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E.L. 18/86

JOHN LYNCH CREEK, TASMANIA

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 1989

OPEN FILE

ROGER POLTOCK GEOLOGICAL PTY. LTD.
for M.G. CREASY

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

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1988

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Work during the licence year was confined to the Huskisson River Ultramafic between the Lower Pieman Road and Lynch Hill.

A soil geochemical traverse at Lynch Hill assessed in more detail the stream platinum anomaly located in the previous two years exploration. Soil sampling locating a 150m wide zone within the ultramafic with values to 0.17ppm platinum. The significance of this anomaly is uncertain due to the small data base in the area.

Callina N L and Delta Gold reviewed data and carried out brief field investigations, Callina's interest being in the alluvials in Tributary and Chromite Creeks and Delta's interest platinoids and gold in ultramafics and adjacent sediments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The soil platinum anomaly located at Lynch Hill should be further investigated by :

- close spaced soil sampling through the anomalous zone and trenching to bedrock using an excavator.
- soil sampling on a 200m x 25m grid north and south of the existing traverse, assaying for platinum.

The grade and volume of alluvials containing chromite, platinoids, gold and cassiterite in Tributary and Chromite Creeks should be tested with Wacker drilling and excavator pitting.

INTRODUCTION

This report details exploration on E.L 18/86 for the 1988/89 licence year. Work included soil and rock geochemistry on the Huskisson River Ultramafic at Lynch Hill.

Access to the main body of the ultramafic has been improved with the construction of an all weather logging road by Associated Forest Holdings from Boco on the Murchison Highway to Lynch Hill.

EXPLORATION TARGETS

E.L. 18/86 covers the Cambrian age Huskisson River Ultramafic. This partly fault emplaced body is enclosed within a sequence of Cambrian to Silurian aged sediments (see Fig 2).

The licence is underlain at depth by Devonian granitoids. A hornfelsed sequence containing skarns is located at Colebrook Hill in the south; north of the licence skarns are developed at Mount Ramsay adjacent to the Meridith granite.

The prime exploration target is chromite, platinoids and gold in the ultramafic and its associated alluvials and laterites. Chromites with particularly high Cr_2O_3 levels are associated with laterites on the Wilson River Ultramafic. This body is located 5km to the west and is interpreted to be continuous with the Huskisson body, the intervening area is covered by the Ordovician to Silurian sediments of the Huskisson Syncline.

A secondary target is gold associated with copper tungsten skarns as exposed at Colebrook Hill. Carbonates which would be favourable horizons for replacement style gold mineralization are located both in the Cambrian and Ordovician stratigraphy throughout the licence.

Neither of these two styles of mineralization are currently being mined in western Tasmania.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

E.L 18/86 was granted to N.W. Creasy on 27-10-1986, an area of 62kms. During the second year the licence boundaries were adjusted by the Mines Dept' so as to conform to the AMG kilometre grid, thereby increasing the area to 63kms.

The land status within the licence consists primarily of non allocated crown land, Hydro Electric Commission reserves adjacent to Lake Pieman and some private land at Rosebery.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The licence is located between Rosebery, Renison Bell and Luina in the valleys of the Huskisson and Pieman Rivers in Western Tasmania (see Fig.1).

The climate and vegetation is typical of Western Tasmania. Rainfall averages 1800mm per year and supports temperate rainforest which frequently has an impenetrable scrub understorey. The ultramafics support a distinctive plant community consisting of a dense low scrub of cutting grass, vines and teatree.

Gridding requires line cutting which in some areas progresses at less than 500m per day for a two man crew of cutters.

All parts of the licence are within a half days walk of vehicle access. The main body of the ultramafic is accessed by the Associated Forest Holdings logging road and the sealed Lower Pieman Dam road. A network of 4WD tracks established by Comstaff during the 1960's and 70's connects the two road systems. AFH is currently extending their logging roads into the valley of John Lynch Creek. The southern part of the licence can be accessed from the Murchison Highway between Rosebery and Renison Bell.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The area was first prospected for osmiridium, gold, tin, copper and silver at the turn of the century. McIntosh Reid 1921 reported on alluvial mining activity in the Huskisson and Wilson River districts and Blissett 1962 detailing hardrock prospecting in the Colebrook Hill area.

Evidence of alluvial prospecting for gold and osmiridium has been located in tributaries of John Lynch Creek and Chromite Creek. The copper tungsten skarns at Colebrook Hill have been tested with opencuts and underground driving. Many of these workings are still accessible.

Modern exploration within what is now E.L 18/86 has been targeted at:

- tin tungsten copper granitoid related mineralization.
- copper lead zinc in Cambrian age tuffaceous sediments.
- nickel asbestos in the ultramafics.

The current licence has been held in its entirety or as parts of several EL's over the past 25 years by companies including the Electrolytic Zinc Company, Comstaff, Australian and New Zealand Exploration Co, Renison Ltd and Broken Hill Pty Ltd.

The Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd held the southern section of the current licence as E.L 1/62. Their exploration effort was directed toward assessing the skarns at Colebrook Hill for tin, tungsten and copper. The mineralization was tested with several diamond drill holes (see McDonald 1985). The Mines Department completing a vertical hole to 1063.75m in 1985, the granite contact was intersected at 1034m.

Comstaff Pty Ltd explored the area as part of E.L. 5/63 during the period from 1968 to 1973 (see Comstaff 1970-71, Orr 1974 and Pigott 1972). Their exploration targets were:

-Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag associated with Cambrian sediments and volcanics.

- Ni, Co, asbestos in ultramafics.

Detailed regional stream sediment geochemistry defined several anomalous areas which were followed up with gridding and soil geochemistry:

-Huskisson Grids 1, 2 & 3: Pb, Zn, Ni anomalism in Crimson Creek Formation sediments in the John Lynch Creek area.

-Huskisson Serpentinite Grid, Ni, Co and asbestos immediately south of John Lynch Creek.

-Pieman West and South Grids, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni anomalies in Dundas Group/ Crimson Creek sediments and serpentinites.

Exploration only reached diamond drilling stage at the Huskisson serpentinite grid:

-D.D.H.Hus 1 target a Ni Co anomaly, depth 200m.

-D.D.H.Hus 2 target asbestos, depth 200m.

Only the core from DDH 2 has been located and relogged.

In 1976 the Australia and New Zealand Exploration Company pegged the northern and southern sections of the Huskisson Ultramafic as part of E.L 3/76 (see Lockhart 1977), Comstaff retaining the main body of the ultramafic. The companies exploration target was primarily tin/tungsten skarns associated with Devonian Meredith Granite and carbonates in the Huskisson Syncline. The area was prospected using -80# and panned concentrate stream samples. These were assayed for a wide range of elements including Pt, Ir and Os. No anomalies were located and no further work was carried out.

Renison Ltd held the southern part of the Huskisson Syncline as E.L.17/77 Block 2. Their target was tin/tungsten skarns, the area was assessed with stream sampling and an airborne electromagnetic survey (see Martin 1982). The geophysics overflying the NW section of 18/86 defining the ultramafic complex, no anomalies were defined in what is now 18/86.

Broken Hill Pty Co Ltd held the northern extent of the Huskisson Ultramafics as E.L 32/79, their exploration target tin/tungsten skarns in Precambrian to Cambrian aged sediments which have lithological similarities to the Renison Mine sequence. The area was assessed with stream geochemistry and a DigEm survey.

Getty Oil Development Co Ltd entered as a joint venture partner and followed up stream geochemical and DigEm anomalies with soil geochemistry and ground magnetics (see Fitzgerald and McNaught 1984). No mineralization was located.

The following is a summary of work conducted by M.G. Creasy in the 1986/87 and 1987/88 seasons and conclusions drawn from that data.

Work in the 1986/87 season comprised:

- literature search
- regional stream sediment and panned concentrate sampling
- sampling mineralized and altered lithologies and laterites
- relogging Comstaff diamond drill hole HUS 2

Conclusions drawn from this work were:

- stream sediment sampling defined a platinum anomaly on the Huskisson River Ultramafic SW of Lynch Hill
- panned concentrates and regional mapping outlined extensive Tertiary alluvials which were shedding anomalous levels of chromite, cassiterite, gold and platinoids in the Tributary and Chromite Creek drainages.
- Huskisson River Ultramafic and flanking structures and sediments were not anomalous in gold.

Work in the 1987/88 season comprised:

- detailed stream geochemistry on the Lynch Hill platinum anomaly
- stream sediment sampling Cambrian sediments in the NE corner of the licence, investigating anomalous gold occurrences previously reported by Getty Oil.
- rock chip geochemistry in the South Pieman area investigating base metal occurrences reported by Comstaff.
- literature search and reconnaissance rock geochemistry at Colebrook Hill.

Conclusions drawn from this work were:

- confirmation of the stream platinum anomaly at Lynch Hill
- gold and base metal occurrences previously reported by Getty and Comstaff couldn't be confirmed
- Colebrook Hill skarns are only associated with geochemical levels of gold

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION OF THE PROPERTY

The regional geology has been recently mapped by the Geological Survey of Tasmania (Brown 1984), particular attention is paid to the ultramafic complexes.

From east to west the stratigraphic section comprises:
Precambrian undifferentiated sediments.
Eocambrian Success Creek Group.
Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation.
Cambrian Huskisson River Ultramafic Complex.
Ordovician-Devonian sediments of the Huskisson Syncline.

The oldest rocks in the licence are Precambrian quartzites and slates, outcropping in the NE corner of the licence.

This sequence is overlain by the Eo-Cambrian Success Creek Group, comprising shales, cherts and carbonates. These sediments have lithological similarities to the Renison Mine sequence 15km to the south and were prospected by BHP/Getty for tin/tungsten skarn mineralization in E.L 32/79.

The Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation overlies the Success Creek Group with apparent conformity, the contact with the ultramafics is probably a thrust. The formation consists of mudstone and tuffaceous greywackes which have been derived from a basic volcanic terrain. Between John Lynch Creek and the Huskisson River to the north, shales and carbonates occur near the serpentinite contact. Karst topography at 371700E 384500N is the only evidence for the carbonates.

Gabbroic dykes intrude the formation. These dykes are considered by Brown 1984 to be the first of several phases of gabbroic intrusives, the second phase intruding ultramafics and Dundas Group sediments near Colebrook Hill.

The Huskisson River Ultramafic Complex is considered to have been emplaced prior to the deposition of the younger Cambrian Dundas Group. The Complex is located on the eastern flank of the Huskisson Syncline and is interpreted to be continuous with the Wilson River Ultramafic beneath this syncline. The two ultramafics have lithological and geochemical similarities, (Brown 1984).

Regionally Brown subdivides the ultramafic into two main rock types, a layered pyroxenite dunite south of John Lynch Creek and a layered dunite harzburgite north of John Lynch Creek.

Comstaff Pty Ltd carried out detailed mapping on the ultramafics as part of their Huskisson Asbestos Project 1972, subdividing the ultramafic into variably serpentized dunite, pyroxenite and peridotites.

Layering in the ultramafic 1km south west of Lynch Hill is described by Brown 1984; "interlayered orthopyroxenite, olivine orthopyroxenite and subordinate dunite. Layers are between 5mm and 10mm in thickness. The texture and mineralogy of the layers are similar to the material at Riley Knob,....." This feature may be of economic significance. Riley Knob in the Wilson River Ultramafic is a known hardrock occurrence of platinoids, the Lynch Hill area has anomalous platinum in stream samples.

The younger Cambrian Dundas Group occurs mainly in the southern part of the licence, to the west of the ultramafic. It is poorly exposed due to fluvio-glacial cover. It consists predominantly of medium grained sediments derived from a volcanic terrain. Basal conglomerates in other areas on the west coast contain ultramafic cobbles.

During the late Cambrian early Ordovician the ultramafics in the Huskisson area are interpreted to have occupied a topographic high. The thick basal Ordovician sequence of conglomerates and sandstones which is typical of western Tasmania is represented by a sandstone <50m thick. The upper Ordovician Gordon Limestone overlying the ultramafic in most locations.

This late Cambrian paleo depositional environment would be ideal for the formation of fossil placers of chromite and platinoids in localized basins and channels. The Basal Ordovician Moina Sandstones in the Webb Creek area in 18/86 has been prospected on a reconnaissance basis for this style of mineralization. Insignificant amounts of chromite were located.

The Gordon Limestone is conformably overlain by sandstone and shales of the Siluro-Devonian sequence in the core of the Huskisson Syncline.

During the Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny the sediments and ultramafics were folded and faulted. The most prominent structural feature associated with this event in the licence area is the NS striking and north plunging Huskisson Syncline.

Devonian aged granitoids intruded the Precambrian to Devonian aged lithologies. Most of the licence is probably underlain by granite at depth. At Colebrook Hill Mines Dep't drilling intersected the granite at 1034m below surface.

Within the licence features attributable to the granite include:

- copper tungsten skarns at Colebrook Hill
- metasomatized and veined sediments in Comstaff's South Pieman Grid
- granitic dykes and quartz tourmaline veins at the Comstaff Huskisson Asbestos Grid.
- recrystallized limestone and silicified ultramafics in the headwaters of Tributary Creek.

With granites probably underlying most of the licence, the folded and faulted carbonates of the Huskisson Syncline and Crimson Creek Formation are potential hosts for vein and carbonate replacement style gold mineralization.

Following a prolonged period of erosion the Devonian granites were unroofed. Carboniferous to Permian sedimentation may have taken place but no evidence remains of this.

Extensive Tertiary lacustrine sedimentation in the palaeo Huskisson valley was followed by basaltic lava flows. Detritus in the alluvials has been derived from two sources; the Crimson Creek Formation and ultramafics to the east and the Meredith Granite and ultramafics to the north and west. The Tertiary alluvials and basalts have been extensively eroded, remnants of the alluvials are confined to the Tributary and Chromite Creek areas, and the basalts to Lynch Hill. The alluvials are a potential target for chromite, cassiterite, gold and osmiridium.

Quaternary aged terrace gravel deposits occur in the Huskisson River Valley in the north of the licence. These gravels contain basalt cobbles indicating their post Tertiary age. No significant heavy minerals appear to be associated with these beds.

Fluvioglacials are confined to the lower parts of the Pieman valley. These deposits consist of varved clays, gravel beds and scattered boulder erratics. The detritus has been primarily derived from the West Coast Range Conglomerate, Jurassic dolerites and Cambrian volcanics. Streams cutting these gravels have been worked for gold and osmiridium in the Wilson River area to the west of 18/86.

Laterites associated with the ultramafics have been located overlying Quaternary gravels at 371200E 384600N. This indicates that some lateritization has occurred later than the Tertiary.

WORK CONDUCTED BY M.G.CREASY

Work conducted by M.G.Creasy during the 12 months ending September 1989 included:

- soil geochemical traverse at Lynch Hill, a total of 49 samples were assayed for Cu, As, Pt and Pd.

- rock geochemistry, a total of 7 samples were assayed for Au, Pt and Pd.

This work is detailed below and supported by appendices and figures.

LYNCH HILL SOIL AND ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

A 1225m long east west traverse was sampled across the Huskisson River Ultramafic along an old Comstaff road on the divide between Tributary and John Lynch Creeks see Fig 3. The sampling was designed to locate the source of a stream sediment platinum anomaly see Poltock 1988.

Soil samples were collected from the entire soil profile from surface to weathered bedrock, a depth not exceeding 0.8m. A composite sample was made each 25m of samples taken at 5m intervals. Sample descriptions are given in Appendix 1.

Samples were dried, sieved to -150# and analysed by Analabs. Analysis included:

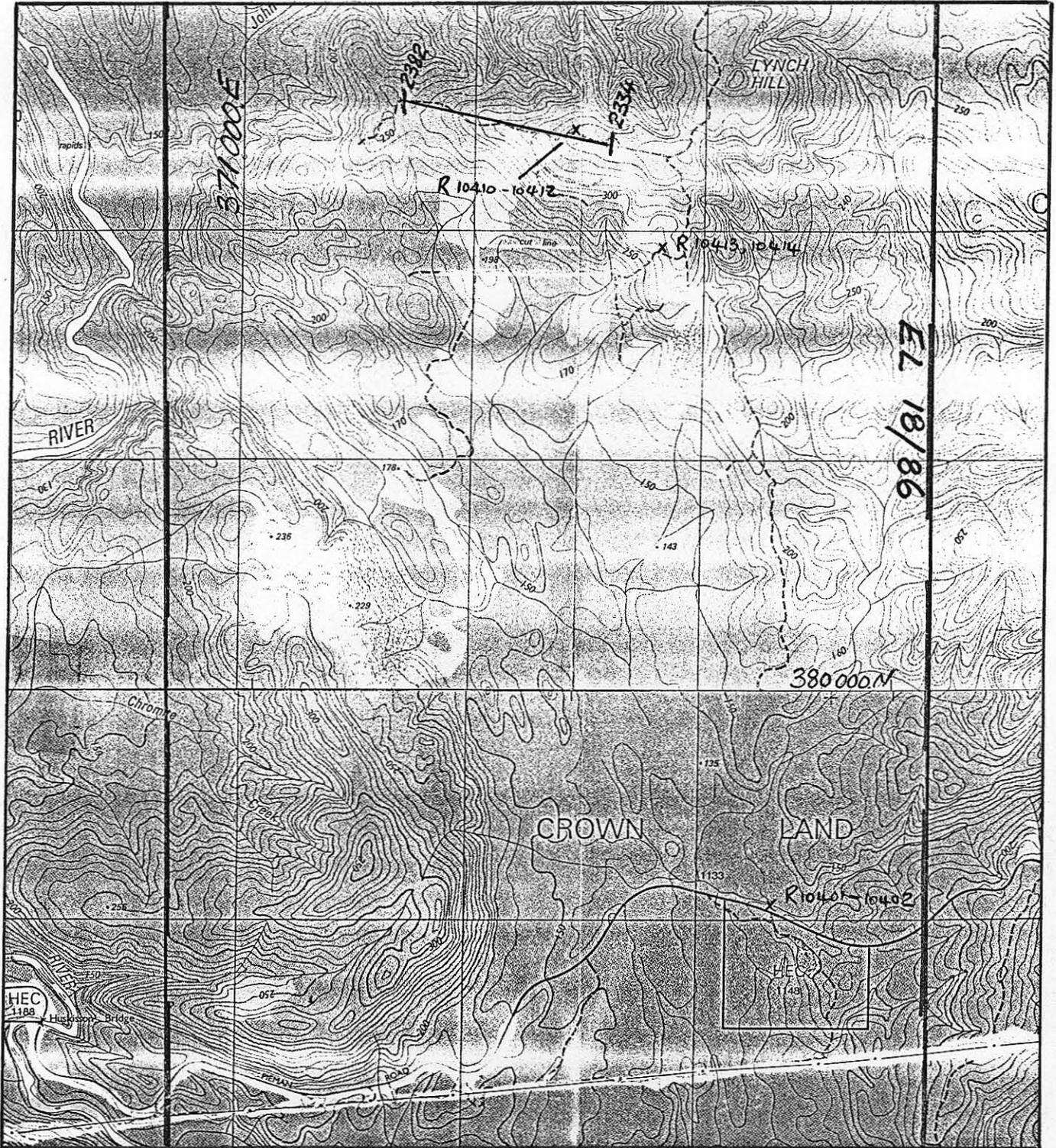
- Cu by method 101 AAS perchloric digestion
- As " " 114 " vapour generation
- Pt Pd by method 311 fire assay with nickel sulfide as the collection medium

The +150# -80# fraction of three samples anomalous in platinum were re-assayed for platinum, in most cases returning lower order values. Analytical data is listed in Appendix 1.

A probable platinum anomaly has been located between 650m - 800m west, values ranging from 0.038ppm to 0.170ppm Pt. Copper, arsenic and palladium returned values below or slightly above the detection levels within this zone.

The significance of this platinum anomaly is uncertain due to the small data base available in the area, however further work including closer spaced soil sampling and excavator trenching is recommended.

Rock chip sampling at Lynch Hill by Delta Gold failed to locate significant values see Appendix 2 and Fig 3. Samples were of laterite and pegmatitic bronzites. The samples were assayed for Au, Pt and Pd, with maximum values of 0.026ppm Au and 0.029ppm Pt.



JOHN LYNCH CREEK - E.L. 18/86

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Scale 1:25,000

Rock sample x R10413 Soil sample traverse



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APPENDIX 1

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Sample record and analytical data sheets

Analytical reports

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CLIENT M. C. CRESAY

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

COLLECTED BY: COONEY

PROJECT EL 18/26 LYNCH CRSEK

LABORATORY ANALABS

DATE DISPATCHED:

PROSPECT

SAMPLE TYPE -150# SOILS

DATE RECEIVED:

A 28305

571022

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	Depth	DESCRIPTION	PPM				ANALYSES			
				Cu	As	Pt	Pd				
2334	0-25m	0 - 0.5m	Red - ocreous soil - seep'	5	<1	.023	<.001				
2335	25-50m	0 - 0.5m	"	5	<1	.028	<.001				
2336	50-75m	0 - 0.5m	"	10	3	.020	<.001				
2337	75-100m	0 - 0.5m	"	10	1	.020	<.001				
2338	100-125m	0 - 0.4m	"	10	<1	.017	<.001				
2339	125-150m	0 - 0.2m	"	10	<1	.029	.007				
2340	150-175m	0 - 0.3m	"	5	<1	.044	<.001				
2341	175-200m	0 - 0.3m	"	5	<1	.031	<.001				
2342	200-225m	0 - 0.2m	"	10	1	.056	.011				
2343	225-250m	0 - 0.5m	"	10	6	.051	.008				
2344	250-275m	0 - 0.5m	"	10	2	.064	<.001				
2345	275-300m	0 - 0.7m	"	5	<1	.020	<.001				
2346	300-325m	0 - 0.7m	"	5	<1	.019	.002				
2347	325-350m	0 - 0.5m	"	5	<1	.040	<.001				
2348	350-375m	0 - 0.5m	"	5	<1	.046	<.001				
2349	375-400m	0 - 0.2m	"	10	<1	.079	<.001				
2350	400-425m	0 - 0.4m	"	10	<1	.034	<.001				
2351	425-450m	0 - 0.3m	"	5	<1	.051	<.001				
2352	450-475m	0 - 0.2m	"	5	1	.066	<.001				
2353	475-500m	0 - 0.3m	"	10	1	.051	<.001				
2354	500-525m	0 - 0.4m	"	5	1	.024	<.001	+150# - 80#	Pt	0.042	Ppm

028

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CLIENT M.C. CREASY

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

COLLECTED BY: COONEY

PROJECT EL 12/26 LYNCH CREEK

LABORATORY ANALABS

DATE DISPATCHED:

PROSPECT LYNCH HILL

SAMPLE TYPE -150# SOILS

DATE RECEIVED:

571023

A 2005

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	Depth	DESCRIPTION	PPM				ANALYSES			
				Cu	As	Pt	Pd				
2355	525-550m	0-0.3m	Red-cream brw soil - SERP'	10	1	.036	<.001				
2356	550-575m	0-0.3m	" "	10	1	.020	<.001				
2357	575-600m	0-0.3m	" "	5	1	.023	<.001				
2358	600-625m	0-0.3m	" "	5	1	.046	<.001				
2359	625-650m	0-0.7m	" "	5	1	.030	<.001				
2360	650-675m	0-0.4m	" "	5	1	.111	<.001				
2361	675-700m	0-0.7m	" "	10	2	.170	<.001	+150#	-80#	Pt 0.061 ppm	
2362	700-725m	0-0.3m	" "	5	1	.038	<.001				
2363	725-750m	0-0.3m	" "	10	1	.046	<.001				
2364	750-775m	0-0.5m	" "	5	2	.159	<.001	+150#	-80#	Pt 0.099 ppm	
2365	775-800m	0-0.3m	" "	10	2	.109	<.001				
2366	800-825m	0-0.3m	" "	15	1	.062	.002				
2367	825-850m	0-0.3m	" "	10	2	.047	<.001				
2368	850-875m	0-0.4m	" "	10	2	.079	<.001				
2369	875-900m	0-0.4m	" "	10	2	.039	<.001				
2370	900-925m	0-0.8m	" "	10	2	.023	<.001				
2371	925-950m	0-0.8m	" "	10	8	.014	<.001				
2372	950-975m	0-0.8m	" "	10	7	.008	<.001				
2373	975-1000m	0-0.9m	" "	5	6	<.008	<.001				
2374	1000-1025m	0-0.9m	" "	10	10	.030	<.001				
2375	1025-1050m	0-0.5m	" "	10	5	<.008	<.001				

ANALABS

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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	As	Pt	Pd					
		999.33.08.06385				25/08/89	18/18		3 OF 3	
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20	Pt checks on sample no. RP2352 = 0.063, sample no. RP2365 = 0.125									
21	Pd check on sample no. RP2334 = <0.001									
22	DETECTION	5	1	0.008	0.001					
23	UNITS	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM					
24	METHOD	101	114	311	311					
25										

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

ANALABS

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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

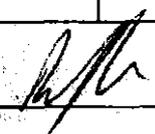
CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	As	Pt	Pd					
		999.33.08.06385				25/08/89		18718		2 OF 3
1	RP2359	5	1	0.030	<0.001					
2	RP2360	5	1	0.111	<0.001					
3	RP2361	10	2	0.170	<0.001					
4	RP2362	5	1	0.038	<0.001					
5	RP2363	10	1	0.046	<0.001					
6	RP2364	5	2	0.159	<0.001					
7	RP2365	10	2	0.109	<0.001					
8	RP2366	15	1	0.062	0.002					
9	RP2367	10	2	0.047	<0.001					
10	RP2368	10	2	0.077	<0.001					
11	RP2369	10	2	0.039	<0.001					
12	RP2370	10	2	0.023	<0.001					
13	RP2371	10	8	0.014	<0.001					
14	RP2372	10	7	0.008	<0.001					
15	RP2373	5	6	<0.008	<0.001					
16	RP2374	10	10	0.030	<0.001					
17	RP2375	10	5	<0.008	<0.001					
18	RP2376	15	6	0.015	<0.001					
19	RP2377	25	7	0.011	<0.001					
20	RP2378	40	9	0.020	<0.001					
21	RP2379	40	9	0.025	0.003					
22	RP2380	20	4	<0.008	<0.001					
23	RP2381	10	4	<0.008	0.002					
24	RP2382	5	2	<0.008	<0.001					
25										

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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SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

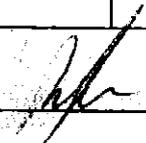
CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

		999.33.08.06385				25/08/89		18718		1 OF 3	
TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	As	Pt	Pd						
1	RP2334	5	<1	0.023	<0.001						
2	RP2335	5	<1	0.028	<0.001						
3	RP2336	10	3	0.020	<0.001						
4	RP2337	10	1	0.020	<0.001						
5	RP2338	10	<1	0.017	<0.001						
6	RP2339	10	<1	0.029	0.007						
7	RP2340	5	<1	0.044	<0.001						
8	RP2341	5	<1	0.031	<0.001						
9	RP2342	10	1	0.056	0.011						
10	RP2343	10	6	0.051	0.008						
11	RP2344	10	2	0.064	<0.001						
12	RP2345	5	<1	0.020	<0.001						
13	RP2346	5	<1	0.019	0.002						
14	RP2347	5	<1	0.040	<0.001						
15	RP2348	5	<1	0.046	<0.001						
16	RP2349	10	<1	0.079	<0.001						
17	RP2350	10	<1	0.034	<0.001						
18	RP2351	5	<1	0.051	<0.001						
19	RP2352	5	1	0.066	<0.001						
20	RP2353	10	1	0.051	<0.001						
21	RP2354	5	1	0.024	<0.001						
22	RP2355	10	1	0.036	<0.001						
23	RP2356	10	1	0.020	<0.001						
24	RP2357	5	1	0.023	<0.001						
25	RP2358	5	1	0.046	<0.001						

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



ANALABS

Phone (09) 458 7999

A Division of MacDonald Hamilton & Co. Pty. Ltd.
52 Murray Road, Welshpool, W.A. 6106
FAX: 09 458 7990

Total AA92560

ANALYTICAL REPORT No. 799.33.08.06385

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

M.G. Creasy
8 Luth Avenue
Daglish
Perth W.A. 6008

ORDER No. 18718

DATE RECEIVED 31/07/89 ASAP

No. OF PAGES OF RESULTS	DATE REPORTED	No. OF COPIES	TOTAL No. OF SAMPLES
3	25/08/89	1	49

STATE OF SAMPLES	REFER BELOW	SAMPLE NUMBERS	PRE-TREATMENT						ANALYSIS					
			DRY	CRUSH	SPLIT	PULVERISE	SIEVE	OTHER SEE REMARKS	NONE	ANALYSIS SECTION	PREPARATION	METHOD		
	RP2334/82		So	Prep	006,007							Cu/101,As/114		
	RP2334/82		So									Au,Pd/311		
	RP2334/82		So									Pt/311		

RESULTS TO

↓
R Pollock
C/- Post Office
Wilmot
Tasmania 7310

RESULTS TO

REMARKS

STATE OF SAMPLES	ANALYSIS — PREPARATION			ANALYSIS — METHOD			
whole core	WC	perchloric acid	A1	cold acid	CA	atomic absorption	AAS
split core	SC	hydrochloric acid	A2	specific sulphide	SS	x-ray fluorescence	XRF
cutting	CU	nitric acid	A3	other mixed acids	Ma	spectrophotometry	SPEC
rock	Ro	aqua regia	A4	alkaline attack	AA	colorimetry	COL
soil	SO	nitric-perchloric	A5	volatilization	VO	chromatography	CHR
pulp	PU	HF mixture	A6	ignition	IG	titration	TTM
water	WA	HF under pressure	A7	pressed powder (XRF)	PP	other chemical means	CHEM
tissue	TI	fusion	A8	glass fusion (XRF)	GF	miscellaneous	MISC
stream sediment	SS					fluorescence	FLUOR
heavy mineral	HM					inductively coupled plasma	ICP

AUTHORISED OFFICER

ANALABS

ANALYTICAL REPORT No. 999.33.08.06522

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

M.G. Creasy
 8 Luth Avenue
 Daglish
 Perth W.A. 6008

ORDER No.

DATE RECEIVED: 19/09/89 PROJECT: ASAP

No. OF SAMPLES	DATE	No. OF COPIES	TOTAL NO. OF SAMPLES
1	19/09/89	1	3

LABORATORY	PROJECT	ANALYSIS	PREPARATION	METHOD	REMARKS
2354,2361,2364		PU Prep: 0%			Pt/311

M.G. Creasy
 8 Luth Avenue
 Daglish
 Perth W.A. 6008

REMARKS

-80# + 150# GRAVEL
 SOIL SAMPLING AT
 LYNCH CK AT MOUTH.

STATE OF SAMPLE	ANALYSIS	PREPARATION	ANALYSIS	METHOD			
whole core	NO	perchloric acid	A1	acid acid	CA	atomic absorption	AA
split core	SC	hydrochloric acid	A2	specific sulphide	SS	gamma fluorescence	GF
cuttings	CU	nitric acid	A3	other mixed acids	Me	spectrophotometry	SP
rock	R	aqueous regia	A4	alkaline attack	AA	chromatography	CH
soil	SO	nitric-perchloric	A5	volatilization	VO	titration	TN
slur	SL	HF-methy	A6	iontion	IG	other chemical assays	CHS
leach	LV	fusion	A7	pressed powder (PP)	PP	microchemical	MSC
leach	LV	fusion	A8	glass fusion (GF)	GF	fluorescence	FL

029

ANALABS

ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

999.33.08.06522

19/09/89

1 OF 1

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Pt								
1	2354	0.042								
2	2361	0.061								
3	2364	0.099								
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22	Pt check	on sample no.	2364 =	0.092	PPM					
23	DETECTION	0.008								
24	UNITS	PPM								
25	METHOD	311								

Results in this report are the mean of two readings.
 If an element is present but concentration is below the detection limit,
 its concentration is below detection limit and is not determined.

AUTHORISED OFFICER



571030

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ROGER POLTOCK
GEOLOGICAL PTY. LTD.

571031

APPENDIX 2

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Sample record and analytical data sheets

Analytical reports



638

REFERENCE NUMBER 44959

Order No DCG/89/6

Page 1

 SAMPLE Au Pt Pd
 NUMBER ppb ppb ppb
 Detection 2 0.5 0.5

10401 4 11 13
 10402 8 1.0 1.0

[REDACTED]

R10410 14 28 2.0
 10410 DUP 14 27 2.5
 R10411 4 2.5 2.0
 R10412 26 2.0 2.0
 10413 2 29 2.5
 R10414 4 15 3.0

