

RENISON LIMITED

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RENISON LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE ARGENT SECTION OF

EL 42/71. 1981/82.

**OPEN FILE**

D. J. Kilpatrick.

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

cc.:	Mines Department	1
	GFEL Tasmania	1
	Renison Limited	2

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1. SUMMARY.

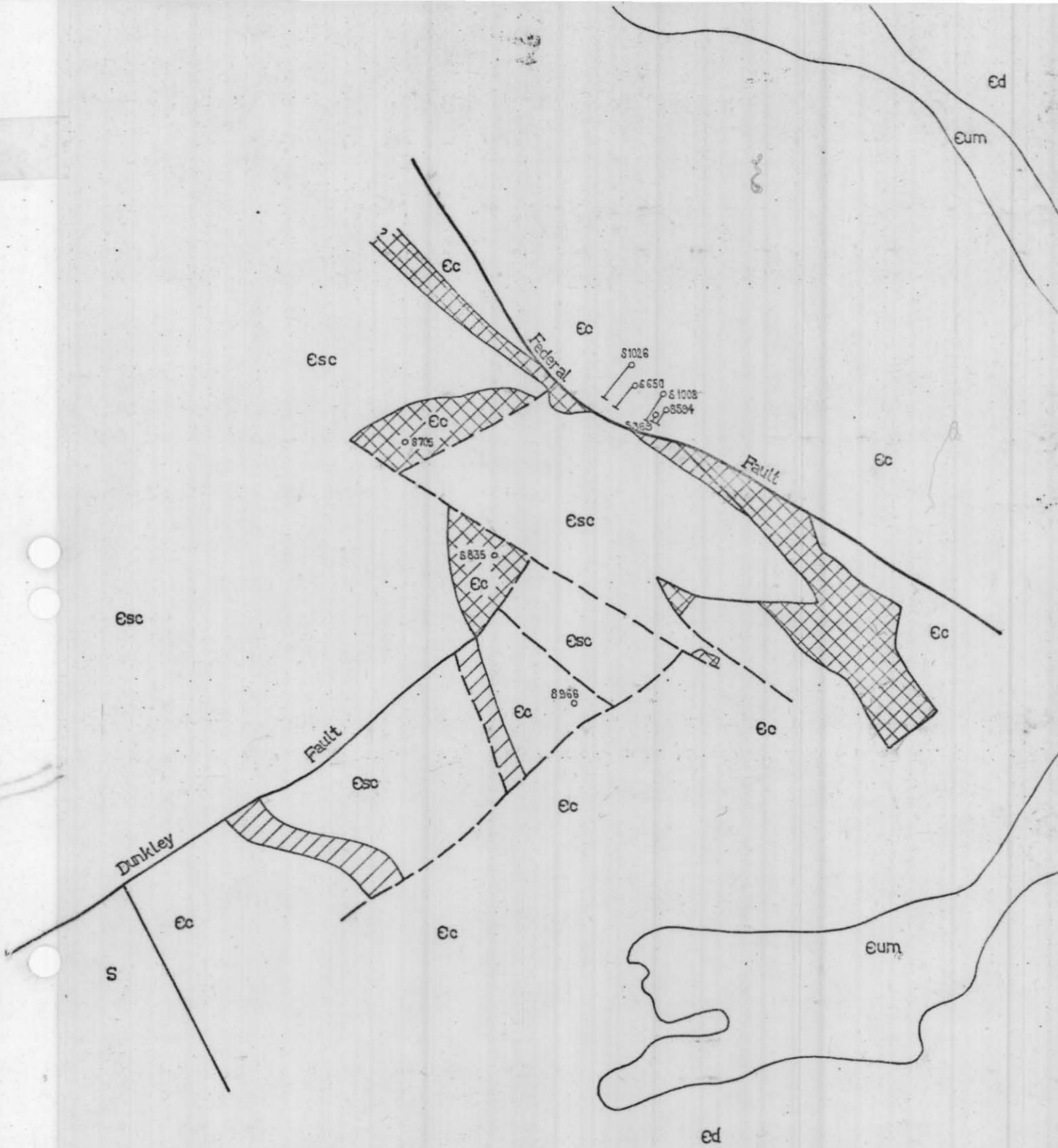
This report summarises previous work on the Argent area of E.L. 42/71, sets out the Company's exploration approach for the next five years, and describes programmes recommended for 1982/83 and 1983/84.

This area can be subdivided into sectors on geological grounds, and three sectors of high potential are evident at this time: The Federal Fault Sector, Tunnel Ridge Sector southwest of the Argent Dam and the Dunkley Fault Grid Sector west of Melba Flat, (Figure 1).

Work completed during 1981-82 included one diamond drill hole in the Federal Fault Sector which intersected the Fault and Mine Sequence from R.L.1750m in the Dunkley Town area. The intersection was unmineralised. One hole was also completed in the Tunnel Ridge Sector to test for Mine Sequence at depth and to investigate coincident soil and magnetic anomalies. The hole entered Dalcoath Member rocks from Crimson Creek Formation through a major fault. The potential for Mine Sequence remains and the source of the anomalies is not yet satisfactorily explained.

The majority of expenditure in the next two to three years will be directed toward the three high potential areas. Recommendations for the 1982-83 financial year include one diamond drill hole testing the Federal Structure and completing of gridding, magnetics and soil sampling on the Dunkley Fault Grid Sector. The Federal drill hole was completed prior to writing of this report and is discussed herein. The hole was 600m north of the 1981-82 hole and was likewise unmineralised. Potential for fault bound mineralisation at intermediate levels now appears greater between the Owen Meredith-Success Extended series of workings than to the south of Owen Meredith and it is in this former area that 1983-84 drilling should be concentrated.

Expenditure	1981/82	\$ 73,795
Budget	1982/83	\$113,000

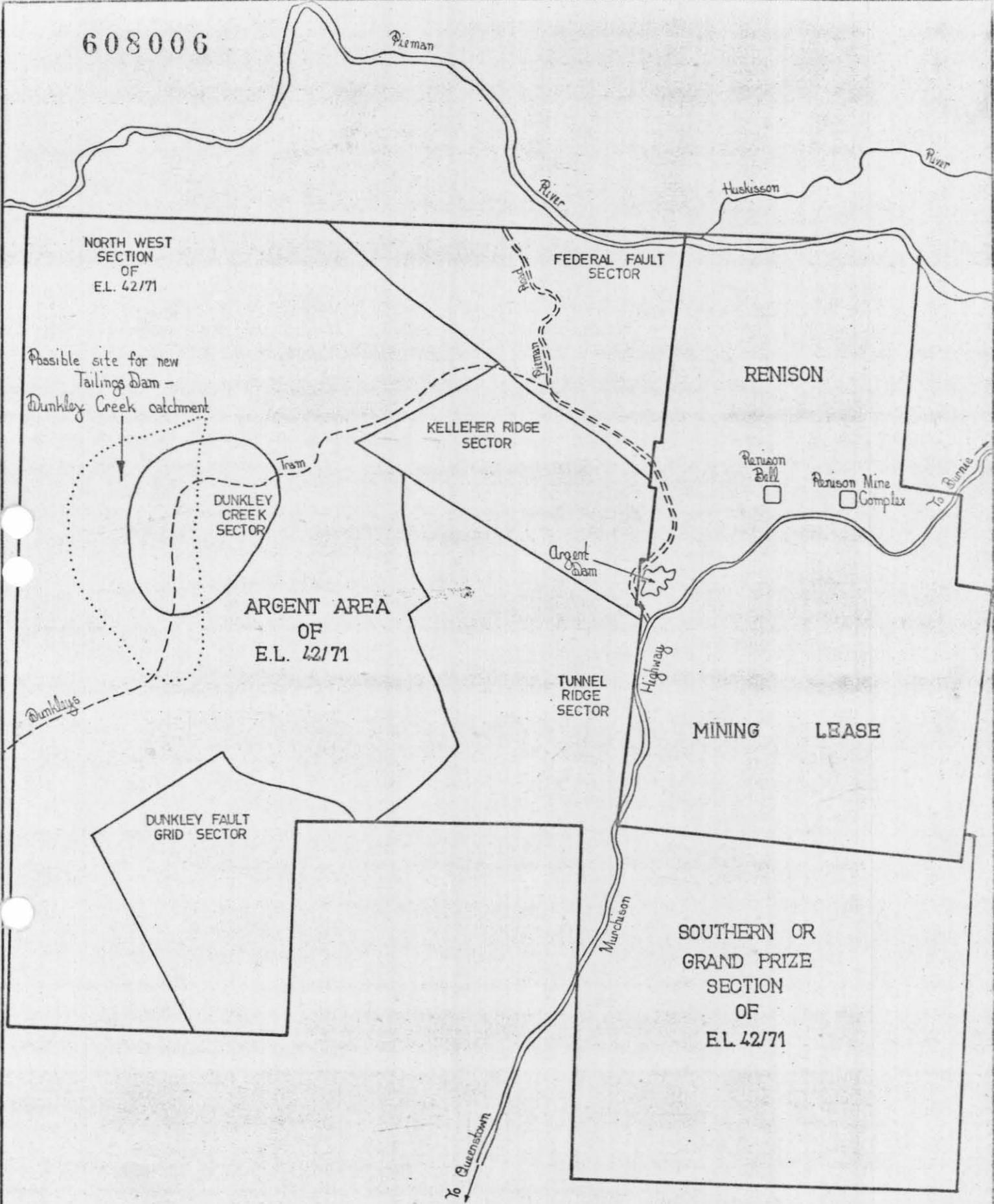


- S Siluro-Devonian sediments (Eldon Group)
- Ed Dundas Group
- Ec Crimson Creek Formation
- Esc Success Creek Formation
- Cum Serpentine Hill Ultramagics
- [Cross-hatch pattern] Mine Sequence Rocks
- [Diagonal hatch pattern] Possible Mine Sequence Rocks
- o-15369 Diamond Drill Hole Locality
- Fault Inferred
- Fault Definite
- Geological Boundary

AND GEOLOGY

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1: 50,000

E.L. 42/71 AND R.M.L.

LOCALITY

PLAN

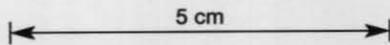
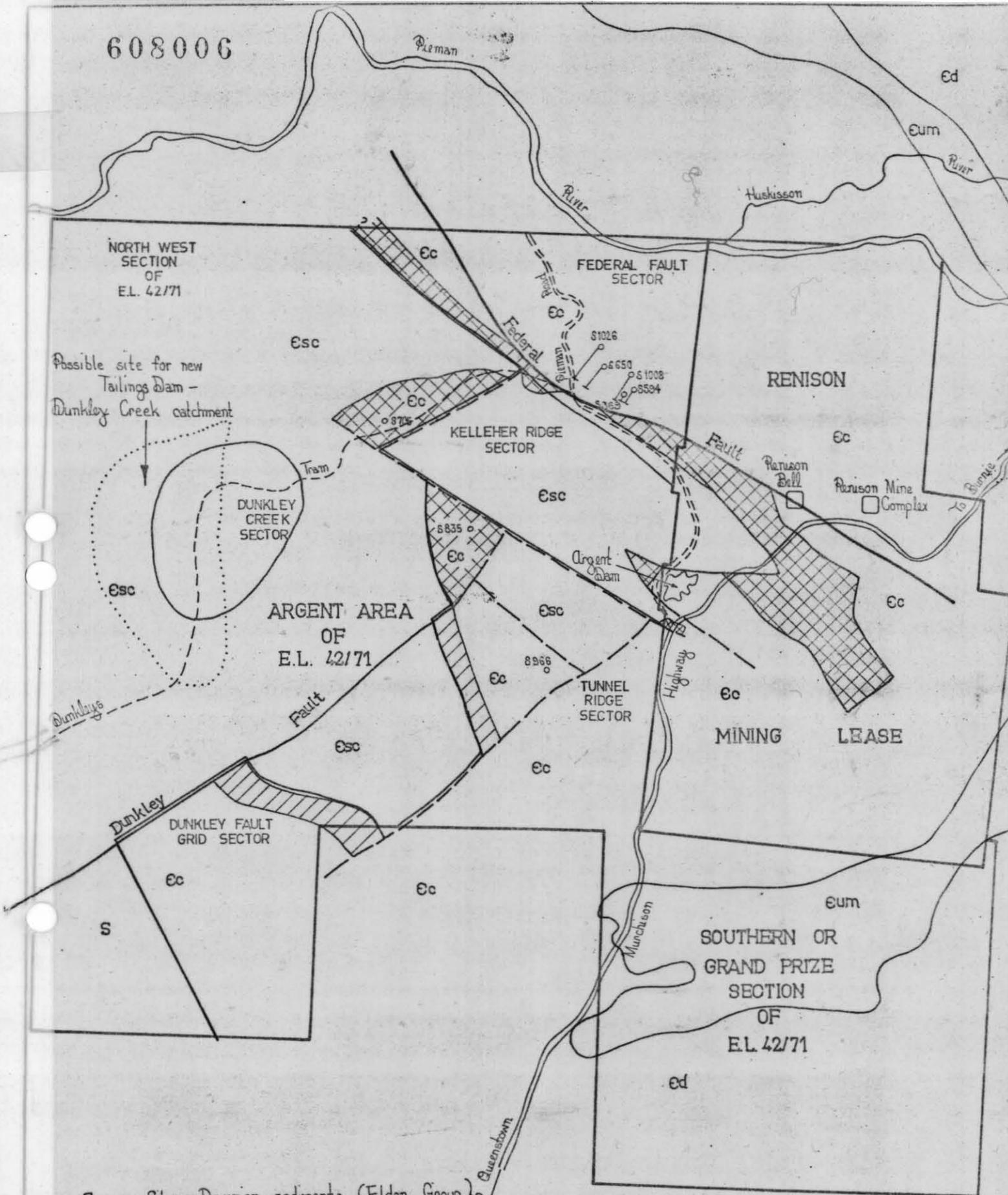


FIG. 1.

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- S Siluro-Devonian sediments (Eldon Group)
- Ed Dundas Group
- Ec Crimson Creek Formation
- Esc Success Creek Formation
- Cum Serpentine Hill Ultramagics
- ▨ Mine Sequence Rocks
- ▤ Possible Mine Sequence Rocks
- 15369 Diamond Drill Hole Locality
- - - Fault Inferred
- Fault Definite
- Geological Boundary

1:50,000

E.L. 42/71 AND R.M.L.

LOCALITY AND GEOLOGY PLAN

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FIG. 1.

## 2. INTRODUCTION.

E.L.42/71 covers an area south and west of the Renison Mining Lease (Plan 1). The southern portion which includes the Grand Prize mining leases has been reported earlier, (Annual Report E.L.42/71 - Grand Prize Area [Bond, 1982]) and will be excluded from this report. The western portion is referred to generally as the Argent Area.

Because of its favourable geology, abundance of faulting and the proximity of the Renison and Razorback tin mines, the license is considered to have good potential for the discovery of hydrothermal stanniferous deposits.

Changes to the guidelines governing exploration licenses came into effect on 1st July 1982. The changes require that exploration on the E.L. be completed by January 1988, i.e. 5 years after the next renewal. This requirement has necessitated a reappraisal of the Company's exploration philosophy with regard to this area to accommodate the time constraint. This report seeks to:

- i) evaluate completed work,
- ii) detail a broad exploration approach to effectively complete evaluation of the license such that, at the end of the 5 year period a firm decision can be made as to future land tenure.

This report covers work completed to the end of June 1982, and a discussion of the first completed drill hole (S1026) of the 1982-83 programme.

**RENISON LIMITED****3. PREVIOUS WORK.**

Several companies have completed a variety of exploration programs in this area over the years. A major effort by Renison in recent years has succeeded in co-ordinating most of this data into a usable format.

Two airborne geophysical surveys have been completed, one by Aberfoyle in 1965 and one by Renison in 1972.

Since 1970, six traverse line systems have been established by various companies, and on these a wide variety of programs have been completed, viz.:

- (a) E.Z. Grid, south of the Argent Dam, where magnetic, limited electrical geophysical and geochemical programs, and two diamond drill holes were completed.
- (b) Wilson River Grid, north of the Argent Dam, where Paringa completed a variety of geochemical and geophysical surveys.
- (c) Crimson Creek Grid, where Comstaff completed geochemical and geophysical surveys prior to drilling three diamond drill holes. In more recent years, Renison have completed 7 diamond drill holes in this area.
- (d) Dunkley Fault Grid, where Renison completed a reconnaissance stream sediment sampling program, magnetic surveys and geological mapping.
- (e) Argent Dam Grid, where Renison has completed geophysical, geochemical and mapping surveys, and drilled two diamond drill holes.
- (f) Dunkley Tram Grid, where Renison has recently completed I.P., magnetic and soil geochemical surveys, and one diamond drill hole.

A compilation and interpretation by J. Bishop (Consultant Geophysicist) of all relevant geophysical data carried out over E.L.42/71 and the Renison Mine Lease has begun and a report is expected by the middle of 1983.

**4. GEOLOGY (Plan 2).**

This area is underlain by rocks of the Success Creek Group and Crimson Creek Formation, both Lower Cambrian, and includes the Renison Mine Sequence or, to the west, its stratigraphic equivalent. The area exhibits moderate folding and is dissected by several major faults. One of these, the Owen Meredith shear zone, is the westerly continuation of the Federal structure on the Renison Mining Lease, and is patchily mineralised near the surface along the Bon Accord - Owen Meredith line of workings. The Geology is described in more detail in previous Annual Reports, to which the reader is referred. The geological setting of the various sectors is described in Section 6, (Figure 1).

## 5. WORK COMPLETED 1980/81

The 1980-81 Report recommended one diamond drill hole in the Dunkley Town area. The hole (S1008) was completed in July 1982. Recommendations for the current 1982-83 program include a similar hole 600m north of S1008. This hole, S1026 has already been completed and is reported below. Both these holes are included in the discussion of exploration approach (Section 6.1).

### 5.1 DDH S1008. (Plan 3).

This hole was collared in fluvio-glacial cover over Crimson Creek Formation rocks in the Dunkley Town Area, 2km north of the Argent Dam. The hole was inclined at 68° and designed to test the Federal Structure and possible Mine Sequence rocks.

At 505m (R.L.1748m) the hole intersected Red Rock Member after passing through a 3.5m zone of fractured siltstone which was interpreted as the Federal Fault. The zone was barren of sulphide mineralisation. There followed a normal Mine Sequence below the Red Rock. The hole was terminated at 643m within Dalcoath Member rocks.

The Mine Sequence correlates well with that encountered in drill holes S369 and S594 which were shallower holes up-dip from S1008 (Plan 4). The Red Rock of S369 and the graphitic nature of the lower R.B.M. siltstones of S594 closely resemble that seen in S1008. The upper and lower No. 3 horizons were also recorded in both S1008 and S594, and have been mapped on the surface to the south of this area (Plan 2).

### 5.2 DDH S1026 (Plan 4).

This hole was situated in the Dunkley Town Area, 520m NNW of S1008 and designed to test the Federal Fault and possible Mine Sequence rocks beneath the 'Success' workings. The hole, inclined at 64°, was collared in fluvio-glacial cover over Crimson Creek Formation rocks. A small fault zone (0.7m) at 682.2m (R.L.1610) was interpreted as the Federal Fault. This zone was barren of sulphide mineralisation. The hole passed from CCF to Dalcoath Member rocks at this structure. No Mine Sequence was intersected. Correlation of S1026 with mapping and other holes in the area is problematical - see Plan 4. The geological logs of both S1008 and S1026 are appended - Appendix 3.

**5.3 DDH S966.**

A vertical diamond drill hole located 1.8km west of the Argent Dam (see Plan 2), S966 was completed at 547.1m. The hole was collared in Crimson Creek Formation rocks and designed to test geophysical and geochemical anomalies, and to test for mineralisation within possible Renison Mine Sequence.

At approximately 420m, the hole intersected a major fault, passing from Crimson Creek Formation tuffs and siltstones into Dalcoath Member siltstones and quartzites thus missing the Renison Mine Sequence. The fault contained sulphide mineralisation (3m 2.58% As, 5g/t Ag, no tin present).

The geological log is appended - Appendix 3.

See Section 6.1 for a discussion of the results of S1008 and S1026 and section 6.2 for a discussion of the results of S966.

## 6. EXPLORATION APPROACH.

A need has been recognised for an appraisal of completed work and a co-ordinated approach to future exploration of E.L.42/71, in order to upgrade understanding of the license to the point where a decision can be made on the future of the ground. This plan received a degree of impetus when, in July 1982, the Tasmanian Mines Department instituted a revision of guidelines governing exploration licenses. The most significant consequence in the case of E.L.42/71 is the requirement to relinquish the license after a five year period which begins from the next renewal in February 1983. Other amendments include provision for 'special retention' of parts of a license under certain conditions, and the application of this clause to the Federal structure is discussed in Section 6.1.

Permanency of tenure of at least part of the Federal Fault area may also be required for a pipeline from the Renison Mine to the possible site of a new tailings dam. The proposed site of the dam is in the Dunkley Creek catchment depression 5 km WNW of the Argent Dam (Figure 1). The route of the pipeline would probably follow the Federal Fault zone to the Owen Meredith workings and then along Dunkley's Tram. The proposal of Dunkley Creek site will of course depend on geological confirmation that the area is of no economic importance. Construction would not be expected to commence before 1988.

In formulating a systematic program to evaluate the license within the abovementioned time constraint, the various sectors of the E.L. can be categorised according to the currently recognised potential for economic mineralisation.

### High Potential Areas requiring extensive and detailed work:

- i) Federal Fault Sector.
- ii) Tunnel Ridge Sector.
- iii) Dunkley Fault Sector.

### Lower Potential Areas requiring reconnaissance field work:

- iv) Kelleher Ridge Sector.
- v) Dunkley Creek Sector.
- vi) N.W. Section of E.L.42/71.

## 6.1 FEDERAL FAULT SECTOR.

This sector includes the northerly extension of the Federal Fault, the Mine Sequence rocks on the Fault footwall and the Crimson Creek rocks east of the Fault (Figure 1). The mineralising potential of the structure and the receptive host rocks make this area the most prospective for Renison style deposits in the Argent Area of E.L.42/71.

The status of the Federal Fault Sector can be summarised as shown in Figure 2. Eight holes (including S1008 and S1026) have now been drilled between the Mine Lease and the Success workings. None of these holes have intersected significant mineralisation. North of the Success workings, four holes have been completed; three of the four contained appreciable base metal  $\pm$ Ag mineralisation. All intersections north of the R.M.L. are above the RL1600m level. There are no known workings between the Renison Mine and the Owen Meredith, while north to the Success Extended (a distance of one km) a series of shallow silver-lead workings exist. It appears that to some extent at least, the degree of mineralisation at surface reflects the mineralisation at depth (to RL1600m). The logical assumption and the basis of previous drilling is that the mineralisation emanates from a source at depth and may reasonably be expected to increase toward that source. From recent Mine Lease drilling, it has been shown that the granite/Federal Fault contact beneath the Renison Mine is plunging north (Pascoe 1982). The surface mineralisation north of and including the Success workings suggests that the granite source may be shallower in this area. The four diamond drill holes are shallow and confined to the Success, Owen Meredith end.

As regards continued exploration therefore, evaluation of the section between the Mine Lease and the Success workings will require drilling long (1000m +) diamond drill holes, whereas the section north of the Success workings, which would appear to have the greater potential for mineralisation at shallow to moderate depths, can be tested by shorter (600-800m) holes to an R.L. of approximately 1750 (400-500m below surface). It is also recognised that in the current depressed state of the mining industry, some financial restrictions may be imposed on exploration budgets. It therefore makes both geological and economic sense to confine further drilling for the next 1-2 years to the northern section, whilst recognising that deeper drilling of the structure will eventually be required before a decision can be made as to land tenure.

In the event, however, that all future drilling, including several lengthy holes, proves negative, the potential of the structure will by no means be eliminated. From the observed trend of mineralisation on the Lease, it is possible that mineralisation north of the Lease could lie as deep as 1200m below surface. Evaluation of erratic tin mineralisation at this depth by diamond drilling from surface would be an extremely expensive proposition, and it is probable that at this stage, application would be made to retain some part of the Federal Fault sector as a "special retention area". (See above; 6. Exploration Approach).

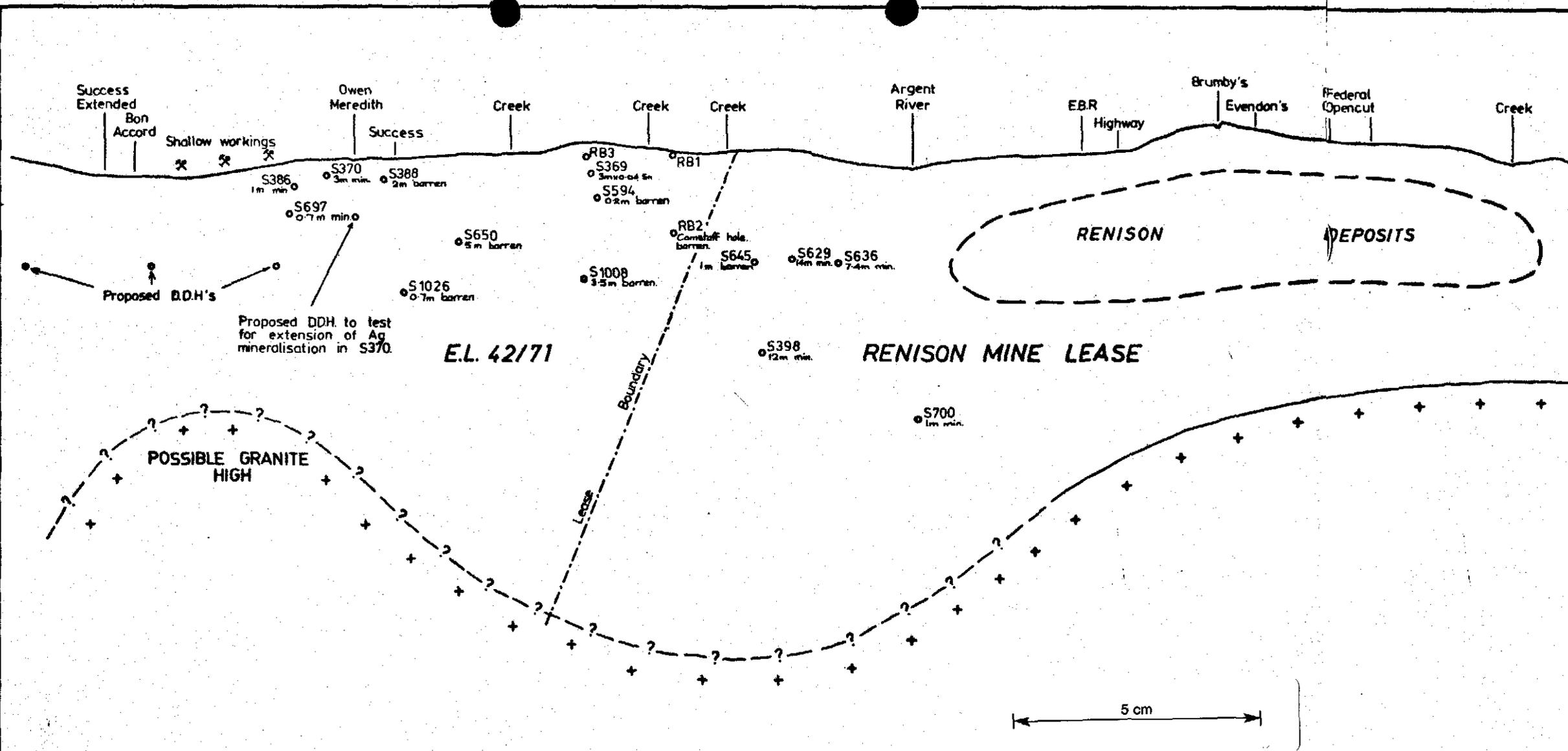


FIG. 2  
 1:20000 FEDERAL FOOTWALL  
 LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION

## 6.2 TUNNEL RIDGE SECTOR.

This sector is bounded to the east and south by the Renison Mining Lease and E.L.42/71 boundary respectively, and by the Dunkley Fault to the N.W. (Figure 1). It hosts Crimson Creek Formation and one large section of Mine Sequence rocks as well as a second area of possible Mine Sequence. The presence of a number of large faults combined with Mine Sequence material give this ground a prospectivity similar to that of the southern portion of the R.M.L. Because of the proximity, this sector may be considered as an extension of the R.M.L. since geological conditions are similar and no major boundary is known between them. The distance from Pine Hill is similar to that of both the Renison and Grand Prize deposits.

Four diamond drill holes have been completed in this section; two of them by Renison (S835 and S966) and two earlier by E.Z. in 1967 (MFP124, MFP125). S835 tested and proved Mine Sequence (although barren) in the north corner of the sector. The other three were testing magnetic and coincident geochemical anomalies. E.Z. intersected no mineralisation and the anomaly was attributed to magnetic tuffs. S966 which is described in Chapter 5, entered Dalcoath Member rocks after passing through CCF and a large mineralised fault.

The geochemical and magnetic anomalies are thought to have been caused by above-background levels of base metals and magnetite within the CCF tuffs - a property common to the Renison area. Magnetics and geochemical data remain strong or increase in intensity to the south-east of S966 toward the R.M.L. (see composite line profiles, Annual Report 1975-76). A reasonably distinct magnetic trend of 300-500m width between lines 15 (1000-1300W) and 19 (700-1200W) may be a stratigraphic unit. The trend follows the crest of Tunnel Ridge.

Because this sector has a close geological and structural as well as spacial relationship to the southern part of the R.M.L. it is proposed that evaluation of this sector be incorporated into the long term program currently in progress over the southern part of the mining lease. This pattern diamond drilling program is designed at 600m spacing to be completed over two to three years with provision to close to 300m later. While the number of holes is dependent on results, at least two, and possibly up to six holes are envisaged.

One proposed hole in the R.M.L. program due to be drilled in mid-1983 is located on the western edge of the mining lease adjacent to the Tunnel Ridge Sector (see plan 2). Further work on this area will be assisted by information from that drillhole especially with regard to depth to and nature of the Mine Sequence.

### 6.3 DUNKLEY FAULT GRID SECTOR.

Situated to the west of the Melba Flat Cu-Ni field the Dunkley Fault Grid Sector is a low-lying, undulating and occasionally swampy flat, with sparse scrubby vegetation and grassland, or occasional stands of taller timber. It is surrounded on three sides by forested ridges (Figure 1). Previous work in this area includes only a ground magnetics survey following up an airmag. anomaly detected by Aberfoyle in 1964 (Annual Report 1973-74). Some geological mapping was also carried out along the three grid lines which were cut to cover the anomaly. This area is of particular interest as it includes a block of CCF bounded to the north by the Dunkley Fault (a major 8.5 km WSW trending structure) to the west by a faulted contact with Siluro-devonian rocks and to the north-east by a (?) conformable contact with Success Creek Formation rocks. The block extends beyond the lease boundary to the south and east. This ground is currently held by C.S.R. The (?) conformable north-east contact might be reasonably expected to include Mine Sequence rocks while both faulted contacts warrant investigation as possible conduits for mineralisation.

The magnetic anomaly (max. >63900 gamma) is greater than any response seen within the Argent Grid to the north (Annual Report 1975-76), however background values appear to be considerably higher around the Dunkley Fault Grid. The anomaly was thought to be due to "basic intrusions or tuffs" (Annual Report 1973-74).

The paucity of data and the high potential of this area warrant a comprehensive exploration program including initially geological, geochemical and geophysical investigation. Such work should provide information on the nature and source of any mineralisation present as well as possible drilling targets. Diamond drilling should follow whether or not the initial work proves positive as significant mineralisation may well remain hidden at depth.

### 6.4 KELLEHER RIDGE SECTOR.

This includes the area between the Argent and Crimson Creek Grids bounded by faulted Mine Sequence to the NW and SW, and by the Federal Structure and Argent Dam to the NE and S respectively (Figure 1). Geological mapping has resulted in interpretation of this area as Success Creek Formation. Three NNW trending fold axes have been recorded and the existence of Mine Sequence rocks in the east corner of the block suggests that Mine Sequence material may exist within the area. The central section around the Poseidon workings (Plan 2) was previously interpreted as "Renison Bell Shales" (1973-74) but subsequent mapping has reinterpreted the unit as upper Dalcoath Member rocks. Descriptions of soil samples taken from within this block on lines 1 and 3 of the Argent Grid are similar to descriptions of Crimson Creek rocks elsewhere on the Argent Grid (see soil sample descriptions associated with Annual Report 1975-76).

Evaluation of the area will involve check field mapping and petrographic studies of samples from the area along with interpretation of available geophysical and geochemical data.

#### 6.5 DUNKLEY CREEK SECTOR.

Mapping in this area in previous years has revealed a number of possible CCF rock outcrops (see Plan 2). Subsequent interpretation has led to the present Success Creek designation, but a more detailed investigation may yet prove the earlier supposition. This sector also covers a part of the possible site for a new tailings dam. For this reason detailed evaluation is required to ensure that the dam is not located over potentially ore-bearing areas.

The approach to this area is seen as a systematic field mapping exercise with the intention of clarifying as soon as possible the presence or absence of significant mineralisation. Any drilling required for feasibility work on the tailings dam site proposal would be most beneficial in evaluating the area geologically.

#### 6.6 N.W. SECTION OF E.L.42/71 (Figure 1).

This area incorporates perhaps one-third of the license and has been mapped as Success Creek Formation.

Reconnaissance stream sediment sampling (1971-72) and stream pH and rock chip sampling (1972-73) revealed few anomalous areas, all of which later proved of no consequence. The paucity of data from this area makes comprehensive evaluation difficult. However the absence of old workings is often taken as an indicator of a corresponding lack of surface expression of mineralisation. Analysis of the aeromagnetics data covering this area may bring to notice other zones requiring field evaluation. This is presently being compiled by J. Bishop as a part of the major geophysical compilation project. A report is due by mid 1983.

Reconnaissance field mapping and petrographic studies of relevant samples in conjunction with a study of geophysical data would appear to be the most effective approach to complete evaluation of this area.

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1982/83.

### 7.1 FEDERAL FAULT SECTOR.

One diamond drill hole was provided for in the 1982/83 budget. This hole was completed in August 1982 and is discussed in Chapter 5.1. The hole was the second of the five hole intermediate level drilling pattern to test the Federal Fault at R.L.1600-1800m between the R.M.L. and the E.L.42/71 lease boundaries.

### 7.2 DUNKLEY FAULT GRID SECTOR.

Work on the Dunkley Fault Grid was included in the budget proposal for 1982-83. Work is expected to commence in March 1983. Work required is outlined below:

- i) Grid Line Cutting - completion and upgrading of grid to cover whole of CCF block. Line spacing 200m and pegged at 25m intervals. Total 30km of grid line to be cut - see Plan 2.
- ii) Geological Mapping - completion of geological mapping along gridlines.
- iii) Geophysics - completion of ground magnetics survey along gridlines.
- iv) Geochemistry - soil sampling of B-horizon at ? 50m intervals along gridlines.

## 8. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WORK AFTER JUNE 1983.

### 8.1 FEDERAL FAULT SECTOR.

It is recommended that the current series of five holes at 600m spacing be continued as described in Section 6.1 - two of the five holes have been completed. The completed and proposed intersections of these holes are shown on the longitudinal plans 5 a, b. Tentative proposals for the next two holes in the program are included below.

- |    |                                 |                |
|----|---------------------------------|----------------|
| a) | Beneath Owen Meredith Workings. |                |
|    | Collar co-ordinates             | 22110N, 14885E |
|    | Dip                             | 67°            |
|    | Bearing                         | 257 RMG        |
|    | Length approx.                  | 600m           |
|    | R.L. of Federal intersection    | R.L.1750m      |
|    | Co-ordinates of intersection    | 22070N, 14700E |
|    | (See cross-section - Plan 6a).  |                |
| b) | Beneath Bon Accord Workings.    |                |
|    | Collar co-ordinates             | 22690N, 14725E |
|    | Dip                             | -71°           |
|    | Bearing                         | 258 RMG        |
|    | Length approx.                  | 800m           |
|    | R.L. of Federal intersection    | R.L.1750m      |
|    | Co-ordinates of intersection    | 22650N, 14540E |
|    | (see cross-section - Plan 6b).  |                |

As a lower priority, a hole could also be drilled testing for depth extension of the silver lode intersected in S370 (R.L.2130m), 80m north of the Success workings (3m at 683 g/t Ag - see Plan 5a).

Collar co-ordinates	21585N, 14770E
Dip	55°
Bearing	254 RMG
Length approx.	450m
R.L. of Federal intersection	1950m
Co-ordinates of intersection	21535N, 14600E
(see cross-section - Plan 6C).	

### 8.2 TUNNEL RIDGE SECTOR.

Diamond drilling is the only method of effectively evaluating this promising area. A specific drilling proposal will be dependant on the results of a hole to be drilled on the west side of the Mine Lease early in 1983. This hole will give an indication of the depth and nature of the Renison Mine Sequence in the area. It is strongly recommended that a hole in the Tunnel Ridge Sector be commenced early in the 1983-84 financial year to follow up the Mine Lease hole.

Tentative proposal.	
Collar co-ordinates	17500N, 14000E
Dip	90°
Length approx.	800m

8.3 DUNKLEY FAULT GRID SECTOR.

Planning of work beyond June 1983 will be governed by the results of the work to be carried out this year.

8.4 KELLEHER RIDGE SECTOR.

Geological mapping, rock chip sampling and petrology is recommended to confirm or revise previous mapping of this area as entirely Success Creek Formation rocks.

8.5 DUNKLEY CREEK SECTOR.

Reconnaissance mapping, rock chip sampling and petrology, are required to determine the significance of the 'CCF-like' rocks in the area.

8.6 N.W. SECTION OF E.L.42/71.

Geological mapping and research of old workings is recommended to confirm the previous mapping and if possible outline areas of interest.

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APPENDIX 1.

EXPENDITURE 1981-1982

EL 42/71 ARGENT AREA

RESPONSIBILITY 073

P/E 29/ 6/82

ACCOUNT NUMBER	ACCOUNT NAME	PERIOD TO DATE		YEAR TO DATE	
		ACTUAL	VARIANCE	ACTUAL	VARIANCE
010730702	SALARIES	244	928 G	5764	11799 G
010730703	SALARY LOADING	38	313 G	1043	4226 G
010730705	CONSUMABLES	2674	2674 L	4433	1544 L
010730708	VEHICLES		59 G	341	1042 G
010730720	RENISON SERVICES - SURVEY	144	144 L	2064	797 L
010730721	RENISON SERVICES - ASSAY		190 G		740 G
010730722	RENISON SERVICES - RESEARCH				173 G
010730730	OUTSIDE SERVICES - GEOLOGICAL	552	18 L	582	458 G
010730735	OUTSIDE SERVICES -SITE ACC DEV	407	407 L	4231	1207 L
010730736	OUTSIDE SERVICES-DIAMOND DRLNG	24768	24768 L	53868	22421 G
010730740	LEASE PAYMENTS			1467	517 L
	ROUNDING			2	2 L
010739999	TOTAL EL 42/71 ARGENT AREA	28827	26521 L	73795	36792 G

608023

APPENDIX 2.

BUDGET 1982-1983

608025

ITEM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL	
Salaries	1,687	562	-	112	112	112	224	-	562	1,687	1,687	1,130	7,875	
Salary Overheads	506	169	-	33	33	33	68	-	169	506	506	339	2,362	
Drilling	21,772	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	22,000	-	85,772	
Site Access	500	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	500	200	100	3,040	
Consumables	2,000	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	1,000	1,000	200	5,500	
Geophysical Consultants	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	
Assaying	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	340	840	
Surveying	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	200	1,000	
Licence Renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,111	-	-	-	-	1,111	
Travelling	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	500	
TOTALS	Monthly	26,665	22,121		2,145	2,145	1,145	292	1,111	2,831	26,093	26,043	2,409	113,000
	Quarterly			48,786			5,435			4,234			54,545	113,000
Less Transfer to GFEL	26,665	22,121	-	2,145	2,145	1,145	-	1,111	2,831	26,093	26,043	2,409	113,000	
RENISON TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

E.L. 42/71 ARGENT (WEST) AREA - OPERATING BUDGET 1982/83

APPENDIX 3.

GEOLOGICAL LOGS.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* RENISON LIMITED \*  
 \* DRILL CORE RECORD \*  
 \* HOLE NO. S966 \*  
 \* \*\*\*\*\*

LOCATION : ARGENT AREA.  
 PURPOSE : TO TEST MINE SEQUENCE  
 COLLAR RL : 2367.76 m.  
 NORTHING : 18280.35 m.  
 EASTING : 13443.11 m.

LENGTH : 547.10 m.  
 DATE COMMENCED : 11/03/82  
 DATE COMPLETED : 24/03/82  
 LOGGED BY : P. STEPHENSON  
 WATER LEVEL :

HOLE SIZE

FROM	TO	SIZE
0.00	70.00	NQ
70.00	547.10	BQ

SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS ZONES

FROM	TO	% LOSS

ORE ZONE GROUND CONDITIONS

ZONE	MECHANICAL STATE	HANGING WALL

S966 WAS DESIGNED TO TEST GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL ANOMOLIES, AND TO TEST FOR MINERALISATION WITHIN THE RENISON MINE SEQUENCE. THE HOLE COLLARED IN CRIMSON CREEK FORMATION, PASSED THROUGH A FAULT BETWEEN 416.5M AND APPROX. 442.3M, WHICH CUT OUT THE RENISON MINE SEQUENCE, AND WAS COMPLETED IN DALCOATH MEMBER. THE LOWER 70M OF THE CCF CONTAINED COMMON PYRITE FRAGMENTS. THE TOP 3M OF THE FAULT CONTAINED STRONG SULPHIDE (ARSENOPYRITE, PYRITE, ?MARCASITE) MINERALISATION - ??IN. RED BROWN SILTSTONES IN DALCOATH MEMBER.

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 ASSAY DATA SUMMARY

STRAT	FROM (M)	TO (M)	LENGTH (M)	Sn (%)	ANL Sn (%)	SOL Sn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	As (G/T)	Ri (%)	As (%)	W03 (%)	S (%)	Sb (%)
CCFF?	416.50	419.50	3.00	<0.01		0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	5.	0.009	2.48	<0.01	4.27	

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SURVEY DATA

SURVEY DEPTH (M)	BEARING (DEG)	GRID TYPE	DIP (DEG)	DIP TYPE	REMARKS
0.00		MINE	-90.00		
77.00	286.00	MINE	-86.25		
125.00	288.00	MINE	-84.75		
185.00	305.00	MINE	-83.75		
245.00	285.00	MINE	-78.75		
305.00	283.00	MINE	-73.75		
365.00	282.00	MINE	-71.75		
425.00	285.00	MINE	-71.00		
485.00	287.00	MINE	-69.00		
545.00	293.00	MINE	-66.00		

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RENISON LIMITED

FLAG	DEPTH	RECOVERED THICKNESS	% REC	ROCK TYPE	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF STRATA	STRAT
	29.00	3.00	10.3	TUFF AND SILTSTONE	TUFF: yellow - brown, very broken. SILTSTONE: yellow - brown, very broken, B.C.A.= 65 degrees, extremely broken core. Only rubble plus a few pieces of core recovered.  MINERALISATION: abundant iron oxides on joints, with rock; soft, friable.	CCF
	59.20	20.10	66.6	TUFF AND SILTSTONE	TUFF: brown - grey, fine grained. SILTSTONE: brown - grey interbedded, B.C.A.= 60 degrees, with rock; leached, fractured, broken.  MINERALISATION: common iron oxides on joints, minor calcite veinlets.	CCF
	92.20	33.00	100.0	TUFF AND SILTSTONE	TUFF: purple - brown, fine to medium grained. SILTSTONE: purple - brown, with fine, unbroken, banded, B.C.A.= 60 degrees with microfaulting, cross bedding, minor.  MINERALISATION: abundant calcite, minor quartz, tremolite veins.	CCF
	151.00	58.80	100.0	TUFF AND SILTSTONE	TUFF (70%): grey - brownish grey, fine to medium grained. SILTSTONE (30%): brown - grey, cross bedding, minor B.C.A.= 40 degrees.  MINERALISATION: common calcite veins veinlets, minor calcite, actinolite veins, up to 5cm thick.	CCF
	189.30	38.30	100.0	TUFF	TUFF: grey - greenish grey, fine to medium grained, massive, poorly bedded, B.C.A.= 40 degrees, very minor siltstones.  MINERALISATION: common calcite veins veinlets, trace pyrite in fractures.	CCF
	189.40	0.10	100.0	?FAULT	?FAULT.  MINERALISATION: abundant calcite, common siderite, minor actinolite, trace pyrite, forming a vein with a core angle of 40 deg. Lithology change occurs below this vein which may therefore be a fault.	F?
	228.00	38.60	100.0	TUFF AND SILTSTONE	TUFF (60%): light grey - creamy grey, fine to medium grained. SILTSTONE (40%): light grey - dark grey, with banded, B.C.A.= 45 degrees.  MINERALISATION: common locally abundant calcite veins.	CCF
	250.30	22.30	100.0	TUFF AND SILTSTONE	TUFF: reddish brown - greenish grey, banded. SILTSTONE: reddish brown - greenish grey, banded interbedded, B.C.A.= 45	CCF

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RENISON LIMITED

FLAG	DEPTH	RECOVERED THICKNESS	% REC	ROCK TYPE	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF STRATA	STRAT
					degrees, with cross bedding, common.	
					MINERALISATION: abundant calcite veins veinlets, trace rhodochrosite veins, trace pyrite in fractures, slightly broken core.	
307.10	56.80	100.0		SILTSTONE AND TUFF	SILTSTONE: light grey - dark grey, banded, B.C.A.= 50 degrees. TUFF: light grey - greenish grey, fine to coarse grained increasing abundance towards end of unit becoming coarser towards the end of the unit.	CCF
					MINERALISATION: common calcite, trace pyrite veins veinlets, with tectonic breccia; abundant calcite infilling, between 274 and 275m. Does not appear to be a fault.	
343.20	36.10	100.0		CARBONACEOUS SILTSTONE AND SILTSTONE	CARBONACEOUS SILTSTONE (85%): black. SILTSTONE (15%): light grey, calcareous, with contorted bedding, slumped bedding, with fragmented bedding.	CCF
					MINERALISATION: common calcite, quartz veins, common siderite veins, trace pyrite.	
416.50	73.30	100.0		TUFF, CARBONACEOUS SILTSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SILTSTONE	TUFF (40%): light grey, sandy, banded, B.C.A.= 25 degrees. CARBONACEOUS SILTSTONE (30%): black. SILTSTONE (20%): dark grey. SILTSTONE (10%): light grey, calcareous, with contorted bedding, slumped bedding, with fine bedding.	CCF
					MINERALISATION: common pyrite clasts lenses, and bands, possibly replacing fragmented calcareous siltstones, although it may predate the fragmenting (?sedimentary) minor calcite, quartz veins, with broken near base of unit	
419.50	2.80	93.3		CARBONATE AND SULPHIDE	CARBONATE: yellow, coarse grained, siderite. SULPHIDE.	CCFF?
					MINERALISATION: abundant arsenopyrite, marcasite near top of unit, common pyrite near middle of unit decreasing abundance towards end of unit, the arsenopyrite is very fine. This zone appears to be coeval sulphide - siderite veinings, not sulphides replacing a carbonate. Possibly a fault.	
425.80	6.30	100.0		SILTSTONE, TUFF AND SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE (50%): light greenish grey, cherty, contorted bedding, disturbed and disrupted bedding. TUFF (20%): dark greenish grey, fine grained. SILTSTONE (30%): black, carbonaceous, disturbed and disrupted bedding.	CCFF?

RENISON LIMITED

FLAG	DEPTH	RECOVERED THICKNESS	% REC	ROCK TYPE	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF STRATA	STRAT
					MINERALISATION: common quartz, siderite, minor pyrite veins, contorted and disturbed sequence. Mixture of ccf and dm.	
437.30	11.50	100.0		SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SILTSTONE	SANDSTONE: dark grey - light grey, banded, contorted bedding, B.C.A.= 50 degrees. SILTSTONE: light grey - dark grey, banded, contorted bedding. SILTSTONE: black, carbonaceous, contorted bedding.	DM
442.30	5.00	100.0		SILTSTONE, CARBONACEOUS SILTSTONE AND SILTSTONE	MINERALISATION: common quartz, siderite, minor pyrite veins. SILTSTONE (45%): light greenish grey, cherty, contorted bedding, disturbed and disrupted bedding. CARBONACEOUS SILTSTONE (15%): black, contorted bedding. SILTSTONE (40%): light grey, bleached, with leached, broken, in places.	DMF?
446.00	3.70	100.0		QUARTZITE	MINERALISATION: common quartz veins, common quartz, siderite veins veinlets. QUARTZITE: light grey - dark grey, gritty, hard, banded, B.C.A.= 70 degrees.	DM
473.80	27.80	100.0		QUARTZITE AND SILTSTONE	MINERALISATION: minor quartz, and, siderite veins veinlets. QUARTZITE (50%): light grey, hard. SILTSTONE (50%): light grey, banded, microfaulting, B.C.A.= 75 degrees, with gritty bands.	DM
483.80	10.00	100.0		SANDSTONE, QUARTZITE AND SILTSTONE	MINERALISATION: minor quartz, siderite veins, trace fluorite, trace pyrite. SANDSTONE (30%): purple - brown, siliceous, hard. QUARTZITE (35%): light grey, hard. SILTSTONE (35%): light grey, banded, B.C.A.= 75 degrees.	DM
487.40	3.60	100.0		QUARTZITE	MINERALISATION: minor quartz, and, siderite veins, common sphalerite, in carbonate veinlet at 482.2metres. QUARTZITE: dark grey, gritty, hard, firm, unbroken.	DM
506.00	18.60	100.0		QUARTZITE AND	MINERALISATION: common quartz, and, carbonate veins, trace sphalerite. QUARTZITE (50%): light grey - dark grey.	DM

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RENISON LIMITED

FLAG DEPTH	RECOVERED THICKNESS	% REC	ROCK TYPE	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF STRATA	STRAT
			SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE (50%): light grey, banded, B.C.A.= 70 degrees. MINERALISATION: common quartz, siderite veins infillings breccia, trace pyrite, sphalerite.	
522.00	16.00	100.0	QUARTZITE	QUARTZITE: dark grey, gritty, carbonaceous, hard, B.C.A.= 70 degrees, minor remnant siltstone 'rafts'. MINERALISATION: minor quartz, siderite veins.	DM
547.10	25.10	100.0	SILTSTONE AND QUARTZITE	SILTSTONE (75%): light grey, poorly bedded. QUARTZITE (25%): light grey - dark grey, poorly bedded, B.C.A.= 70 degrees. MINERALISATION: minor quartz, siderite veins, trace chlorite, note: complete lack of tourmalinisation surrounding quartz veins in this hole.	DM

END OF HOLE at 547.10m.

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STRAT	FROM (M)	TO (M)	Cutoff	Sn (%)	ANL Sn (%)	SOL Sn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	As (G/T)	Bi (%)	As (%)	W03 (%)	S (%)	Sb (%)
CCF	414.50	415.50		0.01		<0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	2.	0.002	<0.10	<0.01	0.40	
CCF		416.50		0.02		<0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.02	2.	0.001	<0.10	<0.01	1.10	
CCFF?		417.50	0	<0.01		0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	8.	0.008	6.20	0.02	6.20	
CCFF?		418.50	0	<0.01		0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	4.	0.009	1.20	<0.01	2.70	
CCFF?		419.50	0	<0.01		0.01	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	4.	0.010	<0.10	<0.01	3.90	
CCFF?		420.50		0.01		0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	2.	0.005	<0.10	<0.01	0.30	
CCFF?		421.50		0.01		<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	2.	0.003	<0.10	<0.01	0.80	
CCFF?		422.50		0.01		<0.01	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	2.	0.004	<0.10	<0.01	0.10	
CCFF?		423.50		0.01		<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	2.	0.003	<0.10	<0.01	0.20	
CCFF?		424.50		0.01		<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	2.	0.002	<0.10	<0.01	0.60	
CCFF?		425.50		0.01		<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	2.	0.003	<0.10	<0.01	0.40	
DM		426.50		0.01		<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	1.	0.003	<0.10	<0.01	0.40	
DM		427.50		0.02		<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	1.	0.003	<0.10	<0.01	1.30	
DM		428.50		0.02		<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	1.	0.002	<0.10	<0.01	0.40	

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S1008 WAS DESIGNED TO INTERSECT THE OWEN-MEREDITH FEDERAL STRUCTURE  
 AT 17500 ELLIOTT ROAD WITH EAST OF THE OWEN-MEREDITH DEPRESSION. NO OBVIOUS  
 VEGETATION WAS ENCOUNTERED ON THE SURFACE. AN UNUSUAL RED AND  
 BROWN SOILS WERE OBSERVED IN THE UPPER 100 METRE HORIZONS WITHIN THE  
 PPM BEFORE PASSING INTO GALCATH BLANKET. NO SIGNIFICANT MINERALISATION  
 WAS ENCOUNTERED.

SURVEY DATA

SURVEY DEPTH (M)	BEARING (DEG)	GRID TYPE	DIP (DEG)	DIP TYPE	REMARKS
0.00	241.50	MINE	-68.00		
70.00	237.00	MINE	-68.75		
100.00	260.00	MINE	-68.75		
100.00	238.00	MINE	-68.75		
151.00	239.00	MINE	-68.25		
226.00	243.00	MINE	-68.00		
282.00	248.00	MINE	-67.50		
343.00	246.00	MINE	-68.00		
397.00	246.00	MINE	-67.75		
456.00	248.00	MINE	-67.50		
535.00	250.00	MINE	-67.75		
589.00	251.00	MINE	-67.75		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
RECOVERED	%	FLAG DEPTH	THICKNESS	REC	ROCK TYPE	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF STRATA										STRAI																																											
		16.50	1.50	9.1	FLUVIO-GLACIALS	FLUVIO- GLACIALS: light grey - dark grey, very coarse grained, conglomeratic, pebbly, polymodal, good contact, subrounded, tabular, with gravel pebbles (99%); light grey - dark grey, fine grained, cherty, sericitized, hard, uneven fracture, sandy, banding, fine bedding, sparse pyrite as disseminations, cuttings, sharp irregular base.										FG																																											
		46.50	8.00	26.7	FLUVIO-GLACIALS	FLUVIO- GLACIALS: dark orange brown - yellow, fine to medium grained, oxidised, kaolinized, highly weathered, soft, uneven fracture, silty, massive bedding, brecciated, very broken, sharp irregular base, common joints.										FG?																																											
		133.10	86.60	100.0	LITHIC TUFF	LITHIC TUFF: dark greenish grey, fine to coarse grained, calcareous, conglomeratic, hard, uneven fracture, turbiditic, graded bedding, slumping and microfaulting, B.C.A.= 55 degrees, sharp base, minor oblique joints, from 46m to 106m, horizons of medium-coarse grained mottled tuffaceous material, and occasional breccia conglomerate containing black shale and pale grey tuffaceous fragments in fine grained green grey matrix below 106m, core is fine-grained with numerous dark grey and black shale horizons B.C.A.=65 deg. Common carbonate veins throughout.										CCF																																											
		243.80	130.70	100.0	SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: dark crimson - reddish brown, fine to medium grained, lithic, siliceous, hard, even fracture, bedded, fine bedding, graded bedding, trace pyrite finely interbedded, B.C.A.= 55 degrees, sharp planar base, minor oblique joints. Bands include - SILTSTONE: dark grey - light grey, fine to medium grained silty, cherty, hard, even fracture, laminated, fine bedding, lamellae, interbedded very fine black siltstone and fine pale grey siliceous siltstone with minor pyrite lamellae. Abundant irregular carbonate veins. SILTSTONE: thickness 0.50 m., base at 188.60 m., light brownish cream - orange brown, fine grained, lithic, cherty, hard, even fracture, laminated, fine bedding, graded bedding, B.C.A.= 52 degrees, gradational base. SILTSTONE: thickness 1.20 m., base at 200.50 m., greenish grey - purplish grey, fine grained, actinolitized, chloritized, moderately soft, slickensided fracture, sheared, disturbed and disrupted bedding, reworked gradational base, abundant oblique joints. SILTSTONE: thickness 1.30 m., base at 213.80 m., light greenish cream - pinkish grey, fine grained, bleached, conglomeratic, hard, uneven fracture, brecciated, disturbed and disrupted bedding, fine bedding, gradational base. Veins include - VEIN: thickness 0.40 m., base at 241.80 m., light greenish cream - pink, fine grained, sheared, dolomitic, moderately soft.										CCF																																											

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RENISON LIMITED

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
FLAG	DEPTH	THICKNESS	PERC	FOUR TYPE	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF STRATA										STRAT																																												
					brecciated, disturbed and disrupted bedding, infillings, sharp base, two other dolomite filled shear-zones occur below at 250.6 to 250.9m and 253.8m to 254.1m. Dolomite veins increase in abundance near base of unit.																																																						
	266.40	2.60	100.0	SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: dark greenish grey - greenish cream, fine grained, lithic, ?luffaceous, hard, uneven fracture, laminated, microfaulting, disturbed and disrupted bedding finely interbedded, B.C.A.= 50 degrees, gradational base.										CCF																																												
	271.90	5.50	100.0	SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: dark crimson - purplish grey, fine grained, lithic, hard, even fracture, turbiditic, irregular bedding, cross bedding medium interbedded B.C.A.= 52 degrees, gradational base, common oblique joints.										CCF																																												
	278.10	6.20	100.0	LITHIC TUFF	LITHIC TUFF: dark grey - greenish grey, fine to medium grained, cherty, silty, hard, uneven fracture, massive, becoming finer towards the end of the unit, B.C.A.= 45 degrees, sharp irregular base, minor oblique joints. Bands include - SILTSTONE: thickness 1.60 m., base at 278.10 m., dark grey, fine grained, luffaceous, hard, uneven fracture, fine bedding, disturbed and disrupted bedding.										CCF																																												
	279.50	0.40	100.0	FAULT	FAULT: dark grey - grey, medium to coarse grained, sheared, calcareous, hard, fragmented bedding, infillings, common dolomite infillings breccia, accessory calcite veins, sharp irregular base.										CCF																																												
	282.30	3.80	100.0	LITHIC TUFF	LITHIC TUFF: dark grey - purplish grey, fine to medium grained, agglomeratic, hard, uneven fracture, massive, laminae, B.C.A.= 37 degrees sharp planar base.										CCF																																												
	335.40	53.10	100.0	SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: dark greenish grey - grey, fine grained, actinolitized, luffaceous, hard, uneven fracture, banded, disturbed and disrupted bedding, irregular bedding, common carbonate veins, B.C.A.= 40 degrees, sharp slant base, minor oblique joints. Bands include - ?FAULT: thickness 1.00 m., base at 326.40 m., dark greenish grey - greenish cream, fine to coarse grained, dolomitic, calcareous, moderately soft, fluidal texture, infillings, reworked, intensely fractured at base, dolomitic band also occurs between 287.3 to 287.7m.										CCF																																												
	340.20	4.80	100.0	LITHIC TUFF	LITHIC TUFF: grey, fine to coarse grained, agglomeratic, calcareous, hard, uneven fracture, turbiditic, poorly bedded, becoming finer towards the end of the unit, common calcite in veins and disseminations, accessory dolomite increasing abundance towards end of unit, B.C.A.= 50 degrees, low angle vein at base.										CCF																																												

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PLUG DEPTH	RECOVERED	THICKNESS	REL	ROCK TYPE	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF STRATA	STRAT
343.40	3.20	100.0		SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: dark grey - light grey, fine grained, calcareous, hard, uneven fracture, sheared, fine bedding, graded bedding, common calcite in veins and disseminations, B.C.A. = 60 degrees, intensely fractured at base.	CCF
351.50	8.10	100.0		GABBRO	GABBRO: mottled greenish grey, fine to medium grained, sheared, chloritized, hard, uneven fracture, massive, abundant calcite veins, accessory dolomite decreasing abundance towards end of unit, intensely fractured at base.	GAB?
478.30	126.80	100.0		SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: light greenish grey - dark grey, fine to medium grained, lithic, calcareous, hard, uneven fracture, banded, fine bedding, graded bedding, minor calcite veins decreasing abundance towards end of unit, B.C.A. = 55 degrees, unconformable base. Bands include - LITHIC LUFF near top of unit; grey - dark grey, fine to coarse grained, calcareous, hard, uneven fracture, silty, poorly bedded, irregular bedding, minor siltstone finely interbedded lenses, middle of unit is mostly banded pale grey-green fine siltstones moderately broken and leached in places, E.G. 410-412m. Below 430m the core contains more black siltstone interbeds and minor carbonate. Gabbroic bands occurs at 443.6-444.2m and 456.7-458.9m.	CCF
481.40	3.10	100.0		GABBRO	GABBRO: light greenish grey, fine to medium grained, conglomeric, sheared, hard, uneven fracture, reworked, common calcite veins, sharp irregular base.	GAB?
484.90	3.50	100.0		SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: dark grey - greenish grey, fine grained, sheared, hard, uneven fracture, fractured, disturbed and disrupted bedding, contorted bedding, common dolomite, minor calcite veins, sharp irregular base.	CCFF?
505.50	20.70	100.0		PERSELE CONGLOMERATE	PERSELE CONGLOMERATE: green - red, coarse to very coarse grained, cherty, actinolitized, hard, uneven fracture, fluidal texture, poorly bedded, irregular bedding, polymodal, no contact, subrounded, tabular, sharp planar base, sparse joints parallel to bedding, with chert bands (25%); light pink - brownish grey, fine grained, siliceous, hard, uneven fracture, banded, poorly bedded, fine bedding increasing abundance towards end of unit, B.C.A. = 40 degrees, sparse joints parallel to bedding, with siltstone clasts (55%); dark greenish grey - grey, fine grained, actinolitized, chloritized, moderately soft, uneven fracture, fractured, massive bedding, minor minor sphalerite alteration near contacts, accessory carbonate veinlets, sparse joints, with siltstone cement (20%); light grey - greenish grey, fine to coarse grained, tuffaceous, sericitized, moderately soft, uneven fracture, fluidal texture, infilling, reworked, minor carbonate bands and veins. One nodule	RRM

RENISON LIMITED  
GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

HOLE NO: S1008  
PAGE NO: 5

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
FLAG	DEPTH	RECOVERED THICKNESS	% REC	ROCK TYPE	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF STRATA										STRAT																																												
					of chalcoprite at 408.8m. Dolomite band 0.3m at 503.9m.																																																						
	509.40	3.80	100.0	DOLOMITE	DOLOMITE: dark grey - grey, fine grained, non-crystalline, siliceous, moderately soft, uneven fracture, fractured, stylolites, indistinctly bedded, abundant carbonate veinlets, accessory quartz infillings, sharp irregular base, coarse oblique joints.										2																																												
	535.40	24.20	100.0	SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: dark grey - yellowish grey, fine grained, shaley, altered, moderately soft, even fracture, fractured, slumping and microfaulting, coarse bedding, abundant carbonate in bands and veins, B.C.A. = 45 degrees, sharp irregular base, common joints parallel to bedding, small fault at 517.1m-carbonate matrix with siltstone breccia. More siliceous yellow-grey horizons decrease in abundance with depth. Brecciated section between 525.8-525.5m has been healed by abundant carbonate infilling. Some coarser buffaceous horizons between 529 and 530 metres.										RRM																																												
	538.00	2.40	100.0	CARBONATE	CARBONATE: cream - light grey, fine grained, siliceous, non-crystalline, hard, massive, stylolites, abundant carbonate, minor chalcoprite in bands and veins, accessory chlorite bands, sharp irregular base, core includes siltstone component as clasts and bands increasing in abundance towards base.										RR3?																																												
	541.20	3.20	100.0	SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: grey - dark grey, fine grained, quartzose, silty, hard, laminated, fine bedding, coarse bedding, minor carbonate veinlets, F.C.A. = 22 degrees, sharp planar base, interlaminated quartzite and chloritized siltstone lamellae.										DMU?																																												
	557.20	13.00	81.3	BLACK SHALE	BLACK SHALE: black, fine to coarse grained, sheared, soft, uneven fracture, very broken, brecciated, fragmented bedding, becoming finer towards the end of the unit, abundant quartz, minor carbonate irregularly interbedded, accessory carbonate in bands and veins, B.C.A. = 35 degrees, sharp irregular base, abundant joints parallel to bedding, interbedded quartzose lenses and massive graphite.										DMU?																																												
	559.70	2.50	100.0	DOLOMITE	DOLOMITE: light grey, fine to medium grained, non-crystalline, siliceous, hard, even fracture, cherty, massive bedding, stylolites, abundant carbonate veins, sharp irregular base, common joints.										3?																																												
	568.40	8.70	100.0	SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: grey - dark grey, fine to coarse grained, sheared, siliceous, moderately soft, uneven fracture, fractured, fine bedding, microfaulting, abundant carbonate, quartz veins infillings, B.C.A. = 40 degrees, gradational base, common joints, breccia filled carbonate vein between 565.4m and 566.0m. Core has graphitic appearance and is quite broken										DM?																																												
RENISON LIMITED										GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT										HOLE NO: S1008																																							
																				PAGE NO: 6																																							

608030

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
FLAG	DEPTH	RECOVERED THICKNESS	Z REC	ROCK TYPE	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF STRATA										STRAT																																												
					especially at base.																																																						
	443.40	75.00	100.0	SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: grey - dark grey, fine to coarse grained, lithic, moderately soft, uneven fracture, turbiditic, cross bedding, microfaulting, common quartz, carbonate veinlets; D.C.A. = 50 degrees, sparse oblique joints, upper part is finely interlaminated siltstone and fine sandstone often contorted and crossbedded. Middle section is broken and often graphitic with common carbonate rich horizons and carbonate veining. Lower part has a reworked agglomeratic appearance with siltstone breccia in fluidal graphitic and chloritic matrix.										DM																																												
	END OF HOLE at 443.40m.																																																										

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GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

HOLE NO: S100B  
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S1026 WAS DESIGNED TO INTERSECT THE FEDERAL STRUCTURE AT RL1650 APPROX.  
 200m DOWNDIP FROM THE 'SUCCESS' WORKINGS. A SMALL UNMINERALISED  
 FAULT ZONE WAS RECORDED IN THE ANTICIPATED POSITION OF THE FEDERAL FAULT  
 AND INTERPRETED AS SAME. THE HOLE PASSED FROM CCF INTO DM THROUGH THIS  
 STRUCTURE AND ENCOUNTED NO OBSERVABLE MINE SEQUENCE. A 4.5M DOLOMITIC  
 UNIT WAS RECORDED AT 548.0M DOWNHOLE. THIS WAS UNMINERALISED.

SURVEY DATA

SURVEY DEPTH (M)	BEARING (DEG)	GRID TYPE	DIP (DEG)	DIP TYPE	REMARKS
0.00	244.30	MINE	-64.00		BEARING SET TO ALLOW FOR CONSIDERABLE SOUTH TO
60.00	240.00	MINE	-67.00		NORTH SWING SEFN IN ADJACENT HOLES. MOST HOLES
120.00	237.00	MINE	-67.70		ALSO SHOW APPRECIABLE LIFT. HOWEVER HOLE DRIFTED
160.00	237.00	MINE	-66.80		TO SOUTH AND STEEPENED OVER FIRST 120M. REDUCED
193.00	239.00	MINE	-66.00		TO NQ AT 120M TO HELP LIFT AND SWING.
244.00	241.00	MINE	-65.30		REDUCED TO BQ AT 273M TO HELP LIFT AND SWING.
295.00	241.50	MINE	-65.20		CHANGED FROM IMPREGNATED FLAT-FACE BIT TO 7-STAGE
328.00	245.00	MINE	-65.20		MULTISTEP TO ALLOW MORE SWING
389.00	249.00	MINE	-59.30		
433.00	249.00	MINE	-51.80		CHANGED FROM MULTISTEP TO FLAT-FACE BIT AT 436M
466.00	249.00	MINE	-51.60		TO STOP LIFT
505.00	250.00	MINE	-51.90		
550.00	249.00	MINE	-51.80		
598.00	249.00	MINE	-51.30		
727.00	251.00	MINE	-51.00		
766.00	250.00	MINE	-50.00		

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 GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

HOLE NO: S1026  
 PAGE NO: 2

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RENISON LIMITED

FLAG	DEPTH	RECOVERED THICKNESS	% REC	ROCK TYPE	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF STRATA	STRAI
	7.60	0.20	2.6	FLUVIO-GLACIALS	FLUVIO- GLACIALS: light grey - brownish cream, fine grained, asglomeratic quartzose, hard, pebbly, poorly sorted, subrounded, tabular, sharp base pebble and cobbles of quartzite-no matrix or cement.	FB
	14.20	2.50	37.9	MUDSTONE	MUDSTONE: orange brown - yellow, fine grained, ferruginous, oxidised, highly weathered, very soft, uneven fracture, silty, indistinctly bedded, fine bedding, minor manganese oxides on joints, B.C.A.= 52 degrees, sharp base, very broken core. Rod <10%.	CCF
	62.20	36.70	74.5	SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: greenish grey - dark grey, fine grained, finitized, spotted, slightly weathered, moderately soft, uneven fracture, muddy, fine bedding medium bedding alteration near the start of the unit, accessory manganese oxides in fractures, B.C.A.= 52 degrees, sharp base, bands of cherty crimson mudstone and fine siltstone up to 8m thick above 37m. Some horizons of black often very broken pyrite bearing rock (?siltstone) at 50 metres.	CCF
	109.10	46.90	100.0	LITHIC TUFF	LITHIC TUFF: dark greenish grey, fine to coarse grained, asglomeratic, massive, hard, uneven fracture, turbiditic, coarse bedding, irregular bedding, common calcite, minor quartz in bands and veins, B.C.A.= 60 degrees, sharp planar base, core contains clasts and floaters of dark grey siltstone and occasional interbedded siltstone horizons at top and base.	CCF
	322.60	213.50	100.0	SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: green - crimson, fine to medium grained, siliceous, ?tuffaceous, hard, even fracture, turbiditic, fine bedding, cross bedding minor pyrite finely interbedded near top of unit, B.C.A.= 60 degrees, minor joints parallel to bedding, bca ranges from 65 to 75 deg in upper part of unit and 50 to 60 deg in the middle and lower sections. The upper 15m is spotted probably a metamorphic texture although the core is only slightly indurated. The upper zone also hosts dark bluish-black shale beds not seen elsewhere. The upper contact is slumped and brecciated at the contact, and also between 319.5 and 320.4m. Calcite veining and tension shales more common in lower part of unit. Dark grey-black band of altered slumped ?tuffaceous siltstone with abundant calcite veining occurs between 227.2 and 231.0m. The core has more tuffaceous horizons below this level eg. 263.4-266.9m. The core between 248-262m. Is often strongly crossbedded. Slumping, occasional carbonate infilling more common towards base. Shear planes often graphite filled below 270m, and core becomes more massive with less obvious bedding. Quite broken between 319.5-321.5m.	CCF
	324.40	1.80	100.0	CARBONATE	CARBONATE: cream - grey, fine to coarse grained, sheared, silty, hard, fractured, infilling, fragmented bedding, common salena, sphalerite,	CCF?

RENISON LIMITED  
GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

HOLE NO: 51026  
PAGE NO: 3

608044

RENISON LIMITED

SWEST  
MONTAGNA PARADOIS P&A Co. Ltd. No. 1158BMS

FLAG DEPTH	RECOVERED THICKNESS	% REC	ROCK TYPE	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF STRATA	STRAT
------------	---------------------	-------	-----------	----------------------------------	-------

Pyrite, minor pyrrhotite bands, accessory and blebs, sharp planar base, one 20cm section has 0.30%sn (analyser).

330.90 6.50 100.0 LITHIC TUFF

LITHIC TUFF; dark grey, medium to coarse grained, tuffaceous, carbonaceous, hard, uneven fracture, turbiditic, massive bedding, common pyrite, chalcocrite blebs replacing, sharp planar base, pyrite replacing carbonaceous clasts and matrix. Base is veined and sheared.

CCF?

383.10 52.20 100.0 CARBONACEOUS SILTSTONE

CARBONACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark greenish grey - grey, fine to medium grained lithic, hard, uneven fracture, banded, fine bedding, irregular bedding, common calcite in fractures veins, B.C.A. = 70 degrees, gradational base, common oblique joints. Bands include - SEDIMENTARY BRECCIA: thickness 1.60 m., base at 378.80 m., dark greenish grey, fine to coarse grained, sheared, hard, uneven fracture, fluidal texture, slumped bedding, disturbed and disrupted bedding, sharp irregular base. SHALE: thickness 2.10 m., base at 383.10 m., dark grey - blue, fine grained, sheared, siliceous, hard, reworked, indistinctly bedded, common calcite, minor pyrite in fractures veins, gradational base.

CCF

401.00 17.90 100.0 LITHIC TUFF

LITHIC TUFF: greenish grey - dark grey, fine to coarse grained, calcareous, tuffaceous, hard, uneven fracture, turbiditic, fine bedding, becoming finer towards the end of the unit, minor calcite, pyrite veins in fractures, poorly sorted, no contact, subangular, tabular, B.C.A. = 75 degrees, sharp planar base, the core contains clasts of tuffaceous and carbonaceous material some of which has been partly or totally replaced by very fine grained yellow or yellow brown pyrite. Bands containing no clasts are interbedded with the gradational horizons. These are medium grain tuffaceous calcareous bands.

CCF

520.50 119.50 100.0 SILTSTONE

SILTSTONE: greenish grey - dark grey, fine to medium grained, carbonaceous, tuffaceous, hard, poorly bedded, banding, minor calcite, pyrite in veins and disseminations, B.C.A. = 75 degrees, sharp planar base the upper part of this unit contains a number of tuffaceous horizons and is generally dark grey in colour, cross bedding decreases with depth and the core becomes banded grey-green and grey with gradational contacts. The bands are subparallel to and may be related to bedding. Toward the base there are a number of coarse grained, possibly recrystallized carbonaceous horizons with pale blue grey calcareous spots, lenses and sometimes laths. Pyrite is more common in this zone occurring as interbeds disseminations and veins. Below 514.9m the core shows slumping and brecciation. B.C.A. of this zone is irregular and as low as 30 deg.

CCF

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GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

HOLE NO: S1026  
PAGE NO: 4

608045

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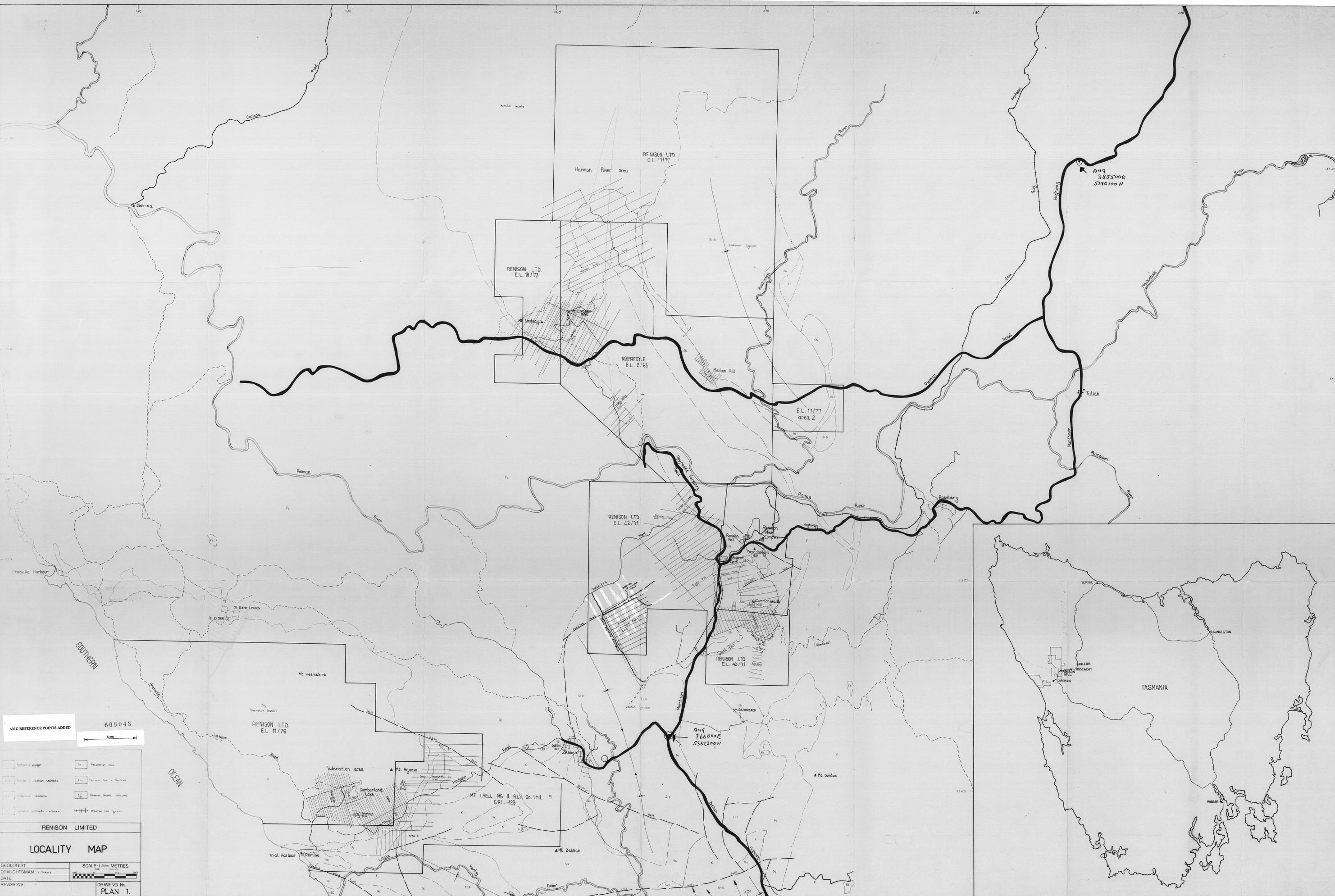
FLAG	DEPTH	THICKNESS	REC	ROCK TYPE	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF STRATA	STRAT
	526.90	6.40	100.0	SHEARED ROCK	SHEARED ROCK: light grey - yellowish grey, fine to coarse grained, chloritized, silicified, hard, uneven fracture, silty, brecciated, reworked, locally abundant dolomite, minor pyrite in bands and veins stringers, B.C.A. = 70 degrees, gradational base, core is quite broken in middle section.	CCF?
	543.50	16.60	100.0	SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE throughout: dark purplish grey - dark grey, fine grained, lithic, shaley, hard, even fracture, turbiditic, fine bedding, well bedded, common pyrite, calcite, and, minor dolomite bands in veins and disseminations, B.C.A. = 55 degrees, sharp planar base, common joints parallel to bedding.	CCF?
	548.00	4.50	100.0	DOLOMITE	DOLOMITE: light grey, fine grained, non-crystalline, siliceous, hard, stylolitic, coarse bedding, becoming finer towards the end of the unit, common quartz, carbonate veins, B.C.A. = 55 degrees, sharp planar base.	CCF?
	681.50	133.50	100.0	SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: dark grey, fine grained, lithic, shaley, hard, even fracture, turbiditic, fine bedding, slumping and microfaulting, minor pyrite finely interbedded, B.C.A. = 40 degrees, sharp planar base, common oblique joints, sandstone horizons more common towards base.	CCF?
	682.20	0.70	100.0	?FAULT	?FAULT: light greenish cream - light grey, fine to coarse grained, sericitized, siliceous, moderately soft, uneven fracture, competent, sheared, slumping and microfaulting, common chlorite, and, minor pyrite intermixed, sharp planar base, minor joints, B.C.A. varies considerably from 30-60deg. B.C.A. at base is 65 deg.	FED?
	766.50	84.30	100.0	SILTSTONE	SILTSTONE: dark grey, fine to medium grained, lithic, sandy, hard, uneven fracture, competent, turbiditic, graded bedding, slumping and microfaulting, sparse carbonate veinlets, B.C.A. = 35 degrees, some overturning is apparent at 696.8-697.5 metres, but graded bedding suggest unit is facing up. Grainsize varies from fine dark grey silt to white or pale grey fine sandstone and the sequence is repeated over an average interval of 0.5 to 1.0m. Some blebs and interlaminated lenses of pyrite between 730-735m. Last 6m is quartzite with stylolitic veinlets and minor pyrite replacing fine grained lamellae-tin barren.	DM
	END OF HOLE at 766.50m.					

RENISON LIMITED  
GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

HOLE NO: S1026  
PAGE NO: 5

608046

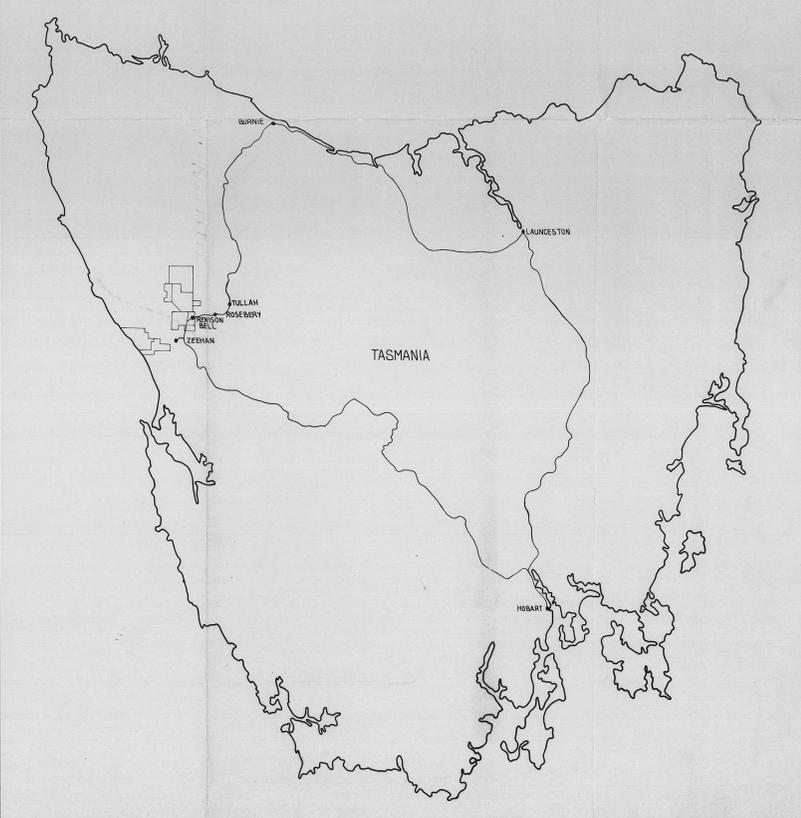




AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED 608048  
 500m

□	Renison + Zeehan	PR	Recursion walls
□	St. Dzier Leases	ES	Common Road + drainage
□	St. Dzier	DS	Dashed lines + structures
□	St. Dzier Leases	TS	Thames Line Systems

RENISON LIMITED  
**LOCALITY MAP**  
 GEOLOGIST :  
 DRAUGHTSMAN : S. S. WILKINS  
 DATE :  
 REVISIONS :  
 SCALE: 1:50,000 METRES  
 DRAWING No. PLAN 1.





**KEY**

	Inferred Fault
	Definite Fault
	Inferred Geological Boundary
	Definite Geological Boundary
	Traverse Line
	Diamond Drill Hole

**LEGEND**

<b>SERIMENTS</b>	<b>361000</b>	<b>IGNEOUS ROCKS</b>	
S/D	Silurian / Devonian	Jd	Jurassic Diorite
E.d	Middle to Upper Cambrian	Dg	Devonian Granitoid
E.c	Lower Middle Cambrian	Cs	Post Middle Cambrian
E.c	Division Creek Formation	Cum	Mid and post mid Cambrian
Esc	Lower Cambrian	Eg	Ultranasic Gabbro
	Seabee Creek Group		
DHM	Drednought Hill Member		
1	N <sup>o</sup> 1 Horizon		
RRM	Red Rock Member		
2	N <sup>o</sup> 2 Horizon		
RBM	Reynolds Bell Member		
3	N <sup>o</sup> 3 Horizon		
DM	Dalbeth Member		

**REYNOLDS LIMITED**

**INTERPRETATIVE GEOLOGY**

**E.L. 42/71**

**GEOLOGIST** P.R.S. **SCALE** 1:100,000 METRES

**DRAUGHTSMAN** E.V. **DATE** 1-25-1983 **REVISIONS**

**DRAWING No. PLAN 2**



**KEY**

- Inferred Fault
- Definite Fault
- Inferred Geological Boundary
- Definite Geological Boundary
- Traverse Line
- Diamond Drill Hole

**SEDIMENTS**

- S/D Silurian / Devonian
- E/d Middle to Upper Cambrian Sandstone Group
- E/c Lower Middle Cambrian Crummin Creek Formation
- C/c Lower Cambrian Crummin Creek Group

**LEGEND**

- DHM Oneknought Hill Member
- 1 No. 1 Horizon
- RRM Red Rock Member
- 2 No. 2 Horizon
- REB Ribbon Hill Member
- 3 No. 3 Horizon
- DM Daboth Member

**IGNEOUS ROCKS**

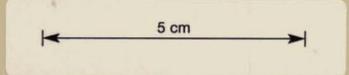
- Jd Jurassic Dolerite
- Dg Devonian Granite
- Cs 1700-1800 Middle Cambrian Melba Spillies
- Cum 1600-1700 Mid and post mid Cambrian Ultramafic Complex
- Eg Cambrian Gabbro

Lower Cambrian Revision Note Sequence

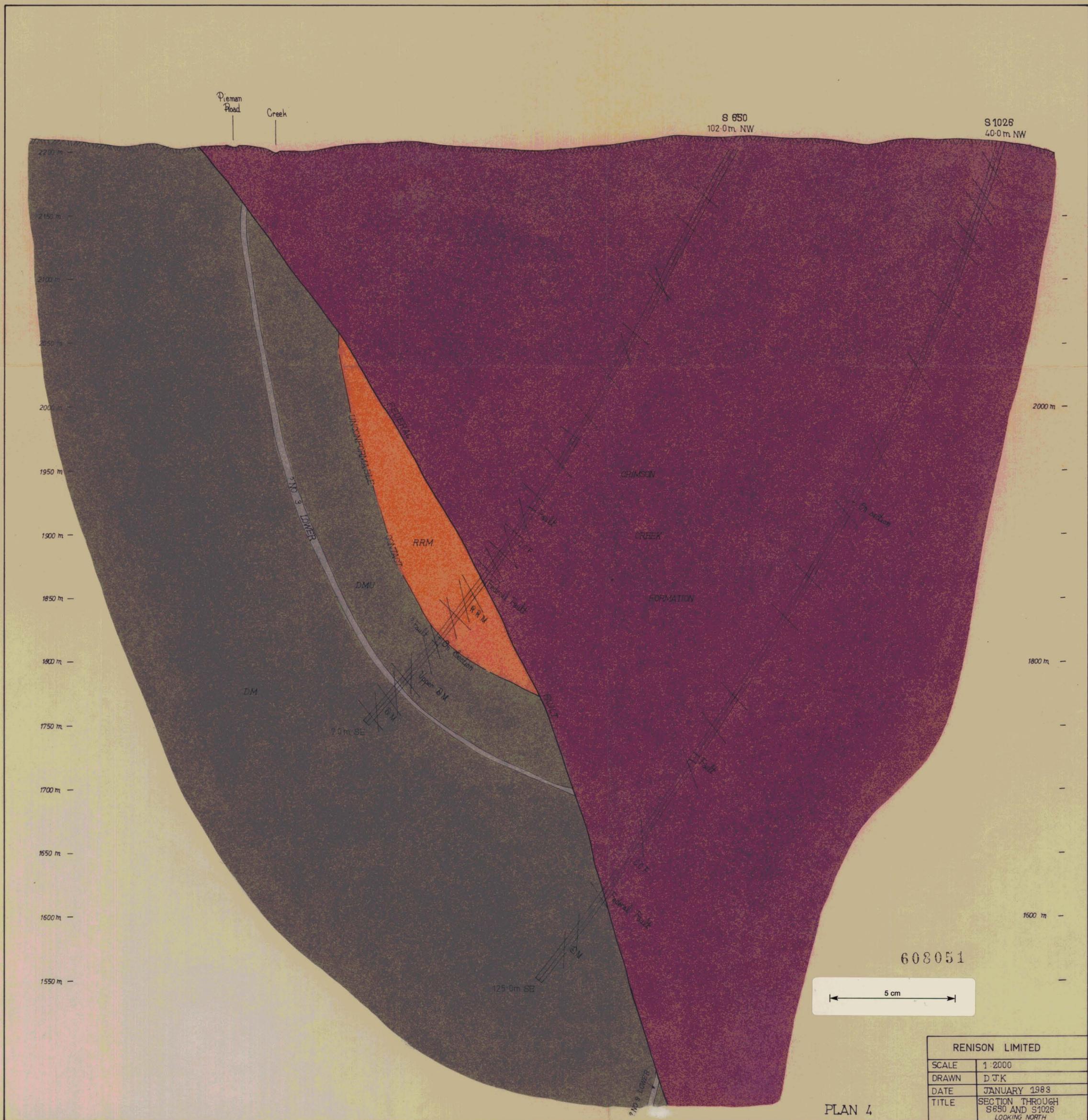


608050

RENISON LIMITED	
SCALE	1:2000
DRAWN	D. J. K.
DATE	November 1982
TITLE	SECTION THROUGH S 369 S 594 AND S 1008 LOOKING NORTH



PLAN 3



RENISON LIMITED	
SCALE	1:2000
DRAWN	DJK
DATE	JANUARY 1983
TITLE	SECTION THROUGH S650 AND S1026 LOOKING NORTH

PLAN 4





*Notes*  
 Geology to north of fault based on mapping only.  
 Geology to south of fault based on diamond drilling and mapping.

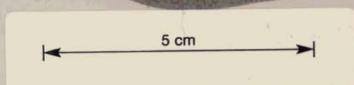
605053

5 cm

**RENISON LIMITED**  
 LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION

**FEDERAL STRUCTURE**

GEOLOGIST	SCALE 1:2000 METRES
DRAWN BY	DATE
REVISIONS	DRAWING No. PLAN 5b



608054

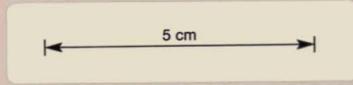
PROPOSED HOLE BENEATH OWEN MEREDITH WORKINGS  
 Collar Co-ordinates 22110 N 14885E  
 Dip -67 Degrees  
 Bearing 257 Degrees R.M.G.  
 Length 600 Metres

SCALE 1:2000m

PLAN 6a



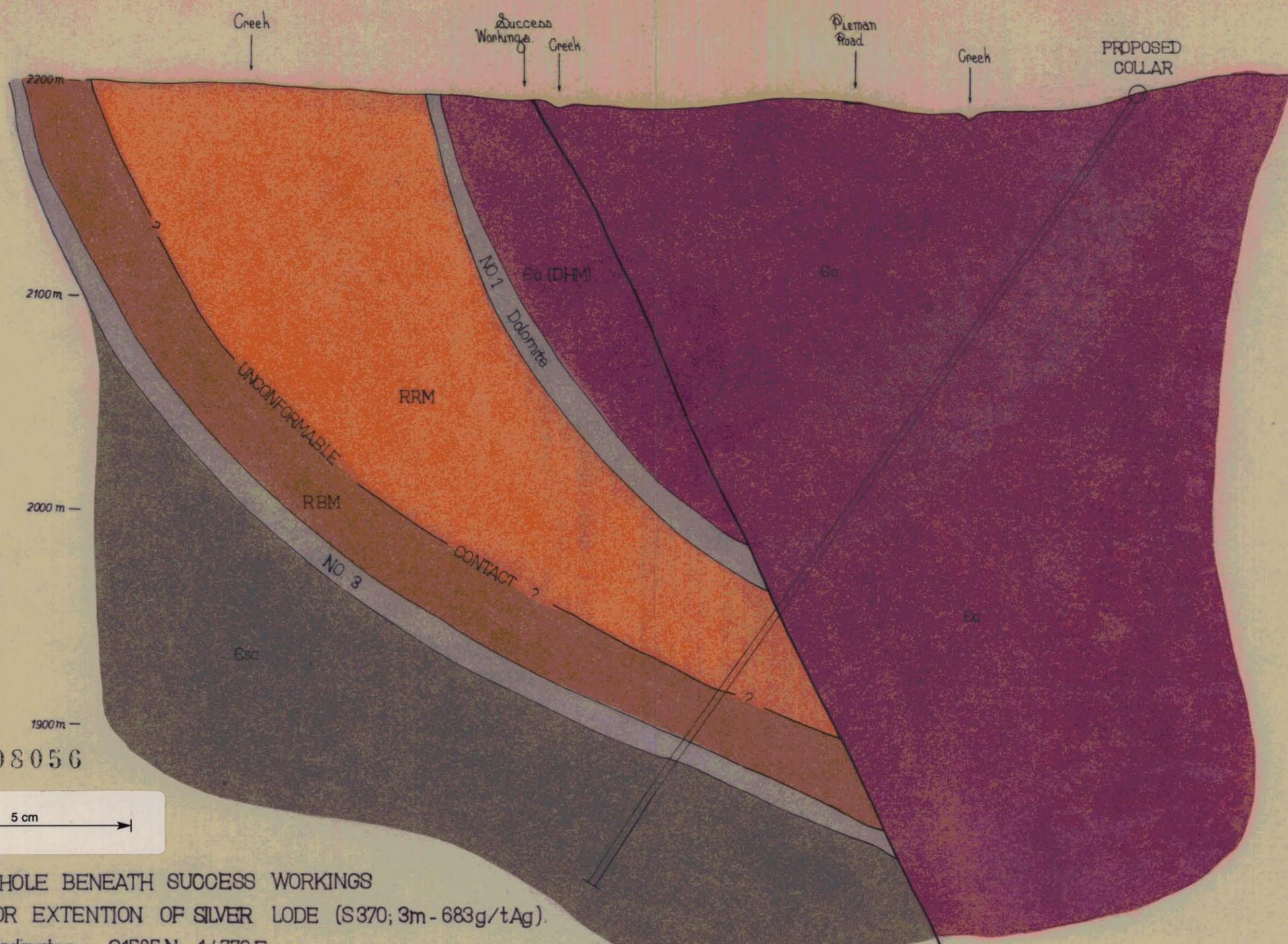
608055



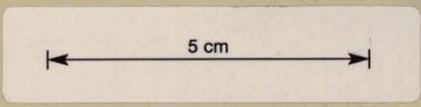
PROPOSED HOLE BENEATH BON ACCORD WORKINGS  
 Collar Co-ordinates 22690N 14725E  
 Dip -71 Degrees  
 Bearing 258 Degrees R.M.G  
 Length 800 Metres

SCALE 1:2000m.

PLAN 6b



608056



PROPOSED HOLE BENEATH SUCCESS WORKINGS  
 TO TEST FOR EXTENTION OF SILVER LODE (S370; 3m-683g/tAg).  
 Collar Co-ordinates 21585 N 14770 E  
 Dip -55 Degrees  
 Bearing 254 Degrees R.M.G  
 Length 450 Metres.  
 Intersection Co-ordinates 21535 N 14600 E

SCALE. 1:2000 m.

PLAN 6c