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**EL2/92
Lisle**

Annual Report June 2005 - June 2006.



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SUMMARY

EL2/92 Lisle, currently held by TasGold Limited is due for expiry on the 24th July 2006. This report is the 2005-2006 Annual Report and also forms part of an application for an Extension of Term of the EL.

EL2/92 contains several prospects that have a good probability of hosting significant economic gold resources of an intrusion related gold style. Both low grade bulk tonnage prospects such as Potoroo and parts of the Enterprise-Gold Crest system, and medium to high grade narrow vein prospects such as Panama, Enterprise and the West Vein are located within the EL. All of these prospects remain open in at least one direction and are subject to continued assessment. Further gold resources may also be delineated in adjacent tenements and TasGold Ltd. has recently applied for (and committed to expenditure on) these areas under the ERA system (ERA 661 – Lone Star) to provide continuity of exploration within the region.

Exploration completed during the 2005-6 year included completion, sampling and assaying of PVD002, a 186.5m diamond drill hole at Panama. Mineralisation in the Wilson-Symonds area, previously intersected in PVD001, was downgraded in the down dip sense, but potential for resource extension remains open along strike. Proximity to magnetic granodiorite may be an important factor influencing grade and along strike potential would require drill testing for a definitive test. Assays returned from PVD002 indicate that the gold bearing intervals are associated with arsenopyrite veining with silica-sericite alteration halos. The peak gold value returned was 0.5m @ 9.1g/t Au from 61m with lower grade veins present at depth. Continuity between low grade veins deeper in the hole and high grade veins in PVD001 up dip is inferred.

No other significant on ground work was conducted on the licence, however the resource potential and proposed work programs for the Enterprise, Potoroo and Gold Crest prospects are currently being evaluated. TasGold intends to advance these prospects during 2006/2007. Cursory proposed work program items are indicated in the application for extension document, with a detailed proposal to follow

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1 INTRODUCTION

EL2/92 Lisle, currently held by TasGold Ltd. is due for expiry on the 24th July 2006. This report is the 2005-2006 Annual Report and also forms part of an application for a Term of Extension of the EL to enable work commitments to be fulfilled. Exploration conducted on the EL during the past year of tenure was focused on drill testing the potential of the Panama prospect. This work is detailed here along with outstanding assay results from the previous reporting period.

1.1 Location

E.L. 2/92 "Lisle" is located in the north-east of Tasmania, about 30km from Launceston (see Figure 1).

The area is largely State Forest with extensive pine plantations and areas of old and regrowth dry and wet sclerophyll forest. Various wildlife habitat strips and ridge top reserves occur throughout the forest. A number of freehold properties lie within the EL, however these mostly lie outside the prospective areas.

The E.L. is accessed by bitumen road with numerous unsealed mostly forestry roads providing good access to many of the prospective areas.

1.2 Tenure

E.L. 2/92 "Lisle" was issued to R.D. & R.J. McNeil on 24 July 1992. On 16/10/92 the title was transferred to MACMIN N.L and in 2001 to Tasmine Pty Ltd that later changed its name to TasEx Resources Ltd. The title has since transferred to TasGold Ltd, a new company listing on the ASX in April 2003.

E.L. 2/92 was roughly bounded by A.M.G. lines 5443000m N and 5431000m N to the north and south respectively and A.M.G. lines 523000m E and 529000m E to the west and east respectively.

Thirty-six sub-blocks were relinquished in March 1998 and thirty-six sub-blocks were retained. Twenty four additional sub-blocks were relinquished in April 2002, retaining only the northern 1/3 of the license.

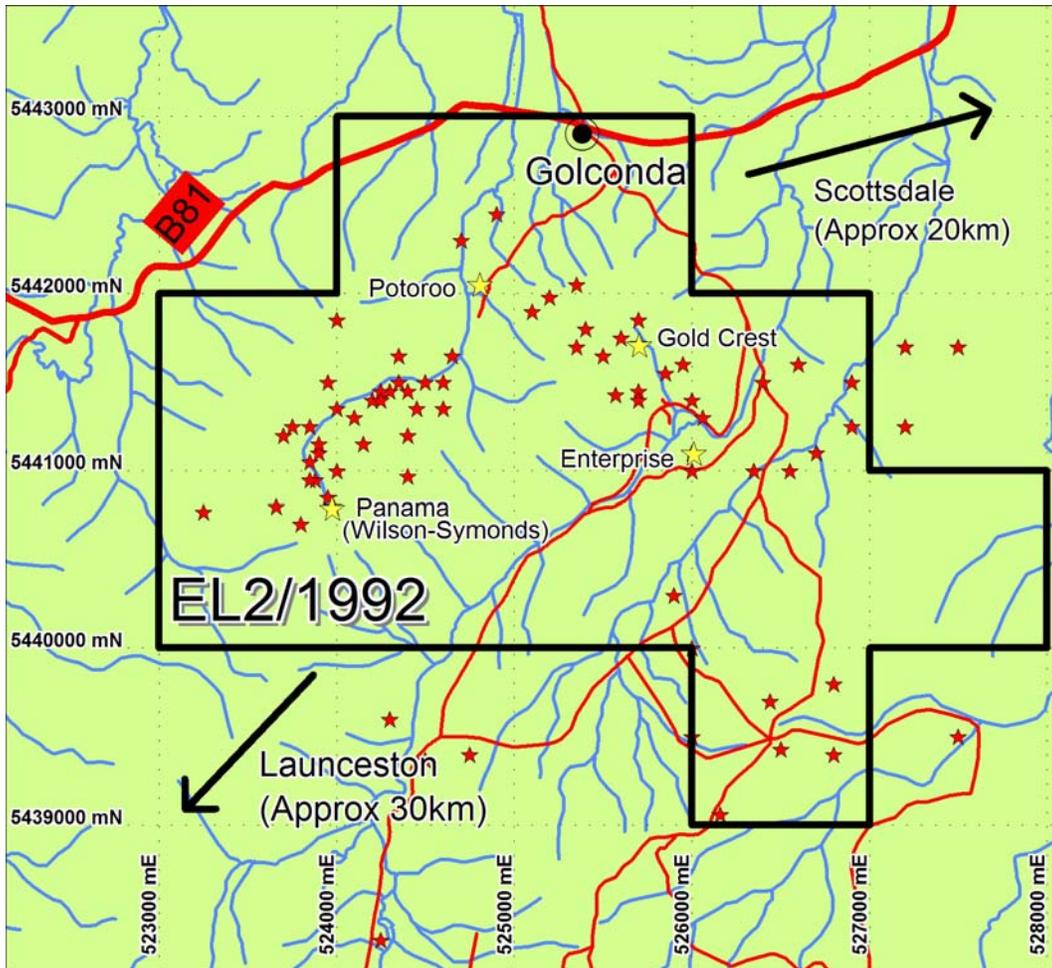


Figure 1: EL 2/92 prospect locations.

2 GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology (From Reid and McDougall, 2005)

The NE Tasmanian terrain consists of autochthonous Ordovician to Early Devonian quartz-wacke to pelitic turbidites known as the Mathinna Supergroup, which are intruded by Devonian granitoid batholiths. These older units are overlain by post Carboniferous cover sequences. The NE Tasmanian terrain may be similar to the Melbourne Zone of Central Victoria (Powell and Baillie, 1992, Foster et al, 1998).

The Mathinna Supergroup has been multiply folded and according to Reed (2001) is divided by an unconformity recognised on structural grounds. The westernmost Tippogore Group is affected by pre-Tabberabberan thrusting and recumbent folding (D1). This group is considered to be older than the Panama Group, which is not affected by this event. The earliest deformation within the EL appears to be the first Tabberabberan Orogeny event (regionally D2) and is evidenced by upright and asymmetrical folding with NNW-SSE trending hinge lines and weak ENE fold vergence. Thus the EL's Mathinna Supergroup units probably belong to the Silurian-Devonian Panama Group.

A later Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny related trend within the Mathinna Supergroup has a postulated WSW fold vergence, with associated high angle reverse faults and NNW-SSE trending hinge lines (regional D3). The Devonian deformations are characterised by coincident fold trends and as such strike slip structures in an ENE orientation are possibly activated in both deformations to accommodate differential shortening.

Deformation of the Mathinna Supergroup is thought to occur prior to intrusion of the Scottsdale Batholith (one of three NNW to N oriented composite granitoid batholiths intruded into the Mathinna beds during the Devonian). The Mathinna Supergroup is locally hornfelsed in contact metamorphic aureoles around the granitoid plutons.

Unconformably overlying the Mathinna Supergroup and Devonian granites are post orogenic sediments of the Permo-Triassic Parmeener Supergroup. These are intruded by large sills of Jurassic dolerite. These cover rocks have been largely eroded with remnants forming topographic highs such as Mt Arthur.

Tertiary basalt flows have significantly changed drainage patterns in parts of the NE district. Basalts have filled palaeo-topographic lows resulting in topographic inversion with erosion resistant basalts now forming low ridges. Significant Tertiary sediments are located to the north towards the Bass Basin. Quaternary deposits include alluvial and colluvial valley fill, this fill obscures bedrock in a large percentage of the EL.

2.2 Local Geology (From Reid and McDougall, 2005)

The local geology is dominated by ridges of hornfelsed Mathinna Beds, intruded by numerous granodioritic and dioritic dykes which readily weather to form basins. Valleys and ridge slopes are covered by Quaternary talus and alluvial deposits, obscuring most of the recessive bedrock geology.

The Mathinna beds generally consist of a monotonous sequence of graded, quartz-wacke turbidites with lesser siltstones and black shales. Where observed in outcrop they appear to form NNW trending folds with several fold closures apparent on the EL. A weak NNW striking slaty cleavage is observed in some outcrops. The Mathinna beds are locally hornfelsed with chlorite after cordierite spotting common within hundreds of metres of contacts with the Devonian intrusives.

Granitic to dioritic intrusives are generally deeply weathered and rarely outcrop. Rare outcrop and core intersections indicate the intrusives are complex and heterogenous with numerous inclusions of hornfelsed Mathinna beds and dark diorite. Textures vary from equigranular, feldspar-biotite-quartz granodiorites to feldspar-hornblende-biotite porphyritic diorites. Intrusions occur as dykes and small cupolas or porphyritic apophyses, possibly off a larger buried body. The largest known intrusive of this type occurs in the Lisle Valley, immediately south of the EL, and measures approximately 4km by 4 km. Thin quartz-feldspar aplitic dykes and vein dykes are sparsely apparent, particularly at Enterprise and Potoroo.

Roach (1992) analysed various granodiorites (16 samples) from Lisle, Golconda, Panama and the western margin of the Scottsdale Batholith, known as the Diddleum

Pluton. In terms of Rb and Sr the Lisle granodiorites are the least fractionated of the Tasmanian Devonian Granitoids. Fitzpatrick (2004) and Roach (1992) both report a clear distinction between the rocks of the Scottsdale Batholith and granodiorite from the Lisle area. The former also reports likely shallower emplacement for the Enterprise (/Lisle) granodiorites in the range of up to 4km compared to a 5 to 9km range for the Scottsdale Batholith, although they may be linked along a buried granite ridge.

There is a marked variability of the magnetic susceptibility of the granodiorites. This is probably a reflection of varying geochemistry between the complex intrusives, but may also represent areas of magnetite destruction associated with hydrothermal alteration.

The Panama-Golconda goldfield produced about 2000 oz of primary gold at a grade of around 12-14g/t Au from narrow veins hosted in magnetite series granodiorites and Mathinna Beds at the granodiorite-host rock interface. Mineralisation and alteration varies between host rocks. Within the Mathinna Supergroup mineralisation occurs as thin (0.1 to 1.5m) quartz veins with strike lengths of up to several hundred metres. Veins appear to be hosted in late brittle faults. Vein attitudes vary between prospects but are generally steeply dipping. Some reports identify stratabound gold mineralisation in silicified sandstone beds (Reid, 1926; Fulton, 2001), although these have not yet been observed within the EL.

Mineralisation and alteration within the intrusives is associated with intense sericite-silica alteration and variable disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite. Quartz stockworks and sheeted veins are intimately associated with alteration zones within the intrusives. Vein orientations and styles again appear to vary between prospects. Minor ankerite, siderite and sulphides are associated with quartz veining and as pervasive and disseminated selvage alteration. Sulphides include dominantly pyrite and arsenopyrite with lesser galena, sphalerite, molybdenite and chalcopyrite.

3 ORE DEPOSIT MODELS (From Reid and McDougall, 2005)

The majority of NE Tasmania gold deposits are typical slate belt style, mesothermal gold deposits similar to the Victorian goldfields. The best known and single largest reef (including Victoria) is the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield which contains >2.91 Mt @ 19.8 g/t Au. The Tasmania Reef consists of a quartz + carbonate + sulphide filled fracture that is transgressive to the host sediments and is fault controlled. The reef varies in width from less than 1 m to approximately 5 m and has a strike length of 350 to 400 m. The reef remains open at depth.

Unlike most of the NE Tasmanian gold deposits, the Lisle-Golconda reef deposits appear to be related to the reduced granodiorites of the Scottsdale batholith. There is an obvious spatial relationship between late stage intrusives and gold mineralisation. Gold is hosted in quartz-sulphide veins and disseminations within intrusives and structurally controlled veins within the contact aureole. Sulphides includes arsenopyrite and pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite, bismuthinite, stibnite and molybdenite. Geochemically, the mineralisation has a Au, Ag, Bi and Mo association.

Fitzpatrick (2004) characterised the mineralisation in the Enterprise / Potoroo area, finding close similarities to intrusion – related gold deposits (a hybrid displaying features associated with tungsten – tin deposits, porphyry copper-gold and orogenic lode gold), an under recognised and economically important class of gold deposits. These deposits include sheeted veins, quartz stock-works and bulk mine-able disseminated gold deposits spatially and geochemically associated with reduced intrusives. Examples of these styles of deposits are known in Alaska, the Czech Republic, Spain, Kazakhstan, Bolivia and Australia. The Kidston (Queensland) and Timbarra (New South Wales) deposits are Australian examples.

World class Alaskan deposits of this style include Pogo and Fort Knox. Pogo is reported to host more than 9.0 million (M) tonnes(t) at 17.8 g/t Au for more than 5.0 million(M) ounces(oz) contained gold. Mineralisation occurs in three or more tabular, gently dipping quartz bodies associated with early biotite and later quartz – sericite stockwork and sericite – dolomite alteration. The quartz bodies occur 1.5 km south of a Cretaceous batholith and are hosted primarily in gneiss. Fort Knox occurs as a structurally controlled stockwork and shear quartz veins in a granodiorite pluton. It is reported to host 158.3 Mt at 0.83 g/t Au for more than 4.0 million oz contained gold.

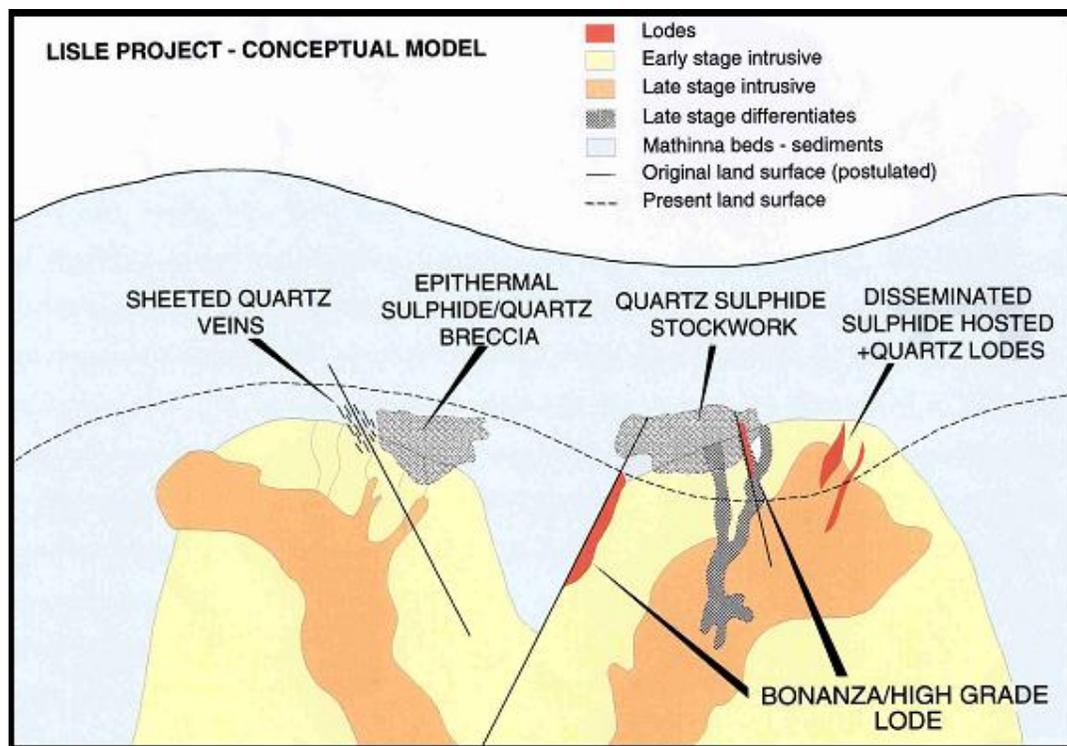


Figure 2. Lisle Project Conceptual Models.

4 WORK COMPLETED TO JUNE 2006

TasGold exploration during the tenure year was directed toward increasing the resource potential at the Wilson-Symonds workings at Panama. One diamond drill hole (PVD002 – see Table 1, Figure 3 and 4) was targeted under a known intersection of high grade narrow quartz-arsenopyrite veins (PVD001) beneath the Wilson-Symonds workings.

Hole_ID	Easting (AMG66 Zone55)	Northing (AMG66 Zone55)	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Prospect	Date Commenced	Date Completed
PVD002	523858	5440938	186.5	160	-45	Panama	06-Jun-05	30-Jun-05

Table 1: Diamond Drill Hole Collar Information

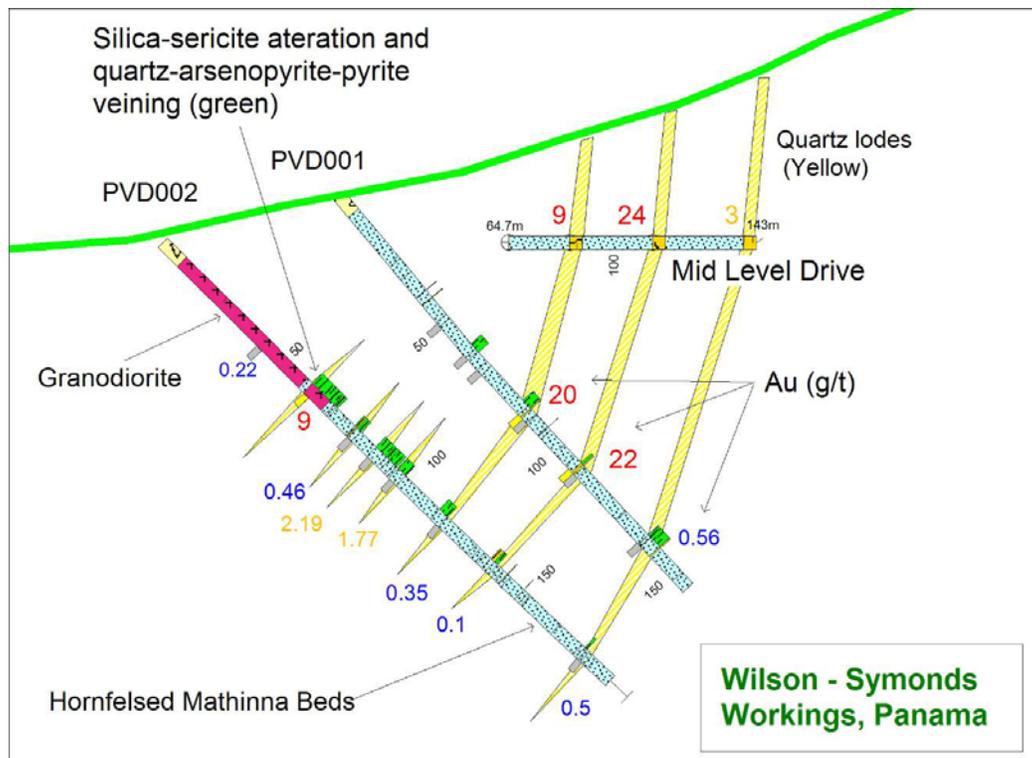


Figure 3: PVD001 & 2 drill section

Early miners in the Panama Valley were strongly encouraged by the abundant alluvial gold, but found a single high grade source hard to locate. Bottrill (1994) suggests that much of the gold from the Panama goldfield was won from quartz veins hosted in the granodiorite, which were presumably readily extracted from the soft weathered near surface parts of the granodiorite. These were accessed via a series of shafts through the eluvium and followed a course of auriferous specimens, the termination of which is shown in Figure 5.

The Wilson Symonds workings in the upper end of the Panama valley are the most extensive hard rock workings at Panama. Previous lode sampling at Wilson Symonds

returned a peak value of 76.5g/t, this prompted drilling of PVD001 which intersected a number of thin quartz-arsenopyrite lodes including two principal lodes assaying >20g/t Au. The veins strike approximately 230° and dip ~70° to the north and are enclosed by pale green sericitic-silica halos in Mathinna bed hornfels.

PVD002, was collared on an existing rehabilitated trench to test a magnetic high located immediately north of the PVD001 collar (Figure 5). The collar location provided intersections at ~40m beneath those in PVD001 (Figure 3). PVD002 was collared in largely Mathinna Bed derived eluvium, extending to 8m depth. Weathered clayey granodiorite with sparse quartz veinlets extends beyond this cover to 59m and is muscovite rich approaching the irregular contact with the hornfelsed Mathinna beds. Down hole of the first narrow sedimentary interval the granodiorite becomes weakly weathered and sulphidic, with a 5cm quartz-arsenopyrite vein at the lower contact, this vein contained the highest grades (see Table 2). Hornfels either side of this interval is sparsely quartz-arsenopyrite veined. Minor narrow feldspar-phyric vein dykes to 4cm width also occur proximal and down hole from this granite contact.

Hornfels extending to the end of hole is commonly massive, but local thin to laminated banding suggests that intervals of fine sandstone to siltstone were precursors to the hornfels. Cleavage is not well developed in the core (probably due to the hornfelsing) and is possibly parallel to the dominant 45° to long core axis fractures in drill core. Cordierite spotting of dark grey colour is common in the hornfels and is overprinted by olive coloured silica-sericite alteration. Arsenopyrite occurs as disseminations in some of the olive (chlorite?) spots adjacent to sulphide bearing veins. Muscovite alteration occurs around some arsenopyrite bearing veins in the granite. Silica-sericite (+/-muscovite) alteration is also common in the granodiorite; quartz-arsenopyrite veining also decreases downhole of the contact.

PVD002 intersected five distinct silica-sericite altered and quartz-arsenopyrite veined zones, which host anomalous gold, however only three veined areas contained significant gold (see Table 2). Select intervals were analysed for multiple elements, peak gold was coincident with elevated silver, lead, arsenic, bismuth, zinc and antimony. Pinkish sphalerite and minor galena were notable accessory minerals in some narrow quartz-pyrite and arsenopyrite veins. Local weak to moderately magnetic zones are common due to pyrrhotite disseminations with the pyrrhotite forming narrow veinlets elsewhere. Veins with brownish biotite alteration halos were crosscut by the mineralised quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite veins which have diffuse silica-sericite alteration selvages suggesting the former were early. Relatively barren diffuse and sometimes pygmatic silica veins and pyritic veinlets also occurred throughout the sedimentary interval. For a detailed log see Appendix 1.

Prospect	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Panama	PVD002	61	61.5	0.5	9.1
Panama	PVD002	97.25	97.75	0.5	2.19
Panama	PVD002	99.5	100.1	0.6	1.77

Table 2: Significant Intersections

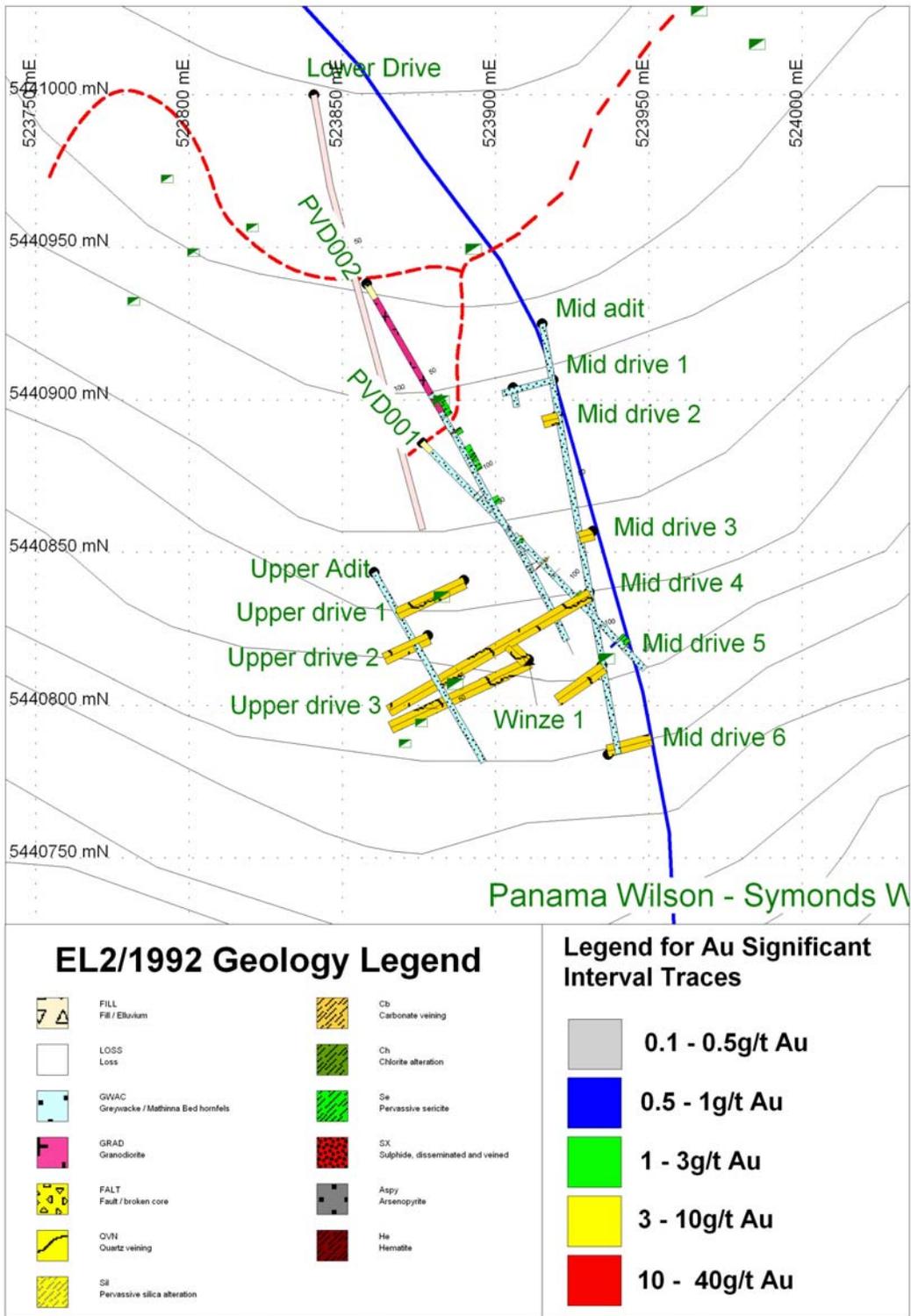
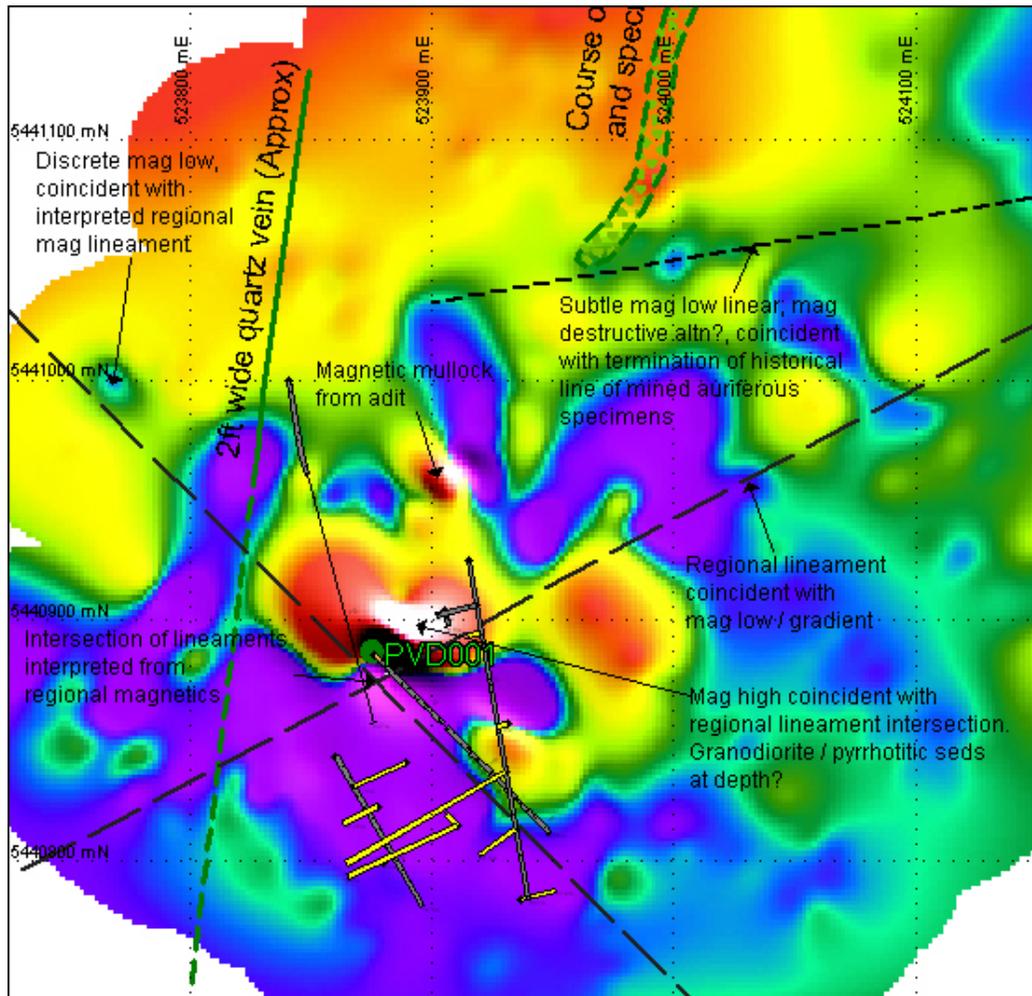


Figure 4: Panama Drill Collars

Ground Magnetics

Ground magnetics has proven to be a relevant survey tool for magnetic high and lineament targeting at Potoroo and Panama, considering the results obtained and that Roach (1992) details 2 granodiorite types at Lisle; magnetic (Pyrrhotite bearing from TasGold experience) and nonmagnetic. Further the existing aerial survey data is too widely spaced for prospect scale interpretation.

A ground magnetics survey was previously conducted over the upper portion of the Panama Valley and further geophysical interpretation is planned.



5 DISCUSSION AND PROPOSED WORK

TasGold are committed to exploration on EL2/1992 and have recently applied for more ground adjacent to the EL (ERA 661 – Lone Star). TasGold will endeavour to further test the known high resource potential targets. Specific targets exist at the Enterprise, Goldcrest, Panama and Potoroo Prospects. The minimally tested Goldcrest workings (1 existing hole) also warrant further diamond drilling to test mineralisation potential. These prospects have a high probability of hosting significant economic gold resources of lode gold and intrusion-related gold types.

Work programs involving drilling will be assessed and, subject to evolving exploration strategy, be undertaken in due course.

TasGold plans detailed follow up in areas of granodiorite via ground magnetics to locate prominent magnetic highs and help define structures. These highs are associated with potentially mineralised pyrrhotitic intrusions and magnetically low areas can indicate zones of destructive sericite – silica alteration, associated with auriferous veining.

Some targeting within EL2/92 can be assisted by GIS analysis (eg. figure 6) of existing data sets. A structural analysis, completed by consultant Bruce Craven (see Callaghan, 2003), based upon 1983 NETGOLD aeromagnetic-radiometric data, details untested targets worthy of follow up.

Bruce Craven's targets are potentially dilational structures associated with north-easterly trending faults cutting through the weakly magnetic Mathinna Supergroup units. Interestingly Craven has interpreted some of the ENE and NE trends to be NW dipping faults. This is the orientation of lodes at the Panama prospect, however its significance is not mentioned in regional papers or mapping. Some of these trends are potentially worth investigating. Further consideration should also be given to targets based on a 'NW shear regime' proposed by Craven(2003). The proposed 'early sinistral NW shear' of Craven also needs consideration in terms of the structural history.

TasGold is considering using IP techniques to target Potoroo style disseminated pyrrhotite mineralisation. Work programs may be planned on the basis of a test run over the known mineralisation near the granodiorite margin at Potoroo, given a distinct mineralisation signature the Panama and Lisle (adjacent EL) valleys would be subjected to a broad scale survey.

First pass exploration drilling of any prospects identified by the above processes may be undertaken where warranted. Specific targeting at the main known prospects is outlined below.

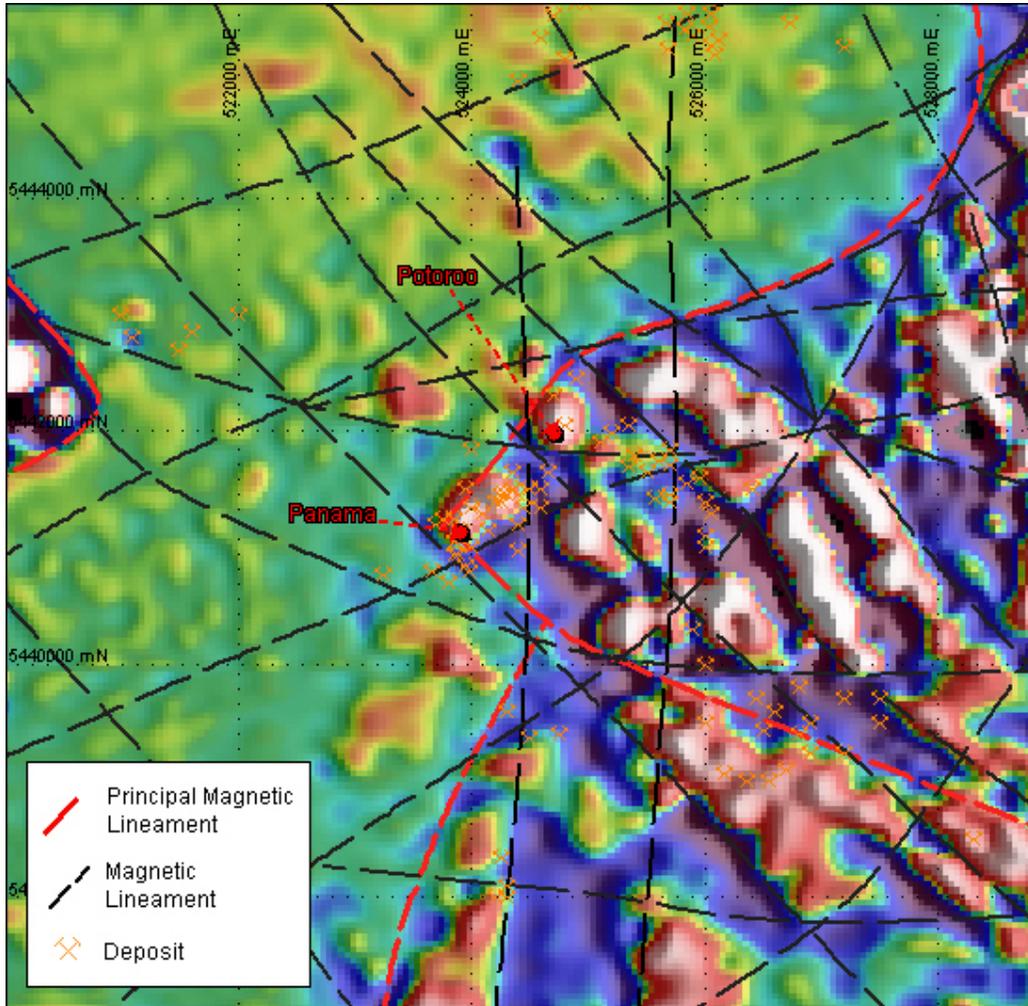


Figure 6: Panama Area Regional Magnetics and Interpretation

5.1 Potoroo

Fault and lithological relationships from limited trench and ground data, combined with regional magnetic lineament interpretation (Figure 6) supports a 220° / moderate to steep west dip orientation for a quartz-arsenopyrite veined fault on the western intrusive margin at Potoroo, which lies at magnetic lineament intersections at an ENE orientated major terrain boundary. This orientation is comparable with Panama Lode orientation of $230/70W$. Given this comparison and since the existing 150m long line of 135° directed drill holes are all collared in granite, potential exists to drill test parallel to and north of the current holes, aiming to intersect the faulted granodiorite contact. This action would drill an untested magnetic high located immediately north west of most of the current drilling (Figure 7).

Extending PD002 is also warranted since the extensive low grade gold mineralisation (130m @ 0.2g/t) hole terminates in mineralisation, sub parallel to the dip of the faulted, quartz-arsenopyrite veined intrusive margin.

5.2 Panama

Further drill testing along strike at the Wilson-Symonds workings at Panama is possible, however analysis from the recently drilled PVD002 suggests the down dip potential of any mineralisation is limited. Good drill targets also exist in the surrounding valley area. In terms of regional setting, interpretation of MRT magnetics indicates that Panama lies at the intersection of major regional terrain boundaries (Figure 6). Further, magnetic lineament analysis places an interpreted structural intersection in the immediate Wilson – Symonds mine area (Figure 5). A coincident discrete and intense magnetic high at this point is shown to represent pyrrhotitic granodiorite and veined sediments, with strong similarities to Potoroo. Structures adjacent to this high are all potential intrusion related gold targets.

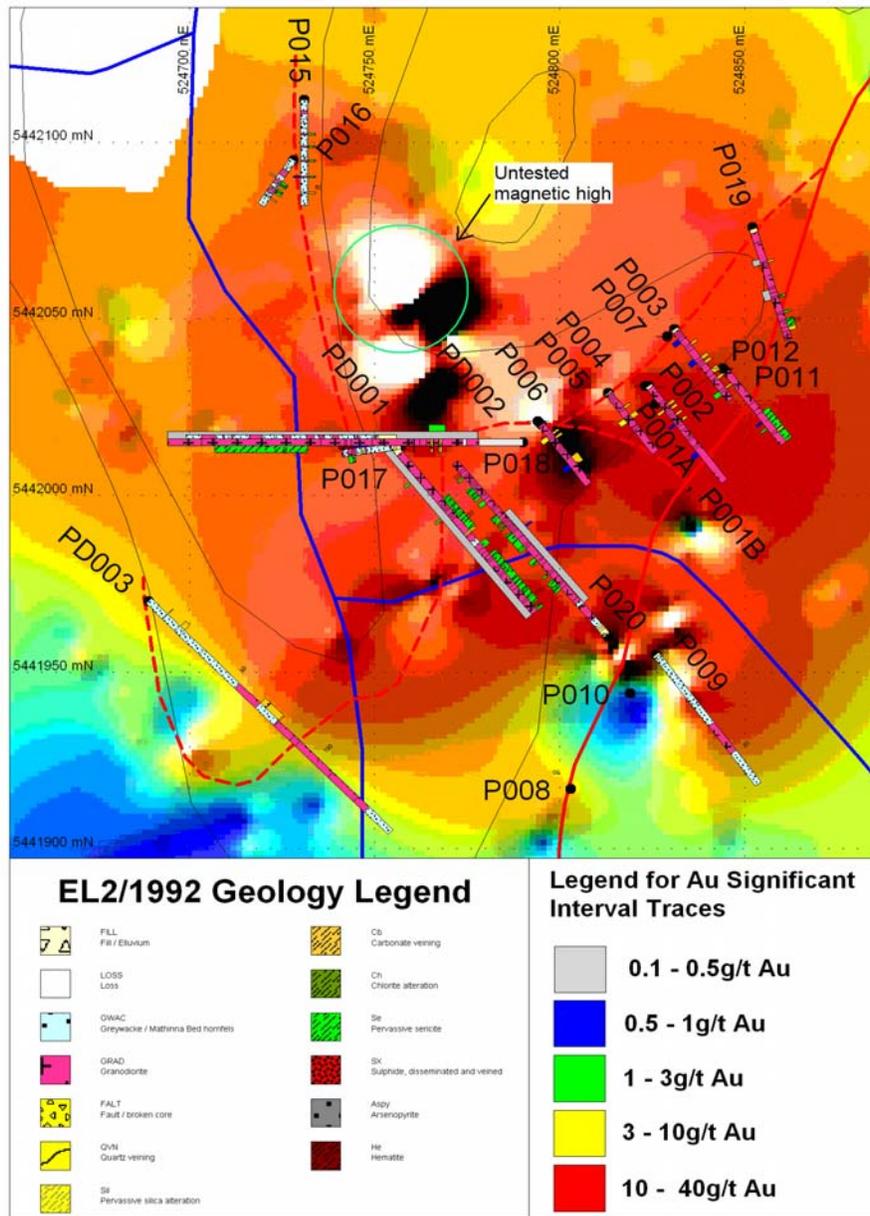


Figure 7: Potoroo Ground Magnetics Survey and Drill Hole Geology

Magnetic lows are evident parallel to the interpreted structural lineaments in the Panama Valley. These may represent magnetite destructive sericite – silica alteration, which is evident adjacent to the Au bearing lodes in PVD002. A particularly prospective target is the subtle magnetic low coincident with the termination of the historically mined gutter of auriferous specimens (Figure 5). This area is likely to be targeted by a RAB drilling program.

An extension of the ground magnetics coverage to link the Potoroo and Panama prospects is planned to delineate areas of magnetic granodiorite and structurally focussed targets.

A tentative RC / RAB drilling program, illustrated in Figure 8, entails 9 holes for about 400m. RAB holes, access to the eastern most area seem unlikely with the drilling utilising a track mounted rig, however targeting the magnetic low coincident with the termination of historically mined specimens is a strong possibility (see NW corner of Figure 8 below – PPRAB 1a-8a and PPRAB 10a). Given encouraging RAB intersections, step back holes can be drilled as pre-collars for diamond tails with TasGold's rig. Stepping back down the track to the north, adjacent to the shaft workings may also provide granodiorite margin intercepts. Note also, that given the recent success drilling the soft clayey granite in PVD002 with HQ and a face set bit, the RAB targets below could potentially be diamond drilled.

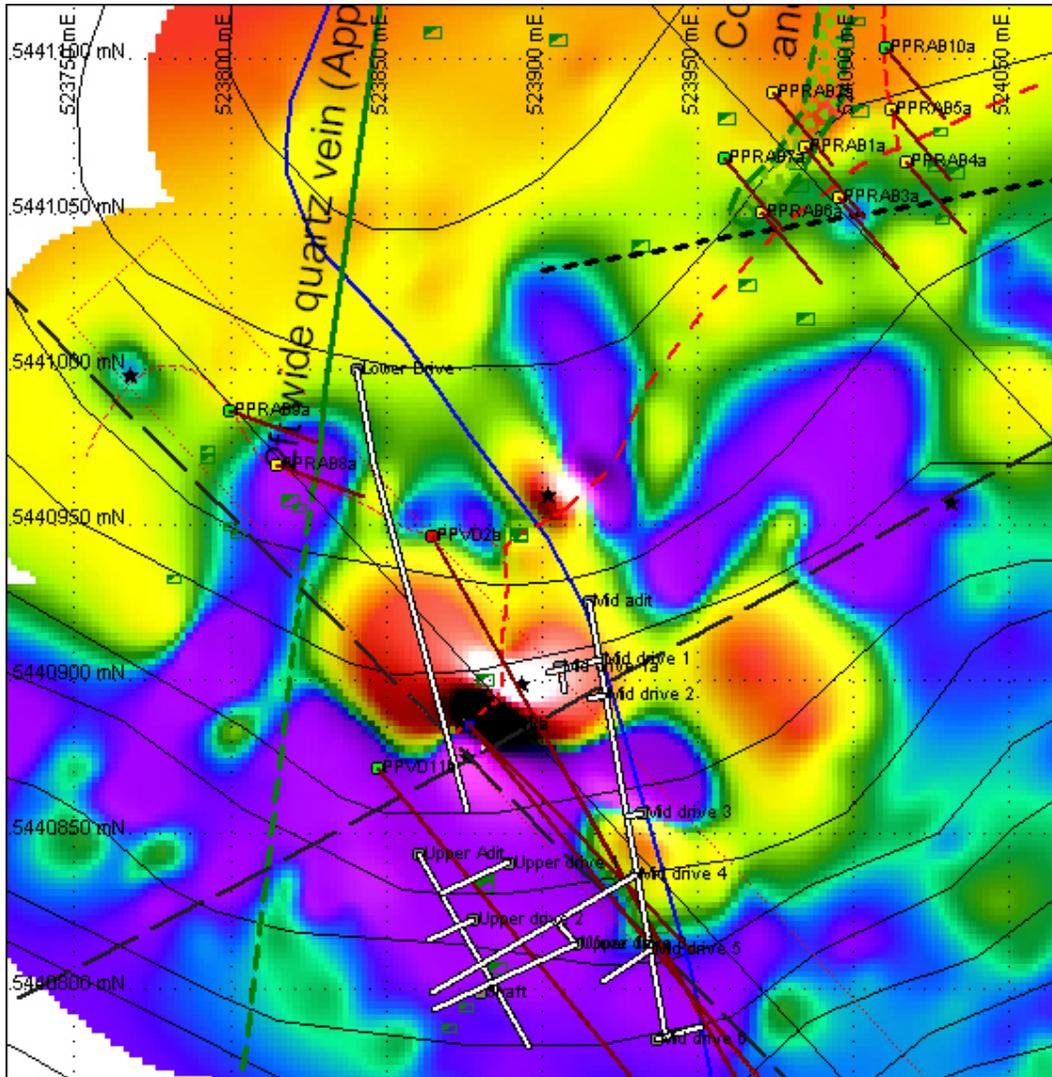


Figure 8: Panama proposed drill holes (DDH = PPVD, RAB = PRAB) showing ground magnetics, mag lineament intersection and workings (white).

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Drill Logs

Drill Log **TasGold Ltd.** PAGE NO. 1

PROJECT: Lisle	HOLE NO: PVD002	DRILL TYPE: DDH
PROSPECT: Panama	DATE COMMENCED: 6/06/2005	DRILLER: TasGold
EL: 02/1992	DATE COMPLETED: 30/06/2005	LOGGED BY: John McD
EASTING: 523858	TOTAL DEPTH (M): 186.5	DATE: 1/07/2005
NORTHING: 5440938	AZIMUTH: 150	OXIDATION BOCO: 59
COLLAR RL: 219	DIP: -45	BOPO: 68.4

FROM		TO		ROCK CODES			Mineralisation / Veins										Structure			Additional Comments									
(m)	(m)	Type (M/S/P)	Strat Code	Rock type	Colour	Weathering	Mineral 1	Style 1	Amount 1 %	Mineral 2	Style 2	Amount 2 %	Mineral 3	Style 3	Amount 3 %	Mineral 4	Style 4	Amount 4 %	Mineral 5	Style 5	Amount 5 %	Structure 1	Structure 2	CA Struct 1	CA Struct 2	Broken			
0.00	8.00	M	Q	Eluvium	O	S																					S	Strongly weathered eluvium with a strong iron stain (limonitic?)	
8.00	59.00	M	Dg	Granodiorite?	O	I	Qz	Eu	20	Lm	W	60	Mu	Eu	10	Kf	Eu	10									M	Strongly weathered equigranular granitoid (granodiorite?) with a strong iron stain (limonitic?), weathered component is probably derived from the breakdown of K-feldspar, biotite and hornblende, muscovite makes up 15% of the rock, organics from 14-19, haematitic stain from 39.4-40.1, less weathered k-felds crystal crowded from 40.7-42.15	
59.00	61.05	M	Sm	Hornfels	P-Br	W	As	Vnlt	0.2	Qz	Vn	3	Se	Sv	w												S	Hornfelsed and altered (pervasive brownish silica-biotite? alteration and zones of light grey-cream silica-sericite? alteration) sandstone and lesser greywacke, occasional spotty feldspar (albite?) with trace arsenopyrite veinlets	
61.05	68.40	M	Dg	Granodiorite	N-W	O	Py	Vnlt/D	1	Po	?	0.2															W	muscovite(5%) alteration on the down hole side, Biotite appears to have zoned crystals (retrograde alteration?) Chloritic outer rim, biotite inner rim and pinkish-cream cores (eg: @67.6m), occasional xenoliths to 12cm(eg: 63.20m), possible chloritic zones after hornblende, good looking qtz-aspv veins in 5cm zone -67.3m, weak to moderate semi-pervasive sericite alteration, py 1-2%, weakly magnetic	
68.40	70.10	M	Ss	Hornfels	A	T	Py	Vn	0.5	As	Vn	0.2	Qz	Vn	2												W	(may be vein material), qtz-aspv-py veining (w) with weak-moderate silica-sericite alteration as haloes	
70.10	70.90	M	Sm	Hornfels	C		Py	Vnlt	0.2	Qz	Vn	1	Se	Sv	m												M	Pebby (to 20mm) sandstone/wacke, qtz-py veining (w) some clasts (to 4mm) altered to feldspar (albite?) possibly reflecting passage of magmatic fluid, moderate sericite alteration	
70.90	71.50	M	Ss	Hornfels	C		Py	Vnlt	1	Qz	Vn	1	Se	Sv	m												S	Hornfelsed light grey-cream siltstone, silica alteration(w), qtz-py veinlets(w), moderate sericite alteration	
71.50	78.80	M	Sm	Hornfels	A-Br		Py	Vnlt	0.1	Qz	Vn	0.3	Se	Sv	w												W	Brown-medium grey hornfels, possibly was a fine sandstone? with trace qtz veining, @72.7 feldspar replacing pebbles?	
78.80	79.20	M	Ss	Hornfels	C		Qz	Vn	3	Se	P	s															W	Cream pervasively silica-sericite altered siltstone	
79.20	79.30	M	QVN	VEIN	W		Py	Vn	0.5	Qz	Vn	80	Se	P	s												S	broken qtz>>py veins	
79.30	79.45	M	Ss	Hornfels	C		Qz	Vn	1	Se	P	m															W	Cream pervasively silica-sericite altered siltstone	
79.45	79.85	M	QVN	VEIN	W		Py	Vn	0.1	Qz	Vn	90	Se	P	s												M	large broken qtz>>py vein	
79.85	81.45	M	Ss	Hornfels	AC		Py	Vn	0.5	Qz	Vn	2	Se	Sv	w												W	Creamy haloes of silica-sericite alteration in grey siltstone	
81.10	81.45	S	Ss	Hornfels	A		Se	Vn	w	Qtz	Vn	0.1																	ptygmatic vein 1cm wide at very low core angle
81.45	87.80	M	Ss	Hornfels	Br-A		Py	Vnlt	0.1	Kf	Sp	1	Qz	Vn	0.5	Se	Sv	w									W	Brown-medium grey hornfelsed, weakly laminated siltstone with trace qtz veinlets and occasional feldspar porphyritic vein-dykes	
87.80	92.05	M	Sm	Hornfels	Br		Py	Vnlt	0.2	Qz	Vn	0.5	Se	Sv	s												W	Brown hornfelsed greywacke? qtz veining(w) and silica-sericite altered selvages to 4cm	
92.05	93.45	M	Ss	Hornfels	C		Py	Vnlt/D	0.5	Qz	Vn	1	Se	P	s												M	Cream hornfels with olive coloured spotting, silica-sericite altered(m), several generations of qtz veining(w-m) with sil-ser selvages	
93.45	95.40	M	Ss	Hornfels	Br-P		Py	Vnlt	0.2	Qz	Vn	1.5	Se	Sv	m												W	Brown to purple hornfels (siltstone?), si-py veinlets(w) with narrow selvages to 0.5cm, weakly spotted although more obvious in the cream alteration around the veinlets	
95.40	96.35	M	Ss	Hornfels	C		Qz	Vn	0.5	Se	P	m															S	fractured hornfelsed and moderately silica-sericite altered siltstone, qtz veinlets (w)	
96.35	97.00	M	Ss	Hornfels	Br		Qz	Vn	0.1																		W	Hard dense brown hornfels	
97.00	100.08	M	Ss	Hornfels	A-C		Qz	Vn	10	As	Vn	1	Py	Vn	7	Se	P	s									M	Fine bedded (banded) hornfelsed siltstone or fine sandstone with 10% qtz-aspv-py veins, qtz-clay vein at 97.45, 99.50-100.00 zone of intense sulphidic veining (veins to 2cm)	
100.08	114.40	M	Ss	Hornfels	Br		Py	Vnlt/D	0.2	Qz	Vn	0.2	Se	Sv	tr												W	uncharacteristically vuggy 0.5cm quartz vein at 108.2m with silica-sericite alteration halo (sericite trace)	
114.40	117.70	M	Ss	Hornfels	2A-Br		Po	Vn	0.1	Py	Vn	0.2	Sp	Vn	0.01	Qz	Vn	5	Se	Sv	m						W	Medium grey to brown hornfelsed laminated siltstone with weak to moderate silica-sericite alteration increasing down hole and locally strong adjacent to veins, trace pyrrhotite veining, olive spots near strongest silica-sericite alteration (may be chlorite after cordierite?)	
117.70	129.50	M	Ss	Hornfels	1A-3A		Py	Vn	0.2	As	Vn	0.1	Sp	Vn	0.01	Qz	Vn	1.5	Se	Sv	w						W	Light grey thin bedded hornfelsed siltstone or sandstone protolith with medium grey spots to 2mm, veining decreasing down hole, silica sericite alteration (cream) is locally moderate around occasional quartz veinlets	

Drill Log		PVD002	TasGold Ltd.	PAGE NO. 2																										
FROM	TO	ROCK CODES			Mineralisation / Veins										Structure					Additional Comments										
(m)	(m)	Type (M/S/F/P)	Strat Code	Rock type	Colour	Weathering	Mineral 1	Style 1	Amount 1 %	Mineral 2	Style 2	Amount 2 %	Mineral 3	Style 3	Amount 3 %	Mineral 4	Style 4	Amount 4 %	Mineral 5	Style 5	Amount 5 %	Structure 1	CA Struct 1	Structure 2	CA Struct 2	Broken				
129.50	131.20	M	Sm	Hornfels	1A-3A		Py	Vn	0.5	Qz	Vn	3	Se	Sv	w												W	Light to medium grey, weakly spotted fine sandstone with weak to locally moderate creamy silica-sericite alteration, spots are an olive colour within the cream altered zones, 2cm purplish alteration haloes of pyrrhotite? or biotite around 1-2mm qtz-py veins		
131.20	132.95	M	Sm	Hornfels	4Br		Si	P	50	Py	Vnlt	0.2	Qz	Vn	1	Se	Sv	w									W	Dark brown finely laminated hornfelsed fine sandstone? Banding appears to be light grey silica alteration along bedding? @ 193.05 there is distinctive greenish, purple and cream banding associated with pyrite rich bedding parallel veins (1-2mm)		
132.95	133.75	M	Sm	Hornfels	3A		Qz	Vn	1																		W	Medium grey hornfelsed sandstone with bedding parallel and oblique veins with some white clays		
133.75	135.50	M	Sm	Hornfels	3A		Qz	Vn	0.5	Py	Vn	1															W	Medium grey finely laminated hornfelsed sandstone with occasional brown-purple banding that probably is bedding parallel, hornfelsing is evidenced by dark grey spotting, qtz veinlets are sparse		
135.50	137.00	M	Sm	Hornfels	4Br		Si	P	s	Py	Vn	0.5	Se	Sv	tr												W	Dark brown hornfelsed fine sandstone? Banding appears to be lens like and may be light grey silica alteration? along bedding?		
137.00	138.15	M	Ss	Hornfels	A-Br		Py	Vn	0.2	Po	P-Vn	1	Qz	Vn	3	Se	Sv	w-m									M	Grey-brown siltstone, moderately altered and weakly qtz-py veined. Notably two stages of veining: 1) milky white quartz veining (25 deg LCA) with pyritic selvages and brown-purple haloes that are weakly magnetic (pyrrhotitic?); 2) These veins cross-cut and overprint the alteration in veins of stage 1. Qtz pyrite veining with cream silica-sericite halo and slight green discoloration on the outer parts of the halo. Strongly broken in the last 40cm. One cream-green calc-silicate? diffuse vein/alteration band contains ~2% pyrrhotite, compass is deflected moderately all the way down this section of core suggesting it is altered by weak pervasive pyrrhotitic alteration.		
138.15	139.45	M	Sm	Hornfels	1A-Br		Py	Vnlt	0.5	Qz	Vn	1	Se	Sv	w													W	Light grey and brown banded weakly spotted hornfelsed fine sandstone? With hairline qtz-py veinlets common	
139.45	140.70	M	Sm	Hornfels	Br-P-A		Py	D	0.2	Po	D	0.1															W	Brown-purple hornfelsed fine sandstone with grey silica(semi-pervasive) alteration as lenses replacing bedding? With trace amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite(too little for mag response)		
140.70	142.30	M	Sm	Hornfels	A-Br-P-C		Qz	Vn	0.2																		W	Dark grey hornfelsed (dense, weakly spotted) fine sandstone with minor brown-purple and cream alteration zones		
142.30	142.40	M	Sm	Breccia	A		Si	P	s																				Brown wall rock breccia in grey fine grained diffuse sericite?-silica vein	
142.40	143.65	M	Ss	Hornfels	1A-3A		Py	Vnlt	0.2	Qz	Vn	0.1																W	Medium to light grey laminated silica altered and hornfelsed siltstone, moderately spotted and trace qtz-py veinlets	
143.65	149.00	M	Ss	Hornfels	Br-A		Qz	Vn	0.2	Se	Sv	tr															W	Brown spotted and hornfelsed laminated siltstone/wacke? with light grey semi-pervasive silica alteration, convoluted bedding/laminations typical of the most laminated units in this hole and sparse qtz veinlets		
149.00	149.15	M	QVN	VEIN	W-C		Qz	Vn	40	Se	Sv	w-m																	milky buck quartz with weak-moderate silica-sericite altered wall rock breccia	
149.15	150.75	M	Ss	Hornfels	Br-A		Py	Vnlt	0.2	Qz	Vn	0.2																	Brown hornfelsed laminated siltstone/wacke? with light grey semi-pervasive silica alteration and sparse qtz veinlets	
150.75	151.60	M	Ss	Hornfels	1A-3A		Py	Vnlt	0.2	Qz	Vn	0.2	Se	Sv	w														Med-light grey silica altered hornfelsed siltstone with weak qtz-py veining at 45 deg to LCA and a few very low angle veinlets	
151.60	152.00	M	Ss	Hornfels	3A		Qz	Vn	0.2	Se	Sv	tr																	Med grey groundmass with dark grey spotting in hornfelsed siltstone with trace qtz veining (veinlets <1mm)	
152.00	164.00	M	Ss	Hornfels	Br		Qz	Vn	0.5	Se	Sv	tr-w																	Brown hornfelsed impure siltstone? with strong banding and moderate spotting	
155.30	155.50	S	Ss	Hornfels	Br		As	Vn	2	Py	Vn	2	Qz	Vn	3	Se	Sv	w											Silica-sericite alteration (w-m), cream grey matrix with dark grey spotting, suggests alteration is post hornfelsing. Qtz-asy-py veins to 0.5cm	
155.50	159.20	S	Ss	Hornfels	Br		Po	Vn	4																				Semi-pervasive veins at low angles containing up to 4% pyrrhotite (good mag response)	
159.20	161.60	S	Ss	Hornfels	A		Qz	Vn	3	Se	Sv	w																	Grey silica alteration with two near barren quartz veins	
164.00	173.00	M	Ss	Hornfels	Br-A		Py	Vn-D	2	As	Vn	0.2	Qz	Vn	3	Se	Sv	w											Moderately veined hornfelsed siltstone, 0.5cm qtz-py veins @ 166 and 169.5m. 0.2 cm py vein at 169.85, @ 171 pyrite veins have a silica sericite inner halo and a brown outer halo, @172.1 py veins are an echelon with brown selvage, weak silica sericite alteration at 167.3 and 168.3m	
172.35	172.55	S	QVN	VEIN	A-W		As	Vn-D	10	Py	Vn	10	Qz	Vn	0.1															pyrite-arsenopyrite veins to 2mm with disseminated sulphide
173.00	174.20	M	Ss	Siltstone	A		Py	Vn	0.1	Se	Sv	m																	grey silica altered siltstone	
174.20	174.95	M	Ss	Siltstone	C		Py	Vn	0.1	Qz	Vn	10	Se	Sv	tr														Quartz->pyrite stockwork and strong silica-sericite alteration	
174.95	176.10	M	Ss	Hornfels	Br		Qz	Vn	0.1	Se	Sv	tr																	Brown hornfelsed greywacke? spots to 2mm	
176.10	177.40	M	Ss	Siltstone	A		Py	Vn-D	0.5	As	Vn	0.2	Qz	Vn	1	Se	Sv	tr											@176.3 one of the veins has a pink sulphide mineral that could be a sulfo-salt mineral (proustite?) or unusual coloured sphalerite	
177.40	178.92	M	Ss	Hornfels	Br		Qz	Vn	0.1	Py	Vnlt	0.2	Se	Sv	tr														Brown hornfelsed siltstone?	
178.92	186.50	M	Ss	Hornfels	Br-A		Py	Vn	0.2	Sp	Vn	0.05	Qz	Vn	1	Se	Sv	w											Brown-grey hornfelsed greywacke? but banding and variation may just be due to silica alteration, trace silica veinlets and trace pyrite veinlets, @183.2m sphalerite to 3% accompanies py(3%) in a 4mm qtz vein	

Downhole alteration				
From	To	Sericite	Sericite #	Qtz veining
0.00	8.00			
8.00	59.00			
59.00	61.05	w	5	3
61.05	68.40	m	25	1
68.40	70.10	w-m	10	2
70.10	70.90	m	25	1
70.90	71.50	m	25	1
71.50	78.80	w	5	0.3
78.80	79.20	s	50	2
79.20	79.30	s	50	70
79.30	79.45	m	25	1
79.45	79.85	s	50	90
79.85	81.45	m-s	40	2
81.45	87.80	w	5	0.5
87.80	92.05	m	25	1
92.05	93.45	s	50	1
93.45	95.40	m	25	1.5
95.40	96.35	m	25	0.5
96.35	97.00		0	0.1
97.00	100.08	s	50	7
100.08	114.40	tr	1	0.2
114.40	117.70	m	25	5
117.70	129.50	w	5	1.5
129.50	131.20	w	5	2
131.20	132.95	w	5	1
132.95	133.75	w	5	1
133.75	135.50		0	1
135.50	137.00	tr	1	0.5
137.00	138.15	w-m	10	3
138.15	139.45	w	5	1
139.45	140.70		0	0.1
140.70	142.30		0	0.2
142.30	142.40		0	
142.40	143.65		0	0.1
143.65	149.00	tr	1	0.2
149.00	149.15	w	5	40
149.15	150.75		0	0.2
150.75	151.60	w	5	0.2
151.60	152.00	tr	1	0.1
152.00	164.00	tr-w	2	0.5
164.00	173.00		0	0.5
173.00	174.20		0	0.1
174.20	174.95	m	10	10
174.95	176.10	tr	1	0.1
176.10	177.40	tr	1	1
177.40	178.92	tr	1	0.1
178.92	186.50	w	5	1

Hole_ID	At	Core angle	Structure_type	Comments	Azimuth	Dip	Struc_ID
PVD002	61.20	45	Vn	5cm Qtz(55%)-Aspy(40%)-Sphal? (5%) vein			
PVD002	65.00	45	Fr	Brittle fracturing			
PVD002	67.27	50	Vn	1cm Qtz-Aspy vein			
PVD002	67.30	70	Vn	3cm Qtz-Aspy(5%) vein			
PVD002	67.33	50	Vn	1cm Qtz-Aspy vein			
PVD002	68.25	30	Vn	Qtz-Aspy vein			
PVD002	70.45	25	Dk	3cm Qtz-felds dyke (py 3%)			
PVD002	77.25	40	Vn	Qtz-py vein cut by brittle fracturing(see below)			
PVD002	77.25	45	Fr	Brittle fracturing			
PVD002	79.45	17	Vn	Milky quartz vein py(tr)			
PVD002	80.60	30	Vn	Qtz-py veins with sil-ser haloes			
PVD002	81.50	45	Vn	2cm vein dyke?			
PVD002	83.05	70	Vn	2cm felds porphyry vein dyke			
PVD002	83.07	50	Vn	1cm vuggy Qtz-py vein			
PVD002	89.90	30	Vn	1mm py rich veinlet>50%			
PVD002	92.90	45	Vn	1mm py rich veinlet			
PVD002	94.90	80	Vn	Brittle fracturing			
PVD002	95.28	45	Fr	Brittle fracturing			
PVD002	95.30	25	Fr	Brittle fracturing			
PVD002	96.67	45	Vn	3cm Qtz-Aspy-py vein			
PVD002	97.35	45	Vn	milky quartz vein with lesser aspy brown and grey banding (possible S0)			
PVD002	98.00	30	Bnd				
PVD002	98.55	45	Vn	quartz>Aspy and py vein			
PVD002	103.75	40	Vn	wall rock breccia			
PVD002	106.20	5	Vn	ptygmatic diffuse silica vein			
PVD002	106.70	30	Vn	wall rock breccia			
PVD002	114.70	35	Vn	0.7cm Qtz-py vein 50/50			
PVD002	116.45	45	Vn	0.5 cm Qtz>py vein			
PVD002	~114.5	45	Vn	silica wall rock bx somewhere here!			
PVD002	117.25	55	Vn	2cm Qtz(80%)-py(12%)-Sphal (brown 5%)-Aspy/galena? (3%) within the vein			
PVD002	123.75	45	Vn	1cm Qtz-py(2%)-Aspy(2%)- Sphal(1%) within the vein			
PVD002	129.80	60	Vn	Qtz>py vein			
PVD002	129.80	25	Vn	py>Qtz			
PVD002	129.90	60	Fo	banding/mineral foliation			
PVD002	130.30	45	Vn	1.5cm Qtz with py (5%) selvaged vein			
PVD002	131.50	60	Bnd	brown and grey banding (possible S0)			

Hole_ID	At	Core angle	Structure_type	Comments	Azimuth	Dip	Struc_ID
PVD002	131.75	50	Vn	<1mm slickensided qtz-py vein			
				<1mm slickensided qtz-py vein - orientation different to above generation			
PVD002	131.85	40	Vn	qtz>py>po vein			
PVD002	136.00	3	Vn	qtz-py veinlet			
PVD002	138.60	25	Vn	qtz-py veinlet			
PVD002	138.80	25	Vn	qtz-py veinlet			
PVD002	138.90	25	Vn	qtz-py veinlet			
				wall rock breccia, brown pieces in grey alteration 10cm wide band			
PVD002	142.15						
PVD002	143.00	60	Vn	qtz-py veinlet			
PVD002	151.35	45	Vn	qtz-py veinlet			
PVD002	151.45	45	Vn	5cm band of 0.5-1% py			
PVD002	150.80	45	Vn	qtz-py veinlet			
PVD002	150.80	5	Vn	qtz-py veinlet			
				0.5 cm qtz-py(10%)-aspy(4%) vein			
PVD002	177.05	25	Vn				
PVD002	178.00	45	Bnd	brown and grey banding (probable S0)			
				brown and grey banding (probable S0)			
PVD002	178.50	15	Bnd				
PVD002	178.92	25	Vn	1cm qtz-py vein 50/50			
				2mm qtz-py vein with 5% py and disseminated py in a 15mm silica-sericite halo			
PVD002	182.40	45	Vn				
PVD002	184.40	5	Bnd	brown and grey banding (probable S0)			
				brown and grey banding (probable S0)			
PVD002	184.50	3	Bnd				
				brown and grey banding (probable S0)			
PVD002	185.50	5	Bnd				

DrillHole	From	To	Interval	Measured	Recovery%	Lengths>10cm	RQD %
PVD002	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.67	41.88	0.00	0.00
PVD002	1.60	3.10	1.50	1.40	93.33	0.00	0.00
PVD002	3.10	4.60	1.50	1.50	100.00	0.00	0.00
PVD002	4.60	5.60	1.00	1.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
PVD002	5.60	7.60	2.00	1.95	97.50	0.00	0.00
PVD002	7.60	9.10	1.50	0.42	28.00	0.00	0.00
PVD002	9.10	10.60	1.50	1.25	83.33	0.00	0.00
PVD002	10.60	12.10	1.50	1.27	84.67	0.00	0.00
PVD002	12.10	13.60	1.50	1.42	94.67	0.00	0.00
PVD002	13.60	16.60	3.00	2.84	94.67	0.00	0.00
PVD002	16.60	18.10	1.50	1.30	86.67	0.00	0.00
PVD002	18.10	19.60	1.50	1.10	73.33	0.00	0.00
PVD002	19.60	21.10	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PVD002	21.10	22.60	1.50	0.80	53.33	0.00	0.00
PVD002	22.60	24.10	1.50	0.30	20.00	0.00	0.00
PVD002	24.10	25.60	1.50	0.85	56.67	0.00	0.00
PVD002	25.60	27.10	1.50	0.70	46.67	0.00	0.00
PVD002	27.10	28.60	1.50	0.90	60.00	0.00	0.00
PVD002	28.60	30.10	1.50	1.08	72.00	0.00	0.00
PVD002	30.10	31.60	1.50	0.52	34.67	0.00	0.00
PVD002	31.60	33.10	1.50	1.21	80.67	0.00	0.00
PVD002	33.10	34.60	1.50	1.04	69.33	0.00	0.00
PVD002	34.60	36.10	1.50	1.44	96.00	0.00	0.00
PVD002	36.10	37.60	1.50	1.50	100.00	0.00	0.00
PVD002	37.60	39.10	1.50	1.32	88.00	0.00	0.00
PVD002	39.10	40.60	1.50	0.94	62.67	0.00	0.00
PVD002	40.60	42.10	1.50	1.34	89.33	0.00	0.00
PVD002	42.10	43.60	1.50	1.00	66.67	0.00	0.00
PVD002	43.60	45.10	1.50	0.80	53.33	0.00	0.00
PVD002	45.10	46.60	1.50	1.10	73.33	0.00	0.00
PVD002	46.60	48.10	1.50	1.22	81.33	0.00	0.00
PVD002	48.10	49.60	1.50	0.80	53.33	0.00	0.00
PVD002	49.60	51.10	1.50	1.35	90.00	0.00	0.00
PVD002	51.10	52.60	1.50	1.25	83.33	0.00	0.00
PVD002	52.60	54.10	1.50	0.72	48.00	0.00	0.00
PVD002	54.10	55.60	1.50	1.30	86.67	0.00	0.00
PVD002	55.60	57.10	1.50	1.03	68.67	0.00	0.00
PVD002	57.10	58.60	1.50	0.79	52.67	0.00	0.00
PVD002						no data	
PVD002	74.50	75.10	0.60	0.82	136.67		
PVD002	75.10	76.60	1.50	1.37	91.33		
PVD002	76.60	78.10	1.50	1.40	93.33		
PVD002	78.10	80.40	2.30	2.35	102.17		
PVD002	80.40	81.10	0.70	0.64	91.43		
PVD002	81.10	83.10	2.00	1.76	88.00		
PVD002	83.10	84.10	1.00	0.97	97.00		
PVD002	84.10	87.00	2.90	2.88	99.31		
PVD002	87.00	90.00	3.00	2.87	95.67		
PVD002	90.00	93.00	3.00	3.00	100.00		
PVD002	93.00	93.90	0.90	0.89	98.89		
PVD002	93.90	96.00	2.10	1.93	91.90		
PVD002	96.00	96.30	0.30	0.24	80.00		
PVD002	96.30	97.60	1.30	1.13	86.92		

DrillHole	From	To	Interval	Measured	Recovery%	Lengths>10cm	RQD %
PVD002	97.60	98.50	0.90	0.89	98.89		
PVD002	98.50	99.00	0.50	0.49	98.00		
PVD002	99.00	100.60	1.60	1.39	86.88		
PVD002	100.60	102.00	1.40	0.97	69.29		
PVD002	102.00	104.90	2.90	3.00	103.45		
PVD002	104.90	108.00	3.10	2.83	91.29		
PVD002	108.00	109.50	1.50	1.54	102.67		
PVD002	109.50	111.00	1.50	1.51	100.67		
PVD002	111.00	113.00	2.00	2.02	101.00		
PVD002	113.00	116.00	3.00	2.91	97.00		
PVD002	116.00	116.50	0.50	0.37	74.00		
PVD002	116.50	119.00	2.50	2.57	102.80		
PVD002	119.00	121.90	2.90	2.69	92.76		
PVD002	121.90	122.10	0.20	0.22	110.00		
PVD002	122.10	125.00	2.90	2.88	99.31		
PVD002	125.00	126.50	1.50	1.37	91.33		
PVD002	126.50	128.00	1.50	1.64	109.33		
PVD002	128.00	129.10	1.10	0.96	87.27		
PVD002	129.10	131.00	1.90	2.22	116.84		
PVD002	131.00	134.00	3.00	2.72	90.67		
PVD002	134.00	137.00	3.00	2.72	90.67		
PVD002	137.00	137.50	0.50	0.51	102.00		
PVD002	137.50	138.30	0.80	0.73	91.25		
PVD002	138.30	140.00	1.70	1.73	101.76		
PVD002	140.00	143.00	3.00	2.99	99.67		
PVD002	143.00	146.00	3.00	2.90	96.67		
PVD002	146.00	148.30	2.30	2.41	104.78		
PVD002	148.30	149.00	0.70	0.69	98.57		
PVD002	149.00	152.00	3.00	2.72	90.67		
PVD002	152.00	155.00	3.00	2.83	94.33		
PVD002	155.00	158.00	3.00	2.92	97.33		
PVD002	158.00	161.00	3.00	2.89	96.33		
PVD002	161.00	164.00	3.00	2.96	98.67		
PVD002	164.00	167.00	3.00	2.84	94.67		
PVD002	167.00	170.00	3.00	2.87	95.67		
PVD002	170.00	172.30	2.30	2.17	94.35		
PVD002	172.30	173.00	0.70	0.69	98.57		
PVD002	173.00	176.00	3.00	2.81	93.67		
PVD002	176.00	179.00	3.00	2.92	97.33		
PVD002	179.00	182.00	3.00	2.95	98.33		
PVD002	182.00	184.20	2.20	2.13	96.82		
PVD002	184.20	185.00	0.80	0.68	85.00		
PVD002	185.00	186.50	1.50	1.25	83.33		

Stratigraphic Codes	
Q	Quaternary Deposits
Tb	Tertiary Basalt
Ts	Tertiary sediments
Tg	Tertiary Gravels
Jdl	Jurassic Dolerite
Dg	Devonian granitoid
Se	Silurian Eldon Gp.
Sm	Silurian Mathinna beds, Sandstone/greywacke
Ss	Silurian Mathinna beds, Siltstone/shale
Ogl	Gordon Gp Lst
	Denison Gp. Upper Sandstone sequence inc. Pioneer Beds
COu	Ordovician black shalesand siltstones. (pyritic)
Osh	Ordovician black shalesand siltstones. (pyritic)
Ocs	Denison Group, Ordovician Owen Conglomerate
Osi	Ordoviciansiliclastic sandstone. Denison group
Ovs	Cambro-Ordovician rhyolitic volcanoclastic sandstone (Waterloo Creek Group).
Ovc	Cambro-Ordovician rhyolitic volcanoclastic sandstone/breccia.
Ct	Tyndall Gp. and correlates
Ctc	Tyndall Gp. Volcanoclastics and sandstone (Zig Zag Hill Fm.)
Ctt	Tyndall Gp. Comstock Fm
Ctl	Tyndall Gp. Lynchford Member
Ctb	Tyndall Gp. Basalt (Howards basalt)
Caa	Feldspar-pyroxene phyrlic andesite
Cas	Cambrian Andesitic Volcanoclastic
Cfl	Quartz-feldspar-(biotite) porphyritic lava
Cqfbl	Quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyritic lava
Cve	Quartz crystal volcanoclastic sandstone, sericitic
Crib	Cambrian rhyolitic lava breccia
Cveb	Polymict volcanoclastic mass flow breccia. (V19 horizon)
Cvsh	Black, pyritic shale.
Cvc	Undifferentiated Central Volcanic Complex (CVC)
Ccv	Cambrian, rhyolitic pumice-qtz-crystal-lithic breccia
Ccl	CVC, Dominantly feldspar phyrlic coherent volcanics
Ccs	Cambrian, siliclastic, micaceous sandstone.
Cc	Cambrian volcanoclastic/siliclastic conglomerate
Cb	Cambrian Basaltic Lava
Cbv	Cambrian Basaltic Volcanoclastic
Cp	Cambrian, Porphyritic Intrusive.
Clv	Cambrian Lewis River Volcanics
Cwe	Cambrian Western Epiclastics
Cg	Cambrian granite
Cgma	Cambrian microgranite

Rocktype	(Four letter Code, eg. VDLB = volcanoclastic dacitic lithic breccia)
Primary Rocktype Codes	
V	Volcanoclastic
I	Intrusive
L	Lava
E	Epiclastic sediment
S	
Secondary Code	
R	Rhyolitic
D	Dacitic
A	Andesitic
B	Basaltic
U	Ultramafic
S	Siliciclastic
Composition Code	
Q	Quartz phyrlic
F	Feldspar phyrlic
>	Quartz > feldspar phyrlic
<	Feldspar > quartz phyrlic
H	Hornblende phyrlic
P	Pyroxene phyrlic
L	Lithic rich
S	Siliciclastic rich
Texture Code	
A	Aphyric
F	Fine Grained (0.06 - 0.5mm)
M	Medium grained (0.5 - 2mm)
C	Coarse Grained (2mm - 64mm)
B	Breccia (>64mm)
P	Pumiceous
Other Codes	
BX	Breccia
VEIN	Vein
QZVN	Quartz vein
GWAC	Greywacke
SILT	Siltstone
SHAL	Black Shale
GRAN	Granite
GRAD	Granodiorite
MSSX	Massive sulphide
LOSS	Core loss
CAVE	Cavity/Stope
SOIL	Soil
FALT	Fault

Colours	
Primary Colour Codes	
Br	Brown
A	Grey
N	Black
Y	Yellow
R	Red
Gr	Green
W	White
O	Orange
Br	Blue
P	Purple
C	Cream
Shade	
1	Pale
2	
3	
4	
5	Dark

Weathering:		Guide
T	Trace	Weathering only visible in a couple of hand lens areas
O	Occasional	Weathering visible over a number of hand lens areas
W	Weak	Fresh rock only visible in couple of hand lens areas
M	Moderate	No fresh rock visible, but rock still intact
S	Strong	No fresh rock visible, parts of rock broken down to soft material
I	Intense	Nearly all rock broken down to soft material or clay

Mineralisation/alteration Codes	
Mineral Type	
Py	Pyrite
As	Arsenopyrite
Cl	Chlorite
Se	Sericite
Cb	Carbonate
Ga	Galena
Sp	Sphalerite
Cp	Chalcopyrite
Ep	Epidote
Cd	Cordierite
Gt	Garnet
Mu	Muscovite
Bi	Biotite
Ma	Magnetite
He	Hematite
Si	Silicification
Qz	Quartz
Po	Pyrrhotite
W	Tungsten
Au	Visible Au
Sn	Cassiterite
Mn	Pyrolusite
Kf	K Feldspar
F	Feldspar (undifferentiated)
Pl	Plagioclase
Mineral style	
Tr	Trace
P	Pervasive
D	Disseminated
Vn	Vein
Sp	Spots and clots
Eu	Euhedral crystals
Sv	Selvedge
W	Weathering product
Vnit	Veinlets
Amount %	
Tr	Trace
<	< 1%
0.1	1%
0.2	2%
etc.	
1	10%
2	20%
etc.	

Structure Code	
Bnd	Banding
Ft	Fault
Sh	shear
Vn	vein
Fo	Foliation
Ff	fracture
Jt	Joint
Bd	Bedding
Dk	Dyke
Texture Code	
Bk	Broken
Sh	Sheared
Fo	Foliated
Sp	Spotty
Hf	Hornfelsed
FB	Flow Banded
Br	Brecciated
Am	Amygdaloidal
Po	Porphyritic
A	Aphanitic
Fj	Fiamme
Sl	Spherulitic
Pe	Peperitic
Pi	Pillowed
Ph	Phaneritic

Appendix 2 – Analysis Reports

Appendix 3 - Digital Data

Digital Data File List:-

EL021992_200606_01_Digital_File_List.csv
EL021992_200606_02_Report.pdf
EL021992_200606_03_DH_Collar.csv
EL021992_200606_04_DH_Survey.csv
EL021992_200606_05_DH_Geology.csv
EL021992_200606_06_DH_Analysis.csv
EL021992_200606_07_DH_Structure.csv
EL021992_200606_07_DH_Structure_Codes_List.csv

*Note all previous down hole information (excluding assays) for drill hole PVD002 was also provided in Reid and McDougall 2005