

CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LTD

FINAL REPORT ON EXPLORATION
AT THE OLD ROYAL GEORGE TIN MINE,
EL 7/78 N.E. TASMANIA.

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1. SUMMARY

The old Royal George tin mine is located on a steeply - dipping greisen zone (quartz - sericite - sulphides - cassiterite), within granite, near Avoca in N.E. Tasmania. The mine has been explored by CRAE under an agreement with the title-holder, the Cornwall Coal Co.

Reserves at the mine are calculated at 590,000 tonnes @ 0.41% Sn (2400 tonnes contained tin), with credits of 12 gm/t Ag and 0.21% Zn. Because of inadequacies in the drilling which delineated these reserves, it is considered that the reserves are understated and could be as high as 1,170,000 tonnes @ 0.34% Sn (4000 tonnes contained tin).

Following surface exploration around the deposit and elsewhere on EL 7/78, it is concluded that drilling the immediate fringes of the known deposit offers the best chance of finding additional reserves. However, the available evidence suggests that such additional reserves (if any) will be most unlikely to aggregate as much as 500,000 tonnes of similar grade ore (ie: 2000 tonnes of contained tin).

The indicated and potential size of the tin resource at Royal George and elsewhere within EL7/78, is insufficient for even a modest mining operation of the minimum size required by CRA. The consistently low grade tenor of the ore, the absence of any significant tonnage of higher grade material, and the fact that mining will have to be by underground methods, all adversely affect the economics of the Royal George deposit.

However, it is believed the reserves will be sufficient to support a small mining operation.

It is recommended that CRAE withdraw from exploration of the Royal George ML's and surrounding EL 7/78.

2. CONCLUSIONS

- 2.1 The reserves of the Royal George deposit as currently outlined are estimated at between 590,000 tonnes @0.41% Sn and 1,170,000 tonnes @ 0.34% Sn (2400 - 4000 tonnes of contained tin).
- 2.2 Within EL 7/78 and the Royal George ML"s, the best potential for additional ore is the immediate vicinity of the Royal George deposit. Any additional reserves are most unlikely to aggregate more than 2000 tonnes of contained tin.

- 2.3 The indicated and potential size of the tin resource at Royal George is insufficient to support even a minimum - sized CRA mining operation. However, they are considered sufficient to support a small mining operation.
- 2.4 The consistently low grade tenor of the ore, the absence of any significant tonnage of higher grade material, and the fact that mining will have to be by underground methods, all adversely affect the economics of the Royal George deposit. Favourable factors are the credits of silver (12 gm/t) and zinc (0.21%), and the metallurgical simplicity of the ore which should aid high recoveries.

3. RECOMMENDATION

CRAE should withdraw from exploration of the Royal George ML's and the surrounding EL 7/78.

4. INTRODUCTION

The old Royal George tin mine is situated 17 road kilometers east of Avoca in N.E. Tasmania. The mine was worked from 1911 - 1922 and produced approximately 170,000 tonnes of ore grading 0.65% Sn.

In February 1979, CRAE entered into an agreement with the titleholders, the Cornwall Coal Co., to explore the Royal George ML's and the surrounding EL 7/78. An extensive evaluation of the deposit, including the drilling of one hole to test the tin zone at depth, was carried out by G.Purvis from July - October 1979 and was the subject of CRAE Report No 9786.

The recommendations of that report - to examine the numerous known tin prospects within EL 7/78 and to explore the extensions of the Royal George structure - have been carried out and form the basis of this report. In addition, the sedimentary uranium potential of the St.Pauls valley within EL 7/78, was investigated in a drilling programme carried out by consultant P.Dunn (see separate report).

5. RECALCULATION OF ROYAL GEORGE RESERVES

The reserves at Royal George are largely based on 16 diamond drillholes put down by Cornwall Coal and BHP between 1958 and 1967. In 1979 the reserves were calculated by G.Purvis using 0.25% Sn cut off and a 3m minimum true width for each ore block. The results are summarised in Table 1.

The reliability of the drillhole assays has been adversely affected by the small core diameter (mainly EX) and the frequent losses of core in the mineralised zones.

Because of the friable nature of much of the stronger mineralisation, it is considered that the lost core in such zones was probably of higher grade than that portion which was recovered.

An assessment has been made of the extent of core loss, and had there been 100% recovery, it is a reasonable possibility that the increase in grade for individual samples could have been as high as 25%.

This figure has been used to calculate a likely upper limit on the size of the Royal George deposit as currently outlined. Other parameters used were 0.2%Sn cut off and a 3m minimum true width for the ore blocks.

The calculated reserves are shown in Table 1, and on the longitudinal plan at the back of this report. As it can be seen from the plan, several ore blocks were added to the reserves by this exercise.

The reserves of the currently outlined deposit are considered to be in the range of 2400 - 4000 tonnes of tin, contained in ore with an indicated grade of between 0.34% and 0.41% Sn.

TABLE 1

ORE RESERVE CALCULATIONS - ROYAL GEORGE

RESERVES CALCULATED BY	PARAMETERS USED	TONNES	% Sn	% Zn	gms/t Ag	% Cu	ORE BLOCKS USED	TONNES CONTAINED TIN
A.J.Noldart Mines Dept. 1967	Below No.2 level 13.5 cu ft/ton	161,620	0.61%	NC	NC	NC	A - H & J - S Mines Dept Plan, 2951.	985
G.Purvis, CRAE 1979.	Below No.2 level SG. 2.85 Minimum true width: 3m. Cut off grade: 0.25% Sn	590,560	0.41%	0.21%	12	0.07	C11, C12, C4, C10, No.3, C9, B1, C8, C13, BG - 80, C7, No.2. CRAE Plan No.TC172	2420
G.Purvis, CRAE 1980.	Below No.2.level SG. 2.85 Minimum true width: 3m. Cut off grade: 0.2% Sn	1,168,760	0.34%	NC	NC	NC	C11, C12, C4, C10, No.3, C9, B1, C8, C13, BG - 80, B3, C7 No.2., C6, B2, C5. CRAE Plan No. TV385.	3975

*NC Not calculated

912006

6. RESULTS OF RECENT EXPLORATION

Results of recent exploration

6.1 Royal George Deposit

A series of geophysical surveys were run over the fringes of the known deposit in an endeavour to trace the greisen zone. Four grid lines were marked out at right angles to the trend of the mineralisation, 100 & 200 m NW & SE of the old open pit.

The surveys carried out comprised ground magnetics, radiometrics, EM and IP. Results are discussed in detail in the report by M. Flis - see Appendix 2 of the methods tried only IP had any success in tracing the greisen zone. However, as can be seen by the profiles for lines 1100E and 1200E, the IP responses were centred over the granite on the immediate footwall of the greisen zone and were apparently due to factors other than mineralisation.

A careful geological examination was made both NW & SE of the old mine along the strike of the mineralisation zone. To the NW, greisen is exposed in old pits for 150m from the open pit. Beyond this there are no signs of prospecting and there is no outcrop. The greisen zone appears quite strong as far as 100m NW of the open cut.

To the SE, the greisen zone can be traced for 280m along a bearing of 130 - 135 deg magnetic, as a series of widely - spaced small exposures in costeans and pits. The signs of mineralisation are not strong and this is confirmed by the results of rock sampling (see page 1 of the Rock Sample Ledger). Elsewhere, outcrop chip samples of greisenous granite up to 2m thick assayed up to 2250 ppm Sn, while selected float samples of the most limonitic greisen assayed up to 5250 ppm Sn. The general tenor of the sampling was around 0.2% Sn.

South-east of these pits and costeans the zone is obscured by soil and alluvium for about 250 metres before reappearing (see section 6.2 below).

6.2 S.E. Extension of Royal George structure.

Southeast of the road to R. Gee's property, the Royal George line maintains its 130 deg mag trend and is marked by patchy greisenisation and mineralisation along the crest of a low granite spur. The alteration is accompanied by dykes of hard fine-grained bluish-green quartz-mica - tourmaline-chlorite rock.

There are scattered pits and trenches over an area of 100m x 20m, where the mineralisation is strongest. Cassiterite and sulphides are visible in some of the rocks. Although values as high as 4.35% Sn and 105 ppm Ag were obtained in rock chip sampling, the samples showed that the high grade mineralisation is patchy and the general tenor of the better mineralisation is around 0.4% Sn. Results are detailed on page 1 of the Rock Sample Ledger.

It is difficult to estimate how much mineralisation of this grade may be present, but from the surface indications the area of 0.4% Sn mineralisation will be less than 1000 sq m. The depth extent is most unlikely to be more than a few tens of metres at best and the potential reserves are therefore negligible.

6.3 Baileys Lode *

This prospect trends roughly parallel to the Royal George line and lies 250m SW of the mineralisation discussed in 6.2. In the past, Baileys has been regarded as the faulted SE extension of the Royal George structure, but it appears instead to be a separate, en echelon mineralised system.

The workings extend over a distance of at least 400m, with several shafts up to 15m deep and abundant pits and trenches. It was evidently one of the better prospects in the district as far as the old miners were concerned. At the NW end of the workings, there has been extensive sluicing of the topsoil.

The mineralisation comprises siliceous sulphidic greisen in granite with associated hard fine grained bluish-green quartz - tourmaline chlorite dykes which are themselves greisenised and quartz veined in places. In one exposure near the main shaft, one of these dykes, vertical and 0.4m wide, can be seen sandwiched between walls of greisenised granite. This particular dyke trends 270 deg magnetic and a line of shafts and pits follows the dyke as it trends away from the main line of workings. Some of the most sulphidic greisen on Baileys Lode occurs on the dumps of these offshoot workings. Samples gave results for silver as high as 92 ppm, but tin results were all less than 0.1%.

The Mines Department drilled three holes under Baileys Lode in 1969-70. Hole SP1 intersected mineralisation assaying only 800 ppm Sn, but the hole appears to have been stopped short and may not have penetrated the complete mineralised zone. SP3 was stopped before reaching the main zone of mineralisation.

Hole SP2 was directed beneath the main shaft to intersect the zone at a depth of 100m below surface. The hole certainly traversed beneath the workings, but no mineralisation was intersected. The hole was a critical test of Baileys Lode and the result clearly demonstrates the weakness of the mineralisation.

The prospect was carefully examined and extensively rock sampled. Results are shown on page 2 of the Rock Sample Ledger. The general tenor of the results (less than 0.1% Sn), is suprisingly low given the spectacular appearance of some of the highly sulphidic greisen material on the dumps. The silver values are high with many results in the 10 - 35 ppm range.

Minor torbernite was noted in samples of limonitic greisen on the main shaft dump, but the uranium assays of most samples were low, and traverses with a spectrometer did not detect any significant radioactivity.

The potential of Baileys Lode is insignificant, despite surface appearances.

* Also known as Faheys Lode or the St Pauls Mine.

6.4 Brookstead Mine and Vicinity.

The old Brookstead Mine lies on the northern side of the St. Pauls valley directly opposite Royal George. It comprises an adit (Main) driven on a lode occupying a fracture within coarse grained granite. Main adit is 115m long on a heading of approximately 285 deg magnetic (see plan). A second shorter and parallel adit (Christoes) lies 25m to the north. On the surface above both adits are a line of pits and trenches. There has been some sluicing of the topsoil.

Tin mineralisation was discovered at the Brookstead in 1891 and 1300 tonnes of ore was treated before working ceased around the turn of the century. In 1967-70 Cornwall Coal Co. cleaned out the adits and took bulk channel samples across the lode zones exposed in the floors of both adits.

A section of these samples were resubmitted for analysis by CRAE and both sets of results are shown in the Rock Sample Ledger. The results demonstrate the patchy nature of the tin values within the lode zones.

The Brookstead lode exposed in Main adit is essentially vertical and from 0.5 - 1.5m wide, with the average nearer the lower figure. On surface it can be traced for some 120m before it dies out in hard massive granite.

The lode comprises quartz-dark green tourmaline -sericite -fluorite - cassiterite and sulphides (chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite). The significant values are for tin and silver (see Rock Sample Ledger for details). The lode generally has well defined walls, although there is some alteration (greisenisation) of the wallrock granite. The granite throughout the Brookstead area is slightly altered. During the CRAE evaluation, rock samples were taken from this altered granite both immediately adjacent to the lodes and up to 30m away, to see if it contained any tin. Values were all less than 100 ppm Sn (see Rock Sample Ledger.)

These results are significant as it would not be possible to mine the Brookstead lode by mechanical means without taking a substantial amount of the wallrock granite. In assessing the Brookstead therefore, the tin values from the Cornwall channel samples have been bulked out to 3m. The bulked results for the whole adit average around 0.25%Sn, with the zone from adit mouth to 85m averaging 0.5% Sn.

The distance to surface along this 85m section averages about 25m. If the mineralisation is taken as extending to 50m below the adit floor (a very optimistic estimate), the total tonnage of 0.5% Sn material available is around 50,000 tonnes, which is negligible.

Christoes lode was more difficult to assess as the adit has callapsed 19m from the mouth. The available data and Cornwall Coal assays suggest that it is a much weaker structure than the Brookstead.

Elsewhere, to the north and east, of Brookstead, there are several greisen lode prospects in the granite. Hancocks lode lies 300m north of Christoes adit. It is a 0.3 - 0.6m wide steeply dipping greisen lode exposed in a 18m adit. It also appears to be a very weak structure.

Several tourmalinitic greisen lodes occur on Mt. Montgomery, but despite a search they were not found during this survey. These lodes, especially the Black Lode which is reportedly two vertical greisen bands 1.8 - 3m wide separated by 2.4m of altered granite, appear to be of interest on paper but channel samples taken by Cornwall Coal in 1969-70 all assayed less than 0.4% Sn.

6.5 Roys hill prospect

This prospect lies just outside the western boundary of EL 7/78. It was omitted from the EL by error.

The mineralisation occurs on the steeply - dipping contact between the Devonian granite and metamorphosed Mathinna Beds (Ordovician - Cambrian impure quartzites and siltstones). These rocks are overlain by 5m of horizontal Permo - Carboniferous ferruginous conglomerates and grits, composed largely of locally - derived granitic debris with rounded cobbles of Mathinna quartzite. The conglomerates contain minor detrital cassiterite.

The workings lie on a flat - topped spur less than 20m above the valley floor, and comprise a curving shallow open cut, and numerous shafts, pits and trenches, extending along the Mathinna/granite contact for 180m. Mining was carried out prior to 1900 and production was less than 100 tonnes of tin. In 1967 the Mines Dept. drilled two holes (RH 1 & 2) beneath the workings. Only RH 1 reached the granite) quartzite contact. According to the drilllogs, no mineralisation was encountered in either hole, although neither hole was sampled.

Results are given on page 4 of the Rock Samples Ledger for representative chip samples of the greisenous granite and altered sediments close to the contact, and for samples from the overlying Permo - Carboniferous rocks. The only interesting result is the 0.57% Sn obtained from the highly ferruginous very basal layer of the Permo - Carboniferous conglomerate. However, this basal layer was sampled elsewhere by P.English in 1978 for a result of only 24 ppm Sn. The overlying granitic grits also contain negligible tin.

It is clear that the old miners were working occasional thin high-grade cassiterite veins within the quartzite and granite, rather than a body of dispersed mineralisation. One of these veins was sampled during this evaluation (sample 816782 assaying 23.5% Sn).

The sample comprised an irregular greisen - cassiterite vein averaging 7 - 10 cm wide, from within granite 1.5m above the granite contact.

The old miners also in places worked the basal parts of the Permo - Carboniferous conglomerate, mainly immediately adjacent to the underlying quartzite / granite contact.

The prospect is considered to have negligible potential.

6.6 Dyke Lode

This most unimpressive - looking prospect is one of the few on EL 7/78 possibly worthy of drilling.

It occurs almost at valley level a few hundred metres west of the Royslea homestead. The prospect comprises a collapsed shaft, an old trench, a couple of small pits and a shallow costean excavated by BHP in 1958. The workings extend over approximately 125m in a line running 290 deg mag. Outcrop is poor.

Initial sampling obtained values ranging from 2300 ppm - 1.32% Sn from creamy fine grained greisenous quartz - porphyry with patches of tourmaline and dog-tooth quartz veins on the dumps of the old workings. Some cassiterite was visible in the higher - grade samples but the seemingly unmineralised quartz - porphyry assayed 0.2 - 0.4% Sn.

Follow-up sampling concentrated on obtaining two bulk chip samples of the quartz-porphyry on the dumps. The results were 0.33% Sn and 0.5% Sn.

The property has the potential to produce some ore with a grade around 0.4% Sn. Because of the lack of outcrop, drilling would be required to delineate the mineralisation.

6.7 Uranium potential (see pages 1-7 of the Rock Sample Ledger)

The granite in the Royal George area has a high uranium background. The calculated reserves of the deposit average 33 ppm U and the adjacent granite averages 15-30 ppm U. The highest values (up to 1300 ppm U) occur on the periphery of the tin mineralisation and there is no relationship between tin values and uranium values (see CRAE Report No 9786 for details.) The torbernite in the Royal George open pit in 1955 was the first uranium discovery in Tasmania.

Torbernite is also present in trace amounts in the greisen of Baileys lode.

Similar uranium values (20-30 ppm U average), were obtained from sampling in the Brookstead adit, but again there is no relationship between tin and uranium values. The slightly altered granite adjacent to the mineralisation contains as much uranium as the lode itself.

The elevated uranium values in the granites in the Royal George area were considered by the uranium expert, Peter Dunn, to be a potential source for sedimentary uranium within the Tertiary and Quaternary rocks of the St.Pauls valley. In January 1981, a series of percussion holes were drilled across the St.Pauls valley immediately west of the Royal George mine and within the EL 7/78.

The results are detailed in the report by P.Dunn, but neither the uranium or tin values were significant in any of the holes.

7. DISCUSSION

One of the most important features of the Royal George deposit is the lack of high grade ore. The grade is consistently less than 0.5% Sn and any new reserves are likely to be below 0.4% Sn in grade. All other prospects examined in the district are unlikely to produce any ore of higher grade than 0.4% Sn.

Compared to all other prospects on EL 7/78, the Royal George deposit is an extraordinarily strongly - mineralised system, extending as it does to depths of 150m below surface. It is significant to an understanding of this type of mineralisation that the greisen zone continues below this depth but that the tin values have declined to insignificance (see drillsection on RGCl in Report No. 9786).

The other tin prospects on EL 7/78 are very similar in style to those evaluated in 1977 within the Mt.Paris Mass (see CRAE Report No 9081). None of the Mt.Paris mines were significant tin producers. Mining experience and drilling had shown that the steeply-dipping greisen zones died out quickly at depths less than 50m below surface. The indications are that the tin prospects in the Royal George district will do much the same.

Because of its great strength compared to other prospects in the district, the Royal George mineralised system itself is the obvious place to look for additional reserves. All the indications are that the mineralisation is weakening away from a central focus located towards the NW end of the old open pit in the vicinity of hole CCC9. Therefore, although further reserves can reasonably be expected immediately NW and SE of the drilled area, they will tend to be at shallower depth (probably above 100m below surface), and they will tend to be of lower grade.

Such additional reserves, if any, can not be expected to aggregate more than 500,000 tonnes at best, and will almost undoubtedly be far less.

Thus, the total tin resource at Royal George is considered to be certainly less than 6,000 tonnes of contained tin, and probably around 4,000 tonnes tin. These figures are factors of 2 and 3 below the 3 million tonnes at 0.4% Sn * indicated verbally by F.Paholski to J.Rebek in October 1979 as the minimum required for a viable mining proposition for CRA.

On that basis, CRAE's withdrawal from exploration at Royal George must be recommended.

* At a tin price of \$11,000/tonne.

8. REFERENCES

Purvis J.G.	October 1979	Initial Exploration at the Royal George Tin Mine, EL 7/78, N.E. Tasmania Unpub CRAE Rep.9786.
Purvis J.G.	November 1977	Report on the Tin Potential of the Mt. Paris Mass, N.E. Tasmania. Unpub. CRAE Rep.9081.

9. KEYWORDS.

Tin - Uranium - Silver - Granite - Alteration - Ore Reserve
Calcs.

10. LOCATION

OATLANDS 1:250,000 SHEET SK 55-6, TASMANIA.

11. LIST OF PLANS

Plan No.		Scale
385	Revised Ore Reserves- Royal George Tin Mine.	1:500
386	Line Profiles 1100E & 1200E - Royal George Mine	1:1000
387	Radiometrics - Line 1100W - Royal George Mine	1:2500
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391	Plan of Brookstead Mine, - Royal George Area EL 7/78	1:500
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Table 1 ORE RESERVE CALCULATIONS ROYAL
GEORGE (after page 3).

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- APPENDIX 1 - Rock Sampling Ledger
- APPENDIX 2 - Geophysical Surveys at Royal George,
by M. Flis.

APPENDIX 1.

ROCK SAMPLING LEDGER

GEOCHEMICAL ROCK SAMPLING LEDGER

TENEMENT EL 7/78

D.P.O. No. 21867, 26487

AREA/PROSPECT ROYAL GEORGE SAMPLE No's

GEOLOGIST GP DATE April 91

PLAN REFERENCE SE EXTENSION OF ROYAL GEORGE LINE

ANALYSED BY ZINC CORP & COMLABS

Sample No.	For detailed locations see plan. T-392	Metal Content in ppm.								Geological observations
		Pb	Zn	Cu	Ag / Au	Sn	W	Mo / U		
816504	Prospect pit.	110	19	9	2 <.04	2250	15	<2	3	D-Sn chip. Granite & greisenous bands.
05	Second cotton	71	165	72	3 <.04	2800	45	<2	8	Float. Limonitic greisen.
06		45	13	5	2 <.04	75	<10	<2	5	Float. Tourmalinitic greisenous granite.
07		82	106	9	<1 <.04	1550	35	<2	7	dc. Greisenised granite.
08		93	37	28	5 <.04	1900	20	<2	5	dc. Greisen (musc-pinite-qt-bio-tourm-sulph)
09		490	45	20	21 <.04	5250	25	<2	5	Float. Siltic greisen & limonite after sulph.
816510		800	19	23	18 <.04	3150	10	<2	6	Float. Ditto above.
11		4900	31	15	8 <.04	710	10	<2	9	Float. Siltic, chloritic greisen & qt vein & sulph.
12	↓	170	15	76	10 <.04	1550	20	<2	11	Sub dc. V. siltic, limonitic greisen.
13	Prospect pit	270	10	22	4 <.04	1250	20	<2	2	dc. 2m chip. Greisenous limonitic granite.
14	SE of road	69	6	2	<1 <.04	46	35	<2	<1	Float. Fiq granite & chlorite, bio & tourm.
15	↓	31	7	7	2 <.04	420	25	<2	11	Float. Sl. greisenised granite & chlor & sulph.
16		100	9	9	2 <.04	1150	25	<2	5	Float. Siltic fi gr greisen & sulph, chlor & cassit.
17		760	70	13	25 <.04	1100	65	<2	6	Sub dc. Mod alt. coarse gr. siltic granite.
18	Prospecting pit	930	26	23	105 <.04	2650	50	<2	3	Float. V. siltic greisen & haematite & chlor.
19	Prospect trench	52	22	12	1 <.04	3100	15	<2	2	Dump float. Siltic coarse gr greisen & tr. cassit.
816520	Prospect pit	28	53	20	2 <.04	345%	60	<2	11	Dump float. Siltic greisen & much cassiterite.
21	Ditto above	52	36	18	7 <.04	1500	15	<2	6	Dump float. Siltic greisen & limonite after sulph.
22	Prospect trench	33	14	6	15 <.04	4.35%	65	4	2	Sub dc. Qtz-porphyr & 5-10% cassiterite.
23		49	16	7	1 <.04	320	45	<2	<1	Sub dc. Green qtz-tourm-chlorite rock.
816125	Same loc as 816522				<1	1050	10			Bulk chip sample: Qtz-porphyr & some cassiterite.
795542	Same loc as 816523				3	4100	10			Bulk chip & float: Ditto above.

GEOCHEMICAL ROCK SAMPLING LEDGER

TENEMENT EL 7/78

D.P.O. No. 21867

AREA/PROSPECT ROYAL GEORGE SAMPLE No's.....

GEOLOGIST GP DATE April 81

PLAN REFERENCE BAILEYS LODGE

ANALYSED BY ZINC CORP & COMLABS

Sample No.	LOCATION	Metal Content in ppm.								Geological observations
		Pb	Zn	Cu	Ag Au	Sn	W	Mo U		
816524	Prospect pit at SE end of line	14	2000	120	2 < .04	840	15	< 2 12	Sub Qc: Figs silic greisen ± 5-10% sulphides.	
25	Prospect pit 70m NW of 24	75	6	9	11 < .04	960	35	6 21	sub Qc: Qtz-form-chlor vein rock ± 10% cassite?	
26	Pit 70m NW of 25	36	26	22	3 < .04	1.34%	30	< 2 5	Dump float: vein Qtz ± green tourmal-chlor-musc.	
27	Same loc.	280	12	21	55 < .04	230	25	2 3	Dump float: Silic fr. of tourmal-chlor greisen (dyske)	
28	Main shaft down	210	48	65	4 < .04	7250	55	< 2 2	Dump float: Qtz ± tourm + cassiterite? Like 522.	
29	" "	1410	31	170	35 < .04	260	40	< 2 48	Dump float: Figs silic greisen ± limonite (sulph)	
816530	" "	38	7	8	1 < .04	44	55	< 2 1	Float: Dark blue dyke rock ± Qtz-tourm vein.	
31	" "	68	24	37	1 < .04	50	240	< 2 16	Float: Dyke ± no vein Qtz. Some hematite.	
32	" "	83	22	60	12 < .04	2950	65	< 2 56	Float: Coarse gr greisen ± minor limonite.	
33	" "	220	104	120	15 < .04	840	15	6 185	Float: Figs silic lim greisen ± tourmalinite	
34	" "	180	44	100	20 < .04	240	10	6 100	Float: Coarse gr greisen ± granite ± tourmalinite.	
35	" "	310	59	220	35 < .04	740	30	14 320	Float: Similar to 533, ± tourmalinite.	
36	Shaft 6m W.	16	12	9	1 < .04	105	55	< 2 4	Float from dump: Blue Qtz-tourm-chlor dyke.	
37	" "	820	32	80	4 < .04	700	220	< 2 19	Dump float: Coarse gr greisen ± hematite.	
38	" "	350	38	410	92 < .04	740	40	4 5	Dump float: Silic greisen ± 5-10% py-arsens.	
39	" "	160	13	57	15 < .04	110	45	2 21	Dump float: Blue tourm-Qtz greisen ± 1-2% py.	
816540	" "	120	270	110	11 < .04	340	15	4 23	Dump float: Qtz-tourm-pinite-greisen ± 3% py.	
<p>Note: 816538 also analysed by qualitative spectrographic analysis - see attached result sheets.</p>										

GEOCHEMICAL ROCK SAMPLING LEDGER

TENEMENT EL 7/78.

D.P.O. No. 21866

AREA/PROSPECT ROYAL GEORGE - SAMPLE No's.....

GEOLOGIST G.P. DATE April 81

PLAN REFERENCE BROOKSTEAD MINE AND VICINITY

ANALYSED BY ALS & ZINC CORP

Sample No.	Location <i>See plan for details. TV 291</i>	Metal Content in ppm.								Geological observations
		Pb	Zn	Cu	Ag Au	Sr	W	Mo U		
816769	<i>1/6 in. end of Brookstead adit</i>	9	41	7	<1 2.04	25	<10	<2 16	30cm qtz chip. sl. alt. coarse gr. granite.	
816770	<i>Face in Hancock's Adit.</i>	48	31	5	1 2.04	1100	<10	<2 6	qtz. Dark silic greisen.	
816772	<i>1/6 in. Brookstead adit</i>	14	111	7	<1 2.04	25	<10	<2 23	qtz. sl. alt. coarse gr. granite on north wall.	
73	"	8	116	28	<1 2.04	10	<10	<2 18	qtz. ditto on south wall.	
74	"	32	62	420	1 2.04	505	500	<2 26	Biotite. Dark silic greisen ± ep + arseno + F.	
75	"	9	52	8	<1 2.04	20	<10	<2 26	qtz. Alt. coarse gr. granite 60cm from lode.	
76	"	8	54	9	<1 2.04	30	<10	<2 18	qtz. Hard coarse gr. granite 1.9m from lode.	
77	<i>1/6 in. adit in Christies Lode</i>	23	34	120	<1 2.04	25	<10	<2 12	qtz. Weak coarse gr. granite on south wall.	
78	<i>Access cut into Christies adit</i>	15	31	26	<1 2.04	55	<10	<2 7	qtz. 9m chip sample. Weak coarse gr. granite.	
79	<i>Near mouth of Brookstead adit</i>	9	30	11	<1 2.04	65	<10	<2 6	qtz. 25m chip sample. Hard coarse gr. granite.	
816780	<i>Surface north of Christies Lode.</i>	21	21	8	<1 2.04	2100	<10	<2 3	qtz. 6m chip sample. Coarse gr. granite ± greisen.	

Re-splitting and re-assaying of bulk channel samples taken by Cornwall Coal Co in 1967 and assayed by Mines Dept. Laboratory in Lancaster. CRPE samples part of DPO 21867; base metals Mo, U and Au by Zinc Corp. Sr + W by Comlabs:

CRPE N°	Mines Dept N°	Pb	Zn	Cu	Ag Au	Sr	W	Mo U	Mines Dept Zn	LOCATION
816541	700566	7	44	610	2 2.04	3300	15	<2 24	3500	3kg. 4' wide channel sample @ 164'
42	700569	54	21	39	8 2.04	6.2%	40	<2 18	4.4%	5kg. 2' channel @ 264' in adit.
43	700570	9	67	220	1 2.04	1.55%	10	2 29	1.3%	5kg. 1'6" channel @ 324' in adit.
44	700782	160	129	3100	7 2.04	2.1%	40	<2 19	2.08%	3kg. 2'5" channel @ 20' in adit.
45	700783	3300	1520	2500	88 2.04	1.05%	10	<2 23	1.02%	3kg. 2'6" channel @ 40' in adit.
46	700788	52	67	2700	8 2.04	1.4%	50	<2 26	1.42%	3kg. 3'6" channel @ 140' in adit.
47	700790	16	126	330	2 2.04	2.65%	<10	<2 29	2.64%	3kg. 1'6" channel @ 204' in adit.
48	700792	41	71	650	3 2.04	2200	<10	<2 33	1900	3kg. 4' channel @ 304' in adit.
49	701059	12	33	33	1 2.04	6500	250	<2 9	4800	5kg. Christies Lode. 2'2 1/2" channel @ 4'
816550	701061	8	108	5000	14 2.04	2.25%	30	<2 20	2.1%	5kg. Christies. 2' channel @ 40'
51	701063	7	45	21	1 2.04	5500	80	<2 26	4700	5kg. Hancock's Lode. Footwall to 6'6".
52	701064	8	49	7	1 2.04	2600	30	<2 24	3200	5kg. Hancock's. Footwall to 8'8".
53	701065	5	39	20	1 2.04	1.2%	290	<2 26	1.1%	5kg. Hancock's. Footwall, 2'6" to 6'6".

Note: 816774 816542 also analysed by qualitative spectrographic analysis - see attached results sheets.

GEOCHEMICAL ROCK SAMPLING LEDGER

TENEMENT EL 7/78

D.P.O. No. 21866

AREA/PROSPECT ROYAL GEORGE SAMPLE No's.....

GEOLOGIST GP DATE April 81

PLAN REFERENCE ROYS HILL PROSPECT

ANALYSED BY ZINC CORP., ALS

Sample No.		Metal Content in ppm.							Geological observations
		Pb	Zn	Cu	Ag / Au	Sr	W	Mo / U	
816781	Rock ↑	42	28	8	9 / <2.04	10	<10	<2 / <1	2.5m chip. Clean quartzite 0.3m from gr.
82	samples	14	6	3	<1 / <2.04	23.5%	200	<2 / <1	Same loc. High grade cassiterite vein in quartzite
83	from	430	36	24	<1 / <2.04	170	<10	<2 / 5	Same loc. 2.5m chip of granite 0.5m from cr.
84	amongst	320	63	7	16 / <2.04	75	60	<2 / 4	etc. silt. alt granite & greisenous joints
85	the	450	68	10	<1 / <2.04	5700	<10	6 / 6	etc. Ferruginous basal conglomerate (Permian)
86	old	250	13	4	<1 / <2.04	30	<10	6 / 1	etc. Ferruginous granitic sand (Permian)
87	workings	410	14	8	<1 / <2.04	105	10	<2 / <1	etc. 1.5m chip of impure quartzite 1m from contact
88	↓	200	7	13	<1 / <2.04	360	20	<2 / <1	etc. Highly alt granite 0.5m from contact.
816789	↓	270	12	7	<1 / <2.04	160	<10	<2 / <1	etc. Silt. granite & greisen on joints.
<p>Note: Sample 816782 also analysed by qualitative spectrographic analysis - see attached result sheets.</p> <p>Samples taken by I.W. English at Roys Hill in March 1978: DPO 00131.</p>									
190360		240	5	5	<1 /	24			etc. Silty matrix (slightly greisenised) from Perm-Carb conglomerate - some red limonite. From trench.
190361		1400	8	8	<1 /	95			Coarse gr. qtz-musc rock immediately below congl. in above sample - no evidence of sulphide - little limonite.
190362		5500	12	25	<1 /	370			Coarse gr. qtz-musc greisen with red limonite staining on joints - from dump north of 360.
190363		110	12	5	1 /	105			Grey quartzite - possibly Cambrian? Some tourmaline? No sulphides. Same loc as 362.
190364		25	25	15	2 /	75			Medium to coarse gr. qtz-musc greisen with br. tourmaline. No sulphides - from largest shaft dump.
190365		200	110	15	<1 /	4			Weathered quartzite similar to 363 but has some hairline limonite filled fractures - same loc as 364.

GEOCHEMICAL ROCK SAMPLING LEDGER

TENEMENT EL 7/78

D.P.O. No. 21866, 26487

AREA/PROSPECT ROYAL GEORGE SAMPLE No's

GEOLOGIST GP DATE April 81

PLAN REFERENCE DYKE LODGE PROSPECT

ANALYSED BY ZINC CORP, ALS, COMUMS

Sample No.		Metal Content in ppm.								Geological observations
		Pb	Zn	Cu	Ag Au	Sn	W	Mo U		
816790	↑	180	41	8	2 2.04	3500	<10	<2 7	Dump float: Fiqz qtz-porphry sl. gresenars.	
91		65	63	5	<1 2.04	132%	20	<2 1	Dump float: Ditto with more greisen + cassiterite.	
92	Rock	85	119	5	<1 2.04	3400	<10	<2 2	Dump float: Hard qtz-porphry & no greisen.	
93	Sample	36	13	2	<1 2.04	655	<10	<2 1	Sub flc: nodules of tourmaline + qtz in qtz-porph.	
94	from	84	41	10	2 2.04	720	<10	<2 1	sub flc: Qtz-porphry with no nodules.	
95	amongst	27	16	2	<1 2.04	1000	<10	<2 1	sub flc: Qtz-porphry & 2-3cm tourmaline band	
96	old	270	23	7	<1 2.04	2700	<10	<2 1	sub flc: All qtz-porphry & rare tourmaline.	
97	workings	210	67	4	<1 2.04	6500	<10	<2 1	Dump float: Qtz-porphry & qtz veins + tourmaline	
98		27	80	5	1 2.04	7400	10	<2 1	Dump float: Qtz-porphry & thin qtz-cassiterite veins	
816799	↓	91	19	3	<1 2.04	2300	<10	<2 1	Dump float: Qtz-porph & qtz veins + tourmaline.	
816120	Same				1	3300	35		Dump float: Qtz porph & minor cassit. Bulk chip	
21	locations as				2	5000	15		Dump float: Ditto. Bulk chip from 20 boulders.	
22	preforms				5	1200	15		30m chip: Qtz porph & form vein qtz + trace cass.	
23	Sampler				<1	700	<10		30m chip: Ditto. Some sulph. no cassiterite.	
24					<1	780	<10		20m chip: Ditto, gresenars, minor lim after silic.	

GEOCHEMICAL ROCK SAMPLING LEDGER

Page No. 7

TENEMENT EL 7/78

D.P.O. No. 26509

AREA/PROSPECT ROYAL GEORGE SAMPLE No's

GEOLOGIST P. DUNN DATE JULY 1980

PLAN REFERENCE

ANALYSED BY AMDEL

Sample No.		Metal Content in ppm.							Geological observations
		Pb	Zn	Cu	Ag	U	Th	Sn / W	
819971	chip sample	5	34	4	<1	28	22	18 / 15	Non-ferruginous granite.
72	of Royal	20	18	<2	<1	6	22	22 / <10	Silicified vein in granite.
73	George	20	50	<2	<1	36	20	14 / <10	Ferruginous band in granite.
74	granite.	5	20	<2	<1	40	18	30 / <10	Non-ferruginous granite.
75	↓	5	24	<2	<1	36	22	12 / <10	Ferruginous granite.
819976	shines	660	280	1500	65	75	24	3900 / 35	Black layer in Royal George shines dam.
77	dam.	630	840	3900	46	180	24	3350 / 40	" " " " " "
OTHER GRANITES IN NE TASMANIA.									
819978		25	26	16	1	12	46	36 / <10	Sp. Storey's Creek Granite.
79		5	22	20	<1	10	30	22 / <10	Sp. Hogans Road Granite.
80		<5	44	36	<1	4	20	10 / <10	Sp. Pygona Granite.



The Australian
Mineral Development
Laboratories

Flemington Street, Frewville,
South Australia 5063
Phone Adelaide 79 1662
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Please address all
correspondence to
P.O. Box 114 Eastwood
SA 5063
In reply quote:

amdel

NATA CERTIFICATE

912025

3/1/6/0 - AC 2493/81

23 December 1980

Mr G Purvis
CRA Exploration Pty Ltd
PO Box 138
BURNIE TAS 7320

REPORT AC 2493/81

YOUR REFERENCE: DPO No 21866

IDENTIFICATION: As listed

DATE RECEIVED: 7 November 1980

D.K. Rowley
Manager
Analytical Chemistry Division

A. Bowditch

for Norton Jackson
Managing Director

cc GPO Box 384D
MELBOURNE VIC 3001
cc PO Box 93 (Invoice)
NORTHLAND CENTRE VIC 3072
cc The Chief Chemist
The Zinc Corporation
PO Box 444
BROKEN HILL NSW 2880

dam

Pilot Plant: Osman Place
Thebarton S.A.
Telephone 438053
Branch Laboratory: Perth



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The Australian
Mineral Development
Laboratories

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SA 5063
In reply quote:

912027

amdel

NATA CERTIFICATE

3/1/6/0 - AC 2860/81

23 December 1980

Mr G Purvis
CRA Exploration Pty Ltd
PO Box 138
BURNIE TAS 7320

REPORT AC 2860/81

YOUR REFERENCE A/c No F15T15G

IDENTIFICATION: As listed

DATE RECEIVED: 26 November 1980

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Manager
Analytical Chemistry Division

D.K. Rowley

for Norton Jackson
Managing Director

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cc The Chief Chemist
The Zinc Corporation Ltd
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dam

Pilot Plant: Osman Place
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Branch Laboratory: Perth



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APPENDIX 2

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS AT ROYAL GEORGE

BY M. FLIS.



C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

(INC. IN N.S.W.)

54 RAGLAN STREET, PRESTON, VICTORIA 3072, AUSTRALIA

912030

P.O. BOX 95
NORTHLAND CENTRE 972
TELEGRAMS CRAEX
TELEX AA3744
TELEPHONE 4801866
AREA CODE 009

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

January 5th, 1981

MEMORANDUM TO: G. PURVIS
COPY: R. BRUNKER
R.J. SMITH
FROM: M. FLIS

I.P. SURVEY, ROYAL GEORGE

Introduction:

On the 11th and 12th of December, 1980 four I.P. lines were surveyed across the known occurrence of the tin bearing greisen zone at the old Royal George tin mine. The survey was carried out by Geoterex using a Scintrex 2.5 KVA transmitter and IPR-7 receiver. A 25 metre dipole - dipole array was used. The purpose of the survey was to test the I.P. - resistivity response of the greisen. It was postulated that, due to the altered nature of the greisen, a resistivity low would be evident along the length of the zone.

Prior to this survey three other methods had been briefly tested by me:

- a. Ground magnetics - the granite within which the greisen occurs is non-magnetic. It was hoped that any secondary concentration of minerals within the greisen would produce a magnetic response. Although four traverses were surveyed at 12.5m intervals there was no response even suggesting a change in magnetic character over the known zone. Any response that was evident was certainly no different to the general noise levels elsewhere.
- b. Radio metrics - slight enrichment of uranium within the greisen produces a low amplitude but quite definite high uranium count. A slight potassium peak may be indicative of potash metasomatism within the greisen. Unfortunately this method is of little use as soil cover is a major problem.
- c. Conductivity - an EM-34 unit was borrowed from the Western District office to determine whether the zone could be identified by it's resistivity contrast. This unit purports to have a depth penetration of 30 metres with coils at a 20m spacing in the horizontal coplanor mode. Conductivity highs were recorded over two lines and lows on two others.

Data was noisy on all lines making the results inconclusive.

As the three methods tried fundamentally failed in recognizing the greisen zone and since we had an I.P. crew in Tasmania it was decided to test the I.P. method.

Results and Discussion:

The four sets of pseudo sections are attached. The approximate position of the greisen was known; the centre of the spread being positioned near the greisen.

Resistivities on all four lines seem to vary indiscriminantly and indicates no coherent high or low associated with the greisen. The expected resistivity low only occurs on line 1200W.

Chargeability results, on the other hand, are coherent and correlateable along the zones strike length. The chargeability high is probably caused by low percentages of disseminated pyrite within the greisen. Fresh granite, being very low in porosity and containing (usually) few free electrons, would be expected to show as a chargeability low.

Conclusion:

The position of the greisen is interpreted to be in the following positions: on line 1200E at 1000m N, on line 1100E at 1025m N, and on line 1100 W at 985m N. The position of the greisen on line 1200W is not shown up by the chargeability parameter. This may be due to a decrease in pyrite content or an absence of the zone.

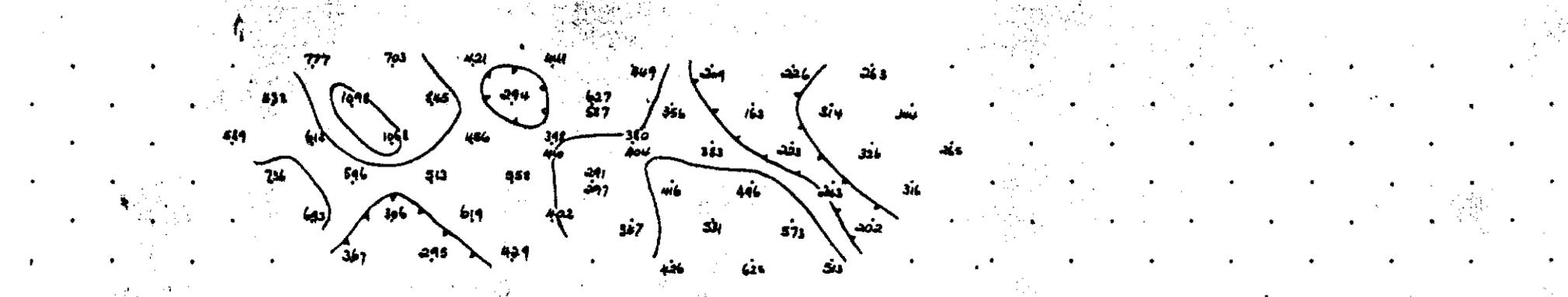
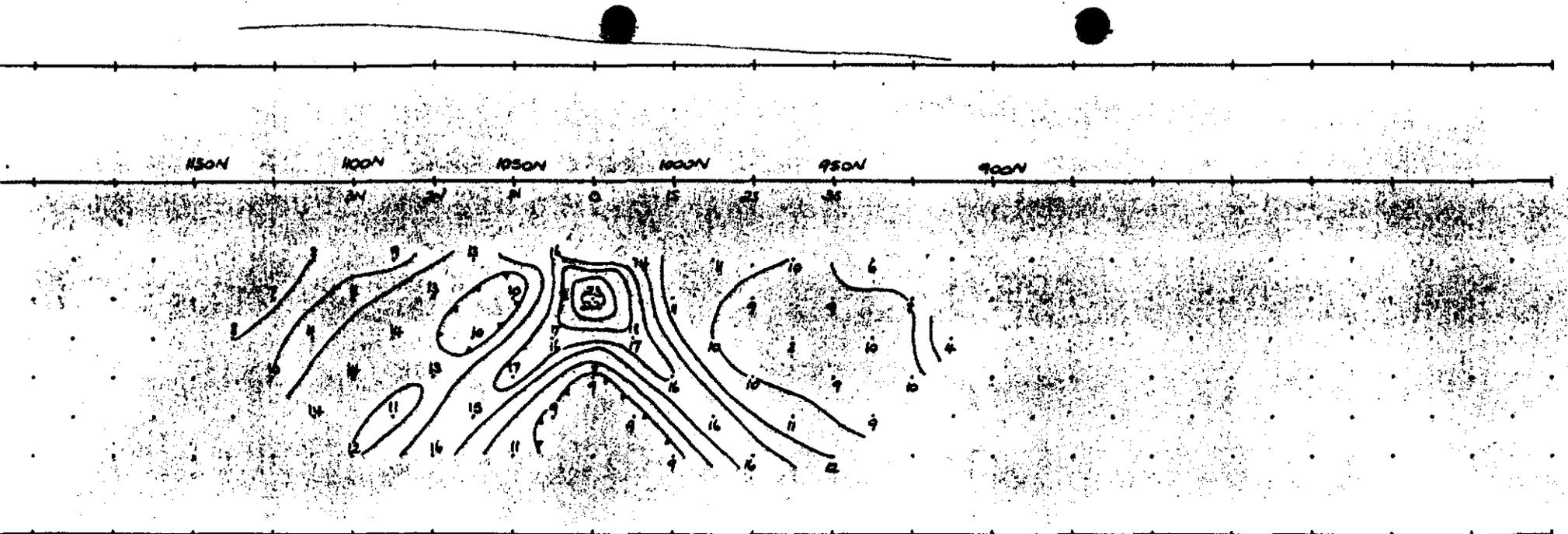
The greisen's width seems to vary from line to line, generally being in the order of 10 to 20 metres; it extends from surface to at least 20 or 30 metres although depth extent is uncertain due to the generally low resistivity of the area. The greisen dip cannot be interpreted beyond postulating a steep dip.

Recommendation:

As the I.P. Method seems to be the most successful in mapping the greisen zone, I recommend that extensions of the zone be tested by this method. I must emphasize, however, that it is quite obvious from these results that the greisen's signature is relatively weak and that we rely on the granite's chemistry to remain unchanged to allow us to see the greisen. In addition, the presence of granitic sands which are prone to easy dehydration means that any I.P. survey would have to be done in the winter.

Confirmatory drilling, using short percussion holes should be planned for the targets outlined above.

MARCUS FLIS
Geophysicist.



5 cm

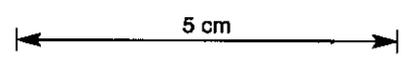
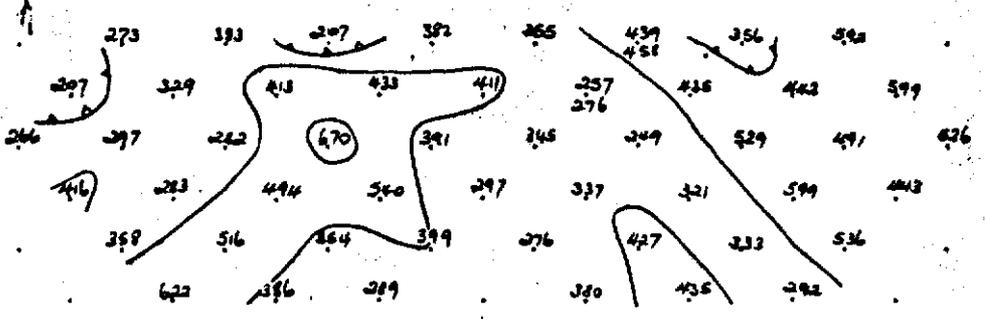
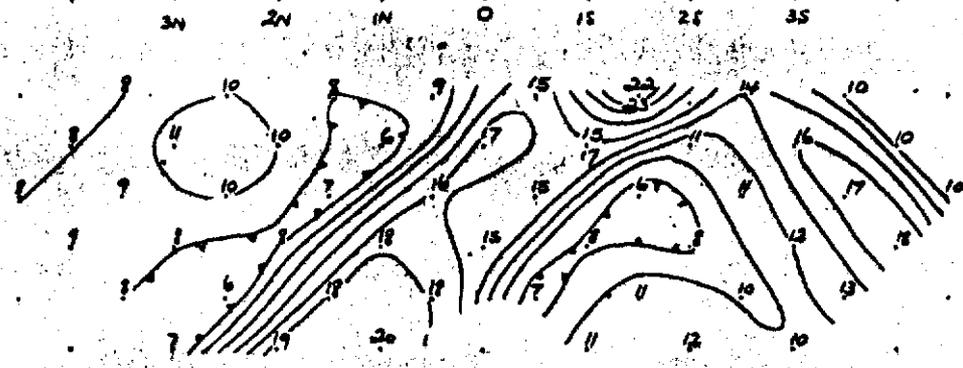
CRA EXPLORATION			
INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEY			
ROYAL GEORGE, AVOCA			
LINE: 1100E			
Array	Dipole - Dipole	Dipole length	25 metres
Date	12. 12. 82	Job No	85- 4762
		Scale	1: 1250

Culture Plan

Apparent Chargeability (msec)

Apparent Resistivity (ohm m)

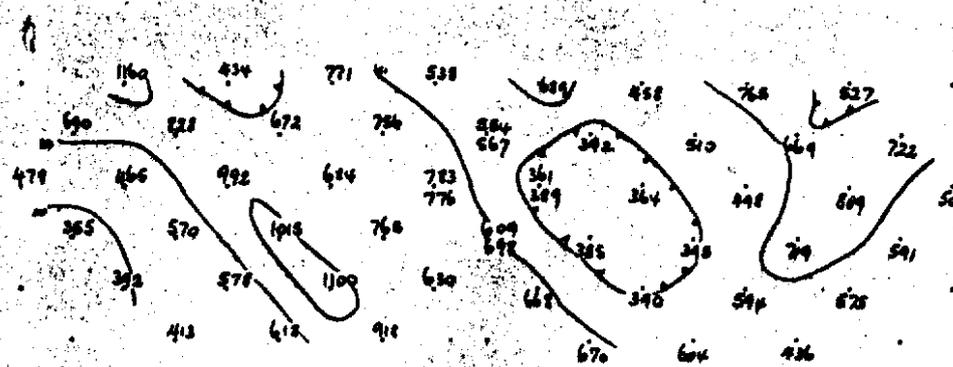
1150N 1100N 1050N 1000N 950N 900N



C R A EXPLORATION			
INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEY			
ROYAL GEORGE, AVOCA			
LINE: 1100 W			
Array	Dipole - Dipole	Dipole length	25 metres
Date	11 - 12 '90	Job No	85-1267
		Scale	1:1250

512033

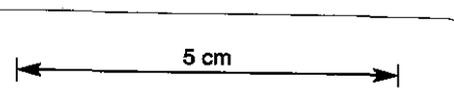
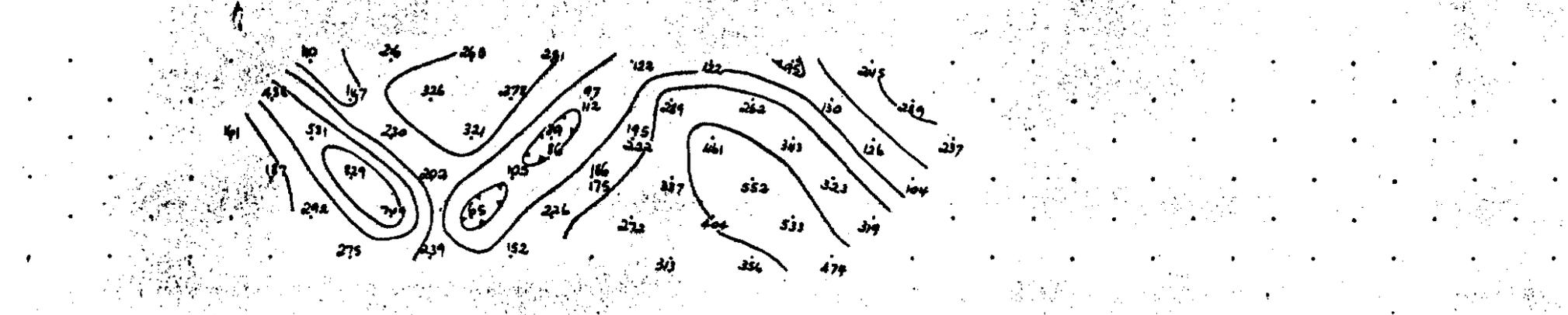
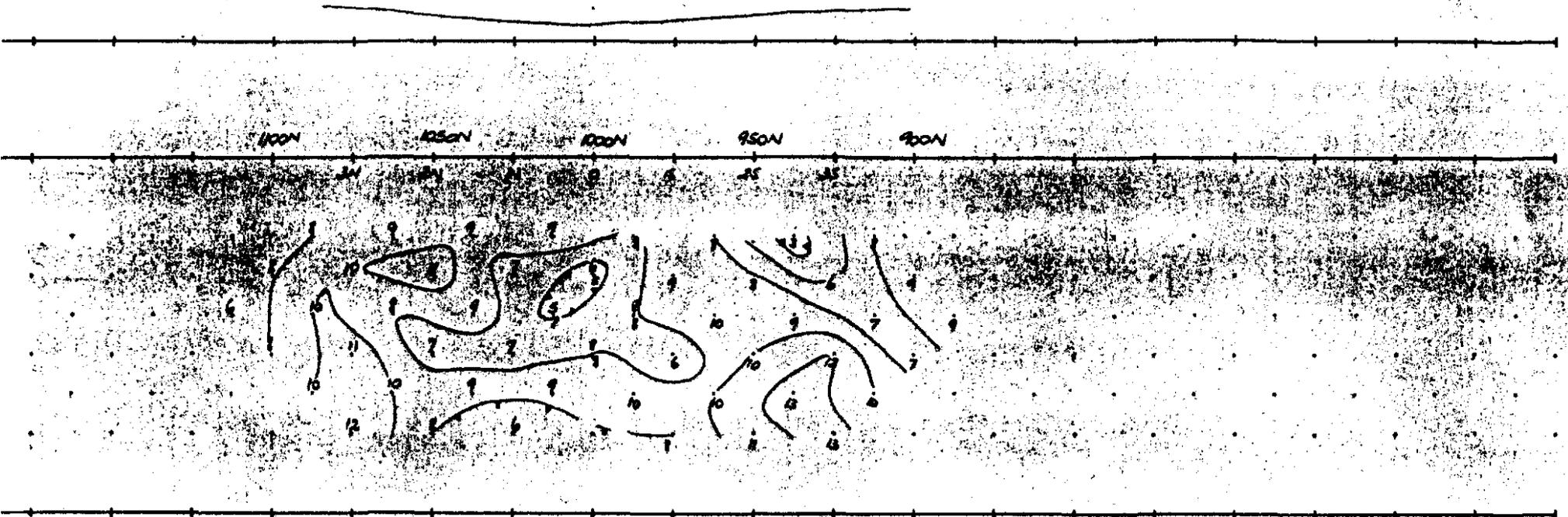
1150N 1100N 1050N 1000N 950N 900N



5 cm

C.R.A. EXPLORATION			
INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEY			
ROYAL GEORGE, AVOCA			
LINE: 1200 E			
Array	Dipole - Dipole	Dipole length	25 metres
Date	2-12-80	Job No 85-1232	Scale 1:1250

912034



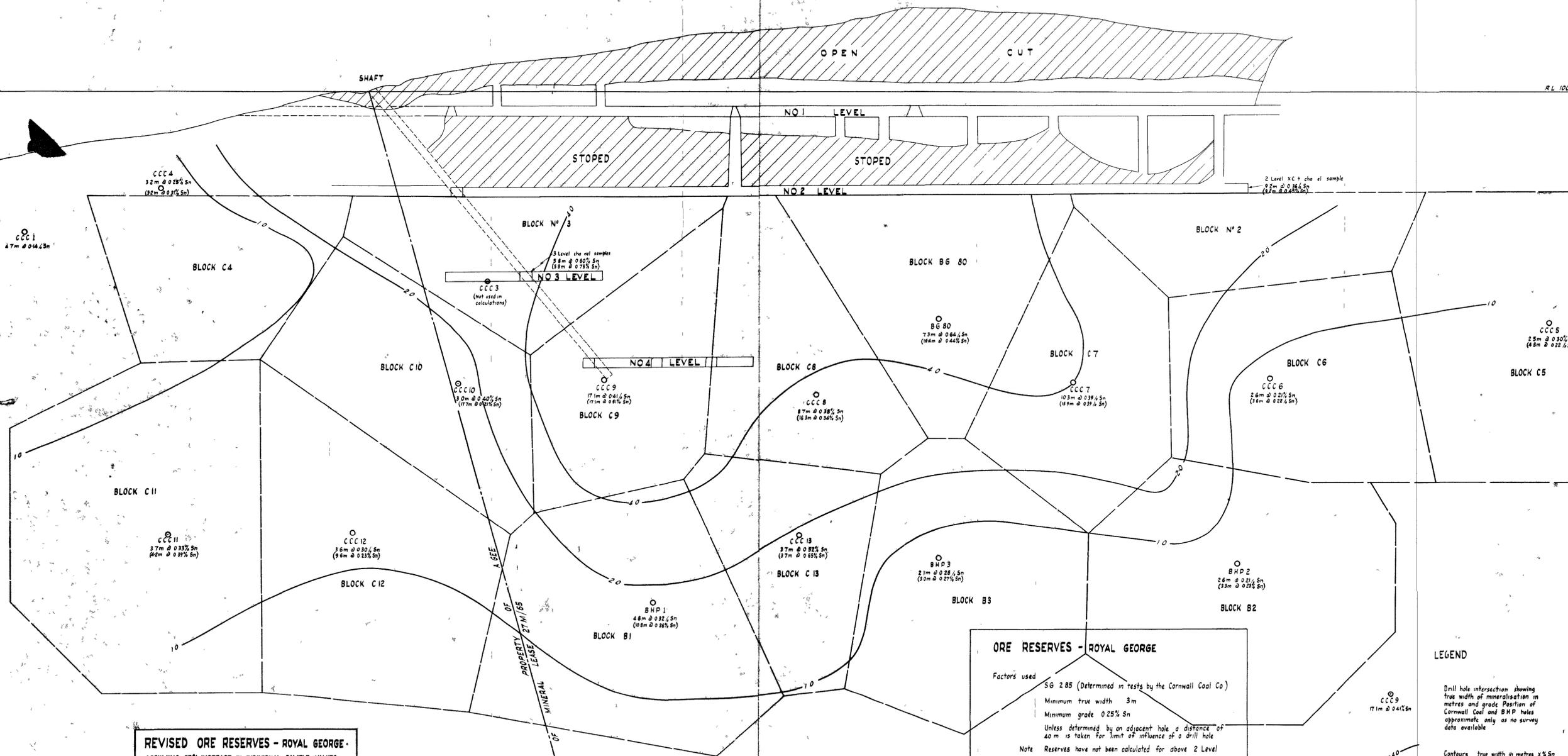
CRA EXPLORATION			
INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEY			
ROYAL GEORGE, AVOCA			
LINE: 1200 W			
Array	Dipole - Dipole	Dipole length	25 metres
Type	SP 10 11	Job No 85-126	Scale 1:1250

912035

NORTH - WEST

SOUTH - EAST

R.L. 1000'



REVISED ORE RESERVES - ROYAL GEORGE - ASSUMING 25% INCREASE IN INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE VALUES

Factors used: SG 2.85 (Determined in tests by the Cornwall Coal Co)
Minimum true width 3m
Minimum grade 0.20% Sn
Unless determined by an adjacent hole a distance of 40m is taken for limit of influence of a drill hole
Note: Reserves have not been calculated above 2 Level

BLOCK	TONNES	Sn GRADE
C11	56 210	0.39%
C12	105 520	0.23%
C4	18 810	0.31%
C10	134 300	0.21%
N°3	35 800	0.75%
C9	115 770	0.51%
B1	115 600	0.26%
C8	112 810	0.34%
C18	46 610	0.44%
B6 80	122 440	0.44%
C7	103 590	0.39%
N°2	45 190	0.45%
C5	61 890	0.22%
C6	25 550	0.22%
B2	40 260	0.23%
B3	28 410	0.27%
TOTAL	1168760	0.34%

(3970 TONNES TIN)

ORE RESERVES - ROYAL GEORGE

Factors used: SG 2.85 (Determined in tests by the Cornwall Coal Co)
Minimum true width 3m
Minimum grade 0.25% Sn
Unless determined by an adjacent hole a distance of 40m is taken for limit of influence of a drill hole
Note: Reserves have not been calculated for above 2 Level

BLOCK	TONNES	Sn	U	Zn	Cu	Ag
BLOCK C11	49510 tonnes	0.33%	27	850	370	3
BLOCK C12	39570 tonnes	0.30%	30	1390	660	6
BLOCK C4	18810 tonnes	0.25%	105	2700	320	5
BLOCK C10	22770 tonnes	0.40%	32	2090	550	12
BLOCK N° 3	35800 tonnes	0.60%	41	3190	870	15
BLOCK C9	115770 tonnes	0.41%	3000	840	17	
BLOCK B1	51380 tonnes	0.32%	19	1110	740	11
BLOCK C8	60210 tonnes	0.38%	26	1530	910	13
BLOCK C13	20290 tonnes	0.52%	24	1640	1250	22
BLOCK B6 80	54500 tonnes	0.64%				
BLOCK C7	76760 tonnes	0.39%	23	2570	530	10
BLOCK N° 2	45190 tonnes	0.36%	56	2450	940	8
590560 Tonnes	0.41%	33	2140	730	12	

LEGEND

Drill hole intersection showing true width of mineralisation in metres and grade. Reserves of Cornwall Coal and BHP holes approximate only as no survey data available.

Contours: true width in metres x% Sn

(0.0m @ 0.25% Sn) Revised intersections assuming 25% increase for tin value for individual samples

CRA EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

ROYAL GEORGE TIN MINE

REVISED ORE RESERVES

LONGITUDINAL SECTION ALONG PLANE OF LORE

LOOKING NORTH - EAST

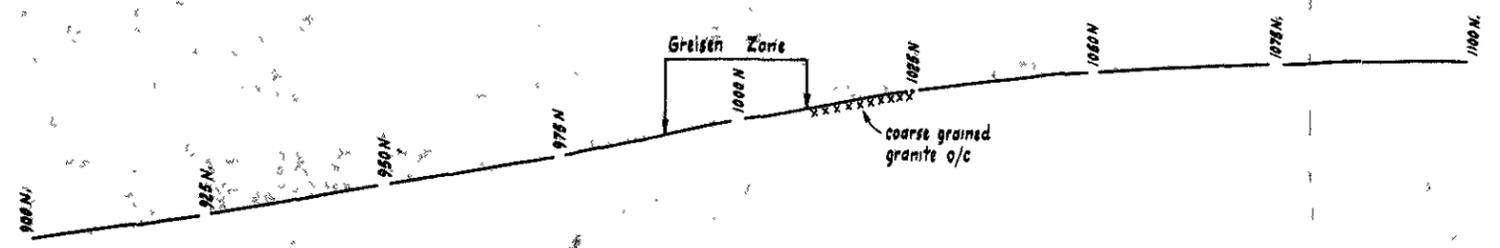
geologist J G P scale 1 500 report no 10561
drawn T G D S date May 1981 plan no Tv 385

Based on survey plan of Cornwall Coal Co drawn July 1970

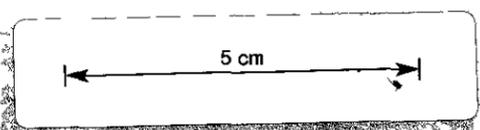
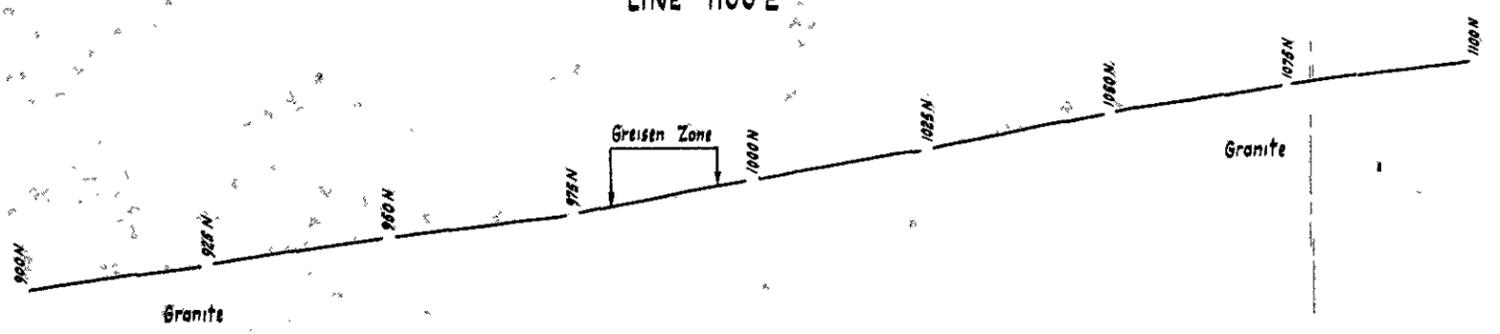
SOUTH WEST

NORTH EAST

LINE 1200E

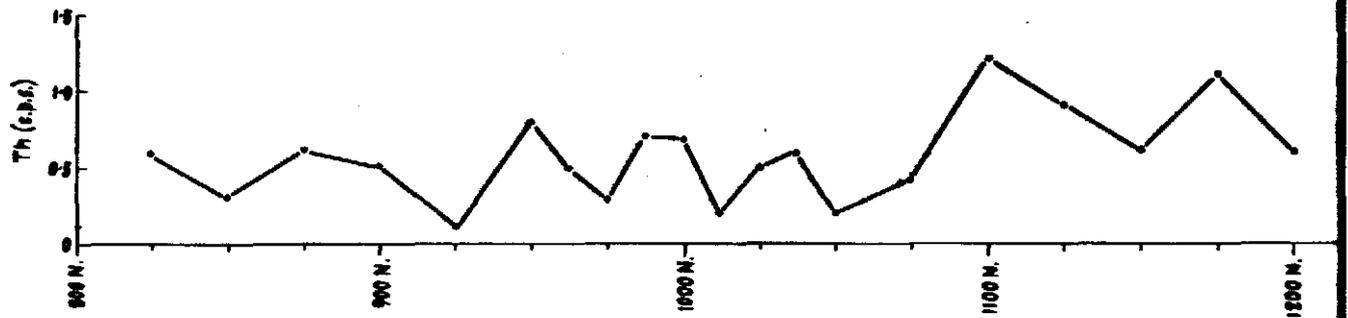
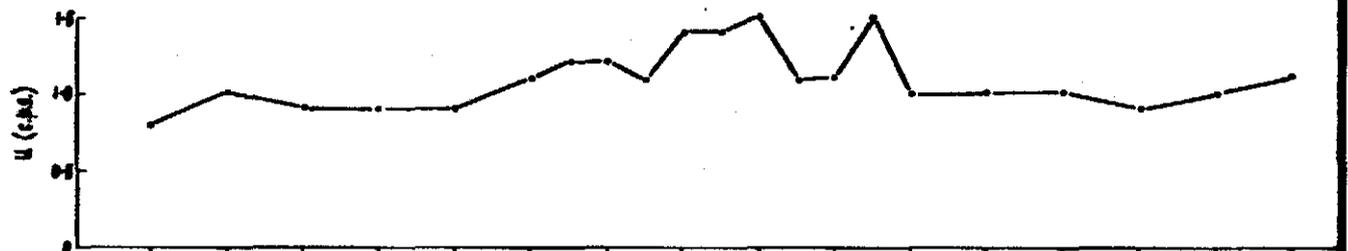
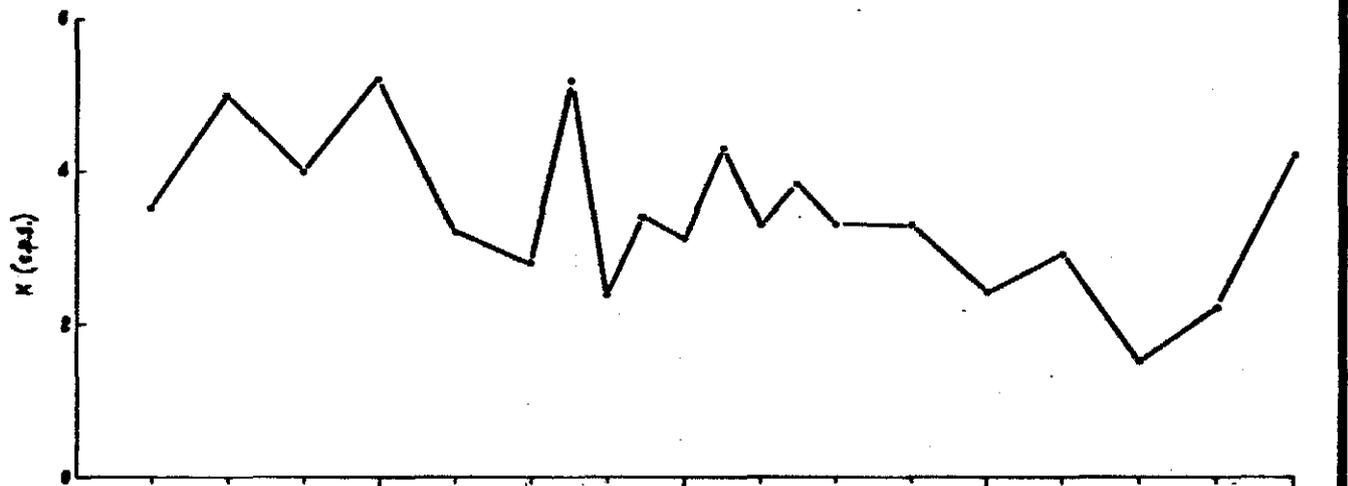
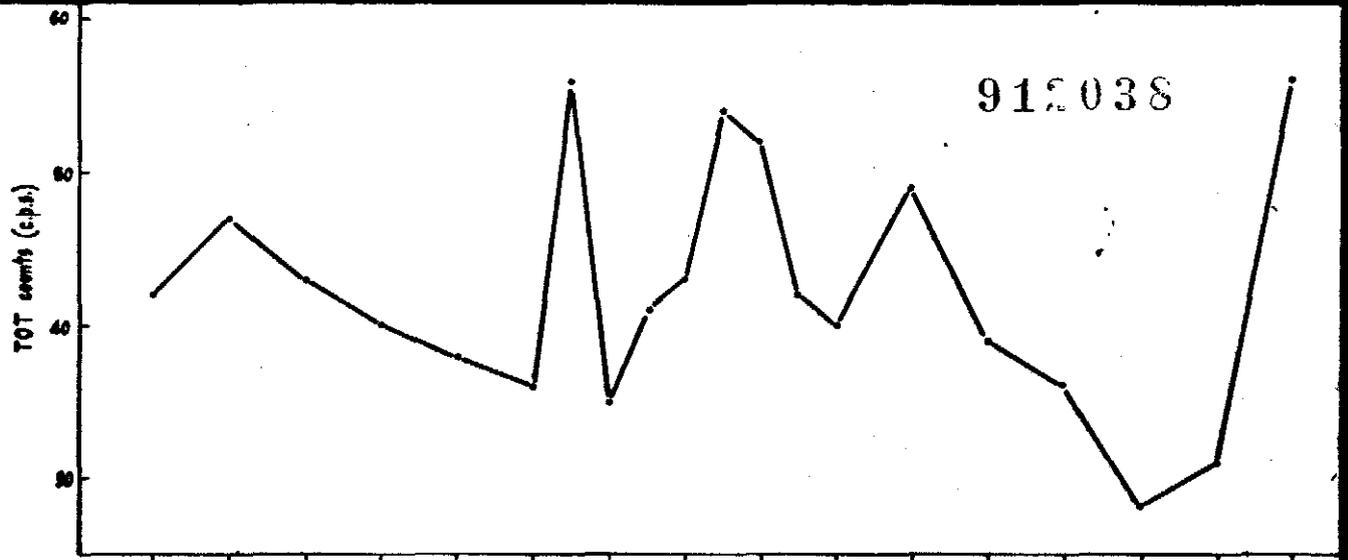


LINE 1100E



CRA EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED		
E L 7/78 - NE TASMANIA		
ROYAL GEORGE MINE		
LINE PROFILES 1100E & 1200E		
LOOKING NW		
geologist JGP	scale 1 1000	report no 10561
drawn TGDS	date May 1981	plan no Tv 386

912038



5 cm

C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

E.L. 7/78 - N.E. TASMANIA

ROYAL GEORGE MINE

RADIOMETRICS - LINE 1100W.

geologist: M.F.F.

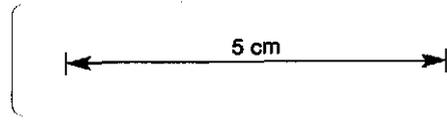
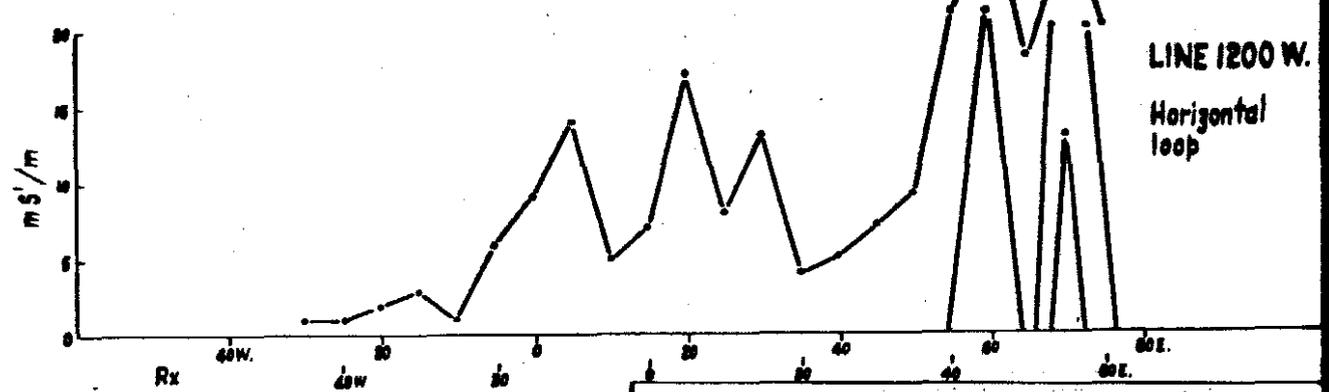
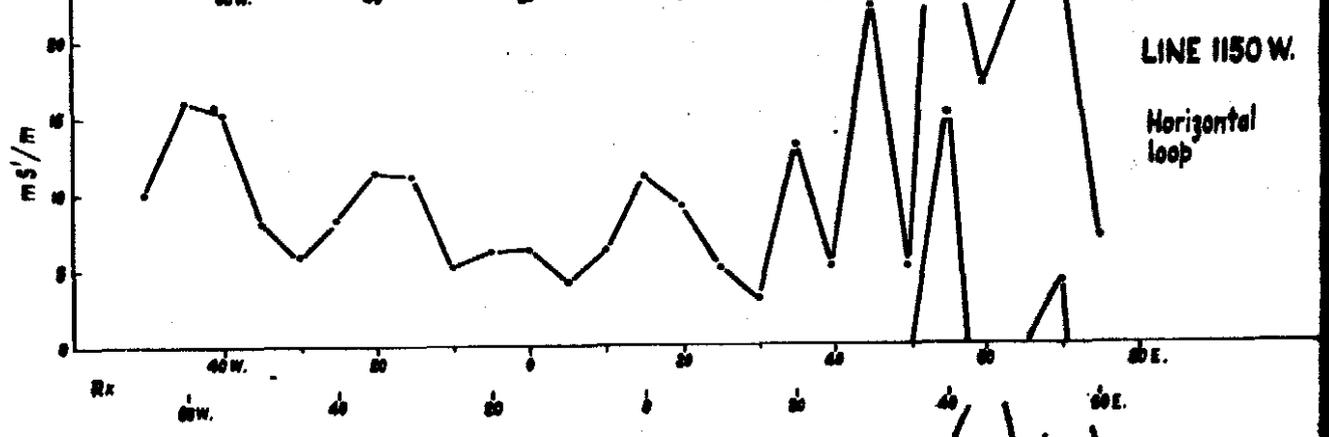
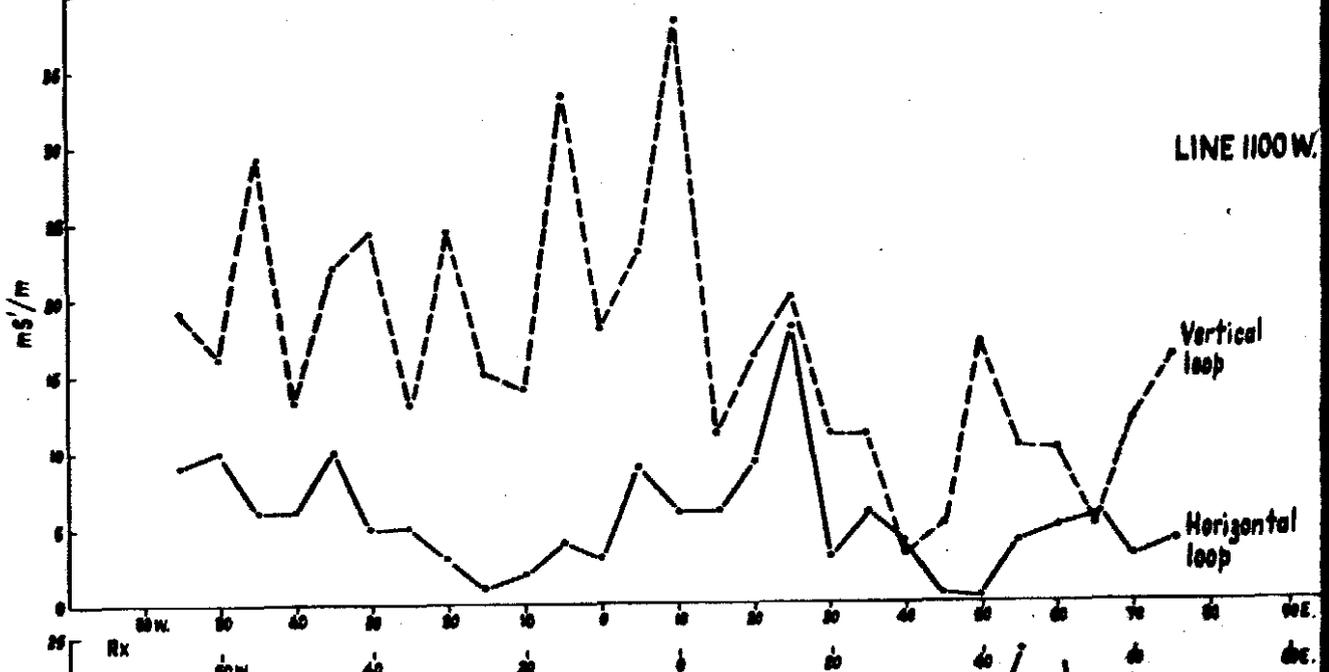
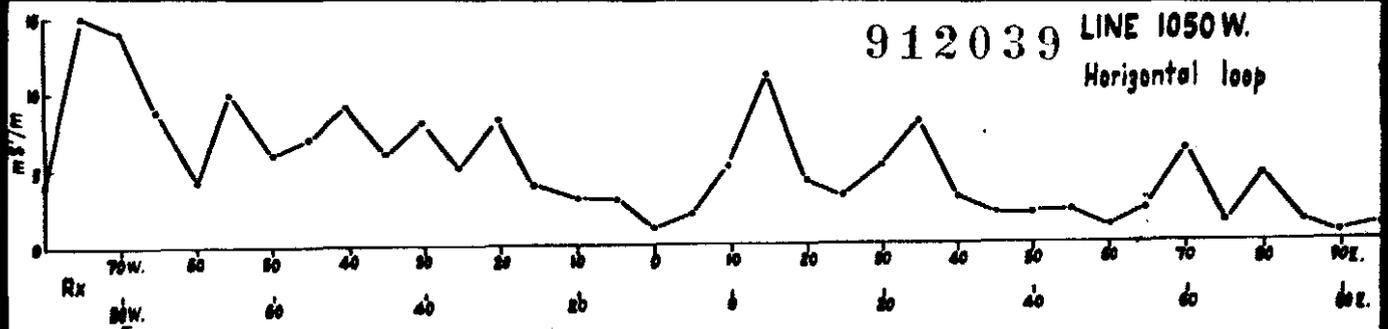
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report no: 10 561

drawn: T.E.D.S.

date: October 1980

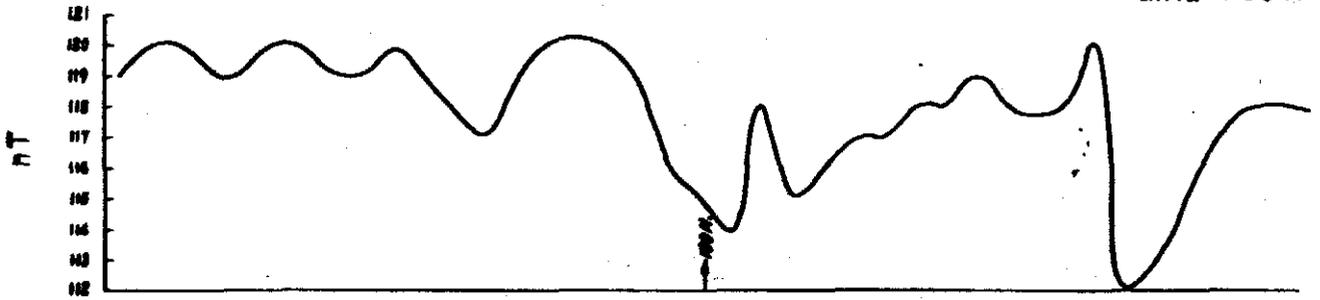
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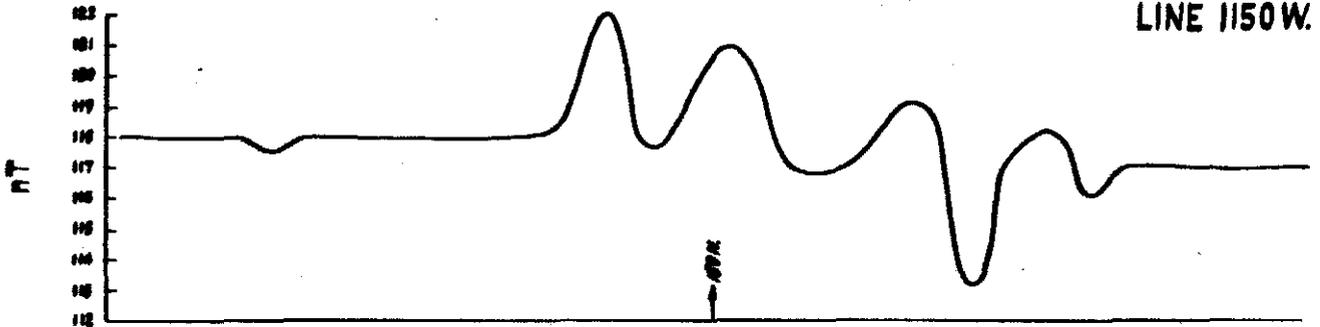
C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED		
E.L. 7/78 - N.E. TASMANIA		
ROYAL GEORGE MINE		
GROUND E.M. SURVEY PROFILES		
geologist: M.K.F.	scale: 1:100	report no: 10551
drawn: T.G.D.S.	date: October 1980	plan no: Tv 200

912040

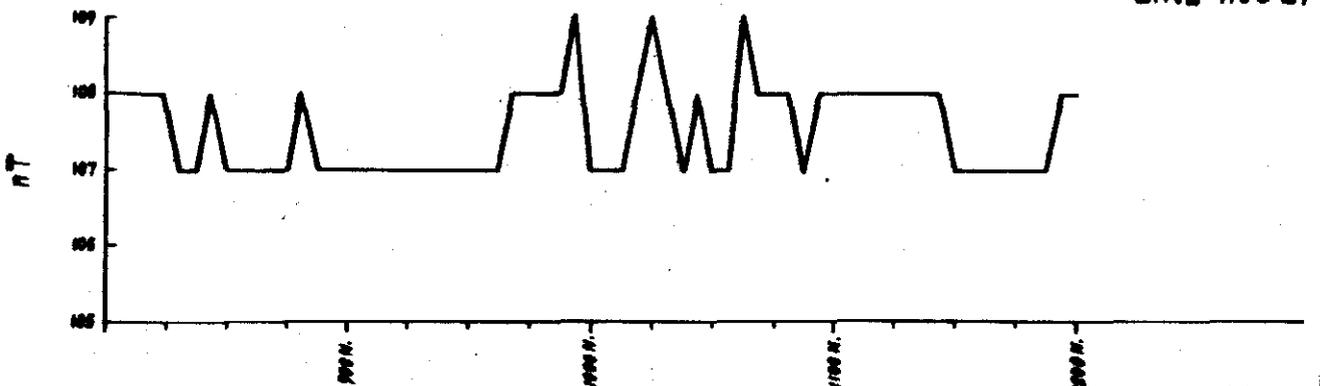
LINE 1100 W.



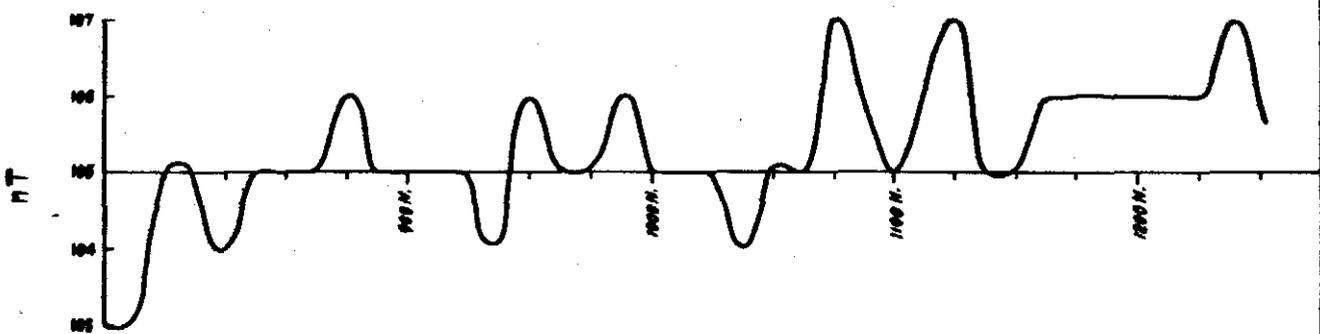
LINE 1150 W.



LINE 1100 E.



LINE 1200 E.



5 cm

C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

E.L. 7/78 - N.E. TASMANIA

ROYAL GEORGE MINE

MAGNETIC PROFILES

geologist: M.F.F.

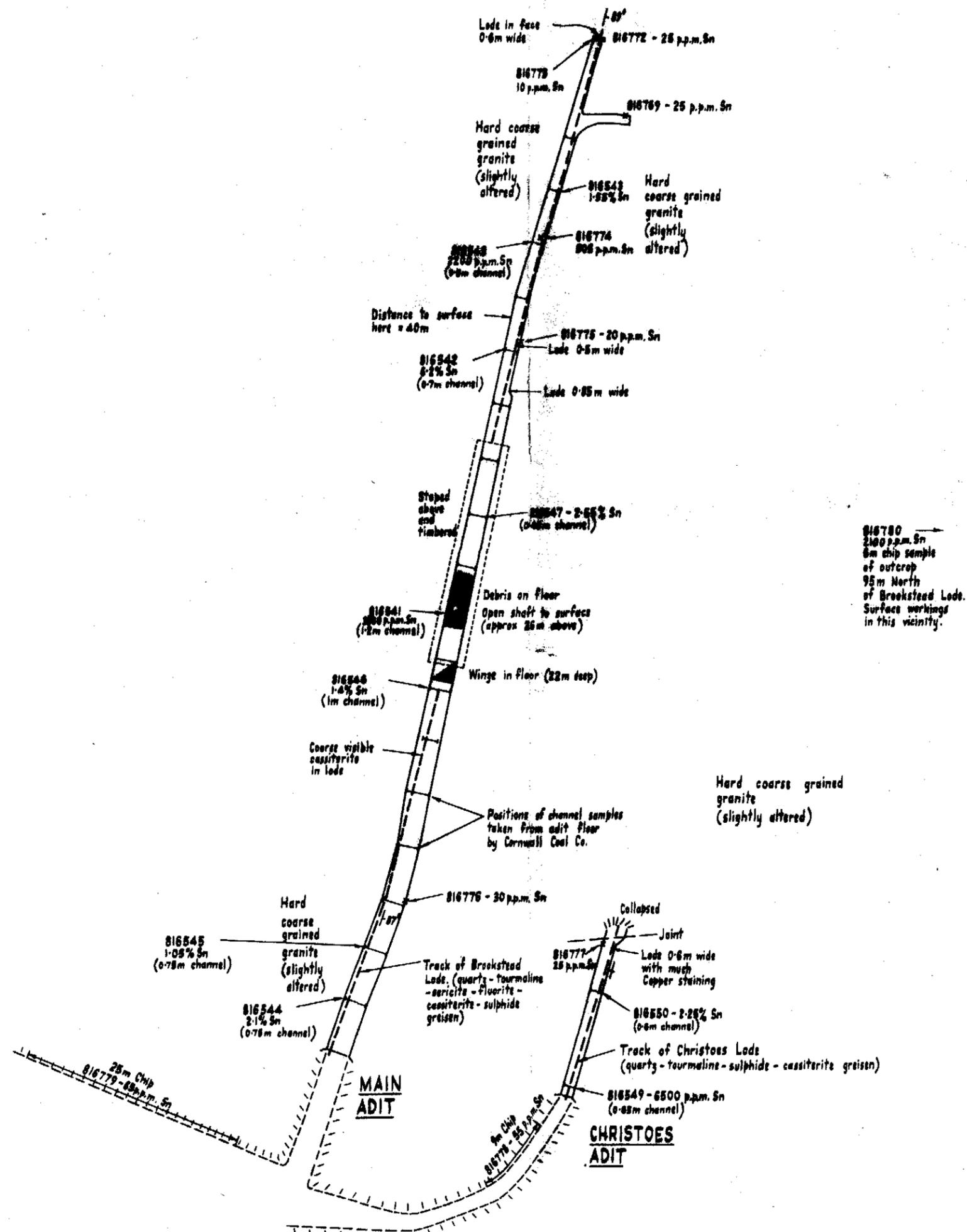
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report no: 10561

drawn: T.G.D.S.

date: October 1980

plan no: Tv 390

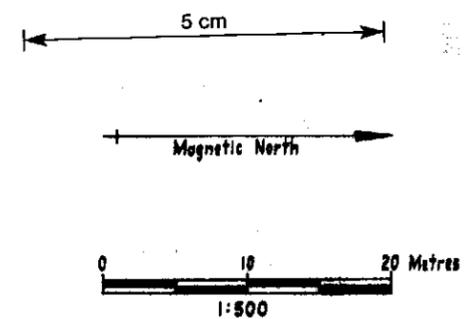


816780
2100 p.p.m. Sn
8m chip sample
of outcrop
95m North
of Brookstead Lode.
Surface workings
in this vicinity.

Key

- Floor channel samples (C.C.)
- C.R.A.E. chip samples
- x C.R.A.E. grab samples

Note: All C.R.A.E. channel samples in Main and Christoes adits are merely re-assays of samples actually taken by Cornwall Coal Co. in 1969-70.



912041

C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED		
E.L. 7/78, ROYAL GEORGE AREA N.E. TASMANIA		
PLAN OF BROOKSTEAD MINE		
geologist: J.G.P.	scale: 1:500	report no: 10561
drawn: T.G.D.S.	date: May 1981	plan no: Tv 391

912042

