

**Shaw Excavations Pty Ltd**

**EL 6/99 – Risky Ridge**

**Year 4 Annual Report**

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## **SUMMARY**

**Three vertical cored holes (50 metres total) were drilled on the main magnetic anomaly previously identified. Two holes intersected the target black granite, confirming the effective use of magnetics to discriminate facies of the Hogans Road Diorite with desirable dimension stone properties.**

**Depth of soil and weathered rock overburden and fracture density, in addition to the small size of the prospect, remain the main challenges in establishing a viable prospect. These factors will be tested by further drilling in year 5.**

## **TENEMENT INFORMATION**

EL 6/99 is a 5 km<sup>2</sup> licence in the Risky Ridge area, NE Tasmania (Figure 1).

The licence was originally issued to Shaw Excavations Pty Ltd on 27 July 1999, as a 30 km<sup>2</sup> licence (EL 6/99 Golden Ridge). The area was reduced to 4.5 km<sup>2</sup> at the year 3 anniversary and was consolidated with a new 0.5 km<sup>2</sup> application extending the NW corner of the area. 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.

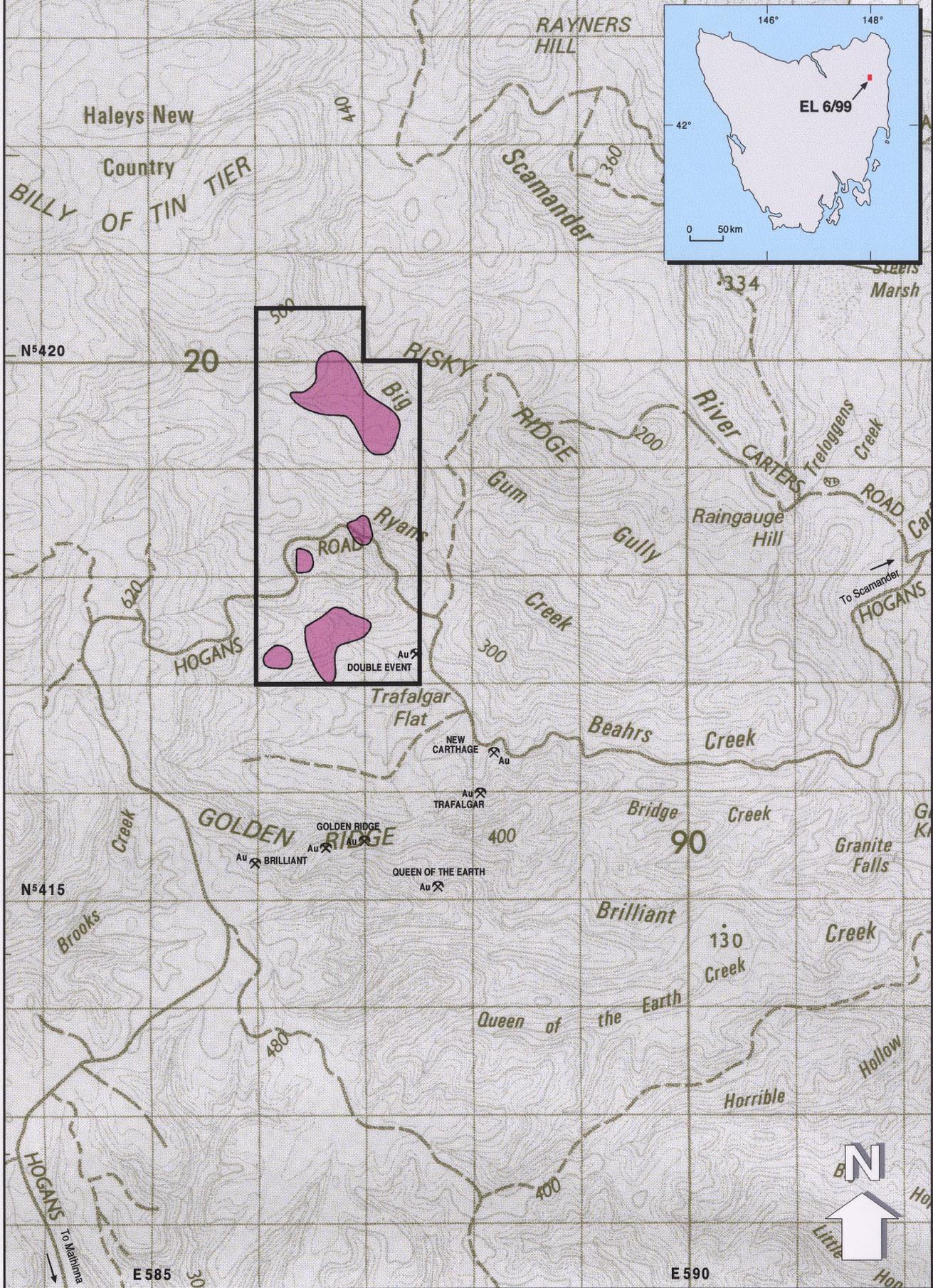
Land Tenure is entirely State Forest (multiple use), with wood production and plantation establishment currently active over much of the licence area.

## **EXPLORATION PHILOSOPHY**

The aim is to explore facies of the Hogans Road Diorite (HDR) for their potential to contain a resource of black granite dimension stone, located at a site suitable for quarrying.

## **SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION**

Mapping, boulder sampling and ground magnetics have previously identified a coarse porphyritic hornblendite with suitable colour, texture and cutting properties (Morrison, Garrard and Fulton, 2000). This rock type has a higher magnetic susceptibility than all other HDR facies recognised in the area. A strong but small magnetic anomaly beneath soil cover was identified in year 3, at approximately 586,960mE, 5,419,600mN AMG and recommended as a drill target (Morrison, 2002).



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

**Figure 1**


 Devonian Diorite Intrusions  
 (Black Granite Project)  
 (Geology from St Helens 1: 50000 sheet)

**SHAW EXCAVATIONS PTY LTD**  
 EL 6/99 Risky Ridge  
 Location Map  
 Compiled: K.C.Morrison | Drawn: R.Carroll | Date: July 2003

## YEAR 4 EXPLORATION RESULTS

Three short vertical cored holes were drilled on the main magnetic anomaly, by contractor Nic Poltock in December 2002.

*Summary Logs (Locations in AMG by hand held GPS)*

### **RRDD-1 586,942E, 5,419,586N**

0 – 11.1 m SOIL dark brown heavy clayey mafic forest soil.  
11.1 – 11.9 m TALUS heavily weathered diorite pebbles and fragments.  
11.9 – 19.0 m BLACK GRANITE fresh porphyritic hornblendite with annealed fractures and veinlets at ≈35 cm maximum spacing.  
EOH.

### **RRDD-2 586,954E, 5,419,618N**

0 – 7.4 m SOIL dark brown heavy clayey mafic forest soil.  
7.4 – 10.0 m BLACK GRANITE heavily weathered decomposed hornblendite.  
10.1 – 15.0 m BLACK GRANITE fresh porphyritic hornblendite with annealed fractures and veinlets at ≈35 cm maximum spacing.  
EOH.

### **RRDD-3 586,889E, 5,419,614N**

0 – 3.8 m SOIL dark brown heavy clayey mafic forest soil.  
3.8 – 8.9 m GREY GRANITE alternating heavily and mildly weathered plagioclase, hornblende porphyritic diorite.  
8.9 – 16.0 m GREY GRANITE fresh hornblende, plagioclase porphyritic diorite with gradational changes in plagioclase abundance. Fractures at ≈50 cm maximum spacing.  
EOH.

RRDD-1 and -2 both intersected the target rocks but RRDD-3, located some 50 metres west of RRDD-1, intersected plagioclase phyrlic diorite with inferior texture and colour properties. This is consistent with the magnetics traverses shown on Map 1 (Morrison, 2002) and indicates that the prospect has a small areal extent with a probable NE – SW trend limit of approximately 100 metres.

In addition to size, the major factors likely to determine mining viability are overburden thickness and fracture density. Further drilling is required to test these factors.

### *Expenditure*

\$15,706 was spent on black granite exploration within EL 6/99 during the year ending 9 July 2003. Expenditure occurred in the following categories.

Geology	\$6,335.00
Drilling	\$8,071.00
Licence & Reporting	\$1,300.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,706.00</b>

### **YEAR 5 WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET**

Three drill holes are planned for year 5, with the aim being to locate fresh hornblendite under the minimum soil and regolith cover at a site suitable for a test pit, prior to the expiry of the licence term. A budget of \$15,000 is allocated for this work.

### **REFERENCES**

Morrison, K., Garrard, D. and Fulton, R., 2000. EL 6/99 Golden Ridge Year 1 Annual Report.

Morrison, K., 2002. EL 6/99 Risky Ridge Year 3 Annual Report.