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EXPLORATION LICENCE 12/72, BULGOBAC

ANNUAL REPORT ON EXPLORATION

26 DECEMBER 1987 TO 25 NOVEMBER 1988

OPEN FILE

S Taylor
Electrolytic Zinc Company
of Australasia Limited
November 1988

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

001

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- 4 Exploration Undertaken in 1988
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- 1 Airas, K O (1988) Exploration Licence 12/72 Bulgobac, Tasmania, retained area, North Pinnacles; Final Report on the Retained Area, Covering the Exploration by the Bulgobac Joint Venture from 26 December 1987 to 16 August 1988: Outukumpu Exploration Australia
- 2 Bishop, J R (1988) An Evaluation of the North Pinnacles IP Surveys: Report to Electrolytic Zinc Company by Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd

FIGURES

- 1 Tenement Location Plan
- 2 Pancontinental Rock Chip and Wacker Sampling

1 INTRODUCTION

The present Exploration Licence 12/72 is a 5 km² remnant of the original EL of 94 km², which was granted to the Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Limited in 1972 (Fig 1).

At the start of the current twelve month period of tenure the EL was the subject of a Joint Venture between Electrolytic Zinc (60% interest), Little River Resources (40%) and Pancontinental/Outokumpu, whereby the latter was farming-in to acquire a 50% interest by funding and managing the exploration programme. In August 1988 Pancontinental/Outokumpu withdrew from the Joint Venture without earning equity, whereupon management of the project reverted to Electrolytic Zinc.

The following report summarizes the exploration undertaken by Pancontinental/Outokumpu, then by Electrolytic Zinc, in the period 26 December 1987 to 25 November 1988.

2 GEOLOGY

The tenement, some 15 km north of Rosebery (Fig 2) covers a small area of the Mt Read Volcanics Central Sequence, comprising a NNE-trending, N-plunging anticline of feldspar-phyric rhyolite lavas (Burns Peak Rhyolite). The volcanics are surrounded by the unconformably overlying White Spur Formation (Dundas Group) of tuffaceous sandstones, greywackes and siltstones.

To the southwest of the tenement the rhyolitic sequence hosts small pods of massive sulphide mineralization at the Burns Peak and Pinnacles Pb-Zn prospects and the Chester pyrite deposit.

3 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Prior to the current Joint Venture, the North Pinnacles Grid was investigated for its base metal potential by Electrolytic Zinc, as manager of the EZ-Getty Joint Venture, by means of grid-based geological mapping, soil and rock chip geochemistry (base metals) and dipole-dipole IP surveys, culminating in three DDHs NPP213, 214, 215 (total 400 m), which intersected minor disseminated and veinlet Pb-Zn mineralization. In 1984, in the latter stages of the EZ-Getty JV, the three holes were resampled to investigate the gold potential. Encouraging results were obtained from NPP215, which returned anomalous gold values averaging 0.2 g/t over a 20.3 m width of pyritized, brecciated silicified rhyolite with sulphide disseminations.

In October 1986 Pancontinental/Outokumpu farmed-in to EL 12/72 principally to assess the base metal potential of the Boco volcanogenic alteration zone in the south-east portion of the tenement. In addition they also undertook the following work in 1987 in the North Pinnacles area:

- * grid rehabilitation and extension;
- * an EM-37 survey, to investigate the potential for VMS mineralization, which proved negative;
- * geological mapping and rock chip sampling of the gridded area to follow up the anomalous gold values in DDH NPP215. This returned anomalous gold values in the range 0.15 - 2.2 g/t Au in rock chip sampling of brecciated rhyolites around 200 m north of the hole, as shown in Fig 2.

In order to follow up these encouraging gold results, a twelve month extension to the North Pinnacles area was sought when EL 12/72 was due for compulsory total relinquishment on 25 December 1987.

A concise summary of the previous exploration in the original EL 12/72 (Bulgobac) and a list of all company reports on the area to 1986, including the North Pinnacles Grid, is given in Taylor (1987). Reports on the North Pinnacles area since then are Airas (1987), Herrmann (1987) and Wilson (1987).

4 EXPLORATION UNDERTAKEN IN 1988

Exploration undertaken by Pancontinental/Outokumpu, as manager of the project, in the period 26 December 1987 to 16 August 1988 is reported in Airas (1988), which is included herein as Appendix 1. The exploration involved the following work:

- * cutting of three new E-W grid lines across the southeast portion of the Mt Read Central Volcanic Sequence rhyolites;
- * collection of a total of 181 C horizon soil/bedrock samples by Wacker drilling at 10 m intervals on six lines across the Central Volcanic Sequence rhyolites, in the vicinity of DDH NPP215 (20.3 m @ 0.2 g/t Au) and outcrops of rhyolite with significant gold values, as shown in Fig 2. The samples were analysed for Au, Ag, Pb and Zn;
- * collection of an additional 41 samples of 3 m intervals of bedrock, as exposed in the bed of the bulldozed access track to NPP215;
- * a brief review of the 1979 Scintrex 40 m dipole IP survey, with a view to determining drilling targets.

Following the withdrawal of Pancontinental/Outokumpu from the Joint Venture on 19 August 1988, Electrolytic Zinc assumed management of the project and undertook the following work:

- * a review of the available IP data over the Central Volcanics rhyolite by consultant J Bishop. His report is included as Appendix 2;
- * preparations for the diamond drilling of the best IP anomaly in the vicinity of the best rock chip gold values.

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5 RESULTS RECEIVED

The Pancontinental/Outukumpu Wacker sampling delineated a broad northeast trending zone of patchy, generally low tenor gold anomalism, with sporadic spot highs to maximum values of 3.1 ppm Au and 33 ppm Ag, as reported in Appendix 1. Within this zone the best geochemical target for gold had already been tested by DDH NPP215.

In the rock chip sampling traverse of the access track to DDH NPP215 the absence of significant gold values confirmed the erratic distribution of gold in the area.

Following a brief review of the IP data, drill testing of the best coincident geochemical/geophysical target was recommended by Pancontinental's geological consultant W Herrmann, but the company declined to follow up this suggestion.

The later, more thorough, assessment of the IP data by Electrolytic Zinc's geophysical consultant, J Bishop, (Appendix 2) supported Herrmann's recommendation of a drill hole to test the best chargeability anomaly on grid line 10400N at around 379050mE/5387300mN.

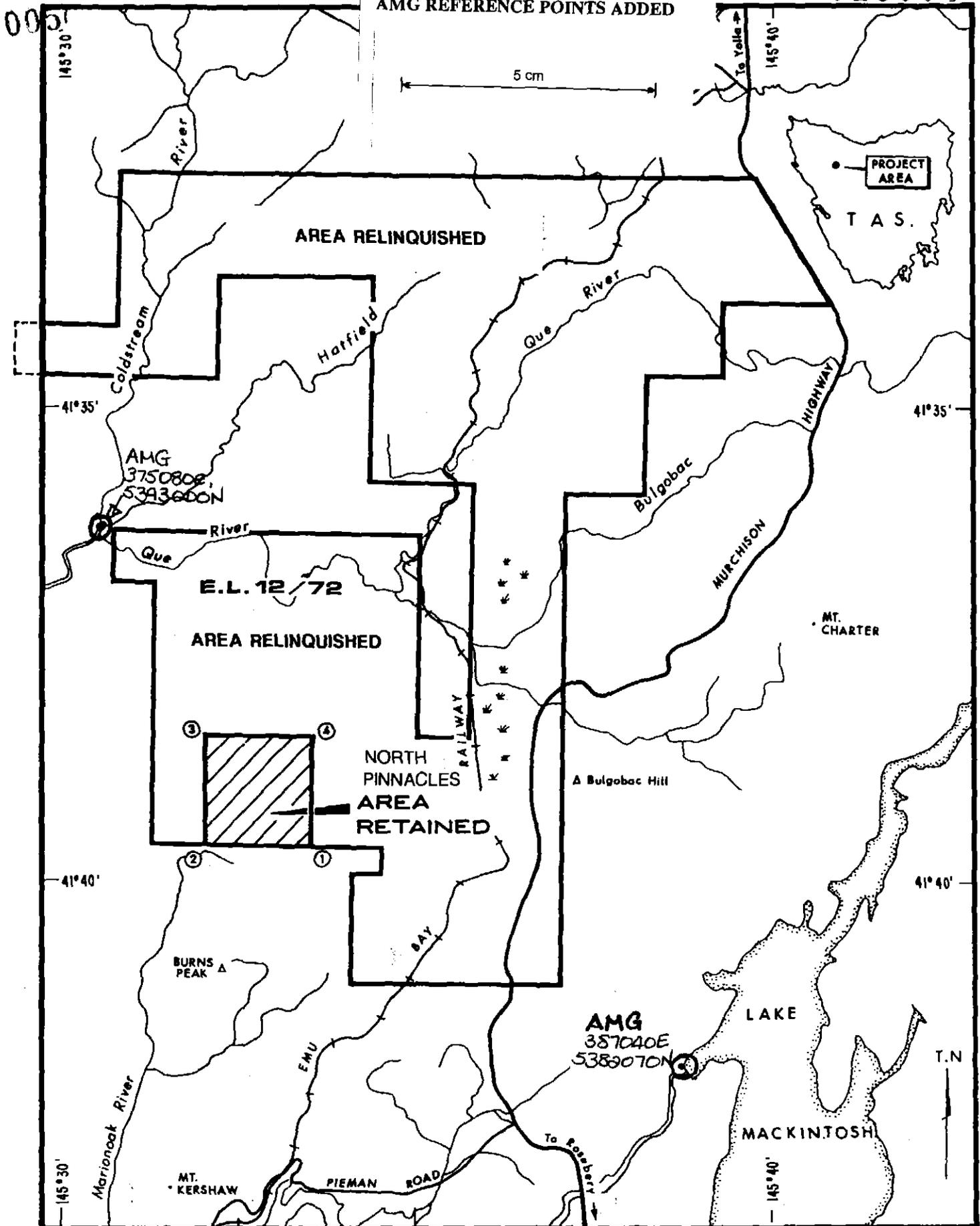
6 EXPENDITURE

Expenditure incurred by Pancontinental/Outukumpu in the period 26 December 1987 to 16 August 1988 was \$18,952, as reported in Appendix 1. Exploration costs incurred by Electrolytic Zinc, from the withdrawal of Pancontinental/Outukumpu until 25 December 1988 are anticipated to be around \$25,000.

REFERENCES

- | | | |
|-------------|------|--|
| Airas, K O | 1987 | North Pinnacles Prospect, A part of the EL 12/72 Bulgobac, Tasmania, Annual Report 26 December 1986 to 25 December 1987; Pancontinental Mining Ltd Report |
| Herrman, W | 1987 | Exploration Potential of North Pinnacles and East Bulgobac Areas, EL 12/72, Tasmania; Pancontinental Mining Ltd Report |
| Taylor, S | 1987 | Exploration Licence 12/72, Bulgobac, Final Report on the Relinquished Area, covering Pancontinental's Exploration from October 1986 to December 1987 and a Summary of Exploration in the 1976-1987 period; EZ Report |
| Wilson, D R | 1987 | Report on an EM37 Survey, North Pinnacles Prospect, Bulgobac EL 12/72, Tasmania; Pancontinental Mining Ltd Report |

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED



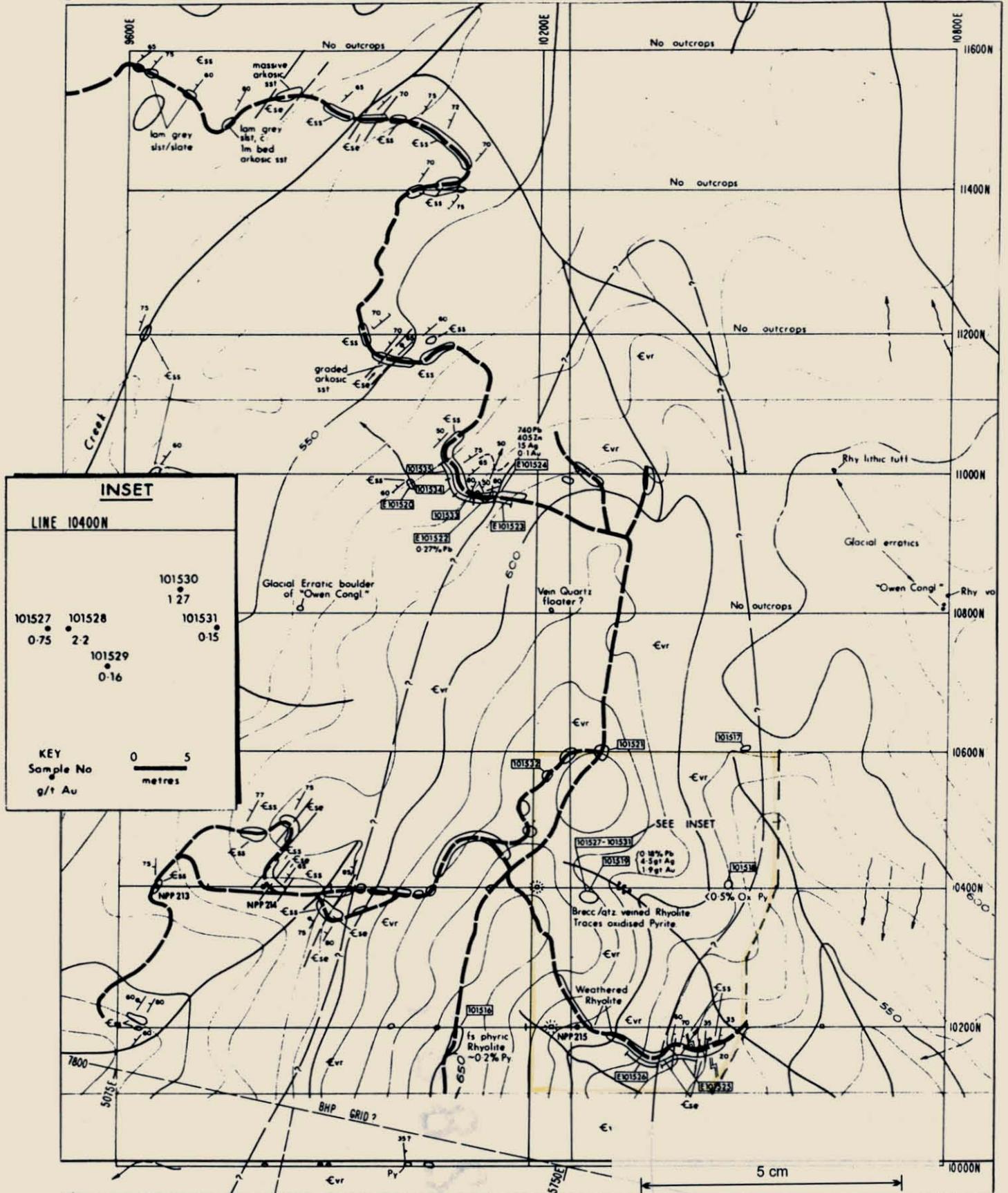
RETAINED AREA CO-ORDINATES

①	380 000mE	5 386 903mN
②	378 000mE	5 386 878 mN
③	378 000mE	5 389 000mN
④	380 000mE	5 389 000mN

PANCONTINENTAL MINING LIMITED
EXPLORATION DIVISION

**E.L. 12/72 - TASMANIA
TENEMENT PLAN**





DUNDAS GROUP : Mid Middle - Mid Late Cambrian?

- E5e Thick bedded quartzo-feldspathic tuffaceous - epiclastic sandstone.
- E5s Thinly bedded greywacke, siltstone, grey to black shale

CENTRAL VOLCANIC SEQUENCE? : Late Early - Mid Middle Cambrian?

- Evr Massive feldspar (quartz) phryc rhyolite, probably extrusive.

E.L. 12/72

BULGOBAC

PANCONTINENTAL ROCK CHIP AND WACKER SAMPLING TO INVESTIGATE GOLD POTENTIAL

AREA COVERED BY WACKER SAMPLING

FIG. 2

007

715008

APPENDIX 1

OUTOKUMPU EXPLORATION AUSTRALIA

Exploration Licence 12/72 Bulgobac, Tas
retained area, North Pinnacles

Final Report on the Retained Area,
Covering the Exploration by the
Bulgobac Joint Venture from
26th December, 1987 to 16th August, 1988

Compiled by:
K.O. Airas
October, 1988

Distribution:

Original

- Copy 1 Outokumpu File 2.42.2.88/1
- Copy 2 Pancontinental
- Copy 3 Electrolytic Zinc
- Copy 4 Little River Resources
- Copy 5 Department of Mines, Tasmania

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1. Introduction
2. Title
3. Reference to the previous exploration
4. Exploration completed during the reporting period from 26th December, 1987 to 16th August, 1988.
5. Conclusions
6. Exploration Expenditure

APPENDICES

1. Results of Bedrock Geochemical Sampling Programme at North Pinnacles. EL.12/72 Bulgobac, Tasmania. A Memorandum by Walter Herrmann on 7th June, 1988.
2. A follow-up of gold anomalies at North pinnacles. E.L. 12/72 Bulgobac, Tasmania. A Memorandum by Walter Herrmann on 20th July, 1988

FIGURES

1. Tenement Plan

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report covers exploration activity on the North Pinnacles prospect during the period from 26th December, 1987 to 16th August, 1988 by the Bulgobac Joint Venture where the parties were Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Limited, Little River Resources Pty Limited, Pancontinental Mining Limited and Outokumpu Exploration Australia Pty Limited, Panfin Joint Venture between Pancontinental and Outokumpu being the operator of the project.

The aim of the exploration conducted during the reporting period has been to follow up gold anomalies in a silica-sericite-carbonate alteration zone within feldspar-phyric rhyolitic lavas (Burns Peak Rhyolite). This zone was interpreted as having potential to precious metal mineralisation in a distal part of a VMS system.

2. TITLE

The Exploration Licence NO 12/72, Bulgobac was granted to Electrolytic Zinc in 1972 and expired on 25th December, 1987, but an area about 4 sqkm at North Pinnacles was retained for one year to 25th December, 1988 to conduct this exploration programme. (Figure 1)

3. REFERENCES TO THE PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The previous exploration prior to the current Bulgobac Joint Venture has been comprehensively reviewed in W. Herrmann's report, "Exploration Potential of North Pinnacles and East Bulgobac Areas, EL. 12/72 Tasmania. Pancontinental Mining Limited Report No 87/33.

Bulgobac Joint Venture has conducted geological mapping and rock chip sampling on a grid cut over the area. The grid was used also to carry out an EM-37 survey. Refer to the Annual Report 26th December, 1986 to 25th December, 1987 by Pancontinental Mining Limited, Report 87/78

4. EXPLORATION COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD TO 16TH AUGUST, 1988.

Exploration has comprised a bedrock geochemical programme. Sampling has indicated the presence of co-related Au, Ag and Pb anomalies. Precious metal values peaked at 3.1 g/t for Au and 33g/t for Ag. A memorandum attached shall describe the work procedure and results of the programme in detail (Appendix 1).

An additional sampling was carried out to check results of the first programme and confirmed the discontinuity of the anomalies. Results in detail of this work are as indicated in Appendix 2.

5. CONCLUSION

The geochemical survey carried out show distinct anomalism of gold, silver and lead, Anomalies, however, are more or less erratically distributed, peak values are missing and average grade of anomalous values remain at low-level. The highest gold values occur over the surface projection of the 20.5 m drill intersection which shows low Au content of an average 0.20 g/t.

Based on these results the farm in parties (Pancontinental and Outokumpu) to the joint venture decided not to continue the exploration on North Pinnacles and decided to withdraw from the joint venture.

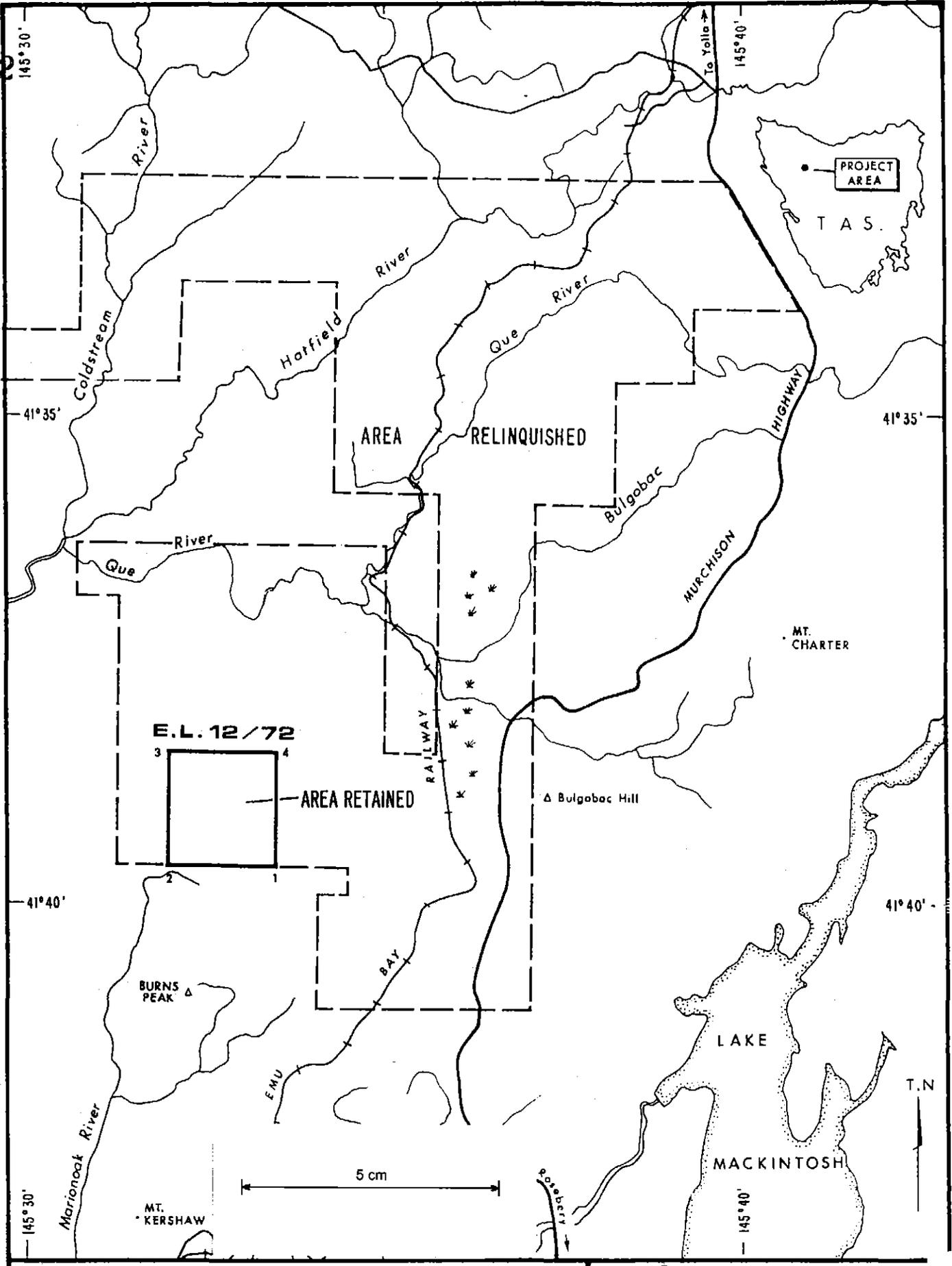
6. EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure of the entire EL 12/72 by the current Bulgobac Joint Venture amounts to \$184,832.22, of which a total of \$18,952.05 was spent on the area retained at North Pinnacles since 28th December, 1987. This latter amount is composed of the following expenditure items:

Salaries		2948.39
Contractors		
- Geological	9756.28	
- Assaying	<u>2899.60</u>	12655.88
Travel, Freight		656.86
Repairs		36.08
Land Holding, Sundry		182.83
Overheads		2472.01

	TOTAL	\$18952.05

715013 012



RETAINED AREA CO-ORDINATES

1.	380000mE	5386903mN
2.	378000mE	5386878mN
3.	378000mE	5389000mN
4.	380000mE	5389000mN



**NORTH PINNACLES PROSPECT
E.L. 12/72 - BULGOBAC
TENEMENT PLAN**



MEMORANDUM

To: K.O. Airas
Manager, Pancontinental-Outokumpu J.V.

From: W. Herrmann (R.S.D. 1066 Devonport, Tas)

Date: 7/6/88

Subject: RESULTS OF BEDROCK GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING
PROGRAMME AT NORTH PINNACLES.
E.L. 12/72 BULGOBAC, TASMANIA

1. SUMMARY

A recent C-Horizon/Bedrock geochemical sampling programme has indicated the presence of co-related Au, Ag and Pb anomalies somewhat erratically distributed within a NNE trending zone over 400m of strike length and upto 120m width. Bedrock precious metal values peaked at 3.1g/tAu and 33g/tAg and appear to be associated with brecciated, silicified/sericitized and quartz veined rhyolite.

The peak bedrock geochemical value, by coincidence, occurs over the surface projection of the 20.3m intersection @ 0.20g/tAu in previous drill hole NPP215.

This memo provides alternative suggestions for further evaluation of the gold prospectivity of North Pinnacles based on extensions and infill to bedrock geochemistry, rock chip/channel geochemistry, and shallow and moderate depth diamond drilling.

014

2. INTRODUCTION

During May 1988, a programme of bedrock geochemical sampling designed to determine the extent of anomalous gold at the North Pinnacles prospect was carried out for the Pancontinental-Outokumpu-E.Z. Joint Venture on E.L. i2/72.

This memorandum presents the results and preliminary interpretation of that programme.

3. METHODS

The bedrock geochemical sampling programme was carried out to specifications provided in a Memorandum by K.O. Airas of 21/4/88.

This provided for C-Horizon soil/bedrock sampling by Wacker drill on lines 10100N, 10200N, 10300N, 10400N, 10500N and 10600N at 10m intervals between the 10200E Baseline and the eastern contact of the rhyolite with adjacent sediments.

The sampling programme and additional track cutting (on 10100N, 10300N and 10500N) was carried out under contract agreement by Nick Poltock.

A total of 181 samples were collected (locations shown on fig 1) at depths of upto 4.3m (but averaging around 1.5m) below surface.

A 45mm diameter Marlow type sampling bit providing a sample weight of around 0.75kg was used for most of the programme. In a few locations where difficulties were experienced in penetrating bouldery talus or overburden a smaller (20mm) sampling bit was used to obtain a sample of about 0.25kg.

The samples were lithologically described by W. Herrmann (Appendix I).

The samples were then submitted to ANALABS at Burnie, Tasmania for analysis as follows:

Sample Preparation:	Drying, crushing, pulverizing, splitting.
Analysis:	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by Method 101, 104 (AAS)
	Au by Method 313 (50g. Fusion/AAS)

The analytical results were reported in Laboratory Report No 109.5.08.05471 included here as Appendix II.

4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The geochemical sample locations, significant analyses for Au, Ag, Pb and Zn and lithological details are presented in plan form at 1:2500 scale in figures 1-6.

Logging of the samples (Appendix I) indicates that the sampling technique was effective in penetrating to true C-Horizon soil and bedrock in the great majority of sample locations.

In only very few samples were there any traces of humic material.

The analytical data for gold shows clearly anomalous values upto 3.10g/tAu contrasting with a generally low background level of $< 0.005\text{g/t}$. There are only two samples with $> 1\text{g/tAu}$ and only seven samples with greater than 0.1g/tAu .

016

The highest value (3.10g/tAu) is at 10230E/10200N over the zone tested in previous E.Z. drill hole NPP 215.

If the 20.3m intersection of 0.2g/tAu in NPP215 is projected to the surface assuming a steep dip (say 70°-80°) to the east then it may be reasonably concluded that NPP 215 has tested the peak bedrock anomaly about 45m below the surface. (c.f. fig 1 in Herrmann 1987; collar of NPP 215 is at approx 10266E.)

The second highest bedrock gold value (from the Wacker sampling programme) is 1.625g/tAu at 10380E/10300N within a broader (100m) zone of anomalous gold which the sample logging (Appendix I) indicates it is associated with rather leached looking rhyolite (probably indicating weathering of a formerly sericitically altered rock) with local silicification, quartz and/or limonite veinletting and minor disseminated pyrite (?).

Surprisingly, the samples immediately adjacent to the anomalous outcrop just south of 10280E/10400N are not significantly anomalous in gold. There is an isolated 0.13g/tAu value from 10310E/10400N.

This distribution of gold anomalies, in plan, faintly suggests a NE trending en echelon pattern (viz: from about 10230E/10200N to 10380E/10300N and also from the anomalous outcrop near 10280E/10400N to 10310E/10400N and perhaps extending towards lesser gold bedrock anomalies near 10400E/10500N. This latter hypothetical trend is supported also by anomalous lead in bedrock samples:

017

However, I regard these patterns as fairly speculative; they may simply be figments of the sampling interval (10 x 100m grid) and the likely "spotty" nature of gold mineralization.

Silver analyses range upto 33g/tAg, again with good anomaly contrast and a strong correlation with anomalous gold.

Lead values in bedrock samples range upto 2450ppm and generally show a positive correlation with gold and silver but considerably greater dispersion.

Copper in the bedrock samples does not exceed 100ppm and although zinc ranges upto 900ppm there are only a few samples with greater than 400ppm and these do not show any particular correlation to the precious metals.

The Au+Ag+Pb signature in the principal bedrock anomalies is similar to that of the anomalous outcrop near 10280E/10400N. The intersection in NPP 215 showed correlation between Au, Pb, Zn and subtle As anomalies. I cannot recall (and do not have the report by Sainty, 1984, on hand) if there was significant Ag in the NPP 215 zone. The apparent absence of Zn in association with the outcrop and bedrock is perhaps attributable to near surface leaching of this relatively geochemically mobile element.

The geochemical results of this bedrock sampling programme do not constitute a coherent, contourable data set and hence it is not possible to identify a "bullseye" type anomaly which could be a focus for drill testing. By strange co-incidence, the bedrock geochemical maxima has already been tested by previous drill hole NPP 215.

018

However, the recent programme has confirmed the effectiveness of N. Poltock's WACKER sampling system and shown that anomalous gold is (at least) erratically distributed over a NNE trending zone 400m in length by upto 120m in width.

If one dares to make a rough calculation based on possible but highly unlikely continuity of mineralization between the two peak values of 3.10 and 1.625g/tAu on the basis of:

~180m strike
~10m width
~50m depth
@ 2.35g/t Au

one can arrive at a 'possible' resource of about 234,000t at 2.35g/tAu.

Whilst not presenting a source of great exploration excitement the results to date suggest that the North Pinnacles area still offers moderate prospectivity for stockwork vein style gold mineralization.

Some possibilities for further evaluation of the prospect could be:

- i) Extension of WACKER bedrock sampling to the north and south west and possibly "infill" sampling in the zone of interest between 10150N and 10550N.
- ii) Rock chip/channel sampling along the bulldozed track north of NPP 215. Washouts in the track could probably provide semi continuous bedrock channel samples to allow an estimate of bulk grades for comparison with the intersection in NPP 215.

- iii) An inclined drill hole to test possible down dip extensions of the anomalous intersection in NPP 215. Existing tracks would allow establishment of a drilling rig at a collar position (for a hole inclined at -45° to the west) about 100m east of NPP 215 without significant additional environmental disturbance.
- iv) Testing of the broad zone of anomalous gold on 10300N by a single inclined drill hole of 200-300m depth. This would require bulldozing of an additional 200m of track OR cutting of a helicopter landing pad for drill rig access.
- v) Drilling of several short diamond drill holes at selected anomalous locations with a portable diamond drilling rig. Machinery recently introduced to Tasmania by N. Poltock is reputedly capable of coring to 50m depths and is man transportable along standard hand cut grid lines. Likely locations for testing would be beneath the bedrock gold geochemical peaks on 10300N at 10300E, 10380E and the outcrop near 10280E/10400N.

020

5. REFERENCES

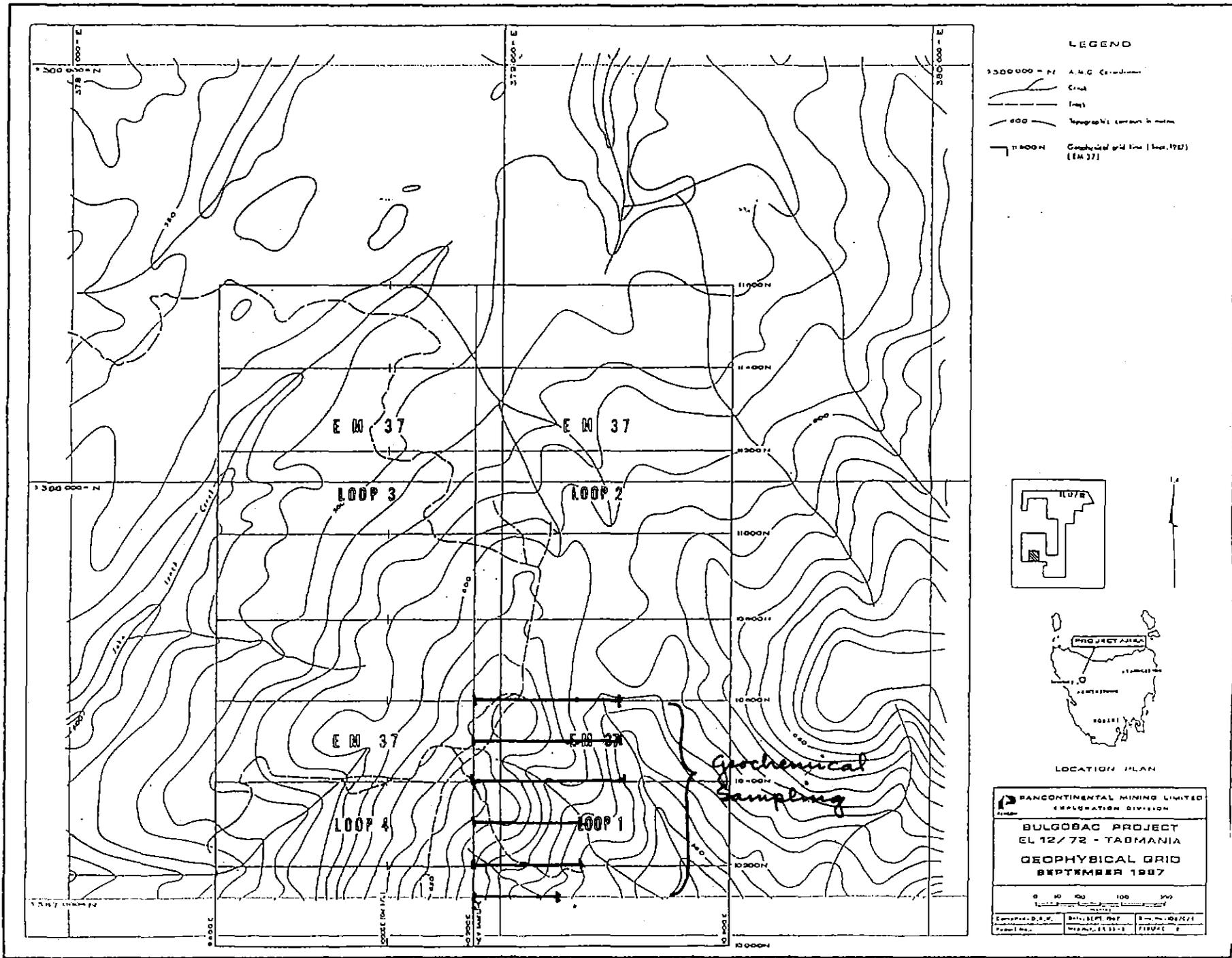
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"Geochemcial Programme on the
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the Bulgobac E.L."
Pancontinental Mining Ltd. |
| Herrmann, W. | 19/5/87 | "Exploration Potential of
North Pinnacles and East
Bulgobac Areas, E.L. 12/72 TAS".
Report to Pancontinental Mining Ltd.
Report No 87/33. |

LIST OF FIGURES (Attached)

Fig No	Title	Scale
	NORTH PINNACLES C-Horizon Bedrock Geochemistry	
1.	North Pinnacles C-Horizon-Sample Locations	1:2500
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| Appendix II | Analytical Report (ANALABS NO 109.5.08.05471) |



022

715023

5 cm

Figure 1a

024

715025

10200E

10300E

10400E

10500E

10600N

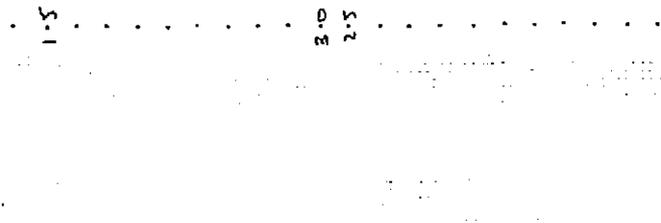
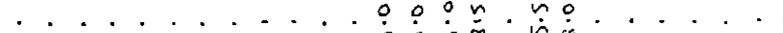
10500N

10400N

10300N

10200N

10100N



1.0 1.0 1.5 1.5 1.0 1.5 1.0

1.0 1.5 3.0 2.5

1.0 1.0 13.0 3.5 5.5 8.0

12.0 33.0 1.0

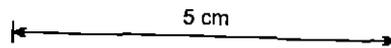


FIGURE 3

* Analysis: ANAALYS Methods 101, 104 (AAS)

Analyses at or below detection limit of 0.5 g/t Ag not shown.

EL 12/72 BULLGOBAC, TAS.
NORTH PINNACLES

C-Horizon/Bedrock Geochemistry
SILVER in g/t Ag.

SCALE 1:2500

025

10600N

10200E

10300E

10400E

10500E

10500N

10400N

10300N

10200N

10100N

..... .45 265 555 660 1100 590 470 350 230 10400E

..... 245 250 855 250 205 220 1300 580 230 325 310 380 240 11200 2450 1375 560 705 325 440 515 240 360 250 280 1100 335

..... 425 235 270 520 285 285

..... 540 745 1200 740 900 335 775 375 500 530 1260 265 340 785 310

..... 230 535 1025 320 640 465 470 205 205 685 370 330 260 200 335 330 540 495

..... 755 280 315 325 240 320 315 275 210 280 310

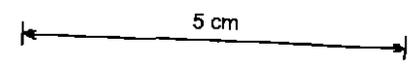


Figure 4.

* Analysis: AAARABS Methods 101, 102 (AAS)
Analyses at or below 200 ppm not shown.

EL 12/72 Bullaobac, TAS.
NORTH PINNACLES
C-Horizon/Bedrock Geochemistry
LEAD in p.p.m.
Scale: 1:2500

026

10200E

10200E

10400E

10500E

715027

10600N

210

350

280

10500N

210
405
360
315
280

10400N

235

10300N

610

200

10200N

220

275

205

325

10100N

240

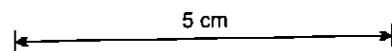


FIGURE 5

* Analyses: ANANARS Method 101 (AAE)
Analyses below 200 ppm Zn not shown.

EL 12/72 BULLGOSBAC TMS.
NORTH PINNACLES
C-HORIZON/BEDROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
ZINC in P.P.M.
Scale 1:2500

APPENDIX I

PROJECT NO: 5309
 PROJECT NAME: BULGOBAC
 PROSPECT NAME: NORTH PINNACLES
 C-HORIZON/BEDROCK SAMPLING PROGRAMME, MAY 1988
 LITHOLOGICAL LOG by W. HERRMANN 23/5/88

Sample No	Soil Horizon	Depth (m)	Description
S 15001	B/C & C	1.3	Brown gritty clay and pale buff grey wd. fs pR.
15002	C	0.9	Pale brownish grey compact clayey wd. fs. p. Rhy?
15003	C	0.6	Pale brown stony clay, abundant fragments wd creamy fs pR. Weak, patchy fe. stain; rare fine qtz veinlets.
15004	B/C & C	1.4	Pale buff-grey stony clay with fairly abundant angular to sub round fragments of translucent grey vein quartz (B/C) Also compact clayey wd fs pR from C Horizon.
15005	C	1.3	Pale buff grey-brownish grey clay with chips of wd to relatively fresh fs pR.
15006	C	1.9	Pale orangey brown wd fs phytic rhyolite, pervasive weak fe stain.
15007	C	1.0	Pale buff compact clayey wd. fs (q) Rhy.
15008	C	1.5	As for 15007.

15009	C	1.2	Pale buff-greenish grey wd fs (q) pR; compact, solid core of weathered bedrock.
15010	C	1.5	Pale buff-grey compact clayey wd. fs (q) pR.
15011	C	2.0	Pale buff-greenish grey compact wd. fs (q) pR.
15012	C	2.0	Pale brownish grey compact clay, chips pale greenish buff grey fs (q)p Rhyolite.
15013	C	1.9	As for 15012.
15014	C	1.6	Pale grey-buff compact clay chips pale buff wd. fs (q)p R. Some chips weakly silicified?
15015	C	3.6	Solid core of bedrock. Relatively fresh pale brownish grey fs (qtz) p Rhyolite.
15016	C	2.5	Solid core of bedrock. Pale grey, slightly leached wd. fs (q)pR.
15017	C	1.7	Pale whitish buff-grey, compact clayey wd. Rhy?
15018	B/C	1.6	Pale greenish buff-grey gritty clay, small chips wd. Rhy and feldspar. Evidently a <u>wet</u> sample.
15019	C	1.7	Pale buff grey slightly leached wd, fs (q)
15020	C	3.0	Buff compact clayey wd Rhyolite?
15021	C	2.3	Solid core of bedrock Pale greenish grey wd. fs (qtz) phyric rhyolite. Massive.

15022	C	1.4	Med. brown to grey weathered f.g. micaceous siltstone.
15023	C	1.2	As for 15022.
15024	C	1.7	Orangey brown m.g. granular weathered feldspathic sandstone.
15025	C	4.3	Wet clayey sample, fine-med granular weathered feldspar and quartz; probably wd. qtz-feldspar epiclastic sandstone.
15026	C	2.5	Solid compact core. Pale grey to buff clayey wd. rock, relict granular fabric of feldspar and quartz; probably similar to 15025.
15027	C	0.3	Mixture of wd pale grey-brown f.g. micaceous/feldspathic siltstone and m.g. quartzo feldspathic sandstone.
15028	B/C	1.7	Wet sample. Brown gritty clay. Grit mainly small granules of quartz.
15029	C	2.0	Wet sample. Pale whitish grey clayey weathered fs (q) p R.
15030	C	2.0	Pale whitish grey to orangey brown mottled clay ex wd. Rhyolite weak fe staining in patches.
15031	C	1.7	Pale buff clayey wd fs p Rhyolite Minor fe staining especially in narrow (2mm) veinlets.

031

15032	C	2.6	Orange tan clayey wd fs p. Rhyolite. Rubbly overburden to about 2.0m.
15033	C	1.0	pale whitish buff wd. fs. p. rhyolite. Locally with 3mm veinlets of limonite ex sulphide?
15034	C	1.0	Medium orange-pink wd. fs. p. Rhyolite Few thin, 1mm limonitic veinlets, pervasive fe stain throughout.
15035	C	1.0	Tan brown weathered rock.
15036	C	0.4	Pale orange tan fe stained wd. fs. pR. Very few thin limonitic veinlets.
15037	C	1.0	Pale olive grey- buff wd. fs pR.
15038	C	0.8	Pale grey to buff wd fs p Rhy. No limonite veins or staining but sub o/c 3m to north has strong patchy red brown pervasive staining.
15039	C	1.4	Med. orangey brown slightly clayey wd Rhy?
15040	C	0.6	Pale olive brown wd fs p Rhy. Weak pervasive fe stain
15041	C	0.8	Pale whitish buff wd fs p Rhy. Very few fine lim veinlets insignificant fe stain.
15042	C	?	Pale grey-buff wd. fs p Rhy.

15043	C	0.9	Pale brown buff clayey wd fs pRhy. Some hard fragments of Rhy and also whitish vein quartz, possibly overburden/float. Lower part is true C-Horizon
15044	C	1.6	Pale whitish grey wd rhyolite. Hard floaters in upper part of hole.
15045	C	0.8	Pale grey buff compact clayey wd. fs p Rhy.
15046	C	1.4	Buff stony clay. Chips of relatively fresh fs (q) p Rhyolite.
15047	c	2.5	Solid core of wd bedrock. Pale whitish grey clayey, slightly leached wd. fs (q) pR Weak blotchy fe staining.
15048	C	1.4	Solid core wd. bedrock. Pale buff-brown wd. fs (q) p Rhyolite. Weak Fe staining.
15049	C	2.0	Solid compact core. Pale cream buff wd. fs (q) p Rhyolite?
15050	C	1.9	As for 15049.
15051	C	1.8	Solid compact core, wd and some relatively fresh buff to greenish buff fs p Rhyolite.
15052	Outcrop	0/C	As for 15049
15053	C	0.9	Stony clay. Abundant large chips of rather hard relatively fresh (though slightly leached) Rhyolite; with faint flow banding and moderate to strong silicification of matrix. Moderately intense (1/cm) "stockwork" of fine (<1mm) translucent quartz veinlets.

033

15054	C	0.8	Medium brown weathered and rather leached Rhyolite?, occasional fine qtz veinlets.
15055	C	0.5	Buff stoney C-Horizon. Large chips of hard fairly fresh fs p Rhyolite with ~0.2% fine dissem Pyrite, apparently partly replacing feldspar phenocrysts?
15056	C	0.9	Weathered fs phyric Rholite. Weak patchy fe stain.
15057	C	1.5	Pale buff wd fs p Rhyolite weak patchy fe stain.
15058	C	1.9	Relatively fresh, hard. Pale buff-grey fs p Rhy, weakly to moderately silicified with occasional fine qtz veinlets and about 0.2% dissem limonite ex pyrite.
15059	C	2.6	Pale buff wd. fs p Rhyolite. Slightly leached. Minor thin (< 2mm) limonite stained veinlets.
15060	C	0.9	As for 15059. No sign. fe stained veinlets.
15061	C	0.6	Pale grey, slightly leached wd. fs p Rhyolite.
15062	C	0.5	Pale buff wd. fs p Rhyolite with occasional thin veins of limonite (ex sulphides?)
15063	B/C & C	1.2	Mostly pale buff-brownish grey rather leached, weathered fs p Rhyolite. Some hard chips of moderately silicified Rhyolite with 0.5% dissem oxidized pyrite and minor limonitic veinlets.

15064	C	1.0	Pale brownish grey rather leached looking, weathered Rhyolite?
15065	C	2.6	Pale grey, rather leached looking, (possibly sericitic altered?) weathered Rhyolite.
15066	C	1.2	Pale buff grey rather leached looking (silica/sericitic altered?) weathered Rhyolite. Some hard chips of strongly silicified/qtz veinletted Rhyolite with minor 0.5% dissem partly oxidized pyrite.
15067	C	1.7	Pale buff-grey wd. fs (q) p Rhyolite.
15068	C	1.5	As for 15067.
15069	C	2.0	Pale buff grey wd. fs p Rhyolite; some chips fairly hard relatively fresh or rather pervasively silicified fs p Rhyolite.
15070	C	2.2	Pale buff to greenish grey weathered Rhyolite, traces of small (wd) fs and qtz grains.
15071	C	1.0	Pale grey clayey wd Rhyolite?
15072	C	1.3	Pale brownish grey wd. fs p Rhyolite.
15073	C	1.4	Pale grey wd fs (q) Rhyolite
15074	C	1.5	Pale buff-grey wd Rhyolite; massive.
15075	C	2.8	Pale buff weakly cleaved, locally weakly silicified massive Rhyolite.
15076	B/C & C	1.7	Brown stoney clay and chips of creamy buff wd. Rhyolite.

15077	C	0.8	Pale whitish grey, slightly leached wd fs p Rhyolite.
15078	C	0.8	Pale buff-grey wd fg fq p Rhyolite.
15079	Outcrop	-	Pale grey fs + Qtz phyrlic Rhyolite, relatively fresh.
15080	C	0.7	Pale buff wd fs p R.
15081	C	0.6	Pale brownish grey wd fs p R
15082	C	0.8	Buff wd fs p R. Weak patchy/veiny Fe staining
15083	C	0.7	Buff to pinkish buff stony C-Horizon, some chips relatively fresh fs (q) p R.
15084	C	0.8	Pale buff-grey partly wd fs (q) Rhyolite.
15085	C	1.2	As for 15084.
15086	C	1.6	Pale buff grey wd fs (q) R.
15087	C	1.0	Pale buff grey stony C-Horizon/bedrock. Large chips relatively fresh fs (q) pR with trace (< 0.2%) dissem. fine pyrite. (access)
15088	C	1.2	Buff wd fs (q) p R. Stained chocolate brown on joints etc by humic materials.
15089	C	0.8	Pinkish/greenish buff wd fs (q) Rhyolite.
15090	C	0.7	Light brown-fawn wd fs (q) Rhyolite.
15091	C	0.6	Pale olive buff wd fs (q) R
15092	C	0.8	Pale whitish grey fs q p R.
15093	C	1.4	As for 15092.

15094	C	1.5	Pale buff/grey weakly silicified (?) fs q p R; occasional thin limonitic veinlets ex sulphides? possible trace dissem. ox Py
15095	C	1.4	pale whitish grey wd. fs q p Rhyolite.
15096	C	1.6	Pale buff grey wd fs q p Rhyolite.
15097	C	1.4	Buff wd fs q pR. V. weak orange stain.
15098	C	1.3	Buff wd fs q pR. Weakly silicified, moderate intensity ~2/cm of fine (< 1mm) qtz veinlets.
15099	C	0.7	Buff, weakly silicified fs q p R.
15100	C	?	Brown, clayey weathered Rhyolite? Minor humic material. Considerable patches of heavy limonite staining, possibly ex sulphides? (~2%)
15101	B/C&C	1.2	B/C: grey to brown clay & humic material C: Stony chips pale buff weakly silicified fs q pR.
15102	C	1.5	Orangey buff wd fs (q) pR. Rare thin qtz veinlets.
15103	C	1.4	Pale buff wd fs (q) p R.
15104	C	1.0	As for 15103.
15105	C	?	Pale buff-grey wd fs (q) p R
15106	C	0.7	As for 15105.
15107	C	0.7	Pale grey, rather leached? wd fs q p R.
15108	C	0.6	Pale grey wd fs (q) p R.
15109	C	0.5	Pale grey rather silicified leached wd fs q p R.

15110	C	0.5	Pale buff clayey wd. fs q p R
15111	C	0.9	Pale brownish grey wd fs q p
15112	C	0.8	Pale buff grey wd fs q p R. Patchy minor fe staining.
15113	C	0.3	Pale buff grey wd fs (q) p R weak fe staining.
15114	C	0.9	Buff to rosy pink clayey wd fs (q) p R. Thin veinlets (joints) of manganase oxides with pale grey clay selvedges.
15115	C	0.8	Pale buff-grey clayey wd fs (q) p R. Weak orangey fe stain.
15116	C	1.2	Pale buff wd fs p R.
15117	C	2.2	Pale buff and white clayey wd fs p R. Trace Py.
15118	C	1.0	White clayey wd fs p R. Trace acc. pyrite.
15119	C	2.0	As for 15118.
15120	C	0.9	Buff-grey wd fs (q) p R. Minor, patchy fe stain.
15121	C	0.8	Buff wd fs (q) p R. Rare thin silica/limonite veinlets.
15122	C	1.2	As for 15121.
15123	C	1.3	Pale buff-grey brecciated fs p Rhyolite, with anastomosing network of fine qtz, sericite (?) veinlets.
15124	C	?	Pale greenish buff wd fs (q) p R.
15125	C	0.8	Buff grey and fs (q) pR, minor patchy fe stain.

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15126	C	0.8	Pale pinkish buff wd fs (q) p R.
15127	C	0.8	Buff-brown wd Rhyolite.
15128	C	0.7	Pale buff grey wd fs (q) p R.
15129	C	0.6	Pale buff grey wd fs(q)pR.
15130	C	0.8	Buff wd fs q p R.
15131	C	2.2	Reddish brown pervasively fe stained wd fs q p R with occasional thin "glassy" grey qtz veinlets.
15132	C	0.9	Buff wd fs (q) p R.
15133	C	0.8	Reddish brown pervasively fe stained wd fs (q) p R with 0.5% dissem ox. pyrite? (limonite) and occasional th qtz veinlets.
15134	C	1.0	Buff-whitish grey clayey wd Rhyolite?
15135	C	1.2	Buff-grey wd fs (q) p R.
15136	C	0.8	As for 15135.
15137	C	1.0	As for 15135.
15138	C	1.2	As for 15135.
15139	C	0.9	As for 15135.
15140	C	1.8	Med-Dark olive grey f.g. micaceous siltstone.
15141	C	1.2	Med olive grey f.g. micaceous siltstone.
15142	C	1.5	Med olive grey f.g. micaceous siltstone.
15143	C	1.6	Med olive grey f.g. micaceous siltstone.
15144	C	2.5	Dark-olive grey f.g. micaceous siltstone.
15145	C	1.0	Dark olive grey f.g. cherty siltstone.

15146	C	1.2	Med olive brown f. m.g. feldspathic wacke (weathered)
15147	C	1.7	Pale brown m.g. granular quartzo feldspathic sandstone.
15148	C	1.5	Light olive brown f.g. micaceous siltstone & sandstone.
15149	C	1.6	Pale brown-grey f.g. shaley siltstone.
15150	C	1.5	Pale olive brown wd fs q R. Rhyolite.
15151	Outcrop	-	Fresh, pale grey fs (qtz) p Rhyolite with accessory prismatic dark green (chloritized) ferromass in flinty siliceous matrix.
15152	C	2.2.	Pale buff grey wd. Rhyolite.
15153	C	1.7	Brown clayey wd. Rhyolite.
15154	C	1.6	Pale whitish grey wd fs (q) p R.
15155	C	1.6	As for 15154.
15156	C	0.5	Pale grey, relatively fresh chips fs (q) p R.
15157	C	0.3	As for 15156.
15158	C	0.5	As for 15156.
15159	C	1.5	Buff, wd fs q p R, patchy strong fe staining.
15160	C	0.8	Buff, wd fs q p R.
15161	C	0.8	Buff, wd fs q p R.
15162	C	0.9	Buff, wd fs q p R.
15163	C	1.3	Buff, wd fs q p R.
15164	C	1.4	Grey, wd fs (q) p R.
15165	C	1.3	Buff, wd fs (q) p R.

15166	C	0.9	Buff wd fs (q) p R, rare thin qtz veinlets.
15167	C	1.0	Grey wd fs (q) p R.
15168	C	0.8	Brown-pale grey wd fs (q) p R.
15169	C	1.4	Brown-pale grey wd fs (q) p R.
15170	C	0.3	Pale greenish/pinkish grey relatively fresh fs (q) p R.
15171	C + Outcrop	0.4	Pale grey siliceous relatively fresh fs q p R with moderate intensity (2/cm) stockwork of fine (<1mm) qtz veinlets.
15172	C	1.2	Pale buff grey fs (q) p R.
15173	C	1.0	As for 15172, rather more weathered, some humic mat.
15174	C	0.9	Relatively fresh buff-grey fs (q) p R.
15175	C	0.3	Pale grey fs (q) p R. Some chips with fine qtz veinlets.
15176	C	0.3	Pale whitish grey wd fs (q) p R.
15177	C	0.9	Pale whitish grey wd fs (q) p R.
15178	C	0.7	Pale buff grey wd, rather leached? fs (q) p R.
15179	C	0.9	Pale buff grey wd, rather leached? fs (q) p R.
15180	C	1.2	Buff, weakly, silicified? wd fs (q) p R.
15181	C	0.9	Pale grey, weakly silicified? wd fs (q) p R.

041

715042

APPENDIX III

ANALABS

A division of MacDonald Hamilton & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Phone (09) 458 7999

52 Murray Road, Welshpool, W.A. 6106

Telex AA92560

ANALYTICAL REPORT No.

THIS REPORT MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING ANALYTICAL DATA

W. Hennessy
 Percipitumetal Mining Ltd.
 2nd Floor, 7th Avenue, 1000
 Sydney
 N.S.W. 2000

ORDER No.	PROJECT
DATE RECEIVED	RESULTS REQUIRED

No. OF PAGES OF RESULTS	DATE REPORTED	No. OF COPIES	TOTAL No. OF SAMPLES
5	10/10/68	1	

STATE OF SAMPLES	REFER BELOW	SAMPLE NUMBERS	PRE-TREATMENT							ANALYSIS			
			DRY	CRUSH	SPLIT	PULVERISE	SIEVE	OTHER SEE REMARKS	NONE	REFER TO ANALYSIS SECTION	PREPARATION	METHO	
		SI01-101											
		SI02-102											
		SI03-103											

RESULTS TO

W. Hennessy
 Percipitumetal Mining Ltd.
 2nd Floor, 7th Avenue, 1000
 Sydney
 N.S.W. 2000

RESULTS TO

W. Hennessy
 Percipitumetal Mining Ltd.
 2nd Floor, 7th Avenue, 1000
 Sydney
 N.S.W. 2000

REMARKS

STATE OF SAMPLES	ANALYSIS — PREPARATION	ANALYSIS — METHOD
whole core WC	perchloric acid A1	atomic absorption AAS
split core SC	hydrochloric acid A2	x-ray fluorescence XRF
cutting CU	nitric acid A3	spectrophotometry SPEC
rock Ro	aqua regia A4	colorimetry COL
soil SO	nitric-perchloric A5	chromatography CHR
pulp PU	HF mixture A6	titration TTN
water WA	HF under pressure A7	other chemicals means CHEM
tissue TI	fusion A8	miscellaneous MISC
stream sediment SS		fluorescence FLUOR
heavy mineral HM		inductively coupled plasma ICP

Cheryl Catho

ANALABS.

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

ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX		REPORT NUMBER				REPORT DATE	CLIENT ORDER No.		PAGE	
		107.3.08.05471				02/06/88	51539		1 OF 8	
TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ag	Au	AuChk	
1	S15001	10	190	-	125	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
2	S15002	5	755	-	65	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
3	S15003	5	280	-	60	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
4	S15004	5	120	-	145	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
5	S15005	5	195	-	50	<0.5	-	<0.005	<0.005	
6	S15006	20	315	-	110	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
7	S15007	5	70	-	100	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
8	S15008	5	325	-	90	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
9	S15009	10	300	-	165	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
10	S15010	5	55	-	195	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
11	S15011	5	155	-	140	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
12	S15012	5	320	-	145	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
13	S15013	5	135	-	130	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
14	S15014	5	80	-	115	<0.5	-	<0.005	<0.005	
15	S15015	5	315	-	240	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
16	S15016	5	275	-	185	<0.5	-	<0.005	<0.005	
17	S15017	5	210	-	125	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
18	S15018	10	280	-	105	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
19	S15019	20	310	-	120	<0.5	-	0.005	-	
20	S15020	10	185	-	135	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
21	S15021	10	160	-	160	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
22	S15022	60	150	-	190	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
23	S15023	45	120	-	170	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
24	S15024	95	495	-	325	<0.5	-	<0.005	<0.005	
25	S15025	25	540	-	205	<0.5	-	0.010	-	

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
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Cheryl Cathie

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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX		REPORT NUMBER				REPORT DATE	CLIENT ORDER No.			PAGE
		109.S.03.05471				02/05/88	S1507			2 OF 8
TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ag	Au	AuChk	
1	S15026	10	175	-	95	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
2	S15027	10	330	-	120	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
3	S15028	30	335	-	140	<0.5	-	0.010	-	
4	S15029	10	200	-	40	<0.5	-	0.045	-	
5	S15030	10	145	-	120	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
6	S15031	20	260	-	50	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
7	S15032	30	330	-	275	<0.5	-	<0.005	0.020	
8	S15033	25	370	-	80	<0.5	-	0.005	-	
9	S15034	20	635	-	90	<0.5	-	0.005	-	
10	S15035	25	205	-	100	<0.5	-	0.005	-	
11	S15036	20	205	-	90	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
12	S15037	5	160	-	145	<0.5	-	0.010	-	
13	S15038	5	155	-	50	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
14	S15039	40	470	-	115	<0.5	-	0.005	-	
15	S15040	25	465	-	220	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
16	S15041	10	75	-	60	<0.5	-	<0.005	0.010	
17	S15042	5	150	-	55	<0.5	-	<0.005	0.010	
18	S15043	30	610	-	50	1.0	-	0.270	-	
19	S15044	30	720	-	40	-	33	3.390	2.600	
20	S15045	20	-	1275	70	-	12	0.170	-	
21	S15046	15	555	-	50	<0.5	-	0.130	-	
22	S15047	15	230	-	70	<0.5	-	0.050	-	
23	S15048	5	590	-	35	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
24	S15049	15	745	-	45	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	
25	S15050	5	1200	-	40	<0.5	-	<0.005	-	

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
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044

ANALABS

A Division of Macquarie Engineering & Technology

715045

ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

SAMPLE PREFIX		REPORT NUMBER				REPORT DATE		CLIENT ORDER No.		PAGE	
		109.S.08.05471				07/07/88		S1501		3 OF 8	
TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ag	Au	AuChk		
1	S15051	10	340	-	85	0.5	-	0.005	-		
2	S15052	10	900	-	50	<0.5	-	0.005	-		
3	S15053	5	335	-	35	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
4	S15054	5	775	-	50	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
5	S15055	5	355	-	80	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
6	S15056	10	500	-	65	<0.5	-	0.010	-		
7	S15057	15	130	-	135	<0.5	-	0.050	0.050		
8	S15058	10	215	-	20	<0.5	-	0.195	-		
9	S15059	15	530	-	40	0.5	-	0.070	-		
10	S15060	10	1250	-	65	1.0	-	0.075	-		
11	S15061	5	265	-	30	1.0	-	0.040	-		
12	S15062	15	340	-	30	-	13	0.060	-		
13	S15063	10	153	-	65	3.5	-	0.045	-		
14	S15064	5	160	-	40	0.5	-	0.040	-		
15	S15065	5	105	-	610	5.5	-	0.095	-		
16	S15066	25	285	-	85	2.0	-	1.620	1.630		
17	S15067	5	20	-	35	0.5	-	0.050	-		
18	S15068	5	<5	-	60	<0.5	-	0.035	-		
19	S15069	5	<5	-	40	<0.5	-	0.005	-		
20	S15070	10	<5	-	110	<0.5	-	0.010	<0.005		
21	S15071	15	310	-	200	<0.5	-	0.025	-		
22	S15072	5	30	-	50	0.5	-	0.010	0.025		
23	S15073	5	60	-	40	<0.5	-	0.015	-		
24	S15074	10	<5	-	50	<0.5	-	0.010	-		
25	S15075	15	<5	-	85	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		

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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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX		REPORT NUMBER				REPORT DATE		CLIENT ORDER No.		PAGE	
		109. N. 08. 05471				02/06/88		S1507		5 OF 8	
TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ag	Au	AuChk		
1	S15101	5	<5	-	100	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
2	S15102	<5	95	-	180	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
3	S15103	5	145	-	50	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
4	S15104	<5	15	-	45	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
5	S15105	5	155	-	110	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
6	S15106	5	5	-	30	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
7	S15107	5	<5	-	30	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
8	S15108	5	120	-	65	1.5	-	<0.005	-		
9	S15109	<5	<5	-	20	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
10	S15110	10	70	-	40	1.0	-	<0.005	-		
11	S15111	15	265	-	65	<0.5	-	<0.005	<0.005		
12	S15112	10	250	-	115	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
13	S15113	15	15	-	50	1.0	-	<0.005	-		
14	S15114	10	855	-	115	1.5	-	<0.005	-		
15	S15115	10	250	-	70	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
16	S15116	5	20	-	55	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
17	S15117	5	110	-	35	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
18	S15118	5	55	-	25	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
19	S15119	5	205	-	35	1.5	-	<0.005	<0.005		
20	S15120	5	220	-	55	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
21	S15121	20	1500	-	35	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
22	S15122	20	580	-	55	<0.5	-	0.005	0.010		
23	S15123	10	230	-	30	1.0	-	<0.005	-		
24	S15124	10	325	-	70	0.5	-	<0.005	-		
25	S15125	5	160	-	30	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		

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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

		109.5.08.05471				02/06/88		S1577		4 OF 6	
TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ag	Au	AuChk		
1	S15076	5	75	-	30	<0.5	-	0.020	-		
2	S15077	<5	<5	-	25	<0.5	-	0.010	-		
3	S15078	<5	<5	-	30	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
4	S15079	<5	<5	-	20	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
5	S15080	5	145	-	75	<0.5	-	0.005	-		
6	S15081	5	80	-	50	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
7	S15082	10	30	-	85	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
8	S15083	5	20	-	10	0.5	-	<0.005	-		
9	S15084	<5	<5	-	10	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
10	S15085	5	5	-	20	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
11	S15086	5	145	-	35	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
12	S15087	<5	<5	-	35	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
13	S15088	5	95	-	60	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
14	S15089	5	60	-	235	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
15	S15090	10	75	-	50	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
16	S15091	10	145	-	95	<0.5	-	0.005	<0.005		
17	S15092	5	95	-	30	0.5	-	<0.005	<0.005		
18	S15093	5	285	-	65	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
19	S15094	10	285	-	35	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
20	S15095	10	520	-	35	<0.5	-	0.005	-		
21	S15096	5	270	-	30	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
22	S15097	15	235	-	70	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
23	S15098	5	435	-	40	2.5	-	0.130	0.125		
24	S15099	5	135	-	60	3.0	-	<0.005	-		
25	S15100	<5	<5	-	70	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		

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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

		109.15.08.05471				02/06/86		31537		6 OF 8	
TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ag.	Au	AuChk		
1	S15126	15	310	-	20	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
2	S15127	10	380	-	30	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
3	S15128	15	240	-	25	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
4	S15129	10	-	1200	35	-	2	0.030	-		
5	S15130	25	-	2450	80	-	3	0.080	-		
6	S15131	40	-	1375	60	-	10	0.055	-		
7	S15132	15	560	-	75	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
8	S15133	60	705	-	65	0.5	-	<0.005	-		
9	S15134	15	325	-	40	1.5	-	0.010	-		
10	S15135	10	440	-	40	0.5	-	0.005	-		
11	S15136	10	515	-	40	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
12	S15137	5	195	-	40	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
13	S15138	5	95	-	35	1.0	-	0.005	-		
14	S15139	10	240	-	45	0.5	-	0.005	-		
15	S15140	40	155	-	160	<0.5	-	0.005	-		
16	S15141	50	360	-	290	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
17	S15142	55	250	-	405	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
18	S15143	45	250	-	360	<0.5	-	<0.005	0.005		
19	S15144	55	1100	-	715	0.5	-	0.010	-		
20	S15145	45	335	-	900	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
21	S15146	45	100	-	280	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
22	S15147	20	85	-	90	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
23	S15148	35	90	-	130	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
24	S15149	5	<5	-	75	<0.5	-	<0.005	<0.005		
25	S15150	5	130	-	100	<0.5	-	<0.005	0.005		

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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX		REPORT NUMBER				REPORT DATE		CLIENT ORDER No.		PAGE
		109.5.08.00471				02/06/88		51539		7 of 8
TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ag	Au	AuChk	
1	S15151	<5	<5	-	35	0.5	-	<0.005		
2	S15152	5	140	-	125	<0.5	-	<0.005		
3	S15153	5	100	-	30	<0.5	-	0.005		
4	S15154	<5	75	-	110	1.0	-	<0.005		
5	S15155	5	20	-	70	<0.5	-	<0.005		
6	S15156	<5	<5	-	15	<0.5	-	<0.005		
7	S15157	<5	<5	-	30	<0.5	-	<0.005		
8	S15158	<5	140	-	15	0.5	-	<0.005		
9	S15159	35	145	-	350	<0.5	-	0.010	0.010	
10	S15160	10	90	-	55	<0.5	-	<0.005		
11	S15161	10	230	-	50	<0.5	-	<0.005		
12	S15162	15	150	-	60	<0.5	-	<0.005		
13	S15163	20	750	-	55	<0.5	-	0.030		
14	S15164	5	470	-	45	<0.5	-	0.050		
15	S15165	40	590	-	60	<0.5	-	0.145	0.155	
16	S15166	10	1100	-	55	<0.5	-	0.005		
17	S15167	10	600	-	40	<0.5	-	<0.005		
18	S15168	5	555	-	65	<0.5	-	0.005		
19	S15169	<5	205	-	30	<0.5	-	<0.005		
20	S15170	10	157	-	230	<0.5	-	0.005		
21	S15171	<5	35	-	10	<0.5	-	<0.005		
22	S15172	<5	100	-	10	<0.5	-	<0.005		
23	S15173	<5	75	-	35	<0.5	-	<0.005		
24	S15174	10	140	-	60	0.5	-	0.005		
25	S15175	70	450	-	80	<0.5	-	<0.005		

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Cheryl Cathie

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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX		REPORT NUMBER				REPORT DATE		CLIENT ORDER No.		PAGE	
		109.S.00-08471				02/06/89		51557		8 of 8	
TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ag	Au	AuChk		
1	S15176	5	100	-	70	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
2	S15177	5	10	-	85	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
3	S15178	<5	110	-	90	<0.5	-	0.010	-		
4	S15179	<5	100	-	80	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
5	S15180	15	5	-	80	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
6	S15181	5	90	-	35	<0.5	-	<0.005	-		
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23	DETECTION	5	5	25	5	0.5	2	0.005	0.005		
24	UNITS	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM		
25	METHOD	101	101	104	101	101	104	313	313		

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 *Cheryl Cathie*

WALTER HERRMANN
RSD 1066
DEVONPORT TAS. 7310
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Mr. R. D. Meares
Pancontinental Mining Limited
Exploration Division
9-13 Young Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

A FOLLOW UP OF GOLD ANOMALIES AT NORTH PINNACLES.
E.L. 12/72 TAS -- BULGOBAC

Dear Russell,

In response to your telephone request of late June, I have carried out additional rock chip sampling at North Pinnacles and also have attempted an assessment of the significance of previous IP data from this prospect.

1. Rock Chip Geochemistry.

Continuous rock chip/channel were collected from bedrock exposures in washouts in the bed of the bulldozed track providing access to drill site NPP 215. A total of 41 samples, each representing a three metre interval, were collected along a 123 m long generally NNW tending traverse located as shown in the accompanying Figure 1. The location of the traverse has also been plotted on Figs 1 and 2 accompanying my memorandum of 7th June, 1988.

The location of this bedrock sampling traverse was well placed to test the continuity of bedrock gold anomalism between the peak values detected by the recent WACKER sampling programme on lines 10200 N and 10300 N.

The rock chip/channel samples were collected from a virtually continuous exposure of weathered feldspar porphyritic rhyolite, by the use of the pointed end of a geologist's hammer providing an average sample weight of 2-3 kg.

The samples were analysed by ANALABS at Burnie for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by method 101 (AAS) and for gold by method 313 (50g fusion/AAS).

051

These sampling and analytical methods are considered to have provided geochemical data directly comparable with the WACKER bedrock geochemical results.

The analytical results are enclosed as Lab report NO: 109.08.05578.

Regretably, the vast majority of samples assayed at or below the detection limit of 0.005 g/t Au. Only three samples contain 0.01 g/t Au and one of these gave a value of 0.005 g/t in a check analysis.

It must therefore be concluded that there is no significantly anomalous gold in the bedrock of the sampled traverse tending to support the interpretation, based on WACKER geochemical results, that gold mineralisation at North Pinacles is erratically distributed.

The rock chip/channel data indicates a fairly high background for lead (ranging up to 1050 ppm Pb) which is consistent with the WACKER data. There is, however, no anomalous silver in the rock chip/channel samples.

2. IP DATA

Here are my (inexpert) comments on the 40m depole IP data presented in Scintrex's Report No: TAS-065 YA (315.04/8T) of November, 1979.

Line 5386900N (=10000N, The Southern most line)

Broad, high background chargeability values in range 25-35 mV/V but no discrete anomalies.

Line 5387100N (=10200N)

Quite strong near surface resistivity low (down to 400 ohm) is centred on 378980 E. This is associated with a rather "hollow trouser leg" chargeability anomaly peaking at about 25 mV/V possibly indicating a rather shallow superficial polarisable source.

This appears to join eastwards with a rather similar, shallow, "hollow" chargeability/resistivity anomaly centred on about 379160 E which would appear to be related to the volcanic/sediment contact as suggested by low resistivity to the east.

NFP 215 appears to have been an adequate test of the feature at 378980 E where the intersected zone of anomalous gold and associated pyrite coincides closely with the centre of the resistivity anomaly and the eastern "leg" of the chargeability feature.

052

Line 538730N (=10400)

This line shows generally higher background (20-30 mV/V) than the previous line and has a rather broad, concentric "solid" chargeability anomaly centred at about 379060E. This has a distinct Resistivity low anomaly (down to 500 s.m.) suggesting a shallow source and rather resembling that on line 5387300N.

The resistivity low on 5387300N is centred at about 379100E (ie. slightly east ward of the peak of the chargeability anomaly but generally coincident with the broader high chargeability zone).

The outcrop containing upto 2.2 g/t Au is located just south of the line at about 379020 - 379040 E ie: on the western flank of the IP chargeability feature. There is an isolated WACKER anomaly of 0.13 g/t Au at about 379060 E which is directly over the peak of the chargeability feature.

Line 5387 500 N (=10600 N)

Generally high background values for chargeability anomaly centred at about 379040 ? E. It peaks at 59 mV/V and looks as if it may have some depth extent being "solid" (as for the anomaly on 5387300 N) if somewhat "one legged" (assymmetric).

(pencil marks on the pseudisection suggest that some previous interpretr has (perhaps more correctly) interpreted a source for the anomaly at about 379080 - 379120 E.)

There is no distinct resistivity anomaly associated with the IP feature but there seems to be a resist. Low developing to the westward (off the end of the array) but this is not evident on the 100m dipole-dipole data.

Linen:	5387 700 N	Generally lower backgrounds,
	5387 900 N	below 15 mV/V
	5388 300 N	No chargeability anomalies.

This spatial association of chargeability features with bedrock/outcrop gold anomalies on lines 10200 N and 10400 N and possibly 10600 N suggests that the IP is responding to the mineralisation probably to pyrite.

There is certainly a coincidental relationship between gold and pyrite (-2%) in the core of NPP 215 and also in the outcrop on 10400 N (est. -3% dissemin. oxidised pyrite).

The character of the IP anomalies on the three lines noted above are all slightly different; on 10200 and 10400 there are associated superficial resistivity lows, on 10200 N the IP anomaly is "hollow trouser legged" suggesting a shallow

source whilst the IP anomalies on 10400 N and 10600 N are more solid suggesting greater depth extent. I have no explanation for the relatively higher backgrounds and also higher peak chargeability values on 10400 and 10600 N in comparison to all other lines.

In my view, the IP anomaly on 10400N (5387 300 N) seems to be the strongest feature, with significant breadth and depth and a fairly close coincidence with known outcrop and bedrock geochemical gold anomalies.

I suggest that a single diamond drill hole of say 200 m could be designed to test both the IP feature and gold anomaly.

A hole collared to the east and inclined to the west could also test the near surface zone of low resistivity, although in reference to the generally disseminated style of mineralisation this resistivity response may be a "red herring".

I have had a brief look at the IP data with Dr. J. Bishop of Mitre Geophysics who commented that the IP values are certainly rather low to generate much excitement as a VMS target but would certainly suggest a source containing a few percent of sulphides which might be significant in terms of a low sulphide gold target.

I suppose that the fundamental exploration problem in the absence of a firm economic mineralisation model, is to decide whether the relatively low "bulk" grades intersected in NPP 215 can be considered to represent a significant gold target.

Although grades of up to 3.1 g/t were detected by the WACKER sampling programme these may be due to the "nugget effect" in erratic gold distribution. I cannot recall the peak gold value nor length of sampling intervals in NPP 215 but perhaps another look at Ssainty's data or even re-cutting and reassaying of the core in conjunction with petrographic studies (R. Large's AMIRA team ?) to determine the detailed grade distribution and style of mineralisation may be worth consideration.

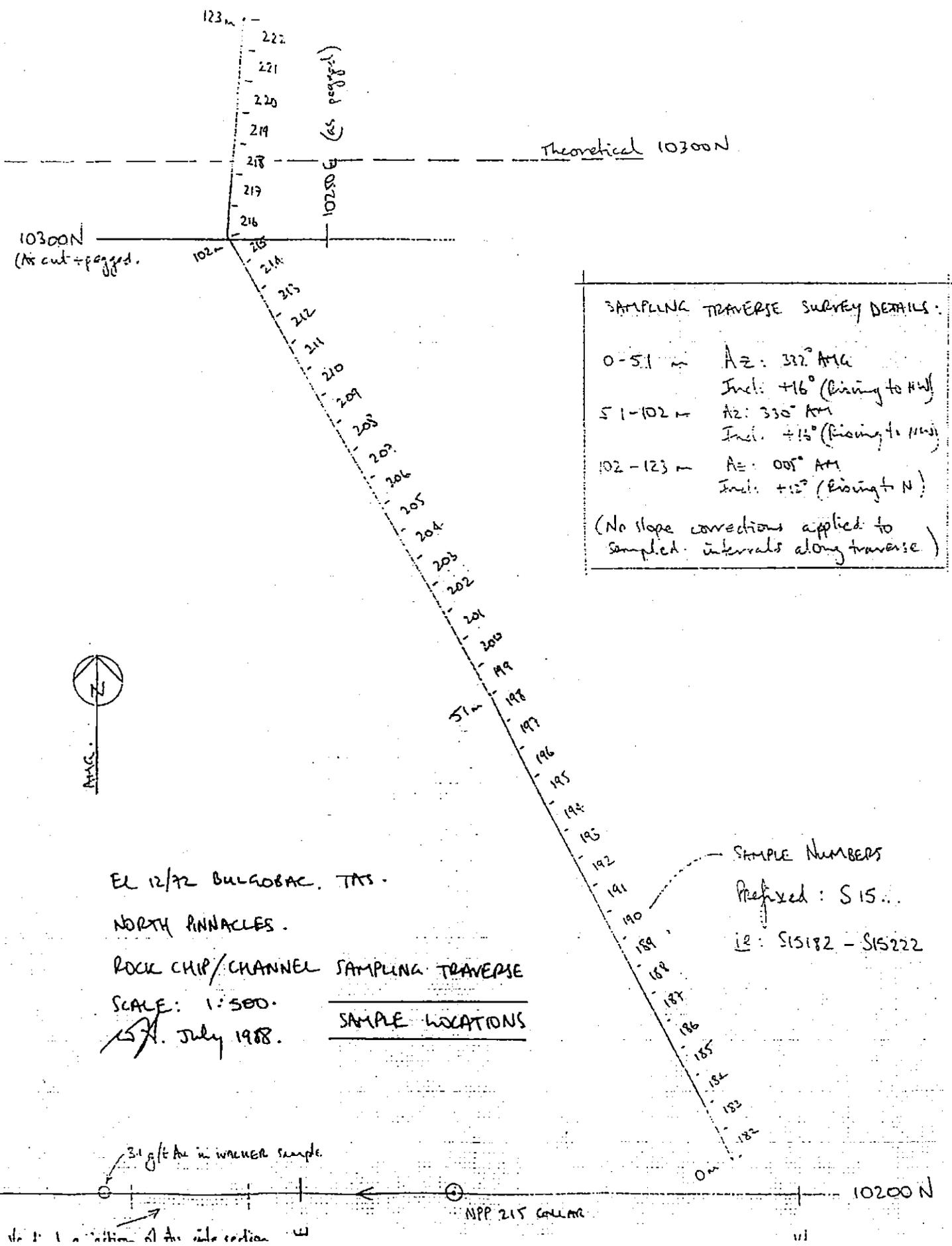
However, in recognition of the tenure time constraints it may be preferable to "take the plunge" and drill test the best geochemical/geophysical target which would appear to exist on line 10400 N. This course should certainly be preceded by an expert geophysical assessment of the quality and interpretation of the IP/TEM/geochemical data.

Consideration may be given to optimising the target by IP infill surveying on lines 10100, 10300 and 10500 N.

With best regards,
WALTER HERRMANN

FIGURE 1

(To accompany letter of 26/7/88)



ANALABS

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Phone (09) 458 7999

52 Murray Road, Welshpool, W.A. 6106

Telex AA92560

ANALYTICAL REPORT No.

THIS REPORT MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING ANALYTICAL DATA

ORDER No.

PROJECT

DATE RECEIVED

RESULTS REQUIRED

No. OF PAGES OF RESULTS

DATE REPORTED

No. OF COPIES

TOTAL No. OF SAMPLES

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STATE OF SAMPLES	REFER BELOW	SAMPLE NUMBERS	PRE-TREATMENT						ANALYSIS			
			DRY	CRUSH	SPLIT	PULVERISE	SIEVE	OTHER SEE REMARKS	NONE	REFER TO ANALYSIS SECTION	PREPARATION	METHOD

RESULTS

TO

RESULTS TO

RESULTS TO

RESULTS

TO

RESULTS TO

RESULTS TO

REMARKS

EL 12/72 BULLAORAC
 NORTH PINNACLES
 ROCK CHIP/CHANNEL
 SAMPLING ALONG
 BOZES TRACK
 NORTH OF NPP 215
 W. HEARMIN
 JULY 1982.

STATE OF SAMPLES

ANALYSIS — PREPARATION

ANALYSIS — METHOD

whole core WC
 split core SC
 cutting CU
 rock RO
 soil SO
 pulp PU
 water WA
 tissue TI
 stream sediment SS
 heavy mineral HM

perchloric acid A1
 hydrochloric acid A2
 nitric acid A3
 aquo regio A4
 nitric-perchloric A5
 HF mixture A6
 HF under pressure A7
 fusion A8

cold acid CA
 specific sulphide SS
 other mixed acids MA
 alkaline attack AA
 volatilization VO
 ignition IG
 pressed powder (XRF) PP
 glass fusion (XRF) GF

atomic absorption AAS
 x-ray fluorescence XRF
 spectrophotometry SPEC
 colorimetry COL
 chromatography CHR
 titration TTN
 other chemicals means CHEM
 miscellaneous MISC
 fluorescence FLUOR
 inductively coupled plasma ICP

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ANALABS

715057

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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX		REPORT NUMBER					REPORT DATE		CLIENT ORDER NO.		PAGE
		07.5.08.00578					12/07/88				2 OF 2
TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	AuChk			INTERVAL ALONG TRAVERSE (m)	
1	S15207	5	435	65	<0.5	<0.005	-			75-78	
2	S15208	5	455	50	<0.5	0.005	-			78-81	
3	S15209	5	345	55	<0.5	0.005	-			81-84	
4	S15210	5	465	55	<0.5	<0.005	-			84-87	
5	S15211	5	540	40	<0.5	<0.005	-			87-90	
6	S15212	5	840	75	<0.5	0.005	-			90-93	
7	S15213	10	1050	85	<0.5	0.005	<0.005			93-96	
8	S15214	5	670	85	<0.5	<0.005	-			96-99	
9	S15215	5	310	55	<0.5	<0.005	-			99-102	
10	S15216	5	505	50	<0.5	<0.005	-			102-105	
11	S15217	5	580	55	<0.5	<0.005	<0.005			105-108	
12	S15218	5	640	35	<0.5	<0.005	-			108-111	
13	S15219	<5	455	45	<0.5	<0.005	-			111-114	
14	S15220	<5	355	45	<0.5	<0.005	-			114-117	
15	S15221	5	510	65	<0.5	<0.005	-			117-120	
16	S15222	5	650	45	<0.5	<0.005	<0.005			120-123	
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23	DETECTION	5	5	5	0.5	0.005	0.005				
24	UNITS	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM				
25	METHOD	101	101	101	101	313	313				

Results in ppm unless otherwise specified
 T = element present; but concentration too low to measure
 X = element concentration is below detection limit
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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

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PAGE

109.5.08.05578

12/07/88

1 OF 2

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	AlChk			SURFACE PLATE TRAVERSE (n)
1	S15182	15	165	70	<0.5	<0.005	-			0-2
2	S15183	15	160	80	<0.5	0.005	-			3-6
3	S15184	20	160	90	<0.5	<0.005	-			6-9
4	S15185	10	140	60	<0.5	0.005	0.005			9-12
5	S15186	10	105	50	<0.5	0.005	-			12-15
6	S15187	20	170	85	<0.5	0.005	-			15-18
7	S15188	10	60	40	<0.5	0.005	-			18-21
8	S15189	5	40	30	<0.5	<0.005	0.005			21-24
9	S15190	10	65	40	<0.5	0.005	-			24-27
10	S15191	5	40	35	<0.5	<0.005	-			27-30
11	S15192	10	165	50	<0.5	<0.005	-			30-33
12	S15193	15	445	105	<0.5	<0.005	-			33-36
13	S15194	10	535	75	<0.5	<0.005	-			36-39
14	S15195	10	915	65	<0.5	0.005	-			39-42
15	S15196	5	505	65	<0.5	0.010		EL-10/88 (V.L.A. 10/88)		42-45
16	S15197	10	685	130	<0.5	0.010	0.005	NOSEY (ANNAGLE)		45-48
17	S15198	5	575	105	<0.5	<0.005		LOC 010/CHANCE		48-51
18	S15199	5	475	60	<0.5	0.005		SAMPLING ALONG		51-54
19	S15200	10	530	90	<0.5	0.005		WEEK 12-14 NORTH OF NP 215		54-57
20	S15201	5	330	80	<0.5	0.005		W. HEFFMAN JULY 1988		57-60
21	S15202	5	180	70	<0.5	<0.005	-			60-63
22	S15203	5	195	70	<0.5	0.005	0.005			63-66
23	S15204	5	420	50	<0.5	0.010	-			66-69
24	S15205	5	465	50	<0.5	0.005	-			69-72
25	S15206	<5	410	35	<0.5	0.005	-			72-75

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

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MITRE GEOPHYSICS PTY LTD

MINERAL EXPLORATION AND ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

DUGGS LANE ELLIOTT TASMANIA 7325 PHONE 004-565145

AN EVALUATION OF THE NORTH PINNACLES IP SURVEYS

for

Electrolytic Zinc Company

INTRODUCTION

A number of dipole-dipole IP surveys were carried out on the North Pinnacles grid (E.L. 12/72) in 1979 as part of an exploration program primarily designed for volcanogenic massive sulphides, but with some interest in tin (Mollison, 1980). The surveys were carried out over two time intervals, but all of the data is in Scintrex report Tas-065YA (Howland-Rose, 1979b). Seven lines were covered with 100m dipole data and four of these lines had 40m dipole follow up surveys (see accompanying figure). Although no good chargeability anomalies, with corresponding resistivity lows were obtained, three holes were drilled on IP/base-metal geochem targets: minor amounts of mineralisation, associated with quartz/calcite veining, was intersected by all three holes.

Since then the area has been tested for gold, with a maximum value of 3.1g/t being recorded from a 'Wacker' survey and 2.2g/t from a rock chip (Herrmann, 1988). This memorandum re-evaluates the IP results in the light of the changed exploration emphasis to precious metals.

DISCUSSION

As was stated above, there are no coincident resistivity low - chargeability high responses, however there are a number of chargeability-only responses, most likely due to disseminated sulphides. Herrmann (1988) notes that there is a spatial relationship between gold values and the chargeability responses and suggests that the gold may be associated with disseminated pyrite.

* The earlier work was apparently presented in two reports, one of which is Scintrex report Tas-065 (Howland-Rose, 1979a). I have not seen the second report.

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The best IP anomaly, at $\sim 379050\text{mE}/5,387,300\text{mN}$, is near-coincident with the best rock chip gold value and drilling is recommended along this line (as suggested by Herrmann, 1988). A 'spot' target may be taken as (say) 50m below $379,080\text{mE}$. Unless there are geological grounds to the contrary, I would drill to the east, collaring the hole at $\sim 378,960\text{mE}/5,387,300\text{mN}$.

There are comparable IP anomalies on the adjacent lines, 200m to the north and south, with much weaker responses (along strike?) on the more distant lines. These responses, which have not been tested by the earlier drilling, suggest some strike length to the causative body.

J.R. Bishop
Nov., 1988.

EZ/MG88/06

REFERENCES

- Howland-Rose, A.W., 1979a. Brief comments on five dipole-dipole set ups over the Bulgobac grid near Rosebery. Scintrex report Tas-065 for EZ. ('Bulgobac' is not correct, it should be North Pinnacles.)
- Howland-Rose, A.W., 1979b. Comments on additional dipole-dipole IP surveys over the North Pinnacles grid, Rosebery area. Scintrex report Tas-065YA for EZ. (This report contains all of the North Pinnacles IP data.)
- Mollison, A.J., 1980. Progress report on activity Oct., 1979 - June, 1980. Bulgobac E.L. 12/72.
- Herrmann, W., 1988. Memorandum to Outokumpu (Pancontinental?) on gold potential of North Pinnacles.

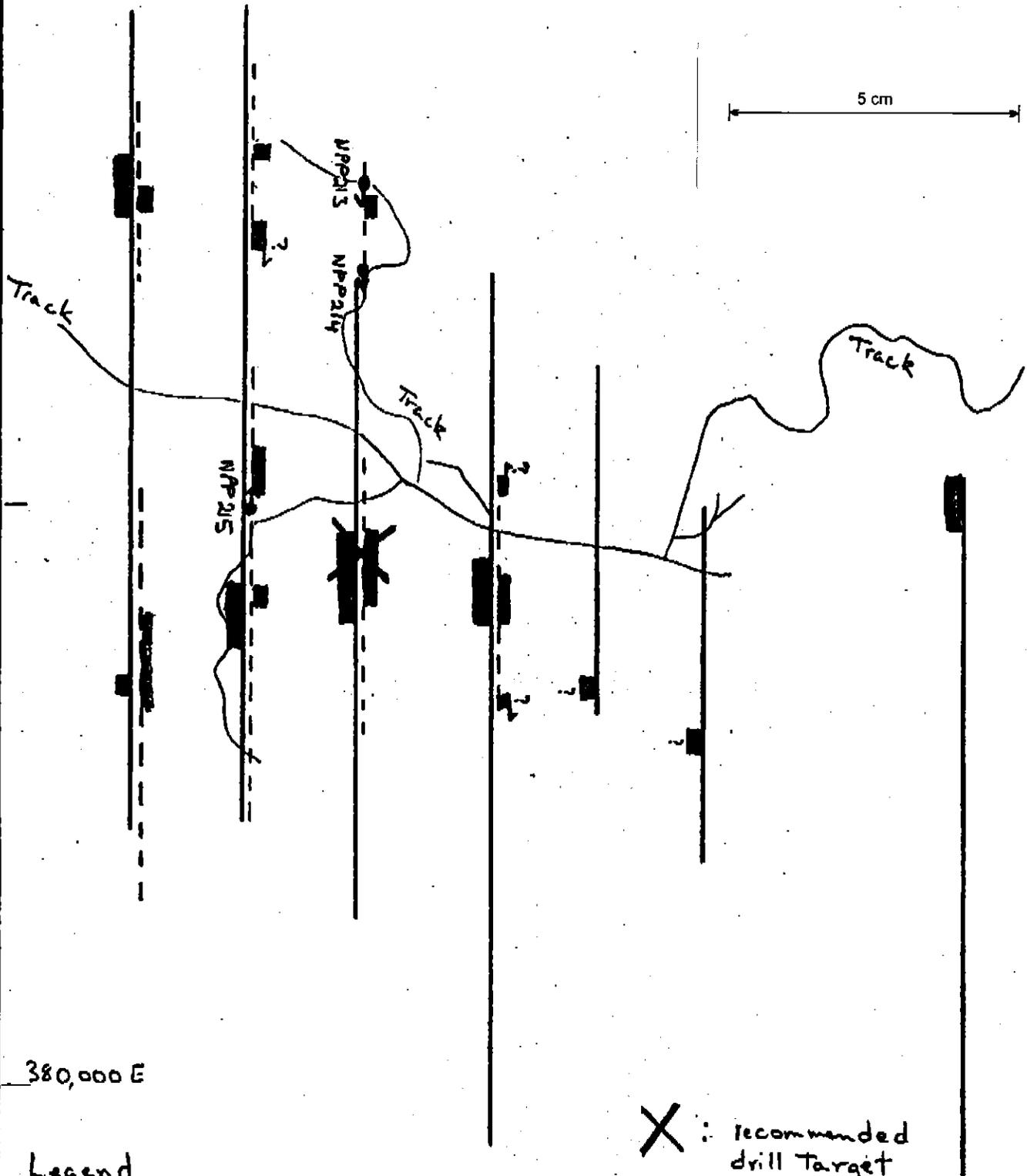
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376,000 E

5,387,000 N

5,388,000 N

5 cm



380,000 E

Legend

40m dipole anomaly

40m dipole coverage

100m dipole anomaly

100m dipole coverage

X : recommended drill target

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North Pinnacles Chargeability Anomalies

Drawn by: J.S. Scale: 1:10,000 FIG.

EZ/M686/06