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NB: Title on title page different to
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**1987 - 1988 ANNUAL REPORT
EXPLORATION LICENCE 35 / 85
including
MINERAL LEASES 98 to 102M / 84**

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**HOBART
MARCH, 1988**

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 By H. D. Nolan - March 1988

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INTRODUCTION

The Brookside gold prospect is located five kilometers north east of Corinna. The prospect is immediately adjacent to a silica flour resource being brought into production by Monier Limited under an agreement with Cominex. The prospect occurs within a group of five silica mining leases (Figure 1). The rights to gold exploration and mining on the leases and surrounding E.Ls. 37/82 and 35/85 are currently held by Cominex.

Alluvial gold was mined from the Brookside prospect by hydraulic sluicing in the 1890's, however no record of production is available. The prospect is the site of one of the many gold bearing alluvial occurrences within the Corinna Goldfield. Access is via four wheel drive track, 1 to 2km north west of the Corinna Road.

This report is an assessment of the potential of the Brookside prospect based on geological data provided by Mr. N. Turner (Mines Dept.), geochemical data collected by Mr H. D. Nolan (Cominex), and the authors previous knowledge of the geology and structure of the area.

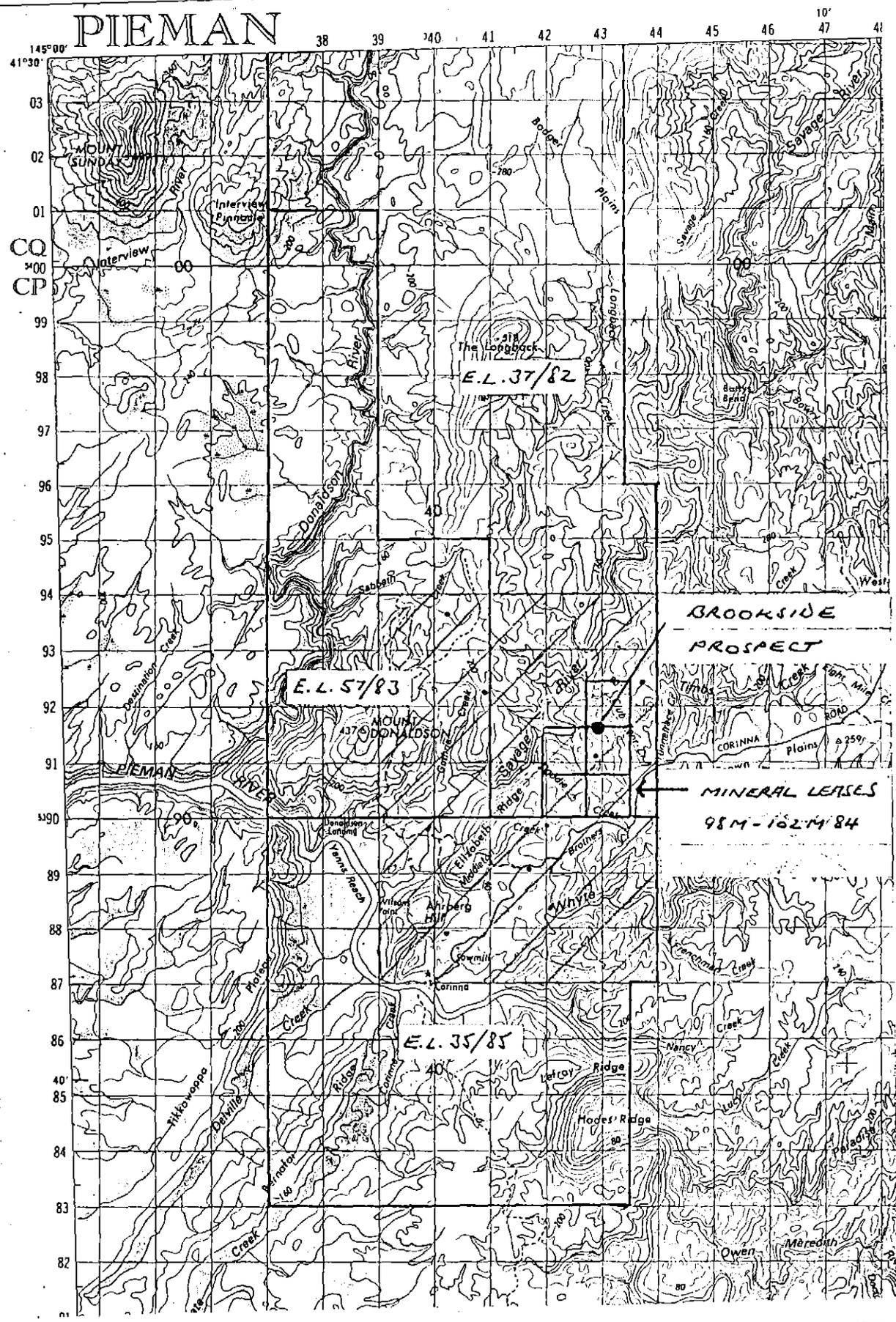


Figure 1) Locality map showing Corinna district and E.L's 37/82, 57/83 and 35/85. (1 : 100,000)

5 cm

SUMMARY

- Gold mineralisation at the Brookside prospect is associated with alluvial Tertiary gravels which overly Proterozoic dolomite, mudstones and meta volcanics.
- Previous investigators have concluded that the gold is derived from the Tertiary gravels and has an ultimate source further ^{east} ~~west~~ in the Arthur Lineament, Bald Hill Complex or the Meredith Granite.
- Reconnaissance exploration by Cominex has shown that it is probable that much of the gold in the district has a local bedrock source in the Proterozoic carbonates and sediments.
- Two clearly identifiable types of gold have been recognised in the stream system in E.L. 37/82 and E.L. 35/85 where these licences cover the Corinna Goldfield.

Type A) Orange coloured flaky, travel worn gold, with a low silver content (averaging 2wt% Ag) which is derived from the Tertiary Gravels and concentrated in the central gutter of the lead.

Type B) Yellow to orange coloured hackly or crystalline gold with a high silver content (averaging 16wt% Ag) showing no sign of travel damage which probably has a local source from lode gold in the Proterozoic dolomites and mudstones. This gold type is in predominance at the Brookside Prospect.

A third form of gold (Type C) resembles Type B in colour, but shows signs of travel damage, and carries an average of 8wt% Ag. This type of gold is considered to be unrelated to the Tertiary lead gold, and may have a bedrock source in the general Corinna district.

- Rock chip sampling of the few poorly developed exposures in the vicinity of the crystalline gold occurrence at Brookside, indicates the presence of anomalous copper and arsenic levels in pyritic mudstones along the (faulted?) contact between the mudstones and dolomites. Copper values vary from 115 to 420 ppm and arsenic values from 2 to 1500 ppm in the anomalous zone.
- The Corinna Dolomites which extend further east from the occurrence, are extensively silicified with the development of irregular jasper/chert bodies and vein networks of colloform quartz (lacy agate).

- The coincidence at Brookside of
 - a) crystalline, alluvial gold with a high Ag/Au ratio.
 - b) pyritic mudstones with anomalous copper and arsenic values in the region of the alluvial gold.
 - c) extensive silification of the adjacent Corinna Dolomites with development of colloform veins, jasper/chert and silica flour supports the proposal that a primary source of bedrock gold-arsenic occurs in the region and may be associated with the extensive zone of dolomite silification.
- These geological and geochemical features are positive indicators for the presence of a carbonate hosted epithermal gold deposit (or Carlin type gold) in the area of the Brookside prospect.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to evaluate the strike extent of the gold-copper-arsenic zone and define targets for drilling, the following programme is recommended,

- 1) Gridding 500 x 1000 m area along the contact of the mudstones and dolomites.
- 2) Deep penetration bedrock (C-horizon) sampling with power auger or Wacka drill on the grid. Geochemical analyses for Au, Cu, As, Pb, Zn, Sb. Particular care will be required in the collection of samples to ensure that contamination by the Tertiary gravels is avoided.
- 3) Ground magnetics on the grid to define the position of the Long 5 anomaly.
- 4) Electrical geophysical survey (I.P. or E.M.) to locate any major concentrations of sulphides.

Consideration should also be given to drilling a short stratigraphic hole through the dolomite-mudstone contact below the Brookside Workings in order to gain geological information on the nature of the primary mineralisation. A 50 m angle hole would probably be sufficient.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The detailed geology of the Corinna district has been discussed by Large (1987). A re-evaluation of the previous work by Spry (1964) and Cary (1981) plus recent mapping by Turner (1984) has led to a re-interpretation of the stratigraphy for the Proterozoic rocks in the area (see Figure 2). Two distinct dolomite horizons are considered to be present; a) the upper, Corinna Dolomite, which is bedrock to the high purity silica flour deposits and, (b) the lower, Savage Dolomite, which is partly silicified and stromatolitic. A sequence of altered meta mafic lavas and tuffs plus minor mudstones separates the two dolomite formations.

Within E.L. 37/82, the Corinna Dolomite occupies the core of a SSE trending syncline (Figure 3) which is partly covered by Tertiary Alluvial gravels.

Geology of the Brookside Prospect

The area of hydraulic sluicing for gold at the Brookside prospect is located within, and adjacent to, Brookside Creek immediately downstream from an interpreted faulted contact between the Corinna dolomite and underlying mudstones of the Bernafai Volcanics (see Figure 4). Tertiary alluvial gravels partly cover the bedrock in the immediate vicinity and extend south eastwards for over a kilometer. Dolomite bedrock in the workings is not silicified or mineralised. However mudstones adjacent to the contact are heavily ironstained and partly altered to orange clay rich zones. About 100-200 m south along the mudstone-dolomite contact, the mudstones contain minor disseminated and vein type pyrite. The majority of pyrite is located in bands parallel to the bedding, however some veins cut the bedding.

CORINNA DISTRICT

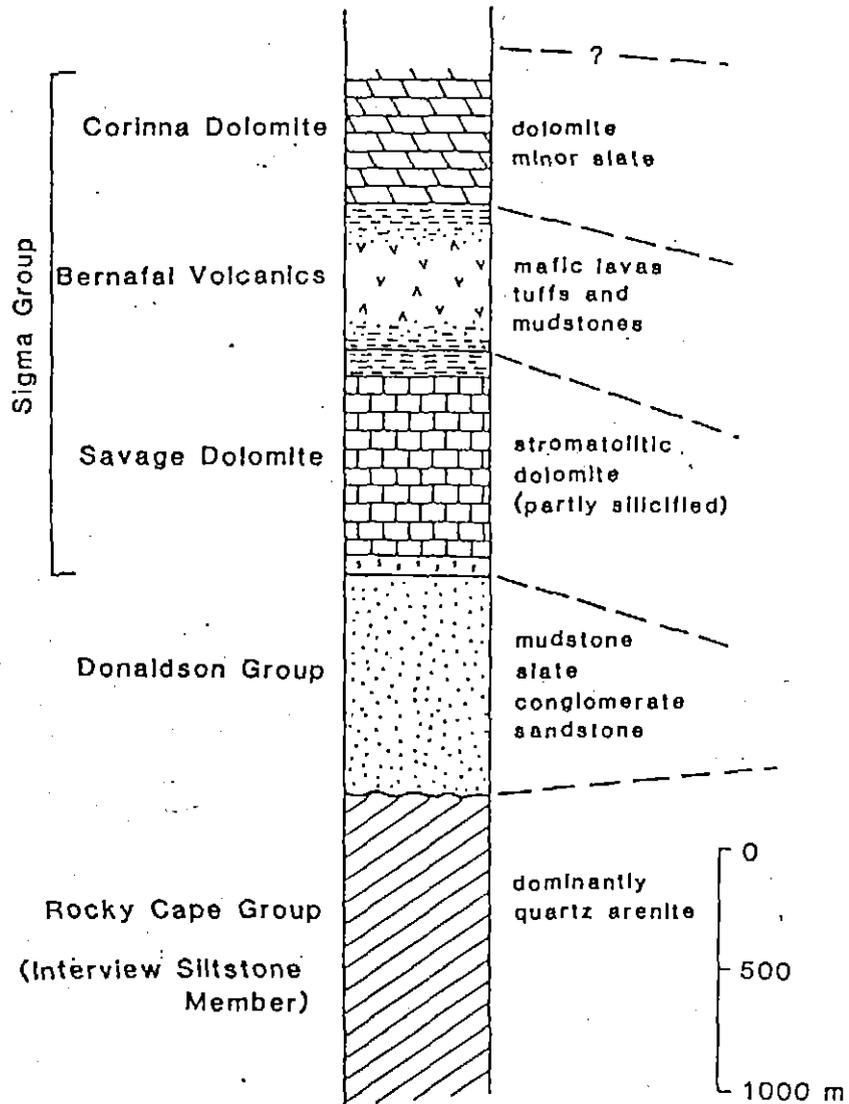


Figure 2 : Stratigraphic column of Proterozoic rocks in the Corinna District (from Large, 1987).

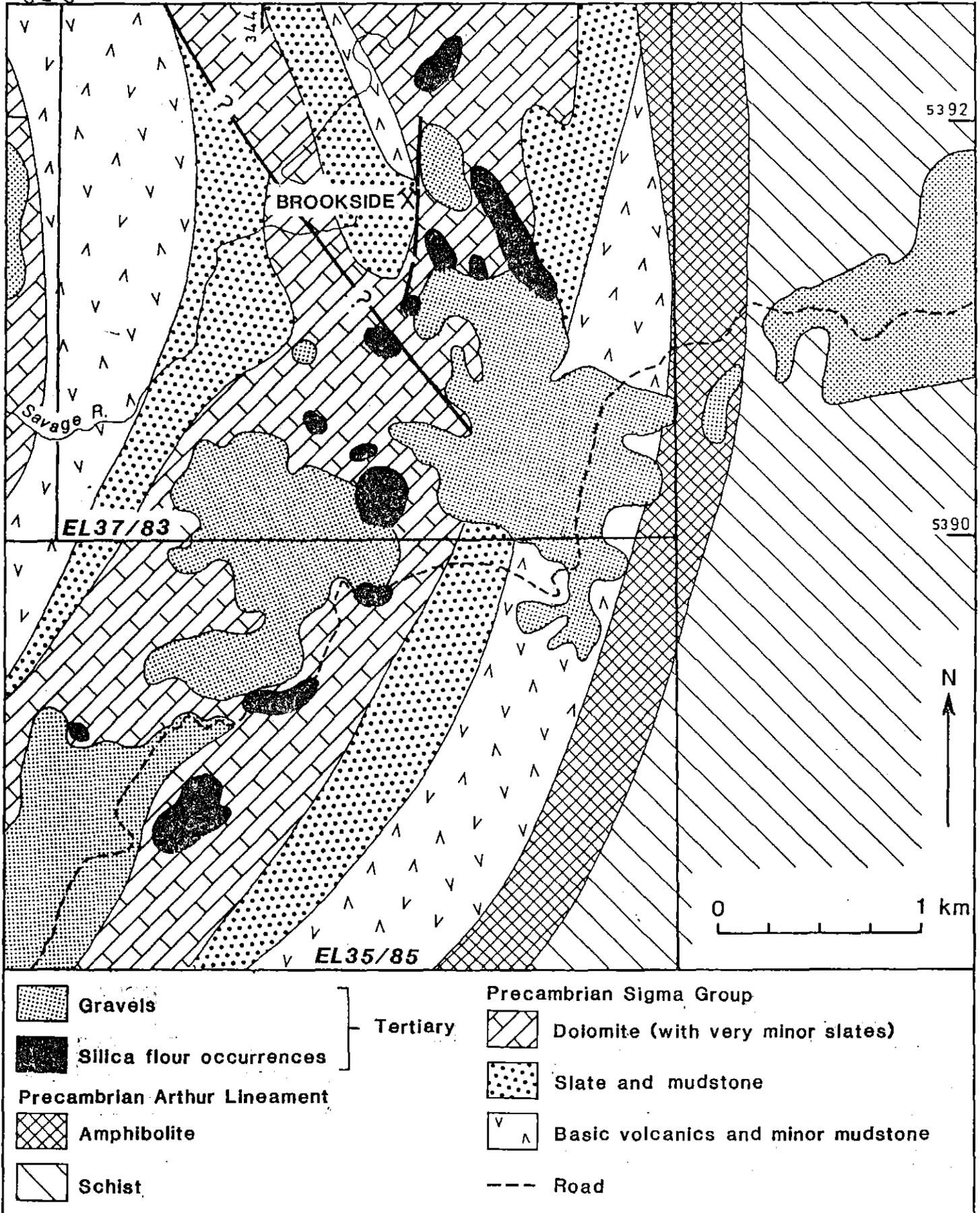


Figure 3 : Interpretive geological map of the area of gold and silica flour potential (from Large, 1987, modified after Turner, in prep) Scale 1 : 25,000.

5 cm

GEOCHEMISTRY

Panned Concentrate gold sampling

Panned concentrate samples have been collected from a number of streams throughout the immediate area (Figure 5). Gold grains were observed in all samples collected. Detailed microscopic examination by Mr. H.D. Nolan and microprobe analysis at the Central Science Laboratory, University of Tasmania, has revealed the presence of the following types of gold.

Type A gold - flaky, well travel-worn orange gold with a silver content of 0 to 4 wt% (average 2 wt% Ag).

Type B gold - crystalline yellow coloured gold with no travel damage, with a silver content of 10 to 23 wt% (average 16 wt% Ag).

Type C gold - yellow gold with some travel damage, having a silver content of 5 to 10 wt% (average 8 wt% Ag).

This work has demonstrated the presence of at least two sources of gold in the district. Type A gold which shows evidence of considerable distance of transport, with a very low silver content is from the Tertiary lead gravels and probably has an ultimate source to the east of Savage River in the Bald Hill Complex or Meredith granite. Type B gold shows no evidence of alluvial transport, has a high silver content and is most probably derived from a local bedrock source. This type of gold occurs predominantly in the vicinity of the Brookside Workings. Type C gold may have a local bedrock source but has suffered some transport, leading to minor travel damage and a decrease in the silver content (due to leaching of Ag in the alluvial environment).

Rock-chip Sampling

Forty five rock chip samples from outcrops of dolomite, mudstone and meta volcanics were collected and analysed by Analabs for Cu, As, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au. Sample locations are shown in Figure 4 and a tabulation of analyses are given in Appendix 1.

Because of the small number of samples it is not possible to determine accurate background geochemical levels for each of the three major rock types. However some preliminary comments on the results are warranted.

Copper (Figure 6) : Background levels in the dolomites are probably less than 15 ppm and the mudstones and volcanics less than 80 ppm. Anomalous values of greater than 100 ppm Cu are concentrated along the faulted contact between the mudstones and dolomites.

Zinc (Figure 7) : Zinc values are very erratic and show no discernable pattern. The values greater than 500 ppm Zn, may be significant and require follow-up.

Arsenic (Figure 8) : The background for arsenic is less than 11 ppm in all three rock types.

Anomalous values of 11 to 1500 ppm As, coincide with the copper anomaly along the dolomite-mudstone contact passing through the Brookside prospect.

Gold : All samples returned background values of gold (less than 8 ppb).

Discussion of geochemical results

Rock chip sampling has demonstrated the presence of a zone of anomalous copper-arsenic mineralisation along the contact between the dolomites and mudstones extending at least two hundred meters south of the Brookside Workings. The sampling is too limited to define the full potential length of this zone.

The source of the crystalline gold panned from the alluvials at the Brookside prospect is most probably related to this bedrock Cu-As anomaly.

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BROOKSIDE PROSPECT

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-  Mudstone and slate /crystalline gold
-  Basic volcanics and minor mudstone
-  Corinna Dolomite
-  Rock chip sample locations

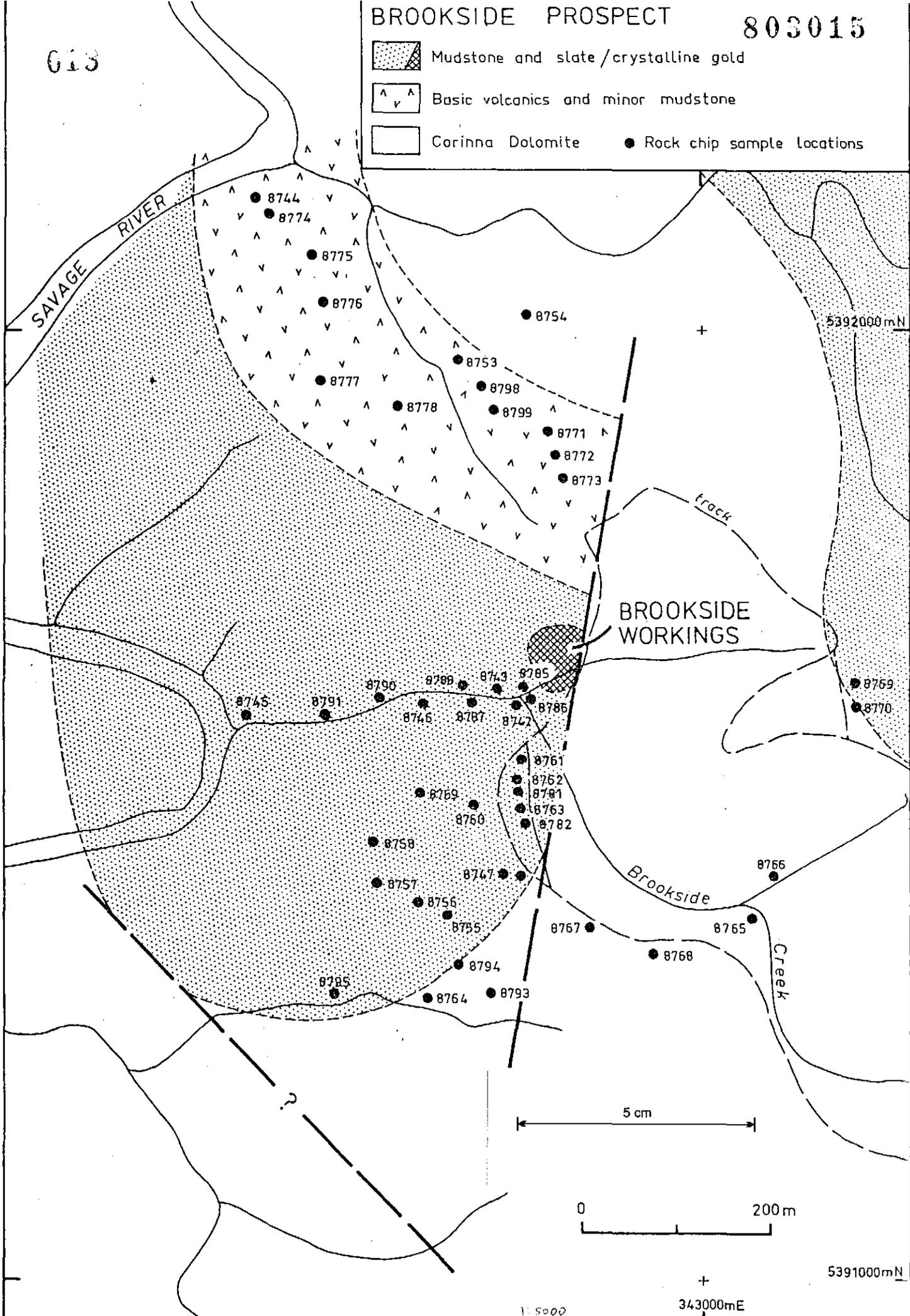


figure 4 : Interpretation geology of the area of the Brookside prospect (after Turner, in prep.) with locations and sample numbers for the rock chip samples.

Distribution of gold types found in pan concentrates within the old Corinna goldfield.

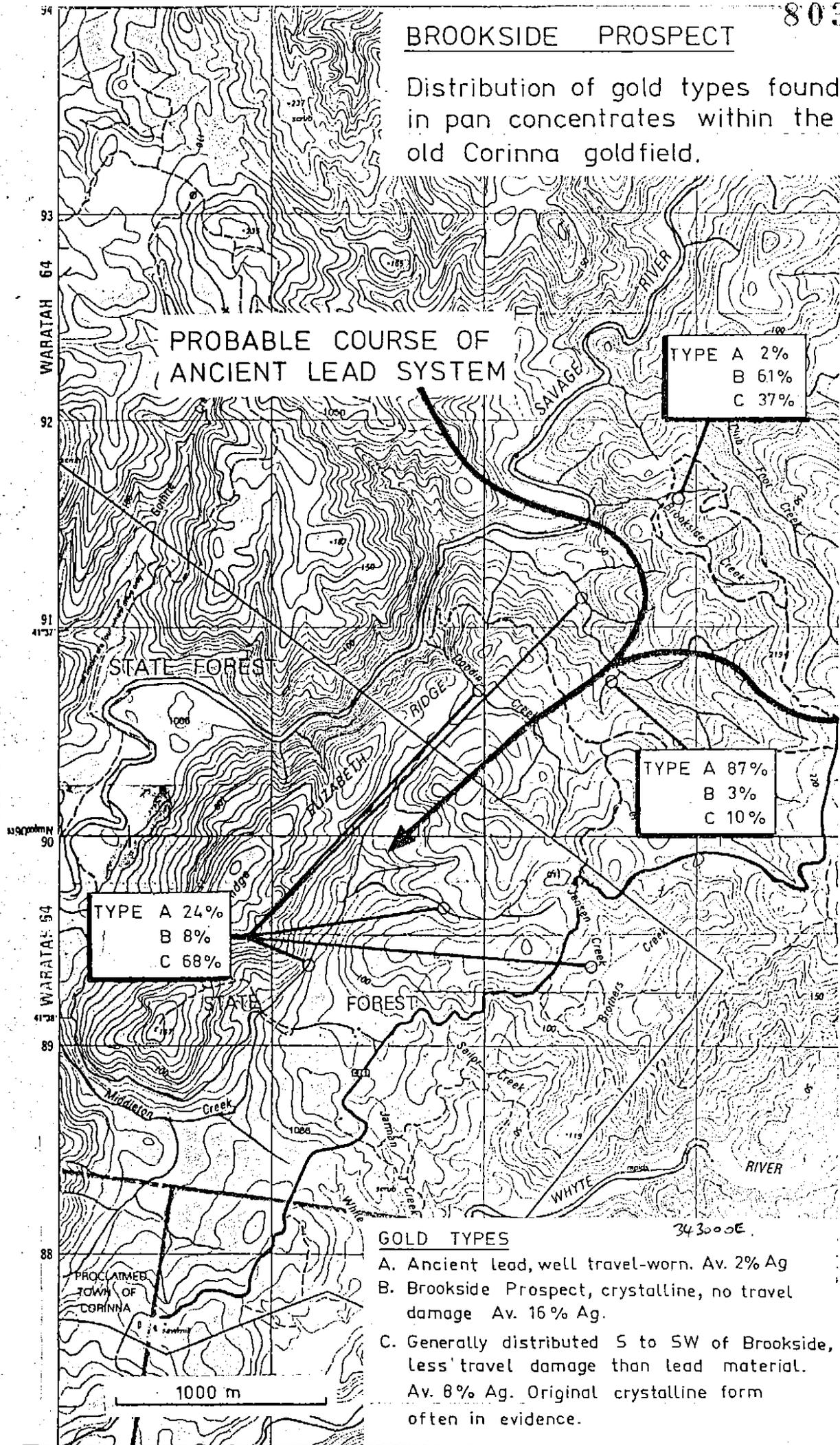


Figure 5 : Locations and nature of panned concentrate gold samples.

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BROOKSIDE PROSPECT 803017

Rock chip geochemistry - Cu ppm

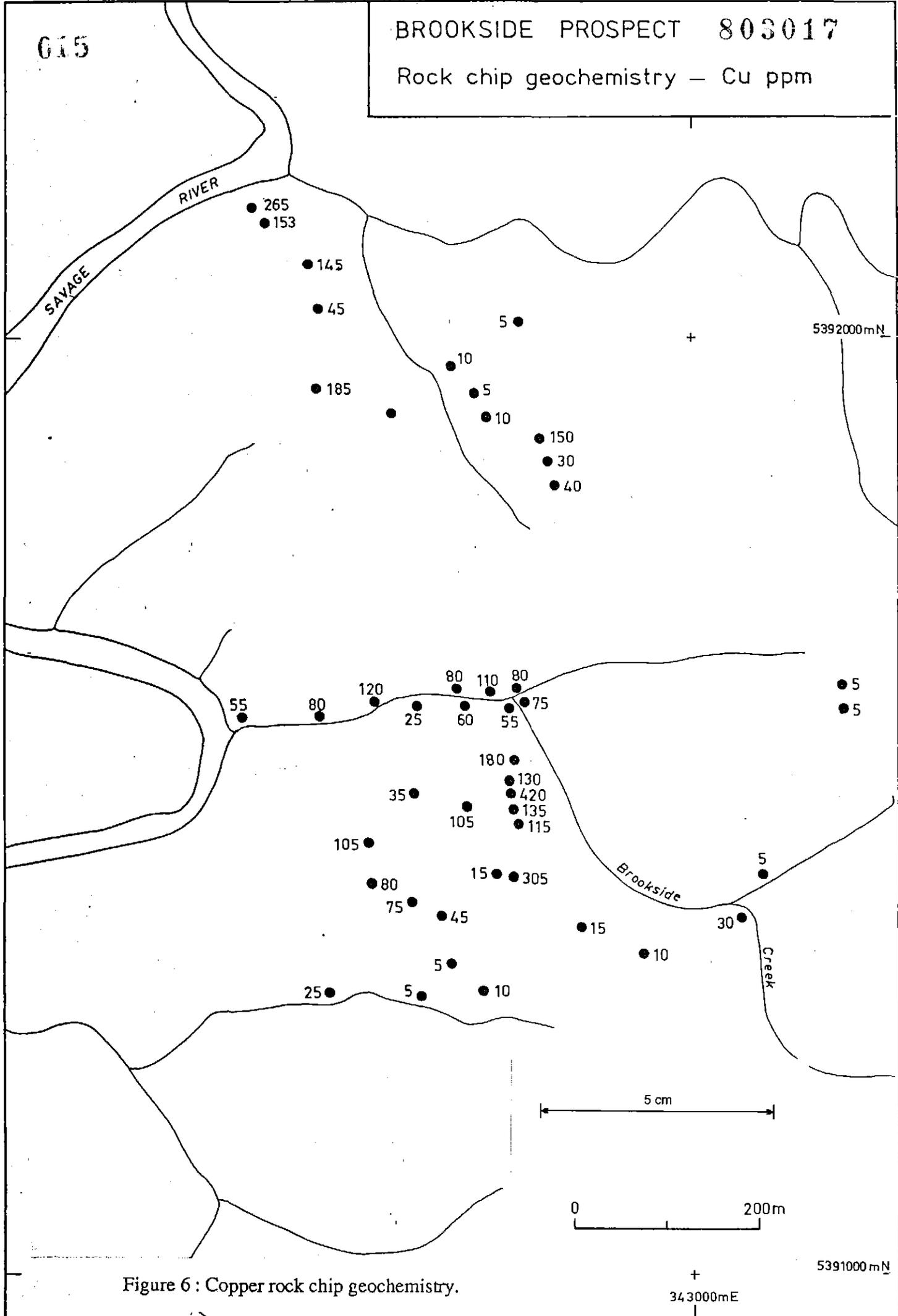


Figure 6 : Copper rock chip geochemistry.

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BROOKSIDE PROSPECT 803018

Rock chip geochemistry - Zn ppm

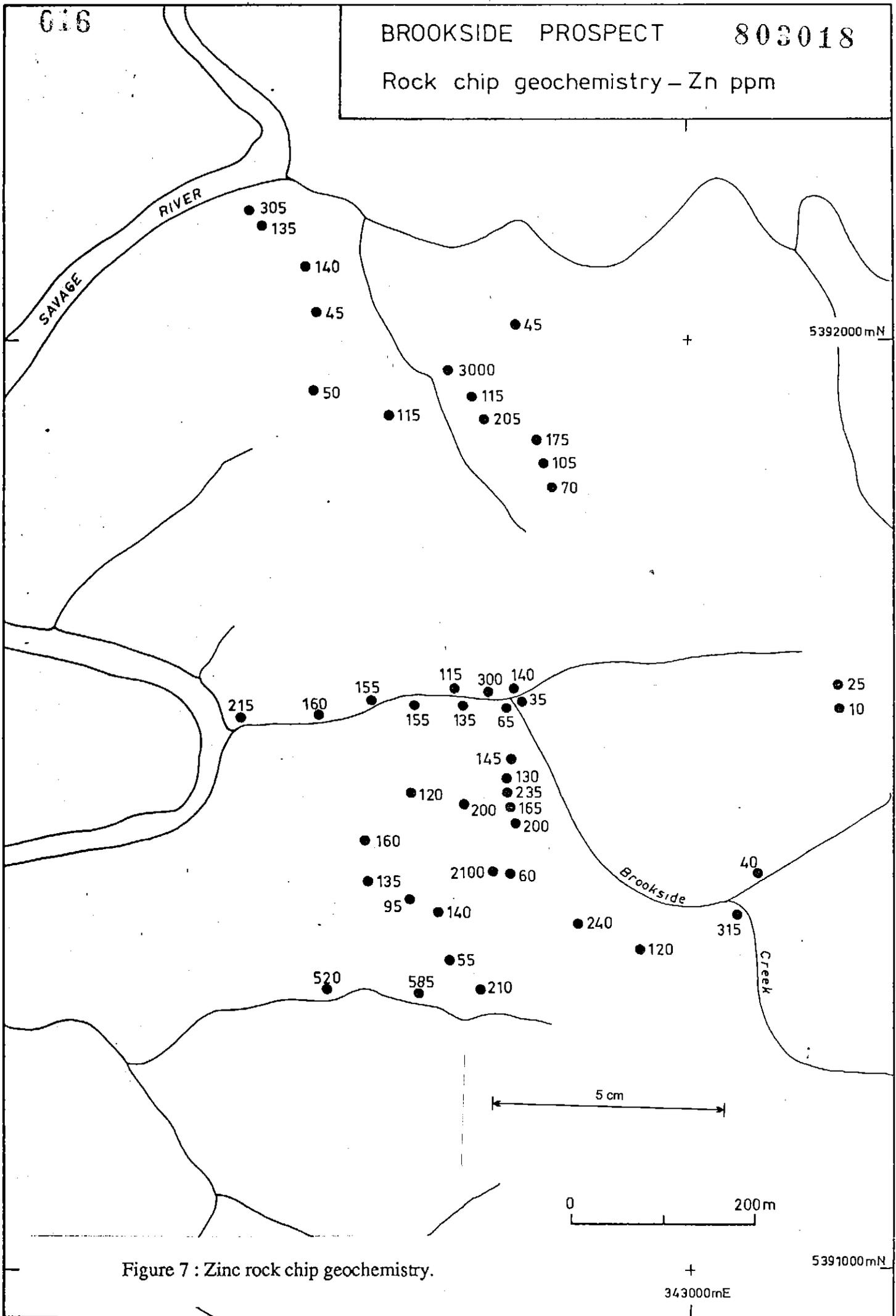


Figure 7 : Zinc rock chip geochemistry.

5391000mN
+
343000mE

GEOPHYSICS

Inspection of the Mines Dept. 1982 aeromagnetic contour data for the Corinna Area, indicates the presence of a magnetic anomaly in the vicinity of the Brookside Workings. This anomaly, previously termed Long 5 by Geopeko (Pemberton, 1984), is shown in Figure 9. No ground follow-up has been performed to determine the source of this anomaly.

Previous interpretation by Large (1987) indicates that the Corinna dolomites are non-magnetic and develop broad magnetic lows, whilst the meta volcanics are weakly to strongly magnetic. Long 5 may relate to the zone of meta volcanics to the north-west of the Brookside prospect, however this interpretation requires ground magnetic traversing to accurately position the anomaly with respect to the outcropping volcanics.

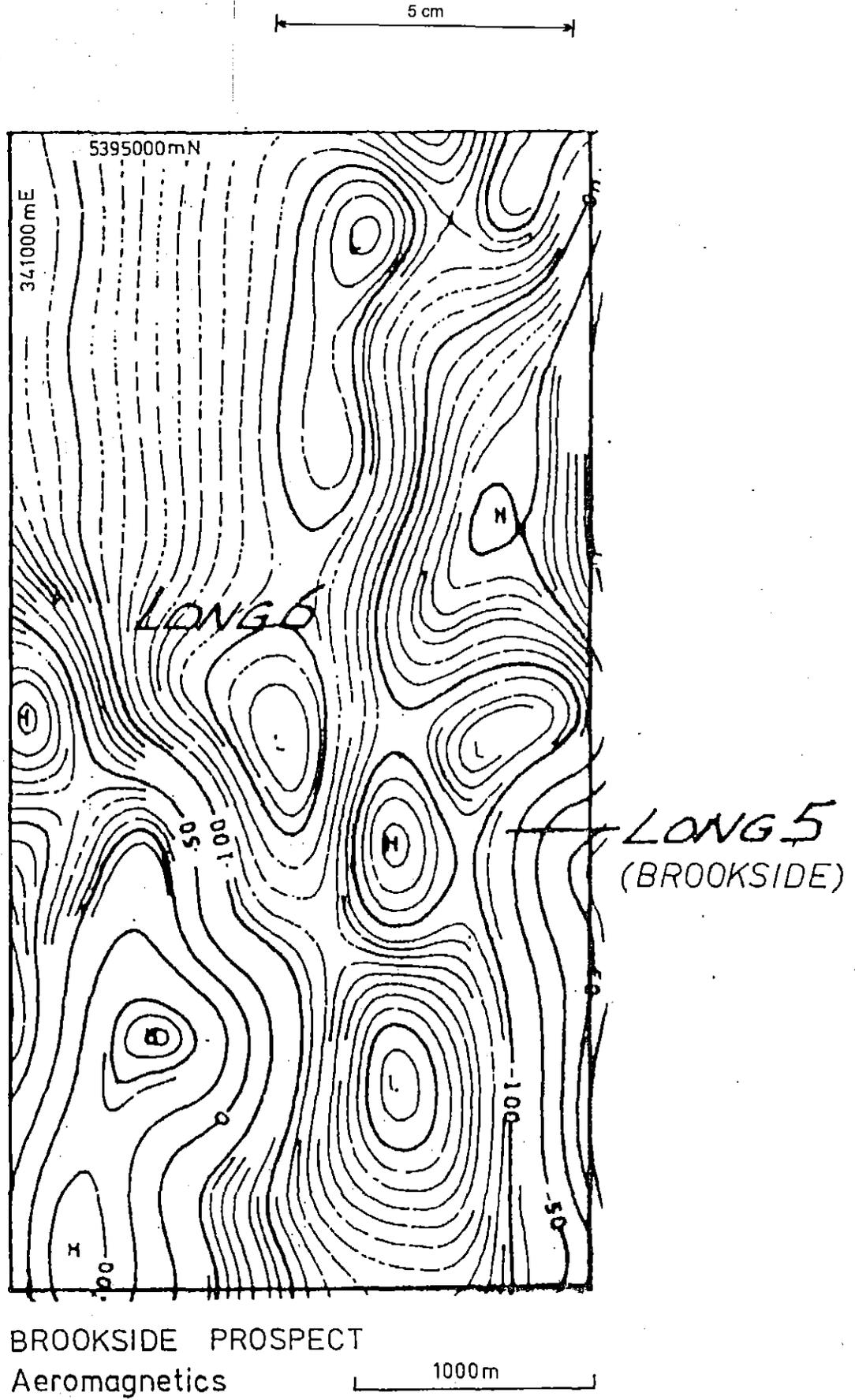


Figure 9 : Aeromagnetic contours of southern portion of E.L. 37/83 (from Mines Dept. Survey, 1982).

MINERALISATION MODEL

The evidence collected to date, indicates that a zone of gold-arsenic-copper mineralisation situated along the faulted (?) contact between Proterozoic dolomites and mudstones has contributed to the crystalline alluvial gold occurring at the Brookside prospect. Pyritic mudstones adjacent to the contact, which also contain anomalous As-Cu values, show evidence of an epigenetic style of mineralisation. The mudstone-dolomite contact may represent a favourable structural, stratigraphic or chemical trap causing the precipitation of gold and Cu-As sulphides from hydrothermal epigenetic solutions. The source of the hydrothermal fluids is unknown, but by analogy with other Tasmanian gold deposits, may be related to a deep seated Devonian Granite. A sketch outlining the proposed mineralization model is given in Figure 10.

It is significant that some aspects of the geology of the Corinna district indicate the potential for Carlin style (or sediment hosted epithermal) gold mineralisation (Large, 1987). The major features of similarity between Corinna and the classic Carlin district are;

- 1) A carbonate host rock for the gold mineralisation
- 2) Presence of extensive zones of silicified carbonate, jasper and chert in the vicinity of the gold ore.
- 3) Colloform banded quartz veins (lacy agate) throughout the dolomite.
- 4) Extensive faulting providing a plumbing system for hydrothermal fluids.

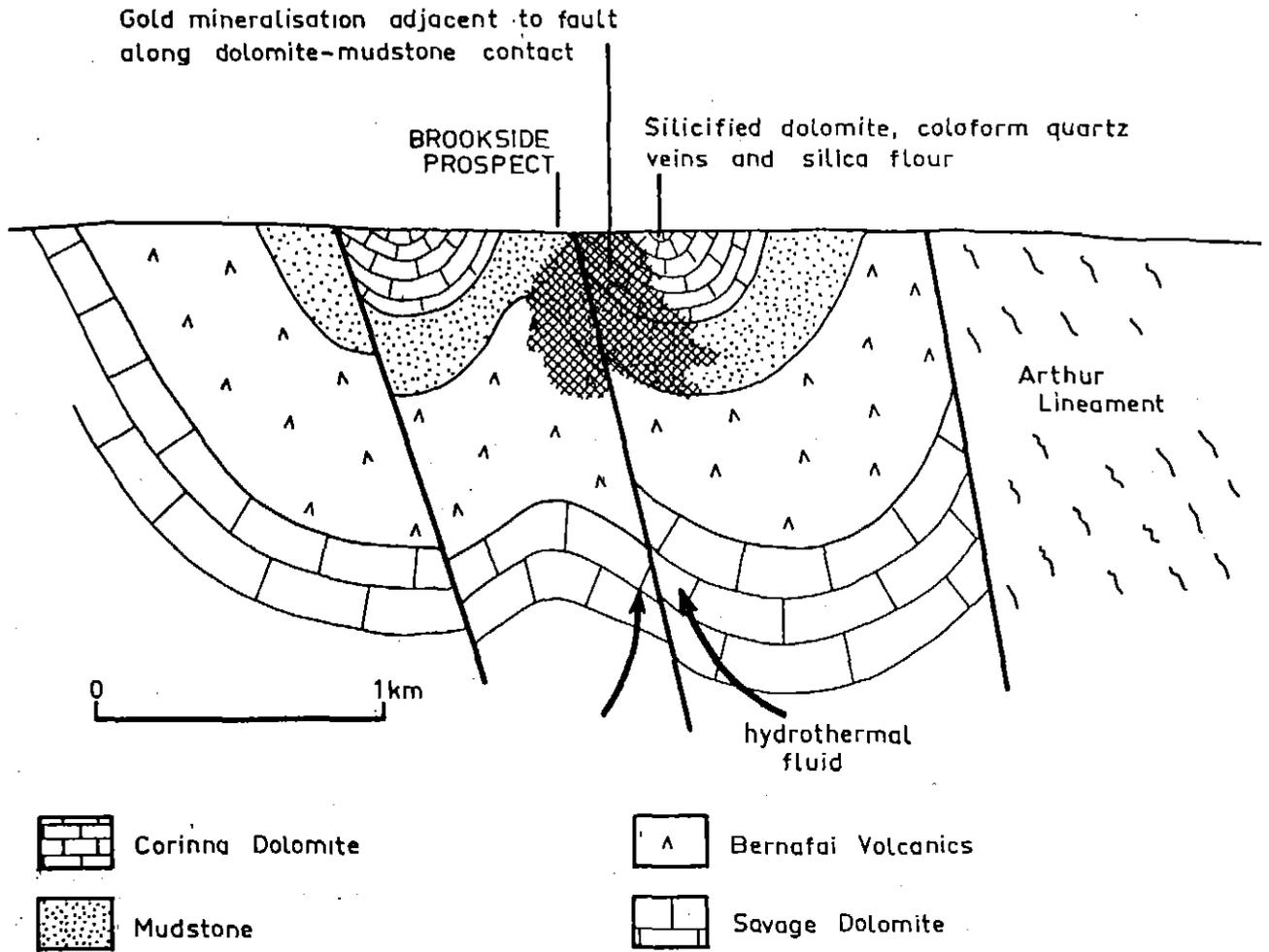


Figure 10 : Hypothetical model for gold mineralisation and silica flour development in the Brookside area.

5 cm

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- Pemberton, J.,1984, Progress report on Longback EL 37/82, Tasmania : unpublished report Geopeko, Devonport.
- Spry, A.,1964, Precambrian rocks of Tasmania, Part vi, the Zeehan-Corinna Area : Pap. Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., v.98, p23-48.
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APPENDIX 1

Geochemical Analyses - Rock Chips.

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ANALABS

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ANALYTICAL DATA

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2	8743	110	30	300	<0.5	21	<0.008				
3	8744	265	<5	305	<0.5	2	<0.008				
4	8745	55	15	215	<0.5	10	<0.008				
5	8746	25	20	155	<0.5	10	<0.008				
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ANALABS

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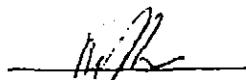
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3	8755	45	35	140	<0.5	4	-	2.80	<0.008	-
4	8756	75	15	95	<0.5	<1	-	1.50	<0.008	-
5	8757	80	15	135	<0.5	10	-	1.80	0.030	-
6	8758	105	15	160	<0.5	12	-	10.50	<0.008	-
7	8759	35	15	120	<0.5	7	-	2.55	<0.008	-
8	8760	105	15	200	<0.5	4	-	2.00	<0.008	-
9	8761	180	35	145	<0.5	13	-	2.20	<0.008	-
10	8762	60	10	130	<0.5	2	-	1.70	<0.008	-
11	8763	130	85	235	<0.5	1100	-	-	<0.008	-
12	8764	5	55	585	<0.5	7	12.0	11.00	<0.008	-
13	8765	30	27	315	<0.5	10	-	-	<0.008	-
14	8766	5	20	40	<0.5	1	13.5	11.00	<0.008	-
15	8767	15	40	240	<0.5	5	9.0	7.10	<0.008	-
16	8768	40	60	120	<0.5	<1	15.5	12.50	<0.008	-
17	8769	95	15	25	<0.5	1	-	-	<0.008	-
18	8770	5	20	10	<0.5	<1	-	1.20	<0.008	-
19	8771	150	35	175	<0.5	87	-	-	<0.008	-
20	8772	30	30	105	<0.5	5	-	1.70	<0.008	-
21	8773	40	10	70	<0.5	4	-	1.40	<0.008	-
22	8774	155	10	135	<0.5	<1	-	2.10	<0.008	-
23	8775	145	20	140	<0.5	2	-	1.90	<0.008	-
24	8776	45	5	45	<0.5	2	-	-	<0.008	-
25	8777	185	10	50	<0.5	<1	-	-	<0.008	-

Results in ppm unless otherwise specified
 T = element present; but concentration too low to measure
 X = element concentration is below detection limit
 - = element not determined

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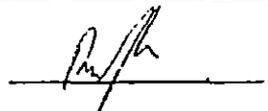
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22											
23	DETECTION	5	5	5	0.5	1	0.5	0.05	0.008	0.008	
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Results in ppm unless otherwise specified
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 X = element concentration is below detection limit
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3	8783	115	125	200	<0.5	1100	<0.008	<i>REPEAT 8763</i>			
4	8784	80	25	130	<0.5	8	<0.008	<i>FLOAT</i>			
5	8785	80	<5	140	<0.5	13	<0.008				
6	8786	75	5	35	<0.5	7	<0.008				
7	8787	60	<5	135	<0.5	11	<0.008				
8	8788	80	10	115	<0.5	1	<0.008				
9	8789	55	10	90	<0.5	10	<0.008	<i>QUARTZ x SHALE</i>			
10	8790	120	5	155	<0.5	1	<0.008				
11	8791	80	10	160	<0.5	6	<0.008				
12	8792	20	<5	110	<0.5	12	<0.008	<i>FLOAT</i>			
13	8793	10	20	210	<0.5	1	<0.008				
14	8794	5	15	55	<0.5	1	<0.008				
15	8795	25	20	620	<0.5	5	<0.008				
16	8796	120	20	125	<0.5	3	<0.008	<i>FLOAT</i>			
17	8797	10	<5	95	<0.5	3	<0.008	<i>FLOAT</i>			
18	8798	5	<5	115	<0.5	3	<0.008				
19	8799	10	5	205	<0.5	3	<0.008				
20											
21	87102	305	185	60	X	400	T.B.A.				
22											
23	DETECTION	5	5	5	0.5	1	0.008				
24	UNITS	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM				
25	METHOD	101	101	101	101	114	309				

Results in ppm unless otherwise specified
 T = element present; but concentration too low to measure
 X = element concentration is below detection limit
 - = element not determined

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THE BROOKSIDE GOLD PROSPECTCORINNA DISTRICT TASMANIA

SUPPLEMENT TO THE R.R. LARGE REPORT BY
BY H. D. NOLAN MARCH 1988

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Since the R. R. Large assessment of the Brookside Prospect (November 1987) five soil samples have been collected and analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Au and Te (see attached).

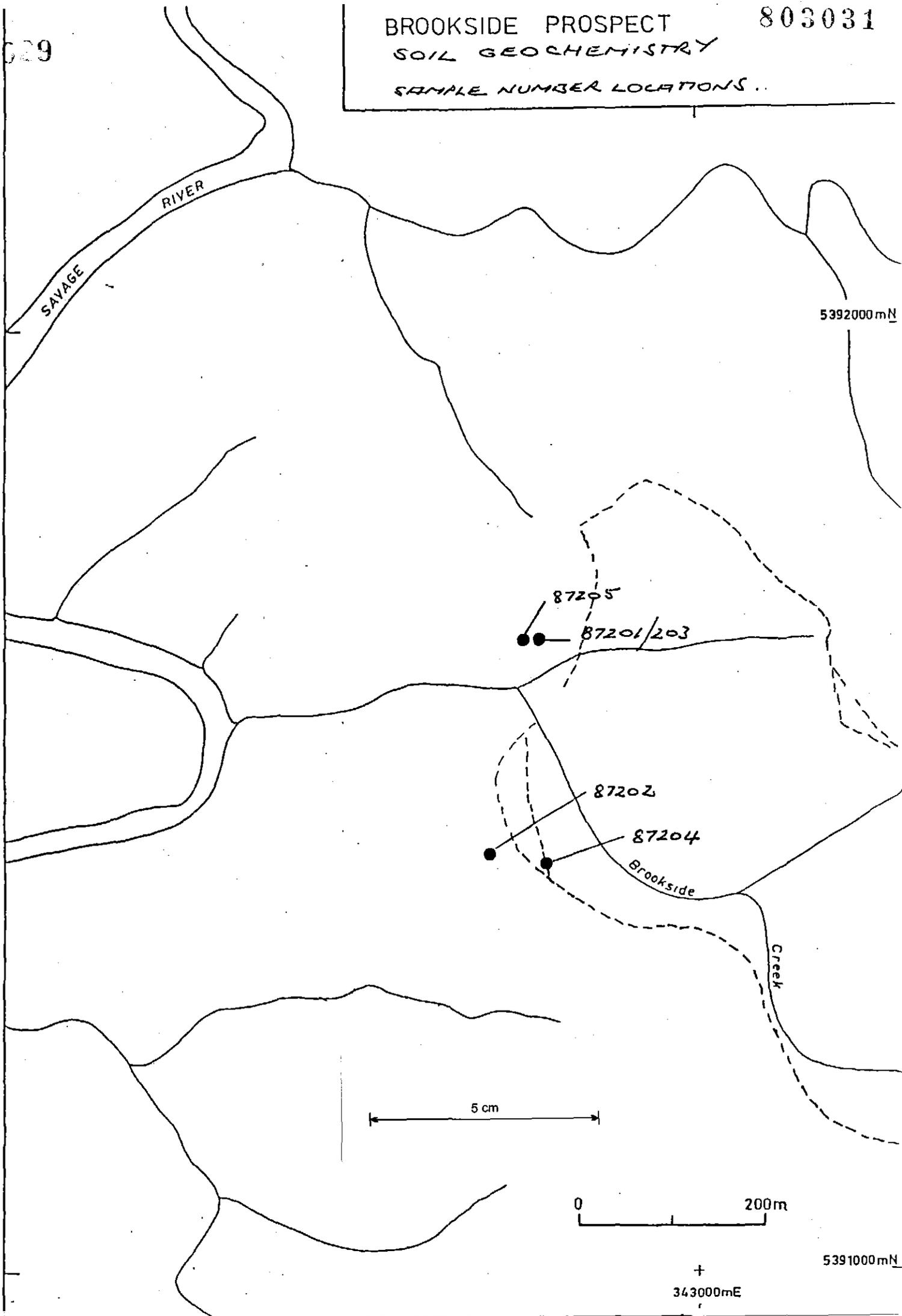
Only material which appeared to be in situ weathered bed-rock and which displayed no evident contamination from the tertiary alluvial gravels was sampled.

One anomalous sample 87201 containing 630 PPB Au 180 PPM As and 575 PPM Cu came from a ferruginous clay zone exposed in the base of the Brookside Workings directly on the contact between the dolomites and the mud stones. Sample 87203 was subsequently taken as verification.

As a further check, 50 kg of this material was manually panned down and found to contain approximately 500 fine grains of chrystalline (type B) gold. Not one grain of the type A or type C gold was present in the sample.

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BROOKSIDE PROSPECT 803031
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
SAMPLE NUMBER LOCATIONS...



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2	B7101	10	15	155	0.5	1	-	0.008			
3	B7102	305	185	60	0.5	400	-	0.008			
4	B7103	50	5	85	0.5	58	-	0.002			
5	B7104	65	15	90	0.5	6	-	0.008			
6	B7105	390	100	90	0.5	450	-	0.008			
7	B7106	25	10	25	1.0	4	-	0.008			
8	B7107	40	35	35	1.0	18	-	0.010			
9	B7108	15	15	20	1.5	41	100	0.008			
10	B7201	575	25	80	0.5	180	-	0.630	SOIL		
11	B7202	190	230	235	0.5	46	-	0.050	SOIL		
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21											
22											
23	DETECTION	5	5	5	0.5	1	5	0.008			
24	UNITS	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM			
25	METHOD	101	101	101	101	114	101	309			

Results in ppm unless otherwise specified
 T = element present, but concentration too low to measure
 X = element concentration is below detection limit
 - = element not determined

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 AUTHORIZED OFFICER

634

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A Division of Macdonald Hamilton & Co. Pty. Ltd.

ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

999.01.06.04967

07/12/87

16557

1 OF 1

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Al		
1	87109	30	60	125	<0.5	41	<0.008		
2	87110	175	40	55	<0.5	49	<0.008		
3	87203	2450	125	335	0.5	110	0.430		SOIL
4	87204	155	195	650	<0.5	14	0.010		SOIL
5	87205	520	80	105	<0.5	78	0.030		SOIL
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
23	DETECTION	5	5	5	0.5	1	0.008		
24	UNITS	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM		
25	METHOD	101	101	101	101	114	309		

Results in ppm unless otherwise specified.
 T = element present, but concentration too low to measure.
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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX REPORT NUMBER REPORT DATE CLIENT ORDER No. PAGE

 999.01.08.03134 17/02/88 1 OF 1

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Fe	Au	Wght					
1	87201	0.05	0.542	6	}	REPEAT OF SOIL			
2	87202	0.10	0.038	13					
3	87203	0.05	0.350	-					
4	87204	0.05	0.020	-					
5	87205	<0.05	0.050	-					
6	89002	0.30	<0.005	-					
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23	DETECTION	0.05	0.005	1					
24	UNITS	PPM	PPM	gms					
25	METHOD	116	313	199					

Results in ppm unless otherwise specified
 T = element present, but concentration too low to measure
 X = element concentration is below detection limit
 - = element not determined

AUTHORISED OFFICER

