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PROGRESS REPORT ON EXPLORATION

OF THE SALISBURY HILL AREA : TASMANIA

E.L. 17/73

**MICROFILMED**

**OPEN FILE**

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Project Geologist

Distribution:

- Mines Department (1)
- G.F.E.L. (2)
- Austamax (1)
- Allstate (1)

November, 1984

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

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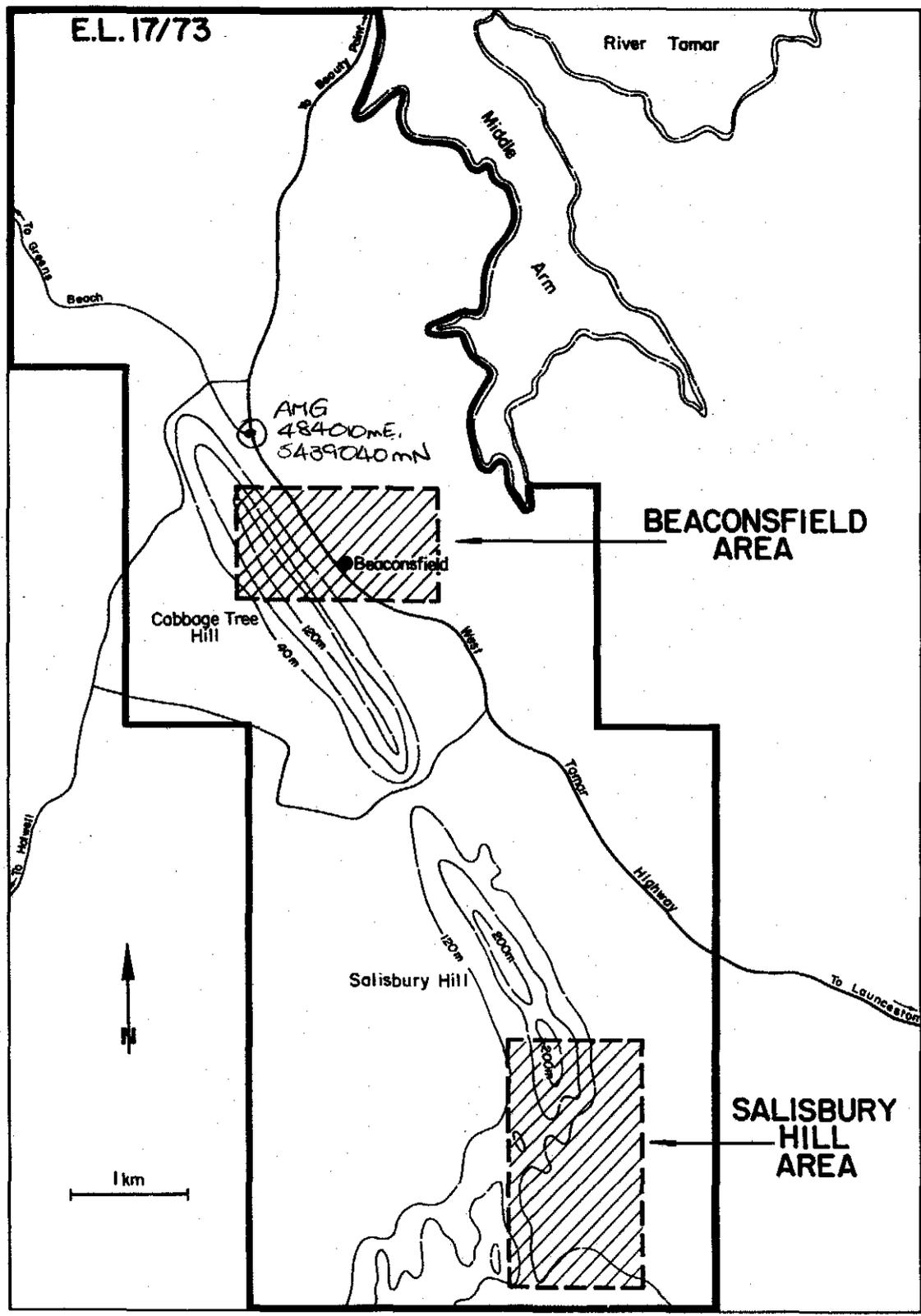
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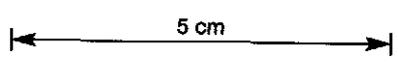
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Location of Main Works Areas on Amalgamated E.L. 17/73



AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

1. SUMMARY

The Salisbury Hill gold field which lies in a similar geological setting to the Beaconsfield district, was worked sporadically between the late 1870's and the early 1900's. No production figures for the area are available.

Drilling in the 1970's by the Mines Department and geochemical surveys and mapping by Amax in 1980 indicated the area was worthy of further attention.

A program of geochemical sampling was designed by G.F.E.L. to test the area for two target types:

- (1) Low grade - large tonnage vein system trending NNW-SSE.
- (2) A "Tasmania Reef" style structure.

A total of 593 power-auger samples were obtained from this program which defined two dominant arsenic anomalies, one a possible type (1) target, the other a possible type (2) structure.

Drilling on the former totalled three holes and 335m. Assaying of samples obtained indicated a very strong arsenic-antimony-base metal anomaly associated with the fairly low density quartz veining intersected. However, only minor gold values were obtained.

One hole 150m in length was drilled to test the type 2 target but failed to pinpoint the structure responsible for the surface anomaly.

It is considered that the potential for a low grade-large tonnage vein system is remote. However the presence of a strong Arsenic-antimony anomaly combined with the

potential for "Tasmania Reef" style structures within this anomalous zone necessitate further investigation.

This work will have two directions:

- (1) Further assaying of S1-S6 to obtain greater insight into the geochemistry associated with the veining observed at Salisbury Hill.
- (2) Further power-auger sampling to attempt to delineate E-W trending structures inferred by results to date.

It is anticipated that the results of these programs will define targets for dilling early in 1985.

2. INTRODUCTION

In 1982, R.G.C. entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with Allstate Exploration Ltd, Amax (Australia) Ltd. (Austamax) and Tricentrol Australia Pty. Ltd., to continue exploration firstly of the depth extension potential of the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield and secondly of the gold potential of the surrounding exploration tenements then held by the Joint Venture partners.

Evaluation of these tenements, now amalgamated into E.L. 17/73 has been undertaken and the Salisbury Hill area ranked as having the highest potential for further significant gold mineralisation in the E.L.

This report describes the work completed in the Salisbury Hill area, and the results of the program obtained to date.

3. PREVIOUS WORK

Gold was discovered at Salisbury Hill soon after the start of work on the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield, and mining was undertaken for brief periods between the late 1870's to the early 1900's. These operations are reported in Thureau (1883), Twelvetrees (1903) and various 'Examiner' editions.

Apart from a minor flurry of activity in the 1930's, the area was largely ignored until the early 1970's when the Mines Department produced 1 inch:1 mile mapping sheets over the area (Gee and Legge 1974 and Gulline 1981), and drilled two diamond drill holes, S1 and S2,

to test a nickeliferous serpentinite recorded in the early reports. Both holes intersected this target, but no assaying was undertaken at that time.

In 1980, Amax applied for, and obtained, an Authority to Prospect over the area which has since been amalgamated into E.L. 17/73. A grid orientated E-W was laid out over the area along a N-S base line roughly 1800m long and lines cut at 100m intervals in the northern section, and 200m intervals in the southern section. Geochemical sampling by cup auger was undertaken at 20m spacings along the lines, together with mapping and a magnetometer survey. The results of this work are reported in Poltock (1980) and Hamlyn (1982).

On the basis of this work, sampling of two accessible underground workings, the Powerline Adit and the Dyke Tunnel was undertaken, the former producing encouraging results, the latter being disappointing. Attempts to gain access to other workings proved unsuccessful.

Also as a follow-up, small half-core samples were taken at selected points from S1 and S2, and assayed for gold and a variety of elements.

Results of these programs were considered to be sufficiently encouraging to justify further work in the area.

#### 4. WORK COMPLETED

On the basis of previous work in the area it was considered that the Salisbury Hill Area had the potential for two styles of mineralisation:

- (1) Large tonnage - low grade vein system, an exposure of which is seen in the open cut and Powerline Adit at the southern end of Salisbury Hill.
- (2) A "Tasmania Reef" type structure, with the NNW striking veins observed at Salisbury Hill being analagous to the Moonlight-cum-Wonder systems at Beaconsfield.

A program of geochemical sampling followed by core drilling was designed and completed in order to test these possibilities.

#### 4.1 Geochemical Surveys

The Amax grid was extended to close off the geochemical anomaly left open to the south, and to locate any other anomalies that may exist in that direction.

A Stihl power auger was used to obtain deeper and more reliable samples than those of previous work. A total of 392 samples were collected at 20 metre spacings along the lines, the depth at which each was obtained being noted together with the colour and lithology of the sample. These were sieved at 80 mesh with both sub-samples being submitted for assay in order that greater confidence could be held in the quality of the sample.

The results of the Amax survey indicated that arsenic gave the "cleanest" anomaly definition and this was confirmed in a small orientation survey undertaken by G.F.E.L. Hence As was used as the "pathfinder" element and all samples collected were assayed for arsenic and the results combined with the Amax data.

The grid was then closed up over the anomalous areas defined by this collation and the line spacing was reduced to 50 metres between the 1400N and 600N lines, and sampling over the anomalous zone was undertaken by power auger at 20m intervals along these lines and along the 100m lines previously sampled by Amax. These were sieved and assayed for arsenic as in the first stage.

All samples within the anomalous areas defined by these two stages were then re-submitted for gold analysis.

#### 4.2 Drilling

A four hole program was designed to test the two geochemical anomalies defined by the power-auger sampling program. Initially, two holes were planned on each but due to inconclusive results from the first hole in the Johnson Creek Fault anomaly, the final hole was drilled on the Salisbury Hill anomaly, giving a total meterage of 335m on the latter and 150m on the former.

S3:- Collared at  $-56^{\circ}$  to  $265^{\circ}$  from 433326.2N, 486848.2E. Drilled to test for easterly dipping veins in the Ordovician sequence. HQ to 55.0m, NQ to 124.1m.

S4:- Collared at  $-40^{\circ}$  to  $095^{\circ}$  from 433418.6N, 486690.8E. Drilled to test for westerly dipping veins in the Ordovician sequence HQ to 23m, NQ to 64.5m.

S5:- Collared at  $-49^{\circ}$  to  $030^{\circ}$  from 432948.1N, 48672.6E. Drilled to locate and test

the Johnson Creek Fault for mineralisation  
HQ to 51.3m, NQ to 150.7m.

S6:- Collared at  $-70^{\circ}$  to  $262.5^{\circ}$  from 433380.1N,  
486884.4E. Drilled to test for easterly  
dipping veins in the Ordovician sequence.  
HQ to 61.5m, NQ to 146.5m.

All casing was withdrawn from the holes on completion  
and as such are considered to be inaccessible.

#### 4.3 Data Compilation

All previous data from the area has been recorded  
in a standard format, and together with data generated  
by the G.F.E.L. program, is presented on 1:5,000 -  
1:2,000 sheets based on the Lands Department 1:5,000  
orthophoto system.

### 5. RESULTS

Complete drill logs, assay data and sample preparation  
data are appended to this report, as are all geochemical  
sampling data of the G.F.E.L. program.

The latter is presented on two 1:2,000 sheets combined  
with the results of the Amax sampling program.

Two geology fact plans at 1:2,000 and an interpretative  
geology plan at 1:1,000 are also attached to this report.

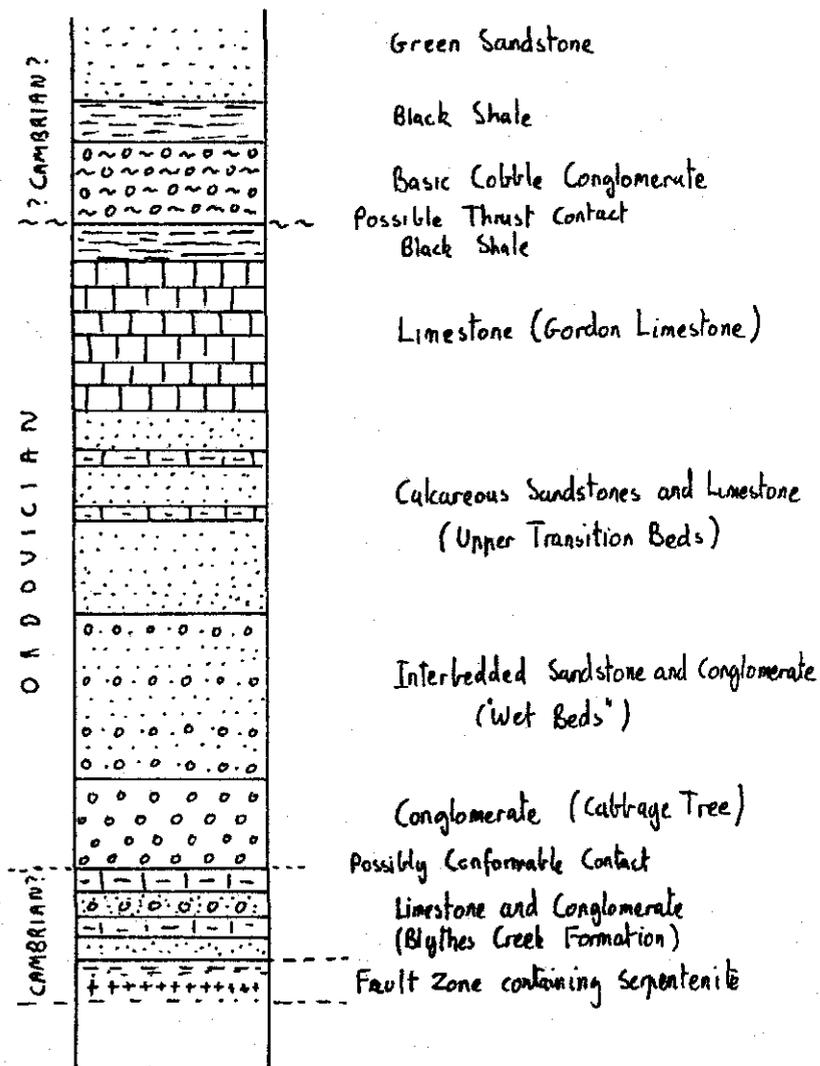
Assaying undertaken to date is presented graphically  
on figure (6) also attached to this report.

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5.1 Stratigraphy

The Salisbury Hill area lies 6 km SSE of Beaconsfield, and geologically is considered to be similar, being part of the same thrust slice of Cambrian and Ordovician sediments as the host rocks to the Tasmania Reef (Gee and Legge). Previous authors have differed in the nomenclature of some units, and in cases their position in the stratigraphy, and so for the purposes of this report the terms used will be consistent with recent reports on the Beaconsfield Mine.

At that locality, the section indicated by the drilling is as shown below:



N.B. NOT TO SCALE

Although contacts and absolute ages are somewhat nebulous, this is believed to be the general stratigraphy and its structural configuration.

The salient features of this column are the nature of the Ordovician sequence, and the overlying cobble conglomerate.

The Ordovician at Beaconsfield is a gradation from coarse siliceous sediments through to the Gordon Limestone and overlying black shale. The trend of decreasing grain size and increasing calcareous content is well defined, and though there may be local facies variations, it is believed that this overall trend should be consistent throughout the area.

The stratigraphic relationship between these Ordovician units and the overlying rocks is confused particularly when considering the result of drilling at Salisbury Hill.

The basal unit encountered during drilling at Salisbury Hill believed to be Cambrian in age, is a poorly sorted cobble conglomerate consisting of generally rounded clasts of siltstone, basic material, shale, quartzite and locally quartz in a soft chloritic matrix which commonly appears sheared or faulted. This unit was intersected in S3, S4 and S5 with small broken sections being observed in the core of S1 and S2. This is a highly significant unit as it is almost identical to the basic cobble conglomerate intersected in holes A3, B9 and B15 at Beaconsfield. However at that locality it overlies the Gordon Limestone and shale of the Ordovician while at Salisbury Hill it underlies the Ordovician sequence.

This unit is also observed in the field in the sluiced area to the west of Salisbury Hill (Poltock 1980).

It is apparent therefore that there are major differences in the structural configuration of the stratigraphy between the Beaconsfield and Salisbury Hill areas.

The cobble conglomerate is overlain in S3, S4 and S5 by a locally graphitic black shale, also with a possible analogous unit at Beaconsfield, and in S1 and S2, by a series of mudstones-siltstones, being thicker in the latter. The two types may be a facies variation.

The shale-siltstone and the underlying cobble conglomerate are considered to be Cambrian in age, because of the presence of a serpentinite dyke, commonly altered to siliceous dolomite(?) in S1, S2 and S5. This structure was also observed in some of the old workings (Twelvetrees 1903).

Overlying these units are the equivalent of the Cabbage Tree Conglomerate - Transition Beds sequence of Beaconsfield. The contact between the two is an unconformity, probably fault controlled.

In the northern holes S1 and S2, the Cambrian is overlain by a sequence of bedded conglomerates, gritstones and sandstones, very similar in appearance to the "Wet Beds" sub-division of the Transition Beds. The more northerly hole (S2) has a much thicker section than S1, in which the thin "Wet Bed" unit is overlain by interbedded sandstone and siltstones, much like the upper sections of

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the Transition Beds at Beaconsfield. In both holes these sandstones become weathered towards the surface resulting in very poor recoveries.

S6 did not intersect the Cambrian base, but is believed to be close to it. The hole was finished in interbedded sandstones and siltstones, with minor shale and limestone very similar to the upper section of the Transition Beds, and it is considered that the "Wet Bed" equivalent would not exist above the Cambrian at this point.

In S3, the whole Ordovician sequence is severely altered-weathered, obscuring much of the original rock-type, however, it would seem that no conglomerate units were intersected.

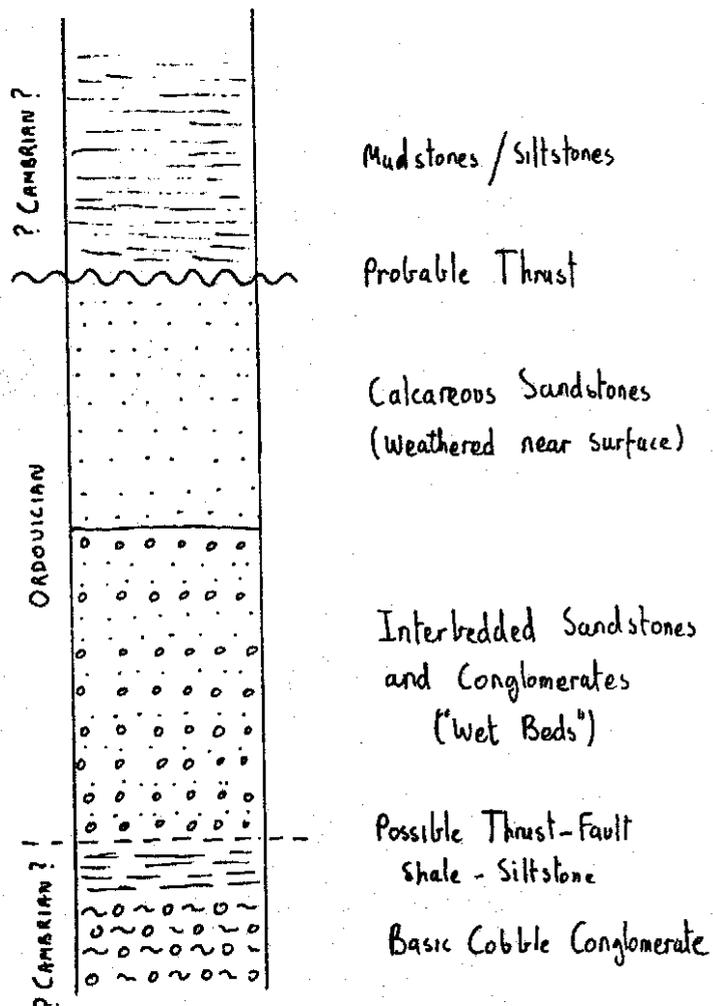
Thus, the Cambrian is overlain by the lower member of the Transition Beds in the north, and the upper members to the South.

A feature of the area is the alteration of much of the Ordovician sequence, best observed in S3, but also evident in S1, S2 and S6, and exposed in the open cut and Powerline adit at the southern end of Salisbury Hill. It is considered that this is in part a response to the affected units being calcareous, probable upper members of the Transition Beds, while the unweathered rocks exposed on the hill are siliceous lower members.

To the south in S5 the Ordovician is represented by a thin section of grits and conglomerates, but faulting appears to confuse this section considerably.

Overlying the sandstones of the Transition Beds is a sequence of grey-dark grey finely bedded mudstones, seen in S5 and S6. Some previous authors considered this to be a facies variation of the Gordon Limestone, but the outcrop pattern and drilling data indicate the contact is an unconformity, probably a thrust. This would seem to concur with Gee and Legge (1974) who suggested that this unit is Cambrian in age. It is important to note that Gordon Limestone was not intersected in the drilling, and is probably faulted (thrust) out at this locality.

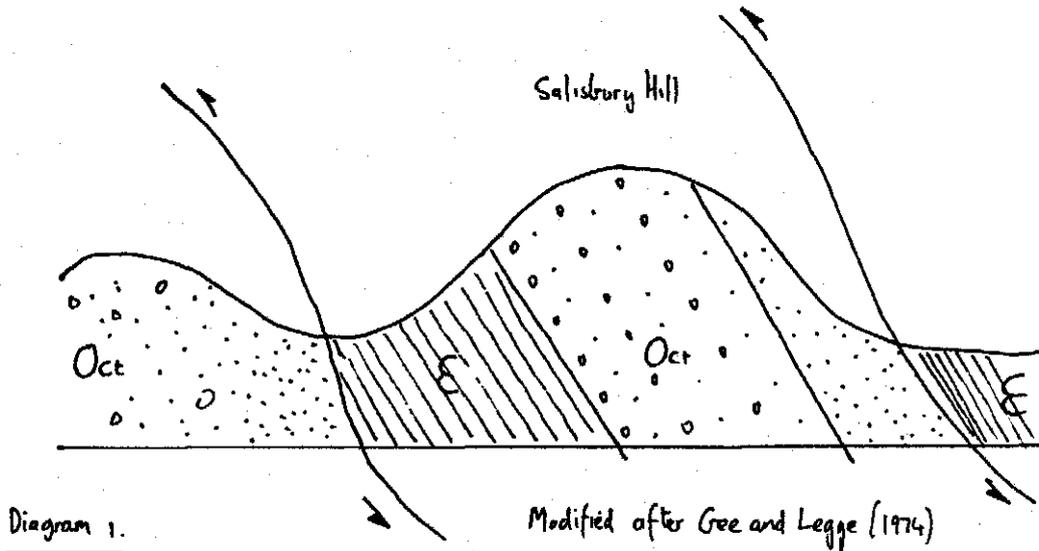
The simplified drilled section of the Salisbury Hill area is shown below:



5.2 Structure

Structurally the Salisbury Hill area is considered to be complex and at this stage is not fully understood by the author. However there are several broad conclusions that may be drawn from the data obtained to date.

It is believed that in the area two major thrusts exist, proposed by Gee and Legge (1974). Between these two structures lies a thrust slice of Cambrian and Ordovician sediments which host the mineralisation at Beaconsfield and the Salisbury Hill workings (Diagram 1).



The easterly structure thrusts Cambrian mudstones and siltstones, as seen in DDH S5 and S6, over the sandstones and conglomerates that form the ridge of Salisbury Hill. These overlies a Cambrian sequence, which are in turn thrust over another sequence of Ordovician sediments by the Western structure.

The combined effects of the eastern thrust and the strike and dip of the stratigraphy (approximately NNW, dipping ENE) is to structurally reduce the thickness of the Ordovician sediments to the south, an important consideration if these sediments are the mineralisation hosts as at Beaconsfield, and the Cambrian is considered unfavourable (Diagram 2).

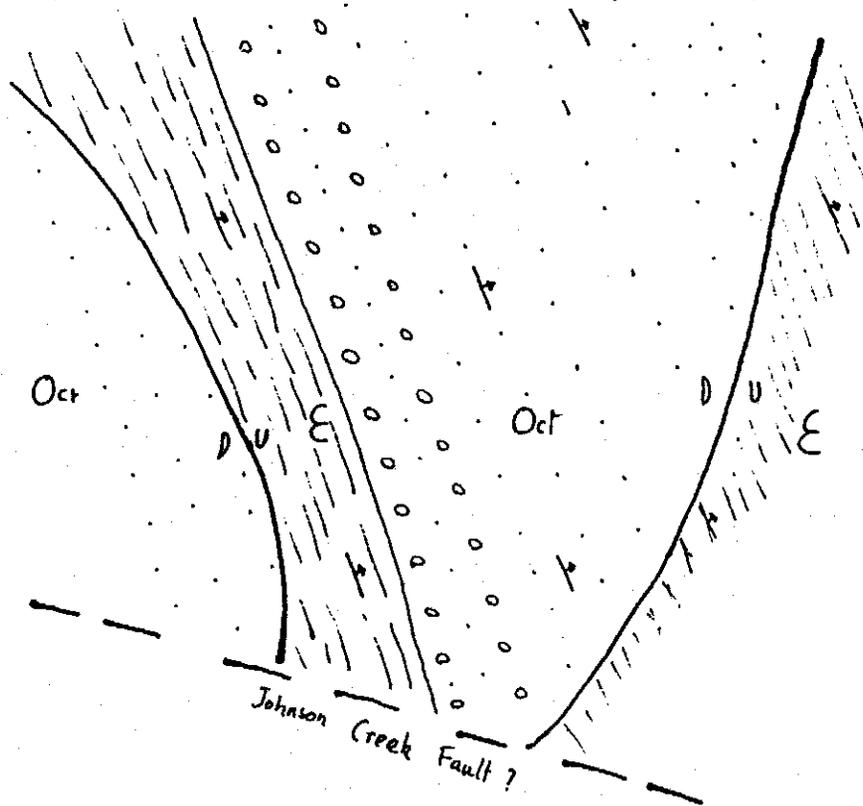


Diagram 2

The Ordovician sediments within the slice strike NNW and dip at varying angles to the east, approximately 20° in the sandstones at the southern end of Salisbury Hill, and up to 60° in the conglomerates on the ridge. As at Beaconsfield this is believed to represent a gentle folding parallel to the strike of the beds.

It is apparent however from a combination of the strike of the beds and the nature of the contact between the Cambrian and Ordovician sediments that the area has been effected by faulting.

With the limited amount of data obtained to date it is not possible to resolve the structural complications but it would seem that a faulting component striking approximately E-W is part of this regime.

Faulting and fracturing parallel or at low angles to the strike of bedding is evidenced by the veining observed on surface and in the old workings particularly near the base of the Ordovician outcrop. These structures have dips to both east and west. The transcurrent faults are generally inferred by the disposition of the rock units or by photo-interpretation (e.g. Johnson Creek Fault). However, some veining on Salisbury Hill is observed with this strike orientation.

Hole S5 was drilled to test the Johnson Creek Fault, which may be one of the transcurrent faults, but failed to define its position.

A major structure is inferred at the Cambrian-Ordovician contact, possibly a thrust-/reverse fault but lack of data prevents further resolution of this problem.

### 5.3 Mineralisation

Previous reports on the Salisbury Hill workings indicate a variety of settings for the local concentrations of gold exploited. However, it is clear that the majority of gold was won either from eluvial-alluvial

material on the western and southern flanks of the south spur of the hill, or from quartz filled fractures and faults trending parallel to the strike of bedding, notably near the base of the Ordovician outcrop.

The dip of these veins is variable from easterly to westerly. A westerly dipping set exposed in the open cut and Powerline Adit yielded significant gold values when channel-sampled by Amax (Hamlyn 1982). Drill hole S4 was designed to test the continuation of this veining at depth but it is apparent that this zone does not extend into the Cambrian sediments underlying the host sandstones, with only trace veining being intersected.

Holes S3 and S6 were drilled to test the stratigraphy and sub-vertical and easterly dipping veining. Both holes intersected quartz veinlets and stringers but sampling of the S3 core indicated that only very minor levels of gold are associated, the maximum value obtained being 0.6 g/t Au over 2 metres (73% recovery), and the majority being <0.1 g/t Au.

Selective sampling of core from S1 and S2 (Mines Dept.) by Amax returned one 12cm half-core sample of a quartz veinlet at 4.7 g/t Au but all other samples yielded similar levels to those of S3. Veining density within these holes appears to be lower than S3 and S6 drilled further to the south.

S5 was designed to test the Johnson Creek Fault anomaly. Though faulting was observed throughout, only minor veining was associated locally, and no gold values were detected in sampling (detection limit 0.01 ppm Au). The Johnson Creek fault structure

was not delineated by the drilling, but the limited thickness of the Ordovician sediments encountered (24.5m drilled width) may preclude the development of extensive mineralisation along this structure.

Veining within all Cambrian material drilled is at best only very minor, and at this stage it is considered that the potential for significant mineralisation is confined to the Ordovician sediments.

#### 5.4 Geochemistry

Results from the first stage of the G.F.E.L. sampling program combined with those of the Amax survey indicated a broad arsenic anomaly from lines 700-1300N. The follow-up sampling divided this zone into two distinct areas:

- (1) The Salisbury Hill anomaly
- (2) The Johnson Creek Fault anomaly

The former is observed on lines 1050-1250N and is approximately 120m in width. It is strongest on 1050N, with arsenic values up to 970 ppm returned, and is cut off sharply to the south with virtually no expression obtained on 1000N. To the north the anomaly weakens and becomes more patchy. This is at least in part due to the local inability to penetrate a coarse scree cover on the eastern slope of Salisbury Hill.

Gold assaying of samples from within this zone confirmed the strength of the anomaly on 1050N, with all sub-samples at 600-640E yielding 0.4-0.7 ppm Au.

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Three holes (S3, S4 and S6) were drilled to test this anomaly. Sampling of S3 drilled approximately along 1050N indicated that the highly weathered rocks intersected are not only anomalous in arsenic but also in antimony and base metals. Arsenic and antimony values are generally in excess of 100 ppm, peaking in veined and faulted ground with values up to 3100 ppm and 1280 ppm respectively. Poor recoveries due to severe alteration were common throughout, so dilution or enrichment of values may have occurred. The base metal results were anomalous but far "noisier".

A similar section of strongly weathered sediments, together with a relatively fresh section of sandstones was obtained from S6. Detailed geochemical sampling and assaying of this material is to be undertaken.

Limited sampling in Mines Department holes S1 and S2 of unaltered siliceous Ordovician sandstones and conglomerates indicate anomalous values are generally restricted to within or adjacent to quartz stringers. Arsenic and the base metals values were commonly anomalous within these stringer samples but antimony does not exceed 25 ppm.

Assaying of the Cambrian conglomerate and shale from S4 indicated that this sequence is geochemically "quiet" with most values being background only.

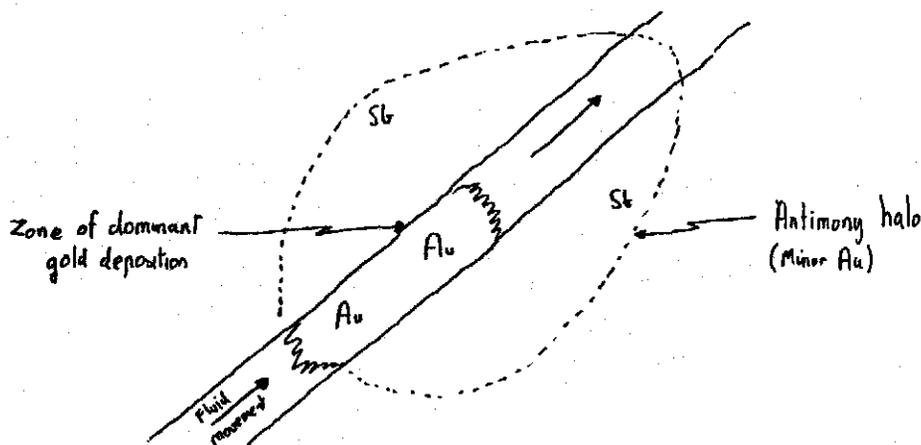
The Johnson Creek Fault anomaly occurs on lines 650N-750N, being most pronounced on 700N. The arsenic values in this zone are patchy, possibly due to the low angle at which the fault, with whose position it appears to coincide, cuts the grid.

Though several samples returned values greater than 100 ppm As, with a maximum 2200 ppm, assaying of all samples within this zone for gold yielded no values at or above the detection limit (0.01 ppm Au).

Sampling of the drill core from S5, designed to test this anomaly, failed to produce any arsenic values of the order obtained from the 'C' horizon sampling. This seems to indicate one of three things:

- (1) The anomaly is not related to the fault
- (2) The drilling failed to intersect the fault
- (3) The fault was intersected in an unfavourable horizon (e.g. Cambrian Material) and not recognised as a major structure.

The nature of the geochemical anomalies present over the Salisbury Hill grid, particularly the Salisbury Hill anomaly, is highly significant. The presence of an antimony anomaly around many gold deposits has been noted by several authorities. The possibility therefore exists that the antimony anomaly over Salisbury Hill indicates the presence of an auriferous zone either laterally or vertically distanced from the main workings as shown in the diagram below:



6. CONCLUSIONS

The mineralisation in the Salisbury Hill area is confined in a sequence of ESE dipping Ordovician conglomerates and sandstones broadly similar to the Cabbage Tree Conglomerate-Transition Bed units of the Beaconsfield district. This sequence is structurally overlain by Cambrian mudstones. It also appears that the contact between the Ordovician and the underlying Cambrian shales and conglomerates is structurally controlled.

The nature of this lower contact and the disposition of the conglomerate and sandstone units within the Ordovician indicate that a complex faulting-thrusting regime has effected the area. This regime is believed to have three key components:

- (a) regional thrusting
- (b) local faulting and fracturing parallel to the strike of bedding (NNW-SSE)
- (c) local faulting cutting across bedding

The sequence of these events is uncertain.

The mineralisation at Salisbury Hill consists of a series of quartz veins and veinlets which appear to have exploited the faults and fractures developed parallel to the strike of bedding. It is assumed that the transcurrent set have been similarly exploited.

This veining is in part auriferous though assaying of drill core obtained indicates the tenor of this mineralisation to be low in the NNW-SSE set.

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Associated with this veining is a strong geochemical anomaly whose key elements are arsenic and antimony. This is considered to be highly significant as those elements particularly antimony are common in halos around known gold occurrences, suggesting that the workings are laterally or vertically separated from the main auriferous zone. This anomaly is particularly well developed in what are believed to be originally calcareous sandstones and siltstones of the Upper Transition beds exposed at the southern end of Salisbury Hill, which have since been strongly weathered. In the siliceous unweathered conglomerates of the Lower Transition Beds ("Wet Beds") the development of the anomaly is more restricted and generally of reduced tenor.

Drilling indicates the potential for a large tonnage-low grade stockwork to be remote. However, the possibility of transcurrent E-W faults and the strength and components of the geochemical anomaly suggest the potential for a "Tasmania Reef" style structure exists.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

To facilitate the location of any significant gold mineralisation at Salisbury Hill it is recommended that further work be undertaken on two aspects of the area.

Firstly it is necessary to increase the understanding of the geochemical anomaly associated with the observed veining with particular emphasis on the definition of more "pathfinder" elements.

A considerable quantity of research has been carried out recently on the geochemical haloes around known gold deposits. Results of much of this work indicate that the use of element : element ratios can provide an insight as to the position of the samples taken within a hydrothermal system. This can be used to indicate a direction towards the zone of dominant gold deposition within that system (S. Joyce, S. Gatehouse, R. Boyle, pers. comm.).

Therefore it is recommended that further assaying of core samples from S1-S6 for a wide range of elements be undertaken to attempt to define potential vector element : element ratios, and to generally increase our understanding of the area.

Secondly, the results of the program to date infer the existence of a faulting component trending approximately E-W. Such structures may be analogous to the fault into which the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield was emplaced.

Thus a program of close-spaced power-auger sampling on lines running north-south is recommended to delineate any such structures by an enhanced geochemical signature associated with them.

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This will be carried out on four lines over the main anomalous area between 1000N and 1250N. Line separation will be 50m, with a sample spacing of 5m being considered sufficient to delineate such a structure. A total of approximately 200 samples will be collected by this program, which will be assayed for suitable pathfinder elements and gold.

It is anticipated that the results of these programs will define targets for drilling early in 1985.

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8. REFERENCES

Gee and Legge, 1974	Geological Survey Explanatory Report - Beaconsfield.
Guilline, 1981	Geological Survey Explanatory Report - Frankford.
Hamlyn, 1982	Beaconsfield Geology and Exploration (Amax).
Poltock, 1980	Gold Exploration - Salisbury Grid A/P 6/80 Beaconsfield.
Thureau, 1883	Beaconsfield and Salisbury Mining District.
Twelvetreets, 1903	The Mineral Resources of the Districts of Beaconsfield and Salisbury.

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**GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED**

APPENDIX 1

Drill Logs S1 - S6



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OLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
**DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA**

PROJECT:

HOLE NUMBER: S1

Page: 1

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (ppm)												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Cr	Se	Sb
0.00	8.23	2.59	31	Weathered creamy white sandstone shading to grey.													
8.23	12.80	1.22	27	Bleached greyish conglomerate shading to cream at end.													
12.80	15.85	1.22	40	Cream sandstone-some pebbles.													
15.85	17.37	0.84	55	leached pale grey sandstone with some fine pebbly material faulted at 16.76m.													
17.37	20.42	1.60	50	Cream sandstone with some pebbles.													
20.42	26.51	2.44	80	Leached white sandstone-occasional pebbles very oxidised 23.47m.													
26.51	31.09	0	0	Sandy Sludge No Core.													
31.09	40.23	1.75	19	Leached, white sandstone with occasional pebbles-partly oxidised 37.18m-40.23m.													
40.23	45.72	0	0	NO CORE.													
45.72	59.74	5.41	39	White leached sandstone as above very broken becoming fresher at end.													
59.74	68.88	2.59	28	As above becoming quartzitic.													
68.88	79.25	1.45	14	Dark grey siliceous conglomerate-one fragment of quartz.													
79.25	79.86	0.30	50	White barren quartz-traces fine crystalline pyrite.													
79.86	85.04	3.20	62	Dark grey quartzite with occasional pebbles.													
85.04	90.83	2.44	42	As above with numerous shaley partings and leached in part.													
90.83	92.66	0.84	46	Dark grey pebbly quartzite, strongly leached within cavities and along joints.	1	92.35	92.43		X	65	20	30	3.5	55	50	X	80

030

253031

OLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
**DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA**

PROJECT:

HOLE NUMBER: 51

Page: 2.

ULV. PR.

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (ppm)												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Al	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Cr	Se	Sb
92.66	94.18	0	0	Cavity-old workings?													
94.18	96.93	0.15	6	Dark grey quartzite with shaley partings.													
96.93	97.84	0.46	50	Dark grey shale leached in part.													
97.84	102.11	2.74	64	Medium grey pebbly sandstone calcareous at start.	3	99.09	99.19		X	5	5	135	X	30	130	X	10
102.11	102.34	0.23	100	Quartz siderite vein.	2	102.13	102.26		X	10	20	15	X	6	160	X	X
102.34	112.78	8.99	87	Grey quartzite with some pebbly horizons. 108.20m-110.64m.	4	104.01	104.09		0.008	5	10	30	X	16	660	X	10
112.78	121.31	7.92	93	Cabbage Tree Conglomerate.	5	116.33	116.48		X	5	5	35	X	5	130	X	15
121.31	124.36	0.38	15	Quartzite with some quartz fragments.													
124.36	129.84	0.76	14	Shale and siltstone.													
129.84	138.84	1.37	15	Very shattered core mixed quartzite with up to 60% quartz fragments.	6	138.76	138.83		X	5	X	10	X	1	175	X	X
138.84	142.65	1.30	34	Quartzite with heavy siderite veining. 140.21m-141.73m.	7	140.16	140.26		X	5	5	120	X	90	20	X	X
142.65	146.61	3.66	92	Pale creamy white carbonate rock.													
146.61	151.49	4.88	100	Dark cream carbonate rock with disseminated sulphides becoming pinky towards end.	8	147.96	148.06		0.008	5	X	125	X	460	2250	X	100
151.49	155.14	2.97	81	Pale pink carbonate rock with sparse sulphides.	9	154.81	154.89		X	X	10	50	X	27	1200	X	90
155.14	160.63	3.05	56	Reddish carbonate rock-no sulphides leached. 155.67-155.9m.	10	155.30	155.37		X	X	X	35	X	8	800	X	70
160.63	161.09	0	0	Grey and reddish sludge.	11	160.68	161.14		0.017	50	20	455	X	100	130	X	100
161.09	163.98	1.30	45	Sheared and broken pebbly mudstone and conglomerate.	12	161.19	163.09		X	15	5	45	X	5	450	X	X

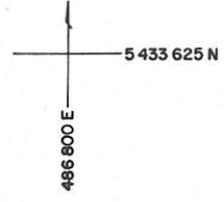


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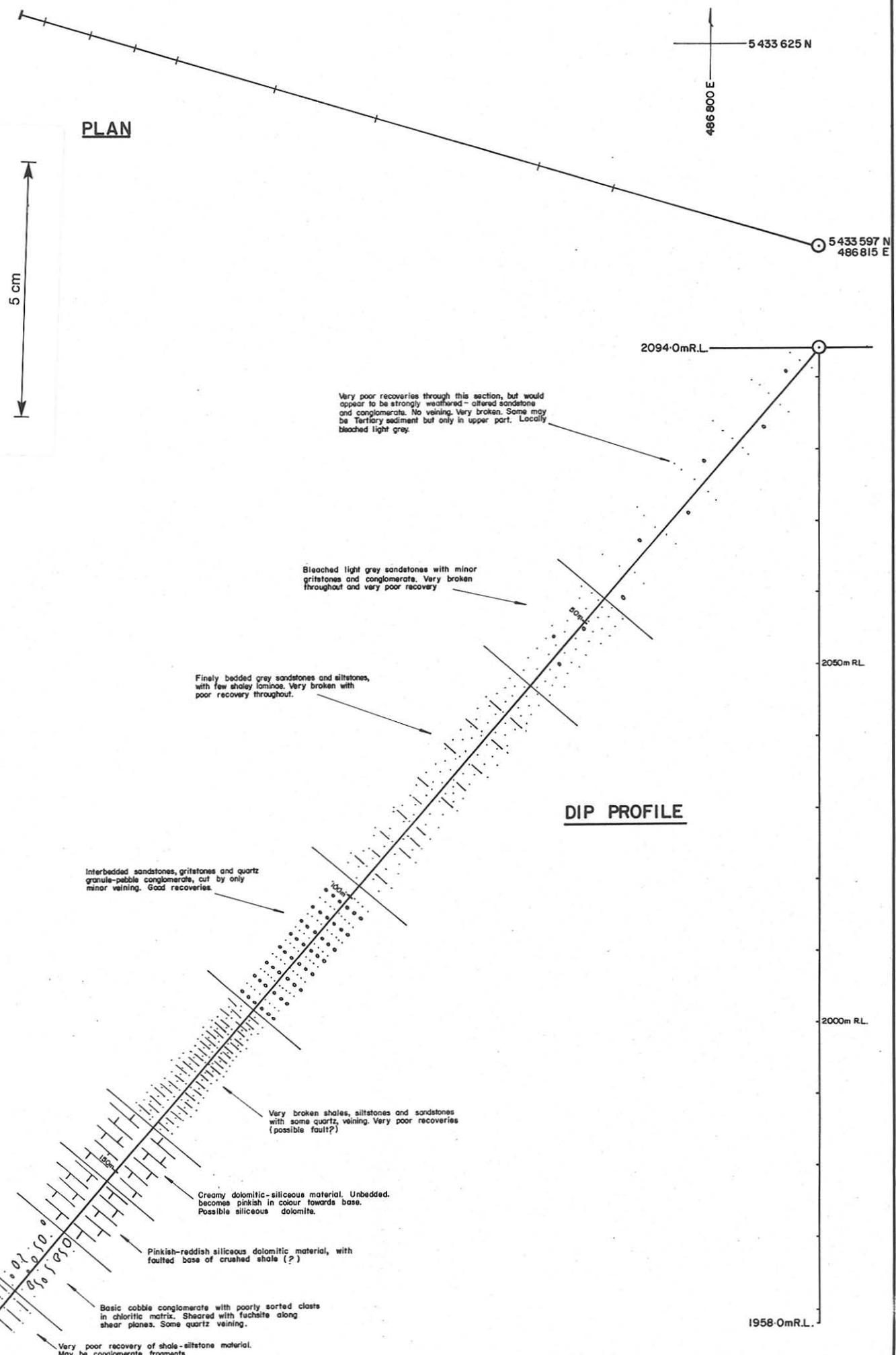
**PLAN**



GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

HOLE NO. SI

EQHL17760n



**DIP PROFILE**

Very poor recoveries through this section, but would appear to be strongly weathered - altered sandstone and conglomerate. No veining. Very broken. Some may be Tertiary sediment but only in upper part. Locally bleached light grey.

Bleached light grey sandstones with minor gritstones and conglomerate. Very broken throughout and very poor recovery

Finely bedded grey sandstones and siltstones, with few shaley laminae. Very broken with poor recovery throughout.

Interbedded sandstones, gritstones and quartz granule-pebble conglomerate, cut by only minor veining. Good recoveries.

Very broken shales, siltstones and sandstones with some quartz veining. Very poor recoveries (possible fault?)

Creamy dolomitic-siliceous material. Unbedded. becomes pinkish in colour towards base. Possible siliceous dolomite.

Pinkish-reddish siliceous dolomitic material, with faulted base of crushed shale (?)

Basic cobble conglomerate with poorly sorted clasts in chloritic matrix. Sheared with fuchsite along shear planes. Some quartz veining.

Very poor recovery of shale-siltstone material. May be conglomerate fragments.

2050m R.L.

2000m R.L.

1958 0m R.L.



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

PROJECT:

HOLE NUMBER: S2

Page: 1.

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (ppm)												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Cr	Se	Sb
0.0	28.35	4.72	17	Highly weathered creamy white sandstone, partly leached-becoming pale grey after 20m and pebbly below 24.4m.													
28.35	30.94	2.36	86	Mottled dark grey and red pebbly quartzite.													
34.44	36.04	1.52	95	Mottled, grey and reddish brown pebbly quartzite-leached and sheared.													
36.04	45.72	2.59	27	Very poor recovery, very broken light grey quartzite.													
45.72	49.83	6.02	93	Cabbage Tree Conglomerate-pyrite on joint planes - pebbles less last 0.91m.	1	49.63	49.76	0.233	15	30	30	X	50	250	X	15	
49.83	72.77	21.79	95	Mainly pebbly very dark grey quartzite-pyritic throughout with some minor quartz veining and shaley partings - vuggy quartz veins along are at 61.57m, 62.48m, 67.36m and 67.97m leached below 69.65m.	2	51.10	51.21	X	5	5	15	X	7	430	X	8	
					3	51.97	52.07	0.033	5	55	30	X	39	280	X	10	
					4	53.11	53.19	0.083	5	30	20	X	48	230	X	10	
					5	56.62	56.79	0.217	15	10	25	0.5	750	280	X	25	
					6	59.56	59.74	X	15	5	35	0.5	32	200	X	20	
72.77	76.35	3.58	100	Cabbage Tree Conglomerate type.	7	62.36	62.48	0.017	20	5	30	1.0	42	260	X	25	
					8	67.56	67.67	X	15	20	130	0.5	49	320	X	25	
76.35	101.19	24.84	100	Mainly black quartzite with minor pyrite-variable pebble content, some grey quartzite bands 92.96 to 98.15m.	9	81.71	81.79	X	15	X	55	X	30	115	X	15	
					10	82.91	83.00	0.175	10	10	85	X	8	270	X	X	
					11	85.90	85.98	0.225	5	10	20	0.5	46	230	X	15	
101.19	104.24	3.048	100	Black quartzite.	12	89.71	89.81	X	10	X	10	X	4	430	X	8	
					13	92.43	92.51	0.133	15	10	30	X	1800	250	X	6	
104.24	119.02	14.78	100	Mixed medium grey conglomerate with grey quartzite with pyrite on joints etc.	14	103.80	103.87	X	10	10	15	X	30	235	X	9	
119.02	159.41	40.23	100	Black quartzite with minor pebble horizons and some quartz/siderite veining.	15	120.36	120.50	0.017	5	X	20	X	26	360	X	15	
					16	132.06	132.16	0.058	10	X	10	X	24	400	X	8	
					17	148.18	148.30	4.75	355	605	2650	1.5	380	525	X	20	
159.41	173.36	13.94	100	Black quartzite-conglomeritic in part with carbonate flecks-minor quartz veining and some fuchsite dissemination lost 1.83m.	18	157.84	158.03	0.042	10	10	50	0.5	28	330	X	15	
					19	168.07	168.14	X	10	5	20	0.5	13	210	X	X	
					20	171.92	171.99	X	155	X	50	X	7	2200	3	X	
173.36	173.89	0.53	100	Grey mudstone.	21	172.80	173.00	X	10	X	25	X	17	850	X	X	

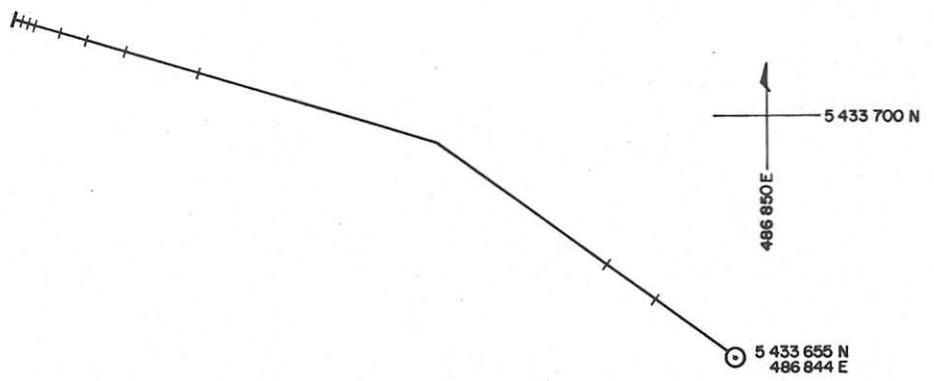


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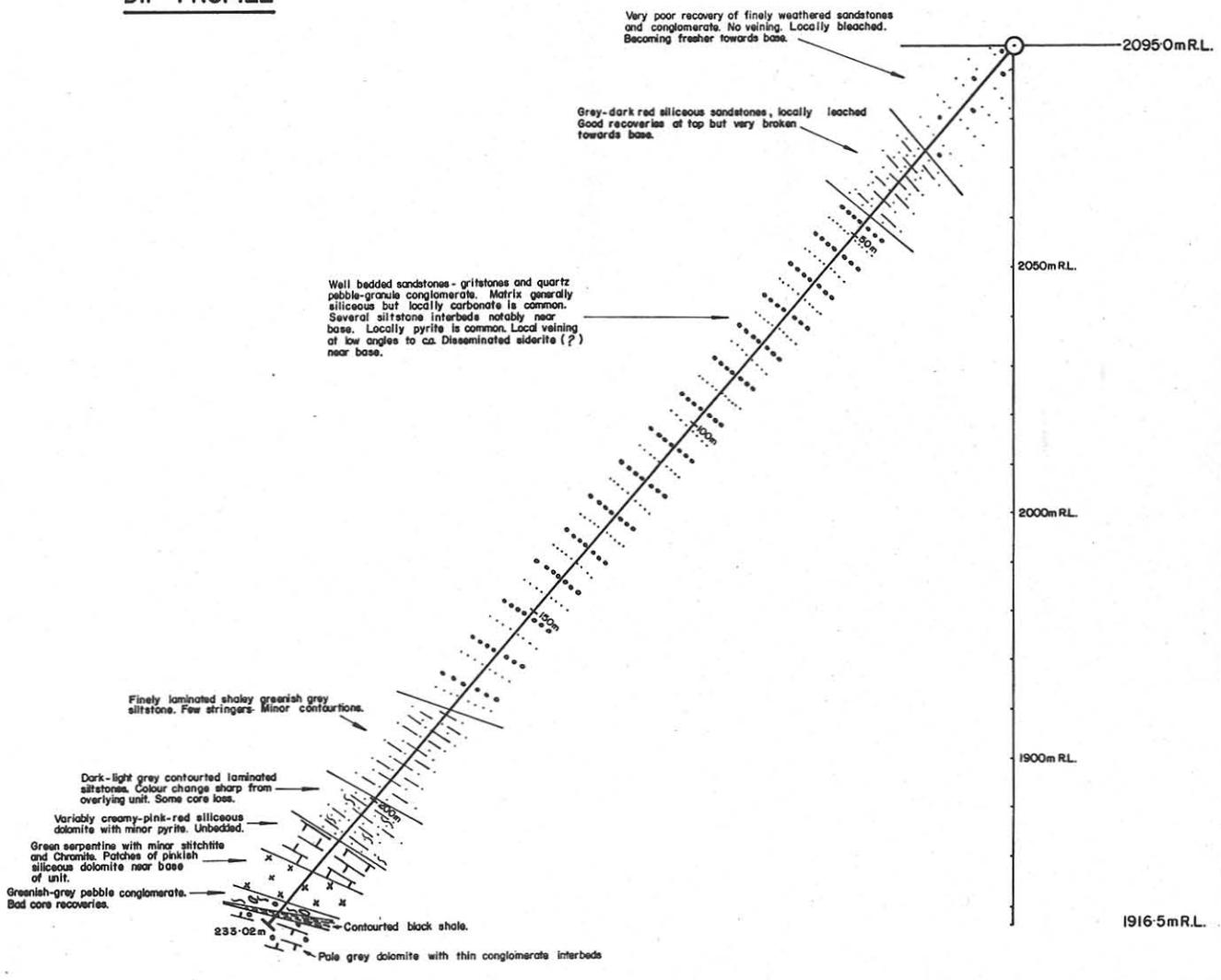
PLAN



GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

DIP PROFILE

HOLE NO. S2





038

253039

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

PROJECT: SALISBURY HILL

HOLE NUMBER: S. 3 Page: 1.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %		Au(AAS)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe%
0.0	3.0	0	0	GRAVELS AND CLAYS:-HW casing, no recovery.														
3.0	6.8	1.0	26	CLAYEY GRAVELS:- Angular poorly sorted quartz, sandstone and siltstone clasts up to 5cm in length in silty-clayey matrix, generally very poorly consolidated but locally reasonably "cemented" apparently in more clayey sections. Overall clast size seems to increase to base. Core loss due to washing of silty-sandy matrix. Whitish-orange in colour.	12359	3.0	4.5	33		X	X	41	21	10	45	30	70	1.3
					12390	4.5	6.5	25		X	X	41	7	44	40	20	100	1.6
6.8	7.0	0.2	100	COARSE SAND:- Coarse sand, fine gravels, dominantly quartz clasts with minor sandstone-siltstone and very minor limonitic-goethitic fragments.	12391	6.5	7.0	100		X	X	41	X	5	15	100	90	1.4
7.0	8.2	1.0	83	CLAYEY GRAVEL-PEBBLE BEDS:- Whitish clayey matrix containing poorly sorted angular fragments of greenish grey micaceous sandstone (weakly schistose). There is some core loss at start of unit but generally unit soft and friable but reasonably consolidated. Unit very similar in many respects to Deep Lead material of B13 in Beaconsfield Programme. Base gradational. Local weak fabric at approx. 40° to ca, but massive overall.	12392	7.0	8.0	90		X	X	41	X	10	50	50	120	1.4
					12393	8.0	8.5	100		X	X	41	15	18	20	70	120	2.0
8.2	13.3	4.8	94	CLAYEY GRAVEL-PEBBLE BEDS:- Continuation of previous unit but matrix whitish-orangey in colour with increase in limonitic, goethitic component in matrix and as fine fragments throughout. Also minor quartz gravel observed but still dominant component in greenish-grey micaceous sandstone. Local bands within unit rich in goethitic fragments. Some core loss but generally reasonably consolidated. Base sharp. Towards base weak fabric appears to swing to approx. 80° to CA.	12394	8.5	9.3	90		X	X	41	116	105	95	90	310	7.7
					12395	9.3	10.1	85		X	0.040	41	104	110	65	140	890	10.3
					12396	10.1	10.7	100		X	0.011	41	74	138	65	120	380	7.7
					12397	10.7	11.4	100		X	X	41	38	87	65	20	210	3.2
					12398	11.4	12.2	90		X	X	41	40	62	80	30	250	4.7
					12399	12.2	13.1	90		X	X	41	34	121	45	40	330	4.0
13.3	15.3	1.4	70	BROKEN SANDSTONE-GRAVELS?:- Section of crushed sandstones and/or sandstone fragments in sandy-clayey matrix. Much of the first 1.5 metres of unit seems to be the latter, but towards base unit becomes deeper orange in colour and appears to be highly weathered schistose sandstone with schistosity running roughly parallel	12400	13.1	13.9	90		0.038	X	41	98	143	75	80	690	5.8
					12401	13.9	14.6	70		0.030	0.035	41	32	54	60	30	280	3.0

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

PROJECT: SALISBURY HILL

HOLE NUMBER: S. 3

Page: 2.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au(AAS)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe <sub>x</sub>
				to core axis. Appears to mark transition from Recent-Tertiary cover to weathered bedrock. Unit crushed and incompetent, and strongly weathered.													
15.3	16.1	0.8	100	WEATHERED SANDSTONE:- Intensely weathered orangey micaceous sandstone (schistose), with seemingly original greenish grey colour observed in middle of unit. Foliated at 0-20° to ca in this section, this appearing to be schistosity. At base of unit thin quartz veinlet occurs with goethitic rim, with few patches of the same up to 10 cms away from veinlet with possible weathered breccia in this section. Unit soft and broken notably towards base. Schistose sandstone cut by quartz veinlet (at 50° to ca).	12402	14.6	16.1	100	x	x	<1	40	53	60	30	300	4.6
16.1	17.2	0.8	73	CRUSHED, WEATHERED SANDSTONE:- Severely crushed and weathered orangey schistose sandstone, with few quartz fragments observed near middle of unit which may be residual from patches as observed in previous unit or indicate faulting in this section, which may in turn account for poor ground conditions. Base fairly sharp.	12403	16.1	17.2	73	x	x	<1	103	319	260	390	430	6.1
17.2	18.3	1.1	100	QUARTZ VEINED WEATHERED SANDSTONE:- Orangey weathered weakly micaceous sandstone cut by two significant quartz structures. The first of these is at top of unit with angular quartz fragments in limonitic-goethitic matrix in structure 20 cms in width, appearing to represent a breccia zone. It is plucked and pitted (carbonate dissolution?). The orientation of this structure is unknown. Immediately below lies 10cm fault-pug zone. The second structure is at base of unit and is quartz veinlet (20 cms in width) cut by network of goethitic lace stringers - fractures, this also being plucked in places. Seems to be at approx. 70° to ca. Between the two veinlets is section of sandstones cut by few quartz-goethite stringers with foliation developed at 50° and 10° to ca. Base fairly sharp.	12404	17.2	18.0	100	0.064	0.053	<1	251	319	280	220	1050	13.6
18.3	20.4	2.0	95	WEATHERED SANDSTONE:- Intensely weathered, locally crushed (faulted?) orangey fine grained sandstone, generally in very poor	12405	18.0	18.6	100	0.033	0.067	1	115	506	315	260	420	11.9
					12406	18.6	19.6	100	0.079	0.066	<1	275	348	270	160	960	13.6
					12406	19.6	20.6	100	x	x	<1	310	566	310	290	420	8.2

OLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
**DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA**

253041

040

PROJECT: SALISBURY HILL

HOLE NUMBER: S. 3

Page: 3.

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au(AAS)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe%
				condition, with more competent blocks indicating fine bedding at 70-80° to ca, and fault angles of approx. 40° to ca. Contains few irregular patches-stringers of quartz and goethite. Faulted sandstone. Base gradational.													
20.4	21.4	1.0	100	QUARTZ VEINED SANDSTONE:- Relatively competent strongly weathered sandstone cut by quartz breccia veinlets and stringers (approx 20%). The veinlets consist of angular quartz fragments in plucked limonitic goethitic matrix. Veins appear orientated 40-50° to ca. with few stringers at low angles to ca. Sandstones appear disturbed throughout this zone, with contorted bedding in evidence. Base gradational.	12408	20.6	21.5	100	0.112	0.136	1	120	553	240	170	410	10.3
21.4	22.9	1.5	100	CRUSHED WEATHERED SANDSTONE:- Intensely weathered almost completely crushed friable sandstone, which is finely bedded-laminated at 40° to ca. No veining observed. Base gradational.	12409	21.5	22.3	100	X	X	<1	100	274	145	90	740	5.0
22.9	29.8	4.1	59	WEATHERED, LOCALLY VEINED SANDSTONE:- Section of variably competent weathered sandstones, with horizons of finely bedded mottled light cream-orange-red fine grained sandstone, locally cut and brecciated by thin quartz - goethite stringers, commonly parallel to bedding, separated by zones of broken and crushed sandstone with bad core loss in the more severely crushed zones. Drilling of this and of later core loss zones indicated that the material lost was very fine "liquid" clay, being very fine grained, and it is felt that loss of quartz will be minimal. Sandstones bedded at approx. 50° to ca. Quartz-goethite-limonite bands generally "plucked". Some goethitic surfaces have "peacock" oxidation colours. Base appears fairly sharp (possible fault).	12410	22.3	23.7	50	X	X	<1	125	421	150	150	360	6.7
					12411	23.7	24.6	80	X	X	<1	123	239	75	120	200	4.4
					12412	24.6	25.8	50	X	X	<1	122	186	100	124	380	4.5
					12413	25.8	26.6	90	0.086	0.097	1	1600	452	155	370	260	16.7
					12414	26.6	27.3	100	0.014	X	<	1000	256	95	310	120	8.2
					12415	27.3	28.1	80	0.013	0.026	1	810	403	230	400	180	9.1
					12416	28.1	30.0	80	0.062	0.055	<1	384	388	145	290	360	8.6
24.8	33.5	1.7	46	CRUSHED WEATHERED SANDSTONE:- Severely crushed and weathered fine grained light creamy-green to orange sandstone, with possible faults containing few quartz fragments observed locally. Again severe loss of clay fraction during drilling. Bedding appear disrupted throughout. Base gradational. Intensely weathered fault	12417	30.0	31.2	80	X	0.016	<	500	265	80	150	340	7.3
					12418	31.2	33.8	31	X	X	1	138	335	80	160	340	9.6

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

253042

041

PROJECT: SALISBURY HILL

HOLE NUMBER: S. 3

Page: 4.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %		Au(AAS)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe%
				ed sandstone.														
33.5	36.8	3.0	91	WEATHERED SANDSTONE:- Mottled reddish-orange fine grained	12419	33.8	34.5	100		X	0.012	1	148	214	30	120	190	6.1
				weathered sandstone with few severely crushed zones, similar	12420	34.5	35.3	100		X	0.013	1	125	186	30	100	100	5.2
				to 22.9-24.5 but fewer crushed zones and overall more competent.	12421	35.3	36.3	80		0.015	0.017	1	200	284	70	130	260	9.6
				Cut by few quartz stringers with goethite associated. Bedding														
				which is at 50° to ca is locally disturbed with irregular patchy														
				quartz development associated. Few faults observed. Base fairly														
				sharp.														
					12422	36.3	38.0	100		0.041	0.083	<1	1300	500	85	250	810	12.9
36.8	47.8	7.0	64	BROKEN, CRUSHED WEATHERED SANDSTONE:- Section of variably broken-	12423	38.0	39.5	40		0.085	0.042	<1	1300	493	150	180	420	18.7
				crushed whitish-dark orange fine grained micaceous sandstone	12424	39.5	41.6	73		0.537	0.710	<1	135	395	70	40	320	7.1
				with local fault sections with breccias containing quartz fragments	12425	41.6	43.1	53		0.141	0.122	<1	800	310	55	90	310	6.5
				in evidence where relatively large blocks occur, fine bedding	12426	43.1	44.5	71		0.064	0.047	<1	778	237	120	60	180	7.1
				at approx. 70°-80° observed. Cut by few quartz-limonite veinlets	12427	44.5	45.5	80		0.210	0.198	4	500	293	60	60	210	4.9
				but only very minor. Again core loss due to washing of clays.	12428	45.5	46.6	73		0.158	0.188	<1	1000	348	90	100	320	8.1
				Base gradational. Sequence of faulted sandstones & severely broken	12429	46.6	47.3	100		0.078	0.105	<1	413	597	110	190	370	10.2
				throughout with limonitic fracture surfaces.														
					12430	47.3	48.0	100		0.020	0.015	1	117	135	30	40	140	2.7
47.8	49.55	1.0	57	BROKEN BLEACHED SANDSTONE:- Very broken very light greenish grey,	12431	48.0	49.3	60		0.013	X	<1	116	82	15	20	130	2.2
				bleached fine grained sandstone laminated-finely bedded at 70-														
				80° to ca, with evidence of faults cutting unit, with core loss														
				due to washing of clays associated. Only trace quartz stringers														
				and fragments in faults. Base sharp at approx. 70° to ca.														
49.55	51.6	1.95	100	QUARTZ VEINED SANDSTONE:- Generally weathered red-orange and	12432	49.3	50.3	100		0.084	0.068	<1	400	261	35	90	50	6.6
				bleached fine grained laminated sandstone, locally appears fresh	12433	50.3	51.3	100		0.052	0.054	<1	335	196	20	70	80	5.3
				faintly greenish grey, cut and brecciated by series of plucked														
				white quartz stringers and veinlets with limonite-goethite comm-														
				only associated. Veining shows no apparent preferred orientation.														
				Also widespread patchy quartz development. Bedded at 65-75° to														
				ca. Unit fairly competent. Base gradational.														
51.6	54.2	2.6	100	BROKEN BLEACHED SANDSTONE:- Generally light greenish grey-white	12434	51.3	52.5	100		0.026	0.025	2	578	233	30	120	70	5.7
				bleached sandstone, severely broken throughout with limonitic	12435	52.5	53.2	100		X	X	<1	135	91	30	40	80	3.2

OLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
**DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA**

PROJECT: SALISBURY HILL

HOLE NUMBER: S. 3

Page: 5.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au(AAS)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe%
				fracture surfaces. Cut by few puggy weathered faults that contain angular quartz fragments and near top of unit, a white quartz vein, plucked and with limonite quartz breccias at contacts. Sandstones bedded at 65° to ca. Probable faulted fractured continuation of previous unit.	12436	53.2	54.1	100	0.019	0.018	<1	385	148	35	40	90	4.1
54.2	55.3	1.1	100	BLEACHED SANDSTONE:- Bleached white grey sandstone as previous unit but less broken. Appears to be thin fault sub-parallel to core axis in first half of unit. Only trace quartz veining observed. Bedded finely at approx. 75° to ca. Base fairly sharp.	12437	54.1	54.7	100	0.018	0.020	<1	124	77	150	180	420	1.9
					12438	54.7	55.3	100	0.020	0.020	<1	121	105	70	40	370	2.3
55.3	69.7	6.5	45	SEVERELY FAULTED AND BROKEN QUARTZ VEINED SANDSTONE:- Sequence of bleach grey-white fine grained sandstones cut by several plucked milky white quartz veinlets generally containing only minor iron oxidation products except for those near base of unit which are cut by network of limonitic-goethitic lace stringers (fractures). There are also several crosscutting faults, reddish-white puggy structures containing angular quartz and sandstone fragments. Recovery is generally poor throughout with washing of "fine clay" horizons. No recovery from 66.1-69.1m was the most serious. All components of unit are severely broken. Base is gradational. It is felt that recovery of quartz within section was good and only "liquid clayey zones" were washed out.	12439	55.3	58.2	45	X	0.017	<1	59	69	50	50	90	2.1
					12440	58.2	59.8	75	0.023	0.045	<1	124	215	40	140	110	3.8
					12441	59.8	61.7	47	0.042	0.035	<1	62	38	45	70	100	1.5
					12442	61.7	63.3	80	0.146	0.030	<1	100	46	60	90	80	2.1
					12443	63.3	64.7	85	0.094	0.120	1	102	49	50	80	90	2.1
					12444	64.7	66.1	50	0.193	0.216	<1	104	80	80	80	70	2.7
					-	66.1	69.1	0	No	RECOVERY							
					12445	69.1	69.7	100	0.030	0.028	<1	1100	295	140	270	250	13.0
69.7	75.8	2.5	41	FAULT ZONE:- Apparent fault zone with recovered sections indicating broken sandstone and minor quartz fragments in light orange sandy-clayey matrix at top of unit, this becoming increasingly limonitic towards base of unit, with 10 cms recovered at approx. 74 metres being a limonitic powder. Quartz fragments in top half of unit contain limonitic-goethitic network but towards base is clearer. Again lost fraction appears to be very fine clay. Base sharp. Unit very broken, very friable and with very poor recovery.	12446	69.7	71.7	80	X	X	<1	89	195	255	310	320	6.9
					12447	71.7	74.7	23	0.019	0.047	<1	1900	1280	150	370	1700	24.3
					12448	74.7	75.9	70	0.030	0.030	<1	1000	306	90	260	810	11.0
75.8	77.0	1.0	83	GOETHITE(?) - QUARTZ BRECCIA:- Relatively competent very dense	12449	75.9	77.0	100	0.039	0.041	<1	3100	785	110	450	1280	29.2

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

PROJECT: SALISBURY HILL

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %		Au(AAS)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	FeX
				hard purple-red-(white) horizon consisting of small quartz fragments and patches in dark purple red goethitic matrix. Plucking suggests original carbonate content. Density and appearance suggest very strongly mineralised structure. It is banded at 40° to ca near middle of unit where it is broken and more severely washed and plucked. Base gradational with loss of goethitic component to limonitic and hence more friable-bleached unit. Possible vein breccia within fault zone.														
77.0	80.1	1.5	48	FAULTED SANDSTONE:- Recovered sections of this unit seem to be very strongly weathered and faulted sandstones locally banded at 45° to ca, but may be continuation of fault zone with recovered sections being more competent pug zones. Bleached section towards end of unit where fragments of stringer similar to previous unit occur. Generally limonitic unit. Base gradational.	12450	77.0	79.1	47		0.115	0.153	4	1000	870	115	270	780	8.2
					12451	79.1	80.7	60		X	X	41	850	393	115	350	790	9.0
80.1	85.05	4.3	87	WEATHERED, SHEARED SANDSTONES:- Light orangey weathered-bleached fine grained schistose-sandstone which has been faulted locally, but has sheared appearance throughout. Also cut at low angles by few irregular quartz stringers. Faulted at base of unit which is sharp. Foliated at 50-15° to ca. Unit relatively unbroken but still friable.	12452	80.7	82.1	93		X	X	41	320	95	70	350	180	5.6
					12453	82.1	83.1	100		X	X	41	94	70	95	340	260	70
					12454	83.1	85.1	60		X	X	41	500	260	230	420	350	8.9
85.05	87.1	0.05	2	FAULT ZONE?- No recovery apart from top 5 cms. Possibly puggy fault.		85.1	87.1	0										
87.1	89.5	1.7	71	SHEARED-FAULTED WEATHERED SANDSTONE:- Extremely weathered at top of unit, and highly weathered throughout - seems to consist of sandstones and siltstones cut by several small faults and few shears throughout. But only minor quartz fragment observed. More siltstone-slaty interbeds near base of unit which is fairly sharp.	12455	87.1	88.1	50		0.040	0.056	41	1200	521	130	260	350	10.0
					12456	88.1	89.5	86		X	X	41	78	131	45	60	140	4.8
89.5	93.2	3.5	95	BLACK SHALE:- Very sharp lithological change from weathered orange sandstones to fine grained, very finely laminated black fissile	12457	89.5	91.1	100		X	X	41	206	13	60	40	150	3.2
					12458	91.1	92.3	100		X	X	41	25	8	50	30	200	5.5



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

PROJECT: BEACONSFIELD

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA									
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	As (1)	As (2)	As (3)	Sb (1)	Sb (2)	Sb (3)
				<b>APPENDIX 1</b>										
					12389				<0.1	10	21	<100	<10	10
					12390				<0.1	<10	7	100	10	44
					12391				<0.1	<10	X	<100	<10	5
				Arsenic and Antimony assaying on S3 samples.	12392				<0.1		X	<100		10
					12393				<0.1	20	15	<100	10	12
				As(1) and Sb(1) - Undertaken at Renison Ltd. As results in %	12394				<0.1	110	116	200	80	105
				First Pass-Detection Limits unsatisfactory.	12395				<0.1	120	104	<100	100	110
					12396				<0.1		74	100	120	135
				As(2) and Sb(2) - Undertaken at Renison Ltd.	12397				<0.1	40	38	<100	90	87
				Improved Detection Limits-Blank Spaces indicate	12398				<0.1	20	40	<100	40	62
				insufficient sample.	12399				<0.1	50	34	<100	100	121
					12400				<0.1	70	98	100	110	143
				As(3) and Sb(3) - Undertaken by Analabs. These are results	12401				<0.1	20	32	<100	80	54
				quoted in Log. Results generated by assaying	12402				<0.1	30	40	100	70	53
				of new sub sample from crushed rejects.	12403				<0.1		103	300	310	379
					12404				<0.1	240	251	300	300	369
					12405				<0.1		115	400	400	506
					12406				<0.1	230	275	300	300	348
					12407				<0.1	190	310	500	500	566
					12408				<0.1	230	120	500	500	553
					12409				<0.1	100	100	300	300	274
					12410				<0.1	230	125	400	400	421
					12411				<0.1	130	123	200	200	239
					12412				<0.1	200	122	300	300	186
					12413				<0.1	1170	1600	500	500	452
					12414				<0.1		1000	200	240	256
					12415				<0.1	700	810	400	400	403
					12416				<0.1	520	394	400	400	358
					12417				<0.1	260	500	300	300	265
					12418				<0.1	310	138	300	300	335
					12419				<0.1	260	148	200	220	274
					12420				<0.1	190	125	200	160	186

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

PROJECT:

HOLE NUMBER: S3

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	%As(1)	As(2)	As(3)	Sb(1)	Sb(2)	Sb(3)			
					12421				<0.1	300	284	900	300	284			
					12422				<0.1	1150	1300	400	400	500			
					12423				<0.1	1180	1300	400	400	493			
					12424				<0.1	280	135	200	260	295			
					12425				<0.1	500	700	200	240	310			
					12426				<0.1	680	778	200	190	237			
					12427				<0.1	440	500	200	180	293			
					12428				<0.1	740	1000	300	300	348			
					12429				<0.1	700	413	600	600	597			
					12430				<0.1	160	117	100	120	135			
					12431				<0.1	90	116	<100	50	52			
					12432				<0.1	840	400	<100	170	261			
					12433				<0.1	610	335	100	130	196			
					12434				<0.1	760	578	200	200	285			
					12435				<0.1	290	135	<100	70	91			
					12436				<0.1	240	385	200	100	192			
					12437				<0.1	170	124	<100	30	77			
					12438				<0.1	240	121	<100	70	105			
					12439				<0.1	50	59	100	30	69			
					12440				<0.1	120	124	200	160	215			
					12441				<0.1	60	62	<100	<10	38			
					12442				<0.1	70	100	<100	10	46			
					12443				<0.1	90	102	<100	40	49			
					12444				<0.1	100	104	<100	70	80			
					12445				<0.1	1010	1100	300	300	295			
					12446				<0.1	200	89	200	190	198			
					12447				<0.1	1640	1900	1200	1200	1280			
					12448				<0.1	970	1000	800	800	806			
					12449				0.3	2490	300	700	700	785			
					12450				<0.1	770	1000	700	700	870			
					12451				<0.1	440	850	300	300	393			
					12452				<0.1	110	320	100	70	95			
					12453				<0.1	150	94	200	70	70			

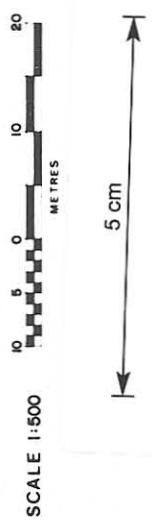


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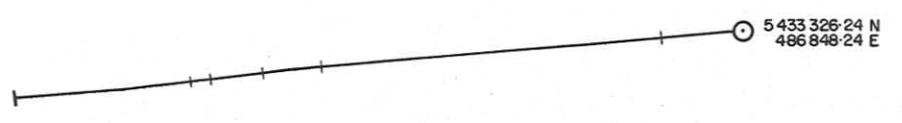
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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

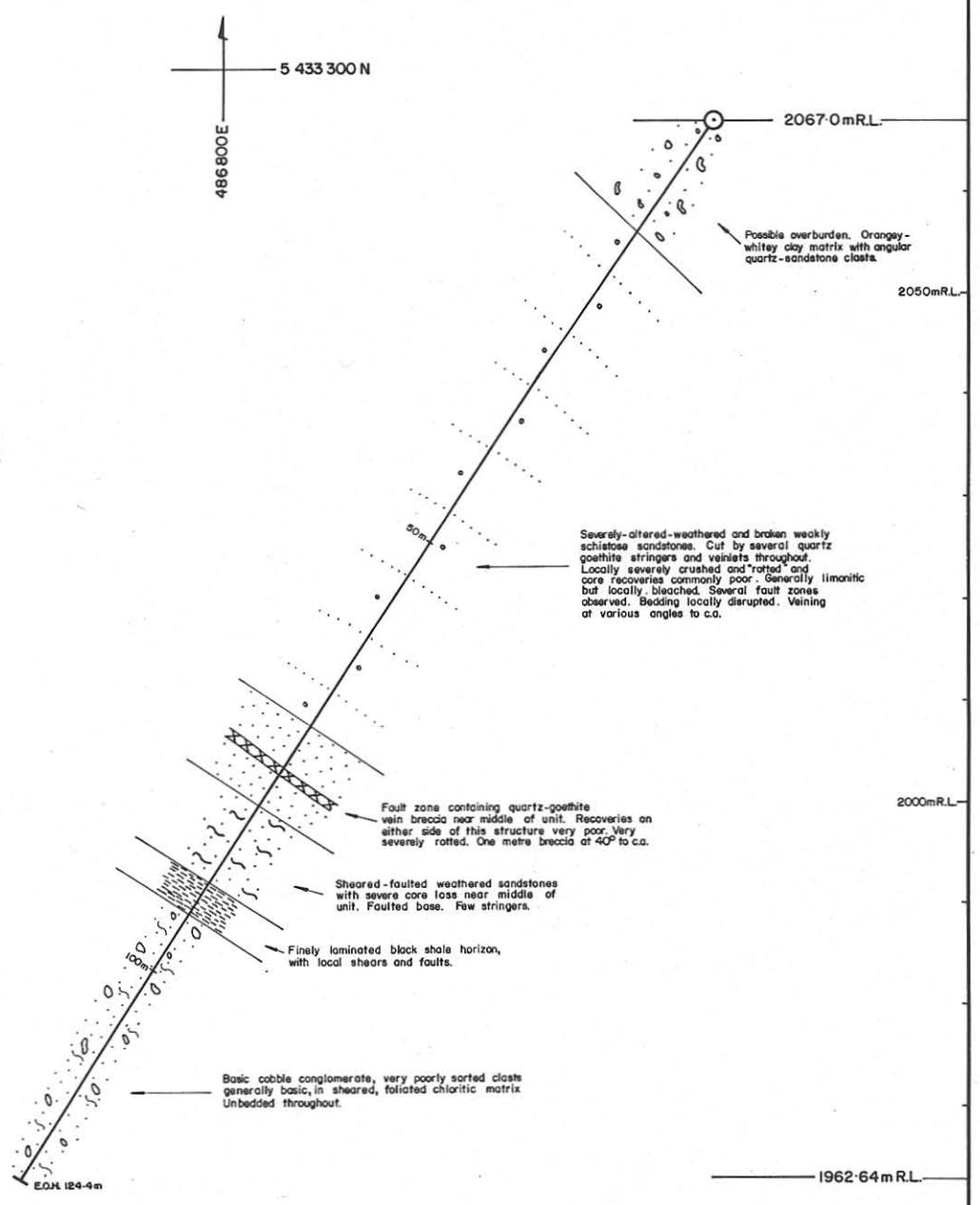
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DIP PROFILE







GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: BEACONSFIELD

HOLE NUMBER: S. 4

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA											
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Al	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe
0.0	8.9	7.2	81	WEATHERED CONGLOMERATE:- Variably orangey, greenish-orange and light grey-green poorly sorted conglomerate with sandstone - siltstone and quartz sub-rounded - sub-angular clasts, showing poor contact, in weathered clayey friable matrix, locally containing common manganese oxide. Generally appears unbedded, but locally a fabric sub-parallel to ca is developed which at approx. 4.0m seems to be bedding. This suggests this unit to be a weathered conglomerate as opposed to a recent unconsolidated sediment. Manganese oxide on "films" throughout and with no preferred orientation. Broken and friable throughout, notably towards base (possible fault?). Quartz fragments only minor. No veining observed. Bedded(?) at 5-10° to ca?. Some core loss at base of unit.	13184	0.0	1.7	50	4.01	40.1	45	41	48	130	61	6.0
					13185	1.7	3.4	100	4.01	40.1	25	41	48	36	100	5.6
					13186	3.4	4.4	100	4.01	40.1	15	41	40	18	125	5.8
					13187	4.4	5.4	100	4.01	40.1	35	41	32	11	100	6.0
					13188	5.4	6.4	100	4.01	40.1	5	41	32	8	92	5.0
					13189	6.4	7.4	70	4.01	40.1	20	41	32	8	60	5.7
8.9	10.9	1.0	50	FAULT ZONE(?):- Possible fault zone with graphitic shale, pervaded by carbonate lace veining (irregular) being ground forming shale-slate "breccias" with more competent shales-siltstones towards both contacts. No orientation to faulting can be deduced due to poor quality of core. Possible contact between previous unit (Ordovician?) and underlying Cambrian sediments.	13190	7.4	8.4	50	4.01	40.1	10	41	33	9	58	6.0
					13191	8.4	9.7	30	4.01	40.1	25	41	27	7	53	5.2
					13192	9.7	10.7	30	4.01	40.1	25	41	31	24	68	3.0
10.9	20.8	9.8	99	SHALE-SILTSTONE BRECCIA :- Light-dark grey fine grained shale-mudstone-siltstone fragments in shaley matrix, apparently representing sedimentary breccia re-worked unit. A slatey fabric is common in the unit, with graphitic - (chloritic?) slickensides and irregular planes throughout predominantly at low angles-sub parallel to ca. Unit is locally pervaded by irregular carbonate lace-veining. Local pyrite observed but only trace, locally forming small aggregates, possible remobilised syngenetic material. Possible reworked shale-mudstone-siltstone, stressed and sheared parallel to bedding. Unit very broken throughout but only minor core loss. Appears to get more chloritic towards base of unit which is gradational.	13193	10.7	11.7	100	4.01	40.1	15	41	13	20	64	3.6
					13194	11.7	12.7	100	4.01	40.1	25	41	25	16	64	2.5













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

PROJECT: BEACONSFIELD

HOLE NUMBER: S. 5

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA											
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe %
				locally appearing crushed, possibly shear-fault related. At top of unit, minor fractures have bleaching + limonite haloes about them but this does not persist. Local greenish grey mudstone laminae observed. Base is gradational. Trace fine grained pyrite observed as dissemination locally. Broken and sheared mudstone-shale horizon.												
29.5	35.0	5.5	100	<u>MUDSTONE-SILTSTONE</u> :- Continuation of previous unit with grey-dark grey and greenish grey mudstones, commonly appearing slumped and reworked but with apparent trend to bedding and laminations of 40-50° to ca. Unlike previous unit, this section is relatively competent with slight breaking associated with possible fault-shear near middle of unit. Trace fine grained pyrite observed locally. Few small plucked quartz-carbonate lenses across bedding at approx 44.0m. Base gradational..												
35.0	48.5	11.5	85	<u>MUDSTONE-SHALE</u> :- Continuation of previous unit with generally grey-dark grey, locally greenish grey finely bedded-laminated mudstone becoming darker in colour and more finely laminated shaley (fissile) towards base of unit. Unit is generally broken very broken with few puggy zones indicating possible shears. Bedded-laminated at 30-40° to ca. Few faintly limonitic-clayey surfaces locally. As previous unit but very broken with local core loss. Base seems fairly sharp but core loss occurs in this zone. Trace fine grained pyrite observed.												
48.5	54.0	1.6	29	<u>BROKEN SILTSTONE</u> :- Broken, rubblely finely bedded faintly moderately calcareous buff grey-greenish grey siltstones-fine grained sandstones. Bedded-laminated at approx. 30° to ca. Cut by few translucent greyish quartz stringers. Drilling suggested that zone was very "rubbly" and that there was little matrix lost during drilling. Sharp change from previous unit. Trace fine grained pyrite observed. Becomes less fissile towards base of unit which is obscured due to core loss.	13218	46-9	48-7	50	2.01	0.1	85	21	46	13	74	2.9
					13219	48-7	51-3	27	2.01	20.1	25	21	4	4	31	2.2
					13220	51-3	53-7	29	2.01	20.1	25	21	2	6	38	2.7

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

PROJECT: BEACONSFIELD

HOLE NUMBER: S. 5

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA											
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	As	Ag	Al	Si	Ca	Pb	Zn	Fe <sub>2</sub>
54.0	61.0	4.5	64	<p><b>SILICEOUS GRITSTONE-CONGLOMERATE:-</b> Grey-light grey siliceous-silicified medium grained sandstone-gritstone with several granule-pebble conglomerate interbeds through. Unit broken and core loss experienced throughout. Near top of unit greenish siltstone laminae observed. Pyrite as fine grains and aggregates occurs throughout, notably on fracture surfaces. Appears to be cut by very few distinct quartz stringers but seems to be silicified, notably near centre of unit. Most of core loss occurs near top and bottom of unit. Very weakly bedded but appears to trend at approx 30° to ca. Base gradational and obscured by core loss. Similar in appearance to parts of the Transition Bed - Cabbage Tree conglomerate sequence at Beaconsfield.</p>	13221	53.7	55.5	44	2.01	20.1	25	21	1	21	13	1.0
					13222	55.5	56.6	73	2.01	20.1	25	21	21	34	23	0.4
					13223	56.6	57.7	91	2.01	20.1	20	21	4	41	14	0.5
					13224	57.7	59.0	100	2.01	20.1	10	21	3	28	7	0.6
					13225	59.0	61.4	38	2.01	20.1	25	21	5	7	13	1.6
61.0	63.2	1.5	68	<p><b>SILTSTONE-GRITSTONE:-</b> Siliceous greenish grey sandstones-gritstones with greenish siltstone laminae throughout notably near top of unit. Distinct colour change from previous unit. Granule conglomerate near base of unit which is marked by puggy thin fault at approx 50° to ca. Few distinct quartz stringers. Unit broken throughout.</p>	13226	61.4	63.2	72	2.01	20.1	25	21	4	2	8	1.2
63.2	69.0	2.1	36	<p><b>BLACK SHALEY MUDSTONE:-</b> Section of broken very finely laminated shaley black-dark grey mudstones laminated at 40-50° to ca but locally at 30°. Significant core loss throughout unit, notably towards base, where unit appears to be cut by net carbonate - (quartz) veining. Possible pug also observed in this zone. Unit apparently faulted at both contacts.</p>	13227	63.2	65.6	42	2.01	20.1	5	21	4	2	9	0.9
					13228	65.6	69.0	32	2.01	20.1	5	21	6	2	7	0.7
69.0	73.0	4.0	100	<p><b>SILICEOUS QUARTZ PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE:-</b> Light grey - grey-white conglomerate consisting of white quartz granules-pebbles in siliceous matrix, with greenish silty films-laminae irregularly developed throughout. Appears to be silicified throughout. Fuchsite(?) observed in silty laminae imparting greenish hue to unit. Cut by very few distinct quartz stringers. Base of unit sharp marked by puggy fault. Poorly bedded at less than</p>	13229	69.0	70.1	91	2.01	20.1	5	21	12	2	15	1.1
					13230	70.1	71.1	100	2.01	20.1	35	10	34	17	17	2.2
					13231	71.1	72.1	100	2.01	20.1	15	21	26	7	19	2.3
					13232	72.1	73.1	100	2.01	20.1	25	21	5	4	16	1.3

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

PROJECT: BEACONSFIELD

HOLE NUMBER: S. 5

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA											
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe %
				30° to ca. Unit competent.												
73.0	90.3	15.0	87	BROKEN BLACK SHALE:- Very finely laminated - fissile black shaley mudstone, severely broken for much of unit with several puggy zones throughout indicating probably shearing. Unit laminated at 10-30° throughout. Local whitish calcareous laminae notably towards base of unit. Base sharp marked by puggy fault zone. Local core loss. Cut by trace quartz carbonate stringers. Trace fine grained pyrite observed as dissemination. Sequence of fissile and broken black shales.	13233	73.1	74.1	80	4.01	40.1	5	2	38	8	15	2.1
					13234	74.1	76.0	42	4.01	40.1	45	2	40	7	21	2.2
					13235	89.3	90.3	100	4.01	40.1	30	1	25	10	31	2.4
90.3	92.2	1.8	95	REDDISH-PINKISH ROCK:- A distinct unbedded hard pinkish-reddish unit. It does not appear granular and has an irregular appearance and is faulted at both contacts with bleaching associated. It is cut by a net of quartz-carbonate lace stringers but the reddish constituent does not appear to react with acid however, it may be a dolomitic unit. Seems locally hematitic. Unknown unit. Base sharp, marked by fault.	13236	90.3	91.3	100	4.01	40.1	10	4	3	9	15	1.9
					13237	91.3	92.4	91	4.01	40.1	30	7	9	13	34	2.5
92.2	93.8	1.4	88	FAULTED CRUSHED BLACK SHALE:- Puggy and crushed fissile black shale horizon, with faulting appearing to be sub-parallel to ca. Base gradational. Unit very broken. Fresher sections appear laminated at approx. 20° to ca.	13238	92.4	93.7	85	4.01	0.2	25	2	31	33	78	3.2
93.8	95.9	2.0	95	GREENISH GRANULE CONGLOMERATE(?):- Apparently weakly bedded unit consisting of sub-vitreous greenish-dark black green clasts, often seemingly crystalline in outline in dull greenish matrix. Cut by few very thin carbonate and hematitic (? feldspathic) reddish stringers. Clasts(?) up to 2mm in length. Possible granule conglomerate derived from basic igneous material. Very broken throughout. Base fairly sharp. Bedded(?) at 20° to ca.	13239	93.7	94.7	90	4.01	40.1	45	41	105	2	54	4.8
					13240	94.7	95.7	100	4.01	40.1	45	41	115	41	60	5.8
95.9	103.0	6.0	85	VEINED CONGLOMERATE-SHALE:- Series of thin milky white quartz-carbonate veinlets and stringers cutting and brecciating host	13241	95.7	96.7	100	4.01	40.1	45	41	33	4	32	3.1

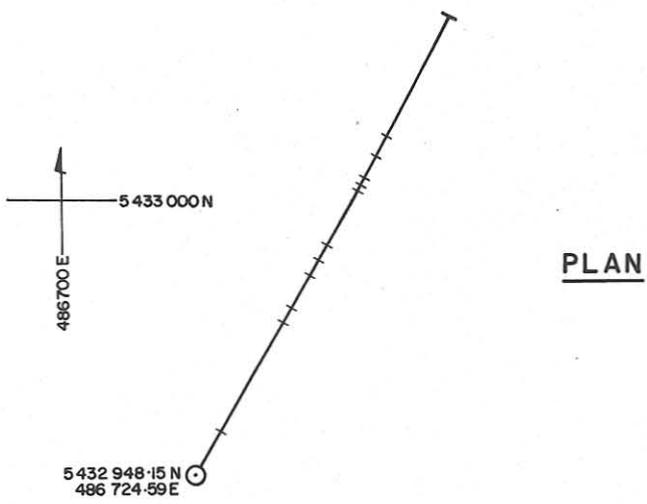




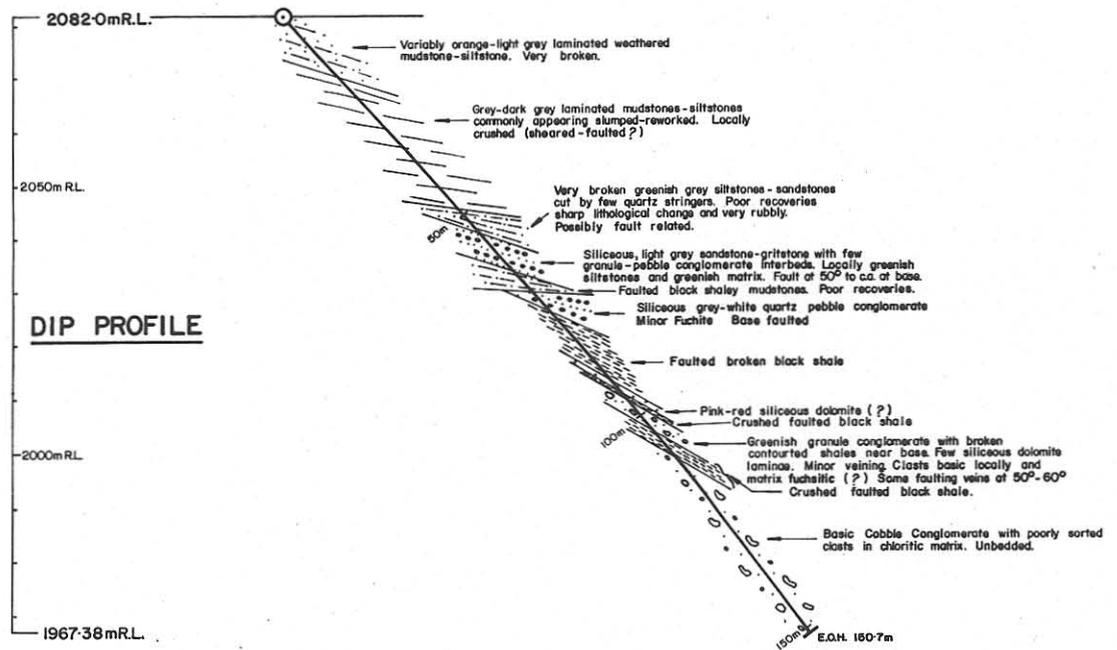
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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT



HOLE NO. S5



DIP PROFILE

E.Q.H. 150.7m













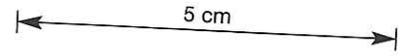




HOLE NO. S6

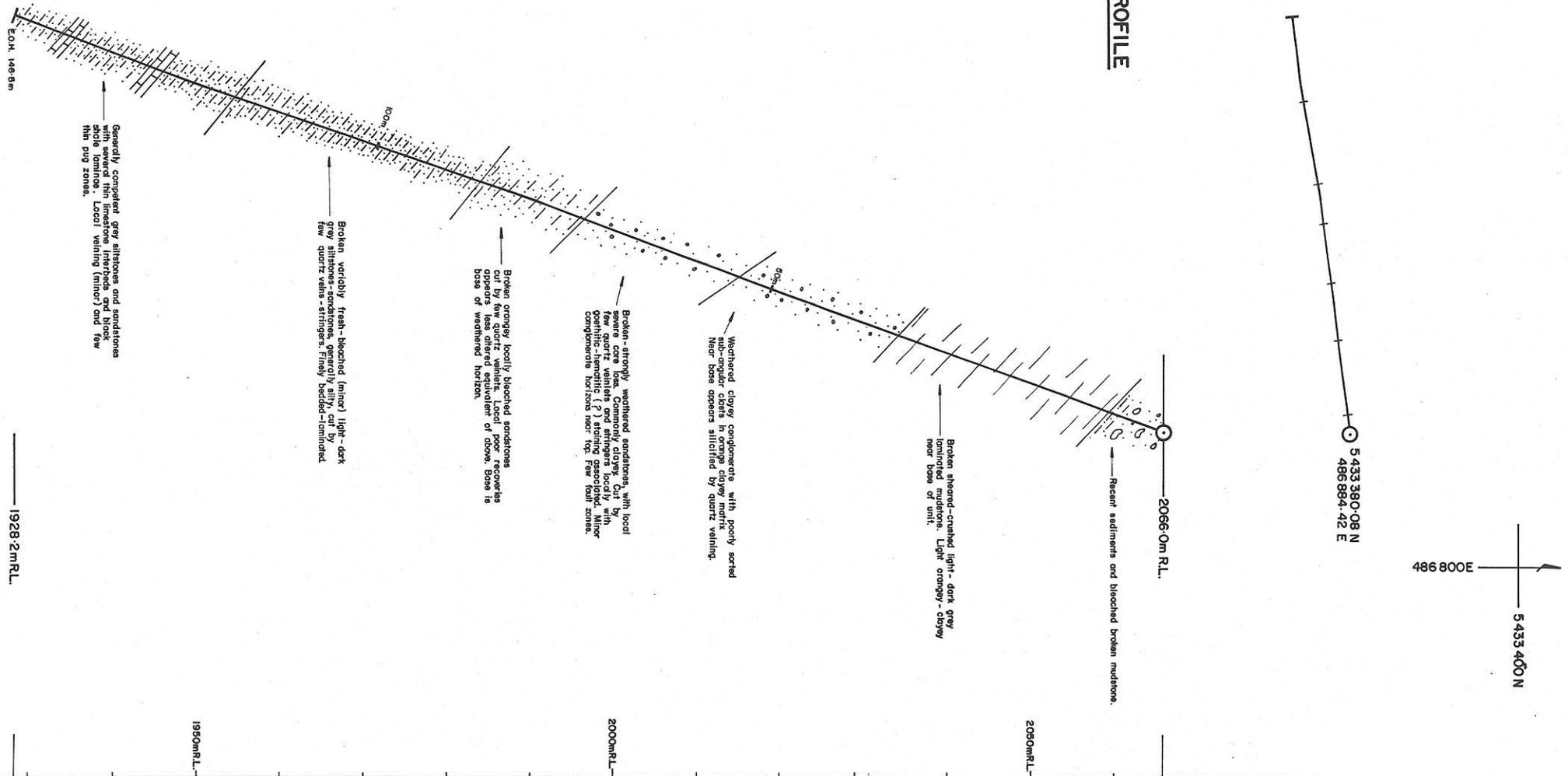
# GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE 1:500



PLAN

DIP PROFILE



073

253074

APPENDIX 2

Geochemical Survey Results

































**GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LTD. SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET**

PROJECT: *Beaconsfield* PROSPECT: *Salemberg Hill* SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:  
 1:250,000 SHEET: *N/5000* TYPE OF SAMPLE: *Soil & Rock* SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

LABORATORY:  
ANALYSIS REQ'D:

COLLECTED BY: *P. J. TOEK*  
 DATE DISPATCHED:  
 DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES										
				As										
5933	820E	500N	3.4m grey clays	6										
5649	820E	-	-80 mesh	6										
5932	840E	-	11.0m Brown w/rock?	13										
5640	840E	-	-80 mesh	15										
5931	860E	-	2.0m Brown w/rock?	3										
5642	860E	-	-80 mesh	3										
5930	880E	-	3.5m grey B/rock?	9										
5653	880E	-	-80 mesh	9										
5929	900E	-	3.4m tan clays	22										
5643	900E	-	-80 mesh	21										
5928	920E	-	3.4m tan/grey clays	5										
5652	920E	-	-80 mesh	9										
5927	940E	-	4.4m tan clays + 1/2 pag. S.	17										
5648	940E	-	-80 mesh	20										
5926	960E	-	3.0m tan w/rock	13										
5641	960E	-	-80 mesh	15										
5925	980E	-	3.4m tan clays	6										
5651	980E	-	-80 mesh	7										
5924	3/1000E	-	3.4m tan clays	12										
5644	1000E	-	-80 mesh	14										

||?||

















## GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

## SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

PROJECT: *Braemar*PROSPECT: *Salsbery Hill*

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:

LABORATORY:

COLLECTED BY: *Pollack*

DATE DISPATCHED:

1:250,000 SHEET: *N/East*TYPE OF SAMPLE: *cut B. sk*

SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

ANALYSIS REQ'D:

DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES								
			As								
5845	1060E	900N	3.0m Buff strata.	1							
5732	1060E	-	- 80 mesh	2X							
5844	1040E	-	3.4m tan clays r/fragmt.	5							
5733	1040E	-	- 80 mesh.	4							
5843	1020E	-	3.4m tan clays + r/fragmt.	16							
5746	1020E	-	- 80 mesh.	16							
5842	1000E	-	4.3m light tan clays	5							
5735	1000E	-	- 80 mesh.	8							
5841	980E	-	3.4m dk grey/brown clays	6							
5751	980E	-	- 80 mesh.	7							
5840	960E	-	3.4m dk grey/brown clays.	5							
5742	960E	-	- 80 mesh.	5							
5839	940E	-	3.4m dk grey/brown clays.	7							
5740	940E	-	- 80 mesh.	5							
5838	920E	-	4.3m khaki clays.	5							
5743	920E	-	- 80 mesh.	5							
5837	900E	-	3.4m dark brown clays.	4							
5750	900E	-	- 80 mesh.	4							
5836	880E	-	3.4m dk brown clays.	4							
5752	880E	-	- 80 mesh.	4							















## GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

## SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

COLLECTED BY *Patrick*PROJECT *Greenfield*PROSPECT *Salisbury Hill*

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:

LABORATORY:

DATE DISPATCHED:

1:250,000 SHEET *R. East*TYPE OF SAMPLE *Dil/Break*

SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

ANALYSIS REQ'D:

DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES							
				A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>01</sub>	A <sub>02</sub>					
3691	780E	700W	1.8m tan w/rocks.	2							
3510	780E	-	-80 mesh.	1							
3682	760E	-	2.0m tan w/rocks.	26	<.01						
3536	760E	-	-80 mesh.	20	<.01						
3681	740E	-	1.8m tan w/rocks.	26	<.01	<.01					
3527	740E	-	-80 mesh.	20	<.01						
3690	720E	-	3.2m tan w/rocks.	110	<.01	<.01					
3535	720E	-	-80 mesh.	120	<.01						
3679	700E	-	3.0m Cream w/rocks?	1	<.01	<.01					
3529	700E	-	-80 mesh.	X	<.01	<.01					
3678	680E	-	2.8m Buff w/rocks	12	<.01						
3526	680E	-	-80 mesh.	6	<.01						
3677	660E	-	light tan / khaki w/rocks 2.5m	21	<.01	<.01					
3525	660E	-	-80 mesh.	20	<.01						
3676	640E	-	2.0m light tan w/rocks.	71	<.01	<.01					
3523	640E	-	-80 mesh.	75	<.01						
3675	620E	-	1.6m light tan w/rocks.	210	<.01	<.01					
3534	620E	-	-80 mesh.	140	<.01						
3674	600E	-	2.0m light tan w/rocks.	11	<.01	<.01					
3537	600E	-	-80 mesh.	7	<.01						

## GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LTD.

## SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

PROJECT: *Leura Field*PROSPECT: *Littleberry Hill*

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:

LABORATORY:

COLLECTED BY: *P. Black*1:250,000 SHEET: *N1 East*TYPE OF SAMPLE: *Soil / S-rocks*

SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

ANALYSIS REQ'D:

DATE DISPATCHED:

DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES							
				A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>01</sub>	A <sub>02</sub>					
3673	580E	700N	1.6m light tan w/rocks	24	<.01	<.01					
3520	580E	-	-80 mesh	18	<.01	<.01					
3672	560E	-	1.6m light tan w/rocks	78	<.01	<.01					
3524	560E	-	-80 mesh	102	<.01	<.01					
3671	540E	-	4.2m grey gritty clays + 1/fragm.	41	<.01	<.01					
3521	540E	-	-80 mesh	42	<.01						
3670	520E	-	3.8m tan w/rocks	1							
3522	520E	-	-80 mesh	2							
3669	500E	-	3.0 Khaki grey w/rocks	4							
3519	500E	-	-80 mesh	4							
3668	480E	-	3.2m tan clays	2							
3530	480E	-	-80 mesh	1							
3667	460E	-	2.8m tan w/rocks?	X							
3528	460E	-	-80 mesh	1							
3666	440E	-	3.0m grey w/rocks	X							
3533	<del>440E</del>	-	-80 mesh	X							
3665	420E	-	2.0m light khaki w/rocks	1							
3531	420E	-	-80 mesh	1							
3664	400E	-	2.2m tan clays + 1/fragm.	8							
3532	400E	-	-80 mesh	7							







## GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

## SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

PROJECT *Beaconsfield*PROSPECT *Salsbury Hill*

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:

LABORATORY:

COLLECTED BY: *Pollack*1:250,000 SHEET: *N/East*TYPE OF SAMPLE *Silt & s&ck*

SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

ANALYSIS REQ'D:

DATE DISPATCHED:

DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES									
3633	940E	200N	4.2m tan/grey clays + s&ck			As						
						9						
3559	940E	-	- 80 mesh			9						
3632	920E	-	3.2m tan/grey clays			7						
3563	920E	-	- 80 mesh			10						
3631	900E	-	3.2m tan/grey clays			1						
3573	900E	-	- 80 mesh			1						
3630	880E	-	3.0m tan/grey clays			1						
3574	880E	-	- 80 mesh			1						
3629	860E	-	4.3m buff gritty clays + s&ck			4						
3575	860E	-	- 80 mesh			4						
3628	840E	-	4.3m as per 3629			13						
3565	840E	-	- 80 mesh			10						
3627	820E	-	3.2m tan clays			6						
3560	820E	-	- 80 mesh			6						
3626	800E	-	3.2m tan clays + s&ck fragments			7						
3566	800E	-	- 80 mesh			6						
3625	780E	-	3.2m tan clays + s&ck fragments			10						
3578	780E	-	- 80 mesh			7						
3624	760E	-	3.2m tan clays + s&ck fragments			7						
3586	760E	-	- 80 mesh			7						





**GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD. SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET**

PROJECT: *Blanco Field* PROSPECT: *Salsbery Hill* SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:  
 1:250,000 SHEET: *N126K* TYPE OF SAMPLE: *Sil. - 5/16"* SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

LABORATORY:  
ANALYSIS REQ'D:

COLLECTED BY: *J. L. K.*  
DATE DISPATCHED:  
DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES							
				As	As1	As2					
3603	<i>1100E</i>	<i>1350N</i>	<i>1.0 light grey sandy L gravel. <sup>no</sup> penetration.</i>	X							
3591	<i>1100E</i>	-	<i>-80 mesh</i>	X							
3613	<i>380E</i>	-	<i>3.2m tan clays + 1/4 fragments.</i>	85	<i>2.01</i>	<i>2.01</i>					
3588	<i>380E</i>	-	<i>-80 mesh</i>	78	<i>2.01</i>	<i>2.01</i>					
3607	<i>360E</i>	-	<i>4.2m tan clays + 1/4 fragments.</i>	3	<i>2.01</i>	<i>2.01</i>					
3595	<i>360E</i>	-	<i>-80 mesh.</i>	23	<i>2.01</i>						
3604	<i>340E</i>	-	<i>4.2m red/brown rotak?</i>	2							
3592	<i>340E</i>	-	<i>-80 mesh.</i>	2							
3602	<i>320E</i>	-	<i>4.2m tan rotak?</i>	2							
3590	<i>320E</i>	-	<i>-80 mesh.</i>	2							
3605	<i>300E</i>	-	<i>4.0m fawn rotak?</i>	20							
3593	<i>300E</i>	-	<i>-80 mesh.</i>	20							
3606	<i>280E</i>	-	<i>2.2m light tan rotak.</i>	4							
3594	<i>280E</i>	-	<i>-80 mesh.</i>	3							
<del>_____</del>											
6398	<i>300E</i>	<i>130N</i>	<i>4.0m orange/tan rotak.</i>	9							
6278	<i>300E</i>	-	<i>-80 mesh.</i>	5							
6399	<i>320E</i>	-	<i>2.8m buff rotak.</i>	2							
6277	<i>320E</i>	-	<i>-80 mesh.</i>	1							



**GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD. SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET**

PROJECT *Beaconsfield* PROSPECT *Salesbury Hill* SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:  
 1:250,000 SHEET *N/Kool* TYPE OF SAMPLE *Soil - 5/16"* SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

LABORATORY:  
ANALYSIS REQ'D:

COLLECTED BY: *Pattock*  
DATE DISPATCHED:  
DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES			
				As	...	...	...
6389	520E	1250K	chip sample in silt for 163m + 1m 8/16"	8	<.01	<.01	
6274	520E	-	-80 mesh sample in auger hole.	4	<.01	<.01	
6388	480E	-	7/16" tan w/rock at bottom of drilled core.	40	<.01	<.01	
6289	480K	-	-80 mesh	8	0.12		
6387	460E	-	3.0m tan clays + r/frag at bottom of drilled core.	97	<.01	<.01	
6286	460E	-	-80 mesh	92	<.01		
6386	440E	-	4.2m tan clays + r/fragments.	11			
6290	440E	-	-80 mesh.	8			
6385	420E	-	4.2m as per 6386.	2			
6291	420K	-	-80 mesh.	X			
6384	400E	-	4.3m fawn clays + r/frag.	1			
6287	400E	-	-80 mesh.	1			
6383	380E	-	4.0m fawn clays + r/frag.	1			
6288	380E	-	-80 mesh.	X			
6382	360E	-	4.2m tan clays.	13			
6305	360E	-	-80 mesh.	11			
6381	340E	-	4.2m Red/brown clays.	2			
6304	340E	-	-80 mesh.	1			

253119

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD. SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

PROJECT *Leaconsfield* PROSPECT *Salisbury Hill* SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:  
 1:250,000 SHEET *N/E 12* TYPE OF SAMPLE *Sil. S/rock* SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

LABORATORY:  
 ANALYSIS REQ'D:

COLLECTED BY *P. Black*  
 DATE DISPATCHED:  
 DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES					
				As					
6380	360E	1200N	4.2m grey clays	6					
6310	360E	-	-80 mesh	2					
6379	380E	-	4.2m grey/brown clays + frags.	6					
6296	380E	-	-80 mesh	7					
6378	400E	-	4.2m fawn clays + frags.	2					
6299	400E	-	-80 mesh	1					
6377	420E	-	3.8m fawn w/rock	1					
6301	420E	-	-80 mesh	1					
6376	440E	-	4.2m fawn w/rock	2					
6297	440E	-	-80 mesh	1					
6375	460E	-	4.2m grey/brown clays + frags.	2					
6311	460E	-	-80 mesh	1					
6374	480E	-	4.2m tan/brown clays; frags.	7					
6298	480E	-	-80 mesh	4					
6373	500E	-	1.2m tan w/rock	53	<.01	<.01			
6300	500E	-	-80 mesh	39	<.01				
6372	520E	-	2.4m tan w/rock	79	<.01	<.01			
6295	520E	-	-80 mesh	99	<.01				
6371	540E	-	1.8m light tan w/rock	12	<.01	<.01			
6294	540E	-	-80 mesh	10	<.01	<.01			

253120

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD. SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

PROJECT *Beaconsfield*

PROSPECT *Salisbury Hill*

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:

LABORATORY:

COLLECTED BY: *Pollak*  
DATE DISPATCHED:  
DATE RECEIVED:

1:250,000 SHEET *N/Kaol*

TYPE OF SAMPLE *Silt - s/s*

SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

ANALYSIS REQ'D:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES						
				As						
6370	560E	1200N	1.0 light tan w/strat	64	<.01	<.01				
6308	560E	-	-80 mesh	34	<.01					
/										
6369	540E	1150N	2.0w tan w/strat in base of silencing.	73	<.01	<.01				
6302	540E	-	-80 mesh	43	<.01					
6368	520E	-	3.0w tan clays + 1/fragm.	26	<.01	<.01				
6293	520E	-	-80 mesh	29	<.01					
6367	500E	-	4.2w Brown clays + 1/fragm.	6						
6307	500E	-	-80 mesh	5						
6366	480E	-	4.2w tan/brown clays + 1/fragm.	2						
6309	480E	-	-80 mesh	1						
6365	460E	-	1.3w Brown clays + 1/fragm. <sup>mesh to</sup> - <sup>permeable</sup>	2						
6292	460E	-	-80 mesh	2						
6364	440E	-	4.2w sandy w/strat.	2						
6306	440E	-	-80 mesh	1						
6363	420E	-	4.2w olive/tan clays + 1/fragm.	1						
6303	420E	-	-80 mesh	2						
6362	400E	-	tan/gry clays	3						
6319	400E	-	-80 mesh	5						

## GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LTD. SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

 PROJECT: *Blainfield* PROSPECT: *Saltburn Hill* SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:  
 1:250,000 SHEET: *NKAD* TYPE OF SAMPLE: *lit. Grab* SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

 LABORATORY:  
 ANALYSIS REQ'D:

 COLLECTED BY: *Rock*  
 DATE DISPATCHED:  
 DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES							
				As	Au	Pb					
6361	460E	1100N	2.8m Olive/grey w/rock?	1							
6318	460E	"	-80 mesh	2							
6360	480E	-	3.8m as per 6361.	1							
6320	480E	-	-80 mesh	1							
/											
6359	500E	1050N	4.3m fawn w/rock.	4							
6322	500E	"	-80 mesh	3							
6358	520E	-	2.6m ? Khaki clay w/rock.	2							
6323	520E	-	-80 mesh	2							
6357	540E	-	2.5m light brown w/rock.	5							
6321	540E	-	-80 mesh	3							
6356	560E	-	1.2m grey L gravel - unable to penetrate	54	<.01	<.01					
6317	560E	-	-80 mesh	26	<.01	<.01					
6355	580E	-	4.2 Orange/Tan clay s.	103	<.01	<.01					
6324	580E	-	-80 mesh	98	<.01						
6354	600E	-	1.8m Red/Brown clay +/- f.	820	.64	.62					
6312	600E	-	-80 mesh	970	.64						
6353	620E	-	2.5m Red/Brown w/rock	200	.51	.58					
6316	620E	-	-80 mesh	370	.72	.71					

## GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

## SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

COLLECTED BY

*P. Mack*PROJECT *Beaconsfield*PROSPECT *Saleebury Hill*

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:

LABORATORY:

DATE DISPATCHED:

1:250,000 SHEET:

TYPE OF SAMPLE *Soil 15cm*

SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

ANALYSIS REQ'D:

DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES			
				As	kw	AgZ	
6352	640E	1050N	2.6m Red/brown clays + frags	570	.4	.5	
6313	640E	-	-80 mesh	760	.62	.72	
6351	660E	-	5.0m Red/brown	260	<.01	<.01	
6314	660E	-	-80 mesh	250	.12	<.01	
6350	680E	-	2.5m Brown rock	82	<.01	<.01	
6315	680E	-	-80 mesh	83	<.01	<.01	
6349	700E	-	2.7m tan rock	28	<.01	<.01	
6327	700E	-	-80 mesh	21	<.01		
6348	720E	-	3.6m tan clays + frags	9			
6331	720E	-	-80 mesh	12			
6347	740E	-	4.0 khaki rock	7			
4302	740E	-	-80 mesh	10			
6346	760E	-	4.2m tan clays + frags J.	9			
6328	760E	-	-80 mesh	6			
6345	780E	-	4.2m tan 19cm clays	9			
6332	780E	-	-80 mesh	8			
6344	800E	-	4.2m clay clays + frags	3			
4303	800E	-	-80 mesh	4			
6343	820E	-	3.6m tan rock	6			
4306	820E	-	-80 mesh	6			

## GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD. SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

 PROJECT: *Bacarrfield* PROSPECT: *Salsburg Hill*  
 1:250,000 SHEET: *N/East* TYPE OF SAMPLE: *Soil / rock*

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:

LABORATORY:

COLLECTED BY: *P. Sak*

DATE DISPATCHED:

SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

ANALYSIS REQ'D:

DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES		
			As	As1	As2
6348	840E	1000N 4.5W fawn clays in creek bed.	6		
6325	840E	-80 mesh.	11		
6342	820E	- 4.3W tan clay.	5		
4304	820E	-80 mesh	5		
6340	800E	- 4.0W tan rock.	4		
6330	800E	-80 mesh.	4		
6339	780E	- 4.3W tan clays + 1/fragm.	11		
4307	780E	-80 mesh.	10		
6338	760E	- 3.8W black clays + 1/fragm.	6		
6326	760E	-80 mesh.	11		
6337	740E	- 4.0W fawn rock?	5		
4301	740E	-80 mesh.	12		
6336	720E	- 3.4W black/brown rock?	14	<.01	<.01
6329	720E	-80 mesh.	19	<.01	
6335	700E	- 4.3W tan grit of clays + 1/fragm.	19	<.01	<.01
4305	700E	-80 mesh.	21	<.01	<.01
6334	680E	- 1.6 tan gritty rock.	19	<.01	<.01
6333	680E	-80 mesh.	18	<.01	<.01
4350	660E	- 1.8W tan clays + 1/fragm.	31	<.01	<.01
4317	660E	-80 mesh.	21	<.01	







GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD. SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

PROJEC *Beaconsfield*  
1:250,000 SHEET *N1/62K*

PROSPECT *Schoony Hill*  
TYPE OF SAMPLE *Part. 5 rock*

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:  
SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

LABORATORY:  
ANALYSIS REQ'D:

COLLECTED BY: *Sollach*  
DATE DISPATCHED:  
DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES		
			A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>
7895	700E	600N 1-6w Brown sandy gravel - <sup>no</sup> pebbles	5		
7552	700E	- 80 mesh	2		
7894	690E	- Chip sample in rootling - 3.5w	48	<.01	<.01
7553	680E	- 80 mesh	22	<.01	
7893	660E	- Tan clasp 9 r/fragments	36	<.01	<.01
7554	660E	- 80 mesh	25	<.01	<.01
7892	640E	- Orange/ltan clay w/rocks	370	.11	.16
7556	640E	- 80 mesh	210	<.01	
7891	620E	- 3.0w Buff w/rocks	8	<.01	<.01
7557	620E	- 80 mesh	8	<.01	<.01
7890	600E	- 1.4w tan w/rocks	41	<.01	<.01
7555	600E	- 80 mesh	34	<.01	
7889	580E	- 1.8w tan w/rocks	64	<.01	<.01
7560	580E	- 80 mesh	75	<.01	
<hr/>					
7888	540E	1250A 1.6w Buff w/rocks	4	<.01	<.01
7559	540E	- 80 mesh	2	<.01	<.01
7887	560E	- 1.8w Buff w/rocks	5	<.01	<.01
7558	560E	- 80 mesh	4	<.01	<.01

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

COLLECTED BY *P. Lock*  
 DATE DISPATCHED:  
 DATE RECEIVED:

PROJECT *Brownfield* PROSPECT *Salisbury Hill* SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:  
 1:250,000 SHEET *N. East* TYPE OF SAMPLE *Silt - Stone* SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

LABORATORY:  
 ANALYSIS REQ'D:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES		
				As	H <sub>2</sub> O	SO <sub>2</sub>
7886	580E	12SON	1.4m tan clay w/rock	25	<.01	<.01
7564	580E	-	-80 mesh	26	<.01	
7885	600E	-	3.0m tan w/rock	85	<.01	<.01
7565	600E	-	-80 mesh	74	<.01	
7884	620E	-	2.2m orange clay w/rock	100	<.01	<.01
7561	620E	-	-80 mesh	130	<.01	
7883	640E	-	2.5m as per 7884	100	<.01	<.01
7562	640E	-	-80 mesh	92	<.01	
7882	660E	-	3.2m red/brown clay s.s. / fine	61	<.01	<.01
7563	660E	-	-80 mesh	53	<.01	
7881	680E	-	3.0m as per 7882	24	<.01	<.01
7547	680E	-	-80 mesh	21	<.01	<.01
<del>_____</del>						
7880	560E	11SON	1.0m tan w/rock	43	<.01	<.01
7567	560E	-	-80 mesh	42	<.01	<.01
7879	580E	-	1.2m tan w/rock	410	<.01	<.01
7569	580E	-	-80 mesh	240	<.01	
7878	600E	-	2.8m tan w/rock	270	<.01	<.01
7568	600E	-	-80 mesh	160	<.01	

**GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LTD** **SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET**

PROJECT *Deansfield* PROSPECT *Shobrook Hill* SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:  
 1:250,000 SHEET *N/500* TYPE OF SAMPLE *Silt. Sp. G.* SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

LABORATORY:  
 ANALYSIS REQ'D:

COLLECTED BY: *Roller*  
 DATE DISPATCHED:  
 DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES					
				As	Fu. II	Hu. 21			
78787	620E	1150N	1.4m tan clays w/rock	200	<.01	<.01			
7579	620E	-	- 80 mesh	150	<.01				
7876	640E	-	2.0m tan silt/clay	280	<.01	<.01			
7576	640E	-	- 80 mesh	180	<.01				
7875	660E	-	4.3m Red/brown clays + silt.	200	<.01	<.01			
7575	660E	-	- 80 mesh	110	<.01				
7874	680E	-	3.0m Brown clays + silt.	92	<.01	<.01			
7573	680E	-	- 80 mesh	89	<.01				
7873	700E	-	4.2m tan clays + silt/gravel	30	<.01	<.01			
7571	700E	-	- 80 mesh	40	<.01	<.01			
7872	720E	-	4.3m tan clays + silt/gravel	19	<.01	<.01			
7574	720E	-	- 80 mesh	16	<.01				
7871	740E	-	1.6m Buff silt/clay	11					
7573	740E	-	- 80 mesh	10					
<hr/>									
7870	840E	950N	5.5m Khaki w/rock	13					
7566	840E	-	- 80 mesh	10					
7869	820E	-	5.3m tan clays + khaki gravel	19					
7577	820E	-	- 80 mesh	22					







GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD. SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

PROJECT *Beaconsfield* PROSPECT: *Solco by Hill* SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:  
1:250,000 SHEET: *N1/200* TYPE OF SAMPLE: *Salt brack* SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

LABORATORY:  
ANALYSIS REQ'D:

COLLECTED BY: *PALTOCK*  
DATE DISPATCHED:  
DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES							
			As	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>2</sub> Z					
7838	620E 750N	4.2m tan grey clays.	13	<.01	<.01					
7609	620E	-80 mesh	8	<.01	<.01					
7837	600E	5.0m tan clay	26	<.01	<.01					
7612	600E	-80 mesh	42	<.01	<.01					
7836	580E	4.2m tan grey clays.	21	<.01	<.01					
7613	580E	-80 mesh.	16	<.01	<.01					
7835	560E	4.0m tan grey clays.	20	<.01	<.01					
7608	560E	-80 mesh.	37	<.01	<.01					
7834	540E	Khaki clay w/rock?	100	<.01	<.01					
7611	540E	-80 mesh.	100	<.01	<.01					
7833	520E	5.3m tan clays.	4							
7610	520E	-80 mesh	2							
7832	500E	4.6m tan clay w/rock?	8							
7616	500E	-80 mesh.	2							
7831	480E	5.4m tan clays + 1/fragm.	8							
7615	480E	-80 mesh.	1							
7830	460E	3.2m tan grey clays.	20							
7614	460E	-80 mesh.	2							

**GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD. SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET**

PROJECT: *Greenfield* PROSPECT: *Shelby Hill* SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:  
 1:250,000 SHEET: *N/K* TYPE OF SAMPLE: *Spl 5-sec* SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

LABORATORY:  
 ANALYSIS REQ'D:

COLLECTED BY: *Rock*  
 DATE DISPATCHED:  
 DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES						
				As	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>				
7829	640E	750N	4.4w tan grey w/rock?	2200	2.01	2.01				
7623	640E	-	- 80 mesh.	1000	2.01	2.01				
7828	660E	-	3.2tan khaki w/rock.	19	2.01	2.01				
7621	660E	-	- 80 mesh.	7	2.01	2.01				
7827	680E	-	2.0w Biscuit w/rock.	19	2.01	2.01				
7619	680E	-	- 80 mesh.	13	2.01	2.01				
7826	700E	-	3.2w grey w/rock.	7						
7617	700E	-	- 80 mesh.	2	2.01	2.01				
7822	720E	-	3.2w Biscuit w/rock	18						
7626	720E	-	- 80 mesh.	12						
7824	740E	-	4.4w Biscuit w/rock	19						
7625	740E	-	- 80 mesh.	13						
7823	760E	-	2.8w khaki/tan w/rock	7						
7618	760E	-	- 80 mesh.	4						
7822	780E	-	3.2w khaki/tan w/rock	7						
7620	780E	-	- 80 mesh.	2	2.01	2.01				
7821	800E	-	4.4w cream/tan clay	19						
7622	800E	-	- 80 mesh.	13						
7820	820E	-	4.4w light khaki clay.	11						
7624	820E	-	- 80 mesh.	36						

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LTD. SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

COLLECTED BY: *Patt Cook*

PROJECT: *Beaconsfield Prospect, Lullaburg Hill*  
 1:250,000 SHEET: *N/26* TYPE OF SAMPLE: *Soil Blank*

LABORATORY: \_\_\_\_\_ ANALYSIS REQ'D: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE DISPATCHED: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE RECEIVED: \_\_\_\_\_

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES						
				As	As	As	As	As	As	
7819	840E	750N	4.4w dark grey clay w/rock?	15						
7628	840E	-	-80 mesh	14						
7818	860E	-	4.4w as per 7819	10						
7632	860E	-	-80 mesh	7						
/										
7817	820E	650N	3.6w Khaki rotak.	9	<01					
7630	820E	-	-80 mesh	4	<01					
7816	800E	-	3.4w biscuit rotak.	75	<01	<01				
7631	800E	-	-80 mesh	39	<01					
7815	780E	-	3.0w tan clays + 1/frag	80	<01	<01				
7627	780E	-	-80 mesh	60	<01					
7814	760E	-	1.6w tan clays + 1/frag	13						
7633	760E	-	-80 mesh	11						
7813	740E	-	3.2w tan clays + 1/frag	13						
7629	740E	-	-80 mesh	12						
7812	720E	-	4.2w tan clays + 1/frag	13						
7634	720E	-	-80 mesh	11						
7811	700E	-	3.4w tan clays + 1/frag	11						
7635	700E	-	-80 mesh	10						



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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

COLLECTED BY: *Pollack*

PROJECT: *Deaconsfield* PROSPECT: *Polohy Hill*

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:

LABORATORY:

DATE DISPATCHED:

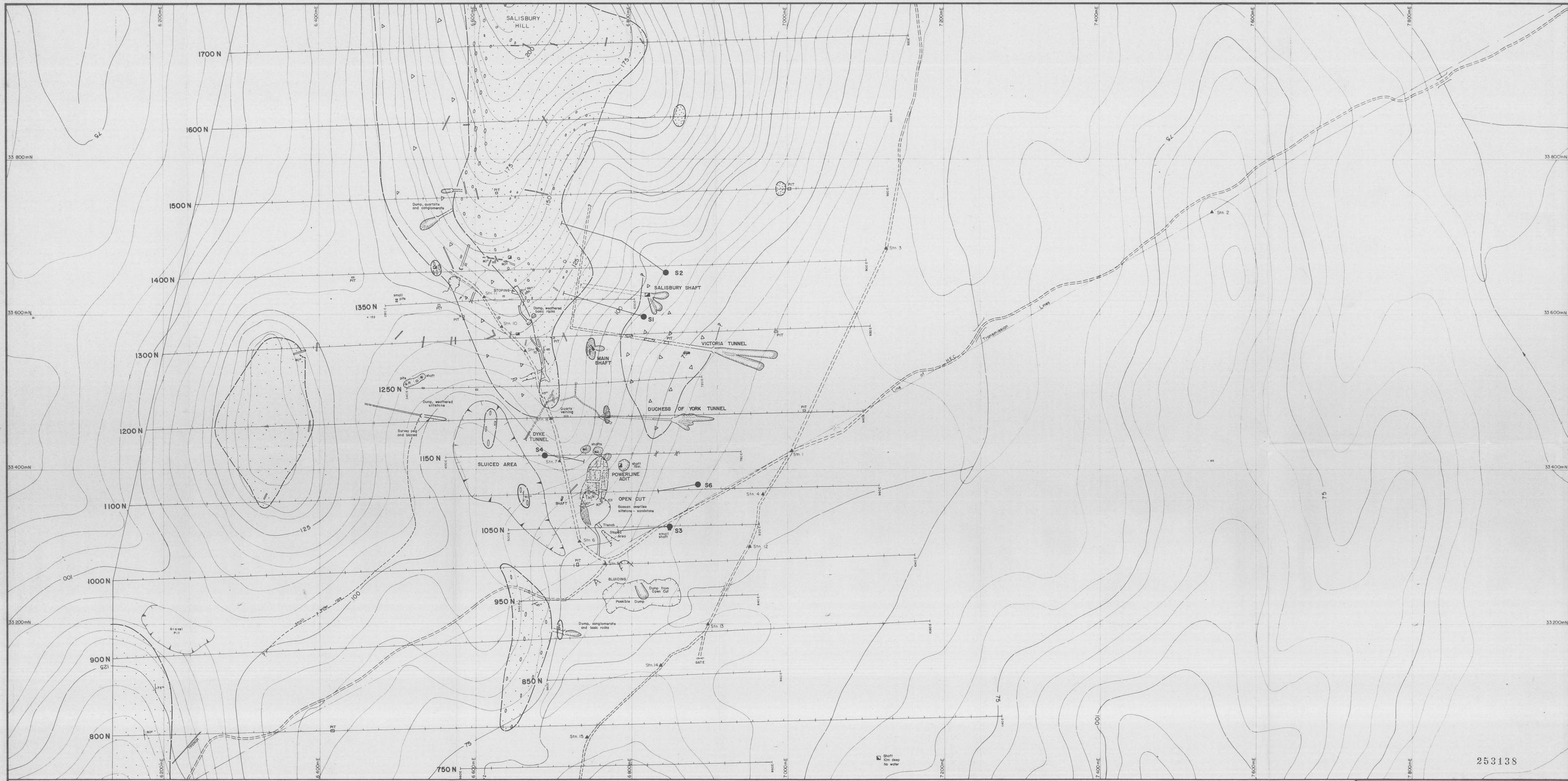
1:250,000 SHEET *N1200* TYPE OF SAMPLE *Sub-Block*

SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

ANALYSIS REQ'D:

DATE RECEIVED:

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES							
				As	Ag	AuZ					
7800	560E	1100N	4.2w tan clays + 1/fragm	69	<.01	<.01					
7646	560E	-	-80 mesh	59	<.01	<.01					
7799	520E	-	2.0w brown matrix in base of rockings	4							
7647	520E	-	-80 mesh	2							
7796	760E	-	4.2w tan clays + 1/fragm	4							
7650	760E	-	-80 mesh	26							
7797	720E	-	2.8w tan/grey g. rocks - no particles	8							
7649	720E	-	-80 mesh	7							
7799	680E	-	4.0w Red/brown clays + 1/fragm	110	<.01	<.01					
7648	680E	-	-80 mesh	89	<.01						
<del>_____</del>											



253138

LEGEND

- |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p><b>TERTIARY - RECENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Talus and gravels</li> <li> Alluvium and clay soils</li> </ul> <p><b>ORDOVICIAN - CABBAGE TREE FORMATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Siltstone</li> <li> Sandstone</li> <li> Sandstone and conglomerate</li> </ul> | <p><b>CAMBRIAN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Conglomerate - derived from basic and ultrabasics</li> <li> Undifferentiated</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Bedding</li> <li> Quartz veins</li> <li> Foliation</li> <li> Road</li> <li> Trench</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Underground trace from Twelves 1903</li> <li> Shaft 12m deep</li> </ul> |
|--|--|---|---|

INDEX TO ADJOINING MAPS

32-3	32-4	33-3
42-1	BEACONFIELD 42-2	43-1
42-3	42-4	43-3



GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

**BEACONSFIELD PROJECT**  
TASMANIA

**SALISBURY HILL GRID**

**GEOLOGY PLAN** 137

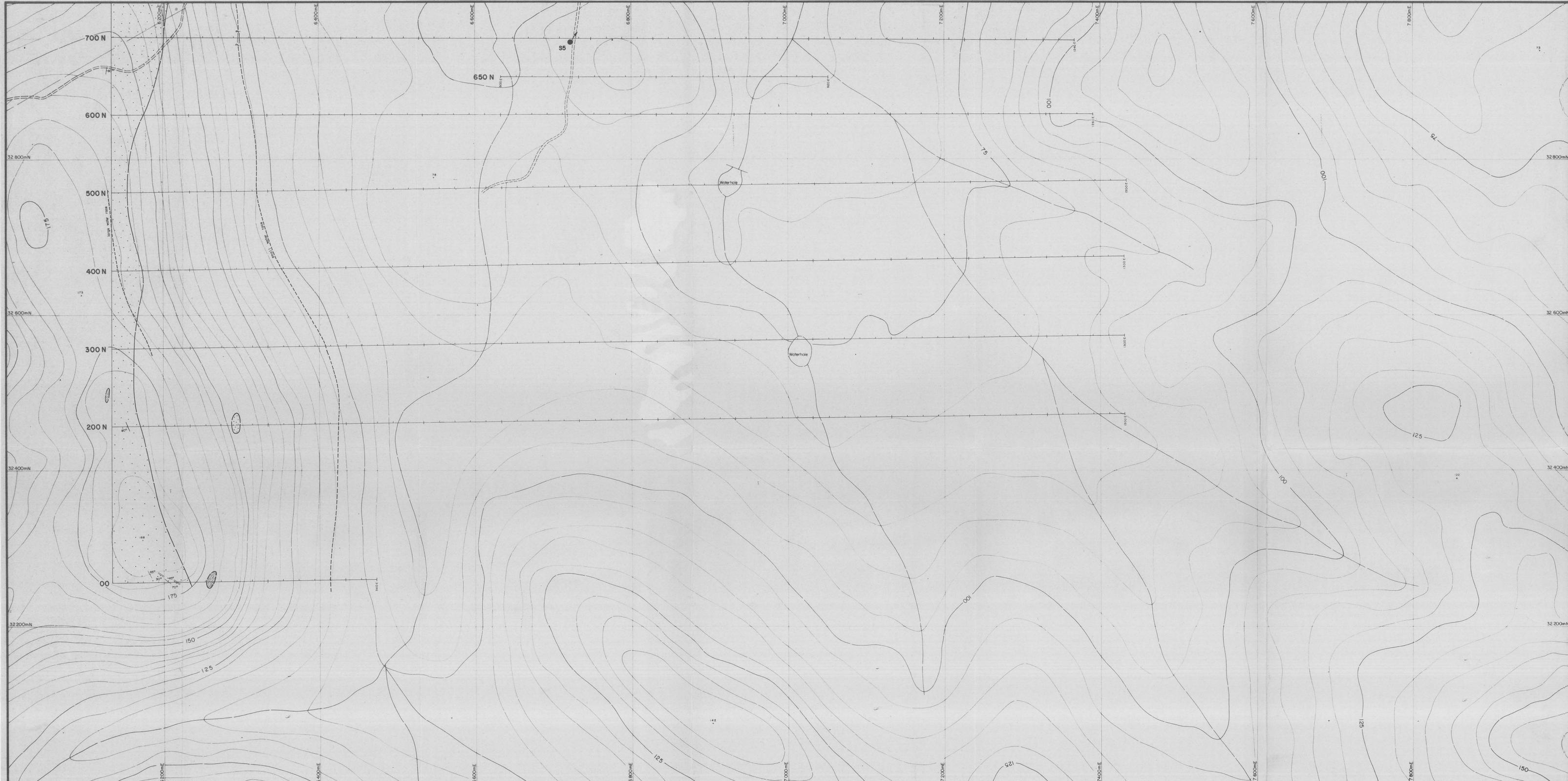
34-2311

SCALE 1:2000

0 20 40 60 METRES

FILE NO. FIG. 1(1)

DRAWN BY: C.P.  
DRAFTSMAN: T.G.D.S.  
DATE: July 94  
REVISIONS:  
SHAFT 12m DEEP NO WATER



LEGEND

TERTIARY - RECENT

- Tertiary and recent alluvium and clay soils

ORDOVICIAN - CABBAGE TREE FORMATION

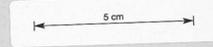
- Siltstone
- Sandstone
- Sandstone and conglomerate

CAMBRIAN

- Conglomerate - derived from basic and ultrabasic
- Undifferentiated

- Bedding
- Quartz veins
- Foliation
- Road
- Trench

- Underground trace from Twelvemans 1903 shaft dump
- Collapsed drive
- Shaft 32m deep



INDEX TO ADJOINING MAPS

42-1	42-2	43-1
42-3	BEACONFIELD 42-4	43-3
52-1	52-2	53-1

253139

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

BEACONFIELD PROJECT  
TASMANIA  
SALISBURY HILL GRID  
GEOLOGY PLAN

DRAWN BY: C.P.  
DRAFTSMAN: T.G.D.S.  
DATE: July 88  
REVISIONS:  
FILE NO.

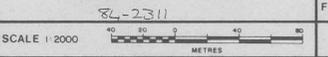
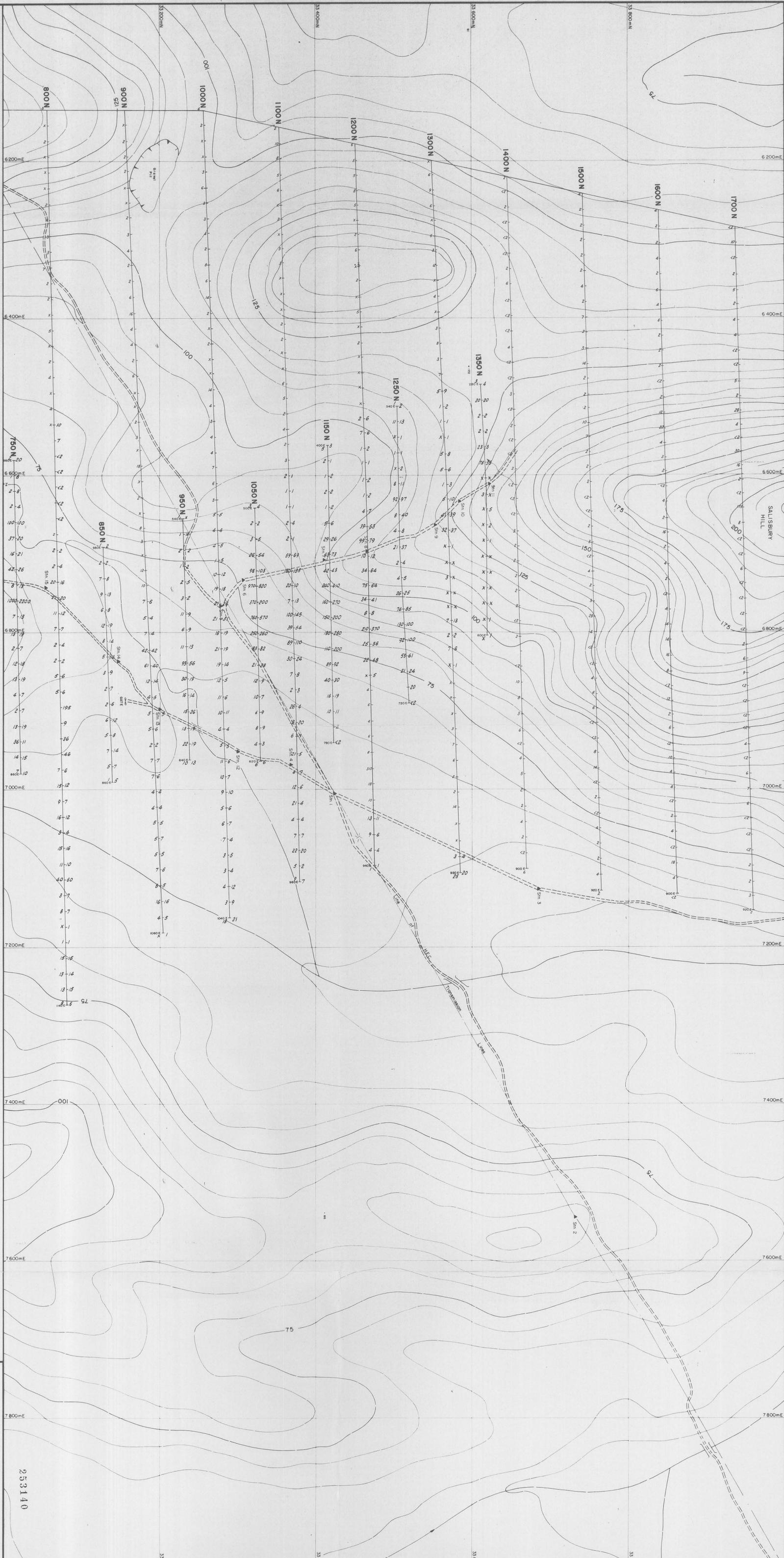


FIG 1 (2)



LEGEND

- G.F.E.L. Results +80%
- G.F.E.L. Results -80%
- G.F.E.L. Results not stated
- Arsenic Results

INDEX TO ADJOINING MAPS

32.3	32.4	33.3
42.1	42.2	43.1
42.3	42.4	43.3



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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

**BEACONSFIELD PROJECT**

TASMANIA 139

**SALISBURY HILL GRID**

**ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY**

SCALE 1:2000

DRAWN BY: C.P.

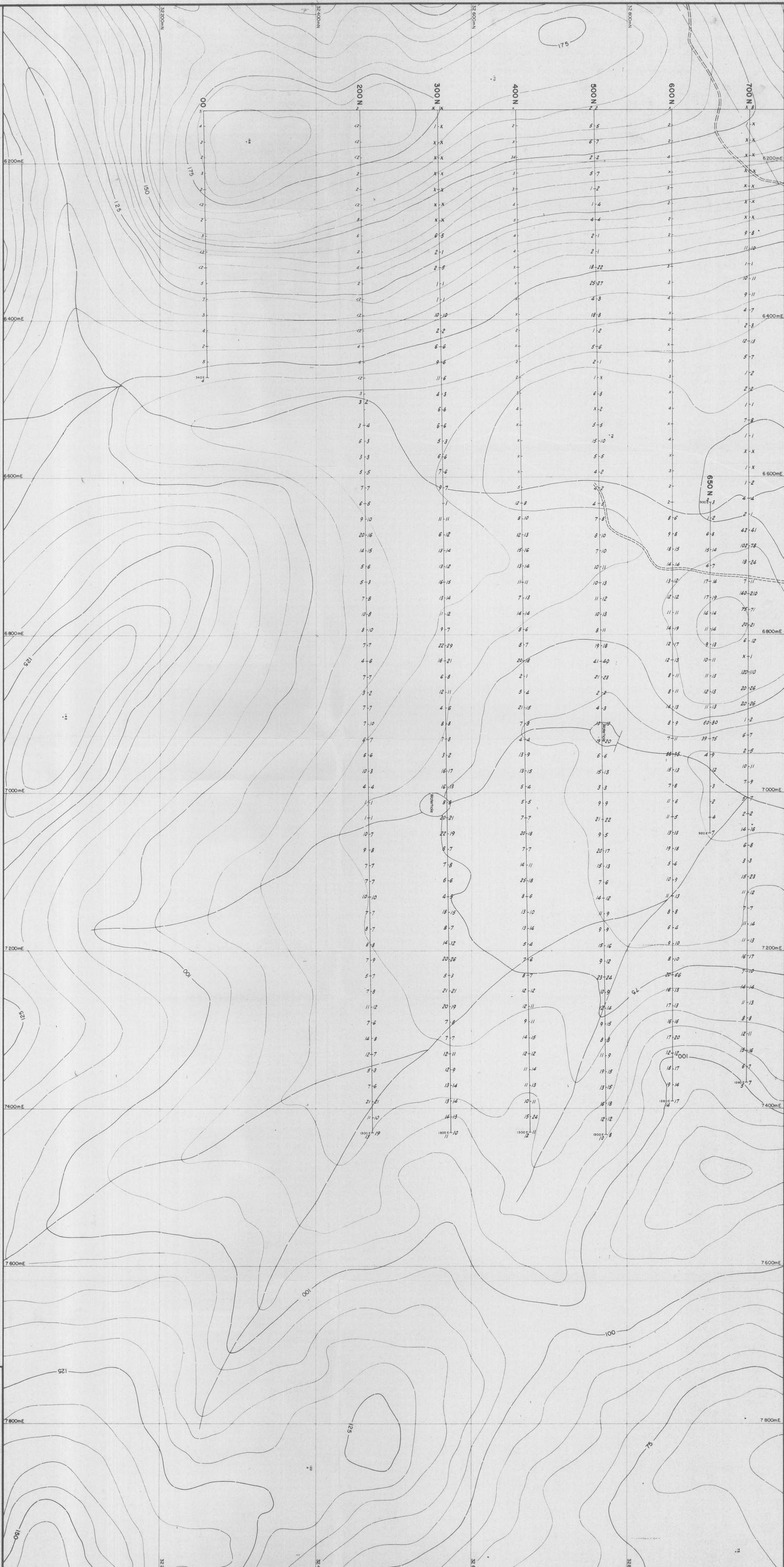
DRAFTSMAN: TGD/S

DATE: Feb 94

REVISIONS:

FILE NO.

FIG 2(1)



LEGEND:  
 0 GFEL Results +50<sup>4</sup>  
 0 GFEL Results -50<sup>4</sup>  
 0 GFEL Results, not stored  
 7 Annex Results

INDEX TO ADJOINING MAPS

44-1	44-2	44-3
44-4	44-5	44-6
44-7	44-8	44-9
44-10	44-11	44-12

5 cm

253141

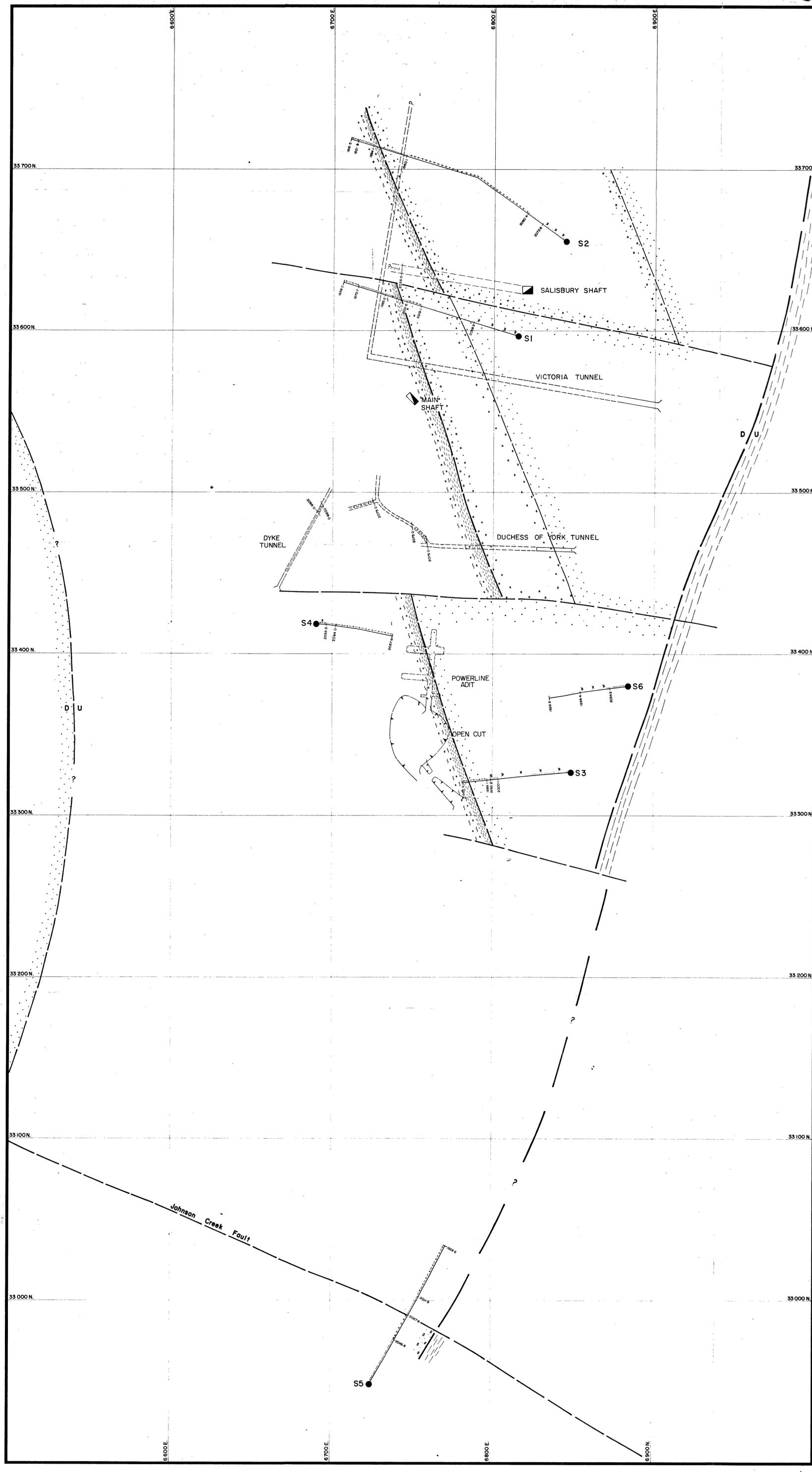
GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
 BEACONSFIELD PROJECT  
 TASMANIA  
 SALISBURY HILL GRID  
 ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE 1:2000

FIG 2 (2)

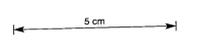
DRAWN BY: CIR  
 DRAFTSMAN: TGD.S  
 DATE: Feb. 84  
 REVISIONS:

FILE NO.

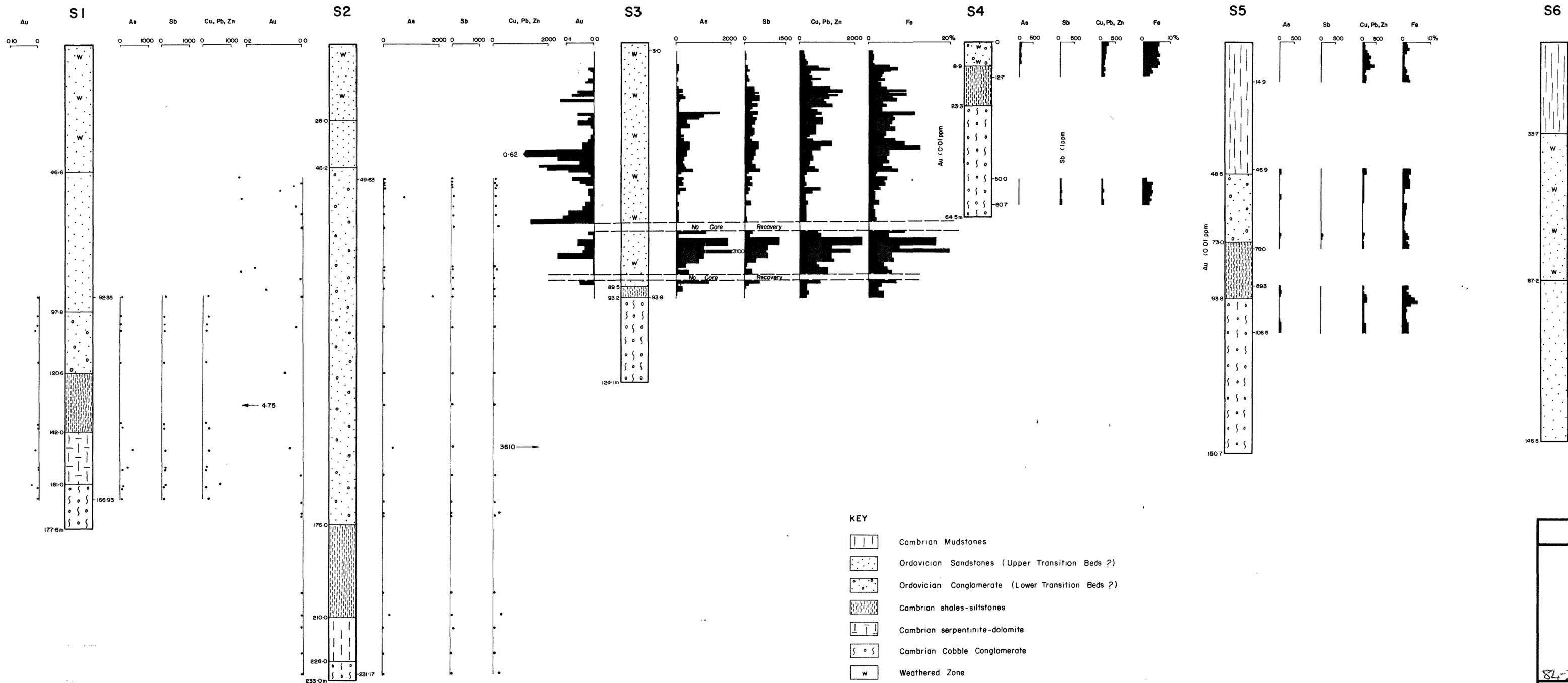


- KEY**
- Cambrian Mudstones
  - ..... Ordovician Sandstones (Upper Transition Beds ?)
  - ..... Ordovician Conglomerate (Lower Transition Beds ?)
  - Cambrian shales-siltstones
  - Cambrian serpentinite-dolomite
  - Cambrian Cobble Conglomerate
  - w Weathered Zone
  - x x x x Fault Zone ?

253142



GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED	
BEACONSFIELD PROJECT TASMANIA SALISBURY HILL WORKINGS	
DRAWN BY	DRAFTSMAN T.G.D.S.
DATE	Nov '84
REVISIONS	
FILE NO.	
Interpretative Geology 2000m R.L. 141	
SCALE 1:1000	FIG 3



253143

5 cm

- KEY**
- Cambrian Mudstones
  - Ordovician Sandstones (Upper Transition Beds ?)
  - Ordovician Conglomerate (Lower Transition Beds ?)
  - Cambrian shales-siltstones
  - Cambrian serpentinite-dolomite
  - Cambrian Cobble Conglomerate
  - Weathered Zone

<b>GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED</b>	
BEACONSFIELD PROJECT TASMANIA 142	DRAWN BY : T.G.D.S DRAFTSMAN: T.G.D.S DATE : Dec. 84 REVISIONS :
<b>SALISBURY HILL D.D. HOLES</b> <b>ASSAY DATA</b>	
84-2311 SCALE 1:1000	FILE NO. <b>FIG. 4</b>

