

MEMORANDUM



**PASMINCO
EXPLORATION**

10 May 2001

TO Andrew McNeill
COPY
FROM Chris Dauth
SUBJECT EL 4/00 Boco Siding FLEM Survey Review

INTRODUCTION

The Boco Siding exploration license EL 4/00 is situated approximately 14 km's north of Rosebery in Western Tasmania (Figure 1). The tenure is currently held by PAsminco Exploration who are exploring for base-metals mineralisation. This MEMO documents a review of historical fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) data acquired at the prospect in 1983 and 1986. The aim of the data review was to determine whether any untested anomalies existed within the data and to determine the effectiveness of the survey specifications to explore for PAsminco size massive sulphide deposits to a depth of up to 300m – 400m.

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

FLEM data provided by the Rosebery exploration team for review were acquired in two field programmes during 1983 and 1986. These surveys are reported in Sainty (1984) and Wilson (1987). Specifications as supplied within these references are provided below:

1983 Survey

Survey Type: UTEM III fixed loop (off-set loop)
Survey Date: Oct-Nov 1983
Contractor: Lamontagne Geophysics
Company: EZ Exploration
Loops: 2
Loop Size: 650 m x 1000 m
Line Spacing: 100 m
Station Spacing: 25 m
Components: Hx and Hz
Frequency: 26 Hz

The location of the transmitter loop and survey lines is presented in Figure 2. The total amount of line kilometres covered by the survey is 20km.

1986 Survey

Survey Type: UTEM fixed loop (in-loop)

Survey Date: December 1986

Contractor: Lamontagne Geophysics

Company: Pancontinental

Loops: 4

Loop Size: 1600 m x 1600 m

Line Spacing: 200 m

Station Spacing: 50 m

Components: Hz

Frequency: 26 Hz

The location of the transmitter loop and survey lines is presented in Figure 3 (the lines and loops were digitised from a 1:100,000 scale map hence errors up to 200m may be likely). The total amount of line kilometres covered by the survey is 43km.

RESULTS

The 1983 survey results were reported by consultant Guido Staltari. The report is provided as an APPENDIX within the report by Sainty (1984). The survey was well designed however the data are quite noisy due to power-line, railway line, and sferic noise problems. These data are well suited to delineation of a Pasmaico size base-metals sulphide system to a depth in the order of 300m. There are no strong conductors reported within the data. Several weak conductors were reported and two targeted by subsequent or concurrent drilling.

Conductor "A" situated in the south-east of the survey area was tested by diamond hole BBP253 which intersected 49m of fluvioglacial cover then unaltered felsic volcanics and basaltic intrusives to 439m. Re-analysis of the data suggest that this response is most likely attributed to glacial cover and no further work is recommended. A target described as zone B is a weak contact current channelling response not worthy of further mention.

Anomaly "C" centred at approximately 383800mE, 5386700mN was not drill tested (as reported by Sainty 1984) and is worthy of further investigation. This response has a strike length of 300-400m and is an early time current channelling response. The response lies near the Emu Bay Railway tracks however analysis of the data suggest the current channelling anomaly is not exactly coincident with the rail line. It is estimated from the profile data that a source could be at a depth in the order of 100-150m below surface and may well represent a Pasmaico size/style target.

The 1986 UTEM survey was conducted using an in-loop configuration that would not promote current channelling responses from poorly conductive targets and would not couple well with a steeply dipping target. The survey was conducted as such due to an interpretation of flat lying (or gently dipping) stratigraphy. The survey effectively explores the area if this interpretation of flat lying stratigraphy is correct.

The data from the 1986 survey are of reasonable quality (far superior to the 1983 data quality). This was despite the usual "weather and equipment problems" characteristic to completion of geophysical surveys in Western Tasmania. The survey geometry resulted in very good

coupling with flat lying glacial cover and hence these responses are amplified more than for an off-set transmitter loop (which is more typically applied in Western Tasmania). No conductors were delineated that could be considered worthy of drill testing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A single response from the 1983 UTEM survey has been recommended for follow-up. The first stage of the follow-up is to seek a second opinion from external consultants as to the potential of the response for having a base-metals sulphide source.

The area covered by the 1986 survey can only be assumed to have been explored for a flat to gently dipping orebody. The survey did not adequately test for moderate to steeply dipping targets.

REFERENCES

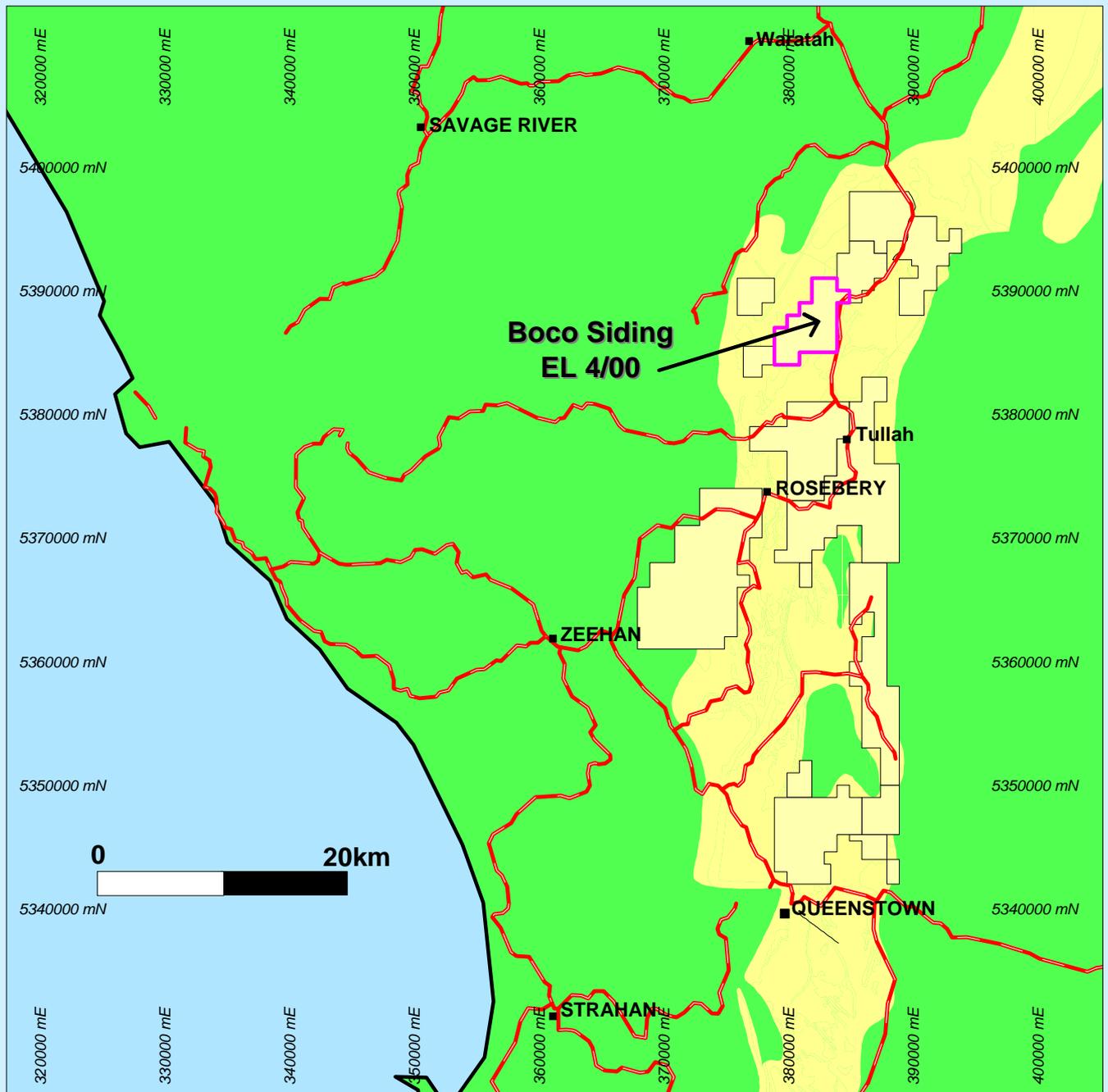
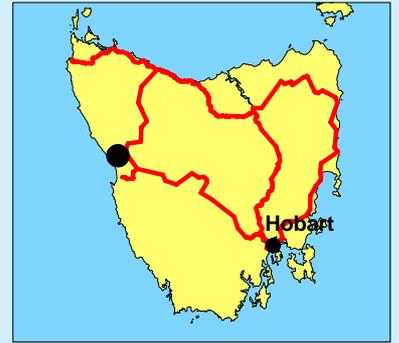
Sainty, R. A., 1984, Exploration Licence No. 12/72 – Bulgobac, Progress report on exploration activity 16th November 1983 to 29th May 1984, Report No. T 129, Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd, MRT Report Number 84-2296A

Wilson, D. R., 1987, Boco Siding Utem survey, December 1986 E.L. 12/72 Bulgobac Tasmania, Internal MEMO, Pancontinental Mining Ltd, Report No: 87/49



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**Figure 1.
Boco Siding EL 4/00
Location Diagram**



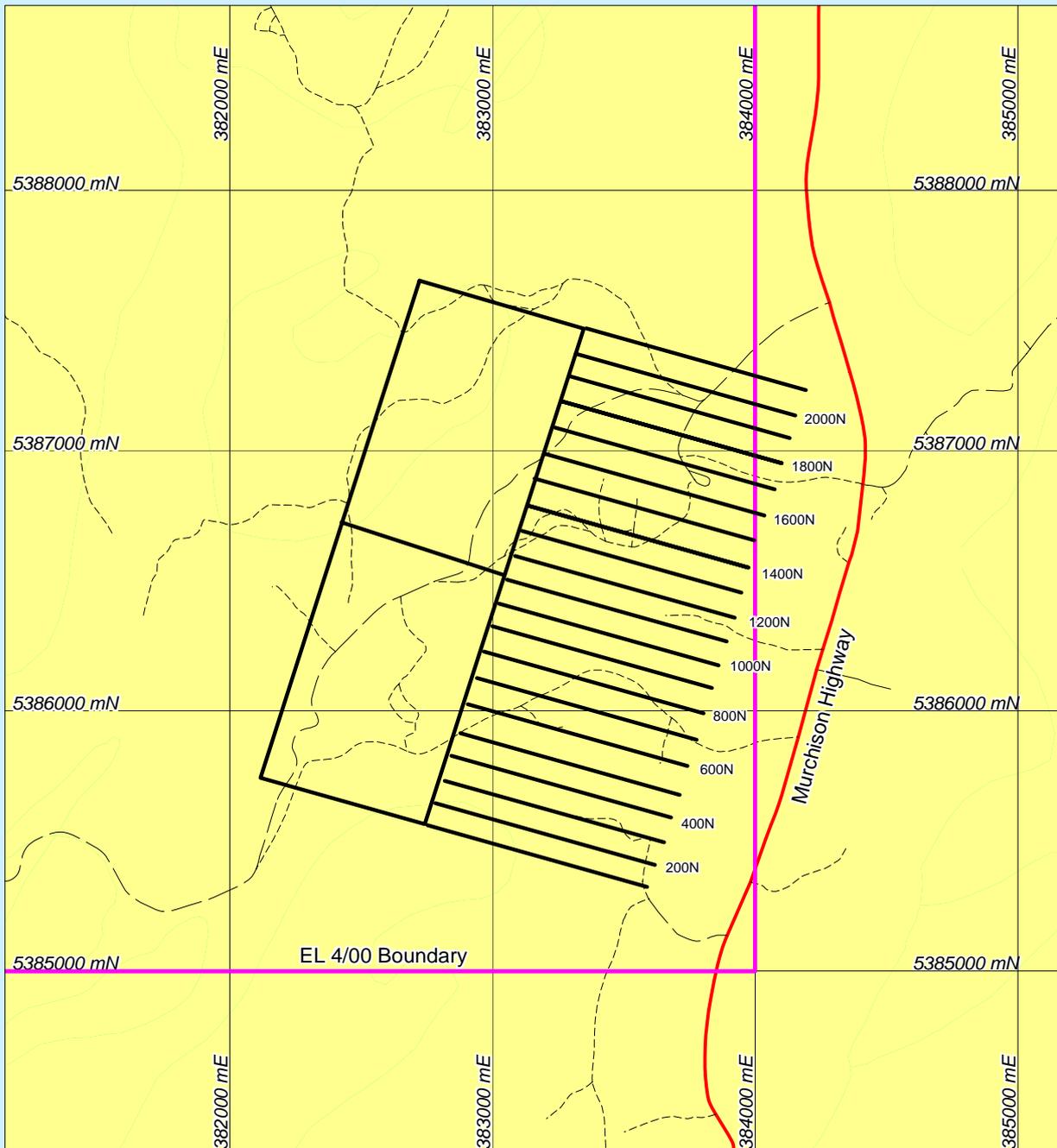
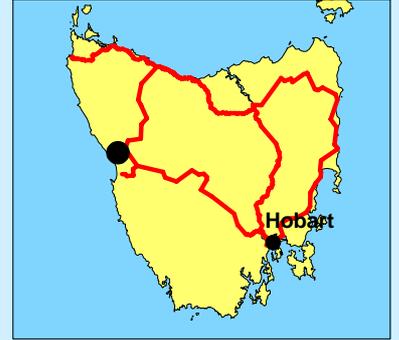
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**Figure 2.
Boco Siding EL 4/00
1983 UTEM Survey
Location Diagram**



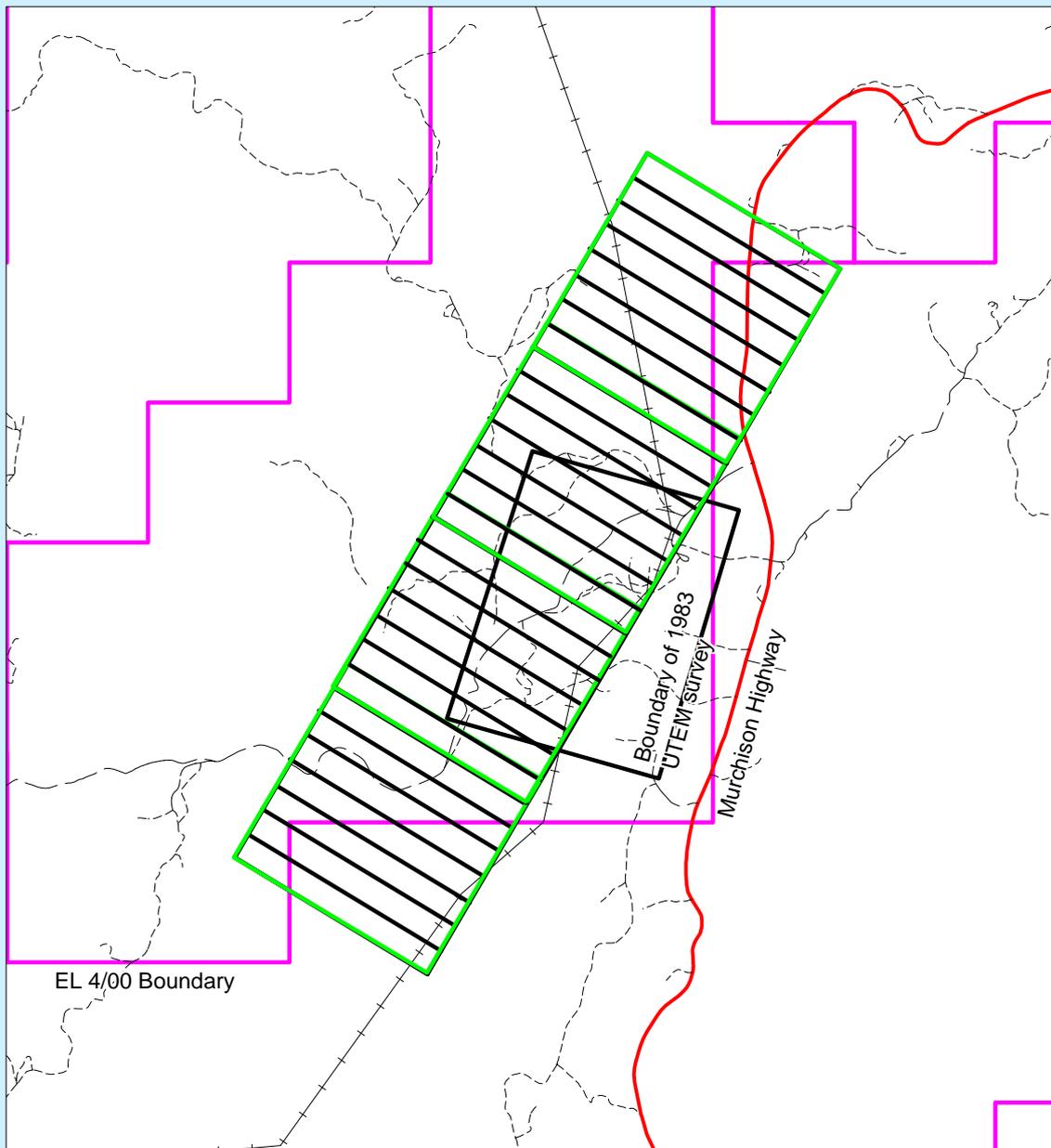
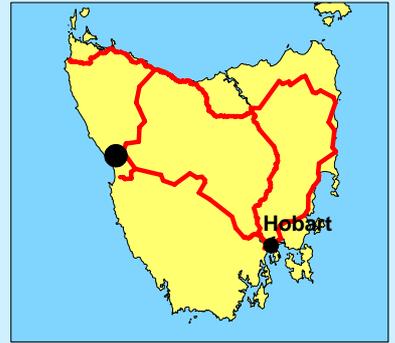
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Figure 3. Boco Siding EL 4/00 1986 UTEM Survey Location Diagram



Scale 1:50,000