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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

358001

E.L. 2/63

MT. LINDSAY AREA

ANNUAL REPORT 1983-84

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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

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SUMMARY

Work on E.L. 2/63 during 1983/84 was confined to a two hole diamond drilling program, totalling 366m, in the Mt. Lindsay Mine area. The holes were designed to test a new model of skarn zonation in which cassiterite skarn was thought to be present in extensive "pencil-shaped" zones in the footwall of a fault. The drilling showed that such potential does not exist. Although, on geometric considerations alone, there is room to fit moderate tonnages of cassiterite skarn between the existing intersections, such bodies are likely to be individually small and irregular, difficult to find and, at best, only marginally economic to mine.

Total expenditure during 1983-84 was $41,000.

No further work is recommended for the Mt. Lindsay Mine area. Limited ground surveys are proposed south-east of the Alfred River on the northern boundary of the E.L. to follow up a large area of anomalous stream geochemistry at the southern margin of the adjacent E.L. (E.L. 17/77). This work is expected to cost $12,000.

1. INTRODUCTION

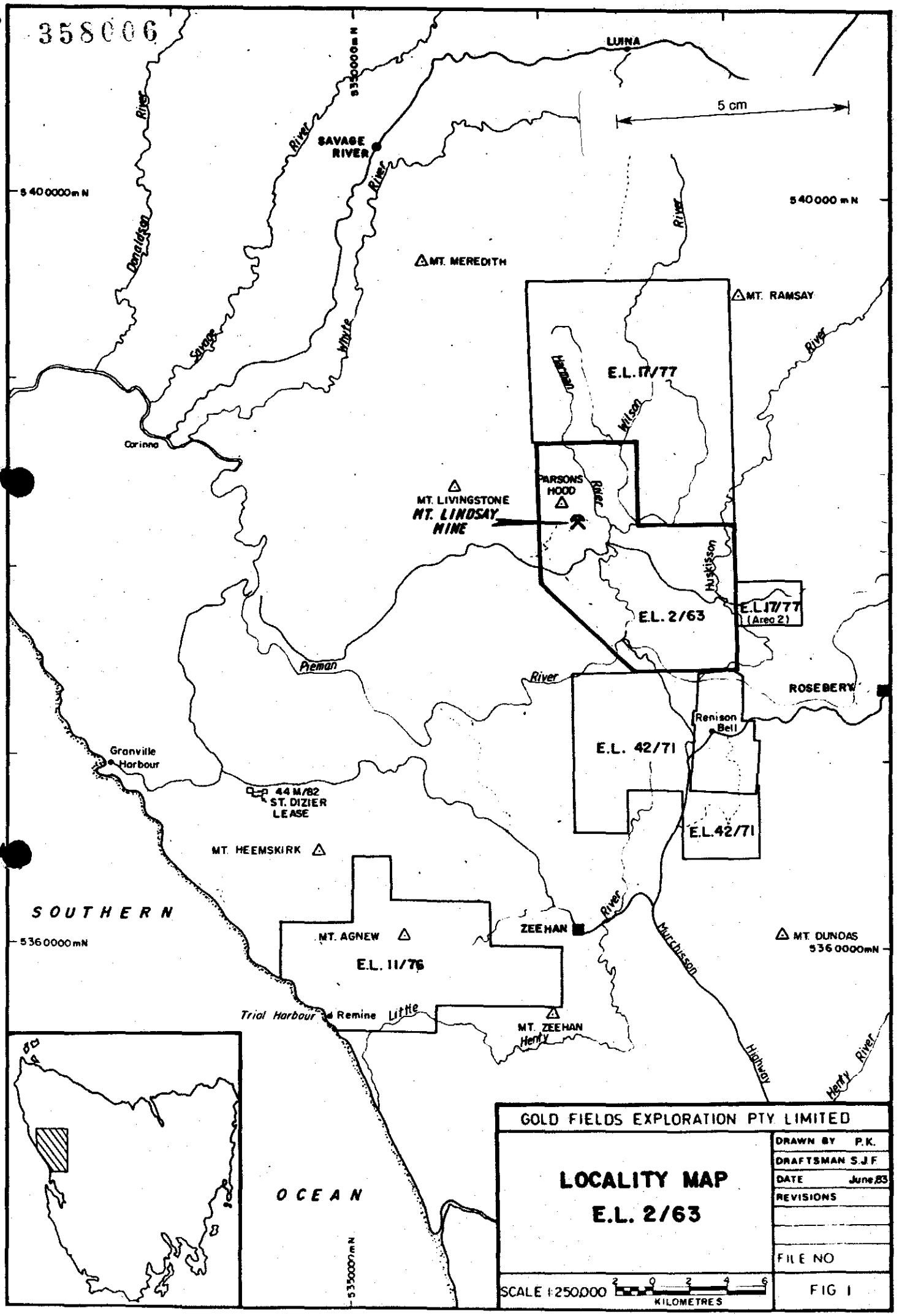
E.L. 2/63 is located north of Renison Bell on the West Coast of Tasmania and covers an area of 90 square kilometres (Figure 1).

The licence area is generally rugged and heavily vegetated. Moderately good access is available in the southern part of the area via the H.E.C. Pieman Dam road and a number of four wheel drive tracks. The northern portion of the area is much less accessible, however, and exploration work there has relied heavily on helicopter support during the summer months.

Geologically the area comprises faulted and folded, north-west trending Upper Precambrian to Lower Devonian sedimentary rocks on the western limb of the Huskisson Syncline, intruded by a remobilized ultramafic complex along the Cambrian-Ordovician boundary. In the north-west corner of the licence area, the Devonian Meredith Granite intrudes both the sediments and ultramafics.

Prior to 1979, exploration efforts were concentrated on the western and south-western parts of the licence area and, in particular, in the Mt. Lindsay Mine area where tin-tungsten skarns occur in several carbonate horizons which contact the Meredith Granite. Between 1979 and 1983, exploration was undertaken throughout the rest of the licence area, unfortunately with mostly discouraging results.

In 1983, the Mt. Lindsay Mine area was reassessed in the light of some new ideas on the formation of the skarns. As a result, a two hole drill program was proposed and carried out to test a model of skarn zonation in two of the skarn-carbonate horizons at Mt. Lindsay. This report describes the results of that work.



GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

LOCALITY MAP
E.L. 2/63

DRAWN BY	P.K.
DRAFTSMAN	S.J.F.
DATE	June 83
REVISIONS	
FILE NO	

SCALE 1:250,000 — 2 0 2 4 6 KILOMETRES

FIG 1

2. LAND TENURE

Aberfoyle Limited is the holder of E.L. 2/63. Since 1972, the area has been explored by a Joint Venture between Renison Limited, C.G.F.A., Paringa Mining and Exploration Company Limited and Aberfoyle. Since July, 1982, Gold Fields Exploration has been the operator on behalf of Renison and C.G.F.A. At present, Renison is the sole financial contributor to exploration on E.L. 2/63 and the equity of both Paringa and Aberfoyle is currently being diluted. Under the terms of the Joint Venture Agreement, when Renison has solely contributed $200,000, the shares of the Joint Venturers will be:

R.G.C. Group	74.0%
Paringa	15.5%
Aberfoyle	10.5%

Since September 1st, 1982, when Paringa and Aberfoyle stopped contributing, Renison has spent $100,621 towards the $200,000 goal.

3. PREVIOUS WORK

Exploration activity in the Mt. Lindsay licence area has occurred since the late 1950's and a brief summary is presented below. All available reports covering this work are listed in the bibliography.

1963-1970: Aberfoyle outlined five anomalous zones at and near the Mt. Lindsay Mine. The Main Ore Zone, No. 1 and No. 2 anomalies were partially tested by shallow diamond drilling. "Potential reserves" of 208,000 tonnes of 0.83% Sn were outlined in the Main Ore Zone.

1970-1972: Paringa undertook regional and semi-detailed ground surveys between Mt. Lindsay and Pieman-Wilson River Area.

1972-1973: Exploration commenced by Renison. Road access created north of Pieman River. Airborne EM-magnetic survey. Semi-regional mapping of SW part of the area.

1973-1974: Continued access development. Misty Valley and Mt. Lindsay Grids cut over two anomalous areas. Detailed ground surveys commenced.

1974-1975: Continued access development to Mt. Lindsay Mine. Completion of major phase of ground work on Mt. Lindsay Grid.

1975-1979: Diamond Drilling programmes on Mt. Lindsay Grid by Renison. Encouraging stanniferous skarn mineralisation intersected at Mt. Lindsay Mine and to the S.E. along strike from the No. 2 and Main Ore Zone Anomalies.

1979-1980: Establishment of Harman River Grid and Harman River access road from the H.E.C. Pieman Road. Establishment of Merton Hill Grid. Ground surveys carried out on both grids.

1980-1982: Ground surveys and diamond drilling at Merton Hill with discouraging results. Stream sediment sampling east and north of Merton Hill. Limited drilling in Mt. Lindsay Mine area to test skarn zoning model proposed by T. Kwak of

La Trobe University. Detailed ground surveys on the Harman River Grid at Parsons Hood.

1982-1983: Diamond drilling in the Parsons Hood area, testing skarn targets, with disappointing results. Reassessment of the Mt. Lindsay Mine data.

4. EXPENDITURE

A total of $40,670 was spent on E.L. 2/63 during 1983/84. At the end of June, 1984, total Joint Venture expenditure on the project stood at $1,114,826.

Expenditure details are listed in Appendix 1.

5. WORK COMPLETED 1983-84

Two holes were diamond drilled in the vicinity of the Mt. Lindsay Mine in October-November, 1983, for a total of 366.2m. These holes were drilled according to the recommendations of the 1982/83 Annual Report (Roberts and Cartwright, 1983) and were designed to test a new model of skarn zonation in the Main Ore Zone and No. 2 Carbonate horizons. The target was moderate to high grade cassiterite mineralization on the northern or footwall side of an east-west trending fault.

The holes were drilled by contractors, Associated Diamond Drillers of Zeehan, using a Longyear 28 Hydracore drill rig.

The results of the drill holes are illustrated on a structure contour plan (Figure 2), on Longitudinal Projections (Figures 3,4) and on sections (Figures 5,6). Hole details are as follows:

ML63

Collar co-ordinates (Renison Mine Grid): 32,031.9N,
10,906.5E

Bearing (R.M.G.) : 024°

Inclination: -58°

Abbreviated Log:

0.0- 84.3m Hornfelsed, weakly altered sandstones, including possible fault zone at 77-78m.

-101.4m Pyrrhotite-actinolite skarn (Main Ore Zone)

-119.3m Hornfelsed, weakly altered sandstones, siltstones, minor granite.

-121.1m Pyrrhotite-actinolite skarn.

-133.1m Medium to fine grained granite.

-141.2m Hornfelsed sandstones, siltstones.

Assays:

84.4-101.2m (16.9m) 0.21%Sn, 0.13% acid soluble Sn, 0.02%WO_3.

including (best assay):

98.4-99.4(1.0m) 0.41%Sn, 0.17% acid soluble Sn, 0.01%WO_3.

119.3-121.1m(1.8m) 0.02%Sn (0.01% acid soluble), 0.05%WO_3.

Comments:

This hole was designed to test the Main Ore Zone where it contacts the footwall of Fault D (Figures 2-5). Significant cassiterite-pyrrhotite mineralization outcrops in the same structural position (up dip from ML63) at the Mt. Lindsay Mine.

There were several problems encountered in the planning and execution of this drillhole:

(1) The precise positions of the nearby drillholes' intersections of the Main Ore Zone are unknown. These

holes were drilled by Aberfoyle in the 1960's and, in most cases, the collars were not surveyed nor were down-hole surveys carried out. Clearly the structure contour plan could not be used with absolute confidence to plan this hole; as a result ML63's inclination was flattened relative to the planned angle (Roberts and Cartwright, 1983) to reduce the risk of intersecting the Main Ore Zone tens of metres away from the planned intersection point.

(2) The skarn was thinner than had been expected. In planning the hole it was assumed that the skarn's horizontal width would be 21m i.e. slightly thinner than in ML32 (the nearest drillhole). In the event the skarn's horizonatal width was only 15m.

As a result of the above, ML63 intersected the Main Ore Zone's hangingwall approximately 15m below the interpreted skarn hangingwall-Fault D contact. Examination of the drillhole profile (Figure 5) shows that if cassiterite mineralization is confined to the immediate footwall of Fault D, there is still limited room for the presence of a cassiterite-pyrrhotite zone above the ML63 intersection. Nevertheless, the tonnage potential of such a zone is very limited especially as the revised structure contour interpretation suggests that Fault D passes close to another low grade Main Ore Zone intersection further down-dip (i.e. ML33, 10m (horizontal width) of 0.30%Sn, Figure 3). If the cassiterite mineralization is unrelated to Fault D, geometric considerations suggest that the only area where a significant extension to the known mineralization at the Mt. Lindsay Mine may now be found is directly beneath the first four Aberfoyle drillholes (ML 1-4, Figure 3). Such mineralization would be terminated by the granite approximately 200m below surface. The available data suggests that such a zone, if present, would contain less than one million tonnes. Given the pattern of skarn zonation

observed at Mt. Lindsay, this possibility seems fairly unlikely anyway.

ML64

Collar co-ordinates (R.M.G.) : 31,630.1N; 11,421.5E
Bearing (R.M.G.): 033°
Inclination: -56°
Abbreviated Log:

0.0-153.4m	Hornfelsed sandstones with minor siltstone and gritty units. Includes fault breccia at 93.0m.
-195.8m	Magnetite-amphibole-sulfide skarn (No. 2 Carbonate).
-225.0m	Hornfelsed sandstones, siltstones.

Assays:
153.0-199.0m(46.0m) 0.15%Sn, 0.03% acid soluble Sn, 0.03%WO_3
Includes:
164.0-165.0m(1.0m) 0.78%Sn, 0.05% acid soluble Sn, 0.02%WO_3
194.0-195.0m(1.0m) 0.11%Sn, 0.03% acid soluble Sn, 0.76%WO_3

Comments:
ML64 was designed to intersect the No. 2 Carbonate horizon where it contacts the footwall of Fault D up-dip from the cassiterite-mineralized magnetite skarn intersection in ML38 (23m(h.w.) at 0.79%Sn) and above the skarn intersection in ML41.

This hole was the definitive test of the presence of Fault D and hence its significance in the formation of the ML38 cassiterite skarn intersection. The hole showed that the previous interpretation (Roberts and Cartwright, 1983) was wrong and that Fault D does not offset the No. 2 horizon significantly in this area. It now appears that Fault D either dips more steeply than previously thought (compare Figure 2 with Roberts and Cartwright, 1983, Figure 6)

or does not persist into this area.

One reason for drilling this hole directly above the ML41 intersection was that the latter was low in acid soluble tin and could have represented a low grade fringe to a high grade cassiterite zone. According to the zonation model which ML63 and 64 tested, the higher grade mineralization should have been directly above ML41. In fact, that was not the case, although ML64 did obtain another, low acid soluble tin (i.e. cassiterite-bearing) skarn intersection. Perhaps cassiterite skarn occurs in a fairly broad zone at the outer edge of the No. 2 horizon skarn mass but is generally low grade.

As with the Main Ore Zone, there is still "room" to fit higher grade mineralization around the low grade No. 2 horizon skarn intersections in a way which is compatible with a zoned skarn model. However, it now seems increasingly likely that such mineralization will be present as irregular, discontinuous lenses at the outer margins of the skarn. Such bodies would be difficult to find and, at best, only marginally economic to mine.

6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Drilling in the Mt. Lindsay Mine area has indicated the following:

(1) In the Main Ore Zone, significant tin grades are largely confined to pyrrhotite-amphibole-cassiterite skarn adjacent to the footwall of east-west trending faults. These faults dip south and have either sinistral (strike-slip) or normal (dip-slip) displacements. Enhanced tin grades are associated with the two faults which have separated the hangingwall and footwall carbonate-skarns completely (Figures 2 and 3).

(2) In the No. 2 horizon, significant tin grades are confined to magnetite-rich, relatively sulfide-poor, cassiterite skarn near the outer limit of the skarn mass i.e. near the skarn-carbonate contact.

(3) Most of the skarn intersections have consisted of low grade (0.05-0.20%Sn) amphibole-magnetite-pyrrhotite assemblages in which acid soluble tin levels are relatively high and little tin is present as petrographically identifiable cassiterite.

Roberts and Cartwright (1983) presented a model which explained the above observations by postulating that one Fault (Fault D) controlled the distribution of all of the significant, high grade intersections at Mt. Lindsay. The 1983-84 drilling has shown that this model is not entirely correct and, as a result, has downgraded the economic potential of the prospect. From an economic point of view, the fault-control model gave some room for optimism as the target ore deposits could then occur in relatively regular and continuous bodies which might be viable to mine.

In the light of the 1983-84 drilling results and, based partly on T. Kwak's research work, the following model of skarn formation is now suggested:

(1) In both the Main Ore Zone and No. 2 horizon, an early, anhydrous magnetite skarn formed with a cassiterite-rich zone at its margin. This assemblage developed over a much more extensive area in the No. 2 horizon than in the Main Ore Zone, possibly because Fault D acted as a barrier to fluid migration in the Main Ore Zone.

(2) In a later, lower temperature, hydrous retrograde event, the bulk of the early skarn was replaced by

an amphibole-pyrrhotite (-magnetite) assemblage. Some tin was taken up into solid solution in the amphibole and the rest was either removed upwards or re-precipated either in unaltered carbonate (at the skarn-carbonate contact) or in fracture-controlled locations. An example of the former may be the thin pyrrhotite-cassiterite intersection in ML36 (3m (h.w.) of 0.70%Sn). Examples of the latter probably occur at the Mt. Lindsay Mine where some coarse cassiterite is present in thin veins.

The early formed skarn was completely replaced by the retrograde assemblage in the Main Ore Zone but only partly replaced in the No. 2 horizon. The moderately high grade intersection in ML38 probably represents a relatively rare remnant of completely unaltered early skarn on the extreme edge of the No. 2 horizon skarn mass.

Thus three possible styles of moderate to high grade cassiterite mineralization are present at Mt. Lindsay:

(1) Sulfide-rich retrograde assemblages associated with Faults B and D. Drilling suggests that, although probably continuous, such deposits are small.

(2) Sulfide-rich retrograde assemblages at the skarn-carbonate contact. As only one thin example has been observed so far, these are probably fairly rare and small also.

(3) Magnetite-bearing, sulfide-poor, early formed assemblages at or near the skarn-carbonate contact. These probably occur as irregular, discontinuous remnant lenses.

All of these "ore" types are likely to be relatively irregular and small. As such, they would be difficult to find and expensive to mine. Given a "natural average" grade of about 0.8%Sn, it is unlikely that such targets would be economically viable.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 No further work is proposed for the Mt. Lindsay Mine area.

7.2 Stream sediment sampling during 1982 in the southern part of E.L. 17/77 revealed a major area of anomalous tin values east of the Alfred River. Further sampling in 1983-84 has confirmed and extended this anomaly (Figure 7). Stream sediments within this area contain up to 1,860 ppm Sn, 100 ppm Zn and 90 ppm Cu. Although no anomalous tin values have been obtained within E.L. 2/63, the catchment area of the samples that are anomalous does extend over the licence boundary (Figure 7).

Underlying the area is Devonian Bell Shale which may contain some calcareous units. The area is therefore prospective for carbonate replacement mineralization.

Panned concentrates taken in E.L. 17/77 contained abraded cassiterite grains which may either have been derived from an alluvial/glacial source or some primary mineralization. Unfortunately, outcrop is so poor in the area that mapping alone cannot determine what the source of the tin is. Therefore a program of gridding, power auger bedrock sampling and ground magnetics is planned to cover the catchment area of the anomalous streams. This work should extend onto E.L. 2/63 and should cover approximately 1.1 km of grid there (Figure 7). The bedrock sampling

crew should be accompanied by a geologist to ensure that the maximum geological information is obtained from the sampling. This program should be undertaken with helicopter support in Spring-Summer, and is expected to cost $12,400 (Appendix 2).

If this work suggests that the tin was locally derived from a primary mineralized source, the grid should be covered by any necessary detailed follow-up surveys before Christmas, 1985, so that reconnaissance drilling can be undertaken in the Summer of 1986.

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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

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APPENDIX 1

EXPENDITURE 1983-84

023

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

358024

E.L. 2/63 MT. LINDSAY AREA

EXPENDITURE 1983-84

	$
GEOLOGY	
- Salaries	10,542
Salary on-costs	694
Transport	199
Miscellaneous	26
Outside Contractors	953
Travel	1,013
Stores	182
	13,609
GEOPHYSICS	
- Outside Contractors	536
GEOCHEMISTRY	
- Assays	328
DRILLING	
- Assays	375
Outside Contractors	17,621
Stores	374
	18,370
LAND ACQUISITION	
- Miscellaneous	4,386
SITE PREPARATION	
- Outside Contractors	1,030
SURVEYING	
- Outside Contractors	759
INDIRECT MOTOR VEHICLE EXPENSES	1,652
	40,670

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

APPENDIX 2

BUDGET 1984-85

025

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

358026

E.L. 2/63 MT. LINDSAY AREA

BUDGET 1984/85

	$
GEOLOGY	
- Salaries	4,000
Salary on Costs	200
Transport	3,000
Outside Contractors	200
Travel	50
Stores	50
	7,500
GEOPHYSICS	
- Outside Contractors	200
GEOCHEMISTRY	
- Assaying	100
Outside Contractors	1,000
	1,100
LAND ACQUISITION	
- Miscellaneous	2,300
SITE PREPARATION	
- Outside Contractors	1,000
INDIRECT MOTOR VEHICLE EXPENSES	300
	12,400

APPENDIX 3

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOGS ML 63 AND 64

358028

027

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

DRILL CORE RECORD

HOLE NO. : ML 63
STATE : TASMANIA

ULV. PRESS

PROJECT	MT. LINDSAY
DESIGNED BY	P.A. ROBERTS
LOGGED BY	A.J. CARTWRIGHT
COMMENCED	21-10-83
COMPLETED	10-11-83

PURPOSE

To intersect stanniferous sulphide mineralisation in the Main Ore Zone.

LOG SUMMARY

0 - 14.1	Weathered, hornfelsed sandstone and colluvium.
14.1- 84.3	Hornfelsed, weakly altered sandstones.
84.3-101.4	Skarn zone.
104.4-119.3	Hornfelsed, weakly altered sandstones and siltstones with a minor granitic dyke.
119.3-141.2	Hornfelsed, weakly altered sediments with minor skarn and granite.

GENERAL COMMENTS

ASSAY SUMMARY

INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To		Sn	Sol Sn	S	As	Cu	Zn	WO_3	Fe	Bi			COMMENTS (all values are wt %)
84.4	101.3	16.9m	0.21	0.13	2.8	<0.1	0.07	0.01	0.02	25.6	0.001			

LOCATION

NORTHING	32031.9
EASTING	10906.5
R.L.	2482.9
GRID	R.M.G.
LENGTH	141.2

HOLE CONDITION

SIZE Hole Size	SIZE Depth
ADVANCER	0.0-2.5
NQ	2.5-18.0
BQ	18.0-141.2

SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS INTERVALS From	To	% Lost

POOR GROUND CONDITION ZONES From	To	Condition

HOLE CONDITIONS AFTER COMPLETION

9.0m of NQ casing left in hole.

SURVEY DATA (Note: Bearing type must be same as Project Grid Type)

SURVEY Depth	SURVEY Bearing	SURVEY Dip	INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	INTERVAL Distance	VERTICAL D.Sin.Dip	VERTICAL R.L.	HORIZONTAL D.Cos.Dip	HORIZONTAL Prog.Total
0.0	024	-58.0	0.0	18.5	18.5	15.7	2467.2	9.8	9.8
37.0	024	-58.0	18.5	58.5	40.0	33.9	2433.3	21.2	31.0
80.0	038*	-57.5	58.5	102.5	44.0	37.1	2396.6	23.6	54.6
125.0	029	-56.0	102.5	141.2	38.7	32.1	2364.5	21.6	76.2

SURVEY Depth	SURVEY Bearing	SURVEY Dip	INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	INTERVAL Distance	VERTICAL D.Sin.Dip	VERTICAL R.L.	HORIZONTAL D.Cos.Dip	HORIZONTAL Prog.Total

* magnetic interference: correct bearing assumed to be 026.5°

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

PROJECT: MT. LINDSAY

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: ML63 Page: 2.

INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	RECOVERY m	RECOVERY %	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	ASSAY DATA (all wt%) Sn	SSn	S	As	Cu	Zn	MO_3	Fe	Bi
14.1	58.0	43.9	100	Dark grey, medium-fine grained hornfelsed sandstone, with minor interbedded units of paler coloured coarse grained gritty sandstones and darker silt stones. Fractures are rare, usually at 30° to CA-talc-limonite coatings. Bedding appears to be 50° to CA (approx.).													
				At 18.6, a 2cm altered vein system of green actinolite and pyrite, at 50° CA. A similar one occurs at 33.1. Overall the rock is unaltered, apart from the minor actinolitic alteration around the seams described above.													
58.0	84.3	26.3	100	Grey fine grained sandstone, strongly hornfelsed, with large sections of dark siltstones, which are also hornfelsed. the actinolitic-pyritic altered lenses are more common also, still with the same attitude. Banded cherty units (5-10cm thick) become common, with quartz veinlets (metamorphic?) cross-cutting and offsetting (small amounts) alteration veinlets.													
				Between 76.0, and 78.5, interbedded coarse grained, grey sandstones and pale grey-greenish altered cherts are disrupted by actinolite-sulphide veinlets, which were probably originally sedimentary features. Some brecciation is also present. Overall only weakly altered.	4949	84.4	85.4		0.04	.02	3.3	<0.1	0.07	<0.01	0.01	14.4	.001
					4950	85.4	86.4		0.12	.10	0.4	<0.1	0.01	<0.01	0.02	12.8	.004
					5249	86.4	87.4		0.22	.18	0.8	<0.1	0.01	<0.01	0.01	14.4	.007
				Back to dark siltstones and fine sandstones with minor pale, altered cherty bands. Strongly hornfelsed and slightly altered with depth. The sulphide (alteration product) content also increases with depth.	5250	87.4	88.4		0.07	.05	1.8	<0.1	0.06	0.01	0.04	10.6	<.001
					10000	88.4	89.4		0.12	.08	1.2	<0.1	0.02	0.01	0.01	12.3	.005
					10001	89.4	90.4		0.21	.11	2.9	<0.1	0.05	<0.01	0.02	23.4	.001
					10002	90.4	91.4		0.37	.24	0.9	<0.1	0.01	<0.01	0.02	31.1	<.001
					10003	91.4	92.4		0.23	.22	1.7	<0.1	0.02	<0.01	0.01	28.0	<.001
				84.3-101.4 SKARN CONSISTING OF STRONGLY ALTERED AND REPLACED HORNFELSED CALCAREOUS SEDIMENTS.	10004	92.4	93.4		0.24	.20	3.1	<0.1	0.09	<0.01	0.02	26.9	<.001
					10550	93.4	94.4		0.05	.02	14.8	< 0.1	0.43	0.01	0.04	24.9	.003
					10551	94.4	95.4		0.16	.14	4.3	< 0.1	0.18	0.02	0.24	32.4	<.001
84.3	101.4	17.1	100	Moderately to strongly altered calcareous sediments-skarn zone. Sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) account for about 10-20% of the rock. Quartz veins, green actinolite calcite and the sulphides have partially replaced the original sediments, some of which can still be seen. (Usually the cherty beds). The skarn zone has a farily abrupt lower contact.	10552	95.4	96.4		0.19	.14	1.2	< 0.1	0.02	0.02	0.01	39.9	<.001
					10553	96.4	97.4		0.32	.24	.1	< 0.1	0.01	<0.01	0.01	40.4	<.001
					10554	97.4	98.4		0.31	.24	.7	< 0.1	0.04	0.01	0.01	33.6	.001
					10555	98.4	99.4		0.41	.17	3.3	< 0.1	0.07	0.01	0.01	37.8	.002
					10556	99.4	100.4		0.32	.08	4.0	< 0.1	0.08	< 0.01	0.01	26.9	<.001
					10557	100.4	101.3		0.24	.06	3.3	< 0.1	0.02	< 0.01	0.01	20.9	<.001

358030

029

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

PROJECT: MT. LINDSAY

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: ML63

INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	RECOVERY m	RECOVERY %	DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	Sol.Sn	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	WO_3	Fe	Ag (ppm)	Bi
				101.4-119.3 HORNFELSED, MEDIUM GRAINED SANDSTONES AND SILTSTONES WITH A THIN, FINE GRAINED GRANITIC DYKE.														
101.4	109.3	7.9	100	Strongly hornfelsed, pale grey medium grained sandstone with common cherty bands, moderately altered with abundant sulphides (as veinlets). At 108.1, a 20cm thick skarn of actinolite-sulphide-calcite.														
109.3	110.5	1.2	100	Light grey fine grained granite. Non-porphyritic with fine grained quartz, feldspar and biotite. Tourmaline veins and veinlets are common. Upper contact is 55° to CA, lower is irregular.														
110.5	119.3	8.8	100	Return to sediments as before-predominantly grey, medium grained sandstones with pale cherty bands displaying amphibole-sulphide alteration. Also rare, thin (10cm) skarn zones replacing calcareous sediments contain calcite-sulphide-actinolite. Bedding is 50-45° CA. At 119.2, a 5cm zone of parallel fractures with green chloritic coatings and slickensides.														
				119.3-141.2 HORNFELSED, FINE GRAINED SANDSTONES AND SILTSTONES WITH A THIN SKARN ZONE AND A PORPHYRITIC GRANITIC DYKE.														
119.3	121.1	1.8	100	Skarn zone. Pervasive actinolitic alteration with abundant sulphides-some as small massive sulphide pods (pyrrhotite minor chalcopyrite and quartz) and calcite. Sulphide contact overall is high 20-30%. Abrupt contacts.	12177	119.3	120.3	100	0.04	0.01	<0.1	0.08	<0.01	0.01	0.08	28.6	1	0.009
					12178	120.3	121.1	100	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	0.15	<0.01	0.01	0.02	28.9	2	0.004
121.1	133.1	12.0	100	Grey, unaltered, medium-fine grained, weakly porphyritic granite. A few feldspar phenocrysts occur up to 1.5cm across. Tourmaline veining is common, rarely with fluorite. At 123.3 and 125.7: thin, green, greisen-sulphide veins occur (approx. 1-2cm wide). At 127.9, 130.0 and 130.2 xenoliths of hornfelsed, unaltered														

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

ULV. PR. PROJECT: MT. LINDSAY HOLE NUMBER: ML63 Page: 4.

INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	RECOVERY m	RECOVERY %	DESCRIPTION
				sandstone exist, ranging in size from 10cm to 40cm.
133.1	141.2	8.1	100	Dark grey fine grained sandstones and siltstones. Hornfelsed strongly and weakly altered with thin calcareous bands and lenses being replaced by amphibole and sulphide. Patches of dark mottled rock exist; these represent coarser grained sediments with the larger clasts being altered.
				END OF HOLE 141.2

ASSAY DATA Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %

358032

031

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

DRILL CORE RECORD

HOLE NO:	M.L. 64
STATE :	TASMANIA

LV. PRESS

PROJECT	MT. LINDSAY
DESIGNED BY	P.A. ROBERTS
LOGGED BY	A.J. CARTWRIGHT
COMMENCED	12-11-83
COMPLETED	30-11-83

PURPOSE

To intersect stanniferous sulphide mineralisation in the N° 2 Carbonate Horizon.

LOG SUMMARY / GENERAL COMMENTS

47.5m of skarn was intersected between weakly altered, fine grained hornfelsed sandstone/siltsone units. The skarn consists of quartz-magnetite-amphibole-pyroxene-sulphide-calcite-garnet, replacing impure calcareous sediments. The skarn zone assays are given below.

SSAY SUMMARY

INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To		Sn	S	As	Cu	Zn	WO_3	Fe	Bi	Sol Sn			COMMENTS
153.0	199.0	(46.0m)	0.15	2.3	<0.1	0.05	<0.01	0.03	27.87	0.005	0.03			

CATION

NORTHING	31630
EASTING	11421
R.L.	2368.3
GRID	R.M.G.
LENGTH	225.0

HOLE CONDITION

SIZE Hole Size	SIZE Depth
HQ	0-3.0
NQ	3.0-39.0
BQ	39-225.0

SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS INTERVALS From	To	% Lost
15.0	42.0	35

POOR GROUND CONDITION ZONES From	To	Condition
0.0	45.0	Strongly weathered and fractured.

HOLE CONDITIONS AFTER COMPLETION

Black polythene left in hole as marker.

URVEY DATA (Note: Bearing type must be same as Project Grid Type)

SURVEY Depth	SURVEY Bearing	SURVEY Dip	INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	INTERVAL Distance	VERTICAL D.Sin.Dip	VERTICAL R.L.	HORIZONTAL D.Cos.Dip	HORIZONTAL Prog. Total
23.0	033	56.0	0.0	39.5	39.5	32.7	2335.6	22.1	22.1
56.0	042?*	56.0	39.5	73.5	34.0	28.2	23039	19.0	41.1
91.0	035	55.0	73.5	109.0	35.5	29.1	2278.3	20.4	61.5
27.0	050?*	54.0	109.0	129.5	20.5	16.6	2261.7	12.0	73.5
32.0	070?*	54.0	129.5	136.5	7.0	5.7	2256.0	4.1	77.6
41.0	053?*	54.0	136.5	165.5	29.0	23.5	2232.5	17.0	94.6
90.0	209?*	53.0	165.5	206.0	40.5	32.3	2200.2	24.4	119.0
22.0	359?*	52.0	206.0	225.0	19.0	15.0	2185.2	11.7	130.7

magnetic interference: bearing assumed to be 034° at 56.0m and 035° at 127.0m and below.

LV. PRESS

OLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

PROJECT: MT. LINDSAY

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: M.L. 64

INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	RECOVERY m	RECOVERY %	DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %
				SUMMARISED LOG				
0.0	153.4	153.4		WEAKLY ALTERED, MEDIUM-FINE GRAINED, HORNFELSED-SANDSTONES WITH MINOR SILTSTONE AND GRITTY UNITS. DEEPLY WEATHERED AT THE TOP AND WEAKLY CALCAREOUS (AND HENCE MORE ALTERED) AT THE BASE.				
153.4	199.1	45.7		A SKARN ZONE CONSISTING OF QUARTZ-MAGNETITE-AMPHIBOLE-PYROXENE-SULPHIDE-CALCITE-GARNET BEARING ASSEMBLAGES REPLACING CALCAREOUS (IMPURE) SEDIMENTS.				
199.1	225.0	25.9		MODERATELY ALTERED, FINE GRAINED, HORNFELSED SANDSTONE AND SILTSTONE.				
				DETAILED LOG				
				0.0-153.4 MEDIUM-FINE GRAINED HORNFELSED SANDSTONES WITH MINOR SILTSTONE AND GRITTY UNITS. WEAKLY ALTERED.				
0.0	45.0	35.6	79	Strongly weathered dark grey fine grained sandstone. White clays and brown limonite are abundant. The core is strongly fractured producing rock chips in places. The rock is also moderately to weakly altered with minor veinlets and patches of actinolitic alteration; intense in places. Bedding appears to be 50-55° CA. Below 39.0, the rock although still highly fractured, becomes slightly more competent.				
(5.0m-42.0m, 17.6m recovered)								
42.0	76.8	31.8	100	Dark grey fine grained sandstones with slightly coarser grained and siltier component. Unweathered, limonitic staining is absent. Hornfelsed and only moderately fractured with minor green actinolitic/sulphide alteration confined to quartz filled fractures. After 66.0m, small patches of irregular green actinolitic alteration become common. Competent rock with few joints.				
76.8	127.0	50.2	100	Pale green-grey medium grained sandstones. Hornfelsed with many				

OLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

PROJECT: MT. LINDSAY

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: M.L. 64 Page: 2.

INTERVAL from	INTERVAL To	RECOVERY m	RECOVERY %	DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (all wt%) Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	S	As	Cu	Zn	WO_3	Fe	Bi	Sol.Sn
				variations in grain size. Weakly developed actinolitic-sulphide alteration is present as veinlets and irregular interstitial void-like fillings (rare). Quartz veins and segregations occur also. Very weakly jointed, overall unaltered.													
				At 93.0, a 0.5m thick zone of brecciated sandstones, quartz veins and sulphides (predominantly chalcopyrite) with an overall green actinolitic alteration.													
				Patches of dark grey-purple coarse grained sandstone-weakly altered. These alternate with the green-fine sediments. Alteration is moderate.													
27.0	146.4	19.4	100	The rock type variations become extreme, with dark medium grained sandstones, cream-pale grey grits and coarse grained sandstones and whitish cherty units. The changes are abrupt and common - several every metre. Moderately altered overall and incipiently fractured.													
				After 141.5, small (10cm thick) zones of dark and light green altered sulphide rich skarns - representing calcareous bands in the sandstone.													
				Between 144.0 and 145.7 a dark green altered zone with disseminated sulphides and calcite. Semi-skarn like.													
146.4	153.4	7.0	100	Dark grey moderately altered (actinolitic) hornfelsed sandstone. Replaced and recrystallised with quartz magnetite calcite, sulphides and green pyroxenes and amphiboles. Some minor patches of pale grey hornfelsed sediment obviously carbonate poor. Sulphides include pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite - mostly as veinlets.	7700	153.0	154.0	100	0.07	4.5	<0.1	0.09	<0.01	0.01	23.0	.005	.05
					7701	154.0	155.0	100	0.12	3.2	<0.1	0.02	<0.01	0.01	24.2	.001	.03
				153.4-199.1 SKARN. STRONGLY ALTERED AND REPLACED CALCAREOUS SEDIMENTS.	7702	155.0	156.0	100	0.16	1.8	<0.1	0.06	<0.01	0.01	24.3	.001	.03
					7703	156.0	157.0	100	0.29	1.1	<0.1	0.02	<0.01	0.01	23.3	.005	.02
					7704	157.0	158.0	100	0.10	2.4	<0.1	0.05	<0.01	0.01	34.5	.004	.03
153.4	195.8	42.4	100	Skarn. Strongly altered and replaced calcareous sediment with	7705	158.0	159.0	100	0.14	2.2	<0.1	0.04	<0.01	0.01	34.1	.001	.04
				abundant sulphides as lenses, intergrowths and veins. Sulphides	7706	159.0	160.0	100	0.27	4.2	<0.1	0.10	<0.01	0.03	33.6	.002	.01
				are 5-10 volume %. Secondary phases also include quartz, calcite	7707	160.0	161.0	100	0.23	2.8	<0.1	0.06	<0.01	0.02	34.9	.005	.03
				magnetite and green pyroxenes and amphiboles. A fairly continuous	7708	161.0	162.0	100	0.14	3.4	<0.1	0.08	<0.01	0.01	35.0	.001	.04

358035

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

PROJECT: MT. LINDSAY

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: M.L. 64 Page: 3.

INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	RECOVERY m	RECOVERY %	DESCRIPTION
				sequence of replaced sediments (to varying degrees). In places banding is evident - reflecting original carbonate composition. Unfractured.
195.8	199.1	3.3	100	Pale purple replacement rock. Sulphide-poor, pink garnet-rich, highly-moderately altered carbonate-bearing sediment. Also with calcite and minor quartz and pale green actinolite.
				199.1-225.0 FINE GRAINED, HORNFELSED SANDSTONE AND SILTSTONE. MODERATELY ALTERED.
199.1	225.0	25.9	100	Pale grey fine grained hornfelsed sandstone and siltstone. Patches of pink garnet alteration and pale green cherty-sulphide alteration otherwise unaltered. Minor sulphide filled fractures occur. The cherty bands are all approx. 60° CA. Between 214.5 and 220.4, several large zones of pale pink and green, sulphide bearing chert in an unusal sinuous, disrupted, flakey type of intergrowht occur. Reactive aureoles surround these patches of stronger altered sediments.
				END OF HOLE 225.0.

ASSAY DATA

Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	S	As	Cu	Zn	WO_3	Fe	Bi	Sol Sn
7709	162.0	163.0	100	0.09	0.9	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	43.8	<.001	.03
7710	163.0	164.0	100	0.12	2.3	<0.1	0.04	<0.01	0.01	39.3	.002	.03
7711	164.0	165.0	100	0.78	1.3	<0.1	0.04	<0.01	0.02	27.0	.006	.05
7712	165.0	166.0	100	0.17	1.6	<0.1	0.04	<0.01	0.01	34.3	.003	.05
7713	166.0	167.0	100	0.16	1.4	<0.1	0.04	<0.01	0.01	33.0	.002	.05
7714	167.0	168.0	100	0.15	0.9	<0.1	0.02	0.01	0.01	34.2	.002	.05
7715	168.0	169.0	100	0.07	0.6	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	37.2	.002	.04
7716	169.0	170.0	100	0.29	1.6	<0.1	0.02	<0.01	0.01	33.0	.008	.05
7717	170.0	171.0	100	0.11	1.5	<0.1	0.07	<0.01	0.01	32.2	.008	.06
7718	171.0	172.0	100	0.12	2.9	<0.1	0.06	<0.01	0.01	32.2	.001	.04
7719	172.0	173.0	100	0.13	0.6	<0.1	0.02	<0.01	0.01	32.7	<.001	.05
7720	173.0	174.0	100	0.14	5.3	<0.1	0.14	<0.01	0.01	30.6	<.001	.03
7721	174.0	175.0	100	0.23	2.3	<0.1	0.05	<0.01	0.01	29.4	.006	.01
7722	175.0	176.0	100	0.09	2.8	<0.1	0.07	<0.01	0.01	34.3	.002	.01
7723	176.0	177.0	100	0.15	1.4	<0.1	0.03	<0.01	0.01	32.2	.008	<.01
7724	177.0	178.0	100	0.15	0.8	<0.1	0.02	<0.01	0.01	28.8	<.001	.05
7725	178.0	179.0	100	0.11	0.3	<0.1	0.02	<0.01	0.02	32.9	.007	.03
7726	179.0	180.0	100	0.25	0.9	<0.1	0.09	<0.01	0.04	29.8	.014	.04
7727	180.0	181.0	100	0.13	2.4	<0.1	0.07	<0.01	0.02	35.7	.010	.04
7728	181.0	182.0	100	0.08	1.7	<0.1	0.03	0.01	0.01	26.6	.001	.05
7729	182.0	183.0	100	0.06	1.8	<0.1	0.07	<0.01	0.01	33.8	.010	.03
7730	183.0	184.0	100	0.13	2.9	<0.1	0.09	<0.01	0.02	27.4	.025	.03
7731	184.0	185.0	100	0.10	1.8	<0.1	0.03	<0.01	0.01	29.1	<.001	.04
7732	185.0	186.0	100	0.09	2.4	<0.1	0.07	0.01	0.04	27.5	.025	.04
7733	186.0	187.0	100	0.01	2.6	<0.1	0.04	<0.01	0.01	9.6	<.01	.01
7734	187.0	188.0	100	0.02	3.6	<0.1	0.07	<0.01	0.01	12.3	<.001	.02
7735	188.0	189.0	100	<0.01	2.6	<0.1	0.03	<0.01	0.01	10.5	<.001	.01
7736	189.0	190.0	100	0.14	1.1	<0.1	0.03	<0.01	0.08	18.2	.005	.04
7737	190.0	191.0	100	0.16	7.2	<0.1	0.19	<0.01	0.03	33.0	.009	.04
7738	191.0	192.0	100	0.11	3.8	<0.1	0.07	<0.01	0.02	23.6	.001	.05
7739	192.0	193.0	100	0.42	1.5	<0.1	0.06	<0.01	0.01	21.6	<.001	.04
7740	193.0	194.0	100	0.29	2.5	<0.1	0.04	<0.01	0.02	27.5	.003	.02
7741	194.0	195.0	100	0.11	3.2	<0.1	0.08	<0.01	0.76	27.8	.017	.03
7742	195.0	196.0	100	0.08	4.6	<0.1	0.11	<0.01	0.08	20.0	<.001	.04
7743	196.0	197.0	100	0.01	1.4	<0.1	0.03	<0.01	0.05	7.5	<.001	.01

358036

035

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

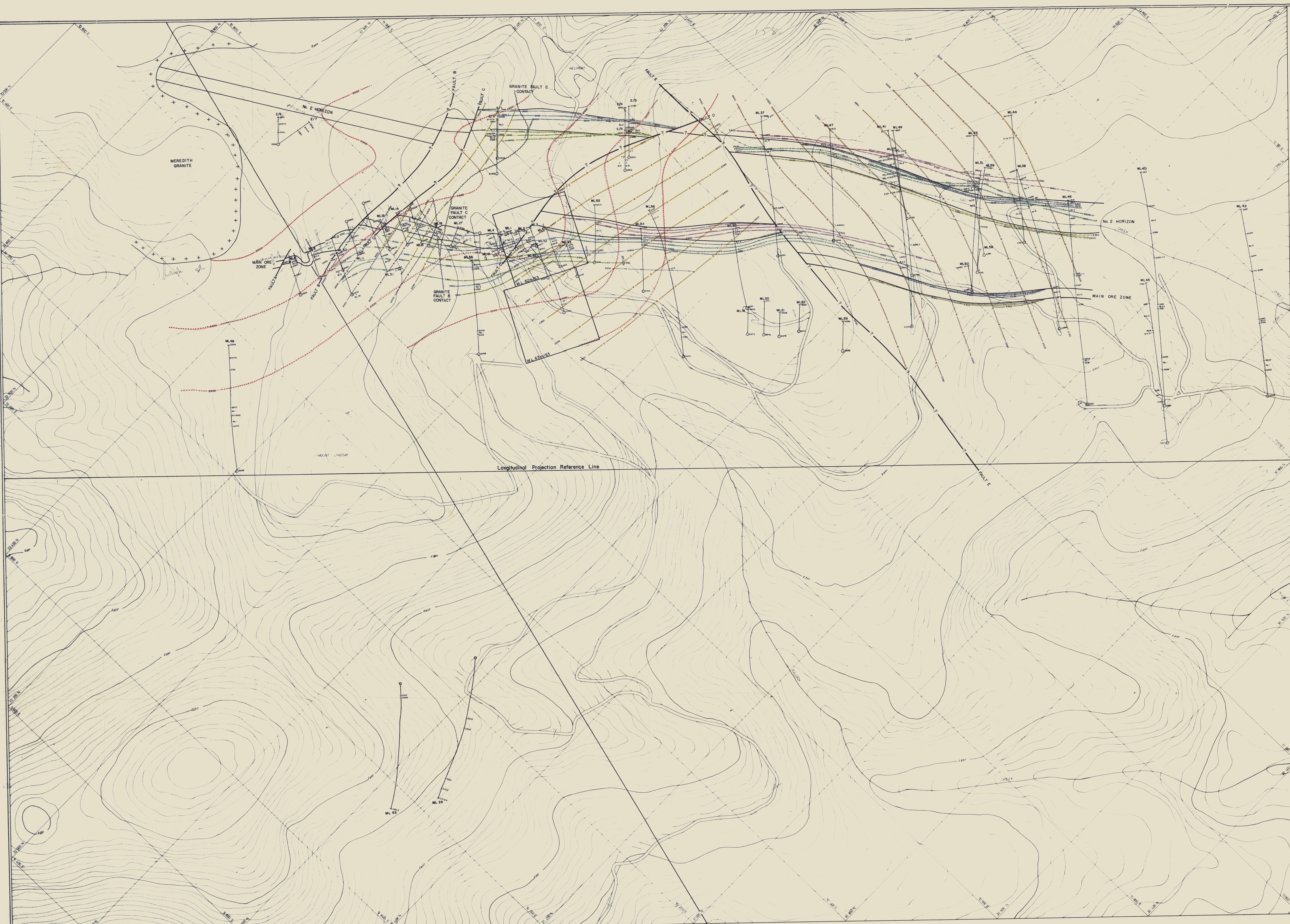
DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

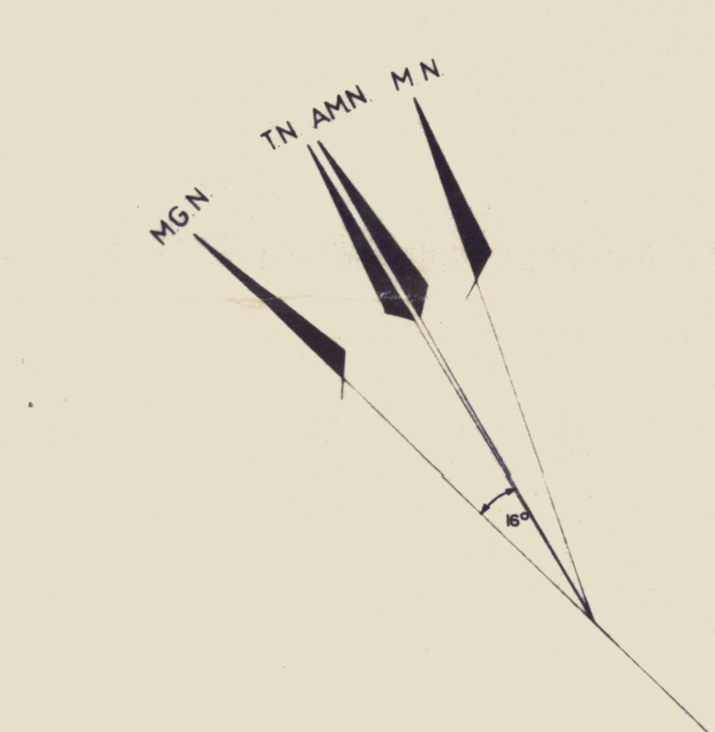
PROJECT: MT. LINDSAY

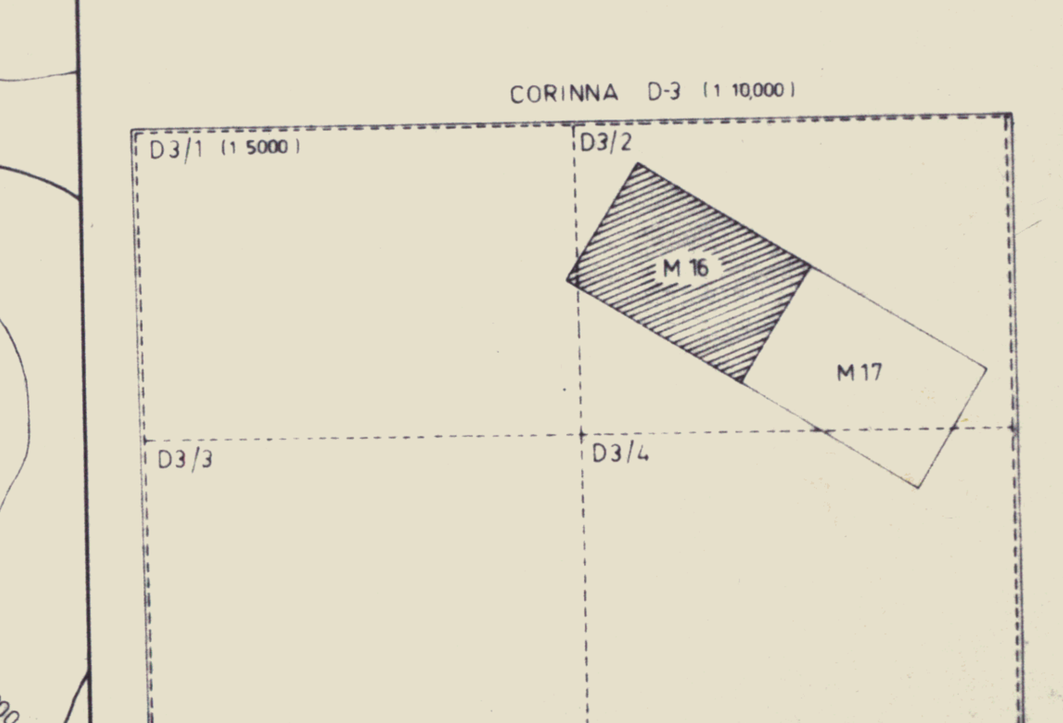
HOLE NUMBER: M.L. 64

Page: 4.

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	S	As	Cu	Zn	WO_3	Fe	Bi	Sol Sn	
					7744	197.0	198.0	100	<0.01	2.5	< 0.1	0.05	0.01	0.01	8.3	<.001	0.1	
					7745	198.0	199.0	100	<0.01	1.7	< 0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	7.1	.002	<.01	







358037

RENISON LIMITED

1581 MOUNT LINDSAY M 16

STRUCTURAL CONTOUR PLAN

84-2202

GEOLOGIST : P.R.	SCALE 1:2000 METRES
DRAUGHTSMAN : T.G.D.S.	40 0 40 80
DATE : Oct., 1983	
REVISIONS : Aug., 1984 (P.R.)	DRAWING No. 2

LEGEND

- Interpreted outcrop boundary or fault
- Granite contours
- Fault B contours
- Fault C contours
- Fault D contours
- Fault E contours

Main Ore Zone contours	No. 2 Horizon contours	
		Footwall Fault block 1 (below fault C)
		Footwall Fault block 2 (below fault D)
		Footwall Fault block 3 (below fault E)
		Footwall Fault block 4 (above fault E)
		Hanging wall Fault block 1 (below fault C)
		Hanging wall Fault block 2 (below fault D)
		Hanging wall Fault block 3 (below fault E)
		Hanging wall Fault block 4 (above fault E)

NOTE: Fault D is interpreted as terminating against Fault E, however there is no evidence for this. It is quite likely that the two faults both offset each other.

F	Fault
M.O.Z.	Main Ore Zone
No. 2	No. 2 Carbonate Horizon
No. 1	No. 1 Carbonate Horizon

5 cm

NOTES: (1) Mining lease locations taken from early Aberfoyle plans. Lease positions are approximate only.

(2) Holes ML 1-33 & 2/1-2/5 were drilled by Aberfoyle between 1962 & 1969. All data pertaining to these holes is only approximate e.g. the complexity of contours around the Mt. Lindsay Mine may reflex the lack of collar & downhole surveys for holes ML 1-4,32 & 33

1582

358038

LEGEND

hangingwall intersection	HW ML32	Hole No.
	25m	Estimated horizontal thickness of complete Main Ore Zone
	5m ×	Centre of mineralized intersection (or where barren, centre of the M.O.Z. intersection) Estimated horizontal thickness of mineralized intersection
footwall intersection	0·5 % Sn (0·13 % Sol.) <0·01% WO_3 FW	Value in brackets is acid soluble tin (Renison assay)
———		Surface is projected centre of the Main Ore Zone, interpreted outcrop position
— — —		Fault gap at centre of the Main Ore Zone's interpreted outcrop position
+ + +		Approximate position of granite
—— ——		Projection of fault - hangingwall contact
—·—·—		Projection of fault - footwall contact

5 cm

NOTES :

1. ML1 to ML33 were drilled by Aberfoyle between 1962 and 1969 and all data relating to their holes should be regarded as approximate only.
2. Projection plane runs grid NW–SE and faces N.E.
3. Grid and R.L. systems used are Renison Mine Systems
4. Projection limits correspond to those of the Mt. Lindsay 1 : 2000 base plan M16.
5. Section lines correspond to the RMG northings where they intersect the longitudinal reference line shown on the structure contour plan.

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

MT. LINDSAY

LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION MAIN ORE ZONE

1582

84-2202

DRAWN BY	P.A.R.
DRAFTSMAN	T.G.D.S.
DATE	Oct. '83
REVISIONS	
FILE NO.	

SCALE 1:2000 — 40 20 0 40 80 METRES

FIG. 3

1583

358039

LEGEND

hangingwall intersection	HW 2/3	Hole No.
	24m	Estimated horizontal thickness of complete No. 2 Horizon
	5m x	Centre of mineralized intersection or, where barren, centre of the No. 2 Horizon intersection.
	0·5 % Sn	Estimated horizontal thickness of mineralized intersection
footwall intersection	FW (0·13 % Sol.) (0·01% WO_3	Value in brackets is acid soluble tin (Renison assay)

- Surface is projected centre of the No. 2 Horizon, interpreted outcrop position
- Fault gap at centre of the No. 2 Horizon, interpreted outcrop position
- Approximate position of granite
- Projection of fault - hangingwall contact
- Projection of fault - footwall contact

5 cm

NOTES :

1. Drillholes 2/1 to 2/5 were drilled by Aberfoyle in 1968-1969; all data relating to these holes should be regarded as approximate only.
2. Projection plane runs grid NW-SE and faces N.E.
3. Grid and R.L. systems used are Renison Mine Systems.
4. Projection limits correspond to those of the Mt. Lindsay 1:2000 base plan M16.
5. Section lines correspond to the RMG northings where they intersect the longitudinal reference line shown on the structure contour plan.

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

MT. LINDSAY

LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION

No. 2 HORIZON

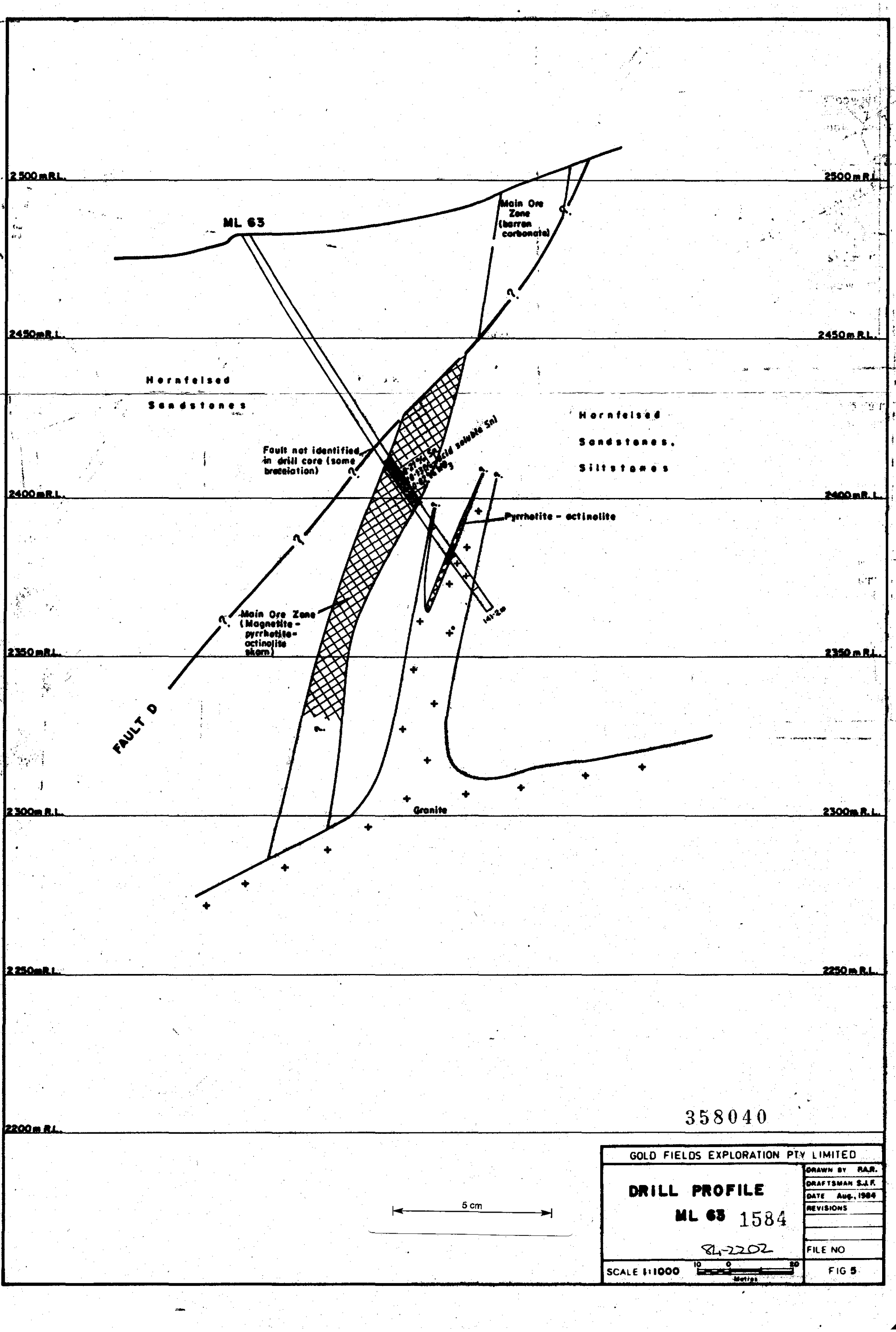
1583

84-2202

DRAWN BY	P.A.R.
DRAFTSMAN	T.G.D.S.
DATE	Oct.'83
REVISIONS	
FILE NO.	

SCALE 1:2000 — 40 20 0 40 80 METRES

FIG. 4


2500mR.L.
2500mR.L.
ML 63
Main Ore Zone (barren carbonate)
2450mR.L.
2450mR.L.
Hornfelsed Sandstones
Hornfelsed Sandstones, Siltstones
Fault not identified in drill core (some brecciation)
2400mR.L.
2400mR.L.
Pyrrhotite - actinolite
Main Ore Zone (Magnetite - pyrrhotite - actinolite skarn)
141-2m
2350mR.L.
2350mR.L.
FAULT D
2300mR.L.
Granite
2300mR.L.
2250mR.L.
2250mR.L.
2200mR.L.
5 cm
GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED
DRILL PROFILE
ML 63 1584
DRAWN BY R.A.R.
DRAFTSMAN S.J.F.
DATE Aug., 1984
REVISIONS
FILE NO
SCALE 1:1000
10 0 20
Metres
FIG 5

358040

ML 64

ML 41

2350m R.L.

2350 m R.L.

No. 2 Horizon
(barren
carbonate)

FAULT E ? ? ? ? ? FAULT E

2300m R.L.

2300m R.L.

2250m R.L.

2250 m R.L.

0·78% Sn
10·85% acid sol. Sn
0·02% WO_3

0·15% Sn
10·03% acid sol. Sn
0·03% WO_3

2200m R.L.

2200 m R.L.

0·17% Sn
10·05% acid sol. Sn
0·01% WO_3

225·0m

1·46% Sn
10·82% acid sol. Sn
<0·01% WO_3

2150m R.L.

2150 m R.L.

No. 2 Horizon
magnetite-
actinolite skarn

392·0m

2100m R.L.

2100 m R.L.

358041

2050m R.L.

2050m R.L.

5 cm

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

DRILL PROFILE

ML 64 1585

BL-2202

DRAWN BY P.A.R.
DRAFTSMAN S.J.F.
DATE Aug.,84
REVISIONS
FILE NO

SCALE 1:1000 10 0 20 Metres

FIG. 6

ALFRED RIVER

Alfred Creek

Limestone

Sandstone

Merlon

Ck

Ck 2

CATCHMENT AREA OF Sn - ANOMALOUS STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES

E.L. 17/77

PROPOSED GRID LINES

5 382 000mN

2 368 000mE

E.L. 2/63

358042

5 cm

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

ALFRED RIVER
GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY
ZONE 1586
Proposed Work
1984-85

DRAWN BY P.A.R.
DRAFTSMAN S.J.F.
DATE Aug.84
REVISIONS
FILE NO

SCALE 1:10,000 100 0 100 200 Metres

FIG 7

8L-2202

A 12548