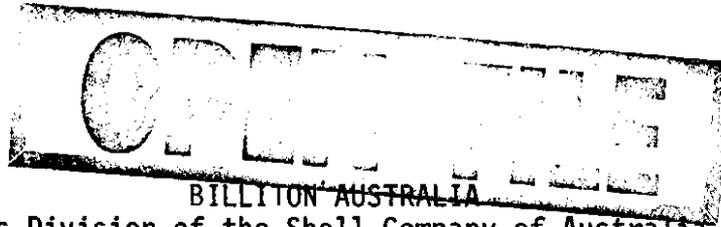


5250/86



The Metals Division of the Shell Company of Australia Limited

EL 7/78 - ROYAL GEORGE

Progress Report on exploration for the period
14/07/85 to 13/12/85

Final Report

Author : A Whitaker
Date : December, 1985

Report No.: 08.3159

Distribution:

1. Tasmania Mines Department
2. Cornwall Coal Company
3. Billiton Australia, Melbourne
4. Billiton Australia, Devonport

MICROFILMED

SUMMARY

This is the figure calculated by CRA. (Povis 1979)

A re-assessment of data from the Royal George Tin mine indicates that the mine has a possible reserve of 590,560 tonnes at 0.41% Sn. At present this is considered uneconomic. Bailey's lode, Dyke lode, Black lode and Brookstead prospects were check mapped and sampled but are too small and of too low a grade to be of interest.

No. 50 not.

Stream sediment sampling produced a number of anomalies of 10-100 ppm Sn over Mathinna Beds which are sourced by erratically developed quartz-tourmaline veins. Granite is thought to be at shallow depth under these areas. The best stream anomalies in the granite (200-2500 ppm Sn) were also followed up but found to be sourced by small workings of little economic worth, (Black lode, Brookstead and Fitzallen Creek).

Drilling at St Pauls Grid on the basis of Induced Polarization and tin geochemistry failed to interest significant mineralization. Little untested economic potential is thought to remain in the licence.

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1. PROPERTY

During May 1984, the Shell Company of Australia Limited entered into a joint venture agreement with Cornwall Coal Company NL over EL 7/78, Royal George.

The 100 sq km licence is centred on the small town of Royal George which is located approximately 15 km east of Avoca (Fig. 1) and 100 km south east of Launceston. Property and Forestry tracks give good access to the licence area.

2. OBJECTIVES

The licence area covers a number of granite and sediment hosted tin prospects. Exploration was carried out to assess the tenement for a variety of styles. However, the mineralization at Royal George is the most significant known locally and was the main target type sought. Exploration was centred in areas of Mathinna Bed cover, where possibly mineralized granites might occur at shallow depth.

3. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Tin mining in the area dates back to early 1800s, however, the main tin production came from the Royal George Tin Mine between 1911 and 1922. From 1958 to 1981 Cornwall Coal, BHP, the Mines Department and CRAE further explored the Royal George Deposit mainly by means of diamond drilling. At the end of the CRAE work, a geological reserve estimate for the Royal George deposit was given a 1.7×10^6 tonnes at 0.34% Sn. CRAE also looked at other prospects in the area of which Dyke Lode was considered the next most interesting prospect. Between March and July 1983, Amax Australia carried out work on Glenair Prospect and Dyke Lode as well as completing a limited stream sediment sampling programme.

4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Fig. 2)

Silurian-Devonian

The oldest rocks in the area are sandstones, silty sandstone and siltstones of the Mathinna Beds. Mines Department work suggests that they are deep water sediments of turbidity current origin. The Mathinna Beds are complexly folded with the most prominent fold axes trending NW and bedding dipping to the NE and SW.

Quartz veining is common and often fills steeply dipping fractures roughly parallel to the fold axes.

Upper Devonian

Phases of the Ben Lomond granite intruded the Mathinna Beds during the Upper Devonian. The main body of granite, north of the EL, is largely composed of a coarse grained equigranular biotite granite with minor tourmaline and occasional large (to 4 cm) phenocrysts of feldspar. Within the EL a number of other phases also occur including porphyritic fine grained granites with biotite less than 1% and containing quartz- tourmaline clots, and fine grained aplite dykes. Granite contacts with the Mathinna Beds are often shallow (5-25°). A number of areas of granite are also greisenised. All the above suggest that the granite phases exposed within the EL are part of the very upper levels of the pluton(s). The Mathinna Beds surrounding the granite exhibit hornfelsing, spotting and quartz tourmaline veining to at least 200 m from the contact.

Permian-Triassic

Erosion prior to the Permian unroofed much of the now exposed granite. The basal Permian conglomerates contain cobbles of both Mathinna Beds and granite. Where the conglomerates have been derived from granite, they are often cassiterite bearing. The Permian sediments grade upwards quickly into sandstones and silty sandstones, many of which are fossiliferous (Brachiopods, Bryozoans, Pelecypods). Overlying the Permian sediments are sandstones, siltstones and coal measures of the Triassic. No attempt has been made to separate these two groups of rocks when mapping.

Jurassic

Overlying the Permian-Triassic sediments are extensive dolerite sheets. Although now hill forming, the dolerites apparently intruded as sills. A number of small bodies of dolerite occur in the St Paul's River Valley and must represent eroded feeder 'pipes'.

Tertiary

To the west of the EL, Tertiary basalts have flowed in the St Pauls River Valley and some of the smaller tributary valleys. The basalts are generally vesicular.

Recent

Extensive areas of alluvium/colluvium occur down the St Paul's River and most of its tributaries.

5. WORK UNDERTAKEN

Summary

Before the report period:

- Re-assessment of the exploration data on Royal George Mine.
- St Paul's Grid - gridding, mapping and drilling.
- Stream sediment sampling programme.
- Prospect assessment - Baileys
 - Brookstead
 - Dyke lode

During the report period:

- Follow up of the stream sediment anomalies at Kent Creek, Fitzallen Creek.
- St Paul's Grid - Induced Polarization
 - Percussion Drilling

Discussion

5.1 Work carried out prior to the report period.

5.1.1 Prospect Evaluation

Royal George (Figs. 2, 3)

At Royal George, cassiterite occurs in a steeply dipping, NW trending greisenised sheeted vein system hosted by highly fractionated equigranular, porphyritic and fine grained phases of the Ben Lomond Granite. A re-assessment of underground and drilling data was presented in Ruxton 1984 which concluded that there was a possible reserve of 510,560 tonnes at 0.41% Sn using a 0.25% Sn cut off. The

Re-hash of CRA work without acknowledgement!

Not so.

BXHE/1:860105:7

*↑ This figure from CRA (Purvis 1979).
No its not.*

report also concluded that drilling and underground sampling has, effectively, tested the potential in and around the mine. The above tonnage/grade estimate is considered uneconomic under present conditions particularly considering the geometry of the mineralization (steeply dipping and narrow).

Brookstead (Location Fig. 2, Geology Fig. 4, Grab sample analyses Appendix 1)

The Brookstead lodes are hosted by a little altered medium- coarse grained biotite granite. The lodes tend to be 10-30 cm wide and are oriented 285° - 290° magnetic. The mineralogy of the lodes is quartz, sericite, tourmaline, fluorite, ±pyrite ±chalcopyrite±cassiterite. They are surrounded by up to 0.5 m of sericitically altered granite but individual lodes tend to be separated by greater than 15 m of little altered granite.

Brookstead Prospect is not considered to have good exploration potential.

Baileys Lode (Location Fig. 2, Geology Fig. 5, Grab sample assays Appendix 1)

Baileys lode occurs within porphyritic inequigranular granite with biotite ~1% and containing quartz tourmaline clots. Fine grained granite dykes also cut the area of workings. To the west and down slope of the workings a porphyritic inequigranular (but generally coarser than the host) biotite (5%) granite crops out. The main group of workings makes up the 'western lode' and occurs on a low ridge. The trend of the group is 295° magnetic however, individual workings expose vertical lodes which vary in orientation from 270° - 325° magnetic. Alteration associated with the mineralization is zoned as follows:

granite	quartz-sericite + sulphides	quartz-tourmaline + sulphides	quartz veins
← open space filling →			

Generally the lodes are only 10-30 cm wide and are surrounded by several metres of little altered granite. They are probably joint or sheared controlled. The workings also suggest that individual lodes are discontinuous along strike. The lodes are therefore not considered to be an exploratin target. (Soil values (95-440 ppm Sn) indicate that the area is only shedding minor tin, certainly below what would be expected of economic mineralization).

Dyke Lode (Location Fig. 2, Geology Fig. 6)

Like Royal George, Dyke Lode prospect is a sheeted vein system of silicic quartz sericite mineralogy, hosted by porphyritic fine grained granite. The prospect crops out poorly but costeaning by BHP and Amax suggests that the mineralization occurs in two zones, is much less well developed and is lower grade than at Royal George.

Chip samples across the vein systems (Appendix 1) generally give assays of 200-500 ppm Sn which are comparable with soils from the same area. Augering by Amax between the two mineralized zones suggests the 'interlode' area to be essentially barren. Grab samples of vein material give best assays of 0.2% Sn. With the variable development of the system and generally low grade, the prospect is believed to have little economic potential.

5.1.2 St Pauls Grid (Location Fig. 2, Geology Fig. 7)

The St Pauls grid covers an area of hornfelsed Mathinna Beds and equigranular/porphyritic tourmaline bearing granite. The upper ~5 m of granite is generally greisenised where contacts with the Mathinna Beds are low angle.

Soil sampling of the grid (-10#) produced two main anomalies of +50 ppm Sn (Fig. 8).

Anomaly 1 is associated with the "Blue Lode" granite window and has a maximum value of 480 ppm Sn at the granite sediment contact. Anomaly 2 is more extensive and is located over both sediments and granite. This anomaly is elongated to the NW with dimensions of 1100mx600m. If anomalous samples related to granite rocks are ignored, a NW

trending anomaly of 900x600 m remains over silicified, tourmaline bearing fractured Mathinna Bed sediments. The sediment related anomaly has a patchy distribution, the three highest assays being 2050 ppm, 350 ppm and 340 ppm. Base metal geochemistry was generally low and of little assistance in target definition. Further details of the sampling and geochemistry are presented in Whitaker 1985.

Drilling

Four holes SP1, SP2, SP2A and SP3 were drilled on the general trend of Anomaly 2 over the sediments. Hole SP3 gave the best results with four separate 2 m intervals assaying 1030-3400 ppm Sn within a 48 m zone which commonly returned 200-500 ppm Sn. Further details of the drilling are presented in Whitaker 1985.

A brief summary of the holes' characteristics is presented below which the collar positions are located on Fig. 8.

<u>Hole Name</u>	<u>Co-ords</u>	<u>Orientation</u> (Direction inclination)	<u>Total</u> <u>Depth</u> (m)	<u>Down hole</u> <u>depth to</u> <u>granite (m)</u>
SP1	3300N, 3024E	045 ⁰ , -60 ⁰	152	119
SP2	2900N, 3145E	046 ⁰ , -60 ⁰	100	32
SP2A	2900N, 3184E	046 ⁰ , -60 ⁰	102	29
SP3	2600N, 3281E	046 ⁰ , -60 ⁰	106	6

Although economic intersections were not made, the weak mineralization and shallow depths to granite were sufficient to justify further work.

5.1.3 Stream Sediment Sampling (Fig. 9)

An orientation survey was initially carried out in conjunction with work on adjacent Billiton ELs. The work conclusively showed that sieving of fine meshed sizes (-80#, -40#) removed variable and significant quantities of cassiterite shed from known prospects. A -10# (approx.) sieve was therefore used to just remove essentially the unbrokdown rock fragments from average bed lode material. Details of the survey were given in Whitaker 1985.

5.2 Work carried out during the report period

5.2.1 St Pauls Grid

Induced Polarization

In view of the Induced Polarization responses obtained by CRA at Royal George, thought due to its sulphide content, the technique was employed on St Pauls grid. The profiles are presented as Figures 10-18. On the basis of outcrop and drill hole information resistivities contours of +100 ohm/m tie in well with the relative depths to granite.

Many of the lines gave near surface chargeable responses to nearly twice background. Two of the anomalous responses on line 3000N were drill tested: (1) at 2900E which roughly corresponded to a zone of elevated soil geochemistry to 150 ppm Sn; and (2) at approx. 3300E. It is apparent that the IP responses largely do not highlight the zone of high Sn in soils over sediments within the geochemical anomaly 2.

Drilling

Two percussion holes were drilled to test the above mentioned chargeable responses:

Hole	Location	Collar AZ	INC	Depth
SP4	2898N/2900E	042 ⁰	-60	110 m
SP6	2999N/3284E	046 ⁰	-60	100 m

Neither hole intersected significant mineralization with the best intersection being only 4 m of 345 ppm Sn for the interval 32-36 m in hole SP4. Hole SP4 intersected 87 m of hornfeldsed sand siltstones and quartzites before entering sericitically altered granite. Hole SP6 intersected 35 m of hornfeldsed silty sandstones and quartzites prior to entering sericitically altered granite. The level of oxidation in both holes extends to just beneath the granite contact,

at which point, trace quantities of arsenopyrite were noted in the pan. No obvious source for the IP anomalies was recognised; possibly the irregular thickness of the Mathinna Bed sediments above the granite gave rise to the variation in chargeabilities. The drill logs are presented as Appendix 2 (hole SP5, a follow up hole to SP4, was not drilled because of the poor results).

5.2.2 Kent Creek Area (Location Fig. 2)

Ground checking of stream anomaly areas Kent Creek (An3) and Brookstead (An4) was carried out (the geology/stream Sn geochemistry presented as Fig. 19).

Mapping suggests that the lower Kent Creek stream anomalies are sourced by 'Black Lode' while those adjacent to the Brookstead workings are sourced by several workings including Brookstead. In both areas joint controlled (285⁰) quartz-tourmaline-sercite+chlorite lodes host the tin mineralization. The lodes are rarely more than 30 cm wide, are hosted by little altered granite, with most workings developed on strike extensions of the more persistent systems.

No economic potential is seen in the lodes for Billiton.

5.2.3 Fitzallen Creek (Location Fig. 2)

Follow up of the Fitzallen Creek stream anomalies (348-2590 ppm Sn) was carried out with reconnaissance mapping and two soil sample lines (augered due to poor outcrop) of approximately 1 km each (Figs. 20 & 21).

The stream anomalies are sourced by an area of small lodes and, eluvial(?) workings which have exploited the interface between granite and overlying Permian sediments. Augered soil samples commonly gave assays of 100-800 ppm in the vicinity of the eluvial workings. One sample in the main area of eluvial workings returned assay of 7.43% Sn, however, infill sampling only gave assays to 455 ppm. The high value is, therefore, interpreted as being a very local accumulation on the granite surface.

As with the Kent Creek area, the lodes at Fitzallen Creek are joint controlled, discontinuous along strike (maximum development 30 m) and narrow (rarely more than 30 cm wide). The host granites are little altered medium-coarse grained and prophyritic fine-grained phases.

The soil contents and evidence of workings are sufficient to explain the stream anomalies, however, the source area holds no economic potential for Billiton.

6 CONCLUSION

Known workings within the exploration licence have been field checked and found to have no economic potential. Exploration data on Royal George has also been re-assessed with the conclusion that the deposit has been effectively defined but lacks tonnage and grade to be economic. The stream sediment sampling work has been followed up with no significant tin system being identified. With the above conclusions at hand, little potential is thought to remain in the licence area.

References

Ruxton, P.A., 1984. Evaluation of the old Royal George Tin mine. Shell unpubl. Rep. No. 08.2491.

Sinclair, A.J., 1974. Selection of threshold values in geochemical data using probability graphs. J Geochem Explor. 3:129-149.

Whitaker, A.J., 1985. Progress Report on Exploration for the Period 14/7/84 to 14/7/85. Shell unpubl. Rep. No. 08.2845.

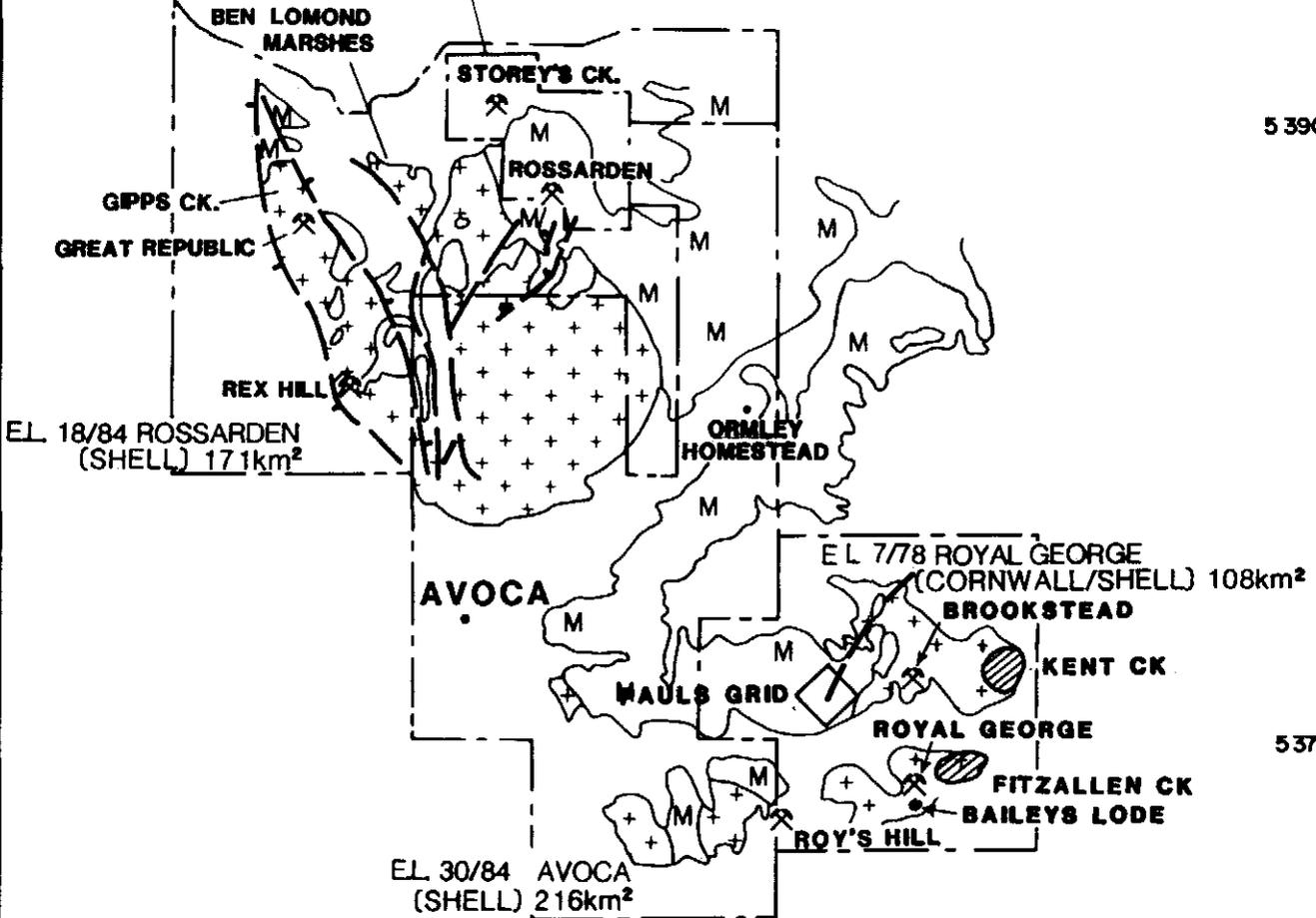
560 000 E

580 000 E

5 390 000 N

5 370 000 N

EL. 59/83 WHEAL LUTWYCHE
(STACPOOLE) 25km²



- COLLUVIUM/ALLUVIUM /PERMIAN SEDIMENTS
- +
+ DEVONIAN GRANITE
- M
M MATHINNA BEDS
- ⋈ PROSPECT
- FAULT
- E.L. BOUNDARY



0 5km

5 cm

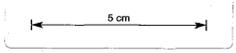
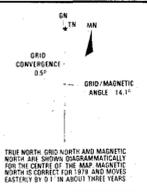
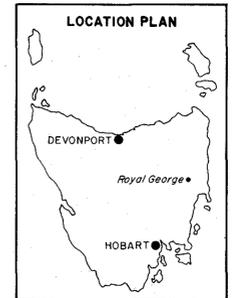
Bilkton Australia	
Project:	TASMANIA REGIONAL
Title:	LOCATION PLAN
Author: D. C.	Date: 5/85
Drawn: J. B.	Office: AHO
Drawing No: MT24/1085	Scale: 1: 250 000

015



- RECENT
 - River alluvium (St Pauls R.)
 - Alluvium / colluvium
- TERTIARY
 - Basalt
- JURASSIC
 - Dolerite
 - Dolerite / talus (All Recent)
- UNDIFFERENTIATED TRIASSIC & PERMIAN
 - Sandstones, conglomerates, siltstones, shale, coal measures
- CARBONIFEROUS - UPPER DEVONIAN
 - BENLOMOND GRANITE
 - P(F,Q) Porphyritic (Feldspar and quartz porphyroblasts)
 - Fg Mg Cg Fine grained, Medium grained, Coarse grained
 - Bl, Tour, Musc Biotite, tourmaline, muscovite accessories
 - Alk granite Alkaline granite i.e. biotite content < 5% gen. 1% or less qtz. four clots
 - Quartz 'cap' ± minor tourmaline
- SILURIAN - DEVONIAN
 - MATAINNA BEDS Sandstones (Sd), silty sandstones (SSd), siltstones (SS), sandy siltstones (Sds). Hornfelsed in places by Benlomond Granite.
 - Qtz Quartz veining
 - tour tourmaline (minor)
 - Area of moderate tourmaline veining
- Air photo linear
- Fault, with relative movement
- Jointing dip and strike (Bearings are magnetic)
- Cleavage dip and strike (Quartz filled)
- Bedding dip and strike
- Geological traverse in granite - road, foot
- Granite / sediment contact, apparent dip direction
- Fence, gate
- Pit workings
- Alluvial workings
- Costean
- Rock sample

030017



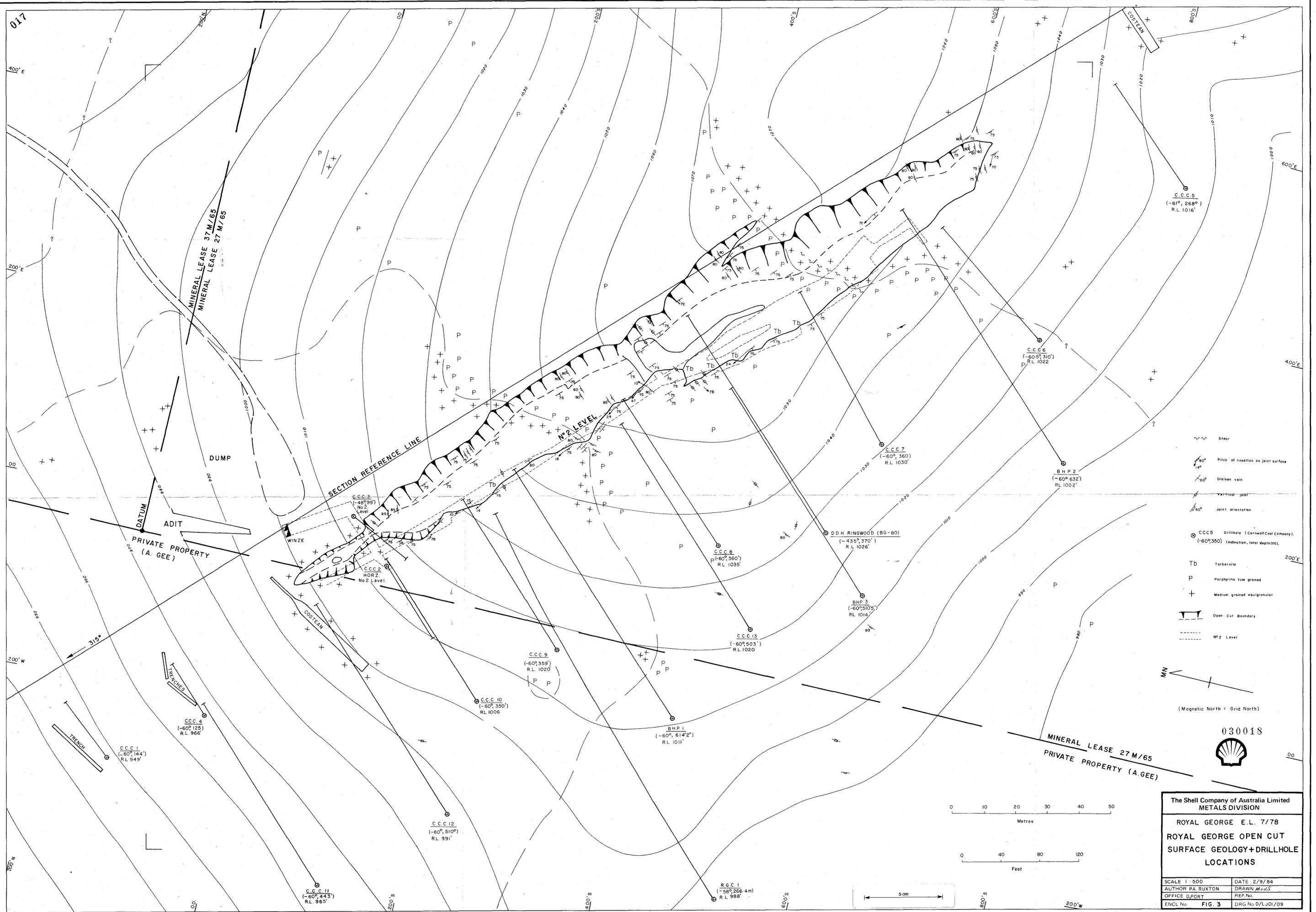
The Shell Company of Australia Limited
METALS DIVISION

TASMANIA
ROYAL GEORGE E.L. 7/78

GEOLOGY

SCALE	1:25 000	DATE	Jan., 1986
AUTHOR	A. W.	DRAWN	A.S., V.C.
OFFICE	Melbourne/AHO	REP No.	
DRG No.	LJ01/1002	FIG No.	FIG 2

86-2549



017

400'E

200'E

00

200'W

200'W

200'W

MINERAL LEASE 37 M/65
MINERAL LEASE 27 M/65

PRIVATE PROPERTY (A. GEE)

MINERAL LEASE 27 M/65
PRIVATE PROPERTY (A. GEE)

- Shear
- Pitch of lineation on joint surface
- Greisen vein
- Vertical joint
- Joint orientation
- C.C.C. Drillhole (Cornwall Coal Company). (-60° 350') (inclination, total depth (ft)).
- Tb Torbernite
- P Porphyritic fine grained
- + Medium grained equigranular
- Open Cut Boundary
- N#2 Level

030018



The Shell Company of Australia Limited METALS DIVISION	
ROYAL GEORGE E.L. 7/78	
ROYAL GEORGE OPEN CUT SURFACE GEOLOGY+DRILLHOLE LOCATIONS	
SCALE 1:500	DATE 2/9/84
AUTHOR P.A. RUXTON	DRAWN M.v.z.S
OFFICE D.P.O.R.T.	REP.No.
ENCL No. FIG. 3	DRG No D/LJ01/09

0 10 20 30 40 50
Metres

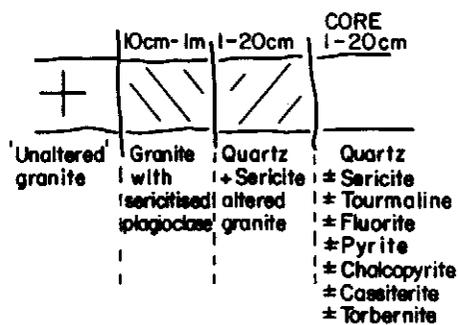
0 40 80 120
Feet

5 cm

018

BROOKSTEAD

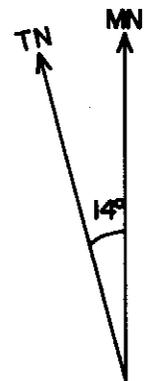
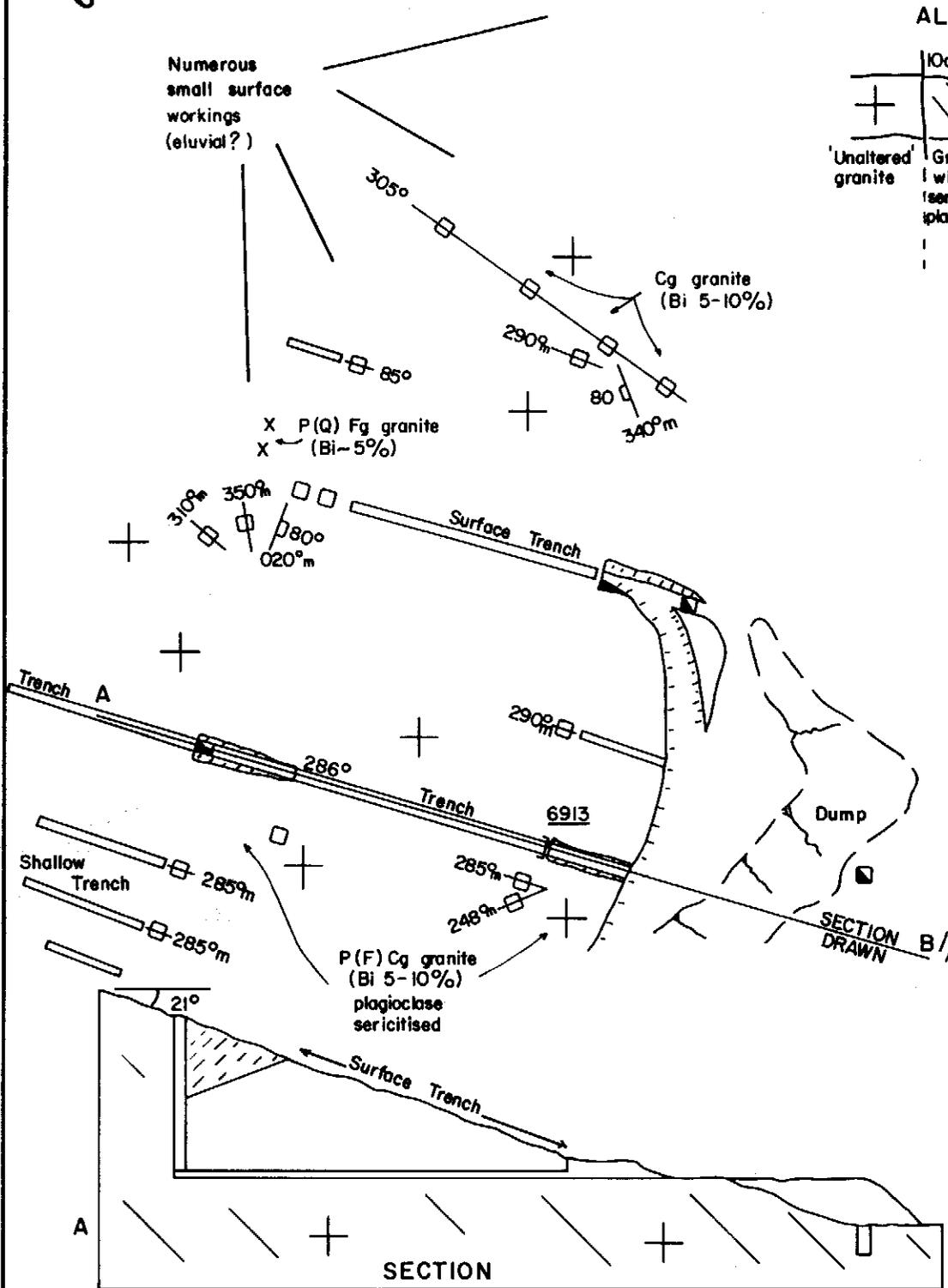
ALTERATION



Numerous small surface workings (eluvial?)

Cg granite (Bi 5-10%)

X P(Q) Fg granite (Bi ~ 5%)

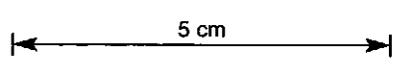


LEGEND

- 340° 80° JOINT STRIKE & DIP
- SHAFT
- PIT
- TRENCH
- COARSE GRAINED GRANITE (Biotite 5-10%)
- FINE GRAINED GRANITE
- PHENOCRYSTS OF FELDSPAR & QUARTZ
- Fg, Cg FINE GRAINED, COARSE GRAINED
- TRACK

Scale 1:1000

SAMPLE	Sn	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Assays in ppm
6913	221	123	60	720	40	3.5	2m chip



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Project **E.L. 7/78 ROYAL GEORGE**

Title **BROOKSTEAD LODES PROSPECT MAP**

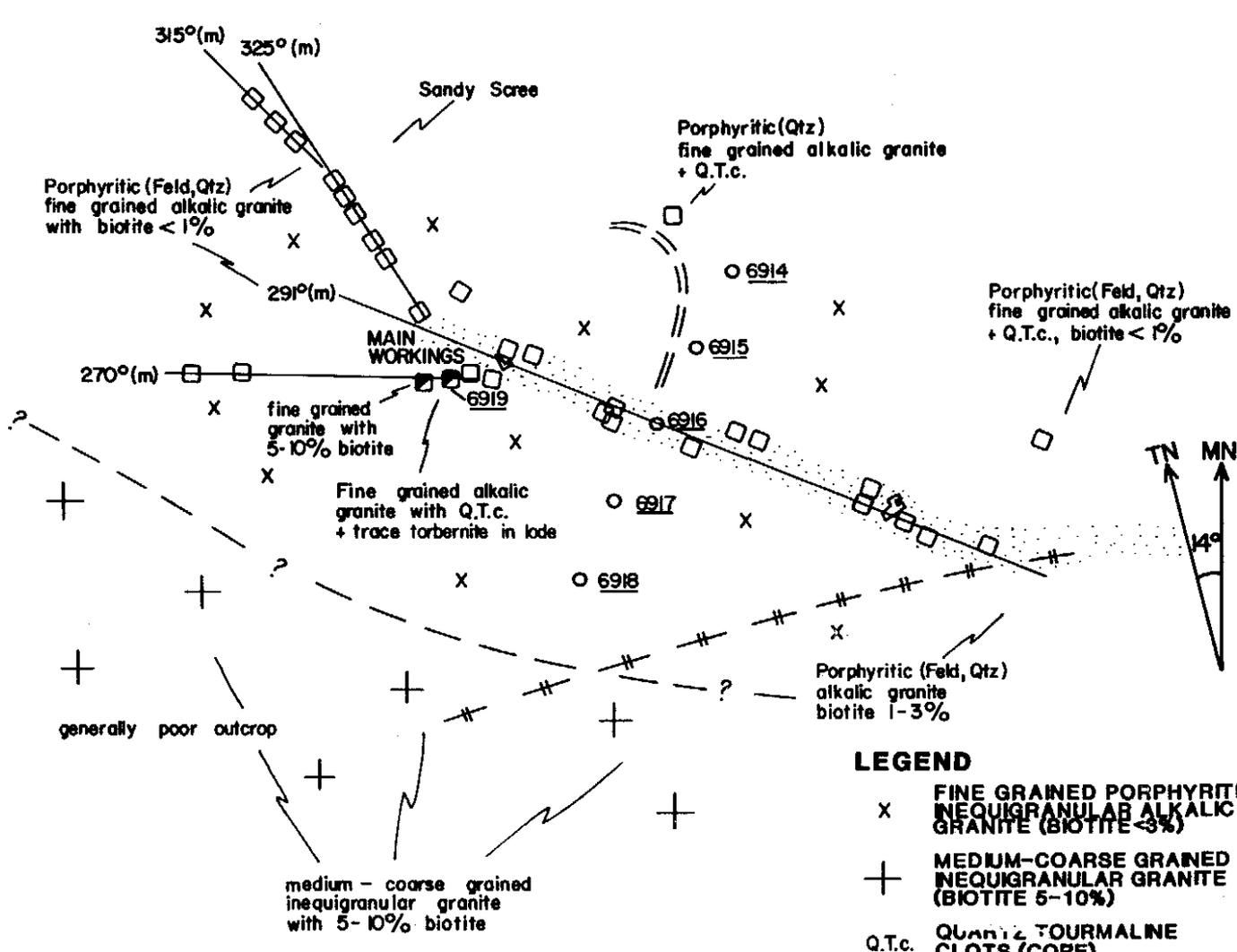
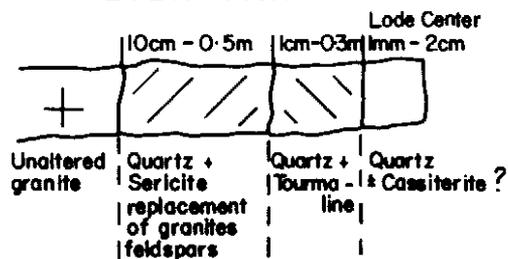
Author **A.W.** Date **5/88** Scale **1:1000**

Drawn **J.B.** Office **AHO** Revised _____ Date _____

Drawing No **LJO1/1005** Fig No **4**

019

ALTERATION



LEGEND

- X FINE GRAINED PORPHYRITIC NEUIGRANULAR ALKALIC GRANITE (BIOTITE < 3%)
- + MEDIUM-COARSE GRAINED NEUIGRANULAR GRANITE (BIOTITE 5-10%)
- Q.T.c. QUARTZ TOURMALINE CLOTS (CORE)
- Feld. FELDSPAR
- Qtz. QUARTZ
- RIDGE
- PIT
- ▣ SHAFT
- == TRACK
- +— FENCE

0 40m
SCALE 1:2000

Soil Samples -20#	Assays in ppm, unless stated otherwise						
	Sn	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	
6914	440	<2	<5	10	25	<0.5	
6915	253	<2	<5	10	30	<0.5	
6916	291	<2	<5	10	20	<0.5	
6917	95	<2	<5	10	15	<0.5	
6918	95	<2	<5	5	5	<0.5	
Rock Chips	Description						
6919	4260	195	50	125	30	1.0	Dump Lode Material

5 cm

Billiton Australia
The Most Advanced The World's Largest of Quarries Limited

Project **E.L. 7/78 ROYAL GEORGE**

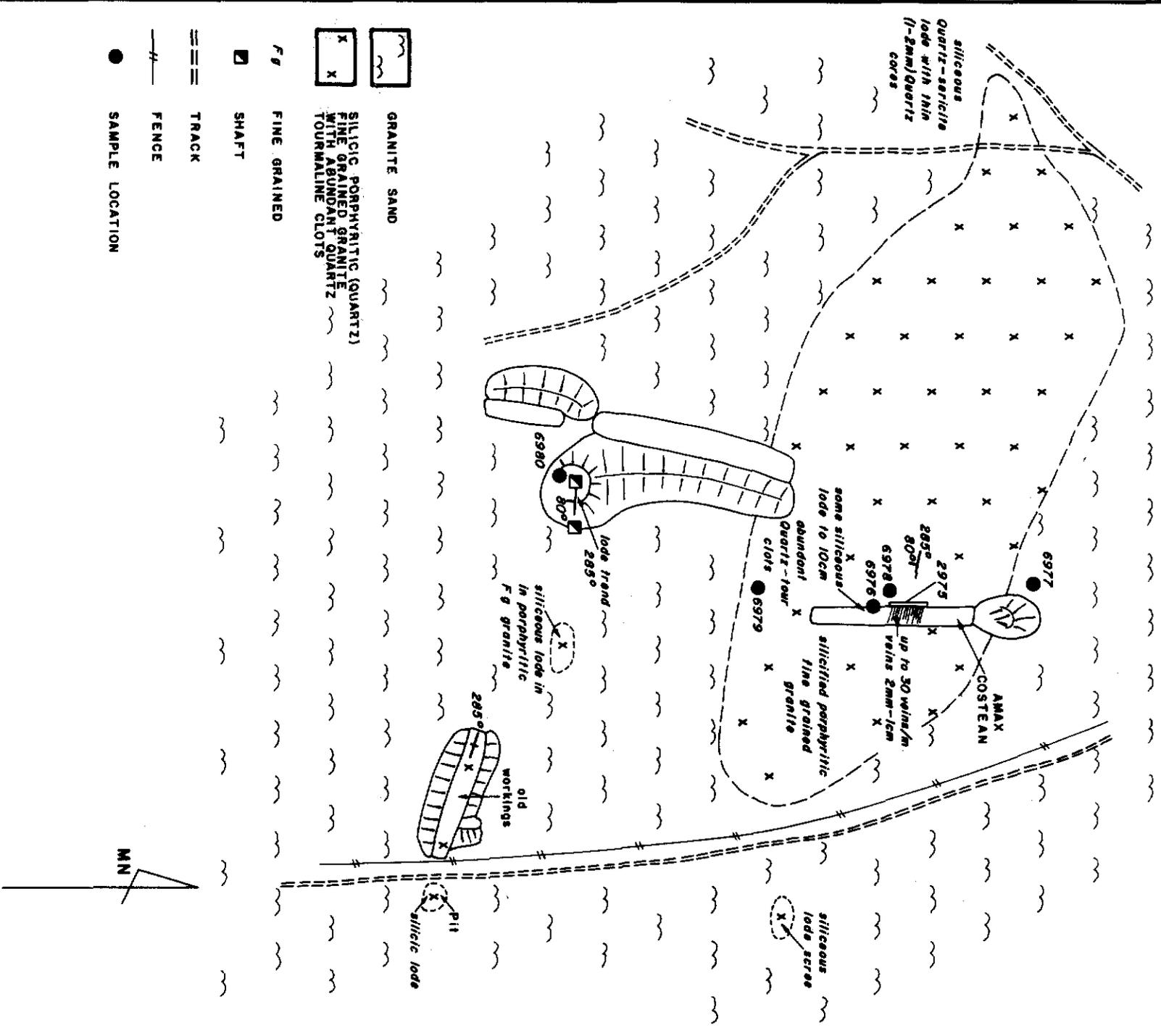
BAILEYS (WEST) LODS PROSPECT MAP

SAMPLE LOCATIONS/ASSAYS

Author A.W.	Date 5/85	Scale 1:2000
Drawn J.B.	Office AHO	Revised
Drawing No. LJ01/1006	Date	

Fig. No. **5**

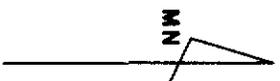
020



- GRANITE SAND
- SILICIC PORPHYRITIC (QUARTZ) FINE GRAINED GRANITE WITH ABUNDANT QUARTZ TOURMALINE CLOTS

- Fg FINE GRAINED
- SHAFT
- TRACK
- FENCE
- SAMPLE LOCATION

	Sn	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
2975							2m chip of veined granite
2976							Siliceous lode grab
2977							Soil -20"
2978							"
2979							"
2980							Siliceous lode grab

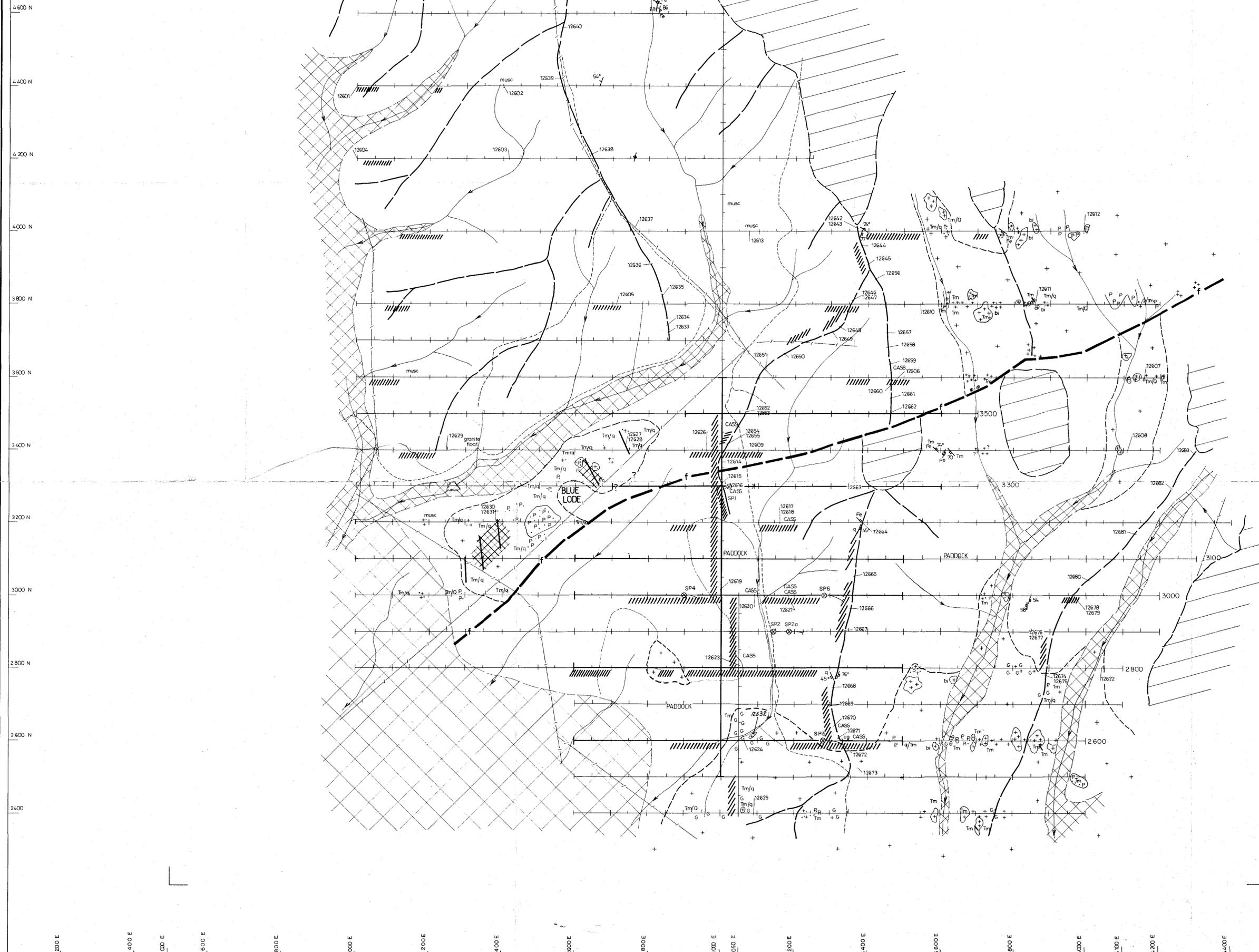


Billion Australia
 TASMANIA
 ROYAL GEORGE E.L. 7/78

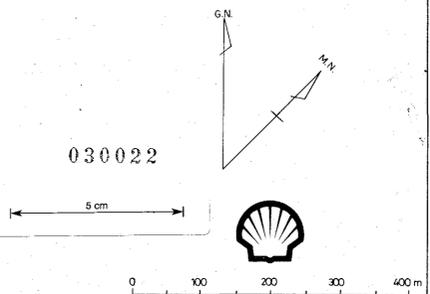
DYKE LODGE

Author: **A.J.W.** Date: **7/88** Scale: **1:1000**
 Drawn: **H.M.R.** Checked: **A.H.O.**
 Drawing No: **LJ01/1012** File No: **6**

5 CM



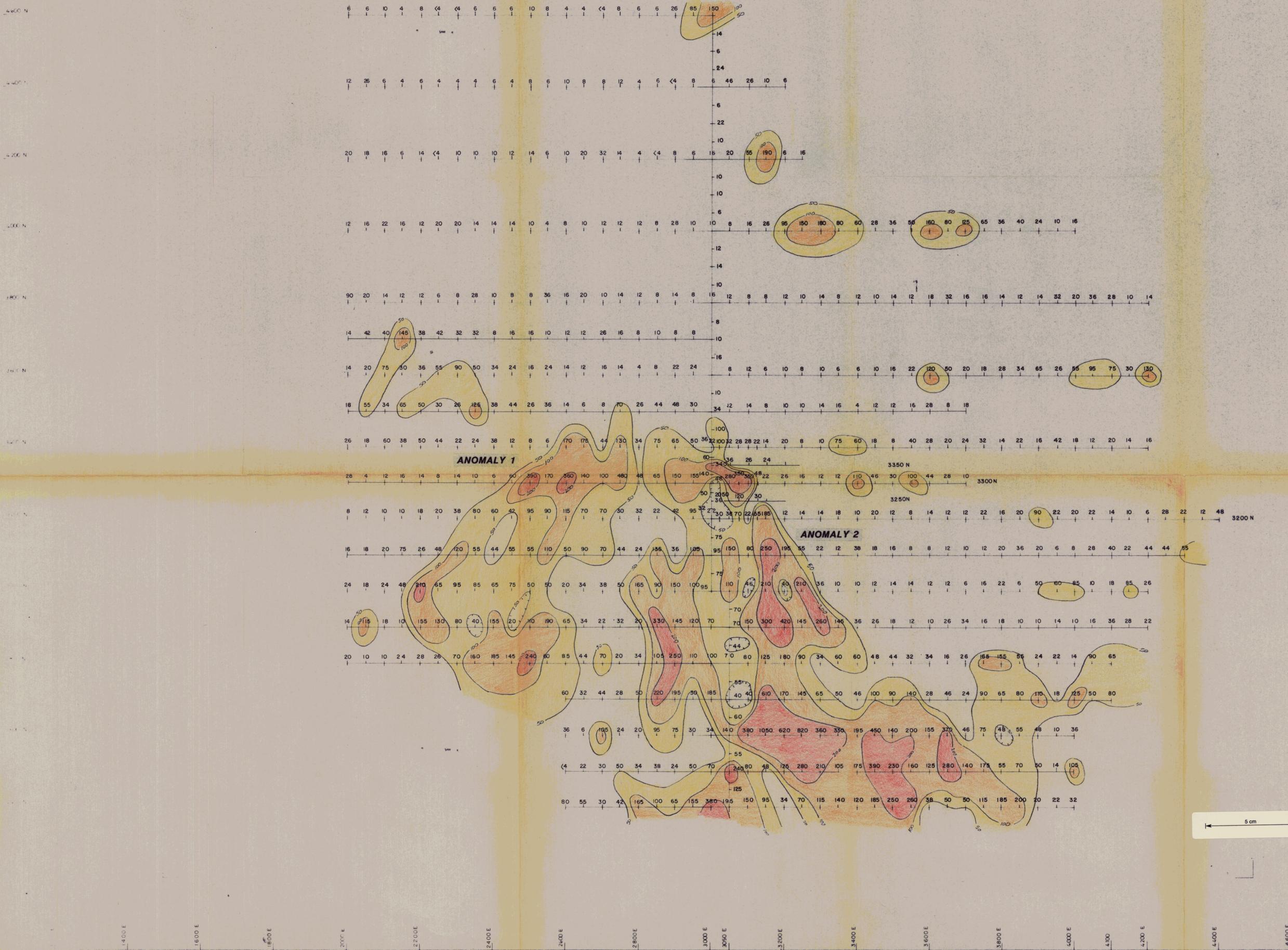
- LEGEND**
- 12674 ROCK CHIP SAMPLE
 - RIDGE
 - - - TRACK
 - - - FENCE LINE
 - STREAM
 - / BEDDING
 - ^ CLEAVAGE
 - ^ FRACTURE
 - //// TOURMALINE - RICH ZONE
 - cg COARSE GRAINED
 - bi BIOTITE
 - CASS CASSITERITE
 - musc MUSCOVITE
 - Tm TOURMALINE
 - q QUARTZ
 - Fe IRON OXIDES
 - ALLUVIUM
 - PERMIAN COVER
 - Tm/q TOURMALINE / QUARTZ LODGE
 - G G GRENSEINIZED GRANITE (Tourm. musc. qtz.)
 - P P FINE GRAINED PORPHYRITIC
 - P PORPHYRITIC
 - + FINE GRAINED Equiangular
 - + MEDIUM GRAINED Equiangular
 - MATHINNA BEDS
 - SP3 PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE LOCATION & NUMBER (HOLES 1,2,2a,3,4,6)
 - AREA COVERED BY IP SURVEY



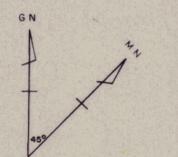
The Shell Company of Australia Limited
METALS DIVISION

**EL 7/78 ROYAL GEORGE
ST PAULS GRID
GEOLOGY AND
DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS**

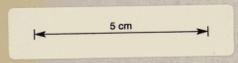
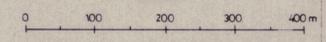
SCALE 1:5000	DATE 20/8/84
AUTHOR P.A.R.	DRAWN J.L.L.
OFFICE DEVONPORT	REP.No.
ENCL No FIG. 7	ORG No D/LJ01/08



95 Soil Geochem. Result (ppm)
 - 10⁶ soils assayed
 ASSAY TECHNIQUE XRF
 Sn Soil Values
 50 ppm Sn
 100 "
 200 "



030023



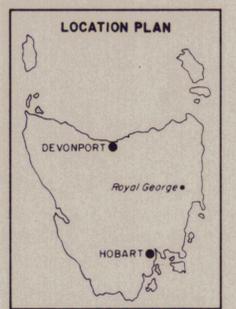
The Shell Company of Australia Limited
 METALS DIVISION

**EL 7/78 ROYAL GEORGE
 ST PAULS GRID
 SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
 Sn**

SCALE 1:5000	DATE
AUTHOR P.A.R.	DRAWN J.L.L.
OFFICE DEVONPORT	REV.
FIG. 8	D/LJ01/04



030024

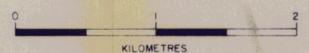
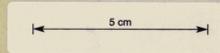
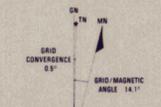


15 4 Sn As
 5 - 20 Cu Pb Zn

Orientation stream sediment sample site.

All samples were sieved with the -10 ϕ portion retained for assay.
 ALL VALUES IN ppm

See also 85-2549
 2408



The Shell Company of Australia Limited
 METALS DIVISION

TASMANIA
 ROYAL GEORGE E.L. 7/78

**STREAM SEDIMENT ASSAY RESULTS
 AND
 ORIENTATION SAMPLE LOCATIONS**

SCALE	1:25000	DATE	Oct. 1985
AUTHOR	A.W.	DRAWN	V. Caton
OFFICE	Melbourne/AHO	REP No.	
DRG No.	LJ01/1007	FIG No.	FIG 9

024

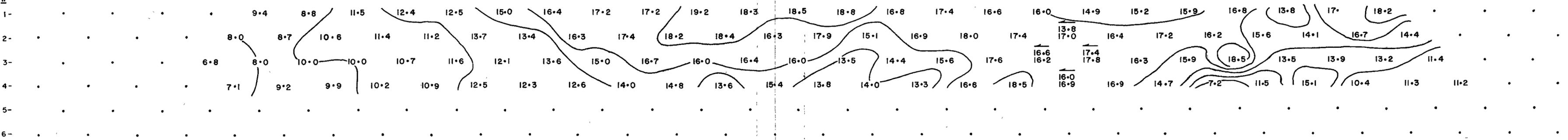
030025

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS
(EM, MAG, etc)

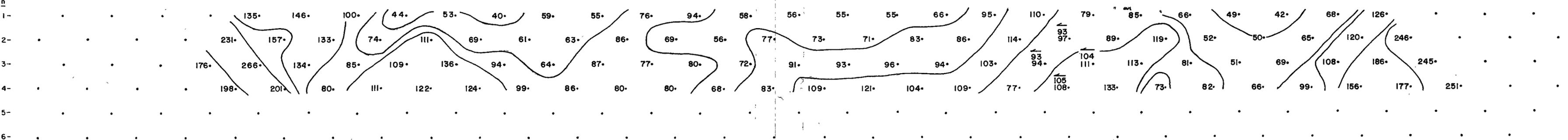
GEOLOGY
& TOPOGRAPHY

2400N 2450N 2500N 2550N 2600N 2650N 2700N 2750N 2800N 2850N 2900N 2950N 3000N 3050N 3100N 3150N 3200N 3250N 3300N 3350N 3400N 3450N 3500N 3550N 3600 3650N 3700N

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY.

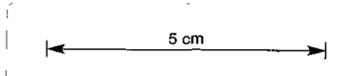


APPARENT RESISTIVITY.



Contractor : SOLO
 Date : 27-9-85
 Timing : 2 sec on 2 sec off
 Transmitter : PHOENIX 3Kw
 Receiver : HUNTEC MK IV
 Integration time : 150 -- 1550 m/sec after cut off
 Array : DIPOLE - DIPOLE
 Dipole length : 50m

□ = CROSS LINES SURVEYED



Billiton Australia
 The Multi-Billion Dollar Australian Mining Company

Project: **N.E. TASMANIA ROYAL GEORGE**

Title: **I.P. RESISTIVITY SURVEY ST PAULS GRID LINE 3000E (BASELINE)**

Author: N.H.	Date: 10/85	Scale: 1:2500
Drawn: S.L.P.	Office: A.H.O.	Revised: Date
Drawing No: LJ01/1022		Fig No: 10

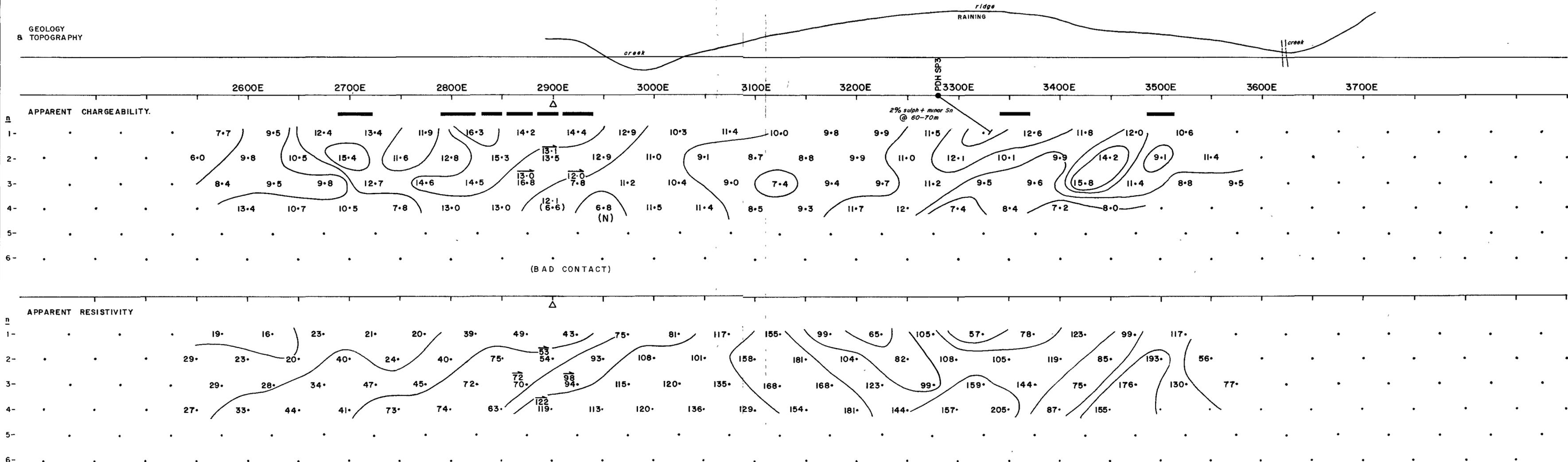
86-2549

025

030026

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS
(EM, MAG, etc)

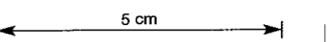
GEOLOGY
& TOPOGRAPHY



Contractor SOLO
 Date 18-9-85
 Timing : 2sec on 2sec off
 Transmitter : PHOENIX
 Receiver : HUNTEC MK IV
 Integration time : 150-1550 m/sec after cut off
 Array DIPOLE - DIPOLE
 Dipole length : 50m

granite @ 5m depth

shallow granite



86-2549

Billiton Australia
 The Mineral Resources Division of Anglo American Ltd.

Project **N. E. TASMANIA
ROYAL GEORGE**

Title **I.P. RESISTIVITY SURVEY
ST PAULS GRID
LINE 2600N**

Author N.H.	Date 10/85	Scale 1:2500
Drawn H.M.R.	Office A.H.O.	Revised Date
Drawing No L J01/1023	Fig No. 11	

026

030027

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS
(EM, MAG, etc)

GEOLOGY
& TOPOGRAPHY

Hill

Steep ridge

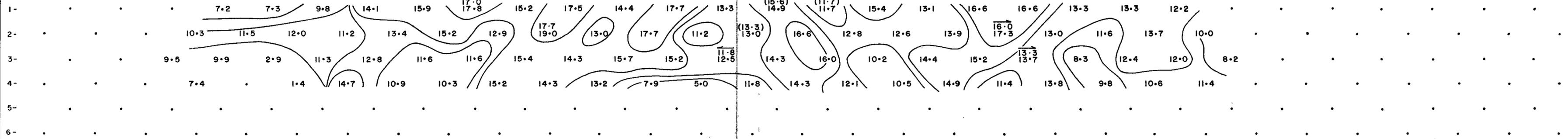
Paddock

Creek & Valley

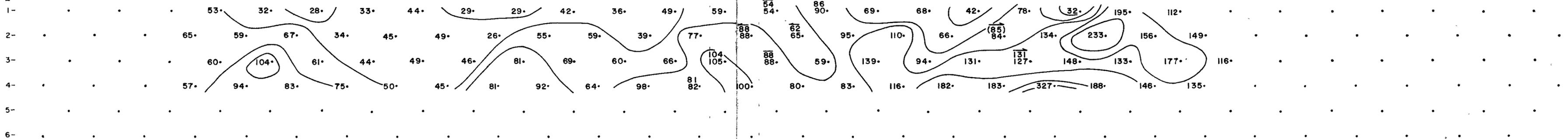
Track

2600E 2700E 2800E 2900E 3000E 3100E 3200E 3300E 3400E 3500E 3600E

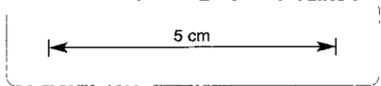
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY.



APPARENT RESISTIVITY.



Contractor SOLO
 Date 9/85
 Timing : 2sec on 2sec off
 Transmitter : HUNTEC 7.5 kW
 Receiver : HUNTEC MK IV
 Integration time : 150-1550 m/sec after cut off
 Array : DIPOLE - DIPOLE
 Dipole length : 50m



Billiton Australia
 The Metals Division of the Shell Companies of Australia Limited

Project **N.E. TASMANIA ROYAL GEORGE**

Title **I.P. RESISTIVITY SURVEY ST PAULS GRID LINE 2800N**

Author N.H.	Date 10/85	Scale 1:2500
Drawn H.M.R.	Office A.H.O.	Revised Date
Drawing No LJO1/1024		Fig No 12

86-2549

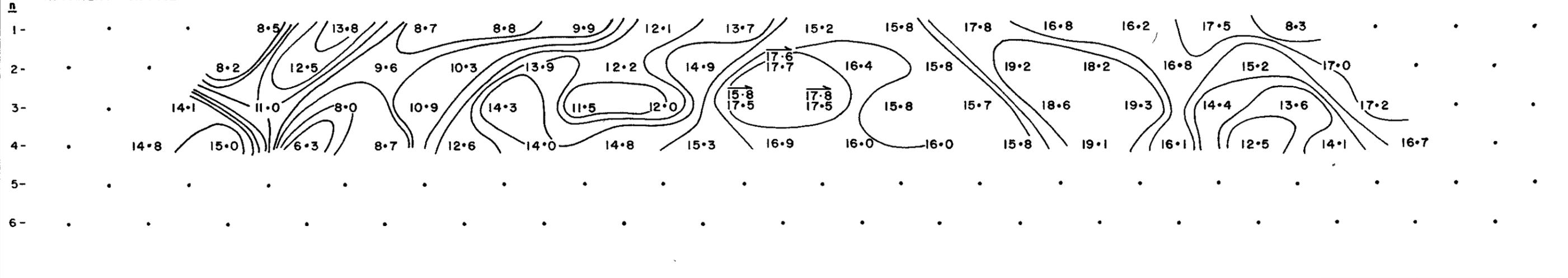
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS
(EM, MAG, etc)

GEOLOGY
& TOPOGRAPHY

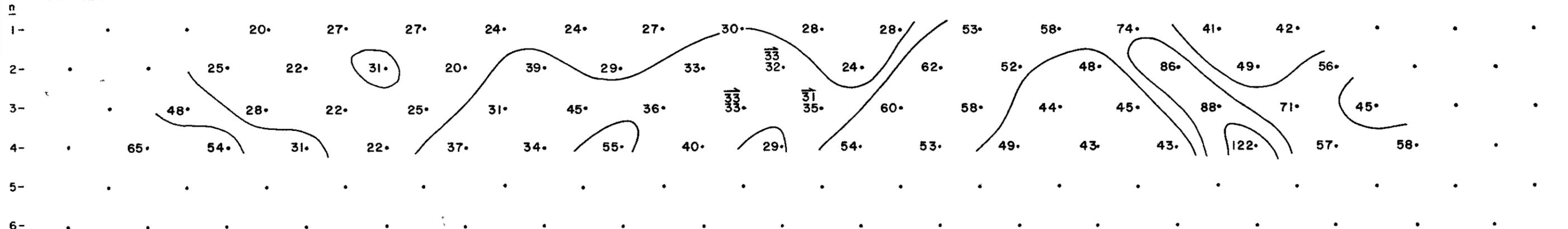


2700E 2750E 2800E 2850E 2900E 2950E 3000E 3050E 3100E

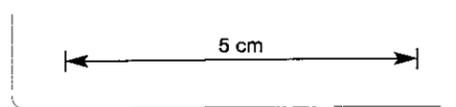
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY.



APPARENT RESISTIVITY.



Contractor : SOLO
 Date : 28-9-85
 Timing : 2sec on 2sec off
 Transmitter : PHOENIX 3kW
 Receiver : HUNTEC MK IV
 Integration time : 150-1550 m/sec after cut off
 Array : DIPOLE-DIPOLE
 Dipole length : 25m



220

86-2549

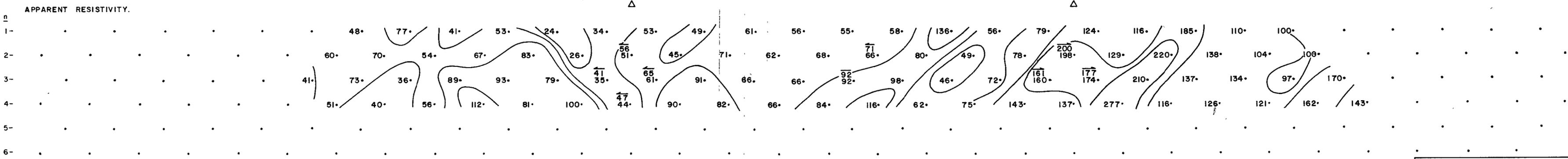
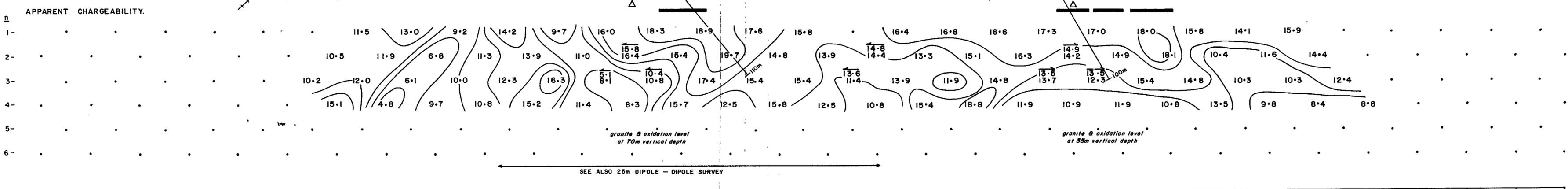
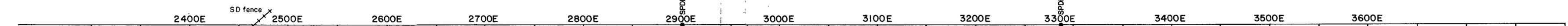
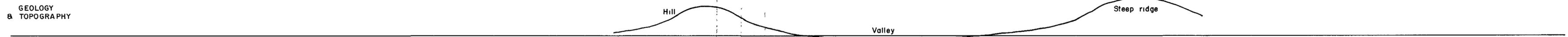
The Metals Division of the Steel Companies of Australia Limited		
Project	N. E. TASMANIA ROYAL GEORGE	
Title	I. P. RESISTIVITY SURVEY ST PAULS GRID LINE 2900N	
Author	N. H.	Date 10/85
Scale	1:1250	
Drawn	H. M. R.	Office A. H. O.
Revised	Date	
Drawing No	L J01/1025	Fig No 13

028

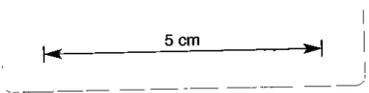
030029

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS
(EM, MAG, etc)

— Cu
- - - Sn
— Zn



Contractor : SOLO
 Date : 20-9-85
 Timing : 2sec on 2sec off
 Transmitter : HUNTEC 7.5kW
 Receiver : HUNTEC MK IV
 Integration time : 150-1550 m/sec after cut off
 Array : DIPOLE - DIPOLE
 Dipole length : 50m



86-2549

Billiton Australia
 The Metals Division of the Shell Company of Australia Limited

Project: **N. E. TASMANIA ROYAL GEORGE**

Title: **I.P. RESISTIVITY SURVEY ST PAULS GRID LINE 3000N**

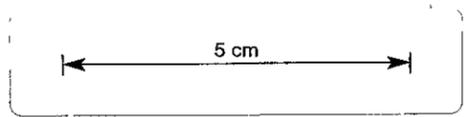
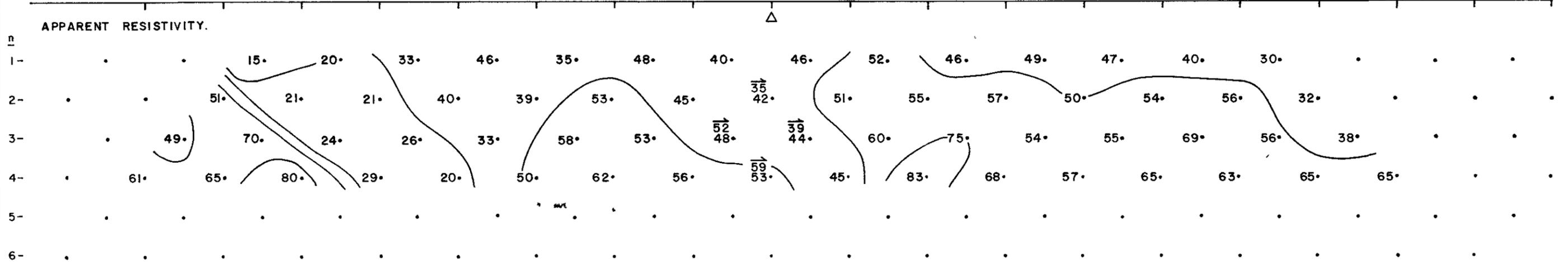
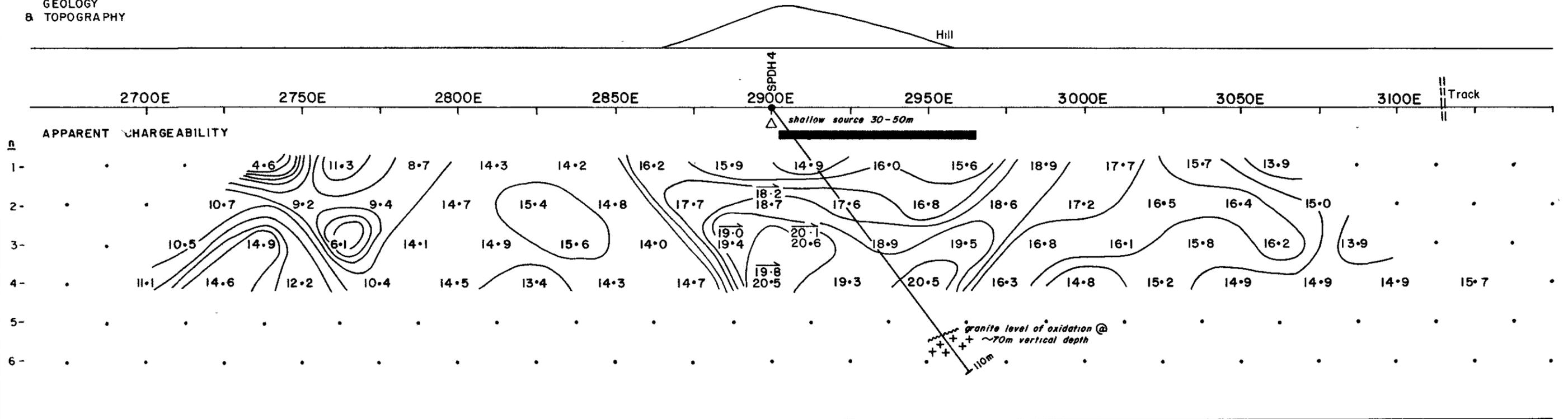
Author: **N. H** Date: **10/85** Scale: **1 2500**

Drawn: **H. M. R.** Office: **A. H. O.** Revised: _____ Date: _____

Drawing No: **L J 01 / 1021** Fig No: **14**

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS
(EM, MAG, etc)

GEOLOGY
& TOPOGRAPHY



Contractor : SOLO
 Date : 29-8-85
 Timing : 2sec on 2sec off
 Transmitter : PHOENIX 3kW
 Receiver : HUNTEC MK IV
 Integration time : 150-1550 m/sec after cut off
 Array : DIPOLE - DIPOLE
 Dipole length : 25m

Billiton Australia <small>The Minerals Division of the Shell Group of Australia Limited</small>			
Project N. E. TASMANIA ROYAL GEORGE			
Title I. P. RESISTIVITY SURVEY ST PAULS GRID LINE 3000N			
Author N H	Date 10/85	Scale 1 1250	
Drawn H M R	Office A H O	Revised	Date
Drawing No LJ01 / 1020	Fig No		15

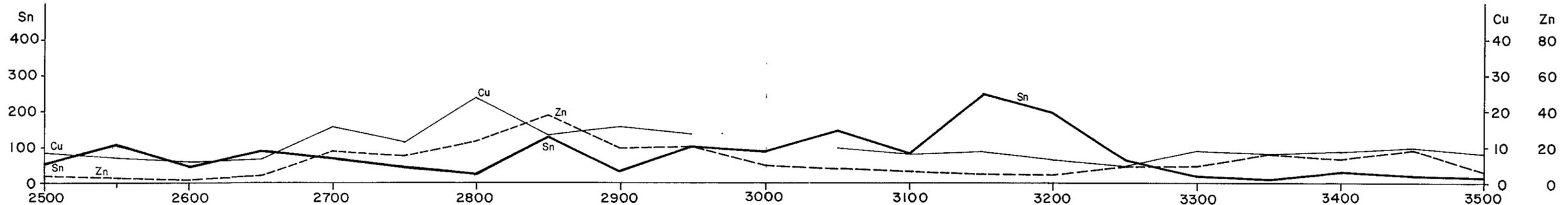
820

86-2549

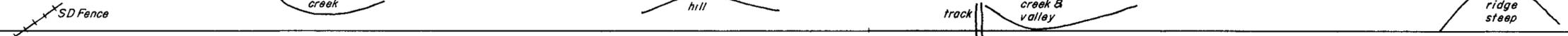
030

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS
(EM, MAG, etc)

030031

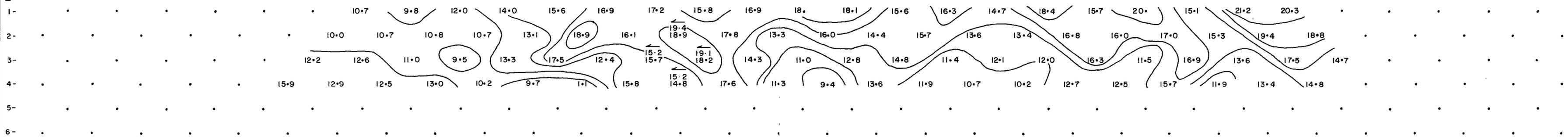


GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

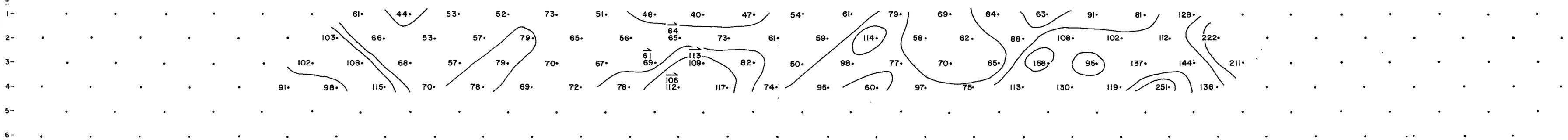


2400E 2500E 2600E 2700E 2800E 2900E 3000E 3100E 3200E 3300E 3400E 3500E 3600E 3700E

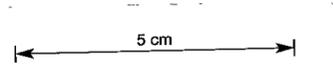
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY



APPARENT RESISTIVITY



Contractor : SOLO
 Date : 22-9-85
 Timing : 2 sec on 2 sec off
 Transmitter : PHOENIX 3kw
 Receiver : HUNTEX MK IV
 Integration time : 150 - 1550 m/sec after cut off
 Array : DIPOLE - DIPOLE
 Dipole length 50m



86-2549

Billiton Australia
 The Mark of the Skill Company of Australia Limited

Project: **N.E. TASMANIA ROYAL GEORGE**

Title: **I.P RESISTIVITY SURVEY ST PAULS GRID LINE 3100N**

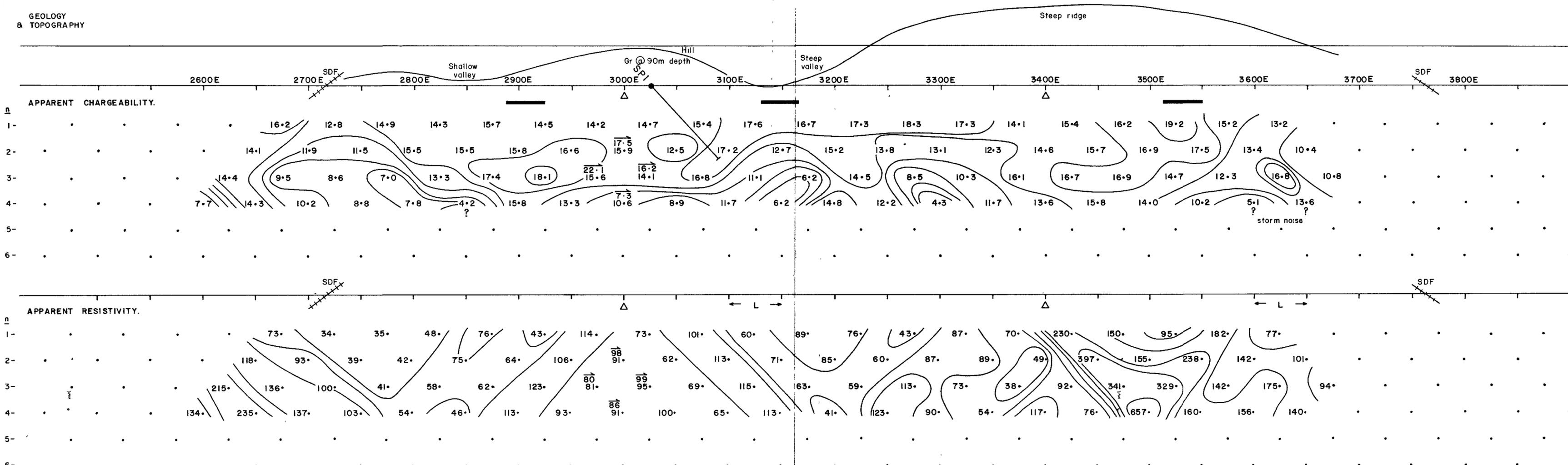
Author N H	Date 10/85	Scale 1:2500
Drawn S L P	Office A H O	Revised
Drawing No L J 01 / 1026	Date	Fig No 16

031

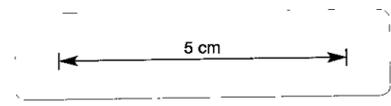
030032

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS
(EM, MAG, etc)

GEOLOGY
& TOPOGRAPHY



Contractor SOLO
 Date . 23-9-85, 25-9-85
 Timing : 2 sec on 2 sec off
 Transmitter . HUNTEC 7 5kW
 Receiver . HUNTEC MK IV
 Integration time : 150 - 1550 m/sec after cut off
 Array DIPOLE - DIPOLE
 Dipole length

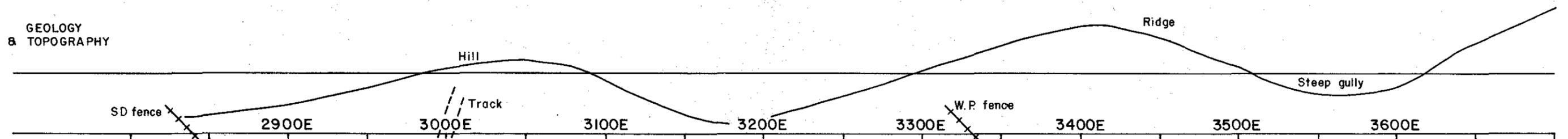


86-2549

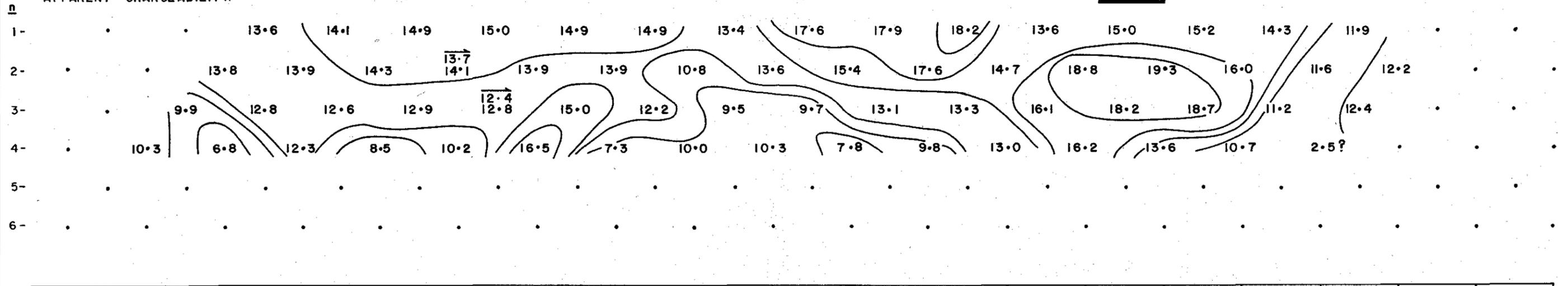
Billiton Australia <small>The Australian Division of the Shell Company of Australia Limited</small>			
Project		N E TASMANIA ROYAL GEORGE	
Title			
I.P. RESISTIVITY SURVEY ST PAULS GRID LINE 3300N			
Author	N H	Date	10/85
Scale	1	2500	
Drawn	H M R	Office	A H O
Revised		Date	
Drawing No	LJ01 / 1027	Fig No	17

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS
(E.M, MAG, etc)

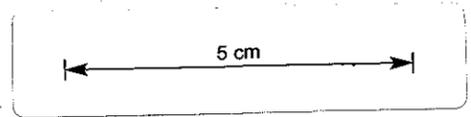
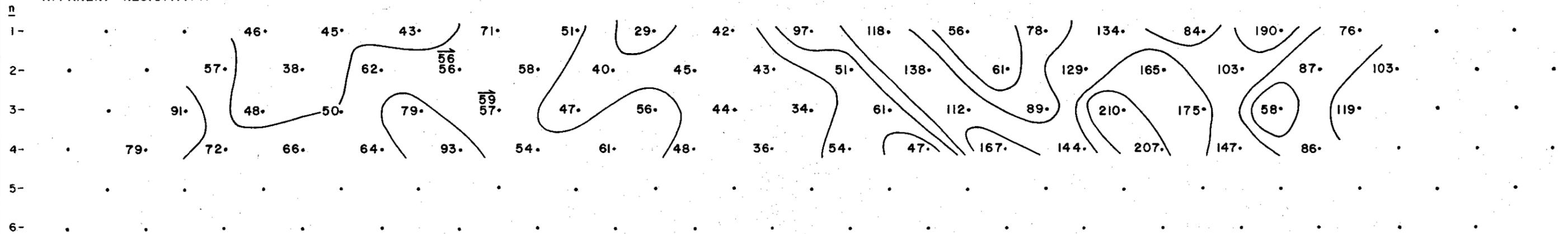
GEOLOGY
& TOPOGRAPHY



APPARENT CHARGEABILITY.



APPARENT RESISTIVITY.

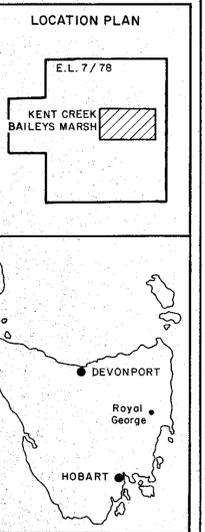


Contractor : SOLO
 Date : 24-9-85
 Timing : 2sec on 2sec off
 Transmitter : HUNTEC 7.5kW
 Receiver : HUNTEC MK IV
 Integration time : 150-1550 m/sec after cut off
 Array : DIPOLE - DIPOLE
 Dipole length : 50m

Billiton Australia <small>The Metals Division of the Shell Company of Australia Limited</small>			
Project	N. E. TASMANIA ROYAL GEORGE		
Title	I. P. RESISTIVITY SURVEY ST PAULS GRID LINE 3500N		
Author	N. H.	Date 10/85	Scale 1: 2500
Drawn	H. M. R.	Office A.H.O.	Revised Date
Drawing No.	LJ01/1030		Fig. No. 18

86-2549

830



LEGEND

- Road, track
- Fence
- Creek
- Alluvial workings, pit or mine workings
- Stream sample location with Sn assay result
- Rock sample

RECENT

- Alluvium

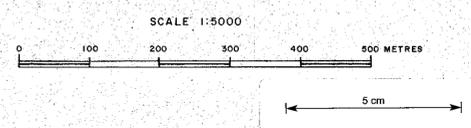
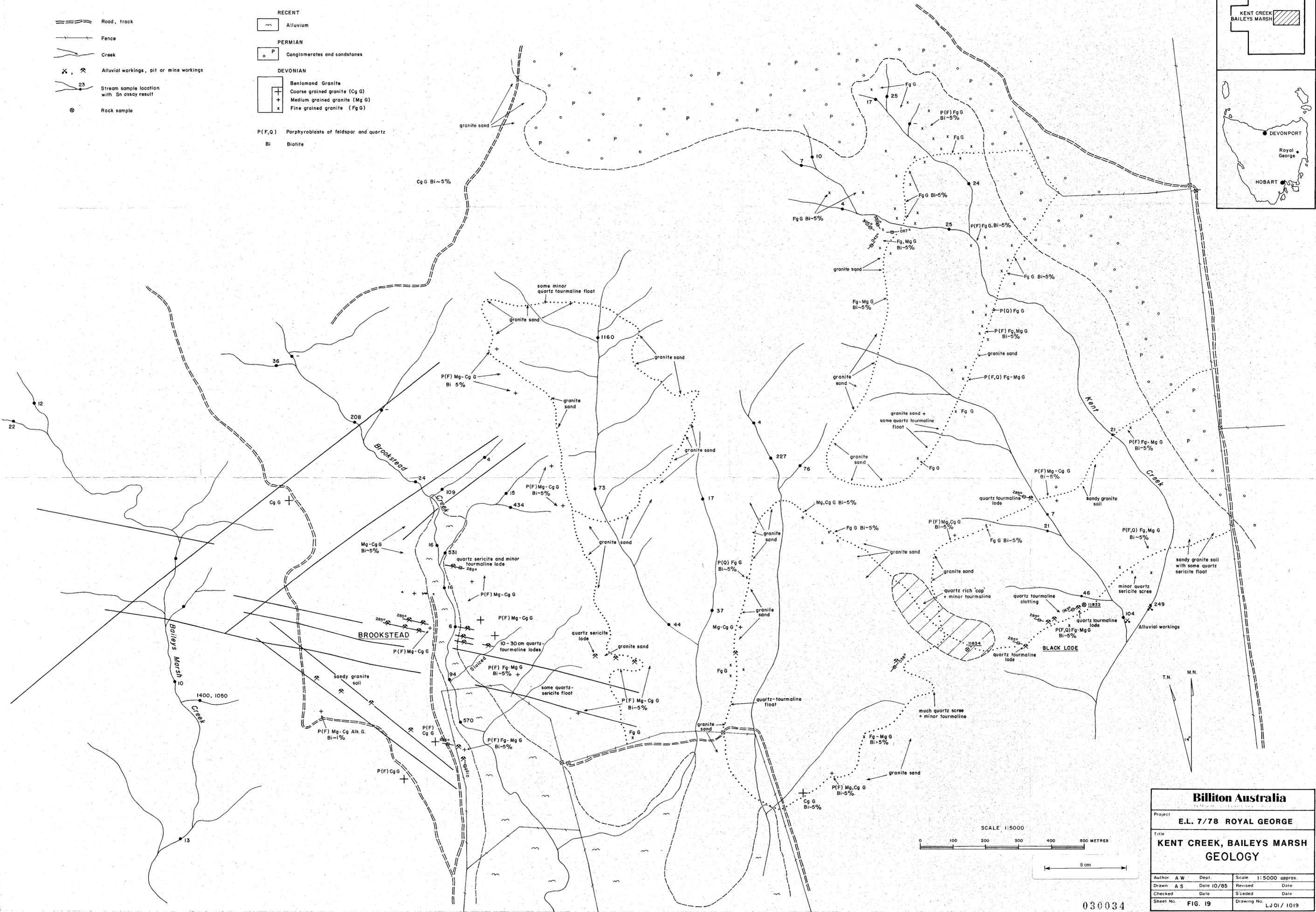
PERMIAN

- Conglomerates and sandstones

DEVONIAN

- Benlomond Granite
- Coarse grained granite (Cg G)
- Medium grained granite (Mg G)
- Fine grained granite (Fg G)

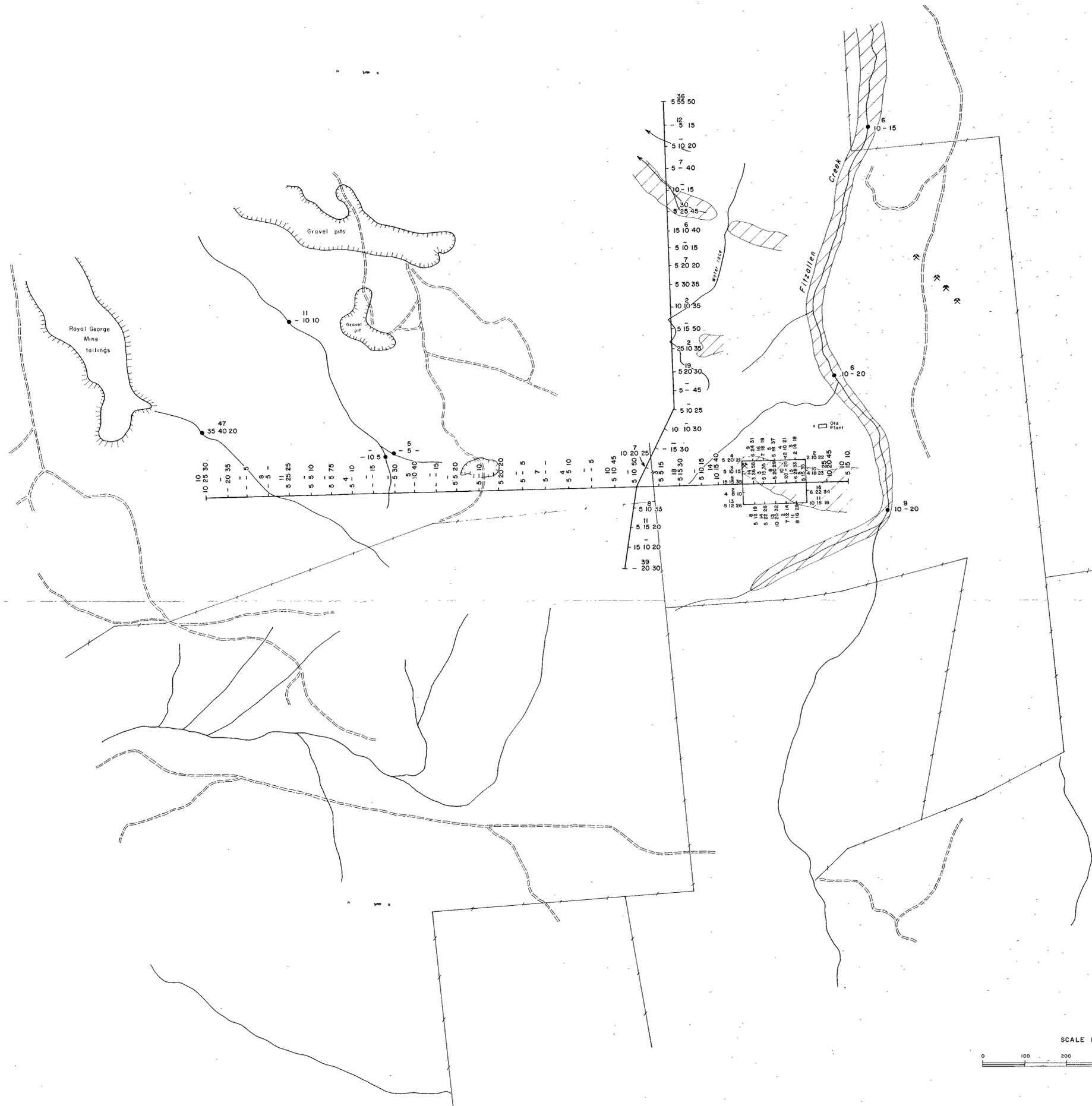
- P(F,Q) Porphyroblasts of feldspar and quartz
- Bi Biotite



Billiton Australia
 Project: E.L. 7/78 ROYAL GEORGE
 Title: KENT CREEK, BAILEYS MARSH GEOLOGY

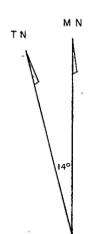
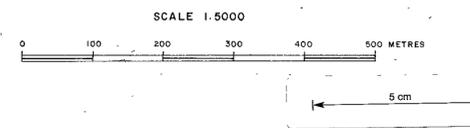
Author	AW	Dept.	Scale	1:5000 approx.	
Drawn	AS	Date	10/85	Revised	Date
Checked		Date		S'ced	Date
Sheet No.	FIG. 19	Drawing No.	LJ 01 / 1019		

030034



- Road, track
 - Fence
 - Creek
 - Area sluiced
 - Workings, pit
 - Soil sample traverse] with assay results in ppm
 - Stream sample
- 6 As
5 10 10 Cu Pb Zn

Soil samples ('C' Horizon) were taken with a hand auger with the -10^m fraction assayed for Sn, As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag
 Assay method: Sn, As by XRF
 Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by AAS



Billiton Australia			
Project E.L. 7/78 ROYAL GEORGE			
Title FITZALLEN CREEK ASSAY RESULTS			
Cu, Pb, Zn, As			
Author	A J W	Dept	Scale 1:5000 approx
Drawn	AS	Date 11/85	Revised Date
Checked	Date	S'ceded	Date
Sheet No	FIG. 21	Drawing No	LJ 01/1034

030036

APPENDIX I
Rock grab sample assays



METALS DIVISION

SAMPLE RECORD

Sheet ___ of ___

SAMPLE TYPE: _____

LOCATION / PROJECT: ROYAL GEORGE
L 501

SAMPLER: A.S.W.

DATE: _____

MAP / PHOTO REF: _____

ASSAY LAB: _____

SAMPLE DESPATCH _____

ASSAY REPORT NOS: _____

ORDER NO: _____

SAMPLE STORAGE: _____

087

SAMPLE No.	LOCATION				ANALYSES								DESCRIPTION
					Sn	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Percent	
6910	300m W. of Brockstead	Prospect			3590	<2	10	20	10	<0.5			chip of 30cm wide Qtz-mica-tour. lode
6911	1200m N. of Brockstead	Prospect			14	<2	5	<5	5	<0.5			chip 1-30cm wide Qtz-tour. lode
6912	" " " "	"			25	<2	<5	10	5	<0.5			Grab. tour. bearing granitic
6913	Brockstead	Prospect			221	123	60	720	40	3.5			2m chip of main adit lode
6914	Baileys W.	Lode			440	<2	<5	10	25	<0.5			Soil -20#
6915	"	"			253	<2	<5	10	30	<0.5			" "
6916	"	"			291	<2	<5	10	20	<0.5			" "
6917	"	"			95	<2	<5	10	15	<0.5			" "
6918	"	"			95	<2	<5	5	5	<0.5			" "
6919	"	"			4260	195	50	125	30	1.0			chip of dump material
6975	DYK EL ODE				265	29	20	100	120	1.0			2m chip of veined granitic
6976	"	"			551	182	20	545	65	4.0			silicious lode grab
6977	"	"			358	7	10	55	25	0.5			Soil -20#
6978	"	"			421	42	15	115	15	0.5			Soil -20#
6979	"	"			287	6	10	15	5	0.5			Soil -20#
6980	"	"			2050	94	20	250	70	13			Silicious lode
6985	FITZALLEN CK				66	<2	15	325	30	0.5			2m chip weathered F.g. alk granite
6986	"	"			54	8	10	225	25	0.5			" " " "
6987	"	"			72	109	10	325	60	14			30cm chip of lode Qtz-tour
6989	"	"			191	358	525	550	535	13			Quartz-sericite lode
11811	GLENAIK PROPERTY				301	<2	<5	<5	20	<0.5			Quartz-tourmaline veins in hornfels
11812	"	"			155	40	25	5	105	<0.5			" " " "
11813	"	"			62	5	15	5	30	<0.5			Soils adjacent to 11812
11814	"	"			64	4	5	5	15	<0.5			" 25m N of 11813
11815	"	"			29	7	5	5	30	<0.5			" 25m N of 11814
11816	BLUE LODGE				221	87	190	5	10	<0.5			Quartz rich lode
11817	"	"			42	4	<5	<5	5	<0.5			tourmaline rich lode
11829	CLUNARK PROPERTY				7	63	40	45	205	<0.5			limonite Breccia
11830	"	"			106	<2	5	<5	5	<0.5			Quartz tourmaline veins in quartzite
11831	"	"			<4	<2	5	5	10	<0.5			Quartz veins in silty sandstone
11832	"	"			59	14	20	<5	55	<0.5			thin tourmaline veins in silty sands

05000

REMARKS: _____

APPENDIX 2
Drill Logs SP4 & SP6

PROJECT : ROYAL GEORGE

SCALE :

HOLE NO : SPDH 4

From	To	Inter'l (m)	Core Rec'd	% Rec'd	Sample No	Grap'c Log	Assays							Weighted Assays/Ratios		% Estimates		Core Angles		Alt.	T.S. P.S.	Description
							Mag	Ausc	Sn	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag								
0	4				0-4		50		46	47	46	10	78	<1								Grey Ssd
4	6						30															Tan-grey Ssd + trace dark heavies
6	8				4-8		25		22	42	70	28	74	<1								Cream-yellow clay, much quartz, minor tourmaline
8	10						35															
10	12				8-12		20		20	86	88	10	54	<1								" " " " " " , trace dark heavy mineral
12	14						20															Grey-grey brown Qt + minor yellow clays, trace dark heavy mineral
14	16				12-16		20		30	78	88	14	68	<1								" " " " " " + some " " , Minor " "
16	18						20															Tan-grey Ssd + trace dark heavy mineral
18	20				16-20		25		24	44	70	12	72	<1								" " " " + minor Qv, + trace dark heavy mineral
20	22						25															" " " " " " " " " " "
22	24				20-24		25		24	38	40	8	70	<1								Tan Ssd + grey Qt + trace Qv + trace dark heavy mineral
24	26						30															Grey Qt + tan Ssd, minor sericite + trace dark heavy mineral
26	28				24-28		40		38	72	58	8	92	<1								" " " " " " " " + minor " " " "
28	30						40		42	56	43	8	52	<1								Grey Qt + cream Ssd + minor dark heavy mineral
30	32				28-32		35															Tan Ssd + trace Qv + trace " " " "
32	34				32-36		50		34	5	60	41	10	47	<1							Grey Qt + some red brown clays, minor Qv, minor dark heavy mineral
34	36						65															Tan-white Ssd + grey Qt, trace dark heavy mineral
36	38						60															" " " " " " " " " " "
38	40				36-40		55		110	47	50	8	56	<1								Tan Ssd + minor grey Qt
40	42						45															" " " " " " + Trace dark heavy mineral
42	44				40-44		65		34	45	43	8	45	<1								" " " " " " " " " " "
44	46						70															" " + grey Qt + trace dark heavy mineral
46	48				44-48		45		36	52	31	10	31	<1								Tan white Ssd + grey Qt + trace dark heavy mineral
48	50						45															Pink, grey white Qt + trace dark heavy mineral
50	52				48-52		45		28	64	45	6	58	<1								Grey pink Qt + trace dark heavy mineral
52	54						50															" " " " + minor Qv + trace dark heavy mineral
54	56				52-56		60		54	105	48	6	66	<1								" " " " " " " " " " "
56	58						50															" " " " " " " " " " "
58	60				56-60		75		92	78	50	12	60	<1								" " " " " " " " " " "
60	62						70															" " + trace dark heavy mineral
62	64				60-64		60		24	41	36	8	68	<1								" " " " + tan Ssd + trace dark heavy mineral
64	66						95															
66	68				64-68		60		12	41	41	10	80	<1								Tan-red brown Ssd + trace dark heavy mineral
68	70						60															Tan red brown Ssd
70	72				68-72		60		8	41	22	8	58	<1								Tan grey Ssd + trace dark heavy mineral
72	74						60															Grey red brown Ssd
74	76				72-76		55		8	35	19	10	54	<1								" " " " "
76	78						60															Tan grey Ssd
78	80				76-80		55		205	39	36	8	300	<1								Cream, tan grey Ssd + trace dark heavy mineral
80	82						70															Tan grey Ssd + " " " " "
82	84				80-84		60		20	42	47	6	62	<1								Tan Ssd, grey Qt + minor Qv + minor dark heavy mineral
84	86						75															Tan red brown Ssd, minor grey Qt, minor Qv
86	88				84-88		95		22	34	37	8	37	<1								Tan red brown Ssd, minor grey Qt, minor dark heavy mineral
88	90						180															Minor grey Qt granite (much quartz)
90	92				88-92		70		16	86	45	8	35	<1								Cream-grey Mg-Cg Bi granite, Sericite ~10%
92	94						160															" " " " " " " " " " , trace AsPy
94	96				92-96		100		10	33	26	8	32	<1								" " " " " " " " " " "
96	98						150															" " " " " " " " " " "
98	100				96-100		200		10	21	19	12	37	<1								" " " " " " " " " " "

041

030042

HOLE NO.

043

The Shell Company of Australia Limited
METALS DIVISION

DRILL LOG SHEET

PROJECT : ROYAL GEORGE

Hole No : ...SPDH6.....

COLLAR CO-ORDINATES : ...2999N, 3284E.....

LOCATION CODE : LJ01

COLLAR R.L. :

LOCATION : St Pauls Grid	DATE STARTED	17/10/85	HOLE SIZE		FROM	TO	TOTAL	CORE STORAGE
	DATE FINISHED	17/10/85	NON CORE	6"	0	4	4	NO OF TRAYS
	MAP/PHOTO REFERENCE :	TOTAL DEPTH	100m		4 1/2"	4	100	96
HOLE SURVEY DATA			LOGGED BY	AJW	CORE			ASSAY LAB.
INSTRUMENT :			CONTRACTOR	STACPOOLE				ASSAY REPORTS
DEPTH	INSTRUMENT		ACID ETCH		REMARKS	RIG		
	INCL.	AZ.	INCL.	AZ.		FOX B-80		
COLLAR	-60	046°				MOBIL DRILL		
50m	-56.5	064				DRILL CREW	WAYNE BALD	CASING
100m	-63	064					TERRY LADGE	
								CASING LEFT
								MIN. & PET. LAB.
								MIN. & PET. REPORTS

GRAPHIC/LETTER SYMBOL LOGGING KEY

	Ssd	Silty Sandstone		Qt	Quartzite
		Fine Grained granite			Medium-coarse grained granite

STRUCTURE / ALTERATION CODE

B BEDDING	O OXIDATION
J JOINTING	P(FQ) Porphyritic (Feldspar, Quartz)
C CLEAVAGE	Fg Fine grained
F FOLIATION	Mg Medium grained
sh SHEARING	AsPy Arsenopyrite
QV QUARTZ VEINS	Bi Biotite
	Cg Coarse grained

DRILLING SUMMARY : The hole intersected 'barren' hornfelsed silty sandstones and quartzite prior to entering granite at 35m. Arsenopyrite in trace quantities was the only sulphide recorded. The only interval to record cassiterite (?) (Trace) was 10-12m.

030044

