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PROJECT NAME: COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

TITLE: PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER WORK
IN THE WILL O'WISP (CAB) AREA

OF EL 5/63

Area 2

MICROFILMED

AREA NAME/S, STATE 1:250,000 SHEET NO/S & COORDINATES:

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TABLE NOS: -

APPENDICES: -

AUTHOR/S: M P EVERETT

DATE: September 1984

AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED

Incorporated in the State of Victoria

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COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITEDPROPOSALS FOR FURTHER WORK IN THE WILL O'WISP (CAB) AREA
OF EL 5/631. INTRODUCTION

A current review of data accumulated at the Will O'Wisp prospect over the last fourteen years suggests that the Pre-Cambrian block lying between the Coldstream and Ramsay Rivers has geological and geochemical characteristics that make the area prospective for sediment hosted massive Pb/Zn deposits.

In order to validate this prospectivity and to attempt to define discrete drill targets within this Pre-Cambrian block, a further work programme is recommended.

This report is intended to review briefly past work in the area and to establish the current (end September, 1984) status of the project.

It is stressed that a great deal of work remains to be done in assessing previously acquired data, most especially in understanding the geology of the area. However, it is felt that enough evidence has been accrued already to justify the promotion of an on-going exploration programme.

2. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK

The Will O' Wisp project (see TAS/2/1799) was the outcome of regional stream-sediment sampling and geological mapping carried out in the early 1970's. Grid cutting, based on imperial measurements, soil sampling, geological mapping and the construction of an access road from Waratah commenced in the autumn of 1972 and continued through the winter. Pronounced soil anomalies (especially in lead) were located.

During the summer of 1972/73, field activities included a geophysical programme that involved localised self-potential, magnetics and Crone shoot-back EM traverses (see TAS/2/4114). Diamond drilling commenced in January 1973 and six holes were completed before drilling was abandoned in March 1973.

In 1976, the area was re-gridded, on a metric basis, with the purpose of locating and assessing the CAB Input AEM anomaly and of re-evaluating the previously located geochemical anomalies. A^o horizon soil sampling was completed as were ground EM and magnetic surveys. These techniques failed to locate the source of the Input anomaly. This 1976 work was not adequately documented and no definite conclusions appear to have been reached.

In 1983, the WOW/CAB data base was again reviewed. As a result of this reassessment, further work was carried out. The 1976 grid was retrieved and extended to the south-west to cover a freshly interpreted position of the CAB Input anomaly. Furthermore, much of the grid was re-sampled at the 'C' soil horizon. Work continued intermittently into 1984 and included magnetic traversing, GENIE EM surveying, stream sediment sampling, heavy-concentrate sampling and re-logging and re-sampling of the CR series of drillholes.

With the exception of the 1976 work, the early exploration in the WOW/CAB area was clearly documented and reference should be made to the following reports:

COLDSTREAM-HATFIELD-QUE REGIONAL RECONNAISSANCE PROJECT	M P Everett March 1972
WILL O'WISP FOLLOW-UP PROJECT REPORT FOR MARCH-DECEMBER 1972	M P Everett June 1973
WILL O'WISP PROJECT REPORT ON DRILLING PROGRAMME	M P Everett June 1973 M Pigott

Figures TAS/2/4110, 4111, 4146, 4113, 4112 summarise the work carried out since 1976 on the CAB grid while figures TAS/2/4114, 4116, 4115 show (in relation to the CAB grid) the lead and zinc soil anomalies and geophysical responses obtained on the old WOW grid.

Figures TAS/2/4141, 4142, 4144, 4143, 4145 summarise the geology and geochemistry of DDH's CR 1 to 6.

3. MINERALISATION ENVISAGED

While other styles of mineralisation (eg carbonate hosted Pb/Zn mineralisation) cannot be lightly dismissed, it is felt that the most likely mode of mineralisation is that of shale-hosted massive Pb/Zn mineralisation, the characteristics of which are outlined below.

3.1 Some Common Features of Shale Hosted Massive Pb/Zn Deposits (Source: Large, 1983)

- Age: Proterozoic or Phanerozoic.
- Size: The weighted average of 38 deposits is:

59 mt grading 0.07% Cu; 3.98% Pb; 7.29% Zn and 100-200 g/t Ag is common.

3.

- Examples

	Pb%	Zn%	Size Mt	Age
Rammelsberg	9	19	30	PHAN
Meggan	1.3	10	60	PHAN
Mt Isa	7.1	6.1	88.6	PROT
McArthur River	4.1	9.2	237	PROT
Sullivan	6.6	5.7	155	PROT
Tom	8.4	8.6	9	PHAN

- Morphology

One or more sheet-like, tabular or lensoid bodies. Stockwork (cross-cutting) mineralisation is common in the footwall.

- Host Rocks

These deposits are commonly found within shales or siltstones and also within dolomite/limestone units. The host shales often contain up to 5% organic carbon. High energy sediments (eg conglomerates) are commonly nearby and are important for recognising third-order basin environments. Chert is often interbedded within the host sequence.

- Alteration

In the case of sediment hosted massive sulphide deposits, alteration is usually recognised where a cross-cutting zone of sulphide mineralisation is present and this is often comprised of silicification. At Sullivan, tourmalinisation is a major alteration feature in the footwall sediments. In most of these deposits, alteration is far from obvious. However, recent detailed studies are revealing further, more subtle, types of alteration; in particular are the increased dolomite/calcite ratios near the McArthur River and Irish deposits, and the increased K-feldspar/albite ratios in the tuffs near the McArthur River deposits.

- Associated Barite and Chert

Several sediment hosted massive sulphide deposits contain a significant component of barite, and in others stratiform barite is often either peripheral to or stratigraphically above the sulphides.

The very fine grained chert that is commonly found interbedded within the stratiform sulphide and barite mineralisation probably represents an exhalative-hydrothermal silica phase that was deposited as a gel on the sea floor.

- Mineralisation

The dominant sulphide minerals are pyrite and/or pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena and minor chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and marcasite. Barite is common.

- Zonation

The sequence of zonation is generally Cu-Pb-Zn-(Ba) outwards in laterally zoned deposits and Cu-Zn-Pb-(Ba) upwards in vertically zoned deposits. Fe is sometimes found enriched at the centre of zonation or there may be an Fe-halo around the sulphides.

- Structures

Sediment hosted massive sulphide deposits are often located at the faulted margins of first and second order basins.

- Contemporaneous Igneous Activity.

Associated with these deposits are often minor indications of penecontemporaneous igneous activity eg tuffites. The significance of penecontemporaneous igneous activity in the regional evaluation of a sedimentary basin for its mineralisation potential is that it is an indication of the development of an anomalously high geothermal gradient, and it is considered a requirement for convective circulation to be developed within the sedimentary pile.

3.2 Similarities of the Will O'Wisp Area

Re-assessment of the WOW/CAB data has shown that the area has some geological and geochemical characteristics similar to those possessed by sediment hosted massive Pb/Zn deposits (see 3.1 and 3.2). These characteristics are the main reason for proposing further work in the area.

- Age. The rocks of the WOW/CAB area supposedly belong to the Onah Formation, of Pre-Cambrian age. If this is so, it makes the WOW/CAB area more likely to contain a shale (rather than carbonate) hosted deposit.

- Structure. The WOW/CAB area appears to be bounded on the east by a major fault which separates the Pre-Cambrian block from the younger Hatfield greywackes in the vicinity of the Coldstream River.

- Sedimentary Sequence. Known sediments within the area include shales, siltstones, sandstones and at least two carbonate units. High-energy sediments of the third-order basin type have also been recognised. Near the bottom of hole 2 (593'), tuffaceous sediments have been tentatively recognised in thin section. These are the only tuffaceous sediments so far recognised in the WOW/CAB grid area.

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- Mineralisation. The mineralisation observed in the Will O'Wisp drill holes occurs in the following forms:-

Syngenetic pyrite with minor sphalerite occurs within the carbonaceous shales.

Fine grained pyrite with traces of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena has been seen in the dolomites. The sulphides commonly occur associated with carbonaceous partings in stylolites. They also occur as randomly disseminated grains in carbonate veinlets and as thin intersecting veinlets along carbonate grain boundaries. Most of the pyrite occurs as sub-or euhedral grains. Atoll textures are common and some relict framboids exist.

Occasional aggregates of pyrite, marcasite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite with associated barite occur in the dolomites.

Veins or replacement masses containing pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite occur within the dolomitic limestones generally near the contact with the dolomitic sandstones and shales. The sphalerite observed is invariably pale, indicating its poverty in Fe.

Apart from the minerals already mentioned, tetrahedrite was observed in thin-section from a specimen taken at 369 3" in CR 3 (see TAS/2/4143). Similarly, early reports describing the gossaneous material exposed whilst excavating the main access track mention the open boxwork possibly derived in part from bornite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. Soil anomalies up to 80 ppm Sb were also noted in the early work. The significance of possible tetrahedrite mineralisation in terms of the mineralisation models proposed is not known.

Recent sampling has confirmed the presence of well defined soil anomalies in lead and zinc (see TAS/2/4113, 4112) while earlier sampling on the old WOW grid — revealed associated soil anomalies in various elements as shown below

6.

Cu	580 ppm	maximum value	
Ni	280 ppm	"	"
Ag	8.0 ppm	"	"
Sb	80 ppm	"	"
Co	350 ppm	"	"
Hg	3.0 ppm	"	"
Mn	10 000 ppm	"	"
Mo	5 ppm	"	"
Ba	800 ppm	"	"

During the 1983/84 C horizon sampling of the CAB grid As anomalies were also located (see TAS/2/4146).

In addition anomalous Au values (0.29 ppm) have been located from a creek draining the east side of the CAB grid (see TAS/2/411). The source of these anomalies has not yet been located and their significance is not yet understood.

- Barite, Chert and Carbonaceous matter. Thin sections of rock suites taken from the drill core have shown copious amounts of carbonaceous matter occurring in carbonate and non-carbonate rock units. Carbonaceous material was noted most specifically in the top portion of hole CR 2. Cherty sediments have also been described while barite veining was seen in hole CR 3 (TAS/2/4143).

- Tourmalinisation. During the original WOW grid geological mapping, tourmalinised stressed quartzites were noted from an area just to the west of hole CR 3 and thus to the west of the known dolomites. In one specimen described by Central Mineralogical Services, the tourmaline constituted 5-7% of the rock and occurred interstitially, partly veining and replacing quartz grains. The tourmaline aggregates were composed of small, perfectly formed needles of green tourmaline. (Tourmalinisation is an alteration feature of the footwall sediments at the Sullivan Mine in British Columbia). To the east of the known dolomites and further south near hole CR 1, green tourmaline was noted as a detrital (not metasomatic) constituent of brecciated quartzites. The significance of this feature also needs determination.

4. PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMME

It is proposed that the following work programme is completed in the period 1/10/84 to 31/12/84. Hopefully, drill targets will be identified, leading to a summer season drilling programme.

Geology

Since the WOW/CAB soil geochemical responses have, to a large extent, already been tested by previous drilling and in view of the muted geophysical responses likely to be encountered while searching for Pb/Zn based mineralisation, much of the forthcoming exploration thrust must be of a direct geological nature.

A wealth of previously acquired geological data exists for the WOW/CAB area and environs. These data must be evaluated and synthesised so that an understanding can be obtained not only of the significance of the local WOW/CAB geology but also of its regional and basinal setting. Selective geological traverses in the field will be required to tie-in the mapping of past workers. The emphasis will be on evaluating the stratigraphy and palaeo-depositional environment of the area as well as defining the broad structural controls.

Whilst specific models for mineralisation have been proposed, careful geological appraisal of the area will ensure that no other styles of mineralisation are overlooked.

In addition to the above, and more specifically, check logging of the old drill holes will continue while the location of the JUST-IN-TIME Pb/Ba prospect will be sought and then sampled and mapped. There appears to be a north-south trend of Pb/Ba mineralisation from WOW/CAB in the north, through the JUST-IN-TIME prospect to the Lynch Creek Pb/Ba prospect to the south and now outside the area of EL 5/63.

Geophysics

GENIE EM traversing will be carried out at 150m spacing along CAB grid line 5700N in order to obtain better definition on a previously located weak anomaly at station 5820E. Lines 5600N and 5800N will be similarly checked and the CR3, CR4 and CR 6 drill profile will be traversed as an orientation exercise across known sub-surface geology.

It is proposed that all the previously acquired geophysical data (SP, magnetics, CRONE EM, GENIE EM) be reviewed with a higher level of geological input and in the context of the proposed models of mineralisation.

Geochemistry

Regional heavy concentrate sampling will be carried out across the Pre-Cambrian block in areas not previously sampled satisfactorily. The existence of, as yet unlocated, Pb, Ba, Au or Sn anomalies will be checked by this method.

Although their source may be sub-basaltic gravels, the tin anomalies in Slippery Rock Creek will also be followed-up by heavy concentrate sampling.

8.

The source of the gold anomalies in 760 Creek (TAS/2/411) will be sought and the first stage will be to chip sample exposed rock surfaces in the creek bed. Portions of the CAB grid may have to be re-sampled and coarser soil fractions, than used previously, assayed for gold.

The CAB grid will be extended to the north so that the grid overlaps the Tertiary basalt capping and this provides a more complete coverage of the Pre-Cambrian rocks. This extension will cover an area of anomalous Pb/Zn/Ba stream geochemistry in Drill-Site Creek (TAS/2/4111).

Consideration will be given to the possibility of using trial Pb isotope determinations as an aid to understanding the genesis and nature of the known mineralisation.

Previously acquired stream-sediment and soil data will also be thoroughly re-assessed.

5. CONCLUSIONS

An apparently suitable geological environment allied to known lead and zinc mineralisation and multi-element soil anomalism make the Pre-Cambrian rocks of the WOW/CAB area prospective for massive Pb/Zn sediment-hosted mineralisation.

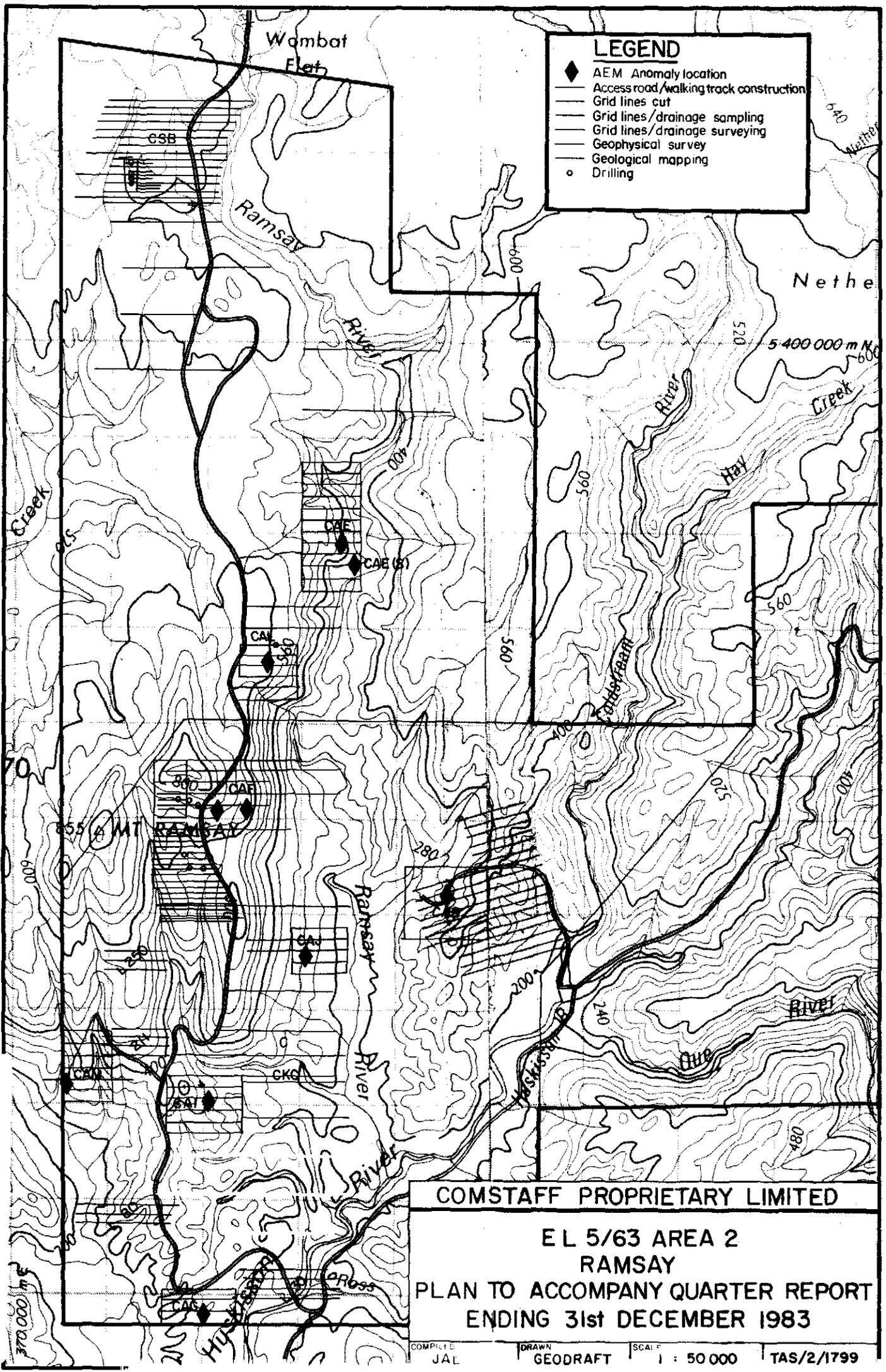
The work programme is designed to evaluate the area as quickly, efficiently and economically as possible. Either drilling will result by January '85 or the area can be placed on a surer basis for relinquishment.


for: M P EVERETT
September 1984.

165012 011

LEGEND

- ◆ AEM Anomaly location
- Access road/walking track construction
- Grid lines cut
- Grid lines/drainage sampling
- Grid lines/drainage surveying
- Geophysical survey
- Geological mapping
- Drilling

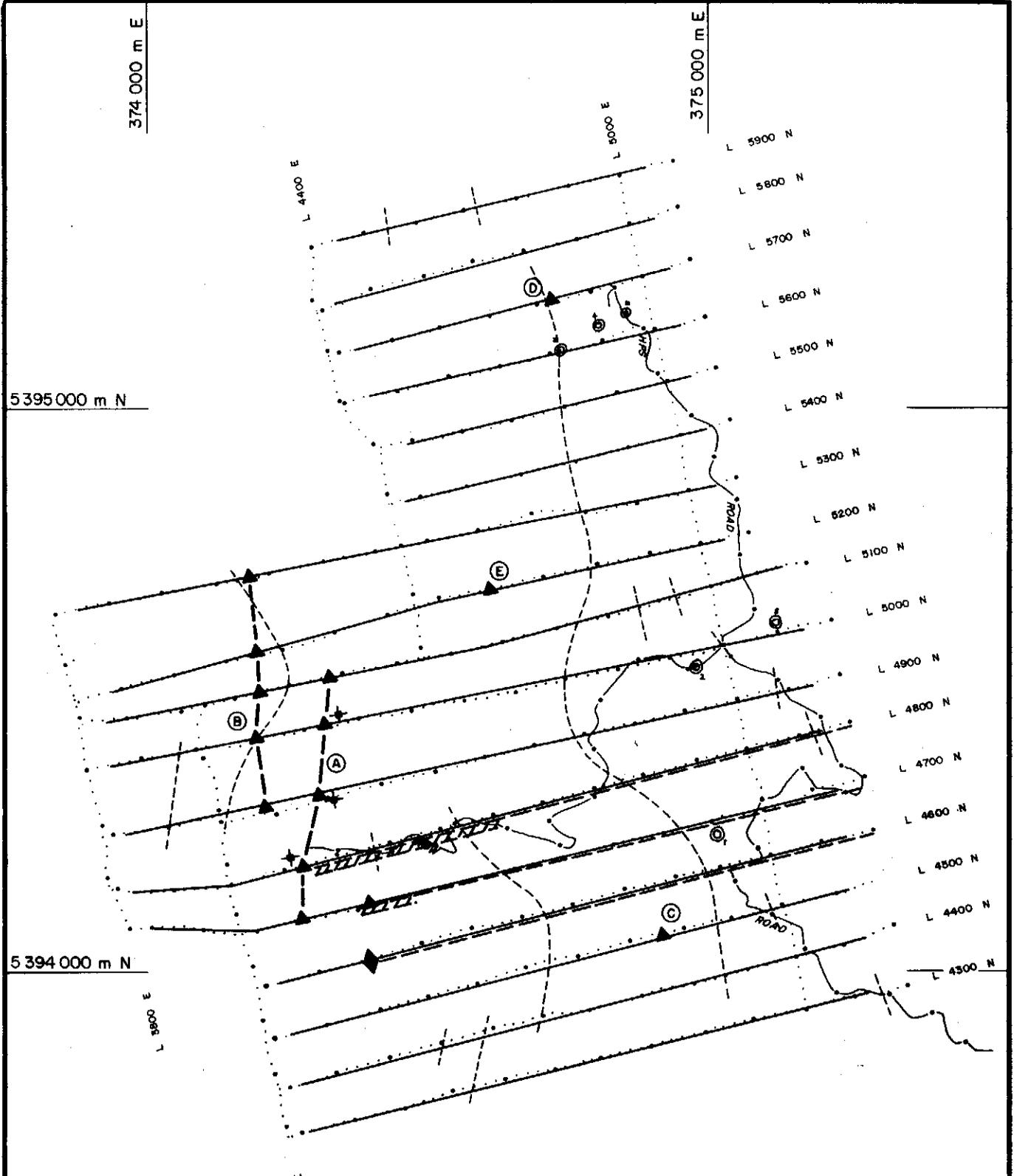


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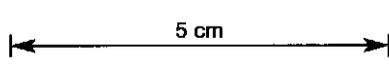
EL 5/63 AREA 2
 RAMSAY
 PLAN TO ACCOMPANY QUARTER REPORT
 ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1983

012

165013



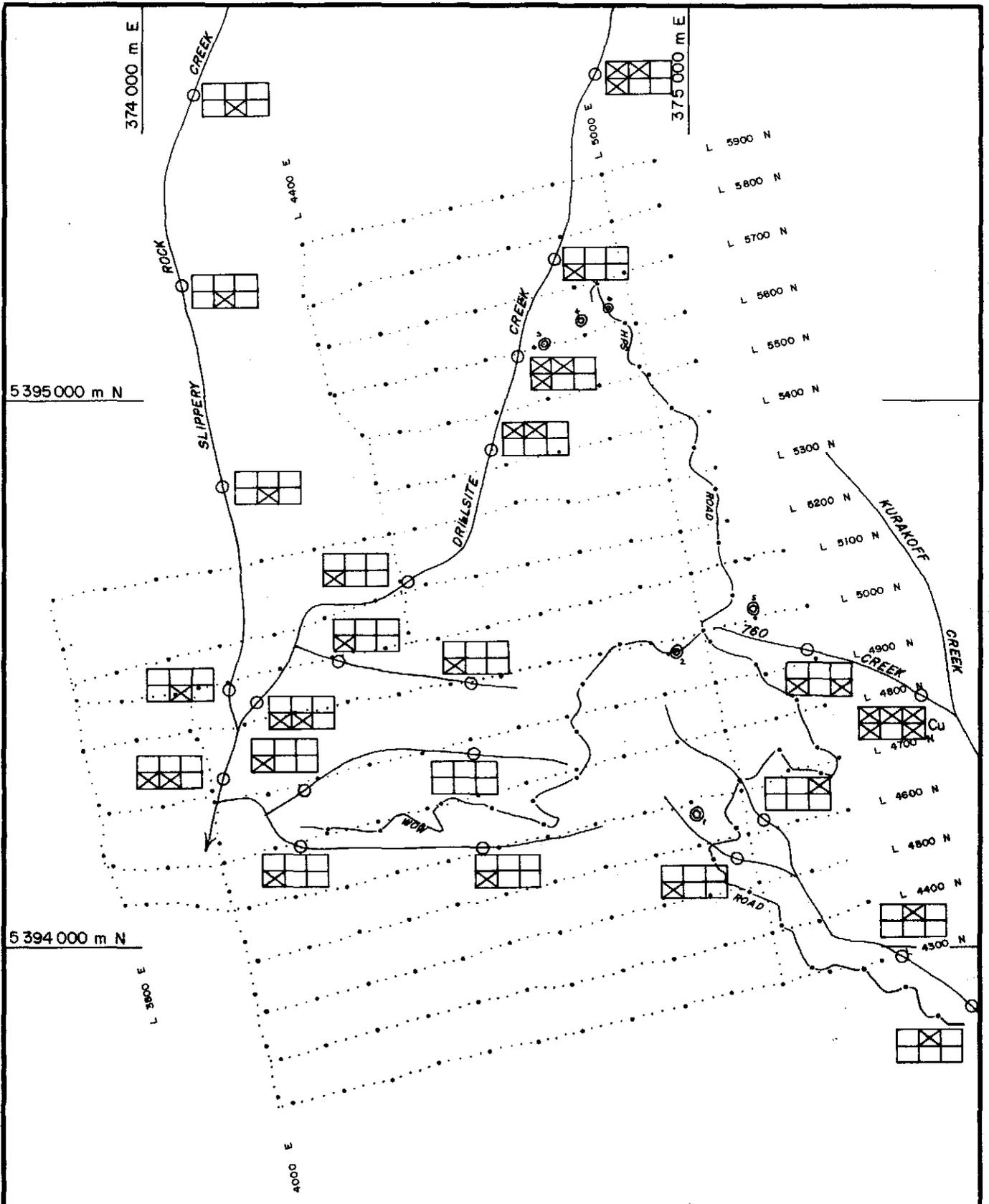
- ◆ CAB Input anomaly (M&H plot)
- Genie survey line
- ▲ Genie anomaly (DBT) ↗ ↘ strongest response
- 1976 CRONE survey
- |||| possible CRONE anomaly
- - - - - Magnetic trend (1983 interp. by JAL)
- ⊙¹ Diamond drillhole
- (A) Highly conductive east dipping (60°?) near surface source (<10m)
- (B) Low conductivity east dipping (40°-60°) near surface (<10m)
- (C) Weak anomaly dipping 60° to east 75m depth - highly conductive, possibly topographic
- (D) Weakly anomalous dipping 30°-45° to east depth 40-50m
- (E) Very weak



COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED			
RAMSAY GRID - CAB			
PLAN SHOWING GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS FROM 1976 & 1983/84 SURVEYS			
COMPLETED M.P. EVERETT	DRAWN J. HARDISTY	DATE 25/9/84	AMENDED
LEASE No EL 5/63	AREA 2	SCALE 1 : 10 000	PLAN No TAS/2/4110

165014

013



Pb	Zn	Ag	Cu
Ba	Sn	Au	

Geochemical layout

100	200	0.2	100
250	11	0.05	

Anomalous values (threshold)

182	400	2.1	117
343	48	0.25	

Anomalous values (ceiling)

NOTE:- Sample sites shown are from 1983/84

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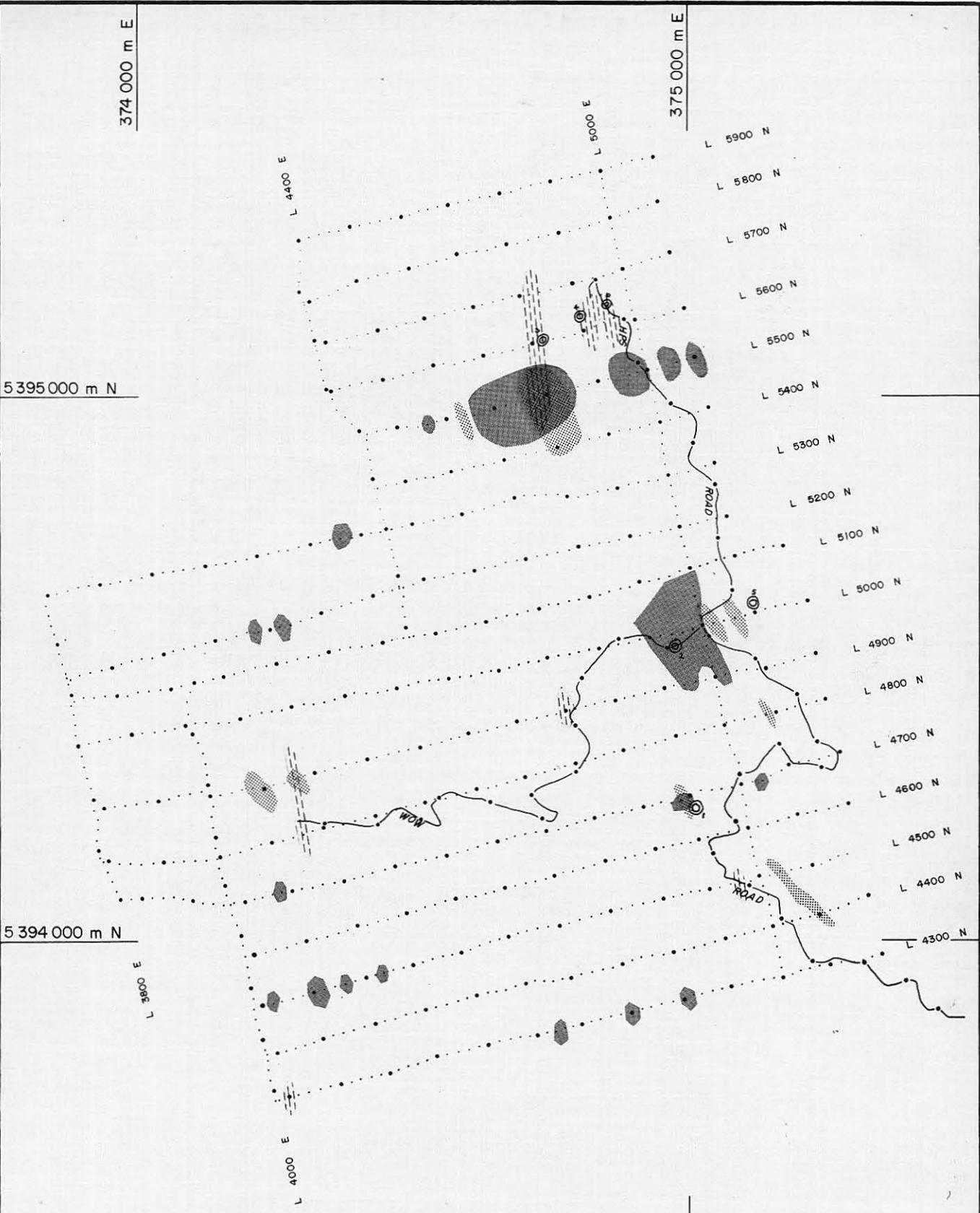
RAMSAY GRID - CAB
COMPOSITE STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY

5 cm

COMPILED M.P. EVERETT	DRAWN J. HARDISTY	DATE 25/9/84	AMENDED
LEASE No EL 5/63	AREA 2	SCALE 1 : 10 000	PLAN No TAS/2/4111

014

165015



5395000 m N

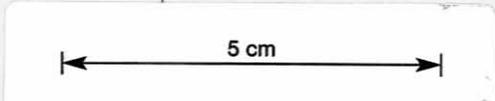
5394000 m N

374000 m E

375000 m E

NOTE :- Geochemistry based on auger 'C' horizon

-  Arsenic \geq 22 ppm
-  Silver \geq 0.6 ppm
-  Copper \geq 100 ppm

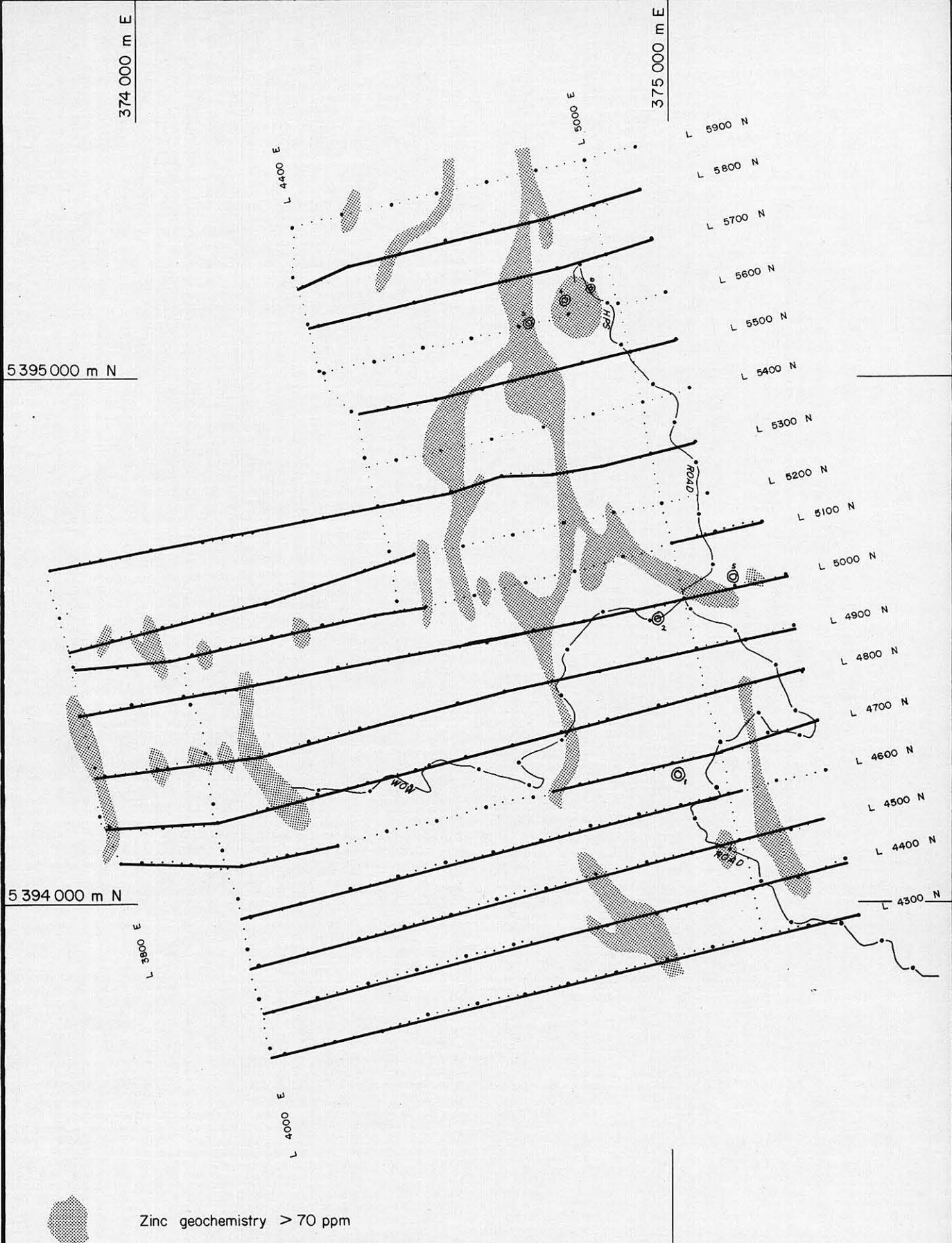


COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED			
RAMSAY GRID - CAB			
PLAN SHOWING ANOMALOUS SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY LOCATIONS FOR As,Ag,Cu			
COMPILED M.P. EVERETT	DRAWN J. HARDISTY	DATE 17/10/84	AMENDED
LEASE No EL 5/63	AREA 2	SCALE 1 : 10 000	PLAN No TAS/2/4146

85-2401

015

165016

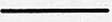


5 395 000 m N

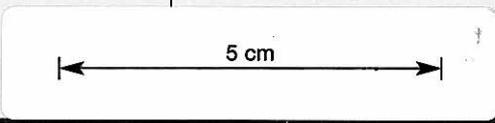
5 394 000 m N

374 000 m E

375 000 m E

-  Zinc geochemistry > 70 ppm
-  1984 auger sampling

NOTE:—Results shown are a combination of 1976 A⁰ soil horizon sampling and 1983/84 'C' horizon sampling



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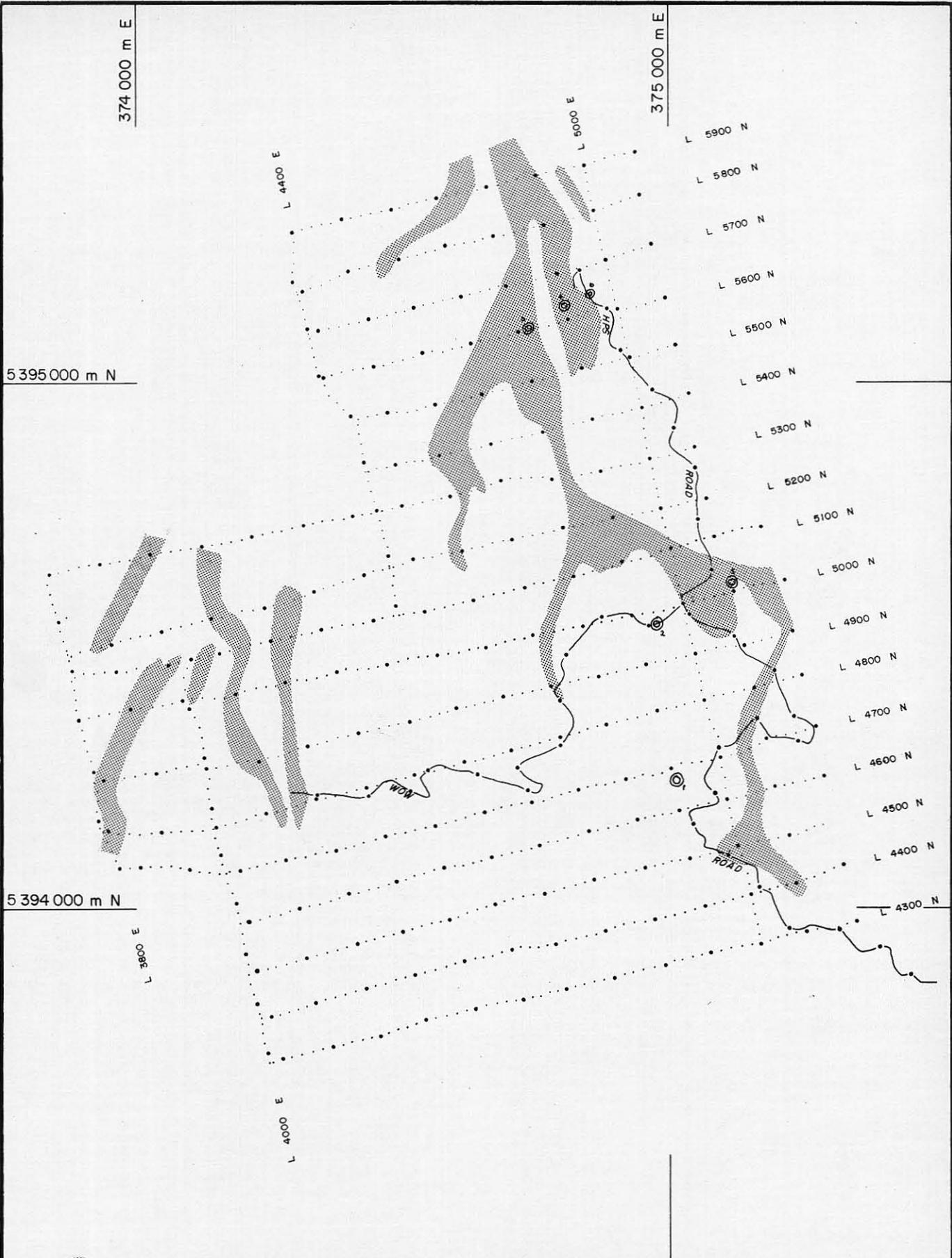
RAMSAY GRID - CAB
PLAN SHOWING
ZINC GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS

COMPILED M.P. EVERETT	DRAWN J. HARDISTY	DATE 25/9/84	AMENDED
LEASE No EL 5/63	AREA 2	SCALE 1 : 10 000	PLAN No TAS/2/4113

85-2401

016

165017



Lead geochemistry > 46 ppm

NOTE:- Results shown are a combination of 1976 'A' soil sampling and 1983/84 'C' horizon sampling

5 cm

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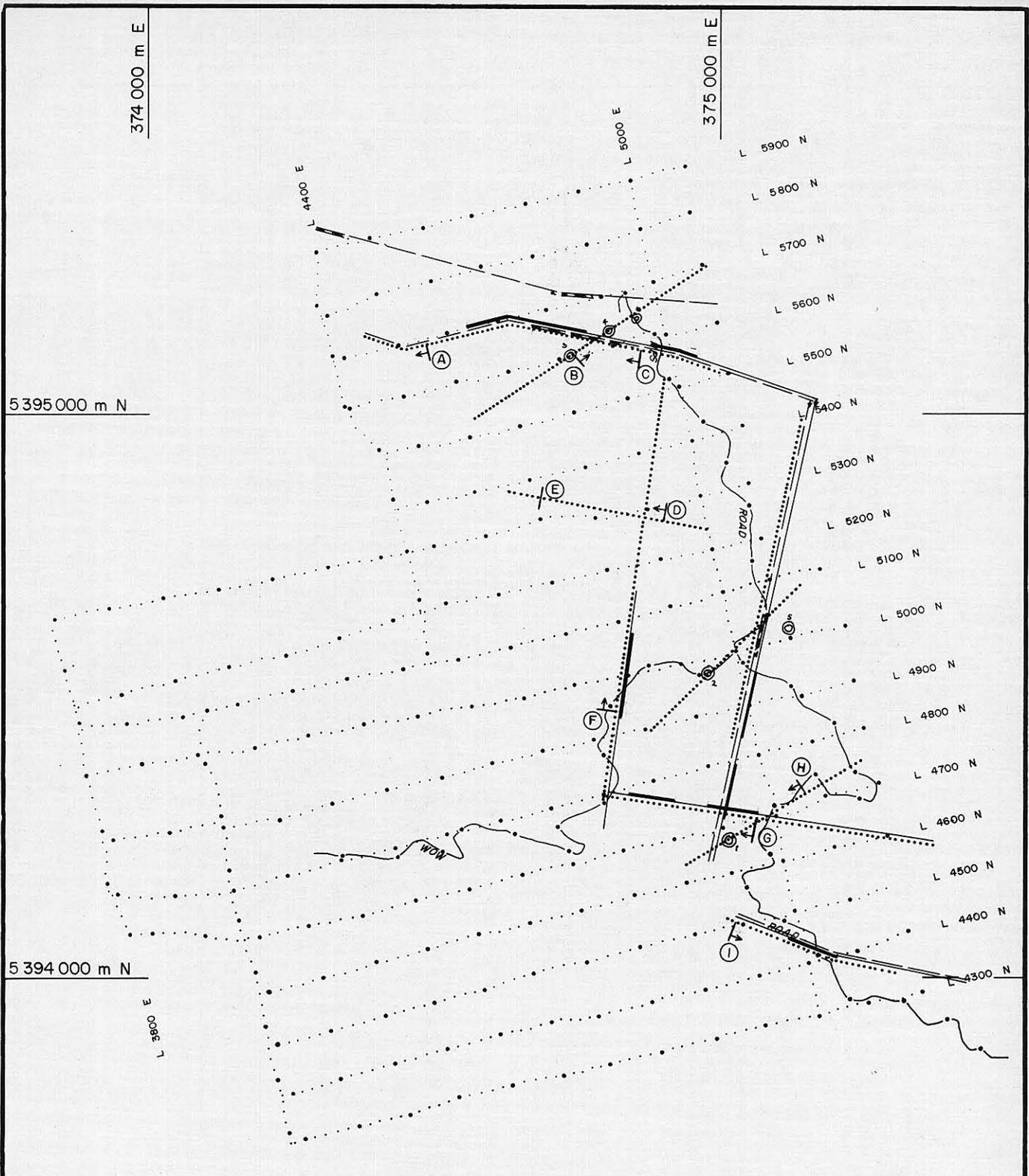
RAMSAY GRID - CAB
PLAN SHOWING
LEAD GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS

COMPILED M.P. EVERETT	DRAWN J. HARDISTY	DATE 25/9/84	AMENDED
LEASE No EL 5/63	AREA 2	SCALE 1 : 10 000	PLAN No TAS/2/4112

85-2401

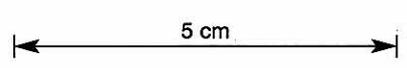
017

165018



- Self potential survey
- Self potential anomaly
- Ground magnetic survey
- Ground magnetic anomaly
- CRONE survey
- CRONE anomaly
- (A) Weak conductor 70° dip 43m
- (B) Conductor?
- (C) Strong conductor 50° dip 49m
- (D) Conductor 60° 46m
- (E) Conductor?
- (F) Weak conductor 70° 61m
- (G) Conductor 50° 38m
- (H) Strong conductor? (not repeated)
- (I) Weak conductor, steep ? m

NOTE :- This plan shows pre 1976 geophysical data only

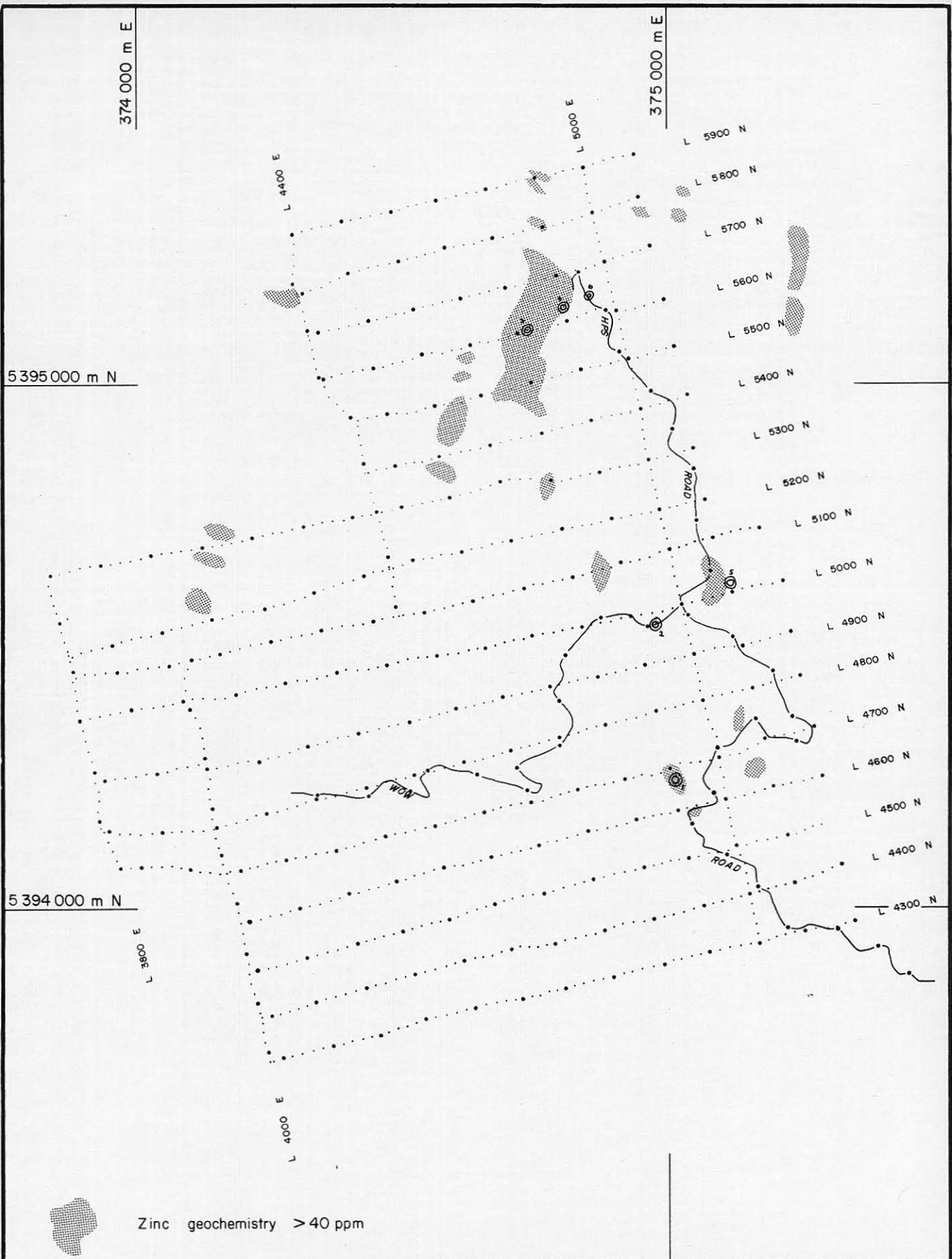


COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED			
RAMSAY GRID - CAB			
PLAN OF SUPERIMPOSED WOW GRID			
GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS			
COMPILED M.P. EVERETT	DRAWN J. HARDISTY	DATE 25/9/84	AMENDED
LEASE No EL 5/63	AREA 2	SCALE 1 : 10 000	PLAN No TAS/2/4114

85-2401

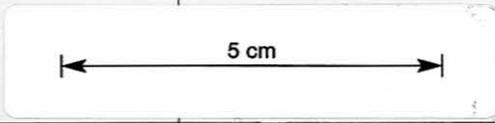
018

165019



Zinc geochemistry > 40 ppm

NOTE:- This plan shows pre 1976 A^o soil results

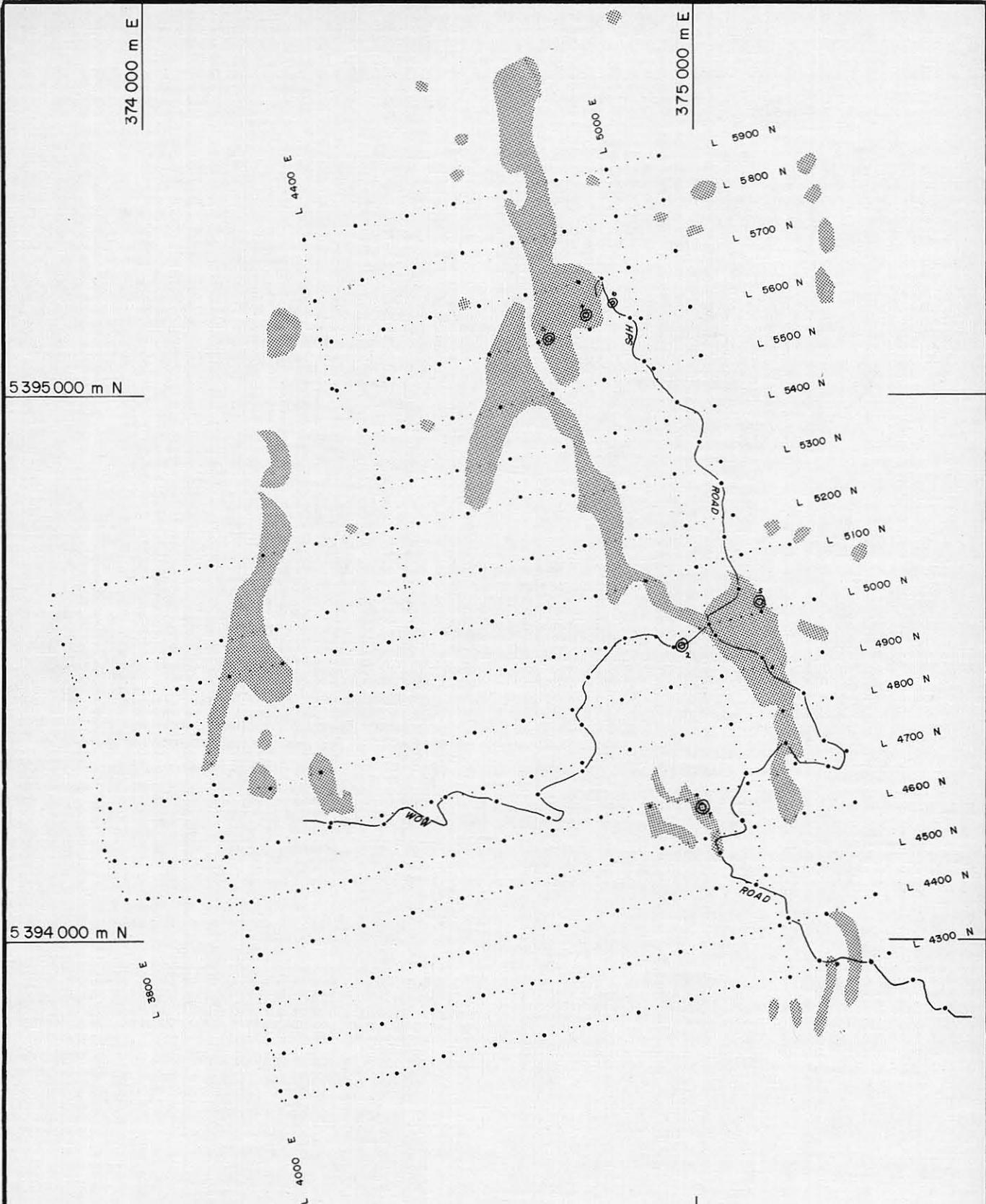


COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED			
RAMSAY GRID - CAB			
PLAN OF SUPERIMPOSED WOW GRID			
ZINC GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS			
COMPILED M. P. EVERETT	DRAWN J. HARDISTY	DATE 25/9/84	AMENDED
LEASE No EL 5/63	AREA 2	SCALE 1 : 10 000	PLAN No TAS/2/4116

45-21101

019

165020



5395000 m N

374 000 m E

375 000 m E

5394000 m N

L 3800 E

L 4000 E

L 5000 E

L 5900 N

L 5800 N

L 5700 N

L 5600 N

L 5500 N

L 5400 N

L 5300 N

L 5200 N

L 5100 N

L 5000 N

L 4900 N

L 4800 N

L 4700 N

L 4600 N

L 4500 N

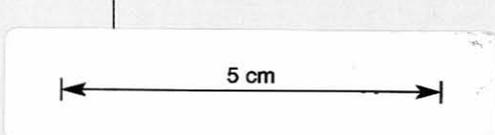
L 4400 N

L 4300 N



Lead geochemistry >46 ppm

NOTE:- Samples shown are pre 1976 A⁰ soil results only



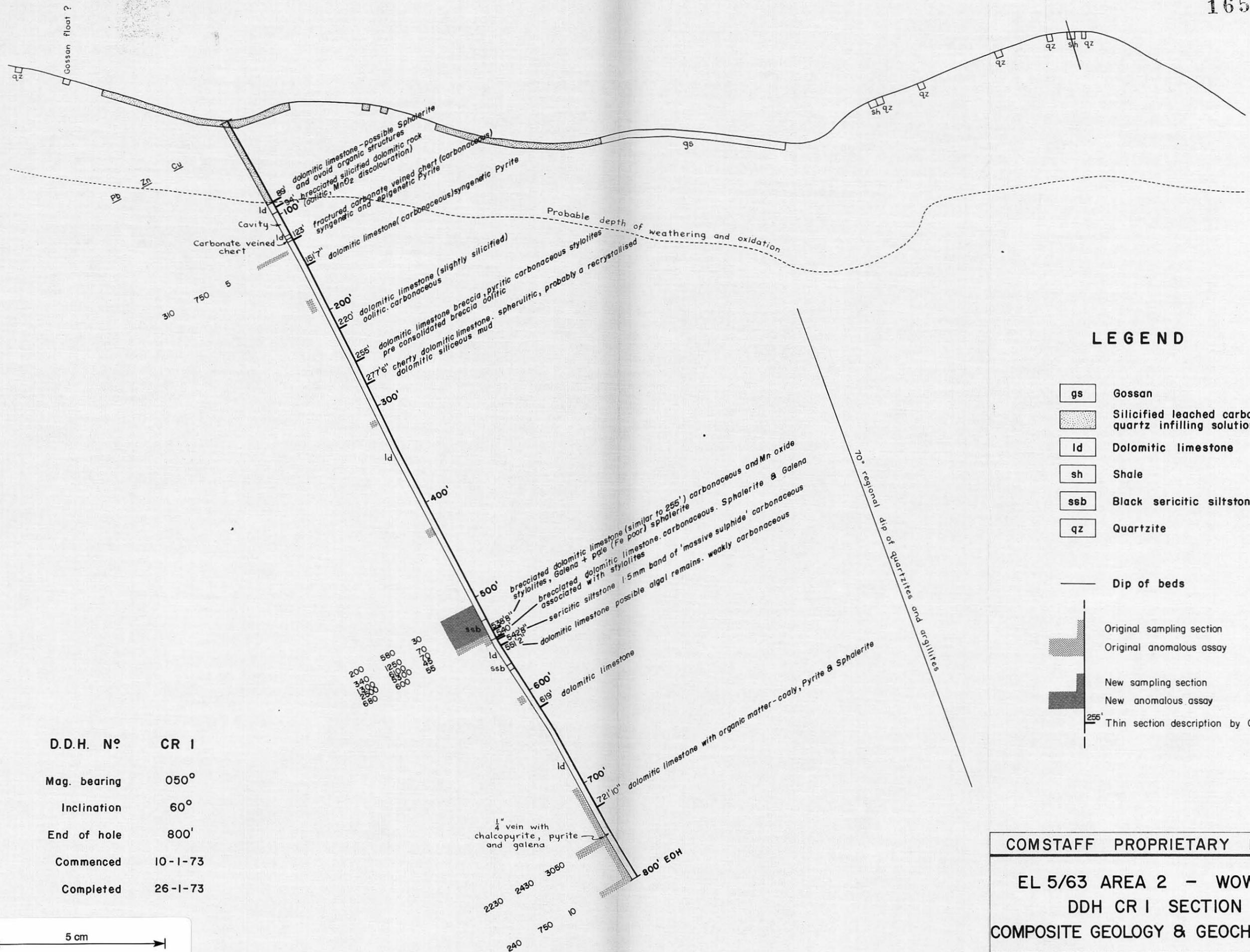
COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

RAMSAY GRID - CAB
PLAN OF SUPERIMPOSED WOW GRID
LEAD GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS

COMPILED M.P. EVERETT	DRAWN J. HARDISTY	DATE 25/9/84	AMENDED
LEASE No EL 5/63	AREA 2	SCALE 1 : 10 000	PLAN No TAS/2/4115

95-2401

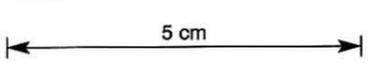
SW NE



LEGEND

- gs Gossan
- Silicified leached carbonate and quartz infilling solution cavities
- ld Dolomitic limestone
- sh Shale
- ssb Black sericitic siltstone
- qz Quartzite
- Dip of beds
- Original sampling section
- Original anomalous assay
- New sampling section
- New anomalous assay
- 255' Thin section description by C.M.S.

D.D.H. N^o CR 1
 Mag. bearing 050°
 Inclination 60°
 End of hole 800'
 Commenced 10-1-73
 Completed 26-1-73

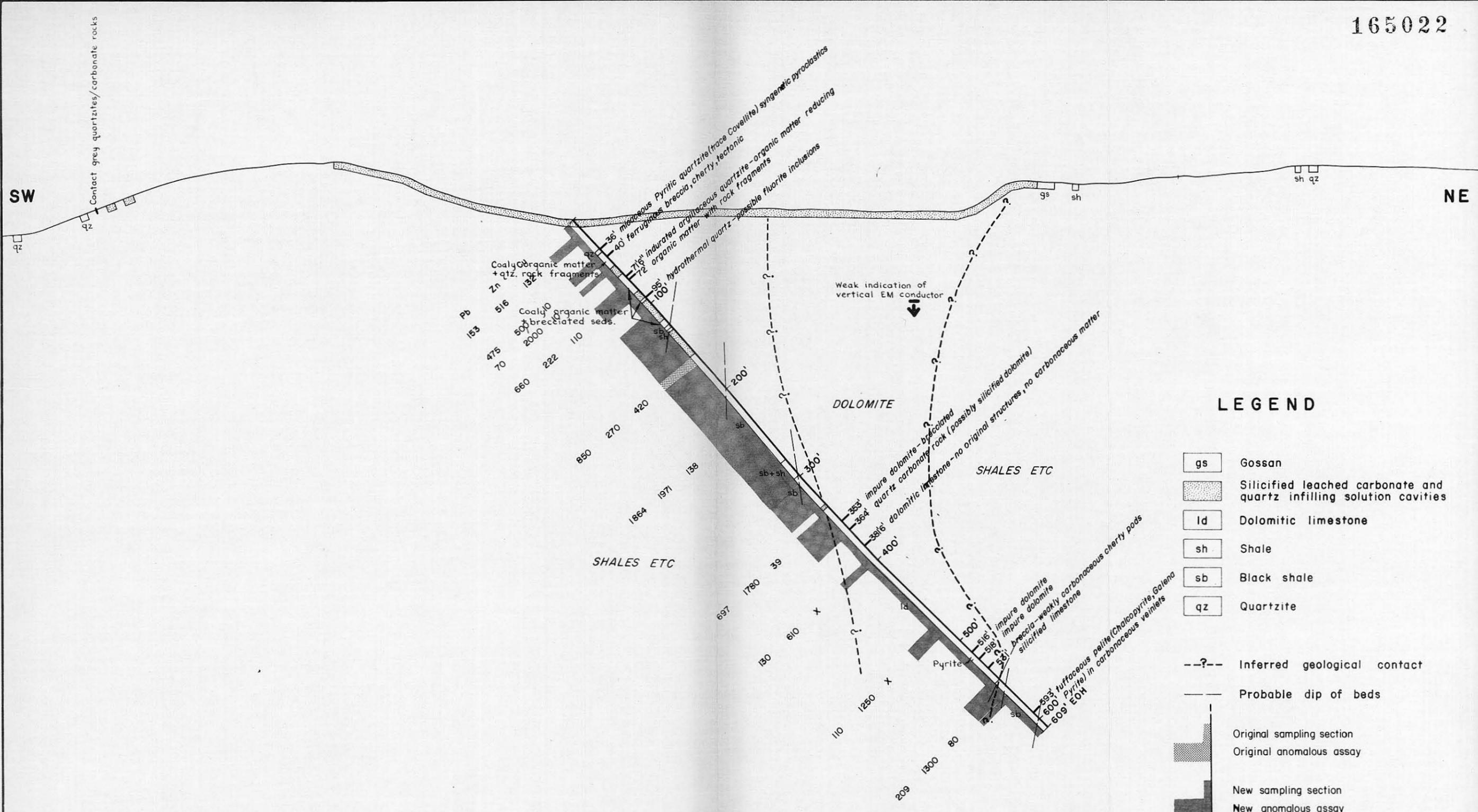


COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED
 EL 5/63 AREA 2 - WOW GRID
 DDH CR 1 SECTION
 COMPOSITE GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

DRAWN J.H. 16/10/84	COMPILED M.P. EVERETT	SCALE 1:1,000	DWG. No. TAS/2/4141
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SW

NE

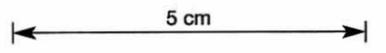


LEGEND

- gs Gossan
- Silicified leached carbonate and quartz infilling solution cavities
- ld Dolomitic limestone
- sh Shale
- sb Black shale
- qz Quartzite

- ?-- Inferred geological contact
- Probable dip of beds

- Original sampling section
- Original anomalous assay
- New sampling section
- New anomalous assay
- Thin section description by C.M.S.



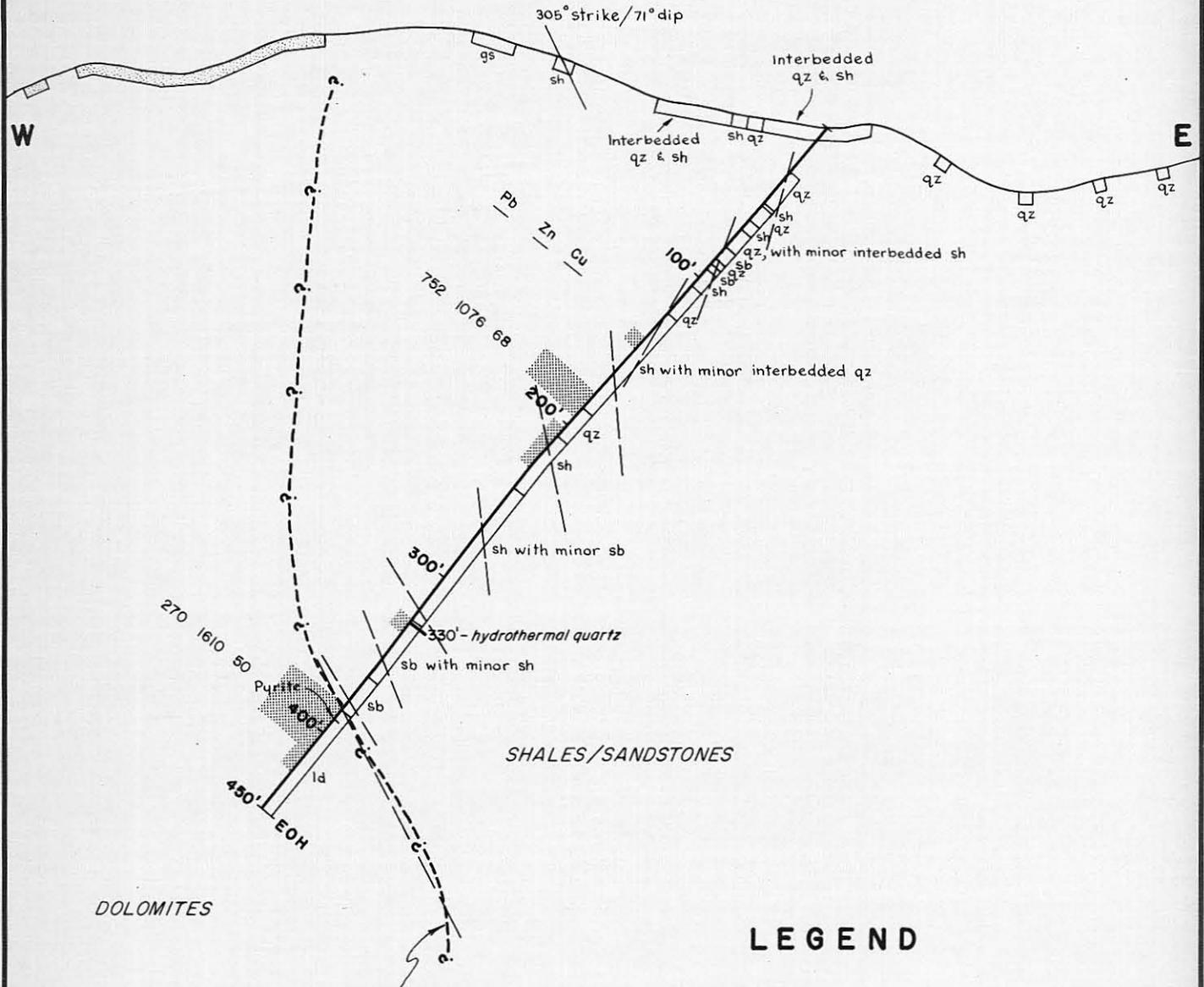
D.D.H. N° CR 2
 Mag. bearing 040°
 Inclination 45°
 End of hole 609'
 Commenced 8-1-73
 Completed 5-3-73

COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED
 EL 5/63 AREA 2 - WOW GRID
 DDH CR 2 SECTION
 COMPOSITE GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

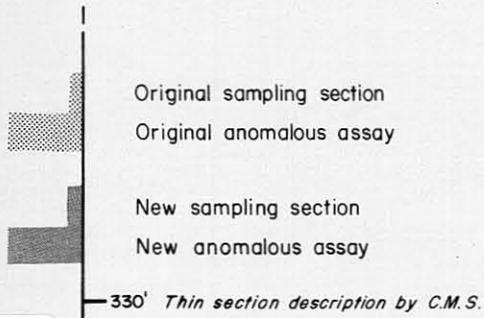
DRAWN J.H. 16/10/84	COMPILED M.P. EVERETT	SCALE 1:1,000	DWG No TAS/2/412
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022

165023



Extrapolated from CR 2



LEGEND

- gs Gossan
- Stippled pattern Silicified leached carbonate and quartz infilling solution cavities
- ld Dolomitic limestone
- sh Shale
- sb Black shale
- qz Quartzite

- ?-- Inferred geological contact
- Probable dip of beds

D.D.H. N°	CR 5
Mag. bearing	250°
Inclination	50°
End of hole	450'
Commenced	7-3-73
Completed	19-3-73

5 cm

85-2401

COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

EL 5/63 AREA 2 - WOW GRID
DDH CR5 SECTION
COMPOSITE GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

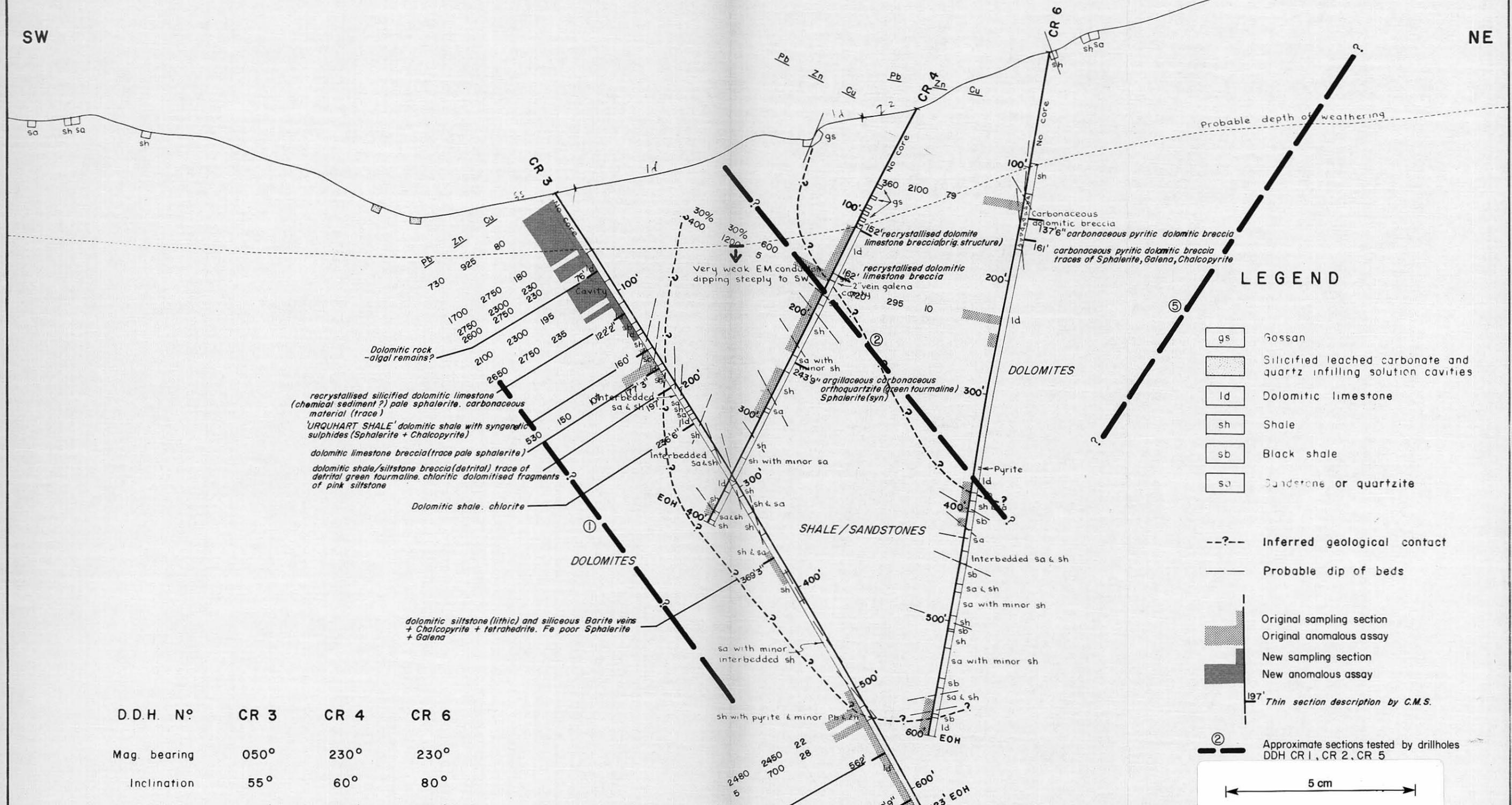
DRAWN J.H. 9/10/84	COMPILED M.P. EVERETT	SCALE 1:1,000	DWG. No. TAS/2/4144
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023

165024

SW

NE



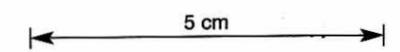
LEGEND

- gs Gossan
- Silicified leached carbonate and quartz infilling solution cavities
- ld Dolomitic limestone
- sh Shale
- sb Black shale
- sa Sandstone or quartzite

- ?--- Inferred geological contact
- Probable dip of beds

- Original sampling section
- Original anomalous assay
- New sampling section
- New anomalous assay

② Approximate sections tested by drillholes DDH CR 1, CR 2, CR 5



D.D.H. N°	CR 3	CR 4	CR 6
Mag. bearing	050°	230°	230°
Inclination	55°	60°	80°
End of hole	623'	400'	600'
Commenced	30-1-73	26-2-73	10-3-73
Completed	24-2-73	7-3-73	17-3-73

COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

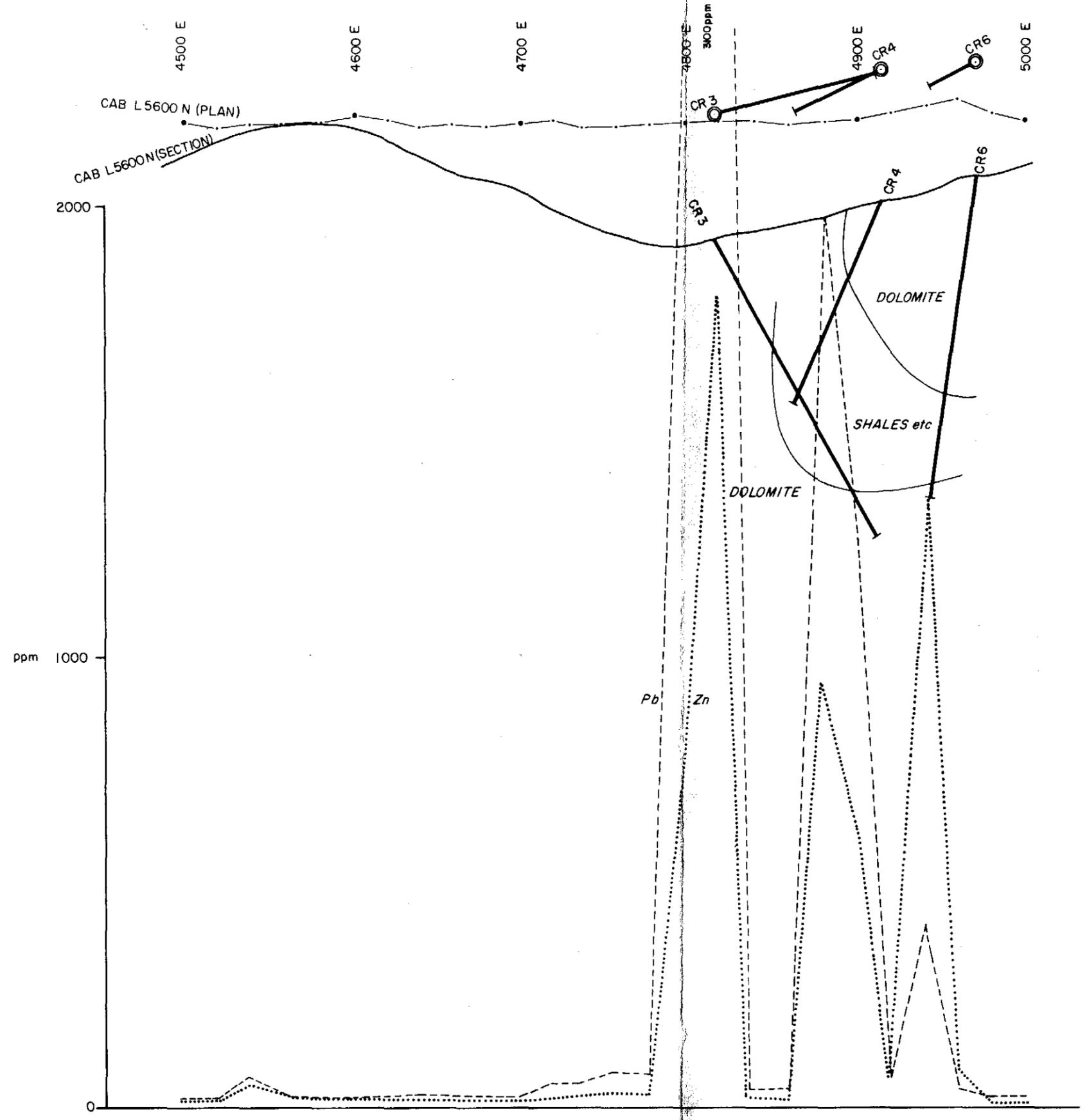
EL 5/63 AREA 2 - WOW GRID
DDH's CR3, CR4 & CR6 SECTIONS
COMPOSITE GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

DRAWN J.H. 10/10/84	COMPILED M.P. EVERETT	SCALE 1:1,000	DWG No TAS/2/4143
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85-2401

024

165025



5 cm

COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

RAMSAY GRID - CAB
SECTIONS OF DDH's CR3, CR4, CR6 IN
RELATION TO CAB SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

COMPILED	DRAWN	DATE	AMENDED
M.P. EVERETT	J. HARDISTY	16/10/84	
LEASE No	AREA	SCALE	PLAN No
FL 5/63	2	1:2500	TAS/2/4145

95 2151