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D.G.M. | A.O. | G | CC & M | D.S.M.E. | Registrar | E & IL
RECEIVED 20 JUL 1972
ANSWERED DEPT OF MINES
REF. No.

MICROFILMED

MICROFILMED

RENISON LIMITED

PART OF E.L. 42/71
SPECIAL PROSPECTOR'S LICENCE

27

SOUTH DUNDAS

1971 - 72

ANNUAL REPORT

OPEN FILE

L.A. NEWNHAM

JULY 1972

1. SUMMARY:

After several years of exploration on the area covered by S.P.L. 27, three areas of interest have appeared:-

(a) Serpentine Hill (Tunnel Hill)

(b) Razorback Ultrabasic

(c) Pine Hill Surrounds

The first two areas have asbestos potential, the third has tin potential.

All three areas are known to contain mineralisation of sufficient interest to warrant more detailed and possibly long term evaluation. This evaluation is in each case dependent on one factor unique to the case. These factors are:-

(a) Serpentine Hill:- The asbestos is of a reasonable quality. However, is there a tonnage potential?

(b) Razorback:- Here there is tonnage potential. However, does the fibre have any commercial value?

(c) Pine Hill:- Is there a future economic justification for low grade porphry tin deposits?

These three factors together with appropriate recommendations on each area are discussed below.

A general recommendation on S.P.L. 27 is that it should be renewed for a further six months in order to further evaluate the asbestos areas in particular. At the end of this period a 'go' or 'no-go' decision should be possible.

Appended to this report are generalised locality maps and copies of relevant reports on the asbestos fibre testing.

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2. SERPENTINE HILL (TUNNEL HILL):

Factors pertinent to the further evaluation of the asbestos fibre on Serpentine Hill are:-

(i) The area would probably not support a mining operation on its own.

(ii) Development costs would probably be high.

(iii) A considerable amount of further exploration would be necessary to determine the value of the area.

In more detail: (i) It is doubtful if the tonnage potential of this area would be sufficient to support a mining operation on its own. In the asbestos industry, it is generally accepted that a minimum 10 million tons of commercial grade fibre bearing rock is necessary to set up a new operation. It is highly unlikely that this tonnage would be present on Serpentine Hill. It is probably better to evaluate the deposit in terms of its desirability as a supplier of ore to a mill established on the Razorback. For it to be of use in this manner, the dollar value of the fibre would have to be substantially higher than the Razorback fibre.

(ii) Development costs of the deposit would be high because a major road and railway would have to be rerouted some considerable distance, and a high capital mill erected on or near site. (Hence the minimum 10 million ton requirement).

(iii) Asbestos evaluation is expensive and time consuming. Unless some new evidence comes to light to suggest that there is sufficient fibre potential on the hill to support a mill on its own, then there seems no point in further exploration there until such time as the potential of the Razorback deposit is known. If the Razorback fibre appears encouraging, then evaluation of Serpentine Hill by means of costeaning, drilling and fibre evaluation should proceed.

However, until such time as the Razorback is further tested, some deeper research and thought as to the possible tonnage potential of Serpentine Hill seems warranted.

3. RAZORBACK ULTRABASIC:

Previous work by Renison Limited on this area has included three diamond drill holes, extensive costeaning, detailed mapping, I.P. and ground magnetometer surveys, and geochemical soil sampling. In addition to this, three sections of drill core were forwarded to Canada for asbestos fibre testing.

Following are a series of relevant extracts taken from correspondence with Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited and Conwest (Australia) N.L. who tested the cores.

(a) "....we had a great deal of trouble getting the samples open to the required 4000 cm ^{2}/gm. surface area required for Bauer McNett Testing. This I believe was due to the tangled and broken nature of the fibre and the presence of a good deal of talc like platlets". Cassiar Test Report, August 1971.

(b) "The slip fibre, to a greater degree than normal cross fibre, is composed of plate-like bundles of talc and fibre. With normal cross fibre the fibre bundles are opened mechanically by opening fans, however, this process was not successful in breaking down the slip fibre plates. These fibre plates have then acted as would the longer fibre elements of normal cross fibre and have remained on the first two series of Bauer McNett screens. This has resulted in a misleading preliminary analysis which would appear to indicate that the fibre contains a greater proportion of longer elements (and hence higher price) than is actually the case.

In light of the problems of analysing the value resulting from the retention of these fibre plates on the first few screens; and in light of the fact that our regular mechanical methods of opening the fibre do not appear to be applicable; and since repeated passes of the fibre through the opening fans would result in fibre damage; we decided to open the fibre manually by hand before testing again. While somewhat laborious at that stage, it appears to have given us a truer analysis .... the RB-1 sample was reduced in value from $18.46 cumulative value to $11.61 by manual opening. The recovery remained at 6.51% and the fibre based on Cassiar standards would be about $200.00 per ton. Because of the large amount of talc usually associated with slip fibre we are also conducting a strength unit test which will give another check of the marketability of the fibre. Normally slip fibre tests lower than standards and may decrease the overall value from the value indicated by the Bauer McNett test.

"Because of the core length and simularity of the second and third core intervals Mr. Plumb combined these sections .... a similar procedure of manual opening was conducted which resulted in an assay of 3.13% recovery and a value of $6.69, the value per ton is given at approximately $215.00. Please note that although the per cent recovery and dollar value is lower, the value per ton is higher than in the RB-1 analysis reflecting higher recovery of longer fibre.

"In the overall view the production of marketable asbestos fibre from slip fibre is somewhat problematic. Slip fibre is generally a weaker fibre and more difficult to mill than cross fibre and has a higher dust content due to the contained talc. Most asbestos properties do contain some proportion of slip fibre, however, it is generally a rather small proportion of the total ore milled.

"In the analysis of the S-290 core the percentage contained fibre is somewhat low and would require quite a high milling rate in order to achieve an economic fibre production rate. For comparison

the Cassiar Mine grade averages 13% total fibre and the Clinton Mine of Cassiar grade approximately 7.2%. As noted before besides the percentage contained fibre the percentage of total fibre in the longer grades also influences the economics of milling and marketing. Another factor which should be noted is the rather spotty nature of the mineralisation located to date, however, as Mr. Lord indicated the ultrabasic area is large and the possibility of locating economic zones within it should not be discounted. Again by way of example the Cassiar ultrabasic host member is only 1800 ft. by 1000 ft. and the contained ore zone is 1200 ft. by 800 ft." Conwest letter dated August 9th., 1971.

(c) Following Strength Unit Tests. "In general slip fibre does not appear to behave in the same way as cross-fibre and to the best of our knowledge cannot be used alone in asbestos cement products but is normally mixed with cross-fibre chrysotile.

The Core we received from you contained only slip fibre but there were reports of some cross-fibre in the area. I suggest an extensive effort be made to find a suitable cross-fibre deposit, in which case the slip-fibre could be a valuable additive". Cassiar letter dated October 26th., 1971.

(d) "Breakage reduction in production and end use is an important goal and this fibre does not appear to contribute to the strength of the final asbestos-cement product". Conwest letter dated November 3rd., 1971.

From the above extracts, several observations can be made about the Razorback deposit:-

(i) The area has an adequate tonnage potential

(ii) The talcose slip fibre, according to Conwest, has little value.

(iii) Minimum zones of 1000 ft. square of a better grade of fibre should be the exploration target at Razorback.

The Razorback ultrabasic body within S.P.L. 27 is approximately 10,000 ft. by 3000 ft. in surface area.

Recommendation: That within the next six months, an effort should be made to map the asbestos fibre content of the exposed portions of the Razorback ultrabasic, with particular emphasis on finding cross-fibre zones. Some further bulldozing may be necessary.

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4. PINE HILL AREA:

There are two exploration targets in the Pine Hill area, firstly low grade tin deposits in the Pine Hill quartz porphyry and secondly, tin deposits in the metasomatically altered sediments (and volcanics?) adjacent to the quartz porphyry intrusion.

Work in the area to date has consisted of detailed mapping of the intrusion, some sampling of the intrusion, I.P., ground magnetic, geochemical and drilling programmes in the altered rocks surrounding the intrusion. In all, seven (7) holes have been drilled into the area. Encouraging results were obtained in three of the holes, which should be followed up by further drilling.

The Pine Hill intrusion itself has definite potential as a porphyry tin deposit. General opinion in the tin industry is that large open pits could be developed on deposits of 20-30 million tons of 0.2 - 0.3% Sn material.

To quote from a recent Gold Fields tin study:

"To provide some sort of measure for examining the economic interest of such vaguely known deposits, some assumptions must be made. For this example it is assumed that deposits will be found that contain not less than 15 million tons of granite-like ore in one compact mass-impregnation, greisen, stockwork or the like - suitable for open cast mining, with mineralisation that will allow an initial concentration ratio of 5 to 1 after a comparitively coarse grind. It is further assumed that flotation of this primary concentrate (after regrinding) will produce a saleable 20% tin concentrate.

"On these assumptions, Mr. G.N. Boulter has, for a 5000 tons of ore per day mill, made a "guesstimate" of $1.3 per ton milled".
and further,

"In favourable circumstances and on the above scale of working (1,500,000 tons a year), mining might cost $0.36 per ton and overheads $0.13 per ton; total $1.79.

"Further assuming 60% overall recovery, a required 40% operating profit and mine revenue of £1,000 per ton of tin in concentrates, the required head grade would be 0.23% Sn.

"On the other hand, if operating costs were: Mining $0.26, milling $1.08, overheads, $0.11, recovery 65% operating profit 40%, mine revenue £1,200 per ton of tin in concentrates, the head grade could be as low as 0.15% Sn .... Such an operation would produce 1,500 tons of tin a year, which need not adversely disturb the market".

The Pine Hill intrusion has this grade and tonnage potential. However, because the tin market is so vunerable to oversupply and subsequent quota restrictions, a deposit such as Pine Hill would possibly only come into production if:

(a) The market was undersupplied.

(b) Production from the current Renison Mine was declining through either production problems or reserves depletion.

Neither of these alternatives is likely within the next couple of years. Thus there is ample time available to develop thinking and exploration effort on the Pine Hill area over the next couple of years and be in a 'go' or 'no-go' decision position at the end of this period.

Recommendations on the area over the next few years are therefore that detailed mapping of the intrusive and its surrounds should be undertaken, preferably by University Honours students and that one or two diamond drill holes be drilled in the area each year.

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3010

CONWEST EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

TELEPHONE—(416) 362-6721
TELEX—02-29119
CABLES—CONWEST TORONTO

TENTH FLOOR
85 RICHMOND ST. WEST.
TORONTO 1, ONTARIO

August 9, 1971.

RENISON LIMITED
19 AUG 1971
GENERAL SUPT.
SENIOR STAFF
CHIEF GEOLOGIST
Chief Geologist

Renison Limited,
P. O. Box 20,
Zeehan, Tasmania. 7469

Attention: Mr. R. R. McGhie,
General Manager.

Dear Mr. McGhie:

RE: Your Reference LN/mn/3010
Our Reference Renison Asbestos - Tasmania.

The purpose of this letter is to keep you informed of the progress of the analysis by Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited of the contained asbestos fibre from Hole S-290. Please find enclosed photocopy of a macroscopic description of the core of Hole S-290 and fibre count logs estimating per cent fibre content for the three selected sections of core. Also enclosed is a preliminary lab report on the first core interval which we have termed RB-1. This work has been supervised by Mr. W. N. Plumb, Chief Geologist of Cassiar Asbestos.

I have just returned from Cassiar where I spent some time with Mr. Plumb and together we reviewed the laboratory results with Mr. George Barker, the laboratory supervisor. In analysing these results we feel that they are misleading with respect to the value of fibre per ton.

One of the key tests that is used to determine the value of fibre is called the Bauer McNett Wet Test. In simple terms this test depends on a water-fibre mixture passing progressively through a series of screens of decreasing mesh size. The longer fibre of the initial mixture suspended in the water medium, matts on the first screen and the shorter fibre elements pass through this screen to the next, smaller mesh size of screen, where again the longer fibre elements of the asbestos having passed through the first screen will now remain on the second screen while the still shorter fibre elements will pass through to the next screen, etc. This test also requires that the fibre be pre-opened to a standard 4,000 surface area measurement. As Mr. Barker indicates in his memo this fibre opening was

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Renison Limited,
Zeehan, Tasmania. 7469

August 9, 1971.

not achieved because of his concern of destroying fibre length. The slip fibre, to a greater degree than normal cross fibre, is composed of plate-like bundles of talc and fibre. With normal cross fibre the fibre bundles are opened mechanically by opening fans, however, this process was not successful in breaking down the slip fibre plates. These fibre plates have then acted as would the longer fibre elements of normal cross fibre and have remained on the first two series of Bauer McNett screens. This has resulted in a misleading preliminary analysis which would appear to indicate that the fibre contains a greater proportion of longer elements (and hence higher price) than is actually the case.

In light of the problems of analysing the value resulting from the retention of these fibre plates on the first few screens; and in light of the fact that our regular mechanical methods of opening the fibre do not appear to be applicable; and since repeated passes of the fibre through the opening fans would result in fibre damage; we decided to open the fibre manually by hand before testing again. While somewhat laborious at that stage it appears to have given us a truer analysis. Although I do not have the laboratory sheets in front of me I have received a telex from Mr. Plumb informing me that the RB-1 sample was reduced in value from $18.46 cumulative value to $11.61 by manual opening. The recovery remained at 6.51% and the fibre value based on Cassiar standards would be about $200.00 per ton. Because of the large amount of talc usually associated with slip fibre we are also conducting a strength unit test which will give another check of the marketability of the fibre. Normally slip fibre tests lower than standards and may decrease the overall value from the value indicated by the Bauer McNett test. We will also conduct further tests with fibre being opened to 10,000 SA.

Because of the core length and similarity of the second and third core intervals Mr. Plumb combined these sections. I do not have the preliminary analysis sheets in Toronto but the results were similar to those for the first interval reported here and a similar procedure of manual opening was conducted which resulted in an assay of 3.13% recovery and a value of $6.69, the value per ton is given at approximately $215.00. Please note that although the per cent recovery and dollar value is lower the value per ton is higher than in the RB-1 analysis reflecting a higher recovery of longer fibre. Cassiar is also running strength unit tests and Mr. Plumb informs me he will forward all results together with report when the tests are completed.

In the overall view the production of marketable asbestos fibre from slip fibre is somewhat problematic. Slip fibre is generally a weaker fibre and more difficult to mill than cross fibre and has a higher dust content due to the contained talc. Most asbestos properties do contain some proportion of slip fibre, however, it is generally a rather small proportion

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Renison Limited,
Zeehan, Tasmania. 7469

August 9, 1971.

of the total ore milled.

In the analysis of the S-290 core the percentage contained fibre is somewhat low and would require quite a high milling rate in order to achieve an economic fibre production rate. For comparison the Cassiar Mine grade averages 13% total fibre and the Clinton Mine of Cassiar grade approximately 7.2%. As noted before besides the percentage contained fibre the percentage of total fibre in the longer grades also influences the economics of milling and marketing. Another factor which should be noted is the rather spotty nature of the mineralization located to date, however, as Mr. Lord indicated the ultrabasic area is large and the possibility of locating economic zones within it should not be discounted. Again by way of example the Cassiar ultrabasic host member is only 1800' by 1000' and the contained ore zone is 1200' by 800'.

I hope this will give you some understanding of the work which we are conducting on your core samples and I will forward the final report and evaluation to you as soon as it is available.

Please also find enclosed the last three years Annual Reports for Cassiar Asbestos.

Thank you very much. I am,

Yours sincerely,

CONWEST EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

IFTK:jd
Encl.

I.F.T. Kennedy, B.Sc., P.Eng.,
Vice-President.

746011

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Inter-office Correspondence Only

CASSIAR ASBESTOS

TO: [illegible]

DATE [illegible]

ADDRESS Geology

FROM [illegible]

IN REPLY TO YOURS OF

ADDRESS [illegible]

SUBJECT Re: RB-1 assay results.

YOUR FILE

OUR FILE

Dear Bill

Because of the nature of the fibre (slip fibre) it was very difficult to separate rock from fibre and fibre from talc like plates, also what fibre was separated was very difficult to open to the required 4000 S.A. without destroying fibre length. Thus I feel that a good deal of plate like material settled in the first two tanks of the Bauer McNett machine thus giving indicating a higher quality than was actually there. This can be seen if you look at the B.McN. filter papers.

Regards

George

INITIALS OF ADDRESSEE

DATE

INITIALS OF

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

LABORATORY REPORT

DATE SAMPLED: _____ HOLE NO: _____

PROPERTY: _____ FOOTAGE: _____

CORE SAMPLE NO: RB-1 Slip fibre LENGTH: _____

SAMPLE WEIGHT: 75.0 lbs EST. GRADE: 5.8%

TEST MILL SCREEN	NET FIBRE (LBS)	TESTMILL FIBRE RECOV'Y% AS REC'D	CUM.	ADJ.	CUM.	SURFACE AREA (C.A.C)	BAUER-MC NETT +4* +8	+14	+35	+2 10	-200	FIBRE PRODUCT	VALUE ($)	CUM: VALUE ($)
4	.06	.08	.08	.06	.06	1863	* 40.6	11.0	3.6	8.2	36.6	AK	.15	.15
14	1.97	2.63	2.71	2.88	2.94	N.R	54.8	22.2	7.5	4.8	10.7	AC	10.90	11.05
18	.85	1.13	3.84	1.14	4.08	N.R	28.1	24.0	20.6	11.7	15.6	AK	3.00	14.05
40	1.31	1.75	5.59	1.53	5.61	3060	16.8	10.5	22.0	17.4	33.3	AX	3.18	17.23
60	.69	.92	6.51	.84	6.45	3325	8.9	6.6	12.3	12.3	39.9	AY	1.23	18.46

NOTE: Ro-Tap performed on fibre as received. All other tests performed at 4000 cm^2/gm minimum

TEST MILL SCREEN	MODIFIED SUTER WEBB/VU-GRAPH 5/16	3/16	11/16	9/16	7/16	5/16	3/16	1/16	AVE. LEN.	%+½	RO-TAP 0	3	6	10	20	35	PAN	TEN MAG
4	—	—	—	3.7	8.5	14.0	27.5	46.3	.182	3.7	—	—	mist.		fibre		—	—
14	—	—	—	1.5	2.2	12.5	33.5	48.3	.154	1.5	—	—	13.0	25.0	43.8	9.8	8.4	94
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.4	49.6	.126	—	—	—	1.0	7.4	31.2	34.4	20.0	82
40	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.8	69.2	.101	—	—	—	—	1.6	27.6	34.8	36.0	88
60	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.8	35.2	.094	—	—	—	—	—	15.4	26.2	58.4	96

ACTUAL RECOVERY: 6.51 %

ADJUSTED RECOVERY: 6.45 %

CORE VALUE PER TON: $ 15.46

FIBRE VALUE PER TON: $ 2.80.00

July 20, 19 71.

[signature]

LABORATORY SUPERVISOR

cc: ~~Toronto (1)~~
~~Budinski (2)~~
~~Mill Office (1)~~
~~Pluch (1)~~
~~Laboratory (1)~~

ML-35

746012

T10

012

746013

FORM 00-3

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL CORE GEOLOGY LOG

Ronlson-Bell

PROPERTY Tessumia HOLE S-290 DEPTH .

AZIMUTH INCLINATION SECTION

ATITUDE DEPARTURE ELEVATION

STARTED FINISHED LOGGED by W.N. Plumb
date 3 July 19

LEGEND	
O	OVERBURDEN
S	SLATE
C	CARBONATE
Q	QUARTZITE
D	DIORITE
V	VOLCANIC
S	SERPENTINE
///	SHEARING
SCALE:	

BOX	FROM	TO	LENGTH FT.	REC'Y FT.	DESCRIPTION	VISUAL LOG
					Macroscopic Description of Core.	
					Intervals 251 - 265.5	
					Intervals 385 - 399.0	
					Intervals 413 - 427.5	
					Overall olive green color except on fractures.	
					The color is the result of a leek green matrix	
					peppered with small greenish-white dots, which are	
					actually pseudomorphic orthopyroxenes comprising	
					about 50 percent of the rock. The rock is a	
					serpentinized peridotite.	
					The core is cut by undulating fractures, from hair-	
					line to two inches in width, containing slip-fibre	
					chrysotile asbestos, talc and magnetite in varying	
					amounts.	
					The fractures trend from nearly 90° to the core	
					axis to parallel to the core axis, but the majority	
					seem to be about 30 degrees to the core axis. The	
					wider zones are closely spaced sheets of fractures	
					up to 2 inches wide, and are undulating. They are	
					a very light green to white in color, with some	
					light tan iron staining, and show in the core	
					as prominent veins. Most veins are about 1/8	
					inch wide.	
					Movement has occurred on most of the fractures	
					and where they contain chrysotile the fibres are	
					usually matted and elongated in one direct.	
					Considerable talc is present and some light green	
					amorphous serpentine. Probably some calcite is	
					also present, although not definitely identified.	
					Magnetitie is prolific and intimately mixed with	
					the fibre. The fibrils are difficult to separate	

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746014

FORM DD-3

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL CORE GEOLOGY LOG

PROPERTY Renison-Bell Tasmania HOLE S-209 DEPTH

AZIMUTH INCLINATION SECTION

LATITUDE DEPARTURE ELEVATION

STARTED FINISHED LOGGED by W.V. Pinsent
date 3 July, 19

LEGEND	
O	OVERBURDEN
S	SLATE
C	CARBONATE
Q	QUARTZITE
D	DIORITE
V	VOLCANIC
S	SERPENTINE
//////	SHEARING
SCALE:	

BOX	FROM	TO	LENGTH FT.	REC'Y FT.	DESCRIPTION	VISUAL LOG
					and break readily into short lengths. [illegible] fibres	
					up to 1 ¼ inches, were identified, but [illegible]e pulled	
					apart easily, with ragged edges. They [illegible]o not	
					appear to be as fine or silky as the [illegible]si r fibre,	
					but are similar to other slip fibre s[illegible] i nts	
					examined, except for the scarcity of l[illegible]g fibres.	
					Not all the "veins" or fractures contai[illegible] fibre; some	
					contain chiefly a play talc, which is [illegible]ri ted in	
					direction of movement. Most of the fi[illegible]e as a	
					talcy coating.	
					No reaction for nickel was obtained wi[illegible] (-methyl-	
					glyoxime ("nickel powder"), either on [illegible]e normal	
					core or on the magnetite.	
					Microscopic Description of Core:	
					Microscopically, the orthophyroxene m[illegible]ld morphs	
					(bastites) are equi-dimensial, subedra[illegible] almost	
					square, about 1/3 of a millimeter in d[illegible]meter	
					and spaced about ¼ millimeter apart. [illegible]ey are a	
					very pale green in the centre and have [illegible]k to rims,	
					which might be talc.	
					The matrix is a uniform, amorphous-loo[illegible]in , almost	
					translucent light apple green serpenti[illegible], inter-	
					spersed with irregular stringers and [illegible]le's of a black	
					very fine grained mineral resembling m[illegible]netite	
					(or chromite?). The black mineral com[illegible]s about	
					one-third of the matrix, or about 1/[illegible] [illegible]e rock.	
					This rock is only moderately magnetic, [illegible]o the black	
					mineral is probably chromite or black [illegible]r antine	
					discolored by very fine-grained chrom[illegible].	

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CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL CORE GEOLOGY LOG 746015

PROPERTY REMISON BELL TASMANIA HOLE S-290 DEPTH 251-265.6

AZIMUTH INCLINATION SECTION

LATITUDE DEPARTURE ELEVATION

STARTED FINISHED LOGGED by W.V. Plumb date 3 JULY 71

LEGEND	
W	OVERBURDEN
B	SLATE
C	CARBONATE
Q	QUARTZITE
D	DIORITE
V	VOLCANIC
S	SERPENTINE
///	SHEARING

SCALE:

BOX	FROM	TO	LENGTH FT.	REC'Y FT.	DESCRIPTION	VISUAL LOG
	251	265.5	14.5	14.0	Light olive green, speckled, serpentinized peridotite. Approx 50% Lastiv[illegible]s	
					Closely-spaced narrow veins of slip-fibre chrysotile asbestos, talc and magnetite on fractures.	
					Veins highly magnetic; core only moderately magnetic.	
					No reaction to nickel powder.	
					Slip-fibre vein detail:	

	Veins/Foot	Average Width	An. Avg to Core Axis	TOTAL 1/16's
251 – 252	6	1/16	40°	6
252 – 253	6	1/16	30°	6
253 – 254	3	1/16	parallel to core (undulating)	3
254 – 255	4	1/8	40°	8
255 – 256	2	1/8	45°	4
" – "	1	1/2	PARALLEL CORE	8
256 – 257	1 ZONE	1 INCH	" "	16
257 – 258	1 ZONE	"	30° UNDULATING	16
258 – 259	1 ZONE	"	PARALLEL, UNDULATING	16
259 – 260	2	1/4	30°	8
260 – 261	1	1/8	20°	2
261 – 262	1 ZONE	1/2	20°	8
262 – 263	2	1/16	20°	2
" – "	1	1/8	PARALLEL	2
263 – 264	3	1/8	45°	6
264 – 265	2	1/4	30°	8
265 – 265.5	1	1/16	20°	1
TOTALS		14.5'		120

EST GRADE = $\frac{120\ (1.414)}{14.5\ (2)}$ = 5.8%

NOTE: POSSIBLY 50% TALC. [illegible] EST.

OF FIBRE DISTRIBUTION POSSI[illegible] BUT FIBRE LENGTHS SHORT VISU[illegible]

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746016

FORM DD-3

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL CORE GEOLOGY LOG

RENISON BELL

PROPERTY TASMANIA HOLE S-290 DEPTH 413-427.5

AZIMUTH INCLINATION SECTION

LATITUDE DEPARTURE ELEVATION

STARTED FINISHED LOGGED by date

LEGEND	
W	OVERBURDEN
B	SLATE
C	CARBONATE
Q	QUARTZITE
D	DIORITE
V	VOLCANIC
S	SERPENTINE
▨	SHEARING
SCALE:	

BOX	FROM	TO	LENGTH FT.	REC'Y FT.	DESCRIPTION	VISUAL LOG
	413	427.5	14.5		Light olive green speckled serpentinized peridotite, approx 50% bastites. Rather highly sheared and broken, slips at low angles to core axis. Zones of slip fibre, talc and magnetite on slip-planes. Occasional slip fibre up to 1 inch, but poor tensile strength. Slip-fibre vein details	

		Veins / Foot	Average width	Av. Angle to Core Axis	TOTAL 1/16's
413	414	1 ZONE	5/16	20°	5
	415	3 veins	1/16	30°	3
	416	5	1/16	45°	5
	417	1 ZONE	1/2"	20°	8
	418	1 "	1/4"	PARALLEL TO CORE	4
	419	2 VEINS	1/8"	" "	4
	420	4 "	1/16	20°	4
	421	1 "	1/16	60°	1
	422	2 "	1/4	30°	8
	423	1 ZONE	3/4	40°	12
	424	2 VEINS	1/16	45°	2
	425	2 "	1/4	5°	8
	426	1 ZONE	1/2"	40°	8
	427.5	3 veins	1/16	PARALLEL CORE	3
TOT		14.5			75

ESTIMATED GRADE = $\frac{75(1.414)}{14.5(2)} = 3.7\%$

016

DIAMOND DRILL CORE GEOLOGY LOG

746017

PROPERTY RENISON BELL / DISMANIA HOLE S-290 DEPTH 385-399

AZIMUTH INCLINATION SECTION

LATITUDE DEPARTURE ELEVATION

STARTED FINISHED LOGGED by W.H. Thomas date [illegible]

LEGEND	
W	OVERBURDEN
B	SLATE
C	CARBONATE
Q	QUARTZITE
D	DIORITE
V	VOLCANIC
S	SERPENTINE
//////	SHEARING

SCALE:

BOX	FROM	TO	LENGTH FT.	REC'Y FT.	DESCRIPTION	VISUAL LOG
	385	399	14.0	14.0	Lgn. chloritic, sericitic serpentinized peridotite. Approx 50% bands of slip fibre on joints approx. ½" spacing. Also talc & magnetite veins trending to core, mostly crossing core about 45°. Massive core. Good recovery. Fibre mat. on slip planes, oriented in direction of movement. Mostly very short, some ½ to ¼". Very weak tensile strength. Possibly half width of veins is talc or magnetite.	
					Slip fibre vein detail:	
					Veins/Foot | Average Width | Av. ∠ to Core Axis	TOTAL Vns
	385	386			3 | 1/8 | 30°	6
		387			4 | 1/8 | 50°	7
		388			3 | 1/8 | 50°	5
		389			5 | 1/16 | 45°	5
		390			3 | 1/8 | 60°	6
		391			2 | 1/16 | 30	3
		392			6 | 1/8 | 80°	12
		393			6 | 1/16 | 60°	6
		394			10 | 1/16 | 70	10
		395			3 | 1/16 | 40°	3
		396			3 | 1/16 | 45	3
		397			5 | 1/8 | 70°	1
		398			4 | 1/16 | 45°	4
		399			2 | 1/16 | 45°	2
TOTALS			14'			14
					LST GRADE = 14-(1.414) = 12.586 / 14 (%) = 89%	
					MODIFIED STRIPPING RATIO	

746018
3010

CONWEST EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

TELEPHONE – (416) 362-6721
TELEX – 02-29119
CABLES – CONWEST TORONTO

TENTH FLOOR
85 RICHMOND ST. WEST
TORONTO 1, ONTARIO

RENISON LIMITED
7 SEP 1971

August 31, 1971.

Renison Limited,
P. O. Box 20,
Zeehan, Tasmania. 7469

Attention: Mr. R. R. McGhie,
General Manager.

Chief Geologist

Dear Mr. McGhie:

Re: Your Reference LN/mn/3010
Our Reference Renison Asbestos - Tasmania

Further to my letter to you of the 9th August, please find enclosed the Laboratory Reports on the RB-1 and RB-2 fibre samples which had been hand opened to standards.

As previously indicated the effect of hand opening the fibre, to give a truer assessment of the fibre, resulted in a downgrading of the value per ton. You will also note that on Page 2 of Mr. Barker's memo (enclosed) he states that the dollar value has been calculated using Cassiar fibre standards and prices. The validity of this procedure has not yet been confirmed and the strength unit tests will give us this measure.

The strength unit tests will allow us to measure the RB fibres total contribution to a cement matrix material. This is important in that the end use of fibre, of grades comparable to RB-1 and 2, is in asbestos cement product field such as sheets, panels, pipe, etc. The strength unit test involves production on a laboratory scale of a standard tile of asbestos cement and then analysing the failure of the tile under varying stress conditions. This failure is followed by the examination of the bonding of the fibre with the contained silica powder, and the cement-fibre reactions will enable a comparison of the RB fibre with the Cassiar grades. This will permit an assessment of the degree of acceptance by manufacturers of such a fibre.

As I indicated in my previous letter slip fibre is generally a weaker fibre and I do not expect the RB fibre to test up to the standards of a crossfibre. For this reason I believe the indicated value per ton may still not reflect a realistic value and that this value will be somewhat lower than the price of a Cassiar grade containing fibre elements of similar length.

...../2

Renison Limited

August 31, 1971.

I will forward further information as it becomes available.

Yours sincerely,

CONWEST EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

I.F.T. Kennedy, B.Sc., P.Eng.,
Vice-President.

IFTK:jd
Encl.

019

For Inter-office Correspondence Only

746020 CASSIAR MINE
CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

TO Mr. W. Plumb

DATE August 26, 1971.

ADDRESS Chief Geologist

FROM G. E. Barker

IN REPLY TO YOURS OF

ADDRESS Laboratory

SUBJECT GEOLOGY RB-1 AND RB-2.

YOUR FILE

OUR FILE P-14

Dear Bill,

Attached are assay results pertaining to the RB-1 and RB-2 samples of slip fibre from Tazmainia.

You will remember that we had a great deal of trouble geting the samples open to the required 4000cm2/gm. Surface Area for Bauer Mc Nett testing. This I believe was due to the tangled and broken nature of the fibre and the presence of a good deal of talc like platlets. After a couple of days of hand opening plus air opening we did manage to achieve reasonably acceptable Surface Areas as indicated in Table 1.

	SAMPLE RB-1		SAMPLE RB-2	
T.M. Screen Mesh	S.A. as Rec'd. from T.M.	S.A. after Lab. Opening	S.A. as Rec'd from T.M.	S.A. after Lab. Opening
4	1863	3825	1675	4130
14	N.R. *	4250	N.R. *	3940
18	N.R. *	4000	N.R. *	3915
40	3060	3900	1626	3820
60	3325	4170	1626	3790

* N.R., no reading

TABLE 1

. . ./2

INITIALS OF ADDRESSEE DATE INITIALS OF SENDER

020 *For Inter-office Correspondence Only* 746021 CASSIAR MINE
CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

TO _____ DATE _____

ADDRESS _____ FROM _____

IN REPLY TO YOURS OF _____ ADDRESS _____

SUBJECT _____

YOUR FILE _____ OUR FILE _____

/2

After testing was completed, the Dollar Value was calculated by using Cassiar fibre standards and prices. I mention this, as the RB fibre was not Cassiar fibre and it is probable that the dollar values reported are higher than they actually should be for slip fibre. Having only Cassiar fibre standards to refer to, however, this is the only way we could give any sort of dollar value.

We are presently attempting to open fibre from the test mill 14 mesh fraction of the RB-1 sample for strength testing. We choose this fibre as it represented the largest fraction of fibre from the test mill and it is similar to Cassiar AX which could be used for reference.

With hand and air opening we managed to obtain a Surface Area of about 8500cm2/gm. We require 12,000cm2/gm. Surface Area for normal AX strength tests, therefore, we are having a device constructed here at Cassiar which we hope will open the fibre to the required Surface Area. The quantity of fibre required for a strength test is 117.7 gs., to open this by hand would be a long and expensive job, this is the reason for the mechanical opening device.

When we obtain the required Surface Area, the strength test will be done and the results will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Regards,

GEB/oc

INITIALS OF ADDRESSEE _____ DATE _____ INITIALS OF SENDER _____
M.S.CO.

321

For Inter-office Correspondence Only

746022

CASSIAR MINE
CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

TO Mr. I. F. T. Kennody

DATE Aug 26, 1971

ADDRESS Conwest, ~~Rexxhtx~~ Toronto

FROM Bill Plumb

IN REPLY TO YOURS OF

ADDRESS

SUBJECT TASMANIA SLIP FIBRE

YOUR FILE

OUR FILE

Dear Ian,

I am off on a trip tomoorow but received the assays and accompanying letter just now from the lab on the Renison Bell samples. Please note that they have not yet run the strength tests, but will advise as soon as possible. I will be back in Cassiar Sept. 3rd.

Best regards,

Bill

INITIALS OF ADDRESSEE DATE INITIALS OF SENDER

M.S.I.O.

LABORATORY REPORT

DATE SAMPLED: _____ HOLE NO: _____

PROPERTY: TAZ. SLIP FIBRE FOOTAGE: _____

CORE SAMPLE NO: RB-2 LENGTH: _____

SAMPLE WEIGHT: 111.0 lbs EST. GRADE: 4.0%

TEST MILL SCREEN	NET FIBRE (LBS)	TESTMILL FIBRE RECOV'Y% AS REC'D	CUM.	ADJ.	CUM.	SURFACE AREA (C.A.C)	BAUER-MC NETT +6* +8	+14	+35	+2 10	-200	FIBRE PRODUCT	VALUE ($)	CUM. VALUE ($)
4	.07	.06	.06	.05	.05	1675	* 37.5	10.8	7.3	10.7	33.7	AK	.13	.13
14	1.08	.98	1.04	.99	1.04	N.R.	27.5	15.8	13.8	21.0	21.9	AS	2.26	2.39
18	.87	.79	1.83	.76	1.80	N.R.	14.5	19.5	21.0	19.3	25.7	AX	1.58	3.97
40	.77	.69	2.52	.69	2.49	1626	16.2	14.1	23.8	20.2	25.7	AX	1.43	5.40
60	.68	.61	3.13	.62	3.11	1626	12.5	17.6	26.7	25.9	17.3	AX	1.29	6.69

ACTUAL RECOVERY: 3.13 %

ADJUSTED RECOVERY: 3.11 %

CORE VALUE PER TON: $ 6.69

FIBRE VALUE PER TON: $ 215

August 26 ,19 7 .

LABORATORY SUPERVISOR

NOTE: Ro-Tap performed on fibre as received. All other tests performed at 4000 cm^2/gm minimum

TEST MILL SCREEN	MODIFIED SUTER WEBB/VU-GRAPH 15/16	13/16	11/16	9/16	7/16	5/16	3/16	1/16	AVE. LEN.	%+½	RO-TAP 0	3	6	10	20	35	PAN
4			4.0	6.2	13.3	18.8	27.3	30.4	.250	10.2							
14				3.6	5.3	14.9	38.3	37.9	.186	3.6			12.2	31.2	36.2	9.0	11.4
18							52.0	48.0	.128	-				10.0	43.8	29.4	16.8
40							44.7	55.3	.118	-				6.2	15.0	35.6	43.2
60							34.3	65.7	.105	-					10.4	27.2	62.4

INSUFFICIENT FIBRE

CC: ~~Toronto (1)~~
~~Dublin (2)~~
~~Mill Office~~ (1)
Plumb (1)
Laboratory (1)

7469

ML-35

746027

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.

RESEARCH LABORATORY REPORT SHEET

DATE RUN SEPT. 23/71

BATCH No. 2008

TYPE OF EXPERIMENT AUSTRALIAN SAMPLE PROGRAM

FIBRE GRADE 1A-RB-1

OPENED BY L.H.B

FIBRE CONTENT 12.6 %

PRESSURE 15,000

INGREDIENT WT. 145 grams

PRESS STOPS 450

DRY MIXING C-1 S-5' + F-5'

WET MIXING PROC. Lin. mixer (CO2 Ex)

DEWATERING ____ secs.

PRESSURE BUILD-UP 15 secs.

FULL PRESSURE 60 secs.

	SURFACE AREA	BAUER McNETT					M.S.W. / VU-GRAPH					
		+4, +8	+14	+35	+200	-200	AV. LENGTH	%>1/2"	7/16"	5/16"	3/16"	1/16"
BEFORE OP.	N.R.	16.4	15.8	15.7	21.8	30.3	.154	1.5	3.7	12.5	35.5	48.3
AFTER OP.	8,750											
REFERENCE	12,607	9.2	10.5	31.1	23.4	25.8	.118	-	-	-	44.6	55.4

HUMIDIFICATION 16 Hrs. 33 °C

AUTOCLAVING 20 Hrs. 169 °C

SATURATION 24 Hrs. 27 °C

DRYING 24 Hrs. 116 °C

CEMENT FACTOR 0

REF. CORR. TO MR_A +51

REF. MR_2 AV. OF BATCHES

REF. BAG No. 5

REMARKS

PLAQUE No. / BATCH No.	FILTER TIME min.	WEIGHT AFTER PRESSING W_p	WATER RETENTION $\frac{W_p-145}{145}$	IMMERSED WEIGHT W_i	SATURATED WEIGHT IN AIR W_s	WATER ABSORPTION $\frac{W_s-145}{145}$	VOLUME IMMERSED V_i	THICKNESS AFTER BREAKING T	WEIGHT AFTER DRYING W_d	% WATER AFTER DRYING $\frac{W_d-145}{145}$	SAG inch	DENSITY D $\frac{W_d}{V_i}$	BREAKING LOAD B	MR_1	MR_2	MR_A
1	6:18	180.0	24.1	93.4	184.3	27.1	90.9	598	151.0	4:14	.066	1.66	25.0	210	174	
2	5:42	179.8	24.0	93.0	184.2	27.0	91.2	584	151.4	4.41	.068	1.66	23.5	207	171	
3	5:40	181.8	25.4	93.8	185.5	27.9	91.7	606	151.8	4.69	.056	1.66	25.0	204	168	
4	6:02	180.2	24.3	93.7	185.0	27.6	91.3	598	151.4	4.41	.067	1.66	24.5	207	171	
5	5:58	182.2	25.7	93.2	188.9	30.3	95.7	632	152.4	5.10	.067	1.58	24.5	184	196	
AV.	5:56	180.8	24.7	93.4	185.6	28.0	92.2	604	151.6	4.55	.065	1.64	24.5	202	176	227

REFERENCE PLAQUES

1	3:56	186.9	28.9	94.1	189.8	30.9	95.7	627	151.2	4.28	.102	1.58	42.5	324	336	
2	3:32	187.8	29.5	94.0	190.8	31.6	96.8	629	152.0	4.83	.107	1.57	39.0	296	314	
3	4:14	187.5	29.3	94.0	190.7	31.5	96.7	632	152.6	5.24	.093	1.58	42.0	316	322	
4	3:56	187.4	29.2	94.4	190.6	31.4	96.2	624	151.2	4.28	.084	1.57	41.5	320	338	
5	3:52	187.5	29.3	94.1	190.7	31.5	96.6	626	152.3	5.04	.094	1.58	41.5	318	330	
AV.	3:54	187.4	29.2	94.1	190.5	31.4	96.4	629	151.9	4.73	.094	1.58	41.3	314	328	

024

& 746025
3010

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE
TO THE COMPANY
CASSIAR, B. C.

TELEX 049-8-6533

PHONE
CASSIAR 778-7435

RENISON LIMITED
RECD NOV 1971

GENERAL SUPT.	
ADMIN. SUPT.	
CHIEF ENGINEER	
CHIEF PROJ. ENG'R	
METALLURGICAL SUPT.	
MINE SUPT.	

Chief Geologist

October 26, 1971

Renison Limited
P.O. Box 20
Zeehan, Tasmania 7469

Attention: Mr. Newnham

Dear Mr. Newnham:

In response to your telex received today, I enclose herewith copies of the Strength Unit Tests on the slip-fibre derived from test milling your core samples. These results were airmailed to Mr. Ian Kennedy, Vice-President and Director, Conwest (Australia) N.L. on October 6th and you should be hearing from him shortly.

In general, the slip fibre does not appear to behave in the same way as cross-fibre and to the best of our knowledge cannot be used alone in asbestos cement products but is normally mixed with cross-fibre chrysotile.

The core we received from you contained only slip-fibre but there were reports of some cross-fibre in the area. I suggest an extensive effort be made to find a suitable cross-fibre deposit, in which case the slip-fibre could be a valuable additive.

We would be very interested in any further asbestos discoveries you amy make and thank you for the opportunity to make these tests for you.

Yours truly,
CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

W.N. Plumb
Chief Geologist

WNP:ez
Encl.

c.c. Mr. I.F.T. Kennedy
Conwest (Australia) N.L.

025

CASSIAR MILL 746026
CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

TO Mr. W. Plumb — DATE October 5, 1971.

ADDRESS Chief Geologist — FROM G. E. Barker

IN REPLY TO YOURS OF — ADDRESS Lab. Supervisor

SUBJECT GEOLOGY RB 1 AND RB 2 SAMPLES (STRENGTH TEST).

YOUR FILE — OUR FILE

Dear Bill,

In my report on the RB-1 and RB-2 Samples of August 26, 1971, I mentioned that we were preparing the fibre from the test mill 14 mesh fraction of the RB-1 sample for strength testing. We have now completed this testing with the results attached.

We used the above mentioned fibre as it was the largest fraction of fibre from the test mill and was similar to Cassiar AX which could be used for reference. We had a great deal of difficulty in opening the fibre to the required 12,000 cm2/gm., in fact after a great deal of work we succeeded in opening the fibre to only 8,750 cm2/gm. It appears that the fibre will not open beyond this point without destroying the quality (eg. length). Therefore, we decided to test the fibre at 8,750 cm2/gm. S.A. We did not do quality test on the opened fibre as we just had enough for the strength test, however, from visual assesment it would appear that a good deal of dust was created and length lost, also small talc like platlets remained in the sample. These platlets were almost non fiberous and probably it was due to their presence that the surface area remained low.

In doing a strength test five plaques are made and the results of each are averaged to give final results. On the report sheet, results of the test fibre and results of a Cassiar AX reference plaque are reported. The figures to look at are MR_1, MR_2 and MR_A. The following is an illustration of how these figures are obtained to help in clarifying their meaning.

.../2

INITIALS OF ADDRESSEE — DATE — INITIALS OF SENDER

M.S.CO.

U26

Eg. Breaking load = 33.0 Kg.
Thickness = .591 cm.

$$MR_1 = \frac{3 \times 33.0}{.591 \times .591} = 283 \text{ Kg./cm}^2$$

Modulus of Rupture Corrected (MR_2)

Modulus of rupture is corrected to a standard density of 1.60 Density correction factor is 6 units of MR for each .01 unit of density.

Eg. 1) Density = 1.60
MR_1 = 283
MR_2 = 283 (no correction)

2) Density = 1.62
MR_1 = 283
Correction = 12 units of MR
MR_2 = 271

If density is greater than 1.60, correction factor is subtracted from MR_1 to obtain MR_2.

If density is less than 1.60, correction factor is added to MR_1 to obtain MR_2.

Modulus of Rupture, adjusted (MR_A)

A standard MR_2 of 379 has been developed for AX-reference plaques.

If the average MR_2 of the reference plaques is less than 379, the difference is added to the MR_2 of the test plaques.

Eg. MR_2 (average) of reference plaques = 347
Reference correction to MR_A = 32

Average MR_2 (test plaques) = 263

MR_A = 263 + 32 = 295

If the reference plaques average MR_2 is greater than 379, the difference is subtracted.

027

746028

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

TO _____ DATE _____

ADDRESS _____ FROM _____

IN REPLY TO YOURS OF _____ ADDRESS _____

SUBJECT _____

YOUR FILE _____ OUR FILE _____

It can be seen from the results that the test fibre is not up to standard and indeed is well below the results of the AX reference.

As a further reference the MR_A for Cassiar AY Fibre is usually around 300 which puts it well above the test sample.

Regards,

GEB/oc

INITIALS OF ADDRESSEE _____ DATE _____ INITIALS OF SENDER _____

M.S.CO.

023

746029

A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF
CONWEST EXPLORATION (AUSTRALIA) N.L. SYDNEY • N.S.W.

Conwest (Australia) No Liability
(INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES)
NINTH FLOOR, "ST. GEORGE'S COURT"
16 ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE, PERTH, W.A. 6000

21 0032
23 4668
CABLES "CONWEST" PERTH
TELEX AA92666

RENISON LIMITED
Novembe[illegible]1971

	ACT.	INF.
GENERAL SUPT.		✓
ADMIN. SUPT.		
CHIEF ENGINEER		
CHIEF PROJ. ENG'R		
METALLURGICAL SUPT.		
MINE SUPT.		
Chief Geologist		

I'll see you

IFTK/wg

Renison Ltd.
P.O. Box 20
ZEEHAN
TASMANIA 7469

Attention: Mr. R.R. McGhie
General Manager

Dear Mr. McGhie:

Re: Your reference LN/mn 3010
Our reference - Renison Asbestos - Tasmania

Please excuse the delay in reporting further progress on this project however I have been in Australia and absent from Canada since 21st September. I returned to Perth this morning to find the Cassiar strength-unit data awaiting me, along with the telex copy from your Mr. Newnham and a letter to Mr. Newnham from Mr. Plumb. Since the letters indicate Mr. Plumb is forwarding you this information I have not enclosed photocopies.

The 5th October report of Mr. Barker appears quite clear however I should like to comment further on the results reported on the lab. sheet. The filter times (column two) for the RB fibres, i.e. 5 minutes 56 seconds average, as compared to 3 minutes 54 seconds for a standard plaque of Cassiar AX cement-fibre indicates the RB fibre does not filter well. In practice this would mean a cement-fibre mix using such an RB fibre would have to be fed to the production machines at a slower machine rate, with the attendant loss in production. As also is evident, the RB breaking load of 24.5 is considerably lower than the AX 41.3 and this factor illustrates the effect the talc platlets and dust fractions have on the strength of the fibre-cement product. Breakage reduction in production and end use is an important goal and this fibre does not appear to contribute to the strength of the final asbestos-cement product.

/ continued ..

I have advised Cassiar that no further fibre testing appears warranted at this time. However, I would not recommend returning the fibre samples to you, but would suggest Cassiar retains a representative sample, on your behalf, at the mine for future reference.

It does not appear that further exploration work or expenditures are warranted on this project at this time but I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for bringing this fibre occurrence to our attention. If, in the course of future investigation on the ultra-basic host member, either by surface or sub-surface methods, further fibre, and in particular cross-fibre indications are noted, we would be more than happy to investigate these occurrences on your behalf.

Again, my sincere thanks and I hope that we may be of some assistance to you in the future.

I am,

Yours sincerely,
CONWEST EXPLORATION CO. LTD.

I.F.T. KENNEDY
Vice President

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

LABORATORY REPORT

DATE SAMPLED: ______ HOLE NO: ______

PROPERTY: TAZ. SLIP FIBRE FOOTAGE: ______

CORE SAMPLE NO: RB-1 LENGTH: ______

SAMPLE WEIGHT: 75.0 lbs EST. GRADE: 5.8%

TEST MILL SCREEN	NET FIBRE (LBS)	TESTMILL FIBRE RECOV'Y%				SURFACE AREA (C.A.C)	BAUER-MC NETT					FIBRE PRODUCT	VALUE ($)	CUM. VALUE ($)
		AS REC'D	CUM.	ADJ.	CUM.		+4* +8	+14	+35	+200	-200			
4	.06	.08	.08	.06	.06	1863	* 40.6	11.0	3.6	8.2	36.6	AK	.15	.15
14	1.97	2.63	2.71	2.37	2.43	N.R.	16.4	15.8	15.7	21.8	30.3	AX	4.93	5.08
18	0.85	1.13	3.84	1.02	3.45	N.R.	14.3	16.1	20.2	21.8	27.6	AX	2.12	7.20
40	1.31	1.75	5.59	1.53	4.98	3060	16.8	10.5	22.0	17.4	33.3	AX	3.18	10.38
60	0.69	.92	6.51	.83	5.81	3325	8.9	6.6	12.3	32.3	39.9	AY	1.23	11.61

ACTUAL RECOVERY: 6.51 %

ADJUSTED RECOVERY: 5.81 %

CORE VALUE PER TON: $ 11.61

FIBRE VALUE PER TON: $ 200

August 26, 19[illegible]

NOTE: Ro-Tap performed on fibre as received. All other tests performed at 4000 cm^2/gm minimum

TEST MILL SCREEN	MODIFIED SUTER WEBB/VU-GRAPH										RO-TAP							T&N MAG
	15/16	13/16	11/16	9/16	7/16	5/16	3/16	1/16	AVE. LEN.	%+½	0	3	6	10	20	35	PAN	
4				3.7	8.5	14.0	27.5	46.3	.182	3.7	I NS U F F I C I E N T F I B R E							
14				1.5	2.2	12.5	35.5	48.3	.154	1.5			13.0	25.0	43.8	9.8	8.4	.84
18							50.4	49.6	.126	-			1.0	7.4	37.2	34.4	20.0	.82
40							30.8	69.2	.101	-				1.6	27.6	34.8	36.0	.88
60							24.8	75.2	.094	-					15.4	26.2	58.[illegible]	.86

LABORATORY SUPERVISOR

CC: ~~[illegible] (1)~~
~~[illegible] (1)~~
~~[illegible] (1)~~
Plumb(1)
Laboratory (1)

746031

ML-25

031

72-883

N

ABERFOYLE.

COMSTAFF.

TAILINGS DAM.

TO ROSEBERY.

AMG
369050E
5371070N

RENISON BELL.

COMSTAFF.

R.M.L.

IMMEDIATE MINE AREA.

COMMONWEALTH HILL

PINE HILL.

E.Z. Co.

TIN PROSPECT

RESOURCE EXPLORATION

S.P.L. 27.

ASBESTOS PROSPECT.

RAZORBACK

TO ZEEHAN.

TEXINS DEVELOPMENT.

ULTRABASICS.

QUARTZ - PORPHYRY

RENISON LIMITED

RENISON BELL AREA.

SCALE: 1" = 80 CHAINS P.D.T. MAY 1972.

746032

5 cm