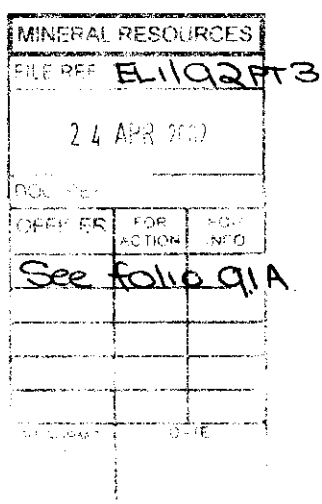
REPORT ON PROSPECTING BY THE HAHL BROS. ON THE STRICKLAND MINE EL 1/92 CUTTACK MINING AND EXPLORATION



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Report on Prospecting by the Hahl Bros on the Strickland Mine - EL1/1992
Cuttack Mining and Exploration Proprietary Limited*
Hahl. V.
EL1/1992

Storys Creek,
23rd. Mar. 2002

Your file: 9DJG068:DS

Dear Mr. Gatehouse,

You may recall that we had an arrangement with Cuttack Mining to engage in prospecting activities on their EL 1/92. We learnt earlier this year that they had relinquished this EL and so our permission to operate ceased to be effective. This letter is to indicate the cessation of activities.

It was intended to explore some of the smaller shows not being worked on by Cuttack but due to several delays, getting insurance, finding the money and subsequently a serious back injury work progressed only slowly. As a result of this, prospects the Larandra, Lady Havelock and the Havelock recieved only superficial surface attention and the main work centred on The Strickland Mine. It was intended to unwater the two winzes in the main drive and explore the vein at it's lowest depth. The first winze was unwatered to a depth of 4 meters resulting in the discharge of about 8 cubic meters of water into the surrounding country side, this being a bit over 150 m. from the nearest water course. The second winze was then attacked but was found to be filled with rock to within half a meter of the top. Water was bailed and shovelling commenced, periodic bailing resulted in the removal of some 18 cu. m. of ~~water~~. The stone removed from this winze was not brought to the surface but was dumped at the end of the drive. The stone was lowered to a depth of 2.5 m. when Cuttack relinquished the EL. Apart from the discharge of the water and the digging of a small channel across the track to facilitate this no other surface distubance took place.

After Cuttack's relinquishment a final visit was made to the mine to take the samples we were after and to collect and remove our equiptment.

Your's faithfully,

Volker Hahl

P.S. I have with this mail sent a short report on the results of our work and ask you to forward this to the relevant person in your department

V.H.

REPORT ON PROSPECTING BY THE HAHL BROS. ON THE STRICKLAND MINE EL 1/92 CUTTACK MINING AND EXPLORATION

In 1999 the Hahl Bros entered into an informal arrangement with Cuttack to prospect some of the shows not then being worked by Cuttack. Due to various delays most of these shows recieved only a superficial examination and most of the work was centered on the Strickland mine. For this exercise the following reports were consulted ; Taheri 1992, Mitchel 1980, Hughes 1954 1947, Henderson 1936, Twelvetrees 1904. Of these Mitchel and Twelvetrees were considered the most useful. The workings consist of a surface stope some 15m. long and said by Twelvetrees to 27m. deep. To the north east and some 10m. vertically below this is a short adit. Further to the north and about 30m. below the outcrop is the main adit. Because the main adit opened up the vein below the other workings activity was confined to this adit. The adit was driven to the SSW and at approx. 35m. a branch drive forks of to the left. The main drive continues on it's course and at 40m. going under foot is Nr.1 winze. At about 80m. there is a small stope above the level and just beyond this is Nr.2 winze. Some 5m. past this winze the drive terminates. See Mitchel's map (slightly modified and included.) It was the intention to unwater the two winzes and examine the vein at the lowest exposure. The drive follows the vein which is mostly little more than a stringer and in places only a parting in the country rock. Photo 1 shows, though not very well, the vein at the south end of the stope and above the winze. Here it is 4cm. of quartz underlain by about 20cm. of fissile, greasy, clayey slate and containing slithers of quartz. This is fairly representative of the structure in the drive.

Nr.1 winze, dipping nearly vertically, was bailed out to a depth of 2.5m. when there was a change of dip to about 50 degrees. By the time nearly 4m. had been reached the change of dip had made further bailing too difficult. The person controlling the drum in the winze probed into the water and was of the opinion that the bottom of the winze was only a further 1.5m ahead. This winze has a smooth hanging wall, below this is a band of dark blue rock from 5 to 10cm wide but 15cm in one place. It was thought that this might be a dark form of quartz and contain some values but when brought into the daylight it was seen to be only country rock. Below this is the quartz vein ranging from 5 to 10cm. wide and showing no tendancy increase with depth. Below the quartz is the normal medium grey slate. Because the vein was so narrow and Mitchel had already sampled this no other sample was taken.

Work moved to the area of the second winze. Just before the winze is a small stope approx. 4m. x 4m. going 50 to 60 degrees up dip over the level. The dip here is shallower than the vein in the winze below and the surface stope above and may be the same feature as the change of dip in Nr.1 winze. The faces in the stope are stained and the quartz is not readily seen but where visible is about 10cm. with the widest part about 20cm. near the top left hand corner. At the bottom right hand end of the stope just above the winze the vein has petered out to a stringer. The winze was then attacked. Although directly above the winze the vein is only a stringer, immediately below the floor of the drive on

the south side it is a good solid body of stone 30 cm. wide. It is of milky quartz with some laminations between two good walls. Photo 3 shows the vein at the lowest part exposed but it maintains this character the whole way. On the north side of the winze the vein is more broken up and mixed with country rock. See photo 2. Bailing had progressed for less than half a meter when it was found that the winze was full of broken rock. It is unlikely that the ore taken from the winze was put back there so it seems likely that the rock came from the stope above the level. The reason for putting it down the winze is not clear. The broken rock was then shovelled out to a depth down dip of 2.6m. amounting to about 8 tonnes of material. When nearing this point a tom was removed from the broken ore, this tom went straight down and indicated that the winze is at least a further 2m. deeper than the 2.6m. reached. Unfortunately the EL was relinquished and work had to cease at this point. The 'orebody' starts in the stope and continues where traced in the winze. The vein as a whole dips to the N.W. and the 'orebody' pitches steeply to the S.W.

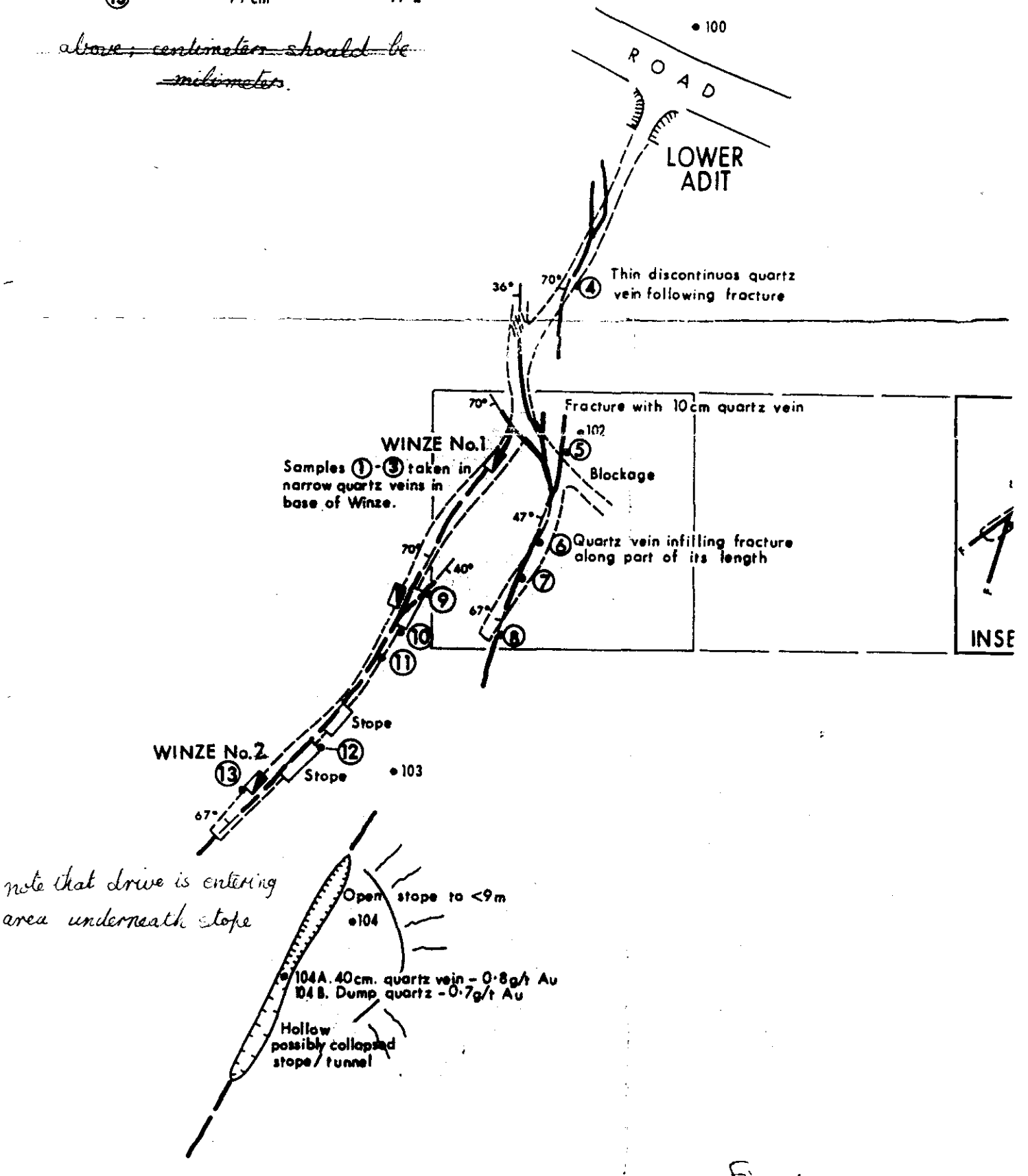
Four samples were taken for assay. Two samples were taken from the broken rock supposed to have come from the stope. It was intended to take a piece of white quartz and a piece with substantial laminations for comparison. On the brief last visit time did not allow for a long search and no suitably laminated piece was found from this material. Two samples of vein quartz were taken from the bottom of the winze (as far as we had cleaned it out), one from each side. On the south side, see photo 3, the quartz broke out in small blocky lumps with partings of clay and arsenopyrite? On the north side, Photo 4, the stone was more homogenous and was chipped away with difficulty from just above water level. The four samples were forwarded to Mr. Lethborg of Westbury, who had them assayed at the Beaconsfield mine. Due to lack of attention by the assayer who fail to note the identification tags the results were returned unidentified and their usefulness is much reduced. The results were disappointing, ranging from near zero to 17g/t. (see attatched sheet). Going on some feedback from Mr. Lethborg it now seems likely that the 17g/t sample came from the south side of the winze, Photo 3. This area also appeared to contain the most sulphides.

In observing what we did some of the things in Mitchel's and Twelvetree's reports cannot be reconsiled. Mitchel writes about veins and lodes up to 150cm. wide. and in his list of samples lists several veins over 50cm. wide. Our idea of vein width has always been the width of the mineralised stone, in this case and usually, quartz, measured at right angles across the vein from wall to wall. Using this definition we saw nothing the size of Mitchel's veins, the widest we found was 30cm. in the winze. In Twelvetree's report he mentions two winzes, a north winze and a south winze corresponding to our Nr.1 and Nr.2 winzes. He says that the north winze (Nr.1) produced 7 tons of quartz and that this averaged over 2oz/ton, but given that the vein is only 5 to 10cm. wide the winze would have produced less than 2 tons of quartz. Mitchel's assay from the bottom of this winze gave only 2g/ton.

Volker Hahl.

④	60 cm	0·3
⑤	79 cm	0·3
⑥	82 cm	0·3
⑦	26 cm	3·0
⑧	15 cm	2·0
⑨	26 cm	0·5
⑩	19 cm	4·0
⑪	19 cm	12·9
⑫	63 cm	0·5
⑬	77 cm	11·2

above, centimeter should be ~~milimeter~~.



note that drive is entering area underneath stope

Fig. 1
STRICKLAND.

AMINYA REFERENCE LABORATORIES
BMJV

Originator: NOEL
No. of samples submitted:
No. of samples reported:

Date submitted:
Date reported: 15-Apr-02

BDL BELOW DETECTION LEVEL
INS INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE
NTA NOT ASSAYED
SNR SAMPLE NOT RECEIVED

Lab No	SS Number	Sample ID	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Average
Units			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
Detection Limit			1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
		368	14.4		24.1	18.5	16.3	15	17.66
		369	2.54	2.31	2.91	2.63	2.11	1.97	2.41
		370	0.3	0.27	0.35	0.6	0.19	0.18	0.32
		371	3.71	2.63	2.08	3.85	2.12	3.27	2.94
				6.3					

Photo 1 Edge of Stope above winze

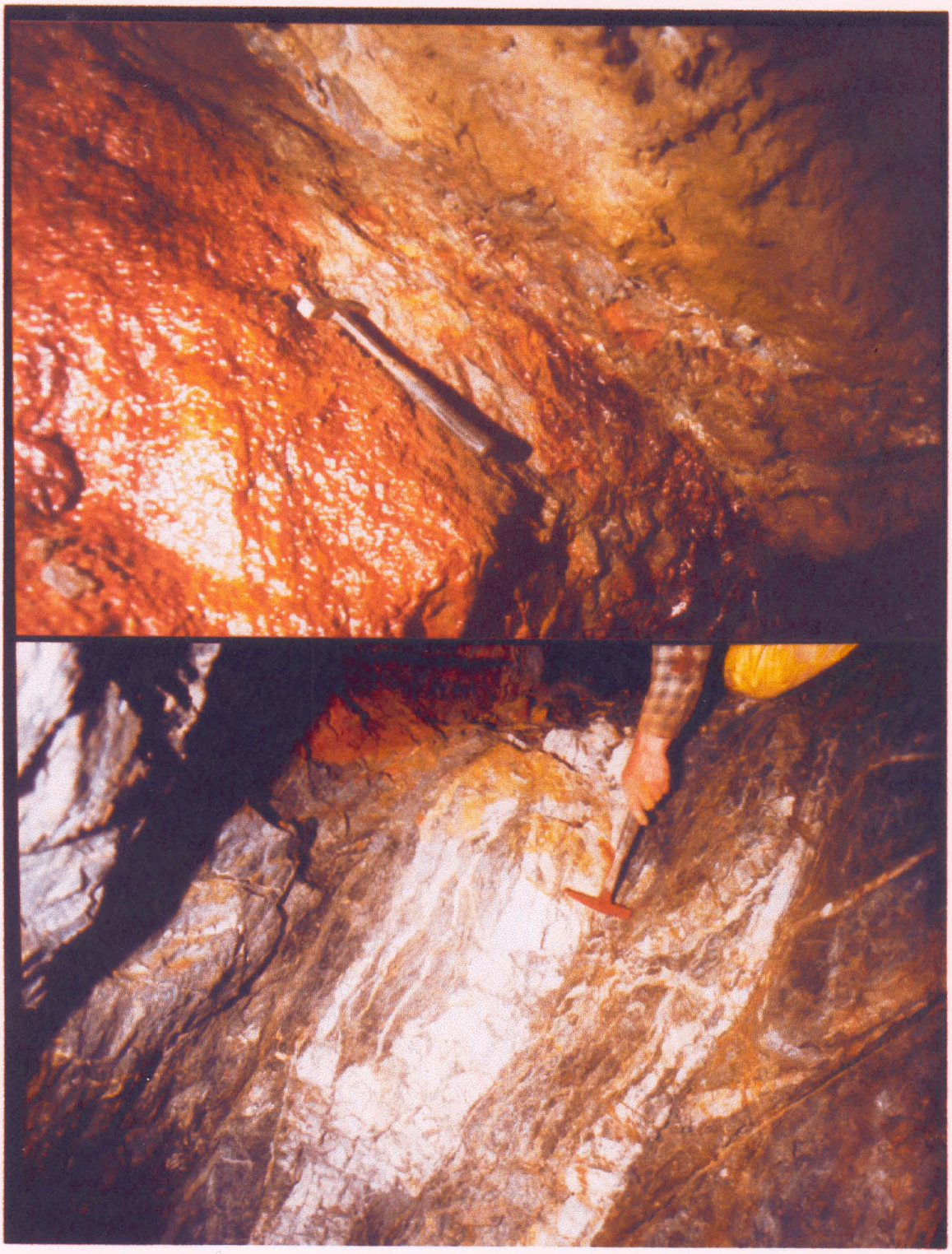


Photo 2 Nth face of winze

Photo 4 Nth Side Winze Tape 30cm

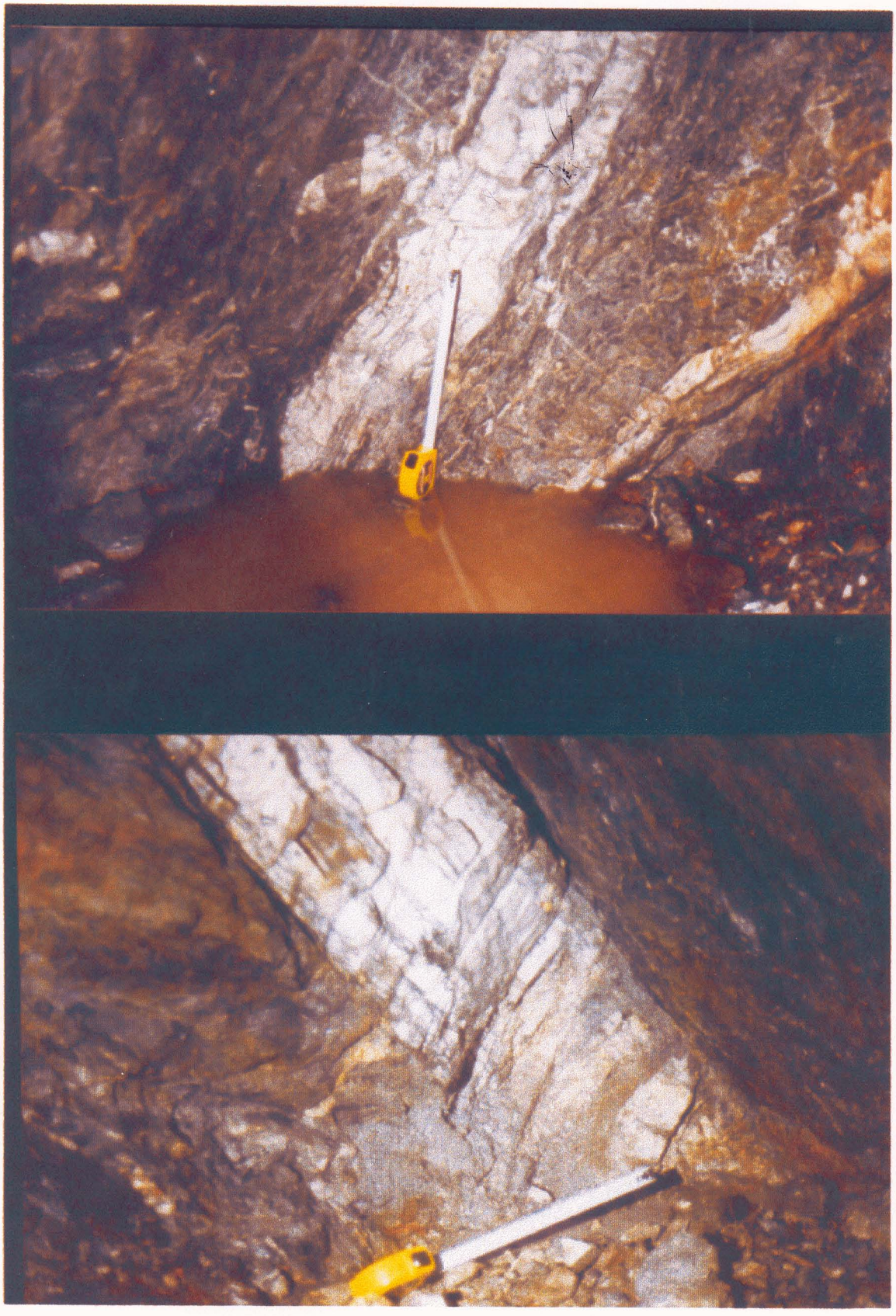


Photo 3 Sth Side Winze Tape 30cm

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