

Goldstream – Titan Joint Venture  
Corinna Project

EL 43/94 : Relinquishment Report August 2002

**APPENDIX 1**

CORINNA HUMMINGBIRD SURVEY – PRELIMINARY DATA

By

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9 May 2002

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Rob Edwards  
COMPANY Goldstream Mining N.L.  
FROM: Andrew Boyd  
DATE: 9 May 2002  
SUBJECT: **Corinna Hummingbird Survey – Preliminary Data**



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Preliminary grid files of apparent resistivity, magnetic and dem data were used as a basis of these comments. They should be reviewed when final line located data is available.

## Data Quality

It is hard to assess the data quality of the survey without the located data tapes. However the electromagnetic and magnetic data seems to be fairly well leveled. The quality of the dem seems to be below that of the other datasets, and was provided in a different projection to the other datasets. Some minor busts still exist which should be reviewed before final data is delivered. They are;

- In the EM data, the line starting at approx. 343530E at its southern end is at a different base level to the rest of the survey.
- A number of busts exist in the magnetic data which should be improved upon before accepting final data.
- In the dem a number of busts still occur through the dataset, especially in the eastern end of the survey.
- The dem was provided in the incorrect UTM zone and a different datum to the other datasets. This should be fixed.

## Interpretation

A discreet 1500+nT anomaly centered within the centre of the survey is the dominant magnetic feature (figure 1). Two other weaker magnetic units trend sinuously from the east to the western side of the survey area, where the southern anomaly is terminated on a NW trending fault.

A moderate quality conductive feature is coincident with the large magnetic response and trends away from the magnetic response to the south east (figure 2,3). This feature is present in all three frequencies (figures 4) and is approximately 600x700m in area extent. The higher frequency grids highlight drainage in the bottom of valleys/creeks as well as lake-bottom sediment.

Figure 3 shows contours of the 880Hz apparent conductivity overlain on the magnetic response. This clearly shows a close spatial relationship between the peak magnetic response and the peak conductive response. However the conductive response trends away from the magnetic body to the south east and may not be related to the magnetic response.

The location of the 1984/85 CRA drill holes and the electromagnetic anomalies as taken from figure 3 in Newnham 2000 are plotted on figure 5. The two drillholes into the prospect area are located on the margin of the conductive response, although drill hole AP2 is located within 200m of the

maximum helicopter EM response. All of CRA's Genie electromagnetic anomalies lay within the outline of the helicopter EM conductive response.

At this point there is some uncertainty as to the positional accuracy of the CRA drillholes. Looking at the relationship of AP2 to the ground mag contours on figure 3 of Newnham has the drill hole located to the north of the peak magnetic response. Plotting up of the coordinate of the drill hole onto the new magnetics (figure 5) has the drill holes located to the south of the peak magnetic response. This represents a miss-positioning of about 130m. *I would recommend trying to relocate the old drill holes and confirm their locations if possible.*

It is hard with only grided data to be very confident that the conductive response is not a surficial response. However, given that the response occurs on a topographic high (figure 6) we should be safe in assuming that it is not a saline or water table response.

Based on the observation that the existing CRA drillholes are close to the edges of the conductive response it is unlikely that further mineralization to the west or east of the existing CRA drillholes would be present. Potential may however remain between the holes and to the SE of the magnetic anomaly

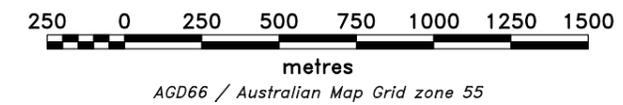
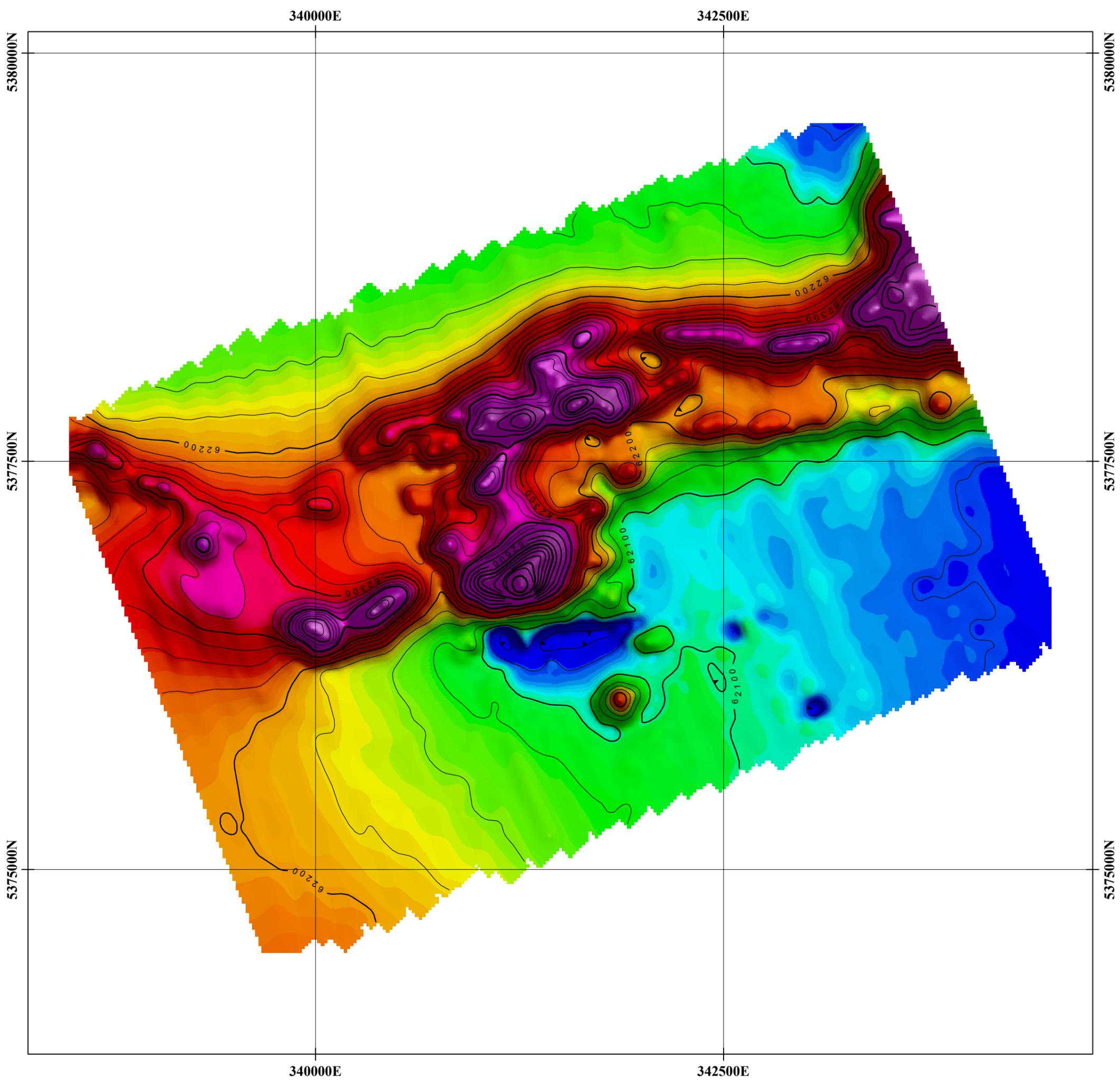
### ***Recommended Follow Up***

- Undertake qualitative modeling of the conductor when located data is available so as to ascertain a conductor dip. A further ground program, if required would be based on these results.
- Try and locate original CRA holes on the ground if possible.

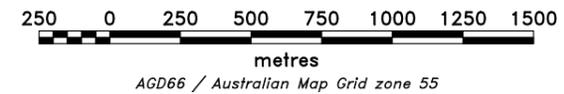
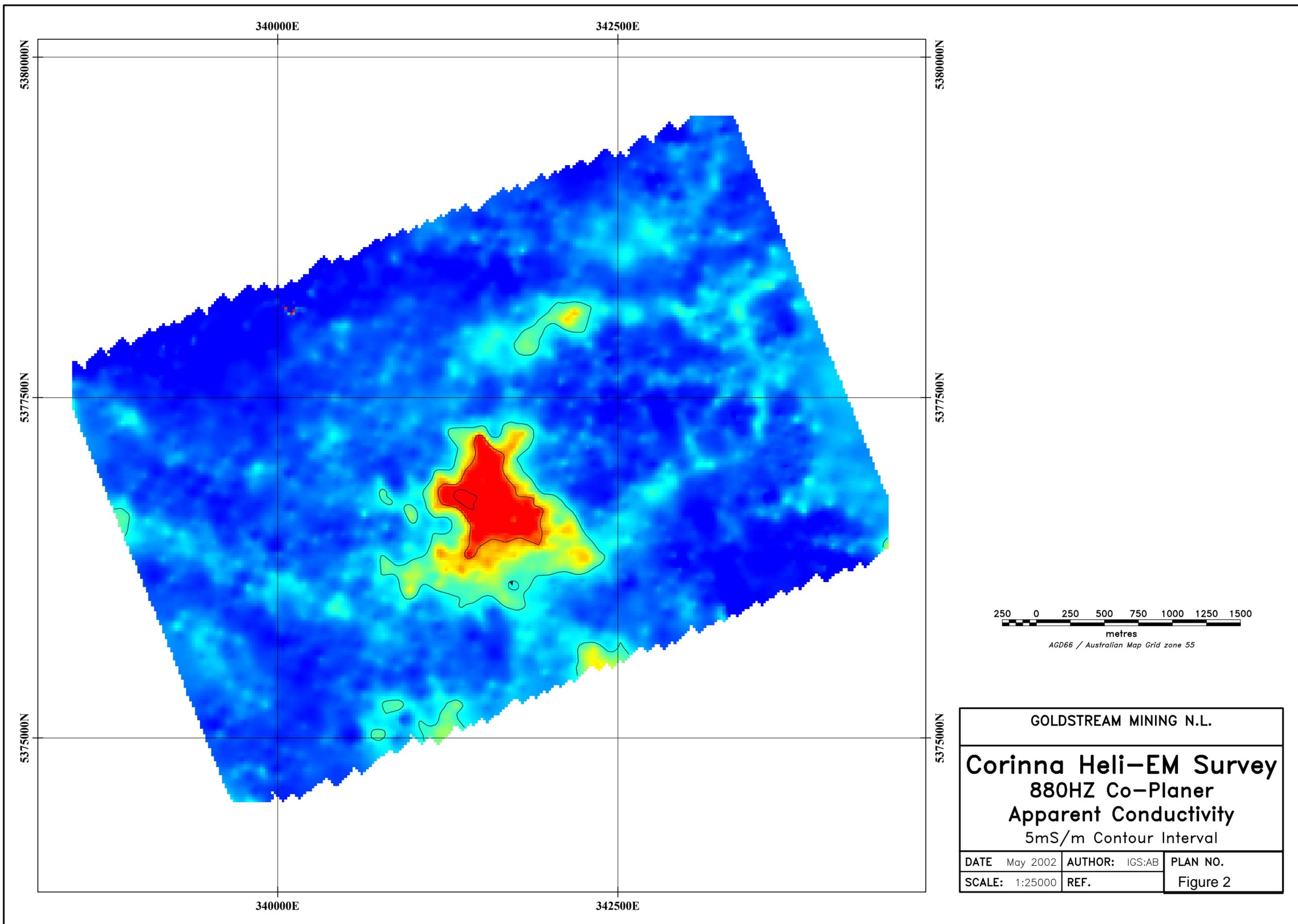
Andrew Boyd.  
Principal Geophysicist.

### ***References***

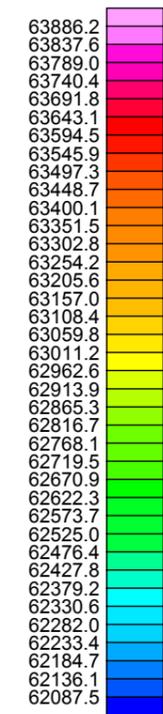
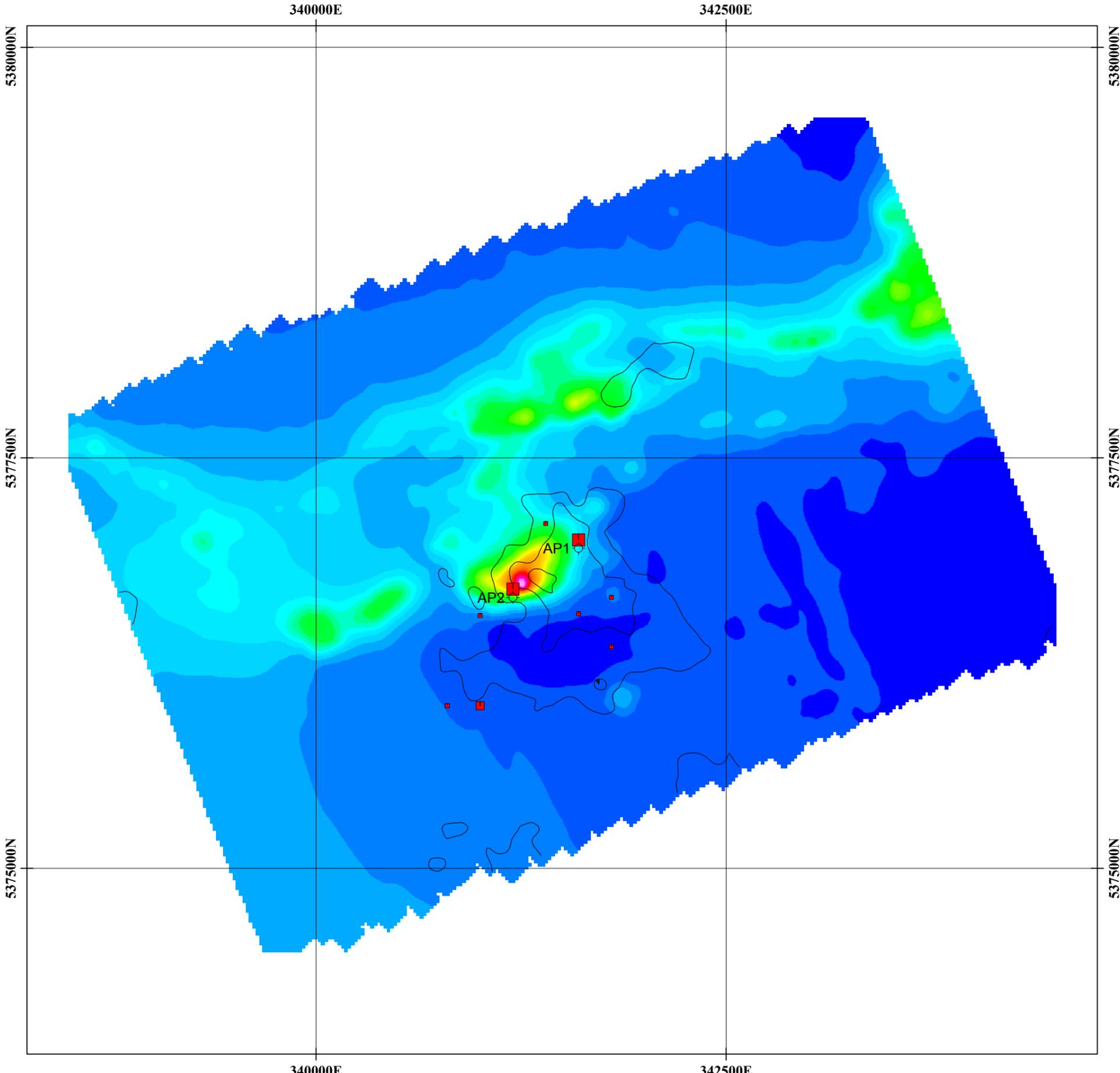
Newnham, LA, 2000: Review of Data on Alpine Grid. Goldstream Mining NL report.



GOLDSTREAM MINING N.L.		
<b>Corinna Heli-EM Survey</b>		
<b>TMI with Sun Shade</b>		
<b>Equal Area Colour Stretch</b>		
25nT Contour		
DATE	May 2002	AUTHOR: IGS:AB
SCALE:	1:25000	REF.
		PLAN NO. Figure 1

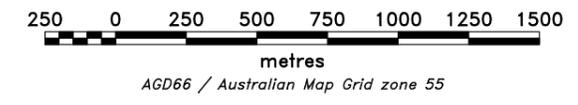


GOLDSTREAM MINING N.L.		
<b>Corinna Heli-EM Survey</b>		
<b>880HZ Co-Planer</b>		
<b>Apparent Conductivity</b>		
5mS/m Contour Interval		
DATE	May 2002	AUTHOR: IGS:AB
SCALE:	1:25000	REF.
		PLAN NO. Figure 2

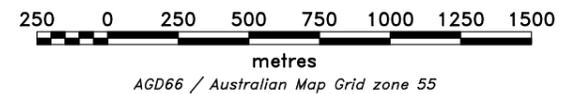
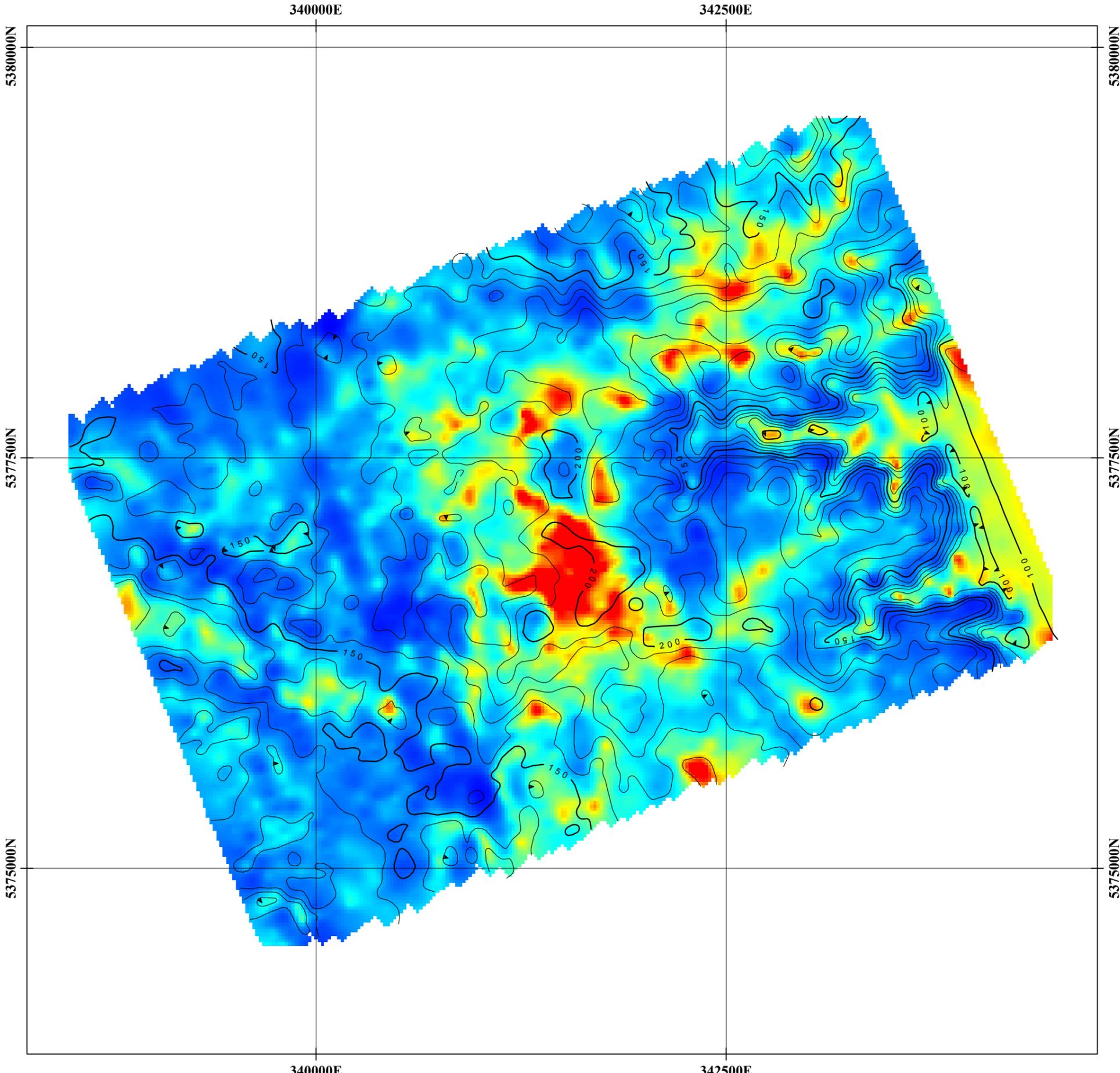


**TMI**  
(nT)

**Drill Hole**  
**Genie Electromagnetic Anomaly**  
 Strong  
 Medium  
 Weak



<b>GOLDSTREAM MINING N.L.</b>		
<b>Corinna Heli-EM Survey</b>		
<b>TMI with Linear Stretch</b>		
<b>880HZ Co-Planer App. Cond.</b>		
<b>5mS/m Contour Interval</b>		
<b>DATE</b> May 2002	<b>AUTHOR:</b> IGS:AB	<b>PLAN NO.</b>
<b>SCALE:</b> 1:25000	<b>REF.</b>	<b>Figure 3</b>



<b>GOLDSTREAM MINING N.L.</b>		
<b>Corinna Heli-EM Survey</b>		
<b>10m Elevation Contours</b>		
<b>34,000HZ Co-Planer</b>		
<b>Apparent Conductivity</b>		
<b>DATE</b>	May 2002	<b>AUTHOR:</b> IGS:AB
<b>SCALE:</b>	1:25000	<b>REF.</b>
		<b>PLAN NO.</b>
		Figure 4