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MICROFILMED

RENISON LIMITED

E.L. 42/71

ARGENT - KAPI AREA

WESTERN TASMANIA - ANNUAL REPORT, 1978/79

OPEN FILE

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GEOLOGIST

INDEXED

July 1979

Copies to: Renison Limited (2)
Mines Department (1)

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1. SUMMARY

During 1978-79. a considerable part of the exploration effort was concentrated on compiling and rationalising the large amount of already existing data which relates to this area, supplemented by detailed geological mapping where necessary.

Two diamond drill holes were completed on the licence area, one on the Kapi Grid and one in the Dunkleytown area. In addition, two holes were drilled on the Renison Mining Lease near the Licence boundary, which are of relevance to the area.

Some costeaning and road building were carried out in critical areas and limited geochemical sampling was undertaken on and near the Kapi Grid.

In terms of economic mineralisation intersected, the drill holes were disappointing, however the data obtained in conjunction with geological remapping and redrafting of existing data, enabled a considerable reinterpretation of the geology and structure of the whole area.

A total of \$60,408 was spent during the year. For 1979-80, an exploration programme has been recommended consisting of line cutting, geological mapping and geochemical and geophysical surveying, together with road building and the drilling of three diamond holes. In addition the compilation of existing data on to standard plans will be continued.

A budget of \$56,253 has been proposed, and a detailed breakdown is given in Appendix 2.

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2. INTRODUCTION

E.L. 42/71 covers an area west and south of the Renison Mining Lease, and being in close proximity to both the Renison and Razorback tin mines is considered to have potential for the development of stanniferous hydrothermal replacement deposits.

As part of a fresh approach to the exploration of the area undertaken this year, it was decided that the enormous amount of uncoordinated geological, geophysical and geochemical data which exists relating to the ground outside the immediate Mine area, should be gathered together, rationalised and redrafted on to a good set of standard plans, initially at a scale of 1:2000, the work to progress from the mine area outwards. It was therefore necessary for considerable work to be carried out on the Renison Mining Lease in addition to that undertaken within the License boundaries.

This programme commenced in Period 2, and had progressed satisfactorily by the end of the year.

3. PREVIOUS WORK

Several companies have carried out various exploration programmes over this area through the years (details are recorded in previous annual reports) so that now a morasse of uncoordinated data exists relating to twelve different traverse line systems, as well as numerous data not related to any particular grid.

This undesirable situation prompted the decision to spend considerable effort in coordinating this information, before undertaking another major exploration programme.

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4. GEOLOGY

Geographically, the Licence area can be divided into two areas. A more detailed description of each area can be found in previous annual reports, and only a broad description is given here.

4.1 Area West of Renison Mining Lease (Fig. 2)

This area is underlain by rocks of the Success Creek Group, and the Crimson Creek Formation, and includes the Renison Mine Sequence, or in some places, possibly its stratigraphic equivalent. Mapping in previous years had shown the area to be structurally complex, in addition to which, lithological similarity between some Success Creek and Crimson Creek rocks have occasionally confused the geological interpretation.

A reinterpretation this year, based on previously acquired data, diamond drilling and remapping has confirmed the structural complexity, with more faulting being present than had hitherto been suspected. It has also indicated the presence of Mine Sequence rocks, essentially similar to the type sequence exposed in the Renison Mine. Both these factors enhance the highly prospective nature of the area.

In the north-west, a series of small silver-lead mines occur along the Owen Meredith Shear Zone, which is thought to be the extension of the Bassett-Federal structure. Minor shows of silver-lead-zinc mineralisation occur elsewhere in the area.

4.2 Area South of Renison Mining Lease (Fig. 3)

A large part of this area is taken up by the Serpentine Hill ultramafic complex, a sill-like intrusion of Cambrian age, which conformably separates Crimson Creek Formation "volcanic sediments" in the north and west from Dundas Group siltstones, sandstones and conglomerates to the east and south. The Pine Hill granitic complex lies within the Renison Mining Lease just north of the Licence boundary, and two granitic dykes occur in the east of the area. The Jurassic dolerite dyke, which cuts through the Renison ore bodies, traverses the full length of the eastern part of the Licence area from north to south. This rather remarkable structure is now thought to have a continuous strike length of at least 10km.

Three approximately parallel, north-south striking faults occur in the area, each with known mineralisation. To the south-west, the Grand Prize mine is situated on a tin-bearing shear zone, the Grand Prize Fault. The Madam Melba silver-lead mine occurs on the Melba Fault in the central part of the area, while to the east, the Kapi mine, on the Kapi Fault, was worked for lead and crocoite.

A small, but significant alluvial tin-tungsten show, Cornish's workings, is situated at the point where a stream draining the region of the Penzance Open Cut discharges into the valley below.

5. WORK COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR.

5.1 Rationalisation and Redrafting

As part of an overall approach to the exploration of this area, good 1:2000 geological coverage was extended from the central mine area over the southern and western parts of the Mining Lease, and had by the end of the year covered the northern and eastern parts of E.L. 42/71. In conjunction, a start had been made on redrafting geophysical and geochemical plans at the same scale.

5.2 Detailed Geological Mapping:

To supplement the above, detailed geological mapping, with costeaning where necessary, was carried out in the Pine Hill area, the Argent Dam area, along the Argent Grid central access road, in the area between Argent Hill and Dunkleytown, and in several other areas of critical geological importance.

5.3 Diamond Drilling:

Two diamond drill holes, S554 and S594, were completed on the Licence area, and two others, S559 and S574 of significance to this area were completed on the Renison Mining Lease close to the Licence boundary. Copies of drill logs are included in Appendix 3.

5.3.1. S554 - (Fig. 4)

This was drilled westwards along Kapi Grid line 2300N, to test for mineralisation along the Kapi Fault Zone, and to test a magnetic anomaly. It was completed at 401m, having remained in a very soft, calcareous, talc-

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chlorite-serpentinite rock for most of its length. A less calcareous, weakly magnetic unit intersected in the second half of the hole, probably explains the weak magnetic anomaly obtained at surface. No significant mineralisation was intersected.

5.3.2. S 559 (Fig. 5)

This collared on the Renison Mining Lease, and drilled southwards under the Penzance workings on Pine Hill in order to test the tin bearing mineralisation worked in the Penzance Open Cut, and to test for mineralisation on or near the ultrabasic contact. After passing through several granitic zones associated with mineralised Crimson Creek rocks, the hole remained in the latter, and had to be stopped at 434m, due to excessive length without reaching the ultrabasic contact. This suggests that the northerly contact of the ultrabasic in this area must be dipping southwards at an angle no steeper than 60° . A few low grade tin patches occurred in the hole but no significant tungsten was recorded and the source of the alluvial tungsten mined in Cornish's workings has yet to be located.

5.3.3. S 574 (Fig. 6)

This was collared on the Mining Lease in the Argent Dam area. It was a vertical hole designed to test the Renison Mine Sequence below an outcrop of Red Rock in a structurally complex area. The sequence intersected was essentially similar to the type Mine Sequence although with a thinner No. 2 and thicker No. 3 than normal, and this hole therefore confirms the existence of the Mine Sequence on the eastern border of the Licence area. Anomalous zinc values were recorded in the No. 3 dolomite and trace amounts of cassiterite were identified in a petrological sample taken from this horizon; both these factors are regarded as encouraging.

5.3.4. S 594 (Fig. 7)

This was collared in the Dunkleytown area, and drilled south-westwards below S369, to test both the northerly extension of the Bassett-Federal structure, and for mineralisation in Mine Sequence Rocks in the footwall of the fault. The dolomites intersected in S 369 contained no significant tin, but the upper dolomite did carry anomalous amounts of zinc.

S 594 intersected the Bassett Fault and two distinct dolomite beds in the footwall of the fault, before being completed in Success Creek Group quartzites and siltstones. Neither the fault nor the dolomites contained significant mineralisation, and the dolomite beds are interpreted as being a divided upper and lower No. 3 dolomite horizon, similar to those known to exist just north of the present Renison Mine. This conflicts with the interpretation of S 369, and as relogging of S 369 did not fully resolve this conflict, petrological work is at present underway in order to help in the correlation.

5.4 Resampling Kapi Grid

Kapi Grid line 2900N was resampled in order to check the anomalous tin values recorded in the soil sampling programme carried out in 1976. See Appendix 4 for details. Results confirmed the earlier assays, but field observations showed that the anomaly occurs over swampy alluvial flats which drain from the Pine Hill area; this is probably the source of the tin.

5.5 Geochemical Sampling of Cornish's Workings:

A start was made on clearing the creek on which Cornish's tin-tungsten alluvial prospect is located. It is intended to sample sediment-filled hollows in the creek between Cornish's workings and the Penzance Open Cut in an attempt to locate the source of the tin and tungsten.

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CONCLUSIONS

6.1 General:

Compiling of already existing data supplemented by remapping where necessary, has been of great value in the understanding of this complex area.

6.2 Area West of the Renison Mining Lease:

- 6.2.1. Remapping, diamond drilling, and a partially completed geological reinterpretation have confirmed the presence of the Renison Mine Sequence in this area, and have suggested a greater intensity of faulting than had been suspected. Both of these are regarded as very encouraging factors.
- 6.2.2. Further work will be required in the western and central parts of the area before the geology and structure are adequately understood.
- 6.2.3. Anomalous tin values from a No. 3 horizon/North Bassett gossan cut by a costean just North of the Mining Lease, have re-emphasised the economic importance of this structure.
- 6.2.4. The exploration effort should be directed, at this stage, towards areas underlain by Crimson Creek and Mine Sequence type rocks.

6.3 Area South of the Renison Mining Lease:

- 6.3.1. Remapping, together with redrafting of existing data, have slightly changed the geological interpretation of this area.
- 6.3.2. D.D.H. S554 is regarded as having considerably downgraded the potential of the Kapi Fault as an area of possible economic mineralisation.
- 6.3.3. Potential still exists for the discovery of mineralisation within the ultrabasic or on its contact near Pine Hill.
- 6.3.4. The Grand Prize fault zone is an area well worth further investigation, although most of the known tin-bearing zone is covered by Mining Leases presently held by Minops Pty. Ltd.,

7.

RECOMMENDATIONS7.1 General:

Rationalisation and redrafting of existing data on to standard plans, together with remapping and resampling where necessary, should continue next year, with the aim of having most of the Licence area covered by the end of the year.

7.2 Area West of Renison Mining Lease: (Fig. 2)

- 7.2.1. 3 traverse lines, totalling 3.6 line kilometres, should be cut across the area of Crimson Creek rocks exposed along the Dunkley Tram.
- 7.2.2. Exploration on these lines should consist of geological mapping, soil sampling, a proton magnetic survey and an I.P. survey.
- 7.2.3. In conjunction with the above, Crimson Creek Grid lines 145W to 195W should be recut if necessary, and then soil sampled; this will complete the basic exploration programme started several years ago. Total length - 6.9 line kilometers
- 7.2.4. Argent Grid lines 4,6,14 and line 8 between 2300W and 2950W should be geologically mapped and surveyed with a proton magnetometer, in order to complete the work on the Argent Grid.
- 7.2.5. A steeply declined hole should be drilled in the area of Red Rock exposed in the centre of the Argent Grid in order to test for mineralisation within the Mine Sequence, adjacent to a large fault.
Approximate collar coordinates: -20200N, 13120E RMG,
Dip, bearing and length to be determined after mapping the access road to the site.
- 7.2.6. A hole should be drilled into the Bassett structure from the hangingwall side, beneath the costean in which anomalous tin values were recorded. Consideration should be given to drilling similar holes further south on the Renison Mining Lease.
Approximate collar coordinates: - 20650N 15330E RMG
Dip - 60°. Bearing 206° RMG Length ~150m.

7.3 Area South of the Renison Mining Lease:

- 7.3.1. An approach should be made to Minops Pty. Ltd, regarding the Mining Leases covering the Grand Prize Fault zone.
- 7.3.2. If an agreement is reached, an initial programme of 3 deep diamond drill holes totalling approximately 1000m, together with surface mapping and sampling, magnetic surveying, and limited photogrammetric work is recommended.
- 7.3.3. Clearing and stream sediment sampling should continue in order to locate the source of the tin and tungsten occurring in Cornish's alluvial workings.
- 7.3.4. A hole should be drilled northwards through the northern contact of the ultrabasic from below the Penzance Open Cut (See Fig. 5)
- Approximate collar coordinated: 15950N 16430E RMG
Dip - 60° . Bearing 000° N RMG Length ~ 300m.

REVISION LIMITED
GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

011

EL 42/71 RENISON BELL

RESPONSIBILITY 073

P/E 26/ 6/

ACCOUNT NUMBER	ACCOUNT NAME	PERIOD ACTUAL	TO DATE VARIANCE	YEAR ACTUAL	TO DATE VARIANCE
010730702	SALARIES	1859	1585 L	12297	4781 L
010730749	SALARY LOADING	199	159 L	977	151 0
010730751	CONSUMABLES	276	276 L	4049	1892 L
010730753	RENISON SERVICES			129	2012 0
010730791	DIAMOND DRILLING	16200	16200 L	36199	3801 0
010730792	TRACK CUTTING				
010730793	ROAD CONSTRUCTION	4223	4223 L	6266	5266 L
010730810	CONSULTANTS				
010730827	OUTSIDE SERVICES			493	580 0
010730834	TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION				
	ROUNDING			2-	2 0
010739999	TOTAL	22757	22443 L	60403	5393 L

FINAL - PERIOD 12

152012

ITEM

REF. PH01. PH02. PH03. PH04. PH05. PH06. PH07. PH08. PH09. PH10. PH11. PH12. TOTAL

GEOLOGY EL 42/71 RISON BELL

012

SALARIES	L730702	523	1045	1045	1077	1077	1077	1077	539	1077	1107	553	553	10750
SALARY LOADING	L730703	261			269				539			553		1622
CONSUMABLES	C730705		268	268	271	109	271	275	275	275	56	56	56	2180
VEHICLES	C730708													
TRAVEL & ACCOMMODATION	C730710													
RENISON SERVICES: SURVEY	C730720	268			271			275			279			1093
ASSAY	C730721			535	543	1086			550	550	1114			4378
RESEARCH	C730722			107							56			163
OTHER	C730723													
OUTSIDE SERVICES:														
GEOLOGICAL	C730730													
GEOPHYSICAL	C730731		268	268	271	271	543	550	275	275				2721
GEOCHEMICAL	C730732		268	268	271	271	543	550	275	275				2721
TRACK CUTTING	C730733													
SITE & ACCESS DEVELOPMENT	F730735			1500						1000				2500
DIAMOND DRILLING	F730736			5625	6750				7875	7875				28125
OTHER	C730737													
LEASE PAYMENTS	F730740													

SECTION TOTAL

1052 1849 9616 9723 2814 2434 2727 2453 11327 10487 1162 609 56253

BUDGET 1979-80

013

7 622

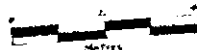
013

SUMMARY - ASSAY DATA

152014

HOLE S554

SCALE



REINSON LIMITED
DIAMOND HILL HOLE PLOT

5 cm

014

DIP PROFILE

14822 7 N
14178 0 8

14325 2 N
14056 5 6

14085 3 N
14018 1 6

14740 0 N
15388 0 8

PLAN



Base of section

2355.0 m

Mixed felsic
Dikes gran. gabbro
Mixed felsic

Very salt.
calcareous
light green
fine - cherty
terrestrial rock
Non-magnetic

Slightly magnetic soft
terrestrial rock
Non-magnetic rock
chert rock

Magnetic
non-calcareous
gray gran
terrestrial rock

Thin cherty rock
with thick sandy
clayey sand

15170.5 m

15115.0 m

15060.0 m

152015

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : 5554

LOGGED BY : P.R. STEPHENSON

015

HWPS

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM.	% Sn.										
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag
1.0	3.0	-	-	TRICORNERED.												
3.0	20.0	0.4	2.4	VERY POOR RECOVERY. Few fragments of siltstone - very soft and clayey. Occasionally banded with possibly B.C.A. close to right angles. Also few fragments of talc rock. Non-magnetic												
20.0	37.6	10.0	57	TALC ROCK Ochry, weathered, very soft and broken talcy rock. Probably altered ultramafic. Poor recovery. Non-magnetic.	SERP. HILL COMPLEX.											
37.6	51.0	9.7	37	TALC-CARBONATE ROCK. Very soft, dark green fine talc-carbonate rock, with a strong acid reaction. Shearing planes common. Good coring alternates with poor recovery in more broken zones. 20cm wide calcite-talc veins at ~42.5m and ~51.5m. Some of the very clayey zones swell considerably. No visible sulphides. Non-magnetic Fander 53.0m.												
~~51.0~~ 53.0	57.0	5.1	85	BRECCIATED, SHEARED TALC-CARBONATE ROCK. Greenish, sheared, soft, talcy and calcareous breccia i.e. as previous unit but sheared and brecciated. Shear core angle 10 - 20° Calcite veining common. No sulphides. Broken due to shearing. Non-magnetic. Fander - 65.6m.												
57.0	77.5	9.3	89	SOFT FRAGMENTAL ROCK Dark grey fragmental rock consisting of sub-angular to sub-rounded fragments of fine grained ?sediment with possibly some igneous fragments set in a dark, fine grained, soft talcy groundmass. Some of the fragments are calcareous. Very weak pyrrhotite veining occurs in both the fragments and groundmass. Magnetic susceptibility - 100-200 x 10 ⁻⁶ c.g.s. Numerous shear planes causing broken core. Calcite veining common.												

152016

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S554

LOGGED BY : P.R. STEPHENSON

NNPS

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM.	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag	% WO ₃
				Possibly brecciated altered ultrabasic with fragments of sediment caught up. Fander 70.7m.													
77.5	82.0	4.5	100	BANDED SILTSTONE Dark, grey, banded, fine grained siltstone B.C.A. 20° Upper and lower contacts are brecciated. Both pyrrhotite and pyrite are fairly common in small veins and networks. Magnetic susceptibility 500 - 700 x 10 ⁻⁶ c.g.s. Minor quartz veining and leached out vugs - probably after calcite veins. Fander 80.3m.	DUNDAS GROUP SEDIMENT.												
82.0	88.3	6.7	90	SHEARED FRAGMENTAL ROCK. Sheared and brecciated rock with fragments of both the previous unit and igneous rock in a green soft occasionally talcy matrix. Fairly broken but reasonable recovery. Pyrrhotite veinlets occur - magnetic susceptibility 500 x 10 ⁻⁶ c.g.s. Calcite vein marks the end of the unit. Fander 84.5m.	MIXED ROCK												
88.3	124.7	34.7	95	FACR-M.G.R., SOFT GREEN ROCK, CALCAREOUS. Green, fine to medium grained talc-chlorite-serpentine rock. Very soft - can be scratched by a fingernail. The coarse texture of the original ultrabasic is preserved in places, and numerous small black crystals may be pyroxenes. Thin calcite veins are abundant, and light green veins of talc are common. In places the rock is virtually 100% talc. Strongly sheared at an angle of about 40° to the core. Washed out clayey zones are common. Non magnetic throughout. Fander 98.1m.	SERP. HILL COMPLEX.												

152017

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S554

LOGGED BY : P.R. STEPHENSON 017

NWPS

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM.	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag	% WO ₃
124.8	159.5	32.9	95	M-C.G.R. SOFT GREEN ROCK. CALCAREOUS. Green medium to coarse grained, very soft, talc/chlorite/serpentine rock differing from the previous unit mainly in grain size. Again calcite veins and washed out clayey zones are common, and the rock is generally moderately calcareous. Non-magnetic. Fander 135.5m.													
159.5	172.4	12.3	95	GREEN, SOFT, CALCAREOUS SERPENTINOUS ROCK. Green, very soft, fine, medium and coarse grained calcareous talc/chlorite/serpentine rock. Calcite veins and patches are very common. Finely banded in places - core angle 40°. All planes show slickensiding. Fander 167.5m.													
172.4	192.0	17.6	100	VERY CALCAREOUS TALC-CHLORITE ROCK. Highly calcareous, soft, grey-green talc chlorite rock. Calcite is abundant as replacement and in veins. Some zones show brecciation subsequent (?) to calcification or dolomitisation. No sulphides and non-magnetic. Fander 184.4m.													
192.0	258.0	66.0	100	GREEN CALCAREOUS SERPENTINOUS ROCK. Light-dark green, calcareous finely fragmental chlorite-talc-serpentine rock. The "fragments" may be remnant coarse igneous texture. Calcite veins are very common and small white calcite blebs are ubiquitous. ^{planes show cleaving and the unit} Most broken is finger-nail soft. Very broken in places but good recovery. 200.0 - 201.2m and 203.2 - 205.3m - Banded green talcy rock - B.C.A. 30 - 40°. Non-magnetic and no sulphides apart from one veinlet which may contain fine galena. Fander 222.5m.													

152018

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S564

LOGGED BY : P.R. STEPHENSON

NWPS

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag	% WO ₃
258.0	274.7	16.7	100	GREEN, BANDED TALC-CHLORITE ROCK. Light green banded, soft talc/chlorite rock. Calcareous but noticeably fewer calcite veins than in the previous unit. The rock is finely fragmental, the 'fragments' being strongly orientated at an angle of 40° to the core. Looks like a bedded tuff or fine agglomerate, but may be a smeared-out medium-coarse grained altered igneous rock. Non-magnetic. Fander 265.6m.													
274.7	280.3	5.6	100	GREEN, VERY SOFT, ROCK, SLIGHTLY MAGNETIC Green medium to coarse grained very soft talc/chlorite/serpentinite/tremolite rock. Tendency to be smeared out parallel to the core. Weakly calcareous. This unit is slightly magnetic, reading on average 300×10^{-6} c.g.s., although no magnetic minerals are visible. Fander 277.0m.	SERP. HILL COMPLEX.												
280.3	295.9	15.2	100	SOFT, GREEN TALC-CHLORITE ROCK. Medium to coarse grained, very soft, green talc/chlorite rock. Weakly calcareous. Very good coring. Occasionally banded - C.A. 20° Fander - 268.0m.													
295.9	329.7	33.8	100	SLIGHTLY MAGNETIC GREY-GREEN SERPENTINOUS ROCK. Grey-green to coarse grained, very soft talc/?serpentinite rock. Gives a smooth polished surface on coring. Weakly calcareous. This unit is distinctly more magnetic than previous units, readings ranging from 200 to 800 $\times 10^{-6}$ c.g.s., averaging 500×10^{-6} c.g.s. The calcareous component is mainly concentrated in thin calcite veins. The rock often appears to be tuffaceous and at 345.8m, a rounded fragment of volcanic rock occurs. Fander 329.9m.													

152019

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER 3554

LOGGED BY P.R. STEPHENSON

019

NWPS

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM.	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	% Ag.	% WO ₃
353.7	401.0	33.0	~80	TALC-CHLORITE ROCK WITH THICK CRUDDY CLAYEY ZONES.	SERP.												
				Bands of medium grained, green, soft, talc-chlorite rock alternating with zones of green very soft, crumbly mailable clay resulting from shearing and/or leaching.	HILL												
				The competent rock is slightly calcareous.	COMPL X.												
				Non-magnetic throughout.													
				As a result of the clayey, cruddy nature of this zone, the rods eventually jammed and the hole had to be abandoned.													
				Fender 381.3m.													
				END OF HOLE													
				COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING DRILLING													
				Despite the very soft nature of the rock, coring was very slow due to the talc forming a thick paste which clogged the diamonds. An attempt was made to overcome this by adding sodium silicate (a talc dispersant used in the Mill) to the drilling fluid, unfortunately this made no difference.													
				The hole was eventually abandoned when the rods became jammed. They were freed after blasting, however a tube of unexploded fracture with a detonator remains at the bottom of the hole.													
				A dip survey only was obtained within the jammed rods at the end of the hole. After freeing and pulling the rods, an attempt was made to ream back in order to survey the hole, however only one survey could be obtained. If a hole is planned in similar ground in the future, it would be wise to survey while the hole is in progress.													

NOTE WELL

152020

RENISON LIMITED DIAMOND HILL HOLE PLOT

020

This suite comprises mainly thoroughly altered and variably sheared ultramafics with subordinate contemporaneous tuffaceous sediments. The ultramafics are interpreted as primarily peridotitic types, perhaps with subordinate pyroxenites.

Relict textural features indicate the bulk of these rocks were fragmental types, dominantly lithic tuffs with subordinate flow or autobrecciated lavas (tuff lavas, lava flow-breccias).

Alteration assemblages comprise ubiquitous and pervasive talc with varying proportions of chlorite, phlogopite and magnesitic carbonate ($\pm$ albite quartz). Talc probably largely represents completely altered serpentine, but, in places, there is evidence of a steatitised tremolitic assemblage.

Chromite and chromiferous spinel are pervasive minor accessories within the ultramafics and associated sediments: Chromite predominates above the 277.0m specimen. Chromiferous magnetite and magnetite are more common with depth. This indicates a minor "break" in an otherwise similar sequence.

53.0m This is a talc-chlorite rock with accessory albite and magnesitic carbonate.

The bulk of the rock (80-90%) comprises random to weakly orientated, colourless to pale green talc, (trend minnesotaite). Subordinate Mg-chlorite is closely intergrown and locally concentrated into thin veinlets. Albite and carbonate occur in evenly disseminated clots (to 750 μ). Trace constituents comprise sparse an- to subhedral grains (to 400 μ) of chromite, thinly disseminated ultrafine magnetite, extremely rare ultrafine sulphide particles, and minor traces of acicular tremolite as inclusions in albite.

A weak but pervasive relict fragmental fabric indicates the rock to represent an altered (steatitised) ultramafic tuff or breccia with poorly-sorted angular to subround clasts sized to 5 mm. Individual fragments may show vague olivine and pyroxene-derived microtextures and both phases occurred as angular crystal fragments. There is some evidence that talc is in part secondary after amphibole (uralite, tremolite-actinolite). Albite is considered as secondary, developing as a vesicle infilling. Overall, an altered peridotitic paragenesis is inferred.

65.6m This is a weakly schistose talc-carbonate rock with accessory albite and degraded phlogopite and of similar paragenesis to the rock at 53.0m.

Relict features indicate a poorly-sorted fragmental rock with generally angular clasts sized to 1 cm. Alteration and shearing have obliterated much finer detail and many clasts are texturally featureless. However, others were clearly glassy types, variably vesicular (to pumiceous) and grading into microspineliferous or slaggy textured subvitic varieties. Several show a relict flow-banding. Sparse, relatively fine-grained chromite inclusions identify the clastic material as ultramafic. In contrast to 53.0m, there are no tangible altered crystal fragments.

Textural evidence suggests a lithic tuff with clasts partly moulded onto one another. However, this fabric is no doubt enhanced by shearing.

As previously (53.0m), albite is secondary and developed by infilling of vesicles. Carbonate is a Fe-bearing variety (sideritic magnesite), similar to the mine-type phase.

70.7m This is a thoroughly altered clastic sediment, poorly-sorted in the silt to grit range and weakly bedded. The rock is polymict and best interpreted as a tuffaceous lithic sandstone, although it may represent a subaqueous tuff with some non-pyroclastic components (i.e. a xenotuff).

The bulk of the rock (50-60%) comprises poorly-sorted (<50 μ -5mm), splintery to angular clasts which are completely altered to sericite and are indeterminate in the absence of relict features. These are accompanied by sporadic steatitised ultramafic clasts (with similarities to those at 53.0m and 65.6m). Accessory clastic components comprise fragments of carbonaceous shale, variably chloritised phlogopite flakes, sparse grains of chromite, and thinly disseminated graphite flakes.

The matrix consists of sericite with subordinate fine silt-sized albite and quartz with splintery to angular shapes, slightly reminiscent of shards.

Full interpretation is tenuous due to the abundant, completely altered and indeterminate clastic material. However, the rock clearly reflects a combination of tuffaceous (ultramafic fragments, ?shards, phlogopite, chromite) and non-pyroclastic (shale fragments, graphite) components.

Fine-grained pyrrhotite is evenly disseminated throughout the rock, staining the lithic fragments and the sericitic matrix. The sulphide is of altered syngenetic character and predates a phase of incipient shearing.

80.9m This is a weakly sheared/recrystallized millimetric scale intercalation of shale, carbonaceous shale and slightly silty shale. The rock consists largely of sericite and can be compared with the matrix at 70.7m, although it is relatively deficient in quartz and albite.

Much of the rock is featureless. However, a few bands exhibit a vague sericitised silty framework with shard-like microtextures. These suggest a certain tuffaceous component, which tends to be confirmed by very rare clastic particles of chromite.

Fine-grained Fe-sulphide (pyrite, pyritised to fresh pyrrhotite, traces chalcopyrite) is disseminated throughout and is distinctly bedded apart from sparse cross-cutting spongy vein-like masses which predate the weak slaty cleavage.

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021

- 84.5m This rock is related to those at 70.7m and 84.5m and represents a millimetric scale interbanding of shale, tuffaceous shale and argillaceous tuff. Shaly bands consist largely of random to weakly orientated sericite. Tuffaceous bands, in comparison, are poorly-sorted with altered angular to shard-line clasts ranging up to coarse sand dimensions. Sporadic pebble-sized megaclasts occur and may show dark (chloritised) ?shilled selvage zones.
- Pyroclastic material is variably replaced by porcellaneous carbonate, sericite and microcrystalline quartz and albite. A few clasts show microscale perlitic devitrification structures and much of the finer material represents altered shards. The bulk, however, is rather featureless. Overall, a basic-intermediate assemblage is indicated and the only clearly ultramafic component is represented by rare clastic particles of chromite.
- In common with the 70.7m specimen, this rock includes a few clasts of carbonaceous shale. Fine-grained, partly pyritised pyrrhotite disseminations show a semi-layered distribution and probably represent altered "syngenetic" Fe-sulphide.
- 98.1m This is a fine- to medium-grained talc-phlogopite-carbonate rock with accessory traces of chromite. The relict fabric is fragmental, with irregular "clasts" (to 1 cm +) moulded onto one another, and reminiscent of a flow or auto-brecciated lava.
- The bulk of the rock has altered to random ultrafine talc. The remainder consists of coarser-grained phlogopite developing by semi-pseudomorphous replacement of patchy spinifex textures. These tend to occur as a matrix phase, but are locally restricted to the core zones of clasts. Sparse, bastite-like structures after pyroxene occur locally in areas of otherwise massive talc and suggest a phenocrystal habit in an otherwise vitric to subvitric ultramafic.
- 135.5m This is a talc-phlogopite-chlorite-carbonate rock with sparse accessory chromite and of similar paragenesis to the rock at 53.0m, that is, representing an altered ultramafic tuff (?pyroxenitic).
- The rock shows a poorly-sorted, angular to subround fragmental fabric, slightly modified by incipient shearing. Clasts are sized in the 200 μ to 5 mm range and are mainly rock fragments with accessory crystal fragments and sub- to euhedral chromite (to 400 μ).
- Rock fragments are thoroughly steatitised (with accessory phlogopite, magnesian carbonate, minor chlorite), but include recognisable pyroxene-porphyrific and vesicular types. Crystal fragments appear to have been entirely pyroxene in the absence of recognisable olivine-derived structures.
- Talc, in part, appears to represent altered tremolite-actinolite. There are no detectable sulphides.
- 167.5m This is an incipiently sheared talc-carbonate rock with accessory traces of albite, phlogopite and chromite. It has a poorly resolved relict clastic fabric with thin impersistent "shaly" bands (mainly talc), alternating with fine sandy textured bands. Vague shard-line features (<50 - 150 μ) are thinly disseminated throughout and tend to be semi-pseudomorphed by albite in a matrix of talc and carbonate.
- The rock is clearly tuffaceous, but contrasts with the associated specimens in being relatively fine-grained. Whether it is wholly tuffaceous in origin or represents an impure (i.e. tuffaceous) carbonate facies is not clear due to the pervasive alteration and weak shearing.
- 184.4m This is a talc-carbonate-phlogopite rock, weakly sheared and texturally similar to 167.5m, although slightly coarser-grained in comparison. Fine-grained albite is relatively abundant and is accompanied by accessory traces of quartz as semi-pseudomorphous replacements of disseminated rock fragments and shards. Sparse but relatively coarse chromite (100-350 μ) is present and small clots of poikilitic anhedral pyrite are thinly disseminated throughout.
- By analogy with the associated specimens the rock represents an altered basic to ultramafic tuff or tuffaceous sediment. Sorting is poor to moderate in the silt to medium sand range with faint bedding paralleled by the weak slaty cleavage.
- 222.5m A fine-grained talc-carbonate phyllite, this rock shows some similarities with those at 167.5m and 184.4m. It has a weak relict clastic fabric with poorly-sorted clasts ranging from around 150 μ to 3.5mm diameter, and somewhat flattened by the slaty cleave. Most of these are featureless, but a few show vague spinifex-like microtextures. Some are pumiceous types with fine-scale chlorite-infilled vesicles and a few clasts include bastite-like pseudomorphs of pyroxene microphenocrysts.
- Phlogopite is an accessory alteration phase. Clastic particles (to 500 μ) of chromite are thinly disseminated throughout. Carbonate is a weakly Fe-stained magnesian variety and tends to form discontinuous foliae, many of which are leached, forming crudely lens-shaped cavities.
- Again by analogy with associated specimens, the rock is considered to represent an altered ultramafic fragmental, probably a lithic tuff.
- 265.6m This talc-carbonate phyllite is quite similar to the rock at 222.5m and is similarly interpreted as an altered/weakly sheared fragmental ultramafic or specifically a lithic tuff.
- Primary features are largely obliterated, but a lithic fragmental fabric persists with poor sorting in the fine to coarse sand range. Individual clasts are generally featureless, but relict spinifex and porphyritic textures persist locally. Sparse pyroxene crystal fragments were present and chromite grains are a minor accessory constituent.
- This rock is partly weathered and locally leached (sim. 222.5m).

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- 277.0m This is a fairly typical talc phyllite, derived from a fragmental vitric to subvitric ultramafic. The rock shows some textural similarities with that at 98.1m and is considered as primarily a flow- or autobrecciated lava rather than a tuff. Problematically, the critical details have been obliterated by alteration and shearing.
- Much of the rock is relatively homogeneous with semi-massive talc enclosing flatterened talc-phlogopite semi-pseudomorphs of phenocrysts (mainly pyroxene, accessory olivine-derived structures). Elsewhere, the fabric is fragmental with patchy relict spinifex textures outlined in phlogopite. Clasts range from <1 mm to in excess of 1 cm diameter and appear to have been semiplastic when incorporated.
- Accessory spinel is relatively common. This grades from a relatively dark chromiferous magnetite to magnetite, partly as composites (chromiferous cores) and explains the weak magnetic effects.
- 288.0m This is a talc-phyllite with accessory phlogopite, carbonate, chlorite and minor accessory quartz, albite and "chromite" (sim. 277.0m). The rock has a relatively pronounced relict clastic fabric which identifies it as a poorly-sorted lithic tuff.
- Clasts are angular and sized in the 100 μ - 5mm + range. A few show spinifex textures, several are scoriaceous types with talc-filled vesicles, and a few are altered (?pyroxene-) porphyritic types. Many are altered beyond recognition but, as in the accompanying fragmental rocks, there is a distinct lack of recognisable non-igneous clastic components.
- A poorly-defined matrix (40-60%) comprises schistose foliae of talc. This may represent altered pelitic ash material ($\pm$ dolomite). There is some evidence that talc (and phlogopite) developed in part from an earlier tremolitic assemblage.
- 329.9m This is a talc-chlorite rock with accessory phlogopite, traces of carbonate and relatively abundant "chromite". The rock has been incipiently sheared with development of sporadic talc foliae.
- The relict fabric is coarsely fragmental with poorly-defined clasts (to 1 cm +), partly moulded onto one another and with a sparse, relatively featureless altered matrix. Clasts are generally featureless, but include altered (i.e. steatitised) porphyritic, amygdaloidal and occasional even-grained types. Phenocrystal phases included pyroxene and accessory olivine (i.e. broadly peridotitic) and the groundmass phase appears to have been largely glass with patchy spinifex textures. Overall, the gross fabric is reminiscent of a tuff lava or lava flow-breccia.
- Minor traces of acicular tremolite-actinolite, partly corroded by talc, are present. The accessory spinel is an impure chromite, often with thin marginal magnetite selvages, and is accompanied by sparse, relatively fine discrete grains of magnetite. These phases no doubt account for the weak magnetic effects.
- 381.3m This is an incipiently sheared talc-chlorite rock with accessory phlogopite, chromite and minor traces of carbonate. The relict fabric is closely analogous to that in the 29.9m specimen and the original rock is similarly considered as a tuff lava or lava flow-breccia or peridotitic affinities. Clasts are sized to 1 cm + and tend to show porphyritic textures with subordinate slaggy or spinifex-textured types. Phenocrysts were dominantly pyroxene with subordinate to minor olivine.
- Chromite in this rock is closely analogous to that at 329.9m and similarly relatively abundant.

RENISON LIMITED - DRILL CORE RECORD

023

HOLE NUMBER	599A	SURVEY			From - To	Distance D	VERTICAL		HORIZONTAL	
		Depth	Bearing	Dip			O. Slo. Dip	R.L.	O. Cor. Dip	Prog. Total
PURPOSE	To test for mineralisation beneath the Penzance open cut and for mineralisation on the ultrabasic contact	Collar	181°51'	-46°10'	0 - 25.0	25.0	18.0	2637.1	17.3	17.3
		50m	183°	-44°45'	- 75.0	50.0	35.2	2601.0	32.5	52.2
		100m	191°	-43°30'	-125.0	50.0	34.7	2467.5	36.3	88.1
LOCATION	Pine Hill	150m	189°	-42°	-175.0	50.0	33.5	2434.0	37.2	125.3
		200m	183°	-41°30'	-223.0	48.0	31.8	2402.2	35.9	162.2
		245m	202°	-41°30'	-274.0	51.0	33.8	2368.4	35.2	202.4
COLLAR R.L.	2555.05m	303m	190°	-42°	-332.0	58.0	38.8	2329.6	43.1	245.5
		360m	187°	-41°45'	-395.0	63.0	42.0	2287.6	47.0	292.5
		430m	187°	-42°	-433.6	38.6	25.8	2261.8	26.7	319.2
CO-ORDINATES	N 16332.88 : E 16471.35									
LENGTH	433.6m									
HOLE SIZE	0 - 9.0	HQ								
	9.0 - 42.0	NQ								
	42.0 - end	BQ								
DATE DRILLED	13/12/78 - 30/1/79									
SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS ZONES										
OPEN ZONE GROUND CONDITIONS										
LOGGED BY	P. R. Stephenson									
COMMENTS	The hole intersected an adit, driven from the Penzance open cut, between 34.7 and 39.0m. From 90.9m, to the end, the hole remained in mineralised Crimson Creek sediments. Granite dykes petered out by 250m. The hole eventually had to be stopped without either reaching the ultrabasic or getting out of mineralisation. This limits the maximum dip of the ultrabasic contact to 59°S. It is considered that another hole is justified, collaring in ultrabasic below the Penzance open cut and drilling northwards.									

W. L. M. M. K.

SUMMARY -- ASSAY DATA

LODE NAME	FROM	TO	LENGTH (m)	AVERAGE WEIGHTED ASSAYS											S.C.A.
				Sn.	Acid Sol. Sn.	Cu.	As.	S.	Pb.	Zn.	Bi.	WO ₃	Ag g/t		
	332.0	344.0	12.0	0.12	0.09	0.05	<0.10	3.27	0.002	0.009	0.004	<0.01	2		15-35*
	Several zones 1-3m wide of between 0.1 and 0.3% total tin occur.														
	416	417	1.0	1.21	0.02	0.21	<0.10	8.1	0.012	0.038	0.005	0.01	5		
	Slight but gradual increase in the amount of lead and zinc with depth														
	NOTE: Assays marked * in the soluble tin column are HCl soluble tin assays, which record non-sulphide type soluble tin phases.														

FILE 0000

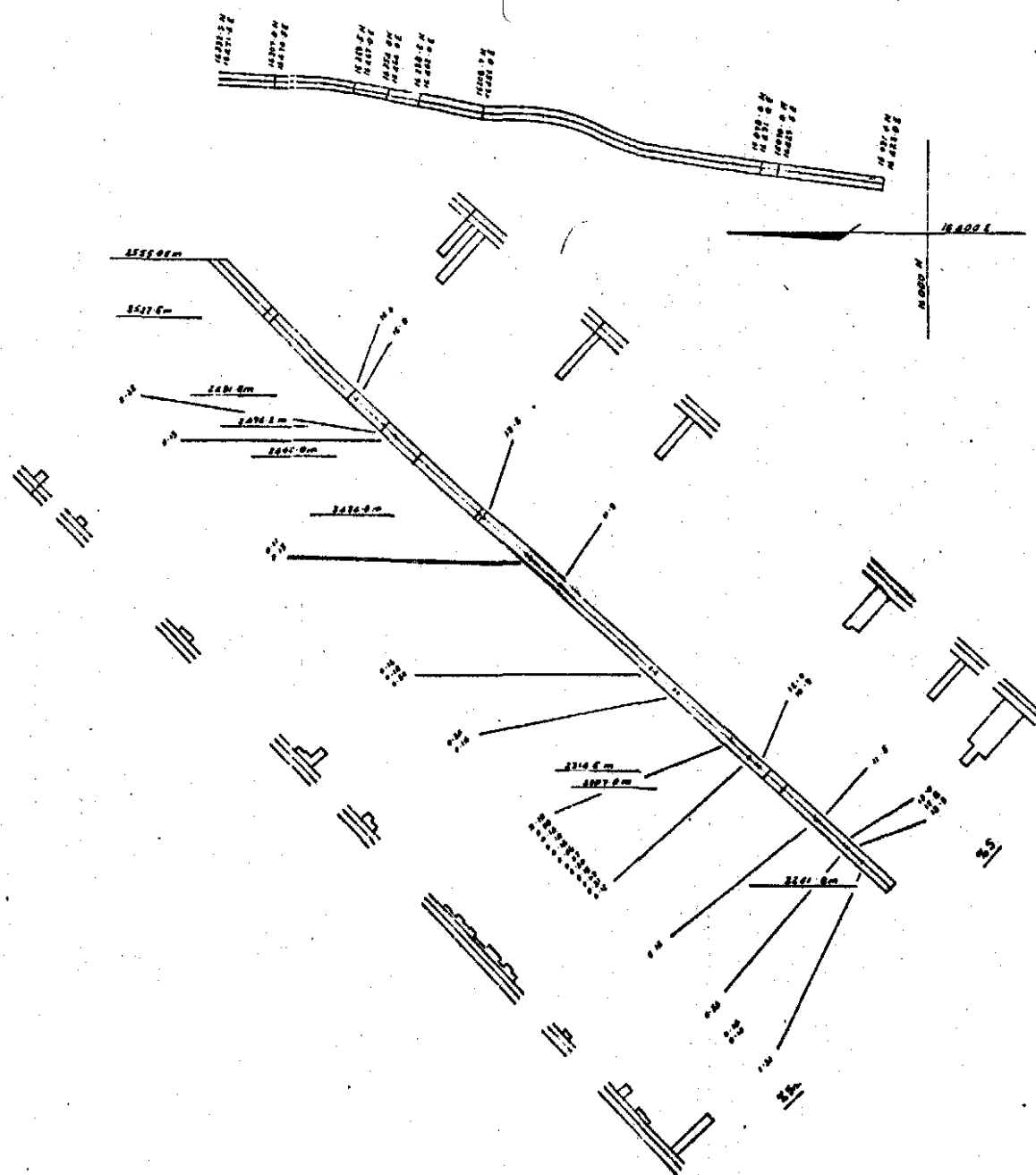
SCALE: 

REVISION LIMITED
DIAMOND HILL HOLE PLOT

024

5 cm

PLAN



DIP PROFILE

152025

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : 559

LOGGED BY : P. Stephenson

025

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% Al.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag	% WO ₃
9.0	9.0	0	0	TRICKED THROUGH SAND		9.0	10.0	<0.01	0.01	<0.05	<0.10	0.04	<0.002	0.004	0.003	0	<0.01
						10.0	11.0	"	<0.01	"	"	0.16	"	0.002	"	"	"
20.5	20.5	10.9	95	SOFT COARSE GRAINED WHITISH GRANITE	Pine	11.0	12.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.08	"	"	"	"	"
					Hill	12.0	13.0	"	<0.01	"	"	0.25	"	"	"	"	"
				Consists of grey quartz and white/yellow felspar with a whitish sericitic groundmass.	Gran.	13.0	14.0	"	"	"	"	0.12	"	"	0.003	"	"
				The felspars are often euhedral and zoned, and occasionally porphyritic.		14.0	15.0	"	"	"	"	0.08	"	<0.002	"	"	"
						15.0	16.0	"	"	"	"	0.09	"	"	<0.002	"	"
						16.0	17.0	"	"	"	"	0.04	"	"	"	"	"
						17.0	18.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.08	"	"	"	"	"
						18.0	19.0	"	<0.01	"	"	0.12	"	0.002	"	"	"
						19.0	20.0	"	"	"	"	0.04	"	<0.002	"	"	"
						20.0	21.0	0.01	"	"	"	0.04	"	"	"	"	"
20.7	20.7	14.2	100	COARSE GRAINED GRANITE	"	21.0	22.0	<0.01	0.01	"	"	0.04	"	0.002	"	"	"
						22.0	23.0	"	<0.01	"	"	0.08	"	0.004	"	"	"
				A quartz felspar rock with minor biotite. The felspars are often euhedral and zoned and tend to alter from the inside to a sericitic mass.		23.0	24.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.12	0.002	0.011	0.003	"	"
						24.0	25.0	0.02	<0.01	"	"	0.04	"	0.003	"	"	"
				Zones of tourmalinisation up to 5cm wide cut the core at a narrow angle.		25.0	26.0	0.01	"	"	"	0.08	<0.002	0.003	0.003	"	"
				In the last 0.5m, the core appears more silicified.		26.0	27.0	"	"	"	"	0.04	0.002	0.002	"	"	"
						27.0	28.0	"	"	"	"	0.12	0.002	0.004	"	"	"
						28.0	29.0	"	"	"	"	0.14	"	0.002	"	"	"
						29.0	30.0	"	"	"	"	0.08	"	"	0.002	"	"
						30.0	31.0	"	"	"	"	0.14	0.002	"	"	"	"
						31.0	32.0	"	"	"	"	0.04	0.003	0.005	<0.002	"	"
						32.0	33.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.17	0.005	0.003	"	"	"
						33.0	34.0	"	<0.01	"	"	0.12	0.005	"	"	"	"
						34.0	35.0	"	"	"	"	0.08	0.002	0.002	0.003	"	"
34.7	39.0	0.0	0	CAVITY	DRIVE.												
				This cavity contained some rubble and is thought to be a drive (Tunnel no.9 of Reid) from the bottom of the Penzance open cut.													
				The core is more altered above and below the drive, however this may be secondary.													
				The cavity was cased off with N rods, which continued through to 42.0m before reducing back to B.													

152026

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER: 5659

LOGGED BY: P. H. J.

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM.	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% Al.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag	% WO ₃
35.5	45.5	10.0	100	COARSE GRAINED GRANITE	Pine Hill			Analysed									
				Coarse grained granite occasionally porphyritic consisting of quartz euhedral feldspar and common tourmaline blebs.	Gran	42.0	43.0	0.05									
				Weak tourmalinisation, ?greisenisation and minor tourmaline veining occur throughout however alteration is more intense in several zones.		43.0	44.0	0.02									
						44.0	45.0	0.04									
						45.0	46.0	0.02									
						46.0	47.0	0.01									
				44.4 - 45.0m Most of the feldspars altered to green tourmaline (or chlorite?)		47.0	48.0	0.01									
						48.0	49.0	0.02									
				76.7 - 79.6m A dark grey rock consisting of grey quartz, green tourmaline (?chlorite) and black tourmaline specks in a grey tourmaline rich groundmass.		49.0	50.0	0.02									
						50.0	51.0	0.01									
						51.0	52.0	0.02									
						52.0	53.0	0.02									
						53.0	54.0	0.01									
						54.0	55.0	0.01									
						55.0	56.0	0.01									
89.5	90.9	1.4	100	FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED GRANITE	Pine Hill	89.0	90.0	0.06	Analysed reading								
				Grey-green fine to medium grained slightly porphyritic granite. Most of the rock consists of a greenish ?tourmaline with quartz phenocrysts. Minor actinolite veins occur.	Gran	90.0	91.0	0.04	<0.01	<0.05	<0.10	1.8	0.001	0.005	0.005	<1	0.01
90.5	112.9	22.0	100	MINERALISED SEDIMENTS WITH GRANITE DYKES +	C-Ck Form	91.0	92.0	0.08	"	0.09	"	10.0	<0.001	0.036	0.002	1	0.01
				Basically sulphide veined sediments cut by granite dykes of varying composition.		92.0	93.0	0.04	"	<0.05	0.90	4.7	0.001	0.004	0.005	1	"
						93.0	94.0	0.28	"	0.21	2.30	15.0	"	"	"	1	<0.01
				The sediments are brown and fawn tuffs, siltstones and cherts, poorly bedded with a BCA of 15°. The brown colour is probably due to extensive phreatic alteration.		94.0	95.0	0.32	0.01	0.09	<0.10	6.2	<0.001	"	0.012	1	<0.01
				Mineralisation consists of a breccia/network of vuggy coarse pyrite with minor pyrrhotite. Some of the pyrite may be secondary after pyrrhotite. Mineralisation is intense for the first 5m where the maximum number of granite dykes occur, moderate down to 102m and weaker, below this.		95.0	96.0	0.02	<0.01	<0.05	"	5.0	"	0.005	0.005	1	0.01
						96.0	97.0	0.02	"	<0.05	"	0.7	"	0.006	0.005	<1	"
						97.0	98.0	<0.01	0.01	"	"	0.8	"	0.004	0.005	1	<0.01
						98.0	99.0	0.04	<0.01	"	"	0.9	"	0.005	"	1	0.01
						99.0	100.0	0.04	"	"	"	1.2	"	"	0.001	1	<0.01
						100.0	101.0	0.04	0.02	"	"	0.7	0.001	0.005	0.005	1	"
						101.0	102.0	0.08	<0.01	0.05	"	4.7	0.001	"	"	1	<0.01
						102.0	103.0	0.02	0.01	<0.05	"	0.3	0.001	"	"	1	<0.01
						103.0	104.0	0.04	<0.01	"	"	1.9	0.001	0.005	0.005	<1	<0.01
				The granite dykes are generally fine to medium grained, have sharp margins with chilling effects and vary from unaltered granite through tourmalinised granite (?grey greisen) to yellowish fine grained ?greisen. Six distinct dykes occur in the first 7m with core angles of 30 - 50°.		104.0	105.0	<0.01	"	"	"	<0.1	0.001	0.005	0.005	<1	<0.01
						105.0	106.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	0.001	0.005	<1	"
						106.0	107.0	"	"	"	"	"	0.001	0.005	0.005	<1	<0.01
						107.0	108.0	"	"	"	"	0.2	0.001	"	"	<1	<0.01
						108.0	109.0	0.02	"	"	"	0.8	"	0.005	"	<1	0.01

152027

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER 559

LOGGED BY P. J. J.

027

INTERVAL (m)		TO DEPTH		DESCRIPTION	FORM	% SO ₂											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu	% As	% S	% Pb	% Zn	% Bi	gr Ag	% WO ₃
				No mineralisation occurs within the granite except along minor joints planes. Below 109m, carbonate and purple fluorite accompany the dykes or veins.		109.0	110.0	0.01	"	0.05	"	2.6	"	0.010	0.003	1	0.01
						110.0	111.0	"	0.02	0.05	"	0.9	0.005	0.061	0.002	1	0.01
						111.0	112.0	0.04	0.01	"	"	1.2	0.002	0.012	0.001	1	0.01
						112.0	113.0	0.28	0.01*	"	"	1.0	0.001	0.003	"	1	0.01
112.0	129.2	16.3	100	GREYISH ?GREISEN		113.0	114.0	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.7	0.001	0.001	0.001	1	0.01
						114.0	115.0	0.01	"	"	0.25	2.7	0.002	"	"	1	0.01
				Dark fine grained rock with tourmaline clusters.		115.0	116.0	0.01	"	"	0.10	0.1	0.001	0.003	0.001	1	0.01
				This may be a fine grained greisen. Occasional zones of whitish/yellowish ?greisen.		116.0	117.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.1	"	0.002	"	1	"
				Very minor veinlets of pyrite and ?arsenopyrite occur.		117.0	118.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.1	0.002	0.001	0.001	1	"
						118.0	119.0	"	"	"	"	0.2	"	"	"	1	"
						119.0	120.0	"	"	"	"	0.1	"	"	"	1	"
						120.0	121.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
						121.0	122.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
						122.0	123.0	"	"	"	"	"	0.001	"	0.002	1	"
						123.0	124.0	"	"	"	"	0.3	"	0.004	"	1	"
						124.0	125.0	"	"	"	"	0.4	"	0.001	"	1	"
						125.0	126.0	"	"	"	"	0.1	"	"	0.001	1	"
						126.0	127.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0.002	1	0.01
						127.0	128.0	"	"	"	"	0.1	"	"	0.001	1	0.01
						128.0	129.0	"	"	"	"	0.2	"	"	"	1	"
129.2	133.5	4.3	100	LIGHT COLOURED ?GREISEN		129.0	130.0	"	"	"	"	0.5	"	0.002	0.002	1	"
						130.0	131.0	"	"	"	"	0.2	0.001	"	0.001	1	"
				Mixture of grey, white and yellowish fine to medium grained ?greisen.		131.0	132.0	"	"	"	"	0.1	0.002	0.005	"	1	0.01
				Some coarse bands and the boundary with the previous unit is marked by a pegmatitic band with feldspar crystals up to 10cm in size.		132.0	133.0	"	"	"	"	0.2	0.003	0.002	"	1	0.01
				Minor black tourmaline veins and very minor pyrite veins.		133.0	134.0	"	"	"	"	0.3	0.002	0.006	0.002	1	0.01
				Core angle of lower contact = 45°.													
133.5	136.2	2.7	100	SILTSTONES		134.0	135.0	0.06	"	"	"	0.19	0.001	"	0.003	1	0.01
						135.0	136.0	0.01	"	"	"	0.06	0.002	0.001	0.001	1	0.01
				Fawn and brown siltstones cut by two granite veins, 134.1 - 134.2m and 135.1 - 136.2m.													
				The granites are medium grained and have chilled margins. Core angles = 40°													
				The sediments are extensively fractured but with no sulphides.													

152028

028

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : 5657

LOGGED BY : P.R.S.

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	% Ag.	% WO ₃
125.2	172.4	35.2	100	MINERALISED SEDIMENTS		136.0	137.0	0.06	0.04	"	"	0.80	"	0.005	0.005	2	0.04
						137.0	138.0	0.04	0.03	"	"	0.81	0.001	"	0.002	2	"
				Brown and purple-brown siltstones and tuffs. Poorly bedded		138.0	139.0	0.02	0.02	"	"	0.43	"	0.004	"	2	0.01
				HCA = 20 ^u .		139.0	140.0	<0.01	0.01	"	"	0.99	0.002	0.005	0.003	1	"
				Only one significant granite vein occurs -- between		140.0	141.0	"	<0.01	"	"	1.00	0.003	0.030	0.010	1	"
				177.7 and 177.9m		141.0	142.0	"	"	"	"	1.00	0.001	0.010	"	1	"
				Sulphide mineralization occurs throughout as irregular		142.0	143.0	0.03	0.03	"	"	1.70	"	0.005	0.002	1	0.01
				veins and patches usually associated with actinolite.		143.0	144.0	0.06	0.02	"	0.13	1.10	"	0.003	"	1	"
				Both pyrrhotite and pyrite occur with minor chalcop-		144.0	145.0	<0.01	0.01	"	<0.10	0.30	"	0.005	0.002	2	<0.01
				pyrite and arsenopyrite.		145.0	146.0	"	"	"	"	0.43	0.002	0.014	0.003	2	"
						146.0	147.0	0.02	0.05	"	"	0.52	0.003	0.006	0.010	1	"
						147.0	148.0	0.01	0.04	"	"	0.48	"	"	"	2	"
						148.0	149.0	0.03	0.04	"	"	0.50	"	"	0.001	1	"
						149.0	150.0	0.01	0.04	"	"	0.13	"	0.028	0.002	1	"
						150.0	151.0	0.07	0.05	"	"	0.17	0.002	"	"	2	"
						151.0	152.0	0.04	0.04	"	"	0.87	"	0.007	"	2	"
						152.0	153.0	<0.01	0.02	"	"	1.40	"	0.006	"	2	"
						153.0	154.0	"	0.03	"	"	0.52	"	0.028	"	2	"
						154.0	155.0	0.01	0.03	"	"	0.28	"	"	0.005	1	"
						155.0	156.0	0.04	0.03	"	"	0.46	"	"	0.010	2	"
						156.0	157.0	<0.01	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.81	0.003	0.007	0.003	2	"
						157.0	158.0	0.01	"	"	"	1.00	"	0.009	0.002	2	"
						158.0	159.0	<0.01	0.02	"	"	0.65	"	0.007	"	2	"
						159.0	160.0	"	"	"	"	1.42	"	0.008	0.001	2	"
						160.0	161.0	0.02	0.03	"	"	0.76	0.002	0.003	0.002	2	"
						161.0	162.0	<0.01	0.02	"	"	0.61	0.003	0.003	0.000	2	"
						162.0	163.0	"	"	"	"	0.21	"	0.027	"	2	"
						163.0	164.0	0.04	0.03	"	"	0.26	0.002	0.003	0.005	2	"
						164.0	165.0	0.07	0.06	"	"	0.77	"	"	0.004	2	"
						165.0	166.0	0.04	0.04	"	0.14	0.61	"	"	"	3	"
						166.0	167.0	0.06	0.05	"	0.10	0.50	"	0.005	"	3	"
						167.0	168.0	0.04	0.04	"	"	0.56	"	0.007	0.010	3	"
						168.0	169.0	0.04	"	"	"	0.26	"	0.005	0.001	2	"
						169.0	170.0	<0.01	0.01	"	"	0.55	0.001	0.007	0.002	3	<0.01
						170.0	171.0	"	<0.01	"	"	0.54	"	"	0.003	2	"
						171.0	172.0	"	0.01	"	"	1.91	0.002	0.012	"	3	"

152029

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S559

LOGGED BY : P.S.S.

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM			% Sn									
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL	% Cu	% Al	% S	% Pb	% Zn	% Bi	gr Ag	% WO ₃
172.4	174.5	2.1	100	GRANITE		172.0	173.0	"	<0.01	"	"	0.36	0.001	0.004	0.002	2	"
						173.0	174.0	"	"	"	"	0.12	"	"	0.002	<1	"
				Medium to coarse grained, yellow, white and grey granite dykes.		174.0	175.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.12	"	0.002	0.002	1	"
				Core angle of contacts = 70°.													
				Fairly altered (argillised and/or gneissified), with occasional tourmaline veins.													
174.5	205.7	31.2	100	MINERALISED SEDIMENTS	C Ck	175.0	176.0	0.02	<0.01	0.17	1.25	13.6	0.001	0.011	0.002	2	0.01
					Form	176.0	177.0	0.01	"	0.09	0.92	7.1	0.001	0.006	0.001	2	0.01
				Brown, grey and purple brown tuffs and siltstones, moderately mineralised with occasional granitic dykes.		177.0	178.0	<0.01	0.02	<0.05	0.15	2.6	"	0.002	0.002	1	0.01
				The colour of the sediments is due both to phlogopitisation and variable bleaching.		178.0	179.0	"	<0.01	"	0.20	1.7	0.002	0.002	0.002	2	0.01
				Coarsely bedded BSA = 15°.		179.0	180.0	"	"	"	0.13	1.0	"	0.002	0.002	1	"
				Granitic dykes occur irregularly ~ 1 per 20m. Consist of white medium grained granite with contact core angios of 20 - 45°. Unmineralised although in one (232.4m)		180.0	181.0	0.03	0.04	"	<0.10	1.2	"	0.001	0.002	0	"
				sulphide occurs within the granite on a contact zone.		181.0	182.0	0.06	0.06	"	"	0.07	"	"	0.002	0	"
				Mineralisation occurs in moderate amounts throughout.		182.0	183.0	<0.01	0.01	"	"	1.73	"	0.017	0.002	0	"
				Consists of irregular veins and patches of pyrrhotite, usually with actinolite. Pyrite occurs in lesser amounts (probably after pyrrhotite) and arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite occur in minor amounts, the latter as discrete later veinlets.		183.0	184.0	"	"	"	"	3.2	"	0.010	0.002	1	"
				Mineralization is strong for the first 5m, and where extensive actinolite occurs.		184.0	185.0	"	"	"	"	1.6	0.001	0.002	0.002	1	"
				Below ~ 200m, occasional lead-zinc veins occur and fluorite occurs in minor amounts. A well developed 4cm wide vein of brown sphalerite with galena, calcite and pyrrhotite occurs at 280.5m. Core angle = 20°.		185.0	186.0	"	0.32	"	"	0.73	0.002	0.010	"	1	"
						186.0	187.0	"	0.01	"	"	2.7	0.001	0.015	0.002	1	"
						187.0	188.0	"	"	"	"	1.0	0.002	0.011	"	1	"
						188.0	189.0	"	"	"	"	1.5	0.001	0.006	0.002	1	"
						189.0	190.0	"	"	"	"	3.3	"	0.007	0.001	1	0.01
						190.0	191.0	"	"	"	"	2.8	0.002	0.002	0.002	1	0.01
						191.0	192.0	"	"	"	"	0.60	"	0.002	"	1	"
						192.0	193.0	"	"	"	0.10	0.74	0.001	"	0.002	<1	0.01
						193.0	194.0	"	"	0.08	0.72	3.6	"	0.002	0.002	0	0.01
						194.0	195.0	"	<0.01	<0.05	0.11	3.7	0.002	0.015	0.002	2	0.01
						195.0	196.0	"	"	"	<0.10	0.28	0.002	0.011	0.002	2	0.01
						196.0	197.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.60	"	0.002	0.002	1	"
						197.0	198.0	"	<0.01	"	"	0.35	0.001	0.002	"	1	"
						198.0	199.0	"	"	"	0.13	1.1	"	0.015	"	2	"
						199.0	200.0	0.13	0.01	<0.05	<0.10	0.65	0.001	0.006	0.001	1	"
						200.0	201.0	0.31	0.01	"	"	0.22	"	0.002	"	2	"
						201.0	202.0	0.07	0.07	"	"	0.13	"	0.007	"	1	"
						202.0	203.0	0.25	0.17*	"	"	0.34	0.002	"	0.002	1	0.01
						203.0	204.0	0.11	0.09*	"	"	3.52	"	"	0.002	1	<0.01
						204.0	205.0	0.16	0.13*	"	"	0.35	0.001	0.002	0.002	1*	"
						205.0	206.0	0.12	0.03	"	"	0.47	"	"	"	1	"

152030

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

DRILL NUMBER 5554

030

LOGGED BY

RECOVERED		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn.										
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% Al.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	% Ag.
						206.0	207.0	40.01	0.01	40.05	40.10	1.7	0.001	0.008	0.000	1
						207.0	208.0	"	0.02	"	"	0.80	"	"	0.004	1
						208.0	209.0	"	"	"	"	0.84	0.002	0.006	0.005	2
						209.0	210.0	"	"	"	"	0.84	"	0.007	"	2
						210.0	211.0	"	0.04	"	"	0.84	"	0.002	0.004	4
						211.0	212.0	"	0.03	"	"	1.4	"	0.010	0.005	2
						212.0	213.0	"	"	"	"	0.85	"	0.007	0.002	2
						213.0	214.0	"	"	"	0.10	0.82	"	0.008	0.004	2
						214.0	215.0	"	0.02	"	40.10	2.3	"	0.005	"	2
						215.0	216.0	"	0.03	"	"	1.7	"	0.010	0.005	2
						216.0	217.0	"	"	"	"	0.82	"	"	0.001	2
						217.0	218.0	"	"	"	"	1.0	"	0.011	0.005	2
						218.0	219.0	0.02	0.04	"	"	4.0	"	0.012	"	2
						219.0	220.0	40.01	0.02	"	"	0.32	"	0.007	"	2
						220.0	221.0	"	"	"	"	0.56	0.003	"	0.004	2
						221.0	222.0	"	"	"	"	0.43	0.002	0.008	0.002	2
						222.0	223.0	0.14	0.05*	"	"	1.89	"	0.011	0.004	3
						223.0	224.0	0.03	0.04	0.17	"	11.9	0.003	0.013	"	3
						224.0	225.0	0.03	0.03	0.13	"	7.6	"	0.007	0.005	2
						225.0	226.0	40.01	"	40.05	"	0.74	0.002	0.012	0.004	3
						226.0	227.0	"	"	"	0.42	1.5	0.003	"	0.005	3
						227.0	228.0	0.01	0.02	0.06	40.10	2.2	"	0.015	0.004	4
						228.0	229.0	"	0.03	40.05	"	1.5	0.002	0.011	0.005	5
						229.0	230.0	40.01	0.02	"	"	1.3	"	0.015	"	3
						230.0	231.0	0.01	0.02	"	"	0.55	0.004	0.014	0.007	1
						231.0	232.0	0.02	"	"	"	0.82	0.002	0.008	0.004	1
						232.0	233.0	40.01	0.03	"	"	0.61	"	0.007	0.002	2
						233.0	234.0	0.04	"	"	"	0.51	"	"	"	1
						234.0	235.0	"	"	"	"	0.32	0.003	0.012	"	1
						235.0	236.0	40.01	0.02	"	"	2.0	"	0.010	"	2
						236.0	237.0	"	"	"	"	2.0	"	0.008	"	2
						237.0	238.0	"	"	"	"	1.1	0.002	0.003	0.001	2
						238.0	239.0	"	"	"	"	0.54	0.003	0.005	"	1
						239.0	240.0	"	"	"	"	0.85	"	"	0.002	1
						240.0	241.0	"	"	"	"	1.4	0.002	0.005	0.002	2
						241.0	242.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.59	"	0.005	0.002	2
						242.0	243.0	40.01	0.02	40.05	40.10	0.25	"	0.007	0.005	2
						243.0	244.0	"	"	"	"	0.32	"	0.011	"	2
						244.0	245.0	"	"	"	"	0.59	"	0.007	"	2
						245.0	246.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.25	"	0.006	"	2
						246.0	247.0	"	"	"	"	2.2	"	"	0.002	2
						247.0	248.0	"	"	"	"	1.1	"	0.005	"	1
						248.0	249.0	"	"	"	"	1.3	"	"	0.003	1

152031

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : 5569

LOGGED BY : F.P.S.

031

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g Ag	% WO ₃
						249.0	250.0	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.64	0.002	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
						250.0	251.0	"	"	"	"	2.8	"	0.004	"	"	"
						251.0	252.0	"	"	"	"	0.76	"	0.005	"	"	0.005
						252.0	253.0	"	"	"	"	1.27	"	0.005	0.004	"	0.005
						253.0	254.0	"	0.02	"	"	0.55	"	"	0.002	"	0.005
						254.0	255.0	"	"	"	"	0.56	"	0.006	0.005	"	"
						255.0	256.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.52	"	0.006	0.005	2	"
						256.0	257.0	0.01	"	"	"	1.3	"	0.009	0.004	2	"
						257.0	258.0	0.01	"	"	"	1.0	"	0.009	0.005	2	"
						258.0	259.0	"	0.01	"	"	2.3	"	0.007	0.005	2	"
						259.0	260.0	"	"	"	"	2.1	"	0.004	"	2	"
						260.0	261.0	0.02	0.01	"	"	0.95	"	0.004	"	"	"
						261.0	262.0	0.01	0.02	"	"	0.73	"	0.004	"	"	"
						262.0	263.0	0.01	0.01	"	0.10	0.91	"	0.004	0.004	2	0.005
						263.0	264.0	0.03	0.03	"	"	1.3	0.001	0.004	0.002	2	0.005
						264.0	265.0	0.01	0.01	"	"	0.46	"	0.002	0.005	2	"
						265.0	266.0	0.01	0.01	"	"	0.40	0.002	0.004	0.004	1	0.005
						266.0	267.0	0.02	0.01	"	"	0.96	"	0.005	"	1	"
						267.0	268.0	0.01	0.01	"	"	1.4	"	0.004	0.002	1	"
						268.0	269.0	0.01	0.01	"	0.10	2.0	"	0.004	0.005	2	0.005
						269.0	270.0	0.01	0.01	"	0.10	2.3	0.003	"	"	2	0.005
						270.0	271.0	0.04	0.02	"	"	1.6	"	"	0.005	2	0.005
						271.0	272.0	0.01	"	"	"	3.72	"	0.007	0.007	2	0.005
						272.0	273.0	0.01	0.01	"	"	2.3	"	"	0.005	2	0.005
						273.0	274.0	0.01	"	"	"	0.09	"	0.006	"	2	0.005
						274.0	275.0	0.04	"	"	"	0.52	"	0.006	0.007	2	0.005
						275.0	276.0	0.01	0.02	"	"	1.2	0.002	"	0.005	2	0.005
						276.0	277.0	0.01	0.01	"	"	0.86	"	0.006	0.005	1	0.005
						277.0	278.0	0.03	"	"	"	0.32	"	0.005	"	2	0.005
						278.0	279.0	0.02	"	"	"	0.22	"	0.006	0.004	2	0.005
						279.0	280.0	0.04	"	"	"	0.22	"	0.006	"	2	0.005
						280.0	281.0	0.03	"	"	0.25	3.4	0.292	1.3	0.005	2	0.005
						281.0	282.0	0.06	0.02	"	0.10	1.7	0.002	0.009	0.002	1	0.005
						282.0	283.0	0.16	0.13*	0.05	"	3.3	0.001	0.007	"	1	"
						283.0	284.0	0.18	0.11*	0.08	0.45	4.0	0.002	0.011	0.004	2	0.005
						284.0	285.0	0.50	0.08*	0.11	0.25	7.4	"	0.011	0.001	2	"
						285.0	286.0	0.06	0.02	0.39	0.10	9.7	0.003	0.002	0.003	2	0.005
						286.0	287.0	0.01	"	0.17	0.15	10.4	0.001	0.010	0.010	2	0.005
						287.0	288.0	0.01	"	0.05	0.10	1.0	0.002	0.005	0.005	1	"
						289.0	289.0	"	"	"	"	0.51	"	0.010	"	1	"
						289.0	290.0	"	0.01	"	"	1.4	"	0.006	0.002	<1	"
						290.0	291.0	0.04	"	"	"	1.8	"	0.007	0.005	1	"
						291.0	292.0	0.03	0.02	"	"	0.80	"	0.010	"	1	0.005

152032

HOLE NUMBER : 5399.0

LOGGED BY: D.R.S.

032

NAME _____

[illegible]

152033

附刊 1992 年 12 月 1 日

033

5569

Fig. 3.3.

NOTES

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM.	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	% Ag.	% WO ₃
						333.0	334.0	0.08	0.07*	"	"	0.17	"	0.005	0.000	1	0.00
						334.0	335.0	0.14	0.09*	<0.05	<0.10	0.69	0.002	0.005	0.000	2	0.00
						335.0	336.0	0.10	0.09*	"	"	1.4	"	0.005	0.000	2	0.00
						336.0	337.0	0.14	0.13*	"	"	2.2	"	0.005	0.000	2	0.00
						337.0	338.0	0.06	0.06*	"	"	0.78	0.001	0.005	0.000	1	0.00
						338.0	339.0	0.07	0.07*	0.08	"	3.6	"	0.002	"	2	0.00
						339.0	340.0	0.20	0.09*	0.07	"	4.9	0.002	"	0.000	2	0.00
						340.0	341.0	0.16	0.10*	0.08	"	7.0	0.001	0.002	0.000	2	0.00
						341.0	342.0	0.09	0.07*	0.10	"	7.7	0.002	0.005	0.000	2	0.00
						342.0	343.0	0.21	0.16*	0.05	"	4.0	"	"	0.000	2	0.00
						343.0	344.0	0.12	0.08*	0.08	"	5.1	"	0.000	0.000	1	0.00
						344.0	345.0	0.09	0.08*	"	"	6.3	"	0.005	0.000	2	0.00
						345.0	346.0	"	0.05*	<0.05	"	2.5	"	0.005	0.000	2	0.00
						346.0	347.0	"	0.06*	0.03	"	6.1	0.003	0.005	0.000	2	0.00
						347.0	348.0	0.07	0.05*	0.09	"	7.6	0.002	0.007	0.000	2	0.00
						348.0	349.0	0.06	0.03*	0.11	"	6.7	0.001	"	0.000	2	0.00
						349.0	350.0	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.20	12.0	0.002	0.011	0.000	2	0.00
						350.0	351.0	0.01	"	0.13	2.05	10.0	"	0.015	0.000	3	0.00
						351.0	352.0	0.01	"	<0.05	<0.10	2.1	"	0.005	0.000	2	0.00
						352.0	353.0	"	"	"	"	0.81	0.003	0.003	"	2	0.00
						353.0	354.0	"	"	"	"	0.32	0.002	0.002	0.000	2	0.00
						354.0	355.0	"	"	"	"	3.3	0.003	0.010	0.000	2	0.00
						355.0	356.0	"	"	"	"	0.21	0.000	0.072	0.000	3	0.00
						356.0	357.0	"	<0.01	"	"	0.17	0.005	0.005	"	7	0.00
						357.0	358.0	0.02	"	"	"	0.13	0.012	0.015	"	2	0.00
						358.0	359.0	0.01	"	"	"	0.72	"	0.005	0.000	3	0.00
						359.0	360.0	<0.01	"	"	"	1.6	0.003	"	0.000	2	0.00
						360.0	361.0	"	"	"	"	2.1	0.002	0.005	0.000	2	0.00
						361.0	362.0	"	"	"	"	0.59	0.004	0.007	0.000	2	0.00
						362.0	363.0	"	"	"	"	0.21	0.005	"	"	1	0.00
						363.0	364.0	"	"	"	"	0.38	0.010	0.022	"	2	0.00
						364.0	365.0	"	"	"	"	0.42	0.004	0.007	"	1	0.00
						365.0	366.0	"	"	"	"	3.1	0.003	0.009	"	2	0.00

152034

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER: 3559

LOGGED BY: P. P. S.

CAPS

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM			% Sn		% Cu	% As	% S	% Pb	% Zn	% Bi	g/t Ag	% WO ₃
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL								
366.0	373.7	7.7	100	BRCCCIATED SILTSTONES with DOLOMITE/SULPHIDE	C-ck	366.0	367.0	0.01	40.01	0.05	0.20	4.1	0.020	0.035	0.003	7	0.01
				Gray and brown siltstones and tuffs, often cherty (yellowified).	Form	367.0	368.0	0.03	0.01	"	0.10	1.7	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	"
				Strongly brecciated (tectonically). Voids have been		368.0	369.0	0.02	40.01	"	"	0.40	0.001	0.001	0.001	0	"
				filled with dolomite, often well crystallised, and		369.0	370.0	"	0.01	"	0.38	1.7	0.020	0.000	0.000	0	"
				quartz with moderate amounts of galena and brown		370.0	371.0	0.01	"	"	0.16	0.40	0.187	0.000	0.000	15	"
				sphalerite.		371.0	372.0	40.01	40.01	"	0.11	0.60	0.137	0.000	0.000	0	"
				Minor pyrite occurs, probably as an earlier phase.		372.0	373.0	0.01	"	"	40.10	0.26	0.017	0.000	0.000	2	"
						373.0	374.0	0.02	"	"	"	1.5	0.084	0.044	0.000	6	"
373.7	406.5	32.8	100	PATCHILY MINERALISED SEDIMENTS	"	374.0	375.0	40.01	"	"	"	1.1	0.016	0.022	"	5	0.01
				Brown and grey siltstones and tuffs, occasionally		375.0	376.0	"	"	"	"	1.2	0.010	0.016	0.000	2	"
				black and greenish. BCA = 10° - 20°		376.0	377.0	0.02	"	0.10	"	3.9	0.018	0.040	"	4	"
				Several thick veins of dolomite/quartz with moderate		377.0	378.0	"	"	0.13	"	9.0	0.017	0.030	"	5	"
				to abundant amounts of green and purple fluorite cut		378.0	379.0	0.01	"	0.16	0.11	11.5	0.147	0.180	0.000	10	0.01
				the core at low angles. Minor amounts of galena and		379.0	380.0	0.05	"	40.05	40.10	0.80	0.050	0.050	0.000	"	0.01
				sphalerite occur in these veins.		380.0	381.0	0.04	0.01	"	"	0.21	0.037	0.000	0.000	3	"
				Apart from the two zones below, sulphide mineralisation		381.0	382.0	0.01	"	"	"	0.30	0.016	0.111	"	0	"
				occurs in minor amounts.		382.0	383.0	0.07	0.02	"	"	2.6	0.005	0.012	0.000	2	"
				373.7 - 378.5m Pyrite, pyrrhotite with some arseno-		383.0	384.0	0.04	0.01	"	"	0.13	"	0.004	0.000	1	"
				pyrite occurs in moderate to abundant amounts in a		384.0	385.0	"	"	"	"	0.13	0.037	0.007	0.000	2	"
				dense vein network.		385.0	386.0	0.05	"	"	"	0.30	0.009	0.000	0.000	5	"
				404.5 - 409.0m Similar mineralisation but pyrite,		386.0	387.0	0.12	0.01*	"	0.12	0.30	0.130	0.130	0.000	5	"
				pyrrhotite occur in equal amounts.		387.0	388.0	0.04	0.01	"	0.36	0.43	0.470	0.000	"	10	"
				In both these zones fine sulphides may follow bedding i.e.		388.0	389.0	0.03	40.01	"	40.10	3.1	0.004	0.000	"	3	0.01
				may be some replacement		389.0	390.0	40.01	"	"	"	1.4	0.002	"	0.000	2	0.01
						390.0	391.0	"	"	"	"	1.4	"	0.000	"	2	0.01
						391.0	392.0	"	"	"	"	0.29	0.009	0.015	"	3	"
						392.0	393.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.21	0.000	0.000	0.000	2	"
						393.0	394.0	"	"	"	0.11	0.29	"	"	"	2	"
						394.0	395.0	"	0.02	"	40.10	0.38	"	"	0.000	2	"
						395.0	396.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.21	0.001	"	"	2	"
						396.0	397.0	"	"	"	"	0.63	0.002	0.011	"	2	"
						397.0	398.0	0.01	40.01	"	"	0.55	0.003	0.000	"	2	0.01
						398.0	399.0	40.10	0.01	"	"	0.55	"	0.000	0.000	2	"
						399.0	400.0	"	"	"	"	0.62	0.000	0.000	"	2	"
						400.0	401.0	"	"	"	"	0.75	0.003	0.010	0.000	2	0.01
						401.0	402.0	0.01	"	"	"	1.8	"	0.000	0.000	2	"
						402.0	403.0	"	"	"	0.15	0.58	0.210	0.120	0.000	4	"
						403.0	404.0	"	"	"	40.10	0.33	0.061	0.140	"	2	"
						404.0	405.0	"	"	0.07	"	6.2	0.047	0.120	0.000	5	"
						405.0	406.0	"	"	0.15	0.55	13.0	0.005	0.023	0.000	3	"

152035

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PAGE 1

HOLE NUMBER 5691

LOGGED BY

035

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM.	% Sn.													
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag	% WO ₃		
						406.0	407.0	0.03	0.01	0.23	0.70	17.8	0.018	0.008	0.015	5	0.01		
						407.0	408.0	0.25	"	0.14	0.25	13.3	0.008	0.007	0.010	5	0.01		
						408.0	409.0	0.06	0.01	0.09	0.10	5.8	0.010	0.010	0.010	5	"		
409.0	425.0	16.0	100	MINERALISED ACTINOLITE-RICH SEDIMENTS		409.0	410.0	0.03	<0.01	<0.05	"	3.7	0.005	0.010	0.005	5	0.01		
						410.0	411.0	0.14	0.05*	"	<0.10	1.3	0.008	0.018	0.008	5	"		
				Green black and purple brown siltstones, predominating		411.0	412.0	0.10	0.02*	"	"	0.86	0.008	0.015	0.008	5	"		
				(actinolite rich) variety predominating BCA = 0° - 50°.		412.0	413.0	0.05	0.02	"	"	1.7	0.008	0.012	"	5	"		
				Several veins of dolomite and clear fluorite occur,		413.0	414.0	0.06	"	"	"	3.2	"	0.013	0.008	5	0.01		
				possibly with minor galena and sphalerite		414.0	415.0	0.04	"	0.07	"	3.5	0.004	"	0.004	5	"		
				Veins of vuggy pyrite occur in minor to moderate		415.0	416.0	0.07	"	0.05	"	3.4	0.008	0.005	0.005	5	0.01		
				amounts.		416.0	417.0	1.21	"	0.21	"	8.1	0.012	0.038	"	5	"		
						417.0	418.0	0.07	0.04	0.06	"	4.1	0.008	0.008	0.008	5	0.01		
						418.0	419.0	"	0.05	<0.05	"	1.8	"	0.010	0.008	5	"		
						419.0	420.0	"	0.03	"	"	0.54	0.003	0.011	"	5	0.01		
						420.0	421.0	0.03	"	"	"	0.38	0.003	0.008	0.008	5	0.01		
						421.0	422.0	"	"	"	"	0.63	"	0.008	0.010	5	0.01		
						422.0	423.0	0.02	"	"	"	0.80	"	0.002	"	5	0.01		
						423.0	424.0	0.01	0.01	0.09	"	7.6	"	"	0.002	5	"		
						424.0	425.0	"	"	<0.05	"	3.4	0.003	"	0.000	5	"		
						425.0	426.0	0.02	0.02	"	"	2.4	"	0.010	0.010	5	"		
426.0	433.0	7.0	100	MINERALISED BANDED SEDIMENTS	C-ck	426.0	427.0	0.01	0.01	0.06	1.25	3.8	0.005	0.005	0.015	5	0.01		
					Form	427.0	428.0	"	"	<0.05	<0.10	2.3	0.002	0.005	0.005	5	"		
				Fawn, banded, tuffs and cherts.		428.0	429.0	0.01	"	"	"	3.6	0.003	0.005	0.004	5	"		
				BCA is variable but averages 20°.		429.0	430.0	0.01	"	0.09	1.15	5.3	0.002	0.002	0.005	5	"		
				Moderate sulphide mineralisation. Pyrrhotite pyrite		430.0	431.0	"	"	0.10	<0.10	6.3	"	0.008	"	5	"		
				(secondary) and arsenopyrite occur in crosscutting vein		431.0	432.0	0.01	"	0.07	"	5.3	"	"	0.005	5	"		
				and occasionally parallel bedding. Traces of chalcop-		432.0	433.0	"	"	0.08	"	5.5	"	0.005	0.004	5	"		
				pyrite.		433.0	433.6	"	"	0.00	"	5.0	"	0.008	0.005	5	"		
				Tourmaline accompanies some sulphides.															
				Minor carbonate/fluorite veins.															
				End of hole															

152036

CMS REPORT 79/5/1

PETROLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS

PINE HILL

036

30.0m

This is an altered quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyry or porphyritic microgranite.

Phenocrysts (to 5mm) comprise around 60% of the rock and are mainly sanidine-microperthite with subordinate, marginally resorbed quartz and accessory, relatively finer-grained albite and rare biotite. These are weakly orientated and are embedded in a granular/weakly interlocking groundmass (mean 50u) of orthoclase and subordinate quartz and albite.

Alteration is quite marked and of post-magmatic greisenizing style. The K-feldspar is incipiently argillized and partly replaced by tourmaline. Albite is weakly, but pervasively stained with ultrafine sericite and topaz, and similarly variably tourmalinized. Irregular aggregates and discontinuous veins of tourmaline with subordinate topaz and accessory fluorite are common. Biotite is replaced pseudomorphously by leucoxene-, rutile- and fluorite-stained sericite aggregates. Rare sphalerite particles are present.

This rock contrasts with the bulk of Pine Hill Porphyry specimens seen previously. These are typically biotite-adamellite grading into alkali granite carrying biotite, oligoclase-albite and orthoclase-perthite assemblages along with a complex accessory assemblage (late-magmatic tourmaline (dravitic), topaz, xenotime, cassiterite, etc.)

In comparison, this rock is relatively alkaline, biotite-deficient, carries abundant high temperature phenocrystal feldspar and is devoid of exotic accessories. The alteration assemblage is analogous to that in the adamellite phase, but is more distinctly post-magmatic.

94.7m

This is a closely fractured and pervasively altered psammopelite. Relict features indicate a laminated, argillaceous, quartzose siltstone with frequent thin shaly partings, grading into an argillaceous, fine grained sandstone with an angular to subrounded framework of chert fragments, and quartz.

Frequent irregular intersecting fractures are healed with tourmaline (colour-variable schorl, locally reddish, ?titaniferous), and these grade into irregular veins of fluorite, tourmaline and quartz with disseminated films of spongy aggregates of pyrrhotite (partly pyritised). The pelite is pervaded by fine tourmaline, as a complete replacement of the clay fraction and locally spotted with ultrafine grained apatite clots. The psammite is pervaded by titaniferous tourmaline and closely intergrown titaniferous phlogopite.

The thin section is devoid of optically detectable cassiterite. The altered pelite (and to a minor extent the sandstone) carries abundant ultrafine, virtually opaque material of semi-bedded distribution and rutile-like character (?stanniferous rutile).

127.2m

This is a quartz-tourmaline rock and best considered as a vein. However, there is some evidence of overgrowth silicification, indicative of an early phase of medium grained anhedral quartz. Problematically, these early grain-boundaries are very poorly preserved and shapes are non-diagnostic, but the rock may represent a thoroughly silicified porphyry.

Quartz forms a continuous mosaic-like aggregate of anhedral, weakly interlocking grains (<100u - 1mm+). Tourmaline (colour-variable, zone schorl, blue, green) aggregates are distributed along quartz boundaries and interstices. This phase is often accompanied by small patches of fluorite (clear, locally mauve, around inclusions of monazite).

Cassiterite is sparsely present as rare an- to subhedral grains sized from 25 - 250u. These are typically enclosed in tourmaline and are colour-variable, but typically red and pleochroic (semi-characteristic of greisen tin).

153.2m

This rock is essentially a phlogopitic hornfels, derived from a pelite essentially similar to that at 94.7m, but more or less massive (i.e. unbedded). The rock consists largely of microcrystalline quartz and closely intergrown Ti-phlogopite. Accessory, very fine opaque (?ilmenite) are pervasive and partly recrystallised into poikilitic clots and films. This rock lies in faulted contact with a thoroughly phlogopitised, fine sandy pelite with relict chert fragments and quartz grains, and thus has some similarities with the sandstone interbed at 94.7m.

Irregular veins of blue tourmaline and weakly sericitised albite with accessory hastingsite and with marked phlogopitic selvages grade into thinner discontinuous tourmaline-stained phlogopite veinlets. Accessory traces of Fe-sulphide (?pyritised pyrrhotite) are disseminated throughout. There is no detectable cassiterite.

152037

173.3m

This is an altered porphyritic microgranite, very similar and closely related to that at 30.9m. The main contrast lies in slightly fewer and modally finer phenocrysts. Thus, major features require no special comment.

Alteration is of typical greisenizing type with moderately developed muscovitisation of feldspar, particularly in the groundmass. Albite is incipiently stained with ultrafine topaz; biotite is sericitised or replaced by pseudomorphous muscovite, and fine grained clots of tourmaline (green schorl) are disseminated throughout the rock. Occasional veins of muscovite (to 1mm) include disseminated patches of fluorite and traces of schorl. There is no detectable cassiterite.

175.4m

This specimen comprises a thoroughly altered quartz-feldspar porphyry in semi-pl anar contact with a tourmaline-sulphide rock, thought to represent a completely altered pelite.

The porphyry contains relict phenocrystal and groundmass quartz, but is otherwise completely altered, with pervasive development of tourmaline (green to blue-green schorl, after feldspar), accessory sideritic carbonate (after feldspar and accessory biotite), and occasional patches of fluorite. Marginal to contact tourmaline is relatively abundant and, at the contact, is essentially massive in a thin zone. This rock shows evidence of chilling with a subtle, but nonetheless marked decrease in mean sizing of phenocrystal and groundmass quartz towards the contact.

The adjacent rock consists largely of very fine schorl with irregular spongy to more or less massive aggregates of pyrrhotite (partly pyritised), accompanied by accessory arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Patchy, faint relict banding (?bedding) tends to confirm this rock as a tourmalinised pelite. Accessory apatite and fluorite are disseminated throughout, and traces of carbonate occur in late crosscutting veinlets.

There is no detectable cassiterite in the area sectioned.

202.9m

This specimen comprises a complex, crudely banded vein assemblage in irregular contact with a poorly sorted, fine- to medium grained sandstone.

The sandstone is mildly hornfelsed and extensively phlogopitised. Relict elastic quartz, chert, feldspar and vaguely igneous ("rhyolitic") rock fragments persist. The matrix appears to have consisted of argillaceous matter and cherty quartz with intergrown albite. Apart from the sub-ordinate feldspathic material there are similarities with the sandstone at 94.7m. The altered sediment appears partly as angular, poorly sorted fragments cemented by vein material.

The vein consists largely of actinolite (trend hastingsite), dark schorl and titaniferous phlogopite. Either phase may predominate in discontinuous lenses and bands up to a few millimetres in width. Extremely fine, cloudy sphene is a more or less pervasive accessory and concentrations of quartz occur locally.

One discontinuous zone consists largely of quartz and phlogopite with patches of fluorite. The features include disseminated, pyritised pyrrhotite aggregates, sporadic clusters (to 1mm) of helvite and traces of cassiterite.

Cassiterite occurs as single to weakly clustered sub- to euhedral grains, often twinned and typically dark red to red brown. Mean grain size is 25 - 30u with a maximum of 75 x 200u. Individual grains exhibit overgrowth films of ultrafine (mean 1 - 2u) "needle" cassiterite.

Close examination reveals no obvious tin "silicates". Sphene is possibly stanniferous, but confirmation would require electron-probe work. Helvite (confirmed by XRD) has been detected previously in a similar paragenesis in S393 425.1m.

284.8m

This is an actinolite-phlogopite rock with accessory talc, sulphide and sparsely disseminated helvite. Trace constituents include quartz, tourmaline and cassiterite.

Phlogopite is a relatively pale variety and with talc develops by replacement of more or less massive, ragged actinolite. Fluorite is intergranular to actinolite. Sulphides comprise fine disseminations and coarser spongy aggregates of pyrrhotite. The paragenesis is indicative of an altered vein with similarities to that at 202.9m.

Cassiterite was observed only as rare 20 - 120 μ (mean 60 μ) diameter grains embedded in pyrrhotite. There is no obvious "Sn-silicate" phase, although there are rare poikilitic patches of ?ilvaite (possibly hulsite). This rock appears non-representative of the assay interval.

342.6m

This is an essentially massive, fine grained metomatic hastinosite-tourmaline rock. Faint relict fine scale bedding laminations persist in the form of microscopic trains and lenses of microcrystalline sphene and, on this basis, the rock was initially a fine grained tuffaceous greywacke with the typical clastic opaques now represented by sphene.

The amphibole and tourmaline are both blue-green pleochroic varieties, fine grained and not easily distinguishable in thin section. Accessories include pyrrhotite in sparse spongy aggregates, fluorite in rare crosscutting veinlets and minor vein carbonate.

The thin section is devoid of detectable cassiterite. It is suspected that tin may occur in solid solution in the sphene.

369.7m

This specimen comprises a fine grained tourmaline rock in a 2cm wide, straight walled zone flanked by vein quartz. The tourmaline rock is quartz veined and probably represents a breccia clast incorporated in the quartz vein.

Tourmaline in a green schorl and is accompanied by extremely fine, cloudy sphene of faintly layered distribution. This suggests a metasomatized labile sediment-type paragenesis similar to that at 342.6m.

The vein comprises mainly quartz of granular to comb-structured euhedral habit and widely varying grain size. This feature includes intergranular segregation of radial textured carbonate, traces of sericite (inclusions in quartz) and disseminated sulphides. Pale brown sphalerite occurs as single euhedral crystals (from < 100 μ to 1.5mm), locally clustered into patches up to 5mm diameter. These are accompanied by sparse patches (to 1.2mm) of galena. Quartz veinlets, penetrating the tourmaline rock, carry fine grained pyrite in addition to traces of sphalerite. There is no detectable cassiterite or stannite.

392.0m

This is an extremely fine grained, altered hornfels, developed from a pelitic sediment. Few primary details persist. However, the rock is essentially massive (unbedded) and is stained throughout with abundant ultrafine oxide opaques (?ilmenite). These features suggest a highly impure chert or, alternately, a very fine tuffaceous pelitic interbed in tuffaceous greywacke.

The present assemblage comprises pale phlogopite, tremolite-actinolite and closely intergrown quartzofeldspathic material. The rock is closely spotted with metasomatically altered (tremolitised, phlogopitised) ?cordierite porphyroblasts (mean 100 μ) and, locally, with coarser, altered prismatic ?andalusite. Quartz veinlets, variably stained with phlogopite and tremolite, occur sporadically. Overall, there is good textural evidence that the rock was hornfelsed and subsequently metasomatized.

416.7m

This is an altered phlogopite-sericite-quartz-tourmaline rock with faint deformed relict bedding structures, indicative of a metasomatized pelite (probably a siliceous siltstone/silty shale interlamination). Phlogopite is the typically titaniferous variety, and tourmaline colour-variable, but generally dark green schorl. Sericite in part represents relict shaly partings. General features suggest an altered millimetric-scale alternation of quartzose siltstone and silty shale (possibly quartzofeldspathic in part).

Late stage alteration is marked with semi-pervasive development of sideritic carbonate as fine grained impregnations and in crude veinlets. Disseminated spongy pyrrhotite aggregates are pervasively pyritised. Minor fine grained arsenopyrite appears to have been introduced with the carbonate.

Close inspection of the thin section reveals no detectable cassiterite.

RENNIS LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

REPORT CMS 79/5/1

SUPPLEMENT - MINEGRAPHY

039

94.7m

Mineragraphic examination of this specimen confirms the absence of optically detectable cassiterite. Rutile is rather ubiquitous. There are traces of arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite, but stannite was not observed.

Thus, the polished section tends to confirm presence of tin as stanniferous rutile. Alternately, the specimen is non-representative of the assay interval.

202.9m

The polished section confirms that cassiterite is present in minor trace amounts only. Whilst the distribution is spotty, it is doubtful that cassiterite accounts for the tin assay. Sphene remains the most likely "Sn-silicate" phase.

284.8m

The polished section reveals patchy chalcopyrite and coarse tourmaline associated with localised concentrations of pyrrhotite. Cassiterite was detected in minor traces only. There are traces of rutile, and presence of minor traces of an ilvaite-like phase is confirmed. However, electron-probe work would be required to confirm presence of "silicate-Sn".

342.6m

The polished section tends to confirm presence of tin in sphene, although again the evidence is rather negative (i.e. an absence of obvious alternatives). Electron-probe work would be required to confirm this.

152040

RENISON LIMITED - DRILL CORE RECORD

HOLE NUMBER	S574	SURVEY			From - To	Distance D	VERTICAL		HORIZONTAL	
		Depth	Bearing	Dip			D.Sin Dip	R.L.	D.Cos.Dip	Prog. Total
PURPOSE	Stratigraphic hole testing the Mine Sequence and below	Collar	-	-90	0 - 35.0	35.0	35.0	2180.3	0.0	0.0
		70.0	117	-90	-105.0	70.0	70.0	2110.3	0.0	3.0
		140.0	030	-88	-180.0	75.0	75.0	2035.3	2.6	2.5
LOCATION	Argent Dam	220.0	352	-88	-248.0	68.0	68.0	1967.3	2.4	5.0
		276.0	299	-85°45'	-277.0	29.0	28.9	1938.4	2.1	7.1
COLLAR R.L.	2215.3m									
CO-ORDINATES	N 18819.5 : E 15028.3									
LENGTH	277m									
HOLE SIZE	0 - 21.5m NX 21.5 - 277.0m BX									
DATE DRILLED										
SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS ZONES	Poor recovery to 13.5m Cavity between 25.8 and 28.3m									
ORE ZONE GROUND CONDITIONS										
LOGGED BY	P. R. Stephenson									
COMMENTS	From the collar to a possible fault at ~150m, the Mine Sequence intersected is very similar to that found in the mine, except that the No 2 is thinner and the No 3 thicker. The lack of quartzite and pebbles above the No 3 may be due to fault. The red-brown and green siltstones between 170.5 and 198.7m have been mapped within the Dalsoath Member N and W of the Argent Dam, but are not found in the mine. The contorted black siltstones and quartzites below 234.3m occur in the main decline around H54 H/W cut and in the top part of U932. Anomalous zinc values were encountered in the No 3 horizon. <i>Anomalous Zn and Pb values were encountered in the No.3 horizon</i> <i>Mine recorded identified at 72.8m.</i>									

SUMMARY - ASSAY DATA

LODE NAME	FROM	TO	LENGTH (m)	AVERAGE WEIGHTED ASSAYS										BCA
				Sn.	Acid Sol. Sn.	Cu.	As.	S.	Pb.	Zn.	Bi.	WO ₃	Ag g/t	
No 1	13.5	17.0	3.5	Calcareous chert - possibly No 1										
No 2	25.8	30.2	4.4	Dolomite + Cavity										
No 3 Upper	67.0	74.0	7.0	<0.10	<0.01	<0.05	<0.10	1.32	0.073	0.399	0.004		5	70
siltstones	74.0	78.0	4.0	<0.10	<0.01	<0.05	<0.10	0.93	0.101	0.260	0.004		4	
No 3 Lower	78.0	86.0	8.0	<0.10	<0.01	<0.05	<0.10	0.25	0.032	0.125	0.005		4	
Total No 3	67.0	86.0	19.0	<0.10	<0.01	<0.05	<0.10	0.78	0.062	0.101	0.005		4	70

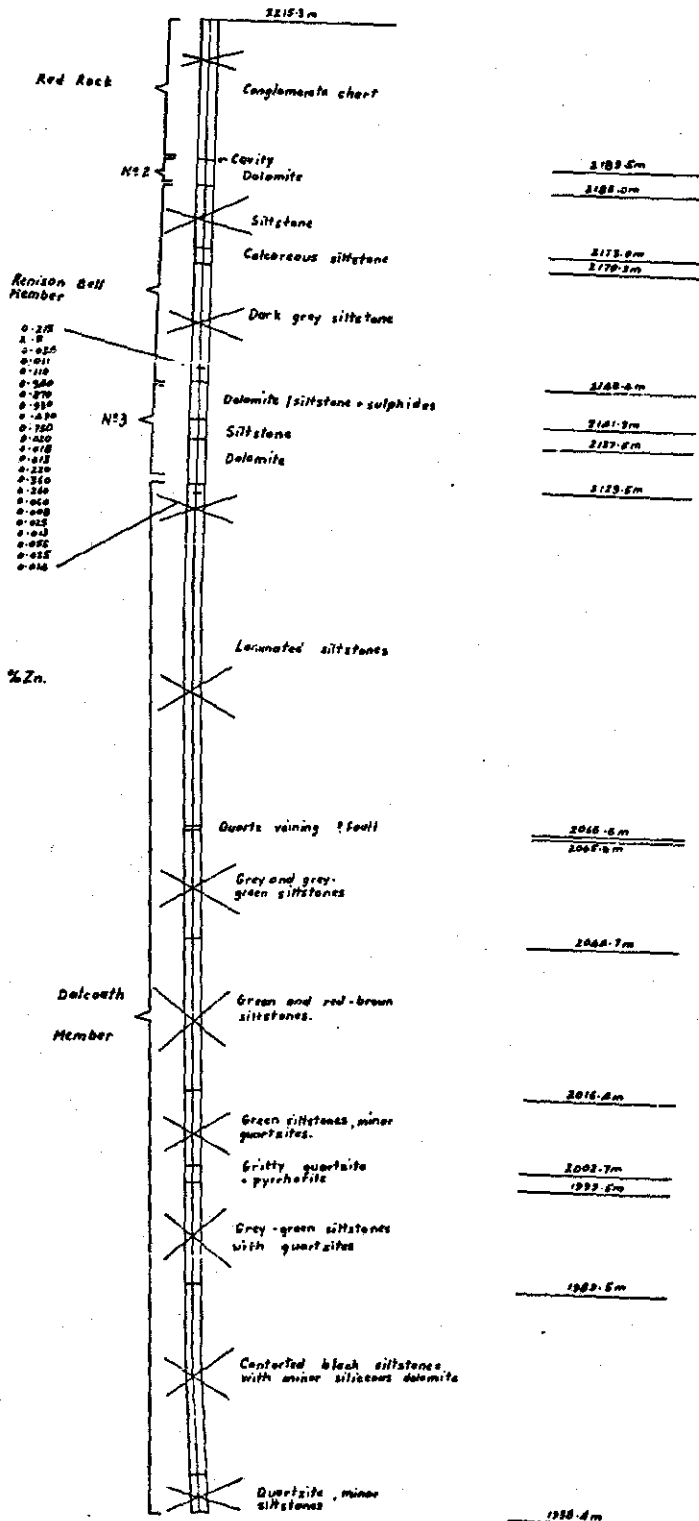
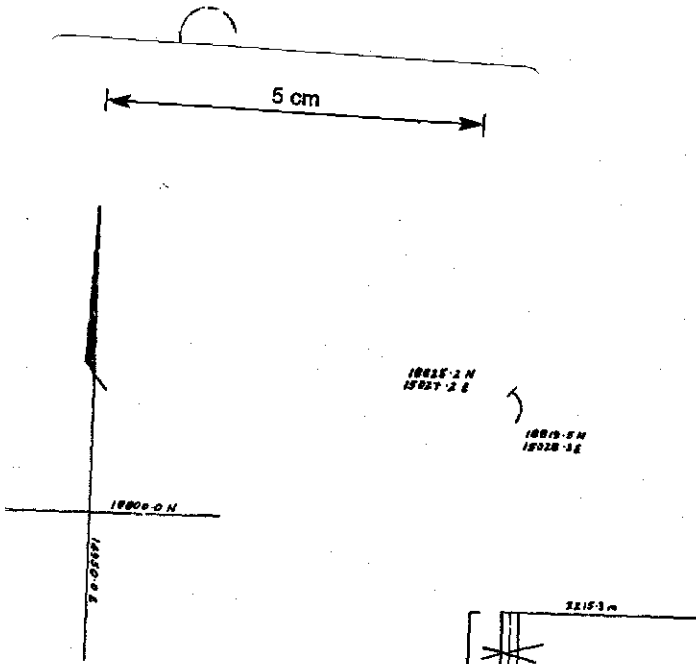
HOLE NO. S 57
SS74

SCALE: 0 20 40
metres

DIAMOND HILL HOLE PLOT

041

PLAN



DIP PROFILE

152042

042

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : 5574

LOGGED BY : P.R.S.

KAPS

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn.										
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag
0	3.0	0	0	TRICONEO												
3.0	~5.0	0.3	15	GREEN-GREY TUFF	DHM											
				Moderately well bedded, fine grained green tuff. Very broken core, with poor recovery. BCA ~ 80°.	RRM											
				Also a couple of fragments of dark grey well bedded siltstone.												
~5.0	13.5	2.1	25	VUGGY MULTICOLOURED AGGLOMERATES	"											
				Very broken vuggy, multicoloured agglomerates and tuffs. Very poor recovery.												
				Pre dominantly green and purple												
				The vugs are possibly due to a leached carbonate component.												
13.5	17.0	3.5	100	PINK CALCAREOUS CHERT	No1											
				Light pink calcareous cherty or chert carbonate. Non-bedded.	RRM											
				Couple of bands of pink and purple tuffs occur - BCA 70°.												
17.0	25.8	8.8	100	CONGLOMERATE CHERT	RRM											
				Purple, red and pink conglomeratic chert. Weakly calcareous in places												
				The fragments are fairly well rounded, poorly sorted, mainly of chert and tuff.												
				24.3 - 25.1m. Fawn coloured oolitic chert.												
25.8	~28.3	0.0	0	CAVITY	No2											
				Presumably a large vug due to leaching of the top of the following carbonate unit.												
~28.3	32.2	1.9	100	DOLOMITE	No2											
				Fine-grained stylolitic grey dolomite veined with white quartz and minor dolomite. Some veins contains chalcedonic red quartz.												

152043

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S574

LOGGED BY : P.R.S.

043

RW79

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM.	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag	% WO ₃
30.2	35.7	5.5	100	GREY SILTSTONE	RBM												
				Light grey well bedded siliceous siltstone, with a few dolomite bands. BCA = 75°.													
35.7	42.2	6.5	100	DARK GREY SILTSTONE	"												
				Dark grey well bedded carbonaceous siltstone. BCA 70° - 75°.													
				Pyrite is common as blebs and bands paralleling bedding. No slumping of the beds, vary occasional folding and occasional cross-bedding.													
42.2	45.0	2.8	100	CALCAREOUS AND SILICEOUS SILTSTONES	72.2												
				Interbedded light grey calcareous siltstones and dark grey siltstones. BCA = 70°.													
45.0	55.6	21.6	100	DARK GREY SILTSTONES	RBM												
				Dark grey well bedded carbonaceous siltstones. Minor light grey siltstones interbedded, BCA predominantly 70° although it varies between 45° and 80°.													
				Small scale slumping and bedding disruptions are common. Pyrite is common throughout as 2 types:													
				1. "Syngenetic" blebs and bands paralleling bedding.													
				2. Minor cross-cutting veinlets.													
				65.1 - 65.2m Calcite vein with massive brown sphalerite and galena. Vein core angle = 45°.													
				Thin sphalerite veinlets spread out from this vein 0.2m up the hole (to 65.9m)		65.0	66.0	<0.10	<0.01	<0.05	<0.10	1.2	0.105	0.215	0.003	4	
65.6	74.3	7.7	100	DOLOMITE/SILTSTONE + SULPHIDES	N03	66.0	67.0	"	0.01	"	0.50	2.5	0.770	2.8	0.004	15	
						67.0	68.0	"	<0.01	"	<0.10	0.25	0.010	0.034	"	4	
				Mixed zone of stylolitic grey dolomite, partially recrystallised, and non-calcareous fawn siltstone.		68.0	69.0	"	<0.01	"	"	0.21	0.000	1.011	"	4	
						69.0	70.0	"	"	"	"	0.29	0.043	0.110	"	4	
				Strong quartz-carbonate veining occurs with moderate amounts of pyrite, sphalerite and galena.		70.0	71.0	"	"	"	"	1.1	0.080	0.340	0.003	3	
						71.0	72.0	"	"	"	0.10	1.4	0.135	0.570	0.004	6	
				The upper contact may be faulted.		72.0	73.0	"	"	"	0.15	3.9	0.140	0.930	"	3	
						73.0	74.0	"	<0.01	"	0.10	2.1	0.095	0.490	0.005	3	

152044

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : 5574

LOGGED BY : P.R.S.

044

NWPS

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag	% WO ₃
74.3	77.9	3.5	100	SILTSTONES		74.0	75.0	<0.10	0.01	<0.05	0.25	1.3	0.360	0.750	0.000	8	
						75.0	76.0	"	"	"	<0.10	1.3	0.026	0.020	"	2	
				Banded fawn-grey siltstones. BCA = 40°.		76.0	77.0	"	<0.01	"	"	0.29	0.007	0.010	0.005	2	
				Thin quartz-carbonate veins common.		77.0	78.0	"	"	"	"	0.84	0.009	0.013	0.005	2	
77.5	86.1	8.3	100	DOLOMITE		78.0	79.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.21	0.042	0.200	0.006	5	
						79.0	80.0	"	"	"	"	0.50	0.044	0.360	"	5	
				Mixed zone of stylolitic grey dolomite with a few bands of fawn siltstones.		80.0	81.0	"	<0.01	"	"	0.25	0.095	0.260	0.005	3	
						81.0	82.0	"	"	"	"	0.17	0.036	0.060	0.005	3	
				Again numerous quartz carbonate veins but with only minor pyrite, sphalerite and galena.		82.0	83.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.04	0.010	0.008	0.006	3	
						83.0	84.0	"	<0.01	"	"	0.29	0.018	0.005	"	3	
						84.0	85.0	"	"	"	"	0.25	0.035	0.013	"	3	
85.1	99.7	13.5	100	CALCAREOUS SILTSTONES	DM	85.0	86.0	"	"	"	"	0.29	0.005	0.055	"	2	
				Moderately calcareous, light grey, banded siltstones. BCA = 70°.		86.0	87.0	"	0.01	"	"	0.37	0.008	0.025	0.004	2	
						87.0	88.0	"	<0.01	"	"	0.33	0.005	0.010	"	2	
				Occasional light grey quartzitic gritty bands. Late stage quartz veins are common cutting the core at about 30°.													
				96.0 - 99.7m Vein network/breccia with dolomite infilling.													
99.7	148.7	49.0	100	BANDED SILTSTONES	DM												
				Banded dark grey and light grey siliceous siltstones. The darker variety predominates at first with the lighter grey increasing with depth. BCA ranges from 45° - 80° commonly 60°. Minor slumping and cross bedding are common.													
				Mineralisation is minor occurring in several types.													
				1. "Syngenetic" blobs and bands of pyrite and rarely pyrrhotite conformable with bedding.													
				2. Late stage thin pyrite veinlets													
				3. Quartz/dolomite or quartz veins which occasionally pyrite + sphalerite.													
				By 146m the siltstones have merged into a light grey impure silty quartzite.													

152045

HOLE NUMBER : S574

LOGGED BY : P.R.S.

045

[illegible]

152045

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : 5574

LOGGED BY : P.R.S.

NWPS

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM			% Sn.									
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag	% WO ₃
212.5	215.6	3.0	100	MINERALISED GRITTY QUARTZITE	DM												
				Mineralised dark grey coarse gritty quartzite. Grit fragments up to 2mm.													
				Sporadically fractured —healed by pyrrhotite with pyrite and carbonate.													
				Strongest mineralisation between 214.6 and 215.1m — vein/breccia of pyrrhotite with minor pyrite													
				Contact with previous unit may be faulted.													
215.6	221.5	5.9	100	GREY-GREEN SILTSTONES	DM												
				Banded light grey green siliceous siltstones the bands consisting of fawn argillaceous siltstone.													
				BCA = 55°.													
				Occasional quartz-carbonate veins with minor pyrrhotite													
221.5	226.8	7.3	100	QUARTZITE, minor SILTSTONES	"												
				Grey quartzite with zones of fawn argillaceous siltstone.													
				Stylolitic fractures are fairly common (the rock does not appear to be a silicified carbonate)		223.0	224.0	0.03	Analysed								
				Quartz veining is abundant most of it carrying some pyrrhotite or pyrite													
226.8	234.3	9.5	100	GREY-GREEN SILTSTONE	"	228.0	229.0	0.04	Analysed								
				Grey-green, poorly bedded (weakly micaceous?) siltstone		233.0	234.0	0.06	Analysed								
				BCA ~40°		236.0	237.0	0.06	Analysed								
				Occasional quartz-pyrrhotite patches and minor fine carbonate veinlets.													
234.3	270.4	36.1	100	CONTORTED BLACK SILTSTONES AND SILICEOUS DOLOMITE	"	240.8	241.8	0.03									
						241.0	242.8	0.02									
				Contorted black siltstones with occasional dirty grey siliceous dolomite. BCA variable from 40°- 70°.		242.8	243.8	0.02									
				The contorted siltstones contain abundant rafts and fragments of light grey siliceous dolomite (?) (weakly calcareous)		243.8	244.8	0.03									
				252.3 - 256.9m - zone of light grey moderately stylolitic siliceous dolomite- hardness and texture of quartzite.		244.8	245.8	0.03									
						245.8	246.8	0.05									
						246.8	247.8	0.03									
						247.8	248.8	0.05									
						248.8	249.8	0.04									
				Mineralisation is common as "syngenetic" pyrrhotite		251.0	252.0	0.03									
				and pyrite caught up in the contortions and as quartz -		256.0	257.0	0.02									

152047

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : SS74

LOGGED BY : P.R.S.

047

NW75

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL	% Cu	% As	% S	% Pb	% Zn	% Bi	g/t Ag	% WO ₃
				pyrite veins.		258.3	259.3	0.04									
				The lighter grey component appears to become more		263.0	264.0	0.03									
				quartzitic, with depth.		267.0	268.0	0.05									
271.4	277.0	5.6	100	QUARTZITE, minor SILTSTONE	DM												
				Light grey quartzite with minor bands of dark grey													
				siltstone. BCA = 70°.													
				The quartzite may have a minor calcareous component.													
				Quartz veins are common with minor carbonate and chlorite													
				Quartz/sphalerite vein at 273.0m.													
				End of hole													

152048

RENISON LIMITED DIAMOND HILL HOLE PLOT

CMS REPORT 79/5/1/

048

9.0m

This is a ferruginous pebbly grit, grading into a gritty conglomerate. General features are more or less typical of the Red Rock Member.

The rock is poorly sorted with angular to rounded framework particles, sized in the fine sand to pebble range and somewhat flattened during consolidation. The bulk comprises fragments of pelitic sediment (shale, silty shale, argillaceous siltstone, cherty argillite), with subordinate chlorite rock (?illite) of vague altered "rhyolitic" character. There are a few clasts of altered felsitic lava and thinly disseminated clastic quartz grains. There is some evidence of intraformational brecciation, and the bulk of pelitic rock fragments were only semi-consolidated, when incorporated.

The sparse matrix consists of argillaceous matter ("sericite"), pervasively stained with ultrafine Fe-oxide particles. The ferruginisation pervades pelite clasts to varying degrees, and is a post-depositional (?diagenetic) phenomenon.

14.4m

This is a rather featureless microcrystalline marble, consisting virtually entirely of weakly interlocking carbonate (mean 25 μ , impure dolomite or dolomite ankerite). The pinkish colouration (hand specimen) reflects weak, but pervasive ultrafine Fe-pigmentation, probably related to that in the overlying rock.

Faint bedding laminations are manifest in subtle variations in grain size. Minor traces of cherty quartz and colourless chlorite are present in thin, discontinuous veinlets. The sectioned area includes extremely rare, microscopic particles of pyrite of "syngenetic" character.

21.9m

This specimen comprises an Fe-pigmented microcrystalline dolomite marble in irregular contact with an altered breccia.

The marble is very similar to that at 14.4m and requires little special comment, except to note that the pigmentation is partly controlled by bedding and that sparse chlorite-carbonate veinlets are present and are locally stylolitic.

The breccia comprises generally angular and poorly sorted clasts, ranging from a few millimetres to in excess of 2cm diameter. These are closely packed, partly moulded onto one another, and are cemented with a sparse, partly dolomitised, weakly Fe-pigmented, argillaceous matrix.

Clasts range from "limestone" (dolomite, *sim.* above) through dolomitic tuffaceous shale to altered "basaltic", slaggy-textured lava with a minor quartzose siltstone component. Lava clasts show evidence of marginal chilling (apart from pervasive quench-textures) and consist essentially of albitised, sericitised and carbonated, feldspar microlaths with a heavily Fe-stained, opaque, ?glassy mesostasis. These features are reasonably interpreted as primary pyroclastic lapilli.

Thus, the rock has the appearance of an intraformational breccia (i.e. the dolomite fragments and tuffaceous shale clasts) with a subordinate basic pyroclastic component.

22.7m

This is a microcrystalline dolomite marble, similar to those at 14.4m and 21.9m, but slightly finer-grained. In addition, this rock is weakly carbonaceous rather than Fe-pigmented. Extremely rare talc flakes are present. Carbonaceous matter is partly concentrated into thin semi-continuous, stylolitic films.

Irregular veins and aggregates (breccia-healing in part) of mine-type carbonate and quartz are common. These form mutual intersections with the carbonaceous stylolites and are mildly stressed. Contacts with the dolomite are generally sharp and non-replacive, and the vein carbonate may show relict radial (cockade or coarse colloform) textures, indicative of cavity fillings.

50.5m

This is a pyritic carbonaceous pelite, laminated on a sub- to millimetric scale with a weakly, but variably turbidite-like intercalation of shale, silty shale and argillaceous fine sandy siltstone.

Clastic material comprises splintery to angular quartz with generally subordinate, degraded (sericitised) feldspar, accessory white mica flakes and a sparse heavily mineral assemblage (mainly tourmaline). There are a few recognisable microcrystalline lava clasts, occasional angular albite grains, and the rock as a whole has a faintly marked reworked tuffaceous character.

152049

The argillaceous fraction is sericite, pervasively stained with carbonaceous matter. Shale laminae shows an incipient crenulated slaty cleavage. The rock is weakly dolomitic.

Fine grained pyrite is more or less pervasive and (with carbonaceous matter) is of bedded distribution and distinctly partly recrystallised syngenetic character with disseminated cubes and abundant relict framboids.

Sparse microfaults are healed with chlorite-stained carbonate films, with minor associated pyrites. There are no indications of contact-metasomatic effects.

72.8m

This rock is a mildly altered and weakly mineralised microcrystalline marble, similar to those in the overlying No 2 horizon. The rock itself consists virtually entirely of fine grained (mean 15 - 20 μ), weakly interlocking dolomite-ankerite. Accessory traces of Mg-chlorite are present in sparsely disseminated, microscopic discrete flakes and aggregates, and there are minor traces of carbonaceous matter.

The rock is fractured to brecciated and healed with aggregates of mine-type carbonate and cherty to angular quartz. These areas include sparsely disseminated aggregates of sphalerite, galena and pyrite up to a few millimetres diameter. Small patches of replacive carbonate are disseminated throughout the rock and vein margins are replacive.

Cassiterite occurs in trace amounts as discrete to clustered, evenly sized (15 - 40 μ , mean 20 - 25 μ) particles at the margins of quartz-carbonate veins and, less commonly, associated with the replacive carbonate aggregates.

81.2m

This is a chloritic microcrystalline marble in contact with, or containing, lenses of quartzose silty shale.

The shale consists essentially of sericite with subordinate relict detrital quartz and is fairly featureless. Sericite occurs locally on a thin, late-stage, cross-cutting shear and the shale lens (only one contact is seen) is also schistose on a fine scale.

The marble is similar to that at 72.8m, but is weakly stained throughout with flakes of near-colourless Mg-chlorite, locally arranged in rosettes. The rock is locally Fe-pigmented and is elsewhere weakly carbonaceous. This rock is altered in an identical manner to the previous specimen, with fracture healings and small replacive aggregates of mine-type carbonate and accessory quartz. Minor traces of pyrite, galena and sphalerite occur with the secondary carbonate, but there is no detectable cassiterite.

124.3m

This is a carbonaceous pyritic pelite with many features in common with the rock at 50.5m. In comparison it is less siliceous and is finer grained overall, with a rather subtle, weakly turbidite-like alternation of shale, silty shale and fine grained argillaceous siltstone. Sericitised clastic feldspar and detrital white mica flakes are relatively abundant. The rock is not as distinctly tuffaceous and is only very incipiently dolomitic. However, the similarities extend to details such as the distribution of pyrite and presence of an incipient slaty cleavage with microscale crenulations. The two rocks could be considered as a structural repetition on petrological grounds.

The sectioned area includes part of a shear zone, cutting bedding roughly at right angles. This feature is healed with weakly stressed to vaguely schistose aggregates of quartz and carbonate with accessory sericite, chlorite and disseminations of pyrite, sphalerite and arsenopyrite.

176.7m

This is a more or less massive ferruginous argillaceous siltstone with evidence of slumping and "grading" in irregular areas into silty shale.

The argillaceous fraction consists of random sericite with subordinate to minor accessory chlorite and is pervasively stained with ultrafine Fe-oxide particles. The Fe-pigmentation imparts the reddish-brown colouration in hand specimen and is analogous to that in the 9.0m and 14.4m specimens.

Clastic components are incompletely resolved under the microscope, with frequent splintery to angular silt-sized features poorly contrasted against the clay component. These have the appearance of degraded (sericitised, Fe-pigmented) feldspar particles, but there are no relics to confirm this. The remainder comprises splintery to angular and subangular quartz (about 30% of total) and mica flakes (mainly muscovite, accessory chlorite, total 5 - 10%). In addition, there are thinly dispersed sericite and chlorite-pellets and occasional poorly resolved (sericitised, pigmented, locally dolomitised) ?felsite fragments.

152050

Overall, this rock appears to have a certain, albeit poorly defined, tuffaceous component. Some quartz grains and the splintery degraded ?feldspar could be interpreted as fragmented and mildly abraded shards. The Fe-pigmentation is a primary feature, reflecting oxidising conditions during diagenesis.

183.6m

This is a weakly turbidite-like intercalation of shale, silty shale and argillaceous siltstone. These sediments laminated on a sub to millimetric scale and has undergone a soft phase of deformation prior to incipient (load- or burial) metamorphism.

Elastic material is virtually identical to that at 176.7m and requires no special comment, except to note a sparse heavy mineral assemblage is present (leucoxenic semi-opaques, tourmaline, traces apatite). As previously, feldspar has degraded to sericite. The rock has a weak; reworked tuffaceous character and the main contrast with the previous specimen lies in its well-bedded nature.

Minor and rather patchy Fe-pigmentation is evident. This may be more pervasive than apparent, since the bulk colouration (hand specimen and thin-section) reflects presence of a pale green variety of sericite (illite-hydromuscovite rather than muscovite) with subordinate traces of closely intergrown chlorite. Minor chlorite veining suggests these phases may be of low temperature hydrothermal origin. Chlorite, locally, forms partial pseudomorphs of detrital muscovite.

205.2m

This rock is closely related to that at 183.6m to the extent that general features require no special comment.

The main contrast between the two specimens is that this sediment grades into an argillaceous, fine-grained sandstone and is relatively slightly deficient in sericitised elastic feldspar. In addition, the argillaceous material is normal sericite; detrital chlorite is virtually absent, and this rock is incipiently carbonaceous.

The sub to millimetric scale planar to lenticular, weakly graded and locally transcurrent bedding is intersected at a high angle by a thin granular to comb structured quartz veinlet carrying rare ultra-fine sulphide particles (pyrite ?chalcopyrite).

214.8m

This specimen consists of semi to near massive, fine grained pyrrhotite with subordinate primary and secondary pyrites and traces of arsenopyrite. Gangue comprises mainly quartz and sideritic carbonate, along with a variety of altered (carbonated, chloritised) rock fragments, mainly impure chert and pelite with subordinate vein-type quartz, tourmalinised siltstone and altered ?felsite. These features are angular to ovoid, generally stressed, poorly sorted in the sand range with sporadic megaclasts, and are weakly layered within the sulphide aggregates. There is evidence of granulation and, overall the rock has the appearance of a sulphide cemented and partly altered (carbonated, pyritised) tectonic breccia.

The thin section contains extremely rare microscopic particles of a sulphosalt, probably stannite. There is no detectable cassiterite.

237.3m

This is a strongly deformed carbonaceous pelite, originally an intercalation of shale, silty shale and argillaceous siltstone, laminated on a sub to millimetric scale and weakly graded, at least locally. Detritus is largely quartz with accessory feldspar (sericitised) white mica flakes and heavy mineral particles. The clay fraction is sericite. Carbonaceous matter is largely restricted to silty shale rather than relatively shaly bands.

Deformation is disharmonic, with development of a soft pebble conglomerate-like fabric. The "soft" style, however, is largely a reflection of the relatively pelitic and carbonaceous nature of the rock. There is evidence that deformation postdated incipient quartz veining and silicification with minor associated fine grained pyrrhotite.

275.5m

This rock is best classified as a chloritic carbonaceous orthoquartzite. It has a moderately sorted silt to fine sand sized framework (approx 50%), consisting virtually entirely of angular to subangular quartz with accessory detrital leucoxenic semi opaques. The cement consists of near-isotropic Mg-chlorite with subordinate, closely intergrown microcrystalline quartz, and marginally corrodes the clastic particles. Faint bedding traces are manifest in a weak dimensional orientation of elastic particles and in the distribution of accessory carbonaceous matter (detrital in part).

HOLE No.: S5

5574

SCALE:

REXSON LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

051

Moderately stressed, irregular quartz veins occur in two generations. The first is stained with carbonaceous inclusions and ranges up to a few millimetres in width. These are intersected by thinner, relatively clear veinlets. There are irregularly distributed patches of carbonate, which appear to have formed more or less contemporaneously with the late quartz veinlets which include sparse patches of sphalerite, (dark red, high Fe-almost opaque) and traces of pyrite.

152052

HOLE No.: 5574

SCALE:

RENISON LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

REPORT CMS 79/5/1/

SUPPLEMENT - MINERAGRAPHY

052

50.5m

Mineragraphic examination confirms the syngenetic nature of the pyrite in this sediment. Although partly recrystallised, there are abundant framboids and microscale nodular structures grading into partly recrystallised colloform-like zones in the more massive bands.

Overall the distribution of sulphide is closely analogous to that of the "bedded" pyrrhotite in many metasomatised sediments at Renison. This tends to confirm that pyrrhotite develops in these rocks in part by replacement of syngenetic pyrite.

152053

RENISON LIMITED - DRILL CORE RECORD

053

HOLE NUMBER	S594	SURVEY			From - To	Distance D	VERTICAL		HORIZONTAL	
		Depth	Bearing	Dip			D.Sin.Dip	R.L.	D.Cos.Dip	Prog. Total
PURPOSE	To test the North Bassett and Mine Sequence beneath S369	Collar	240°39'	- 66°	0 - 30.0	30.0	27.4	2179.5	12.2	12.2
		60.0	243°	- 65°	- 87.0	57.0	51.7	2127.8	24.1	36.3
		114.0	237° *	- 62°	-131.0	44.8	38.8	2089.0	20.7	57.0
LOCATION	Dunkleytown	148.0	252°	- 60°	-180.0	49.0	42.4	2046.6	24.5	81.5
		212.0	254°	- 56½°	-228.0	48.0	40.0	2006.6	26.5	108.0
COLLAR R.L.	2206.87	244.0	252°	- 54½°	-271.0	43.0	35.0	1971.6	25.0	133.0
		293.0	247°	- 51½°	-319.0	48.0	37.6	1934.0	29.9	162.9
CO-ORDINATES	N 20917.5 : E 15225.7	340.0	245°	- 51°	-368.5	49.5	38.5	1895.5	31.2	194.1
		391.0	239°	- 50°	-391.0	22.5	17.2	1878.3	14.5	208.6
LENGTH	391.0m									
HOLE SIZE	3.0 - 51.0m NQ 51.0m - 391.0m BQ									
DATE DRILLED	30/5/79 - 15/6/78									
SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS ZONES	Broken with some core loss from collar to 38m.									
ORE ZONE GROUND CONDITIONS										
LOGGED BY	P. R. Stephenson									
COMMENTS	Water struck somewhere between 50 and 100m. 3M HQ casing left in the hole. Two No 3 dolomites were intersected, with pebble bands above the upper one. No sulphide mineralisation although half of No 3 Upper is recrystallised. The Bassett structure is thin and non-mineralised. Graphitic siltstones intersected between the two dolomites.									

SUMMARY - ASSAY DATA

LODE NAME	FROM	TO	LENGTH (m)	AVERAGE WEIGHTED ASSAYS													B.C.A.
				Sn.	Acid Sol. Sn.	Cu.	As.	S.	Pb.	Zn.	Bi.	WO ₃	Ag g/t				
Bassett	212.6	212.8	0.2	Breccia with dolomite and talc													
No 3 (Upper)	230.9	243.3	12.4	Fine grained and "recrystallised" dolomite													70°
No 3 (Lower)	274.6	282.4	7.8	Stylolitic dolomite													55°

152054

HOLE No. 4
3594

SCALE: 

PENISON LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

054

5 cm

1013.1 m
1013.8 m
1015.4 m
1016.0 m
1016.5 m

1017.5 m

DIP PROFILE

22815.1 N
15215.7 E

22815.1 N
15215.7 E

22815.1 N
15215.7 E

22815.1 N
15215.7 E

22815.1 N
15215.7 E

PLAN

22815.1 N
15215.7 E

1016.5 m
1016.0 m
1015.4 m
1013.8 m
1013.1 m

Gray Siltstone / Turb.

Basal Quartzite / Turb.
Quartzite and phyllite
Quartzite
Quartzite

Carbonaceous / graphitic Siltstone
Quartzite
Quartzite

Laminated Siltstone
Foliated black Siltstone
Laminated Siltstone

Carbonaceous Siltstone

152055

055

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S594

LOGGED BY : P.R.S.

NW75

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn.										g/t Ag	% WO ₃
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.		
0	23.0	3.5	15	CRUMBLY BROKEN CLAY	CCF												
				Very crumbly and broken yellow, brown and orange clay.													
23.0	30.0	4.0	57	BROKEN MULTICOLOURED SILTSTONES	"												
				Very broken purple-brown, green and brown soft siltstones.													
30.0	37.9	5.9	75	BROKEN, PURPLE SILTSTONES/TUFFS	"												
				Broken purple-brown siltstones and tuffs. Poorly bedded.													
				BCA = 60°.													
				Carbonate veining was common - now mostly leached out.													
37.9	39.0	1.1	100	BRECCIA ZONE	"												
				Brecciated grey siltstone. Fragments surrounded by calcite and dolomite with black carbon (?fine galena). Possibly minor sphalerite.													
				Traces of pyrite.													
39.0	109.1	70.1	100	PURPLE-BROWN SILTSTONES/TUFFS	"												
				Purple-brown siltstones and tuffs. Minor grey siltstones.													
				Often well banded. BCA = 70°.													
				Current bedding occurs.													
				Calcite veining common throughout.													
				74.2 - 74.7m Bleached yellowish calcite/dolomite filled breccia zone. 3cm wide zone of coarse dolomite crystals (~ 2cm) with minor pyrite at 74.7m.													
				78.5 - 78.7m Bleached zone with several coarse dolomite (?siderite) veins.													
				83.2 - 84.9m Zone of green-grey siltstones and calcareous tuffs - graded in part indicating right way up													
				BCA at 84m = 60°													
				BCA at 104m = 40°.													
				From 92.0m the purple colouration becomes weaker and intermingled with grey colour.													
109.1	121.6	12.5	100	GREY TUFF													
				Fairly massive, grey weakly calcareous coarse tuff. BCA = 300													
				Late stage calcite veins common, with traces of pyrite.													

152056

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S594

LOGGED BY : P.R.S.

056

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag	% WO ₃
121.6	137.0	15.4	100	GREY SILTSTONES/TUFFS	CCF												
				Light grey and dark grey siltstones and calcareous tuffs.													
				Well bedded. BCA = 45° - 60°.													
				Calcite veining common, minor vein/breccia zones of calcite.													
137.0	159.0	22.0	100	GREY-GREEN SILTSTONES/TUFFS	"												
				Grey-green fine siltstones and medium grained calcareous tuffs.													
				BCA 40° - 45° becoming contorted and variable over the last 5m.													
				Calcite veining very common, with a few traces of red sphalerite.													
				155.0 - 155.3m few coarse dolomite veins.													
159.0	192.2	33.2	100	BEDDED CALCAREOUS GREY SILTSTONES/TUFFS	"												
				Generally well bedded calcareous dark grey siltstones and calcareous light grey tuffs. Several zones of more calcareous altered brecciated zones, and some bands of soft-sediment carbonate breccia (cf S370). BCA averages 60°.													
				Calcite and dolomite veins very common, the latter predominating and becoming quite coarse in places (~ 1cm).													
				165.5 - 165.8m and 166.1m - calcite/dolomite breccia zones with minor galena and sphalerite.													
				161.4 - 162.7m Green/yellow coarse altered gabbro.													
				Last 3m brecciated and contorted with quartz, dolomite and calcite.													
192.2	207.9	15.7	100	GREY BEDDED SILTSTONES	CCF												
				Mainly light and dark grey well bedded siltstones with minor tuffaceous bands.													
				Bedding commonly folded, contorted and faulted. BCA generally ~ 40°.													
				Greenish tuff bands are common between 205m and 207.9m.													
				Calcite and dolomite veins are abundant, increasing with depth again some dolomite veins are quite coarse.													
				No sulphide mineralisation observed.													

152057

057

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S594

LOGGED BY : P.R.S.

NWPS

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM.	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bl.	% Ag	% WO.
207.9	210.8	2.9	100	GREY MICROFAULTED SILTSTONES	CCF												
				Light grey, very microfaulted siltstones with minor tuffs.													
				Dolomite veining very common.													
				Bleached - looking zone.													
210.8	212.6	1.8	100	SILTSTONES/TUFFS (?)	"												
				Mixed dark siltstones and greenish tuffs (fine grained gabbros?)													
				Dolomite veining common.													
				?Actinolite veining occurs with a soft, pale green mineral													
				(?talc).													
				Generally a mixed up zone.													
212.6	212.8	0.2	100	BRECCIA ZONE	Basset Fault												
				Breccia zone filled with dolomite with minor green talc (?).													
				No sulphide mineralisation.													
212.8	220.0	7.2	100	BANDED QUARTZITE	RBM												
				Grey banded contorted quartzite.													
				Quartz/dolomite veining/brecciation common.													
				At 216.4m - small conglomeratic band	"Pebbles"												
				217.2 - 217.4m gritty quartzite													
				217.6 - 217.8m ?gritty band or fine grained breccia.													
				Some of the quartzite after 217.8m is slightly gritty,													
				219.6 - 219.9m Pure light grey quartzite (possibly completely													
				silicified dolomite?).													
220.0	222.0	2.0	100	VEINED BLACK SILTSTONE	RBM												
				Highly dolomite veined black siltstone.													
				BCA = 60 .													
				Blebs and bands of "syngenetic" pyrite common.													
				221.0 - 221.3m Quartz breccia zone with moderate amounts of													
				pyrite.													

152058

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S594

LOGGED BY : P.R.S.

WSPS

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM.	% Sn.											
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag	% WO ₃
222.0	230.9	8.9	100	GREY QUARTZITE	RBM												
				Light grey, hard, finely banded quartzite. BCA = 70°.													
				Minor quartz, calcite and dolomite veining.													
				Conformable "syngenetic" pyrite bands common. Bleached fair over the last 0.5m with red-brown bands.													
230.9	236.4	5.5	100	DOLOMITE	No 3												
				Stylolitic light gray dolomite. Interbedded with calcareous siltstone for the first 2m, and becoming recrystallised with depth.													
				White dolomite veins common.													
236.4	243.3	6.7	100	MEDIUM GRAINED DOLOMITE	No 3												
				Yellow medium grained stylolitic "recrystallised" dolomite.													
				No sulphide mineralisation.													
243.3	270.6	27.3	100	CARBONACEOUS/GRAPHITIC SILTSTONES	DM												
				Carbonaceous and graphitic black siltstones.													
				BCA averages 70° but variable.													
				245.5 - 247.0m. Highly graphitic and very broken.													
				Contorted quartz veins common in patches, with occasional dolomite veins.													
				Conformable pyrite bands occur in varying amounts.													
				254.8 - 255.3m Quartzite band with shale fragments.													
				255.3 - 255.4m Muddy graphitic band with possibly minor core loss.													
				Generally fairly broken unit but apparently 100% recovery.													
270.6	274.6	4.0	100	QUARTZITE	"												
				Fine grained, gray, finely banded quartzite similar to 222.0 - 230.9m.													
				BCA = 55°.													
				"Syngenetic" blebs and bands of pyrite very common.													
				Minor calcite veining.													

152059

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S594

LOGGED BY : P.R.S.

NWPS

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM.	% Sn.										
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% El.	g/t Ag
274.6	276.1	1.5	100	DOLOMITE/CARBONACEOUS SILTSTONE	No 3											
				Mixed light grey dolomite and black carbonaceous siltstone. Conformable pyrite bands common within the black siltstone.												
276.1	282.4	6.3	100	DOLOMITE	"											
				Light grey stylolitic dolomite. White quartz/dolomite veins common in places causing broken core. 276.9 - 277.9m Cavity. No core. Very sharp lower contact.												
282.4	296.0	13.6	100	CALCAREOUS SILTSTONES	DM											
				Light grey, laminated, weakly calcareous siltstones. BCA = 65°. Quartz/dolomite veining common, becoming very common between 290.8 and 296.0m causing broken core.												
296.0	301.6	5.6	100	BLACK SILTSTONES	"											
				Folded, contorted and fractured black siltstone with abundant quartz/dolomite veining. Fracture zone but probably not a fault.												
301.6	333.0	31.4	100	LAMINATED SILTSTONES	"											
				Mid grey, well laminated siliceous siltstones. Beds are gently folded resulting in BCA varying between 60° and 90°. Conformable bands and blebs of pyrite are common. Minor quartz/dolomite veining.												
333.0	391.0	58.0	100	CONTORTED SILTSTONES	"											
				Mid grey siliceous siltstones as above but with confused and contorted bedding (i.e. more intense folding); beds are occasionally brecciated. Quartz/dolomite veining more common. Conformable pyrite blebs and bands common.												
				End of hole												

152060

FIELD SHEET FOR GEO-CHEMICAL SURVEY

AREA KAPI GRID

TR. CASE 2900N

DATE 28/4/78 OBS P.R.S. 2
M.P.

STATION	SAMPLE No.	DEPTH	DESCRIPTION
00W.		10cm.	Brown clay on bedrock near outcrops of gabbro. +10 mesh - mostly wood fragments with non-pulverised grey brown clay pellets.
25W.		10cm.	As 00W.
50W.		40cm.	As 00W but the +10 mesh consists of ? chert + a light coloured rock - possibly gabbro.
75W.		15cm.	As 00W, the +10 mesh consisting of fragments of hornfels and of gabbro.
100W.		45cm.	As 00W, the +10 mesh consisting mainly of gabbro, with some hornfels.
125W.		50cm.	As 00W, the +10 mesh consisting of hornfels and gabbro.
150W.		50cm.	As 00W, the +10 mesh consisting of either compacted clay or soft bedrock.
175W.		45cm.	Clayey grey soil with a few tree roots. The +10 mesh consists of insufficiently pulverised pellets of grey clay.
200W.		50cm.	As 175W but swampy, the +10 mesh consisting of some tourmaline rock with gabbro.
225W.		40cm.	As ²⁰⁰ 175W, the +10 mesh consisting of a mixture of chert, hornfels

FIELD SHEET FOR GEOCHEMICAL SURV.

AREA KAR1 GRID TPE 105E 2900N.DATE 28/11/78
13/12 OBS P.R.S.
2 M.P.

STATION	SAMPLE No.	DEPTH	DESCRIPTION
250w.		45cm.	As 200w, the +10 mesh consisting of angular and rounded fragments of siltstone and hornfels.
275w.		70cm.	As 200w, the +10 mesh consisting of quartz and hornfels.
300w.		30cm.	As 200w, the +10 mesh consisting of grey hornfels or fine tourmaline rock.
325w.		50cm.	As 200w, the +10 mesh consisting of weathered hornfels with minor quartz.
350w.		80cm.	Orange soil, non-swampy. The +10 mesh consisting of soft orange insufficiently pulverised compacter pellets.
375w.		70cm.	As 350w, the +10 mesh consisting of soft orange sandy rock + a few fragments of brown fine-grained rock.
400w.		60cm.	Orange clay sandy soil, the +10 mesh consisting of soft orange insufficiently pulverised compacter pellets.

End of line

See next page for summary.

062

FIELD SHEET FOR GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

AREA

TRAVERSE

DATE

JBS

STATION

SAMPLE No.

DEPTH

DESCRIPTION

Summary

Going eastwards from 00w to 150w, steeply downhill. Any transported material here must have come from Silver Saddle.

From 200w to 325w is swamp with small ditches - probably alluvial workings. The soil cover appears to consist of 50 cm of clay over a layer of quartz-hornfels floor. Anomalies in this zone should be treated with caution.

From 350w to 400w - steeply uphill. A dry sandy orange soil has developed over a soft brown-orange rock. Anomalies here would not be due to transported material from the Pine Hill area.

P. Stephenson

13/12/78

063

Soil sampling results sheet.

152064

Line 2900N. Resampled by P.R.S. & M.P. 28/11/78.
 - 80 mesh fraction. (ppm).

	Sn.	Sol. Sn.	Cu.	As.	WO ₃ .
00W.	~~160~~ 30	<100	160	30	<100
25W	90	"	30	40	"
50W	~~25~~ 70	"	35	50	"
75W	100	"	65	60	"
100W	80	"	30	35	"
125W	100	"	25	50	"
150W	35	"	30	<5	"
175W	30	"	40	<5	"
200W	90	"	20	15	"
225W	170	"	25	10	"
250W	200	"	25	25	"
275W	200	"	25	20	"
300W	450	"	30	70	100
325W	90	"	50	30	<100
350W	25	"	110	15	"
375W	40	"	55	60	"
400W.	40.	"	70	<5.	"

Line 2900N. Resampled 28/11/78.
 +10 mesh. (Assayed in order to ascertain values
 in bedrock samples). (ppm).

	Sn.	Sol. Sn.	Cu.	As.	WO ₃ .	
00W	60	400	125	95		
25W	110	"	25	125		
50W	110	"	35	170		*
75W	130	"	70	150		*
100W	75	"	20	160		*
125W	130	"	20	115		*
150W	55	"	15	15		
175W	65	"	15	15		
200W	135	"	15	140		
225W	150	"	20	240		
250W	800	"	15	160		
275W	340	"	30	200		
300W	520	"	50	<5		
325W	180	"	60	330		
350W	60	"	90	35		*
375W	60	"	45	60		*
400W.	55.	"	50	30		*

* - These samples include chips from bedrock.

5 cm

Ppm. Sn. —————

Resampling. P.R.S. 1970.

065

Ppm. Sn. - - - - -

Original sampling. J.P.K. 1976.

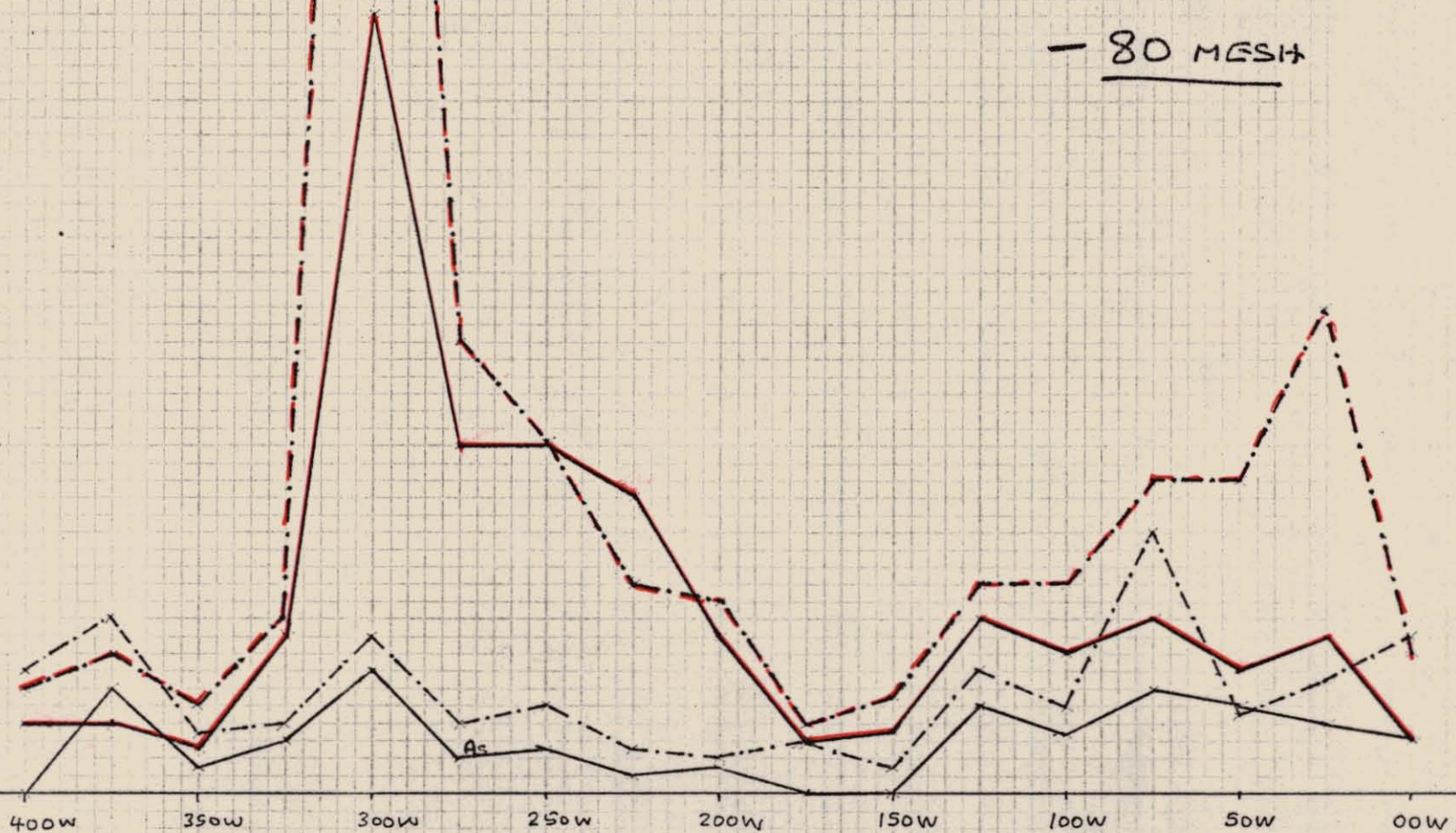
Ppm. As. —————

Resampling. P.R.S. 1978.

Ppm. As. - - - - -

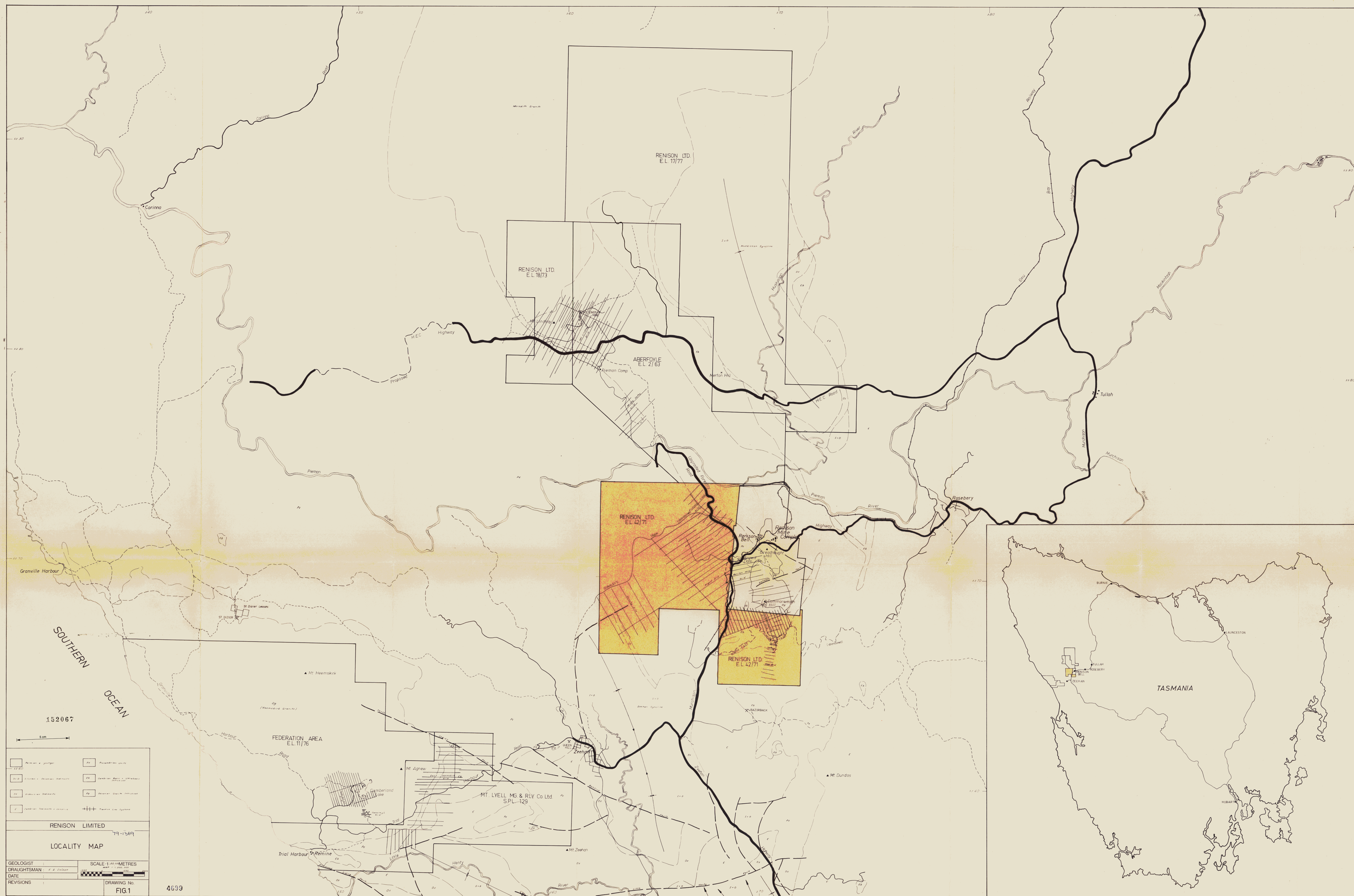
Original sampling. J.P.K. 1976.

— 80 MESH



ROUGH
PROFILE.

152066





ROCK SAMPLING RESULTS									
LOCATION	C.M.S. Report or Description	ASSAYS p.p.m.							
		Sn	Cu	S	As	Pb	Zn	Ag	WO
19550 N 1 19470 E	76/3/20	25			35	80	160	5	45
19550 N 2 19470 E	76/3/20	15			1400	15	240	20	2
19550 N 3 19470 E	76/3/20	40			700	60	150	40	1
19550 N 4 19470 E	76/3/20	75			1400	25	1000	200	4
19550 N 5 19470 E	76/3/20	15			700	65	150	70	1
19550 N 6 19470 E	76/3/20	20	100	2500	2000	700	140	20	25
19550 N 7 19470 E	76/3/20	40	40	1500	160	60	70	1	25
19550 N 8 19470 E	76/3/20	60	25		300	225	75	20	70
19550 N 9 19470 E	76/3/20	90	270		80	195	670	15	55
20285 N 10 19335 E	76/3/20	100	270		15	45	395	35	20
20285 N 11 19335 E	76/3/20	45	130		<5	70	560	80	20
19155 N 12 19155 E	Pyritic Shale	80	175		15	150	15	15	3.5
17125 N 13 12895 E	Gossan	80	170		850	1800	5800	85	50
18650 N 14 14500 E	76/6/4	70	20		80	100	350	2	<50
18650 N 15 14500 E	76/6/4	30	20		140	90	580	2	150
18770 N 16 19750 E	76/6/4	50	10		260	120	2650	2	<150

- MAPPING SYMBOLS
- Definite
 - Approximate
 - Inferred
 - Strike and dip of bedding
 - Vertical bedding
 - Horizontal bedding
 - Strike and dip of faulting
 - Strike and dip of shearing
 - Fault (dip and downthrow)
 - Fault, position approximate
 - Fault, position inferred
 - Syncline with plunge
 - Anticline with plunge
 - Old mine workings
 - Pyrite
 - Pyritic
 - Mineralization
 - Drivable road
 - Track
 - Diamond drill hole
 - Sample location

- ROCK TYPE DESCRIPTION
- QUATERNARY
- Qra Alluvium
 - Qpf Pleistocene fluvioglacial
- LOWER TO MIDDLE CAMBRIAN
- Ec CAMBRIAN CREEK FORMATION (interbedded pyroclastics and sediments)
 - Ec (OHM) DREAGHOUNT HILL MEMBER (pyroclastics and sediments)
 - Ec (NP1) NP1 HORIZON (dolomite)
 - Ec (RBM) RED ROCK MEMBERS (chert, conglomerates and pyroclastics)
 - Ec (NP2) NP2 HORIZON (dolomite)

- UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN
- Esc SUCCESS CREEK GROUP (interbedded quartzites and siltstones)
 - Esc (RBM) BENISON BELLS MEMBER (siltstones and quartzites)
 - Esc (NP3) NP3 HORIZON (dolomite)
 - Esc (DM) DALCOATH MEMBER (quartzites and siltstones)

- INTRUSIVES
- Quartz porphyry dike
 - Basic dike

- SYMBOLS
- Dolomite - drabstone shale
 - Gossan, siliceous-gossan, mudstone
 - Chert, chert breccia
 - Aluminous, argillaceous siltstone and mudstone

152068

RENISON LIMITED

ARGENT GRID AREA

INTERPRETATIVE GEOLOGY

GEOLOGIST P. STEPHENSON

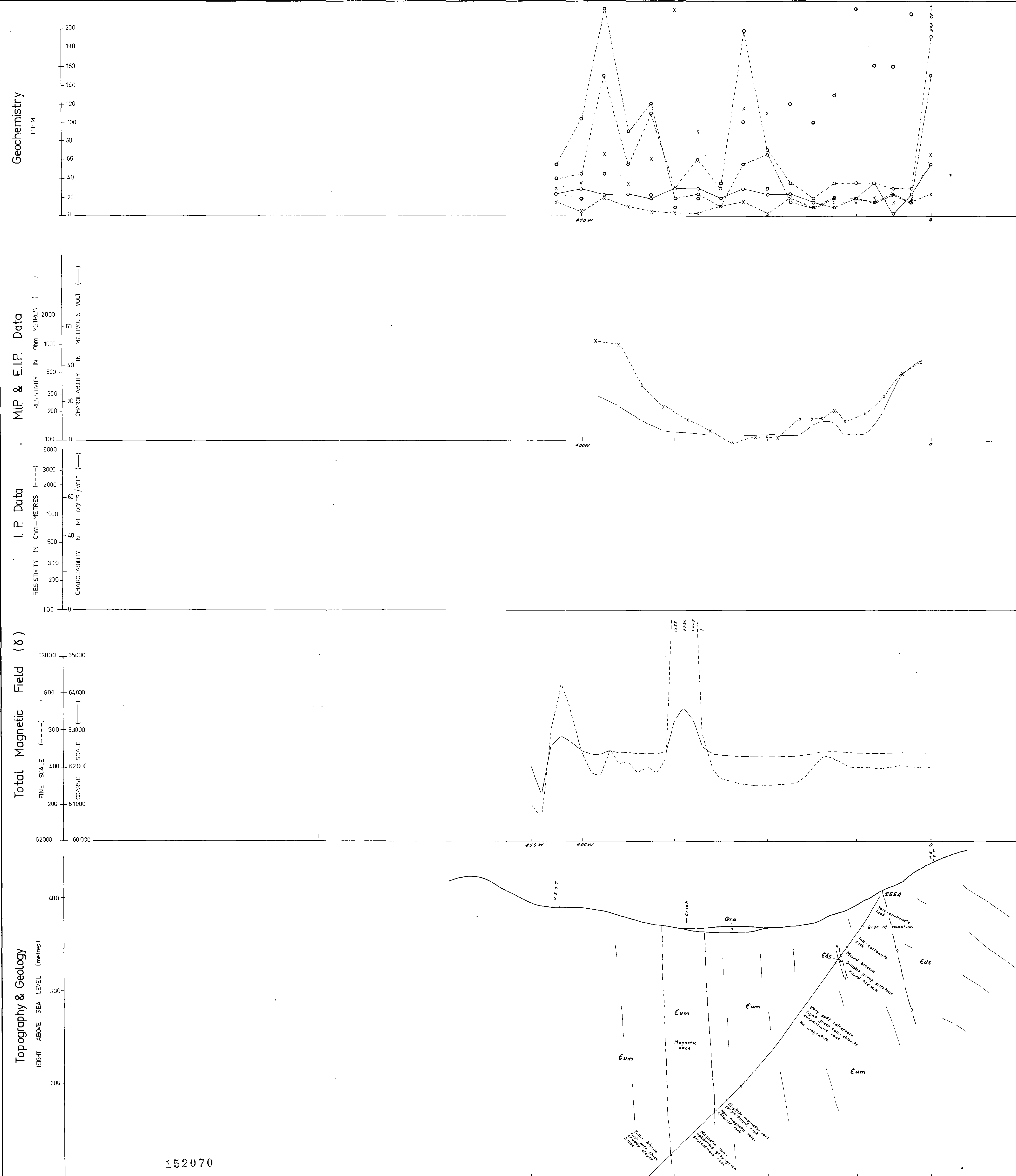
DRAUGHTSMAN J. MATTHEWS

DATE MAY 1976

REVISIONS AUGUST 1977

SCALE 1:5000 METRES

FIG. 2



REINSON LIMITED
KAPI GRID
LINE 2300N
SECTION LOOKING Nth
SCALE: 1:2,000 METRES

DRAWN P R S
TRACED J A C
DATE May '78
SCALE 1:2,000
DRAWING No.
FIG. 4

MAGNETICS
5000 SCALE
1000 SCALE

GEOCHEMISTRY
Sn
Cu
Pb
Zn
As
Ni

I.P.
CHARGEABILITY
RESISTIVITY
POLE-DIPOLE

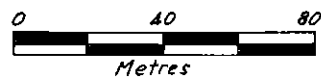
RECENT
Gra Alluvium
DEVONIAN
Edg Black Shale (slaty)
Edc Conglomerate & grit
Eds Shales, tuff/silt & siltstones

U CANADIAN - DUNDAS GROUP
Ems Spilites, metadiorite, gabbro and tuff
Eum Ultramafics
Edw Pyroclastics and sediments

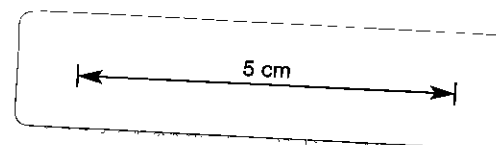
LEGEND
Geological Boundary
Inferred Geological Boundary
Approx Geological Boundary
Fault
Inferred Fault
Approx Fault

HOLE No 5559

SCALE



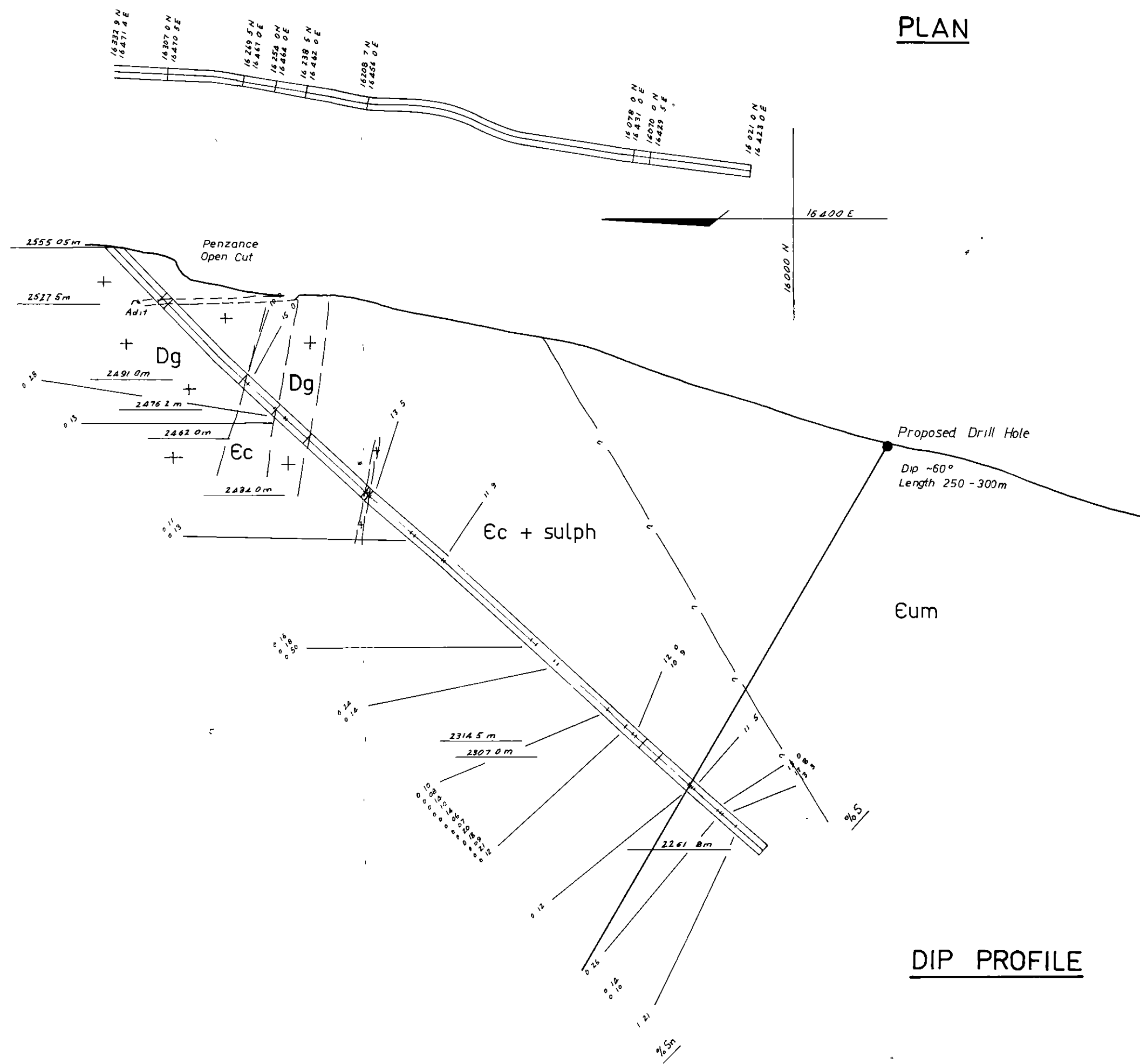
RENISON LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

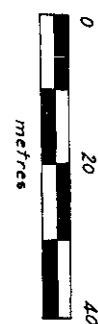


49-1369

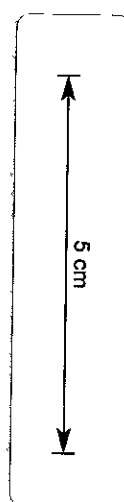
152071

PLAN

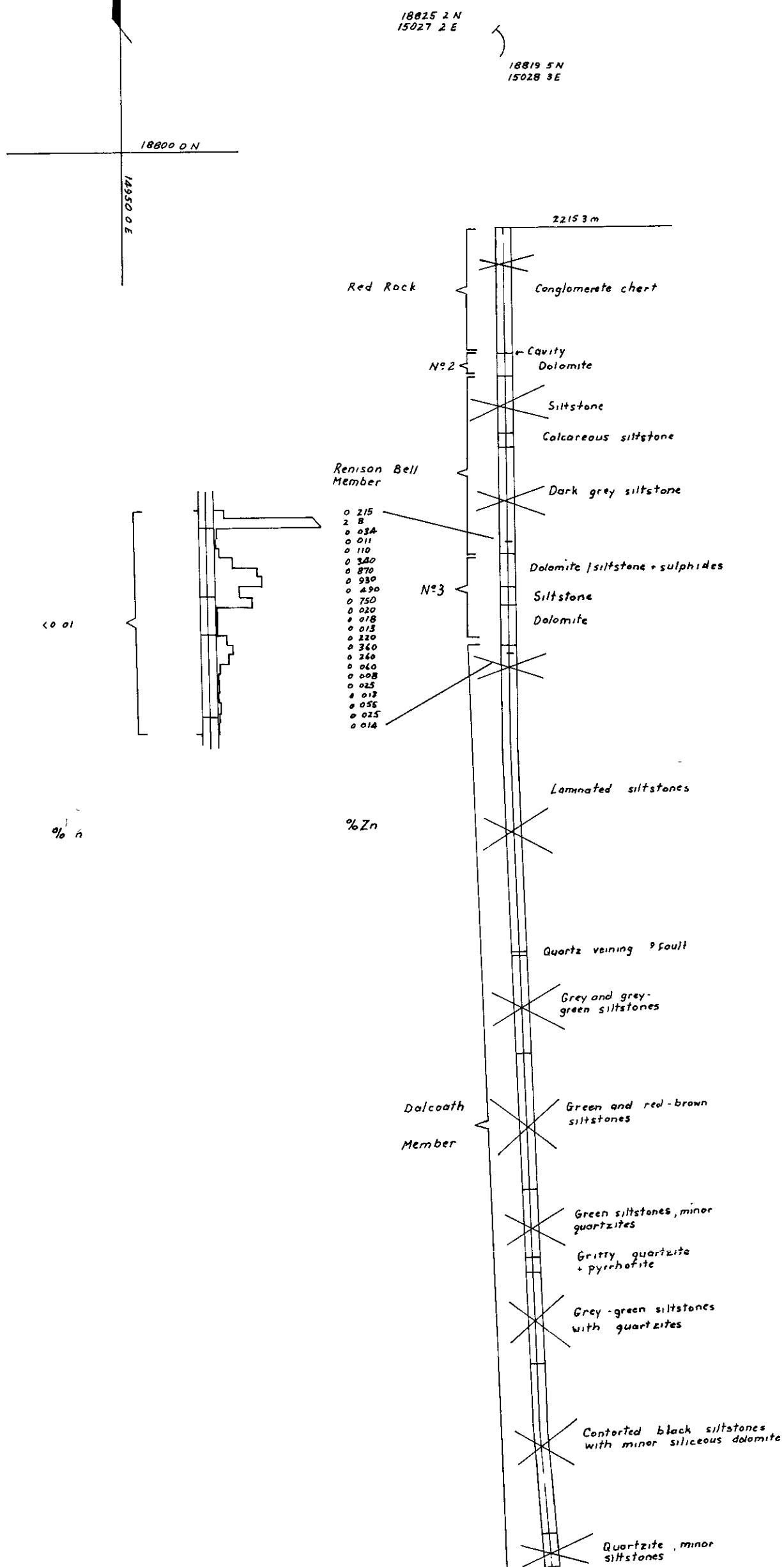




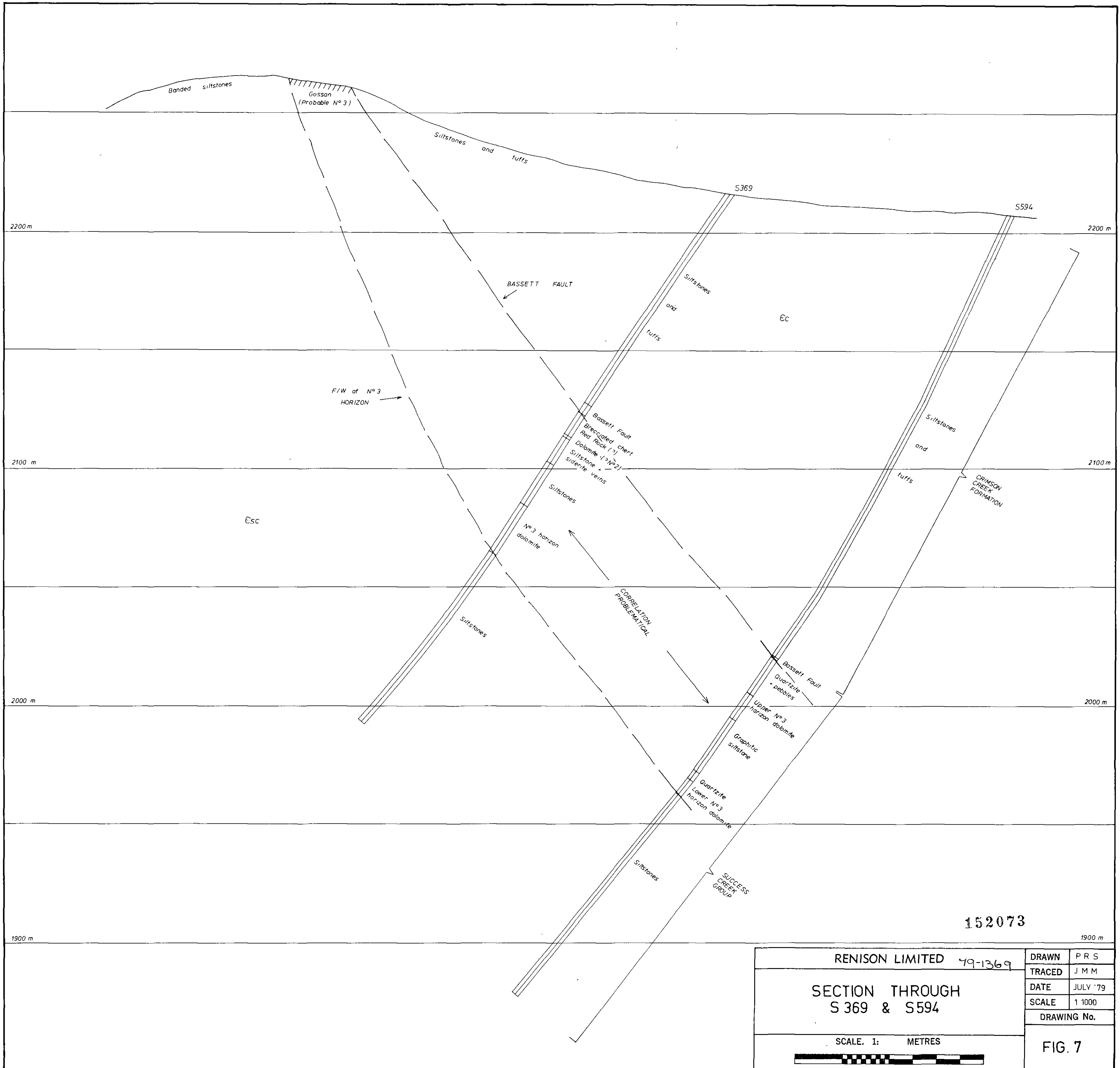
RENISON LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT



PLAN



DIP PROFILE



RENISON LIMITED 79-1369		DRAWN	P R S
SECTION THROUGH S 369 & S 594		TRACED	J M M
		DATE	JULY '79
		SCALE	1 1000
		DRAWING No.	
SCALE. 1: METRES		FIG. 7	

5 cm

4705