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E.L. 9/76 BLUE TIER AREA
 PROGRESS REPORT, DECEMBER 1983

MINED

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SUMMARY

Drilling and lithogeochemical programmes over E.L. 9/76 were completed in July-October 1983. The results of the drilling programme were disappointing as all of the Alkali Granite intersections obtained contained very low levels of tin.

The Moon Mine Area's potential for a significant tonnage of moderate grade mineralisation was effectively eliminated by the four holes drilled there this year. At the North Anchor Area, the six holes drilled only encountered more of the tin-poor, greisenized Alkali Granite discovered there last year. However, the drilling results have provided useful information on the roof morphology of the Granite. Also, further information was gained from three regional holes drilled between the North Anchor and Moon Mine Areas. In general, the results of the 1983 drilling programme have caused little change to the overall intrusive morphology of the Alkali Granite, as interpreted in the 1982 report. The ridges and cupolas situated on the steep flanks of the main intrusion remain the best drilling targets. A more detailed model of the Alkali Granite roof contact is presented for the southeastern part of E.L. 9/76. Displayed on this are two areas with potential for shallowly buried Alkali Granite cupolas; one at North Anchor, the other in the vicinity of the Liberator Workings.

The lithogeochemical survey over the Anchor Mine mineralised body was successful in defining halo effects for the elements Rb, Ga and Ca. These elements are strongly enriched/depleted close to (0-30m) the mineralised body. Also, a regional, weak, narrow (0-20m) halo of these elements appears to exist around the Alkali Granite in general. Therefore at distances greater than 30m from the Granite, halo effects are likely to be negligible.

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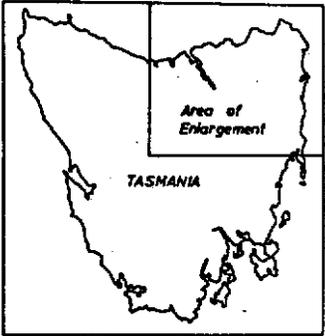
1. INTRODUCTION

E.L. 9/76, the Blue Tier Exploration Licence area, covers 76 square km. of elevated terrain in North Eastern Tasmania. Fig. 1 illustrates how the licence area overlies a portion of a large Devonian granite mass. Historically, the area was known as the Blue Tier Tinfield which produced approximately 4000 tonnes of tin between 1870 and 1930 from a number of mines. The largest mine on the field was the Anchor Mine in the southeastern part of E.L. 9/76. This accounted for some 59% of the total production of the field, the rest being won from the numerous smaller claims.

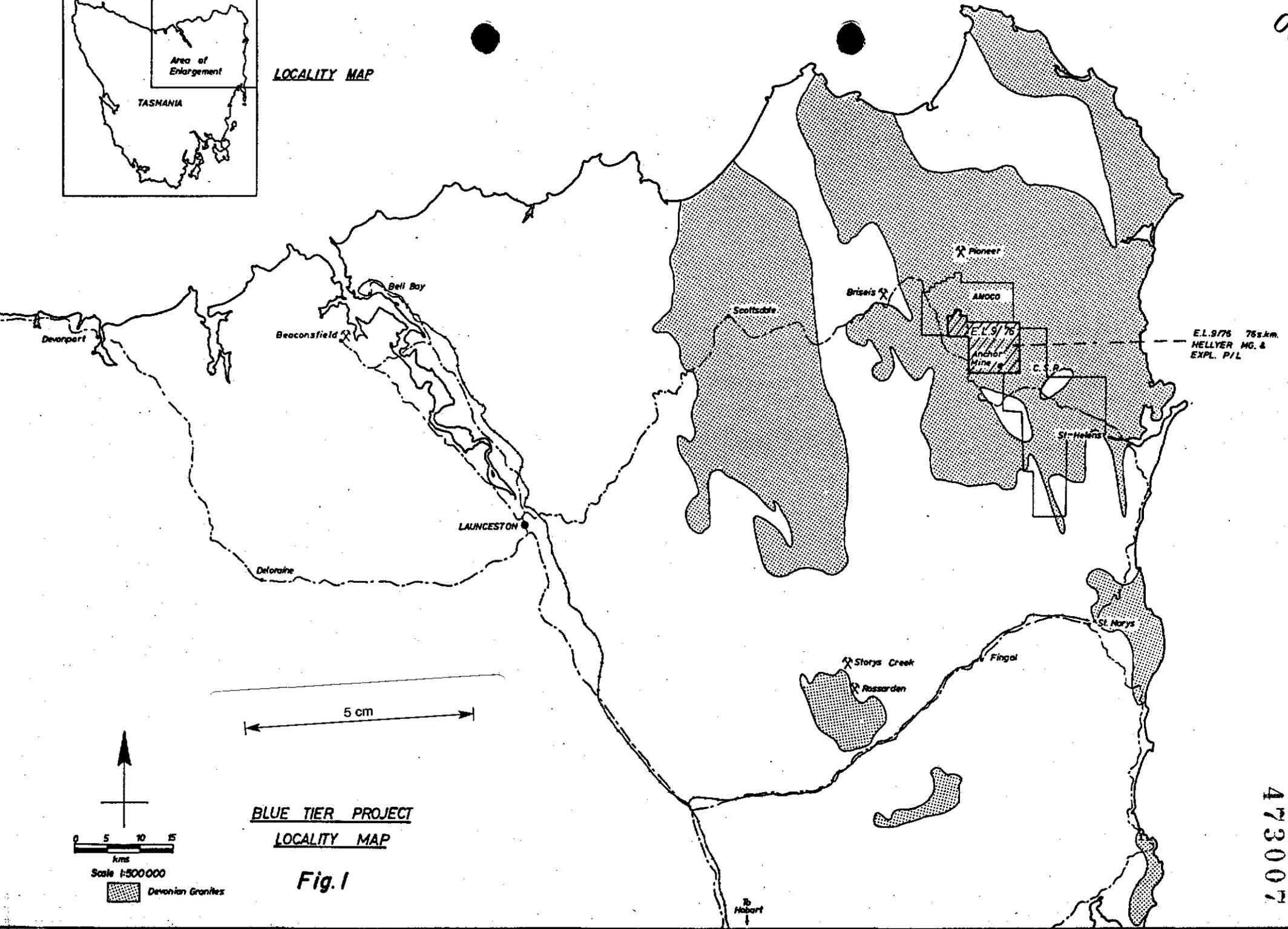
The topography at Blue Tier is dominated by a large, steep-sided plateau which rises to approximately 700m A.S.L., about 500m above the surrounding country. The lower slopes are covered with extensive eucalyptus, wattle and myrtle forests, while the upper slopes and the plateau are blanketed with a mixture of scrub myrtle, grass and rain forest. The entire region has been extensively logged.

Two major rock types are found in E.L. 9/76; one is the Poimena Adamellite (Dg-p, Dg-fp), which is a convenient name given to a variety of porphyritic, tin-poor granites; the other is the Alkali Granite (Dg-a), which consists of equigranular, tin-bearing leucogranites. The Alkali Granite intrudes the Poimena Adamellite. A variety of stanniferous deposits are present. Vein style mineralisation occurs in both rock types, greisened cupolas occur in the Alkali Granite and erosion of both these styles of mineralisation has produced alluvial tin deposits. In all three cases, cassiterite is the ore mineral.

Exploration on the area by Aberfoyle, in the 1960's, centred on the greisen deposit at the Anchor Mine. When Renison Ltd. commenced exploration in late 1977 as a Joint Venture project with Hellyer Mining and Exploration P/L., the Anchor



LOCALITY MAP



BLUE TIER PROJECT
LOCALITY MAP

Fig. 1

remained the focus of attention. By mid -1981, a potential deposit had been assessed and delineated, however it was considered too small to justify the completion of a definitive feasibility study. Since then, the major exploration has been directed towards the rest of the Licence area, in an attempt to define additional tin deposits to supplement the Anchor resource.

This year, as proposed by Cartwright (1982), three areas considered to be prospective for concealed greisen deposits were drilled. Also, a geochemical orientation study of possible halo effects from a stanniferous greisen body was undertaken, using old drill core from the Anchor Mine Area. The results of the geochemical study and the drilling are detailed and discussed in this report.

2. LAND TENURE

E.L. 9/76 is held by Hellyer Mining and Exploration Pty. Ltd., and is explored under a Joint Venture Agreement with Renison Ltd. The Licence operator is Gold Fields Exploration Pty. Ltd. Current project equity is Renison 60%, Hellyer 40%.

A number of Mining Leases are held within the Licence area and these are detailed in Ross (1978) and Roberts (1982). In May, 1983, two small Mining Leases totalling 21 ha. over the Cambria Workings, were pegged and incorporated into E.L. 9/76.

3. EXPENDITURE

A total of \$145,980 was spent during 1982-83 and the 1983-84 expenditure to the end of October 1983 is \$92,835. A detailed expenditure statement for the year to date is attached (Appendix 1).

The total amount spent by the Joint Venture to the end of October is \$1,324,731.

4. PREVIOUS WORK

Exploratory work carried out on E.L. 9/76 prior to 1983 can be divided into two main areas: exploration around the Anchor Mine and exploration over the rest of the Licence.

4.1 Exploration at the Anchor Mine Area

As it accounted for over half the tin produced from the Blue Tier Tinfield, the Anchor Mine has long been the most important exploration target on the E.L. Various Companies investigated the deposit before 1977 (see Ross [1978]), when exploration programmes were commenced by Renison Ltd.

Between 1977 and 1981, the Anchor Mine Area was systematically drilled by Renison Ltd., who completed 99 diamond drill holes including 16 bulk sample holes for metallurgical test work. The early results of the drilling were encouraging enough to initiate an Indicative Feasibility Study (Goodman and Newnham, 1980). However, it was later decided (Ross, 1981) that the Anchor deposit was of an insufficient size for development and future exploration efforts should be directed towards the rest of the Licence, in an effort to locate additional resources to supplement the Anchor.

4.2 Exploration on the rest of E.L. 9/76

Historically, little work has been done on the Licence since the Mt. Lyell Mining and Railway Co.'s trenching and drilling programmes of 1904-05. The limited amount of exploration activity performed between then and 1979 was restricted to minimal drilling, sampling and surveying around some of the old workings, particularly the more productive ones (Ross, 1978).

In 1979, a more regional approach to exploration was adopted, in the form of a photogeological survey (Ross, 1980). Also in 1979, and later in 1980 and 1981, the majority of E.L. 9/76 was systematically ground surveyed over cut grid lines (Roberts, 1982).

A regional drilling programme was undertaken in 1982, based primarily on the geological results obtained from the ground surveys of previous years. This programme was designed (Roberts, 1982) to find concealed stanniferous greisen bodies. Although it was unsuccessful in doing this, it did separate areas of potential for this type of deposit from areas of little or no potential (Cartwright, 1982).

5. WORK COMPLETED JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1983

5.1 Drilling

Thirteen drill holes, numbered BT 166 to BT 177, totalling 1784.5m were completed between July and September, 1983. The programme was initially based on the proposals outlined by Cartwright (1982), but was amended when the results of the earlier drilled holes were known.

All the holes were triconed through the weathered rock zone, then cored through fresh/altered granite. The hole collars were survey located by G.J. Walkem and Co. (collars are shown on Fig. 2), and the greisenized Alkali Granite intersections obtained were assayed for Sn at the Renison Assay Laboratory. Logs are attached as Appendix 3.

5.2 Halo Geochemistry

A multi-element geochemical halo orientation survey over the Anchor Mine mineralised body was undertaken,

using core from previous drilling programmes. Difficulties were encountered in finding unweathered and unaltered Poimena Adamellite core a significant distance away from the mineralised Alkali Granite.

Five holes were found to be suitable for this work and one (BT62) was chosen to determine which elements showed signs of enrichment in the cap rock towards the buried deposit. Once this had been achieved, the other four holes were assayed for these elements.

6. RESULTS

6.1 Drilling

The drilling results can be grouped into three main areas:

- Moon Mine
- North Anchor
- Regional Holes

6.1.1 Moon Mine Area

Four holes, BT 167, BT 168, BT 169 and BT 170 were drilled at the Moon Mine, with the aim of defining a potential 0.5million tonnes of approximately 0.4%Sn mineralisation. The holes were sited according to the recommendations of Cartwright (1982) in order to test all the possible major extensions of the known mineralisation (Fig. 3). Each hole encountered Alkali Granite and although this was quite altered and greisenized in some of the holes (notably BT 167 and BT 169), no significant tin was found.

The resultant shape of the Alkali Granite intrusion in the Moon Mine Area was changed very little (see Figs. 4,5 and 6) from the shape shown by Cartwright (1982). The structural contours of the Alkali Granite roof plan (Fig. 6) now indicates an elongate (north-south), almost dyke-like intrusive body. As BT167 encountered the elongate portion of the body, a fifth possible hole in the southeast was not drilled (Cartwright, 1982). Holes BT 168 and BT 169 both drilled through a lower Alkali Granite/Poimena Adamellite contact and ended in the latter. The contact in the east, southeast and south therefore, appears to be either very steep or embayed. The cross-sections (Figs. 4 and 5) show a large tongue of Poimena Adamellite protruding from the steep southeastern contact.

The low assay results and the positions of the intersections have quite severely restricted the room within which a sizeable (0.5 million tonnes) mineralised deposit could exist. It may be possible that minor extensions of the mineralised zone could occur on the axis of the dyke-like intrusion (especially in the southwest near the BT 90 intersection), but this is unlikely to represent a significant increase in the potential size of the zone. At this stage, the tonnage estimate is probably little more than the 110,000 tonnes of 0.4% Sn suggested in the 1982 report.

6.1.2 North Anchor Area

Six holes, BT 171 - BT 176 were drilled in a radial pattern around BT 163 and BT 165. The latter, drilled in 1982, discovered a strong greisen system approximately 80m vertically above the level of the Anchor cupola. The North Anchor

greisen, was however, found to be depleted in tin. Of the six holes completed in the 1983 programme, five intersected altered and greisenized Alkali Granite at a similar level while the other, BT 174, encountered altered Alkali Granite at 321 R.L. around 50m below this level. BT 175 contained very weakly altered Alkali Granite and BT 176 contained strongly greisenized Alkali Granite very similar to that found in BT 163 and BT 165. All six holes like the 1982 holes in this area intersected tin-depleted Alkali Granite.

Structural contours of the top of the Alkali Granite (Fig. 7) for the North Anchor Area show that BT 174 was drilled on the steep-sided edge of the major Alkali Granite mass. The other five holes occur over a planar feature which is gradually rising to the northwest.

A seventh North Anchor hole was drilled later in the programme after the results from earlier drilling were obtained. This hole is discussed in section 6.1.3 on regional drilling.

The North Anchor Area holes, like the Moon Mine holes, were devoid of tin. However unlike the Moon holes which were closing off a known mineralised zone, the North Anchor holes were an attempt to find such a zone and their failure to do so does not rule out the existence of one.

6.1.3 Regional Areas

Two deep holes, BT 166 and BT 177, and an extension of an existing hole, BT 150 were drilled in the Lottah Tunnels, Ransome River/Poimena Road and North Anchor Areas respectively.

BT 166 was designed to test the possibility of large veins in the Poimena Adamellite representing "leakages" from an underlying mineralised greisen system in the Alkali Granite. The hole intersected the Lottah Tunnels veins, then continued on to approximately 240m below the surface without striking Alkali Granite. From this it was inferred that the steep-sided edge of the main Alkali Granite mass occurred between this hole and the nearest Alkali Granite exposure to the west.

The results of BT 166 meant that a proposed hole to the southeast (in the Ransome River) would be unlikely to encounter Alkali Granite. Therefore a decision was made to abandon this hole and deepen BT 150, a 1982 hole which had failed to reach Alkali Granite. This hole hit unaltered Alkali Granite, and provided useful information on the roof structure of the Alkali Granite (Fig.7).

BT 177 was a late addition to the programme in an attempt to find the Alkali Granite at depth in the south Poimena area. This hole encountered 200m of Poimena Adamellite before it was stopped, implying that the steep-sided edge of the Granite occurs further to the west. The three holes are shown on Fig. 7 which displays their influence on the structural contours of the roof of the Alkali Granite.

6.2 Halo Litho geochemistry

Litho geochemical studies using the Anchor greisen deposit were initiated in 1978 when BT 42 and BT 43 were assayed at 1.0m intervals for Rb, Li, Sn, Mn and F. The results obtained were discouraging (Roberts 1982). However, because of the close proximity of

these holes to the mineralised Alkali Granite, a more detailed study over a larger area was considered justified (Cartwright, 1982). Therefore, this year five holes from the Anchor Mine Area, BT 43, BT 42, BT 143, BT 96 and BT 62 were selected for a trace element halo lithogeochemical survey. BT 62 was initially used in an orientation study, to determine which of the chosen elements displayed a significant enough variation to be of use in the survey.

6.2.1 Orientation Study

The result of the orientation study on BT 62 are shown in Table 1 below, where sample 3365 represents mineralised Alkali Granite, 3364 is fine-grained Poimena Adamellite immediately above the Alkali Granite contact and 3363-3361 are Poimena Adamellite samples progressing upwards from the contact. The general criterion for selection was a distinct trend in values (either enrichment or depletion in the Poimena Adamellite samples away from the Granite contact.

TABLE 1. Trace element lithogeochemistry of selected samples from BT 62 (all values in ppm).

Sample	Sample No.	3361	3362	3363	3364	3365
Details	Depth	26.0	42.5	70.0	74.0	87.5
Ca		8400	7700	5400	4100	2500
Li		110	110	80	190	300
F		620	300	420	420	1200
Ba		392	399	379	73	<15
In		<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Sr		149	153	132	41	11
Rb		589	584	631	1177	1823
Ge		<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Ga		21	24	23	36	53
Be		1	1	1	1	<1
Nb		<20	<20	<20	40	20
Zn		100	150	80	60	20
B		15	10	6	6	3

- (i) In, Ge, Be, Nb, Li and B. All of these elements displayed very little or no variation, especially between the Poimena Adamellite samples. They were therefore not used in the halo lithochemical survey.
- (ii) Rb and Ga. These two elements show an enrichment trend towards the Alkali Granite contact. It appears that a significant 'leakage' of these two elements from the mineralised Alkali Granite occurs. Both elements are strongly enriched in 3365, the Alkali Granite sample.
- (iii) Ca, Ba, Zr and Sr. As both Sr and Ba are known to substitute for Ca in various mineral phases, it is not surprising that all three become depleted towards the Alkali Granite, which contains low concentrations of these elements. Because both Ca and Sr are more readily assayed, they were both chosen over Ba and Zr.
- (iv) F. Fluorine shows an erratic relationship with distance from the Alkali Granite contact, being initially depleted then enriched. Despite this, F was chosen for the survey as it was thought that the element may show significant variations at a greater distance from the mineralised Alkali Granite at the Anchor.

The five elements chosen therefore, were Rb, Ga, Sr, Ca and F.

6.2.2 Lithochemical Variations

Selected samples, chosen for their lack of weathering and obvious alteration were analysed for the five elements. A full list of the results is given in Appendix 2 and the results for each of the drill holes are shown on Fig. 9. Using the graphical results on Fig. 9, a table of elemental abundance with respect to distance above contact was constructed (Table 2). A plan of the Anchor Mine Area is attached (Fig. 10) showing where the five hole collars are located, together with the appropriate geochemical values for each of the distances above the Alkali Granite contact.

Hole No.	Distance above contact	Rb	F	Sr	Ca	Ga
BT 42	10m	1590	4150	15	3400	43
	20m	1720	4200	20	3200	49
BT 143	10m	1060	3000	140	4500	31
	20m	660	2600	160	5500	25
BT 43	10m	520	2500	100	5100	26
	20m	490	1600	120	5100	20
BT 62	10m	650	4150	70	4800	30
	20m	600	3800	125	5999	26
	50m	580	5100	145	8100	22
BT 96	10m	510	1300	90	4300	29
	20m	540	750	130	4900	19
	50m	510	850	140	4800	24

TABLE 2. Trace element values in various drill holes, calculated from selected samples (Appendix 2). All values are in ppm.

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The geochemical results of each element displayed in Table 2 and Fig. 10, all consistently exhibit a zoned pattern around the deposit. It appears that a halo effect is developed in the Poimena Adamellite surrounding mineralised Alkali Granite. However, the distances involved in this study (10-50m vertically and 0-30m horizontally) were small, being restricted by the available drill holes. In an attempt to maximise the distance (horizontal) away from the mineralised Alkali Granite, to examine the halo effect at a greater distance, a Poimena Adamellite sample from BT 72, approximately 120m away from mineralised Alkali Granite and 20m above unaltered Alkali Granite, was analysed for Rb, Sr Ga and Ca. Also tested in this manner were Poimena Adamellite samples from BT 70 and BT 78. Both of these holes were sited a considerable distance from the Anchor Mine mineralised body, testing I.P. anomalies. The results given in Appendix 2 and displayed on Fig. 10, show that the halo effect extends at least to BT 70, but not as far as BT 78 or BT 70, which have relatively normal Poimena Adamellite trace element levels.

Background values for Ca, F, Ga, Sr and Rb in Poimena Adamellite samples were calculated using published results from a number of sources; Higgins et al. (in press), McClenaghan and Williams (1982) and McClenaghan et al. (1982). Average values for unaltered Poimena Adamellite were calculated and are shown in Table 3 below, together with the ranges for unaltered Adamellite. A combination of these results taken with the averaged results shown in Table 2, has enabled a schematic representation of relative elemental abundance against

Element	Average	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
Ca	16,900	12,000	21,000
F	880	580	1,300
Ga	17	13	19
Sr	102	45	136
Rb	348	277	460

TABLE 3. Average maximum and minimum values for unaltered Poimena Adamellite. All values in ppm.

distance above (mineralised) Alkali Granite to be constructed (Fig.11). This diagram clearly shows that Rb, Ga, and Ca are the most suitable elements to use as pathfinders for hidden Alkali Granite bodies. Gallium and Rb are significantly enriched (and Ca depleted) outside the normal Poimena Adamellite range of values as a mineralised Alkali Granite mass is approached. Fluorine and Sr are not as consistent and do not extend outside the background range as far. This schematic representation should hold for horizontal distances up to approximately 100m away from a mineralised Alkali Granite body.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The results from this year's drilling programme at the Moon Mine were disappointing. Although greisenized Alkali Granite was intersected in all of the holes, tin levels were very low. As a result the potential size of the mineralised body cannot be significantly larger than the 110,000 tonnes at 0.4% Sn suggested in the 1982 report.

The drilling results obtained at the North Anchor Area were, like those from the Moon Mine, disappointing. No tin bearing Alkali Granite intersections were obtained, despite the fact that strongly greisenized Granite was encountered in some holes. The hole drilled at the Lottah Tunnels failed to intersect Alkali Granite. The reason for this appears to be that beneath this region, the Alkali Granite roof contact plunges steeply to the east. This represents the steep edge of the main Alkali Granite intrusion. Therefore the actual source of the veins at Lottah Tunnels is probably either very deep or a large distance to the West (Fig. 7). Despite the failure of this hole, it is still possible that tin mineralised veins overlying known shallow buried Alkali Granite could represent leakage zones from a hidden greisenized cupola. This possibility, when combined with the information from the North Anchor Area drilling, and the Mt. Lyell (1904-05) Don Workings drilling, has led to a 'structural high' in the Alkali Granite being postulated under the Gough's Lode Area (see Figs. 7 and 12). It is possible that a buried greisenized cupola exists in this area, with the North Anchor Area representing a 'downslope' depleted zone, from which tin has been leached and the Gough's Lode a leakage zone of the concealed mineralisation.

The Alkali Granite structural contour map (Fig. 12) shows regions of possible Alkali Granite doming and the 100m depth contour of the Alkali Granite roof contact. Therefore areas with potential can be distinguished from those of little significance. Two areas where shallow buried Alkali

Granite cupolas may exist are indicated on Fig. 12. One, the Gough's Lode Area, is discussed above; the other is in the North Liberator Area. Little is known about the latter Area, other than the report (Reid and Henderson, 1928) of a few old workings.

The lithogeochemical work appears to have been successful to some extent. Calcium, Rb and Ga all show strong depletion/enrichment trends in Poimena Adamellite close to (0-30m) mineralised Alkali Granite. These trends weaken with increasing distance away from mineralised Alkali Granite, to reach a regional halo effect. This effect is confined to a distance 0-20m away from the Alkali Granite contact. Therefore very little can be determined from samples taken more than 30m away from the contact, whereas strongly enriched/depleted samples probably indicate proximity to mineralised Alkali Granite.

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APPENDIX 1

1983-84 EXPENDITURE

1983-84 EXPENDITURE

(July-October costs)

\$

GEOLOGY

- Salaries	12,946
- Salary on-costs	783
- Transport	44
- Miscellaneous	1,266
- Travel	1,409
- Stores	533

GEOCHEMISTRY

- Stores	209
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DRILLING

- Miscellaneous	26
- Outside Contractors	70,813
- Stores	696

SITE PREPARATION

- Outside Contractors	2,610
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INDIRECT MOTOR VEHICLE EXPENSES

	<u>1,500</u>
	<u>92,835</u>

APPENDIX 2

Selected element analyses for the Halo Geochemical Survey.

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Selected element analyses for the Halo Geochemical Survey

Hole (BT)	Depth	Sample No.	Rb	Sr	Ga all ppm	Ca	F
143	16.0	3350	780	150	20	5300	800
143	27.0	3351	770	140	30	6100	3800
143	35.5	3352	1300	260	20	4400	2700
143	45.0	3353	1510	10	50	2800	2800
143	54.0	3354	1870	10	50	4000	6400
143	84.0	3355	1510	60	50	1900	3600
96	33.0	3356	600	170	30	4400	800
96	45.0	3357	550	120	20	5200	1000
96	61.0	3358	740	120	20	4600	1100
96	83.5	3359	530	140	20	4800	400
96	88.0	3360	1770	10	50	2400	2900
62	26.0	3361	580	149	21	8400	620
62	42.5	3362	584	153	24	7700	300
62	70.0	3363	631	132	23	5400	420
62	74.0	3364	1177	41	36	4100	420
62	87.5	3365	1823	11	53	2500	1200
43	38.6	3366	660	160	20	6000	1900
43	56.1	3367	560	110	20	4000	1400
43	73.6	3368	650	130	20	6800	1800
43	87.6	3369	2250	10	60	3000	9600
43	97.6	3370	2300	10	50	1400	7400
42	23.7	3371	1730	20	50	2200	3800
42	34.7	3372	1640	30	50	4700	5200
42	45.7	3373	1500	10	30	2300	2400
42	50.2	3374	1800	10	40	2300	12000
42	73.2	3375	1320	50	40	4400	8000
70	222.0	10500	530	160	20	8400	-
70	115.0	10501	590	200	20	12500	-
72	22.4	10502	800	70	20	3100	-
146	95.5	7682	670	110	20	4000	-
147	83.5	7683	700	160	20	8400	-
148	102.7	7684	480	180	20	9700	-
149	99.0	7685	490	200	20	7600	-
151	100.9	7686	550	120	20	7500	-
152	98.3	7687	520	150	20	11100	-
154	101.2	7688	490	130	20	7400	-
155	98.5	7689	510	160	20	9000	-
156	89.5	7690	510	160	20	7400	-
157	107.0	7691	450	190	20	9800	-
158	99.3	7692	470	210	20	10200	-
159	98.2	7693	450	120	20	4400	-
160	95.7	7694	570	110	20	5300	-
161	98.6	7695	530	160	20	7800	-
162	93.4	7696	510	170	20	11000	-
163	66.6	7697	610	120	20	6500	-
163	86.6	7698	480	180	10	8800	-
164	98.5	7699	640	130	20	8400	-

APPENDIX 3

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOGS (1983)

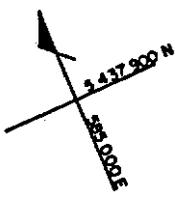
BT 166 - BT 177

473029

HOLE NO. BT 166

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

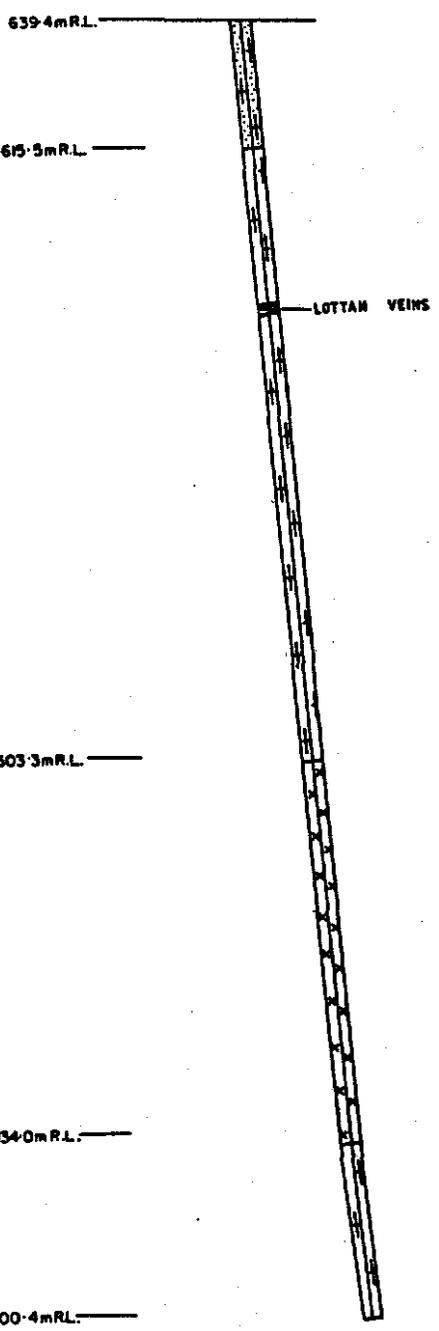
SCALE 1:



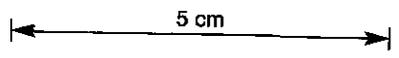
PLAN

5 437 832 N 5 437 822 N
585 013 E 585 036 E

The plan view shows a vertical line representing the drill hole. At the top, there are two horizontal lines representing the hole's opening, with coordinates 5 437 832 N 585 013 E on the left and 5 437 822 N 585 036 E on the right.



DIP PROFILE



GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: 8.T. 166

Page: 3.

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (all ppm)										
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	As	Sr	Rb	Cu	Ag	Mo
				137.3-208.0 FINE GRAINED, NON-PORPHYRITIC POIMENA ADAMELLITE WITH A FEW COARSER GRAINED PHASES.											
					4280	137.0	139.0	100	<10	10	150	550	15	<1	20
137.3	146.0	8.7	100	Fine grained grey granite. Equigranular except for a few rare feldspar phenocrysts elongated up to 2.5cm. Alteration is very weakly developed with unaltered feldspars and biotites. A few narrow zones of sericitisation/silicification exist. Unfractured. At 145.2, a 0.8m thick clay zone. All the granite is altered to a soft clay-pale grey in colour.											
146.0	149.5	3.5	100	Silicified granite with original texture destroyed. Moderately altered. Few relict feldspar phenocrysts exist with minor sericite and pervasive grey quartz. Appears to have been a fine grained granite.	4281	146.0	148.0	100	10	10	160	580	15	<1	<10
149.5	160.9	11.4	100	Medium-coarse grained grey granite. Feldspar phenocrysts up to 2cm wide and long. Unaltered apart from several thin (20cm) silicified zones. Unfractured, with no sericite developed at all. The last 2.0m gets finer grained gradually, grading into the unit below.											
160.9	180.4	19.5	100	Fine grained grey granite, non-porphyrific apart from the occasional large (2cm long) white feldspar. Mafic inclusions- commonly occur up to 2-3cm across, consisting predominantly of black biotite. Unaltered and unfractured except for a few rare, thin sericitised fractures. Several aplitic phases (approx. 10cm thick) also exist. At 173.4, an equigranular but coarser grained (0.5cm) grey granite surrounds a thin veinlet of sericite for 1.1m.	4282	161.0	163.0	100	<10	<10	160	500	5	<1	10
180.4	184.5	4.1	100	Medium-coarse grained, porphyritic, grey granite. Unaltered overall, apart from one sericitic and silicified vein. Becomes quite coarse grained in places with large (3-4cm across) white feldspar phenocrysts.	4283	181.0	183.0	100	<10	10	200	460	5	<1	<10

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 166

Page: 4.

MLV. PRESS

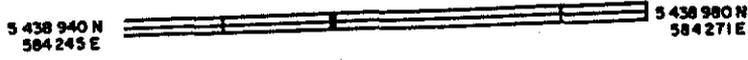
INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (all ppm)										
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	As	Sr	Rb	Cu	Ag	Mo
184.5	208.0	23.5	100	Fine grained grey granite. Unaltered with mafic clots and rare, small feldspar phenocrysts. Rare sericitised and silicified veins occur randomly throughout. At 189.0, a slight pinkening of the feldspars occur. This becomes slightly stronger with depth. The granite is unfractured and equigranular (around-2mm). At 192.8, a 3cm thick white quartz vein containing minor green sericite is surrounded either side by a 3cm thick sericitised/silicified zone of alteration, of 20° CA. Between 205.1 and 206.1, and increase in veining occurs with several thin sericite filled veinlets causing a light, pale brown alteration in the enclosing granite.	4284	187.0	189.0	100	<10	<10	160	470	5	<1	<10
				208.0-240.0 MEDIUM-COARSE GRAINED, WEAKLY PORPHYRITIC POIMENA ADAMELLITE.											
208.0	210.2	2.2	100	Very pale grey, silicified aplite. Green sericite and pervasive quartz (very fine grained) and feldspar. Becomes pink with depth. At 209.0, a 20cm zone at 45° CA, of increased sericitisation-greisen developed. Accessory purple fluorite occurs. The upper and lower contacts of this unit are approx. 15° CA, and are both sharp.	4285	208.0	210.0	100	20	10	10	1970	5	<1	<10
210.2	225.8	15.6	100	Pink, medium-coarse grained porphyritic granite. Pink feldspars up to 2-3cm across occur commonly. The top 1.0m contains pale green sericite, otherwise the unit is unaltered with rare veins and pegmatites (thin - 10cm). Between 217.1 and 219.4, the pink colour is absent (a grey unaltered, medium grained granite). At 222.5, a 5cm thick white quartz-pale pink feldspar-pale green sericite vein at 45° CA. This is surrounded above and below by a sericitised zone (biotites altered to sericite). At 225.4, a 0.4m thick patch of silicified and sericitised granite.	4286	217.0	219.0	100	<10	<10	170	490	5	<1	<10

HOLE NO. BT 167

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

PLAN

5 438 940 N
584 245 E



5 438 980 N
584 271 E

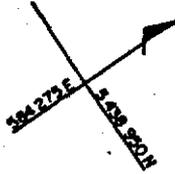
732.4m R.L.

707.7m R.L.

674.9m R.L.

616.3m R.L.

595.9m R.L.



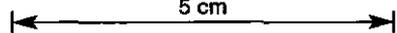
DIP PROFILE

0.01% Sd

SCALE 1:



5 cm



HOLE NO. BT 168

PLAN

5 439 024 N
584 361 E



5 439 082 N
584 333 E

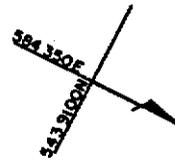
729.5m R.L.

713.6m R.L.

673.4m R.L.

633.5m R.L.

620.6m R.L.



DIP PROFILE

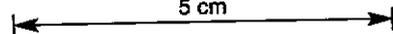
0.01% S

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE 1:



5 cm



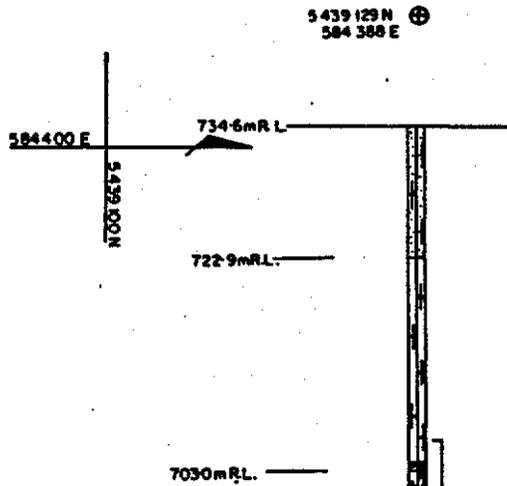
HOLE NO. BT 169

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

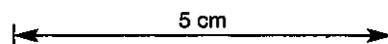
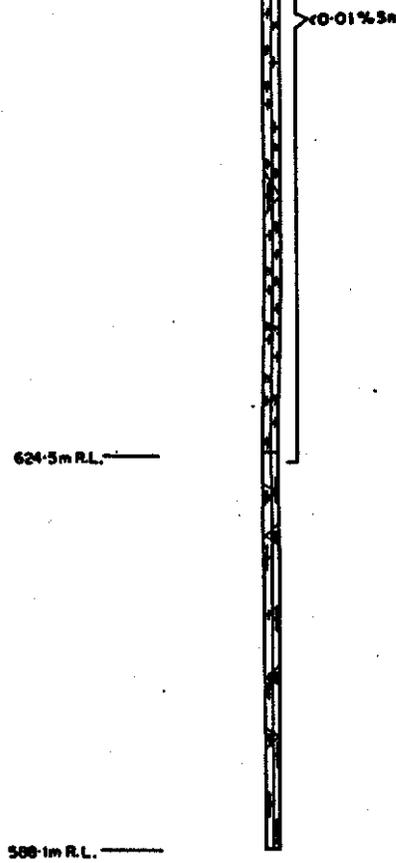
SCALE 1:



PLAN



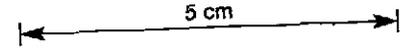
DIP PROFILE



HOLE NO. BT 170

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE 1:



PLAN

5 439 248 N ⊕
584 321 E

725.6mRL

693.6mRL

5 439 200 N

584 300 E

DIP PROFILE

0.01% Sd

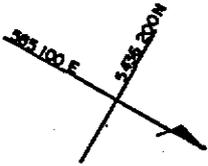
617.4mRL

473052

HOLE NO. BT 71

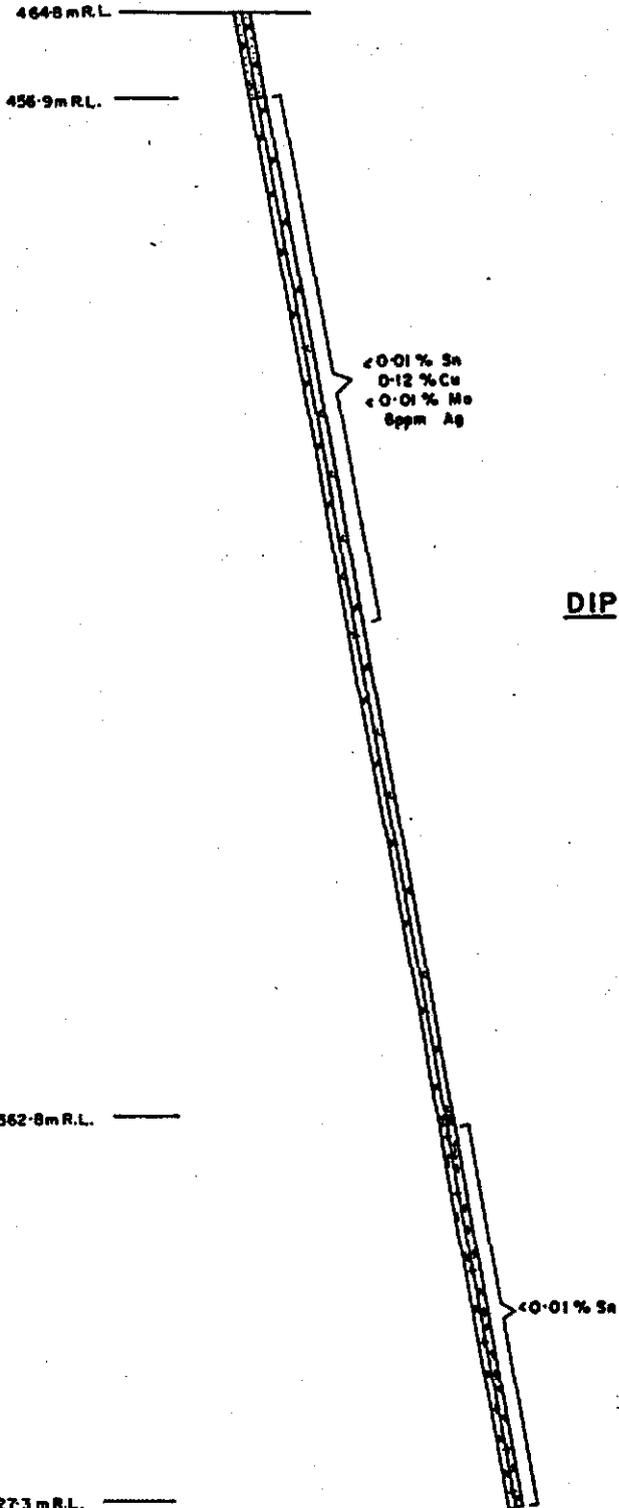
GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE 1:



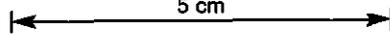
PLAN

5436 214 N 5436 237 N
585 107 E 585 095 E



DIP PROFILE

5 cm



GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 171

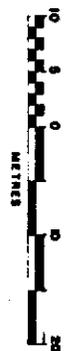
Page: 1.

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	Cu	(wt%)	Ag	Mo	(ppm)				
				SUMMARISED LOG	4791	8.0	9.0	100	0.01	0.01		1	<1					
					4792	9.0	10.0	100	<0.01	0.03		<1	<1					
0.0	103.7	100.7		FINE GRAINED, NON-PORPHYRITIC DG-FP, VARIABLY BUT USUALLY WEAKLY	4793	10.0	11.0	100	0.01	0.01		<1	<1					
				ALTERED WITH NUMEROUS VERTICAL VEINLETS OF QUARTZ, SERICITE,	4794	11.0	12.0	100	0.01	0.03		2	<.01					
				BORNITE AND CHALCOPYRITE.	4795	12.0	13.0	100	<0.01	0.02		1	<.01					
					4796	13.0	14.0	100	0.01	0.08		2	<.01					
103.7				CONTACT	4797	14.0	15.0	100	0.01	0.08		3	<.01					
					4798	15.0	16.0	100	0.01	0.01		1	<.01					
103.7	140.0	36.3		MEDIUM GRAINED, EQUIGRANULAR ALKALI GRANITE. OVERALL MILDLY ALTER-	4799	16.0	17.0	100	0.01	0.08		4	<.01					
				ED WITH SOME STRONGLY GREISENED PATCHES DEVELOPED. THE UPPER	4800	17.0	18.0	100	<0.01	0.05		4	<.01					
				CONTACT IS MARKED BY AN ALTERED ZONE OF MIXED LITHOLOGIES:	4851	18.0	19.0	100	0.01	0.07		2	<.01					
				ALKALI GRANITE, PEGMATITE AND APLITE.	4852	19.0	20.0	100	<0.01	0.23		14	<.01					
					4853	20.0	21.0	100	0.01	0.31		10	<.01					
					4854	21.0	22.0	100	0.01	0.01		2	<.01					
				DETAILED LOG	4855	22.0	23.0	100	0.01	0.01		<1	<.01					
					4856	23.0	24.0	100	<0.01	<0.01		<1	<.01					
				0.0-103.7 FINE GRAINED, WEAKLY ALTERED DG-FP ADAMELLITE WITH	4857	24.0	25.0	100	0.01	0.13		4	<.01					
				NUMEROUS QUARTZ AND QUARTZ-SULPHIDE VEINS.	4858	25.0	26.0	100	0.02	0.16		6	<.01					
					4859	26.0	27.0	100	0.01	0.01		1	<.01					
0.0	8.0			Tricone - no core recovered.	4860	27.0	28.0	100	0.02	0.10		5	<.01					
					4861	28.0	29.0	100	0.01	0.10		4	<.01					
8.0	15.0	7.0	100	Pink-grey, fine grained, very weakly porphyritic granite.	4862	29.0	30.0	100	<0.01	0.15		6	<.01					
				Moderately altered (yellow sericitised feldspars are common)	4863	30.0	31.0	100	0.01	0.06		2	<.01					
				and weathered (abundant limonite staining). Highly fractured.	4864	31.0	32.0	100	0.01	0.06		3	<.01					
				Typical granitic texture with a few feldspar phenocrysts up to	4865	32.0	33.0	100	0.01	0.16		6	<.01					
				1m across. Minor quartz veining.	4866	33.0	34.0	100	<0.01	0.03		1	<.01					
				At 13.5, a 0.5m long, 2mm wide, quartz-mica-bornite-veinlet	4867	34.0	35.0	100	<0.01	0.04		3	<.01					
				at 0° CA.	4868	35.0	36.0	100	<0.01	0.02		1	<.01					
					4869	36.0	37.0	100	<0.01	<0.01		<1	<.01					
15.0	103.7	85.7	97	Unweathered, grey, fine-grained, almost non-porphyritic granite.	4870	37.0	38.0	100	0.01	0.29		17	<.01					
				Very weakly altered with occasional pink-yellow stronger altered	4871	38.0	39.0	100	<0.01	<0.01		1	<.01					
				patches. These usually enclose quartz-chalcopyrite-bornite veins	4872	39.0	40.0	100	<0.01	0.05		3	.01					
(27.2-30.2, 2.0m recovered)				which are abundant. Sericite filled fractures are quite common.	4873	40.0	41.0	100	0.01	0.12		5	<.01					
				Hematite (red) and malachite(?) (green) also occur as fracture	4874	41.0	42.0	100	0.01	0.17		7	<.01					
				coatings. Thin aplite/pegmatites (<5cm thick) of pink feldspar	4875	42.0	43.0	100	0.01	0.10		4	<.01					

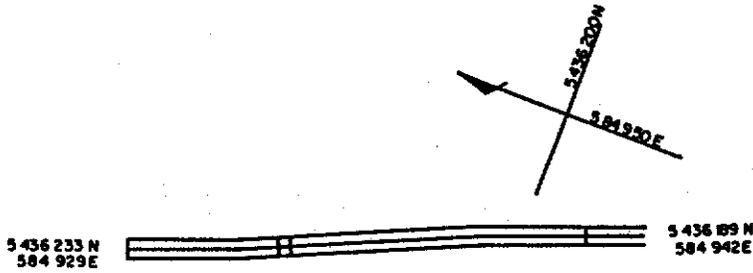
HOLE NO. BT 172

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

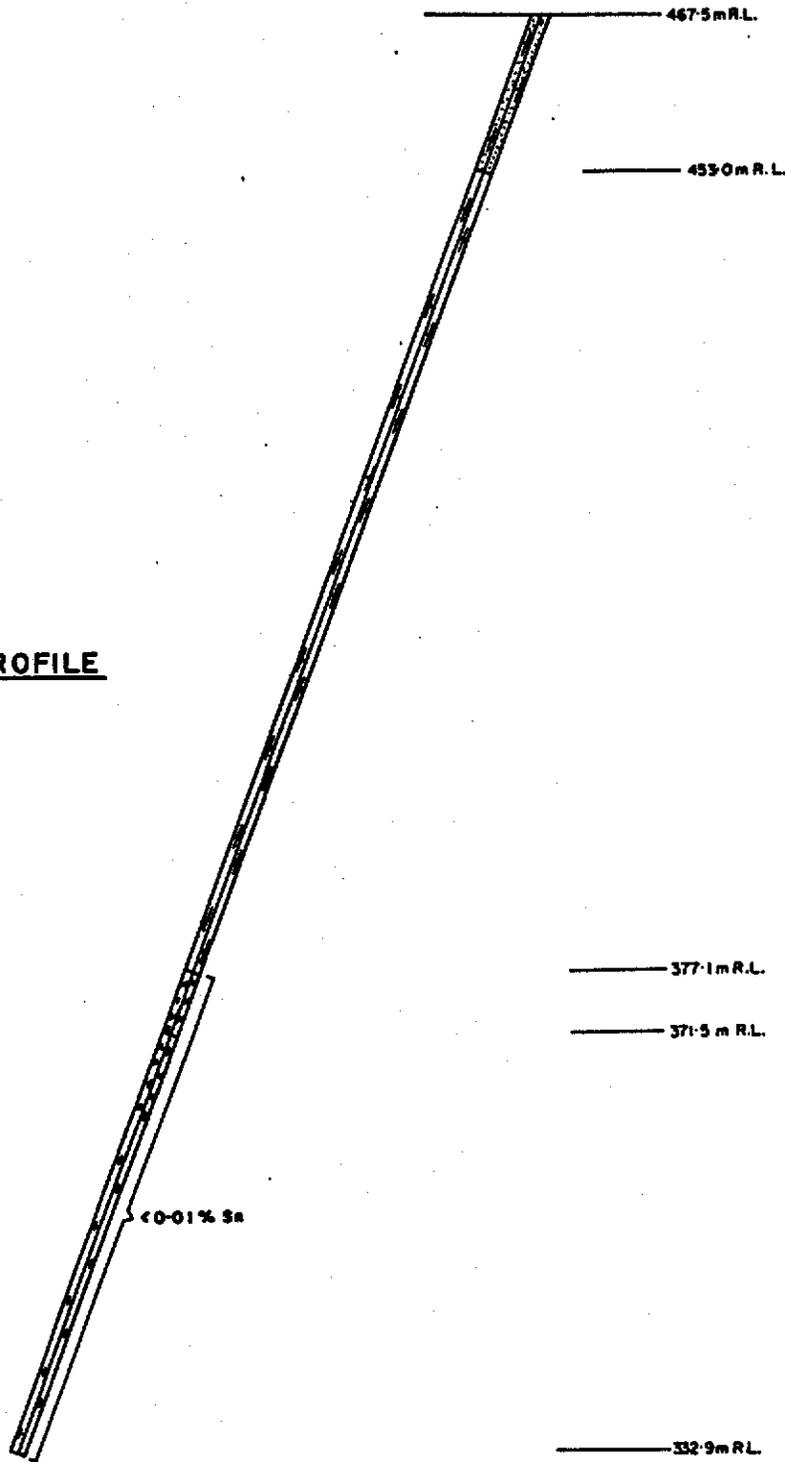
SCALE 1:



PLAN



DIP PROFILE



5 cm

HOLE NO. BT 173

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

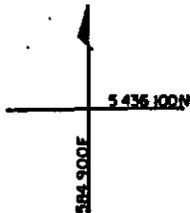
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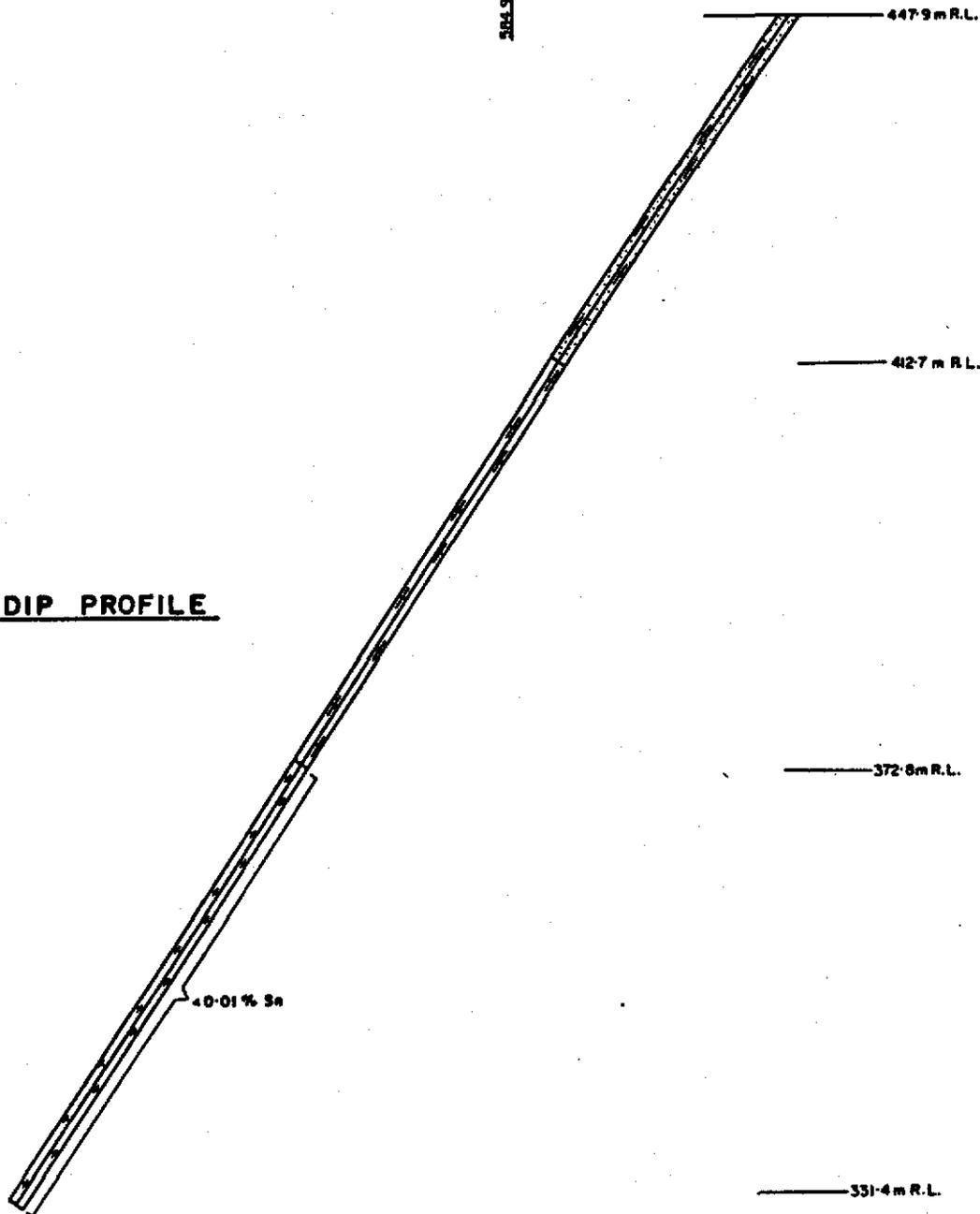
PLAN

5 436 122N
584 852E

5 436 12N
584 928E



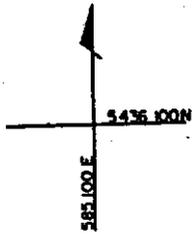
DIP PROFILE



5 cm

473072

PLAN



5436 111N
585 145E

5436 107N
585 149E

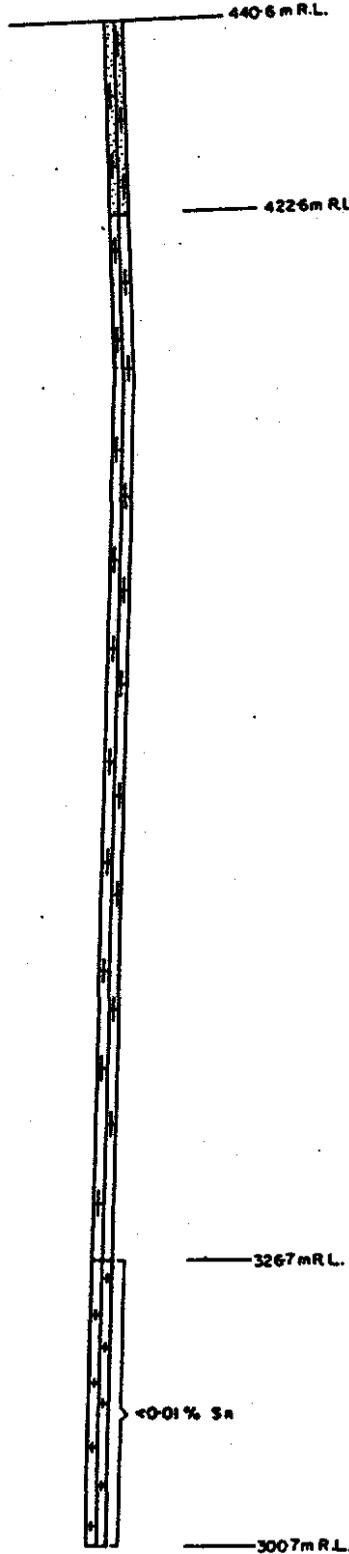
HOLE NO. BT 174

440.6 m R.L.

422.6 m R.L.

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

DIP PROFILE



SCALE 1

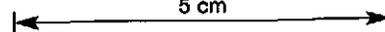


5 cm

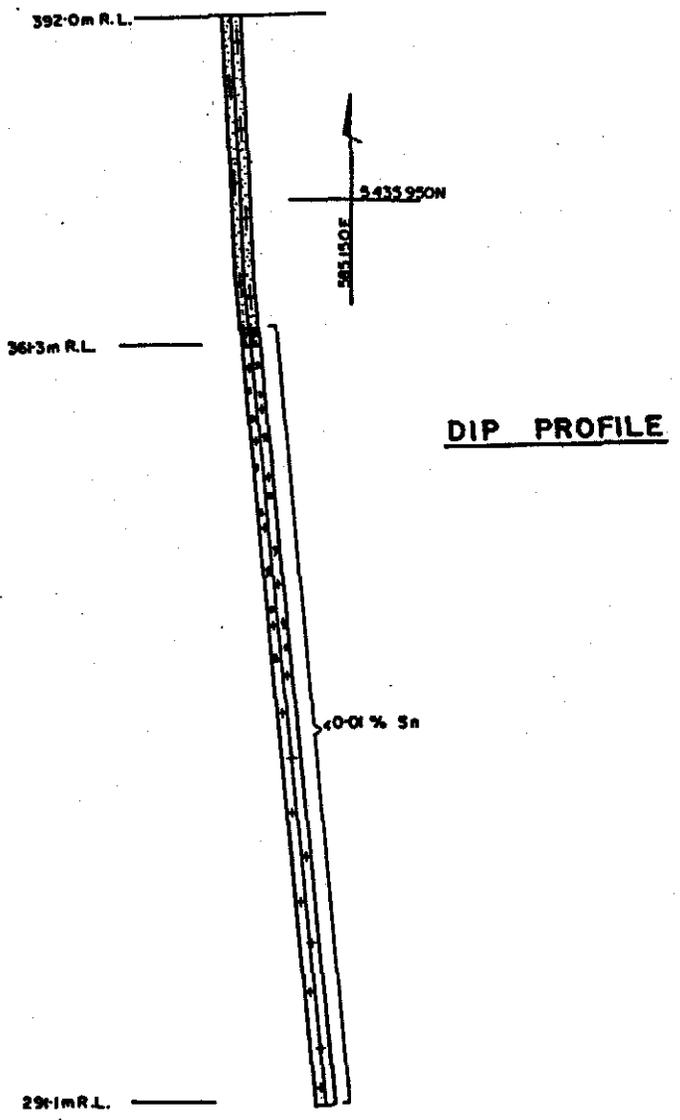
HOLE NO. BT 175

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE 1:  METRES

 5 cm

5435 976N 585 139 E  5435 976N 585 142 E PLAN



473076

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
 DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 175

Page: 2.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (ppm)													
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	Ag	Cu	Mo						
				30.3-101.0 MODERATELY TO STRONGLY ALTERED ALKALI GRANITE.	6058	28.0	29.0	100	40	<1	5	30						
				ALTERATION RANK DECREASES WITH DEPTH.	6059	29.0	30.0	100	20	<1	5	<10						
					6060	30.0	31.0	100	30	<1	5	<10						
30.3	33.1	2.8	100	Moderately altered and greisenized alkali granite. Green-grey in colour and unfractured. All mica phases are replaced with green sericite.	6061	31.0	32.0	100	30	<1	5	90						
					6062	32.0	33.0	100	20	<1	5	10						
				At 32.2, a 10cm thick aplite-pegmatite complex occurs.	6063	33.0	34.0	100	20	<1	10	<10						
					6064	34.0	35.0	100	30	<1	15	<10						
					6065	35.0	36.0	100	20	<1	10	10						
33.1	38.2	5.1	100	Pale yellow, weakly altered, sericitised alkali granite.	6066	36.0	37.0	100	30	<1	5	<10						
				Medium grained and equigranular, with several yellow-sericite filled fractures. Micas are still all replaced.	6067	37.0	38.0	100	20	<1	15	<10						
					6068	38.0	39.0	100	40	<1	5	130						
					6069	39.0	40.0	100	40	<1	5	240						
38.2	39.5	1.3	100	From above, the granite gradually becomes darker green and overall strongly altered. Pale brown and dark green sericite are common.	6070	40.0	41.0	100	40	<1	5	120						
				and disseminated molybdenite and fluorite occur. Both feldspars and micas are replaced.	6071	41.0	42.0	100	50	1	5	60						
					6072	42.0	43.0	100	50	<1	5	140						
					6073	43.0	44.0	100	50	<1	10	110						
39.5	45.3	5.8	100	Weakly altered, paler green-grey alkali granite. Only the micas have been sericitised. Unfractured.	6075	45.0	46.0	100	30	2	10	10						
					6076	46.0	47.0	100	40	3	10	10						
					6077	47.0	48.0	100	30	2	20	<10						
45.3	51.3	6.0	100	Variably altered alkali granite. Predominantly dark green and moderately strongly altered and silicified, with patches of weaker altered granite and patches of pale yellow-cream bleached granite.	6078	48.0	49.0	100	70	<1	5	10						
				In places, strongly fractured, with a blocky fracture developed.	6079	49.0	50.0	100	50	1	5	10						
				The darker, more intense alteration zones surround poorly developed quartz veins.	6080	50.0	51.0	100	50	1	5	20						
					6081	51.0	52.0	100	50	1	5	10						
					6082	52.0	53.0	100	30	<1	5	10						
					6083	53.0	54.0	100	30	<1	5	<10						
					6084	54.0	55.0	100	40	<1	5	10						
51.3	59.7	8.4	100	Moderately and uniformly altered, greisenized alkali granite. Green-grey and rarely fractured, some with sericite infillings. All micas and some feldspars are altered and replaced. This alteration state grades into the one below.	6085	55.0	56.0	100	30	<1	5	<10						
					6086	56.0	57.0	100	40	<1	5	20						
					6087	57.0	58.0	100	30	<1	<5	10						
					6088	58.0	59.0	100	50	<1	<5	10						
					6089	59.0	60.0	100	50	<1	5	10						
59.7	95.7	36.0	100	Weakly altered alkali granite. Pale green-cream in colour and rarely fractured. Some sericite infilled fractures occur. The micas have been partially replaced with dark green sericite. This	6090	60.0	61.0	100	30	<1	<5	30						
					6091	61.0	62.0	100	40	<1	5	<10						
					6092	62.0	63.0	100	40	<1	5	10						

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 175

Page: 3.

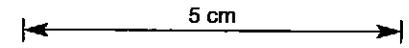
ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (ppm)													
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	Ag	Cu	Mo						
				alteration style is slightly more variable than above, with patches of darker, slightly more altered granite, and pale cream unaltered zones. At 82.4, 86.1, 87.0, fractures with sericite-fluorite infillings occur. Overall, the green colour and degree of alteration decrease with depth.	6093	63.0	64.0	100	50	<1	<5	10						
					6094	64.0	65.0	100	40	<1	<5	30						
					6095	65.0	66.0	100	40	<1	5	20						
					6096	66.0	67.0	100	40	<1	5	20						
					6097	67.0	68.0	100	40	<1	<5	10						
					6098	68.0	69.0	100	40	<1	<5	50						
					6099	69.0	70.0	100	40	<1	<5	<10						
					6100	70.0	71.0	100	40	<1	<5	10						
95.7	101.0	5.3	100		Unaltered, cream-grey alkali granite. Equigranular, medium grained and unfractured. A gradational contact with the above unit occurs.	6101	71.0	72.0	100	30	<1	<5	10					
						6102	72.0	73.0	100	40	<1	5	10					
				6103	73.0	74.0	100	30	<1	<5	<10							
				6104	74.0	75.0	100	40	<1	<5	<10							
				6105	75.0	76.0	100	40	<1	<5	50							
				6106	76.0	77.0	100	40	<1	<5	<10							
				6107	77.0	78.0	100	30	<1	<5	110							
				6108	78.0	79.0	100	40	<1	<5	120							
				6109	79.0	80.0	100	30	<1	<5	20							
				6110	80.0	81.0	100	40	<1	<5	10							
				6111	81.0	82.0	100	40	<1	<5	90							
				6112	82.0	83.0	100	40	<1	<5	40							
				6113	83.0	84.0	100	30	<1	<5	20							
				6114	84.0	85.0	100	40	<1	<5	30							
				6115	85.0	86.0	100	30	<1	<5	30							
				6116	86.0	87.0	100	30	<1	<5	40							
				6117	87.0	88.0	100	30	<1	<5	20							
				6118	88.0	89.0	100	40	<1	<5	10							
				6119	89.0	90.0	100	40	<1	<5	10							
				6120	90.0	91.0	100	30	<1	<5	10							
				6121	91.0	92.0	100	30	<1	<5	<10							
				6122	92.0	93.0	100	40	<1	5	<10							
				6123	93.0	94.0	100	30	<1	<5	<10							
				6124	94.0	95.0	100	30	<1	<5	<10							

HOLE NO. BT 176

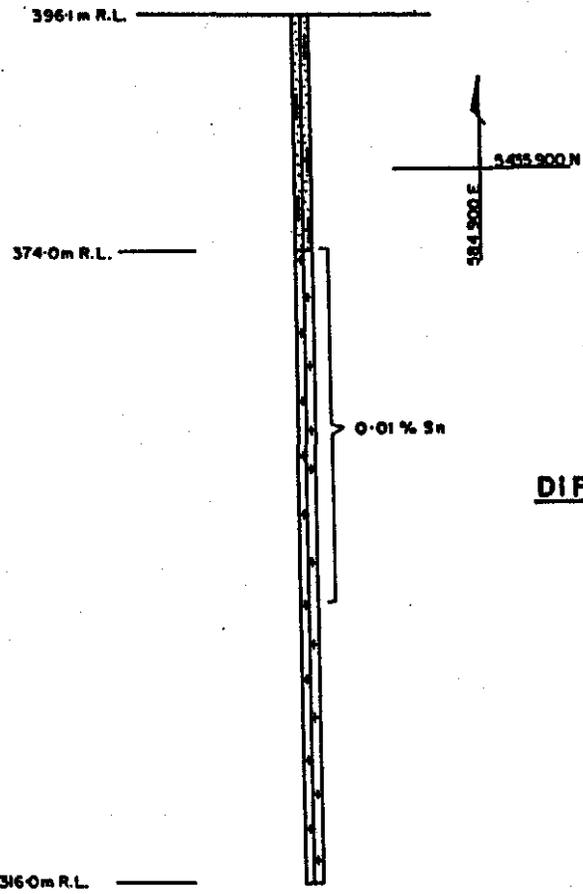
GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE 1:



PLAN

⊕ 5435 924 N
584 884 E



0.01 % Sn

DIP PROFILE

473081

66943 N
5003-9E

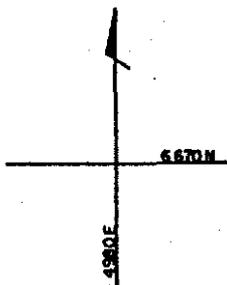


PLAN

473085

HOLE NO. BT 150

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT



499.6 m R.L.

4602 m R.L.

DIP PROFILE

SCALE 1:



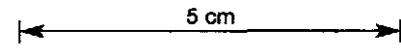
328.6 m R.L.

5 cm

308.6 m R.L.

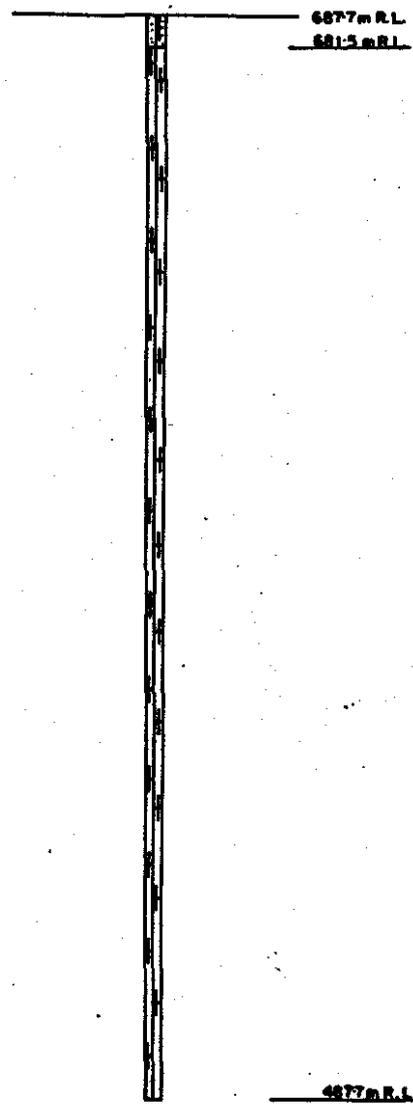
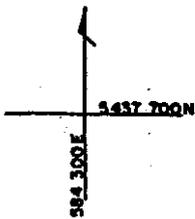
HOLE NO. BT 177

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT



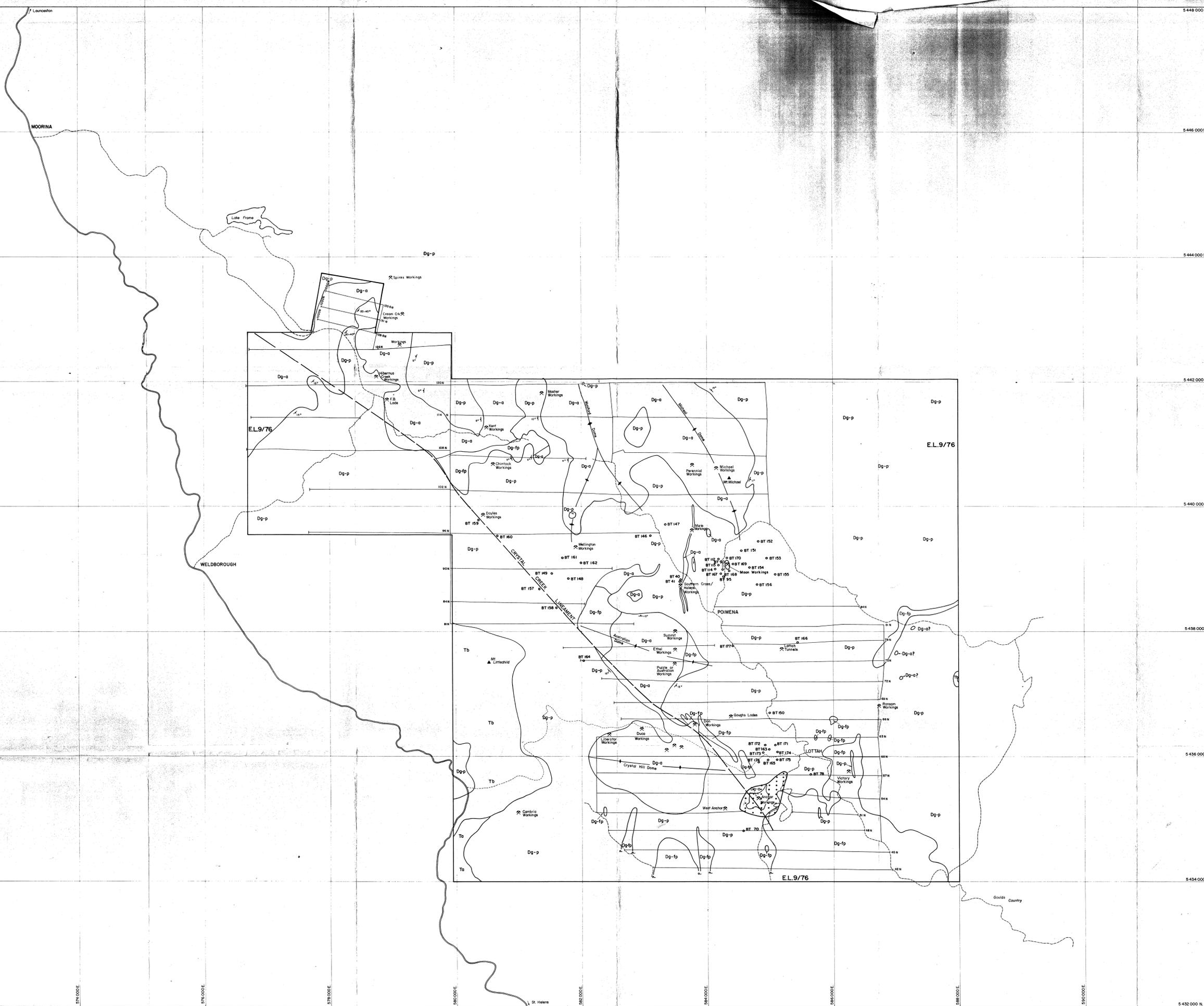
PLAN

⊕ 5 437 796 N
584 398 E



DIP PROFILE

473090



Drill Holes
at Reson / Goldfields Drilling

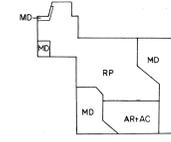
Area of Detailed Drilling
at the Anchor Mine

- LEGEND**
- Quaternary Alluvium, colluvium
 - Tertiary Gravel, sand, clay
 - Basalt
 - Agglomerate and tuff
 - Siluro-Devonian Mathinna Beds
 - BLUE TIER COMPOSITE BATHOLITH**
 - Devonian Alkali Granite - similar to granite in Anchor Mine, medium grained
 - Fine to medium grained, includes all other mesocratic types e.g. quartz-feldspar porphyry, etc.
 - Poimena, Admetite - mesocratic porphyritic biotite granite/monzonite
 - Granodiorite
 - Apparent Domet feature in roof of small granite
 - Dip of granite contact
 - Interpreted geological contact
 - Photo-tiltament
 - Old Workings
 - Cut Grid Line
 - Vehicle Track
 - Sealed Road
 - Licence Boundary

473094



ATTRIBUTION DIAGRAM

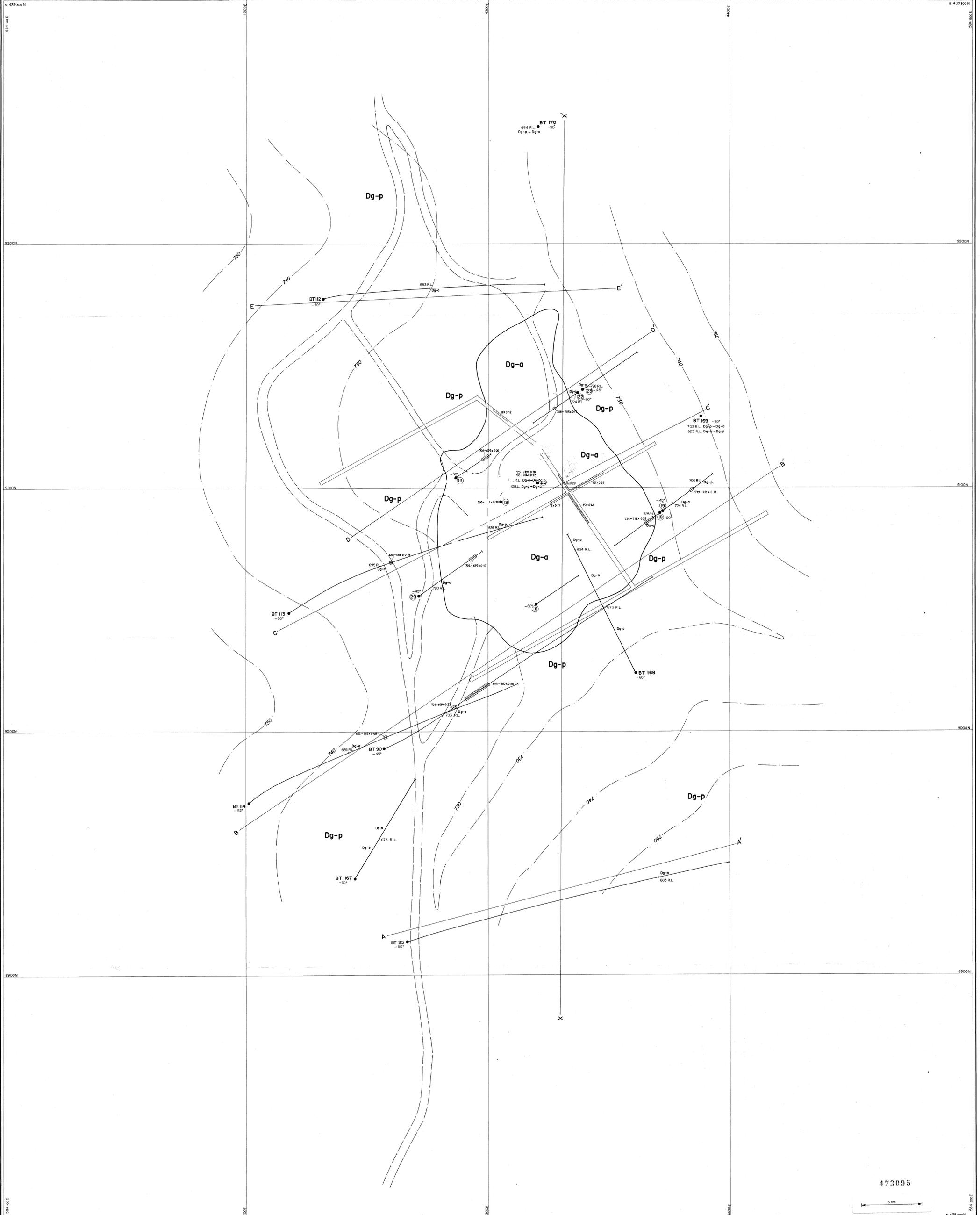


MAPPING BY
R. Pottrock (contract geologist)
A. Ross
MD Mines Department
(1:50000 mapping)
AC A. CARTWRIGHT

RESONION LIMITED

BLUE TIER AREA
INTERPRETATIVE GEOLOGY
& DRILL HOLE LOCATION PLAN

GEOLOGIST	P.A.R.	SCALE	1:200,000 METRES
DRAUGHTSMAN	T.G.D.S.		
DATE	APRIL 1982	REVISIONS	A.J.C. Nov 83
DRAWING No.			2



473095



Sn
ASSAY DATA
AT 0.1% Sn
CUT OFF

BT 110 -50°
655
70-684 x 0.17

REINSON DRILL HOLES

Drill Holes

Trench

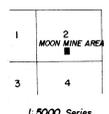
MT. LYELL (1906-07)

ROAD

TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR
(10m. interval)

CONTACT
- Surface
- Drill Hole

NOTE: OPEN CUTS WITHIN MOON MINE WORKINGS NOT SHOWN.



GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

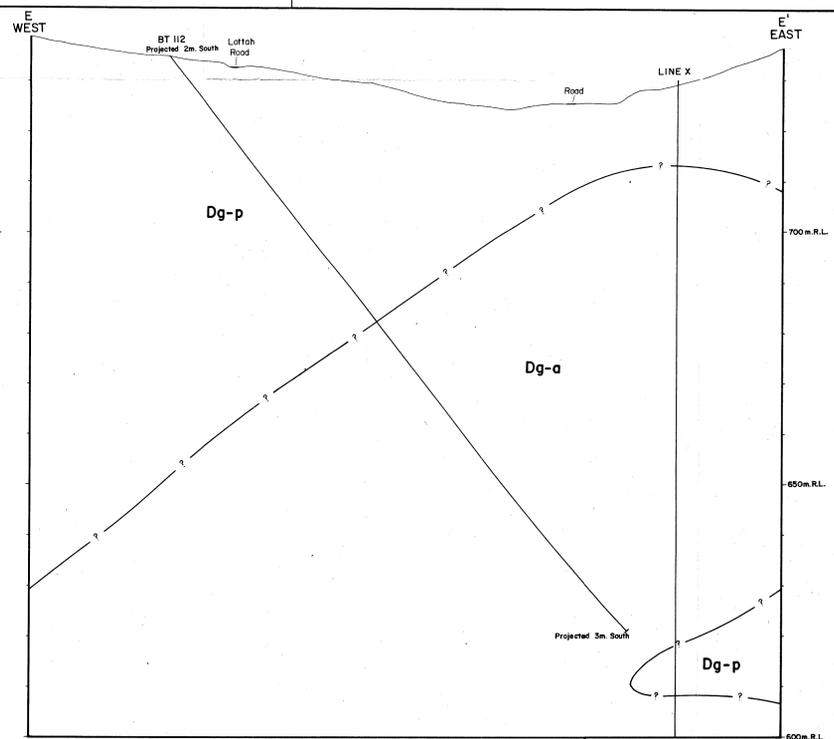
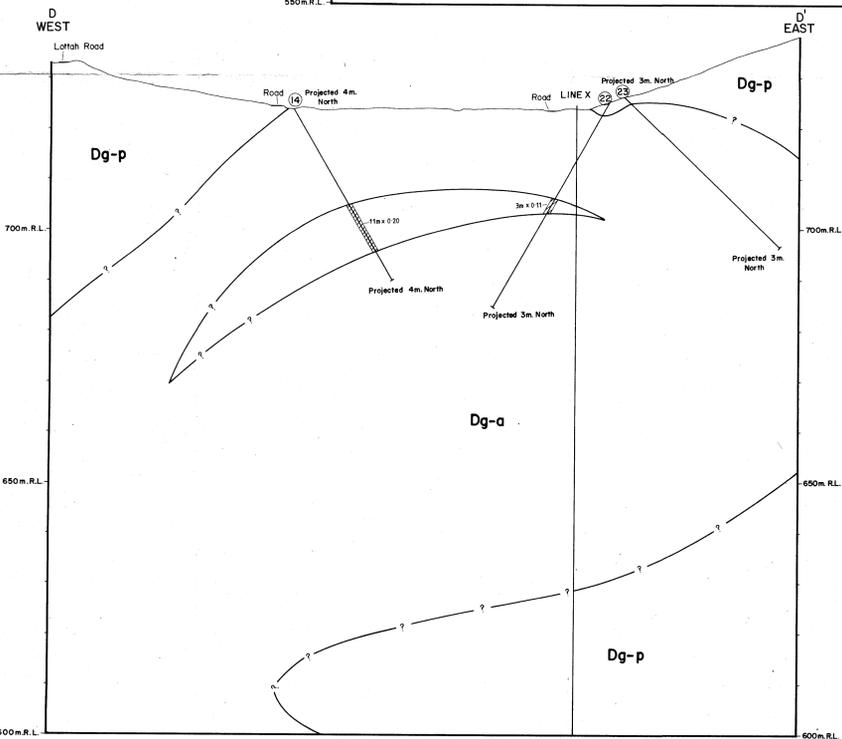
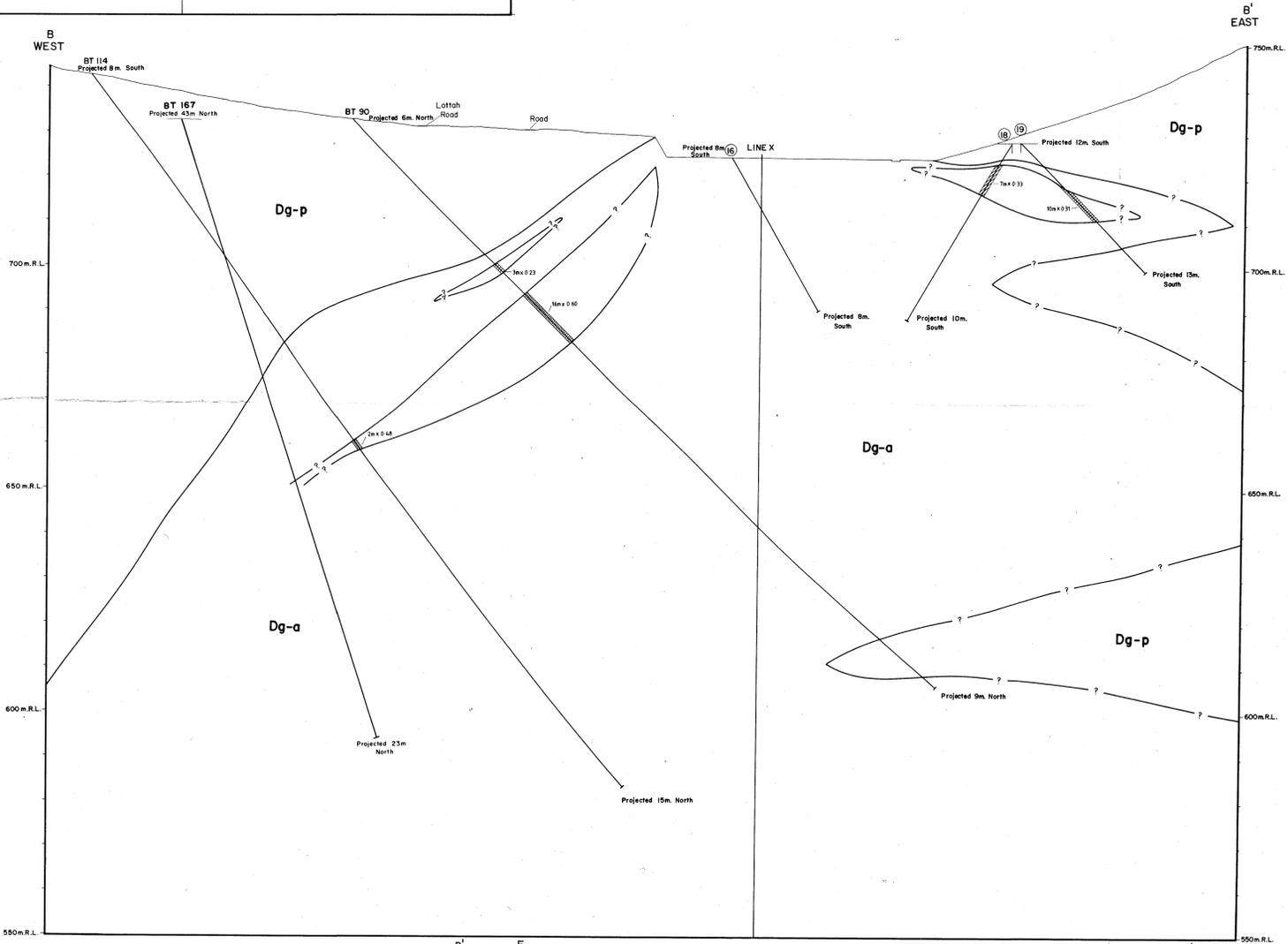
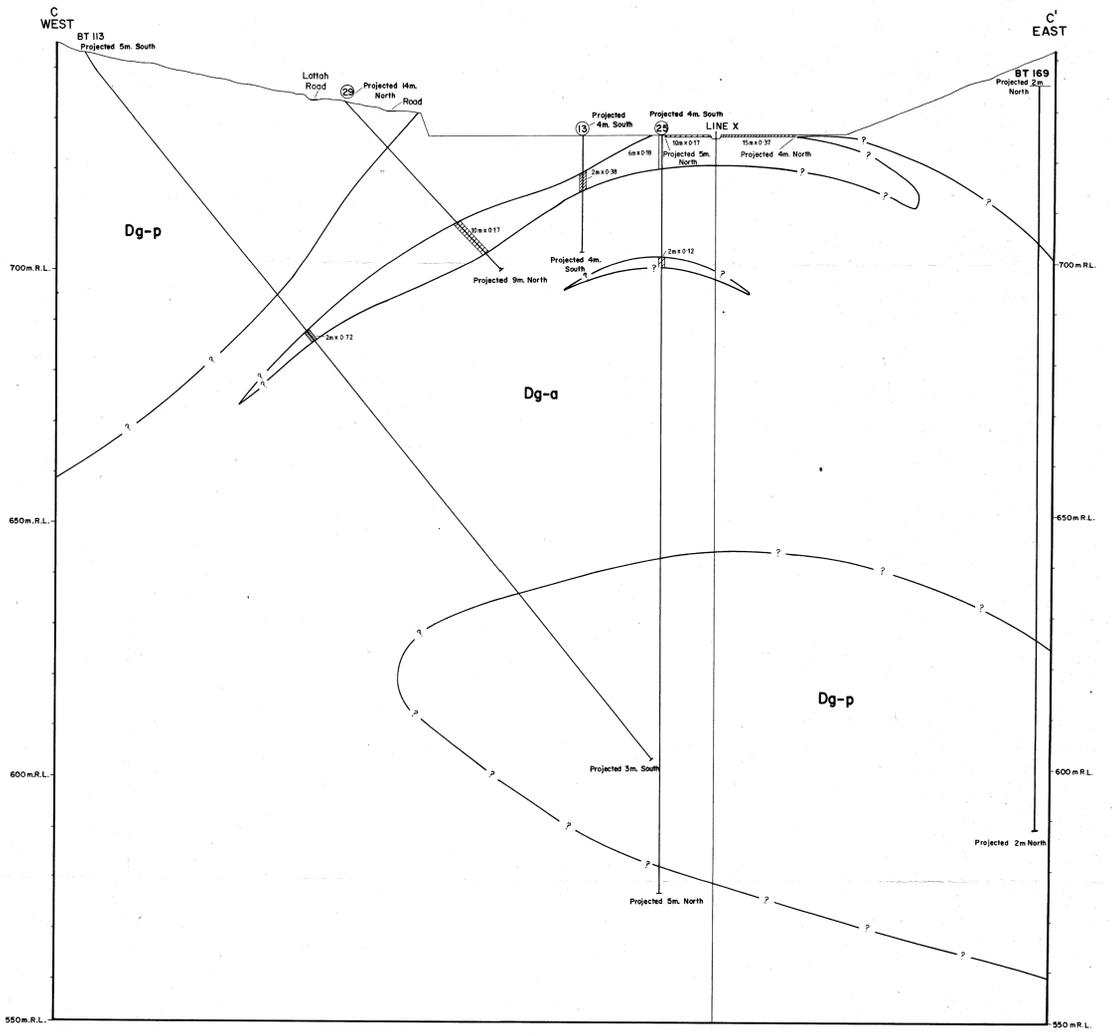
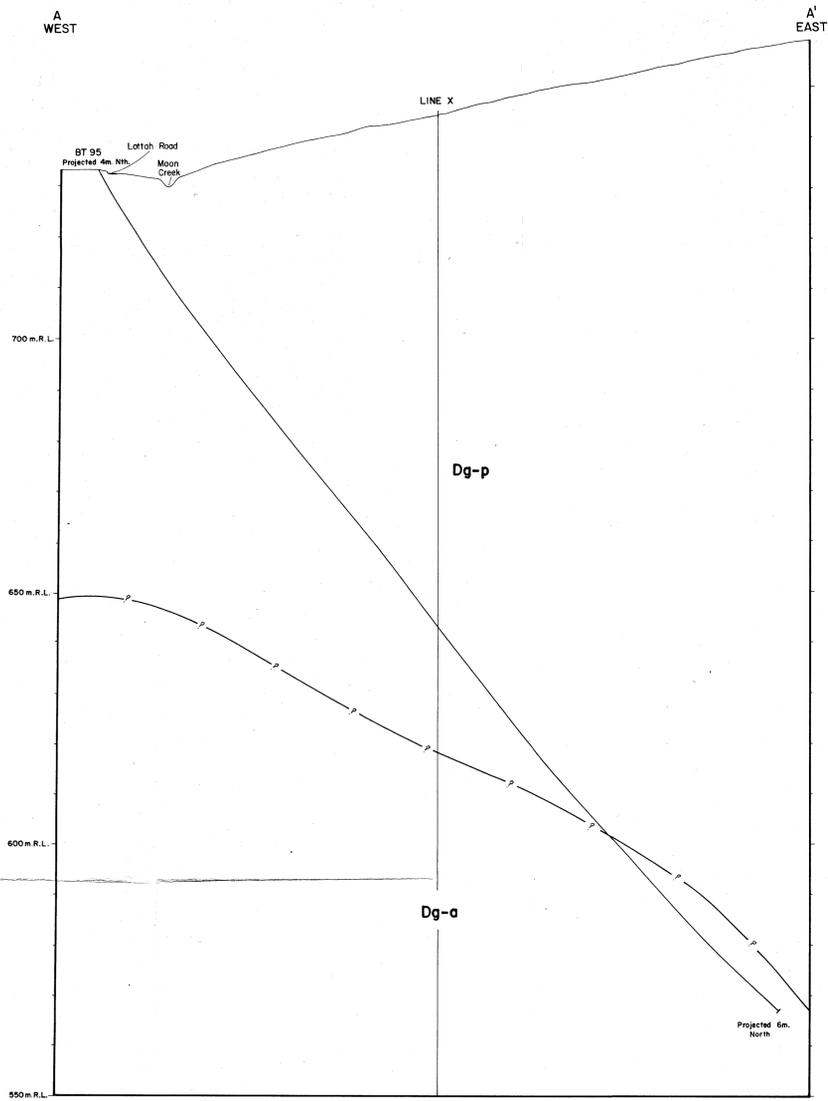
MOON MINE AREA

INTERPRETATIVE GEOLOGY
AND DRILL HOLES

SCALE 1:500

FIG. 3

DRAWN BY	A.J.C.
DATE	Nov. 82
REVISIONS	Doc. 83 (A.J.C.)
FILE NO.	



47309G

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

34-2081

MOON MINE AREA

CROSS SECTIONS

5cm

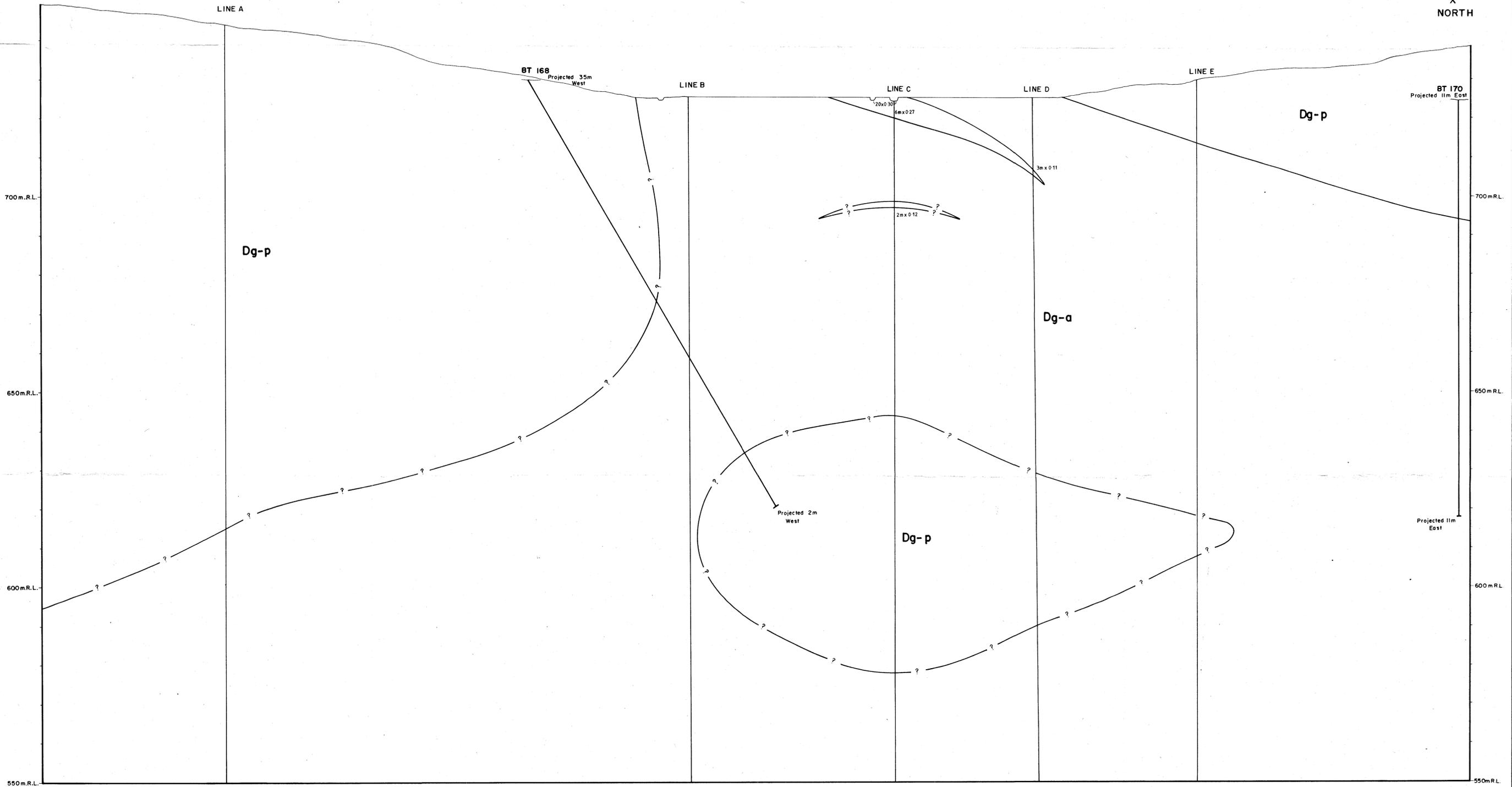
SCALE 1:500

DRAWN BY A.J.C.	DRAFTSMAN S.J.F.
DATE Dec. 82	REVISIONS Dec. 83
FILE NO.	

FIG. 4

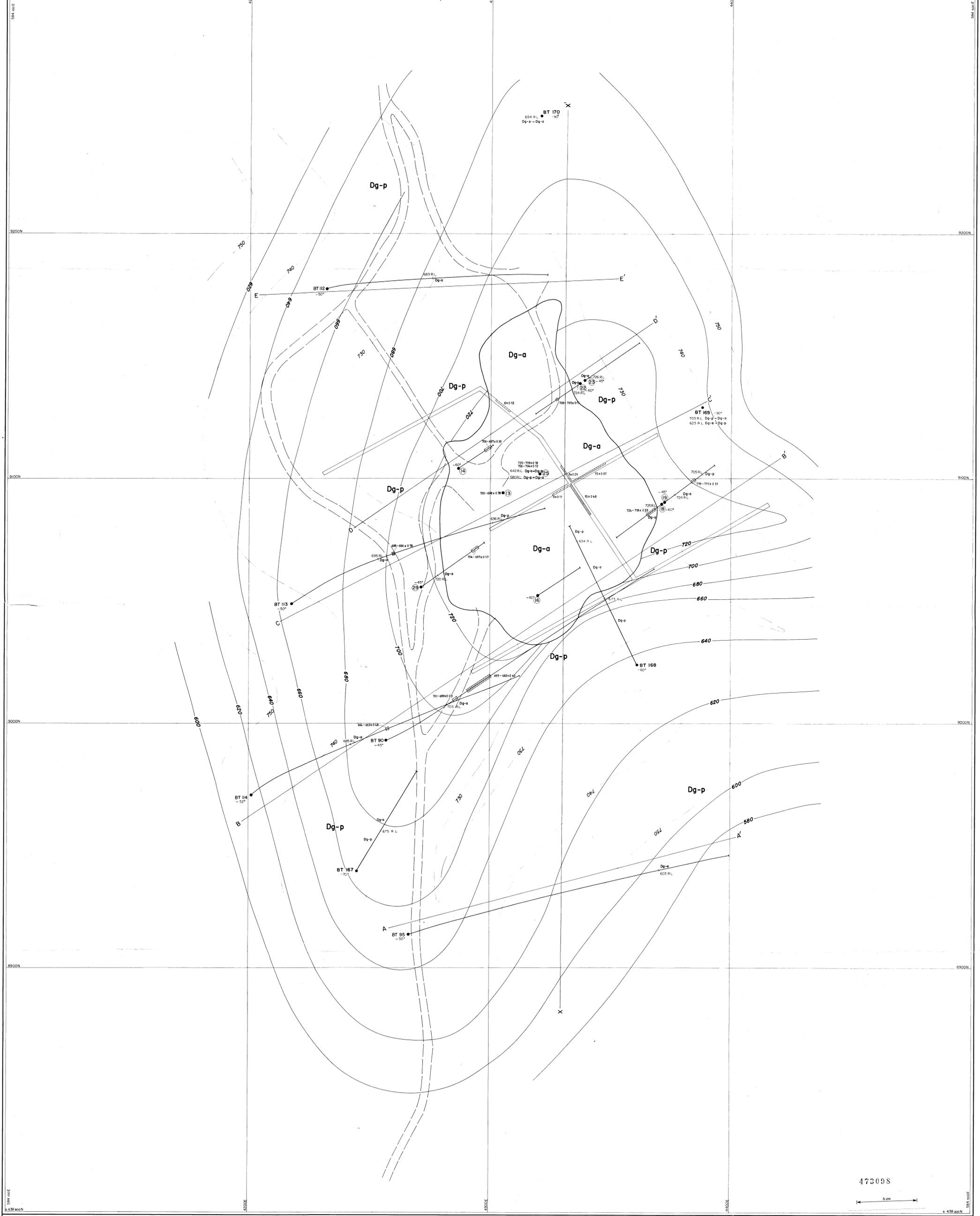
X
SOUTH

X'
NORTH



473097

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
24-2087.	
MOON MINE AREA	
LONGITUDINAL SECTION	
SCALE 1:500	
DRAWN BY : A.J.C.	DRAFTSMAN : S.J.F.
DATE : Dec. 82	REVISIONS : Dec. 83
	(A.J.C.)
FILE NO.	FIG. 5



473098



Sn
ASSAY DATA
AT 0.1% Sn
CUT OFF

RENISON DRILL HOLES
BT 110 -50°
700-694 x 0.17

Drill Holes
Trench

MT. LYELL (1906-07)

ROAD

TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR
(10m. Interval)

CONTACT
- Surface
- Drill Hole

NOTE: OPEN CUTS WITHIN MOON MINE WORKINGS NOT SHOWN.

STRUCTURAL CONTOUR
(20m. Interval)

1 2
MOON MINE AREA
3 4

1:5000 Series

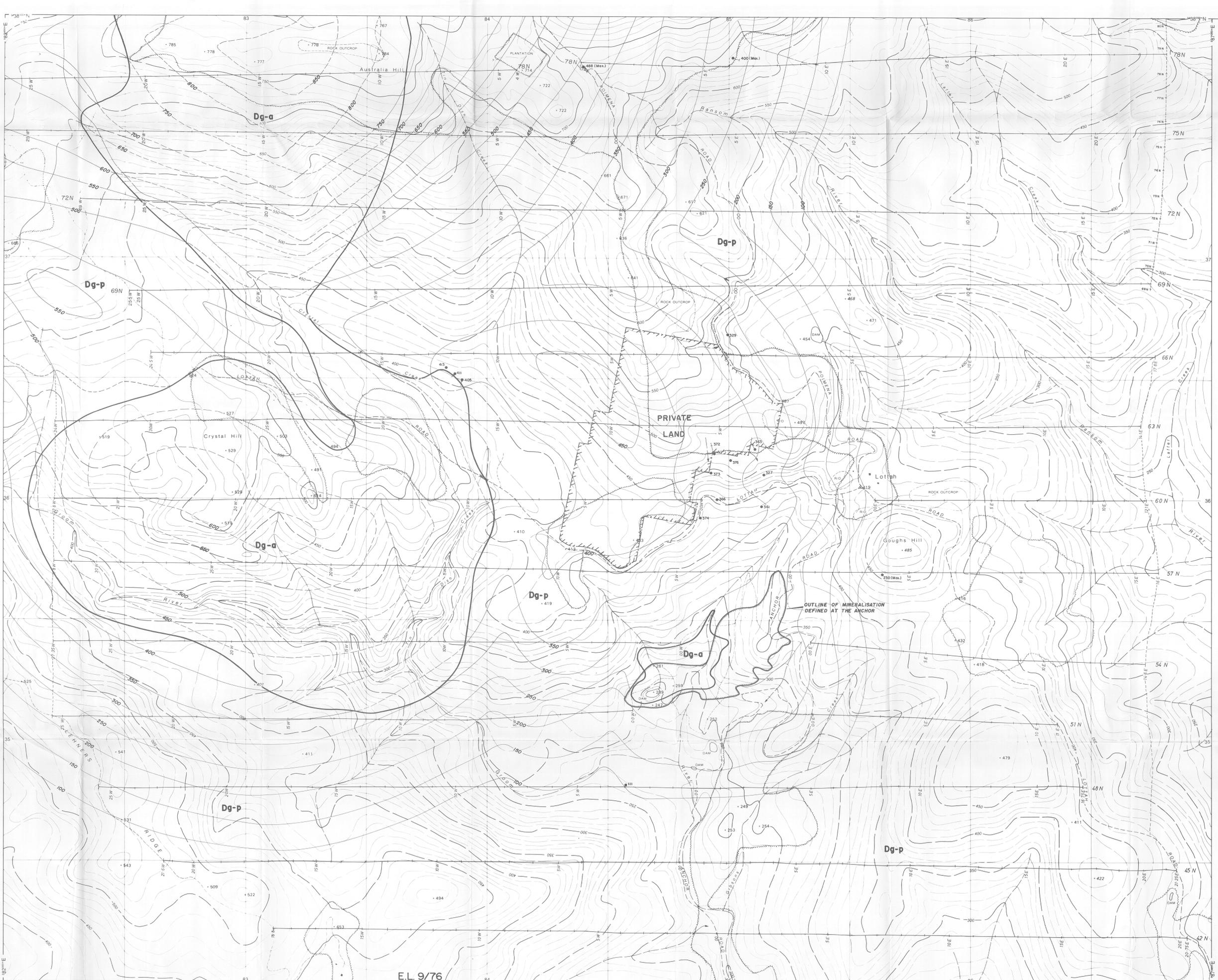
GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

MOON MINE AREA

**STRUCTURAL CONTOURS
AT THE TOP OF THE
ALKALI GRANITE**

SCALE 1:500

DRAWN BY A.J.C.
DRAFTSMAN S.J.F.
DATE Nov. 82
REVISIONS Dec. 83 (A.J.C.)
FILE NO.
FIG 6



E.L. 9/76

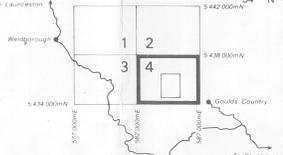
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- STRUCTURAL CONTOURS AT THE TOP OF THE ALKALI GRANITE
- Dg-a** ALKALI GRANITE
- Dg-p** POIMENA ADAMELLITE

473099



LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 METRES	
	Unsealed Road
	Main Track
	Abutment
	Bridge
	Fence
	Power Line
	Tram Boundary
	Proposed Boundary
	Vegetation Boundary
	Grid Interval
	Contour
	Form Line
	Spot Elevation
	Approx. Spot Elevation
	N.B. Form lines and spot elevations indicate lower reliability due to dense vegetation cover
	Horizontal Australian Map Grid
	Vertical Australian Height Datum
	500 metres



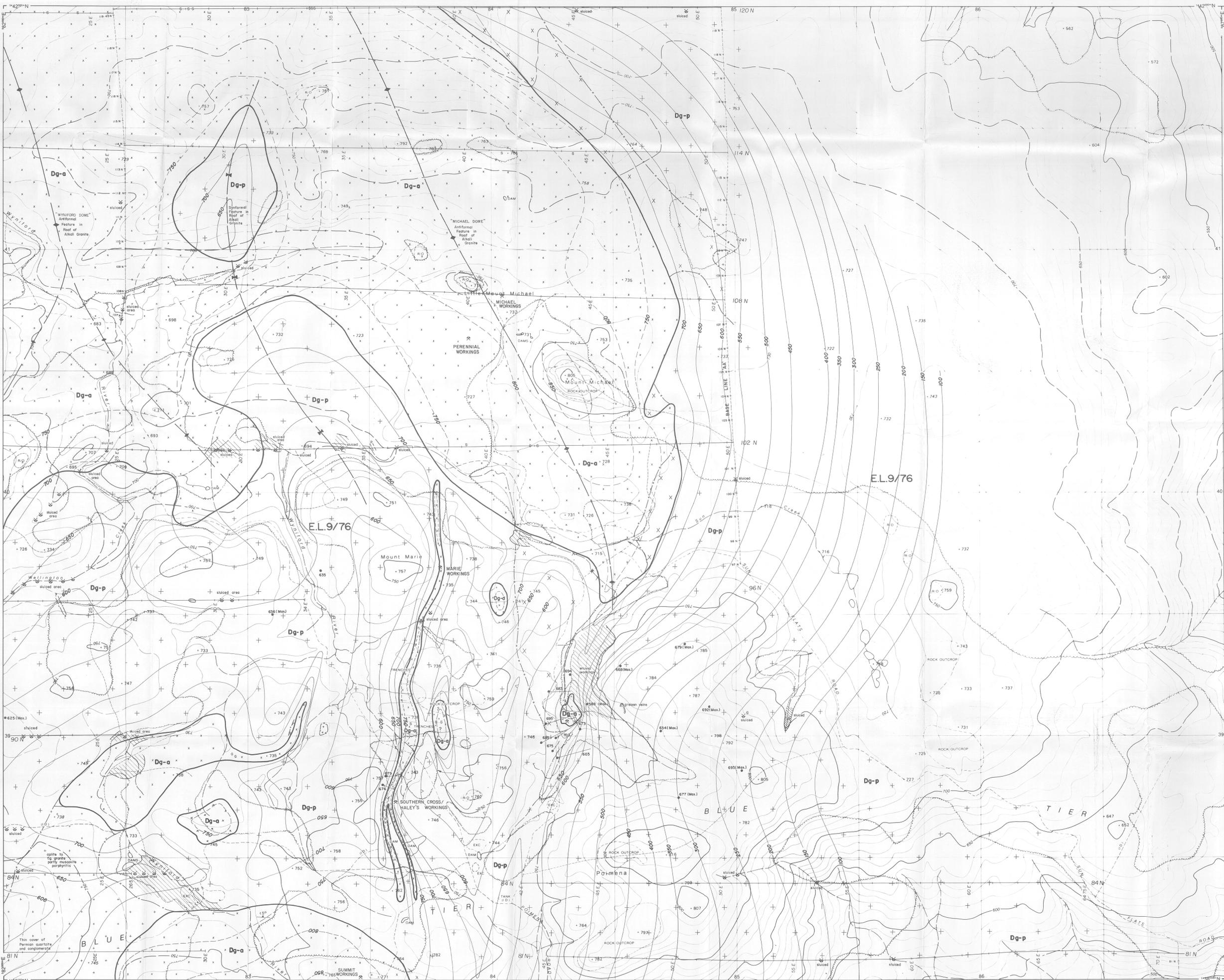
RENISON LIMITED 84-2681

BLUE TIER AREA
STRUCTURAL CONTOURS AT THE TOP OF
THE ALKALI GRANITE AND DRILLING
RESULTS

GEOLOGIST A.J.C. SCALE 1:5,000 METRES
 DRAUGHTSMAN S.J.F.
 DATE Dec. 83
 REVISIONS

DRAWING No. 7

Mapping photogrammetrically compiled by Associated Aerial Surveys Pty. Ltd. Compilation date November 1978 from aerial photographs dated 12 12 1977



GEOLOGY LEGEND

- Recent: Shaded structural workings (see notes), Basalt areas
- Tertiary: Basalt, Basaltic basalt, granite, gneiss, mica schist, etc.
- JURASSIC/Devonian: Basalt intrusions
- Devonian/Cambrian: Metased. Basalt sediments (see notes)
- BLUE TIER COMPOSITE BATHOLITH:
 - Basalt (see notes) (see notes) (see notes)
 - Granite (see notes) (see notes) (see notes)
 - Granite (see notes) (see notes) (see notes)
 - Granite (see notes) (see notes) (see notes)
- Porphyry: Granite (see notes) (see notes) (see notes)
- Admetta: Granite (see notes) (see notes) (see notes)

Scale: 5 cm

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

STRUCTURAL CONTOURS AT THE TOP OF THE ALKALI GRANITE

473100

RENISON LIMITED

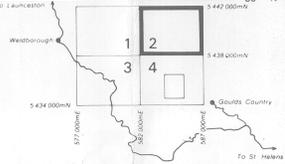
BLUE TIER AREA

STRUCTURAL CONTOURS AT THE TOP OF THE ALKALI GRANITE AND DRILLING RESULTS

GEOLOGIST: R. POLLOCK SCALE 1:5,000 METRES
 DRAUGHTSMAN: T.G.D.S.
 DATE: APRIL 1982
 REVISIONS: A.J.C. Dec. 83 DRAWING No. 8

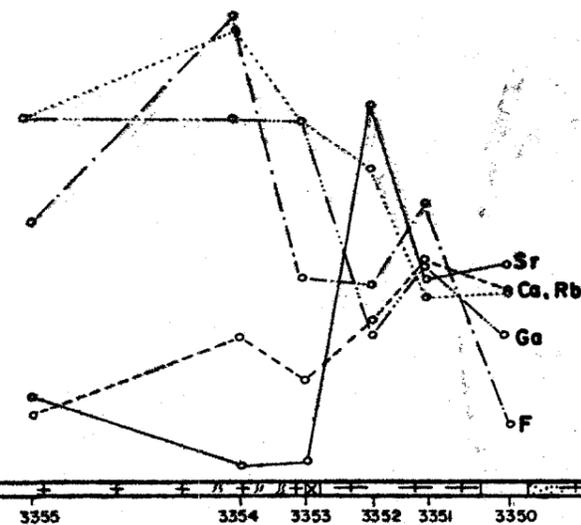
LEGEND

Sealed Road	Unsealed Road	Contour
Main Track	Main Track	Spot Elevation
Watercourse	Bridge	Approx. Spot Elevation
Building	Fence	From lines and (rare) spot elevations indicate lower reliability due to dense vegetation cover
Power Line	Timber Boundary	Datum: Australian Map Grid
Vertical Boundary	Poisson Boundary	Vertical: Australian Height Datum
Interpretation Doubtful	Interpretation Doubtful	Grid Interval: 500 metres

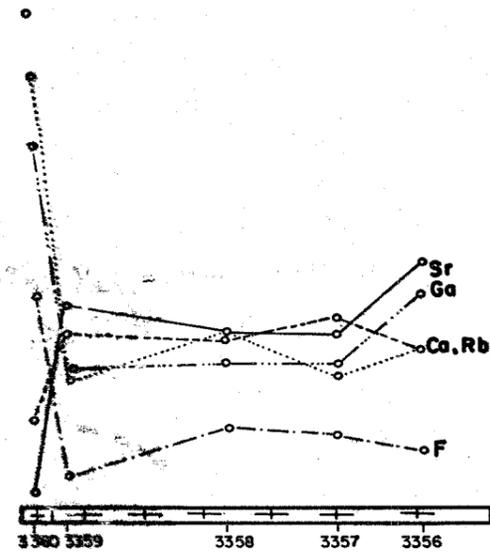


Mapping photogrammetrically compiled by Associated Aerial Surveys Pty. Ltd. Compilation date November 1978 from aerial photographs dated 12/12/1977

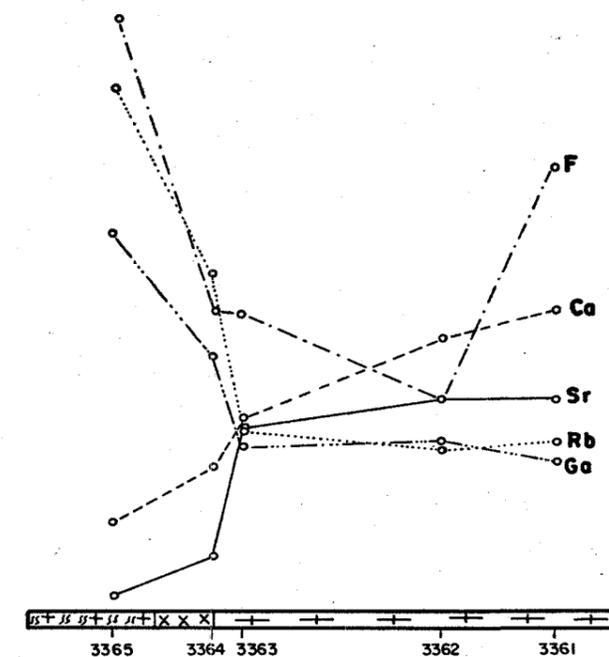
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE



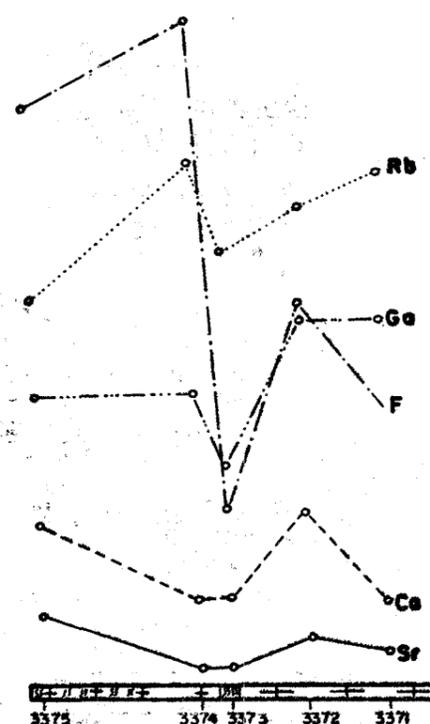
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE



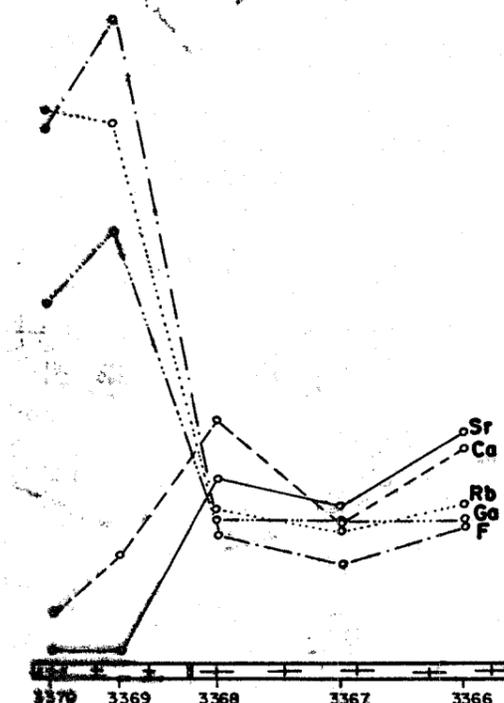
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE



RELATIVE ABUNDANCE



RELATIVE ABUNDANCE



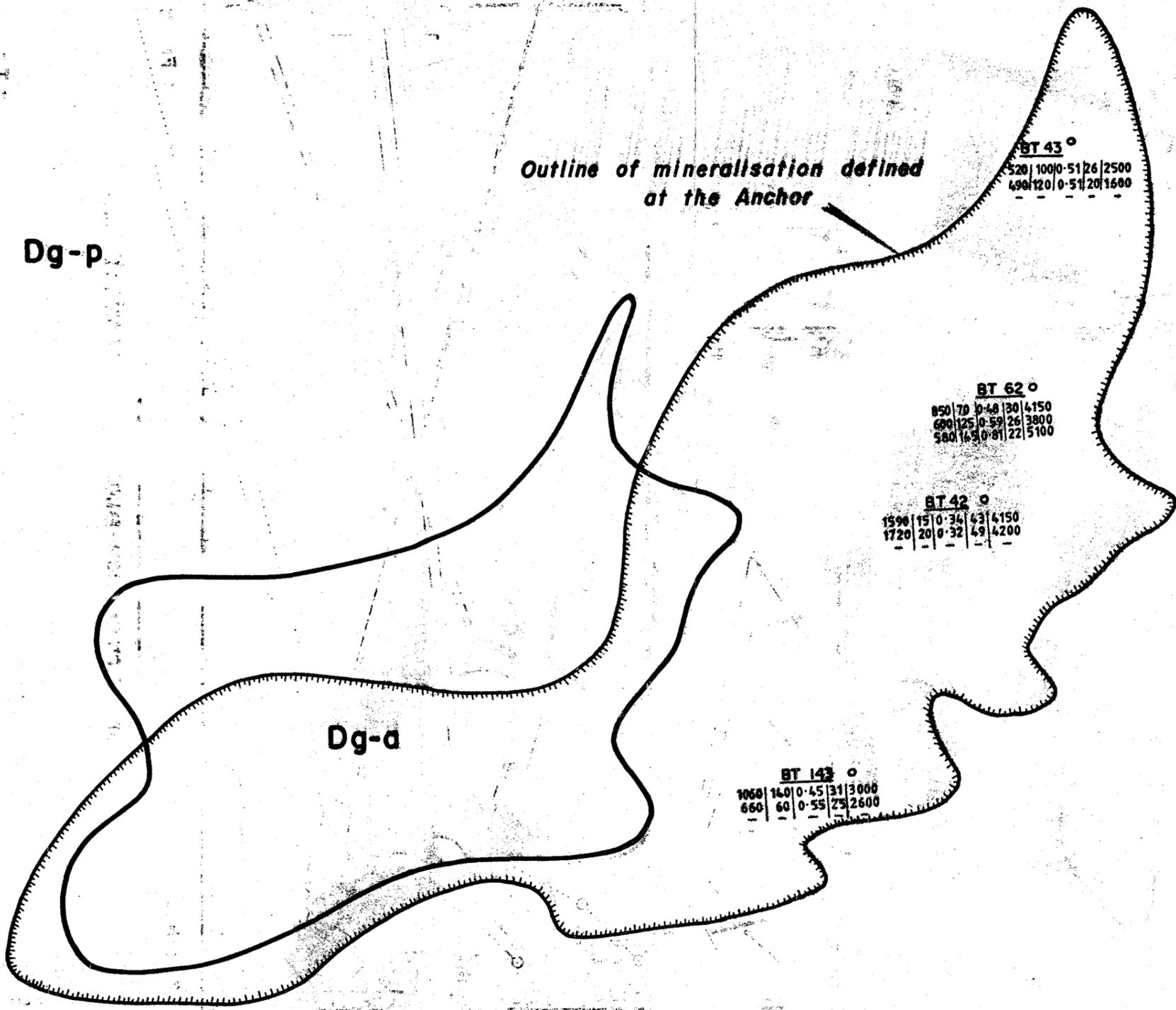
LEGEND

- POIMENA ADAMELLITE
- POIMENA ADAMELLITE - WEATHERED
- FINE GRAINED POIMENA ADAMELLITE
- PEGMATITE
- ALKALI GRANITE
- ALKALI GRANITE - ALTERED

473101

5 cm

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
84-2081	
SELECTED ELEMENT	
HALO GEOCHEMISTRY	
OF	
ANCHOR MINE AREA	
DRILL CORE	
SCALE 1:1000	FILE NO.
	FIG. 9



Outline of mineralisation defined at the Anchor

Dg-p

Dg-p

Dg-a

Dg-p

BT 43 °

520	100	0.51	26	2500
490	120	0.51	20	1600

BT 62 °

850	70	0.48	30	4150
690	125	0.59	26	3800
580	165	0.81	22	5100

BT 42 °

1590	15	0.34	43	4150
1720	20	0.32	49	4200

BT 143 °

1060	160	0.45	31	3000
660	60	0.55	25	2600

BT 96 °

510	90	0.43	29	1300
560	130	0.48	19	750
510	140	0.48	24	850

BT 72 °

800	70	0.31	20	-
-	-	-	-	-

LEGEND

Order of Values

Rb|Sr|Ca|Ga|F

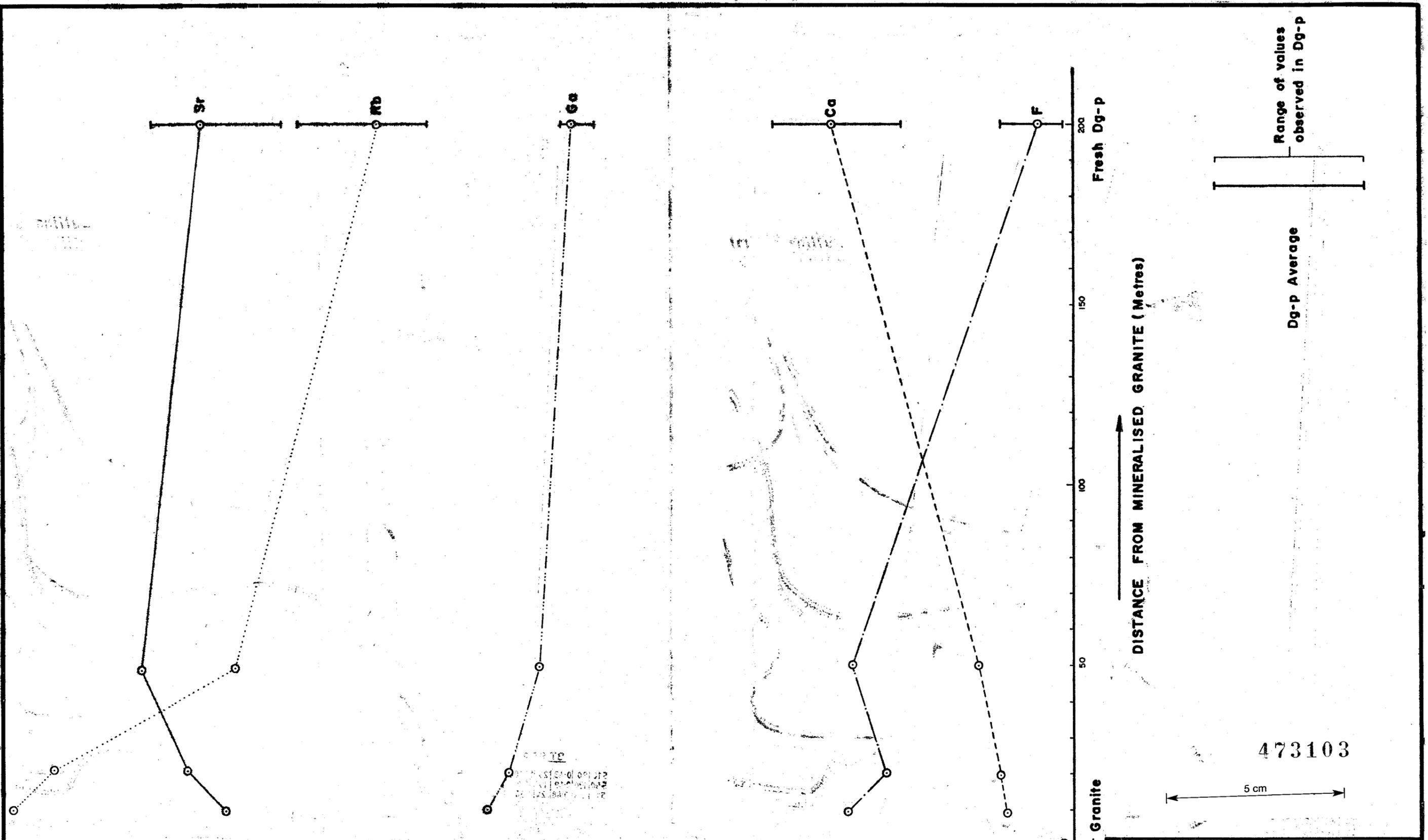
- 10m above contact
- 20m above contact
- 50m above contact

Rb average for Dg-p = 348 p.p.m.
 Sr average for Dg-p = 102 p.p.m.
 Ca average for Dg-p = 1.69 %
 Ga average for Dg-p = 17 p.p.m.
 F average for Dg-p = 880 p.p.m.

Rb, Sr, Ga & F values in p.p.m.
 Ca values in %
 - no assay taken

473102

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
SELECTED ELEMENT HALO GEOCHEMISTRY OF ANCHOR MINE AREA DRILL HOLE PLAN	DRAWN BY : A.J.C.
	DRAFTSMAN: S.J.F.
	DATE : Dec. 83
	REVISIONS :
SCALE 1	FILE NO.
Metres	FIG 10



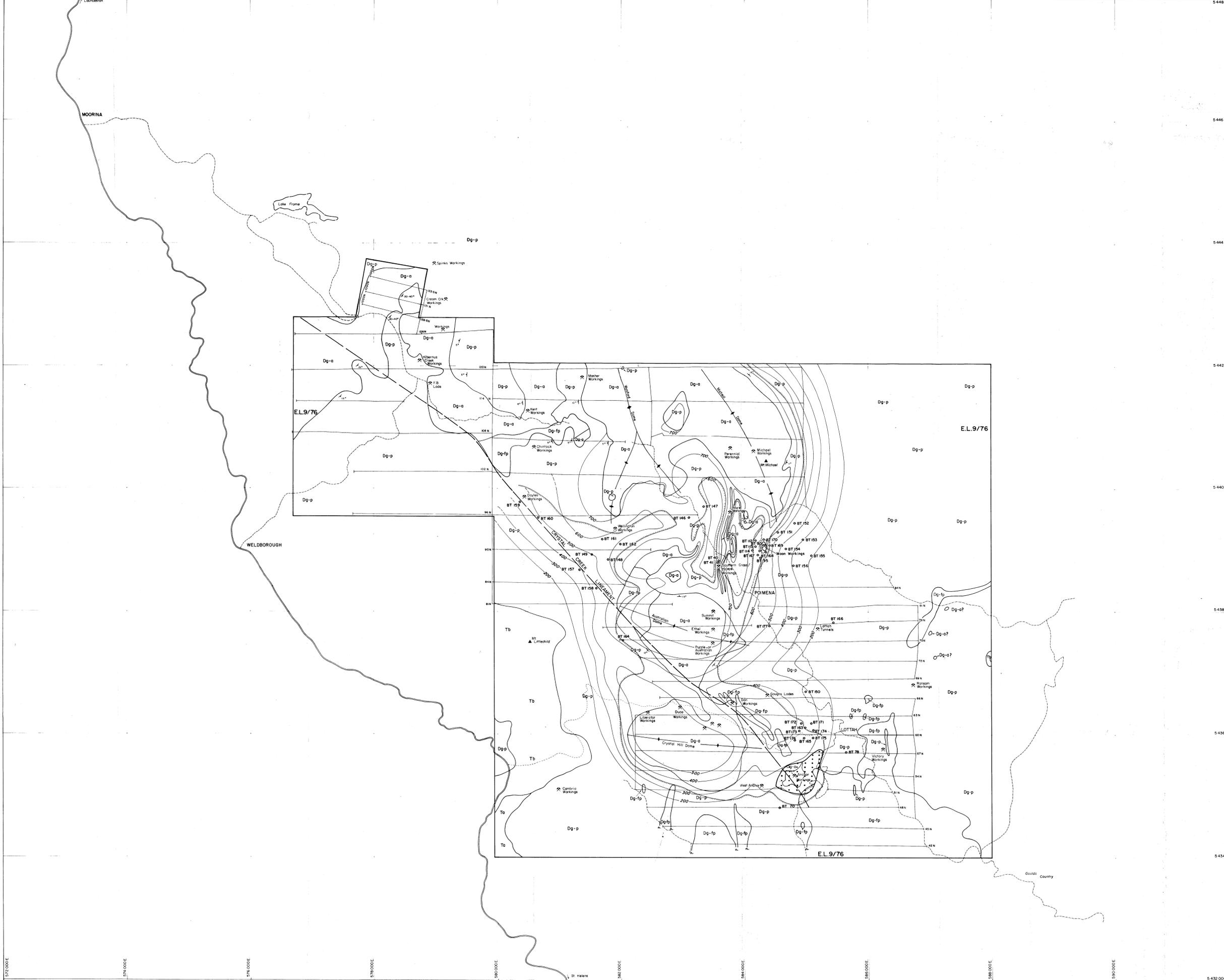
GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

84-2081

ENRICHMENT/DEPLETION TRENDS FOR SELECTED ELEMENTS IN THE POIMENA ADAMELLITE

DRAWN BY : A.J.C.
 DRAFTSMAN: S.J.F.
 DATE : Dec. 83
 REVISIONS :
 FILE NO.
 SCALE 1: Metres

FIG. 11

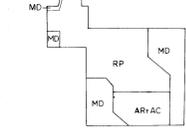


- Drill Holes**
 BT o Renison / Goldfields Drilling
- Area of Detailed Drilling at the Anchor Mine**
- Structural Contours at the top of the Alkali Granite**
- Top of Alkali Granite Contact - 100m below surface**

- LEGEND**
- Quaternary [Gd] Alluvium, colluvium
 [Gv] Gravel, sand, silt
 Tertiary [Tb] Basalt
 [Ta] Agglomerate and tuff
 Siluro-Devonian [Mh] Mathinna Beds
- BLUE TIER COMPOSITE BATHOLITH**
- Devonian [Dg-a] Alkali Granite - similar to granite in Anchor Mine, medium grained
 [Dg-b] Fine to medium grained, includes all other mesocratic types e.g. quartz-feldspar porphyry, etc.
 [Dg-c] Porphyro, diagenite - mesocratic porphyritic, biotite granite/porphyrite
 [Dg-d] Granodiorite
- [Dg-e] Apparent domal feature in roof of alkali granite
 [Dg-f] Dip of granite contact
 [Dg-g] Interpreted geological contact
 [Dg-h] Photo-lineament
 [Dg-i] Old Workings
 [Dg-j] Cut Grid Line
 [Dg-k] Vehicle Track
 [Dg-l] Sealed Road
 [Dg-m] Licence Boundary

473104
 5m

ATTRIBUTE DIAGRAM



MAPPING BY
 RP P. Ross (Contract geologist)
 AR A. Ross
 MD Mines Department
 AC A. CARTWRIGHT

RENISON LIMITED

BLUE TIER AREA
STRUCTURAL CONTOURS AT THE TOP OF THE ALKALI GRANITE

GEOLOGIST P.A.R./A.J.C. SCALE 1:20,000 METRES
 DRAUGHTSMAN T.G.D./S.J.F. 400 0 400 800
 DATE APRIL 1982
 REVISIONS A.J.C. Nov 83 DRAWING No. 12