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RENISON LIMITED

REPORT ON GRAND PRIZE AREA.

TRANSFER TO OPEN FILE
24.11.88 DMCD.

By: L. BOND.

SNR. GEOLOGIST -

COMPUTER SERVICES.

OPEN FILE

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GRAND PRIZE AREA.1. SUMMARY.

Two holes, totalling 1150m were completed during the 1981/82 year, testing the Grand Prize Fault and Red Lead Conglomerate mineralisation. Neither hole intersected the conglomerate in contact with the Grand Prize Fault as had been planned. One of these holes, S947, intersected massive sulphide in the Grand Prize Fault, containing significant tin/copper mineralisation, but only traces of mineralisation in the Red Lead Conglomerate; the other hole, S969, obtained only minor tin/copper mineralisation in a poorly mineralised Grand Prize Fault intersection, and an isolated high grade patch of tin/copper mineralisation in a strongly altered Red Lead Conglomerate intersection.

Both holes were extremely useful in re-interpretation of the structure and stratigraphy of the area.

A preliminary proton-precession magnetometer ^{survey} was conducted during summer, but was of limited use because of a paucity of cross-strike traverses.

The geological environment at Grand Prize is analogous to that at Renison, with several carbonate-rich horizons being transected by a fault which appears to have carried mineralising fluids, and resulted in a broad halo of boron-metasomatism, but with relatively less sulphide mineralisation and a higher copper/tin ratio.

Assessment of geological mapping carried out late in 1980/81 resulted in the delineation of several other areas with similar geometry to the Grand Prize Fault structure, with potential for the location of similar mineralisation. In addition, a broad zone of possible hornfelsing is suggestive of the presence of a granite body at depth.

It is recommended that a diamond drill hole, to test what appears to be the thickest portion of the Red Lead Conglomerate where it contacts the Grand Prize Fault, be drilled in the 1982/83 year, and a systematic geological and geochemical sampling program be conducted over an area of intense faulting with broader sampling to be carried out over the area of possible hornfelsing about the summit of Black Hill, east of the Grand Prize Fault. In addition, preliminary investigations should be carried out to determine the potential of a carbonate horizon proximal to the Grand Prize Fault south of the Grand Prize Workings.

2. INTRODUCTION.

Early in 1979-80, Renison Limited entered into an Option Agreement with Minops Pty. Ltd., covering three mining leases (29M/51, 23M/52 and 102M/66) known collectively as Grand Prize, including the Grand Prize workings, and covering a strike length of approximately 1100 metres of the Grand Prize Fault, in which tin mineralisation occurs. The three leases are fully contained within E.L. 42/71, held by Renison Limited.

In view of the proximity to both Renison and Razorback, and with the known mineralisation at Grand Prize, the area was considered to have the potential for development of extensive stanniferous hydrothermal deposits. To assess this, a program of four drill holes totalling 1508 metres was undertaken during 1979/80, a two hole program of 1113 metres was conducted in 1980/81, and a further 2 hole program anticipated to total 1000 metres was conducted in 1981/82.

3. PREVIOUS WORK.

Several companies and the Mines Department have carried out various exploration programs in the vicinity of the Grand Prize Mine.

In 1962, the Mines Department put down one drill hole near the old mill site, with poor recoveries and disappointing assay results in the Grand Prize Fault zone.

In 1965, Placer drilled one hole below the adit at the Grand Prize Mine. Similar to the Mines Department hole, poor recoveries and only traces of tin were encountered. At the same time, Placer had completed 880 feet of driving and 350 feet of crosscutting as part of a program commenced late in 1964. A bulk sample of lode material assayed 0.32% Sn.

Gippsland Minerals N.L. in 1971 carried out a detailed mapping and chip sampling program of the workings. The results proved sufficiently encouraging to drill two diamond drill holes near the old mill site. Again these encountered low tin values and poor recoveries in the fault zone. Limited trenching along strike from the Grand Prize Mine however revealed grades between 0.3% and 1.0% Sn, over thicknesses up to 23 feet, but averaging 12 feet.

A four hole program totalling 1508 metres was undertaken by Renison in 1979-80 with generally disappointing results. The holes were drilled at 200 metre spacings

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to intersect the Grand Prize Fault Zone about 200 metres below surface. Three of the holes intersected the fault within the oxidised zone, and the fourth close to the base of the oxidised zone. Tin grades in the fault zone were generally low, with higher (up to 0.5% Sn) grades occurring in the more northerly holes.

This program was followed up in 1980/81 by a two hole program of 1000 metres designed to test the Grand Prize Fault deeper and also further south than previously. The first of these holes, S764, continued for some distance into the footwall after intersecting some interesting mineralisation and alteration within a conglomerate bed. Results of the second hole of this program were disappointing.

Following this program it was considered prudent to gain a more detailed understanding of the geology of the area, and detailed surface mapping was conducted late in 1980/81.

4. GEOLOGY & MINERALISATION.

(Figures 1a + 1b)

Within the area, a series of siltstones and conglomerates of the lower and middle Dundas Group, dipping 50° to the south, are transected by the steeply westerly dipping Grand Prize Fault. An estimated minimum of 140 metres of apparent right lateral movement, with unknown vertical movement, is indicated. The thickness of mineralisation varies from several centimetres to several metres.

Mineralisation within the fault zone consists of pyrite, quartz, chlorite and clay filled breccia below the base of oxidation, which extends at least 200 metres below surface. This material is replaced within the oxidised zone by goethite and clay. Cassiterite occurs sporadically throughout, with grades up to 3%, but overall grades in the order of 0.3% appear more usual.

The mapping program in 1980/81 identified carbonate-cobble units of the Red Lead Conglomerate (the basal conglomerate of the Dundas Group) as the host stratigraphy for the extensive low grade Sn-Cu-WO₃ mineralisation intersected in drill hole S764, and also located further potentially replaceable strata, viz. carbonate-cobble conglomerates in the Fernflow Formation; dolomite beds in the Comet Formation; and calcareous greywackes in the Brewery Junction Formation. In addition, the mapping identified areas of "possible hornfelsing": one, centred on the Grand Prize Fault, may be the result of induration by mineralising fluids; the other, broader, and centred on the summit of Black

Hill, is suggestive of a granite body at depth, but may be an expression of the multiple faulting (with similar induration?) delineated north of Black Hill.

The Red Lead Conglomerate, being the basal conglomerate, appears to vary markedly in thickness in outcrop, and is absent in places, but talus covers a large area of the conglomerate's projected outcrop. This horizon represents the thickest potentially mineraliseable horizon so far identified.

Alteration within the Red Lead Conglomerate, as determined by petrological examination of S764 drill core, is dominantly a boron-metasomatism, and expressed as axinite or tourmaline (schorl) in association with actinolite + chlorite + phlogopite. Sulphide mineralisation is dominantly pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite. Local concentrations of scheelite and wolframite were recorded in S764, and concentrations of cassiterite occur in S969. Cassiterite distribution cannot be determined on the basis of the few specimens examined, but in conjunction with visual observations of S969, it appears that cassiterite abundance is associated with tourmaline abundance, which may be related to original host rock chemistry as it appears to a degree to be exclusive of axinite occurrence. In the specimens examined from S764 cassiterite grainsize varies from 5 to 200 microns, apparently becoming coarse in high grade patches. Visible cassiterite grains of 1-2mm occur in S969.

5. WORK COMPLETED IN 1981/82.

Two drill holes totalling 1151 metres were completed, both being drilled from pre-existing drill sites. Access during summer was good, but deteriorated with the onset of autumn and winter rain. The entire length of access track from the Murchison Highway to the drillsites was pushed down to firmer ground, and the narrow section of track between the Razorback turnoff and Grand Prize Mine was widened to enable bulldozer access.

A preliminary proton-precession magnetometer survey was conducted during summer over most of the access roads and tracks in the area.

5.1 Diamond Drill Hole S947. (Figure 2)

The hole was collared approximately 30metres south of S764, dipping -77° on a bearing of 118° (R.M.G.). The hole steepened in the HQ section, and intersected the Grand Prize Fault

about 50metres below its intended intersection, i.e. about 150metres below and 70metres south of the S764 intersection. The Grand Prize Fault was intersected 452.2 - 466.8metres and included massive and semi-massive sulphide (arsenopyrite - pyrite - pyrrhotite - chalcopyrite, with minor galena and sphalerite) and averaged 14.6 metres of 0.28% Sn., 0.01% Soluble Sn., 0.35% Cu., 2.3% As., 4.3% S., 0.04% Pb., 0.28% Zn., 0.016% Bi., <0.01% W₃., and 5 g/t Ag., including 4.4 metres of 0.82%Sn., 0.01% Soluble Sn., 0.80% Cu., 3.8%As., 6.8% S., 0.07% Pb., 0.41% Zn., 0.035% Bi., 0.01% W₃ and 12 g/t Ag. on the hanging portion of the fault, between 452.2 and 456.6 metres.

An unusual tourmaline (?schorl) rock was intersected between 534.1 and 534.8 metres, in approximately the same relative stratigraphic position as the skarn-like mineralisation in S764 (441.3 - 446.5 metres) and returned assays over 0.7m of 0.47% Sn., 0.77% Cu., 2.5% S., 0.79% Pb., 2.38% Zn., and 26 g/t Ag.

The Red Lead Conglomerate was intersected at 574.2 metres, and the hole continued through weakly altered conglomerate to 627.7 metres, intersecting a thin rhyolite ? dyke 627.7 metres - 629.1 metres, and then serpentinite of the Serpentine Hill Complex, ending at 649.5m.

Ground conditions encountered in S947 were poor, and the problem was compounded by the high angle of the hole to bedding and low angle of the hole to the fault zone. Ground conditions forced the temporary abandonment of the hole, when it was decided to replace the Longyear 38 rig with a Mindrill 10L rig capable of drilling much deeper in N.Q.

5.2 Diamond Drill Hole S969.

(Figure 3)

The hole collared on the site of S658, and was designed to test the Grand Prize Fault/Red Lead Conglomerate contact at 2150 m. R.L., 150 m. north of S764. The fault was intersected only slightly earlier than anticipated, but the conglomerate hangingwall was not intersected until the hole was 80 metres beyond the fault, (about 70 metres vertically and 70 metres horizontally from the fault). This indicates that the Red Lead Conglomerate hangingwall (i.e. Red Lead Conglomerate/Hodge Slate contact) is either contorted or faulted between this hole and S764.

A zone of significant sulphide mineralisation (leached pyrite - pyrrhotite ± arsenopyrite) was intersected between 118.8 and 138.8 metres, but contained negligible tin and base metal values, with minor copper (0.16% average; maximum 0.35%). This mineralisation occurred in a quartz-conglomerate member in the upper part of the Hodge Slate, and is, in part at least, replacing the conglomerate. As such this conglomerate represents another potentially mineralisable horizon.

The Grand Prize Fault zone occurred between 263.9 and 293.1 metres, and is represented by very puggy (mylonitised?) sheared siltstones (Hodge Slate) with intervening patches of broken, sulphide-veined siltstone, with some tourmaline (schorl?) alteration evident. Tin mineralisation within the zone is very patchy, averaging 29.2 m. at 0.12% Sn., 0.01% Soluble Sn., 0.06% Cu., <0.1% As., 0.9% S., 0.06% Pb., 0.08% Zn., 0.005% Bi., <0.01% W₃., and 2 g/t Ag., but includes a zone from 265.9 to 269.9, (4.0m) of 0.53% Sn., 0.21% Cu., 0.2% As., 1.3% S., 0.29% Pb., 0.20% Zn., 0.014% Bi., 0.02% W₃ and 5 g/t Ag, (due mainly to 1.0m of 1.49% Sn., 0.59% Cu., and 1.08% Pb between 268.9 and 269.9m).

Faults?

The fact that the hole did not intersect the Red Lead Conglomerate until 372.1m indicated a much steeper dip from surface than previously interpreted. The contact was at a distance of some 70 m. horizontally (i.e. approximately along strike) from the Grand Prize Fault, yet alteration within the conglomerate was marked, with strong pervasive actinolitisation, and locally intense axinitisation or tourmalinisation. Sulphide mineralisation was weak, but extensive with pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite occurring in trace to minor quantities throughout, except in the region 406.8 - 409.8m discussed below. The entire conglomerate intersection averaged 0.26% Sn., 0.02% Soluble Sn., 0.04% Cu., <0.1% As., 1.0% S., <0.01% Pb., 0.02% Zn., 0.004% Bi., <0.01% W₃ 2 g/t Ag; the average tin value is misleading, in that if one 1.4m sample is ignored, the average would be 0.06%.

Within the conglomerate was a bed/block of re-crystallised impure carbonate, between 406.8 and 409.8m., with intensely altered (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-talc) margins, and a 5cm thick vein of massive granular honey-coloured cassiterite at the base. It is suspected that the carbonate is an allochthonous block rather than a bed. This

portion averaged 3.0m of 5.21% Sn., 0.06% Soluble Sn., 0.23% Cu., <0.1% As., 7.0% S., 0.04% Pb., 0.10% Zn., 0.012% Bi., 13 g/t Ag and 0.03% W₃O₉; the high Sn being largely due to the cassiterite vein. (408.4 - 409.8m - 1.4m 10.93% Sn.)

The basal contact of the conglomerate at 447.4m was with the Melba Spilites, and appeared reasonably regular, being subparallel to bedding within the conglomerate. Weak pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite mineralisation continued into the spilites as far as 458.9m, but actinolisation of the rocks continued to the end of the hole.

5.3 Proton-precession magnetometer survey.

(Figures 4a + 4b)

During summer, a preliminary proton-precession ground magnetometer survey was conducted, covering the majority of access tracks over the area. A weak contrast between the Dundas Group sediments and the Melba Spilites is apparent, and single anomaly of 1000 gammas was outlined in the region of the gossanous Grand Prize Fault outcrop at the summit of "Grand Prize Mill".

It is suspected that this anomaly may be due to mineralisation, at the contact between a carbonate-rich bed and the Grand Prize Fault, of a style similar to that intersected by S969 in a quartz-conglomerate bed within the Hodge Slate.

6. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

On the limited basis of 3 drill holes and surface mapping it is possible to construct a plausible representation of the Red Lead Conglomerate as shown on Figure 6. The upper contact of the Red Lead Conglomerate is reasonably well delineated, from 3 drill holes and interpreted surface outcrop. The general dip of the stratigraphy of 50° - 60° appears consistent except between S969 and S764; between these two holes the contact must flatten to ~20° - 30°, or be faulted.

The basal contact of the conglomerate is not as well defined, since at surface it appears to be the contact with the Melba Spilites, and this stratigraphic sequence was determined also in S969. S947 however,

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went from conglomerate into serpentinite, making the situation more complex in that if the serpentinite is markedly transgressive, then the Red Lead Conglomerate is probably cut off, or at least thinned south of S947.

The thick intersection occurring in S764, between S969 and S947, may be explained by a "buckling" of the conglomerate due to the intrusion of the Serpentine Hill Complex. This "buckling" is not apparent on surface from mapping, but some thickening of the Hodge Slate and Razorback Conglomerate is inferred from drilling data, and projection of stratigraphic boundary outcrops.

With almost 3800m of diamond drilling completed in the 3 years since Renison entered into the option agreement, the erratic and generally low grade tin-copper mineralisation (0.1 - 0.2%Sn., 0.2-0.4%Cu.) in the Grand Prize Fault zone is now obvious. When compounded by very deep weathering profile within the fault zone, the prospects of delineating a mineralized zone of appreciable extent close to surface are poor.

Significant mineralisation within the Red Lead Conglomerate however does appear to be quite extensive and the conglomerate immediately adjacent to the fault on the footwall remains to be tested, while the conglomerate on the hangingwall side is completely untested.

By analogy with the Federal Structure at Renison, it is to be expected that the conglomerate (or any suitable stratigraphic horizon) would be best mineralised close to the source of mineralising fluids. It is suspected that the quartz-conglomerate which is partially replaced by massive sulphide in S969, and appears to form the fault hangingwall in S947 and S764 is another such susceptible horizon, and may warrant further testing. It is also suspected that the magnetic anomaly at the summit of Grand Prize Hill is due to another such horizon intersecting the Fault.

Other secondary targets, such as these, include the contact of the dolomite horizon within the Comet Formation and the Grand Prize Fault near the EL42/71 boundary, and calcareous greywackes and conglomerates within the Brewery Junction Formation. The area of "weak hornfelsing" around Black Hill, also warrants further investigation, and more detailed mapping and petrological examination could indicate a prospective area to be tested by drilling.

7. CONCLUSIONS.

- 7.1 Diamond drilling during the year aided considerably the geological understanding of the Grand Prize area, and while some encouragement was given by locally high tin values, the poor ground conditions, deeply weathered native, and sporadic mineralisation in the Grand Prize Fault have downgraded its potential for the discovery of a significant orebody.
- 7.2 A large area of potentially mineralised thick Red Lead Conglomerate has been delineated, but the extent of potential mineralisation has been reduced.
- 7.3 Other potential targets and similar structural situations occur south of the Grand Prize Mill on the Grand Prize Fault, and on faults north and east of Black Hill. The Red Lead Conglomerate on the hangingwall (western) side of the Grand Prize Fault has not yet been intersected in drill holes, but in effect doubles the potential of the area.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS.

- 8.1 One vertical diamond drill hole drilled to intersect the Red Lead Conglomerate, at a point where it appears to be thickest, in contact with the Grand Prize Fault (figure 7).
- Proposed co-ordinates: 14335N 13480E
Proposed length: 550-600m.
- 8.2 The area of "hornfelsing" about Black Hill, and the area of faulting north of Black Hill be systematically mapped and sampled. Figure 1b shows a suggested grid, whereby the area of faulting is covered by 50 x 150m rectilinear grid to cover both N-S faults and the E-W striking Red Lead Conglomerate, and a broader 200m grid to cover the area of hornfelsing.

Total gridding: 7850m.

(5250m - "Fault" grid)
(2600m - "Hornfels" grid)

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8.3 The creek 400m south of the Grand Prize Mill site be sampled upstream for 500m from the Grand Prize Fault. A carbonate bed outcrops near the head of this valley and strikes down the valley. Gossan has been mapped at the projected contact with the Grand Prize Fault. (Figure 1b).

GRAND PRIZE

RESPONSIBILITY 068

P/E 29/ 6/82

ACCOUNT NUMBER	ACCOUNT NAME	PERIOD TO DATE		YEAR TO DATE	
		ACTUAL	VARIANCE	ACTUAL	VARIANCE
010680702	SALARIES	7854		4798	9465 G
010680703	SALARY LOADING	4132		848	3431 G
010680705	CONSUMABLES	28	28 L	84	2233 G
010680708	VEHICLES	123	123 L	438	488 G
010680720	RENISON SERVICES - SURVEY			1920	1243 L
010680721	- ASSAY				751 G
010680722	- RESEARCH				174 G
010680730	OUTSIDE SERVICES - GEOLOGICAL			3950	2245 L
010680735	- SITE&ACCDEV	398	398 L	5555	2511 L
010680736	- DIAMOND DRL	24433	24433 L	99729	25597 L
010680740	LEASE PAYMENTS			30000	
	ROUNDING				1 L

010689999	TOTAL GRAND PRIZE	24992	24982 L	147322	15094 L

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RENISON LIMITED - DRILL CORE RECORD

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HOLE NUMBER	B947	SURVEY					From - To	Distance D	VERTICAL		HORIZONTAL	
		Depth	Bearing	Dip	D. Sin. Dip	R.L.			D. Cos. Dip	Prog. Total		
PURPOSE	To test mineralised conglomerate intersected in S764, adjacent to Grand Prize Fault.	collar	117°44'31"	-76°46'27"	0.0-7.5	7.5						
		15.0m	121°	-76.75°	-42.0	34.5						
		69.0m	118°	-78.5°	-91.5	49.5						
		114.0m	111°	-79.5°	-130.0	48.5						
LOCATION	Grand Prize Hill	146.0m	111°	-81°	-159.0	29.0						
COLLAR R.L.	2428.518	172.0m	in rods used	-80.25°	-200.0	41.0						
CO-ORDINATES	14191.6N 13387.4E	(213.0m)	197°	-81°								
		228.0m	103°	-81°	-244.0	44.0						
LENGTH	390.5m	260.0m	101°	-81°	-271.5	27.5						
		283.0m	96°	-81.5°	-301.0	20.5						
HOLE SIZE	0-156m HQ; reamed HQ-171.0m 156-260.5m HQ; reamed HQ-363.0m 260.3-390.5m BQ;	329.0m	85°?	-81.25°	-333.0	32.0						
		347.0m	77°?	-80°	-366.0	32.0						
		385.0m	68°?	-79.25°	-390.5	24.5						
DATE DRILLED	21/1/82 - 3/3/82											
SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS ZONES	298.8 - 299.0m: 0.1m (50%) lost 320.3 - 322.6m: 2.1m (98%) lost 323.0 - 324.5m: 0.8m (51%) lost 367.1 - 390.0m: 18.9m (81%) lost											
ORE ZONE GROUND CONDITIONS												
LOGGED BY	L.D. BOND	Survey in rods: bearing extrapolated/interpolated. * Disregard survey.										
COMMENTS	Hole abandoned at 390.5m in very difficult ground: broken, sandy, poor water return. To be continued? 171.0m HQ, 363m NQ rods remain in hole. Sequence interpreted as: 0.0 - 209.9 Brewery Junction Fmtn 209.9 - 279.9m Razorback Conglomerate 279.9 - 390.5m Hodge Slate											

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	
fault?	160.9	161.8	0.9	<0.01	0.01	0.19	<0.1	29.6	0.90	1.10	0.008	<0.01	35	

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S 947

LOGGED BY : L.D. BOND

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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	
				sheared quartz veins evident. Near bottom contact, the rocks are too broken to detect any tectonic textures. From 155.7m, the rocks are extremely broken (moderately to strongly broken elsewhere) with some clay zones (evidently thoroughly altered siltstone) and core loss is high. (recovery ~ 60%) BCA = 40°.														
160.9	161.8	0.8	89	MASSIVE SULPHIDE Massive fine to medium grained crystalline pyrite, with buff carbonate gangue. Minor to common sphalerite and galena throughout. Several 2cm corroded sphalerite crystals at 161.5m. Rock locally weakly to strongly leached, with broken patches 161.3-161.5m, and 161.6-161.8m. Contacts sharp but irregular, at about 40° to CA.	VEIN/ FAULT	160.9	161.8	<0.01	0.01	0.19	<0.1	89.6	0.90	1.10	0.008	35	<0.01	
								162.8	<0.01	0.01	0.17	<0.1	6.4	0.90	2.70	0.003	9	<0.01
								163.8	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	0.5	0.06	0.12	0.005	1	<0.01
								164.8	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	0.2	0.07	0.21	0.004	1	<0.01	
								165.8	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	0.2	0.02	1.24	0.003	1	<0.01	
								166.8	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	0.04	0.21	0.005	1	<0.01	
								167.8	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	0.03	0.12	0.003	1	<0.01	
161.8	176.8	14.7	98	BROKEN, LEACHED, and CLAYEY SILTSTONE and MINOR GRIT Grey to green-grey fine grained to medium grained siltstone interbedded with fine to medium grained tuffaceous(?) sandstone, with minor medium to coarse grained grits. Rocks are pervasively brecciated, locally with a green-grey clay infilling which has resulted in very to extremely broken core. Bleached, leached, and clayey zones up 1.5m appear to occur around quartz veins and contain sparse to minor leached pyrite. Some of these zones appear to be altered (originally calcareous?) grits.	DG	168.8	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	0.02	0.19	0.004	1	<0.01		
								169.8	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	0.9	0.26	1.74	0.004	3	<0.01	
								170.8	<0.01	0.01	0.02	<0.1	1.4	0.17	3.18	0.002	3	<0.01
								171.8	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	0.1	0.10	0.40	0.001	2	<0.01	
								172.8	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	0.3	0.04	0.24	0.002	2	<0.01	
								173.8	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	0.4	0.14	0.73	0.002	2	<0.01	
								174.8	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.15	0.43	0.004	2	<0.01
								175.8	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	0.3	0.09	0.36	0.004	2	<0.01	
								176.8	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	0.3	0.04	0.82	0.003	2	<0.01	
176.8	192.5	15.6	99	SILTSTONE & SANDSTONE Fine grained to medium grained green-grey siltstone interbedded with fine to coarse grained sandstone in graded beds which tend to become coarser towards the end of the unit. Patches of broken and/or clayey rock occur sporadically but become less common towards the end of the unit. Sparse leached carbonate veins. Minor medium grit beds near top and bottom of unit appear similar in composition to the following unit. Base of unit is gradational. BCA 40°.	DG													
192.5	208.3	15.8	100	GRITTY SANDSTONE, CONGLOMERATE and MINOR SILTSTONE Interbedded and intergrading medium to coarse and gritty sandstone & fine to medium grained conglomerate containing angular to subangular quartz, quartzite, chert, siltstone & volcanics, with minor coarse "soft pebbles" of siltstone (up to 2cm long) in a sand/silt matrix, and all interbedded with minor medium to coarse (sandy) green-grey siltstone. Rock is only moderately broken, becoming more broken	DG													

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DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S 947

LOGGED BY : L.D. BOND

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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
			& clayey near base. BCA varies from 30° to 45° (possibly cross bedding in sandy beds).															
208.5	209.2	0.9	100	GRAVEL & CLAY Apparently strongly altered fine to medium grained conglomerate in a sandy clay matrix. Clasts appear subrounded to subangular, well washed by drilling.														
209.2	209.9	0.7	100	SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE Grey-green medium grained to sandy siltstone grading into silty sandstone with minor pebbly beds becoming more abundant near base. Minor broken & gravelly pebbly band at 209.6m. Gradational base. BCA = 40°.														
209.9	279.9	70.0	100	CONGLOMERATE, minor SILTSTONE & SANDSTONE Moderately well sorted to poorly sorted fine to very coarse grained conglomerate composed of generally angular, to subrounded (large clasts) fragments of chert, quartz, siltstone & acid to intermediate volcanics (lavas & tuffs) in a grey green silty sand matrix. Matrix comprises 20-40% of rock. Conglomerate appears to be locally weakly graded (fining-uphole) with some angular "soft pebbles" of siltstone (up to 5cm) near tops of individual units. Minor interbedded sandy siltstone to pebbly silty sandstone, beds up to 1.5m thick occur sporadically. Patches of ferruginous alteration occur sporadically, & in these patches some clasts appear to have been selectively leached or argillised. Traces of pyrite & chlorite occur in joints & fractures, becoming slightly more common with depth. BCA = 40°-45° in silty interbeds. Base is broken, but appears quite sharp.														
279.9	298.8	18.9	100	GREY FINE GRAINED SILTSTONE with SANDY SILTSTONE INTERBEDS Light grey, fine grained weakly laminated siltstone with a slightly cherty appearance, interbedded (to interlaminated) with sandy (clayey weathered) cream-brown to grey siltstone, containing minor to locally common pyrite blebs. Minor pyrite on joints. Rocks are moderately well jointed, with joints at 30°-10° to core axis; BCA = 40°. Ground is increasingly broken from 280m onward. Ground is bleached and ironstained 298.7-298.8m	HODGE SLATE?													

727019

RENON LIMITED - DRILL CORE RECORD

020

HOLE NUMBER	8947 A	SURVEY			From - To	Distance D	VERTICAL		HORIZONTAL	
		Depth	Bearing	Dip			D.Sin.Dip	R.L.	D.Cos.Dip	Prog.Total
PURPOSE	To test Grand Prize Fault and mineralised Conglomerate of 8764	Collar	117°44'31"	-76°46'27"						
		15.0m	121°	-76.75°						
		69.0m	118°	-78.5°						
LOCATION	8947 (extended)	114.0m	111°	-79.5°						
		146.0m	111°	-81°						
COLIAR R.L.	2428.52	172.0m	§ 107°	-80.25°						
		228.0m	§ 103°	-81°						
CO-ORDINATES	14191.6 13387.4	260.0m	101°	-81°						
		283.0m	§ 096°	-81.5°						
LENGTH	649.5m (total depth)	329.0m	§ 085°	-81.25°						
		343.0m	§ 081°	-80°						
HOLE SIZE	reamed HQ to 334.0m HQ 334.0 - 597.0m BQ 597.0 - 849.5m	400.0m	074°	-81°						
		466.0m	069°	-80.5°						
		514.0m	073.5°	-80.75°						
DATE DRILLED	7.4.82 - 2.6.82	545.0m	068°	-81.25°						
		583.0m	068°	-80.75°						
SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS ZONES	see log	631.0m	055°	-78.25°						
ORE ZONE GROUND CONDITIONS	Grand Prize Fault: locally vuggy and clayey (core loss 461.4 - 463.5m due to core tube mislatch)	§ Survey in redds: bearing estimated.								
LOGGED BY	L.D. BOND									
COMMENTS	<p>Drilled by A.D.D.; re-entered 8947; reamed HQ- 334.0m; ran off 8947 at 334.0m. This hole was the first to intersect primary, unaltered sulphides within the Grand Prize fault zone. These sulphides consist of two apparent phases: an initial arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite pyrite phase, and a later pyrite-carbonate-sphalerite galena phase. Base metal-carbonate veins, veinlets and fracture coatings occur throughout. Intersected the hangingwall of the Red Lead Conglomerate at 574.2m; the conglomerate is virtually devoid of tin mineralisation. A rhyolite dyke occurs on the contact of the Serpentine Hill complex which is at 629.1m.</p> <p>Note unusual tourmaline rock 534.1 - 534.8m containing significant tin and copper.</p>									

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		
Vein	364.5	369.5	5.0	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.03	< 0.1	1.4	0.05	2.42	0.002	< 0.01	3		
Vein	441.0	442.7	1.7	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.02	< 0.1	0.5	0.09	0.63	0.005	< 0.01	2		
Grand Prize Fault	452.2	466.8	14.6	0.28	0.01	0.35	2.3	4.3	0.04	0.28	0.016	< 0.01	5		
including:	452.2	456.2	4.4	0.82	0.01	0.80	3.8	6.8	0.07	0.41	0.035	0.01	12		
Tourmaline Rock	534.1	534.8	0.7	0.47	0.02	0.77	< 0.1	2.5	0.79	2.38	0.004	0.01	26		
Red Lead Congl.	574.2	627.7	53.5	0.01	< 0.01	0.02	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.01	0.02	0.002	< 0.01	1	70	

727021

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : 8947 A

LOGGED BY : LDB

021

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	
354.0	364.5	30.5	100	<p><u>INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE and TUFFACEOUS SANDSTONE</u></p> <p>Light grey, very fine grained siltstone (60%) interbedded with dark brown (when fresh) fine to medium grained tuffaceous sandstone (40%) Individual beds are, generally 2cm thick, but occasionally the tuffaceous sandstone occurs in units up to 70cm thick with a few fine silty laminae.</p> <p>The sandstone has a tendency to be altered (?leached, bleached, and clayey) and such portions pit and wash out readily. The rocks are moderately to very broken (increasingly broken with depth) but recovery remains good throughout.</p> <p>Minor fine stringers and veinlets of leached ?carbonate occur sporadically, again increasing in abundance with depth. B.C.A. is consistently 40°- 50°</p>	Hodge slate.													
364.5	366.0	0.9	6e	<p><u>LEACHED CARBONATE VEIN</u></p> <p>Clayey cream-coloured leached carbonate vein contain fragments of sheared and leached siltstone, with stringers and veins of fine to medium grained crystalline sphalerite, and trace to minor galena and pyrite.</p>	VI/P	364.5	365.5	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.1	0.5	0.04	1.26	0.001	2	<0.01	
								367.5	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	0.3	0.01	0.60	0.002	2	<0.01
								368.5	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	<0.1	0.4	0.02	0.89	0.001	2	<0.01
								369.5	<0.01	0.01	0.04	<0.01	4.5	0.13	6.94	0.004	5	<0.01
366.0	369.4	3.0	74	<p><u>EXTREMELY BROKEN ROCKS, WITH LEACHED VEINS</u></p> <p>Extremely broken interbedded siltstone and ?tuffaceous sandstone, with clayey friable cream coloured carbonate - rock fragment ± sphalerite and pyrite veins. Minor puggy grey bands and fragments. Trend of veins 20° near base.</p>	Hodge Slate													
369.4	389.7	20.1	79	<p><u>BROKEN ?TUFFACEOUS SANDSTONE (75%) and SILTSTONE (25%)</u></p> <p>Fine to medium grained massive and weakly bedded dark brown-grey tuffaceous sandstone, interbedded with light grey to yellowish-grey fine grained siltstone, which decreases in abundance towards the end of the hole. Rocks are broken to extremely broken throughout, minor grey pug zones occur, sporadically.</p> <p>Leached, clayey carbonate-rock fragment ± trace sphalerite veins up to 20cm thick occur between 369.4 and 377.0m; carbonate-filled ?shear occurs between 384.5 and 385.5m, is very broken, clayey and leached.</p> <p>Rocks appear slightly altered near base. B.C.A. 40°- 50°</p>	Hodge Slate													

727022

022

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : 8947 A

LOGGED BY : LDB

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn.										
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% Al.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag
389.7	393.0	3.1	94	<p><u>ZONE OF BRECCIATION AND VEINING</u></p> <p>Intensely brecciated sandstone and siltstone, infilled and veined by carbonate which is leached and clayey. No apparent sulphides. Rock fragments appear locally chloritised and sheared. Ground is moderately to extremely broken, with several clayey and gravelly patches.</p> <p>Lower contact sharp, irregular 40° to C.A. upper contact not recovered.</p>	PT											
393.0	403.6	10.6	100	<p><u>INTERBEDDED SANDSTONE AND SILTSTONE</u></p> <p>Fine to medium grained dark brown-grey ?tuffaceous sandstone (80%) and interbedded fine grained siltstone (20%) which decreases in abundance towards the end of the unit.</p> <p>The sandstone appears poorly bedded, but locally alteration has enhanced the bedding textures. In areas where siltstone is finely interbedded, the sandstone has a tendency to leach preferentially and the siltstone appears weakly bleached. Ground is extremely broken 401.8 - 403.2m but recovery appears good. Sparse argillised veins and veinlets occur sporadically.</p> <p>B.C.A. 40° - 50°. Diffuse base.</p>	Hodge Slate?											
403.6	414.0	10.4	100	<p><u>INTERBEDDED ?TUFFACEOUS SANDSTONE AND GRIT with minor SILTSTONE</u></p> <p>Fine to coarse grained (becoming coarser with depth) dark brown-grey poorly to moderately well bedded ?tuffaceous sandstone (80%) interbedded with a grading into grey to crimson-grey quartzose grit near base of unit (15%), with minor interbeds of fine grained dark brown-grey to yellow-grey siltstone (5%).</p> <p>Sandstone contains minor light coloured (bleached ?) bands 2cm thick, which may have been originally calcareous. Ground is moderately broken throughout with minor very broken patches.</p> <p>Sparse leached and argillised carbonate-quartz veins, containing traces of pyrite. Grits near base of unit are severely leached and argillised.</p> <p>B.C.A. 40° - 50°.</p>												
414.0	414.7	0.6	86	<p><u>LEACHED CARBONATE - AXINITE VEIN</u></p> <p>Grey to cream pitted carbonate axinite vein containing fragments of partially to thoroughly altered green. (actinolised ?/chloritised?) rock near both and lower contacts. Rare fine pyrite crystals. Contacts not well recovered.</p>	VF											

727023

023

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : 8947 A

LOGGED BY : LBB

HWPS

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM.	% Sn.										
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag
414.7	421.3	6.6	100	<p><u>TUFFACEOUS SANDSTONE, GRIT and minor CONGLOMERATE</u></p> <p>Dark brown-grey massive and poorly bedded fine to coarse grained tuffaceous sandstone (60%) containing sparse siltstone laminae, interbedded with and grading into brown grey quartzose grit (35%) with minor fine to medium quartzose conglomerate bands (5%) near the base of the unit.</p> <p>Sandstone locally contains ?calcareous (now bleached and leached) bands.</p> <p>Leached quartz-azinite-carbonate vein containing sparse sphalerite and pyrite between 418.6 and 418.8m.</p> <p>Rocks are moderately to slightly broken, become less broken towards base.</p> <p>B.C.A. = 40° - 50°</p>												
421.3	435.5	11.2	92	<p><u>CONGLOMERATE</u></p> <p>Matrix poor, fine to medium grained poorly sorted conglomerate, containing angular to subrounded quartz, quartzite, chert, ?phlogopitised ?tuff fragments, and rare leached actinolitised, fragments. Carbonate, and rarely actinolite veins occur sporadically throughout, and often are associated with fracturing of the rock along planes parallel to the veins. In such zones, the pebbles appear elongated, and as such these zones may represent shears. Traces of pyrite on joints. Minor broken (leached cement ?) ground and core loss between 427.7 and 428.6m (recovery ~15%); broken and leached 432.3 - 432.6m.</p>												
433.5	441.0	7.5	100	<p><u>SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE, GRIT AND CONGLOMERATE</u></p> <p>Interbedded, yellowish grey-brown fine to very fine grained siltstone interbedded with or grading into fine to coarse sandstone, which progressively coarsens to grit then fine conglomerate with increasing hole depth. The abundance of siltstone decreases sharply beyond 434.7m. Minor dark green clayey (?chloritised) siltstone bands (4cm thick) at 433.5 and 434.6m. Ground is broken within 1m of contacts, and grit-conglomerate is leached and friable.</p>												

727024

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : B 947 A
LOGGED BY : LDB

025

INTERVAL (m)	RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn														
				FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACIDSOL	% Cu	% Al	% S	% Pb	% Zn	% Bi	g/t Ag	% WO ₂			
451.5	466.8	13.5	74	SILTSTONE, GRIT, SULPHIDE	GPF	452.2	453.6	1.61	0.03	2.20	10.0	12.9	0.20	0.90	0.080	30	<0.01	
				Interbedded fine grained quartzose grit and fine grained yellow-brown siltstone in units from 2-15cm thick, locally strongly brecciated and contorted.			454.6	0.01	0.01	0.16	1.3	5.3	0.02	0.33	0.003	4	0.01	
							455.6	0.07	<0.01	0.17	0.3	2.2	0.01	0.13	0.007	3	0.01	
							456.6	1.28	<0.01	0.13	1.1	4.4	0.01	0.08	0.037	2	0.01	
							457.6	0.10	<0.01	0.13	1.4	3.2	<0.01	0.06	0.005	2	<0.01	
				Sulphides occur throughout, generally as thin stringers and veins but are massive between 452.2 and 453.0m. Sulphides appear to be of two phases an initial arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite-fine grained pyrite association in veins, and an overprinting fine grained pyrite-carbonate ± sphalerite and galena in veins, and very fine pyrite disseminations in the adjacent rocks, and infilling fine fractures.			458.6	0.02	<0.01	0.03	0.1	0.7	<0.01	0.05	0.002	1	<0.01	
							459.4	<0.01	0.01	0.79	16.4	8.8	<0.01	0.09	0.042	10	<0.01	
							460.4	0.01	<0.01	0.02	0.1	0.4	<0.01	0.11	0.003	1	<0.01	
							461.4	<0.01	<0.01	0.09	2.1	1.3	<0.01	0.43	0.004	1	<0.01	
							464.4	<0.01	<0.01	0.04	0.1	1.0	0.07	0.29	0.003	1	<0.01	
							465.4	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.26	0.004	3	0.01	
							466.2	0.27	0.01	0.51	0.2	12.3	0.01	0.37	0.010	6	0.01	
				In areas of abundant arsenopyrite mineralisation, the adjacent and include rock appears strongly chloritised. High core loss 461.4-463.5m. (core tube mismatched; 0.3m (14% recovered).			466.8	0.14	0.02	0.32	0.4	12.7	0.01	0.26	0.013	5	0.01	
				Lower contact zone sulphide-rich (pyrite, minor arsenopyrite) and slightly leached and pitted, sheared and locally brecciated diffuse basal contact.														
466.8	504.5	30.3	30	BROKEN, SHEARED AND LEACHED SILTSTONE	Ridge Slate													
				Interbedded fine grained laminated and finely bedded black, grey and grey-brown siltstone, with sparse fine to medium grained sandy interbeds. Rocks are extremely to very broken throughout, and core loss as high in sheared and clayey (altered) zones. Breccia zones occur at 469.5 - 472.5m, and around 484.5m. In both zones the rock consists of angular siltstone fragments in a carbonate - sylvanite groundmass, with sulphides (galena-sphalerite) common towards the lowermost contact. (Recovery in both zones is very poor).														
				Fine sphalerite-galena veinlets occur throughout, and sphalerite galena and cyrite occur as encrustations and smears on joints and fractures. The abundance of these veinlets decreases with depth and carbonate veinlets and stringers appear instead. B.C.A. where evident is about 90°, but locally decreases to 60°.														

727026

027

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : 8947 A

LOGGED BY : LDB

MAPS

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	
				The nonglomerate is variably altered, with patches of green actinolite ± sparse axinite ± black chlorite occurring throughout, and extending over up to 1m of core. Patches of brown-grey to light grey leaching occur sporadically.		581.2	582.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.06	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	<0.001	1	0.01	
							583.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.001	1	0.01	
							584.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.001	2	<0.01	
							585.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	<0.1	<0.1	0.01	0.02	<0.001	2	<0.01	
							586.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.04	<0.1	<0.1	0.01	0.02	0.002	2	<0.01	
					Veins and stringers of white carbonate occur throughout, and aggregates and veinlets of fibrous actinolite occur sporadically near the top of the unit. Traces of pyrrhotite as blebs occur towards the lower contact.		587.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.001	1	<0.01	
								588.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	<0.1	<0.1	0.01	0.02	0.002	2	<0.01
								589.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.1	<0.1	0.01	0.03	0.001	1	<0.01
								590.2	0.11	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.03	0.002	1	0.01
					Between 610.5 and 612.0m is a sheared carbonate-filled breccia zone. Abundant actinolite-chlorite (black) alteration occurs between 625.3 and 626.4m, and portions of this give up to 0.2 % Sn values on the tin analyser.		591.2	0.05	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	0.01	0.02	0.002	1	0.01	
							592.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.001	1	0.01	
							593.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.001	2	0.01	
							594.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.002	1	0.01	
							595.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.01	0.001	2	0.01	
							596.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.03	<0.001	2	0.01	
				Very broken and leached ground between 591.7 and 595.1m, but core recovery is good. Sharp irregular base, trending 90° to C.A. No distinct BCA, but alignment of clasts in places suggests BCA decreases from 70° to 20° at 618m, then very variable.		597.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.01	0.002	1	0.01		
							598.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.002	2	<0.01	
							599.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.002	2	<0.01	
							600.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.003	2	0.01	
							601.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.03	0.001	1	0.01	
627.7	629.1	1.4	100	RYHOLITE ?		602.2	<0.01	0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.03	0.002	1	<0.01		
				Pale pinkish grey and volcanic with locally distinct ? flow bands indicated by pale green-grey alteration bands. Fine disseminations of black ?chlorite occur throughout. Upper contact appears weakly brecciated, and is infilled by green-chlorite. The rhyolite ? here is white. Traces of pyrite and pyrrhotite occur between upper contact and 627.9m. Lower contact is sharp and sub-planar, trending 70°.		603.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.03	0.001	2	<0.01		
							604.2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.03	0.002	1	<0.01	
							605.2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.03	0.002	<1	<0.01	
							606.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.03	0.004	1	0.01	
							607.2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.003	<1	<0.01	
							608.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.002	<1	0.01	
							609.2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.003	<1	<0.01	
							610.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.004	1	<0.01	
629.1	649.5	20.4	100	ULTRABASIC	U/B	611.2	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.005	5	<0.01		
				Black to very dark green medium grained ultrabasic with wisps and patches of light green serpentine minerals. Sparse carbonate veins throughout, but more common near upper contact. Sparse clayey patches.		612.2	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.03	0.003	3	<0.01		
							613.2	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.002	3	0.01	
							614.2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	<0.001	2	<0.01	
							615.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.001	1	0.01	
					END OF HOLE at 649.5m.		616.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	<0.001	2	<0.01	
							617.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.001	1	<0.01	
							618.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	<0.1	<0.1	0.01	0.02	0.003	<1	0.01	
							619.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.003	<1	0.01	
						620.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.002	<1	0.01		
						621.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.04	<0.1	<0.1	0.01	0.02	0.004	1	0.01		
						622.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	<0.1	<0.1	0.01	0.02	0.002	<1	0.01		
						623.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.1	<0.1	0.01	0.02	0.002	<1	0.01		
						624.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.04	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.003	<1	0.01		

727028

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S947 A

LOGGED BY : LDB

028

HWPS

INTERVAL (m)	RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn.											
	FROM	TO			m	%	FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.
					624.2	625.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	<0.1	<0.1	0.01	0.02	0.003	1	<0.01
						626.2	0.06	<0.01	0.04	<0.1	<0.1	0.01	0.02	0.002	1	0.01
						627.7	0.02	<0.01	0.03	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.002	1	<0.01
						629.1	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.02	0.002	1	<0.01

727029

RENISON LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE:

HOLE No.:

029

727030

Sample No	Classification - Composition	Fabric	Accessories	Comments
S 947A 453.3 (T.S. 42974)	<u>Sulphide-Cassiterite Rock.</u> Arsenopyrite and pyrite with conspicuous chalcocopyrite, cassiterite, minor pyritised pyrrhotite; patchy chlorite aggregates, minor carbonate.	Medium-grained sulphides with interstitial granular semi- to massive cassiterite aggregates. Mildly microfractured.	Disseminated fine sub-to euhedral quartz.	Cassiterite evenly sized (25-100 μ mean, mode 50-60 μ) in massive aggregates to 2mm, crude bands and relatively minor disseminations in chlorite aggregates.
455.3	<u>Chlorite-Quartz Rock.</u> Fine chlorite with subordinate closely intergrown quartz, disseminated magnetite, pyritised pyrrhotite, schorl, minor carbonate. Irregular veins quartz, pyritised pyrrhotite, siderite.	Crudely banded, vague relict silty elastic. Contorted (sheared) veins/veinlets.	Thinly disseminated cassiterite. Corroded relics of talc, pale phlogopite.	"Phlogopitised" and retrogressively chloritised, veined, restressed labile siltstone. Cassiterite as cloudy 10-100 μ , mean 35 μ particles in chlorite aggregates.
457.0	<u>Chlorite Quartz-Arsenopyrite Rock.</u> Mg-chlorite with single crystals, clusters of quartz, conspicuous arsenopyrite, patchy siderite and pyritised pyrrhotite, disseminated schorl, late pyrite films.	Banded, medium-grained quartz, arsenopyrite, interspersed with fine chlorite. Mildly stressed.	Traces chalcocopyrite; thinly disseminated variably metamict monazite.	Affinities with 455.3 m. but lacking metamorphic features and interpreted as a contemporaneous vein or segregation. No detectable cassiterite.
534.4	<u>Schorl Rock.</u> Green-brown schorl with relatively minor intergrown quartz, minor interstitial chlorite. In contact with montmorillonitic, degraded actinolite rock with disseminated schorl, minor quartz.	Medium-grained, weakly directed schorl rock. Medium-grained felted actinolite rock.	Disseminated extremely fine magnetite, leucocratic semi-opaques. Late chalcocopyrite films (actinolite rock).	Affinities with the S 764 schorl rocks, but lacking diagnostic metamorphic features. The contact is gradational. No detectable cassiterite.
574.9	<u>Metasomatised Conglomerate.</u> Various diopside-axinite-, actinolite- and prehnite-pseudomorphed clasts similarly altered sandy matrix. Late veins, impregnations calcite, prehnite.	Poorly sorted, sand-supported, conglomeratic, variously obscured by metamorphic replacement.	Minor traces detrital chromite. Relict leucocratic Fe-Ti opaques in clasts.	Close affinities with the S764 altered conglomerates. Initial diopside-actinolite-axinite assemblage overprinted by prehnite, calcite. Clasts include (altered) basics, greywacke.
578.7	<u>Actinolitised Conglomerate.</u> Thoroughly actinolitised clasts of basalt, microgabbro and labile turbiditic psammopelitic sediment. Similarly altered labile silty fine sandy matrix.	Weakly sheared/directed, poorly sorted gritty conglomerate.	Relict leucocratic opaques, leucocratic Timagnetite in basic and turbidite clasts. Minor talc aggregates.	Relatively simply altered conglomerate with recognisable basic igneous and basic-intermediate derived sediment clast components.
601.5	<u>Metasomatised Conglomerate.</u> Aggregates of green-brown schorl + tremolite-actinolite representing metasomatised clasts. Tremolite-actinolite matrix and irregular veins. Disseminated sphaere.	Poorly sorted, conglomeratic, confused by tremolite-actinolite-healed brecciation/veining.	Traces quartz. Rare detrital chromite. Sporadic late calcite veinlets. Relict opaques.	Affinities with the 534.4m assemblage. Fabric confused by brecciation, although rock is clearly a metasomatised conglomerate. Clasts preferentially tourmalinised.
628.6	<u>Dolomite-Tremolite Rock.</u> Dolomite and closely intergrown tremolite with conspicuous disseminations of chromite.	Medium-grained dolomite, weakly orientated subacicular tremolite. Semi-banded chromite (? placers).	Minor traces sulphide.	Problematical rock with finer detail obscured by alteration. Lacks ultramafic features. Conceivably an impure dolomite with detrital chromite.

REXSON LIMITED - DRILL CORE RECORD

030

HOLE NUMBER	8969	SURVEY			From - To	Distance D	VERTICAL		HORIZONTAL	
		Depth	Bearing	Dip			D.Sin.Dip	R.L.	D.Cos.Dip	Prog. Total
PURPOSE	Test Grand Prize Fault and Red Lead Conglomerate.	Collar	095° 41' 53"	-53° 26' 53"						
		64m	101°	-56°						
		126m	097°	-57.25°						
LOCATION	S658 drill site.	183m	094°	-58.5°						
		211m	104°	-58.5°						
		289m	088°	-61°						
COLLAR R.L.	2394.44	352m	081°	-61.75°						
		403m	075°	-61.75°						
CO-ORDINATES	14415.45N 13417.83E	487m	066°	-61.5°						
LENGTH	502.0m.									
MOLE SIZE	0.0 - 3.0m HW - 290.0m HQ - 502.0m NQ									
DATE DRILLED	9.6.82 - 2.7.82									
SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS ZONES	See log.									
ORE ZONE GROUND CONDITIONS	Grand Prize Fault Zone: clayey broken leached. H/W oxidised; clayey broken. Red Lead congl: firm, unbroken.									
LOGGED BY	L.D. Bond									
COMMENTS	Intersected sulphide (pyrite-pyrrhotite ± arsenopyrite) mineralisation 118.8 - 130.8m. in conglomerate (? part of Hodge Slate); this conglomerate is very similar to that containing the sulphide mineralisation and logged as the Grand Prize Fault in 5947A. Grand Prize Fault logged as 263.9 - 293.1m; sheared, brecciated,uggy and ground, with minor sulphides. Red Lead Conglomerate hangingwall intersected at 372.1m; it was anticipated at 300m indicating significant faulting and/or dip fluctuations between this hole and S764. Conglomerate is strongly altered (actinolite-axinite) near top, becoming less altered with depth. Note carbonate ?bed (allochth nous block ?) between 406.8 and 409.8m with significant sulphide mineralisation. Intersected Melba Spillites at 447.4m.									

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		
Fault?	118.8	130.8	12.0	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.4	11.9	0.01	0.02	0.007	0.01	3		
Grand Prize Fault	263.9	291.3	29.2	0.12	0.01	0.06	0.1	0.9	0.06	0.08	0.005	< 0.01	2		
incl.	265.9	269.9	4.0	0.53	0.04	0.21	0.2	1.3	0.29	0.20	0.014	0.02	5		
Red Lead Congl.	372.1	447.4	75.3	0.25	0.02	0.04	< 0.1	1.0	< 0.01	0.02	0.004	< 0.01	2		
incl.	406.8	409.8	3.0	5.21	0.06	0.23	< 0.1	7.0	0.04	0.10	0.012	0.03	13	55	
	372.1	406.8	34.7	0.04	0.02	0.05	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.01	0.02	0.003	< 0.01	2		
	409.8	447.4	36.7	0.07	0.01	0.02	< 0.1	1.1	< 0.01	0.01	0.004	< 0.01	2		

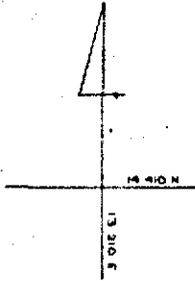
727031

HOLE No. 9 969

SCALE:  metres

RENISON LIMITED DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

5 cm



14 415 38
13 417 82

14 403 7 N 13 490 6 E
14 404 5 N 13 484 1 E

14 391 1 N 13 537 9 E

14 393 5 N 13 573 5 E

14 378 5 N 13 609 8 E

14 367 5 N 13 645 8 E

14 417 3 N
13 657 1 E

2354.4

2294.3
2284.2

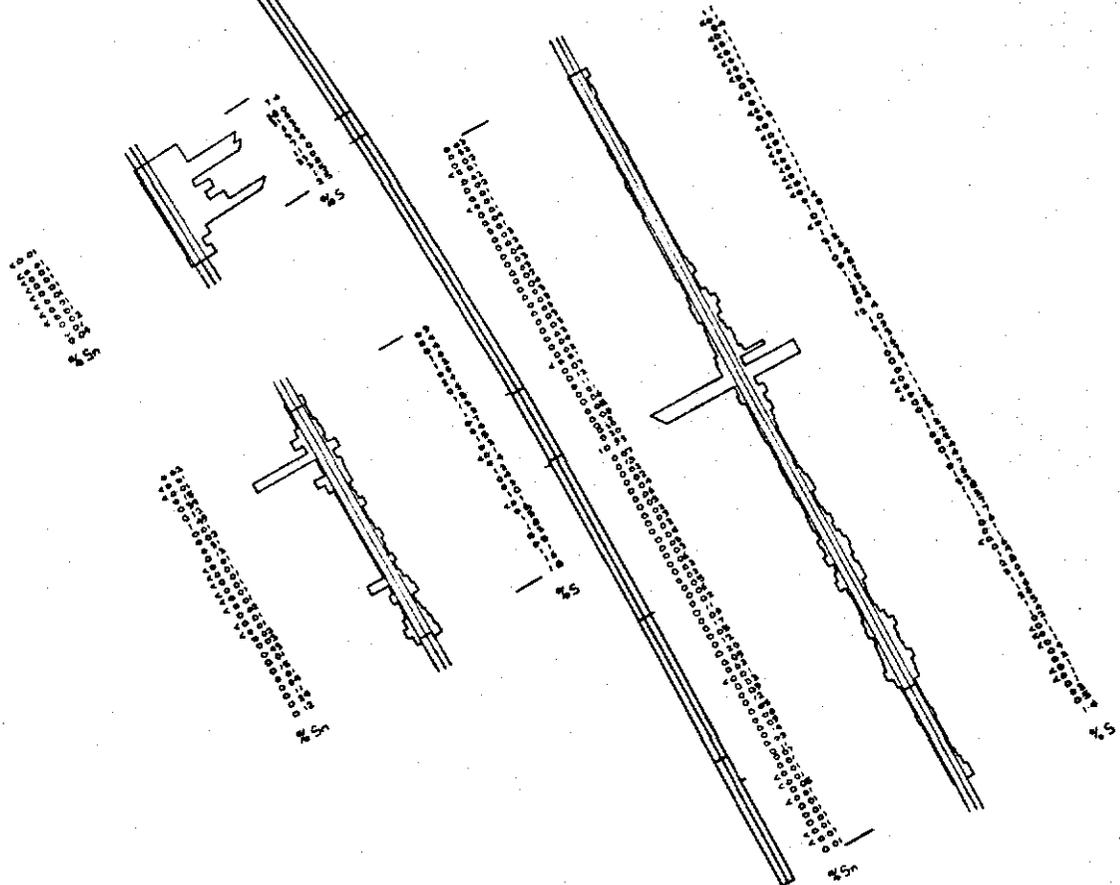
2274.3

2244.4

2217.1

2215.0

2253.6



031

727.032

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : 5969

LOGGED BY : L.D.B.

032

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
0.0	3.0	0.6	20	<u>SURFACE RUBBLE</u> HW casing to 3.0m poorly recovered partially weathered light grey siltstone, with a solitary conglomerate fragment.													
3.0	8.0	3.2	64	<u>WEATHERED SILTSTONE</u> Yellow-orange mottled ironstained clayey weathered laminated siltstone. Locally broken, with poor recovery at first, but becoming better with depth B.C.A. variable: 10' - 30'.													
8.0	15.8	7.7	99	<u>PARTLY WEATHERED SILTSTONE</u> Mottled light grey laminated to weakly bedded fine grained siltstone with yellow-orange to yellow-grey clay weathered broken patches. Minor fine grained pyrite aggregates along bedding, oxidised in weathered portions, leached and friable in less weathered portion. BCA 20' - 30'. Essentially a gradational unit between superficially weathered rock and unweathered rock.													
15.8	58.2	42.4	100	<u>SILTSTONE, minor sandstone and grit.</u> Mid to light grey fine grained siltstone (85%) coarse to finely interbedded with fine to coarse silty sandstone, locally becoming gritty (e.g. 49.0m). The interbeds are locally slumped and contorted and contain fine grained disseminated pyrite and less commonly rounded pyrite framboids and aggregates up to 1cm across. Such pyrite aggregates are locally replaced(?) by pyrrhotite from ~27.0m onwards, and pyrrhotite encrusts some fractures. Rocks are generally only slightly to moderately broken, with good recoveries except around 16m in a clayey band. BCA 30'.													
58.2	65.2	7.0	100	<u>INTERBEDDED SILTSTONE AND GRIT</u> Fine grained grey siltstone with silty sandstone interbeds as previous unit, interbedded with massive poorly sorted grit, fine to coarse grained, becoming conglomeratic in places, in units up to 1m thick. Grit contains angular to subrounded quartz, chert, quartzite and siltstone fragments up to 1cm across and is generally leached, and locally ironstained and clayey. Minor quartz veins, leached and ironstained at top of unit. Sparse pyrite and pyrrhotite on fractures. B.C.A. 30'.													

727033

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER 5969

LOGGED BY L.D.B.

033

INTERVAL (m)	RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn.										
				FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag
65.2	94.5	29.3	100	SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE										
				Fine grained grey siltstone finely to coarsely interbedded with fine to medium grained silty sandstone which increases in abundance towards the end of the unit.										
				Pyrite and pyrrhotite grains, blebs and aggregates occur within the sandstone, and are more common towards the base of each bed.										
				Minor quartz veining at 71.3m and 94.0m. Sparse arsenopyrite-chlorite veins at 79.4m, and between 91.0 - 93.0m.										
				Slickensided fractures in leached and ironstained rocks at 78.4 - 79.1m, indicate a probable shear zone.										
				Ground is slightly to moderately broken throughout, very broken 90 - 93m, but recovery is good. B.C.A. 30%										
94.5	118.8	22.1	91	GRIT-SANDSTONE and CONGLOMERATE										
				Medium grained locally gritty massive sandstone, generally becoming coarser grained (with graded bedding) towards end of unit, and becoming sandy grit by 113.5m.										
				Interbedded with fine to medium grained monomictic conglomerate poorly sorted contained angular to subrounded quartz-quartzite and chert clasts up to 8mm, mean ~6mm and sparse subrounded siltstone clasts up to 15mm, mean ~10mm in a minor (5-10%) silty sandstone matrix. Individual conglomerate beds are up to 1m thick, and are generally normally graded.										
				The rocks in this unit are more broken than previous units, with some core loss evident between 98 and 102m.										
				Leached pyrite-arsenopyrite-sphalerite-galanachlorite veins and veinlets occur in a broken zone between 109.6m and 111.5m. B.C.A. 30%										

727034

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S969

LOGGED BY : L.O.B.

034

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
118.8	130.8	12.0	100	<u>MINERALISED ZONE</u> Medium to coarse grained quartz conglomerate similar to previous, with locally abundant wuhy pyrite-pyrrhotite-talc? veins and patches which contain minor to very common arsenopyrite from ~126.5m onward. Between 121.0 - 122.8m and 126.6 - 127.2m the sulphides become massive, and locally exhibit a preserved conglomerate texture (e.g. 122.1m) indicating these massive zones may be replacement rather than veins. The preserved conglomerate texture is particularly evident at 123.9m adjacent to a small massive patch.	Fault?	118.8	121.0	<0.01	<0.01	0.13	< 0.1	7.4	0.01	0.02	0.006	2	0.01
							122.0	<0.01	0.01	0.29	< 0.1	28.0	< 0.01	0.01	0.008	5	0.01
							122.8	<0.01	<0.01	0.30	< 0.1	31.8	< 0.01	0.01	0.009	7	0.01
							123.8	<0.01	<0.01	0.14	< 0.1	6.3	< 0.01	0.01	0.006	2	0.01
							124.8	<0.01	<0.01	0.15	0.3	9.9	< 0.01	0.03	0.005	2	0.01
							125.8	<0.01	<0.01	0.14	0.1	7.4	< 0.01	0.03	0.004	2	0.01
							126.6	<0.01	<0.01	0.21	0.3	11.0	< 0.01	0.02	0.007	3	0.01
							127.8	<0.01	0.01	0.35	3.5	33.3	< 0.01	0.02	0.026	8	< 0.01
							128.8	0.02	<0.01	0.11	< 0.1	3.8	0.01	0.02	0.005	1	0.01
							129.8	0.01	<0.01	0.05	< 0.1	1.5	0.01	0.03	0.002	< 1	0.01
							130.8	0.04	<0.01	0.07	< 0.1	2.5	0.01	0.03	0.003	< 1	< 0.01
130.8	139.0	7.4	90	<u>CONGLOMERATE</u> Medium to coarse grained quartz conglomerate poorly sorted, weakly graded, containing angular to subangular quartz, quartzite, chert and sparse siltstone fragments in a sparse (5%) sandstone matrix. A few clasts are completely leached out, and the rock overall has a leached and pitted appearance. Minor quartz veins at ~134g. Rock is extremely broken, reduced to gravel between 137.4 and 138.4m with high core loss.													
139.0	147.8	7.4	84	<u>GRIT, SANDSTONE AND SILTSTONE</u> Light gray intermixed (interbedded and intergrading) fine to medium grained grit (55%) fine to medium grained sandstone (30%) and fine to sandy siltstone (15%). Rocks are weakly pitted and leached near upper and lower contacts; grey pug zone 145.0 - 145.5m with poor recovery. Broken ground poorly recovered 139.2 - 139.9m. No apparent sulphides; quartz veining occurs at 146.6 - 146.8m. 8.C.A.40°. Gradational base.													
147.8	182.8	34.1	97	<u>CONGLOMERATE, minor siltstone and grit</u> Poorly sorted quartz conglomerate with locally distinct clast orientation at 4D to C.A. Conglomerate appears to be in beds up to 1.5m thick, poorly graded. Clasts included angular to subrounded quartz, chert, quartzite, siltstone, basalt, sandstone. Clast size in general increases with depth, with clasts up to 5cm across occurring between 175 and 179m.													

727035

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : 5969

LOGGED BY : L.D.B.

035

INTERVAL (m)		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn.										
FROM	TO	m	%			FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL.	% Cu.	% As.	% S.	% Pb.	% Zn.	% Bi.	g/t Ag
				<p>This conglomerate differs from previous conglomerates in the variable matrix proportion which ranges from 5% up to 70%, and locally becomes a pebble siltstone.</p> <p>In general, ground conditions are fair, the rocks being slightly to moderately broken, but patches of very broken to extremely broken and gravelly ground occur, and some core loss has been experienced in these zones.</p> <p>Sharp, planar base, 40° to C.A.</p>												
182.8	232.1	48.9	99	<p>SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE AND GRIT-CONGLOMERATE</p> <p>Interbedded grey to brown grey fine grained massive to coarsely bedded siltstone (60%) and grey to brown fine to coarse (graded) sandstone, which locally grades through fine to coarse grit into fine matrix-rich quartz conglomerate. In such conglomerates and grits, partial alteration has occurred, and vague patches of axinite & actinolite occur.</p> <p>Axinite-actinolite clay chlorite veins occur at 192.7m and 204.8m. Puggy green-grey claystone bands occur at 186.7 - 187.0m and 207.0m. Minor core lost in clayey (axinite-actinolite?) bands at 202.0m, 202.4m, 204.8m, and 229.8 - 230.8m. Minor iron staining about fractures 231.7 - 232.1m Gradational base. S.C.A. 40°</p>												
232.1	255.0	22.3	97	<p>SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE AND GRIT</p> <p>Fine to coarse grained (sandy) siltstone grading into and interbedded with fine grained silty sandstone, with minor medium grained grit. Rocks are moderately to very broken throughout, with patches of iron stained fractures and orange-yellow clay and goethite occurring throughout.</p> <p>Puggy pale blue-green zone at 234.3 - 234.6m (0.1m lost) contains locally common pyrrhotite fragments and grains. In less "weathered" (iron stained) areas, white kaolinite coats joints.</p> <p>Thin black tourmaline? vein at 240.4m is leached and pitted, and surrounded by yellow-cream halo of alteration.</p> <p>Indistinct, broken basal contact. B.C.A. indistinct, but 40° where apparent.</p>												

727036

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S969

LOGGED BY : L.D.B.

MPPS

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		
269.1	293.1	22.7	95	SILTSTONE minor SANDSTONE	GPF	268.9	269.9	1.49	0.03	0.59	0.5	2.4	1.08	0.57	0.031	11	0.03		
				Broken to extremely broken, locally brecciated fine grained light to mid-grey siltstone with minor fine sandstone bands. Sparse puggy bands containing siltstone fragments occur sporadically; minor actinolite/tremolite pyrrhotite bands, patches and veins. Between 271.3 and 273.5m is a dark grey siltstone containing veins of black fine grained tourmaline? and pyrrhotite, with sparse sphalerite and galena veinlets. Trace to minor pyrite quartz pyrrhotite veins and stringers elsewhere. Minor white kaolin on joints. Traces of fine tourmaline and quartz also coats joints. B.C.A. appears to steepen from 40° to 70°.			270.9	0.01	0.07	0.03	<0.1	0.5	0.10	0.09	0.002	2	0.01		
							271.9	0.02	0.01	0.07	<0.1	1.5	0.10	0.06	0.003	2	0.01		
							272.9	0.31	<0.01	0.05	<0.1	1.2	0.08	0.03	0.001	2	0.01		
							273.9	0.13	<0.01	0.04	<0.1	1.2	0.10	0.04	0.001	1	0.01		
							274.9	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	<0.1	0.7	0.02	0.07	0.002	1	0.01		
							275.9	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.1	0.4	<0.01	0.10	0.004	1	0.01		
							276.9	<0.01	<0.01	0.04	<0.1	1.5	<0.01	0.08	0.005	1	0.01		
							277.9	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.1	0.2	0.01	0.13	0.003	1	<0.01		
							278.9	0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.05	0.003	1	0.01		
							279.9	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.01	0.08	0.004	1	<0.01		
							280.9	0.02	<0.01	0.07	<0.1	1.2	<0.01	0.07	0.003	2	<0.01		
				Base arbitrarily taken as base of last clayey alteration band.			281.9	<0.01	0.01	0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.01	0.04	0.003	2	<0.01		
							282.9	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.1	0.2	<0.01	0.06	0.004	1	0.01		
293.1	313.7	20.6	100	SILTSTONE, minor GRIT	HS	283.9	0.02	0.01	0.05	<0.1	1.0	<0.01	0.08	0.004	2	0.01			
				Light to mid grey massive and indistinctly bedded fine grained siltstone with sparse leached and bleached grit interbeds up to 3cm thick. Rocks are locally moderately broken, and grit bands are slightly clayey near top of unit. Yellow (incipiently weathered?) carbonate coats joints and fractures.			284.9	0.03	<0.01	0.03	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	0.05	0.005	2	0.01		
							285.9	0.43	0.01	0.04	<0.1	0.6	<0.01	0.04	0.004	2	0.01		
							286.9	0.01	0.01	0.02	<0.1	1.3	<0.01	0.05	0.002	2	<0.01		
							287.9	0.15	0.02	0.04	<0.1	1.8	<0.01	0.04	0.006	2	<0.01		
							288.9	0.01	<0.01	0.04	<0.1	0.3	<0.01	0.06	0.001	2	0.01		
							289.9	0.04	0.01	0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.01	0.04	0.002	2	0.01		
				Minor pyrrhotite actinolite stringers and veinlets. B.C.A. varies 50-70°. Base arbitrary.			290.9	0.11	0.02	0.06	<0.1	1.1	<0.01	0.07	0.010	2	0.01		
							291.9	0.24	0.02	0.03	<0.1	1.6	<0.01	0.09	0.004	2	<0.01		
							293.1	0.12	0.01	0.06	<0.1	1.8	<0.01	0.10	0.004	2	0.01		
313.7	322.3	8.4	98	BROKEN, locally CLAYEY SILTSTONE	HS														
				Very broken to extremely siltstone as previous unit. Very clayey with core loss between 320.5 and 322.3m. No obvious reason for broken ground.															
322.3	372.1	49.8	100	SILTSTONE minor GRIT AND CONGLOMERATE	HS														
				Dark grey fine grained massive and indistinctly bedded siltstone containing local common disseminated pyrite and veins of pyrite, pyrrhotite and actinolite, and zones with "bitches" up to 3mm across of ?cordierite locally defining a weak bedding at 60° to C.A. Fine to coarse grit bands up to 2cm thick occur sporadically, and become coarser, thicker and more common towards base. Conglomerate bands up to 10cm thick have a similar distribution. From ~340m, the conglomerate bands are altered to actinolite-axinite (axinite appears to replace clasts) and contain trace to minor pyrrhotite and chalcoppyrite stringers. From 322.3 to 325m, the rocks are moderately broken and veined by yellow (altered?) carbonate. Below 325m, the ground is excellent B.C.A. 60° - 70° Sharp, irregular base.															

037

727038

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NUMBER : S969

LOGGED BY : L. BOND.

039

INTERVAL (m)	RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	FORM	% Sn													
				FROM	TO	TOTAL	ACID SOL	% Cu	% As	% S	% Pb	% Zn	% Bi	g/t Ag	% WO ₃		
407.3	408.4	1.1	100	CARBONATE.	R.L.C.	405.1	406.1	0.08	0.04	0.06	<0.1	1.5	<0.01	0.02	0.004	3	<0.01
				Pale grey, fine grained massive carbonate, with minor white carbonate veins and aggregates, and sparse talc bands, veins, and stringers. Sharp base -60° to C.A.			406.8	0.14	0.03	0.10	<0.1	2.1	0.01	0.03	0.004	3	0.01
							407.3	0.20	0.05	0.55	<0.1	6.6	0.05	0.07	0.008	26	<0.01
							408.4	0.20	0.01	<0.01	<0.1	0.4	<0.01	0.04	0.007	6	<0.01
408.4	409.8	1.4	100	SEMI-MASSIVE SULPHIDE.	R.L.C.	408.4	409.8	10.93	0.11	0.30	<0.1	12.4	0.07	0.15	0.017	13	0.06
				Pale to bright green ?chloritised carbonate with minor dark green talc containing apparently fine grained pyrrhotite with very sparse chalcopyrite, and a band or vein containing fine grained honey-coloured cassiterite between 409.7 and 409.8m. Minor carbonate chlorite veins. Base marked by 1cm. thick vein of sparry carbonate and black tourmaline?, at ~50° to C.A.													
409.8	447.4	37.6	100	WEAKLY ALTERED CONGLOMERATE.	R.L.C.	409.8	410.8	0.07	0.01	0.03	<0.1	1.0	0.01	0.04	0.005	2	0.01
				Similar conglomerate to 372.1 - 406.8m, but with a lesser degree of alteration, which is actinolite 1 axinite with patches of brown-grey phloepitisation increasing in extent and abundance towards the base of the unit. The conglomerate appears to become matrix poorer with depth, and there is a decrease in clast size. In some areas it is possible to determine that the clasts consist of siltstone, shale, sandstone, basalt, acid volcanics, and chert. B.C.A. is defined by a weak clast orientation, at ~50° to C.A. Sharp, irregular base at ~50° to C.A.			411.8	0.13	0.02	0.08	<0.1	2.3	<0.01	0.04	0.004	3	0.01
							412.8	0.02	0.02	0.09	<0.1	1.3	<0.01	0.03	0.006	3	0.01
							413.8	0.02	0.02	0.04	<0.1	1.6	<0.01	0.02	0.006	3	0.01
							414.8	0.04	0.02	0.02	<0.1	0.7	<0.01	0.01	0.004	2	0.01
							415.8	0.06	0.03	0.01	<0.1	0.3	<0.01	0.01	0.003	2	<0.01
							416.8	0.05	0.01	<0.01	<0.1	0.1	<0.01	0.01	0.002	1	0.01
							417.8	0.02	0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.003	2	<0.01
							418.8	0.03	0.02	0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.003	1	0.01
							419.8	0.02	0.02	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01	0.002	1	<0.01	
							420.8	0.04	0.02	<0.01	<0.1	0.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.002	1	<0.01
							421.8	0.03	0.02	<0.01	<0.1	0.3	<0.01	<0.01	0.002	2	0.01
							422.8	0.03	0.02	0.01	<0.1	1.1	<0.01	0.01	0.003	2	<0.01
				MINERALISATION.			423.8	0.06	0.02	0.02	<0.1	1.2	<0.01	0.01	0.003	2	<0.01
				Sulphide mineralisation appears to be more restricted than previously, with poorly defined zones of pyrrhotite 1 trace chalcopyrite occurring as stringers and aggregates, and rimming and replacing clasts. Between 442.3m and 447.4m are pitted and leached zones of pyrite-tourmaline? mineralisation replacing clasts and ore matrix, and less commonly as veins.			424.8	0.02	0.02	0.01	<0.1	0.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.002	2	0.01
							425.8	0.02	0.01	0.01	<0.1	0.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.002	1	<0.01
							426.8	0.05	0.02	<0.01	<0.1	0.4	<0.01	<0.01	0.002	1	<0.01
							427.8	0.06	0.02	0.02	<0.1	1.4	<0.01	0.01	0.004	2	<0.01
							428.8	0.02	0.01	0.01	<0.1	0.7	<0.01	0.01	0.004	2	<0.01
							429.8	0.11	0.02	0.02	<0.1	1.6	<0.01	<0.01	0.004	1	0.01
							430.8	0.09	<0.01	0.02	<0.1	2.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.002	2	<0.01
							431.8	0.17	0.01	0.02	<0.1	1.8	<0.01	0.01	0.002	2	0.01
							432.8	0.05	0.02	0.01	<0.1	1.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.002	2	0.01
							433.8	0.12	0.02	0.03	<0.1	1.7	<0.01	<0.01	0.002	1	0.01

727040

RENISON LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE:

HOLE No.:

041

727042

Sample No.	Classification - Composition	Fabric	Accessories	Comments
8 969 123.0	<u>Pyrite-Chlorite-Schorl Rock.</u> Spongy pyrite aggregates (partly secondary after pyrrhotite) in extremely fine-grained chlorite matrix with abundant fine schorl; thinly disseminated arsenopyrite.	Vague relict, poorly sorted, psammitic weak contorted bedding, "pyritised" matrix.	Traces relict detrital quartz, zircons, Ti-opaques (replaced by anatase). Minor trace chalcocite.	Thoroughly altered "lithic sandstone" (or greywacke) with chlorite-pyrite "retrograde" after ? phlogopite-pyrrhotite (-schorl).
124.0	<u>Chlorite-Pyrite Rock.</u> Chlorite with conspicuous pyrite (largely after pyrrhotite), subordinate arsenopyrite, minor schorl.	Closely analogous to 123.0m.	Minor traces chalcocite, corroded chalcopyrite, zircon, anatase, quartz.	Close affinities with 123.0m. Relatively distinctive relict lithic framework with indeterminate and pelitic sediment clasts. Clasts, matrix variously "pyritised".
124.8	<u>Tourmalinised Lithic Sandstone.</u> Framework of weakly tourmaline-chlorite-stained, variably pyritised chert clasts, subordinate cherty argillite, pelite, minor quartz. Schorl-quartz matrix with disseminated pyrite.	Weakly bedded, bi-modally sorted, angular-subangular framework. Fine-grained metasomatic schorl matrix.	Patchy pyritised pyrrhotite. Detrital titanopaques (anatase), rare zircons.	Fine sand-supported, slightly gritty medium-coarse lithic sandstone with abundant chert fragments. Moderately tourmalinised in contrast to the relatively altered 123.0, 124.0m.
126.3	<u>Tourmalinised Lithic Sandstone.</u> Fine to ultra-fine schorl and quartz in varying proportions with subordinate chlorite. Impregnations, veins of arsenopyrite, pyrite (-quartz-chlorite).	Relict, poorly sorted, gritty sandy clastic with fine to medium sandy matrix. Sporadic late quartz-healed fractures.	Sparse chalcopyrite in arsenopyrite-pyrite aggregates, veins.	Similar to 124.8m, but with thoroughly tourmalinised clasts, silicified/tourmalinised matrix. Semi-pervasive chlorite is analogous to that at 123.0, 124.0m.
262.9	<u>Quartz-Chlorite Rock.</u> Quartz, variably stained with inclusions of chlorite (partly after tremolite-actinolite) and fine green schorl. Interspersed aggregates of Mg-chlorite. Disseminated pyritised pyrrhotite.	Breccia-like, vaguely relict lithic sandy clastic. Semi-pervasive relict tremolitic textures.	Fine cloudy sphene disseminations.	Tremolitised, brecciated and thoroughly silicified/chloritised, poorly sorted lithic psammite (?labile wacke). No detectable cassiterite.
271.9	<u>Tourmalinised Breccia.</u> Very fine dark schorl and schorl-stained quartz with sporadic zones of quartz, pyrite and pyritised pyrrhotite.	Poorly diagnostic. "Conglomeratic" to breccia-like, but confused by weak shearing effects.	Conspicuous leucocratic semi-opaques.	Ill-defined brecciated/thoroughly tourmalinised-silicified conglomeratic sediment. Clasts are indeterminate, but apparently basic types ("Red Lead Conglomerate").
281.6	<u>Altered Conglomerate.</u> Fine-grained Mg-chlorite and closely intergrown chlorite-stained quartz, patchy to semi-pervasive, fine to ultrafine schorl, minor talc, conspicuous leucocratic semi-opaques.	Poorly sorted, gritty, conglomeratic, weakly bedded. Pervasive "actinolite"-pseudo-morphous chlorite.	Rare cassiterite in vug-like quartz-chlorite aggregates. Very rare ultrafine chalcopyrite.	Thoroughly actinolitised (-tourmalinised) conglomerate, subsequently chloritised silicified with the introduction of traces of cassiterite (20-100µ, mean 60µ).
287.1	<u>Altered Labile Siltstone.</u> Fine Mg-chlorite, subordinate chlorite-stained quartz, more or less pervasive extremely fine schorl, conspicuous leucocratic fine silt sized relict clastic opaques. Sporadic quartz chlorite veinlets.	Relict laminated, silty clastic with semi concordant veinlets.	Minor pyrite impregnations, discontinuous selvages on veinlets. Minor traces dark cloudy cassiterite (veinlets).	Primarily a labile (?tuffaceous) siltstone. Alteration essentially identical to that at 281.6m. Cassiterite similarly dark, cloudy, rare, sized 10-75µ.
290.0	<u>Altered Labile Siltstone.</u> Chlorite with patchy intergrown chlorite stained quartz fine to ultrafine schorl. Sporadic talc chlorite pseudomorphed carbonate veins late quartz chlorite veinlets.	Vague relict silty clastic. Chlorite largely pseudo morphous after very coarse poikilitic axinite.	Conspicuous leucocratic semi-opaques, rare pyritised pyrrhotite. Traces pyrite, chalcopyrite, stannite in veinlets.	Similar paragenesis to 287.1m. Initial alteration assemblage was axinite actinolite schorl. Pervasively chloritised (-silicified). Stannite in very minor traces only.
372.2	<u>Metasomatised Conglomerate.</u> Actinolite aggregates variably degraded to chlorite cloudy carbonate subordinate to minor fine schorl coarse axinite locally corroded/replaced by chlorite.	Vague relict conglomeratic. Irregular axinite veins, vugs (with sulphide disseminations)	Disseminations of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, trace sphalerite. Cloudy sphene (after primary opaques).	Partly "retrogressively" chloritised carbonated actinolite-axinite-schorl rock representing a metasomatically altered labile pebbly sediment ("conglomerate")
398.8	<u>Metasomatised Conglomerate.</u> Framework of variously actinolitised phlogopitised basalt, labile psammopelite, quartzose silty shale. Similarly altered quartzose sandy matrix. Minor metasomatic schorl.	Relict poorly sorted, sand supported, conglomeratic.	Detrital leucocratic magnetite, traces detrital chromite. Minor poikilitic axinite.	Basic-volcanomict conglomerate with close affinities to the S764, S947A intersections. Chromite is closely analogous to that in S947A/628.6m.
400.8	<u>Altered Conglomerate.</u> Various chloritised and silicified carbonated axinite-actinolite aggregates with more or less pervasive fine schorl. Dissemin-	Sand-supported, conglomeratic. Patchy, coarsely poikilitic axinite. Sparse pyrite veinlets	Traces sphene (after primary opaques), rare cassiterite.	Metasomatised conglomerate with semi-pervasive quartz-chlorite-carbonate alteration overprint. Cassiterite sized 10-100µ, mean 50µ in chlorite-quartz aggregates.

RENISON LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE:

HOLE No.:

042

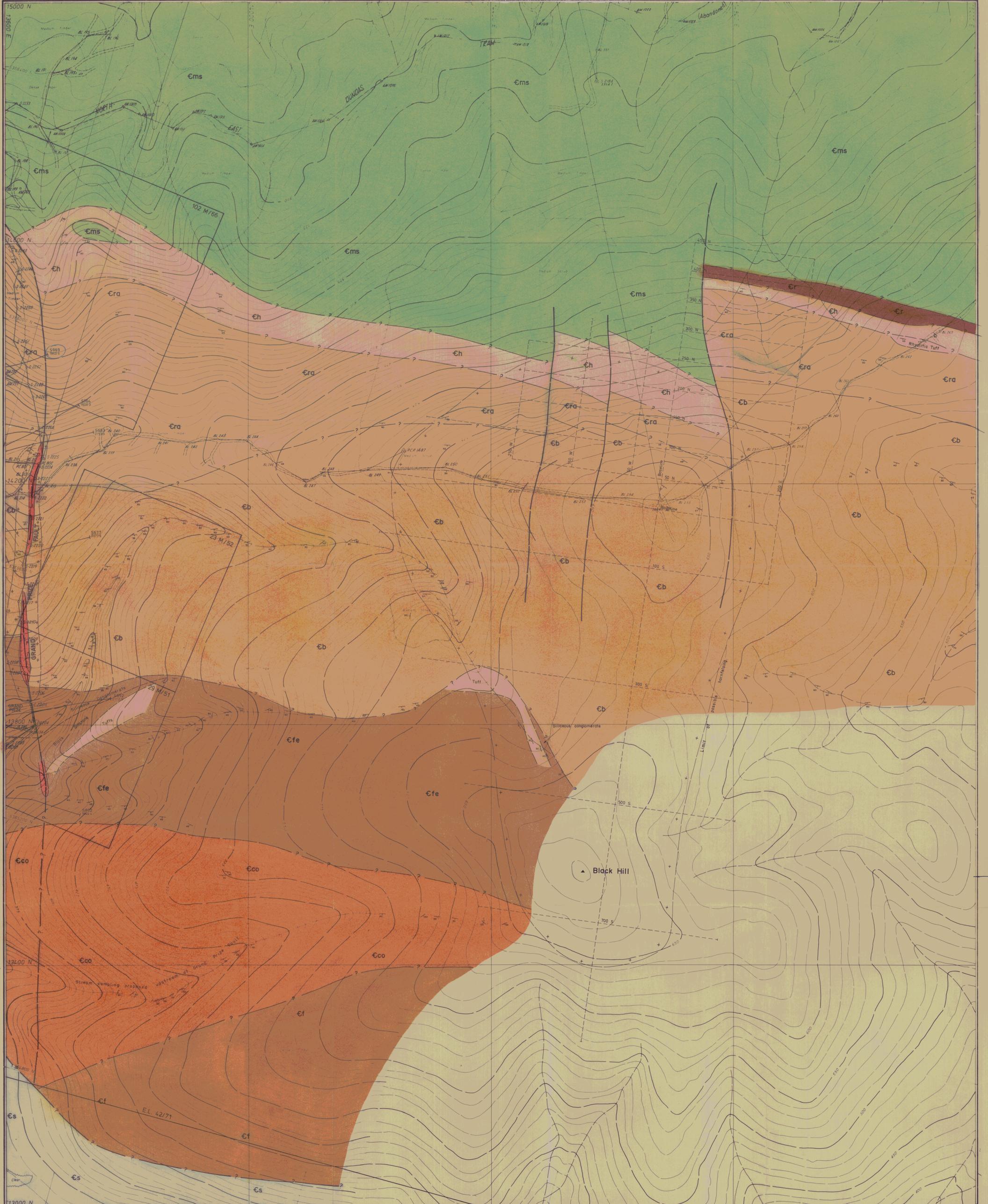
DIPLOMA

Sample No.	Classification - Composition	Fabric	Accessories	Comments
405.7	<u>Altered Conglomerate.</u> Mg-chlorite with subordinate/variable cloudy carbonate, minor chlorite-stained quartz, semi-pervasive fine schorl. Disseminated corroded relics of actinolite, axinite.	Relict conglomeratic with chloritised actinolitic matrix.	Conspicuous sphene (after primary opaques), minor traces pyrrhotite.	Close affinities with 400.8m. Main clast component was labile psammopelitic sediments. No detectable cassiterite, but traces possibly masked by sphene.
407.1	<u>Carbonate-Quartz-Chlorite Rock.</u> Dolomite, replacive calcite, quartz in varying proportions with disseminations, sporadic foliae of Mg-chlorite. Disseminated aggregates of pyrrhotite, subordinate chalcopyrite.	Variable. Vein-type quartz and calcite with vague calcitised and chloritised lithic clasts. Stressed.	Locally conspicuous leucocratic semi-opaques. Traces corroded tremolite-actinolite, minor trace talc.	Problematical rock interpreted as a silicified/calcitised/chloritised breccia. Clasts ill-defined; impure dolomite and at least minor basic igneous types.
408.0	<u>Dolomitic Marble.</u> Near-massive dolomite with sporadic, weakly stylolitic films of chlorite, minor films, clots of calcite.	Medium-coarse-grained, granular to sperry, stressed.	Pervasive extremely fine magnetite inclusions in carbonate. Minor traces pyrrhotite, pyrite.	Re-crystallized impure dolomite, apparently autochthonous-sedimentary Carbonate is Fe-dolomite (trend ankerite), magnetite (recrystallized primary). "Iron-carbonate" facies.
409.0	<u>Pyrrhotite-Quartz-Calcite Rock.</u> Massive pyrrhotite with interspersed zones, crude bands of quartz and chlorite-stained calcite. Sparse to conspicuous cassiterite disseminations.	Medium-grained with vague contorted banding. Moderately stressed.	Traces chalcopyrite, sparse corroded relics of carbonate (? magnetite).	Affinities with Renison sill ores. Alteration similar to 407.1m (408m) but more intense. Cassiterite loosely clustered 10-100 μ , mean 50 μ inclusions in quartz and chloritic calcite.
409.7	<u>Carbonate-Cassiterite-Quartz Rock.</u> Impure calcite with disseminated to near-massive yellow to lilac pleochroic cassiterite, irregular aggregates, vugs of quartz, disseminated pyrrhotite.	Medium-grained, crudely banded, mildly to distinctly microfractured. Sub-to subhedral cassiterite aggregates.	Minor foliae of chlorite, minor traces sphalerite; sporadic blebs (to 500 μ) stannite (in pyrrhotite aggregates).	Vein-type paragenesis with affinities to alteration assemblage at 407.1, 408, 409m. Cassiterite as distinctive (colour, habit) mean 400 μ (to 1.5mm) widely fractured. Stannite is discrete.
411.9	<u>Metasomatised Conglomerate.</u> Various actinolitic and tourmalinised clasts. Veins and matrix of actinolite, axinite, pyrrhotite and schorl with minor quartz. Patchy chlorite-calcite alteration.	Relict pebbly clastic (conglomeratic), irregularly veined.	Disseminated chalcopyrite (intergrown with pyrrhotite). Traces of sphene.	Typical actinolite-schorl-axinite altered conglomerate with late calcite-chlorite alteration of actinolite, axinite. Clasts labile psammitic in part.
428.2	<u>Metasomatised Labile Greywacke.</u> Framework of tourmaline-actinolite-sericite altered basalt/labile pelite, impure chert clasts, sauesuritic feldspar grains. Matrix of calcite-stained talc, patchy actinolite.	Moderately sorted, weakly bedded, medium to coarse sandstone. Semi-turbiditic, locally slumped.	Patchy phlogopite, disseminated axinite, traces pyrrhotite, conspicuous sphene, rare chromite.	Extensively metasomatically altered polymict greywacke. Lithic clasts are angular to rounded; feldspar angular, locally derived. Matrix is possibly altered dolomite.
433.4	<u>Metasomatised Conglomerate.</u> Various silicified, tourmalinised, phlogopitised or locally actinolitic clasts. Similarly altered matrix with patchy late cloudy calcite. Thinly disseminated pyrrhotite.	Conglomeratic, weakly bedded, mildly sheared.	Patchy talc; sporadic aggregates coarse poikilitic axinite, conspicuous fine cloudy sphene.	Complexly altered polymict conglomerate. The assemblage is relatively siliceous, phlogopitic, but otherwise typical.
442.6	<u>Metasomatised Labile Greywacke.</u> Framework of tourmalinised indeterminate clasts, chlorite-stained quartz matrix. Coarse, vug-like mass of chloritised axinite with pyrrhotite (-chalcopyrite) aggregates. Patchy siderite.	Variable. Poorly sorted, turbidite-like to silty clastic.	Patchy sideritic carbonate-pseudomorphed actinolite. Traces sphene. Locally marked pyritisation pyrrhotite.	Relict fabric ill-defined, but sandy clastic with tourmalinised clasts, actinolitic and subsequently silicified/carbonated matrix. Chloritised axinite sim. e.g. 405.7m.
450.7	<u>Tremolite-Schorl-Talc Rock.</u> Pale green tremolite-actinolite with clusters of green-blue schorl, sporadic aggregates of talc-minnesotaite with subordinate intergrown pale phlogopite.	Medium-grained, incipiently sheared, with vug-like talc-phlogopite aggregates.	Thinly disseminated (?weakly chromiferous) magnetite. Minor traces pyrrhotite.	Altered ?ultramafic. No metasomatised basic characteristics. Relict primary magnetite is of "ultramafic" character.
451.0	<u>Actinolite Rock.</u> Weakly/variably steatitised (talc-pseudomorphed) actinolite aggregates. Sporadic quartz veins with disseminations schorl, pyritised pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite.	Felted, medium-grained, vaguely uraltic actinolite. Irregular veinlets.	Traces chlorite, minor traces dark cassiterite (quartz veinlets).	Relatively featureless actinolite rock, vaguely uraltic basic-ultramafic character. Cassiterite sized 50-200 μ , mean 100-125 μ , restricted to actinolitic margins of quartz veinlets.
457.9	<u>Tremolite-Schorl Rock.</u> Pale green tremolite-actinolite with disseminations/crude foliae of blue-green to deep green (chromiferous) schorl. Crude lenses quartz, tremolite with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite.	Medium-grained, crudely banded, incipiently stressed.	Disseminated fine-grained chromiferous magnetite. Minor late siderite, secondary pyrite.	Affinities with 451.0m and particularly 450.7m, and similarly of contact-altered ultramafic character (?sheared serpentinite).
464.0	<u>Tremolitised Pyroxenite.</u> Uralitic pale green tremolite-actinolite with patchy secondary Mg-chlorite replacements.	Relict medium-grained, granular, locally semi-schistose.	Rare blue schorl. Thinly disseminated relict primary chromite.	Thoroughly tremolitised, weakly sheared/chloritised granular pyroxenite. Tends to confirm 450.7, 451 and 457.9m as altered ultramafics.

727043



<p>DATE SVY</p> <p>AMENDMENT</p> <p>1:R 101</p> <p>Compiled by ASSOCIATED AERIAL SURVEYS PTY LTD MELBOURNE</p> <p>DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: 8.2.79</p>	<p>GEOLOGY</p> <p>CAMBRIAN DUNDAS GROUP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ferrihow Formation Comet Formation Ferrihow Formation <p>Other Formations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brewery Junction Formation Razorback Conglomerate Hodge Slate 	<p>REFERENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red Lead Conglomerate Melba Spillies 	<p>CAMBRIAN INTRUSIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serpentine, pyroxenite etc. 	<p>SYMBOLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bedding strike and dip Strike and dip of quartz vein Fault - approximate position Fault - interpreted Horntafelung approximate limit 	<p>RENISON LIMITED 82-1819 R</p> <p>GRAND PRIZE AREA INTERPRETIVE GEOLOGY</p> <p>SCALE 1:2000 METRES</p> <p>5cm</p>	<p>DRAWN R.Patock</p> <p>TRACED T.G.D.S.</p> <p>DATE Oct. 1981</p> <p>SCALE 1:2000</p> <p>DRAWING No. FIG. 1a</p>
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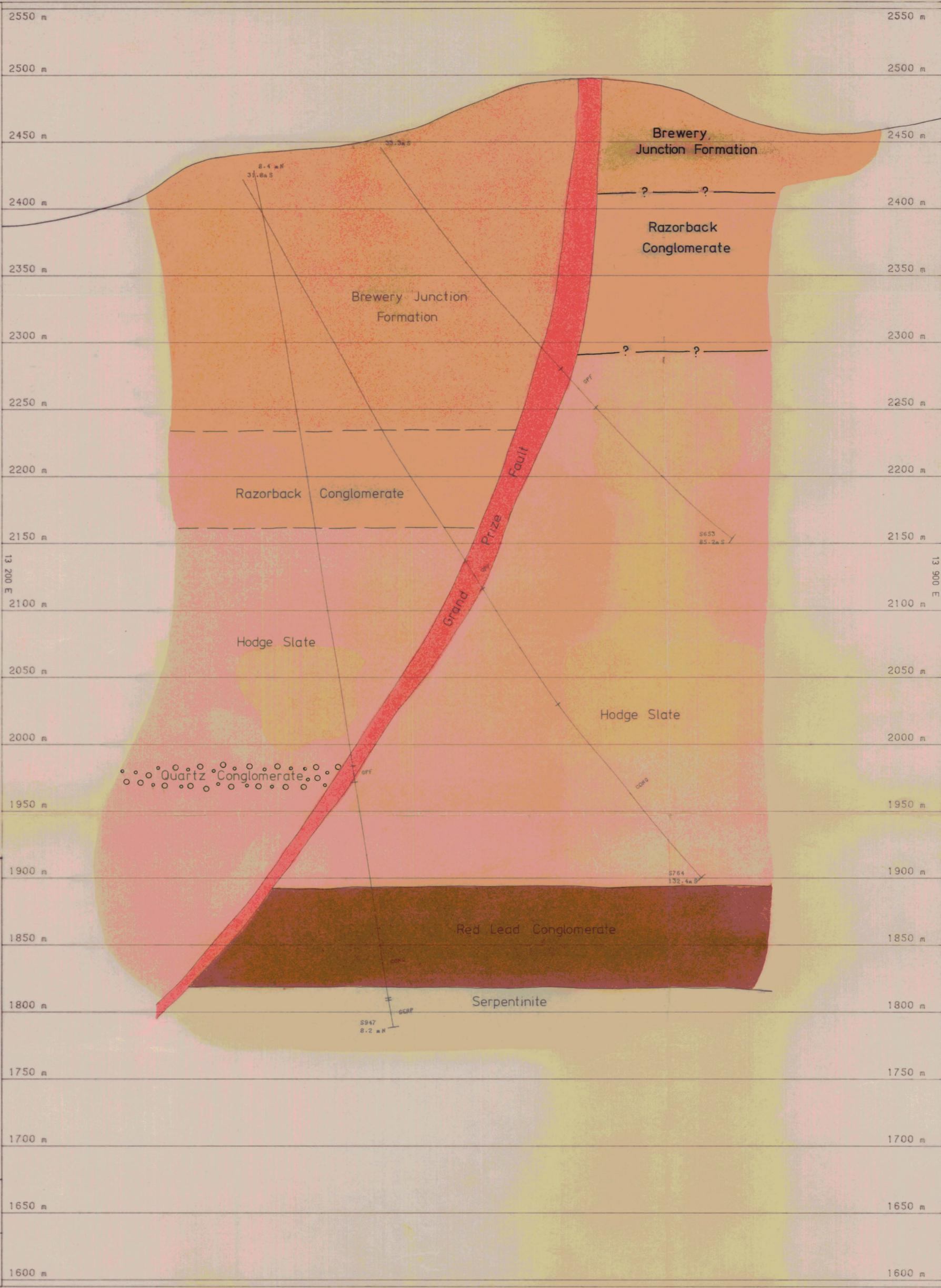


DATE	SVY	AMENDMENT	FR REF	GEOLOGY		CAMBRIAN INTRUSIVES		SYMBOLS	
				Cf	Fairflow Formation	Cb	Brewery Junction Formation	—	Bedding strike and dip
				Cco	Comet Formation	Cra	Razorback Conglomerate	—	Strike and dip of quartz vein
				Cfe	Fernfields Formation	Ch	Hodge Slate	—	Fault - approximate position
						Cr	Red Lead Conglomerate	—	Fault - interpreted
						Cms	Melba Spillites	—	Geological boundary - accurate
								—	Geological boundary - interpreted-approx.
								—	Foliation pebble alignment
								—	Horstfelling approximate limit

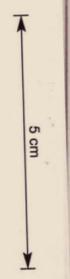
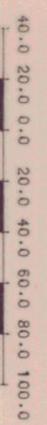
Compiled by ASSOCIATED AERIAL SURVEYS PTY LTD MELBOURNE
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY 8.2.79

727045 RENISON LIMITED 32-18/4 R
GRAND PRIZE AREA INTERPRETIVE GEOLOGY
SCALE 1:2000 METRES
5 cm

DRAWN R. Pollock
TRACED T.G.D.S.
DATE Oct 1981
SCALE 1:2000
DRAWING No. FIG. 1b

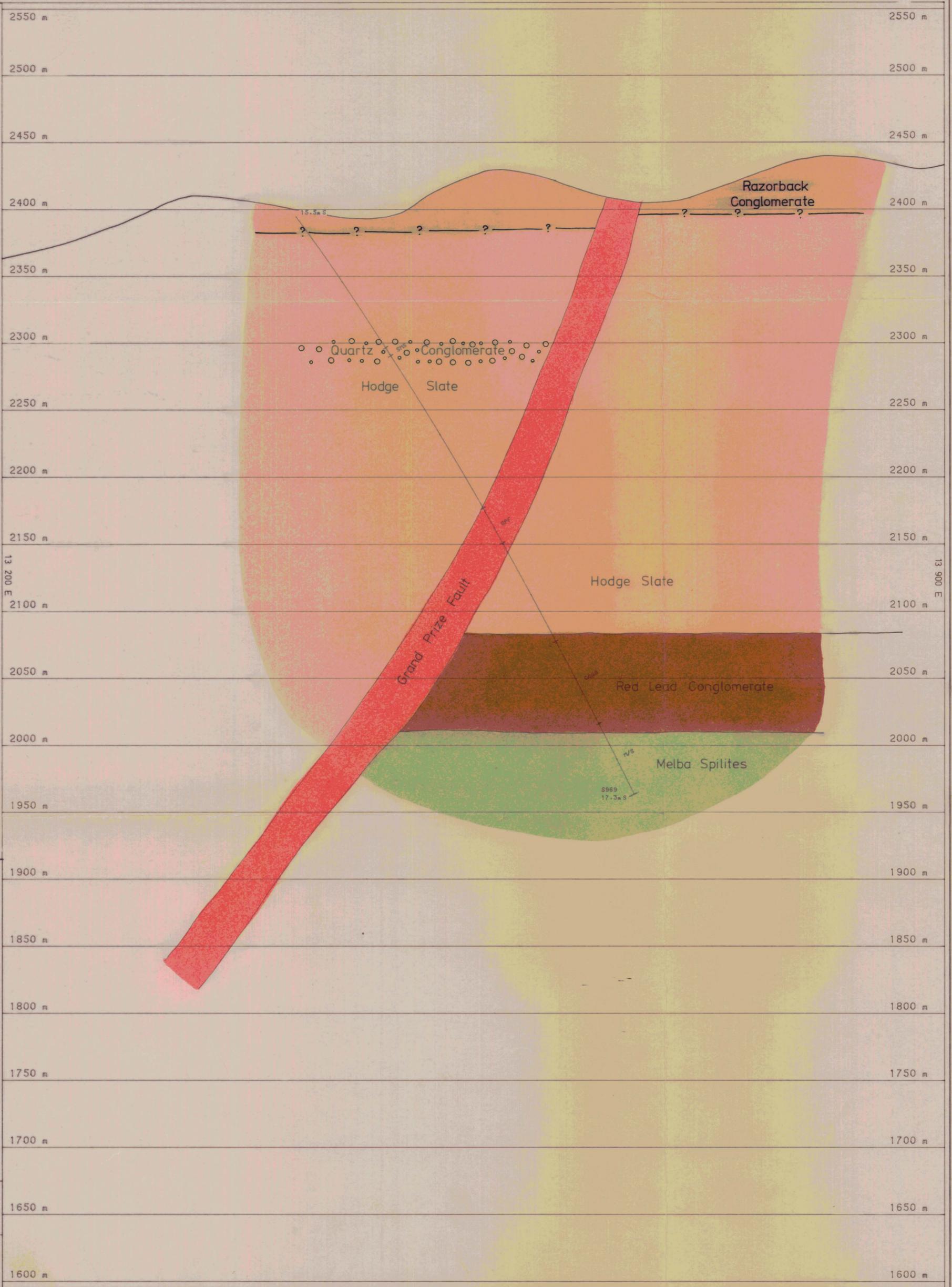


RENISON LIMITED 82-1814 R
 SECTION SHOWING S947
 ALONG 14200N 727046

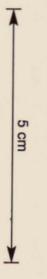
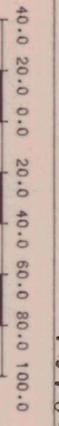


DRAWN	ESGS
TRACED	ESGS
DATE	12AUG83
SCALE	1:12000
DRAWING NO.	

FIG. 2

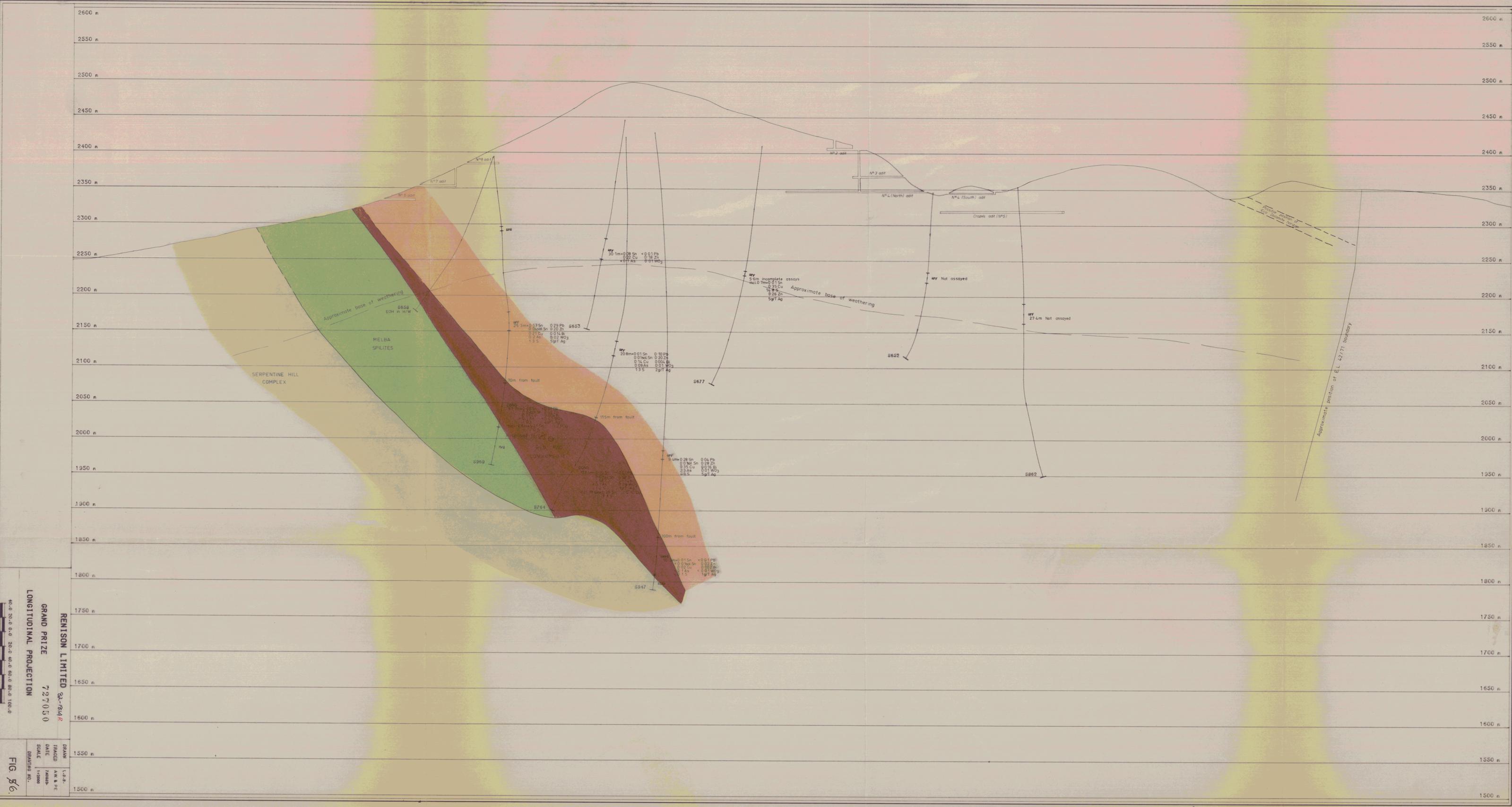


RENISON LIMITED 82-1814 R
 SECTION SHOWING S969
 ALONG 14400N
 727047



DRAWN	ESRS
TRACED	ESRS
DATE	12AUG82
SCALE	1:2000
DRAWING NO.	

FIG. 3



RENISON LIMITED
 GRAND PRIZE
 LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION
 727050
 83-8/4
 40.0 20.0 0.0 20.0 40.0 60.0 80.0 100.0
 5m

FIG. 86
 DRAWN L.O.B.
 TRACED A.W.B.F.E.
 DATE 7/1980
 SCALE 1:1500
 OPERATOR NO.

30.1m 0.08 Sn 0.01 Pb
 0.22 Cu 0.38 Zn
 0.7 AS 0.01 WO3
 22.3m 0.53 Sn 0.29 Pb S653
 0.21 Cu 0.014 B
 0.24 Ag 0.02 WO3
 1.3 S
 20.8m 0.01 Sn 0.10 Pb
 0.03 Cu 0.20 Zn
 0.16 Cu 0.006 B
 0.09 AS 0.01 WO3
 1.3 S 2g/T Ag
 9.4m 0.28 Sn 0.04 Pb
 0.03 Cu 0.28 Zn
 0.35 Cu 0.016 B
 0.14 Ag 0.01 WO3
 1.3 S 5g/T Ag
 5.6m incomplete assays
 0.7m 0.01 Sn
 0.35 Cu
 0.26 Zn
 5g/T Ag
 27.4m Not assayed
 27.4m Not assayed
 100m from fault
 115m from fault
 100m from fault
 100m from fault

N#1 adit
 N#2 adit
 N#3 adit
 N#4 (North) adit
 N#4 (South) adit
 Cranes adit (N#5)
 Approximate base of weathering
 Approximate position of E.L. 22171 boundary
 Approximate position of E.L. 22171 boundary

SERPENTINE HILL COMPLEX

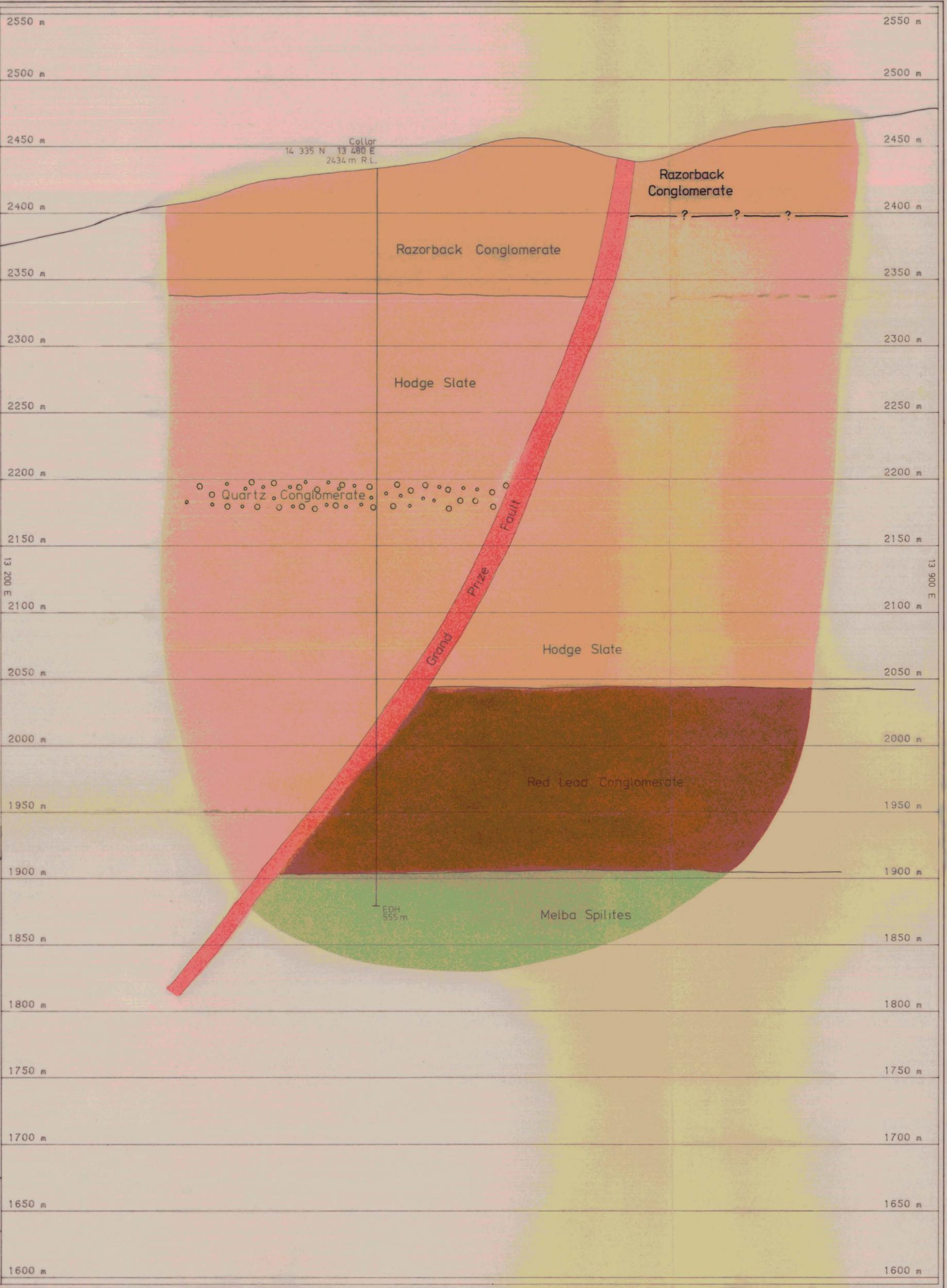
MELBA SPILITES

Approximate base of weathering
EOLH in N/W

Not assayed

Not assayed

Approximate position of E.L. 22171 boundary

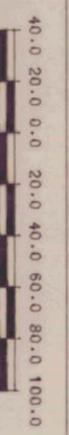


RENISON LIMITED 82-1814 R

SECTION SHOWING PROPOSED HOLE

ALONG 14335N

727051



5 cm

DRAWN	ESCS
TRACED	ESCS
DATE	12AUG82
SCALE	1:2000
DRAWING NO.	

FIG. 7