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TCR: 01-4565

**Shaw Excavations Pty Ltd**

**EL 6/99 – Golden Ridge**

**Year 2 Annual Report**

**MICROFILMED**

**FICHE No. 015574-**

Ken Morrison

1 June 2001

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## SUMMARY

The Trafalgar-New Carthage surface rock chip anomaly was tested with two north-south orientated 60 metre inclined RC percussion drill holes.

The holes encountered disseminated very low grade gold dispersed through biotite rich granoblastic contact metamorphosed Mathinna Beds. The maximum gold value over a one metre down hole interval was 1.6 ppm.

The prospect has not been fully tested but these results, when combined with the three 1992 east-west holes drilled by Billiton Australia, leave little space for a significant undiscovered near surface deposit.

Year 3 gold exploration will screen the untested ridges of contact metamorphosed Mathinna Beds north of the Trafalgar area, with a rock chip and stream sediment survey. A ground magnetics survey and at least one cored drill hole are planned for the black granite project on the Hogans Road Diorite, in the central north of the licence area.

## TENEMENT INFORMATION

EL 6/99 is a 30 km<sup>2</sup> licence in the Golden Ridge area, NE Tasmania (Figure 1).

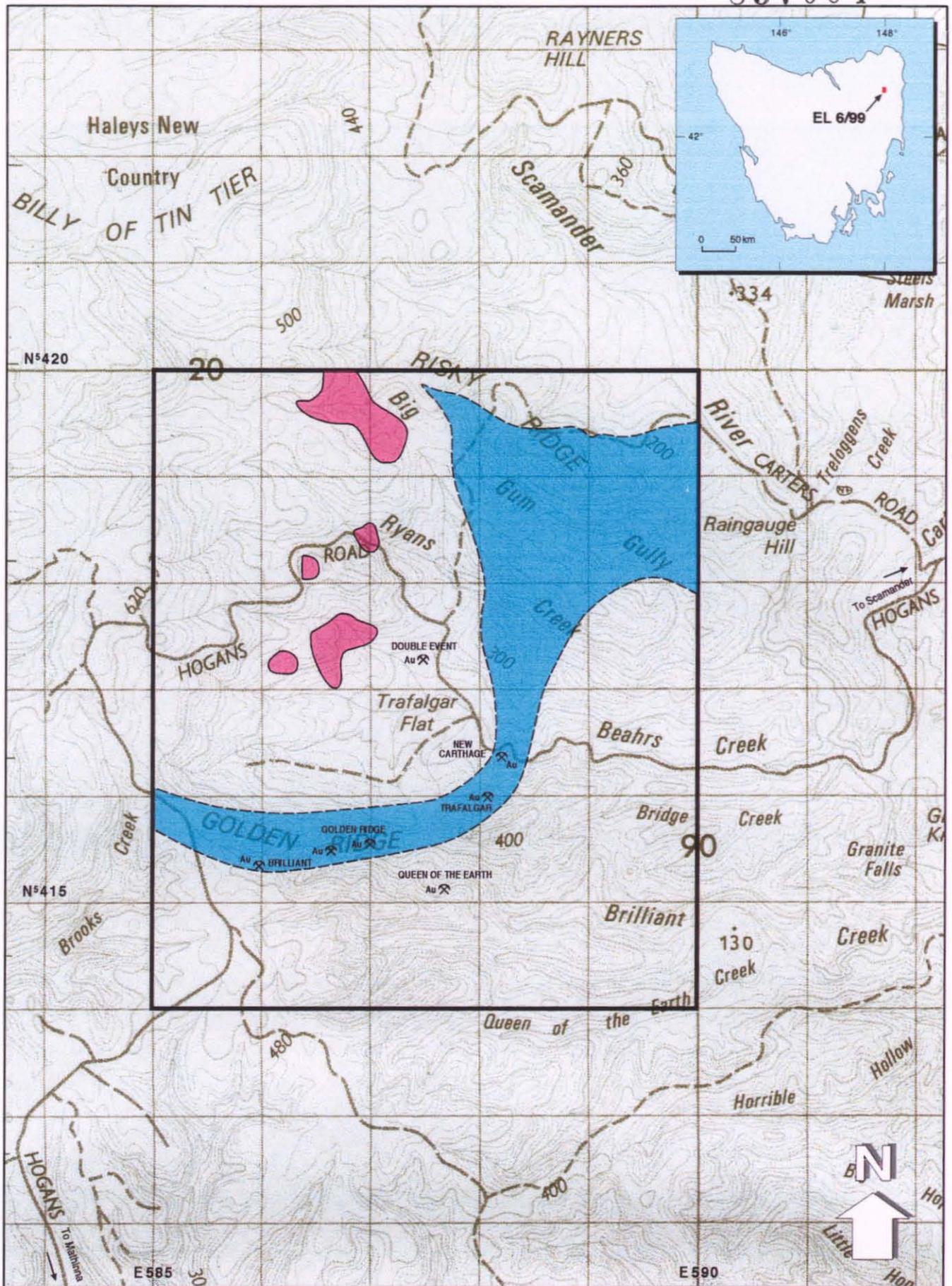
The licence was issued to Shaw Excavations Pty Ltd on 27 July 1999 for a 5 year period, with the Year 2 anniversary due on 9 July 2001. Shaw Excavations hold 100% equity in the licence.

Access is via the all weather gravel forestry roads, Hogans Road and Granite Knob Road, which link the South Esk Valley to the east coast towns of St Helens and Scamander. An extensive network of forestry roads and vehicular tracks connect to Hogans Road within the EL boundary.

Land Tenure is entirely State Forest (multiple use), with wood production and plantation establishment currently active over much of the licence area.

## EXPLORATION PHILOSOPHY

The ground is considered prospective for both gold and black granite dimension stone and two separate exploration programs are in progress.



Scale 1: 50 000 (1 grid space = 1km)

	Devonian Diorite Intrusions (Black Granite Project)
	Contact Metamorphic Aureole in Mathinna Beds (Gold Project)
(Geology from St Helens 1: 50000 sheet)	

**Figure 1**

<b>SHAW EXCAVATIONS PTY LTD</b>		
EL 6/99 Golden Ridge Location Map		
Compiled: K.C.Morrison	Drawn: R.Carroll	Date: June 2001



## Gold

The principal aim is to thoroughly explore the ridges of contact metamorphosed Mathinna Beds, from Golden Ridge to Risky Ridge, for resources of low grade (1-3 g/t), non refractory gold mineralisation at shallow depth and high grade narrow vein reefs with underground mining potential.

On the basis of the results achieved by previous companies exploring Golden Ridge, a target in the order of 30,000 to 60,000 oz gold in ground is realistic, and will be necessary to achieve viability. It is likely that the target tonnage will be contained in at least two separate ore bodies.

Previous work by the Billiton Joint Venture and by MPI, together with earlier Geological Survey mapping on the 1:50,000 St Helens sheet, demonstrates that the old gold workings are located within a narrow (1000 to 1300 m wide) thermal aureole around the margin of the Poimena Pluton. The aureole is expressed as a hornfels and cordierite/andalusite spotting facies in Mathinna Group sandstones. Magnetics and gravity signatures of the granite underlying the mineralised part of the aureole suggest a composition distinct from both the Poimena adamellite and the Pyengana granodiorite but a genetic link between granite and gold has not been demonstrated (Davidson and Roach, 1990).

Two distinct styles of gold mineralisation exist at Golden Ridge (Dugdale, 1998).

1. discrete quartz veins, 0.5 – 1 metre wide, hosted either in granite or in Mathinna Beds *outside* the hornfels aureole. Gold is associated with abundant sulphide, and geochemically anomalous arsenic and antimony zonation are characteristic. Mineralisation is confined to the veins (Trafalgar, Double Event, Queen of the Earth).
2. en echelon, steeply dipping narrow vein sets and cross cutting mineralised fractures, hosted in folded, interbedded sandstones and siltstones, *within* the hornfels aureole. Gold occurs in quartz veinlets, on limonitic fractures and in a diffuse form through siltstone beds. This style is low in sulphides and is best defined by gold geochemistry (Golden Ridge, Brilliant, New Carthage).

Significant near surface mineralisation was intersected around the Brilliant Prospect, in costeans and percussion drill holes by the Billiton JV (Randall, 1991, 1992a and b) and in diamond drill holes by MPI (Dugdale, 1995, 1998; Frances, 1996; Masur, 1997). These results, particularly the southeasterly extent of mineralisation intersected by GRD-2 and -6, suggest potential for infill drilling in several fences to outline a resource over a strike length of some 150 metres and a mining width of 20-50 metres. The target therefore is in part analogous to the Fosterville deposits in central Victoria, which are currently worked as an open cut heap leach operation (Arne et. al., 1998).

The Brilliant prospect is contained within a 10 ppb BLEG soil contour. Similar anomalies were identified by Billiton in the hornfels aureole at Trafalgar-New Carthage, and by MPI at Risky Ridge.

Initial RC drilling on the New Carthage prospect was azimuthed east-west and did not hit significant mineralisation. The distribution of old diggings and the impressive 20 metres at 17 g/t surface rock chip result achieved by the Billiton JV (Randall, 1992b) suggest that an east-west strike to the mineralisation is plausible and remains untested.

Further north in the hornfels aureole, at least two ridges with similar morphology to Golden Ridge remain essentially unexplored; the ridge east of Double Event (conceptual target based on a Trafalgar-New Carthage analogue – no exploration to date) and at Risky Ridge (32 ppb BLEG soil anomaly with no follow up to date). Reconnaissance rock chip and stream sediment sampling will evaluate both areas.

Clearly Brilliant is the most advanced prospect in the tenement and the proposed project hinges on its viability. Its potential is enhanced if a central mill can be established at Mathinna, fed by several satellite mines in the district.

A second program is aimed at testing the Devonian diorites in the EL for their potential in the high value "black granite" end of the dimension stone industry. A resource of high quality dimension stone would have export potential and the initial exploration will determine if any portion of the Hogans Road Diorite is of sufficient quality and in a location suitable for low cost quarrying. A means of discriminating between the various rock types within the diorite bodies is necessary to enable drill site targeting. If the initial investigations into the dimension stone geology are positive then this program has the potential to become the exploration priority of EL 6/99.

## **PREVIOUS EXPLORATION AND MINING**

Small scale open pit and underground gold mining occurred at the now abandoned workings marked on Figure 1, between the late 1890s and the mid 1930s. Several unpublished reports by W. H. Twelvetrees and Q. J. Henderson, archived in the MRT library, describe these workings, most of which only produced small parcels of ore grade vein quartz for testing. The Brilliant workings were by far the largest, with ferruginous sandstone as well as vein quartz mined from a small pit and limited shallow underground stopes. Evidence of a mill and eroded tailings are still visible down slope from the Brilliant and Golden Ridge workings, extending to Brilliant Creek.

Randall (1991) briefly reviews the regional stream sediment surveys and limited soil and rock chip sampling conducted over large tracts of NE Tasmania, including the Golden Ridge area, by Texins Development Pty Ltd and Union Corporation (Aust) Pty Ltd between 1980-1982. The Golden Ridge workings were also held under exploration licence and mining leases by Oceana Tasmania, from 1982 to 1992 but little exploration work appears to have been done.

The only significant modern gold exploration in the Golden Ridge area consists of two programs conducted between 1989 and 1998.

**1989-1992 Billiton Australia and Joint Venture partners; Aureole NL, American Horizon Resources Inc; Federation Resources NL EL 58/88**

- Rock chip, stream sediment sampling, reconnaissance mapping and sampling of workings.
- Grid based mapping, BLEG soil survey, costeans, further stream sediment sampling. Consultants studies on structural, geochemical and contact metamorphic controls on mineralisation.
- Support for two Honours projects. 7 RC percussion drill holes (574 m) tested the Brilliant and Trafalgar-New Carthage prospects.

Billiton withdrew from the JV late in 1992 because they considered that the potential was too small for their objectives and no further work was done by the licensee group.

**1993-1998 MPI Gold Pty Ltd EL 12/93**

- Extension of the Billiton stream sediment survey.
- Re-establishment and survey control of grid.
- Mapping, soil, rock chip survey.
- 10 cored diamond drill holes (2125 m) under the Brilliant-Golden Ridge workings.
- Petrography, geological interpretation of Brilliant-Golden Ridge mineralisation.

MPI relinquished the EL in 1998, due to a perceived lack of size potential and continuity of mineralisation.

**Shaw Excavations Pty Ltd** submitted a successful bid for ETA 495 in February 1999 and EL 6/99 was subsequently granted in July 1999.

During licence Year 1 Surpac modelling of previous exploration drilling around the Golden Ridge-Brilliant workings identified a steeply plunging envelope of low grade gold mineralisation containing approximately 25,000 ounces @ 1.6 – 1.9 g/t (depending on the model parameters) from surface to 300 metres vertical depth. The mineralisation was modelled to a confidence level sufficient for an Inferred Resource estimate but the overall grade is too low on such a small resource. Mineralisation is open at depth and to the northeast and the distribution of higher grade intersections inside the envelope suggests there is reasonable potential, via infill and extensional drilling, to double the resource and delineate a higher grade deep zone beneath a low grade surficial oxide zone deposit (Morrison, et al., 2000).

Preliminary investigations into the potential for discovering a "black granite" dimension

stone resource within the Hogans Road Diorite identified one facies – a coarse grained hornblendite – which at the hand specimen scale exhibits the colour, texture and polishing properties sufficient to justify an exploration program.

Magnetic susceptibility measurements on cut boulders showed the hornblendite to be consistently more magnetic than other rock types within the Hogans Road Diorite and therefore magnetics was considered a promising mapping tool.

## YEAR 2 EXPLORATION RESULTS

Two inclined 60 metre RC percussion holes were drilled to test the east-west strike option for mineralisation sourcing the surface rock chip anomalies discovered by Billiton in the New Carthage portion of the area currently called the Trafalgar prospect (Figure 2).

Both holes were drilled within the contact aureole, approximately 100 metres east of outcropping granite at the Trafalgar workings and confirmed a broad zone of very low grade gold dispersed through the mainly granoblastic biotite hornfels in that part of the aureole (Figures 3 & 4, Appendix 1). Although 22 one metre intervals returned assays of >0.1 ppm Au, only three disconnected intervals returned >1 ppm Au. The dispersed nature of the gold, the lack of correlation between gold values and logged visible pyrite (Figures 3 & 4) and the absence of evidence for a structural control on gold, all downgrade the prospect. The results are essentially identical to those achieved by Billiton in their three hole east-west fence of percussion holes drilled in 1992 (Figure 2), suggesting that the aureole carries widespread elevated gold (which may be fracture hosted at the very small scale) and that supergene enrichment during regolith development may explain both the rock chip anomalies and the frequent shallow prospectors diggings around the prospect area.

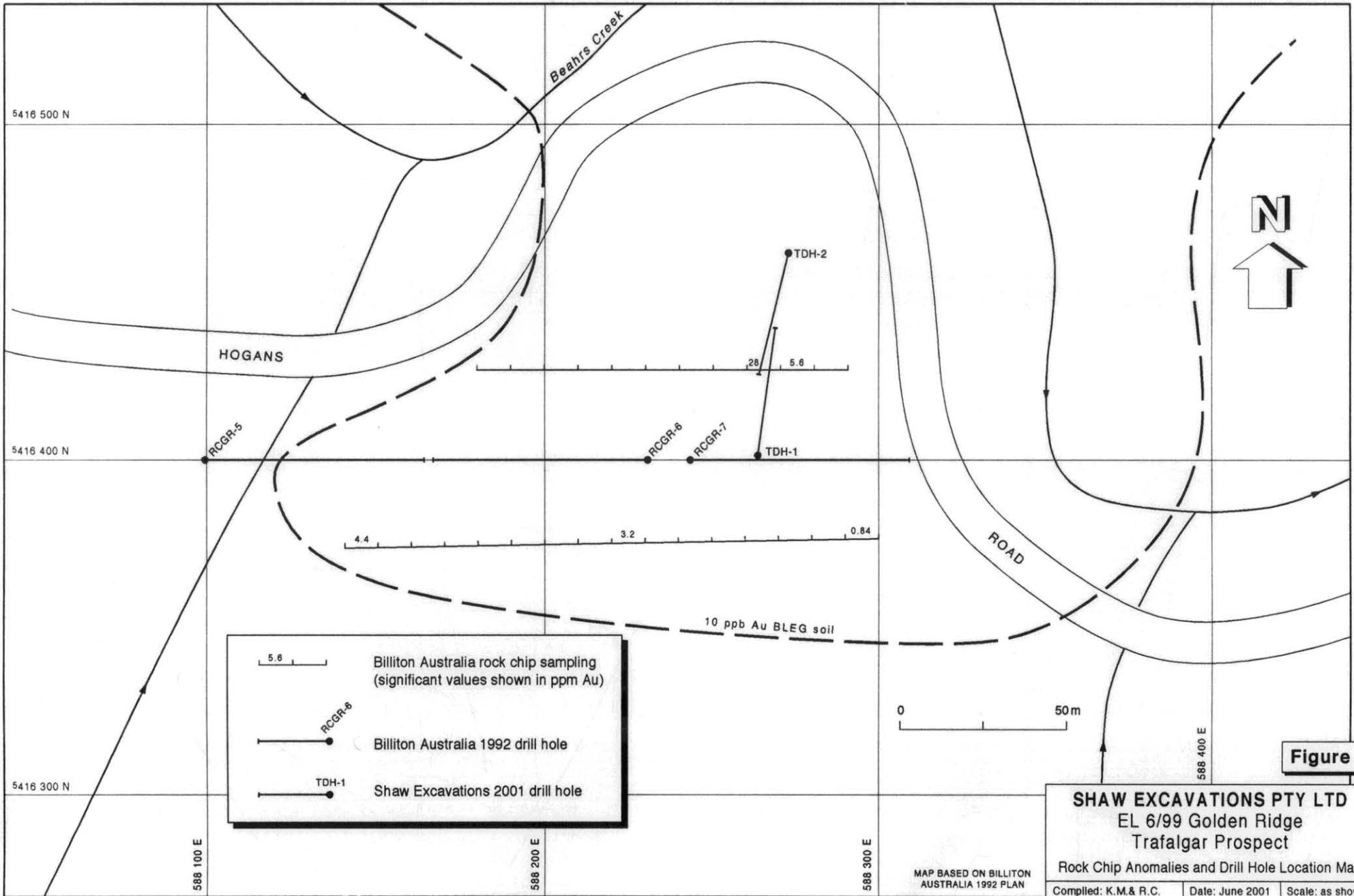
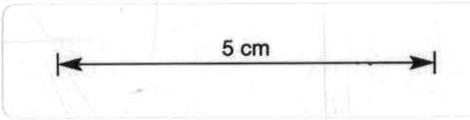
The results to date provide little encouragement for a near surface economic deposit remaining undetected inside the 10 ppb soil BLEG contour anomaly threshold (Figure 2), but there is potential for detailed structural mapping of mineralised and barren veins and fractures, to determine the orientation of a deeper cored hole drilled through the aureole and into the Trafalgar granite.

### *Expenditure*

\$25,540 was spent on gold exploration within EL 6/99 during the year ending 9 June 2001. Expenditure occurred in the following categories.

Drilling	\$9,596.00
Geology	\$7,873.00
Earthworks	\$3,364.00
Geochemistry	\$1,997.00
Management	\$1,700.00
Licence Rent	<u>\$1,010.00</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$25,540.00</b>

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	Billiton Australia rock chip sampling (significant values shown in ppm Au)
	Billiton Australia 1992 drill hole
	Shaw Excavations 2001 drill hole

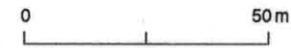
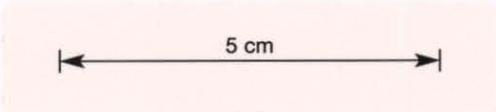
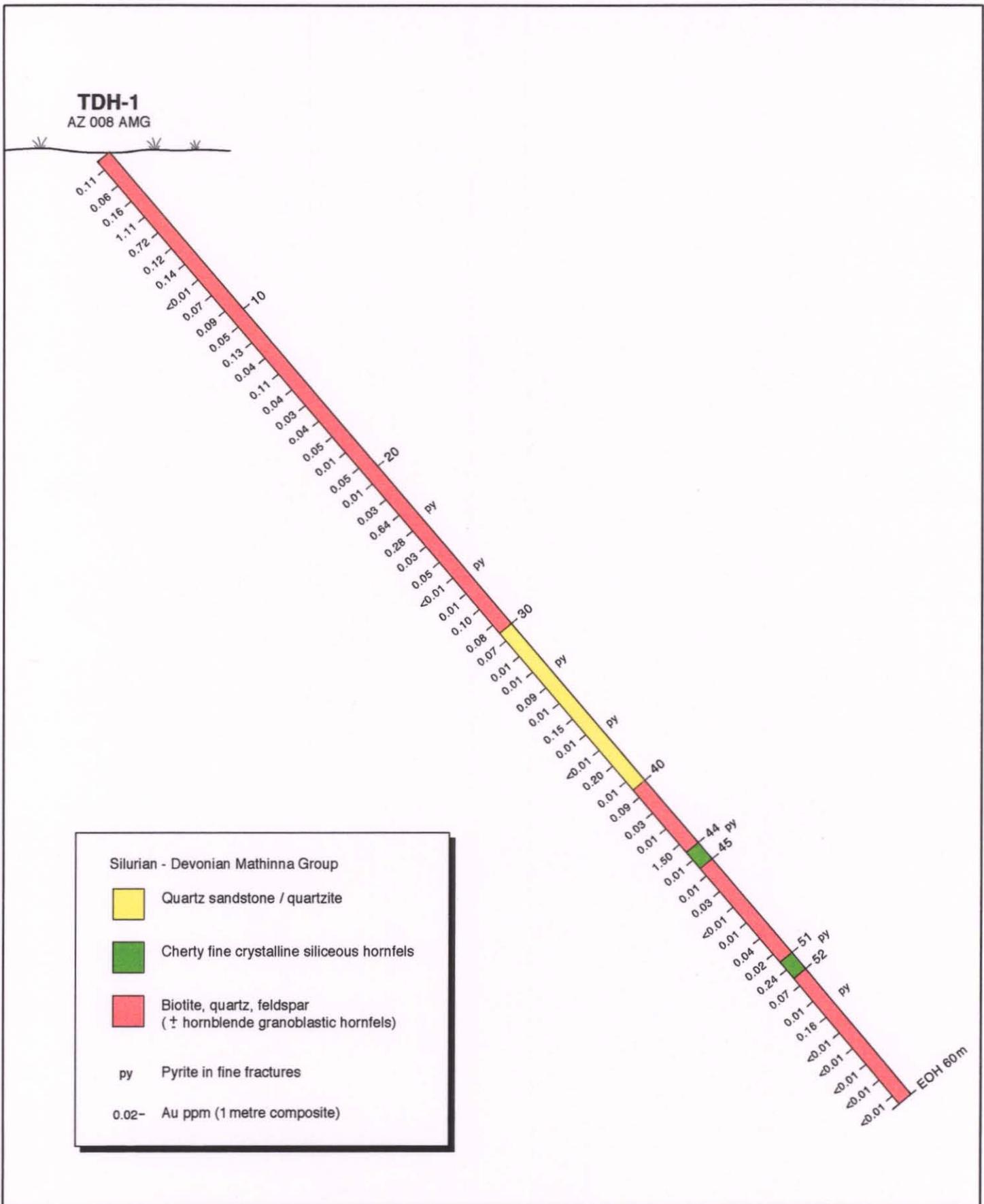


Figure 2

**SHAW EXCAVATIONS PTY LTD**  
 EL 6/99 Golden Ridge  
 Trafalgar Prospect  
 Rock Chip Anomalies and Drill Hole Location Map  
 Compiled: K.M.& R.C.    Date: June 2001    Scale: as shown

MAP BASED ON BILLITON AUSTRALIA 1992 PLAN



**Figure 3**

**SHAW EXCAVATIONS PTY LTD**  
EL 6/99 Golden Ridge  
Trafalgar Prospect  
TDH-1 Graphic Log

Compiled: K.M. & R.C.	Date: June 2001	Scale: 1: 250
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### YEAR 3 WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET

The Company aims to spend \$50,000 on black granite and gold exploration in year 3. Funding depends on a cash flow from the Kimbolton Coal Mine, which appears more positive than it did a year ago.

The following Year 3 work program is itemised in order of priority.

• Ground Magnetics Survey – Hogans Road Diorite northern body	\$5,000.00
• Core drilling program on magnetic high(s)	\$20,000.00
• Rock chip and stream sediment survey – Risky Ridge area	\$10,000.00
• Accreditation, polishing tests	\$10,000.00
• Drafting, reporting	<u>\$5,000.00</u>
	\$50,000.00

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Arne, D.C., Jijun, L., McKnight, S., Bierlein, F.P., Mernagh, T.P., and Jackson, T., 1998, New developments in understanding the Fosterville gold deposits, Victoria: VICMIN 98, AIG Bulletin 24.

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Randall, J.P., 1991, EL 58/88, Golden Ridge Joint Venture: Annual Exploration Report for the period 7/4/90 to 7/4/91.

Randall, J.P., 1992a, EL 58/88 Golden Ridge Joint Venture: Annual Exploration Report for the period 7/4/91 to 7/4/92.

Randall, J.P., 1992b, EL 58/88 Golden Ridge Joint Venture: Annual Exploration Report for the period 7/4/92 to 7/4/93.

# **APPENDIX 1**

**Log Sheets & Assay Data**

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**Shaw Excavations Pty Ltd  
RC Percussion Drill Log**

Tenement: EL 6/99
Prospect: Trafalgar
Hole No: TDH-1
Date Drilled: 21-3-01
Driller: DDT-UDR 650-R Wilson

Collar: not yet surveyed
RL:
AZM: 008 AMG
Dip: - 50
Hole Diameter: 4 ¼ inch

Total Depth: 60 m
Water Table: 59 m
Base Oxidation: 22 m
Sample No's: TDH1 0-1 to 59-60
Geologist: K Morrison

Depth (m)	Litho	Unit	Description
0-8	Hornfels	SDsm	partly oxidised fine granoblastic biotite ( $\pm$ hornblende) feldspar weathered to clay, granodiorite composition.
8-20	Hornfels	SDsm	partly oxidised recrystallised quartz biotite contact metamorphic rock.
20-30	Hornfels	SDsm	mainly fresh fine granoblastic mafic-rich biotite feldspar quartz rock, patchy pyrite limonite quartz in fine fracture fill. base oxidation 22 m.

ASSAYS (ppm)		
Interval (m)	Au	
0-1	0.11	
1-2	0.06	
2-3	0.16	
3-4	1.11	
4-5	0.72	
5-6	0.12	
6-7	0.14	
7-8	<0.01	
8-9	0.07	
9-10	0.09	
10-11	0.05	
11-12	0.13	
12-13	0.04	
13-14	0.11	
14-15	0.04	
15-16	0.03	
16-17	0.04	
17-18	0.05	
18-19	0.01	
19-20	0.05	
20-21	0.01	
21-22	0.03	
22-23	0.64	
23-24	0.28	
24-25	0.03	
25-26	0.05	
26-27	<0.01	

Depth (m)	Litho	Unit	Description
30-40	Quartzite	SDsm	grading to quartz biotite hornfels, common pyrite limonite quartz fracture fill.
40-44	Hornfels	SDsm	fresh fine-very fine quartz biotite ( $\pm$ hornblende) feldspar granoblastic hornfels.
44-45	Hornfels	SDsm	green grey fine-cryptocrystalline silica rock with fine fractures, common thin layers of fine aggregate pyrite.
45-51	Hornfels	SDsm	fine quartz biotite mainly granular texture, grading to fine biotite rich granoblastic rock.
51-52	Hornfels	SDsm	green grey cryptocrystalline silica hornfels with common thin layers of pyrite on fracture surfaces.
52-60	Hornfels	SDsm	fine-very fine dark grey mafic granoblastic hornfels, granodiorite-diorite composition, zone of <1 mm fractures with quartz limonite pyrite 52-55 m.
EOH			

ASSAYS (ppm)		
Interval (m)	Au	
27-28	0.01	
28-29	0.10	
29-30	0.08	
30-31	0.07	
31-32	0.01	
32-33	0.01	
33-34	0.09	
34-35	0.01	
35-36	0.15	
36-37	0.01	
37-38	<0.01	
38-39	0.20	
39-40	0.01	
40-41	0.09	
41-42	0.03	
42-43	0.01	
43-44	1.50	
44-45	0.01	
45-46	0.01	
46-47	0.03	
47-48	<0.01	
48-49	0.01	
49-50	0.04	
50-51	0.02	
51-52	0.24	
52-53	0.07	
53-54	0.01	
54-55	0.16	
55-56	<0.01	
56-57	<0.01	
57-58	<0.01	
58-59	<0.01	
59-60	<0.01	

837016

**Shaw Excavations Pty Ltd  
RC Percussion Drill Log**

Tenement: EL 6/99
Prospect: Trafalgar
Hole No: TDH-2
Date Drilled: 22-3-01
Driller: DDT-UDR 650-R Wilson

Collar: not yet surveyed
RL:
AZM: 194 AMG
Dip: - 50
Hole Diameter: 4 3/4 inch

Total Depth: 60 m
Water Table: 36 m
Base Oxidation: 30 m
Sample No's: TDH2 0-1 to 59-60
Geologist: K Morrison

Depth (m)	Litho	Unit	Description
0-4	Sandstone	SDsm	partly weathered limonitic quartz sandstone.
4-6	Hornfels	SDsm	fine mottled biotite white clay rock.
6-9	Sandstone	SDsm	oxidised red brown quartz sandstone, common vein quartz 8-9 m.
9-23	Hornfels	SDsm	massive uniform dark grey fine quartz biotite granoblastic hornfels of granodiorite composition.
23-25	Hornfels	SDsm	green grey-clear cryptocrystalline quartz hornfels.
25-29	Hornfels	SDsm	fine granoblastic biotite quartz feldspar rock, accessory pyrite as disseminated blebs and fracture fill films.

ASSAYS (ppm)		
Interval (m)	Au	
0-1	0.06	
1-2	0.03	
2-3	0.18	
3-4	0.07	
4-5	0.02	
5-6	0.02	
6-7	0.01	
7-8	0.03	
8-9	0.01	
9-10	<0.01	
10-11	0.01	
11-12	0.02	
12-13	<0.01	
13-14	<0.01	
14-15	0.01	
15-16	0.01	
16-17	0.01	
17-18	0.01	
18-19	0.02	
19-20	0.01	
20-21	0.06	
21-22	<0.01	
22-23	0.01	
23-24	<0.01	
24-25	<0.01	
25-26	0.02	
26-27	0.36	

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Depth (m)	Litho	Unit	Description
29-30	Hornfels	SDsm	pale brown cryptocrystalline-cherty quartz rock. base oxidation 30 m.
30-40	Hornfels	SDsm	fresh uniform quartz biotite granoblastic hornfels, minor patchy limonite pyrite in < 1 mm fractures.
40-60	Hornfels	SDsm	mainly A/A but becoming more crystalline, less granular with depth. zone of fine fractures with quartz pyrite 56-59 m.
EOH			

ASSAYS (ppm)		
Interval (m)	Au	
27-28	0.09	
28-29	0.21	
29-30	0.01	
30-31	<0.01	
31-32	0.02	
32-33	0.02	
33-34	0.01	
34-35	<0.01	
35-36	0.08	
36-37	<0.01	
37-38	0.01	
38-39	0.01	
39-40	<0.01	
40-41	<0.01	
41-42	<0.01	
42-43	0.69	
43-44	0.16	
44-45	0.02	
45-46	0.02	
46-47	0.01	
47-48	0.06	
48-49	0.01	
49-50	<0.01	
50-51	0.02	
51-52	1.60	
52-53	0.01	
53-54	0.02	
54-55	0.03	
55-56	0.01	
56-57	<0.01	
57-58	0.01	
58-59	0.05	
59-60	<0.01	



Our reference : BU018417  
 Your reference :  
 Project code :  
 Date received : 27/03/01  
 Date reported : 30/03/01

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

Ken Morrison  
 Geological Exploration

Number of pages of results : 3  
 Number of Samples : 120  
 First Sample : TDH 1 00-01  
 Last Sample : TDH 2 59-60

Invoice to:  
 Ken Morrison  
 Geological Exploration

Electronic Data Transmission :  
 Modem Y 30/03/01  
 Facsimile / /  
 Disk Report Y / /

Results to:

Results to:

Remarks :

Authorised by ... *Rob Chapman* ...  
 On behalf of:

Rob Chapman  
 Laboratory Manager

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



Our reference : BU018417  
 Your reference :  
 Project code :  
 Report date : 30/03/01  
 Report status : Final  
 Page : 1 of 3

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

### ANALYTICAL DATA

Sample	Au	Au(R)			
TDH 1 00-01	0.11	--			
TDH 1 01-02	0.06	--			
TDH 1 02-03	0.16	--			
TDH 1 03-04	1.11	1.08			
TDH 1 04-05	0.72	0.71			
TDH 1 05-06	0.12	--			
TDH 1 06-07	0.14	--			
TDH 1 07-08	<0.01	--			
TDH 1 08-09	0.07	--			
TDH 1 09-10	0.09	--			
TDH 1 10-11	0.05	--			
TDH 1 11-12	0.13	--			
TDH 1 12-13	0.04	--			
TDH 1 13-14	0.11	--			
TDH 1 14-15	0.04	--			
TDH 1 15-16	0.03	--			
TDH 1 16-17	0.04	--			
TDH 1 17-18	0.05	--			
TDH 1 18-19	0.01	--			
TDH 1 19-20	0.05	--			
TDH 1 20-21	0.01	--			
TDH 1 21-22	0.03	--			
TDH 1 22-23	0.64	0.61			
TDH 1 23-24	0.28	0.33			
TDH 1 24-25	0.03	--			
TDH 1 25-26	0.05	--			
TDH 1 26-27	<0.01	--			
TDH 1 27-28	0.01	--			
TDH 1 28-29	0.10	--			
TDH 1 29-30	0.08	--			
TDH 1 30-31	0.07	0.08			
TDH 1 31-32	0.01	--			
TDH 1 32-33	0.01	--			
TDH 1 33-34	0.09	--			
TDH 1 34-35	0.01	0.01			
TDH 1 35-36	0.15	--			
TDH 1 36-37	0.01	--			
TDH 1 37-38	<0.01	--			
TDH 1 38-39	0.20	--			
TDH 1 39-40	0.01	--			
TDH 1 40-41	0.09	--			
TDH 1 41-42	0.03	--			
TDH 1 42-43	0.01	--			
TDH 1 43-44	1.50	1.49			
TDH 1 44-45	0.01	--			
TDH 1 45-46	0.01	--			
TDH 1 46-47	0.03	--			
TDH 1 47-48	<0.01	--			
TDH 1 48-49	0.01	--			
TDH 1 49-50	0.04	--			
Method	F650	F650			
Units	ppm	ppm			
Detection Limit	0.01	0.01			

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



Our reference : BU018417  
 Your reference :  
 Project code :  
 Report date : 30/03/01  
 Report status : Final  
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### ANALYTICAL DATA

Sample	Au	Au(R)				
TDH 1 50-51	0.02	--				
TDH 1 51-52	0.24	0.27				
TDH 1 52-53	0.07	--				
TDH 1 53-54	0.01	--				
TDH 1 54-55	0.16	0.14				
TDH 1 55-56	<0.01	--				
TDH 1 56-57	<0.01	--				
TDH 1 57-58	<0.01	--				
TDH 1 58-59	<0.01	--				
TDH 1 59-60	<0.01	<0.01				
TDH 2 00-01	0.06	--				
TDH 2 01-02	0.03	--				
TDH 2 02-03	0.18	--				
TDH 2 03-04	0.07	--				
TDH 2 04-05	0.02	--				
TDH 2 05-06	0.02	--				
TDH 2 06-07	0.01	--				
TDH 2 07-08	0.03	--				
TDH 2 08-09	0.01	--				
TDH 2 09-10	<0.01	--				
TDH 2 10-11	0.01	0.01				
TDH 2 11-12	0.02	--				
TDH 2 12-13	<0.01	--				
TDH 2 13-14	<0.01	--				
TDH 2 14-15	0.01	--				
TDH 2 15-16	0.01	--				
TDH 2 16-17	0.01	--				
TDH 2 17-18	0.01	--				
TDH 2 18-19	0.02	--				
TDH 2 19-20	0.01	--				
TDH 2 20-21	0.06	--				
TDH 2 21-22	<0.01	--				
TDH 2 22-23	0.01	--				
TDH 2 23-24	<0.01	--				
TDH 2 24-25	<0.01	--				
TDH 2 25-26	0.02	--				
TDH 2 26-27	0.36	0.42				
TDH 2 27-28	0.09	0.08				
TDH 2 28-29	0.21	--				
TDH 2 29-30	0.01	--				
TDH 2 30-31	<0.01	--				
TDH 2 31-32	0.02	--				
TDH 2 32-33	0.02	--				
TDH 2 33-34	0.01	--				
TDH 2 34-35	<0.01	--				
TDH 2 35-36	0.08	--				
TDH 2 36-37	<0.01	--				
TDH 2 37-38	0.01	--				
TDH 2 38-39	0.01	<0.01				
TDH 2 39-40	<0.01	--				
Method	F650	F650				
Units	ppm	ppm				
Detection Limit	0.01	0.01				

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

