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TITLE: A REVIEW OF THE GODKIN PROSPECT

ML 62M/75

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APPENDICES: 1

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MINERAL RESOURCES		
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AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED

Incorporated in the State of Victoria

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
1. SUMMARY	1
2. GEOLOGY	1-4
3. RESERVES ESTIMATES	4-6
4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	6-7
5. SCHEDULE AND BUDGET	7-8

List of Plans

APPENDIX

Drillhole Information Tables.

COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

REVIEW OF GODKIN PROSPECT ML 62M/75

1.6.83

1. SUMMARY

A comprehensive review of drilling, at Godkin, with reference to the surface mapping, geochemistry and geophysical data has provided an understanding of the stratigraphy and tin mineralised vein system.

It has provided the basic elements necessary to compute that the prospect has indicated reserves in the probable and inferred categories totaling some 0.30×10^6 tonnes at 0.88% tin. The likelihood of more than doubling the reserve is considered to be low and significant increases in overall grade should not be anticipated. In view of the very narrow true widths determined dilution in grade must be incorporated into future studies as a factor.

A programme and budget has been worked out should it become desirable to establish, with greater confidence, the actual limits of the vein laterally and in depth. To a degree it is felt that because the deposit appears to be quite small a decision on its future may be aided by the results of similar "evaluatory" exercises in the adjacent EL 5/63 East Renison block. There are similar moderate grade reserves possible nearby, and could in toto constitute a viable cluster of resources.

Details of the geological and related discipline data which permitted this review to be compiled will be described in an Interim Report.

2. GEOLOGY

Beds intersected in the drillholes and mapped on the surface at Godkin are considered to be part of the Crimson Creek Formation. The sequence intersected in GDK 3, GDK 4, GDK 5 and GDK 7 consists of:-

- (a) A siltstone unit with intermittent narrow bands of medium grained sandstones.
- (b) A sandstone unit with massive and graded beds with intermittent laminae and bands of finer grained sandstones and siltstones.
- (c) A conglomerate with sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz, chert, pelites and minor calcareous and basic pebbles.

Grit bands in the lower section of the sandstone can be correlated from GDK 7 in the north to GDK 8 in the south.

The beds are hornfelsed in the northwest of the ML, and in the southeast, west of Great Northern Creek. The zones extend northeasterly, and at the surface are approximately 300m apart at their closest proximity. Hornfelsed sediments occur in the top 90m of GDK 7 and in the bottom 13m of GDK 8.

A northeasterly trending gabbro dyke intersects the conglomerates in drillholes GDK 7, GDK 4, GDK 5 and GDK 3. The holes were stopped in gabbro. In GDK 8 the gabbro was intersected and drilled through. The conglomerates are not present in this drillhole, but from grit bands in the sandstone the gabbro is considered to be in the position where the conglomerates could have been expected. The gabbro dips steeply eastward in GDK 8 and westward in the other drillholes. The conglomerates do not outcrop in the vicinity of the drillholes and the closure of the conglomerate and gabbro is shown on the Sn reserve block longitudinal section and geology interpretation plans.

Drillholes SS 1, SS 2, GDK 3, GDK 4, GDK 5 and GDK 8 were drilled to test a Sn soil geochemistry pattern and associated IP and PEM responses. The Sn geochemical pattern defined by the 210 ppm contour has a maximum width of 250m and a length of +400m, with the axis of the pattern close to the western margin. The IP response is marked by a sudden drop in resistivity and a sharp rise in chargeability from west to east and coincides with the western margins of Sn geochemistry. Weak PEM anomalies occur on lines 5900N, 5800N and 5600N on the eastern margin of the Sn geochemical pattern.

The axis of surface readings of an applied potential survey, with the current electrode at approximately 205m in GDK 5 coincides with the PEM responses. A 3 array down the hole response in GDK 7 between 275m and 285m if projected vertically to the surface, coincides with the applied potential axis. There is a strong coincidence of maximum applied potential, PEM and isolated high Sn geochemistry on 5800N with the surface trace of gabbro-sandstone contact.

An understanding of the tin mineralised system intersected in the drillholes has been obtained by using visible arsenopyrite and As geochemistry, incoming of pyrrhotite, and mineralisation style and mineralogical assemblages. A main fracture system has been correlated between GDK 8 in the south through GDK 3, GDK 4, GDK 5 to SS 1. The continuation to GDK 7 is in doubt.

Essentially the following mineralisation types and assemblages can be recognised:-

- (a) Distinct narrow arsenopyrite dominated veins and quartz-arsenopyrite veins.
- (b) Fracture fill structures with the main sulphide being arsenopyrite.
- (c) An irregular zone of pyrrhotite "replacement" associated with a variably recognised fracture and/or central vein structure.
- (d) Quartz-pyrrhotite pyrite veins, metasomatic veins.

Arsenopyrite and high arsenic geochemistry is restricted to the upper sections of the drillholes whilst pyrrhotite occurs further down the drillholes and to the east. There is some overlap between the arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite zones. Veins prefer an orientation of 40° to 70° to the core axis and dip either with bedding or in the opposite direction to bedding in relation to the core axis. Fracture fill and replacement mineralisation structures prefer shallower angles to the core axis.

The main tin mineralisation system is considered to be the zone of pyrrhotite replacement. It occurs at the following drillhole depths:-

GDK 8	256.3 -259.1 m	0.419% Sn
GDK 3	163.0 -166.0 m	0.398% Sn
GDK 5	209.43-209.98m	1.5% Sn
GDK 4	87.4 - 88.87m	6.944% Sn

Taking the zones of high arsenic geochemistry and groups of arsenopyrite veins above this zone the following appears to be the downhole relationship:-

GDK 8	zone of high arsenic	180.90-197.6m	59m above
GDK 3	zone of high arsenic	147.8 -149.8m	13m above
GDK 5	zone of high arsenic	185.0 -190.5m	19m above
GDK 4	zone of high arsenic	59.0 - 70.0m	17m above

There is some evidence that a branch tin mineralisation system from GDK 8, through GDK 3 184.58-190.53m, and GDK 4 259.53-260.21m may occur within and follow the gabbro.

The conglomerates may offer an area of potential replacement type reserves as illustrated in GDK 3 where the conglomerates at the top and in the marginal zones to 163-166m are differentially altered and contain the following values:-

Hole	Interval	Drill width m	Sn %
GDK 3	148.1-149.4	1.7m	0.265%
GDK 3	160.0-163.0	3.0m	0.175%
GDK 3	166.0-172.3	6.3m	0.155%

However the increase in reserves from this source is considered small as similar alteration and Sn mineralisation does not occur adjacent to the main structure in GDK 5 at 209.43-209.98m.

The main pyrrhotite replacement structure dips 73° eastward as determined in cross-section of GDK 4 and GDK 5. It intersects the gabbro and sediments obliquely and strikes north-northwest. The approximate positions of the IP anomalies coincide with the surface trace of the structure.

The tin mineralisation system drilled extends obliquely between two hornfelsed zones in sediments of variable lithologies. It is mooted that the proximity to hornfelsing north and south at depth determines the limit of Sn mineralisation.

To quote Paterson 1979: "Mineralisation in Renison Mine occurs in the outer part of the thermal metamorphic aureole of the Pine Hill Granite, where metamorphic recrystallisation of the country rock is slight".

The relationship between sample interval geochemical results for Sn, Cu, As obtained, and width and type of Sn mineralised structures is given in Appendix I.

3. RESERVES ESTIMATES

Using an arbitrary cut off of 0.3% tin as a basis for estimating the potential of the vein system in terms of reserves, the following intercepts are regarded as "pay" grade:-

Hole	Interval m	True width m	Sn %	Cu %	As %
GDK 4	87.4- 88.87	0.67	6.944	0.15	70 ppm
GDK 5	209.0-212.0	1.2	1.5	2.85	0.43 ppm
GDK 3	163.0-166.0	1.36	0.398	0.049	1.027 ppm
GDK 8	257.5-260.7	1.45	0.419	0.03	22 ppm

The vein reserves have been estimated by two methods; one using a plan view of the drill sections providing an area of influence of each section along the vein, and the second in long section allocating a block of "ore" to each intercept. The two methods provide very similar results suggesting the figures approximate to the truth within the limitations of the data bank.

Note that the intercept in GDK 4 has been doubled in width and the grade halved to provide a more realistic mining width.

Reserves by X Section

Section	True thickness m	Grade Sn %	Strike length m	Tonnes/m of SG 4 dip	t x grade
GDK 4/5	1.27	2.54	70	356	904
GDK 3	1.36	0.398	110	598	238
GDK 8	1.45	0.419	110	638	267
			Total	1592	1409
				Grade	0.885%

The maximum dip length of the structure proven by drilling is 190m in hole GDK 5. The other sections are substantially less than this with 140m on section 8 and 105m on section 3. It may not be unreasonable to assume general continuity to 200m thus providing a probable reserve of some 0.32×10^6 tonnes at 0.885% Sn.

Reserves by Long Section

Category	Drill hole block	Grade Sn %	True thickness m	Area m ²	Tonnes SG 4	Tonnes x grade
Probable	GDK 4	3.47*	1.34*	7200	38,592	133,914
Probable	GDK 5	1.5	1.2	6000	28,800	43,200
Probable	GDK 3	0.398	1.36	10500	57,120	22,734
Probable	GDK 8	0.419	1.45	13000	75,400	31,593
					199,912	231,441
Inferred	above GDK 3	0.4	1.3	5500	28,600	11,440
Inferred	above GDK 8	0.4	1.3	13650	70,980	28,392
					99,580	39,832
Probable Inferred					199,912 99,580	1.16% 0.40%
TOTAL INDICATED RESERVE					299,492	0.906%

* width of vein x 2, grade of vein diluted - 2.

The long section clearly illustrates the sharp cut off northwards of the high grade holes at SS 1. Southwards mineralisation of a lower tenor continues to GDK 8. A fairly generous allowance has been made permitting the vein to extend south 50m from GDK 8. GDK 6 is of no help in ascertaining the precise cut off in this direction.

Comparing the two calculations it is fair to state that some 0.3×10^6 tonnes at 0.88% tin are indicated by the drilling.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The potential to improve confidence in the reserves estimates exists with a requirement to drill the area of inferred reserves. This is unlikely however to increase the inadequate tonnage indicated, though there is room for enhancement in grades over the conservative 0.4% Sn assigned to the inferred blocks.

The deposit is "open" north of GDK 5, in depth and technically south of GDK 8. Geophysical, geochemical and geological evidence places limitations on the likelihood that the vein system opens out in depth. In summary the evidence is:-

- (1) Geochemistry: (a) surface tin values reflect the sub-outcropping vein reasonably faithfully though distortion by residual accumulation and creep are apparent;
- (b) the richer intercept in GDK 4 decreases with depth to GDK 5.
- (2) Geology : A relationship exists between the distribution of hornfels and tin versus arsenic. The tin shows a preference for unhornfelsed terrain. The hornfels front is located between SS 1 and GDK 7 thus limiting the potential north of GDK 5, and in depth. (Hornfelsing is logged in the bottom 10m to 20m of GDK 8).
- (3) Geophysics : The applied potential anomaly has a finite length, similar to the vein drilled. Its centre is located in the vicinity of drillholes 3, 4 and 5. It is unlikely in view of the drill pattern that the applied potential anomaly reflects mineralisation which has not been intersected. The EM and IP anomalies are equally well tested and again are unlikely to be responsive from targets which have not been traversed by drilling to date.

The probability of more than doubling the indicated reserves are considered to be low.

It is proposed that the prospect be put on the shelf in the short term. A review of similar prospects in EL 5/63 East Rension is current and may throw up a sufficient inventory of deposits to regard Godkin as a significant contributor to the whole.

It would be necessary to drill the following holes to provide a firmer estimate of the potential of the deposit:-

Proposed hole	Depth	
'A'	260m	70m north of GDK 5 intersection 150RL, to close off deposit northwards.
'B'	260m	100m south of GDK 8 intersection, 150RL, to test for vein continuity southwards.
'C'	100m	Shallow intercept on line of section GDK 8, 250RL, to ascertain grade up dip from GDK 8.
'D'	350m	Deep hole to test depth continuity to 50RL beneath GDK 3/5 area, precise location dependent on results of proposed 'A'.
TOTAL	970m	

This would constitute the total interim phase of drilling. The results should be re-assessed before any additional investment in the property be made.

5. SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

April - June 1983

- (1) Table this review and forward planning document.
- (2) Complete an Interim Report presenting in detail all results contributing to the formulation of (1).

July - Sept 1983

No field work is anticipated in this quarter. The Interim Report should have been completed, distributed and discussed.

Oct - Dec 1983

Possible implementation of the proposed drilling programme in the second half of the period with holes A to C.

Jan - June 1984

- (1) Drill proposed hole D if A to C provide worthwhile intercepts.
- (2) Contingent funds for down the hole geophysics to be carried out without delay if results warrent.
- (3) Review, interpret and evaluate Godkin prospect to ascertain whether a further round of drilling is merited.
- (4) Consider a schedule for implementation of recommendations in (3)*.

* For present purposes and budgetary extrapolations, it is assumed all intercepts are good and that 2000 tonnes/m of dip at 1% Sn consitute an acceptable target; One would then wish to drill out the 50mRL and probe to -50RL - an estimate of costs is appended.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'D. S. Thynne', followed by a smaller signature or initials.

Compiled and Written by:

D S Thynne and R W L Shaw

LIST OF PLANS

TAS/2/2513	Location Map
TAS/2/3454	Geology Interpretation North Sheet
TAS/2/3455	Geology Interpretation South Sheet
TAS/2/3466	'B' Horizon Sn and Geophysics Anomalies North Sheet
TAS/2/3467	'B' Horizon Sn and Geophysics Anomalies South Sheet
TAS/2/3468	Longitudinal Section of Reserve Blocks
TAS/2/3469	Plan of Reserve Blocks
TAS/2/3521	Proposed Diamond Drillhole "A" Cross-section
TAS/2/3522	Proposed Diamond Drillhole "C" Cross-section
TAS/2/3523	Proposed Diamond Drillhole "D" Cross-section

APPENDIX I

Drillhole Information Table

Minops lease 62 M/75.

Optioned to Comstaff. They will earn 70% by expending \$280,000 on exploration. No time restraint. Expended to date \$120,000.

Comstaff have spent money on two diamond drill holes GDK-3 & GDK-4 of 244 & 277 m respectively. The holes are 100m from each other & test the same zone.

GDK 3 Summary

0-9 m	No core
9-148 m	Sst & quartz (10%) minor Asp & Py Vms
148-172 m	conglomerate & minor Ssst (Ragorbach conglomerate) Sporadic quartz, Asp, Cpy & Py.
172 & 244 m	Gabbro & sporadic quartz veins.

Significant assays :-

148.1 - 149.8 m	0.28% Sn
160.0 - 170.0 m	0.24% Sn
185.1 - 189.5 m	0.17% Sn

GDK 4

0 - 277 m	?
242 - 273 m	Fracture zone with mineralization

of same type as GOK 3.

Carl Hayden Reports:

- 1 1st Known ^{Sr} mineralization in
Razorback Conglomerate
- 2 Plenty of dolomites containing Po
or uranium in the area
- 3 Sn probably associated with
carbonate matrix of conglomerate.

DIAMOND DRILLHOLE	SAMPLE INTERVAL	SPLIT CORE			GROUND CORE			metre Interval	MINERALISATION ZONES							
		Sn	Cu	As	Sn	Cu	As		CORE WIDTH	TRUE WIDTH	ANGLE to C	Type (V, Fr, Rep)	HOST ROCK	SULPHIDE, ALTERATION, visible CASSITERITE etc.		
GDK3	32.4-34.0				1300	165	200	33 34						SS, less sa.	Near base of manganese staining. Could be like GDK5, GDK8 top horizons.	
								43								
	43.5-45.4				3000	1250	390	44 45	0.25 (44.4-44.65)	0.19	50°	FRACTURE FILL			also related 17°C. Zone has massive qtz-sulphide breccia.	
	45.4-48.1				530	1650	1400	46 47 48								
	67-70 69.1-69.5				1500	470	2200	67 68 69	0.4m. (69.1-69.5)	0.3	50	TENSIONAL VEIN	FINE GR SA.	BRECCIATED TENSIONAL V. qtz-CASSITERITE, ASPY, PY. Appears to dip E bedding.		
	145-147.8				460	2200	1400	69 70 145 146 147						VEIN-REPLACEMENT CONGLOMERATE BAND	FIDERITE - PYRITE PATCHES. OCCASIONAL QU.	
	147.8-150.7	380 5850 1800 3050 170	3800 2600 320 388	4.1% 600 120 2.0% 110				148 149 150	1.7 (148.1-149.8)	1.64	75°	VEIN and Replacement.	TOP OF CONGLOMERATE	VEINS mainly less 10mm wide. VUGGY. Arsenopyrite, pyrite network and patchy alteration with bedding.		
	160-160.9	2850	129	110				160								
	160.9-161.8	2600	177	36				161							-V 10mm. qtz (barren?).	
	161.8-163.0	290	85	46				162								
	163.0-164.0	3800	920	600				163							VEINS MAINLY LESS 10mm wide.	
	164.0-165.0	3600	220	100				164							-V 10mm. sulphide v. Cassiterite.	
	165.0-166.0	4550	320	100				165	12.14m.		Main fr 14° QVS 40-50°	VEIN AND REPLACEMENT.	CONGLOMERATE	Patchy alteration of Conglomerate matrix replaced by PY, ASPY. (pyritised pyrrhotite?) Irregular stringers and in-fill.		
	166.0-167.0	250	37	56				166	(160.16-172.3)	2.9m.		FRACTURE RELATED.			-V 10-20mm. Chalcopyrite Arsenopyrite. pyrite.	
	167.0-168.0	1850	5200	1.1%				167								
	168.0-169.0	3200	150	44				168								
	169.0-170.0	2350	119	60				169								
	170.0-171.0	1350	87	34				170								
	171.0-172.3	610	53	58				171								
								172								
								173								
	185.1-185.4 185.4-186.5	1850 1350	1470 460	100 100				185 186								quartz veins start at 184.58m. Clayey, chl alteration. 184.75m Cassiterite in qv. 8mm wide v. 15-20% Sn. (not reflected in geochemistry). 183.0 Narrow sulphide vein above main zone.
	186.5-187.5	980	125	100				187								
	187.5-188.5	1500	250	2800				188	6.03. 184.58-190.53.	1.46m.	Sulphide 14° qvs 35-40°	VEIN and Replacement. Fracture related	GABBRO			
	188.5-189.5	2900	290	140				189								
	189.5-190.5	890	66	74				190								
	190.5-191.3				1450	160	350	191								
								192								
							210									
211.7-212	5750	199	100				211	0.16	0.15m.	65-70	VEIN	GABBRO		2 Vens 20mm wide each 65-70°C. TENSIONAL. Sn in center.		
							212	(211.8-211.96)								

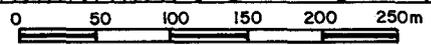
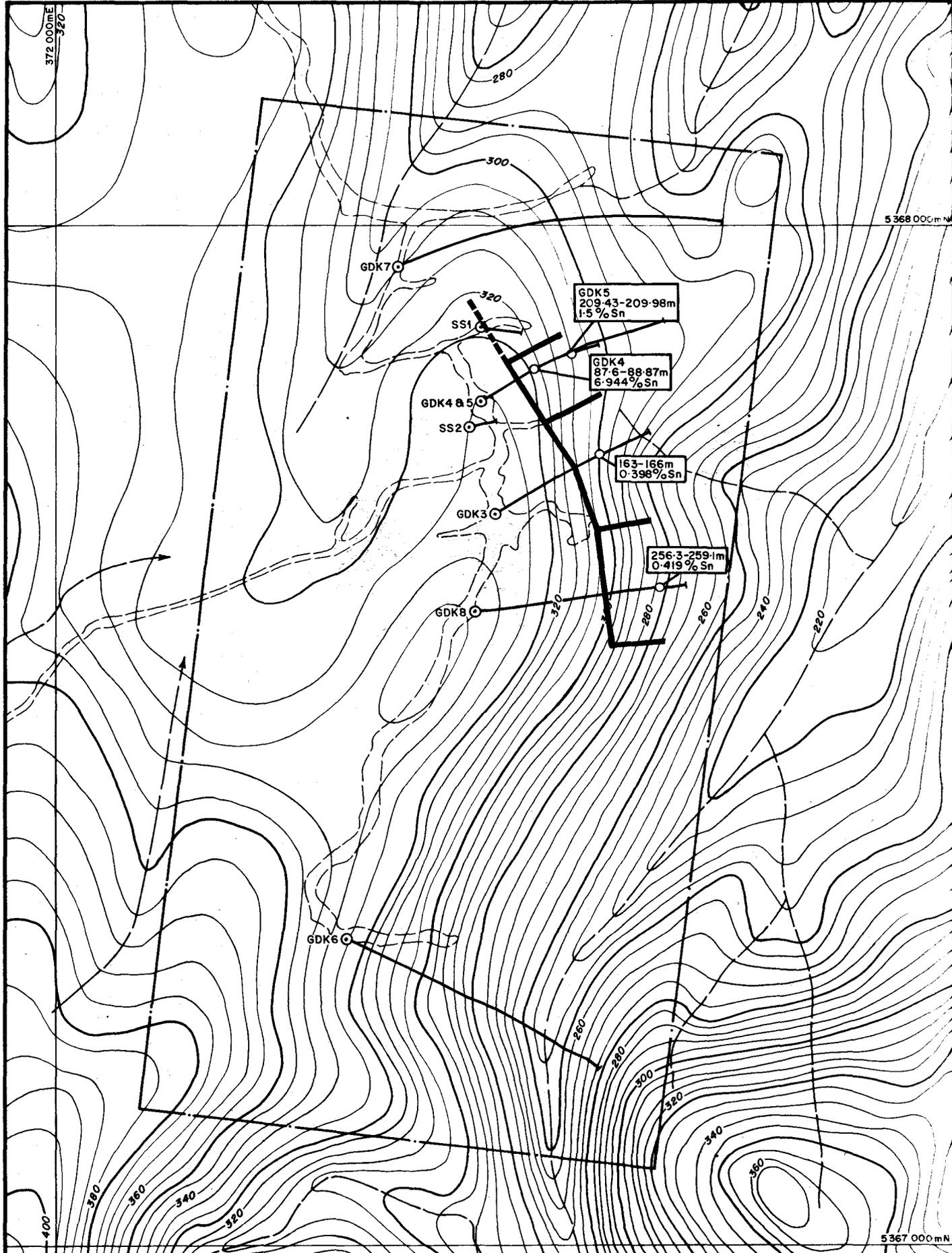
Diamond Drillhole	Sample Interval	Split Core			Ground Core			mete Interval	MINERALISATION ZONES.							
		Sn	Cu	As	Sn	Cu	As		CORE WIDTH	TRUE WIDTH	ANGLE To C	TYPE V, Fr, Rep	HOST ROCK	SULPHIDES, ALTERATION, VISIBLE CASSITERITE ETC.		
GDK5	278-30.5				2120	515	3200	28								
	30.5-32.0				1100	420	2700	29	5.8m. (28-33.8m)	(4.75)	55°	Veinlets.	f to m gr Sa.	Approx 24 narrow veinlets - less 0.5mm wide. Diminish below 33.8m. No other structures. Stratigraphic Sandstone unit 28-35.90m See SKY Log. In this case just below limit of limestone. Veins with bedding.		
	32.0-33.4				1500	285	180	30								
	33.4-35.3				827	210	98	31								
								32								
								33								
								34								
								35								
								209								
	209-212					1.5%	2.85%	4300	210	0.55m (209.43-209.98)	0.133m.	14°	VEIN - replacement	CONGLOMERATE	QZ, CALCITE, SMALL GRAINS CASSITERITE. PREDOMINANTLY A CHALCOPYRITE VEIN 30mm wide with selvage zone 70mm wide of pyrrhotite on each margin.	
								211								
								212								
189.0-190.5					155	295	5700		NOTE. IN GDK 5 TOP OF CONGLOMERATE 187.30m. AT 189.30-190.25. PO REPLACES MATRIX ADJACENT 2cm wide Qz-Carb-PO (CASSITERITE?)							
GDK4	458-480	160	230	21	2600	2150	85	46								
		2400	2100	80				47								
		35	75	17				48	0.6 (47.4-48.0)	0.56.	70°	FRACTURE FILL.	SILTSTONE Proton	BRECCIATED, SILICIFIED, SULPHIDE (Po-Py?) [LIKE W4 GDRS.		
								85								
	85-88. 88-91				5800	300	19	86								
		AVERAGE TANTALITE ANALYSIS						87								
		6.94%	1533	64				88	(1.27m) 87.4-88.87	1.1m.	60°?	FRACTURE FILL (VEIN - REPLACEMENT)	SILTSTONE Proton	PYRRHOTITE WITH CHALCOPYRITE (GDK5 20990?) with bedding.?		
		30	55	6	4.5%	410	130	89								
		25	70	3				90								
		110	235	6				91								
		35	80	2				92								
	191-192.6				800	50	36	93								
		TANTALITE ANALYSIS						94	300mm (938)						qtz/po/py veins over 300mm. width.	
		0.03%	550	12.				95								
					800	110	10	96								
							97									
							209									
209.75-210.9	1000	545	100				210	0.46 (210.1-210.6)	0.250.	33°	METASOMATISED. REPLACEMENT VEIN.	MET. GABBRO	MAGNETITE present with py/pyrrhotite met. veins.			
210.9-212	730	285	130				211									
							212									
							259									
259.51-260.21							260	0.72 (259.5-260.22)	0.65.	50°	FRACTURE FILL.	MET GABBRO?	andesite ↑ microcline ↓	PYRITE 75%. PYRRHOTITE 15%.		
259-261.8				1750	375	73.	261									
	Only for 260.01-260.8						262									
	Average 259.51-260.2															
	8430 Sn.															

8430 Sn 0.55m.

NOTE IN GDK 4. ZONE 109m to 115m WITH 1.4, 2.4, 2.75% COPPER. AND PEAK ARSENIC 5.7%. PEAK Sn only. 760.

DIAMOND DRILLHOLE	SAMPLE INTERVAL	SPLIT CORE			GROUND CORE			metre Interval	MINERALISATION ZONES.						
		Sn	Cu	As	Sn	Cu	As		CORE WIDTH	TRUE WIDTH	ANGLE to C	TYPE V, FF, Rep	HOST ROCK	SULPHIDES, ALTERATION, VIS CASSITERITE etc.	
GDK 7	35.4-37.5				1380	1100	1.8%	35	10mm	7.6mm.	50	VEIN.	70% siltstones.	Arsenopyrite, py minor chalcopyrite vein. NEAR FOLD. opposite dip to bedding. at 36.5.	
								36							
									37						
									38						
									67						
									68	20mm.	14mm.	45	vein	siltstones	Pyrite, Chalcopyrite, qtz, carbonate vein. with bedding.
									69	68.8					
									70						
									71						
									72						
							73								
							74								
							75								
							76	20mm	8m.	25°	Pyrite Replacement + py vein.	banded siltstone.	Semi pervasive spongy pyrite layer. Metasomatised margin.		
							77	(76.4)							
								NOTE GDK 7	Zone 130-151m	4 values for Sn over 244ppm peak (576ppm).	No. of Metasomatised bands 1-5cm wide with upto 10% pyrite.				
SSI	10.06-12.6				790	155	64.	10							
								11							
									12						
									13						
									38						
									39						
									40	18mm	10mm.	35°	vein.	banded siltstone	
									41	40.2.					
									42						
									43						
							44								
							45								
							46	10mm		40°	vein	banded siltstone			
							47	45.9.							
							48	3mm		45°	vein.	banded siltstone			
								48.3.							
							74								
							75	173 (74.07-75.80)			vein.	siltstones.	wiggly qtz vein zone with pyrite, minor carbonate Sphalerite or Cassiterite. Probably later. Core loss.		
							76								
							77						Minops vein sampled recorded as 74.07-74.29m by later measuring.		

DIAMOND DRILLHOLE	SAMPLE INTERVAL	SPLIT CORE			GROUND CORE			metre Interval.	MINERALISATION ZONES.						
		Sn	Cu	As	Sn	Cu	As		CORE WIDTH	TRUE WIDTH	ANGLE TO CORE	TYPE (V, F, Rep.)	HOST ROCK.	SULPHIDE, ALTERATION, Visible Cassiterite, ETC.	
GDK8	72.3 - 74.9				5600	175	76	72.	-	-	-	Roca qv?	Med gr sa.	BASE OF MANGANESE ON FRACTURES = 77m.	
								73							74
	123.3 - 128.0					120	1500	37	123						
									124						
									125						
									126						
									127						
									128						
									129						
	128.0 - 130.5					1200	2600	36%	129	127.3-128.8 [1.5]	0.72m. 0.42m.	47-50°	23 py veinlets. Stockwork MASSIVES	Med gr sa.	SILICIFIED SA. 23 py v Dip 20-30°/C. Cpy + Aspy v of base. SULPHIDES 5-10%. 128.25-128.5m 4.8%. 128.5-128.8. (Aspy, py, Cpy) opposite dip to bedding.
									130						
	130.5 - 133.4					220	1200	900	131						
									132						
	180.9 - 185.9					660	5650	18%	133	181.2-182.0 [0.2]	RUBBLE (Less 0.18)	48-70°	FRACTURE FILL	SILTSTONES 20%	ARSENOPYRITE, CHALCOPHYRITE IN FOLD AXIS. 40% SULPHIDE. In fold axis.
									134						
									181						
									182						
									183						
									184						
									185						
	185.9 - 187.0					170	955	3300	186	187.7-189.0 [0.3]	RUBBLE (less 0.2)	SHALLOW ANGLE?	FRACTURE FILL	SILTSTONES 80%	SEMI PERVASIVE PYRITE TOP, ARSENOPYRITE BOTTOM. So-60%
									187						
	187.0 - 192.7					150	455	1.10%	188						
									189						
	206.9 - 210.0					170	3350	50	190	208.05-208.45 [0.4]	20mm wide.	52-62°	Qz VEINS.	FINE gr sa.	PYRRHOTITE ON MARGIN. IN VEINS Cpy, py, CASSITERITE.
									191						
									192						
									193						
207															
208															
209															
257.5 - 260.7					4190	305	22	210	256.3-259.1 [2.8]	1.56	34°	Calcareous & Metasomatism REPLACEMENT	Metasomatized GABBRO.	Whitish Cal-metasomatized assemblage. Pychotite and Chalcopyrite. 30% at base. CASSITERITE VISIBLE 256.6-256.73m. & Cal-Trem lenses.	
								257							
260.7 - 263.8					220	30	96	258							
								259							
263.8 - 266.9					317	135	120	260	263.8-266.4 [0.6]	0.56	70°	Extensive. Cal-metasomatism REPLACEMENT.	Metasomatized GABBRO.	COARSE ALTERATION ASSEMBLAGE - CALCITE-TREM-ACT-PO CASSITERITE AGGREG 264.05-264.1	
								261							
								262							
								263							
								264							
								265							
								266							
								267.							



COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

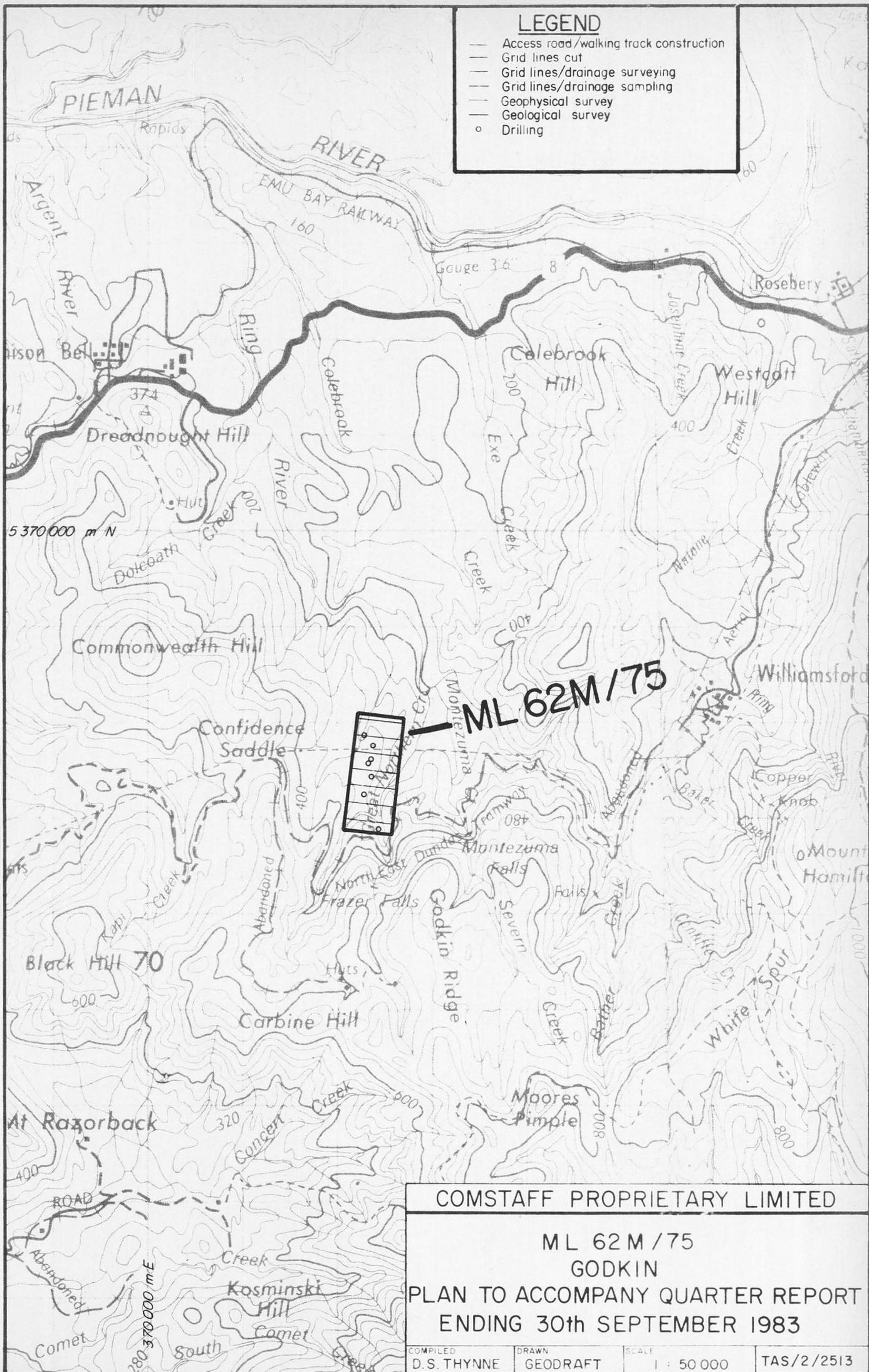
GODKIN PROJECT
ML62M/75

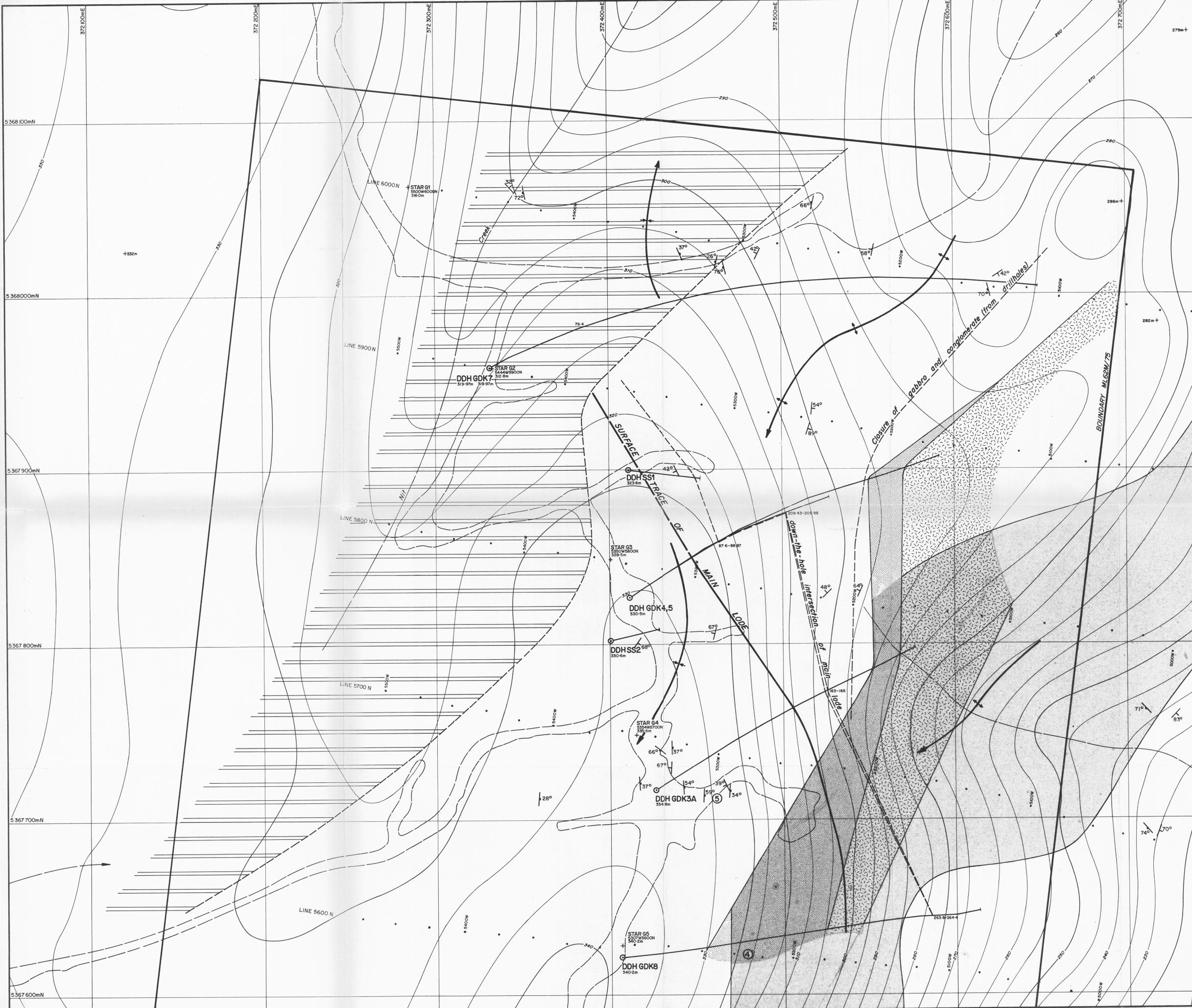
PLAN OF RESERVE BLOCKS

COMPILED DStynne	DRAWN HR 6/83	SCALE 1:5000	TAS/2/3469
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LEGEND

- Access road/walking track construction
- Grid lines cut
- Grid lines/drainage surveying
- Grid lines/drainage sampling
- Geophysical survey
- Geological survey
- Drilling





- ① 5300W/5200N Lithic greywacke. Small subrounded/subangular fragments of quartz, chert, altered igneous and sedimentary rocks etc. Referred to as typical Crimsan Creek (Red Rock) Formation.
- ② ADIT 7m Quartz tourmaline-sulphide rock. Sulphides are chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite with minor chalcocite and covellite. The pyrite is all secondary replacing pyrrhotite. No cassiterite detected.
- ③ 5000W/5080N Lithic sandstone. Framework of mudstone, shale, fine siltstone, rounded quartz, highly altered? mafic/ultramafic grains.
- ④ 5230W/5600N Metasomatised sandstone. Selective replacement of grains by metasomatic minerals.
- ⑤ Minops eastern 166-8m Feldspathic sandstone. Featureless, sandy sediment, unmetamorphosed, but weakly stressed with limonite filled fractures.

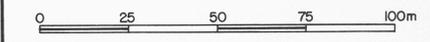
- SURFACE GEOLOGY**
- Predominant interbedded siltstones with sandstone bands.
 - Predominantly medium grained sandstones. A few interbedded fine grained sandstones, siltstones.
 - Lithic sandstones, "sandy conglomerates"
 - Gabbro?
 - Dark grey carbonaceous shales
 - Pale grey quartzose sediments
 - Hornfelsed
- PROJECTED GEOLOGY from diamond drillholes**
- Medium grained sandstones. Some narrow interbedded fine sandstone and siltstones.
 - Gabbro
 - Main replacement fracture related structure. Pyrrhotite dominant.

NB Surface trace of main lode uses dip of lode as determined in GDK4 & 5, i.e. 73°E

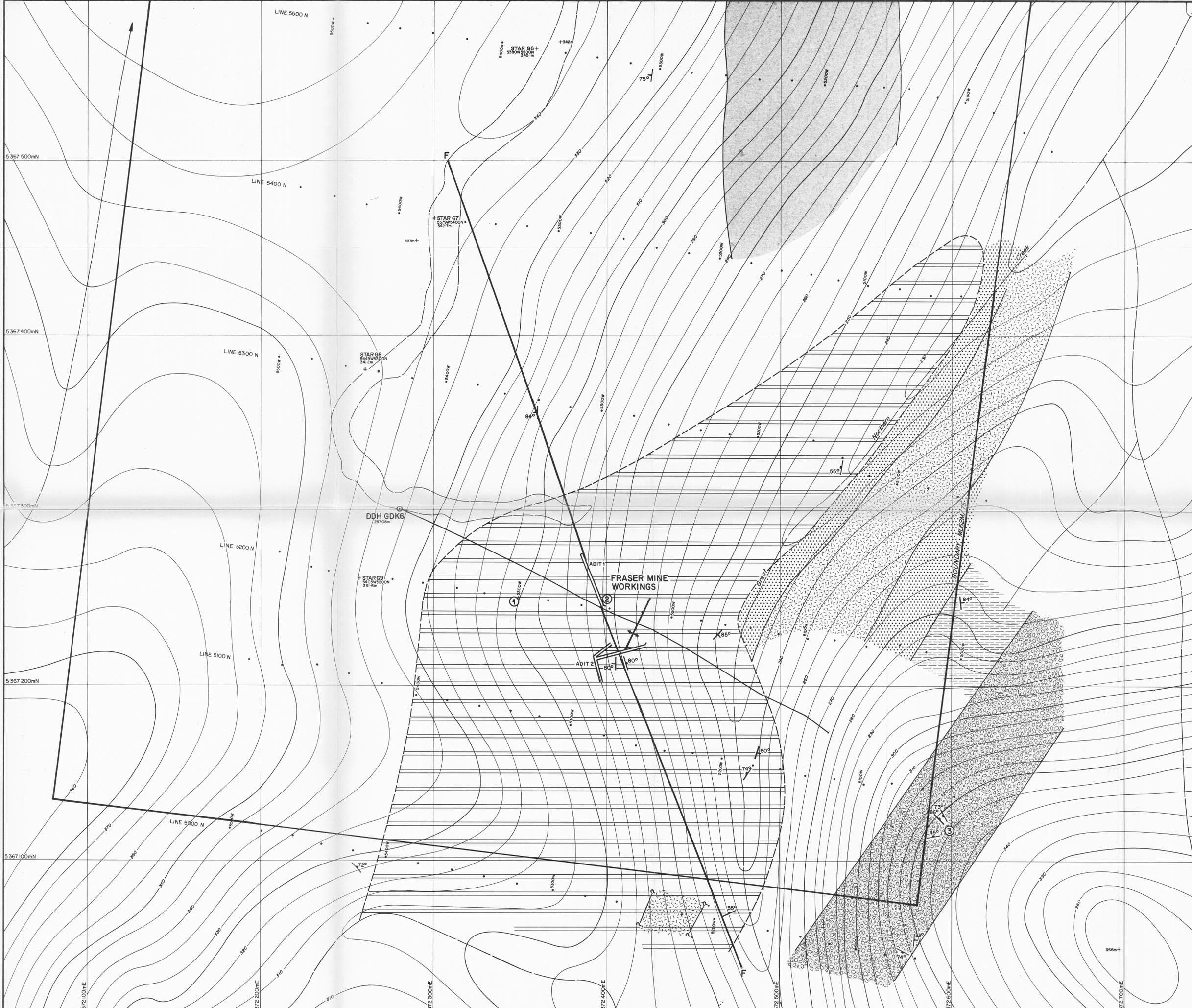
SHEET ONE
TAS/2/3454

SHEET TWO
TAS/2/3455

SHEET ONE OF TWO



COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED			
PROJECT	GODKIN PROJECT		
AREA	ML62M/75		
DATA	GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION		
COMPILED	D S Thynne	SCALE	1:1,000
DRAWN	HR 6/83	REF No	TAS/2/3454
AMENDED			

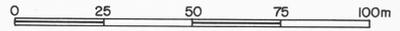


SHEET ONE
TAS/2/3454

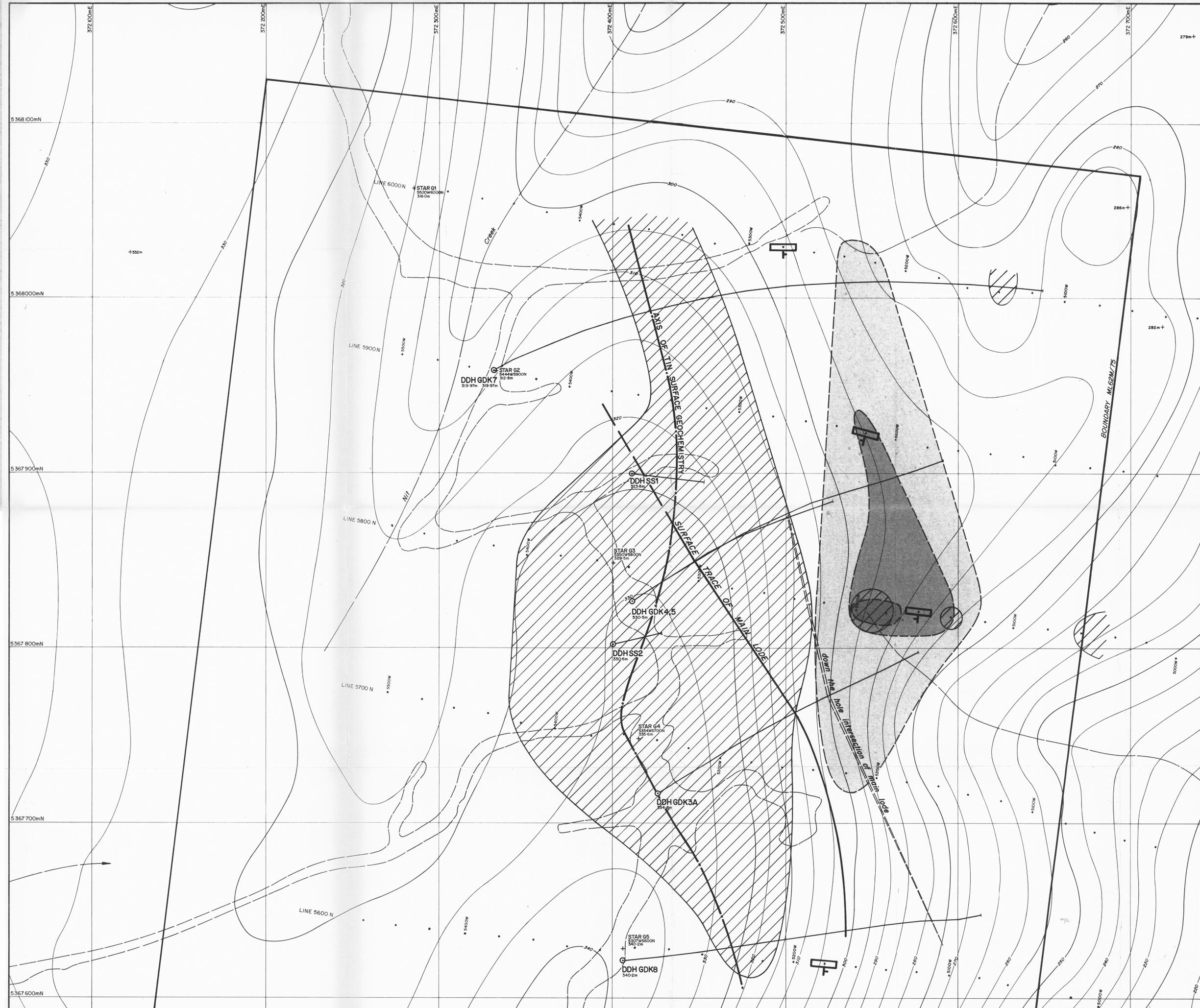
SHEET TWO
TAS/2/3455

SHEET TWO OF TWO

FOR LEGEND SEE SHEET ONE



COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED			
PROJECT	GODKIN PROJECT		
AREA	ML 62M/75		
DATA	GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION		
COMPILED	D S Thynne	SCALE	1:1,000
DRAWN	HR 6/83	REF No	TAS/2/3455
AMENDED			

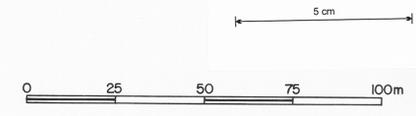


- 350 + mV
 - 300-349mV
 - 250-299mV
 - PEM showing inferred dip
 - 210+ppm Sn ('B' horizon geochemistry)
- NB:- Surface trace of main lodge using 73° easterly dip from GDK 4 & 5

SHEET ONE
TAS/2/3466

SHEET TWO
TAS/2/3467

SHEET ONE OF TWO



COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED			
PROJECT	GODKIN PROJECT		
AREA	ML62M/75		
DATA	'B' HORIZON TIN, PEM AND APPLIED POTENTIAL ANOMALIES		
COMPILED	DStHynne	SCALE	1:1,000
DRAWN	HR 6/83	REF No	TAS/2/3466
AMENDED			

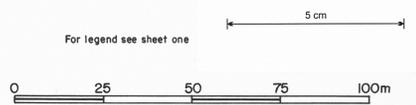


SHEET ONE
TAS/2/3466

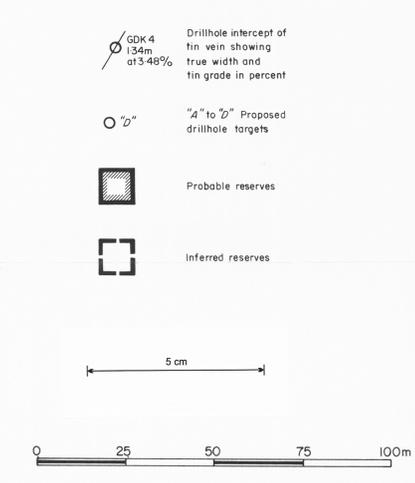
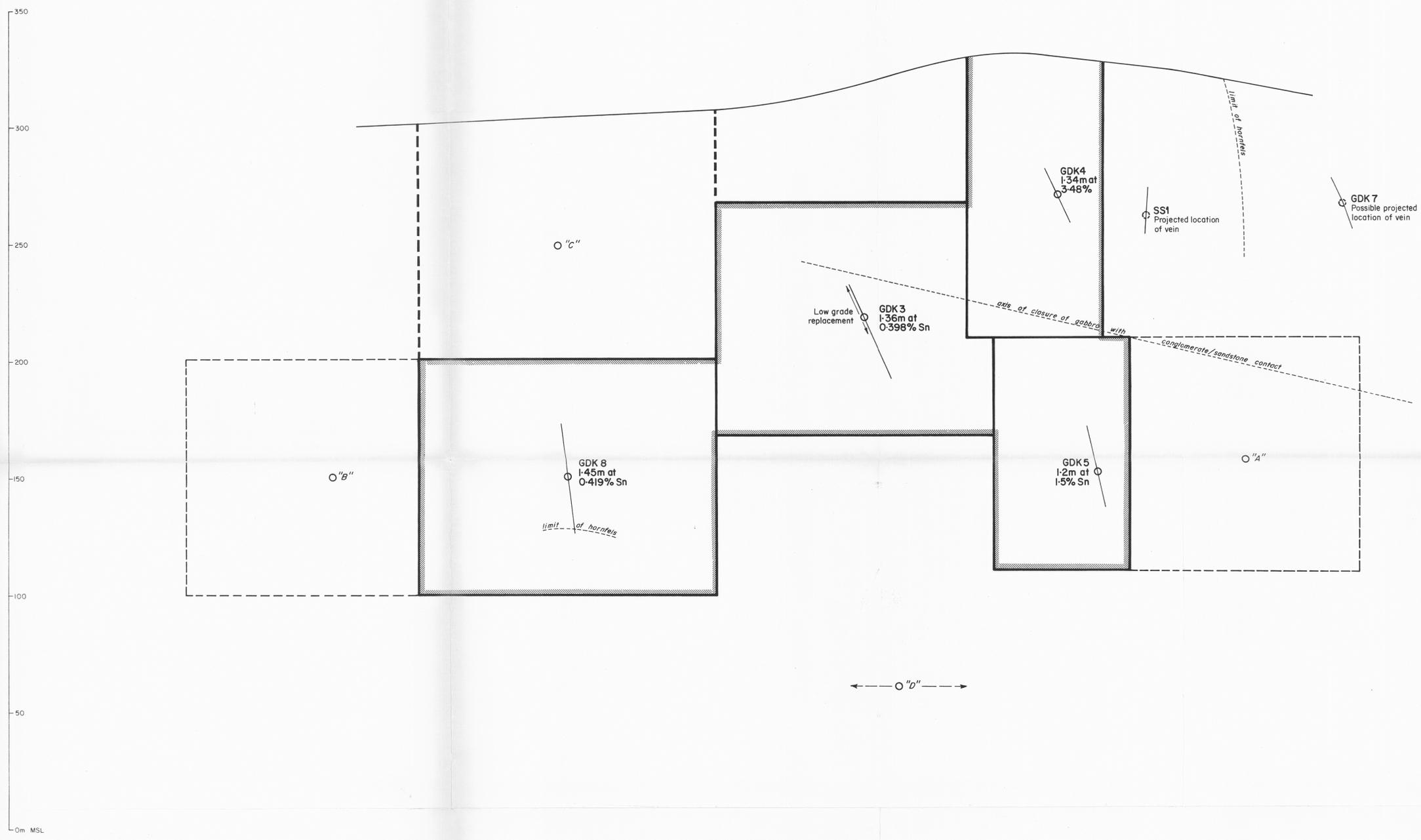
SHEET TWO
TAS/2/3467

SHEET TWO OF TWO

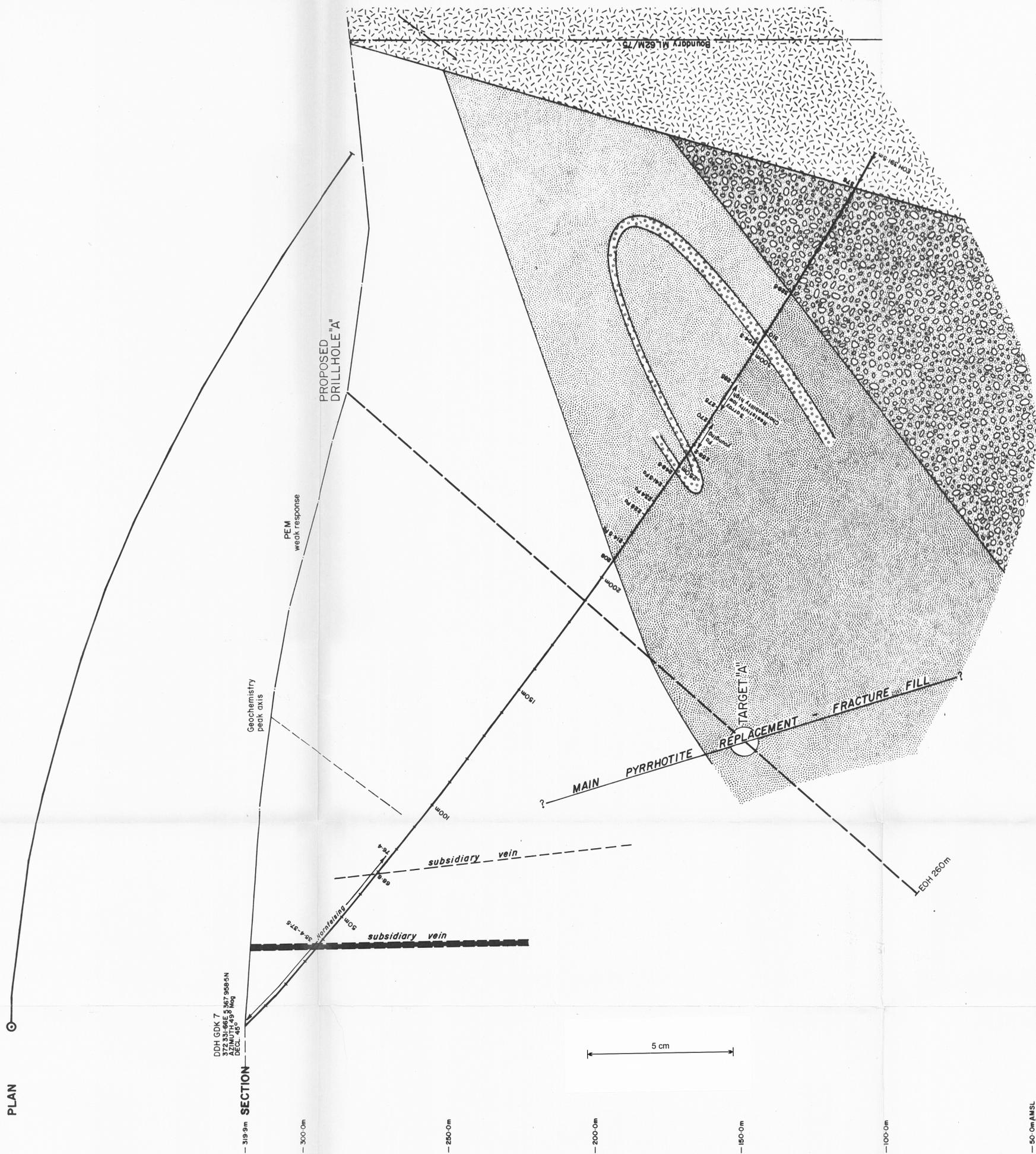
For legend see sheet one



COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED			
PROJECT	GODKIN PROJECT		
AREA	ML 62M/75		
DATA	'B' HORIZON TIN, PEM AND APPLIED POTENTIAL ANOMALIES		
COMPILED	D S Thynne	SCALE	1:1,000
DRAWN	HR 6/83	REF No	TAS/2/3467
AMENDED			



COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED			
PROJECT	GODKIN PROJECT		
AREA	ML62M/75		
DATA	LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF RESERVE BLOCKS		
COMPILED	RWL Shaw	SCALE	1:1000
DRAWN	HR 5/83	REF No	TAS/2/3468
AMENDED			



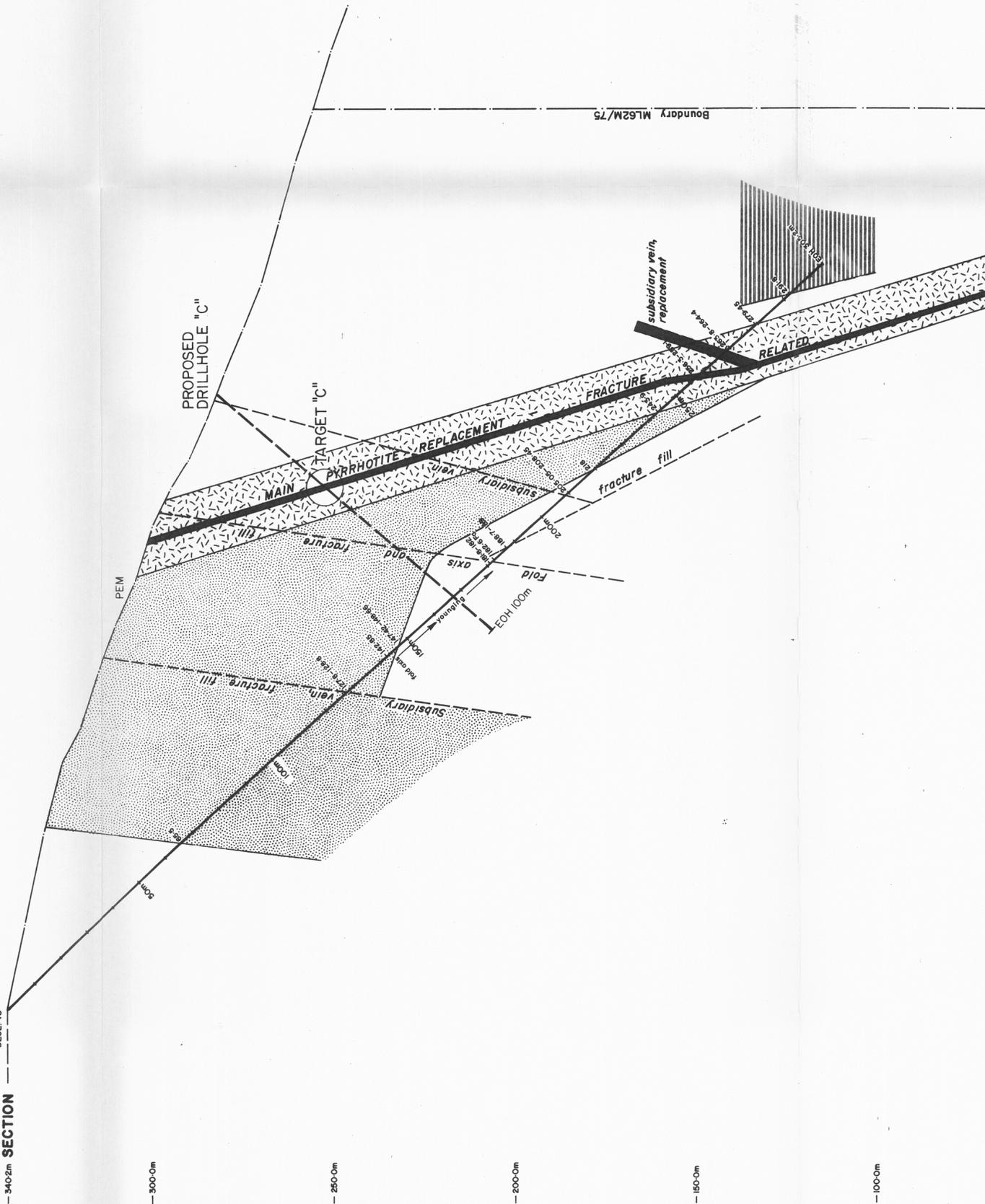
DDH GDK 7
 372 331 666 E 5 387 908 5 N
 AZIMUTH 498 Mag
 DECL 48

COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED			
PROJECT	GODKIN PROJECT		
AREA	ML 62M/75		
DATA	DDH GDK 7 & PROPOSED DRILLHOLE "A" GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION		
COMPILED	R W L Shaw	SCALE	1:1000
DRAWN	HR 6/83	REF No	TAS/2/3521
AMENDED			

PLAN

DDH GDK 8
372.406.37E 5.967 62:21N
1172 5 Mag
DECL 41.5

SECTION



- "Hodge Slate" interbedded bands of sandstones in siltstones.
- Medium grained sandstone
- Gabbro
- Hornfelsed sediments

5 cm



COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED			
PROJECT	GODKIN PROJECT		
AREA	ML62M/75		
DATA	DDH GDK 8 & PROPOSED DRILLHOLE "C" GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION		
COMPILED	R W L Shaw	SCALE	1:1000
DRAWN	HR 6/83	REF No	TAS/2/3522
AMENDED			

