



**PASMINCO ROSEBERY MINE**

**SILVER FALLS (The Pinnacles) EL 23/2000**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 8<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2002**

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## 1. SUMMARY

Exploration activities in the second year of tenure of EL 23/2000 have focussed on assessing the potential of the Silver Falls Prospect to host a deep (>150m) Rosebery – Hercules style VHMS deposit. Work undertaken included:

- A single 199.8m Diamond Drill hole (SFD1).
- Compiling additional historical soil geochemical data.

The results of drilling did not provide encouragement for further work at the Silver Falls prospect and the focus of exploration effort will now be re-directed to less well explored parts of the tenement, in particular the poorly explored area between Silver Falls and the Shale Basin prospect to the south.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

This report documents work undertaken on Exploration Licence 23/2000 Silver Falls (Pinnacles) for the period November 2001 to November 2002.

Exploration on the Silver Falls EL is managed and operated by Pasminco Rosebery Mine, a division of Pasminco Australia Limited (Pasminco).

The EL covers 43.75 km<sup>2</sup> and is located 10-15km north of Rosebery (Figure 1). The principal target of exploration on the licence is a volcanic hosted base metal massive sulphide (VHMS), similar to mineralisation at the Rosebery and Hercules mines in western Tasmania.

Access to the tenement is via the formed gravel surface 'Boco Road' extending west from the Murchison Highway (A10). The Silver Falls prospect is accessible from an existing 4WD vehicle access track which trends north from the Boco Road, following the ridge of Burns Pinnacles. Access to the northeast part of the tenement is via the Sawmill Creek track, a 4WD track which branches north from the Boco Road near Boco Siding.

Work completed during the reporting period focussed on drill testing the Silver Falls prospect.

### **2.1 Attribution**

The following personnel were responsible for the work carried out within the Silver Falls Exploration Licence area during the reporting period:

Senior Geologist:                      Andrew McNeill - Pasminco Rosebery Mine

## **3. LAND TENURE**

EL 23/2000 Silver Falls (Figure 1) was granted to Pasminco Limited for a five-year term on 8<sup>th</sup> December 2000 and covered an area of 18 km<sup>2</sup>. The adjacent EL 5/2001 (Pinnacles) was granted for a period of 5 years on the 14<sup>th</sup> May 2001, and was subsequently amalgamated with EL 23/2000, to give a total licence area of 43.75 km<sup>2</sup>.

The EL is subject to a number of land classifications. The current land tenure includes the John Lynch Forest Reserve, in the North Western portion, and the Sawmill Creek Forest reserve in upper North Eastern portion of the licence. The remaining area within the EL comprises State/multiple use Forest and MDC informal reserves. All land categories are available for mineral exploration.

#### 4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

EL23/2000 is located in the Dundas Trough in western Tasmania. The VHMS prospective sequence forms part of the mid- to late-Cambrian Mt Read Volcanics (Figure 2; after Corbett and McNeill [1986]).

Basement in western Tasmania is Precambrian in age, comprising predominantly greenschist facies metasediments with minor basalts and dolerites, although higher grade amphibolite and eclogite facies rocks are also present (Burrett and Martin, 1989). Basement is exposed west of the EL in the Huskisson River valley.

Cambrian volcanism and sedimentation development on the margin and within the rift can be subdivided into the Eo-Cambrian tholeiitic Crimson Creek Formation (CCF) and the mid to late Cambrian Dundas Group and predominantly calc-alkaline Mt Read Volcanics (MRV).

The CCF was deposited in shallow but rapidly subsiding basins (Brown, 1986) and consists of basaltic lavas and volcanoclastics, haematite facies turbidites, carbonates, chert and minor evaporites. The formation is exposed in the south-west corner and to the west of the EL.

The oldest MRV outcropping on EL 23/2000 Silver Falls is the Pinnacles Rhyolite which forms a topographic high along the Pinnacles Ridge. This unit, a possible lateral equivalent of the Que-Hellyer Volcanics represents the top of the host sequence to the Browns Tunnel mineralisation to the south of the licence (Kirsner, 1992). Overlying the Pinnacles Rhyolite is a volcano-sedimentary sequence, derived from a felsic volcanic source, that is a correlate of the Southwell Subgroup or White Spur Formation and which underlies a large part of the EL.

A poorly understood but stratigraphically important transition to the Tyndall Group correlates is marked by a magnetic correlate to the "Lynchford Tuff" on the eastern limb of the Silver Falls Syncline (McNeill & Richardson, 1997). Time equivalents of the Owen Conglomerate occupy the core of the Silver Falls Syncline in the central northern part of the EL but much of this area has a partial cover of Pleistocene glacials that masks the underlying geology.

A package of Dundas Group sediments which possibly post-date the MRV occur in the western sector of the EL in the footwall to the Rosebery Fault. These sediments include dolomitic siltstones, conglomerates and quartz muscovite sandstone lithologies which are correlated with the Stitt Quartzite at Rosebery.

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 licences are N to NNE. The Silver Falls syncline and the Pinnacles Anticline are large fold sets within the EL, with the Silver Falls syncline the dominant structure as the Pinnacles Anticline dies out to the north. The dominant regional fault structure in the EL is the Rosebery Fault, a regionally significant east dipping thrust that extends some 28km from near Mt Dundas, in the south, into the Silver Falls area. The position of this major structure north of the Silver Falls prospect area is unclear.

Deformation was followed by the extensive intrusion of Devonian to Carboniferous granitoids. The Meredith Granite and its hornfels aureole outcrop to the west of the EL (Brown, 1986).

After substantial erosion of this terrane extensive Tertiary flood basalts and sub-volcanic sediments were deposited. Remnants of the basalt flows are preserved between the Ramsay and Coldstream Rivers northeast of the licence.

## 5. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The Silver Falls area has been the focus of intermittent exploration activity since the discovery of outcropping Pb-Ag mineralisation by Jack Lynch in 1890. Modern exploration commenced in the area in the 1940's and is summarised in Table 1 (modified from that presented in Briggs [2001]). Work completed by Pasminco since the granting of EL 23/2000 is summarised in Table 2.

**Table 1. Previous Exploration completed in the Silver Falls Prospect area**

PERIOD	EL	COMPANY	WORK COMPLETED	REFERENCE
1890	-	-	Ag-Pb mineralisation discovered in Ross Creek by Jack Lynch, named Silver Falls	Belstead (1892)
1949	-	EZ	Diamond Drilling – PP61, PP62, PP63, PP73, with minimal assaying	EZ Drill Logs (1949)
1954	-	EZ	Progress Report on the North Pieman Mineral Field - Review	Taylor (1954)
1968 – 1972	EL5/63	Comstaff	Geological Mapping	McBride & Cornwall (1968); Fitch (1968)
			Regional Stream Sediment Sampling	
1977 – 1984	EL12/72	EZ	4WD Access Track	Mill (1978); Mill (1979); Mollison (1980); Mill (1981); Sainty & McDonald (1982a &b); Sainty (1984); Taylor (1986)
			Gridding	
			Geological Mapping	
			Soil Sampling (C-Horizon)	
			Stream Sediment Sampling	
			Dipole-Dipole IP	
			Costeaning & Rock Chip Sampling	

**Table 1. Continued**

PERIOD	EL	COMPANY	WORK COMPLETED	REFERENCE
1976 – 1982	EL22/74	Aberfoyle / Billiton	Gridding	Freitag (1976); Taylor (1979); Smyth (1982)
			Geological Mapping	
			Soil Sampling (C-Horizon)	
			Stream Sediment Sampling	
			Dipole-Dipole IP	
			DIGEM II airborne EM / Resistivity / Mag	
1990 - 1995	EL2/90	Pasminco	Gridding	Kirsner (1992); Poltock (1993); Saxon (1995)
			Geological Mapping	
			Photogrammetry	
			Soil Sampling (B/C-Horizon)	
			Gravity & Helimag & Pole-Dipole IP	
			Magnetic Susceptibility of Rock Samples	
1996 - 1998	EL47/96	RGC	Reconnaissance Geological Mapping, rock-chip and soil sampling	Elliston (1998)
			Aeromagnetic Interpretation (open file)	
1993 - 1998	EL1/93	Pasminco	Geological Mapping	Poltock & Saxon (1994); Saxon & Basford (1995); Basford (1996); Hollamby (1998)
			Soil Sampling (B/C-Horizon)	
			Diamond Drilling - HRD1 (295.7m)	
			Metallogenic Modelling	
1996 - 1998	EL24/95	Aberfoyle	Geological Mapping	McNeill & Richardson (1997); Richardson (1998)
			Soil Sampling	
			Lead Isotope Analysis	

**Table 2: Exploration on EL 23/2000**

<b>Reporting Period</b>	<b>Work Completed</b>
2000-2001 (Briggs, 2001)	Review of previous exploration; gridding (10.3 line km); geological mapping; B horizon soil sampling (447 samples); minor rock-chip sampling, petrography and Pb isotope analysis of samples from the Silver Falls Prospect. Re-logging of DDH HRD1. This work supported stratigraphic similarities to Rosebery and located three significant partial leach soil anomalies. Drill testing was recommended.

## **6. WORK COMPLETED 2001-2002 REPORTING PERIOD**

Work completed in the reporting period comprised compilation of historic data and diamond drill testing of the Silver Falls prospect.

### **6.1 Compilation of previous exploration data**

A review of data in the Pasminco database indicated that the historical soil geochemical coverage was only partially complete. To rectify this, A and C Horizon soil analyses and supporting data from Mill (1979) and Mollison (1980) were incorporated into the database. This data is included as Appendix 3 (in digital form only). During this review it was noted that Pb data was missing from the 1968 Comstaff soil survey over the Shale Basin – Silver Falls area (the Cu and Zn data were digitised by Poltock and Saxon[1994]). This data will be compiled during the next reporting period.

### **6.2 Diamond Drilling**

Results of previous exploration at Silver Falls had indicated that:

- The stratigraphy at Silver Falls was interpreted to cover the highly prospective contact between the Central Volcanic Complex and the White Spur Formation.
- Mineralisation, although vein style, had a Cambrian (between Que River and Rosebery) signature and may represent leakage from a buried VHMS.
- Sampling defined a significant Zn-Pb-Cd-Bi partial leach soil anomaly partially coincident with a zone of quartz-sericite-carbonate alteration.
- The prospect had only been tested by one deep drill hole (HRD1) that was located at the southern end of the anomalous zone. This hole had intersected minor mineralisation (6m @ 1.12% Pb) in the target “transitional” sequence.
- The prospect had been covered by IP surveys, interpreted to be effective to approximately 50-100m.

Based on these results Briggs (2001) recommended a 2 hole test of the prospect. To commence this program it was decided to collar a hole approximately 200m north of the existing drill hole (HRD1) over the central part of the alteration and partial leach anomaly.

DHEM surveys in both these holes would then be used to complete the test of this part of the prospect.

Diamond Drill hole SFD1 was collared at 377039.3E, 5389438N, 463.7m ASL (coordinates in AGD66, zone 55) on 18/4/02 and completed at 199.8m on 8/5/02. A detailed log, down hole survey details and magnetic susceptibility data are included as Appendix 1 and assay results are included as Appendix 2. A summary log is as follows:

From	To	Lithology
2.1m	3.0m	Tyndall Group equivalent: Green, fine grained quartz-phyric volcanoclastic conglomerate with clasts of quartzite, pink rhyolite and ?andesite lava.
3.0m	20.7m	Interbedded siltstone, shale and volcanoclastic sandstone (feldspar>quartz-phyric). Up hole facing at 10.2m. Some sandstones weakly micaceous.
20.7m	70.1m	Pumiceous mass-flow: Quartz (to 7 mm dia.)-feldspar-phyric pumiceous crystal-rich sandstone with scattered pink lava and shale lithics. Basal 1.7m of unit normally graded and lithic-rich, with clasts of grey ?limestone, rhyolite and shale to 10cm dia.
70.1m	95.0m	Interbedded shale, siltstone, polymict volcanoclastic sandstone (quartz-feldspar-phyric). Sandstones are micaceous in part, with lava, shale and shard-rich siltstone lithics. Up hole facings at 87-89.7m.
95.0m	100.6m	Interbedded siltstone and shale with rare thin (<8 cm) volcanoclastic sandstone beds.
100.6m	111.9m	Crystal-rich volcanoclastic sandstone: Quartz (to 5-6mm diameter)>feldspar-phyric sandstone with scattered black shale and rhyolite lithics. Unit fines dramatically in top 0.5m.
111.9m	181.2m	Pumiceous mass-flow breccia: Feldspar>>quartz-phyric; Upper 1m lithic-rich (clasts, to 8 cm, of pink felsic lava); scattered lithics through remainder of unit. Unit brecciated in part (138.9-150.0m; 175.5-182.8) with jig-saw fit clasts in a graphitic/manganiferous matrix.
181.2m	183.7m	Rosebery Fault: Brecciated and sheared pumiceous material with a zone of pug and graphitic material from 182.8-183.7m.
183.7m	199.8m	Stitt Quartzite: Interbedded grey-green siltstone/shale and micaceous sandstone.

The presence of a thin magnetic Tyndall Group equivalent unit at the top of the hole was not expected. The current geological interpretation (Briggs, 2001) places the base of the Tyndall Group magnetic sandstones approximately 200m east of the SFD1 collar. However, float of magnetic sandstone was found on the access route to the SFD1 drill site and previous mapping by McNeill and Richardson (1997) also suggest that the base of the Tyndall Group equivalents is west of the position mapped by Briggs (2001).

The remainder of the drilled sequence can be correlated as follows (using the terminology of Briggs [2001]):

White Spur Formation: 3.0-95.0m

Black Shale unit: 95.0-100.6m

Transitional Volcanic Sequence: 100.6-111.9m

Central Volcanic Complex: 111.9-181.2m

The units also correlate well with the section intersected by DDH HRD1, e.g., the coarse base to the mass-flow unit at 70.1m in SFD1 and at 93.3m in HRD1. However, the thickness of some units varies considerably, e.g., the siltstone unit (Black Shale) above the “quartz-eye” sandstone (Transitional Volcanic Sequence) in HRD1 is approximately 31m thick, but, thins to 5m in SFD1. The section of pumice breccia (Central Volcanic Sequence) intersected by SFD1 was also considerably thicker than that intersected by HRD1.

The Rosebery Fault was also intersected shallower than expected (181.2m vs a predicted depth of 220m) suggesting either that the fault is more shallowly dipping in this area, or more likely, resulting from uncertainty in the position of the fault at surface.

The style of mineralisation (galena-sphalerite with carbonate-quartz gangue) and alteration (pervasive sericite-carbonate with patchy silica) intersected by DDH SFD1 is similar to that in HRD1 but, is less well developed. Aside from the base metal veining mineralisation appears to be restricted to minor pyrite veining in the upper part of the Stitt Quartzite, immediately beneath the Rosebery Fault.

46 samples (including 2 standards) from DDH SFD1 were analysed at Analabs for Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mn, Ag (by method A101), Au (by F651), As, Ba and Sb (by X401). Results are included as Appendix 2. The best base metal intersections corresponded with the logged zones of most intense veining and included:

17.6-21.5m, 3.9m @ 0.13% Pb, 0.21% Zn and 2.3 g/t Ag

99.0m–132.5m, 33.5m @ 2455 ppm Pb and 639 ppm Zn (including 112.6-113.6m, 1.0m @ 1.04% Pb, 671 ppm Zn and 2 g/t Ag)

Cu and Au results were all low (a maximum of 212 and 0.005 ppm respectively).

It was initially planned to case DDH SFD1 with PVC and then read the hole with DHEM later. However, at the conclusion of drilling the hole was making a considerable amount of water and required capping. As no geophysical crew was available on short notice and the rig was required elsewhere it was considered prudent to cement the collar, thus precluding the planned DHEM survey.

## **7. ENVIRONMENTAL DISTURBANCE AND REHABILITATION**

Dilling DDH SFD1 required that an approximately 250m access route be cleared from the Silver Falls access track north to the drill site next to Ross Creek. The access route comprised a 2m wide cut track, which allowed the rig to be towed to site using LIDDS small bulldozer. Apart from a 5m section of track no significant earthworks were required for access or at the drill site. As the site was within 10m of Ross Creek, a sump was dug by hand. 4 and 6WD motorbikes were used on the first 125m of the access route, after which point all equipment and the core were carried to and from the drill site by hand.

The need for rehabilitation work, if any, on the access route and drill site will be assessed this coming summer.

## **8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Only minimal fieldwork was completed by Pasminco on EL 23/2000, Silver Falls (The Pinnacles), in the period November 2001 to 8<sup>th</sup> November 2002. The lack of fieldwork was a direct result of a severely reduced resources and exploration budget, culminating in the disbanding of the Exploration Division and the transfer of responsibility for district exploration to Rosebery Mine.

Work was restricted to some compilation of previous exploration data and drill testing the Silver Falls prospect with a single 199.8m diamond drill hole. Results were not encouraging and it is not planned to complete any further work at the Silver Falls prospect, apart from a DHEM survey in DDH HRD1 proposed for December 2002.

However, it is recommended that follow-up mapping should be undertaken to the south of the Silver Falls grid to locate strike extensions of the “host sequence” between the existing grid and the Shale Basin prospect, an area of very poorly known geology. This work would require 5-6 line km of gridding and would be followed-up, depending on results, by partial leach soil sampling and(or) ground EM.

An assessment of previous work for the remaining areas within the tenement, in particular the North Pinnacles area, should also be completed during the next reporting period.

## 9. EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure for all work undertaken by Pasminco Rosebery Mine on Silver Falls EL 23/2000 for the twelve month period to the end of October 2002 was \$59,458. A detailed expenditure statement is given below.

Personnel	21,688
Travel and Accommodation	0
Geological Consultants	0
Geochemical Consultants & Assays	227
Geophysical Surveys & Contractors	0
Other Contractors	1,461
Drilling Contractors	25,528
Stores & Supplies	197
Vehicles Plant & Equipment	3,004
Land	945
Computing	539
Office	464
Administration Fee 10%	5,405
<b>Total Tenement Expenditure</b>	<b>59,458</b>

## 10. KEYWORDS AND LOCALITY

### Keywords

Silver Falls, Pinnacles, geology, Mt Read Volcanics, White Spur Formation, Tyndall Group, Stitt Quartzite, Central Volcanic Complex, VHMS, Rosebery Fault, soil geochemistry, partial leach, diamond drilling.

### Locality

1:250,000      BURNIE SK 55-3

1:25,000      PARSONS (3638), RAMSAY (3639), BLOCK (3838) & CHARTER (3839)

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