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907001

ROSEBERY EAST J.V. E.L. 1/62

GEOLOGY

AND

PROPOSED DRILLING

AT

MURCHISON RIVER PROSPECT

NB: Now known as Lakeside.

J.G. PURVIS
13th July, 1987

MURCHISON RIVER PROSPECT

HISTORY OF DISCOVERY

In November 1979, EZ drilled a hole (MRP 212) at Murchison River to test an IP anomaly adjacent to the Henty Fault. Because of a grid-pegging error the IP anomaly at the time of drilling was considered to be centred 100m west of the fault, within the andesitic Mt. Black Volcanics.

However, upon drilling, the IP anomaly was found to be due to a concentration of pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite mineralisation immediately east of the Henty Fault within sediments of the Farrell Slate sequence. The mineralisation assayed 0.34% Sn & 1.8% As over 2.7m*, but the aqua regia-AAS analyses detected no gold.

The tin results in MRP 212 were considered worthy of follow-up and two further holes, MRP 219 and MRP 233, were put down in October 1980 and August 1981 respectively to the south and north of MRP 212. Both holes intersected the sulphide zone centred 10m east of the Henty Fault, but because the tin values were even weaker than in MRP 212, EZ ceased work in the area.

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*All widths quoted are the drilled interval which approximates true width unless advised otherwise.

The aqua regia-AAS analyses in MRP 233 detected a few trace values of gold with a maximum of 0.4 g/t Au over 0.9m. Hole MRP 219 was not assayed for gold.

In November 1986 Shell extensively resampled holes MRP 212, 219 and 233 (the old EZ sample pulps could not be located). The samples were fire assayed for gold by Comlabs in Adelaide, using a 30gm charge.

This work discovered that the sulphide zone within the Farrell Slate sequence contained significant gold values. Hole MRP 233 averaged 3.3 g/t Au over 4m (including 1m @ 7.2 g/t Au), within a mineralised zone averaging 1.2 g/t Au over 16.5m. However, the results in the other holes were much lower: MRP 212 (3.4m @ 0.35 g/t Au) and MRP 219 (4.5m @ 0.14 g/t Au). The results in MRP 233 were checked by multiple fire assay determinations in two separate laboratories, with excellent repeatability of results.

The fire-assaying showed that the previous EZ aqua regia-AAS assaying had grossly understated the gold values in the sulphidic mineralisation, as can be seen in the following table:

COMPARISON OF SELECTED FIRE ASSAY & AQUA REGIA-AAS GOLD VALUES - MURCHISON RIVER

		FIRE ASSAY(g/t)	AQUA REGIA-AAS(g/t)
MRP233:	148.5-149.5m	1.15	<0.008
	157 -158 m	7.17	0.016
	158 -159 m	1.30	<0.008
	159 -160 m	3.80	0.416

In April 1987 Shell launched a drilling programme to follow-up the intersection in MRP 233. Holes RED 87-2 and RED 87-3 were put down to intersect the gold zone nominally 50m above and below the EZ hole. The decision to place the holes so close-spaced was vindicated when both intersected the gold zone. RED 87-3, the upper hole, obtained an intersection of 4.65m @ 5.9 g/t Au (including 2.6m @ 9.1 g/t Au) at a depth of 75m below surface. RED 87-2 intersected 4m @ 2.34 g/t Au.

Further drilling is now in progress.

GEOLOGY

The mineralised intersections at Murchison River are all in the same stratigraphic position. They define a steeply-dipping stratiform body of pyrite-arsenopyrite-(pyrrhotite)-chalcopyrite -cassiterite mineralisation containing significant gold and silver values. The body is hosted by a quartzose sandstone unit of the Farrell Slate Sequence and is centered 10m east of the Henty Fault. The body is conformable to bedding and dips 65° west, parallel to the adjacent Henty Fault.

The mineralisation occurs as semi-massive to massive bands, patches and stringers of fine grained sulphide, hosted within a chloritised, tourmalinised, silicified and brecciated, quartzose sandstone. Total sulphide content is in the order of 10-20%. Some graphite also occurs within the mineralised zone.

Low grade gold, silver, arsenic, copper and tin mineralisation occurs peripheral to the main mineralised zone, particularly between it and the Henty Fault. Values in these areas average around 0.5 g/t Au with intervals up to 1 g/t Au over 1m. Below the mineralised zone the Farrell Slate Sequence contains remarkably little sulphides (less than normal for this sequence).

West of the Henty Fault the andesitic lavas and volcani-clastics of the Mt. Black Volcanics contain only minor sulphides. They are however characterised by very strong to

intense silicification, which increases towards the fault. The Henty Fault itself is generally not as strongly expressed at Murchison River as elsewhere, due probably to the silicification associated with it. The fault plane is marked by a zone of puggy clay 0.1-0.5m wide with leaching, brecciation and fracturing of the adjacent rocks for some 1-2m on either side.

The halo of strong chlorite-tourmaline alteration that accompanies the mineralisation at Murchison River is one of its most striking characteristics. This alteration accompanies almost all sulphides seen in both the Farrell Slate Sequence and the Mt. Black Volcanics, in this area.

The chlorite-tourmaline alteration, as well as the tin and arsenic values, suggest that the Murchison River mineralisation has been remobilised from its original position by a Devonian mineralising/deformation event. This event was undoubtably related to the intrusion of the Devonian granite known from regional gravity surveys to exist at shallow depth beneath the Murchison River area, (part of the 'ridge' extending from the Heemskirk Granite at Zeehan to Granite Tor, NE of Lake Mackintosh).

The character and alteration of the quartzose sandstone host rock is also quite unlike that normally associated with syngenetic volcanogenic mineralisation, where a chemical component (such as chert) and sericitic alteration, is expected.

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However, the fact that the big Devonian mineralising systems in Tasmania (such as Renison) are spectacularly barren of gold, whereas the Mt. Read Volcanics are the opposite, strongly suggests a volcanogenic input to the Murchison River mineralisation. The fact that this second gold body on the Henty Fault is in an almost identical stratigraphic position as the volcanogenic stratiform gold body at Henty Prospect 11 km to the south, (i.e. hosted by epiclastics a few metres east of the Henty Fault cannot be mere coincidence and points additionally to a broad volcanogenic control on the localisation of the mineralisation. The inference is that the Murchison River mineralisation has not been remobilised far from its site of original deposition.

PROPOSED DRILLING

Apart from the obvious need to obtain more high-grade intersections within the gold body, follow-up drilling must also provide vital information on the structural and other controls on the mineralisation, most particularly the plunge of the body.

The IP results, which are the prime reason the sulphidic gold body was discovered in the first place, appear to indicate that the near-surface extent of the body is limited. If there is to be a gold orebody at Murchison River of sufficient size to be economic for the JV partners, then the mineralisation must extend to depth. Therefore , it is critical that the follow-up drilling traces the gold body down its plunge. If the drill spacing was prematurely widened, there is a possibility the

plunge extent of the body could be 'lost' and a decision made to discontinue drilling before the depth extent of the body was fully delineated. It must be anticipated that a gold body of this type will be highly irregular in shape, with numerous low-grade 'windows' within it.

The proposed drill programme has holes nominally on 50m centres, depending on the availability of drillsites. Some widening of the drill pattern could be contemplated once the plunge direction and other controls on the mineralisation are established.

Proposed Drilling - Stage 1

Five drillholes totalling 950m are proposed as an initial follow-up of the intersections in MRP 233, RED 87-2 and RED 87-3. A network of survey points has been established to enable the holes to be accurately collared and targetted. The proposed holes are shown on the attached plan and sections. In order of drilling the holes are:

	Collar Co-ords(AMG)	Azimuth(AMG)	Dip	Depth
HOLE A	375350mN 384530mE	090°	-56°	125m
HOLE B	375300mN 384499mE	090°	-53°	140m
HOLE C	375250mN 384500mE	090°	-54°	140m
HOLE D	375551mN 384411mE	106°	-45°	260m
HOLE E	375551mN 384411mE	090°	-50°	285m
			TOTAL	950m

Holes A, B and C are designed to test on 50m centres along the near-surface extent of the mineralised body as indicated by the area of strongest IP response (+30 msec). This central portion of the IP anomaly is about 220m long, extending from 375250mN to 375470mN. North of 375400mN (the section drilled by RED 87-3), the IP anomaly is under Lake Rosebery, whereas to the south in the area to be drilled it is over ground covered by glacial gravels. (It should be noted that the amount of potentially open-cuttable gold mineralisation in the area to be tested by holes A-C, is reduced by a glacial 'gutter' known to exist along the fault trace. This gutter could be as much as 40-50m deep).

The initial EZ hole into this area (MRP 212) was targetted at the middle of this IP anomaly on line 375330mN, but intersected the sulphide zone at 25m RL (approximately 140m below surface), where it contained a moderate amount of sulphide and only minor gold. It appears that the IP anomaly may be reflecting greater sulphide (and gold?) concentrations centered at a shallow level above MRP 212. Holes A, B and C have therefore been designed to intersect the mineralised body at 85m RL - a similar RL to the intersection in RED 87-3.

To the north of RED 87-3 Lake Rosebery provides some severe restrictions on the availability of drillsites, and therefore the range of sections and RL's where intersections on the gold body are possible. The only readily available useful drillsite at this stage is an island in Lake Rosebery on section 375550mN.

It is proposed to drill holes D and E from this island site.

Hole D will be drilled off-section along 106° in order to provide an intersection on 375500mN. Hole E will be drilled along section 375550mN. As the island is further west from the fault than ideal, the holes will be collared at as shallow an angle as possible (-45° and -50°) but will still not be able to make intersections on the body above +20m RL (140m below surface). The IP results suggest the sulphide body may be plunging deeper to the north, and therefore, initially at least, deeper intersections would appear to be warranted.

In conjunction with the drilling, downhole IP logging and misse a'la masse surveys will be undertaken on all drillholes completed to date. As part of this work, a detailed review and interpretation of the 1979 ground IP survey needs to be undertaken and correlated with the drill results.

FUTURE DRILLING

While future drilling will depend substantially on the results obtained in the five proposed holes, it is possible at this stage to see indications of where future drilling will need to be directed.

The main target area appears to be at depth to the north of section 375400N. This area can be drilled below 20m RL (140m below surface) by holes sited on islands in Lake Rosebery, or by holes sited to the east of the fault on the northern lake shore and angled back to the west - although such holes would be difficult to target accurately.

The IP results suggest there is not much sulphide mineralisation at shallow depth north of about 375500mN, and drilling of this area (to 375700mN at least), would be next to impossible anyway because of the position of the lake. However, it should be feasible to drill section 375450mN at shallow depth (around 80m RL), from a site on the southern shore of Lake Rosebery.

The southern extent of the gold body is unclear at this stage. While the IP indicates that the mineralisation could extend south of 375250mN the picture is complicated by the barren EZ hole MRP 219 on section 375100mN. The possibility of a southerly plunge taking the mineralisation beneath MRP 219 should not be discounted. Work in this area will depend on the results in holes B & C, however there are no constraints on available drillsites.

As part of any drilling programme it is strongly recommended that an accurate, contoured base plan at 1:1000 or 1:2000 scale be produced of the entire Murchison River area, and all existing survey information and drill hole locations be plotted on it.

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APPENDIX 1

907012

ROSEBERY EAST JOINT VENTURE

Quarterly Report for the Period Ending 30th June, 1987

SUMMARY

Exploration during the quarter concentrated on drill testing a UTEM response at Robbies Creek, and following-up a gold intersection on the Henty Fault at Murchison River.

Drill hole RED 87-1 at Robbies Creek failed to intersect base-metal sulphides. The UTEM response is caused by a zone of pyrite-magnetite, possibly associated with a shear zone.

Drill holes RED 87-2 and RED 87-3, at Murchison River intersected the Henty Fault, and a pyritic sandstone unit immediately east of the fault.

EXPLORATION COMPLETED

Robbies Creek

Diamond drillhole RED 87-1 was completed at 607.7m after having intersected scattered zones of pyrite-magnetite mineralization at down hole depths of 504-546 metres.

A summary log is presented below:

0- 44m GLACIAL SCREE
44-505m DACITIC-ANDESITIC LAVAS; feldspar phyric, variably magnetic, often carbonate veined, minor basaltic dykes.

Mineralization:

1) 84.1- 86.7m: bleached weakly pyritic (5%) - siderite-chlorite pumiceous tuff.
2) 287.5-287.7m: quartz vein with 3-5% pyrite-chalcopyrite.
3) 294 -296 m: weakly foliated and pyritic (3%) andesitic lava.
4) 385.8-386 m: strongly annealed quartz-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite (3%).
5) 478.5-481.7m: irregular magnetite-pyrite veins and blebs, average 10% py 15% mag. Local concentrations upto 60% mag 20% py.

505-537m ANNEALED SHEAR ZONE: variably banded, silicified, carbonated with irregular stringer, disseminations of pyrite (upto 80%). Rare disrupted chaotic laminated ?chert.

Mineralization:
1) 529-531m: Stringers (1-6cm) of 5-80% pyrite.

537-546m ANDESITIC LAVA with semi-massive pyrite-magnetite bands

Mineralization:
1) 542-546m: Stringers, plugs (0.5-40cm) of pyrite (20-80%), magnetite (20%) in chloritic zone.

546-569m ANDESITIC LAVA with trace pyrite-carbonate veins.

569-571m FINE BEDDED VOLCANICLASTIC, bleached and carbonated.

571-581m QUARTZ PHYRIC SERICITIZED LAVA.

581-591m BLACK MUDSTONE, finely laminated, minor pyrrhotite.

591-EOH FELDSPAR PHYRIC CARBONATED AND SERICITIZED LAVA.

A re-examination of core indicates that facing criteria provide ambiguous results. One example of a fine cross stratified volcanic ash indicates a down hole facing (reverse to the expected). Thin section work is currently being carried out to verify this interpretation.

From the geological viewpoint, it is of interest that the hole has intersected volcaniclastics and sediments in a projected position that correlates well with similar lithologies intersected along strike within the Rosebery Mine Lease. This horizon is marking the change to a more subdued effusive one in which massive outpourings of lava ensued. This transition has been utilized during later deformation and has resulted in several generations of fluid movement which have introduced carbonate sericite chlorite, quartz, pyrite and magnetite. The horizon may be economically important as a locus for exhalative base metal sulphide and should not be underestimated in its significance. The methodology to test such a proposition essentially would rest with drill testing at depths in excess of 300 metres (UTEM has been carried out).

Core samples were despatched from areas of interest for petrological desription, base-precious metal assay and whole rock chemistry.

Assay results indicate no economic grades are present and the only values of interest are:

1. 84.1-85.4 @ 0.16ppm Au in weakly pyritic unwelded vitric tuff.

2. 584.0-590.5m @ 0.2% Zn in weakly pyrrhotitic black mudstone.

Several points of interest have arisen from the petrological work carried out viz.

1. The hole was terminated in a weakly altered zone of epiclastics and sediments that correlate along strike to the south broadly with lithologies intersected in EZ drill holes.

2. This epiclastic horizon has been a focus of later deformation that has introduced additional fluids and imposed severe carbonate-sericite alteration. Pyritic sulphide and magnetite has been later introduced and coalesced as irregular blebs, veinlets and stringers.

3. Subsequent to this phase of epiclastic development, massive outpourings of lava ensued. Compositionally a broad transition from intermediate to acid/intermediate is observed and it is inferred that these lava flows were predominantly subaqueous. Evidence for this has been obtained from petrological work indicating the presence of thin altered epiclastic or sediment horizons in between the massive lavas.

Down hole EM could not be carried out as the hole has caved and is blocked but electrical measurements carried out on the massive pyritic stringers indicates a very high conductivity. These characteristics support the earlier veiw that the source of the UTEM anomaly has been intersected and is represented by a zone of massive pyrite-magnetite stringers and blebs. In terms of economic potential, the absolute lack of anomalous base/precious metal geochemistry recorded in the mineralization together with the likely epigenetic mode does not auger well for additional potential. The host epiclastic/ sediment unit is altered and contains laminated siliceous ?exhalites and black graphitic mudstones. As such it may be indicative of a reducing paleo environment in say a sub basinal setting, in which case a favourable site for massive sulphide development is evident. Against this argument is the fact that no UTEM anomalies were recorded along strike to the north of RED 87-1. A northerly plunge of the UTEM was originally proposed by BXN and agrees with geological reasoning put forth by G. Purvis at Bastyan Dam. It is therefore conceivable that massive sulphide development could occur down plunge from RED 87-1 below the effective penetration limit of UTEM i.e. greater than 300 metres.

A test of this interpretation could involve, a) geo-physical surveying utilizing a method that "looks" deeper than UTEM i.e. CSAMT and/or b) deep diamond drill testing.

Murchison River Area (Henty Fault Zone)

Holes RED 87-2 (260.3m) and RED 87-3 (153.4m) were completed during the quarter. RED 87-2 intersected the target mineralized zone 52m vertically below EZ hole MRP 233, and RED 87-3 intersected the zone 49m above MRP 233.

The mineralized zone in RED 87-2, (199-222m), is wider than in MRP 233 (16.5m) but contains slightly less sulphides. However, the zone in RED 87-3 contains more sulphides than MRP 233, including two 1m zones of semi-massive py-aspy-cp.

The summary logs of RED 87-2 and RED 87-3 are as follows:

RED 87-2

Location: (approx) 5375420mN, 384434mE AMG
Dip & Direction: -61° @ 090° AMG
Depth : 260.3m

Interval	Rock Type	Mineralization
0 - 12 m	Fluvio-glacial gravels	
12 - 24.2 m	Brown sand	
24.2 - 66.1 m	MAFIC FELDSPAR-CRYSTAL TUFF	Minor sulphides
66.1 -198.4 m	STRONGLY SILICIFIED MAFIC LAVA.	Rare sulphides
198.4 -198.95m	HENTY FAULT. Brecciated & crushed rock.	1% py
198.95-221.70m	CHLORITISED & MINERALIZED QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE.	av 5-10% (locally 30%) py-aspy-po-cp-sp. Mainly as string-ers & semi-massive bands & patches upto 250mm wide.
221.70-260.30m	SANDSTONE WITH LESSER SILTSTONE AND SHALE. Quartzose, tuffaceous, calcareous and graphitic.	Gen <2% py-po

E.O.H.

RED 87-3

Location: 5375401mN, 384516.2mE AMG
Dip & Direction: -45° @ 090° AMG
Depth : 153.4m

Interval	Rock Type	Mineralization
0 - 6.25m	FLUVIO-GLACIAL GRAVELS	
6.25-100.65m	FELDSPAR-PORPHYRITIC ANDESITIC LAVAS (MT BLACK VOLCANICS). Silicified.	Sparse sulphides
100.65 m	HENTY FAULT 15mm of clay plug.	
100.65-111 m	ALTERED MINERALIZED SANDSTONE (FARRELL SLATE SEQUENCE). Chloritised, silicified, brecciated.	5% py-aspy
111 -113.60m	SEMI-MASSIVE SULPHIDES	Aspy-py-cp in qtz-chlorite-tourmaline gangue
113.60-115.65m	ALTERED MINERALIZED SANDSTONE. Sulphides in bands, stringers and dissem.	10-15% aspy-py
115.65-153.40m	SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SHALE. Dolomitic, tuffaceous and graphitic. Weakly chloritised and silicified.	Minor sulphides
E.O.H.		

Drill hole RED 87-4 is in progress at quarter end, testing an IP anomaly on the Henty Fault, about 1.6 km north of the Murchison River drilling. Graphitic shales adjacent to the fault, on the east side, are the probable cause of the anomaly.

FUTURE EXPLORATION

It is proposed to drill test the postulated Rosebery Host Horizon near Bastyan Dam. Geological interpretation indicates that there is a north plunging structure in the area, which may represent a sub-basin in the horizon. The presence of sulphide boulders in the area indicate that a sulphide provenance may occur just to the north.

In the South Hercules area, a drill hole is proposed to test the interpreted southern extension of the Hercules line of lode, and the gold body at Dunnes outlined by EZ.

Further drilling is required in the Murchison River area, in the vicinity of the recent drill intersection. This programme will commence immediately upon completion of RED 87-4.

The prospectivity of the remainder of the Henty Fault Zone between Murchison River and Mackintosh Dam will be assessed. It is envisaged that a drilling programme will be proposed to test the zone.

With the licence due to expire January 1988, it is imperative that all prospective target areas be tested, to enable applications to be made for Retention Licences, an extension to the present Exploration licence.

ATTACHMENT TO ROSEBERY EAST JOINT VENTURE

QUARTERLY REPORT TO JUNE 30th, 1987

Murchison River Area

Holes RED 87-2 and RED 87-3, drilled last month have confirmed the existence of a significant body of potentially economic gold mineralization on the Henty Fault Zone at the Murchison River Prospect. This is the second such body discovered on the Henty Fault (the first being Goldfield's Henty Prospect, 11km to the south), and highlights the prospectivity of the structure.

Results for all three holes into the Murchison River mineralization are:

HOLE No.	INTERVAL	WIDTH	Au(g/t)	Ag(g/t)	As%	Cu%	Sn%	COMMENT
RED 87-3:	111-115.65m	4.65m	5.90	34	7.0	0.56	0.21	TW
incl:	111-113.6 m	2.6 m	9.10	53	10.6	0.84	0.25	"
RED 87-2:	216.3-220.3	4.0 m	2.34	7	4.2	0.14	0.11	TW 3.5m
MRP 233*:	156-160 m	4.0 m	3.32	24	5.9	0.26	0.18	TW

* Drilled by EZ, August 1981, fire assayed by Shell November, 1986.

The intersections are all in the same stratigraphic position and define a steeply-dipping stratiform body of pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite-cassiterite mineralization containing significant gold and silver values, lying within the Farrell Slate Sequence 10m east of the Henty Fault. The mineralization occurs as semi-massive bands, patches and stringers of fine grained sulphide, hosted within a chloritised and silicified quartzose sandstone. Total sulphide content is in the order of 10-20%. Some graphite and tourmaline also occurs within the mineralized zone. The halo of strong chlorite alteration that accompanies the mineralization is one of its most striking characteristics. The mineralization dips 65-70° west, parallel to the adjacent Henty Fault.

Low grade gold, silver, arsenic, copper and tin mineralization occurs peripheral to the main mineralized zone, particularly between it and the Henty Fault. Values in these areas average approximately 0.5 g/t Au with intervals upto 1 g/t Au over 1m.

907019

full supply level

159m

TRAMWAY STATION RESERVE

HEC

workshops

PS

medical centre

community centre

TUCKANARRA

QUARRY RESERVE

CROWN LAND

TIMBER RES 128

scrub

tanks

school

REC RES

HEC 0928

Central Creek

MURCHISON HIGHWAY

tower

HEC 1117

RED 87-4

MRP 227

MRP 226

Quarry Bay

LAKE ROSEBERY

Sterling Inlet

boundary follows 6ft

RED 87-2

MRP 213

RED 87-3

GOLD BODY

MRP 214

160m contour

MRP 219

HENTY FAULT

A10

Murchison Bridge

Lake Herbert

lookout

MOUNT FARREL

Paterick

87-2681

Billiton Australia

The Metals Division of the Shell Company of Australia Limited

Project: ROSEBERY EAST J.V. E.L. 1/62

Title: PLAN OF 6870

HENTY FAULT

MURCHISON RIVER AREA

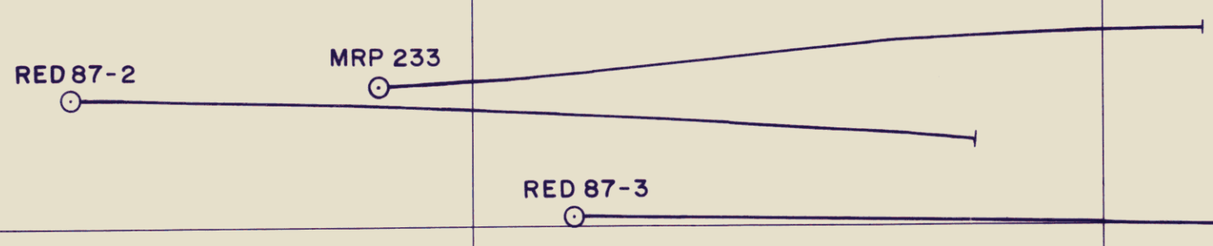
Author J.G.P. Date 7/87 Scale 1:10,000

No. 1

5 cm

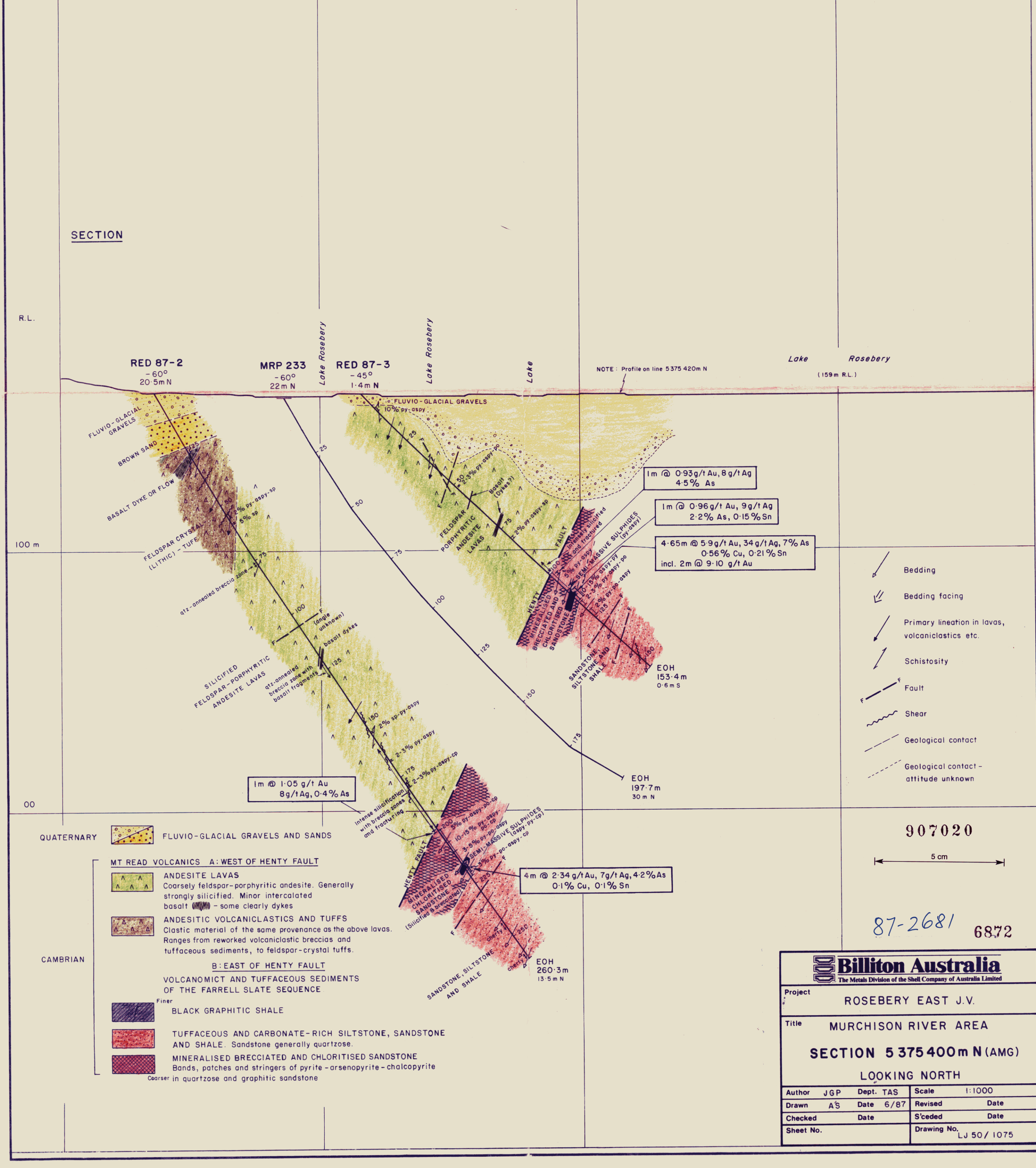
384 400 E | 384 500 E | 384 600 E | 384 700 E

PLAN



SECTION

R.L.



QUATERNARY — FLUVIO-GLACIAL GRAVELS AND SANDS

CAMBRIAN

MT READ VOLCANICS A: WEST OF HENTY FAULT

ANDESITE LAVAS
Coarsely feldspar-porphyritic andesite. Generally strongly silicified. Minor intercalated basalt - some clearly dykes

ANDESITIC VOLCANICLASTICS AND TUFFS
Clastic material of the same provenance as the above lavas. Ranges from reworked volcaniclastic breccias and tuffaceous sediments, to feldspar-crystal tuffs.

B: EAST OF HENTY FAULT

VOLCANOMICT AND TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENTS OF THE FARRELL SLATE SEQUENCE

Finer
BLACK GRAPHITIC SHALE

TUFFACEOUS AND CARBONATE-RICH SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE AND SHALE. Sandstone generally quartzose.

MINERALISED BRECCIATED AND CHLORITISED SANDSTONE
Bands, patches and stringers of pyrite - arsenopyrite - chalcopyrite
Coarser in quartzose and graphitic sandstone

907020

5 cm

87-2681 6872

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

Project	ROSEBERY EAST J.V.
Title	MURCHISON RIVER AREA **SECTION 5 375 400m N (AMG)** LOOKING NORTH

Author	JGP	Dept.	TAS	Scale	1:1000
Drawn	AS	Date	6/87	Revised	Date
Checked		Date		S'ceded	Date
Sheet No.				Drawing No.	LJ 50/ 1075

5 375 800 N | 5 375 600 N | 5 375 400 N | 5 375 200 N | 5 375 000 N

Overall extent of I.P. anomaly

CENTRE OF I.P. ANOMALY (+30 msec)

R.L. 200 m | 180 | 160 | 140 | 120 | 100 | 80 | 60 | 40 | 20 | 00 m | -20 | -40 | -60 | -80 | -100

LAKE ROSEBERY (159m RL)

MRP 233 COLLAR

RED 87-2 COLLAR

RED 87-3 COLLAR

MRP 212 COLLAR

MRP 219 COLLAR

+ RED 87-3
● 4·65m @ 5·9g/t Au

HOLE A (125m)

HOLE B (140m)

HOLE C (140m)

+ MRP 219 1·45m @ 0·5 g/t Au
⊙ 4·5m @ 0·14 g/t Au

+ MRP 233
● 4m @ 3·3 g/t Au

+ MRP 212
⊙ 3·4m @ 0·35 g/t Au

HOLE D (260m)

+ RED 87-2
● 4m @ 2·34 g/t Au

HOLE E (255m)

+ Intercept on Henty Fault

⊙ Centre of mineralised zone

- Holes to be drilled during Stage 1 follow-up programme

- Possible future drillholes

907021

5 cm

87-2681 6873

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

Project	ROSEBERY EAST J.V.
Title	MURCHISON RIVER AREA
	LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION
	SHOWING DRILL HOLE INTERCEPTS

Author	J G P	Dept. TAS	Scale	1:1000	
Drawn	A S	Date 6/87	Revised		Date
Checked		Date	S'ceded		Date
Sheet No.			Drawing No.	LJ 50 / 1076	

80 000mE

85 000mE

80 000mN

75000mN

70000mN

CHESTER

DACITIC–IGNIMBRITIC LAVAS

DACITIC–ANDESITIC LAVAS

LAKE ROSEBERY

TULLAH

LAKE MACKINTOSH

CUTTY SARK

ROBBIES CREEK

LANGDONS

MT. SALE

ANDESITIC LAVAS

MT. BLACK

MURCHISON RIVER GOLD BODY

DUNDAS GROUP

MT. BLACK

FELSIC IGNIMBRITE

ROSEBERY

DACITIC–ANDESITIC LAVAS

ZONE

FELSIC VOLCANICS

MURCHISON HIGHWAY

FAULT

STERLING VALLEY

DUNDAS GROUP

FELSIC PYROCLASTICS

FAULT

SOUTH STITT

ALTERATION ZONE

ROSEBERY

CENTRAL VOLCANICS

DACITIC LAVAS

907022

5 cm

ORDOVICIAN

OWEN CONGLOMERATE

87-2681 6871

HERCULES

MT. READ

HENTY

RHYOLITIC–DACITIC VOLCANICS

0 1 2 3 km

SOUTH HERCULES

HENTY PROSPECT

Billiton Australia

The Metals Division of the Shell Company of Australia Limited

Project: TASMANIA
ROSEBERY EAST J.V.

Title:

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Author J.P.R.	Date 12/86	Scale 1:50 000	
Drawn H.M.R.	Office AHO	Revised	Date
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