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REF. NO: 10.07/82				

PROJECT NAME: COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

TITLE: PROGRESS REPORT ON THE REGIONAL EXPLORATION
IN EXPLORATION LICENCE 1/68

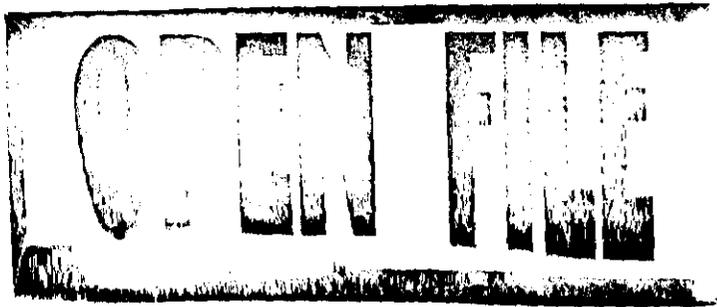
AREA NAME/S, STATE 1:250,000 SHEET NO/S & COORDINATES: 1:250 000 sheet SK 55-03 Burnie

COMMODITY/IES: Sn, PGE, Au, Cu, Zn

TEXT PAGES NO: 5
PLAN NOS: See List of Plans

TABLE NOS:

APPENDICES:



AUTHOR/S: G F Pigott

DATE: November 1982

83-1899

AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE REGIONAL EXPLORATION IN EL 1/68

1. PREVIOUS WORK

Previous work in the area has concentrated on prospects within the Heazlewood Ultramafic Complex. Nickel sulphides have been mined from small vein deposits in the Brassey area. Subsequent exploration by Amax in the late sixties failed to locate any worthwhile economic concentrations.

Detrital Osmiridium and Gold have been successfully mined in Nineteen Mile Creek and Jones Creek in the past. However the alluvials were of limited volume and were quickly exhausted.

Early work by Comstaff was concentrated around Bald Hill and in the Mt Stewart and Jasper areas, since relinquished. The commodity target for these projects were Cu-Ni-Co in sulphides.

In 1972-73 systematic drainage sampling and geological mapping were carried out in the southern and south eastern sectors of the tenement. Anomalous values in Cu (>45 ppm) and Zn (>120 ppm) were realised in two localities within Crimson Creek basalts and sediments. (Herman 1973).

Grids were established to follow up the Cu, Zn anomalies. The lines were soil sampled, geologically mapped and surveyed with ground magnetics. A vehicle track was established into the gridded areas. No economic mineralisation was indicated, the anomalous results appeared to result from high background values in basaltic flows near the base of the Crimson Creek Formation.

In 1980 a Dighem airborne electromagnetic-resistivity-magnetic survey totalling 1060 km was flown. Fifteen anomalies were realised, and to date, five have been located on the ground.

2. GEOLOGY

Geological mapping of access tracks, creeks and grid lines has been compiled and plotted onto a series of 1:10 000 plans and incorporated with previous work. The geological setting of the Heazlewood tenement is summarised below. The distribution of rock units is shown on the enclosed plans.

Proterozoic - Poly phase folded sequences of quartz sandstone and siltstone, carbonaceous mudstone, shale and minor dolomite outcrop in the central-northern sector of the tenement. These rocks can be traced north eastwards under the Tertiary Basalt cover into the northern sector of EL 5/63 Part 1. To the west, this sequence passes into the Arthur Lineament, a north-north east trending belt of pelitic and psammitic schist, quartzite and amphibolite, representing deformed and metamorphosed equivalents of the flanking rocks. The Heazlewood Proterozoic sequence is similar, both lithologically and structurally, to that exposed in the Mount Bischoff inlier.

Lower Cambrian - Rock sequences assigned to the Crimson Creek Formation comprise spilitic basalt, volcanoclastic lithicwacke, micaceous sandstone, shale, siliceous mudstone, chert and minor carbonate. The Crimson Creek Formation overlies the Proterozoic in the south eastern sector of the tenement, and forms part of the Cleveland-Arthur River sub basin or trough. The rock units are folded into a broad north easterly trending syncline formed between the Heazlewood and Mount Bischoff Proterozoic geanticlines. This sub basin contains a significant development of spilitic pillow basalts considered to be extruded during the early period of rifting as the trough developed (Brown and Waldron 1982).

Igneous Rocks

Heazlewood Ultramafic Complex - The Heazlewood River Complex is a partially serpentinitised, block faulted layered and differentiated body with sheared and deformed marginal zones. It consists of a basal tectonised layered dunite sequence, a layered peridotite ± plagioclase sequence and a pyroxenite-peridotite sequence. The layering suggests a cumulate origin within a magma chamber (Brown et al 1980).

The complex has yielded Os and Au which concentrated in alluvial deposits. Olivine inclusions in the osmiridium are Fo 94-89 which only occur in the basal dunite sequence. The olivines from the peridotite sequence being more Fe rich (Ford 1981).

Basaltic Complex - Mafic rocks form the dominant rock types in the southern sector of the tenement. The rocks comprise porphyritic basalt, micro dolerite and microgabbro with minor cherty intravolcanic sediments, and occur as large sill like high level intrusives and extrusives. The primary minerals are generally seen to be replaced by albite-actinolite-chlorite-quartz-epidote-carbonate assemblages. In places amygdales and pillow structures are preserved.

Diorite plug - A felsic intrusive body of widely variable texture forms a fault bounded body along the eastern margin of the Heazlewood Ultramafic Complex. The major minerals are coarse hornblende and quartz with illite-sericite aggregates replacing plagioclase. Clusters of magnetite crystals are conspicuous in places.

Tertiary - Outliers of alkaline olivine basalt occur in the central and northern sectors of the area, ranging from massive flows such as from Basalt Hill to thin veneers overlying remnant lateritic weathered Cambrian ultramafics.

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

Heavy concentrate samples were collected at 200m intervals along Nineteen Mile Creek and Leo's Creek and at 100m intervals along Jone's Creek. The heavy mineral fraction (>2.96 s.g.) was analysed for Sn, Au, Pt and Pd. The highest values recorded were 0.002 ppm Pd and 0.047 ppm Pt at a site in Jone's Creek. The highest Sn value was 50 ppm from a site in Nineteen Mile Creek. No gold was detected in any of the samples.

Stream sediment samples were collected at 100m intervals in creeks draining westwards into the Savage River. This work has recommenced with the onset of the 1982-83 summer field season. Values of samples collected to date are plotted on the accompanying plans. No anomalous results are apparent, indeed the highest Sn value is only 16 ppm. Samples are being sieved to -80 mesh and analysed for Ni, Cu, Zn, Pb, As, Sn and Au.

4. GEOPHYSICS

- 1. Dighem anomalies 18C, 19C and 44A are associated with olivine cumulate rocks. Although in all cases the conductor has been confirmed by ground EM the causes are not apparent. Anomaly 44A is particularly strong. It falls within an area of Jone's Creek where there is a concentration of old Os workings. The PEM anomaly on 3240E at 3480N dips steeply north. Soils and sediment samples in the gridded area have been analysed for base metals only. The anomaly at 19C is not well defined as the CEM responses are too noisy.
- 2. Dighem anomaly 21G was not successfully followed up although a conductive source was located on the ground. It appears associated with a northwest trending fault, that is, parallel to the grid and flight line direction.
- 3. Dighem anomaly 57A occurs over the Whyte River north east from Cleveland. Ground follow up delineated a broad low conductive source on all grid lines with no geochemical response. The geology is partially obscured by alluvium but it appears that the grid is established over a section of the Whyte River mafic-ultramafic complex in contact with siliceous sediments and micaceous lithicwackes.
- 4. Dighem anomaly 5A is due to be followed up this summer. It plots out on the contact zone between the Heazlewood dunite complex and sediments of the Crimson Creek Formation.
- 5. The remaining Dighem anomalies, still to be followed up, occur over the Proterozoic sedimentary sequence. These form the primary targets for exploration activity this field season.

5. EXPLORATION TARGETS

- 1. Replacement cassiterite-sulphide ore within Upper Proterozoic or lower Cambrian carbonate units.
- 2. Cassiterite mineralisation associated with porphyry bodies similar to those seen at Mount Bischoff or in the Foley zone at Cleveland.

3. Concentrations of Ni-Cu sulphides, Chromite or Platinum Group Elements within the cumulate layered ultramafic complex.
4. Gold mineralisation associated with sulphides in the intravolcanic cherty sediments within the Basalt Complex.



G F PIGOTT
Senior Geologist.

R E F E R E N C E S

Brown, A V; Rubenach, M J; Varne, R 1980. Geological environment, petrology and tectonic significance of the Tasmanian Cambrian ophiolitic and ultramafic complexes, in PANAYIOTOU, A. (ed.) Ophiolites. Proceedings, International Ophiolite Symposium, Cyprus, 1979.

Brown, A V; Waldron, H M. Preliminary review of Eocambrian-Cambrian basaltic associations and tectonic setting within western and north western Tasmania: Tasmania Department of Mines, Unpublished Report 1982/10, 1982.

Ford, R J. Platinum - Group Minerals in Tasmania: Econ Geol. v 76 p 498, 1981.

Herrman, W. Heazlewood and Arthur River Regional Exploration: Comstaff Pty Ltd, Unpublished Report 1973.

L I S T O F P L A N S

<u>Plan</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Scale</u>
TAS/2/3080	Location of Dighem anomalies and follow up grids Heazlewood Area	1:50 000
TAS/2/2887	EL 1/68 Heazlewood Geology	1:10 000
TAS/2/2888	EL 1/68 Heazlewood Geology	1:10 000
TAS/2/2889	EL 1/68 Heazlewood Geology	1:10 000
TAS/2/2890	EL 1/68 Heazlewood Geology	1:10 000
TAS/2/2892	EL 1/68 Heazlewood Geology	1:10 000
TAS/2/2893	EL 1/68 Heazlewood Geology	1:10 000
TAS/2/2989	EL 1/68 Heazlewood Drainage Sample Results sheet 355405A	1: 5 000
TAS/2/2990	EL 1/68 Heazlewood Drainage Sample Results sheet 355410B	1: 5 000
TAS/2/2991	EL 1/68 Heazlewood Drainage Sample Results sheet 355410C	1: 5 000
TAS/2/2992	EL 1/68 Heazlewood Drainage Sample Results sheet 355410D	1: 5 000
TAS/2/2993	EL 1/68 Heazlewood Drainage Sample Results sheet 360410A	1: 5 000
TAS/2/2994	EL 1/68 Heazlewood Drainage Sample Results sheet 360415D	1: 5 000

A P P E N D I X 1

REPORT CMS 79/8/10Rocks from Heazlewood Area

The six rocks were examined in thin-section and under the stereobinocular microscope.

T 7900 (T.S. 28669) *Had 1940*
This rock is severely altered, and its composition is inferred partly from relict textures, partly from the alteration assemblage. It is a medium-grained intrusive igneous rock, and is thought to have been a hornblende-microgranite or similar type; the presence of abundant primary quartz precludes a basic composition, but the rock may have been a felsic differentiate from a basic body, as suggested by some features.

The rock consists of numerous irregular quartz patches with primary textures, lath-shaped pseudomorphs of chlorite after amphibole (and ?feldspar), argillised plagioclase laths, and relict patches of cummingtonite-grunerite; this may itself be derived from a pyroxene. The inferred composition is unusual and suggests a differentiate. The rock is fractured and goethite-veined.

T 8204 (T.S. 28670) *Had 2715*
This is an amygdaloidal andesine-basalt (hawaiite) and is probably extrusive, but the evidence is not definite; if it is interbedded with shales, it would be a sill or flow, depending on the upper contact. The rock is reasonably fresh and may well be Tertiary.

The major components are random laths of cloudy, partly saussuritized andesine, interstitial granular pyroxene (pale augite); small euhedral oxide opaques; there are sporadic patches of altered glass with dendritic opaques (quenching effect). The amygdales are small and spherical, and are filled with bright-green chlorite; their shapes indicate that the rock is either a minor intrusive or is from the interior of a thick flow.

T 8205 (T.S. 28671) K-stain test positive. *Had 2805*
This is a vesicular maltrachyte and is very probably extrusive.

The rock is extremely fine-grained and was very probably glassy, though now devitrified; the strongly positive potash-stain reaction suggests that it is mainly composed of ultrafine K-feldspar or potash glass. Short parallel stringers of fine magnetite crystals are abundant throughout. Finely-granular carbonate has formed within the rock and in some vesicles, which are infrequent and small.

Thick and thin composite veins cut the rock and consist of wide selvages of pink albite and cores of coarsely-crystalline quartz.

Melatrachytes are uncommon rocks, with restricted distribution. The Wooltana lavas (L. Prot.) in South Australia are broadly similar to this rock.

T 8206

(T.S. 28672) K-stain test negative. HAC 200N/66SE
This is a chert, composed virtually entirely of quartz, and is featureless except for minor textural variations.

The rock consists of microcrystalline quartz pigmented with ultrafine hematite; there are occasional small flakes of clay-sericite, carbonate grains and minute goethite grains which may represent oxidised pyrite frambolds. Grain size variations in the quartz are diagenetic crystallization effects. Diagenetic veins and patches of clear quartz cut the rock and are very typical of cherts, caused by shrinkage due to dehydration. No pyroclastic components were detected.

T 8207

(T.S. 28673) K-stain test negative. HAC TL95
This is a massive, uniform, featureless chert; it differs in a number of subtle respects from T 8206, but may be part of the same unit all the same, since both rocks are cherts. Comparisons are not very meaningful, because of the paucity of distinctive characteristics.

The rock is composed of micro- to cryptocrystalline quartz, with randomly-distributed and -orientated clay flakes, minute quartz splinters and fine chalcedony globules. The chert itself is not pigmented, but there are numerous thin, short shrinkage-cracks containing carbon films. Veinlets of clear quartz cut the rock and carry larger patches of black, carbonaceous matter; this is comparatively hard and brittle, not unlike anthracite.

The minor differences between T 8206 and T 8207 may be due to lateral lithological variations in the same unit, or genuine distinctions between rocks from different units.

T 8208

(T.S. 28674) K-stain test positive (veins only). HAC 400N/215E
This is an amygdaloidal andesine-basalt (hawaiite), which almost certainly correlates with T 8204; it is not as fresh, and is cut by complex veins.

The major constituents are laths of cloudy, rather altered andesine, granular pyroxene (pale augite) and interstitial oxide opaques. Secondary alteration-products include fine chlorite and "saussurite". Small spherical amygdales are filled with green chlorite.

The fabric is homogeneous, with random orientation, with a tendency for the andesine to form small phenocrysts; the rock is almost doleritic as far as grainsize is concerned, and may well be intrusive.

Complex mineral assemblages occur in veins, and include adularia, prehnite, a zeolite (probably laumontite), chlorite, and hydrogarnet.

H.W. Fander, M. Sc.

REPORT CMS 82/1/13

Seven rock samples were received for petrological examination and results, incorporating data from stereobinocular and petrological microscopic examination of representative thin-sections and offcuts, are compiled in the attached table.

Summary

All seven rocks are altered basic to ultramafic igneous types and two groups are represented:

Group 1 comprises melagabbros (i.e. Fe-Mg silicate rich basic) and picritic rocks, and is represented by Z 0722 and Z 0723. These reflect an early phase of marked uralite + saussurite-albite alteration and a subsequent stress phase approximating to greenschist facies metamorphism and essentially isograde with the (?deuteric) uralite.

Group 2 comprises serpentinitised ultramafics ranging from dunitic ("olivinite") to peridotitic (essentially olivine rocks with subordinate/variable pyroxene), and includes Z 0719, Z 0720, Z 0721, Z 0724 and Z 0725. These include accessory spinels, with an apparent variation from dark, near-opaque "picrochromite" in dunites to relatively pale chromite in the peridotites, and whilst sampling is limited, this feature may be significant in relatively sheared types where the relict fabric is poorly diagnostic in terms of the primary lithology.

In common with Group 1 rocks, serpentinites exhibit variably schistose secondary fabrics and related alteration with patchy development of talc, phlogopite and asbestiform amphibole. These effects are non-penetrative and thus probably shear-zone- or fault-controlled rather than strictly regional metamorphic.

D. Cowan, B. Sc.

647014

Sample No.	Classification - Composition	Fabric	Accessories	Central Mineralogical Services Comments
Z 0719 (T.S. 40514) P.P. 2420	<u>Serpentinite</u> . Antigorite aggregates stained with ultrafine oxidised opaques (exsolved magnetite). Thinly disseminated relict primary chromite. Sporadic limonitic microfractures.	Finely mesh-structured with olivine-relatively minor pyroxene-derived textures.	Chrysotile.	Serpentinised, medium-grained peridotite, weakly pyroxene-porphyrific.
Z 0720 P.P. 2440	<u>Serpentinite</u> . Antigorite aggregates with patchy Fe-staining; disseminated relict primary chromite, minor oxidised ultrafine opaques.	Similar to Z 0719, but with relatively abundant coarse pyroxene structures. Semi-banded.	Chrysotile, late limonite films.	Close affinities with Z 0719. In contrast, this rock comprised coarse, dimensionally orientated pyroxene phenocrysts (to 5 mm) in an even/medium-grained dunitic matrix.
Z 0721 P.P. 2880	<u>Serpentinite</u> . Antigorite with frequent cross-fibre chrysotile films partly replaced by phlogopite. Relatively conspicuous relict primary opaques (chromian). Minor carbonate (magnesite).	Variably crenulated, schistose. Patchy relict olivine-derived mesh-structures.	Trace talc in late films, microfoliae. Patchy limonitic clay (weathered phlogopite).	Relict features suggestive of uneven-grained dunite with dark Cr-spinel in contrast to chromite in Z 0719, Z 0720. Phlogopite, talc alteration reflects shearing.
Z 0722 Geo Ch 285	<u>Uralitised Sheared Gabbro</u> . Actinolite with subordinate saussurite-stained/albitised plagioclase. Evenly disseminated, weakly leucoxenised relict primary magnetite.	Semi-schistose tectonic overprint on coarsely ophitic, gabbroic.	Sparse veinlets of zoisite, predating sporadic late chloritic microfractures.	Primarily a coarsely ophitic pyroxene-rich gabbro (melagabbro). Uralitised/saussuritised, subsequently sheared with related zoisite veining.
Z 0723 Geo Ch 343	<u>Actinolite Schist</u> . Actinolite with disseminated fine-grained magnetite, sparse tremolitised/calcitised relics of feldspar; minor late Fe-Mg chlorite (after actinolite).	Fine/medium-grained, incipiently banded, schistose.	More or less evenly disseminated fine-grained sulphide (pyrite, ?pyrrhotite).	Uralitised/sheared "picrite" (in broad sense, that is ultramafic with accessory feldspar). Primarily medium/even-grained. Finer compositional detail obscure.
Z 0724 Geo Ch 669	<u>Serpentinite</u> . Antigorite with closely intergrown chrysotile, minor patchy talc; disseminated relict primary chromite, ultrafine "exsolved" opaques.	Closely analogous to Z 0719. Weakly sheared.	Sparse late limonite films.	Similar, closely related to Z 0720 and particularly Z 0719. Primarily peridotitic. Patchy talc is stress-related (sim. talc/phlogopite in Z 0721).
Z 0725 (T.S. 40520) 19 mile Ch 63m	<u>Serpentinite</u> . Antigorite with subordinate closely intergrown chrysotile. Sparsely disseminated relict primary dark chromite. Frequent asbestiform ?tremolite veinlets.	Pervasively olivine-derived mesh-structures.	Disseminations, microfilms of secondary ("exsolved") magnetite.	Serpentinised, medium/even-grained dunite ("olivinite"). Affinities with Z 0719, 0720, 0724, which may represent peridotitic (i.e. pyroxenic) variants.

270.

CENTRAL MINERALOGICAL SERVICES PTY. LTD.

Date 9th March, 1982

SAMPLE REPORT (Mineralogy, Petrology, Ore Microscopy)

Job No. CMS 82/2/19 Date Received: 12.2.1982Reference Consignment No. 82/29Sample No. Z 0726Nature of Sample: Hand SpecimenDESCRIPTION SECTION No. 40981

a. Hand Specimen:

Dark green/white, coarsely-crystalline rock.
Potash stain test negative.

*Hand specimen
Coary Rd 836m*

b. Microscopic:

This rock is classified as a quartz diorite, and its coarse fabric suggests a plutonic rock; it is, perhaps, a type of hybrid rock with affinities with a basic ite, based on the absence of alkali feldspars.

The major minerals are coarse prismatic hornblende, extensively argillised, and subordinate quartz, all of primary origin (i.e. not derived from pre-existing minerals). Relatively large magnetite crystals are quite conspicuous. Secondary minerals comprise illite-sericite aggregates replacing plagioclase, and chlorite veinlets. No other minerals occur; the rock is of very simple composition.

There is no evidence to suggest a different origin such as the uranisation of a gabbro; the quartz content is too high to be termed an accessory mineral and, in fact, this rock could easily be classified as a trondhjemite (a special type of granodiorite without alkali feldspars).

H.W. Fander, M. Sc.

IDENTIFICATION

Z 0726

Quartz Diorite
(Trondhjemite)

014

CENTRAL MINERALOGICAL SERVICES PTY. LTD.

Date 29th March, 1982

SAMPLE REPORT (Mineralogy, Petrology, Ore Microscopy)

Job No. CMS 82/2/47 Date Received: 25.2.1982Reference Consignment No. 82/41Sample No. Z 0727, Z 0728Nature of Sample: Hand SpecimensDESCRIPTION SECTION No. 41078, 41079

a. Hand Specimen:

Z 0727 - Pale crystalline, medium-grained rock.

Z 0728 - Dark purple-brown, fine-grained porphyritic rock.

b. Microscopic:

Z 0727 This is an eustatite dolerite, and is perfectly fresh and featureless; its composition is simple, and the fabric suggests that it is a minor intrusive.

The rock consists of about 60 % labradorite, as small (0.1 - 0.3 mm) fresh, clear laths with random orientation. Augite (25%) and eustatite (15 %) occur as larger subhedral to euhedral crystals intergrown with, and partly enclosing, labradorite as subophitic patches; both are quite fresh and very pale-coloured. Small grains of oxide opaques (?magnetite) are scattered through the rock.

This is a common type of tholeiitic rock; its freshness suggests that it is geologically young, possibly Tertiary; it is not considered to belong to the Heazlewood Igneous Complex.

Z 0728 This is an amygdaloidal, porphyritic basalt; it is fairly severely altered, but nevertheless quite clearly recognisable and identifiable. The purplish colour is due to fine interstitial hematite and opaque ferruginous glass.

There are occasional, relatively large phenocrysts of sodic andesine, cloudy through partial saussuritisation, set in a fine-grained matted mass of small argillised plagioclase laths, with interstitial microgranular, fresh augite, small patches of dense hematitic material (?altered ferruginous glass) and scattered spherical to ovoid amygdales, ranging from 0.1 mm to 0.6 mm and containing pale chlorite, fine quartz and altered ?carbonate.

IDENTIFICATION

Z 0727, Z 0728

Z 0727 - Eustatite

Dolerite

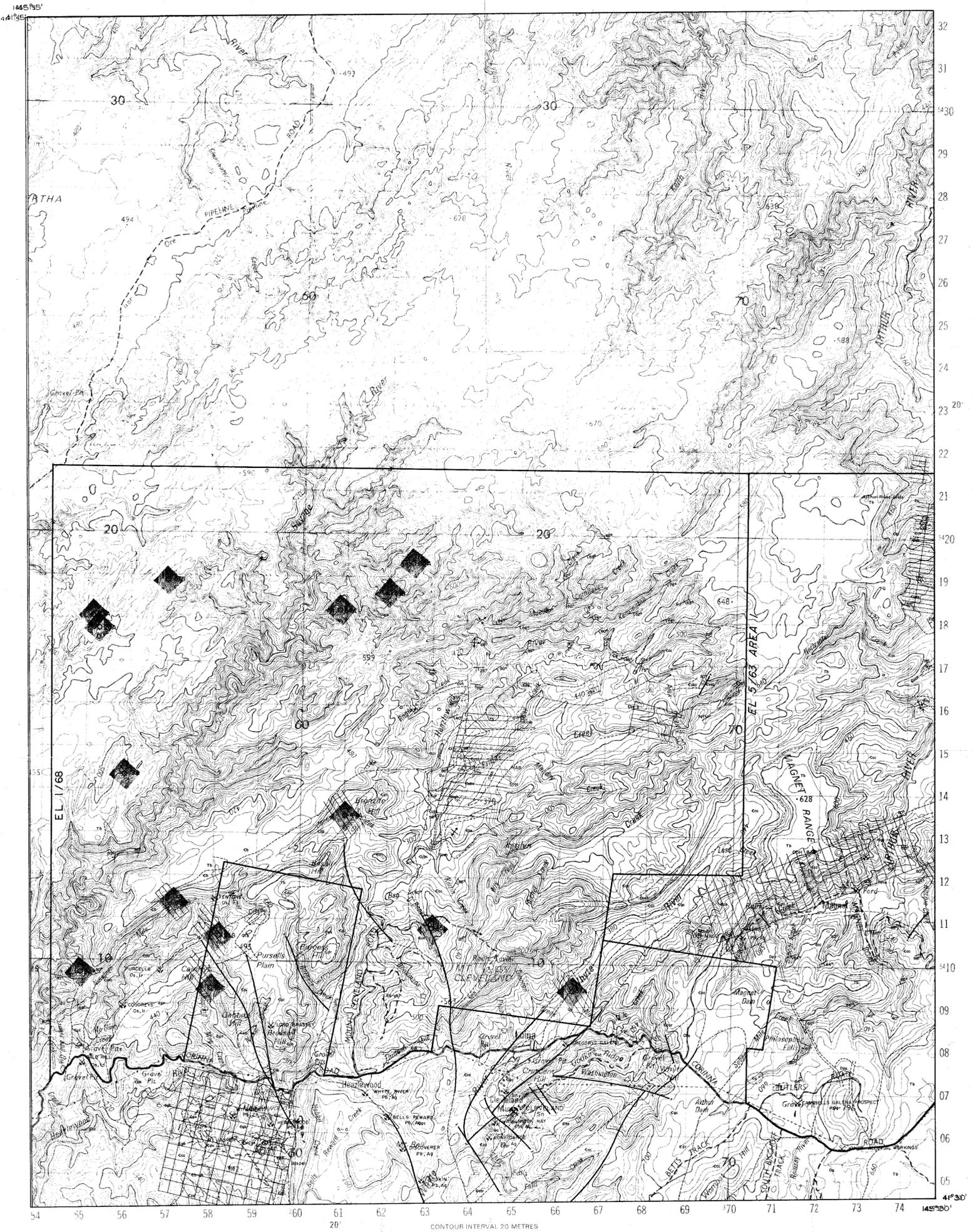
Z 0728 - Amygdaloidal

Porphyritic Basalt

Fourex Rd
OnFourex Rd
1350m

This rock may be extrusive or a minor intrusive; the petrology itself is not definite, and field relationships are needed to decide on its mode of occurrence. The rock may be genetically related to Z 0727, despite its alteration and ferruginous nature, and seems unlikely to be part of the Heazlewood Complex.

H.W. Fander, M. Sc.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES

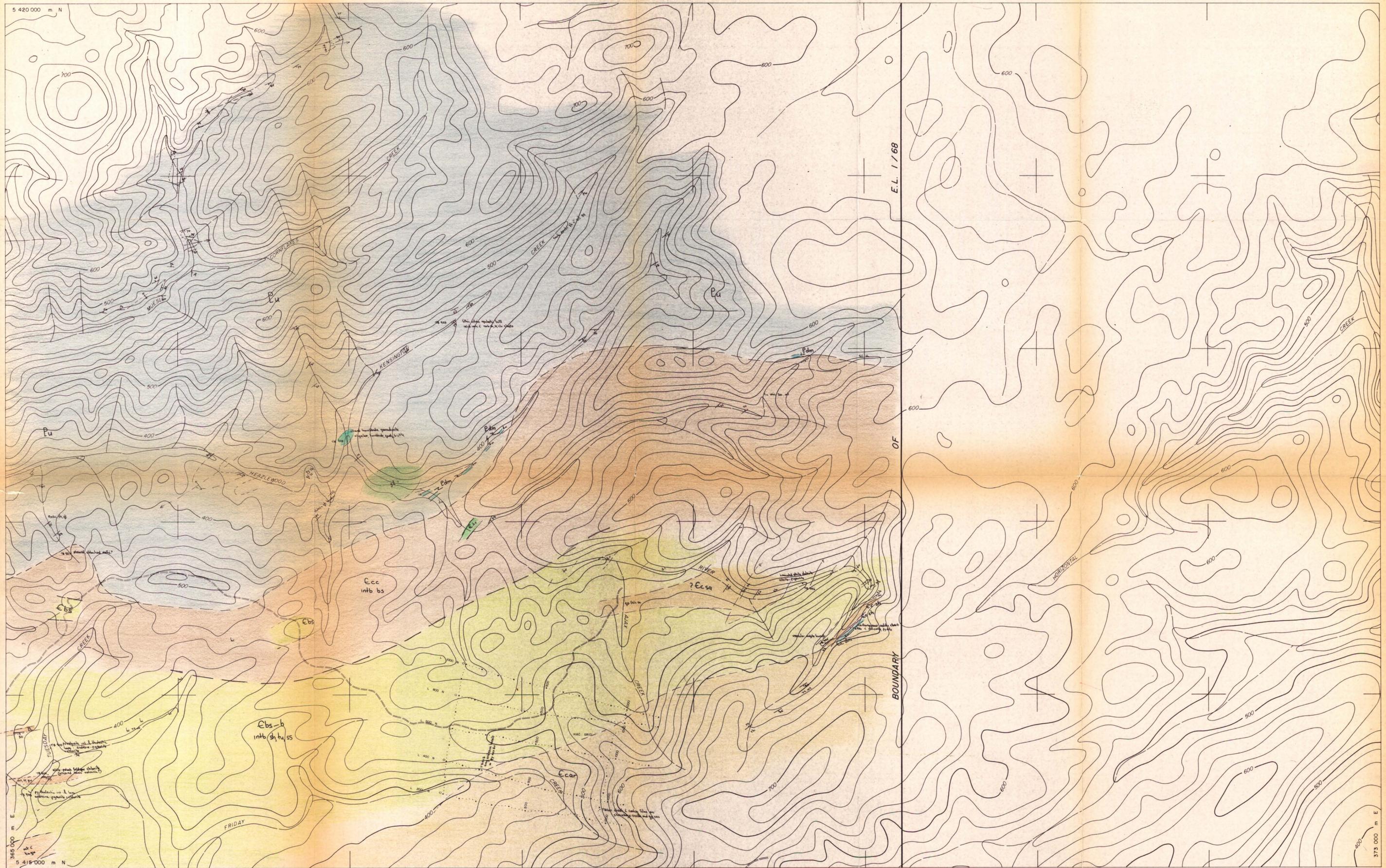
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CORINNA TAS/2/3075	HUSKISSON TAS/2/3088	TULLAH TAS/2/3095
ZEEHAN TAS/2/3085	ROSEBERRY TAS/2/3086	

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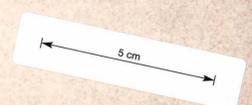
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COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED
OPERATIONAL GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING AND
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5 420 000 m N
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2883	2884	2885	20
2886	2887	2888	
2889	2890	2891	15
2892	2893	2894	10
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49	57	65	75



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COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

EL 1/68
 HEAZLEWOOD

83-1899

Geology

COMPILED BY F. L. L. GATE 19/1/82
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 PLAN NO. TAS/2/2888
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COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

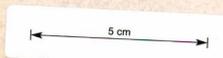
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HEAZLEWOOD

GEOLOGY

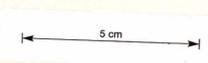
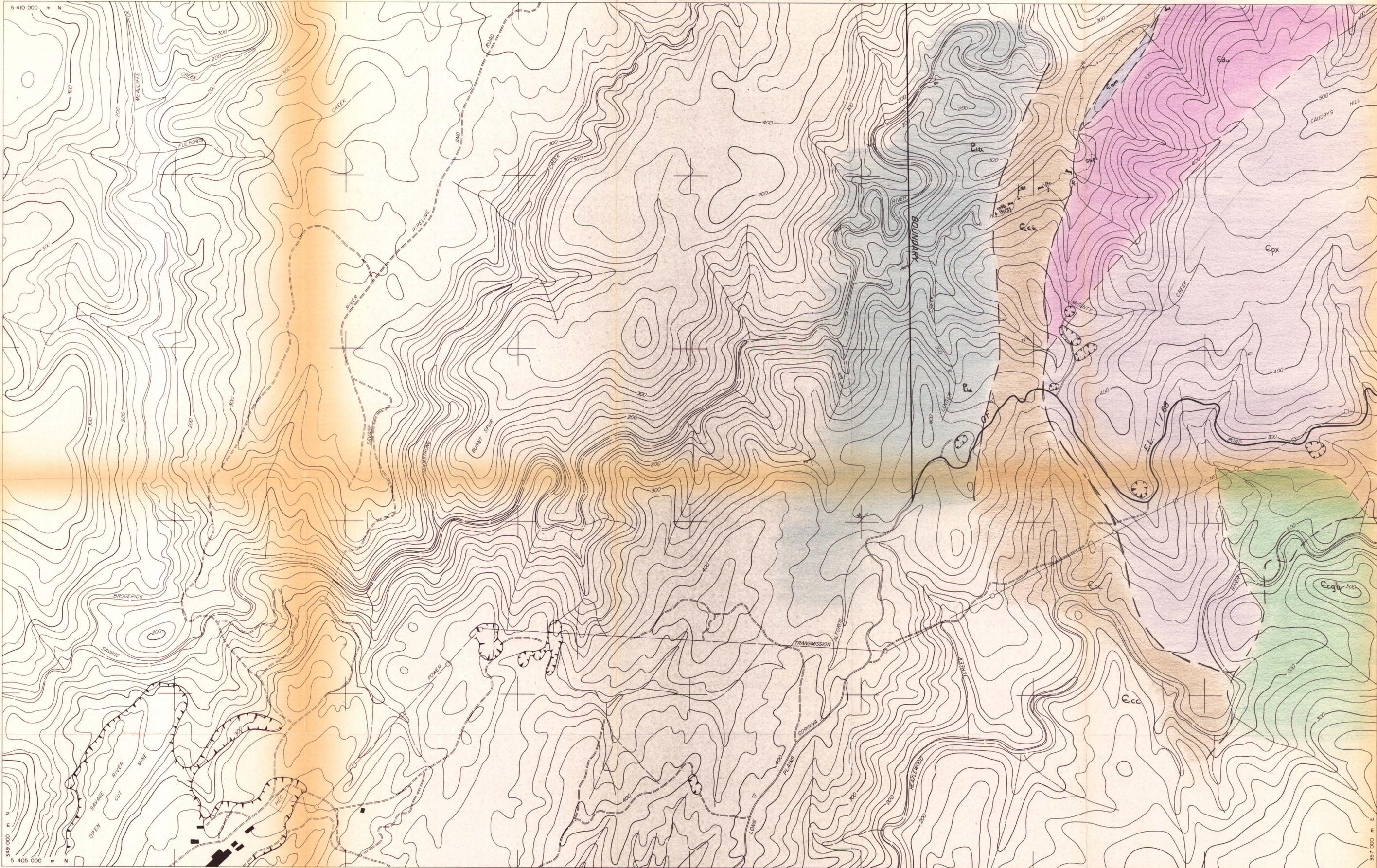
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2892	2893	2894



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DRAWN	GFP
DATE	19/11/82
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SCALE	1 : 10 000
PLAN NO.	TAS / 2 / 2889



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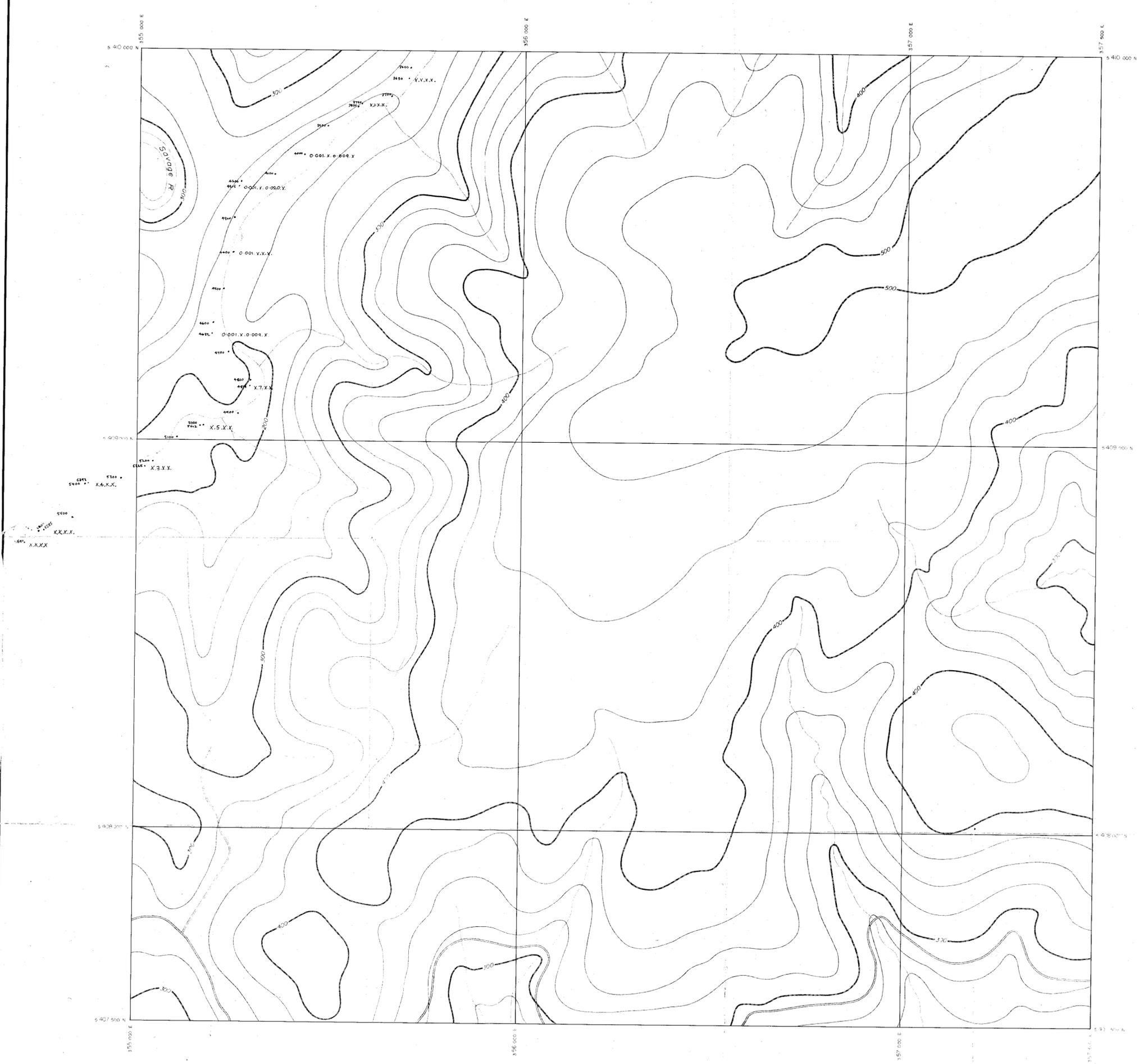
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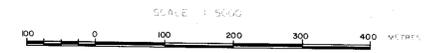
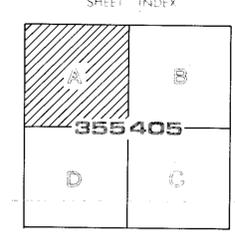
HEAZLEWOOD

Geology

COMPILED G.F. PIGOTT
 DRAWN G.F.P. DATE 20/11/82
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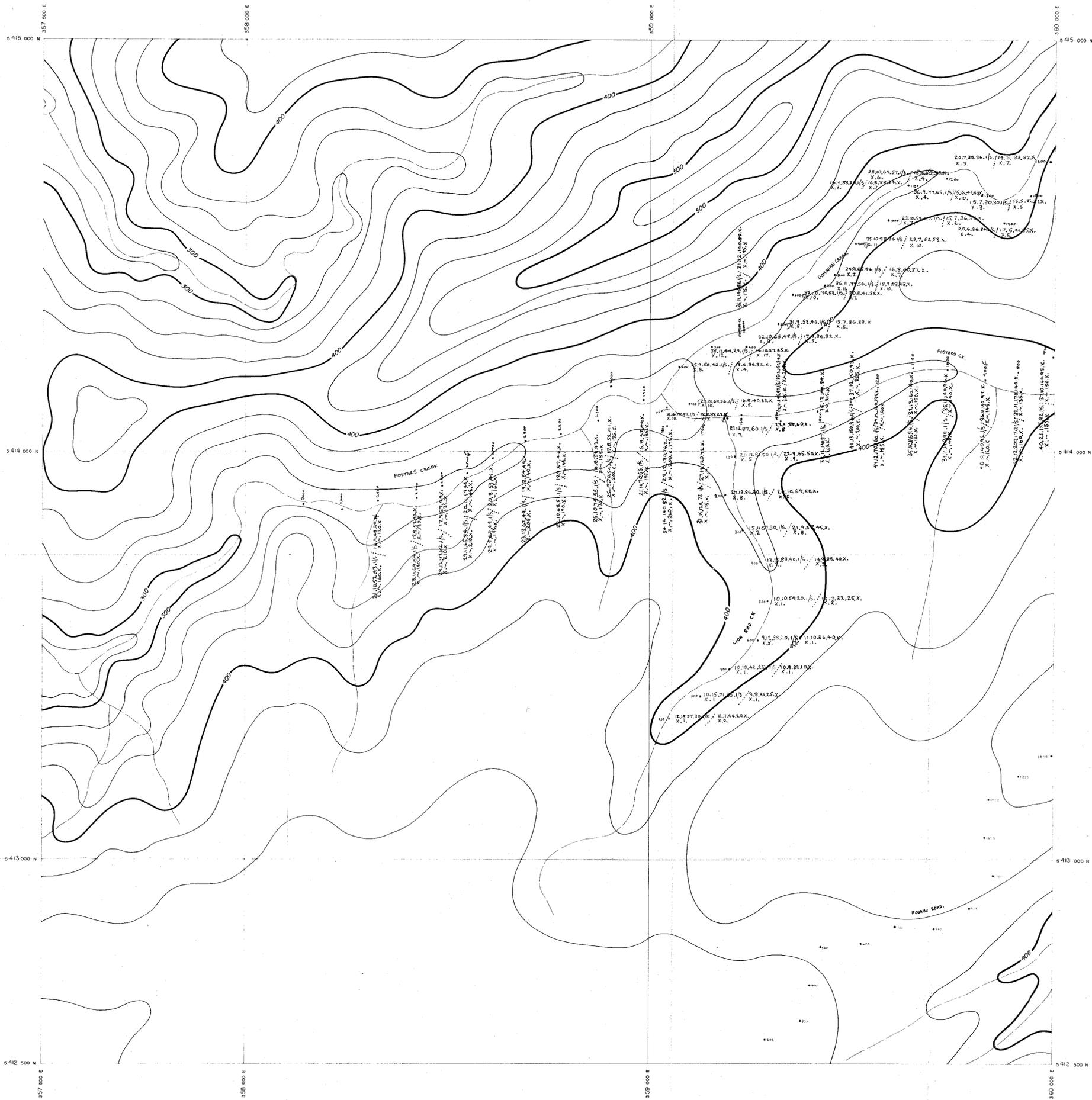


HEAVY CONCENTRATE ANALYSIS RESULTS
 NINETEEN MILE CREEK
 Pd. Sn. Pt. Au.



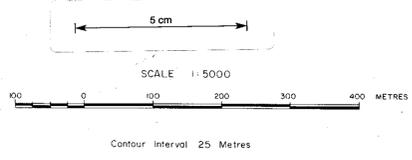
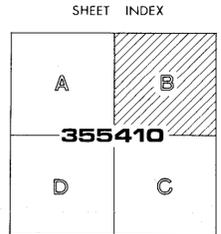
Drawn by Kemp, digitized from material supplied by Australo. Anglo. Zambian Limited.

647025	3053
AUSTRALIAN ANGLo AMERICAN LIMITED	
E.L. 1/68 - HEAZLEWOOD	
HEAVY CONCENTRATE SAMPLE RESULTS	
FOR Pd. Sn. Pt. Au.	
83-1899	
DRAWN	A.H.
DATE	19/8/82
COMPILED	A.H.
SCALE	1 : 2500
TAS/2/2989	



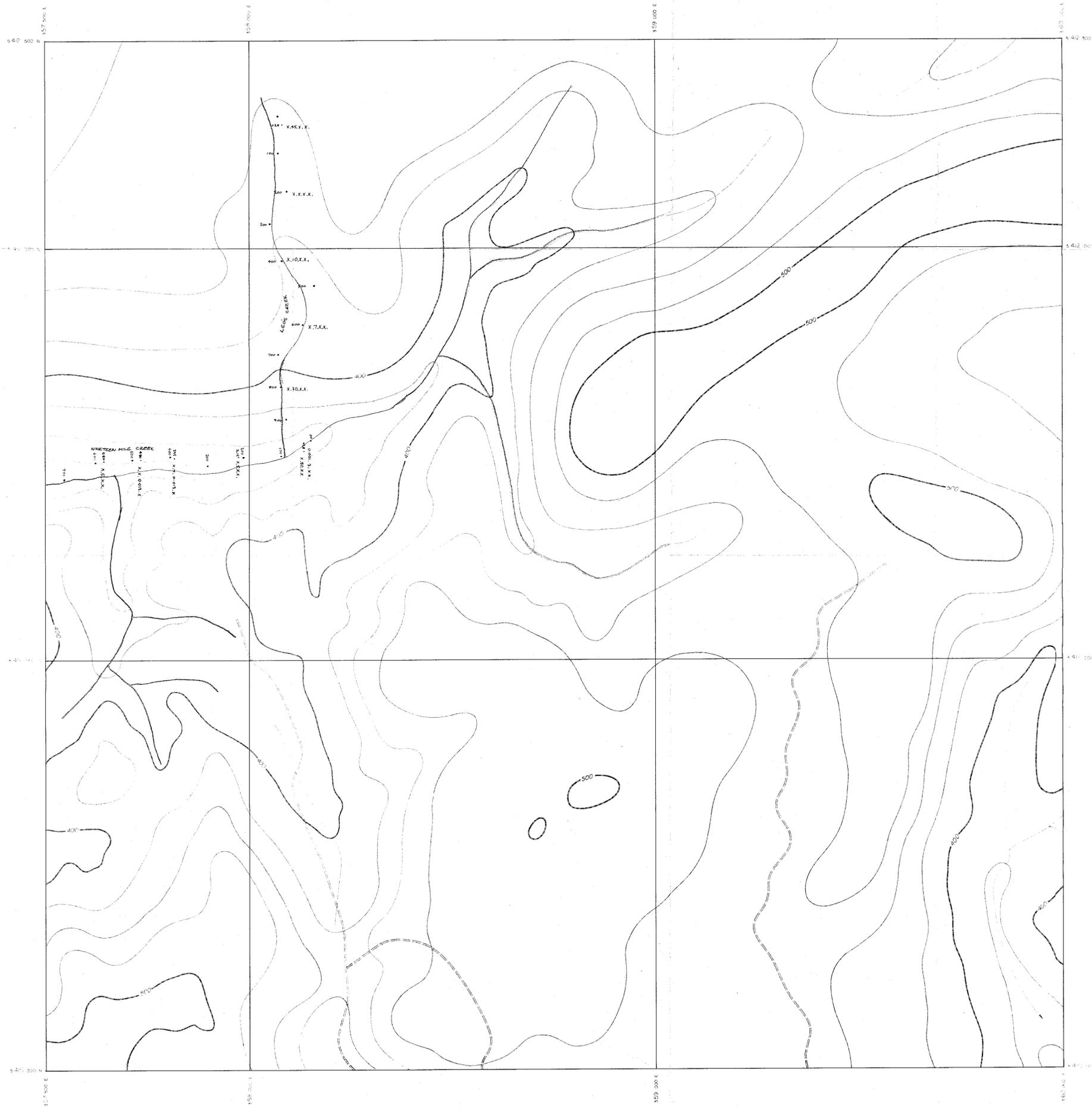
FOSTERS CREEK

STREAM SEDIMENT RESULTS	-80#	-20#
INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE	-	-
NO ANALYSIS	-	-
BELOW DETECTION LEVEL	-	-
	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Au	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Au
	Sn, As, Ba, Ag	Sn, As, Ba, Ag



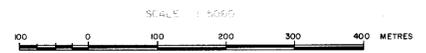
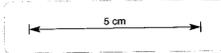
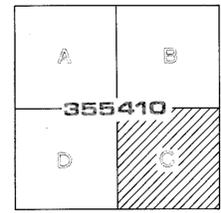
Drawn by Kemp Drafting from material supplied by Australian Anglo American Limited.

647026	3054
AUSTRALIAN ANGLo AMERICAN LIMITED	
E.L. 1/68 - HEAZLEWOOD 83-1899	
STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING RESULTS	
For Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Au, Sn, As, Ba, Ag	
DRAWN	A.H.
DATE	19/8/82
COMPILED	A.H.
SCALE	1:5000
TAS/2/2990	



HEAVY CONCENTRATE ANALYSIS RESULTS - LEOS AND NINETEEN MILE CREEK
Pd, Sn, Pt, Au.

SHEET INDEX



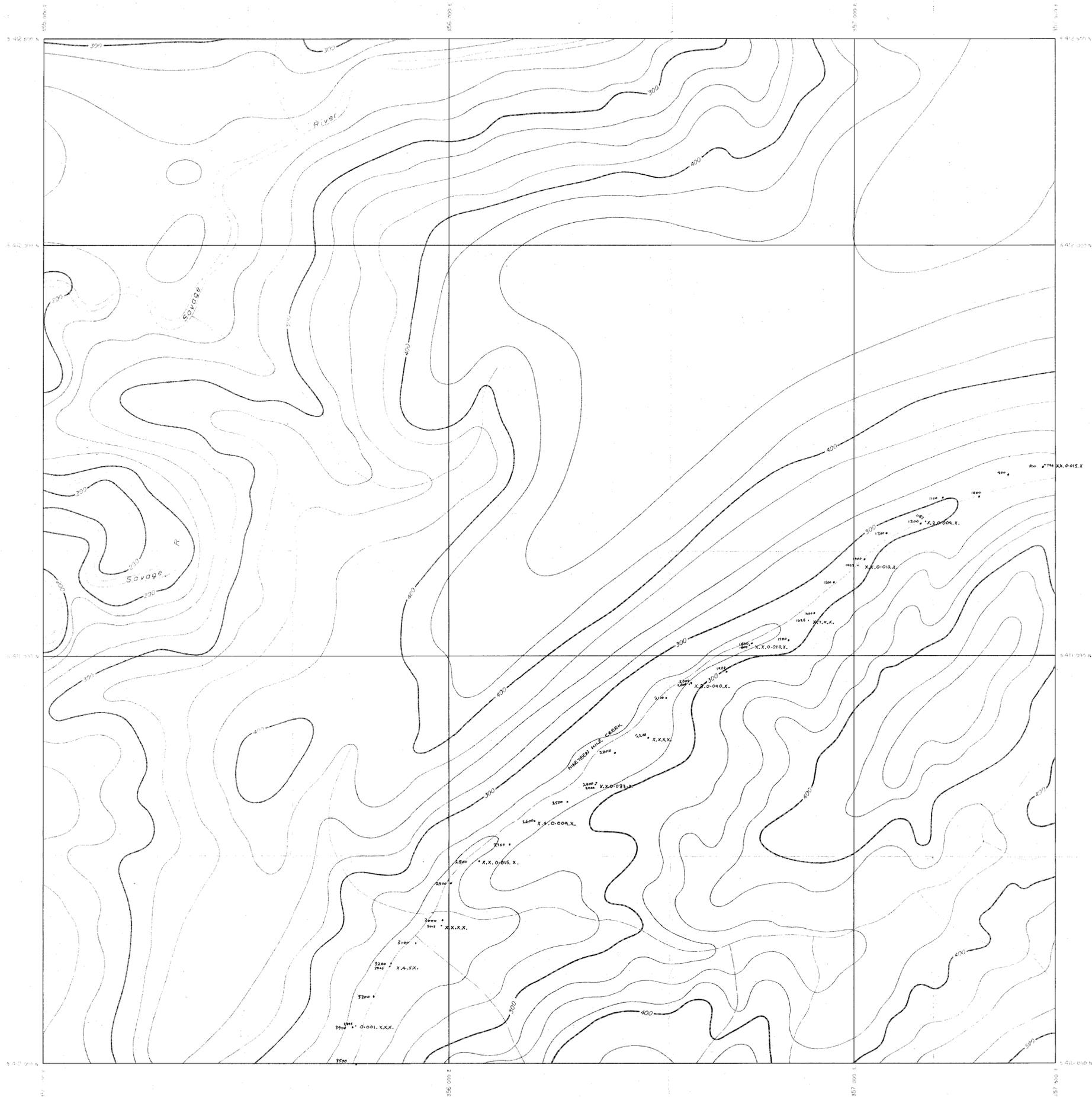
Contour Interval: 25 Metres

Drawn by Kemp Drafting from material supplied by Australian Anglo American Limited

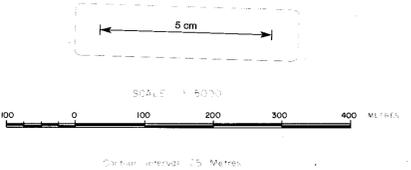
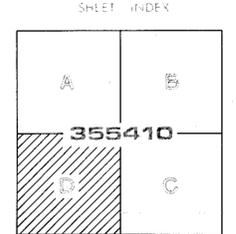
647027 3055
AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED

E.L. 1/68 - HEAZLEWOOD
HEAVY CONCENTRATE SAMPLE RESULTS
FOR Pd, Sn, Pt, Au.

DRAWN	A.H.
DATE	19/8/82
COMPILED	A.H.
SCALE	1 : 5000
TAS/2/2991	



HEAVY CONCENTRATE ANALYSIS RESULTS NINETEEN MILE CREEK
Pd, Sn, Pt, Au.

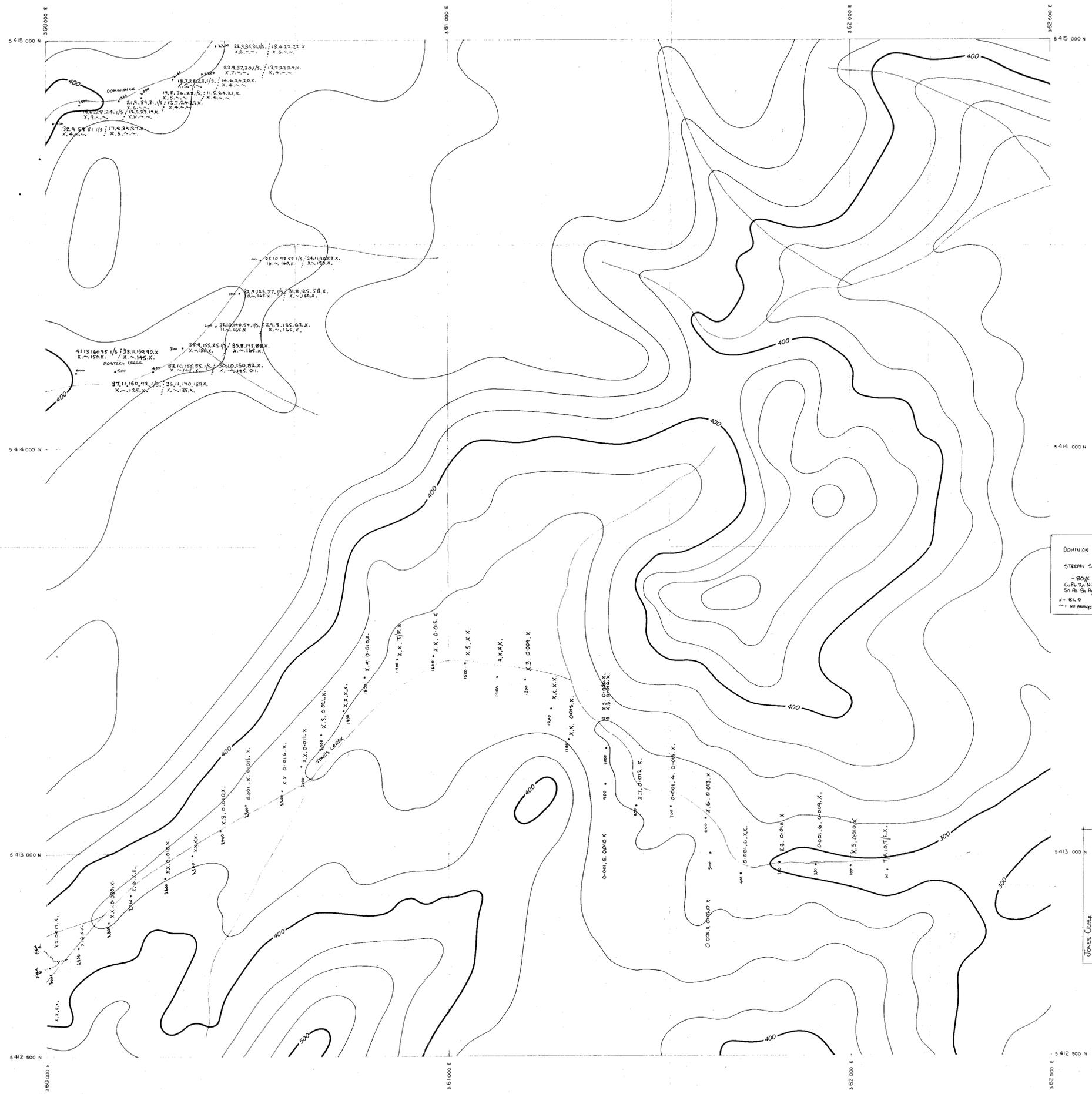


Drawn by: Aimp Drafting Pty. (Australia) & copied by: Australian Anglo American Limited

647028 3056
AUSTRALIAN ANGLo AMERICAN LIMITED

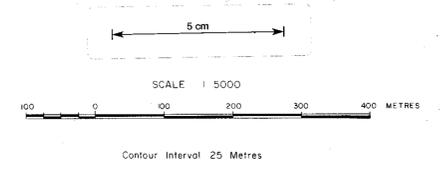
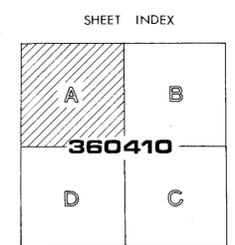
E.L. 1/68 - HEAZLEWOOD 83-1899
HEAVY CONCENTRATE SAMPLE RESULTS
FOR Pd, Sn, Pt, Au

DRAWN	A.H.
DATE	19/8/82
COMPILED	A.H.
SCALE	1:5000
TAS/2/2992	



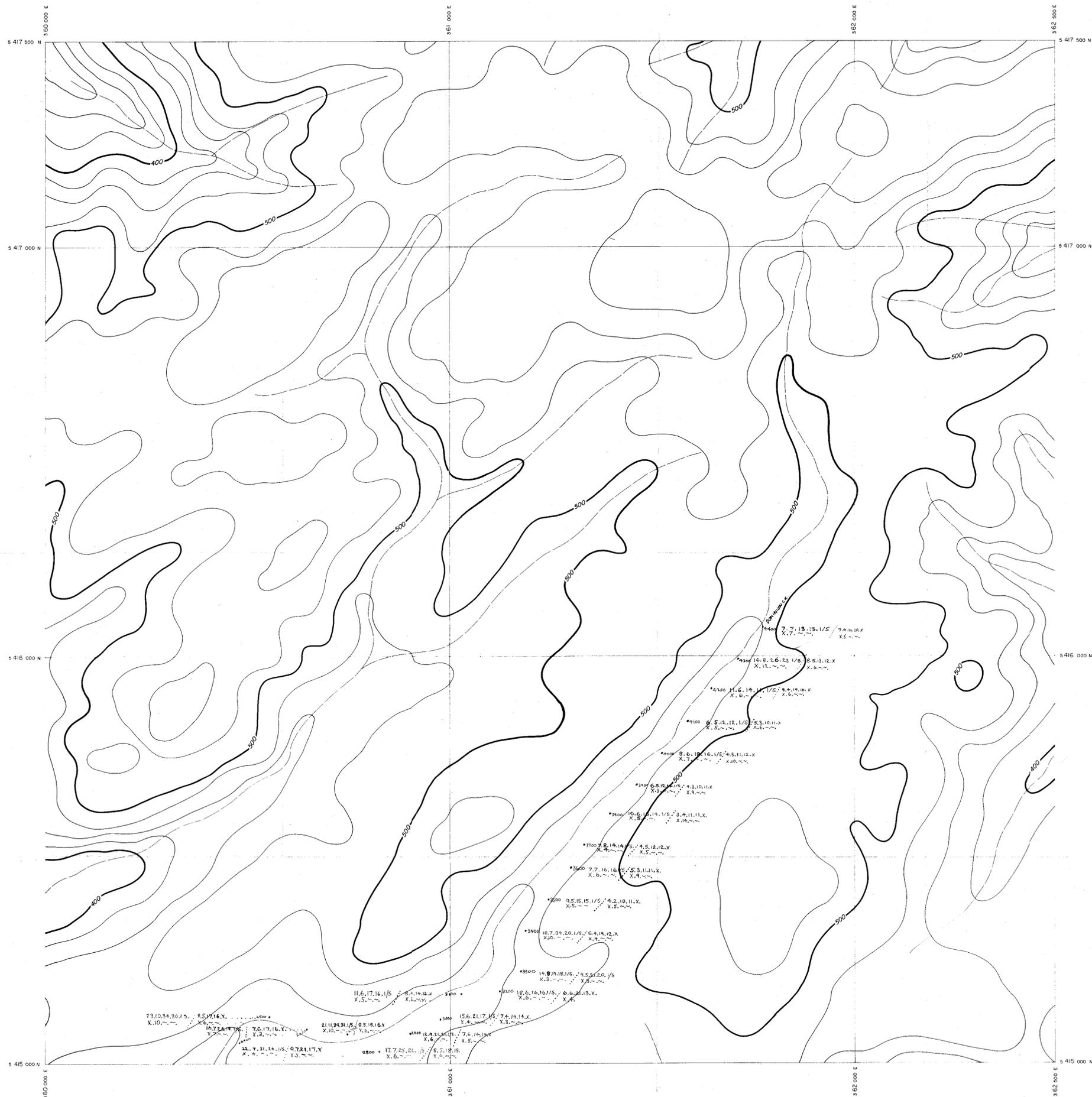
DOMINION AND FOSTERS CREEK
 STREAM SEDIMENT ANALYSIS RESULTS
 - 20# - 20#
 Cu Pb Zn Ni As Sn Ag Ba Au Pd Pt
 X = 0.0
 * = NO ANALYSIS

LODGE CREEK
 HEAVY CONCENTRATE ANALYSIS RESULTS
 Pd Sn Pt Au
 X = 0.0
 * = ELEMENTS NOT ANALYSED

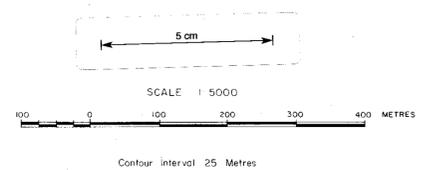
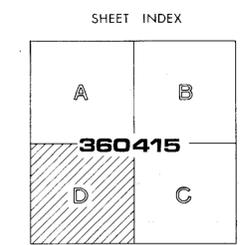


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647029	3057
AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED	
E.L. 1/68 - HEAZLEWOOD	
STREAM SEDIMENT & HEAVY CONCENTRATE	
SAMPLE RESULTS FOR	
Cu. Pb. Zn. Ni. As. Sn. Ag. Ba. Au. Pd. Pt.	
DATE	19/8/82
DRAWN	A.H.
COMPLETED	A.H.
SCALE	1:5000
TAS/2/2993	



DOMINION CREEK
 STREAM SEDIMENT RESULTS - 20/8/82
 Cu Pb Zn Ni Au Sn As Ba Ag
 ~ = NO ANALYSIS
 1/5 = 100% OF ELEMENT CONCENTRATION



Drawn by Kemp Drafting from material supplied by Australian Anglo American Limited

647030 3058

AUSTRALIAN ANGLo AMERICAN LIMITED

E.L. 1/68 - HEAZLEWOOD 83-1899

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING RESULTS

For Cu. Pb. Zn. Ni. Au. Sn. As. Ba. Ag.

DRAWN	A.H.
DATE	19/8/82
COMPILED	A.H.
SCALE	1:5000
TAS/2/2994	