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EXPLORATION LICENCE 35/85

CORINNA

WEST TASMANIA

REPORT ON EXPLORATION

TO 20th APRIL, 1990

OPEN FILE

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MARCH 1990.

90-3108

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1. SUMMARY

This Report summarises exploration activity on EL 35/85 Corinna by Aberfoyle Resources Limited for the 12 months to the 20th of April, 1990.

The main aim of exploration was to assess the potential of dolomite/mudstone contacts in the vicinity of Elizabeth Ridge and in the area south of the Corinna Road for Brookside style Au mineralisation. A limited stream sediment and creek traverse mapping program was conducted in these regions during the months of October to December 1989.

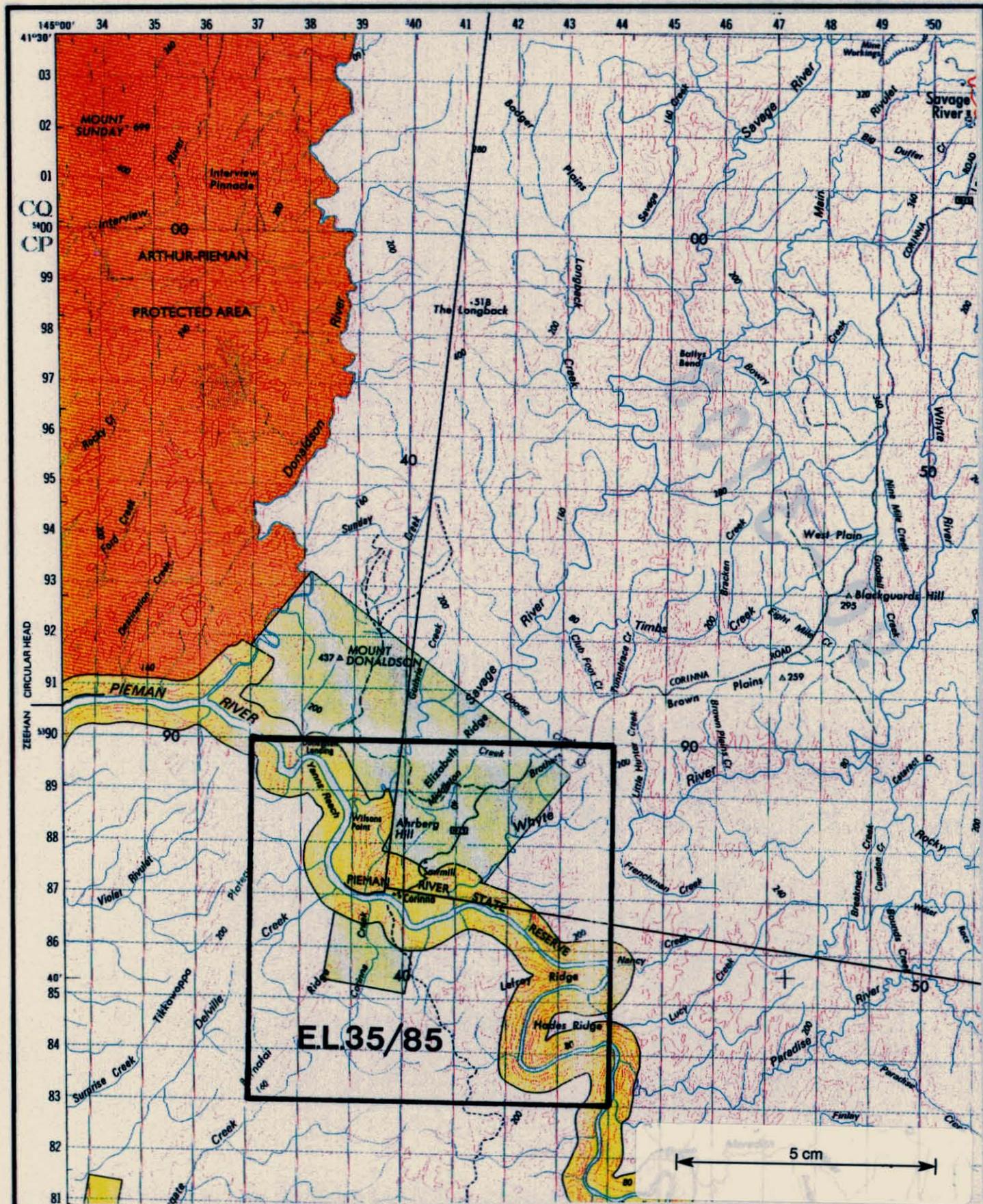
Results from this program were generally disappointing with only one stream sediment sample significantly anomalous in Au. Occurrences of pyrite mineralisation were noted close to the dolomite/mudstone contact east of Elizabeth Ridge. None of this mineralisation, however, contained significant concentrations of precious metals.

2. INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence 35/85 (Corinna) of 35 square kilometres is centred over the township of Corinna (see Plate COR 5). The majority of the licence is moderately steep and densely vegetated with eucalypt and rainforest species and lesser tea tree, horizontal and bauera scrub.

Exploration in 1989 was conducted east of Elizabeth Ridge in the drainage system of Middleton Creek and south of the Corinna Road in the vicinity of Sailor and White Creeks. Access to the licence is restricted to the Corinna Road and numerous logging tracks.

The area is being explored under the terms of the Brookside Joint Venture with H.D & A.N. Nolan.



Aberfoyle Resources Limited
EXPLORATION DIVISION

NORTH WEST TASMANIA
CORINNA E.L. 35/85 BROOKSIDE J.V.
LOCALITY MAP

Compiled : Lands Dept.

Drawn :

Traced :

Checked :

Plate No. : COR. 5.

REVISIONS			
Init.	Date	Init.	Date

Location Code :

Scale : 1 : 100,000

Date : March, 1990

3. EXPLORATION HISTORY

3.1 Pre 1985

The Corinna district has been subject to a number of phases of alluvial mining for Au during the 1800's and later in the 1930's. A number of syndicates and individuals worked the extensive cover of Tertiary gravels for alluvial gold and osmiridium by hydraulic sluicing and other conventional methods.

Limited modern exploration has been conducted over the area. Regional airborne magnetic surveys were conducted by Rio Tinto (1956) and the Department of Mines (1982).

During the early 1980's the area received minor attention from the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company in their search for alluvial diamonds.

3.2 Cominex (1985-1989)

The majority of exploration was directed toward the recognition of silica flour deposits in the Corinna Dolomite. Following the discovery of several commercial quality deposits of silica flour in the region, ML 62M/85 was pegged within the licence boundary. Test sampling of silica flour contained within this ML has been undertaken.

More recent work has been directed toward gold and base metal exploration using geological mapping, rockchip and stream sediment sampling throughout the licence.

4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

4.1 Precambrian

Precambrian rocks dominate almost the entire licence and exist as essentially north-south trending units with what would appear to be generally conformable contacts.

Age relationships are poorly understood between the various units of the Precambrian. At best most of the package of Precambrian rocks can be subdivided into two subgroups in which both display a younging direction to the east. These two subgroups are divided by an essentially strike slip fault and their relative ages are undetermined at this stage.

4.1.1 Sigma Group

The western-most of these two subgroups is known as the Sigma Group and outcrops in almost the entire western half of the licence.

The oldest rocks of the Sigma Group are known as the Savage Dolomite which outcrop along the Savage River and south of the Pieman River in the vicinity of Delville Creek. They consist of locally silicified impure dolomites with rare stromatolites. These dolomites are conformably overlain by a younger north-south trending unit of basic volcanics and volcanoclastics outcropping on Elizabeth Ridge and Ahrberg Hill to the north and on Bernafai Ridge to the south. Known as the Bernafai Volcanics these rocks range from semi-intrusive dolerites to basaltic and andesitic lavas and epiclastics, which have been metamorphosed to upper greenschist facies in places.

A repeated sequence of these same dolomite/volcanic lithologies occurs further east of Bernafai and Elizabeth Ridges. This repeated succession is known as the Corinna Dolomite and Upper Bernafai or Tunnelrace Volcanics.

Unfortunately the recessive weathering characteristics coupled with the massive nature of the volcanics and their associated sediments almost entirely precludes the measurements of geological facing. For this reason structural relationships between the repeated sequences of the Sigma Group are poorly understood. Distinct petrographic and geochemical similarities between the two units of the Bernafai Volcanics and the Corinna and Savage Dolomites give rise to the theory of a folded repetition of the same sequence.

4.1.2 The Arthur Lineament Complex

East of the Sigma Group the Arthur Lineament Complex consists of western and eastern sequences of which the western sequence dominates the eastern portion of the licence. The western sequence occurs as north-south trending units of chlorite and albite schist, quartz muscovite schist, schistose pelitic mudstones and occasional amphibolites (Turner, 1984). Throughout the entire complex, lithological boundaries strike north-south and are essentially parallel, suggesting the sequences are conformable.

4.2 Tertiary

4.2.1 Tertiary Gravels

Overlying the Precambrian throughout the licence are lead systems of quartz sands and gravels with interbedded layers of siliceous conglomerate or silcrete. Occasionally lead systems contain abundant Ordovician conglomerate and Devonian granite cobbles, and these would appear to predate the larger quartz rich systems. In places reworking of these two systems is evident.

5. EXPLORATION ACTIVITY - 1989

5.1 Regional Stream Sediment Survey

5.1.1 Introduction

A limited stream sediment and creek traverse mapping program was conducted on the eastern slopes of Elizabeth Ridge and south of the Corinna Road in the vicinity of White and Sailor Creeks in search of Brookside style Au mineralisation.

Minus 80 mesh sieved samples of stream sediment and rockchips were assayed for Cu, Au, As, Sb and Hg. Anomalism for these elements is seen as a positive indicator for mineralisation similar to that at the Brookside Prospect.

5.1.2 Geology

Geological mapping was undertaken in the drainage system of Middleton Creek (including Fogarty's and Womble Creek), White and Sailor Creeks.

Outcrop in the lower reaches of both Womble and Fogarty's Creeks is dominated by the Corinna Dolomite. Rocks from this unit are essentially yellow to grey locally silicified dolomites with which may be massive to colloform banded in the more silicified zones. Occasional units of well-bedded siltstone and shale may be seen intercalated with the dolomite.

To the northwest, the dolomite is in contact with volcanic mudstones of the Bernafai Volcanics. In both Fogarty's and Womble Creeks the contact would appear to be faulted with extensive zones of brecciation and strong quartz veining evident.

The mudstones of the Bernafai Volcanics are essentially comprised of layers of quartz, chlorite and sericite, with sericite as a product of metamorphism and the quartz and chlorite from the original shale. Elsewhere, generally further to the northwest the mudstones contain more mafic detritus with quartz-albite-actinolite-sericite assemblages suggestive of greenschist metamorphism. Bedding in these mudstones strikes essentially north-south with moderate to steep dips to the west.

South of the Corinna Road outcrop is poor. The only outcrop of the Corinna Dolomite noted occurs in the lower reaches of Sailor Creek where the dolomite appears massive and weakly silicified.

In the lower reaches of White Creek the mudstones of the Tunnelrace or Upper Bernafai Volcanics can be seen as schistose siltstones and mudstones. These rocks have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies with strong recrystallisation of quartz, and biotite from sericite. Cleavage, where measured, strikes essentially northeast-southwest with moderate dips to both the northwest and southeast.

5.1.3 Alteration

The Corinna Dolomite has undergone strong post-diagenetic silicification, especially in the lower reaches of Fogarty's Creek where strong colloform banding has developed. Other samples of dolomite from this area resemble massive quartzite resulting from total silica replacement of original carbonate.

The mudstones of the Bernafai and Tunnelrace Volcanics have been metamorphosed to upper greenschist facies in places, most likely related to the development of the Arthur Lineament. In this case original mineral assemblages are variably replaced by chlorite, albite, quartz, actinolite and epidote.

5.1.4 Mineralisation

Mineralisation in samples of the Corinna Dolomite is dominantly pyritic with colloform veins of pyrite and quartz developed in samples of float from Fogarty's Creek. Elsewhere in Fogarty's Creek silicified dolomites contain minor disseminations of pyrite and rare chalcopyrite.

In Womble Creek samples of mudstone from the Bernafai Volcanics are strongly pyritic. Pyrite here occurs as aggregates of euhedral grains, recrystallised from the original rock during brecciation and metamorphism. Elsewhere in these mudstones, pyrite occurs as nodules and disseminations which may have resulted from either diagenetic or metamorphic processes.

The more volcanic siltstones of the Bernafai Volcanics also contain abundant stratabound magnetite interbedded with volcanic detritus.

Minor stratabound pyrite/arsenopyrite mineralisation, of most likely syngenetic origin, was noted in samples of schistose mudstone from White Creek.

5.1.5 Geochemistry

5.1.5.1 Rockchips

A total of 34 rockchip samples were taken during creek traverse mapping. Samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag, As, Ba, Sb, Sn and Hg in most cases.

Samples of pyritic silicified dolomite from Fogarty's Creek were anomalous in As (max. 160 ppm) and weakly anomalous in Au (max. 0.035 ppm). In some cases the pyritic dolomites, especially the more weathered examples were mildly anomalous in Zn (max. 1400 ppm). A sample of quartz/limonite gossan (Sample no. 513818) containing 0.468 ppm Au was resampled and contained no detectable Au (Sample no. 431303).

In Womble Creek samples of apparently pyritic mudstones were anomalous in As (max. 1150 ppm), no doubt due to the presence of arsenopyrite in the sulphide aggregates.

South of the Corinna Road samples of oxidised iron-rich silicified dolomite breccia from close to Jarman Creek were considered anomalous in Zn (max. 1800 ppm).

5.1.5.2 Stream Sediments

A total of 23, -80 mesh stream sediment samples were taken from the drainage systems of Middleton, White and Sailor Creek. Samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag, As, Ba, Sb, Sn and Hg. Results were disappointing with only two samples from White Creek considered anomalous with 0.298 and 0.060 ppm Au. The presence of slightly anomalous Sn in samples from this area (max. 80 ppm) downgrades this anomaly as Sn is generally present in the Tertiary Gravels and therefore suggestive of contamination.

6. CONCLUSIONS

1. The faulted contact between the Corinna Dolomite and the Bernafai Volcanics east of Elizabeth Ridge is mineralised. The mineralisation is dominated by the development of pyrite and minor chalcopyrite in silicified dolomite which appears to be contemporaneous with silica replacement and, by pyrite/arsenopyrite aggregates and disseminations in the mudstones of the Bernafai Volcanics as a result of recrystallisation of original pyrite during regional metamorphism.

This mineralisation, however, does not have the associated anomalism in Cu, Au, Sb and Hg, as that present at the Brookside Prospect. The conclusion to be drawn from this is mineralised faulted contacts between mudstone and dolomite are not necessarily favourable sites for Brookside style mineralisation.

2. Anomalous Au in stream sediment samples taken from White Creek are most likely the result of Tertiary Gravel contamination given the mild associated anomalism in Sn, which may be present in varying amounts in heavy mineral concentrates from the Tertiary Gravels.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In order to explore for Au in the Corinna EL the geological control to the precious metal anomalism at Brookside must first be understood. Work undertaken to date has failed to establish the "faulted contact model" for Brookside style Au mineralisation. Further exploration should be postponed until the source for the Brookside geochemical anomaly has been determined.
2. Panned concentrate samples should be taken from the zone of anomalous stream sediments in White Creek. Microscopic examination of any gold or cassiterite grains present should determine if the anomalism has a primary, local source, or is the result of Tertiary Gravel contamination.

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Geological Survey Explanatory Report.
Dept. Mines Tasmania.

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APPENDIX A
ASSAY RESULTS

APPENDIX A1

ROCKCHIPS

15

PROJECT CORINNA KU 35195	BSS SIEVE SIZE CODE - MESH NUMBER A 200 D 80 G 30 B 150 E 60 H 20 C 100 F 40 T = TOTAL	SAMPLE TYPE CODE <input type="checkbox"/> OXIDIZED PRODUCTS O <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FRESH ROCK R <input type="checkbox"/> STREAM SEDIMENTS S	<input type="checkbox"/> WEATHERED BEDROCK W <input type="checkbox"/> SURFACE TRANSPORTED T <input type="checkbox"/> RESIDUAL SOIL E <input type="checkbox"/> MINE DUMP M	CARD PUNCH PRINT YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	VERIFY YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	DATE 30/3/89	SHEET #1
--	--	---	--	--	--	------------------------	--------------------

EASTINGS		NORTHINGS		SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH IN CMS	SIZE FRACTION	Sample Type	METAL VALUES PPM																												GEOLOGICAL LOG																																											
								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
341100				53894505				16105		<u>Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag, As, Ba</u>																												rd-gy sil Dm - Qtz / hm 2 ± wk Py / Cp min																																									
---				---				106																														gy sil Dm? ± disc k sil Py																																									
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341720				5388120				109																														or-br sil Dm / hm 1 / Q-A-S (Boulder)																																									
---				---				110																														--- " --- (flood)																																									

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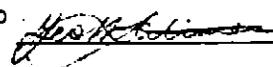
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4	516106	25	<5	55	<0.5	0.017	40	17		
5	516107	35	<5	45	<0.5	<0.008	60	16		
6	516108	45	<5	20	<0.5	<0.008	<10	90		
7	516109	120	<5	825	<0.5	<0.008	200	19		
8	516110	65	<5	1800	<0.5	0.012	210	18		
9										
10										
11										
12										
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17										
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19										
20										
21										
22										
23	DETECTION	5	5	5	0.5	0.008	10	1		
24	UNITS	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM		
25	METHOD	101	101	101	101	305	401	114		

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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PROJECT COLINNA EW 35/85	100" SIEVE SIZE CODE D 80 S 30	MESH NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE CODE ✓ RDBLE	ANALYSIS CODE W F C M	CARD PUNCH PRINT YES NO	VERIFY YES NO	DATE 22/10/89	SHEET #2
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0: 0.10

MUDROCKS CRACK NORTH

Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag, As, Ba, Sr, Sb, Hg

340910	53892905	13813	✓
340925	53893105	13817	✓
"	"	513818	✓
240910	53893205	13846	✓
341290	53896305	13847	✓
341245	53897405	13848	* ✓
341235	53897455	13849	* ✓
341210	53897555	13850	* ✓
341195	53897605	13879	* ✓
241140	53897705	13880	* ✓
341370	53897605	13881	✓
341480	53897705	13882	✓
Approx 340400	53888105	13883	✓
Approx 340560	53887505	13884	✓

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alc (soil)
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gy sil Dm & calc vQ/Pg
or-br Q / limonite / Caolite goss.
" "
or-br goss sil Gy (Tg?)
or-ym soil & goss Q clasts
gy ash sil Dm & disc blob by k sil by
or-br goss sil Gy (Tg?) fm. whk.
gy sil Dm / melast. l. & disc Py.
dbr sil Dm / chert. b. / Dcs gossom.
gn vld sil / ss & dbn disc sil. Mt.
or-ym Dm soil & vQ / Dcs
dbr br limonite soil / Dcs
or-br goss Qk
" "

Approx
Approx

* denotes Thin section / Polished Section Available
See Appendix B

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TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	AuChk	Ba	As	Sb	
1	513813	195	30	5	1.0	0.035	0.036	10	160	<3	
2	513817	30	40	300	<0.5	0.026	-	15	30	<3	
3	513818	30	35	270	0.5	0.468	0.390	30	30	<3	
4	513846	40	55	600	<0.5	<0.008	-	220	45	<3	
5	513847	140	55	460	<0.5	<0.008	-	1200	<2	<3	
6	513848	65	25	15	0.5	0.014	-	25	30	<3	
7	513849	60	40	10	0.5	<0.008	-	130	15	<3	
8	513850	60	30	130	<0.5	<0.008	-	50	15	<3	
9	513879	60	55	660	<0.5	<0.008	-	85	25	<3	
10	513880	50	35	140	<0.5	<0.008	-	95	<2	<3	
11	513881	55	30	150	<0.5	<0.008	-	20	<2	<3	
12	513882	35	55	540	<0.5	<0.008	-	30	<2	<3	
13	513883	75	50	470	0.5	<0.008	-	<10	<2	<3	
14	513884	60	50	590	0.5	<0.008	-	10	<2	<3	
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23	DETECTION	5	5	5	0.5	0.008	0.008	10	2	3	
24	UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
25	METHOD	101	101	101	101	309	309	401	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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2 OF 2

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Sn	Hg						
1	513813	<3	0.050						
2	513817	4	0.010						
3	513818	3	0.025						
4	513846	<3	0.025						
5	513847	4	0.045						
6	513848	<3	0.010						
7	513849	<3	0.035						
8	513850	7	0.010						
9	513879	3	0.045						
10	513880	10	0.010						
11	513881	4	0.045						
12	513882	6	0.120						
13	513883	7	0.010						
14	513884	5	0.120						
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
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24	UNITS	ppm	ppm						
25	METHOD	401	122						

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

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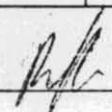
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1 OF 2

TOBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	AuChk	Ba	As	Sb
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2	513894	25	5	60	<0.5	<0.008	-	150	6	<3
3	513895	75	5	45	<0.5	<0.008	-	35	75	<3
4	513896	85	5	20	<0.5	0.008	-	35	1150	<3
5	513897	75	10	185	<0.5	<0.008	-	50	170	<3
6	513898	20	<5	20	<0.5	0.012	-	<10	<2	3
7										
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9										
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20										
21										
22										
23	DETECTION	5	5	5	0.5	0.008	0.008	10	2	3
24	UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
25	METHOD	101	101	101	101	309	309	401	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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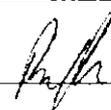
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2 OF 2

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3	513895	<3	0.010						
4	513896	3	0.050						
5	513897	3	0.025						
6	513898	<3	<0.005						
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23	DETECTION	3	0.005						
24	UNITS	ppm	ppm						
25	METHOD	401	122						

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



505024

COLIMNA 024
 EL 35105

14/11/89 ACI

(ANCA)	(ANCA)	SAMPLE NUMBER	ANALYSIS NO.	SIZE FRACTION	
		241470	S389050	S13890	fl.
		"	"	S13900	fl.
		"	"	431201	soil
		340040	S389300	431302	fl.
		340025	S389310	431302	(same as S389318) fl.
		340060	S389330	431304	fl.
		"	"	431305	fl.
		"	"	431306	fl.

Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn, Ag, As, Ba, Sr, Sb, Hg

or-br sil DM to
 " "
 pp. br soil
 gy sil DM e mbr vlt disc Py
 or-br Q/Limonite/Craottite gussam
 gy sil DM e disc Py
 " "
 gy sil DM/Lacy Agata e disc Py

505025

025

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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

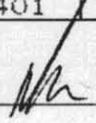
CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

		23.3.08.06655				24/11/89		7383		1 OF 2	
TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	AuChk	Ba	As	Sn	
1	431301	35	25	85	<0.5	<0.008	-	<10	25	6	
2	431302	30	5	25	<0.5	<0.008	-	<10	45	<3	
3	431303	20	<5	320	0.5	<0.008	<0.008	<10	20	4	
4	431304	30	<5	70	<0.5	<0.008	-	<10	8	<3	
5	431305	20	<5	55	<0.5	<0.008	-	<10	6	<3	
6	431306	25	<5	55	<0.5	<0.008	-	<10	25	<3	
7	513899	100	<5	1200	0.5	<0.008	-	<10	6	<3	
8	513900	120	<5	1400	<0.5	<0.008	-	<10	4	<3	
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23	DETECTION	5	5	5	0.5	0.008	0.008	10	2	3	
24	UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
25	METHOD	101	101	101	101	309	309	401	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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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

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24/11/89

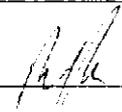
7383

2 OF 2

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Sb	Hg						
1	431301	<3	0.020						
2	431302	4	0.020						
3	431303	4	0.010						
4	431304	<3	0.020						
5	431305	<3	0.010						
6	431306	<3	0.010						
7	513899	5	0.020						
8	513900	3	0.010						
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23	DETECTION	3	0.005						
24	UNITS	ppm	ppm						
25	METHOD	401	122						

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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605307

APPENDIX A2
STREAM SEDIMENTS

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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

23.3.08.06622

07/11/89

7330

1 OF 2

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	AuChk	Ba	As	Sn
1	513702	35	35	50	0.5	<0.008	<0.008	45	<2	9
2	513721	55	40	120	0.5	0.013	-	40	2	7
3	513722	60	45	130	<0.5	<0.008	-	95	<2	4
4	513723	35	40	95	<0.5	<0.008	-	25	<2	70
5	513774	45	45	115	<0.5	<0.008	-	40	5	5
6	513775	40	40	65	<0.5	<0.008	-	80	<2	80
7	513776	40	40	70	<0.5	0.016	-	65	<2	8
8	513777	30	40	40	<0.5	<0.008	-	30	<2	6
9	513778	50	45	105	<0.5	<0.008	-	85	4	4
10	513779	30	40	70	<0.5	<0.008	-	15	<2	5
11	513780	35	45	75	<0.5	<0.008	-	45	<2	8
12	513781	75	55	105	<0.5	<0.008	-	75	<2	4
13	513782	20	40	55	<0.5	<0.008	-	<10	<2	120
14	513787	34	45	60	0.5	<0.008	-	65	<2	6
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23	DETECTION	5	5	5	0.5	0.008	0.008	10	2	5
24	UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
25	METHOD	101	101	101	101	309	309	401	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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305080

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SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

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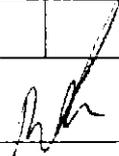
7330

2 OF 2

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Sb	Hg	Wt						
1	513702	<3	0.035	141.8						
2	513721	5	0.060	73.4						
3	513722	<3	0.025	84.7						
4	513723	<3	0.070	31.0						
5	513774	<3	0.035	56.3						
6	513775	5	0.035	21.3						
7	513776	3	0.035	78.0						
8	513777	<3	0.010	256.6						
9	513778	<3	0.010	151.6						
10	513779	<3	0.010	178.2						
11	513780	<3	0.025	150.3						
12	513781	<3	0.045	190.3						
13	513782	<3	0.025	60.4						
14	513787	<3	0.035	120.7						
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23	DETECTION	3	0.005	0.1						
24	UNITS	ppm	ppm	gms						
25	METHOD	401	122	9807						

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



100001

CORINNA 031
 EW 35185

Blinded #2

TRAPSITE DESCRIPTIONS

(AMG)	(AMG)	SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH (CM)	BOX	Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Ag, Hg, Ba, Sr, Sb, Hg	Flow	Incision	Major Flow Type
<u>SAND CRACK</u>								
342010	5388230	513783		✓		S	M	vQ k sil. Dm fl.
342000	5388420	513784		✓		M	M	vQ, sil. Dm & minor Sch
342030	5388435	513785		✓		M	W	sil. Dm & vQ.
342180	5388780	513786		✓		W	W	sil. Dm, sil. fl. & vQ.
342010	5388860	513788		✓		W	W	sil. Dm, lg k vQ.
<u>WHITE CRACK</u>								
341800	5387660	513794		✓		M	W	vQ, carb. sil. & Sc
341540	5387810	513795		✓		M	W	vQ k sil. Dm fl.
341560	5387880	513796		✓		M	W	vQ k lg
341570	5387830	513797		✓		W	W	vQ k sil. sand fl.

505032

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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

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21/11/89

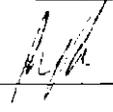
7363

1 OF 2

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	AuChk	Ba	As	Sb
1	513783	30	30	405	<0.5	<0.008	-	70	<2	<3
2	513784	25	35	250	<0.5	<0.008	-	45	<2	<3
3	513785	25	25	235	<0.5	<0.008	-	45	<2	<3
4	513786	35	40	90	<0.5	<0.008	<0.008	180	6	<3
5	513788	20	55	45	<0.5	<0.008	-	50	<2	<3
6	513794	15	20	125	<0.5	0.298	-	65	2	<3
7	513795	30	35	245	0.5	0.060	-	15	<2	<3
8	513796	10	10	60	<0.5	<0.008	-	<10	<2	<3
9	513797	20	10	60	<0.5	<0.008	-	30	<2	<3
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21	Weight of sample 513794 for Au result was 20gms									
22	Weight of sample 513795 for Au result was 15gms									
23	DETECTION	5	5	5	0.5	0.008	0.008	10	2	3
24	UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
25	METHOD	101	101	101	101	309	309	401	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

AUTHORISED OFFICER



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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

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21/11/89

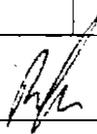
7363

2 OF 2

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Sn	Hg	Wt					
1	513783	15	0.020	56.2					
2	513784	4	0.020	100.8					
3	513785	4	0.020	138.8					
4	513786	3	0.035	188.6					
5	513788	<3	0.045	101.9					
6	513794	30	0.020	53.5					
7	513795	80	0.020	42.1					
8	513796	35	0.010	64.4					
9	513797	3	0.010	68.9					
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21	Weight of sample	513794	for Au result	was 20gms					
22	Weight of sample	513795	for Au result	was 13gms					
23	DETECTION	3	0.005	0.1					
24	UNITS	ppm	ppm	gms					
25	METHOD	401	122	9807					

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



108043

APPENDIX B
PETROLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS - Dr. A. CRAWFORD

SAMPLE: 513848

SUMMARY:

This is a former silty shale (possibly with a small tuffaceous component) that has recrystallized extensively; it includes abundant disseminated secondary pyrite, including pyrite aggregates to 5mm across.

HAND SPECIMEN

This is a pale grey, hard, very fine-grained metasediment with diffuse banding marked by lighter and darker grey domains and streaks; a feature of the sample is the presence of small clots and spots of fine-grained pyrite aggregates.

THIN SECTION DESCRIPTION:

This sample was probably originally a tuffaceous siltstone. It is composed on poorly defined bands and layers of darker, chlorite- and sericite-rich silty sandstone or siltstone, and less abundant layers of 'cleaner' siltstone with much less chlorite, but plenty of very fine-grained sericite intergrown with very fine-grained quartz. The microtexture of both the darker and lighter domains is strongly suggestive of extensive recrystallization and regrowth of sericite, quartz and chlorite from an original siltstone or shale. Occasional larger grains of quartz are sometimes subhedral, and often cored by fine-grained pyrite aggregates, and are clearly recrystallized (ie secondary) quartz. Occasional narrow, meandering veinlets of secondary quartz transect the rock.

Disseminated pyrite occurs scattered fairly abundantly through the sample as well-formed cubes to about 0.2mm across. In one spot in this thin section, the pyrite has grown as a dense mass of tiny euhedral crystals aggregated together to form a clot about 5mm by 4mm; in the hand specimen, these clots and streaks clearly have grown approximately parallel to the bedding. I am sure the pyrite in this sample is secondary, recrystallized pyrite probably regrown from original diagenetic or syngenetic pyrite present in the tuffaceous shale or siltstone precursor of this rock.

The biggest unresolved question about this sample is whether or not it contains a tuffaceous component. The relatively abundant chlorite, and rather 'dirty' look overall suggest a small tuffaceous component, although the evidence for this is really quite minimal (ie. if God said "Tony, you're wrong!", I'd probably have to buy his argument).

SAMPLE: 513849

SUMMARY:

This is a conglomerate, composed of quartzite fragments and abundant strained quartz grains in a weathered, clayey matrix.

HAND SPECIMEN

This is a dirty brown conglomerate with rounded to angular pebbles of quartz to at least 1cm long set in a highly weathered clayey matrix. Many of the quartz pebbles appear to be quite coarse-grained milky- to pink reef quartz.

THIN SECTION DESCRIPTION:

This sample is composed entirely of abundant quite large (1cm) to tiny (0.1mm) clasts and grains of quartz set in an almost isotropic fine-grained matrix. The clasts are mainly compound grains composed of intimately sutured and strained recrystallized quartz, although the grain size of the recrystallized quartz varies from 4-5mm downwards, and is relatively constant within any particular clast. Several clasts have shadowy outlines of former euhedral pyrite grains embedded in quartz, defined by wisps of limonite or hematite. Most of the monocrystalline quartz grains in the matrix are ragged, and have suffered variable amounts of dissolution. The only other clasts besides the quartzite grains are occasional rather flattened brown shale fragments that have very diffuse margins that merge imperceptibly with the clayey matrix of the rock.

The matrix of this conglomerate is most unusual, in being composed of a nearly isotropic, pale brown exceptionally fine-grained material that I interpret to be weathered clay. A white mica (sericite) is clearly crystallizing from the clayey material, but is modally subordinate to the clay. Sparse, very narrow chlorite veinlets cut the rock, and more distinctive bright orange-red limonite or goethite veinlets are common cutting through the matrix of this sample.

037

SAMPLE: 513850**SUMMARY:**

This is a former shale or mudstone that suffered fluidization-brecciation during lithification. It contains pods of secondary pyrite.

HAND SPECIMEN

This is a pale grey-green sedimentary breccia (rip-up clast texture?) composed of angular clasts of grey-green mudstone or shale to about 1cm long, in a darker grey matrix, much of which seems to be a more finely comminuted variety of the same material that constitutes the clasts. Small nodules of pyrite to about 3mm across are scattered through the sample.

THIN SECTION DESCRIPTION:

This sample is much more homogeneous in thin section than in hand specimen. Clasts and groundmass are texturally and mineralogically identical, making it rather difficult to see the margins of individual clasts. All clasts are of very fine-grained, rather mottled siltstone or mudstone, composed of an almost microcrystalline intergrowth of quartz, sericite, common tiny opaques and minor chlorite. Some clasts show minor sedimentary banding, presumably due to variable amounts of these components. The matrix of the sample is compositionally identical to the clasts, and appears to wrap around the clasts with a faint fluidal texture in several places. The single large pyrite nodule (4mm across) in this thin section is composed of aggregated grains of euhedral pyrite, mainly less than 0.4mm across, with the grains becoming more densely aggregated in towards the centre of the nodule. The grains of pyrite are clearly growing in situ by chemical diffusion to compositionally favourable sites. The shale or mudstone precursor to this rock presumably contained diagenetic or syngenetic pyrite that recrystallized during the low-grade burial metamorphism that has affected this sample. In this respect, and in the overall appearance of the sample, it is very reminiscent of 513848, although clearly the latter sample was not brecciated.

I suggest that this sample was a variably lithified mudstone-shale that suffered sedimentary brecciation and fluidization.

Polished Thin-section Description
: supplied by Rod Fenham of Aberfoyle via
Tony Crawford.

GD103
11/12/89

Sample 513879

SUMMARY: Transported pyritic ironstone.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

Cu: 60 ppm, Pb: 55 ppm, Zn: 660 ppm, Ba: 55 ppm, Au & Ag: B.D.

Macro — Thin-section

Massive, red-brown, limonitic ironstone with botryoidal filling textures on a scale of 1 to 2 centimetres width (only the slide was available for inspection).

Reflected and Transmitted Light Description

This extremely weathered rock has a broad fabric of fine, ferruginised, banded clasts separated by irregularly-shaped, colloform, zones of hydrated iron-oxides. Within the clasts, fine pyrite cubes and lepidocrocite-after-pyrite pseudomorphs (av. 20 μm) are disseminated with a probable original density of 10 – 15 %. The remaining matrix consists of iron-altered clays, and fine angular quartz silt together with uncommon coarser fragments. One larger fragment of massive pyrite 3.5 mm long is partially replaced by lepidocrocite and chalcedony along fracture boundaries.

Colloform lepidocrocite and goethite occupy the remaining 50 % of the slide. They divide into an earlier colloform goethite phase, forming a thin rind to former cavities and clast margins, and which is transitional with the pervasive goethite alteration within clasts; a later, finely banded lepidocrocite is the volumetrically-dominant void-fill.

Interpretation

(Telling gossans from pseudogossans is the bane of petrography). The rock best fits a "transported ironstone" origin, in which clasts of pyritic sediment and massive pyrite were transported downslope prior to being recemented by lepidocrocite. No evidence for former base-metal sulphides was found, although primary pyrite was once abundant.

SAMPLE: 513880

SUMMARY:

This is a greenschist-facies foliated shale probably derived from a shale with a major mafic volcanogenic component; it contains abundant disseminated pyrite

HAND SPECIMEN

This is a finely banded relatively soft dark grey shale with banding on the order of 1mm or less for most of the sample. It contains abundant very fine-grained disseminated pyrite(?).

THIN SECTION DESCRIPTION:

This is a banded greenschist derived from a shale that probably had a significant mafic volcanic component. It is composed of foliated actinolite-sericite-quartz-albite layers with crystals rarely larger than 0.1mm long, and with foliation parallel to banding, which in turn is due to variations in the modal amounts of actinolite and chlorite (giving darker- and lighter layers). The banding is mineralogical, and almost certainly reflects primary compositional banding in the parent shale. Quite large (to 0.4mm) perfectly crystalline pyrite grains are abundantly disseminated throughout the sample, and clearly have grown in situ. Many have partial pressure fringes of green chlorite, suggesting slight rotation of grains during growth. Secondary Fe oxide grains are also common, but are smaller and poorly formed, or amorphous relative to the pyrite grains.

The abundance of actinolite and chlorite in this sample suggest a significant mafic volcanic component in the precursor shale. This may have been in the form of detrital glass that has long since devitrified and recrystallized as actinolite-chlorite. The abundant disseminated pyrite demands the presence of abundant diagenetic or syngenetic pyrite in the precursor shale.

040

SAMPLE: 513893**SUMMARY:**

This is a recrystallized limy mud that is now composed of a microcrystalline silica - biotite assemblage, with minor pyrite and calcite.

HAND SPECIMEN

This is a massive, dark grey to black siltstone or mudstone containing relatively abundant streaks and blebs of pyrite.

THIN SECTION DESCRIPTION:

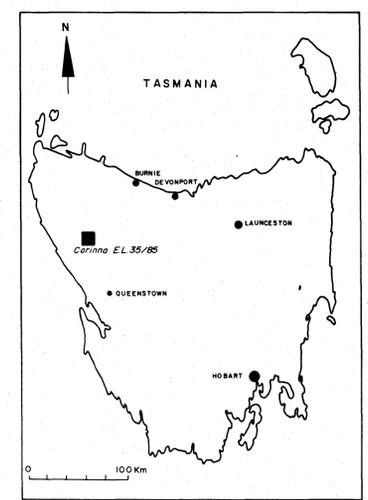
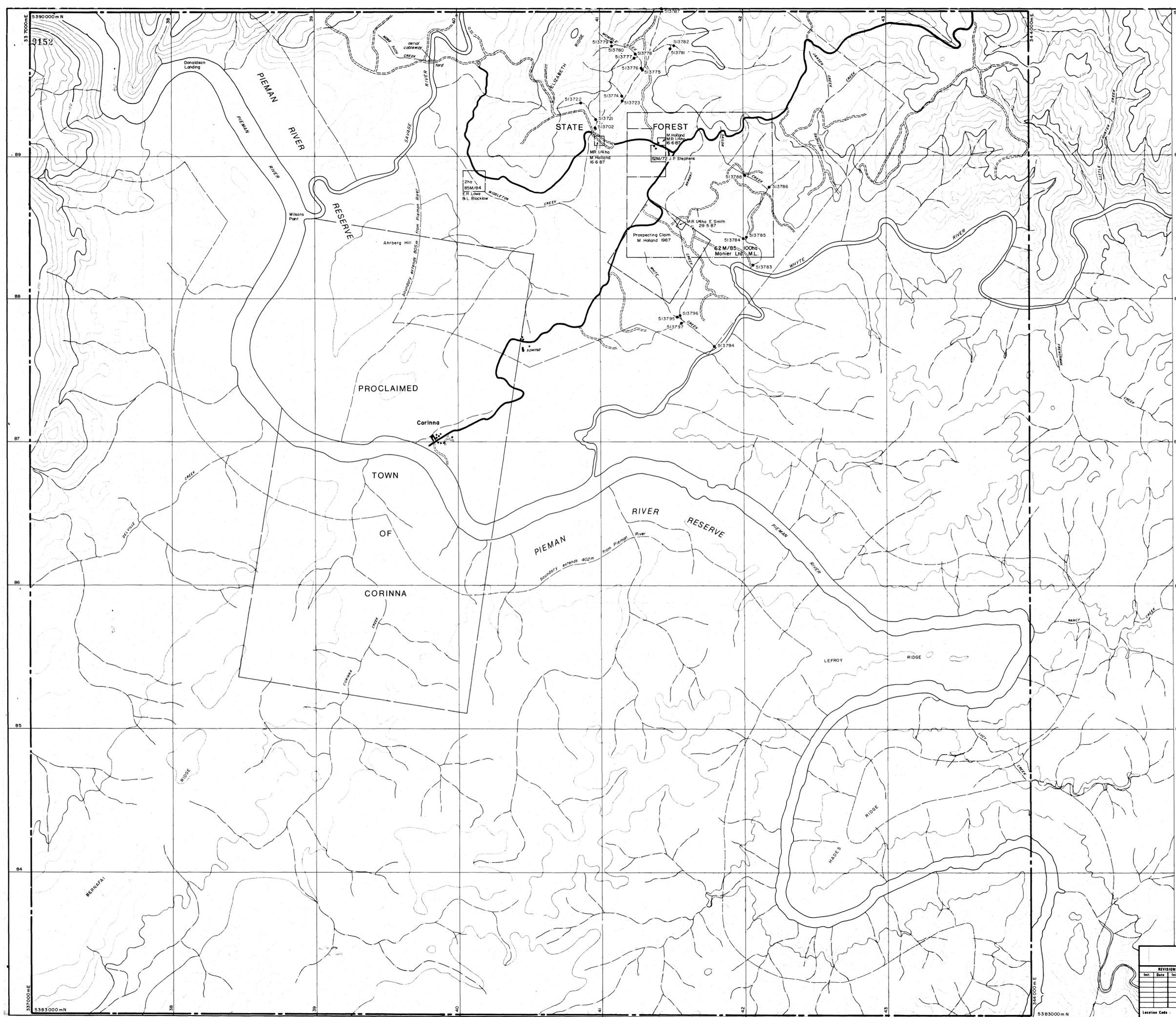
Away from fractures, this sample is a mottled very fine-grained mudstone composed of a dense mesh of secondary quartz, minor sericite and Fe oxides, and shadows of abundant former carbonate rhombs. The latter are generally rhombic holes bordered by dark fringes of chlorite or biotite. Small biotite crystals also occur scattered through the sample away from veins, although not as densely as they occur in veins and fracture fillings. Diffuse and meandering vein networks cut the sample, and are marked in thin section by concentrations of dark green biotite crystals that often occur as bowtie-shaped growths scattered in abundance through relatively coarse-grained secondary vein quartz. Another major component of the vein assemblages is dark, messy brown calcite or dolomite. Also in the veins and fractures, rather poorly formed opaque minerals, up to 0.5mm across are probably pyrite.

This sample was probably a limy mud with a small pyrite component. It has suffered strong recrystallization of quartz and sericite (to biotite), and has clearly a greenschist facies mineral assemblage.

APPENDIX C

TABLE OF GEOLOGICAL ABBREVIATIONS

Abundant	abn	Dolerite	Dol	Mottled	mtl	Trace	tr
Adularia	Adl	Dolomite	Dm	Mudstone	Mst	Trachyte	Tr
Agglomerate	agg	Dyke	dy	Nodule	nd	Tuff	Tf
Albite	Ab	Elongated	el	Off white	ow	Tuffaceous	tf
Alkali feldspar	Afd	Emphasised	emp	Olivine	Ol	Variable	var
Altered	alt	Epiclastic (adj.)	e	Oolitic	oo	Variolitic	vr
Amphibolitic	amb	Epiclastic (noun)	E	Orange	or	Vein	vn
Amphibole	Amb	Epidote	Ep	Ordovician	O	Vein concordant to bedd	cV
Amygdaloidal	amg	Euhedral	euh	Oxidised	ox	Vein discordant to bedd	dV
Andalusite	An	Eutaxitic	eux	Patchy	pat	Very	v
Andesite	A	Fabric	fab	Peperitic	pep	Vesicular	ves
Angular	ang	Fault	F	Perlitic	prl	Vitric	vtr
Aplite	Ap	Fault zone	FZ	Pervasive	per	Volcanic	vlc
Approximate	apx	Feldspar	Fd	Phenocrysts	phn	Volcaniclastic	vclcl
Arcuate	ar	Feldspar phyric	fp	Phyllite	phyl	Weak	wk
Arenaceous	arn	Felspathic	fel	Phyric	p	Weathered	wth
Argillaceous	arg	Ferruginous	fer	Picrite	Pic	White	wh
Argillite	Arg	Fibrous	fb	Pillow lava	pl	Yellow	yw
Arkose	Ak	Fine	f	Pink	pk		
Arkosic	ak	Fine grained	fg	Polymict	Y		
Arsenopyrite	Ap	Fissile	fis	Porphyritic	por		
Ash volcaniclastic	av	Flowbanded	fbn	Predominantly	pred		
Autobrecciated	aub	Foliated	fo	Pumice	Pu		
Average	ave	Fragments	fr	Pumiceous	pu		
Banded	bnd	Fuchsite	Fu	Purple	pp		
Barite	Ba	Galena	Gn	Pyrite	Py		
Basalt	B	Glass	Gl	Pyritic	py		
Bedded	bd	Glassy	gl	Pyroxene	Px		
Biotite	Bio	Gossan	Gos	Pyrrhotite	Po		
Black	bk	Granular	glr	Quartz	Q		
Black shale	Bsh	Graphite	gt	Quartzite	Qtz		
Blue	bl	Graphitic	qt	Quellite	Qll		
Boulder	blid	Green	gn	Questionable	?		
Breccia	b	Grey	gy	Recrystallised	rx		
Breccia volcaniclastic	bv	Greywacke	GW	Red	rd		
Bright	brt	Haematite	Hmt	Rehealed	rhd		
Brown	br	Hornblende	Hb	Reworked	rw		
Calcareous	cc	Ignimbrite	Ig	Rhyodacite	RD		
Calcite	Cc	Illite	Iil	Rhyolite	R		
Carbonaceous	carb	Interbedded	ibd	Ripple marks	rmk		
Carbonate	Co	Intercalated	icl	Round	rnd		
Cavernous	cav	Intrusive	int	Rubble	rbb		
Chalcopyrite	Cp	Jurassic	Ju	Sandstone	Ss		
Chert	Ch	K-Feldspar	Kfd	Schist	Sch		
Chlorite	Cl	Khaki	kh	Schistose	sch		
Chromite	Cr	Laminated	lm	Sediment	sed		
Chromiferous	cr	Lapilli volcaniclastic	lv	Selected fragments	sfr		
Clay	cy	Lava	l	Sericite	Se		
Coarse	c	Lava breccia	lb	Serpentine	Srp		
Coarse grained	cg	Leached	lch	Shale	Sh		
Colloform	coll	Limonitic	Lim	Sheared	shd		
Colour	col	Light	lgt	Sheeted	sht		
Common	com	Limestone	lst	Siderite	Sid		
Conglomerate	Cg	Lithic	lh	Silica	Si		
Conglomeratic	cg	Magnetite	Mt	Siliceous	sil		
Crystal	x	Massive	mas	Siltstone	Slt		
Crystal volcaniclastic	xv	Matrix	mtx	Slickenside	slk		
Dacite	D	Matrix dominated	md	Sphalerite	Sp		
Dark	dk	Medium	med	Spotted	spt		
Dense	dns	Medium grained	mg	Spotty	spt		
Devitrification	dv	Metamorphosed	meta	Stockwork	stw		
Diorite	Di	Mica	Mic	Strong	str		
Disseminated	dis	Micaceous	mic	Structure controlled	stc		
		Mineralised	min	Talc	Tc		
		Minor	mnr	Tertiary	T		
		Mixed	md	Tourmaline	Tm		



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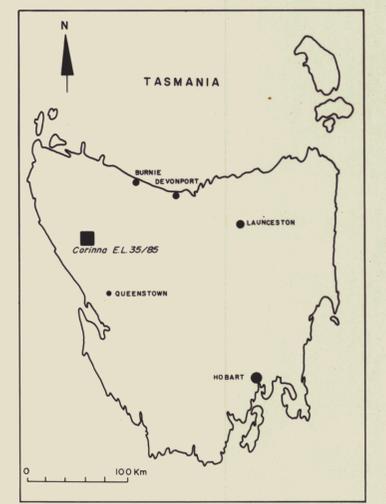
Aberfoyle Resources Limited
EXPLORATION DIVISION

NORTH WEST TASMANIA
E.L. 35/85 - BROOKSIDE J.V.
CORINNA
STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION

REVISIONS			
Init.	Date	Text	Date

Compiled: R.J.H.
Drawn: R.J.E.
Traced: J.M.S.
Checked: _____

Location Code: _____ Scale: 1:10,000 Date: November 1989 Plate No: COR. 2.



For Geological abbreviations see Appendix C
 (S13506 P) denotes rock chip sample P denotes
 petrological description available

505045



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Aberfoyle Resources Limited																				
EXPLORATION DIVISION																				
NORTH WEST TASMANIA																				
E.L. 35/85 - BROOKSIDE J.V.																				
CORINNA																				
OUTCROP GEOLOGY																				
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