

SOLORIENS MINING PTY. LTD.

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OPEN FILE

EXPLORATION LICENCE 53/88 - MOUNT FRANKLAND

NOTIFIED

89-3057

ANNUAL REPORT : YEAR 1
(6 January, 1989 - 5 January, 1990)

89-3057

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V. HOFTO

K.C. MORRISON

November 1989

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TENEMENT INFORMATION

Exploration Licence (EL) 53/88 is a 245 km² tenement in the region of Mt Frankland and the Norfolk Range, western Tasmania (Figure 1 & Plan 1). The licence is owned 100% by Soloriens Mining Pty. Ltd.

The area comprises (approximate only):

87%	Crown Reserve Arthur Pieman Protected Area
13%	State Forest

and is within the the Norfolk Range Australian Heritage Act Interim Listing and the Sumac Rivulet Australian Heritage Act Registered Entry.

Eight Mineral Leases are contained within EL 53/88. These leases are shown on the 1:25,000 base map (Plan 1).

EXPLORATION PHILOSOPHY & OBJECTIVES

The primary objective is to explore for Balfour type copper and tin mineralisation and possible Cambrian-sourced base metals along the Balfour mineralised trend.

The "Balfour Corridor" of Carey (1981) is a major fault-delineated NNW-SSE trending structure several kilometres wide containing all the known base metal (mainly copper, tin) mineralisation north of the Pieman River.

The presence of mineralised quartz-porphyry dykes in the Balfour area suggests that mineralisation at Balfour is probably granite related. Leaman (1988) suggests a possible granite body beneath Balfour which may represent a cupola extension of the Devonian Pieman Granite to the southwest. Other cupolas may extend east from the granite.

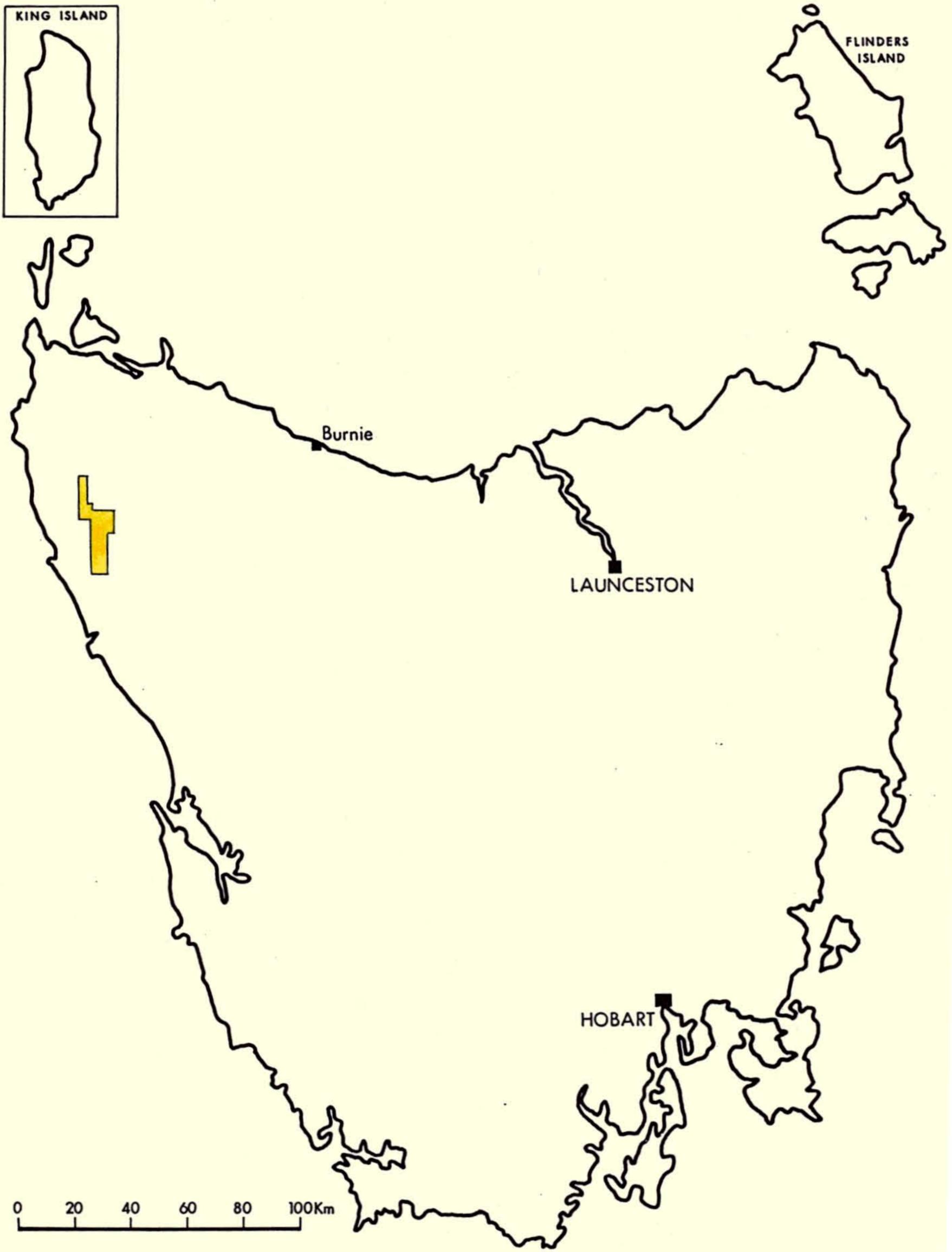


Figure 1. Location Map - EL 53/88, Mount Frankland

5 cm

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The Balfour Corridor may be the surface expression of a major thrust sheet extending 200km from Marawah south to Sorell Peninsula.

Potential foci for mineralisation include:

- (a) receptive carbonate facies in the Precambrian
- (b) the thrust surface itself
- (c) altered granitic rocks at shallow depth.

SUMMARY OF WORK COMPLETED IN YEAR 1

A review of previous exploration efforts over the Balfour mineral field, principally those of ACI Ltd. for copper and by CRA Exploration Pty. Ltd. for tin, was conducted.

Reconnaissance field observation and sampling was carried out, principally over the Murrays Reward and Central South workings.

The major component of Year 1 work was a gravity survey of the tenement to test for the presence of a granite body as a northerly extension of the Pieman Granite. As the area of the survey represented a potential extension of the existing state gravity coverage, the Mines Division, Department of Resources and Energy, agreed to carry out the survey in joint venture with the licencees, with the resultant data subsequently being compiled within the TASGRAV data base.

This survey was extended to cover the southwest portion of adjoining EL 21/87 which is held by a related company, Aureole Resources Pty. Ltd. Preliminary inspection and interpretation of this data has been carried out by Dr D.E. Leaman, Leaman Geophysics.

REGIONAL SURVEYS

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Exploration Licence 53/88 partially covers the Balfour mineral field. Between 1900 and 1920, several thousand tonnes of copper ore and tin ore were mined from numerous small mines in this field. During the early 1970's and early 1980's, only two serious modern exploration efforts were conducted, by ACI Ltd. for copper, and by CRA Exploration Pty. Ltd. for tin.

The ACI programme established extensive copper mineralisation of carbonate replacement style, grading around 0.5%. Reserves were not quantified but several drill intersections of around 20 metres of this mineralisation were achieved.

The CRA tin programme established that a stockwork system of tin and tungsten bearing quartz veins outcrop in a zone parallel to, and westward of, the copper mineralisation. The company concluded that vein grade was on average >1% Sn but that vein frequency was erratic and too low to support the large scale open cut operation being sought. CRA drilling on this prospect showed that at depth, below the tin/tungsten mineralisation, a complex association of sulphide hosted tin, copper, tungsten, zinc and silver mineralisation exists.

Although the economic geology of the region is well demonstrated, it has previously been subjected to only low intensity mining and exploration. These facts, in combination with current markets for tin/tungsten, present the Balfour mineral field as a prospective area for current exploration efforts.

GRAVITY SURVEY

A gravity survey of EL 53/88 and the southwest portion of EL 21/87 (Figure 2) was proposed as a major component of Year 1 work.

The inaccessibility of the region by vehicle, combined with the large area to be surveyed, suggested that helicopter survey was the most feasible and economic method of data collection. As this survey represented a potential extension of the existing state gravity coverage, the Mines Division, Department of Resources and Energy, agreed to conduct the survey in joint venture with the licencees. Soloriens Mining Pty. Ltd. met all costs associated with helicopter hire and terrain correction. The Mines Division supplied labour, equipment, vehicles, maps, data processing and plotting. It was agreed that the data so collected would be incorporated within the state TASGRAV data base to be available to the public 3 months after processing.

The survey was subsequently conducted in March 1989 utilising an Aerospatiale UH-SRB helicopter provided by Helicopter Resources Pty. Ltd. The nominal area of the survey is indicated in Figure 2. An almost complete coverage of the area at a station density standard of one station per square kilometer was achieved in all but the wooded northern portions of the the survey area. Where helicopter access was impeded due to terrain difficulties and/or canopy cover, access was achieved, where possible, by 4WD vehicles on existing forestry roads e.g. Sumac Road. Data was collected at a total of 538 stations.

Terrain correction was carried out in April 1989 by Leaman Geophysics using MANTLE-88 (Leaman, 1988c) to remove deep crustal effects. Processing of the data was completed by the Mines Division, Department of Resources and Energy, in May 1989. This data has subsequently been incorporated within the

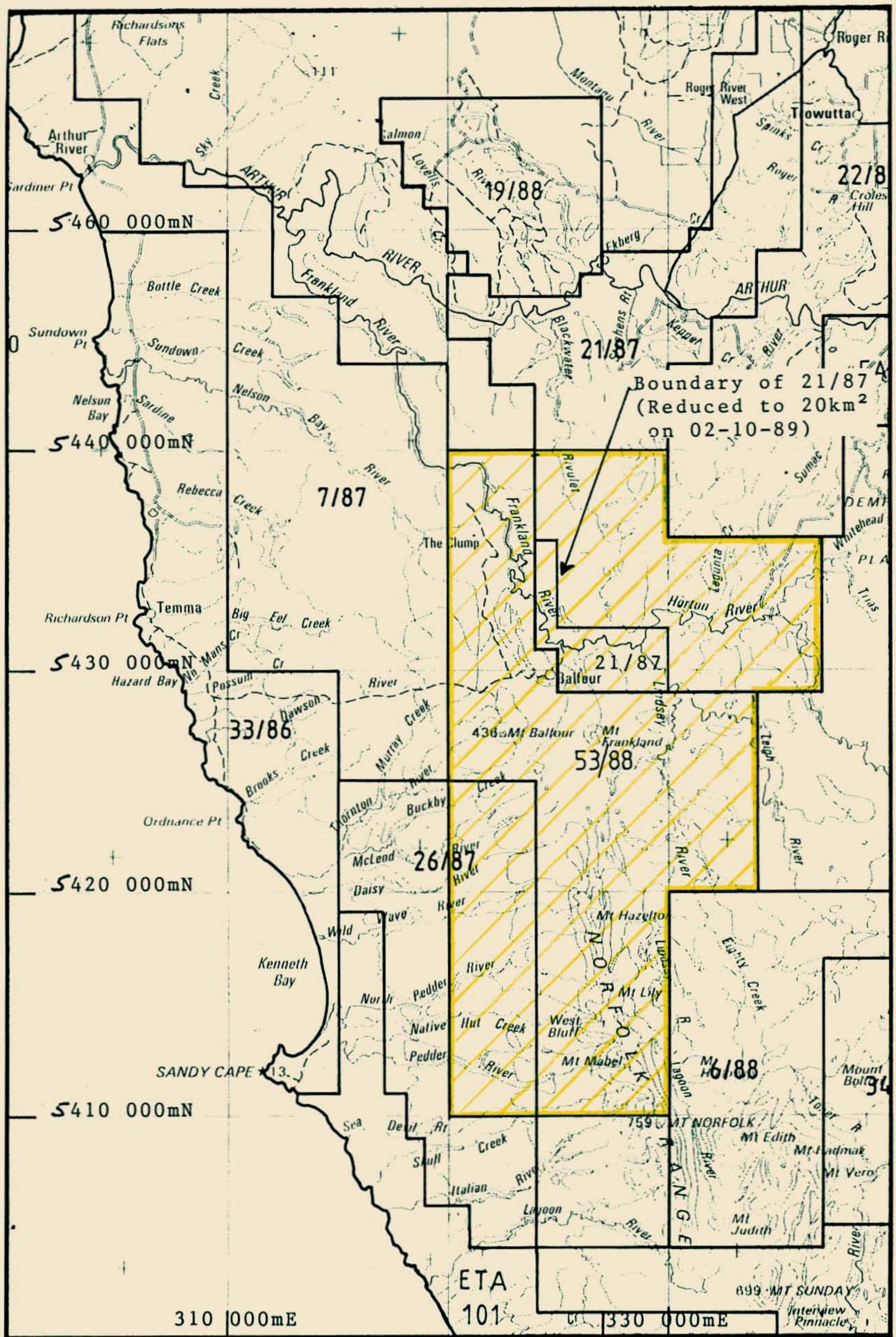


Figure 2. Nominal area of 1989 gravity survey,
 EL 53/88 - Mount Frankland and
 EL 21/87 - Balfour

5 cm

009

Mines Division's TASGRAV data base, stored under the following files:

BALF183A.GRV

BALF183B.GRV

and is now available to the public.

Survey Results & Conclusions

A data acquisition report and preliminary assessment of the data was prepared by Leaman Geophysics and is appended to this report (Appendix 1).

The main conclusions of this survey are that a ridge of negative anomalies extending from Mt Balfour (322 000mE, 5 427 000mN) south to Mt Norfolk (330 000mE, 5 410 000mN) appears to represent a spine of subsurface granite which may be an extension of the Devonian Pieman Granite to the southwest. Known mineralisation in the Balfour region occurs in areas peripheral to this granite body.

Given the above, and the problems of access within the EL, it was recommended that future exploration focus on the most accessible targets north of 5 418 000mN.

SPECIFIC SURVEYS

RECONNAISSANCE FIELD INSPECTION & SAMPLING

Subsequent to obtaining permission for access from the holders of Mineral Leases (ML) 1M/76 and ML 2M/76 (Figure 3) field visits within the Balfour area, principally around the Murrays Reward and Central South workings, revealed common greissen veining and tourmaline alteration associated with tin/tungsten veining. A further observation was that the early copper workings appear to be on a copper sulphide bearing, steeply dipping fissure zone some 1-2 metres wide. The early workers have taken pods within this zone of extra rich (around 20% Cu) covellite ore.

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A number of mineralised rock samples were taken from outcrop and mullock heaps on the Balfour mineral field (MR1-MR4, B. T-L) (Figure 3). A species of lichen which appeared to proliferate on the mullock heaps was also sampled (MRP1).

Samples of algal material and water from the Central South main shaft (CSA1 and CSW1 respectively) were also collected.

All samples were forwarded to Analabs, Burnie, and assayed for base and precious metals (Appendix 2.)

Assay Results

As expected, samples MR1-MR4 contain appreciable quantities of Cu, Pb and Zn with samples MR 1 and MR3 containing minor amounts of Ag (14ppm and 13 ppm respectively). A Au check on sample MR1 reported 0.083ppm.

Analysis of the lichen (MRP1) revealed that Ag constituted 15mg/kg of the ashed material and Au 25mg/kg. Copper was detected at 0.94% of ashed material. It appears that the lichen is concentrating these elements.

A comparison of the mine-shaft water and the algal material from the Central South workings indicate that the algae proliferates in extremely acid conditions (pH=2.95) and similarly assimilates gold, silver and copper, albeit to a lesser extent than the lichen. The occurrence of these particular forms of lichen and algae may represent a useful biological indicator of mineralisation.

Sample B.T-L contains high levels of Pb and Zn, with the high values for Sn (3400ppm) and W (270ppm) suggesting a granite source.

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CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The common occurrence of greissen veining and tourmaline alteration associated with the tin/tungsten veins in the mineralised portion of the Balfour region are typical indications of a granite source of mineralisation. These observations are consistent with the conclusions from the gravity survey. The main conclusions from this survey are that mineralisation at Balfour has occurred on the northern periphery of a spine of subsurface granite which is believed to be a northerly extension of the Devonian Pieman Granite to the southwest.

The interpretation of the gravity data, together with the problems of accessibility within the EL, suggest that much of the southern and eastern parts of EL 53/88 are redundant and that future exploration efforts should focus on areas peripheral to the granite body north of 5 418 000mN.

As a consequence of the above, Soloriens Mining Pty. Ltd. has submitted 120 km² of EL 53/88 for relinquishment (Plan 2).

PROPOSED FUTURE EXPLORATION

The proposed work programme for Year 2 on the reduced EL 53/88 will be run in conjunction with a related company, Aureole Resources Pty. Ltd., who, together with Winston Resources Pty. Ltd. and Sierra Nevada Resources Pty. Ltd., hold licence over the adjoining 20 km² EL 21/87. Exploration will focus on a follow up programme to the Year 1 gravity survey and consist of a ground based geophysical survey together with the drilling of any notable subsurface anomalies.

A thorough review of all previous work will be conducted as will reconnaissance field mapping and sampling of target areas.

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Mines Tasm.*

APPENDIX 1

014

LEAMAN GEOPHYSICS

Survey Review, Specification, Reduction, Interpretation
Wide Experience Most Methods
Specialties:- Gravity, Magnetics, Seismic Methods

Registered Office:

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552015

DATA ACQUISITION REPORT
GRAVITY SURVEY
EL 53/88 MT FRANKLAND

for
SOLORIENS MINING PTY LTD
by
Dr D.E. Leaman

June 1989

INTRODUCTION

A preliminary assessment of extant data in the Balfour area of NW Tasmania (Leaman, 1988c) indicated that the Pieman Granite may be more extensive than previously thought (e.g., Leaman, 1988b). Sparse gravity data corrected for crustal thickness suggested that mineralisation around Balfour may be related to granite spines or cupolas on this granite.

EL 53/88 was acquired in order to test this proposition and to enable complete evaluation of the SW part of EL 21/87. (Both licences are held by the same company group).

Since gravity data appeared to offer useful information using a limited data base an infill survey was planned as the first year programme.

This brief report details the survey and offers comments on the implications of the work completed.

GRAVITY SURVEY

As indicated in Introduction some data was already available for the Balfour region and the ranges to the south. This data was available in the Mines Department TASGRAV data base and was purchased. South of 5410 000 mN this data had been acquired for 1 km nominal station centres as part of the Mt Read Volcanics Project; elsewhere it was 1973 BMR helicopter reconnaissance data at 7 km centres.

The new survey was undertaken to the same specifications as the Mt Read surveys and extended to east and west of the EL in order

to relate coastal anomalies (including granite responses) to those in the licence area and at the same time be able to assess larger regional effects. Restricting the survey to the limited licence area was considered to be potentially counter productive.

An agreement between Soloriens Mining Pty Ltd and the Mines Department enabled work to be completed in March 1989. The company paid all acquisition costs (including helicopter hire) for department field crews supervised and led by Dr. R. G. Richardson. The Department arranged for basic data correction, reduction and check plots at its cost; terrain correction was done by the writer as sub contractor to the company. This arrangement has proven beneficial to all; the state data base has or will be augmented and the cost to the company was reduced. Only those parts of the survey within the EL await release pending relinquishment of area.

Wherever possible a nominal station spacing of 1 km was achieved with a nominal precision in Bouguer anomaly of about 0.5 mGal. Barometric elevation determinations are responsible for this level of precision.

The raw Bouguer values, at reduction density of 2.67 t/cu m, have not been included in this report due to the distortions produced from coastal regional gradients. Such a presentation conceals near surface geological responses.

The crustal formulation, MANTLE-88, prepared by Leaman (1988a) has been used to remove most of the deep crustal effects from the data and a residual compilation is given in Map 1. This is a much more useful format.

COMMENTS

The large negative anomalies (-10 mGal) south of Sandy Cape are associated with exposure of the Pieman Granite. At about 5405 000 mN this anomaly axis is offset about 2 km to the east and it then continues to 314 000 mE, 5415 000 mN. The granite is believed to be the source offset but to be a little more deeply buried north of the offset. The gross trend remains NW-SE.

The entire region from the coast, south of 5422 000 mN, inland for nearly 30 km, presents negative residual anomalies. The +2 mGal contour may roughly map the ultimate extent of this pluton but the roof is clearly irregular and often deep if this is indeed the case.

Data in the region of the Norfolk Range are ambiguous. A spine of negative anomalies extends from Mt Frankland south to Mt Norfolk (322, 5427 to 330 000 mE, 5410 000 mN) and its position approximates the high ground. This raises questions as to whether

- a) the data has been properly and fully terrain corrected,
- b) the material in the range above mean topographic levels on either side is much less dense than 2.67 t/cu m, or
- c) a granite rise extends beneath the general area of the range.

Review of all data points and correction values suggests that while the terrain corrections are almost certainly underestimates given some station positions and descriptions any error is not several mGal in magnitude. Stations at an array of site types yield similar results in any event.

Even if the range materials were composed of pure quartzite it is unlikely that any density deviation greater than -0.05 t/cu m is possible. This could generate a maximum Bouguer compensation error of about -0.7 mGal.

These results suggest that some other source is involved.

The termination of the effect at Mt Norfolk is striking. The gravity field south of this point bears no systematic relationship to exposed geology or terrain and confirms the above implication concerning ultimate sources of anomaly.

A strong E-W gradient and lineament occurs at 5405 000 mN. This feature offsets granite at the coast and may well have controlled some mineralisation. Savage River lies on this feature.

Map 1 also shows the sites of principal, known prospects around Balfour and several kilometres to the NW.

If it is presumed that the ridge of negative anomaly extending along and beyond the range is assumed to be related to granite then the Balfour mineralisation is precisely where we might expect - peripheral to a cupola. The exploration area to the NW, explorer unknown at present, is in a similar location. Equivalent sites may occur near Mt Hazelton and within the range.

In view of the access problems in these ELs it is suggested that the most accessible targets be considered in detail; e.g., those centred on 321 000, 5436 000; 322 500, 5427500; 324 000, 5425 000; 327 500 mE, 5421 000 mN.

Detailed work at these sites will enable testing of known mineralised areas but with a re-focus toward probable sources of mineralisation and some blind tests of comparable sites not yet known to be associated with mineralisation.

On this basis much of the southern and eastern parts of EL 53/88 are redundant (as is all but the SW corner of EL 21/87).

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- Leaman, D.E., 1988c. Balfour-Trowutta area NW Tasmania. Evaluation of regional geophysics, implications specific to EL 21/87. Report by Leaman Geophysics for Aureole Resources, Sept. 1988

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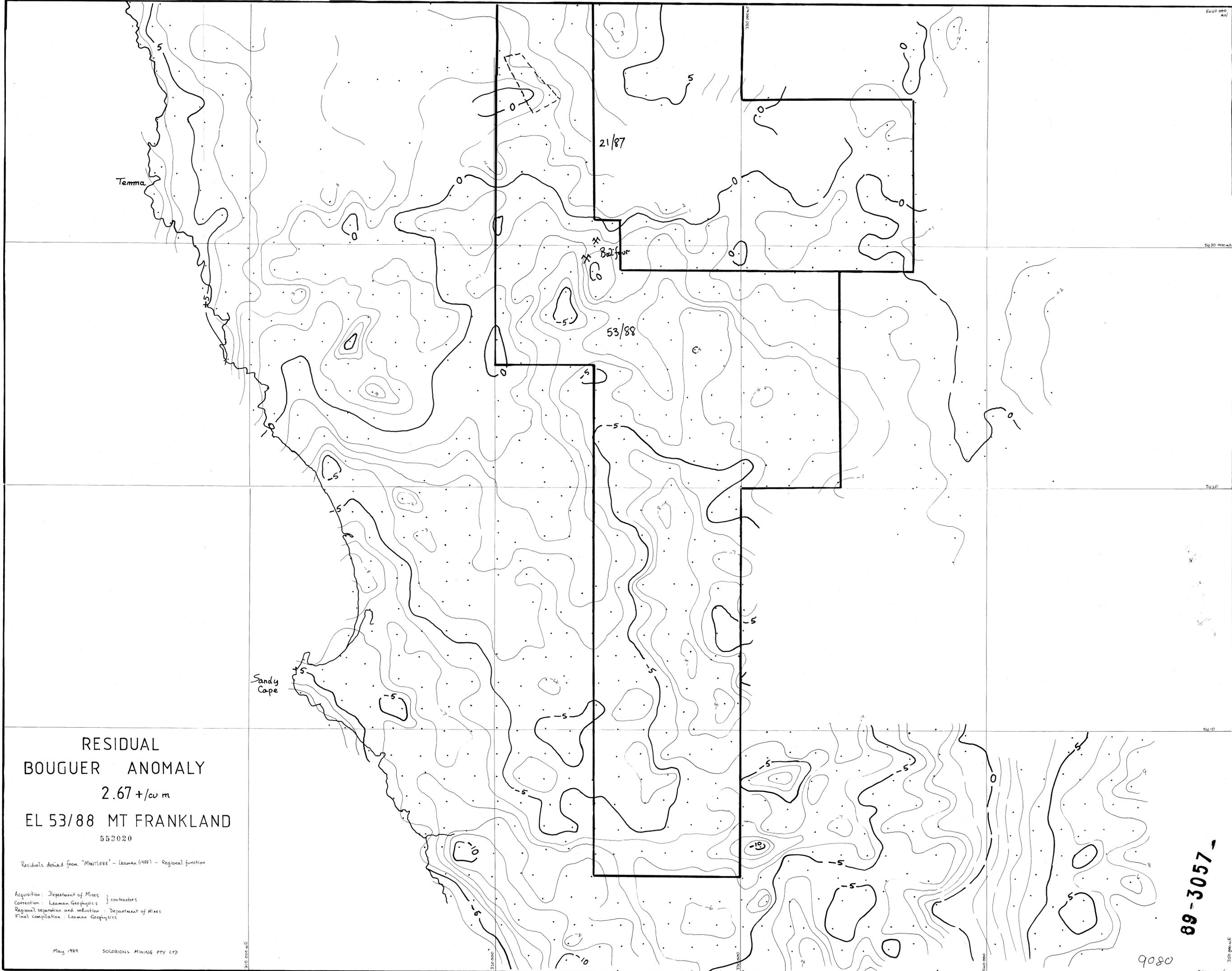
553019

Report submitted on behalf of
Leaman Geophysics
by

D. Leaman

Dr. D.E. Leaman, B.Sc., Ph.D
M.Aus.I.M.M., M.M.I.C.A

June 10, 1989



RESIDUAL
BOUGUER ANOMALY
2.67 +/- 0.05 m
EL 53/88 MT FRANKLAND
553020

Residuals derived from "MANTLE88" - Leaman (1988) - Regional function

Acquisition: Department of Mines } contractors
Correction: Leaman Geophysics }
Regional separation and reduction: Department of Mines
Final compilation: Leaman Geophysics

May 1989 SOLDRIENS MINING PTY LTD

89-3057

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APPENDIX 2

ASSAY RESULTS - YEAR 1 SAMPLING

EL 53/88 - MOUNT FRANKLAND

020

ANALABS

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ANALYTICAL REPORT No. 999.24.08.06539

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PRE-TREATMENT

ANALYSIS

STEP NO.	SAMPLE NUMBERS	PRE-TREATMENT							ANALYSIS			
		DRY	CRUSH	SPLIT	PUL- VERISE	SEIVE	OTHER SEE REMARKS	NONE	REFER TO ANALYSIS SECTION	PREPARATION	METHOD	
B. I-L		RD								Cu,Pb,Zn,Ag/101		
B. I-L		RD								Au,AuChk/309		
B. I-L		RD								Sn,W/401		

REMARKS

RESULTS

TO

K.C. Morrison Pty. Ltd.
190 Macquarie Street
Hobart
Tasmania 7000

RESULTS

TO

STATE OF SAMPLES	ANALYSIS — PREPARATION	ANALYSIS — METHOD
whole core	perchloric acid A1	atomic absorption AAS
split core	hydrochloric acid A2	x-ray fluorescence XRF
splitting	nitric acid A3	spectrophotometry SPEC
bulk	aqua regia A4	colorimetry COL
chip	nitric-perchloric A5	chromatography CHR
near	HF mixture A6	titration TTN
side	HF under pressure A7	other chemical's means CHEM
beam sediment	fusion A8	miscellaneous MISG
dry mineral		fluorescence FLUOR
		inductively coupled plasma ICP

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40101

1 OF 1

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	AuChk	Sn	W	
1	B. T-L	0.86	625	1.32	38	0.136	0.082	3400	270	
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23	DETECTION	0.05	25	0.01	2	0.008	0.008	3	20	
24	UNITS	%	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	
25	METHOD	104	104	104	104	309	309	401	401	

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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1

7

NO.	SAMPLE NUMBER	PRE-TREATMENT							ANALYSIS			
		DISC	CRUSH	SPLIT	GRIND	SIEVE	OTHER SEE REMARKS	NONE	TYPE OF ANALYSIS METHOD	PREPARATION	METHOD	
MR 1/4		RD	Prep: 006,010,011,012,013,016							Cu,Pb,Zn,Ag/101,As/114		
MR 1/4		RD								Sn/401,Au/309		
MRP1,CSW1		PL								Cu,Au,Ag/199		
CSW1		MA								Cu,Pb,Zn,Ag,Au,Sn,As,pH,E.C.,DS,Na,K,Ca,Mg,Fe,C		
MR 1/4		RD	Prep: 006,010,011,012,013,016							Cu,Pb,Zn,Ag/104		

REMARKS

RESULTS

K.C. Morrison Pty. Ltd.
190 Macquarie St.,
Hobart
Tasmania 7000

RESULTS

STATE OF SAMPLES	ANALYSIS	PREPARATION	ANALYSIS	METHOD			
whole core	WC	perchloric acid	A1	acid acid	CA	atomic absorption	AAS
split core	SC	hydrochloric acid	A2	specific sulphide	SS	x-ray fluorescence	XRF
slitting	CU	nitric acid	A3	other mixed acids	MA	spectrophotometry	SPEC
rock	RO	aqua regia	A4	alkaline attack	AA	colorimetry	COL
slit	SO	nitric perchloric	A5	retardization	VO	chromatography	CHR
chip	PU	HF mixture	A6	ioniflan	IG	filtration	FIL
water	WA	HF under pressure	A7	pressed powder (XRF)	PP	other chemical means	CHEM
sludge	SL	fusion	A8	glass fusion (XRF)	GF	nickel/nickel	NICK
beam splitter	BS					fluorescence	FLUOR
very mixed	HM					inductively coupled plasma	ICP

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1 OF 2

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Cu	Pb	Pb	Zn	Zn	Ag	Ag	Ag
1	MR 1	-	3.37	-	1000	-	225	-	14	-
2	MR 2	-	2.94	-	150	-	50	-	<2	-
3	MR 3	-	3.52	-	250	-	75	-	13	-
4	MR 4	-	0.93	-	75	-	25	-	<2	-
5	MRP1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	CSA1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	CSW1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22	Note: Au check on sample MR 1 reports 0.083PPM									
23	DETECTION	5	0.05	5	25	5	25	0.5	2	0.5
24	UNITS	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	mg/kg
25	METHOD	101	104	101	104	101	104	101	104	199

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

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23960

2 OF 2

TUBE No	SAMPLE No	Au	Ag	Sn					
1	MR 1	0.094	160	40					
2	MR 2	0.106	220	45					
3	MR 3	0.138	260	30					
4	MR 4	0.123	310	20					
5	MRP1	-	-	-					
6	CSA1	-	-	-					
7	CSW1	-	-	-					
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22	Note: Au check on sample MR 1 reports 0.083PPM								
23	DETECTION	0.008	1	3					
24	UNITS	PPM	PPM	PPM					
25	METHOD	309	114	401					

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

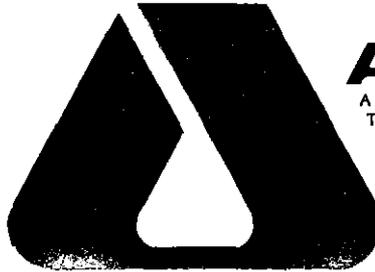
AUTHORISED OFFICER



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PB/labres/cjb



ANALABS

A division of Inchcape Inspection and
Testing Services, Australia, Pty. Ltd.

Perth Head Office:

52 Murray Road, Welshpool, Western Australia 6106.
Tel: (09) 458 7999. Telex: AA92560. Fax: (09) 458 2922.
P.O. Box 210 Bentley, W.A. 6102.

20th July 1989

The Manager
Analabs
14 Thirkell Street
COOEE TAS 7320

OUR REF : 908.0.01.68301
YOUR REF : 999.24.08.6318
ATTENTION : Mr Peter Dzwonczyk

Dear Sir

On the 30th June 1989, you submitted three (3) samples (1 x water, 2 x "plant") for analysis as per your interlaboratory request of the above date.

The results of the water analysis are attached with the results of samples CSA1 and MRP1 given below. The results for silver, gold and copper are expressed on a weight basis of ashed material.

	CSA1	MRP1
Moisture Content	86.4%	57.7%
LOI (of dried material)	52.7%	96.2%
Gold Au (mg/kg)	0.9	15
Silver Ag (mg/kg)	<0.5	25
Copper Cu (%)	0.91	0.94%

Yours faithfully
ANALABS - A Division of
Inchcape Inspection and
Testing Services Pty Ltd

PETER BAMFORD
Chemist



ANALABS

Chartered Chemists

52 Murray Road
Welshpool
W.A.
Tel: (09) 458 7999**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**For : Analabs
Tasmania

Our ref: 908.0.01.68301

Your ref:
Date : 19.07.89**Sample description**

One water sample was received on the 04.07.89 for analysis.

Sample : CSW 1

Chemical Data

pH	2.95
Conductivity @ 25 C (u mho/cm)	1410
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l) (calculated)	850

		(mg/l)	(m equiv/l)
Sodium	Na	14.0	0.61
Potassium	K	1.60	0.04
Calcium	Ca	4.00	0.20
Magnesium	Mg	49.5	4.07
Soluble Iron	Fe	19.0	-
Chloride	Cl	8	0.23
Carbonate	CO ₃	NIL	-
Bicarbonate	HCO ₃	NIL	-
Sulphate	SO ₄	700	14.4
Nitrate	NO ₃	31	0.50
Arsenic	As	<0.01	
Lead	Pb	0.41	
Zinc	Zn	0.25	
Copper	Cu	116	
Gold	Au	0.160	
Silver	Ag	<0.005	
Tin	Sn	<0.25	
Sum of Ions		827	


Analyst: T.R. STAKER B.Sc. A.R.A.C.I.
 Chartered Chemist

THIS DOCUMENT MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED EXCEPT IN FULL

A Member of the Inchcape Group



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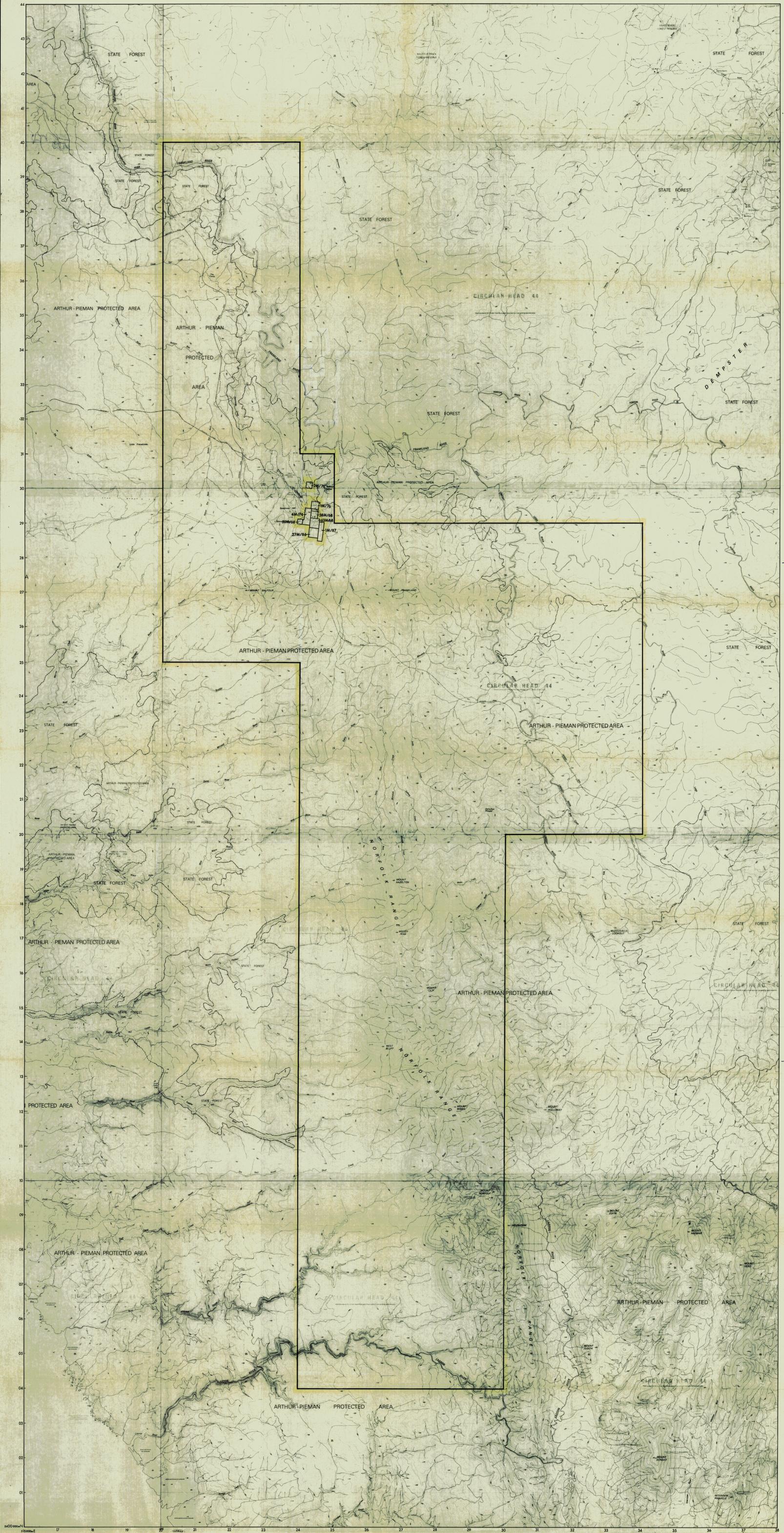
EL 53/88 - MT FRANKLAND

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

SAMPLE NO:	AMG CO-ORDS
MR 1	324 478mE; 5 429 565mN
MR 2	324 478mE; 5 429 560mN
MR 3	324 479mE; 5 429 545mN
MR 4	324 480mE; 5 429 535mN
MRP1	324 485mE; 5 429 595mN
CSA1	324 265mE; 5 430 070mN
CSW1	324 265mE; 5 430 070mN

OK
D.G.S.

✓

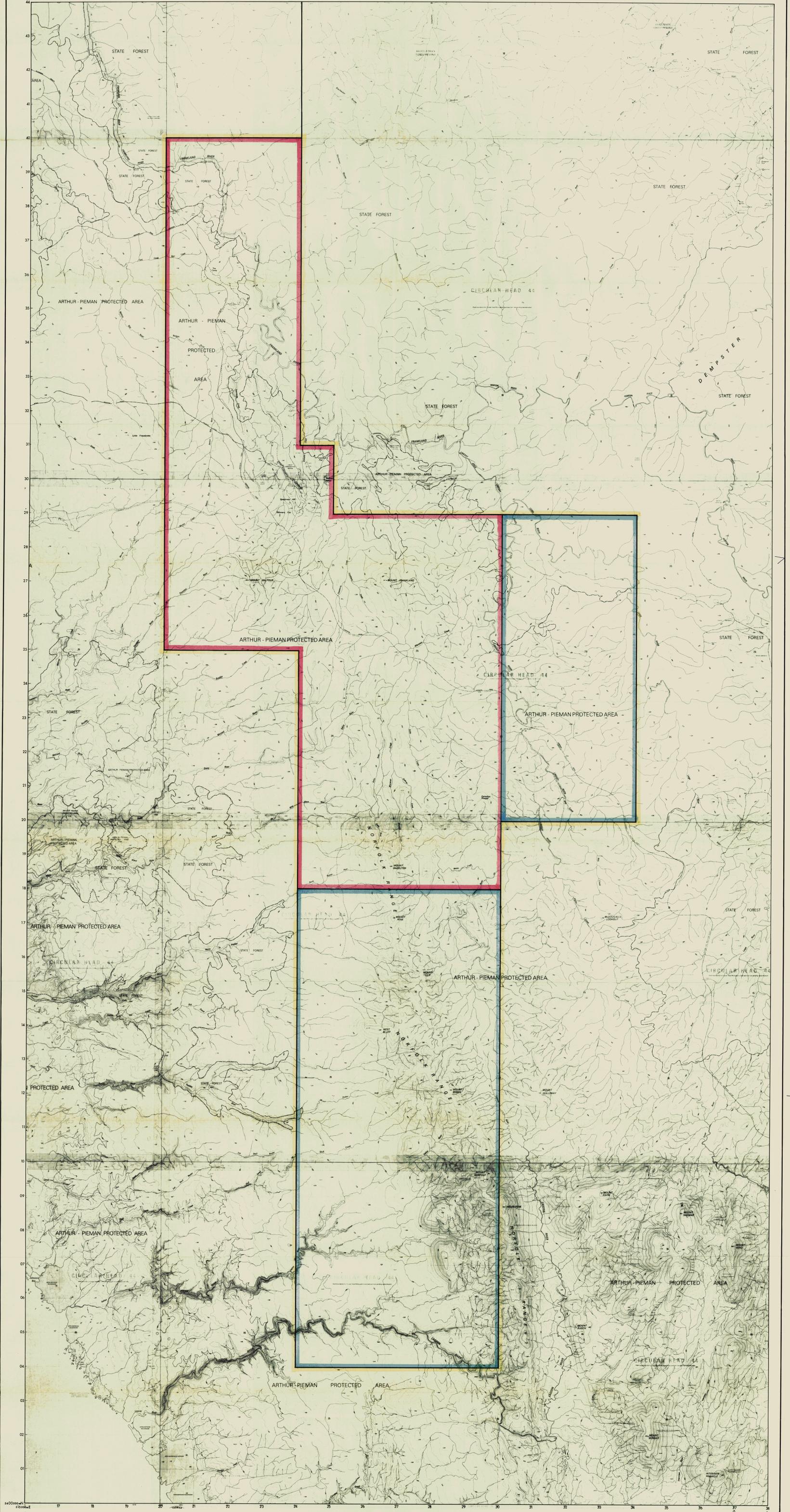


MINERAL LEASES - EL 53/88

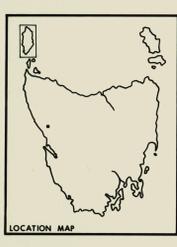
No.	Owner	Area
58M/88	S.A. TATLOW	2 ha
59M/88	J.H. HOLLOWAY & R.J. SOUTH	2 ha
63M/88	S.A. TATLOW, B.C. LING & R. LING	8 ha
44/74	J.H. HOLLOWAY & R.J. SOUTH	9 ha
1M/79	M. LAAN & N.R. LANGSFORD	5 ha
2M/79	M. LAAN & N.R. LANGSFORD	3 ha
27M/82	B.C. & R. LING & S.A. TATLOW	8 ha
1M/87	P. COSMETTO & B.C. LING	8 ha

SOLORIENS MINING PTY LTD			
EL 53/88 - MT FRANKLAND, TASMANIA		COMPILED	V.H.
LOCATION PLAN & CONTAINED MINERAL LEASES (Competitor)		DRAWN	K.D.C. (Competitor)
		DATE	November 1988
		SCALE	1:25,000
		PLAN No.	1

89-3057



EXISTING EL 53/88 245 km²
 AREAS FOR RELINQUISHMENT 130 km²
 PROPOSED EL 53/88 125 km²
 126 km² - 3 km²



552031
89-3057

SOLORIENS MINING PTY LTD	
EL 53/88 - MT FRANKLAND, TASMANIA	COMPLETED V.H.
PROPOSED PARTIAL RELINQUISHMENT	DRAWN BY G.D. Comberling
	DATE November 1989
	SCALE 1:25,000
	PLAN No. 2