

Appendix 1
Description of Parameters
for Geological Interpretation (SMGC)

Allison Lode: Parameters for Defining the Shapes

Ore Zone

These solids are based on a combination of zinc and lead assay grades (notionally a 1%Zn cut off) and geology; the mineral vein zone usually comprises massive sulphide in the form of coarse grained pyrite, sphalerite and galena. The mineralisation consists of variable amounts of sulphide sometimes as discrete massive pods, and at other times as a stockwork of veining.

The ore zone for Allison's has been extended above the post mining topography surface so as to allow for the incorporation of the channel sampling data. The latter data needs some statistical work in order to confirm its compatibility with the RC work so that it can be used in any resource calculation.

Vugs were ignored when defining the ore shape with the assumption being that they are related to old mining and hence once contained mineralisation. A solid shape has been created from the aircore drilling to represent a mined out area.

Talc alteration was identified in the drillholes but no solid was created due to the holes often beginning in the alteration. The talc forms on the immediate margin to the mineralised zone.

Feeder zone

This solid comprises anomalous zinc zones (notional 0.5%Zn) representing the vein in the underlying phyllite. It is a much narrower zone than that in the overlying dolomite and has some correlation with the SY021 and SY022 diamond drillholes. There is a question over the location of EZ drillhole CP47 as the feeder lode has been intersected in core but 8m west of the main zone. Therefore it is possible that either the drillhole location is out by 8m in its easting or there is a second lode in the hanging wall of the main Allison's Lode. The drill log for CP47 reports that "penetrated commercial mineralisation...lies west of the Road Stopes [Allison's] but east of any other workings" which seems to indicate the latter.

Carbonate Contact

These solids represent a DTM surface based on the lower contact of the flat-lying, ore-hosting, carbonate unit with the underlying phyllite unit (Figure 3). There are some undulations in this shape which may indicate effects of later folding and/or faulting.

Bendall's Fault

This DTM surface was generated from its surface trace in the geological mapping draped over the post-mining topography and projected 500m down dip. There is some diamond drillhole evidence for this fault projection to have validity e.g. drillhole SY019. This fault provides a southern boundary to the Allison's Lode mineralisation.

There is some mineralisation associated with the footwall of Bendall's Fault but it has not been modelled here due to insufficient information. The mineral is thought to be related to Allison's but has been rotated by sinistral shearing on Bendall's Fault (see Tear's reports 2000a, 2000b, 2001 & 2005).

Balstrup Fault

This DTM surface was generated from its interpreted surface trace in the geological mapping draped over the pre-mining topography and projected 1000m down dip. There is diamond drillhole evidence for this fault projection to have validity, although this data has not yet been incorporated into the fault's interpretation. This fault provides a northern boundary to the Allison's Lode mineralisation. The dimensions and style of the fault are likely to be of a complex fault zone rather than a discrete plane.

Weathering Zone

This surface occurs in the northern half of Allison's Lode resource over an area relatively untouched by recent mining and indicated from the recent RC drilling.