to and in some areas on lapping and intruding the Precambrian basement. The volcanics include intermediate to felsic lavas, sub-volcanic porphyries and granites, volcanoclastics and basement-derived sedimentary rocks. The MRV host six economically significant volcanic hosted massive sulphide deposits.

Equivalents of the MRV underlie the entire Bulgobac licence, and vary from massive felsic lavas, volcanoclastics and subvolcanic intrusives of the Central Volcanic Complex (CVC) in the east and south. This package is overlain, in part, by a thin micaceous greywacke and shale sequence, correlated with the Animal Creek Greywacke, and the Hollway andesite, a package of feldspar-phyric dacitic to basaltic lavas and hyaloclastic lava breccias with a geochemical signature suggesting a correlation with the Que-

Hellyer Volcanics (Coutts, 1990).

Poorly mapped mixed provenance fine to coarse grained sediments (including volcanic quartz-rich volcanoclastics) with minor quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusives and lavas, probable correlates of the Southwell Subgroup (or lower Tyndall Group) overly the Hollway Andesite and define a synclinal structure in the north and west of the tenement.

Regional structures that subdivide the MRV are the Rosebery Fault, west of the licence, and the Henty Fault, which is located 5km east of the licence.

Cambrian volcanism and sedimentation was followed by predominantly basement derived late Cambrian to Devonian age sedimentation, which includes siliciclastic conglomerate, sandstone and limestone. None of these sequences occur within the licence.

At least two phases of regional compression were associated with the mid Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny (Keele, 1991). The development of folding, cleavage and regional thrusts in lower Palaeozoic rocks were associated with this event. Fold trends in the licence are N to NE.

Deformation was followed by the extensive intrusion of Devonian to Carboniferous granitoids. The Meredith Granite and associated hornfels aureole outcrop west of the licence area (Brown, 1986). The Devonian granites are associated with carbonate replacement Sn mineralisation at Renison Bell and Mount Bischoff, and the Pb Zn Ag vein deposits of Zeehan and, possibly, the Tullah Fields.

After substantial erosion of this terrane extensive Tertiary flood basalts and subvolcanic sediments were deposited. Remnants of the basalt flows are preserved to the north of the licence. In the Quaternary extensive unconsolidated glacial and fluvio-glacial deposits up to >100m thick accumulated in the Boco Plain area and the Valley of Boco Creek to the west (Augustinius and Nichol, 1999). These deposits now obscure much of the Palaeozoic geology in the eastern and central part of the tenement.

No economically significant mineralisation is known from the licence area, however a large sericite-pyrite alteration zone has been located as isolated outcrops, and by drilling, on the Glacially covered Boco Plain. This zone, the Boco Alteration Zone has been extensively explored, as discussed below.

5. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

EL 4/2000 (24 sq km) was granted to Pasminco Exploration on 16 June 2000, with the area granted being open ground resulting from the relinquishment of EL's 24/95 (Aberfoyle) in February 1998, EL 47/96 (RGC) in September 1998 and the partial relinquishment of Pasminco's EL 44/88 in November 1998. The area has had a long history of exploration, most of which has been completed in two areas; the Boco Alteration Zone and the Hollway Andesite (only the northeastern part of this prospect is

covered by EL 4/2000). In this report the term Hollway Andesite Prospect will be used for the Hollway andesite itself and the volcano-sedimentary sequence overlying the andesite and forming the syncline east of the Pinnacles Rhyolite. Outside these areas exploration has largely been restricted to geological mapping, at various scales, and stream sediment sampling. Tables 1 and 2 summarise the previous exploration over the Hollway Andesite (including the Summit Prospect) and the Boco Alteration Zone, respectively. Work on the Boco Alteration Zone has also been summarised in detail by Herrmann (in Elliston (1998a)) and Taylor (1987) and Table 2 is partly derived from these documents.

Table 1 Previous exploration over the Hollway Andesite Prospect on EL 4/2000

Year & Reference	Activities
1975 Butt et al. (1975)	Completion of an Airborne EM survey (INPUT); no significant anomalies.
1977-1978 Hall (1978)	Establishment of the EAB grid (two lines of which extend onto the area of EL 4/2000); geological mapping, A0 soil sampling, SP and ground magnetics.
1978 Beamish (1978)	Orientation -80# stream sediment survey over the EAA grid area.
1978-1979 Hall, D.B. (1979)	The EAA grid was cut (22.8km) north of the Boco Road. Mapping, rock-chip sampling, A0 horizon total digest soil sampling (1024 samples) and a ground magnetic survey were completed; no significant anomalies were located.
1980 Hall and Pigott (1980)	Extend EAB grid east by three lines; geological mapping, ground magnetics, SP and IP, A0 soil sampling (listed as planned work – can't find report of this work at MRT, but appears to have been completed).
1981-1982 Anderson (1982)	EAB grid extended further to NW (ECE extension Grid), soil sampling (C Horizon), and geological mapping.
1983 Shaw (1983)	Drilling of DDH EAB4 (178.0m); results not reported in detail.
1983 Dvorak (1983)	Completion of DIGHEM III survey over area. No outstanding EM responses were located (Trussell, 1984)
1985-1986 Anon (1986)	Line cutting preparatory to UTEM survey, stream sediment sampling, minor rock-chip sampling.
1986-1987 Anon (1987)	Review of previous soil geochemical coverage; line cutting, UTEM III survey (no significant anomalies) and interpretation of stream sediment sampling (BCL & -80#).
1987-1988 Anon (1988)	Completion of UTEM III survey – no significant anomalies
1988-1989 Rosenhain and	“limited field observations”; re-logging DDH EAB4; description of geophysical and geochemical anomaly tested by EAB4.

Year & Reference	Activities
Mathison (1989)	
1989-1990 Lorrigan (1990)	Regional aeromagnetic and gravity surveys and preliminary interpretation; collection of magnetic susceptibility data from drill core; rock-chip sampling along the Boco Road and other tracks; two lines of wacker sampling (and 65.5m of DDH) over glacials south of the Boco Road
1990 Coutts (1990), Reid (1990)	BSc (Hons) theses completed on the Hollway Andesite (Coutts) and the Burns Peak – Boco Road areas (Reid). Work included geological mapping, petrography and whole-rock geochemistry; results indicate the Hollway andesite has geochemical affinities with the Hellyer Basalt.
1990-1991 Kirsner et al. (1992)	Photogrammetry and production of new base maps; re-processing of the 1990 aeromagnetic survey; digitisation of previous IP data; “brief” reconnaissance mapping
1991-1992 Kirsner (1992)	Re-logging and sampling of DDH EAB4, geological mapping, compilation of soil data, construction of semi-regional cross sections, reprocessing of UTEM data.
1992-1993 Poltock et al. (1993)	Drilling BPD77 472.3m (collared just outside current EL); intersected volcanoclastic with massive sulphide clasts (to 36% Pb, 16.5% Zn); DHEM completed. Review of previous IP data.
1993-1994 Poltock and Saxon (1994)	Geological mapping, rock-chip sampling whole-rock geochemistry and petrology (largely outside the area of EL 4/2000). Drilling of BPD80 (469.7m) to test down-dip extension of sequence in BPD77; best intersection 6m @ 0.9% Zn, 0.2% Pb; DHEM completed. Review of UTEM and IP data
1994-1995 Saxon (1995)	Geological mapping, rock-chip sampling and petrology (largely outside the area of EL 4/2000). Interpretation of regional gravity and magnetic data.
1995-1996 Quayle and Dibben (1996)	The EAB grid was refurbished and additional lines (1220E-1600E) cut to the east. Dipole-dipole IP and ground magnetic data collected. Compilation of existing mapping and further 1:5,000 scale mapping. A combined IP/soil target defined at the upper contact of the Hollway Andesite (Summit Prospect).
1996-1997 Weber et al. (1997)	Prospectivity Review; compilation of previous exploration data.
1997-1998 Murphy and Denwer (1998)	Diamond drilling (2xDDH for 410.2m) to test Pb-Zn soil (DDH BPD88; 199.8m) and IP (DDH BPD89; 210.3m) anomalies at the ‘Summit’ Prospect; weak Pb-Zn mineralisation was intersected.

Table 2 Previous exploration over the Boco Prospect on EL 4/2000

Year & Reference	Activities
1972-1977 Hanson (1977)	INPUT AEM survey (1975); gridding (57.5 line km), gradient array IP, ground magnetics, grid based mapping and regional mapping, soil sampling (no significant anomalies); diamond drilling (BBP207-209; 475m) to test IP anomalies; alteration and weak base metal mineralisation intersected.
1977-1978 Mill (1978)	New access track and cutting of the Boco Extension grid, regional 1:10,000 scale mapping, gradient array IP (no significant anomalies), ground magnetics.
1978-1979 Mill (1979)	Minor infill gridding and geological mapping, dipole-dipole IP, and soil sampling on the infill lines.
1979-1980	No work.

Year & Reference	Activities
1980-1981 Mill (1981)	Review of geophysics and geology.
1981-1982 Sainty and McDonald (1982, 1982a)	Boco extension grid pegged (35.76 line km), geologically mapped, soil sampled and covered with Dipole-Dipole IP and ground magnetics.
1982 Sainty (1982)	Geological mapping, trial percussion drilling program (7 holes for 226.0m)
1982-1983 Sainty (1983)	Completion of three percussion holes (305.8m); petrology on samples from percussion drilling.
1983 Sainty (1983a)	Completion of four DDH (BBP242 and 246-248; 1899.7m) and two percussion holes (180.2m); core and chip geochemistry and some petrology; commencement of UTEM III survey.
1984 Sainty (1984, 1984a)	Downhole SIROTEM completed – no anomalies; UTEM survey completed – 3 subtle anomalies; diamond drilling of four holes (BBP250-251, 253-254; 1689.5m) – two holes testing UTEM features – no significant mineralisation intersected.
1985 Williams (1985)	CSR farmed in to EL. Diamond Drilling (BBP278-280; 1601m) – no significant mineralisation intersected; petrology, drill core geochemistry and some sulphur Isotopes done; magnetic susceptibility data collected from drill core.
1986-1987 Taylor (1987)	CSR drop out of JV; Pancontinental farm-in; review previous exploration and geology; petrological and geochemical study; UTEM survey over the extended Boco grid – no significant anomalies; Pancontinental withdraw from JV and tenement is relinquished.
1988-1989 Howland-Rose (1989)	Re-establish grid, RMIP and follow-up of 5 RMIP anomalies with gravity; no results warranting further follow-up. Tenement relinquished
1990 Randell (1991)	Review of previous exploration, including stable isotopes, litho geochemistry.
1990-1992 Kirsner (1992a)	Pasminco farm-in; Photogrammetry to produce base maps, high resolution helimagnetic survey, infill gravity survey and interpretation, regional scale geological mapping
1997-1998 Elliston (1998a)	Review of previous exploration, re-interpretation of helimagnetic data, minor 1:5,000 scale geological mapping, rock-chip sampling and a detailed evaluation of the volcanic facies and hydrothermal alteration at the Boco Prospect. No significant targets worthy of follow-up and the tenement was relinquished (Elliston, 1998b)

6. WORK COMPLETED 2000-2001 REPORTING PERIOD

Work carried out by Pasminco Exploration during this reporting period has focused on Compilation and review of previous exploration data, Gridding, Partial Leach Soil Sampling and Geological Mapping.

6.1 Compilation of previous data

A review of all previous exploration was completed (section 5) and additional geochemical data digitised [ECE grid soils (Comstaff, 1981-1982), Boco plains grid soils (EZ, 1978-1982); EL 47/96 rock-chips] and entered into the Pasminco GDB. Ground TDEM surveys over the Boco alteration zone were also reviewed (Appendix 5).

6.2 Partial Leach soil sampling

The Boco partial leach soil sampling program was designed to cover the north east striking contact between the Central Volcanic Sequence and Southwell sub-group correlates, interpreted to be the time equivalent of the Rosebery host sequence, between Burns Peak, to the south west, and Animal Creek, to the north east, a strike length of some 9.6 km. Previous exploration over this area is summarised in detail in section 5.

Phase 1 of the sampling program was completed in August – September 2000 and involved the re-opening of 14.025 line km of the, nominally 200m spaced, EAB grid (initially cut by BHP/Comstaff then re-cut in 1995 by Pasminco for an IP/EM survey [Quayle and Dibben, 1996]) extending east from Burns Peak (on EL 44/88) to the Boco Road (on EL 4/2000), the collection of 589 B horizon soil samples, including duplicates, surveying of the grid with differential GPS (DGPS) and geological mapping and rock-chip sampling. Of the work completed, 3.25 line km was on EL 44/88 (Burns Peak) with the remainder on EL 4/2000 (Boco Siding).

The soil samples were collected at 25m intervals at or near a grid peg and involved digging a hole with a pick, removing the organic rich A-horizon and collecting approximately 500g of sample from the nominal B horizon. The samples were placed in ziplock plastic bags and once returned to the field office the bags were stored open to prevent anaerobic reactions. When a batch of 300 samples was collected, the sample bags were sealed and the samples despatched to Amdel in South Australia for analysis by partial leach technique DL42. Elements determined were Ag, As, Au, Ba, Bi, Cd, Cu, Co, Mo, Ni, Pb, Ni, Y, Zn, Zr and the rare earth elements Ce, Eu, Gd, La and Sm. The pH of the leachate, after digestion, was also determined. Results are included as Appendix 1 and sample locations are shown on Plate 1.

Three duplicate and two standard samples were collected per 100 samples. The field duplicates were also analysed in duplicate to allow assessment of both the sample and laboratory variance. Additionally at each sample site a small amount of soil was collected and stored in a chip tray for reference and to allow soil colour to be recorded. Soil colour was assigned from a Munsell Colour chart with 19 colours.

Samples from phase 1 of the program were analysed in two batches (SDS 3883 and 3884).

No samples are obviously contaminated, however, 44 samples, 7.5% of the data set, have a $\text{pH} < 8.0$. At these 'low' pH 's the speciation of reagents in DL42 may change and the resulting assays may be unreliable. These 44 samples would normally not be considered in the analysis of the data set. It is interesting to note that of the 44 samples, 24 (or 55%) were described as being black, i.e., probably organic peat-rich, and that these samples represented 26% of all 'black' coloured samples. The next most common soil colour with low post-digest pH was brown (23% of low- pH samples) and these constituted only 7% of all brown coloured samples in the data set.

The large number of samples with low post-digest pH 's was considered to be a significant problem. Test work at Amdel indicated that decreasing the sample:liquid from 10:1 to 5:1 could buffer the solution to a higher, acceptable, final pH (for samples with a post-digest pH of > 7.2) and not significantly affect the precision of the analysis. Accordingly 29 samples from SDS3883 and 3884 were re-assayed with the new protocol with the result that all had post-digest pH 's of > 8.0 . A brief review of the results (in progress at the time of writing) indicates that there is a good correlation between the results for elements such as Cu, Pb and Zn. In the interpretation discussed below the low ($\text{pH} 7.2-7.99$) samples from the original dataset have had their assay results replaced by the re-assayed data, giving a dataset of 439 samples.

Gridded images of the raw partial leach soil assays are presented as Figures 3 to 10. It can be seen that there are two main multi element anomalous zones a small northern anomaly around 150N, 200E, which appears to correspond to a small zone of alteration and brecciation (section 6.3) and a more extensive, up to 1 km long (for Bi), linear feature in the southern part of the survey area.

This linear feature, seen in Cu, Pb, Zn, Bi, and As has a similar trend to the zone of > 200 ppm Pb C and A0 horizon soil samples collected by Comstaff. This anomaly (up to 1700 ppm Pb and 460 ppm Zn in separate samples) was tested by DDH EAB4 which intersected 8.0m @ 0.25% Zn (Rosenhain and Mathison, 1989). Note however, that the partial leach Pb, Bi, Cu and part of the Ag anomalous zone are all offset approximately 100m north of the C horizon Pb anomaly. Therefore DDH EAB4 has not tested the bulk of the partial leach soil anomaly and there may be down-dip potential at the base of the Hollway Andesite that should be followed-up.

Other features obvious in the Partial leach data include a significant level shift in Au toward the west (this is enhanced further when data from the adjacent EL 44/88 are also viewed) and the increase in background Cu values over the Hollway Andesite.

Phase 2 of the sampling program commenced in December 2000 and was not complete at the time of writing (largely due to work commitments in other areas). This phase of exploration is to cover the CVC-Southwell Subgroup contact extending east from the phase 1 sampling over the Hollway Andesite to the Sawmill Creek Track, NW of Boco Siding. All line cutting has been completed (8.8 line km) however, only three lines have been sampled to date (Fig. 11). Results received are included as Appendix 2. Geological mapping has also commenced. A full interpretation of both the geology and partial leach soil sampling will be completed for the next annual report.

Orientation Survey: As conditions from December 2000 – March 2001 had been extremely dry, it was decided to sample an orientation line across the button grass of the Boco Plains. Our experience so far with Partial leach technique DL42 in Western Tasmania has shown that peat-rich soils, particularly those in low-lying, swampy areas, overlying Quaternary glacial deposits often yield a high percentage of samples with low post-digest pH's (<8.0). These samples are deleted from any interpretation of the data and may produce "blind spots" over potentially very prospective areas. Two approaches were considered for such areas:

1. Sample as normal (i.e., nominal 'B' horizon samples at 20 cm depth), giving peat-rich samples, but, re-analyse samples with low pH using a lower solid to solution ratio (as discussed above for the Phase 1 sampling).
2. Collect samples from the base of the peat layer (i.e., the "true" B horizon) where the organic content (and hopefully soil pH) is much lower.

To test these possibilities a single line was sampled across the button grass (no cutting required and all samples were located with DGPS) on 5388600mN, from the eastern edge of EL 4/2000 west to the Emu Bay Railway line. Two samples, as described above, were collected at each 25m spaced sample site and all procedures outlined for Phase 1 sampling were followed. Results are included as Appendix 3 and sample locations are shown on Figure 12. A review of the data indicated several surprises:

1. All samples had post-digest pH's of >8.0, even the peat-rich samples.
2. There was generally a good correlation in metal values between the two sample depths.
3. There appeared to be significant base metal anomalies at the eastern and western ends of the line separated by a very quiet 'background' zone (Figure 13). Note however, that past experience suggests that the

anomaly at the western end of the line may be contamination from the Emu Bay Railway (used for hauling concentrates), although the presence of the anomaly at the deeper horizon suggests very significant, and unexpected, movement of ions down the soil profile, if this is the case.

Results from this line gave encouragement for further sampling and at the time of writing sampling had been completed on 2 additional lines (5388400mN and 5388800mN). Sampling was being done on the nominal 'B' horizon only and, although results have not been received, sample locations are shown on Figure 12. Results and interpretation of this work will be included in the next annual report.

6.3 Geological Mapping

Geological mapping along grid lines in the Hollway Andesite area was carried out during this year of tenure. Results are shown on Plate 2. Outcrop is generally poor, but, the mapping has largely confirmed previous interpretations. Apart from one altered sample found in a creek at 200E, 140N, (and corresponding to a weak Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Mo and Ba partial leach soil anomaly) which returned 780 ppm Zn, 130 ppm Pb and 0.4 g/t Ag in a rock-chip, no significant alteration or mineralisation was seen.

7. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

A program of partial leach soil geochemistry and geological mapping to explore the north east striking contact between the Central Volcanic Sequence and Southwell sub-group correlates, along a strike length of some 9.6 km on EL 4/2000 was well advanced by the end of the first year of tenure. A Total of 20.8 line km of grid had been cut and(or) rehabilitated and surveyed with DGPS; 12 line km of this grid geologically mapped, 751 'B' horizon soil samples collected and submitted for analysis (including duplicates and standards) and 7 rock chip samples analysed. However, work (with the exception of one infill line) on only one of the three areas being explored has been completed to date and detailed reporting will be included in the next annual report.

In the Hollway Andesite area (covered by phase 1 sampling) an extensive (>700m strike length) multi-element (Cu, Pb, Bi, +/- Zn and As) anomalous zone is obvious roughly paralleling the Andesite/CVC contact. This anomaly is also parallel to, but, offset approximately 100m north of, the A0/C Horizon Pb-Zn anomaly defined by previous explorers and tested by DDH EAB4. An infill line (1870E) is being completed to detail the anomaly and a review of the BHP UTEM data is required before any further surveys are recommended on this anomaly.

On the Boco Plains and orientation partial leach soil line at 5388600mN indicated the presence of two apparently anomalous zones; one adjacent to the Emu Bay Railway, and possibly contamination, and the other closer to the eastern edge of the plain. Follow-up

lines have been sampled and the results of these will determine what further work is completed over this anomaly.

8. EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure for all work undertaken by Pasmaenco Exploration within Bulgobac EL4/00, for the 12 month period ending 16/5/01 was \$106,605.63. A detailed expenditure statement is given below.

Personnel	\$40,193.34
Travel & Accommodation	\$1,015.96
Geoscience Consultants	\$883.81
Geochemical/Assays	\$16,688.76
Other Contractors	\$25,059.12
Stores & Supplies	\$904.09
Vehicles, Plant & Maintenance	\$586.61
Land & Environment	\$704.65
Computing	\$1,323.03
Depreciation, Office, Sundry	\$9,554.84
Administration Fee 10%	\$9,691.42
Total	\$106,605.63

9. KEYWORDS & LOCALITY

Keywords

Hollway Andesite, Boco Alteration Zone, geology, Partial Leach soil geochemistry, rock-chip geochemistry, line cutting, UTEM, geological mapping.

Locality

1:250,000 BURNIE SK55-3

1:100,000 SOPHIA 8014

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