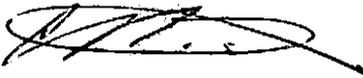


AUTHORITY TO PROSPECT, QUEENSTOWN

REPORT ON EXPLORATION 1988-89

89-3008 RF

MINES	
File Ref.	AP1/85
15 AUG 1989	
Doc. Ref.	
Action Officer	Initials
<i>Lester</i>	<i>14.8.89</i>
<i>refers</i>	
Resubmitted to	Date



M.J. Fleming
Senior Exploration Geologist



Matthew White
Geologist

Distribution: RGC Exploration (2)
Mt Lyell (1)
Mines Department (1)

July, 1989

RECORDED

SUMMARY

This report covers the 1988-89 exploration undertaken on the Authority to Prospect, Queenstown.

Total expenditure for the year is estimated to be \$48,684.

Previous work had concentrated on two(2) areas, Little Owen/Great Lyell and Comstock. The Comstock area, though, is now included in the Mt Lyell Consolidated Mining Lease and no work was carried out during this year. Drilling had been planned for Little Owen to test an Au trend identified from channel sampling of the surface outcrop. However, it was decided to postpone this drilling pending the results of more detailed surface mapping.

Work completed included:

1. establishment of a grid over the Little Owen Adits;
2. detailed mapping and rock chip sampling of the grid at a scale of 1:500;
3. relogging of drill holes L01 and L02;
4. a ground magnetics survey.

This work resulted in a detailed geological map being compiled. The linear trend identified by previous workers is now known to be part of a broad alteration zone dominated by strong chloritic alteration. Within this zone significant Au mineralisation was found to be associated with chlorite + pyrite + hematite + magnetite + chalcopyrite. This association was also confirmed in the relogging at the previous drilling.

Future work will concentrate on further analysis of the data so as to plan possible drilling targets. Also, the associations recognised here will be used in exploring the rest of the A to P and areas within the Mt Lyell Consolidated Mining Lease.

Recently, the Department of Mines recommended the remaining M.L.A's be processed and incorporated into M.L. 30M/80.

CONTENTS

	Page
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. EXPENDITURE	2
3. LAND TENURE	3
4. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION	5
4.1 Little Owen/Great Lyell Area	5
4.2 Comstock Area	5
5. WORK COMPLETED 1988-89	7
5.1 Gridding	7
5.2 Geological Mapping	7
5.3 Structural Geology	9
5.4 Alteration and Mineralisation	10
5.5 Rock Geochemistry	10
5.6 Drill-core Relogging	11
5.7 Ground Magnetics	11
6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	12
7. REFERENCES	13

LIST OF APPENDICES

1. Summary of Expenditure: 1988-89
2. Rock Geochemistry - Assay Results
3. Re-logs of Drill Holes LO1 and LO2

LIST OF FIGURES

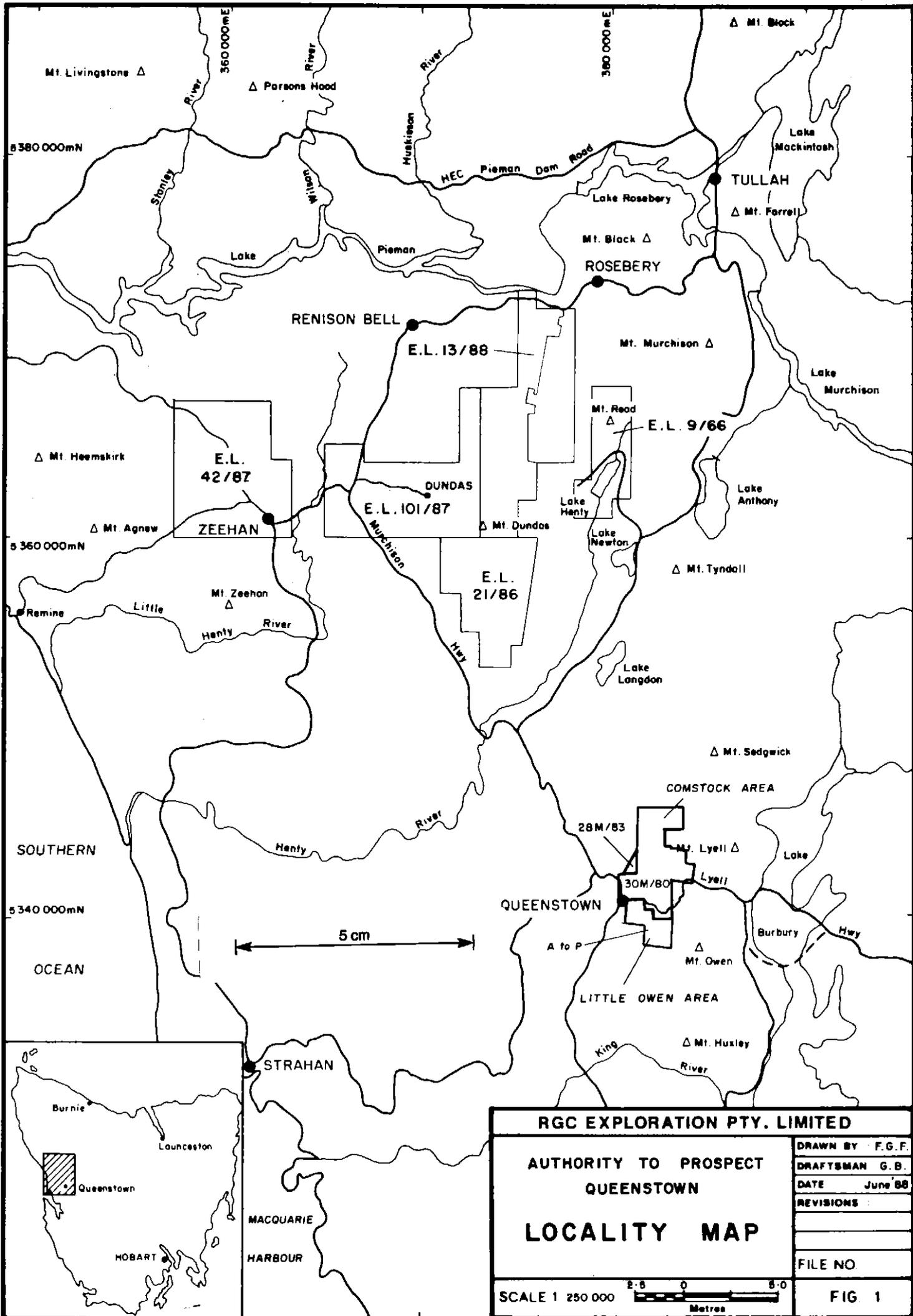
<u>Figure No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
1.	Locality Plan (in text)	1:250 000
2.	Geology Interpretation, Sheet 1	1:500
3.	Geology Interpretation, Sheet 2	1:500
4.	Rock Geochemistry -Sample Locations	1:500
5.	Rock Geochemistry - Gold	1:500

1. INTRODUCTION

The Authority to Prospect, Queenstown, currently covers an area of 413 hectares, adjoining the Mt Lyell Consolidated Mining Lease (30M/80) to the south (Figure 1). RGC Exploration Pty Ltd has carried out exploration over this area since the tenement was first granted to the Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Co. Ltd. in 1984. RGC Exploration is also responsible for mineral exploration within the Mining Lease, remote from the currently producing ore bodies at Mt Lyell. This report details investigations carried out between July 1988 and June 1989 by RGC Exploration on the A to P, specifically in the Little Owen Area.

It was recommended (Fitzgerald, 1988) that diamond drilling be undertaken in the Little Owen Area during 1988-89 to test for high grade gold along strike and down plunge within the possible mineralised zone identified by the 1986-87 chip sampling programme. Since then, however, it was decided that prior to any further drilling the surface should be mapped in detail (scale 1:500), so as to improve our knowledge of the areas lithologies and/or structure and/or alteration which are hosting the mineralisation. This more detailed geology would greatly assist in the planning and targetting of drill holes. So the work carried out included; the cutting of a 4.3 km grid with a line spacing of 25 metres; detailed mapping and tape/compassing of the grid at a scale of 1:500; the collection of 105 rock samples for analysis; interpretation of the factual geology mapped to highlight the alteration and mineralisation styles; relogging of drill holes LO1 and LO2 to identify the alteration and mineralisation styles associated with the gold grades; and a ground magnetics survey over the grid, with readings spaced every 5 metres.

No work was done on the Mt Lyell Consolidated Mining Lease. An exploration geologist is to be appointed to work out of Mt Lyell and will be responsible for all exploration in the Queenstown area on the Mining Lease and A to P.



RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
AUTHORITY TO PROSPECT QUEENSTOWN	
LOCALITY MAP	
SCALE 1 250 000	
DRAWN BY F.G.F. DRAFTSMAN G.B. DATE June 88 REVISIONS FILE NO.	FIG 1

2.

2. EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for the year by RGC Exploration Pty Limited on the Authority to Prospect to the end of July, 1989 is \$48,684 (Appendix 1). This figure includes an estimated amount for July of \$4000 and an amount for Overheads (10%).

3.

3. LAND TENURE

- 1966 :The Mt Lyell Mining & Railway Company was granted E.L.9/66 which eventually surrounded its Consolidated Mining Lease (15M/75).
- 1976 :The Mt Lyell Mining & Railway Company entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with Getty Oil Development Co. Ltd. over E.L.9/66 (now an amalgamation of E.L.'s 9/66, 10/69, 41/71 and 21/76).
- 1980 :To reduce costs, the Mt Lyell Company reduced the size of its Consolidated Mining Lease from 4912ha to 1171ha (30M/80). The relinquished ground became part of E.L.9/66. However, it was not incorporated into the Mt Lyell-Getty Joint Venture Agreement. The Mt Lyell Company maintained 100% control and the area became known as the "Buffer Zone".
- 1984, May :Applications were made to the Department of Mines in regard to forty (40) Mining Leases, 1M/84 to 40M/84, covering 2961 hectares. These covered the majority of the Buffer Zone surrounding the My Lyell Consolidated Mining Lease and were an attempt to have this area excluded from the major reduction required of E.L.9/66 in 1984 to 125 sq.km.
- 1984, Nov. :The Mt Lyell Company wrote to the Department of Mines stating that the continued processing of these 40 M.L.A's may be inappropriate due to the current economic situation at the Mine. However, continued exploration for gold mineralisation in the area was still a priority. Hence, an appropriate alternative form of tenure was sought. But, if the area was reverted back to E.L.9/66, this would cause the licence to exceed 125 sq.km; a maximum area it had just been reduced to.
- 1985, Mar. :The Director of Mines extended the M.L.A's to 5th January, 1986. To enable exploration to continue, the Minister for Mines approved an Authority to Prospect, subject to similar conditions applicable to an Exploration Licence. The situation was to be reviewed on 5th January 1986.
- 1985, Nov. :The Mt Lyell Company submitted a renewal for the A to P with a report of the exploration work undertaken.
- 1986, Jan. :The Director of Mines wrote saying the A to P had been renewed for a further 12 months to 5th January 1987.

4.

- 1987, Jan. :The Director of Mines stated
- (i) the A to P will be extended to 5th August, 1987 (the relinquishment date for E.L.9/66)
 - (ii) the Department of Mines is to be notified by 5th June, 1987, of the areas to be retained from both the A to P and E.L.9/66.
 - (iii) the areas relinquished from the A to P will be incorporated back into E.L.9/66.
 - (iv) the M.L.A's retained can be processed and incorporated into the Mt Lyell Consolidated Mining Lease.
- 1987, June :The Mt Lyell Company requested renewal for a further 12 months of fourteen(14) of the M.L.A's covering 1005ha (2M/84 to 9M/84, 11M/84, 26M/84, 27M/84 and 37M/84 to 39M/84). This area was considered to have the greatest potential for hosting a stand alone gold deposit. The remainder of the M.L.A's to be withdrawn and their areas relinquished.
- 1987, Sept. :The A to P was renewed to 5th August, 1988 over the remaining 10 sq. km.
- 1988, July :RGC Exploration wrote to the Department of Mines requesting continued tenure over the area of the M.L.A's by the A to P. It was suggested that various options be discussed prior to the renewal date.
- 1988, July :The Mt Lyell Company wrote to the Department of Mines requesting the A to P be renewed over a portion of the current area. This included
- (i) M.L.A's 27M/84 and 37M/84 be granted as M.L.'s
 - (ii) the A to P continue over 3M/84, 4M/84, 7M/84 to 9M/84 and 11M/84.
 - (iii) the remaining M.L.A's be withdrawn.
- Sampling, drilling and mapping planned for 1987/88. Further drilling proposed for 1988/89.
- 1988, Aug. :The A to P was renewed to 5th August, 1989.

010

5.

4. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Comprehensive summaries of all previous exploration covering the A to P are included in annual reports by FitzGerald (1987 and 1988). Since 1984 exploration has focussed on the locating of high grade Cu+ Ag+ Au ore bodies (North Lyell style) and stand alone Au deposits. Investigations have highlighted the Au potential of the Little Owen area and the high-grade Cu potential which remains essentially untested in the Comstock and Blow/South Lyell areas.

4.1 Little Owen/Great Lyell Area

During 1986/87 detailed geological mapping of the area by Herrmann (1986) was completed at a scale of 1:5000 as well as a systematic rock geochemistry programme. This work led to detailed channel sampling of surface outcrop and the adits at Little Owen which in turn identified a zone of significant Au mineralisation. Two(2) helicopter-supported drill holes (LO1 and LO2) were completed to test this zone at depth. FitzGerald (1987) considered the zone was intersected in both holes, represented only by bands of weak mineralisation.

In 1987/88 further detailed mapping (1:5000) was undertaken by W. Herrmann to identify possible structural controls on the Little Owen Au mineralisation and to also explore for extensions or repetitions of it throughout the rest of the area. This study was unsuccessful (FitzGerald, 1988). Further channel sampling was also carried out of outcrop corresponding to a possible strike extension of the Little Owen Au mineralisation, and of accessible openings in the Great Lyell, Duke Lyell and Empress Lyell Adits. Disappointing results were obtained. Only several minor zones of weak Cu mineralisation (with associated elevated Au) were identified. The most significant assays came from the Duke Lyell Adits (No. 1, 12m @ 0.50% Cu & 0.22g/t Au; No. 2, 10m @ 0.27% Cu & 0.08g/t Au) and old surface trenches in the same area (30m @ 0.60% Cu & 0.08g/t Au). These grades appear to represent true widths of only 3 to 5 metres and seem to decrease with depth. (FitzGerald, 1988).

4.2 Comstock Area

Since 1985 work in this area involved the compilation of data on the Comstock, Tasman and Crown Lyell workings, and also the reassessment of all previous drilling with selective re-logging and re-assaying. This led to the structural contouring of the Comstock Chert and of the Owen Conglomerate/Lyell Schists contact (i.e. the Great Lyell Fault). The potential for a North Lyell style high grade Cu body within the altered volcanics at the structural footwall of the Comstock Chert was identified.

During 1987/88 hole C69 was drilled to test for high grade Cu+ Ag + Au mineralisation adjacent to the Comstock Chert. The hole failed to intersect any high grade Cu or significant base or precious

6.

metals. However, some zones of anomalous Au and base metal mineralisation were obtained. It is suggested (FitzGerald, 1988) that the hole did not effectively test the structural footwall of the Comstock Chert; a circumstance that was aggravated by the failure to complete a down-hole EM survey. This area still maintains its exploration potential due also to the fact that the styles of mineralisation and alteration intersected by the hole are not typical. That is, the abundance of carbonate, fuchsite and fluorite are striking and the elevated Au, Pb and Zn values relative to Cu is unusual. The latter may suggest peripheral Au-rich base metal mineralisation to the Mt Lyell main Cu zone.

5. WORK COMPLETED 1988-89

Fieldwork has concentrated around the Little Owen Adits. Further drilling was proposed to test the zone of Au mineralisation highlighted in previous channel sampling programmes over and within the Adits. The previous drilling (LO1 and LO2) suggested this zone existed at depth. It was decided, however, that additional drilling would be premature and that more detailed surface mapping of the area should be done to aid the planning and targetting of the holes. Consequently, a grid was established over the Adits and proposed Au mineralisation trend. The area covered by the grid was then geologically mapped and rock chip sampled at a scale of 1:500. Also, drill holes LO1 and LO2 were relogged. Based on the results of the mapping and relogging, a ground magnetics survey was completed. A discussion of this exploration programme follows.

5.1 Gridding

A total of thirteen(13) grid lines were cut and pegged at a spacing of 25 metres over a strike length of 400 metres. It covered the main Au mineralisation zone previously recognised (FitzGerald, 1987 & 1988). Two lines 50 metres apart were at each end. All lines were cut from the base line (1000E) that bisects the grid roughly coincident to the surface trace of the Au mineralisation.

The grid was tape/compass surveyed and plotted at a scale of 1:500 as an overlay to our contoured base plans of the area (Figures 2 and 3).

5.2 Geological Mapping

The grid was mapped by M.J. White at 1:500 scale during May-June 1989. The area of the grid has very little vegetation and soil cover. Thus exposed outcrop is excellent, but the degree of weathering, deformation and alteration is strong. This makes identification of the primary rock types difficult. As a consequence, the main emphasis of this mapping was to generate a more detailed plan based on units used by previous workers to maintain a consistent nomenclature. These units rely heavily on describing the weathered surface textures of the outcropping rocks. Also, the compositional and structural details of an outcrop were recorded to try and identify a recognisable feature which could be linked to the Au mineralisation.

As a result a number of common surface weathering textures within the grid were recognised, as were some unique alteration/mineralisation associations. The mapping highlighted a number of stratigraphic units, mainly volcanoclastics, striking northwards and dipping steeply to the west. Within this package of rocks exists a broad, strongly chloritic, alteration zone with some Au-related mineralisation (Figures 2 and 3).

The rocks of the Little Owen Area fall into Corbett's (1979) Cambrian Central Volcanics Sequence. They appear to be dominantly epiclastics, however, the degree of weathering, deformation and alteration hampers identification. For this reason they have been generalised as volcanoclastics and appear to have been deposited during an active tectonic period. Grainsize of the volcanic detritus varies rapidly as one would expect in such an environment, but discrete units of common rock types are recognisable.

The following unit descriptions correspond to the geological interpretation (Figures 2 and 3). From west to east the lithologies are:

Ecec₁, - A unit of coarse grained volcanoclastics, probably epiclastic in origin. It is felsic in composition with silica + sericite + pyrite alteration. The clasts are dominantly sub-rounded and range in size from 5mm to 50mm (av. ~30mm) and are matrix supported. The clasts are strongly siliceous and stand out clearly on weathered outcrops. The matrix is finer grained and more susceptible to weathering. A crude banding is present in places defined by lateral variations of grainsize, colour, degree of weathering and concentration of cleavage. This is interpreted to be bedding. A strong anastomosing cleavage is suggested at most locations which helps produce a poddy schistose appearance on the weathered surfaces.

Ecec₂, - This unit outcrops along the ridge of Little Owen Spur and is similar in composition and structure to Ecec₁, but is much coarser grained. The clasts are sub-rounded and range in size from 10mm to 500mm (av. ~150mm). They are also matrix supported. Herrmann (1986) refers to it as a zone of "coarse volcanic breccia of more felsic variety in that both clasts and the matrix supporting them are of felsic composition."

Ecef₁, - The next unit east consists of a package of dominantly fine grained volcanoclastics with some coarser grained interbeds, both probably epiclastic in origin. The fine grained rocks show excellent bedding structures on weathered surfaces. The bedding is regular (beds approximately 5mm to 50mm thick) and is continuous over at least a few metres or the length of the outcrop. The rocks are strongly deformed and altered. The original grainsize was probably in the mud to sand range. The bedding structures are defined by regular lateral variations of composition, colour, degree of weathering and concentration of cleavage. A very strong cleavage runs sub-parallel to the bedding in the softer, finer beds and refracts through the more siliceous zones. The siliceous, resistant beds were probably coarser sandy layers. Cobble-size, matrix supported conglomerate interbeds are present showing well-rounded clasts up to 30mm diameter. The composition of this unit (outside the main chloritic alteration zone) is variable but is mainly felsic to intermediate. Minor mafic (chloritic) lenses are also present which contain small rounded relict quartz clasts within a fine grained strongly chloritic matrix. Where this rock type can be traced over a considerable area, it is mapped as Ecm (mafic to intermediate volcanics). The mafic lenses could be lavas, or just simply volcanoclastics with a more mafic composition.

Ecec₃ - A package of dominantly moderate coarse grained volcanoclastics with some finer grained interbeds, both probably epiclastic in origin. The coarse grained rocks are cobble-sized, matrix supported conglomerates showing sub-rounded clasts ranging from 5mm to 50mm (av. ~ 10mm). The clasts are mainly siliceous in composition but other brown, sometimes angular clay-rich clasts are present also.

Fine grained interbeds are less common and consist of well-bedded, massive "gritty" sediments. Outside the main chloritic alteration zone, the composition of this unit varies from felsic to intermediate.

Ecef₂ - Fine grained and some coarser grained volcanoclastics, probably epiclastic in origin. The dominant rock-type is a massive "gritty" sand-sized lithotype, and in some of the fresher outcrops shows small sub-rounded quartz and lithic clasts. This unit also contains some finer grained well-bedded rocks and some coarser grained cobble-conglomerate interbeds. The composition outside the main chloritic alteration zone is dominantly felsic to intermediate with some minor mafic units.

Ecef₃ - Most of the outcrop in South Owen Creek consists of this unit. It shows very well exposed water-worn outcrops. The unit contains dominantly fine grained well-bedded and well-laminated epiclastic sediments showing small erosional scours and rip-up clast sedimentary structures. Grainsize ranges from mud to fine-sand and crude grading can be observed. The unit also contains massive sandy beds and some coarser grained cobble conglomerates that contain large shaley rip-up clasts. The composition of this unit ranges from felsic to intermediate.

5.3 Structural Geology

Corbett (1979) and Herrmann (1986) located facing directions within the epiclastics on either flank of the Little Owen ridge to suggest the spine of the ridge occupies the axis of a large syncline with a northerly strike. This may be related to the D1 event of Arnold (1985). The bedding and structure readings shown in Figures 2 and 3 are not widespread enough to influence these previous statements.

Bedding within the volcanoclastics is suggested by lateral variations of composition, colour, grainsize, degree of weathering and cleavage concentration. The bedding attitude seems to be relatively constant, dipping 80° toward 252° (Figures 2 and 3). This is consistent with bedding readings from South Owen Creek and those taken by Herrmann (1986). The strike of the bedding coincides with the trend of the mapped lithological units.

The most prominent structure is the very strong north-westerly cleavage, designated S₂ by Arnold (1985). In the mafic rocks, the cleavage is planar and less intense. In the felsic rocks it is strong and anastomosing which produces a poddy appearance. In these rocks, the cleavage planes are forced around harder, more resistant clasts and may run sub-parallel to the bedding. Refraction between beds of varying competency occurs. The cleavage dips at 80° towards 210°-265° (av. 225°), and is assumed to be related to the Late Devonian D2 event (Arnold, 1985). No obvious D1 related cleavage was recognised.

The gross strike of the main chloritic alteration zone that hosts the Au-related mineralisation coincides with the strike of the S cleavage. This suggests it may be a control on the Au mineralisation.

In South Owen Creek good exposures of fine grained well-bedded epiclastics show small scale transposition folding of bedding.

5.4 Alteration and Mineralisation

The rocks of the Little Owen area have been subject to strong alteration. Common alteration assemblages consist of silica/sericite/+pyrite in the felsic rocks grading to chlorite/sericite/+pyrite in the mafic rocks. These alteration assemblages are typical of the Mt Lyell district.

The main alteration zone that hosts the gold-related mineralisation shows very strong veining, brecciation, and alteration consisting of strong chlorite/sericite?/+pyrite/+hematite/+magnetite/+chalcopryrite. This strong chloritic style alteration forms a broad zone over the grid (Figures 2 and 3), discordant to the stratigraphy, striking north-westerly and sub-parallel to the strong S₂ regional cleavage.

Several types of mineralisation occur with the strong chloritic veining, brecciation and alteration. Distinct red-purple specular hematite occurs as sub-vertical massive veins up to 30mm wide or as thin veinlets within chloritic-rich veins or as coarse grained disseminations. Pyrite occurs as sub-vertical rich veins up to 10mm wide or as fine grained stringers and disseminations within chloritic-rich veins but more commonly as coarse grained disseminations. Magnetite is extremely difficult to recognise visually but can be easily detected with a magnet and tends to be concentrated in pods and is also present in chloritic-rich veins. Chalcopryrite was not recognised at surface.

5.5 Rock Geochemistry

During the course of field mapping, 105 surface rock chip samples were collected for assaying (Figure 4) with the aim of identifying the styles of mineralisation associated with anomalous gold concentrations and the distribution of gold mineralisation. Brief rock descriptions along with location and assay results are presented in Appendix 2. Some of the samples recorded very encouraging gold concentrations and most samples recorded gold concentrations well above background values.

The highest assay result recorded 14.00 g/t Au, which is a sample of a sub-vertical massive hematite vein 10-30mm wide cutting a strong chloritic schist. Six samples recorded values greater than 1.0 g/t Au and twenty-three samples recorded values greater than 0.10 g/t Au. These samples consist of strong chloritic veins, breccias and alteration, + hematite + pyrite + magnetite. Gold values are presented in Figure 5.

Previous geochemical results highlighted in anomalous gold trend (308°) within the main chloritic alteration zone. Recent rock chip sampling suggests that the anomalous gold mineralisation has a more widespread distribution than previously thought. The Little Owen prospect may represent a hydrothermal - stockwork type deposit and there is good potential for the occurrence of rich gold mineralised shoots within the main chloritic alteration zone at depth.

5.6 Drill-Core Relogging

Diamond drill holes LO1 and LO2 were drilled during April/May 1987 (FitzGerald, 1987). In general, the Au assay results are low but still encouraging. Hole LO1 intersected 14 metres at an average grade of 0.13 g/t Au and other isolated 1-2 metre intersections of up to 0.81 g/t Au. Hole LO2 intersected 21 metres at an average grade of 0.31 g/t Au which includes a 1 metre intersection of 1.98 g/t Au. Anomalous Au was reported to be associated with the more chloritic zones and with chalcopyrite and hematite (the latter not always indicative).

Both holes were re-logged by M.J. White together with G. Arnold, carefully documenting alteration and mineralisation styles, to try to correlate between Au grades and style of alteration and mineralisation. The logs are included as Appendix 3.

Results of the re-logging show that anomalous Au is concentrated in rich chloritic zones. This correlates with the surface rock chip sampling. The chlorite is dark green in colour and occurs as massive alteration or veins in felsic to intermediate volcanic derived rocks. The chlorite-rich veins consist of strong chlorite + sericite? + pyrite + hematite + magnetite + chalcopyrite assemblages. Hole LO1 shows an association of anomalous Au with Cu. Hole LO2 shows Au associated with magnetite, and to a lesser extent with hematite and Cu.

5.7 Ground Magnetics

The association of anomalous Au values with magnetite was identified in the mineralised intervals of LO2 and also in many of the surface rock chip samples. Magnetics, therefore, may be a tool that can quickly identify other areas of interest.

A ground magnetics survey was completed late in June 1989 over the grid. The processing of this data is still ongoing.

017

12.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the work carried out over the Little Owen area support the decision to do more detailed exploration prior to committing ourselves to fund additional drilling.

This work has highlighted a number of important features:

- The rock types are difficult to define due to their history of deformation and alteration. To add to this, they are often deeply weathered. They are, however, often unique in appearance and this allows units to be correlated over a considerable distance.
- Structure does not appear to be definitive in locating areas of Au mineralisation. Though it does seem to have a limited control on the shape of the main alteration zone.
- The main alteration zone is an area containing strong chloritic-veining, chloritic-brecciation and chloritic alteration. A mineral assemblage has been recognised that is associated with all significant Au mineralisation, but does not always contain Au. The assemblage is chlorite + pyrite + hematite + magnetite + chalcopyrite.
- Au mineralisation occurs throughout this broad main alteration zone which alters from previous workers who had proposed a linear Au trend based on results obtained from channel sampling traverses.

The Au mineralisation associations found on the surface also exist in drill holes LO1 and LO2.

Therefore, a better understanding of the controls on the Au mineralisation has been obtained. Future work will concentrate on analysing in greater detail the analytical data, the ground magnetics data and the surface mapping to plan drill targets. The rest of the A to P will undergo systematic investigations based on the results obtained at Little Owen.

Late in the year, discussions were held with the Department of Mines in regard to the future of the A to P. It has been agreed that the M.L.A's should be processed and the area be consolidated into Mt Lyells M.L. 30M/80.

7. REFERENCES

- Arnold, G.O. 1985 Mt Lyell 1985: An Exploration Perspective (Report to Goldfields Exploration Pty Limited)
- Corbett, K.D. 1979 Stratigraphy, Correlation and Evolution of the Mt Read Volcanics in Queenstown, Jukes-Darwin and Mt Sedgwick Areas (Geological Survey Bull. 58, Dept. of Mines, Tasmania)
- FitzGerald, F.G. 1987 Progress Report on Authority to Prospect, Queenstown, 1986-87. Unpublished Gold Fields Exploration Pty Limited report
- FitzGerald, F.G. 1988 Authority to Prospect, Queenstown. Report on Exploration 1988-89. Unpublished. RGC Exploration Pty Limited report.
- Herrmann, W 1986 Notes on geological mapping in the Queenstown area - Tasmania. Unpublished report to Gold Fields Exploration Pty Limited

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE: 1988-89

APPENDIX 1AUTHORITY TO PROSPECT, QUEENSTOWNSUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE: 1988-89

	\$
Salaries, Wages and On Costs	16204
Travel and Accommodation	2396
Consultants and Contractors	7872
Assaying	1929
Stores and Supplies	3628
Vehicles/Plant Equipment	5053
Office Costs	3176

TOTAL	40258

Estimate expenditure for July, 1989	<u>4000</u>
TOTAL	44258

Overheads (10%)	4426

GRAND TOTAL	48684

APPENDIX 2

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY - ASSAY RESULTS

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

113023

COLLECTED BY M.W.

PROJECT: Linda Valley PROSPECT: Little Owen
 SHEET: 500 Little Owen Grid. TYPE OF SAMPLE: Rock Chip

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D.

LABORATORY: ANALABS/ALS

DATE DISPATCHED 6.6.89

SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D.

ANALYSIS REQ'D: Au/I.C.P. Suite

DATE RECEIVED 19.6.89

A19962

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES (ppm unless quoted)								
				Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe	Mn	Ca	Mo
T17601	895N	965E	Chlorite/sericite schist with massive specular hematite vein cutting through.	14.000	55	40	195	<1	25.2%	2650	150	<5
T17602	895N	904E	Sil/ser/py alteration (1-5% dissem py)	0.030	10	35	5	<1	0.75%	35	90	<5
T17603	895N	960E	Chlorite schist (<1% dissem py)	0.020	90	25	620	<1	17.3%	6600	180	5
T17604	930N	1000E	Gossanous rock (sil/ser alteration) with dissem + veinlets of hematite (1-3%)	0.050	480	175	15	<1	5.61%	40	50	<5
T17605	845N	963E	Chl/ser alt with dissem py + hematite?	0.010	70	65	110	<1	11.0%	980	130	<5
T17606	1075N	950E	Conglomerate with sil/ser/py alt (1-3%py) and gossanous fragments.	<0.008	25	610	390	<1	8.50%	1.15%	180	<5
T17607	1065N	1025E	Gossanous schist - weathered sil/ser/py	<0.008	15	30	10	<1	3.04%	30	170	<5
T17608	1065N	1040E	As above with possible hematite?	0.020	15	40	10	<1	3.13%	30	180	<5
T17609	1076N	1075E	Ser/chl/sil? schist with dissem hem (2%)	<0.008	45	35	240	<1	17.5%	1700	240	<5
T17610	1090N	1040E	Gossanous schist - sil/ser/py - 1-3%	<0.008	30	65	2	<1	2.72%	15	30	<5
T17611	Trench 50m south of grid		Sil/ser/chl <2% py schist	<0.008	155	35	175	<1	4.22%	940	310	<5
T17612	800N	930E	Chl/ser schist with possible diss hem? (1-2%)	0.010	20	90	25	<1	3.18%	135	170	<5
T17613	825N	940E	Chl/ser schist (hem? py <1%)	<0.008	45	75	190	<1	7.54%	1100	870	<5
T17614	835N	930E	Gossanous schist sil/ser/py - (5%)	<0.008	15	40	<2	<1	1.86%	10	90	<5
T17615	915N	1000E	" " " (3%)	<0.008	25	70	2	<1	2.28%	15	90	<5
T17616	925N	980E	" " " (1-5%)	0.080	35	55	5	<1	3.69%	<5	70	<5
T17617	930N	1005E	" " " (2-5%)	<0.008	20	90	20	<1	3.43%	175	60	<5
T17618	1000N	1025E	" " " "	<0.008	15	125	10	<1	2.17%	15	170	<5

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

COLLECTED BY

PROJECT

PROSPECT

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D

LABORATORY

DATE DISPATCHED

1:250 000 SHEET

TYPE OF SAMPLE

SAMPLE PREP REQ'D

ANALYSIS REQ'D

DATE RECEIVED

A19962

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES ppm unless stated								
				Co	Ni	As	Bi	Hg	Sb	Se	Te	Cr
T17601	895N	965E	Chlorite/sericite schist with massive specular hematite vein cutting through.	5	15	17.0	500ppb	650ppb	7700ppb	50ppb	<50ppb	35
T17602	895N	904E	Sil/ser/py alteration (1-5% dissem py)	<5	<5	7750ppb	700ppb	250ppb	1250ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	105
T17603	895N	960E	Chlorite schist (<1% dissem py)	20	40	5550ppb	200ppb	100ppb	1950ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	45
T17604	930N	1000E	Gossanous rock (sil/ser alteration) with dissem + veinlets of hematite (1-3%)	<5	<5	26.8	2100ppb	150ppb	2650ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	85
T17605	845N	963E	Chl/ser alt with dissem py + hematite?	5	10	30.3	2400ppb	150ppb	1800ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	35
T17606	1075N	950E	Conglomerate with sil/ser/py alt (1-3% py) and gossanous fragments.	<5	30	20.4	700ppb	100ppb	250ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	65
T17607	1065N	1025E	Gossanous schist - weathered sil/ser/py	<5	<5	7900ppb	750ppb	50ppb	950ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	35
T17608	1065N	1040E	As above with possible hematite?	<5	<5	4900ppb	700ppb	50ppb	1100ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	80
T17609	1076N	1075E	Ser/chl/sil? schist with dissem hem (2%)	<5	<5	7950ppb	1700ppb	100ppb	3650ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	30
T17610	1090N	1040E	Gossanous schist - sil/ser/py - 1-3%	<5	<5	23.3	1100ppb	50ppb	1650ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	105
T17611	Trench 50m south of grid		Sil/ser/chl <2% py schist	5	10	4950ppb	300ppb	<50ppb	1200ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	45
T17612	800N	930E	Chl/ser schist with possible diss hem? (1-2%)	<5	<5	24.7	1250ppb	<50ppb	2150ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	35
T17613	825N	940E	Chl/ser schist (hem? py <1%)	10	10	14.5	650ppb	<50ppb	1850ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	55
T17614	835N	930E	Gossanous schist sil/ser/py - (5%)	<5	<5	10.9	850ppb	<50ppb	1100ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	40
T17615	915N	1000E	" " " (3%)	<5	<5	46.8	2600ppb	50ppb	2050ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	30
T17616	925N	980E	" " " (1-5%)	<5	<5	44.7	12.9	250ppb	2500ppb	<50ppb	50ppb	30
T17617	930N	1005E	" " " (2-5%)	<5	<5	13.5	1800ppb	<50ppb	1150ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	55
T17618	1000N	1025E	" " " "	<5	<5	19.7	1850ppb	<50ppb	2050ppb	<50ppb	<50ppb	55

024

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

113025

COLLECTED BY M.W.

PROJECT: Linda Valley

PROSPECT: Little Owen

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:

LABORATORY: ANALABS/ALS

DATE DISPATCHED 6.6.89

1250-500 SHEET: ~~500~~ Little Owen TYPE OF SAMPLE: Rock Chip

SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

ANALYSIS REQ'D:

DATE RECEIVED 19.6.89

A19962

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES								
				Au ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Ca ppm	Mg ppm
T17619	1035N	1070E	Ch/ser schist with dissem py (1-2%) and hem (<1%)	0.030	90	85	260	<1	13.0	1750	40	5
T17620	1040N	1060E	Sil/ser/py gossanous schist py (1-3%)	0.020	25	35	5	<1	3.68	25	40	<5
T17621	1045N	1030E	Sil/ser/py gossanous schist py (2-5%)	<0.008	30	115	5	<1	5.08	10	110	<5
T17622	1020N	1045E	Chl/hem/py vein in chl schist	0.090	250	160	220	<1	20.7	440	190	<5
T17624	Uphill from upper adit.		Chl/ser schist (hem - py 5%)	0.030	340	550	340	<1	10.1	2750	50	<5
T17625	1035N	1070E	Chloritic vein with mag-py-hem - 5%	0.200	70	60	210	<1	23.5	1000	50	<5
T17626	928N	1022E	As above.	8.800	128	530	210	76	9.46	330	290	5
T17627	950N	1012E	Gossanous brecciated vein in felsic schist.	0.030	90	175	75	<1	19.7	<5	120	<5
T17628	1000N	975E	Chl/py (py <2%) in felsic schist	0.010	45	35	125	<1	10.0	990	70	<5
T17629	840N	955E	Gossanous vein - (hem? - py 10%)	0.030	115	70	30	<1	13.2	100	100	>5
T17630			Std. (0.54)	0.700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T17631	Barite Vein adit, Lyell		Chl schist - py.	0.050	165	30	580	<1	16.0	2250	40	<5
T17623	1020N	1045E	Chl/ser schist py-5% hem 1-2%	0.030	175	110	100	<1	11.5	550	40	<5

025

113026

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

COLLECTED BY:

PROJECT:

PROSPECT:

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:

LABORATORY:

DATE DISPATCHED:

1-250.000 SHEET:

TYPE OF SAMPLE:

SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

ANALYSIS REQ'D:

DATE RECEIVED:

A19962

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES								
				Co ppm	Ni ppm	As ppm	Bi ppb	Hg ppb	Sb ppb	Se ppb	Te ppb	Cr ppm
T17619	1035N	1070E	Ch/ser schist with dissem py (1-2%) and hem (<1%)	5	5	38.1	3150	50		<50	<50	40
T17620	1040N	1060E	Sil/ser/py gossanous schist py (1-3%)	<5	<5	13.8	1550	<50	1500	<50	<50	90
T17621	1045N	1030E	Sil/ser/py gossanous schist py (2-5%)	<5	<5	24.5	1900	50	2250	<50	<50	35
T17622	1020N	1045E	Chl/hem/py vein in chl schist	<5	<5	320	4950	150	20.5 ppm	50	<50	35
T17624	Uphill from upper adit.		Chl/ser schist (hem - py 5%)	5	15	11.1	1750	50	1200	<50	<50	45
T17625	1035N	1070E	Chloritic vein with mag-py-hem - 5%	5	<5	57.3	6900	150	3550	<50	<50	45
T17626	928N	1022E	As above.	<5	5	7100ppb	28.3ppm	500	2000	<50	<50	230
T17627	950N	1012E	Gossanous brecciated vein in felsic schist.	<5	<5	30.3	15.0	350	1950	<50	<50	40
T17628	1000N	975E	Chl/py (py <2%) in felsic schist	<5	<5	27.4	4100	150	1800	<50	<50	35
T17629	840N	955E	Gossanous vein - (hem? - py 10%)	<5	<5	134	4850	150	4400	50	<50	40
T17630			Std. (0.54)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T17631	Barite Vein adit, Lyell		Chl schist - py.	10	30	40.9	5050	150	2450	<50	<50	100
T17623	1020N	1045E	Chl/ser schist py-5% hem 1-2%	<5	<5	66.2	1150	50	5200	50	<50	40

026

113027

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

COLLECTED BY M.W.

PROJECT LINDA VALLEY PROSPECT LITTLE OWEN

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D.

LABORATORY ANALABS.

DATE DISPATCHED 14.6.89

SHEET 500 LITTLE OWEN GRID. TYPE OF SAMPLE ROCK CHIP

SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D.

ANALYSIS REQ'D.

DATE RECEIVED 20.6.89

A19962

ANALYSES All ppm unless stated.

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES						
				Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Bi	As	Au
T17632	1062N	1000E	Red gossanous veins in felsic schist	205	25	220	<0.5	<1	5	0.010
T17633	1050N	1000E	Chloritic, qtz vein with gossanous appearance	45	100	370	0.5	<1	5	<0.008
T17634	1065N	980E	Chl/ser schist <1% py	15	115	1020	0.5	<1	<1	<0.008
T17635	1023N	985E	Red gossanous veins in felsic schist (mag)	180	155	160	<0.5	<1	5	<0.008
T17636	1020N	992E	Red gossanous veins in felsic schist	95	15	220	0.5	<1	5	0.011
T17637	1070N	1027E	" " " " " (mag)	30	60	55	0.5	4	16	0.154
T17638	1080N	1075E	" " " " " (1% hem & mag)	40	45	170	<0.5	<1	9	0.018
T17639	1105N	1085E	" " " " " (mag)	30	180	50	0.5	1	25	<0.008
T17640			Standard. 0.21 glt (0.19-0.23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.239
T17641	1070N	1080E	Red gossanous veins in felsic schist (mag)	130	65	100	0.5	<1	7	<0.008
T17642	1054N	1073E	" " " " " (mag)	25	60	30	0.5	2	10	<0.008
T17643	1050N	1062E	" " " " "	25	15	75	0.5	<1	3	<0.008
T17644	1025N	1008E	" " " " " (hem?)	90	80	440	1.0	<1	2	<0.008
T17645	1028N	1022E	" " " " "	210	110	80	0.5	<1	13	0.134
T17646	1025N	1035E	" " " " " (mag,hem)	20	115	40	0.5	1	15	<0.008
T17647	1025N	1040E	Chl/py %/hem? 0.5% veining in felsic schist	85	65	190	0.5	<1	17	0.024
T17648	1020N	1046E	Chl?/py/hem?/mag veining in pebbly felsic schist.	100	100	160	0.5	1	42	0.034
T17649	1030N	1060E	Chl/py 2-10%/mag vein (5cm wide)	90	70	800	1.0	<1	24	0.085
T17650	1028N	1060E	Red goss vein (1cm wide) - hem?chl?mag.	250	100	145	0.5	<1	82	0.465
T17651	1020N	1062E	Chl/py/mag vein in pebbly felsic schist	280	70	240	0.5	<1	95	0.119

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

113098

COLLECTED BY: M.W.

PROJECT: LINDA VALLEY PROSPECT: LITTLE OWEN

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:

LABORATORY: ANALABS

DATE DISPATCHED: 14.6.89

1:250,000 SHEET: LITTLE OWEN GRID TYPE OF SAMPLE: ROCK CHIP

SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

ANALYSIS REQ'D:

DATE RECEIVED: 20.6.89

A19962

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES						
				Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Bi	As	Au
T17652	1007N	1062E	Goss red vein in pebbly felsic schist (mag)	70	60	125	<0.5	7	83	0.245
T17653	1018N	1068E	Red goss veins in pebbly felsic schist (hem?,mag)	30	50	70	<0.05	<1	43	0.060
T17654	1025N	1069E	Chl/py (1-2%) schist	70	<5	740	<0.5	<1	4	0.011
T17655	1020N	1075E	Red goss veining in pebbly felsic schist (mag)	55	12	130	<0.5	<1	11	0.021
T17656	1002N	1125E	Chlorite schist	90	30	85	0.5	<1	6	<0.008
T17657	988N	1093E	Red goss veins in pebbly felsic schist (hem?,mag)	90	45	480	<0.5	<1	14	<0.008
T17658	990N	1085E	Py vein + chl alt in pebbly felsic schist	305	5	630	1.5	<1	56	1.20
			rich py vein 0.5cm wide.							
T17659	988N	1074E	Red goss veins in pebbly felsic schist (py,mag)	20	95	45	0.5	<1	16	0.065
T17660			Standard 0.75g/t (0.64 - 0.87)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.975
T17661	987N	1070E	Red goss veins in pebbly felsic schist (py,mag)	10	60	40	<0.5	<1	11	0.035
T17662	1000N	1054E	" " " " " "	75	80	130	<0.5	2	11	0.016
T17663	985N	1043E	Chl-py vein in chl pebbly schist (py 2-5% + hem?)	35	15	250	<0.5	2	18	0.024
T17664	1000N	1042E	Chl/ser/py 5% schist	5	5	170	1.0	<1	1	0.030
T17665	1000N	1045E	Red goss veins in pebbly felsic schist (chl,mag)	140	295	70	<0.5	1	97	0.011
T17666	997N	1004E	Chlorite/hem (2-5%) vein	150	35	280	1.0	<1	4	7.11
T17667	1007N	990E	Red gossanous pebbly rock (hem? py 1%)	160	280	150	0.5	<1	6	0.012
T17668	1002N	976E	Purple (hem?) veins in sil/ser rock	60	15	30	<0.5	1	31	0.163
T17669	1002N	965E	Red goss veins in bedded felsic schist (hem?mag)	40	90	45	<0.5	1	36	0.023
T17670	1000N	960E	Red goss veins in bedded felsic (chl,mag)	50	30	230	0.5	<1	15	0.014
T17671	974N	1027E	Red goss veins in pebbly schist (mag)	510	95	195	1.0	<1	12	0.054

028

113029

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

COLLECTED BY M.W.

PROJECT LINDA VALLEY PROSPECT LITTLE OWEN

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ'D:

LABORATORY: ANALABS

DATE DISPATCHED 14.6.89

SHEET: LITTLE OWEN SHEET OF SAMPLE ROCK CHIP
GRID

SAMPLE PREP. REQ'D:

ANALYSIS REQ'D:

DATE RECEIVED 20.6.89

A19962

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES							
				Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Bi	As	Au	
T17672	962N	1037E	Py-chl vein in chl schist (py 10% in 1cm vein)	115	110	340	0.5	<1	13	0.016	
T17673	968N	1043E	Red goss vein in chl schist (boxwork)	215	50	90	0.5	<1	95	0.229	
T17674	980N	1060E	Strong chl alt in pebbly rock (0.5% py)	45	50	410	0.5	<1	15	0.039	
T17675	983N	1065E	" " schist (py 1%, mag 1%)	25	15	370	0.5	<1	6	0.010	
T17676	970N	1080E	Chl alt (2-5% py) in pebbly rock	45	15	360	<0.5	<1	10	0.282	
T17677	937N	1040E	Chl schist with 5% py	200	170	290	1.0	<1	14	0.788	
T17678	940N	1033E	Py chl schist (py 5-8%)	160	95	325	1.0	<1	8	0.095	
T17679	944N	1026E	Chl schist (py 5%, hem?)	220	70	195	1.0	<1	12	0.116	
T17680			Standard 0.14 (0.11 - 0.17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.153	
T17681	945N	1012E	Brecciated goss vein in felsic pebbly schist boxwork	40	130	60	<0.5	2	24	0.023	
T17682	950N	1005E	Goss red veining in pebbly felsic (boxwork ,mag)	95	100	170	<0.5	<1	33	0.047	
T17683	950N	990E	Goss red veins in pebbly felsic schist (py 2%)	220	105	60	0.5	<1	26	0.077	
T17684	925N	1060E	Brecciated chl/py schist (py - 5%)	2050	180	750	0.5	<1	20	0.345	
T17685	925N	1060E	Chl schist with py hem (py 5%) (hem <1%)	DTF	215	500	1.5	<1	9	2.410	
T17686	928N	1135E	Sandy rock with chl/py (1%) minor gossanous veins	165	300	160	<0.5	<1	17	0.022	
T17687	925N	1047E	Chl schist with 1% py.	1010	75	120	<0.5	<1	26	0.014	
T17688	930N	1033E	Sil/ser/py/chl schist (py 2-5%)	55	70	55	<0.5	<1	26	0.087	
T17689	920N	1018E	Goss veining in schist (boxwork py)	325	50	50	1.5	<1	19	0.320	
T17690	927N	1023E	Chl/sil/ser alt with 0.5% py.	65	135	120	<0.5	<1	11	0.261	
T17691	928N	1024E	Chl/ser schist 1% py.	50	120	275	<0.5	<1	8	0.081	
T17692	934N	1013E	Red goss veining in felsic schist (mag)	35	160	35	<0.5	2	53	0.260	

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

COLLECTED BY M.W.

PROJECT LINDA VALLEY PROSPECT LITTLE OWEN

SAMPLE STORAGE REQ D:

LABORATORY: ANALABS

DATE DISPATCHED 18.6.89

SHEET: LITTLE OWEN GRID. TYPE OF SAMPLE: ROCK CHIP

SAMPLE PREP. REQ D:

ANALYSIS REQ D:

DATE RECEIVED 23.6.89

A19962

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES								
				Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Bi	As	Au		
T17693	938N	1012E	Pyrite vein in chl/ser schist (py 10%)	310	1860	150	<0.5%	<1	24	0.083		
T17694	933N	1010E	Chl/py/hem? vein in felsic schist (py 5-10% hem? -2%) - brecciated appearance	60	250	130	<0.5%	<1	24	0.061		
T17695	926N	1012E	Red goss vein in pebbly felsic schist (ox-py)	120	1050	155	<0.5%	<1	20	0.063		
T17696	910N	1000E	Chl/ser/py sandy schist (py 3-5%)	175	50	430	<0.5%	<1	19	0.009		
T17697	894N	965E	Chl/py 5%/hem 1% vein	45	40	280	<0.5%	<1	53	0.020		
T17698	893N	965E	Chl/py 2%/hem 5% vein	85	90	320	<0.5%	<1	69	0.062		
T17699	888N	965E	Chl/mag/hem? vein 1cm wide in chl schist	135	100	100	<0.5%	4	250	0.034		
T17700			Standard 1.10g/t (0.99-1.21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.090		
T19701	898N	957E	Massive spec hem 60% vein 2-3cm with chl.	95	40	165	<0.5%	<1	54	0.027		
T19702	907N	958E	Gossanous streaky vein 2-3cm wide	645	35	40	<0.5%	<1	56	0.084		
T19703	906N	959E	Massive spec hem 30% vein + goss mins	100	45	90	<0.5%	<1	76	0.086		
T19704	908N	953E	Goss (spec hem - 30%) vein	100	70	70	<0.5%	13	310	0.901		
T19705	893N	955E	Goss chl py schist (py 2%, hem 10%)	110	65	210	<0.5%	<1	26	0.521		
T19706	870N	1000E	Chl/ser/schist	35	100	105	<0.5%	<1	11	0.010		
T19707	912N	922E	Goss red vein in felsic schist	10	40	20	<0.5%	<1	13	0.014		
T19708	912N	920E	" " " " " (ox py 5%)	20	40	20	<0.5%	<1	15	<0.008		
T19709	887N	929E	Red goss veining in felsic schist (ox py 5%)	215	380	100	<0.5%	3	44	6.68		
T19710	840N	960E	Chl schist (0.5% py)	30	170	260	<0.5%	<1	12	0.041		
T19711			Standard 0.21 g/t (0.19-0.23)	-	-	-	-	-		0.225		

030

113031

APPENDIX 3

RE-LOGS OF DRILL HOLES LO1 and LO2

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

031

PROJECT: Linda Valley, A to P DATE: June, 1989
AREA: Little Owen HOLE I.D L01

Relogging by G Arnold and M J White to relate Au grades with alteration and mineralisation styles.

HOLE L01 LOGGED BY MJW, GA

Metres	Chlorite Mineralised Veins (%)	% Minerals in Chlorite Veins				%Chlorite in massive veins of quartz, chlorite siderite	Stringers and dissem. pyrite (%)	dissem. hematite (%)	dissem. magnetite (%)	dissem. chalcopy. (%)
		Pyrite	Hematite	Chalcopy.	Magnetite					
0-3	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	
3-5	-	-	-	-	-	tr	-	-	-	
-7	0.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	
-9	-	-	-	-	-	tr	-	-	-	
-11	-	-	-	-	1.0	tr	-	-	-	
-13	-	-	-	-	-	tr	-	-	-	
-15	-	-	-	-	-	tr	-	-	-	
-17	-	-	-	-	-	tr	-	-	-	
-19	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	
19-20	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	
-21	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	
-22	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	tr	
22-24	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	

032

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LIMITEDHOLE I.D: L01PAGE 2

Metres	Chlorite Mineralised Veins (%)	% Minerals in Chlorite Veins				%Chlorite in massive veins of quartz, chlorite siderite	Stringers and dissem. pyrite (%)	dissem. hematite (%)	dissem. magnetite (%)	dissem. chalcopy. (%)
		Pyrite	Hematite	Chalcopy.	Magnetite					
24-26	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-
-32	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-
-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-
-36	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.5	-	-	-
36-37	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-
-38	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	1.0
-39	1.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-
-40	1.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-
-41	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-
-42	2.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-43	2.0	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-44	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	tr	2.0	-	-	-
-45	1.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-46	3.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-47	3.0	1.0	0.1	1.0	-	-	4.0	-	-	-
47-49	3.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-

033

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

PAGE 3

HOLE I.D: LO1

Metres	Chlorite Mineralised Veins (%)	% Minerals in Chlorite Veins				%Chlorite in massive veins of quartz, chlorite siderite	Stringers and dissem. pyrite (%)	dissem. hematite (%)	dissem. magnetite (%)	dissem. chalcopy. (%)
		Pyrite	Hematite	Chalcopy.	Magnetite					
49-51	2.0	0.8	0.2	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-53	4.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-55	1.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-57	1.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-59	4.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-61	3.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-65	2.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-67	3.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-69	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
-71	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
-73	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
-75	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	-	-	-
-77	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.3	-	-	-
-79	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
-81	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
-83	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-

034

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

PAGE 4

HOLE I.D: LO1

Metres	Chlorite Mineralised Veins (%)	% Minerals in Chlorite Veins				%Chlorite in massive veins of quartz, chlorite siderite	Stringers and dissem. pyrite (%)	dissem. hematite (%)	dissem. magnetite (%)	dissem. chalcopy. (%)
		Pyrite	Hematite	Chalcopy.	Magnetite					
83-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-87	1.0	0.2	-	-	-	tr	3.0	-	-	-
-89	1.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-91	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
-93	3.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
93-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
-95	5.0	1.0	-	2.0	0.5 (Galena)	tr	1.0	-	-	-
-96	5.0	1.0	-	0.5	-	0.5	1.0	-	-	-
-97	5.0	1.0	tr	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
-98	2.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
-99	4.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	tr	1.0	-	-	-
-100	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
100-102	-	-	-	-	-	tr	1.5	-	-	-
-104	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1.0	-	-	-
-106	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
-108	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	0.5	-	-	-
-110	0.1	tr	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-

035

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

PAGE 5

HOLE I.D: LO1

Metres	Chlorite Mineralised Veins (%)	% Minerals in Chlorite Veins				%Chlorite in massive veins of quartz, chlorite siderite tr	Stringers and dissem. pyrite (%)	dissem. hematite (%)	dissem. magnetite (%)	dissem. chalcopy. (%)
		Pyrite	Hematite	Chalcopy.	Magnetite					
110-112	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	
-114	1.0	0.5	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	
-116	1.0	0.5	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	
-118	1.5	0.5	0.3	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	
-120	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	
-122	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	
-124	1.0	0.3	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	
-126	-	-	-	-	-	tr	0.2	-	-	
-128	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	
-130	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	

E.O.H.

036

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

PROJECT: Linda Valley, A to P DATE: June, 1989
AREA: Little Owen HOLE I.D LO2

Relogging by G Arnold and M J White to relate Au grades with alteration and mineralisation styles.

HOLE LO2 LOGGED BY MJW, GA

Metres	Chlorite Mineralised Veins (%)	% Minerals in Chlorite Veins				%Chlorite in massive veins of quartz, chlorite siderite	Stringers and dissem. pyrite (%)	dissem. hematite (%)	dissem. magnetite (%)	dissem. chalcopy. (%)
		Pyrite	Hematite	Chalcopy.	Magnetite					
0-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-4	2.0	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1.0	-	
-8	2.0	tr	0.2	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	
-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	
-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	
-14	10.0	1.0	9.0	-	-	tr	2.0	-	-	
-16	2.0	tr	1.0	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	
-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	tr	-	
-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	
-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	
-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

037

HOLE I.D: L02PAGE 2

Metres	Chlorite Mineralised Veins (%)	% Minerals in Chlorite Veins				%Chlorite in massive veins of quartz, chlorite siderite	Stringers and dissem. pyrite (%)	dissem. hematite (%)	dissem. magnetite (%)	dissem. chalcopy. (%)
		Pyrite	Hematite	Chalcopy.	Magnetite					
24-26	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	
-28	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	
-30	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	
-32	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	5.0	1.0	-	
-34	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	
-36	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	4.0	-	-	
-38	0.1	tr	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	
-40	5.0	2.0	0.1	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	
-42	1.0	0.5	0.05	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	
-44	1.0	0.5	0.1	-	-	3.0	0.1	-	-	
-46	0.1	tr	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	
-48	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	
-50	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	
-52	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	

038

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LIMITEDHOLE I.D: L02

PAGE 3

Metres	Chlorite Mineralised Veins (%)	% Minerals in Chlorite Veins				%Chlorite in massive veins of quartz, chlorite siderite	Stringers and dissem. pyrite (%)	dissem. hematite (%)	dissem. magnetite (%)	dissem. chalcopy. (%)
		Pyrite	Hematite	Chalcopy.	Magnetite					
52-54	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	
-56	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	
-58	0.2	tr	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	
-60	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	2.0	-	-	
-62	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	
-64	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	
-66	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	
-68	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	
-70	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	
-72	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	
-74	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	
-76	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	
-78	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	
78-79	1.0	tr	tr	tr	-	2.0	-	-	-	
-80	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	
-81	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	
-82	0.5	-	tr	tr	-	0.5	-	2.0	-	

039

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LIMITEDHOLE I.D: LO2

PAGE 4

Metres	Chlorite Mineralised Veins (%)	% Minerals in Chlorite Veins				%Chlorite in massive veins of quartz, chlorite siderite	Stringers and dissem. pyrite (%)	dissem. hematite (%)	dissem. magnetite (%)	dissem. chalcopy. (%)
		Pyrite	Hematite	Chalcopy.	Magnetite					
82-84	0.5	tr	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.5	-
-86	0.5	tr	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	-
86-87	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.1	-	0.2	-
-88	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	0.1	-	0.1	-
-89	0.5	tr	-	-	-	5.0	tr	-	0.2	-
-90	0.5	-	-	-	-	3.0	tr	-	0.2	tr
-91	0.1	tr	tr	-	tr	-	tr	-	0.1	tr
-92	tr	-	-	-	tr	-	tr	-	0.2	-
92-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	tr	0.2	-
-96	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	tr	-	tr	-
-98	tr	tr	-	-	-	7.0	1.0	-	-	-
98-99	2.0	0.5	tr	tr	-	-	2.0	-	0.5	-
-100	0.5	tr	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.2	-
-101	0.1	tr	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	tr	-
-102	5.0	1.0	4.0	tr	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
102-104	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-

040

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

HOLE I.D: LO2

Metres	Chlorite Mineralised Veins (%)	% Minerals in Chlorite Veins				%Chlorite in massive veins of quartz, chlorite siderite	Stringers and dissem. pyrite (%)	dissem. hematite (%)	dissem. magnetite (%)	dissem. chalcopy. (%)
		Pyrite	Hematite	Chalcopy.	Magnetite					
104-106	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-108	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-110	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	3.0	-	-	-
-112	4.0	1.0	tr	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-114	3.0	1.0	0.1	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
-116	1.0	0.3	-	-	-	tr	1.0	-	-	-
-118	2.0	0.5	-	-	-	6.0	1.0	-	-	-
-120	1.0	0.1	-	-	-	5.0	1.0	-	-	-
-122	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
-124	-	-	-	-	-	tr	1.0	-	-	-
124-125	0.1	tr	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
-126	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
126-128	0.5	tr	tr	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
-130	-	-	-	-	-	tr	1.0	-	-	-
-132	0.2	tr	-	-	-	2.0	1.0	-	-	-
-134	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
-136	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-

041

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

HOLE I.D: LO2

PAGE 6

Metres	Chlorite Mineralised Veins (%)	% Minerals in Chlorite Veins				%Chlorite in massive veins of quartz, chlorite siderite	Stringers and dissem. pyrite (%)	dissem. hematite (%)	dissem. magnetite (%)	dissem. chalcopy. (%)
		Pyrite	Hematite	Chalcopy.	Magnetite					
136-138	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
138-139	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	tr	-	-
-140	-	-	-	-	-	tr	0.5	tr	-	-
-141	-	-	-	-	-	tr	0.3	0.5	0.5	-
-142	0.3	tr	tr	-	-	tr	1.0	tr	0.3	-
142-144	1.0	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
-146	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-
-148	0.5	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-
-150	2.0	0.5	0.5	-	tr	-	2.0	tr	-	tr
-152	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	0.5	0.1	-
-154	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	0.5	0.5	-	-
-156	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	2.0	-	-	-
-158	-	-	-	-	-	tr	1.0	-	-	-
-160	-	-	-	-	-	tr	2.0	-	-	-
-162	1.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-
-164	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	1.0	-	-	-
-166	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	tr	-	-	-

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

HOLE I.D.: LO2

042

Metres	Chlorite					%Chlorite in massive veins of quartz, chlorite siderite	Strin and dissem. pyrite (%)	dissem. hematite (%)	dissem. magnetite (%)	dissem. chalcopy. (%)
	Mineralised Veins (%)	% Minerals in Chlorite Veins Pyrite Hematite Chalcopy. Magnetite								
166-168	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
-170	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1.0	-	-	-
-172	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	0.5	-	-	-
-174	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	tr	-	-	-
-176	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	tr	-	-	-
-178	-	-	-	-	-	-	tr	-	-	-
-180	-	-	-	-	-	-	tr	-	-	-

E.O.H.



LEGEND

CAMBRIAN - MT READ VOLCANICS, CENTRAL SEQUENCE.

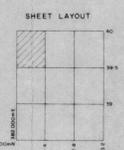
- Ecec1** COARSE-GRAINED VOLCANICLASTICS, PROBABLE EPICLASTICS. Coarse-grained, matrix-supported conglomerate. Felsic composition and strongly schistose.
- Ecec2** COARSE-GRAINED VOLCANICLASTICS, PROBABLE EPICLASTICS. Very coarse-grained, matrix-supported conglomerate. Felsic composition and strongly schistose.
- Ecec3** COARSE-GRAINED VOLCANICLASTICS, PROBABLE EPICLASTICS. Dominantly moderately coarse-grained matrix-supported cobble conglomerate with some finer interbeds. Felsic to intermediate composition and strongly schistose.
- Ecef1** FINE-GRAINED VOLCANICLASTICS, PROBABLE EPICLASTICS. Dominantly massive gritty sandy rocks, with some finer-grained interbeds and some coarser (cobble conglomerate) interbeds. Dominantly felsic to intermediate composition with some minor mafic units and strongly schistose.
- Ecef2** FINE-GRAINED VOLCANICLASTICS, PROBABLE EPICLASTICS. Dominantly massive gritty sandy rocks, with some finer-grained interbeds and some coarser (cobble conglomerate) interbeds. Dominantly felsic to intermediate composition with some minor mafic units and strongly schistose.

- Ecef3** FINE-GRAINED VOLCANICLASTICS, PROBABLE EPICLASTICS. Dominantly fine-grained (mud to sand sized) well-bedded and laminated sediments, showing small scours and up-clasts, with some coarser (cobble conglomerate) interbeds. Felsic to intermediate composition. Schistose structure with some small-scale transposition folding of bedding.
- Ecm** MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS. Mafic (chlorite/sericite) composition and strongly schistose.

- ALTERATION AND MINERALISATION
- STRONG CHLORITIC ALTERATION ZONE** Chlorite-sericite ± pyrite ± hematite ± chalcopyrite veins, breccias and alteration with pods of quartz-sericite ± pyrite alteration.

- 80° 212' Strike and dip of dominant cleavage, probably S₂
- 80° 212' Strike and dip of S₂ cleavage.
- 80° 312' Strike and dip of bedding (S₀)
- 80° 312' Strike and dip of probable bedding.

- Lithological boundary
- - - - - Approx. lithological boundary
- · - · - · - Inferred lithological boundary
- - - - - Alteration/Mineralisation zone.



89-3008

113044

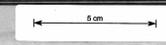
RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

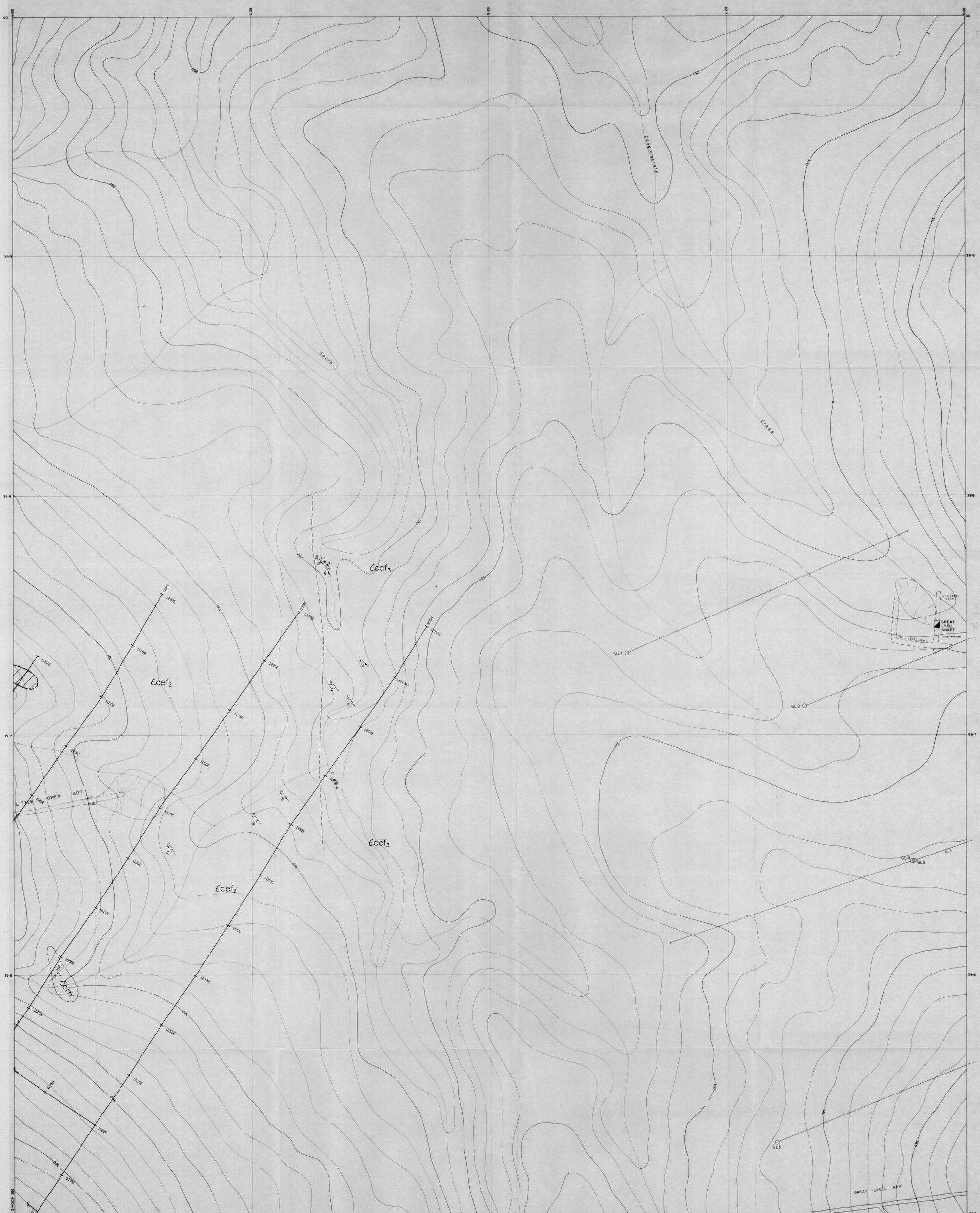
**LINDA VALLEY A 10 P
LITTLE OWEN**

**GEOLOGY INTERPRETATION
(SHEET 1.)**

SCALE 1:500

DRAWN BY
DRAFTSMAN
DATE
REVISIONS
FILE NO.
FIG 2





LEGEND

CAMBRIAN - MT READ VOLCANICS, CENTRAL SEQUENCE.

- Ecec1** COARSE-GRAINED VOLCANICLASTICS, PROBABLE EPICLASTICS. Coarse-grained, matrix-supported conglomerate. Felsic composition and strongly schistose.
- Ecec2** COARSE-GRAINED VOLCANICLASTICS, PROBABLE EPICLASTICS. Very coarse-grained, matrix-supported conglomerate. Felsic composition and strongly schistose.
- Ecec3** COARSE-GRAINED VOLCANICLASTICS, PROBABLE EPICLASTICS. Dominantly moderately coarse-grained matrix-supported cobble conglomerate with some finer interbeds. Felsic to intermediate composition and strongly schistose.
- Ecef1** FINE-GRAINED VOLCANICLASTICS, PROBABLE EPICLASTICS. Dominantly fine-grained well-bedded rocks (most to sand sized), with some coarser (cobble conglomerate) interbeds. Dominantly felsic to intermediate composition with some minor mafic units and strongly schistose.
- Ecef2** FINE-GRAINED VOLCANICLASTICS, PROBABLE EPICLASTICS. Dominantly massive gritty sandy rocks, with some finer-grained interbeds and some coarser (cobble conglomerate) interbeds. Dominantly felsic to intermediate composition with some minor mafic units and strongly schistose.

Ecef3

FINE-GRAINED VOLCANICLASTICS, PROBABLE EPICLASTICS. Dominantly fine-grained (most to sand sized) well-bedded and laminated sediments, showing small scours and rip-up clasts, with some coarser (cobble conglomerate) interbeds. Felsic to intermediate composition. Schistose structure with some small-scale transposition folding of bedding.

Ecm

MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS. Mafic (chlorite/sericite) composition and strongly schistose.

ALTERATION AND MINERALISATION
 STRONG CHLORITIC ALTERATION ZONE
 Chlorite-sericite ± pyrite ± hematite ± magnetite ± chalcopyrite veins, breccias and alteration with pods of quartz-sericite ± pyrite alteration.

- 312 Strike and dip of dominant cleavage, probably S₂
- 312 Strike and dip of S₂ cleavage.
- 312 Strike and dip of bedding (S₁)
- 312 Strike and dip of probable bedding.

- Lithological boundary
- - - - - Approx. lithological boundary
- · - · - Inferred lithological boundary
- - - - - Alteration/Mineralisation zone.



89-3008

113045

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

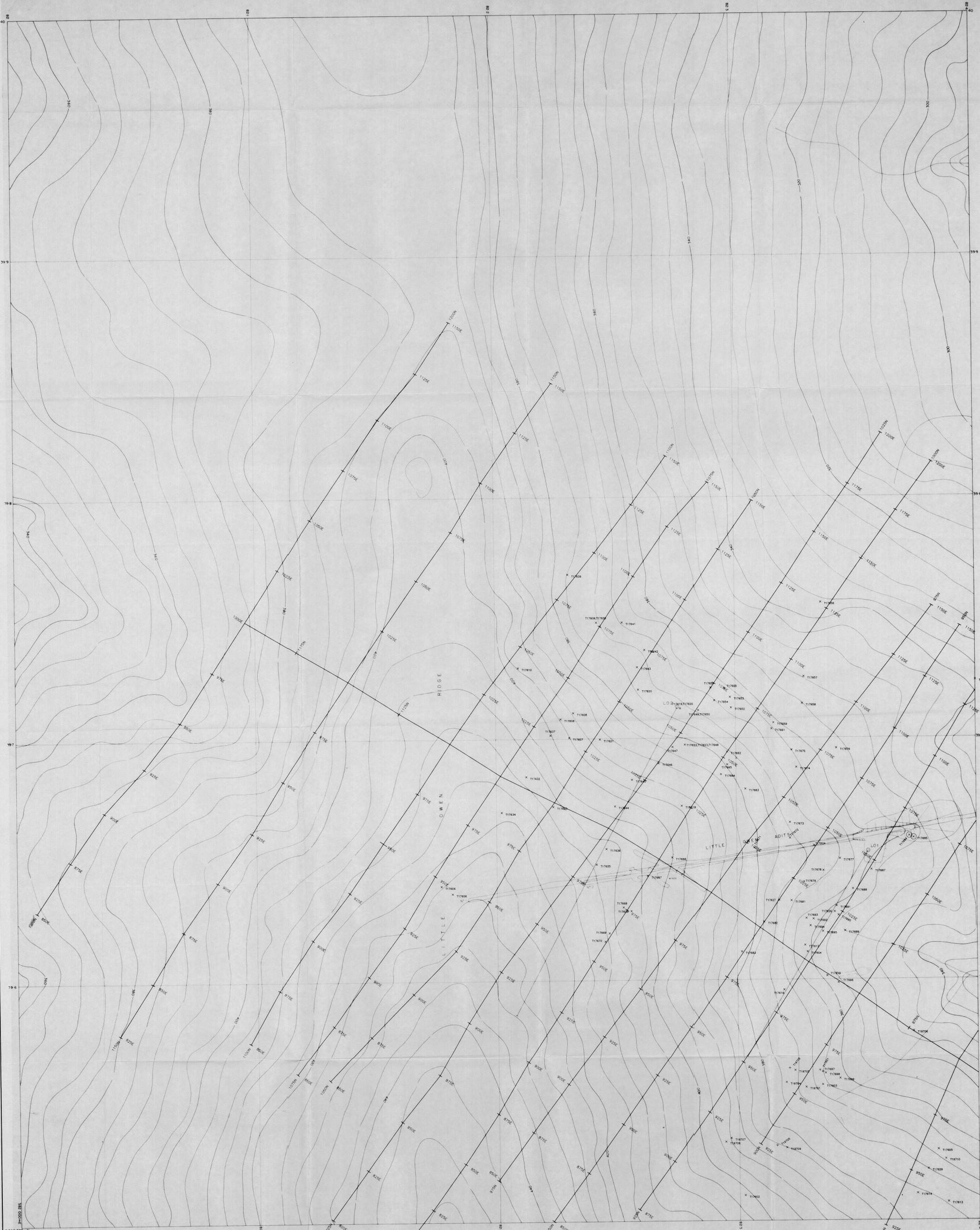
LINDA VALLEY A TO P
 LITTLE OWEN

GEOLOGY INTERPRETATION
 (SHEET 2.)

SCALE 1:500

DRAWN BY: _____
 DRAFTSMAN: _____
 DATE: _____
 REVISIONS: _____
 FILE NO.: _____
 FIG. 3

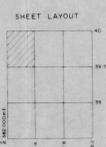




LEGEND

- x Rock outcrop sample. (June '89, T17... & T19...)
- o Rock float or dump sample. (June '89, T17... & T19...)

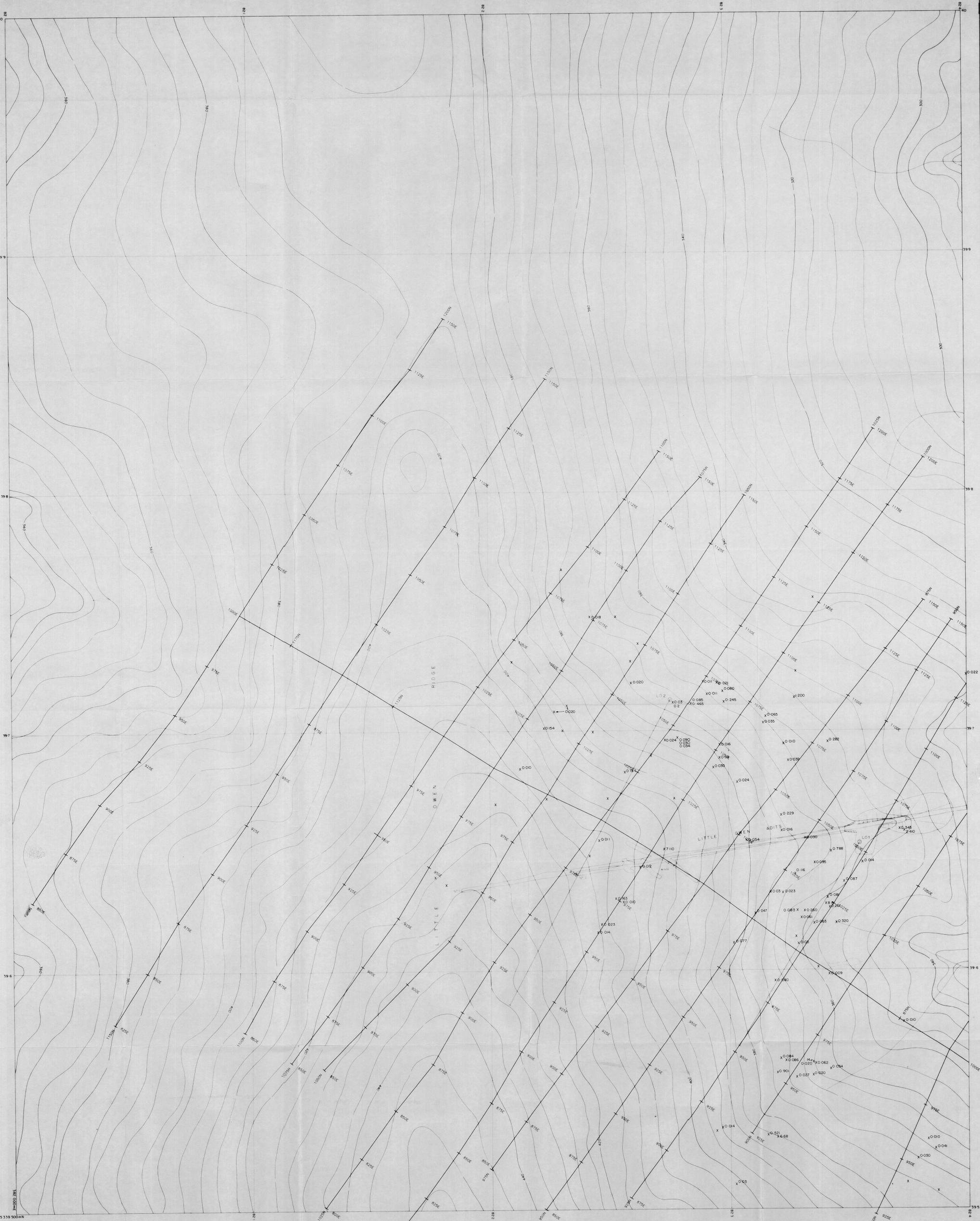
113046 89-3008 1



RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
LINDA VALLEY A to P	
LITTLE OWEN	
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY	DRAWN BY
SAMPLE LOCATION	DRAFTSMAN
	DATE
	REVISIONS
	FILE NO.
	FIG 4

SCALE 1:500





NOTE: Samples with no value are less than detection level (0.008)

89-3008 | 113047

RGIC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED LINDA VALLEY A to P LITTLE OWEN ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY-GOLD (ppm)		DRAWN BY DRAFTSMAN DATE REVISIONS FILE NO.
SCALE 1:500 		FIG 5

