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PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA LTD.

E.L. 11/84 BORRIL CREEK

ANNUAL REPORT - YEAR 6

28/9/1989 TO 27/9/1990

Z

~~**PARTIAL RELINQUISHMENT REPORT**~~

90-3166

MINES	
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K.C. MORRISON
AUGUST 1990

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TENEMENT INFORMATION

E.L. 11/84 is located in the lower Weld Valley, South West Tasmania (Fig. 1, Plan 1). It originally covered 21 km² but 2.5 km² were removed in March 1990 when the World Heritage Area encroached on the south west corner of the E.L. The remaining 18.5 km² lies entirely within the South West Conservation Area.

The E.L. was granted to M.C. Forster on the 28th September 1984. An option agreement between M.C. Forster and Metals Exploration Ltd. existed between the 5th January 1987 and the end of licence year three. In August 1989 an option agreement was reached between M.C. Forster and Pegasus Gold Australia Ltd., for the exploration of the licence. This agreement has been registered with the Mines Department and Pegasus is the operator.

A one year postponement to the 50% compulsory relinquishment was offered by the Department of Mines in July 1989, as a result of the uncertainty over the final position of the World Heritage Area boundary relative to E.L. 11/84. The area to be relinquished at the current renewal is shown on Plan 1 Appendix 1.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

In 1987-88 an 18.2 line km grid was established in the southeast of the E.L. to cover a suite of rocks known to include deformed ultramafics, carbonates and undifferentiated rocks showing intensive and pervasive secondary silica.

A programme of mapping, stream sediment and rock chip sampling, ground magnetics and bedrock geochemistry using a Wacker drill produced two main findings.

- 1) Anomalous chrome and nickel, and possibly platinum group metals are associated with a talc hematite magnetite schist. This unit correlated with a magnetic high.
- 2) Anomalous gold and arsenic was encountered in a brecciated, silicified, and in part cherty lithology of unestablished origin. Part of this unit may correlate with a magnetic low immediately east of the talc schist.

During Year 5, interpretation of the geochemical and magnetic data, together with some preliminary fluid inclusion and petrographic work produced the following conclusions.

- 1) The rocks in the southern part of the target area were probably originally both siliceous sediments and ultramafics. They have been tectonically deformed and pervasively replaced, in part by silica and in part by carbonate.
- 2) The fluid inclusion data provides evidence of hydrothermal alteration probably related to metamorphism. Secondary silification occurred at temperatures of around 380°C.

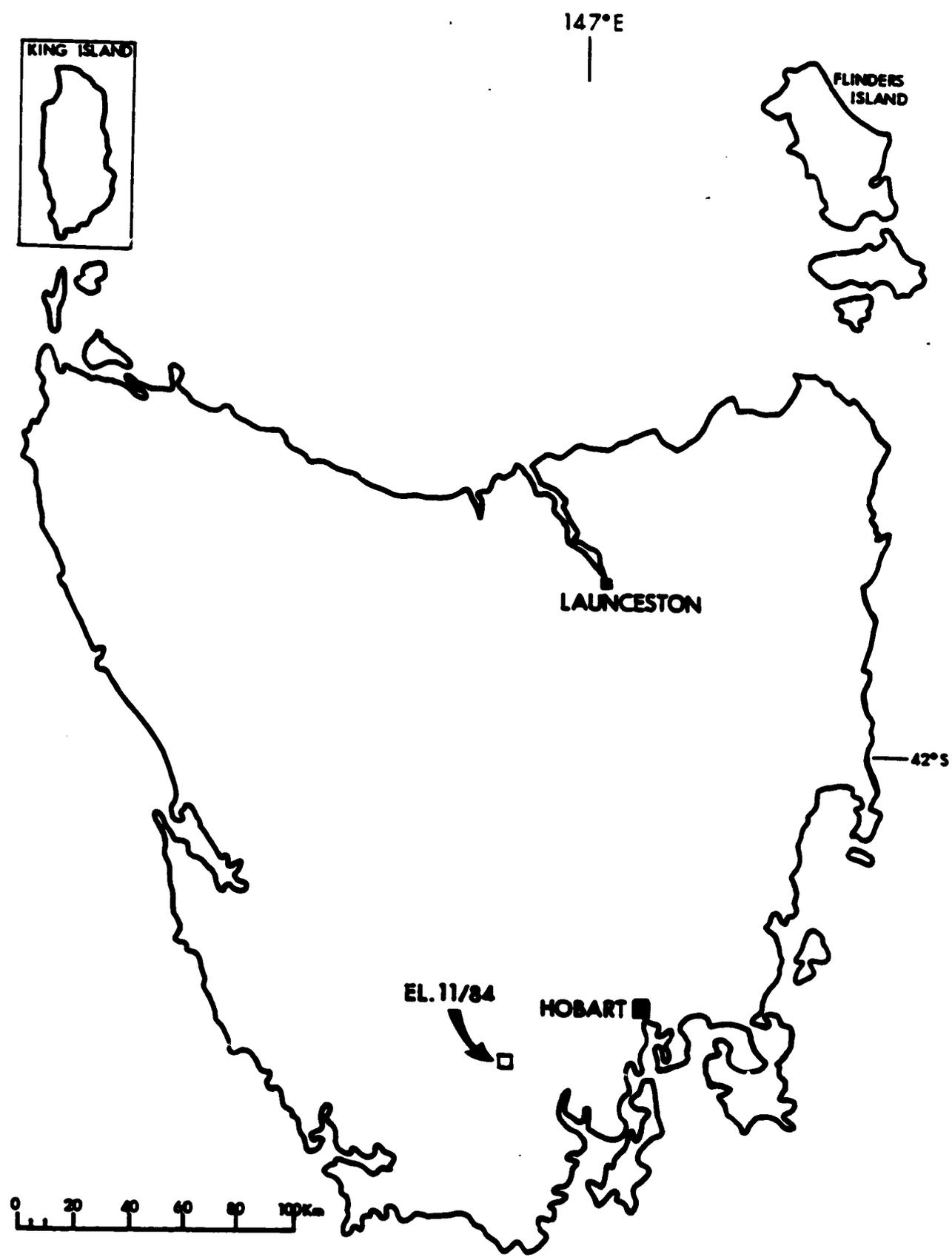


Fig. 1. E.L. 11/84 Location Map

3) A North-South trending zone of anomalous gold and arsenic mineralisation hosted by a lithology composed almost entirely of replacement quartz has been recognised by work to date. This anomalous zone is considered to be a gold target and a preliminary round of drilling to test the subsurface extent of mineralisation was proposed for the 1989-90 summer.

SUMMARY OF WORK COMPLETED IN YEAR 6

Between January and March 1990, 14 reverse circulation percussion drill holes and one cored diamond drill hole were drilled on the gold target previously identified. Drilling statistics are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of Year 6 Drilling - Borril Creek

HOLE	TYPE	GRID COLLAR CO-ORD	AZIM	DECLIN.	T.D. (M)	MAJOR GOLD INTERSECTIONS (mag)
BC-1	R.C.	10,302N, 10,518E	270	-50	34	13 metres at 0.20 ppm
BC-2	R.C.	10,500N, 10,540E	270	-50	69	7 metres at 0.42 ppm
BC-3	R.C.	10,601N, 10,624E	270	-50	36	-
BC-4	R.C.	10,598N, 10,574E	090	-50	10	-
BC-5	R.C.	10,302N, 10,439E	090	-50	99	10 metres at 0.34 ppm 10 metres at 0.21 ppm
BC-6	R.C.	10,502N, 10,446E	090	-50	29	-
BC-7	R.C.	10,600N, 10,442E	270	-50	25	19 metres at 0.84 ppm
BC-8	R.C.	10,598N, 10,397E	090	-50	24	5 metres at 0.20 ppm
BC-9	R.C.	11,800N, 10,442E	100	-50	47	5 metres at 0.35 ppm
BC-10	R.C.	11,800N, 10,506E	270	-50	10	-
BC-11	R.C.	12,003N, 10,316E	090	-50	45	3 metres at 0.20 ppm
BC-12	R.C.	11,998N, 10,367E	090	-50	40	11 metres at 0.22 ppm
BC-13	R.C.	11,999N, 10,426E	090	-50	21	5 metres at 0.20 ppm
BC-14	R.C.	12,000N, 10,504E	270	-50	66	3 metres at 0.20 ppm
BC-15	DDH	10,302N, 10,514E	270	-50	34	3.23 metres at 0.34 ppm 2.5 metres at 0.74 ppm

389 m

DETAILS OF YEAR 6 EXPLORATION

The North-South trending Borril Creek Au/As anomalous zone, was drilled in the January-March period, 1990. Fourteen 4.2 inch diameter reverse circulation holes and one NQ diamond core hole were drilled to test the major gold anomalies identified by the previous bedrock Wacker drill sampling.

All holes were drilled by a track mounted H13 Gemcodril, operated by Ark No.2 Pty. Ltd., Wynyard Tasmania. This machine (Fig. 2) was used because of its capacity to drill in both down hole hammer and diamond core modes from a tracked vehicle which carries a 350 p.s.i. compressor and can be walked from site to site without the need for earthworks as environmentally intrusive as those required for truck mounted or skid mounted drills and compressors.

Drill hole locations are shown on Plan 2 Appendix 2 and the collar co-ordinates (exploration grid) are listed in Table 1. Drill logs, core photos, cross sections and drill sample assay data are enclosed in Appendices 3 - 6.



Fig. 2. Gemco track-mounted drill on site B.C.-2, showing minimal environmental disturbance. View looking north, across the Weld Valley

The ground proved very difficult to drill due to frequent alternations of clay (both kaolinitic and smectitic) and hard but intensively fractured and broken replacement type quartzite, quartz breccia and chalcedony-rich rocks. Wet clays continually blocked the ports in the reverse circulation hammer assemblage and the siliceous rocks were too hard for blade or tricone roller bits, but too broken and unstable to hammer properly. As a result of these difficulties the programme took much longer than anticipated and sample recovery was poor in the most prospective lithologies. Eleven of the fifteen holes drilled were abandoned above their prognosed depths because of ground conditions. Sample quality and recovery were only marginally improved, and at much greater cost, by BC-15, the only diamond drill hole in programme.

Based on the lithologies encountered by the fifteen holes (shown graphically on the sections in Appendix 5) the prospect geology is interpreted as a roughly north-south striking association of; deeply weathered, altered ultramafic/basic rocks, fresh, probably karsted, recrystallised (marble) limestones, and siliceous clastic sedimentary rocks, all in part replaced by a suite of very fine grained siliceous lithologies consisting of quartzite, quartz breccia, quartz vein stockwork and chalcedony.

The rocks have been intruded by ? Jurassic dolerite which was encountered at shallow depth in holes BC-3, 4, 11, 12, 14. The dolerite appears to close off the northern end of the prospect on grid line 12000 N, and forms the topographic high on the eastern side of line 10,600N, despite a surprising absence of dolerite outcrop in the area. To the south the prospective rocks are unconformably overlain by a wedge of Permian glacio-marine sedimentary rocks which thicken southwards from approximately grid 10,250N. Much of the prospect area is covered with talus and slope deposit material rich in fragments of the secondary siliceous rock types. The irregular thickness of this slope material is interpreted to be in part due to karst weathering and sink hole development in the carbonate rocks.

The stratigraphic and structural relationships between the different rock units are largely unknown but by analogy with similar rocks elsewhere in western Tasmania it is likely that the ultramafics are EoCambrian-Cambrian in age.

Limestone marble was intersected in two holes. BC-2 with a westerly azimuth encountered a 27 metre marble unit and BC-2 (easterly azimuth) drilled 54 metres of marble and was still in marble at T.D. 99 metres. Assuming that both holes intersected the same marble unit and that karsting has not produced a major thickness difference between the two sites, then the marble unit is interpreted as having an easterly dip and 27 metres is the maximum true thickness of the unit at site BC-2.

The occurrence of replacement quartz and its apparent relationship to gold mineralisation is a major feature of the prospectivity of this target. Photos of some of the textures encountered in BC-15 core are shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5.



Fig. 3. Breccia zone within very fine grained replacement quartzite. B.C.-15, 6.40 metres.

Petrological work by The Division of Mines and Mineral Resources Consultancy Services (Appendix 7) shows remnants of carbonate minerals as inclusions in the replacement quartz from BC-15 core. This is interpreted as evidence that the rocks were probably originally carbonates and that the marble drilled in BC-2 and BC-5 may be a recrystallised but non silicified equivalent to the replacement quartz. In BC-11 several examples of replacement quartz drill cuttings with euhedral disseminated spinel were observed in a section which included ultramafic lithologies, indicating that quartz replacement was not restricted to very reactive rocks such as carbonates.



Fig. 4. Replacement quartzite showing fragmental texture, abundant angular pits and vugs with iron oxide and clay coatings. Fine white veinlets are locally developed into a stockwork texture. BC-15, 8.50 metres.



Fig. 5. Fractured, partly decomposed replacement quartzite/quartz breccia with kaolinite clay filling open spaces. BC-15, 15.30-16.20 metres.

Preliminary fluid inclusion work on surface lag material conducted during Year 5, indicated quartz crystallisation temperatures of 380°C. During Year 6

Dr J. Taheri, Division of Mines and Mineral Resources carried out further fluid inclusion work, as well as petrographic, oxygen isotope and clay mineralogy studies on core and float fragments. A report on this work is enclosed in Appendix 7. The main findings were as follows:

- a) Petrographic textures indicate several phases of silicification, with early fine grained oherly silicification followed by later veining and coarser quartz crystals. The rocks studied appear to have originally been carbonates.
- b) Liquid and vapour fluid inclusions consistently produced homogenisation temperatures ranging from 254 to 281°C and low salinities (analyses 1 per cent NaCl equivalent).
- c) Oxygen analysis gave values around +10 per mill suggesting that hydrothermal/meteoric fluids rather than magmatic fluids were involved in the silicification.
- d) XRD work on clays from BC-15 shows a down hole trend of increasing illite: kaolinite. None of the clays indicative of hydrothermal environment were present and the conclusion is that the clays are either ground water sedimentation or insitu weathering products.

Petrographic work was also carried out on chips of an altered basaltic rock encountered in BC-8. Dr Tony Crawford, Department of Geology, University of Tasmania described the rock as a low titanium basaltic lava, typical of those associated with Cambrian ophiolite complexes in Western Tasmania (Appendix 7).

Despite the problems in developing a satisfactory drilling method, the programme successfully confirmed the zone of anomalous gold mineralisation indicated by the previous bedrock sampling. Several intersections of significant sub ore grade gold mineralisation were encountered both in the replacement quartz and in quartz-free ultramafic rocks. Table 1, shows the major mineralised zones with average grade >0.2 ppm, at a cut off grade of 0.1 ppm Au. eleven holes recorded intersections ranging from 2.5 to 19 metres with average grades ranging from 0.20 to 0.84 ppm. The best intersection was in BC-7; 19 metres (3-22) at 0.84 ppm, hosted in ultramafic/mafic rocks, approximately half of which have been replaced by secondary quartzite and chalcedony. BC-7 has a westerly azimuth and a declination of -50° so if the dip of these mineralised rocks is steeply to the east, as is postulated for the marble unit east of BC-7 then the 19 metre intersection of mineralisation may be almost a true thickness.

In BC-1 and BC-15 zones of significant gold mineralisation occur in replacement quartz/kaolinite clay units which appear, on the basis of solid inclusions and an absence of spinel in drill cuttings to have originally been carbonate rocks.

The intersections of clean, multicoloured limestone marble in BC-2 and BC-5 demonstrates the possibility of viable a marble resource. The licence holder is currently conducting a trenching programme at the southern end of the gold prospect, with the aim to expose the marble for mapping and sampling. This work, together with a search for talc in the altered ultramafics, is on going and will be reported in the Year 7 Annual Report.

CONCLUSIONS

The general conclusion on mineralisation control is that the north-south trending belt of high temperature replacement quartz is associated with anomalous gold, but in detail, the major intersections occur erratically in either replacement quartz and associated kaolinitic clay, or decomposed ultramafic/matic rocks. Within the mineralised quartz zones the associated clays appear to carry similar gold grades to the quartz (eg BC-15, 20.20 - 27.92).

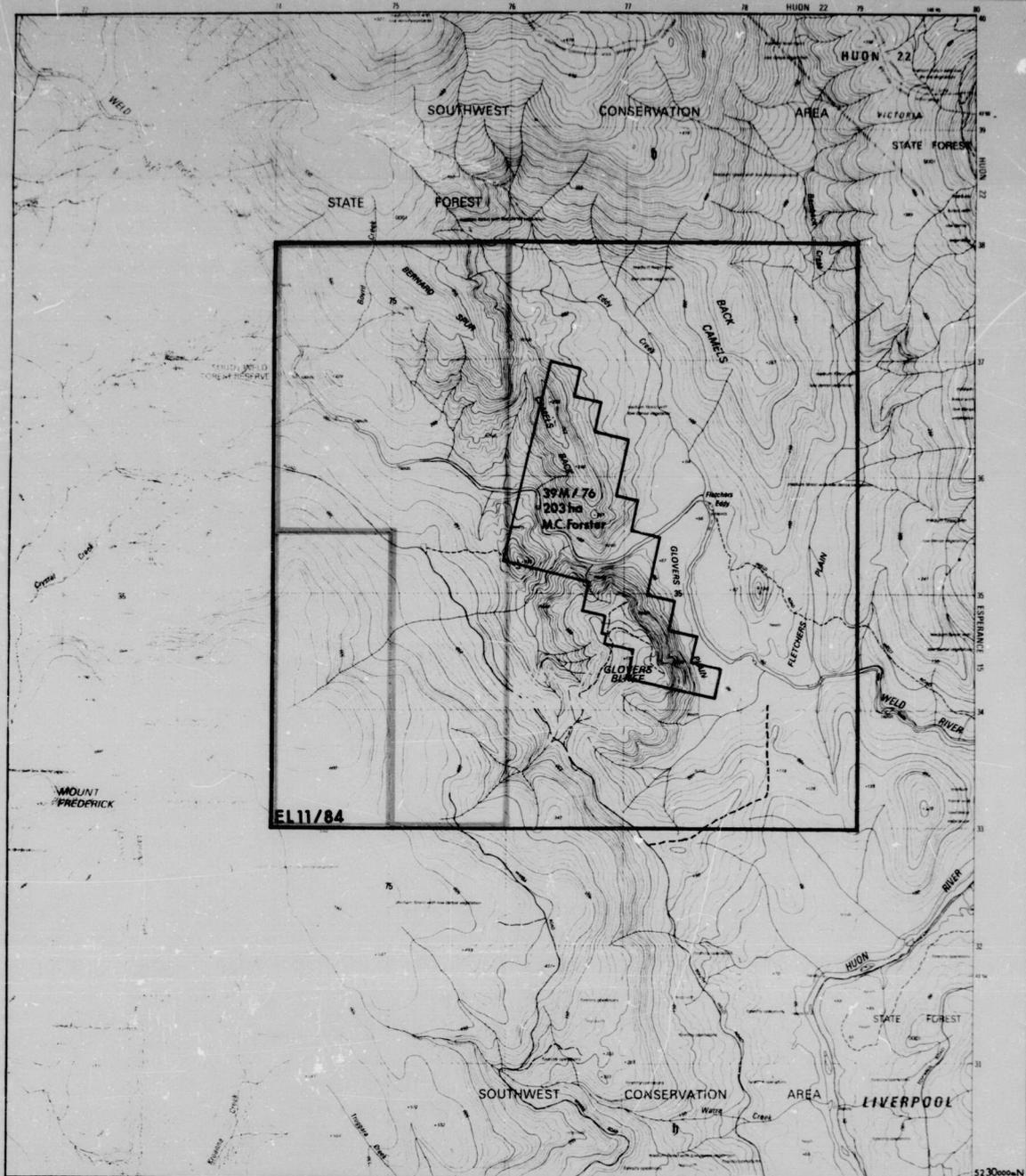
Much work remains to be done on the geology of this gold occurrence. It is a style of mineralisation not recognised elsewhere in Tasmania and a good example of the need to explore areas and concepts outside the established mineralised provinces in Tasmania.

PARTIAL RELINQUISHMENT

E.L. 11/84 originally covered a 25 km² area which included the 203 Ha 39M/76 over the Glovers Bluff silica prospect and a buffer zone covering the flood plains of the Weld River. Of the residual 21 km², 50% was due for relinquishment in September 1989 but as the World Heritage Area boundary had not been finalised at that time, permission to postpone the partial relinquishment for one year was granted by the Department of Mines.

In November 1989 the World Heritage Area boundary was defined in the Weld Valley and consequently 2.5 km² was taken from the S.W. corner of E.L. 11/84. At the current renewal 7.5 km² on the western side of the E.L. is submitted for relinquishment. The area is shown on the Plan 1 in Appendix 1.

All exploration work to date has centred on the gold and marble targets east of Glovers Bluff therefore the prospectivity of the western portion of the E.L. is unknown.



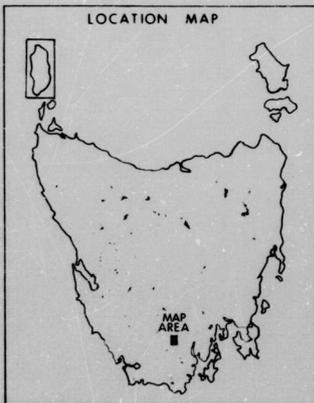
Residential area, Commercial holding
 Roads maintained for continuous public use
 Roads of restricted use or access
 Walking track, horse trail (approximate position with bridge)
 Railway with station, Places entered in National Estate Register
 Power transmission line with pylons
 Building, Feature of historic or special interest, Run, Mine
 Post office, Police station, Fire station, School

Primary road with route number
 Secondary road with route number
 Minor road with route number
 Other road
 Other roads with bridge
 Vehicular track with gate
 Other roads with bridge
 Vehicular track with gate

Campsite, Picnic ground, Public toilet
 Disposal area, Visitor information centre, Cemetery
 Picnic area, Trig station beacon, Spot elevation
 Contour with value, Depression contour
 Quarry pit or open cut mine
 Rock scree, Broken rocky surface
 Dense forest, Medium forest
 Low dense vegetation, Distinctive grass
 Orchard, Pine plantation
 Eucalypt plantation, Submerged trees

SCALE 1:25,000
 1 centimetre on the map represents 25 metres on the ground

Swampy, perennial, intermittent
 Wetland
 Wet area, Subject to flooding
 Waterfall, Rapids
 Irregular structure or foundation, Lintel
 Total rocks or ledge, Obsolete rock
 Navigation light or lighthouse, Exposed wreck
 Sand, Tide reef
 Saline coastal flat, Total flat
 Jetty, Launching ramp

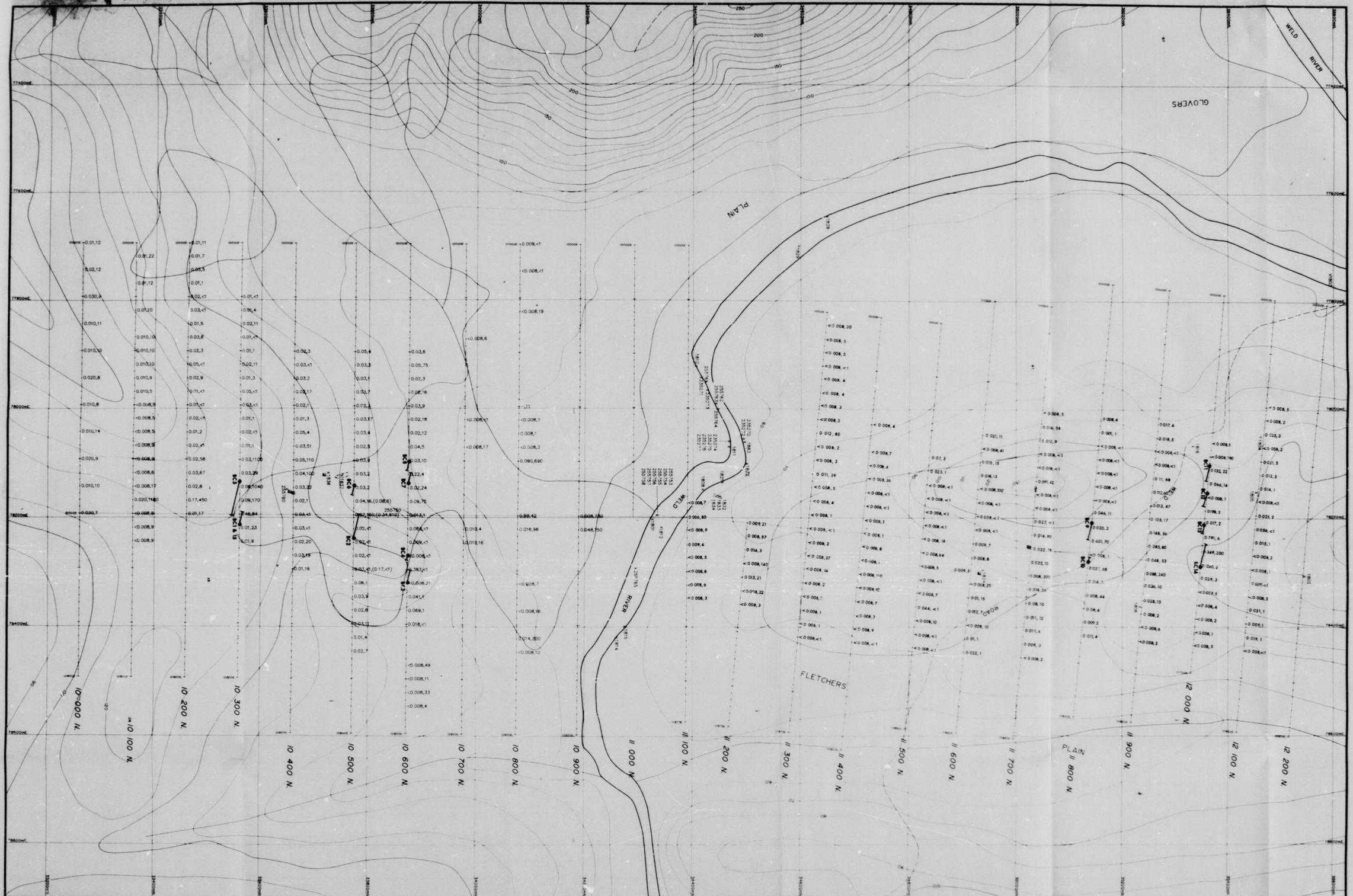


Area removed from E.L. for World Heritage boundary, March 1990.

Area to be relinquished, September 1990

90-3166.1

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA LTD		PLAN 1.	
E.L. 11/84 - BORRIL CREEK, TASMANIA		COMPILED	KM
BASE MAP		DRAWN	JMT
		DATE	JULY 1989
		SCALE	1:25,000
		FIGURE	



ROCK CHIP GEOCHEMISTRY

Sample No.	Element	Value
1801	As	0.0001
1802	As	0.0001
1803	As	0.0001
1804	As	0.0001
1805	As	0.0001
1806	As	0.0001
1807	As	0.0001
1808	As	0.0001
1809	As	0.0001
1810	As	0.0001
1811	As	0.0001
1812	As	0.0001
1813	As	0.0001
1814	As	0.0001
1815	As	0.0001
1816	As	0.0001
1817	As	0.0001
1818	As	0.0001
1819	As	0.0001
1820	As	0.0001
1821	As	0.0001
1822	As	0.0001
1823	As	0.0001
1824	As	0.0001
1825	As	0.0001
1826	As	0.0001
1827	As	0.0001
1828	As	0.0001
1829	As	0.0001
1830	As	0.0001
1831	As	0.0001
1832	As	0.0001
1833	As	0.0001
1834	As	0.0001
1835	As	0.0001
1836	As	0.0001
1837	As	0.0001
1838	As	0.0001
1839	As	0.0001
1840	As	0.0001
1841	As	0.0001
1842	As	0.0001
1843	As	0.0001
1844	As	0.0001
1845	As	0.0001
1846	As	0.0001
1847	As	0.0001
1848	As	0.0001
1849	As	0.0001
1850	As	0.0001
1851	As	0.0001
1852	As	0.0001
1853	As	0.0001
1854	As	0.0001
1855	As	0.0001
1856	As	0.0001
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1860	As	0.0001
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1865	As	0.0001
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1868	As	0.0001
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1871	As	0.0001
1872	As	0.0001
1873	As	0.0001
1874	As	0.0001
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1877	As	0.0001
1878	As	0.0001
1879	As	0.0001
1880	As	0.0001
1881	As	0.0001
1882	As	0.0001
1883	As	0.0001
1884	As	0.0001
1885	As	0.0001
1886	As	0.0001
1887	As	0.0001
1888	As	0.0001
1889	As	0.0001
1890	As	0.0001
1891	As	0.0001
1892	As	0.0001
1893	As	0.0001
1894	As	0.0001
1895	As	0.0001
1896	As	0.0001
1897	As	0.0001
1898	As	0.0001
1899	As	0.0001
1900	As	0.0001

90-3166

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA LTD
 EL. 11/84 - BORRILL CREEK
 TASMANIA
 ROCK CHIP & WACKER
 GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS
 Au, As, B, Ag

SCALE 1:2000

LEGEND

- Sample / pit
- Adit
- Alluvial deposits / track
- Road
- Mine / Production

90-3166

9000 Drill Hole Location
 (Included data provided by licensee)

FIG. 2

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement: EL 11/84	Location/Site	Sample Type	Sampled by: K.M. (Date) 1/1990	Assay Specifications
Project: BARRIK CREEK	B.C. - 1 10.702N, 10.518E	R.C. DRILL CUTTINGS 2 Ky. SPLITS	Logged by: K.M. (Date)	A.Z.S. 172. Au/Ag/P/As As (HPI) Gold

Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	Ag	Cr	Ni
0-1	SOIL/CLAY	rd brn		common f.c. blk non mag heavies	tr. quartzite frags, small sample. (Hammer)	.08	85		
1-2	CLAY	"		tr. f. blk heavies	12/A, minor soil	.34	60		
2-3	"	"		"	13/A (change sub.)	.23	55		
3-4	"	"		"	13/A. slightly larger sample (still too small).	.05	160		
4-5	CLAY	rd brn/yell brn		"	100% clay	.04	175		
5-6	"	yell brn		comm. blk heavies (?spinel)	minor Fe oxide, ferricrete frags	.01	270		
6-7	"	yell brn/lt grn		"	minor lt grn silty clay (decomp. rock)	.02	170		
7-8	"	lt brn/yell/lt yelk		"	minor f.c. quartz sand, siliceous rock frags	.04	100		
8-9	"	"		"	minor f. grained quartzite, siliceous rock frags.	.05	135		
9-10	"	rd brn		minor f. blk ?spinel	silty clay, tr. f. silic. rock frags.	.07	270		
10-11	"	"		tr. f. blk heavies	minor silt, siliceous rock frags, minor haematitic frags.	.04	155		
11-12	"	rd brn, yell brn		tr. f. blk ?spinel	minor silty clay, tr. lt grn silic. frags. Ferrug. rock frags	.02	165		
12-13	"	"		"	13/A common Fe oxide (ferricrete type) frags.	.08	420		
13-14	"	"		"	13/A, no heavies, minor lt grn quartzite.	.06	490		
14-15	"	"		"	13/A minor lt grn clay.	.06	300		
15-16	"	yell brn		tr. f. blk ?spinel	minor silty clay, minor lt grn - yell brn silic. rock frags. WATER AT 16 METS (damp)	.04	100		
16-17	"	"		"	13/A	.05	220		
17-18	"	"		"	13/A	.08	240		
18-19	"	yell brn, rd brn		tr. f. blk ?spinel	13/A, minor grn - lt blk stain in clay coating on silic. rock frags.	.04	195		
19-20	QUARTZITE/ CLAY	lt grn/grn		"	50/50 angular frag, v.f. grained quartzite, no structures, no heavies. clay heavily coloured (?Nd Co)	.07	135		

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement:	Location/Site	Sample Type	Sampled by: (Date)	Assay Specifications			
Project:	BC-1		Logged by: (Date)				

Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	As	Cr	Ni
20-21	CLAY/Quartz	yellow/gry		fr. c blk spinel	broken ground with cavities, Quartz, angular, broken, abundant staining. Clay wht - lt grn, minor amorphous wht. rock frags.	.16	240		
21-22	CLAY	wht, blue grey, rd brn.		fr. c. blk. spinel	minor silty clay, rock frags. damp sample	.32	120		
22-23	Quartz/CLAY	grey/blk/yell brn wht		fr. c blk spinel fr. ? Cu (? bit gasket)	broken ground, porous clay with angular rock frags - small sample.	.12	165		
27-24	CLAY	off wht		fr. c. unaltered blk spinel	minor sandy quartz, hard grn ? kaolin slaty frags with mineral stain (? Ni, Cr, Cu)	.04	24		
24-25	Quartz/Quartz Breccia	grey/blk-grey		fr. blk heavies	breccia - quartz vein stockwork texture (replacement type), broken ground, minor grs Clay. good sample size	.12	8		
25-26	"	"		fr. v. f. sulph.	fragmental texture minor Chalcedonic crystalline quartz. damp sample	.14	6		
26-27	Quartz/CLAY	grey/gry/blk grn		com. f. c spinel	50/50 QUARTZITE fine grained replacement type, minor fragmental clay in post grn stained, kaolinitic.	.26	10		
27-28	Quartz/Chalcedony	grey, blue blk/ blue grn yelk		com. blk spinel fr. v. f. sulph.	angular mixed frags - abundant steel filings.	.21	9		
28-29	"	"		"	100% Quartz/Chal. with minor porphy. staining	.09	5		
29-30	Quartz/CLAY	blue grey-lt grn			abund glassy quartz, minor chalcedony, common. lt blue grn clay coatings on quartz. wet sample, broken ground difficult drilling	.14	7		
30-31	CLAY/Quartz	yellow/gry/brn wht.		com. Cu, steel shards from drill	Rock roller small sample. 50/50 clay in damp balls, Quartzite broken (not drilled) with minor Chalced. crystalline quartz.	.35	19		
31-32	"	"		abund steel shards	N/A	.39	16		
32-33	"	"		"	N/A fr. grn clayey frags.	.26	22		
33-34	Quartz/CLAY	lt-dk gry			part oxidized, broken, minor lt brn clay, difficult drilling (small sample EDH 33.8 mts)	5.30	24		

EDH

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement: EL 11/84 Project: BERRIL CREEK	Location/Site B.C. - 2. 10500N, 10540E	Sample Type R.C. DRILL CUTTINGS 2Kg. SPLITS	Sampled by: K.M. (Date) 1/1990 Logged by: K.M. (Date)	Assay Specifications A.L.S. P/L. Analytical PM 209 As (ppm) 6004
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Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	As	Cr	Ni
0-1	SOIL/SAND	grey, white		Com. f. blk heavies 1 grain f. GOLD	mixed soil, f-m quartz sand, minor pebbles Chalced. frags.	<.01	1		
1-2	SAND	"		abund mixed f-vt heavies (blk, pink, brn)	A/A, well sorted, sub angular quartz.	.04	2		
2-3	"	"		"	A/A 50% glassy crystalline quartz some cemented into conglomerates, no chalced.	.07	2		
3-4	SAND/CLAY	whit/brn.		"	70/30 sand A/A, clay with heavy humic staining. - small samples.	.01	5		
4-5	SANDSTONE	lt grey		abund f. mixed heavies (beach sand type)	com. quartz sand, SST veined in part, some quartzite with replacement texture.	.01	3		
5-6	SAND/SANDSTONE	whit/lt grey		tr. mixed heavies	70/30, minor brn humic staining	.01	<1		
6-7	SST/SANDSTONE	pinkish grey/brn		minor mixed heavies	50% humic clay, small sample WATER STAIN	.62	4		
7-8	SST/SANDSTONE	"		tr. mixed heavies	50/50 f-m quartz, replacement type quartzite, abundant, humic staining.	.07	2		
8-9	SANDSTONE	grey white			f-m quartz A/A, minor glassy secondary quartz, abund. - humic ppt, staining (too dark to see heavies) (try black bit)	.57	3		
9-10	"	"			A/A (Hammer) minor chalcedony.	.28	3		
10-11	"	"			17/A red dk brn - black with Humic ppt.	.37	16		
11-12	SST/CLAY	grey/brn			50/50 SST A/A. Clay with heavy humic stain, ppt.	.10	26		
12-13	SANDSTONE	grey-brn			A/A, heavy humic staining on 30%	.21	17		
13-14	"	"			A/A, abundant glassy quartz, chalcedony	.02	7		
14-15	"	"		Common f-m mixed heavies	A/A (SST only 30%), v. wet sample	<.01	6		
15-16	QUARTZ/CLAY	clear/brn.		tr. f-m mixed heavies	mixed glassy quartz, Chalced. quartzite frags, 10% humic clay. - wet, small sample	.12	6		
16-17	"	"			A/A with 10% SST.	<.01	5		
17-18	SST/SANDSTONE	"		tr. f-m mixed heavies	quartz SST A/A, mixed chalced. glassy quartz quartzite frags.	<.01	3		

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement:	Location/Site	Sample Type	Sampled by: (Date)	Assay Specifications
Project:	B.C. - 2.		Logged by: (Date)	

Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	As	Cr	Ni
18-19	SST/CLAY	grg/brn.		tr. f. mixed heavies	f. quartz SST, humic clay, wet sample	<.01	3		
19-20	"	"		"	A/A	.03	15		
20-21	"	"		"	13/17. 10% lt. grg. quartzite	.05	11		
21-22	2nd/SSR/ R. quartzite SILICA	"		abund. f. blk. non mag. heavies.	50% brn. humic clay 25% f. quartz SST. 25% grg. blk. pink chaled. - flinty quartz, grg. quartzite.	.03	12		
22-23	"	"		"	A/A large damp sample	.03	12		
23-24	"	"		"	A/A	.13	28		
24-25	"	"		"	A/A	.13	320		
25-26	"	multicoloured		tr. f. blk. heavies tr. v. f. sulph.	grg. grg. peggy clay, tr. f. quartz SST. abundant, chaled, quartzite, flinty quartz	.08	230		
26-27	"	"		"	A/A	.14	155		
27-28	"	grg/brn/ multicoloured chaled.		tr. v. f. blk. heavies	grg. grg. clay, 50% chaled. silica, 25% f. quartz SST.	.09	75		
28-29	"	"		tr. v. f. sulph.	A/A	.10	170		
29-30	"	"		"	50% chaled. 45% grn. brn. humic clay, 5% f. quartz SST.	.03	240		
30-31	"	"		tr. f. mixed heavies	A/A	.04	200		
31-32	"	"		"	A/A, higher proportion chaled (70%)	.08	195		
32-33	"	"		com. f. blk. ? spind	A/A 50% chaled. 20% clay 20% SST.	.16	390		
33-34	"	"		"	A/A 60% chaled. 20% clay 20% SST. small sample.	.27	690		
34-35	"	"		"	A/A very small wet sample - bit blockage	.27	650		
35-36	"	"		"	A/A	.33	670		
36-37	CLAY/QUARTZITE	brn/grg. chaled			excess grg. grg. slimes, minor large broken (not drilling) frags quartzite	.08	250		
37-38	CLAY/QUARTZITE SST	brn/grg/ multicoloured		com. f. blk. heavies	50% grn. grg. humic clay, mud, 25% multicoloured chaled. silica, 25% f. quartz SST.	.04	360		
38-39	MARBLE/SSR	blk. grg./whit. grg.		tr. f. blk. heavies	large dry sample, no clay	.03	60		
39-40	"	whit. blue grg.		"	A/A	.01	65		
40-41	MARBLE	whit.			f. granit. uniform lust. marble, no heavies, no insol. residue.	.02	30		

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement:		Location/Site		Sample Type		Sampled by: (Date)		Assay Specifications			
Project:		B.C. - 2.				Logged by: (Date)					
Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	As	Cr	Ni		
41-42	MARBLE	Wht, gm grey			tr. v.f. sand / ? silica / carbonated	<.01	30				
42-43	"	wht		tr. f. blk heavies. (?contam.)	fine gran, large dry samples of lustr marble.	.04	55				
43-44	MARBLE/SW	Wht grey, w/lt clear waxy			30% vein quartz in marble.	.01	26				
44-45	MARBLE	wht blk grey, gm.			uniform marble w/lt. large sample	<.01	28				
45-46	"	wht blk grey		tr. f. blk. heavies	A/A.	.01	26				
46-47	"	wht			A/A. no heavies, no residues.	<.01	<1				
47-48	"	lt grey w/lt blk gm			A/A. minor waxy? silic. marble	<.01	15				
48-49	"	wht, lt blk gm			100% lustr marble, no heavies	<.01	<1				
49-50	"	"			A/A	<.01	<1				
50-51	"	wht, lt grey			A/A	<.01	<1				
51-52	"	"			A/A	<.01	<1				
52-53	"	wht, lt gm, blk grey			A/A	<.01	<1				
53-54	"	"			A/A	<.01	<1				
54-55	"	"			A/A	<.01	2				
55-56	"	mainly w/lt			A/A	<.01	<1				
56-57	"	"			A/A	<.01	<1				
57-58	"	w/lt, lt blk grey			A/A	<.01	<1				
58-59	"	"			A/A	<.01	<1				
59-60	"	"			A/A	<.01	<1				
60-61	"	wht			A/A	<.01	<1				
61-62	"	wht			A/A	<.01	<1				
62-63	"	"			A/A	<.01	<1				
63-64	"	wht, yellow			A/A	<.01	<1				
64-65	"	"			Marble A/A. 2% waxy chertedonic quartz.	<.01	<1				
65-66	CHALCED./MARBLE	clm/wht/blk			abund. hematite mud, poor returns, wet sand.	<.01	8				
66-67	"	"			A/A. very small sample.	.01	24				
67-68	CLAY/CHALCED	dk brn / multi coloured		tr. f. blk. heavies	Heavy hematite mud, difficult drilling	N/A	S.A.M.	PEE	Return (rd)		
68-69	"	"		"	A/A - very poor sample return.	.02	85				

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PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement: <i>EL11/84</i>	Location/Site <i>B.C. - 3</i>	Sample Type <i>R.C. DRILL CUTTINGS</i>	Sampled by: <i>K.M.</i> (Date) <i>1/1990</i>	Assay Specifications <i>A.L.S. PL. Au/ppm PM209</i> <i>ITS(ppm) Cu</i>
Project: <i>BORRIL CREEK</i>	<i>10601A/10624E</i>	<i>2 kg. SPLITS.</i>	Logged by: <i>K.M.</i> (Date)	

Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	Ag	Cr	Ni
0-1	<i>SANDSTONE</i>	<i>lt grey</i>			<i>m. quartz, well sorted, minor clay matrix</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>4</i>		
1-2	"	"			<i>minor embedded glassy quartz, rock pieces</i>				
2-3	"	"			<i>A/A, c. quartz sand, minor chalcidony</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>2</i>		
3-4	"	"		<i>com. v.f. sulph.</i>	<i>A/A tr. grey quartzite.</i>	<i>.01</i>	<i><1</i>		
4-5	<i>SST/CLAY</i>	<i>lt grey/yell brn.</i>		<i>tr. v.f. f. black hematite</i>	<i>sst clay, sst f. in clumps quartz, in part cemented, abund. secondary quartz.</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>7</i>		
5-6	<i>CLAY</i>	<i>yell brn</i>		<i>tr. f. black hematite (non mag.)</i>	<i>minor f. quartz sd. quartzite.</i>	<i>.02</i>	<i>16</i>		
6-7	"	<i>cream yel</i>		"	<i>A/A</i>	<i>.01</i>	<i>16</i>		
7-8	"	"		"	<i>A/A</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>34</i>		
8-9	"	"		"	<i>A/A</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>40</i>		
9-10	"	<i>creamy yel/red brn</i>		<i>com. f. black hematite</i>	<i>minor quartz sd. frags quartzite.</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>34</i>		
10-11	"	<i>rd brn</i>		"	<i>A/A larger sample.</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>28</i>		
11-12	"	"		"	<i>A/A (Hammer blocking)</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>65</i>		
12-13	"	<i>yell brn</i>		"	<i>minor frags dk bln grey-lt grey quartzite</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>90</i>		
13-14	"	<i>yell brn/red brn</i>		"	<i>A/A slow drilling, clay blocking Hammer</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>260</i>		
14-15	"	"		"	<i>A/A frags Fe oxide</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>1150</i>		
15-16	"	"		"	<i>A/A</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>125</i>		
16-17	"	<i>rd brn</i>		<i>abund. f. black non mag. ? ilmenite.</i>	<i>minor weathered Dolerite, Fe oxide frags</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>60</i>		
17-18	<i>DOLERITE/CLAY</i>	<i>grey/red brn</i>		"	<i>abund. clay causing blockages</i>				
18-19	<i>DOLERITE</i>	<i>bln grey/red brn</i>		<i>com. f. black ilmenite</i>	<i>red. granitic ophiolite, reasonably fresh</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>18</i>		
19-20	"	"		"	<i>cores with common ferrug coating</i>				
20-21	"	"		"	<i>50% weathered, oxidized.</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>11</i>		
21-22	"	<i>bln grey</i>		<i>tr. v.f. ? ilmenite</i>	<i>A/A 50% fresh.</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>4</i>		
22-23	"	"		<i>tr. v.f. sulph. com.</i>	<i>M/A</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>7</i>		
23-24	"	"		<i>f-v.f. black ilmenite magnet.</i>	<i>red. granitic fresh ophiolite.</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>7</i>		
				"	<i>large sample</i>				
				"	<i>A/A</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>7</i>		
				"	<i>M/A epines mainly magnetite.</i>	<i><.01</i>	<i>10</i>		

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11
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PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement: EL11/84	Location/Site	Sample Type	Sampled by: K.M. (Date) 1/1990	Assay Specifications
Project: BERRIK CREEK.	B.C. -4	R.L. DRILL COTTINGS	Logged by: K.M. (Date)	A.L.S. Plc. AO (Apr) 6004
	10.598N 10574E	2Kg. SPLITS.		As (Apr) 6004

Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au:	Ag:	Cr	Ni
0-1	SAND	Dark, wht			r-f. clean quartz sand, sub angular, minor glassy subhedral second. frags.	.08	3		
1-2	"	"			A/A. minor quartz frags. small sample	.01	2		
2-3	"	"			A/A. unconsolidated, v. small sample	.04	2		
3-4	"	"			A/A	.01	2		
4-5	"	"			A/A	<.01	2		
5-6	"	"			M/A. large frags sst, quartzite (replacement type) v. small sample.	<.01	2		
6-7	CHALCEDONY QUARTZITE	lt grey brn, wht. bluish grey			Mixed: quartzite, chalcedony quartz sand fr. dolomite frags. no heavies.	.08	75		
7-8	DOLOMITE	grey green		tr. v. f. pyr.	f. mainly fresh, minor bleached frags. minor ferrug. oxid. frags.	.02	22		
8-9	"	"		"	A/A	<.01	12		
9-10	"	"			Del. A/A. 50% fresh, no heavies.	<.01	12		
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PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement: EL 11/84	Location/Site	Sample Type	Sampled by: K.M. (Date) 1/1990	Assay Specifications
Project: BORAIL CREEK	B.C. 5 10.302N, 10.434E	R.C. DRILL CUTTINGS 2 Kg. SPLITS.	Logged by: K.M. (Date)	A.L.S. P/L. Au (ppm) Pt (20g) As (ppm) (004)

Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	As	Cr	Ni
0-1	CLAY	rd brn		abund c-m. black non mag spinel	frags. quartzite, quartz breccia small sample	.06	480		
1-2	"	"		"	A/A	.05	1750		
2-3	CLAY/SANDSTONE	rd brn/grey		"	50/50, abund. ferricrete frags.	.03	1150		
3-4	"	"		"	" " " "	.04	1000		
4-5	"	yellow/brown		"	A/A. no quartz sand. Large sample	.03	290		
5-6	"	"		"	A/A. minor Fe oxide staining	.02	220		
6-7	"	rd brn/brown		tr. & black heavies	A/A. some black spinel in quartzite.	.01	110		
7-8	"	"		"	A/A	.01	250		
8-9	"	yellow/brown		abund f-c black spinel	discon. sands in silicified rock (Quartzite)	.01	730		
9-10	"	"		"	A/A. tr. blue green clayey frags.	.02	1100		
10-11	"	rd brn/brown		"	A/A. (no green clay) Haemat. stain.	<.01	870		
11-12	"	"		abund v.c-f spinel	black spinel - 10% of fines, sample soft clay. (Quartzite may be silic. v/m)	.02	800		
12-13	SERPENTINE/CLAY	grey/green/rd brn		abund blk spinel	discon spinel in silicified? Do. site. rock hard brittle, abund Haem. clay.	.03	310		
13-14	"	"		"	A/A. 5% spinel	.07	870		
14-15	"	"		"	A/A. water AT 15 METS.	.08	1100		
15-16	"	"		"	A/A. porous clay, small sample.	.08	5200		
16-17	"	"		"	A/A. euhedral spinel to granular	1.05	5550		
17-18	"	"		"	A/A. small sample, difficult drilling try water injection.	.53	4100		
18-19	CLAY	Red brn.		"	no heavies, abund ferricrete.	.34	2450		
19-20	"	"		"	A/A. large sample.	.16	780		
20-21	"	"		"	A/A	.09	460		
21-22	"	"		min. c. black spinel	frags. haemat. shale, ferricrete.	.24	1200		
22-23	"	"		abund m-v.c. black spinel	minor Fe oxide (ferricrete) frags. minor dk grey hard rock frags, small sample, wet, poor return.	.07	70		
23-24	CLAY	Red brn/wh		abund c-m black spinel	50% non carbonate fine at decomp rock	.15	420		

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement:	Location/Site	Sample Type	Sampled by: (Date)	Assay Specifications			
Project:	BC-5		Logged by: (Date)				

Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	Ag	Cr	Ni
24-25	CLAY	rd brn / wht		abundant - c. blk spinel	up to 10% spinel, minor chalc. frags. wht clay may be talc. common w/lt, brn	.11	80		
25-26	CLAY / MIXED	wht / brn yell		min f.c. blk spinel	chalc. poor sample return clay in part rotted. Chalcat with pyrite	.07	110		
26-27	"	rd / brn yell wht		fr. blk spinel	70% clay - Kaolin type.	.04	13		
27-28	"	"		"	A/A small sample	.09	145		
28-29	"	"		"	A/A. abundant MnO ₂ , Fe oxide frags.	.06	55		
29-30	"	"		"	A/A. minor wht kaolin. Small sample	.10	65		
30-31	"	"		"	A/A. small wet muddy sample.	.07	22		
31-32	"	"		Common f.c. spinel	A/A. minor Fe oxide frags. - very small sample (Detergent in hole).	.13	145		
32-33	"	"		fr. f.c. spinel	A/A. minor hematite flakes, v small wet sample.	.11	80		
33-34	"	"		"	A/A	.02	14		
34-35	"	"		"	A/A	.01	6		
35-36	"	"		"	A/A. no heavies, MnO ₂ in kaolin.	.10	34		
36-37	"	brn wht / grey wht		"	A/A	.15	14		
37-38	"	"		fr. f. black spinel	A/A	.20	13		
38-39	"	wht. b. grey		"	A/A. no heavies.	.14	10		
39-40	"	"		"	A/A	.23	32		
40-41	"	brn wht / grey wht		"	A/A	.20	22		
41-42	"	"		"	A/A. minor blue grey band chalc.	.22	22		
42-43	"	"		"	A/A. minor v/a frags with dissem spinel	.38	26		
43-44	"	"		"	A/A	.28	20		
44-45	"	"		"	A/A - no v/a. Large sample translucent, hard moderate effervescence	.21	40		
45-46	MARBLE	blue grey to gm		"	in 10% HCl (impure) no resid. residual in acid, no heavies	.03	180		
46-47	"	wht. b. l. b. gm.		"	A/A. very little streaking of colour	.04	135		

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement:		Location/Site		Sample Type	Sampled by: (Date)	Assay Specifications			
Project:		B.C.-5			Logged by: (Date)				
Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	Ag	Cr	Ni
47-48	MARBLE	pink, brown yell.			19/19 minor white bluish chalcedony. (marble siliceous in part?).	.02	95		
48-49	"	multicoloured			19/19	.01	80		
49-50	"	whit. lt blue gr.			19/19	.02	100		
50-51	"	lt blue gr., rd brown			12/10. minor arsenic water.	.01	90		
51-52	"	gray rd. lt blue gr.			12/10	.03	240		
52-53	"	lt blue gr.			12/10	.01	50		
53-54	"	whit. lt blue gr.			11/10	<.01	65		
54-55	"	"			12/10	.01	310		
55-56	"	lt blue gr., rd gr. lt green			11/10	.07	125		
56-57	"	lt blue gr., dk green			11/10	.08	34		
57-58	"	lt blue gr. - dk green			12/10 very wet sample.	.03	70		
58-59	"	"			12/10	<.01	11		
59-60	"	lt blue gr. dk green			12/10	<.01	12		
60-61	"	"			11/10	<.01	19		
61-62	"	"			12/10	.01	6		
62-63	"	"			12/10	.11	20		
63-64	"	lt blue whit			12/10	.01	32		
64-65	"	lt blue			10/10	<.01	3		
65-66	"	lt blue, gray blue whit			12/10	<.01	8		
66-67	"	lt gray blue			12/10	<.01	16		
67-68	"	lt - dk gray blue			12/10	.55	460		
68-69	"	lt blue gr.			12/10	.03	50		
69-70	"	lt blue gr. whit gr.			12/10	<.01	28		
70-71	"	lt - dk gray blue, lt green			12/10	.04	65		
71-72	"	lt - rd gray whit green			12/10	.04	44		
72-73	"	lt - rd. gray, gray blue, green			12/10	.08	60		
73-74	"	gray, dk, whit green			12/10	.05	49		
74-75	"	whit gr., dk blue, lt whit green			12/10	.13	190		
75-76	"	whit, lt gray, green			12/10	.04	172		

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement: EL 11/84 Project: BORRAL CREEK	Location/Site BC.-6. 10,502N 10,446E	Sample Type R.I. DARK CUTTINGS 2 Kg. SPLITS.	Sampled by: K.M. (Date) 1/1990 Logged by: K.M. (Date)	Assay Specifications A.L.S. P.L. Au/ppm Vm 20g As (ppm) GDC4
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Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	As	Cr	Ni
8-1		nil	SAMPLE	RETURNS.					
1-2	SANDSTONE	whit-lt grey			Mixed orthoquartzite, quartz sand, secondary quartz, fragments of replacement style quartz. (Hammer) no heavies.	<.01	15		
2-3	"	"			A/A. comm. glassy cuboidal quartz.	<.01	14		
3-4	QUARTZ SAND	"			f-m. sub rounded clear quartz sd. minor quartzite, secondary fragmented silica.	<.01	16		
4-5	"	"			A/A.	.01	16		
5-6	"	"			A/A. minor lt grey quartzite, secondary silica.	<.01	15		
6-7	QUARTZITE QUARTZ SAND	lt - dk grey			partly fragmental texture common quartz sand, glassy cuboidal quartz. v. small sample.	.01	15		
7-8	"	"			A/A v. small sample.	<.01	16		
8-9	"	"			50/50 quartzite/sand. v. poor sample	<.01	17		
9-10	"	"			A/A	<.01	17		
10-11	"	"			Abund. humic staining porous, low density silica, minor vein quartz, chalcocopy. no heavies. v. small sample	.01	15		
11-12	"	"			A/A more vein quartz.	<.01	17		
12-13	"	"			A/A. Humic stained, 20% vein quartz. v. small sample WATER AT 13 SPLITS.	<.01	18		
13-14	QUARTZITE/ SANDSTONE	lt grey-whit			quartz sand agglomerate f-m quartz, 20% quartzite vein quartz. Poor sample return.	<.01	18		
14-15		nil	SAMPLE	RETURNS.					
15-16	"	lt grey, brn.	Heavy Humic staining		Humic mud with quartz st, quartzite, minor chalc. frags, no heavies.	<.01	19		
16-17	"	"	"		A/A, abund Chalcocopy.	.01	19		
17-18	SANDSTONE	lt grey-whit			partly replaced with quartzite quartz. Veining, common Chalcoc. abund Humic staining H.A.P. v small sample	.01	19		

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SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement: EL 11/84 Project: BORRIL CREEK	Location/Site BC-7 10600M, 10.442E	Sample Type R.C. DRILL CUTTINGS 2 Kg. SPLITS.	Sampled by: K.M. (Date) 1/1990. Logged by: K.M. (Date)	Assay Specifications A.S. P/L Au (ppm) 11/209 AS (ppm) Co. 4.
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Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	Ag	Cr	Ni
0-1	QUARTZ/QUARTZITE	gr, wht			very small sample, mixed siliceous rock frags coarse glassy quartz.	0.01	29		
1-2	CLAY/CLAYSTONE	gr/brown/wht/blk/gry			very small sample, quartzite, cherted, vein quartz, tr. quartz sand with granular clay	0.01	25		
2-3	NO SAMPLE	RETURN.							
3-4	SILICA	wht/gry/gon.		min. m. blk spinel	low density spongy silica minor cherted. (multicoloured) minor glassy quartz sand	0.18	24		
4-5	CLAY/SILICA	gon/multicol.		com. f.c blk spinel	mixed quartz silica types. v. fine. very small	0.25	13		
5-6	CHERTED/CLAY	blk/gry/wht/blk/gon.		tr. blk spinel	multi coloured low density chert. in part coated with wht spongy silica.	0.18	6		
6-7	QUARTZITE/QUARTZ	lt. blk/gry wht.		tr. blk heavier.	minor brn grn clayey upm. frags. minor chert. r/a.	0.62	28		
7-8	"	"		tr. v. f. Sulph.	common quartz sands, no clay, minor vein quartz with oxid. staining, pitting	0.66	26		
8-9	"	"		tr. m-c blk spinel	minor brn chert. wht spongy silica, pellets grn clay; quartz sand. minor oxide stain on quartzite.	0.39	22		
9-10	"	"		com. m-c blk spinel	r/a.	0.99	175		
10-11	"	dk gry, lt gry		tr. f-m blk heavier	r/a.	1.31	120		
11-12	QUARTZITE/QUARTZ	dk gry		abund. f.c spinel	blk veinlets in upm. rock, foliation decomposed. abund. grn gry clay, minor quartzite, chert. vein quartz, quartz sand.	0.85	105		
12-13	"	"		"	r/a. Small sample.	2.89	85		
13-14	"	"		"	tr. siliceous rock frags r/a.	2.18	150		
14-15	"	"		"	r/a.	1.58	175		
15-16	"	"		"	100% upm rock, clay	1.46	310		
16-17	V.R./CLAY	dk gry/gry brn		"	50% cherted with wht spongy silica. small sample	0.82	600		
17-18	"	"		tr. black heavier	70/30 chert/v.m. clay, decomposed rock.	0.39	290		
18-19	"	"		"	r/a.	0.57	135		

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SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement: EL. 11/84 Project: CERRIL CREEK	Location/Site BC-8 10598N, 10397E	Sample Type R.C. DRILL CUTTINGS 2 Kg. SPLITS.	Sampled by: K.M. (Date) 8/1990 Logged by: K.M. (Date)	Assay Specifications A.L.S. r/c Au (ppm) PM209 AS (ppm) GEO4
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Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	Ag	Cr	Ni
0-1	CLAY/Quartzites	yellow/brown/grey		abundant m-c. black spinel	minor glauy quartz sand, minor v. quartz, secondary siliceous. (Blade B.C.E.)	.09	70		
1-2	CLAY	yellow/brown		com. f.c. subbed. black non mag spinel	minor soft green fissile claystone & black spinel (v/m?) fr. quartzite frags	.33	175		
2-3	CLAY	brown green		"	foliated clayey rock with spinel, v/m?	.30	300		
3-4	SERPENT.	green-purple		"	partly oxid. serpent. v.m. rock.	.11	300		
4-5	"	"		"	n/a. in part talcose	.12	230		
5-6	"	"		"	n/a. small sample water at base	.12	140		
6-7	"	green, pink black		"	n/a. mottled minor quartzite v. quartz (carbon. or replacement?)	.08	150		
7-8	"	"		"	n/a. (use from)	.04	165		
8-9	"	"		"	n/a. minor hard baritic frags.	.02	95		
9-10	"	"		"	n/a. very small sample.	.03	18		
10-11	"	"		"	n/a. several large baritic frags	<.01	30		
11-12	"	dark green to grey		com. f.c. black spinel tr. v.d. pyr.	n/a. poor returns, difficult drilling	.02	38		
12-13	"	"		com. f.c. black spinel	n/a.	.03	46		
13-14	"	"		"	n/a. very small returns, abundant water	.02	55		
14-15	v/m/LIST. gangue/dk grey			com. f.c. black spinel com. v.d. pyr.	rust. blocky brittle with dissemin. pyr.	.02	80		
15-16	"	"		"	n/a. very small sample.	.02	85		
16-17	LIMESTONE	light grey, dk blue grey		abundant v.d. pyr. minor black spinel.	Fragmental texture in part with waxy flaser-like frags. in part blk. minor serpent. frags, tr. quartz.	.39	130		
17-18	"	"		"	n/a. very small sample	.03	110		
18-19	"	grey, black, dk brown		abundant black spinel, pyrite.	n/a. rust pyrite, minor serp. v/m frags.	.04	155		
19-20	CLAY Breccia	black, dk. blue grey, green		com. black spinel, pyr.	Chert, minor v/m breccia, pyrite banded, layered, fluted texture. Change to Hammer.	<.01	85		

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SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement: EL 11/84 Project: BERAL CREEK	Location/Site BC-9 11800N 10442E	Sample Type R.C. DRILL CUTTINGS 2kg. SPLITS	Sampled by: K.M. (Date) 2/1990 Logged by: K.M. (Date)	Assay Specifications A.S. P/C Au(gm) PM 209 As(gm) G004 Cr, Ni(gm) G001
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Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	As	Cr	Ni
D-1	QUARTZITE/CLAY		VERY small	small	(CONTAMINATED)	.01	16	510	320
1-2	QUARTZITE/CLAY	blo grey-ubtn.	POST ERID.	tr. c. sub heaved black sand (non mag).		.14	8	970	25
2-3	QUARTZITE	blo grey-ubtn		abund. c. spirals	minor quartz silt, f. sand, & brown clay	.01	3	1650	10
3-4	QUARTZITE	blue grey-ubtn		abund. r-f blk spirals	com. glassy quartz sd. spiral detrital	.01	4	1650	5
4-5	"	"		"	up (good sample size with heavy)	.01	4	1550	10
5-6	"	"		abund f.v.c. blk spirals, mixed heavies (f)	R/A spirals rounded, detrital f. heavies angular fractured.	<.01	3	1200	<5
6-7	QUARTZITE	grey-ubt. brown	Humic staining.	abund f.v.c. spirals	quartz sand, quartzite frags.	.01	2	1500	5
7-8	"	"	"	"	minor grn clayey frags, no quartz sd. no heavies	.01	2	510	15
8-9	CLAY/SLT	lt brn.	Humic staining	tr. f-c black spiral	minor quartzite frags, mainly nodules suspended	.07	2	190	20
9-10	"	"	"	"	R/A no heavies, minor quartz sand.	.01	3	95	25
10-11	QUARTZITE	grey-ubtn		"	spiral in quartzite, minor black sand, comp quartzite sand	.02	2	95	25
11-12	CLAY/QUARTZITE	ubtn/gry.			no heavies	.03	5	95	60
12-13	CLAY	gry			ropy clay, minor grn soft rock frags (up?)	.02	5	50	55
13-14	CLAY/QUARTZITE	ubtn/gry			no heavies, minor ? vein quartz.	.03	4	90	70
14-15	"	"			no heavies, minor grn ? serpent frags. (possible contamin.)	.04	3	45	45
15-16	CLAY	lt grey-brn.		tr. black heavies	serpent frags, quartz sand, quartzite frags.	.03	5	45	35
16-17	SAND/CLAY	lt grey-brn.			f. quartz sd., minor quartzite, no heavies.	.02	32	35	135
17-18	"	"			com. grn ? up frags (possible contamin.)	.01	36	30	195
18-19	QUARTZITE/CLAY	grey-ubtn/lt brn		tr. black heavies, com. pyrr. aggregates	com. quartz sd. Tr. v.p.m. frags.	.01	36	95	100
19-20	"	"		"	R/A Br. on some quartzite frags.	.01	95	45	150
20-21	"	"		"	R/A	.01	85	40	135
21-22	"	"		"	R/A	.01	70	35	180
22-23	SAND/CLAY	"		tr. f. pyrr.	constant level grn up frags.	.01	50	35	110
23-24	CLAY	gry		"	tr. f. quartz sd. abund grn on up frags	.01	40	45	350

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement:		Location/Site		Sample Type		Sampled by: (Date)		Assay Specifications			
Project:		BC-9				Logged by: (Date)					
Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	Ag	Cr	Ni		
24-25	Quartzite/grey			Com. pyr.	tr. v/m frags, f. quartz sand	2.01	44	45	430		
25-26	"	"		tr. f. black heavies	no v/m frags.	.63	46	45	170		
26-27	"	"		tr. c. pyr.							
27-28	"	"		tr. f. m non mag. black heavies, com. c. pyr.	A/P com. f. quartz sd. no v/m.	.03	85	60	120		
28-29	CLAY/ROMANIAN grey/grey			"	12/P.	2.01	60	130	320		
29-30	CLAY			com. c. black spinel	tr. quartz sand.	.05	100	350	1650		
30-31	CLAY	grey green.		tr. pyr. c. black non mag. subhedral spinel	minor decomp. v/m frags.	2.01	200	1000	2250		
31-32	CLAY	green brown.		"	A/P	.01	14	105	760		
32-33	"	"		"	A/P	.01	6	810	270		
33-34	"	"		"	A/P clay smectitic	.03	4	320	2200		
34-35	"	green, red brown	abund. Fe stain	"	A/P com. Fe oxide frags	.16	19	1250	1050		
35-36	"	yellow brown gangue		com. c. f. black heavies	minor gangue basic rock frags.	.46	44	510	720		
36-37	"	"		"	A/P small sample	.68	100	430	400		
37-38	"	"	minor Fe stain	abund. c. f. black spinel	A/P Fe oxide frags	.21	50	470	970		
38-39	Quartzite/grey red brown grey green yellow brown			tr. f. black heavies	dolomite heavily oxid. abund Fe oxide frags large sample.	.26	60	470	165		
39-40	Quartzite/grey red brown yellow			min. f. black heavies	Ferrug. quartzite, clay is sandy.	.09	42	175	105		
40-41	"	"		"	no heavies, abund. ferrug. stain, com. quartz sand.	.07	30	170	70		
41-42	"	"		"	A/P	.07	270	110	55		
42-43	CLAY	yellow brown		"	no heavies, abund. Fe oxide frags, sandy clay	.38	1000	50	9.5		
43-44	"	"		"	A/P	.05	120	30	115		
44-45	"	"		"	A/P minor ferriferous minor clayey rock frags	.04	105	20	75		
45-46	"	"		tr. black heavies	abund ferriferous Fe oxide, com. grey dolomite	.04	80	25	115		
46-47	"	"		"	no heavies, minor ferriferous, no sand	.03	17	15	150		

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SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement: EL11/84		Location/Site		Sample Type		Sampled by: KM (Date) 2/1990		Assay Specifications			
Project: CORRAL CREEK		BC-11 12003N, 10,316E		R.C. DRILL CUTTINGS 2kg. SPLITS.		Logged by: K.M. (Date)		A.L.S. MC Autopip PM204 As (ppm) 6004 Fe (ppm) 6001 Cr (ppm) 6001			

Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	As	Cr	Ni
0-1	CLAY/Quartzite	yellow/whitgrey		min. m-c black heavies		.20	400	1050	190
1-2	"	"		"	small sample	.10	240	250	85
2-3	"	"		tr. v-t pyr. com. f.c. spinel		.09	195	550	60
3-4	"	yellow/biogry		abund f-v.c. spinel	euhedral spinel (taken from V. matrix)	.07	130	1300	85
4-5	"	"		(non mag.)	A/A	.04	70	1400	175
5-6	"	"		"	spinel mainly c. some spinel in quartzite.	.04	44	1850	105
6-7	"	"		"	A/A	.02	22	3650	480
7-8	CLAY	grey/grey/yell brn		"	clay puggy tr. small quartz rock frag	.05	70	7450	2050
8-9	CLAY/Quartzite	yellow/biogry		"	A/A blade dit	.06	120	3150	1450
9-10	"	grey/grey/black grey		"	A/A	.02	320	4500	6750
10-11	"	brn-grey/yell like biogry		abund f-v.c. spinel, com. f. pyr.	dk grey laths (fragmental texture) in quartzite. Small sample.	.14	570	5750	9000
11-12	CLAY	oliv green-yellow		abund f-v.c. black spinel (non mag) tr. c. pyr.	clay very puggy tr. quartzite frags. very small sample	.05	530	4850	6650
12-13	"	"		"	A/A very small sample	.00	420	2150	6100
13-14	"	"		"	minor frags in basic rock, glassy quartz, lt blue grey quartzite. med. sample size	.06	370	3150	4300
14-15	CLAY	oliv green-yellow		abund f-v.c. black spinel com. f. pyr.	abund frags blue grey quartzite, minor chalcidonic cuts. large sample	.10	420	2750	3550
15-16	? v/a rock	lt grey grey		tr. v-t. pyr. min f-c black non mag spinel	Rock soft, weathered, no silica. minor clay, blue grey quartzite, large sample	.26	150		
16-17	? CLAY	grey grey		"	large sample	.18	95		
17-18	CLAY	lt brn		tr. black heavies, eues pyrr. ? arspy	puggy clay, minor frags claystone, quartzite	.17	115		
18-19	Quartzite	lt grey. brownish		tr. f-v.c. black spinel	A/A	.03	70		
19-20	"	"		abund eues pyrr. minor f-c spinel.		.04	65		
20-21	CLAY	oliv grey		minor f-c pyr. minor pyr. tr. spinel A/A	tr. quartzite frags.	.01	65		

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement:	Location/Site	Sample Type	Sampled by: (Date)	Assay Specifications			
Project:	BC-11		Logged by: (Date)				

Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	Ag	Cr	Ni
21-22	cherty	oliv grey		tr. black spinel, f.c.	tr. quartz frags	.01	75		
22-23	"	gn grey		min f.c. sp. tr. f. black spinel, tr. pyr.	tr. dk ? graphitic frags, lt grey gn clayey ? upn rock. - large sample.	<.01	50		
23-24	"	"		"	tr. clayey ? upn rock frags	.01	36		
24-25	"	"		"	A/A, tr. dk grey quartz.	.01	95		
25-26	"	"		com. pyrite	tr. unident. hard rock frags (no spin)	<.01	95		
26-27	"	"		"	A/A	.01	65		
27-28	"	"		"	A/A	.01	60		
28-29	"	"		"	com. brt, gn earthy frags (? Ni mins.) no spinel, no silice	<.01	36		
29-30	"	"		"	A/A	<.01	28		
30-31	Dolerite	grey gn.	abund br-dk gn alt.	abund pyrite (no opaques)	f-m, dk, heavily altered	<.01	16		
31-32	"	"	"	"	A/A, large dry sample, pyrite rock	<.01	9		
32-33	"	"	"	"	A/A (Hammer on) rock harder	<.01	4		
33-34	"	"		abund f. pyr.	Recessed gn alt, abund pt sands, harder rock.	.01	2		
34-35	"	"		"	A/A	<.01	12		
35-36	"	"		"	A/A	.01	6		
36-37	Dolerite	"		tr. v. f. pyr.	20% lt grey quartz (replacement type) ? 1/11	<.01	32		
37-38	Dolerite	gn grey		"	fraker f. dolerite, no opaques tr. v. quartz	<.01	18		
38-39	"	"		"	A/A	.01	13		
39-40	"	"		"	A/A. WATER AT 40m.	<.01	3		
40-41	"	"		"	A/A. fraker more optite, little gn alt.	<.01	18		
41-42	"	"		"	A/A	<.01	10		
42-43	"	"		"	A/A very wet.	.03	9		
43-44	"	"		"	A/A minor gn. alt.	<.01	4		
44-45	"	"		"	A/A tr. v. quartz	<.01	14		

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SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement: EL 11/84 Project: BERRIL CREEK	Location/Site BC-12 1179 BN, 10367E	Sample Type R.C. DRILL CUTTINGS 2 Kg. SPLITS	Sampled by: KMT (Date) 3/1990 Logged by: KMT (Date)	Assay Specifications A&S P/L 170 (PPM) PM209 AS (PPM) 6004
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Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	As	Cr	Ni
0-1	SOIL	grey, yell brn			loamy soil, quartz sand, yell brn clay	0.03	15		
1-2	CLAY	yell brn		com. f-c black spinel	frags fresh dolerite (contam?)	0.04	80		
2-3	"	"		tr " "	A/A	0.04	110		
3-4	"	rd brn, yell brn			tr. dol. frags, common hemat. ferriferous	0.10	145		
4-5	"	"			A/A	0.07	60		
5-6	"	rd brn		tr. f. black hematite	hemat. frags, minor platy clayey frags.	0.11	70		
6-7	"	"		"	A/A	0.25	80		
7-8	"	"		tr. f. m black hematite	A/A. tr. dol. contain? small sample change to black at 8 m	0.27	290		
8-9	CLAY	yell brn.		com. f-c black spinel	tr. ferrug. frags - small sample	0.35	230		
9-10	"	yell brn-rd brn, wht		tr. f-c " "	clay mottled, tr. dol. contain?	0.24	70		
10-11	"	"		"	A/A - small sample	0.22	60		
11-12	"	rd brn			mottled clay with hemat. ochre.	0.24	135		
12-13	"	"		tr. v. f. pyr, f. black hematite	Abund. contain. from cyclone small sample, WATER AT 13 m	0.13	85		
13-14	CLAY	rd brn		tr. f black spinel	with small sample abund. dol. contain tr. lt grn. wht soft clayey plates.	0.24	90		
14-15	"	yell.			com. lt grn soft, soapy minor frags com. ferriferous very wet, poor return	0.20	450		
15-16	"	"			A/A several weathered frags? Dol.	0.15	370		
16-17	CHRY/DOLERITE	yell brn, blugrey		tr. f-c black hematite	50% Dol. weathered to fairly fresh tr. hemat. ochre, (change to Hammer)	0.08	140		
17-18	DOLERITE	grey grn		tr. v. f. sulph. (? pyr)	fresh, f. m (Junass. type) ophiolite, large dry sample	0.03	24		
18-19	"	"		"	A/A	0.02	8		
19-20	"	"		"	A/A	<.01	3		
20-21	"	grey grn		tr. v. f. pyr.	fr. fresh, large sample, uniform	<.01	1		
21-22	"	"		"	A/A	<.01	3		
22-23	"	"		"	A/A, tr. grn min. on fractures.	<.01	2		
23-24	"	"		"	A/A	<.01	2		

Tenement:		Location/Site		Sample Type	Sampled by: (Date)		Assay Specifications			
Project:		BC-12			Logged by: (Date)					
Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	Ag	Cr	Ni	
24-25	Dolomite	grn grey		fr. v. f. pyr.	fresh, uniform m. ophitic, large sample	<.01	1			
25-26	"	"		"	f-m, A/A	<.01	1			
26-27	"	"		"	A/A	0.01	4			
27-28	"	"		"	A/A, tr. clay, v. quartz.	0.01	15			
28-29	"	"		"	fresh uniform f-m dol. slower drilling - bit wear?	<.01	2			
29-30	"	"		abund. v. f. pyr.	Dol. A/A, com. milky wht. v. Qtz.	<.01	3			
30-31	"	"		"	70% f. Dol. 30% wht. v. Qtz, tr. grn grey hornfels type quartz.	<.01	1			
31-32	"	"		abund. v. f. pyr.	A/A, 10% v. Qtz, no hornfels type	<.01	2			
32-33	"	"		com. v. f. pyr.	m. Dol. fresh A/A, tr. v. quartz	<.01	8			
33-34	"	"		"	Dol. A/A, no quartz.	<.01	4			
34-35	"	"		minor v. f. pyr.	A/A	<.01	3			
35-36	"	"		tr. v. f. pyrox.	A/A	0.01	3			
36-37	"	"		"	Dol. A/A 10% milky wht v. Qtz.	0.01	4			
37-38	"	"		"	f-m. fresh Dol. - slow drilling	0.01	4			
38-39	"	"		"	A/A - cutting smaller (bit wear?)	<.01	5			
39-40	"	"		"	A/A bit metal in sample	0.03	9			
EOH.		Abundant	Hole 39.5	- worn Bit						

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement: EL 11/84	Location/Site	Sample Type	Sampled by: KM (Date) 3/1990	Assay Specifications			
Project: BERRI CREEK	BC-13	R.C. DRILL COTTINGS	Logged by: KM (Date)	ALS P/L	190 (ppm) PM 209		
	11999H, 10.426G	2 Kg. SPLITS.		As (ppm) C-004			

Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	Ag	Cr	Ni
0-1	QUARTZ	wht, abund. humic staining		Tr. v.c. + black heaves.	abund. f. quartz sand, minor second. quartz.	NR	NR		
1-2	"	"	"	Common v.f.-v.c. black heaves (lighter than chromite)	minor v. quartz sand.	0.07	10		
2-3	"	wht-brn	"	tr. v.f. pyr., black heaves	Humic cement, f. quartz sand	0.25	22		
3-4	SAND	Humic stained		tr. v.f. black hemie	f. quartz sand, minor quartzite, clay	0.31	34		
4-5	CLAY	Humic stained			Small sample. f. wht. quartz sand, abund. dol. contain.	0.17	46		
5-6	"	"			A/A (very small samples)	0.14	75		
6-7	"	"			A/A	0.12	85		
7-8	"	"			A/A, heavy Humic acid ppt.	0.09	34		
8-9	"	"			A/A	0.10	36		
9-10	"				A/A, abund. dol. contain. minor f. quartz sand	0.17	150		
10-11	"	"			A/A	0.08	80		
11-12	"	"			A/A - very little quartz sand.	0.12	135		
12-13	"	"			A/A, abund. dol. contain.	0.08	70		
13-14	"	"			A/A, very small sample	0.12	90		
14-15	"	"			Heavy H.A.P. minor quartzite frags minor dol. contain.	0.14	195		
15-16	Quartzite	mixed	humic staining		angular sub round mixed silic. lithologies	0.02	46		
16-17	"	"	"	tr. v.f. pyr.	quartzite, crystalline quartz, chalc. abund. H.A.P. minor quartz sand, dol. contain.	0.02	170		
17-18	MIXED SILICA/CLAY	"	"	abund. pyr (anthropogenic?)	Abund. Humic prod. Some spongy low density silica + chalc. water at 17 metres.	0.02	150		
18-19	"	off wht	humic staining	abund. v.f. pyr	A/A	0.02	195		
19-20	"	"	"	com. f.-v.f. pyr.	(New black bit, sub). common low density v.f. spongy silica chalc., abund. humic clay, minor dol. contain.	0.04	220		
20-21	"	off wht - Humic staining		abund. v.c. - f. pyr.	A/A	0.02	140		
EOH		Hole Abandoned due to constant blocking.			poor circulation				

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement: EL 11/84	Location/Site	Sample Type	Sampled by: K.M. (Date) 3/1990	Assay Specifications
Project: BORRIL CREEK	BC14 1200N, 10504E	R.C. DRILL CUTTINGS 2 Kg. SPLIT	Logged by: K.M. (Date)	ALS PL Au (ppm) P1209 AS (ppm) G004

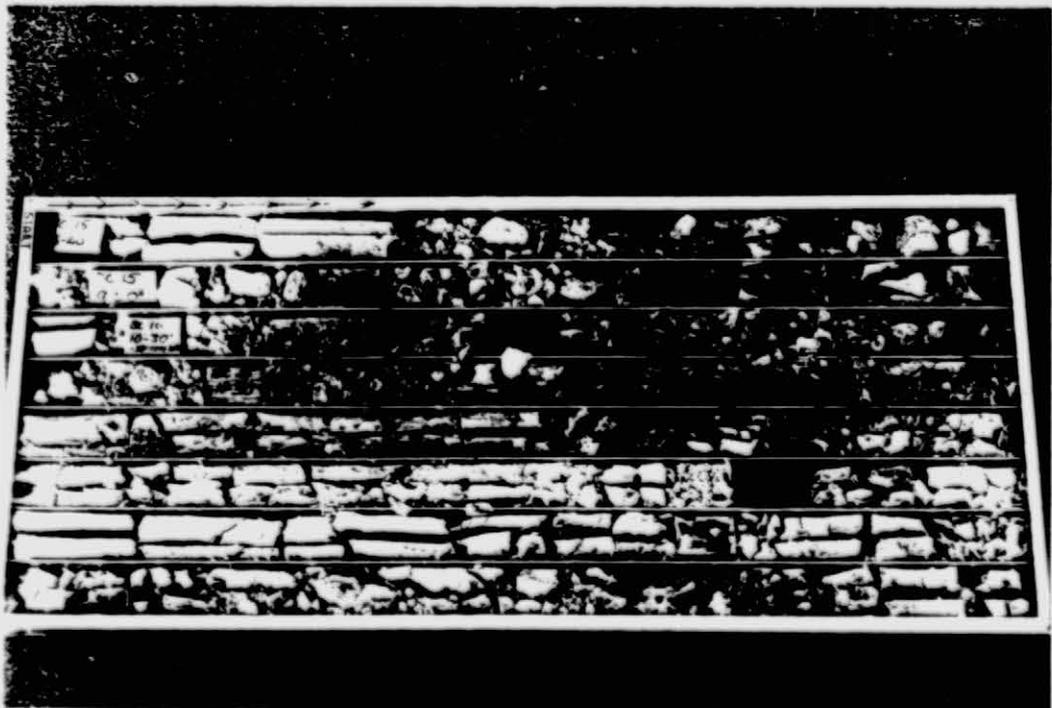
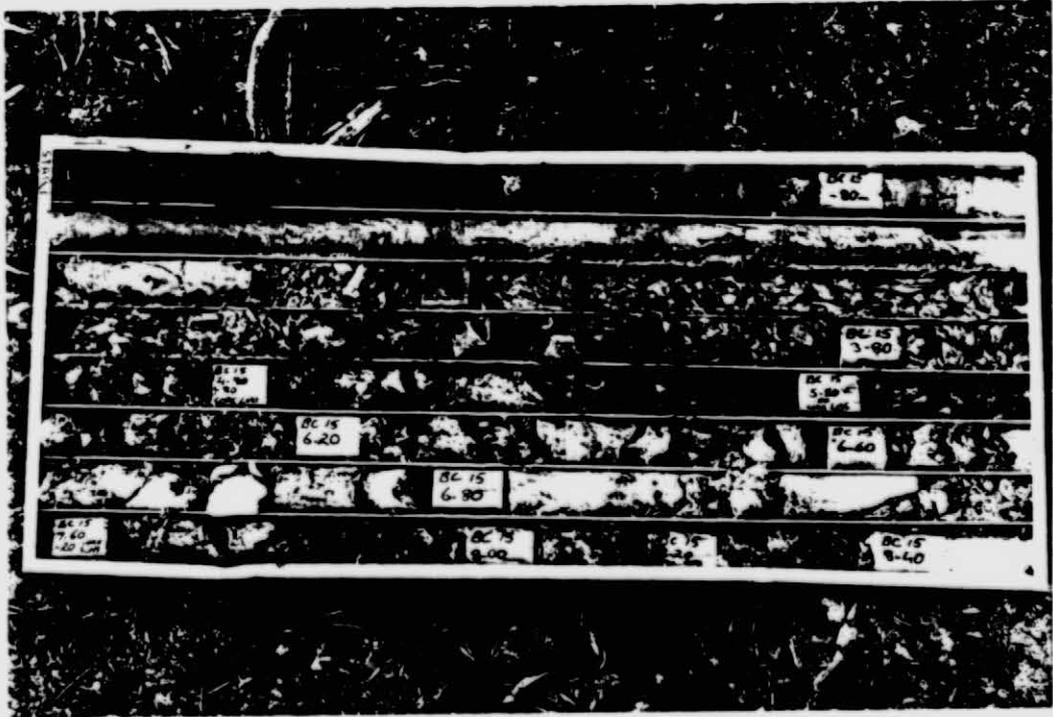
Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	As	Cr	Ni
0-1 mts.	Cherty	yell. brn, hunc			small sample, rock frags, chalc. quartz, dol.	.02	105		
1-2	"	yell. brn			small sample, minor dolerite frags. (contam?)	.09	26		
2-3	"	"			A/A (no heavies 0-3)	.17	19		
3-4	"	yell brn, rd brn			damp, no heavies, no rock frags.	.20	15		
4-5	"	" "			mottled damp, small sample	.10	13		
5-6	"	yell brn			abund. hunc clay, dol. quartz frags (contam?)	.29	20		
6-7	"	"			A/A, del. contam, sample sticking in cyclone	.04	22		
7-8	"	rd brn			mottled, abund dol. contam? small sample	.05	16		
8-9	"	"			A/A	.02	17		
9-10	"	"			A/A	.03	16		
10-11	"	"			A/A	.03	15		
11-12	"	yell.			Sticky clay, ferricrete frags, dol. contam?	.01	20		
12-13	"	"			A/A with weathered dol. frags	.01	18		
13-14	"	"			A/A	.01	10		
14-15	"	yell brn			Clay + weathered Dol. small sample	.02	13		
15-16	"	"			A/A WATER AT 15 mts.	<.01	7		
16-17	"	"			A/A	<.01	8		
17-18	"	"			A/A	<.01	8		
18-19	DOLERITE	grn grg			large sample, fresh > weathered Dol, minor clay	<.01	8		
19-20	"	"		tr. v. d. pyr.	A/A, larger sample	<.01	8		
20-21	"	"		"	A/A	<.01	11		
21-22	"	grg grn		"	fresh - mod. acid. f-m dol. large sample	.01	9		
22-23	"	"		"	A/A	<.01	5		
23-24	"	grn grg		"	100% fresh f-m dol.	<.01	5		
24-25	"	"		"	A/A	<.01	4		
25-26	"	"		"	A/A	<.01	4		
26-27	"	"		"	A/A	<.01	4		
27-28	"	"		"	A/A	.01	5		
28-29	"	"		abund v. d. pyr.	tr. v. quartz.	.01	3		
29-30	"	"		tr. v. d. pyr.	A/A. (no v. quartz)	<.01	3		

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

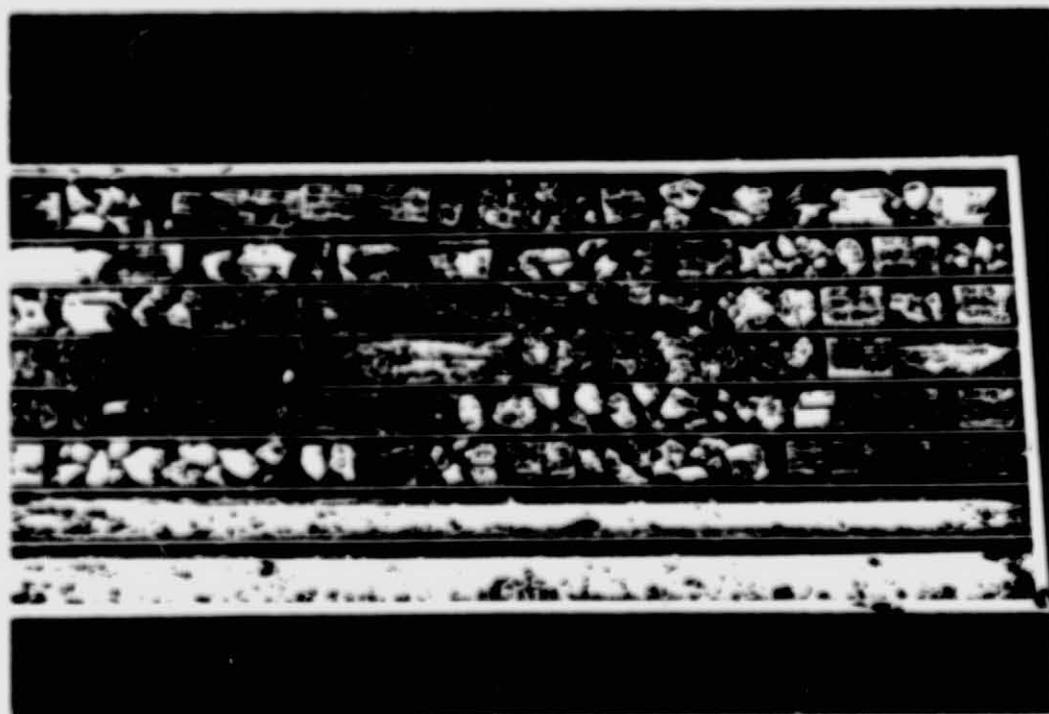
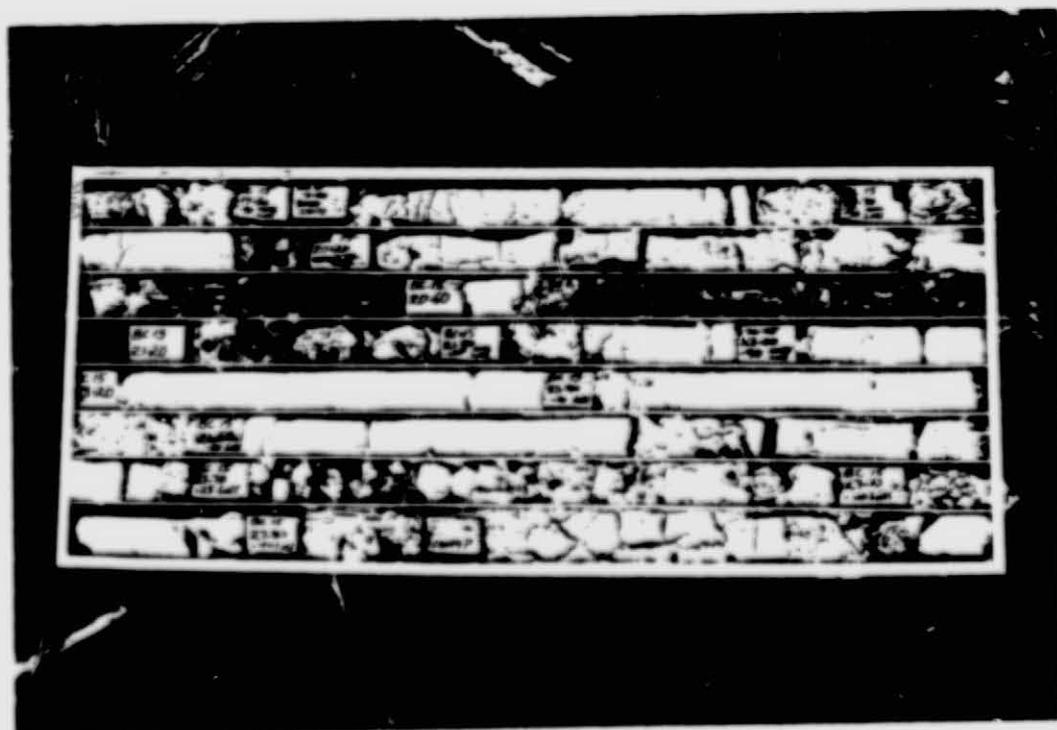
SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement:		Location/Site		Sample Type	Sampled by: (Date)	Assay Specifications			
Project:		BC-14			Logged by: (Date)				
Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au:	Ag:	Cr	Ni
70-71	Polychrome	grn gry		tr. v.t. pyr.	fresh f-m ophitic dol (? Jurassic)	2.01	5		
71-72	"	"		"	A/A	2.01	4		
72-73	"	"		"	A/A tr. v. quartz.	.01	4		
73-74	"	gry gm		"	fresh m. dol. A/A	2.01	5		
74-75	"	gry gm		"	fresh f-m. dol. A/A	.01	5		
75-76	"	"		"	A/A minor Fe oxide on fractures	.01	6		
76-77	"	"		"	A/A (no Fe oxide)	.02	5		
77-78	"	"		"	fresh f-m dol. 10% milky wht Qtz	.01	7		
78-79	"	"		"	A/A, tr. quartz, tr. Fe oxide frags.	2.01	4		
79-80	"	"		"	A/A	2.01	4		
80-81	"	"		"	fresh f-m ophitic uniform -	2.01	6		
81-82	"	"		Common v.t. pyr.	fresh m. dol.	2.01	6		
82-83	"	"		"	A/A, minor pyr. visible in rock chips.	2.01	5		
83-84	"	"		tr. v.t. pyr.	fresh f-m dol. (Returns line break)	2.01	6		
84-85	"	"		"	A/A, minor Fe oxide, v. quartz frags.	2.01	5		
85-86	"	"		"	100% fresh f-m dol.	2.01	3		
86-87	"	"		"	A/A, tr. steel frags.	.01	3		
87-88	"	"		"	A/A	2.01	5		
88-89	"	"		"	A/A (excess water)	2.01	5		
89-90	"	"		"	A/A minor milky wh. v. quartz.	2.01	5		
90-91	"	"		"	A/A tr. ferricrete irregular ROP	.01	7		
91-92	"	"		"	A/A fractured rock (difficult drilling)	.01	8		
92-93	"	"		"	A/A tr. steel frags	2.01	8		
93-94	"	grn gry		"	f-m dol. abund ferricrete	2.01	5		
94-95	"	"		"	fractured, Fe oxide stain f-m dol	.01	8		
95-96	"	"		"	A/A, abund. steel frags (returns line)	2.01	7		
96-97	"	"		"	A/A	2.01	8		
97-98	"	"		"	A/A, large sample, 4x steel, minor Fe oxide	2.01	9		
98-99	"	"		"	A/A, fresh f-m dol, minor fractures	.01	6		
99-100	"	"		"	A/A tr. steel frags.	2.01	5		

B.C.-15 DRILL CORE



B.C.-15 DRILL CORE



PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement: EL 11/84		Location/Site	Sample Type	Sampled by: (Date)	Assay Specifications
Project: BORRIL CREEK		BC-15 10.302N, 10514E		Logged by: KM (Date) 20/3 - 25/7/1990	

Sample Number (MFS-)	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au	Ag	Cr	Ni
0-0.30	SAND	black, dk brn			Clayey, lentic., frags silic. rock.				
0.30-0.38	CLAY	grey, brn.							
0.38-0.80	CLAY	mottled yell. brn			soil profile, minor silic. rock frags.				
0.80-1.65	CLAY	mottled, wht, yell, brn			whiter downwards, non shrinking? kaolin				
1.65-2.26	QUARTZITE	gry-blu, gry-wh			in part fragmental, brecciated, marbled texture, clay in fractures.				
2.26-3.23	CLAY	yell, brn, wht.			wet, cone loss, abund silic. rock frags.				
3.23-3.80	QTZ Breccia	lt. gry-whit			clay whiter towards base.				
3.80-4.80	" "	" "			marbled with quartz, heavily fractured.				
4.80-5.80	" "	" "			abund clay, Fe oxide in fractures.				
					A/A, constant cone loss.				
					" " " some				
					pits, vugs with second. quartz, basal 70cm				
					fract. ferrug.				
5.80-6.20	QTZ Breccia	lt grey-wht-gry			some lt gry.-whit clay (fracture fill?)				
6.20-6.60	" "	" "			in part, coarse, well developed breccia texture.				
6.60-6.80	" "	" "			(photo 6.40), abund Fe oxide stain.				
6.80-7.60	" "	" "			" "				
					A/A, abund. pits, vugs, second. quartz,				
					possible dissolution/replacement textures,				
					abund fractures, minor clay fract-fill				
					(photo 7.22)				
7.60-8.00	QTZ Breccia				A/A				
8.00-8.40	" "				A/A				
8.40-9.60	" "	lt bl grey, cloudy gry wht.		to assay for steel embedded in cone.	Abund streaks, cloudy, marbled textures				
				8-20	range from Qtz breccia to marbled (texture)				
					WSP:te. common pits, vugs, irreg.				
					fractures, veining, Fe oxide stain				
9.60-9.70	BRECCIA				coarse fragmental quartz breccia				

PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

Tenement:	Location/Site	Sample Type	Sampled by: (Date)	Assay Specifications
Project:	BC-15		Logged by: (Date)	

Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au:	Ag:	Cr	Ni
970-1200	CLAY	yell brn			gritty, irregular quartz rich zones of grey quartz breccia, Clay rich towards base				
1200-1300	CLAY	mottled yell brn wht							
1302-1410	"	lt grey - grey wht			Kaolin? minor mottled yell brn				
1410-1520	"	lt brn - yell brn			A/A				
1520-1580	"	greenish - yell brn			R/A				
1580-1620	RTZ Breccia	lt grey - black			fragmented abund pits, fracture with second. quartz clay fracture fill, heavily brecciated in part (photo)				
1670-1760	CLAY	grn grey			mottled.				
1760-1880	CAVITY				Rapid penetration, no return				
1880-1970	CLAY	lt grey			minor frags. quartz breccia				
1970-2000	CLAY	lt grey - lt grn			rare silic. rock frags increasing down.				
2000-2020	RTZ Breccia	blugry. wht grey			abund clay in fractures, rock heavily fractured.				
2020-2060	RTZ Breccia	" "			fractured, clear fragmental texture, mottled with quartz veins. (Sec in core gain - white contain. clay)				
2060-2067	CLAY	lt grey			Kaolin? no swelling, good recovery				
2067-2120	RTZ Breccia	lt grey - blugry			fractured, fragmented, but clay in fractures				
2120-2180	"	" "			A/R some very coarse				
2180-2300	CLAY	off wht - lt brn			minor quartz rock frags, especially at top				
2300-2320	"	" "							
2320-2380	"	off wht.			RTZ breccia frags at top (contain?)				
2380-2450	"	off wht - lt grey brn			Kaolin? concentrations of embedded silic. rock frags (top down, central at 2442)				
2450-2570	"	" "			A/R, minor conc. quartz breccia frags				
2570-2593	RTZ Breccia	lt dk grey			abund. fractures, with Fe oxide staining. Clay in fractures				

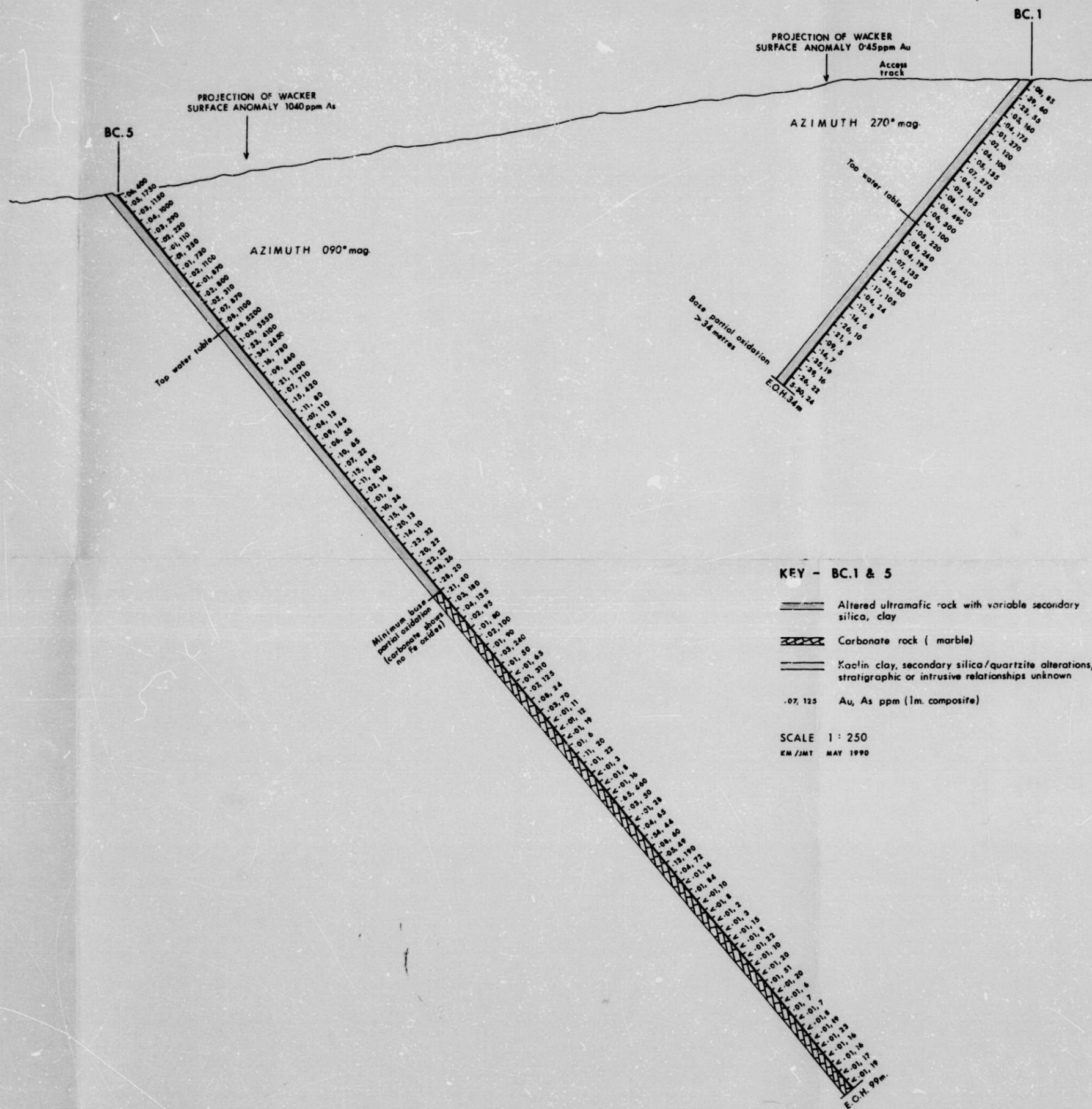
PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

SAMPLE LOG SHEET

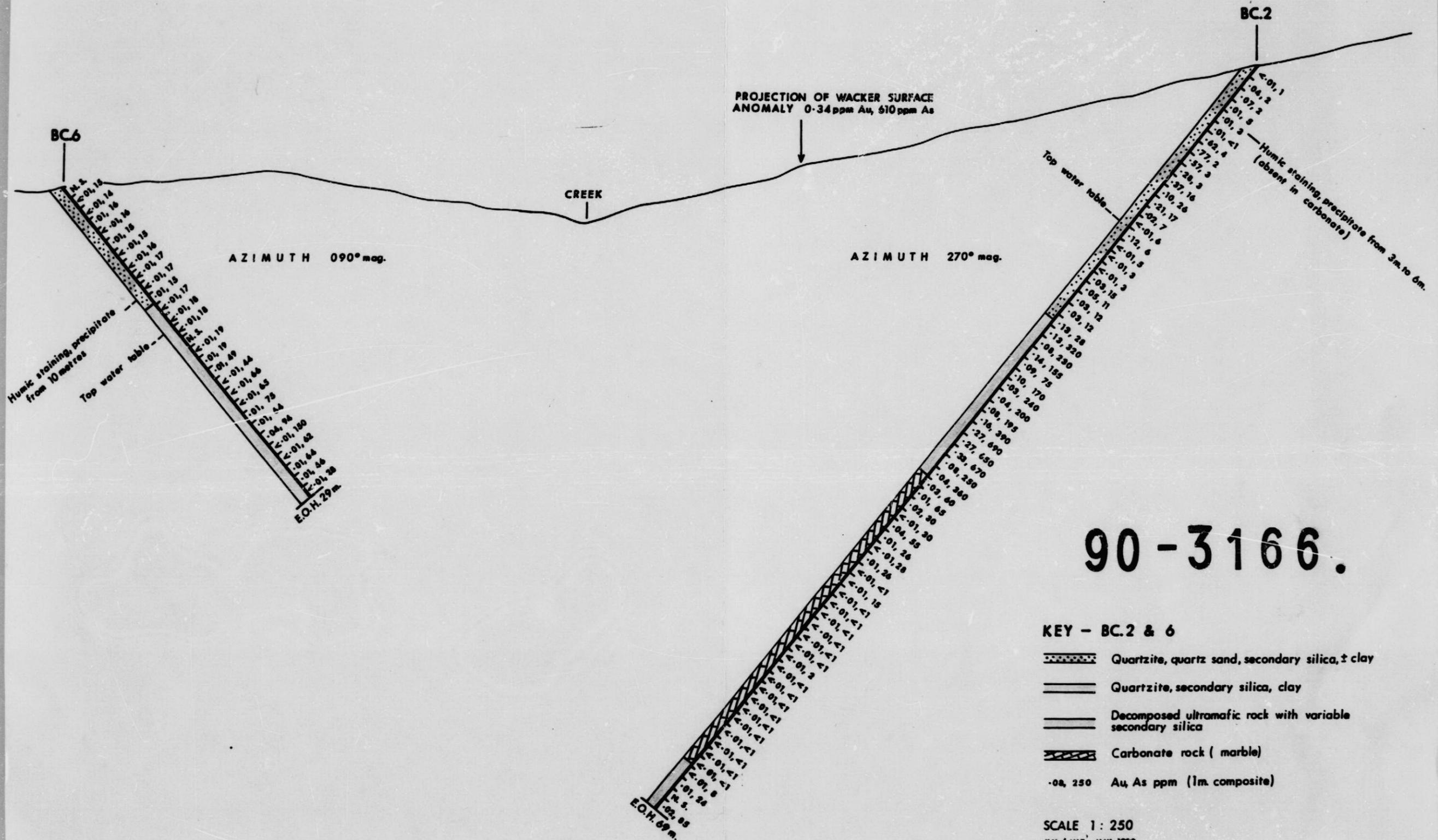
Tenement:		Location/Site		Sample Type		Sampled by: (Date)		Assay Specifications			
Project:		BC-15				Logged by: (Date)					
Sample Number	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral'n	Description/Comments	Au:	As:	Cr	Ni		
25.93-27.10	CLAY	wh. brn. red			rotted, variable gyt, breccia rock frags embedded - high core loss, contain.						
27.10-27.80	RIZ BRECCIA	lt. dk grey			Fragmental texture, abundant fractures, Fe oxide stain, clay deposits within fractures. Abund vugs, pits.						
27.80-27.92	"	" "			A/A. Cavity 27.90-28.00?						
27.92-28.00	CLAY	wh. - lt brn			minor? Kaolin (contain?), mainly cavity						
28.00-29.00	RIZ BRECCIA	lt. dk grey			Broken frags, abundant Fe oxide staining, lt grey wht clay on fract. surfaces.						
29.00-29.60	QUARTZITE	wh grey - dk grey			fine grained, marbled with wh. gyt. Abund. fractures & Fe oxide clay						
29.60-30.30	RIZ BRECCIA/CLAY	A/A			Common grey wht? Kaolin clay, fractures. Fe oxide staining						
30.30-30.40	CLAY/RIZ BRECCIA	A/A			A/A.						
30.40-30.80	QUARTZITE	dk grey - wh grey			fine grained with wht marbled vein gyt, in part fragmental texture, some opaline gyt. Abund vugs with secondary embedded gyt. Grey wht clay in fractures.						
30.80-31.30	"	" "			A/A						
31.30-31.70	"	" "			A/A						
31.70-32.10	"	" "			A/A						
32.10-32.20	CLAY	yellow wht			mottled? Kaolin minor chalc. gyt frags						
32.20-32.40	QUARTZITE	grey			broken frags, coreless, minor clay on fracture surfaces.						
32.40-32.80	CLAY/RIZ BRECCIA				mottled, mixed, co-contaminated. Yellow wht clay, small broken quartzite frags. Less mixed with mottled clay towards base						
32.80-32.90	"	"			A/A						
32.90-33.00	?CAVITY				zero recovery						

BC 15 CORE RECOVERY TABLE

RUN (mts)	RECOVERY (mts)	RECOVERY %	COMMENTS
0.0	0.80	0.80	100
0.80	2.30	1.42	95
2.30	3.80	1.42	95
3.80	4.80	0.20	20
4.80	5.80	0.50	50
5.80	6.20	0.40	100
6.20	6.60	0.40	100
6.60	6.80	0.20	100
6.80	7.60	0.70	87
7.60	8.00	0.30	75
8.00	8.20	0.06	30
8.20	8.40	0.10	50
8.40	9.20	0.40	50
9.20	9.30	0.07	70
9.30	9.50	0.13	65
9.50	9.60	0.10	100
9.60	9.80	0.20	100
9.80	10.30	0.32	64
10.30	10.70	0.30	75
10.70	11.30	0.55	92
11.30	12.80	1.33	89
12.80	13.80	1.00	100
13.80	15.20	0.88	63
15.20	15.80	0.32	53
15.80	16.20	0.40	100
16.20	17.60	0.42	30
17.60	18.80	0.0	0
18.80	19.70	0.52	58
19.70	20.20	0.30	60
20.20	20.60	0.90	225
20.60	21.20	0.60	100
21.20	21.80	0.26	33
21.80	23.00	0.25	21
23.00	23.20	0.20	100
23.20	23.80	0.49	82
23.80	24.50	0.55	79
24.50	25.70	0.93	77
25.70	27.10	0.65	46
27.10	27.80	0.24	34
27.80	29.00	0.73	61
29.00	29.60	0.10	17
29.60	30.30	0.0	0
30.30	30.40	0.12	120
30.40	30.80	0.35	88
30.80	31.30	0.46	92
31.30	31.70	0.10	25
31.70	32.10	0.25	63
32.10	32.20	0.50	500
32.20	32.40	0.03	15
32.40	32.80	0.80	200
32.80	32.90	0.30	300
32.90	33.20	0.0	0
33.20	33.30	0.0	0
33.30	33.50	0.0	0
33.50	33.80	0.30	100
33.80	33.85	0.05	100
33.85	34.00	0.15	100
34.00	34.20	0.0	0



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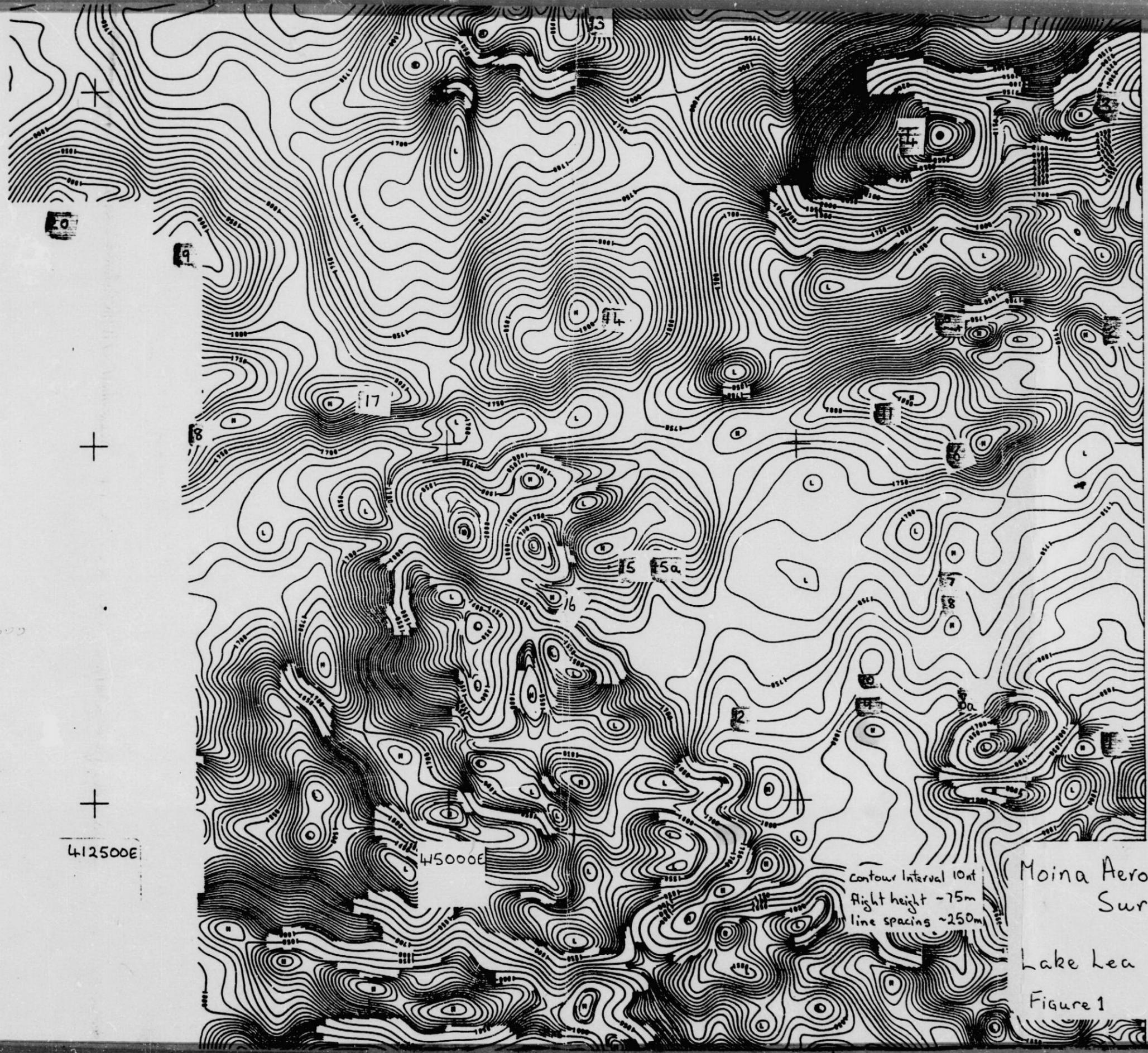


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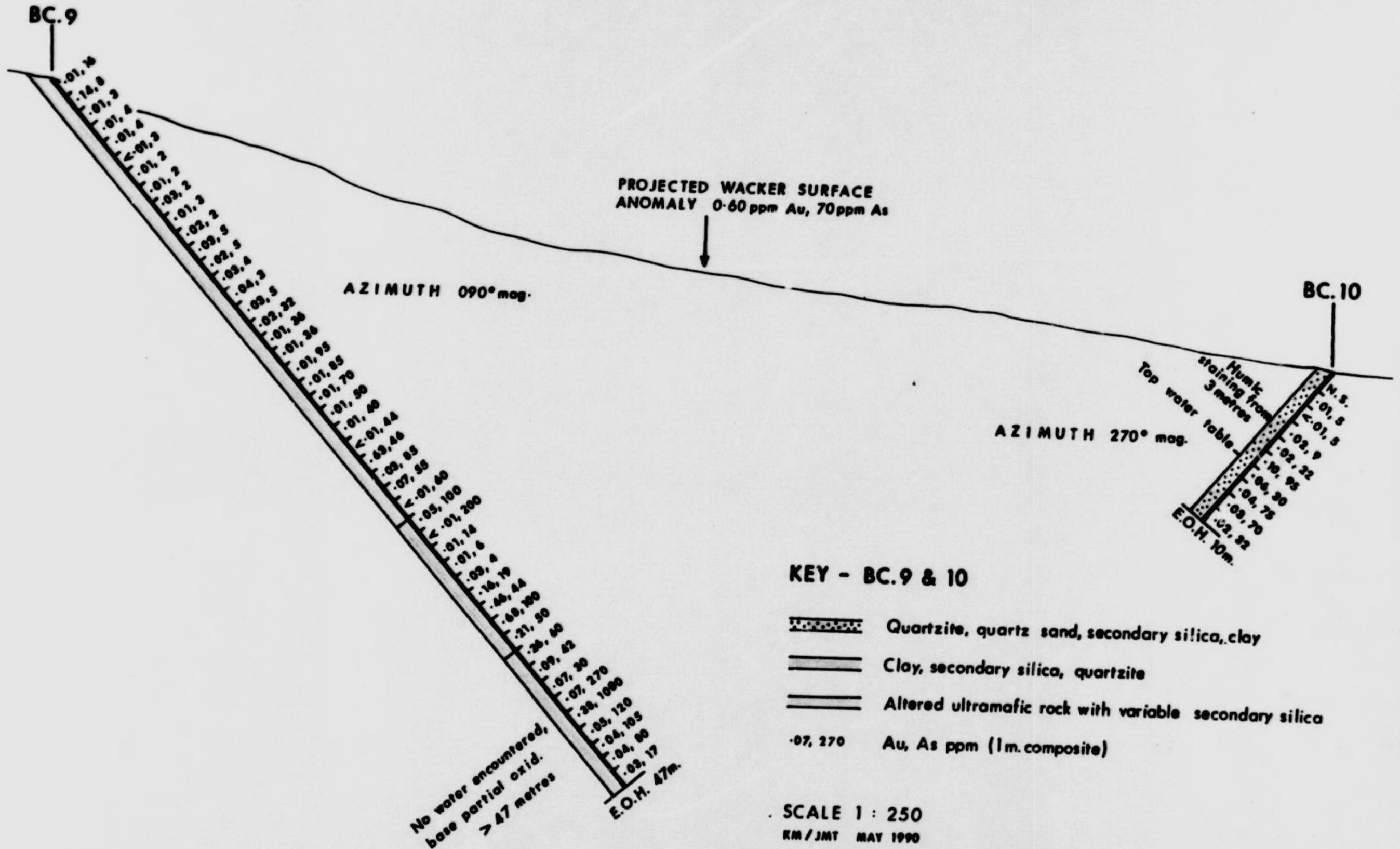
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Contour Interval 10ft
Flight height ~75m
line spacing ~250m

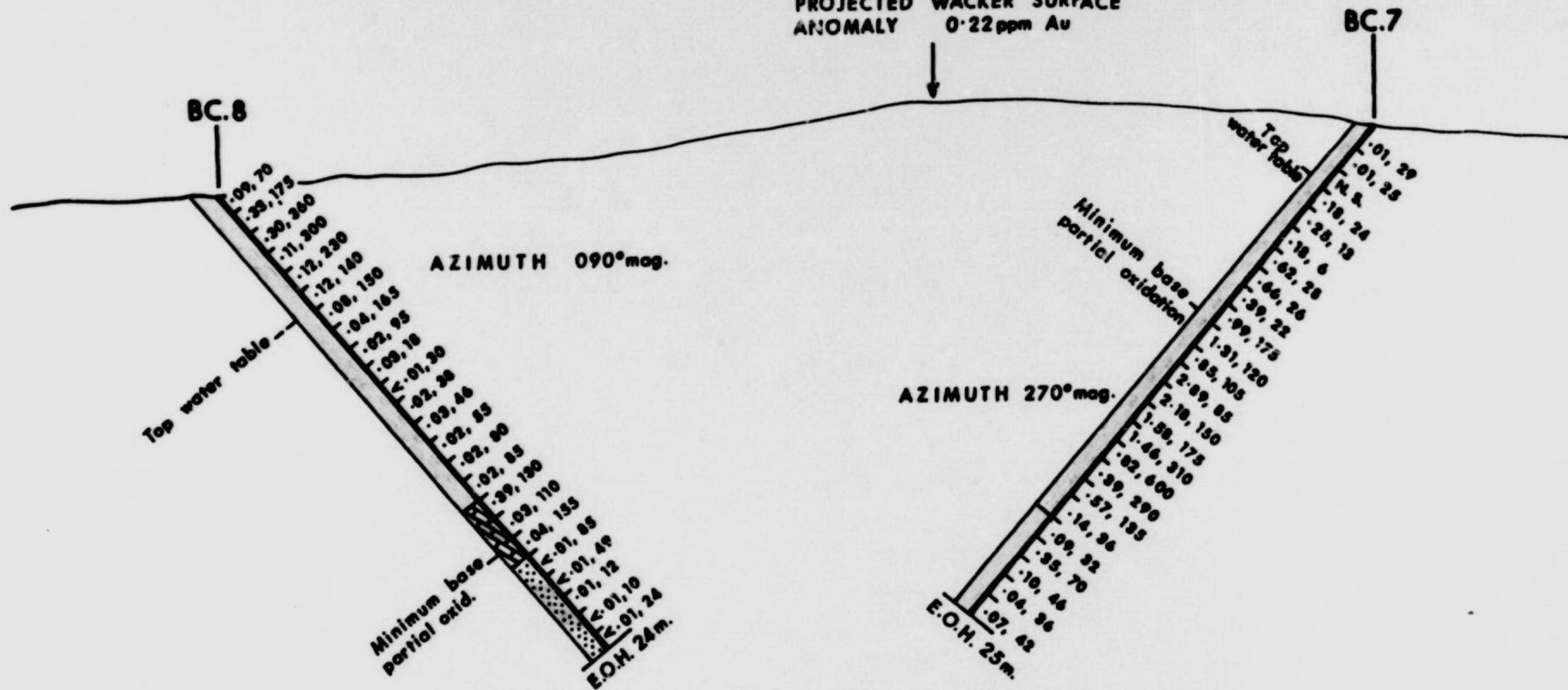
Moina Aeromagnetic
Survey
Lake Lea Anomalies
JRB
Aug. '88.

Figure 1



050

PROJECTED WACKER SURFACE ANOMALY 0.22 ppm Au



KEY - BC.7 & 8

- ==== Altered ultramafic rock with variable secondary silica
- ==== Secondary silica, quartzite, clay
- ▨ Carbonate rock with secondary silica, chert
- ▩ Quartzite, quartz sand, secondary silica
- 04, 155 Au, As ppm (1m. composite)

SCALE 1:250
KM/JMT MAY 1990

90-3166.



Australian Laboratory Services

PTY LTD

CONSULTING ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

INCORPORATED
IN QUEENSLAND

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Page 1 of 5

Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC

3000

Batch Number: A446

Contact: MR K MORRISON

No. of Samples: 149
Date Received: 25/01/90
Date Completed: 09/02/90

Order No.

Sample Type: PLANT

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au(R) ppm CHECKS	Au(R) ppm CHECKS
BC1 1		0.08		
BC1 2		0.39		
BC1 3		0.23		
BC1 4		0.05		
BC1 5		0.04		
BC1 6		0.01		
BC1 7		0.02		
BC1 8		0.04		
BC1 9		0.05		
BC1 10		0.07		
BC1 11		0.04		
BC1 12		0.02	0.03	
BC1 13		0.08		
BC1 14		0.06		
BC1 15		0.06		
BC1 16		0.04		
BC1 17		0.05		
BC1 18		0.08		
BC1 19		0.04		
BC1 20		0.07	0.07	
BC1 21		0.16		
BC1 22		0.32		
BC1 23		0.12		
BC1 24		0.04	0.05	
BC1 25		0.12		
BC1 26		0.14		
BC1 27		0.26		
BC1 28		0.21		
BC1 29		0.09		
BC1 30		0.14		
Detection Limit:		0.01		

RECEIVED
12 FEB 1990
Anstt.

Comments:

UNLESS NOTIFIED FULPS WILL BE DUMPED ON 25/07/90 AND SPLITS (IF ANY) ON 25/04/90

Signed:



Australian Laboratory Services PTY LTD

CONSULTING ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

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IN QUEENSLAND

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Phone: (063) 631 722 Fax: (063) 631 18

Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Page 2 of 5

3000

Batch Number: A446

Contact: **MR K MORRISON**

No. of Samples: 149

Date Received: 25/01/90

Order No.

Sample Type: **PLANT**

Date Completed: 09/02/90

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au(R) ppm CHECKS	Au(R) ppm CHECKS		
BC1 31		0.35				
BC1 32		0.39				
BC1 33		0.26				
BC1 34		5.30	3.56	5.74		
BC2 1		<0.01				
BC2 2		0.04				
BC2 3		0.07	0.01			
BC2 4		0.01				
BC2 5		0.01				
BC2 6		0.01				
BC2 7		0.62				
BC2 8		0.77				
BC2 9		0.57				
BC2 10		0.26				
BC2 11		0.37				
BC2 12		0.10				
BC2 13		0.21				
BC2 14		0.02	0.01			
BC2 15		<0.01				
BC2 16		0.12				
BC2 17		<0.01				
BC2 18		<0.01				
BC2 19		<0.01				
BC2 20		0.03				
BC2 21		0.05				
BC2 22		0.03				
BC2 23		0.03				
BC2 24		0.13	0.14			
BC2 25		0.13				
BC2 26		0.08				
Detection Limit:		0.01				

Comments:

Signed:



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CONSULTING ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

LABORATORY REPORT

INCORPORATED
IN QUEENSLAND

Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

3000

Batch Number: A446

Page **3** of **5**

Contact: **MR K MORRISON**

No. of Samples: **149**
Date Received: **25/01/90**
Date Completed: **09/02/90**

Order No.

Sample Type: **PLANT**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au(R) ppm CHECKS	Au(R) ppm CHECKS		
BC2 27		0.14		0.15		
BC2 28		0.09				
BC2 29		0.10				
BC2 30		0.03				
BC2 31		0.04				
BC2 32		0.08				
BC2 33		0.16				
BC2 34		0.27				
BC2 35		0.27				
BC2 36		0.33				
BC2 37		0.08				
BC2 38		0.04				
BC2 39		0.03	0.03			
BC2 40		0.01				
BC2 41		0.02				
BC2 42		<0.01				
BC2 43		0.04				
BC2 44		0.01				
BC2 45		<0.01				
BC2 46		0.01				
BC2 47		<0.01				
BC2 48		<0.01				
BC2 49		<0.01				
BC2 50		<0.01				
BC2 51		<0.01	<0.01			
BC2 52		<0.01				
BC2 53		<0.01				
BC2 54		<0.01				
BC2 55		<0.01				
BC2 56		<0.01				
Detection Limit:		0.01				

Comments:

Signed:



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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

3000

Batch Number: **A446**

Contact: **MR K MORRISON**

No. of Samples: **149**
Date Received: **25/01/90**
Date Completed: **09/02/90**

Order No.

Sample Type: **PLANT**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au(R) ppm CHECKS	Au(R) ppm CHECKS		
BC2 57		<0.01				
BC2 58		<0.01				
BC2 59		<0.01	<0.01			
BC2 60		<0.01				
BC2 61		<0.01				
BC2 62		<0.01				
BC2 63		<0.01	<0.01			
BC2 64		<0.01				
BC2 65		<0.01				
BC2 66		<0.01				
BC2 67		0.01				
BC2 68		N/R				
BC2 69		0.02				
BC3 1		<0.01				
BC3 2		<0.01				
BC3 3		0.01				
BC3 4		<0.01				
BC3 5		<0.01				
BC3 6		0.02				
BC3 7		0.01				
BC3 8		<0.01				
BC3 9		<0.01				
BC3 10		<0.01				
BC3 11		<0.01				
BC3 12		<0.01				
BC3 13		<0.01				
BC3 14		<0.01	<0.01			
BC3 15		<0.01				
BC3 16		<0.01				
BC3 17		<0.01				
Detection Limit:		0.01				

Comments:

Signed: *G. Quinn*



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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

3000

Page **5** of **5**

Batch Number: A446

Contact: **MR K MORRISON**

No. of Samples: **149**

Date Received: **25/01/90**

Date Completed: **09/02/90**

Order No. Sample Type: **PLANT**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au (R) ppm CHECKS	Au (R) ppm CHECKS		
BC3 18		<0.01				
BC3 19		<0.01				
BC3 20		<0.01				
BC3 21		<0.01				
BC3 22		<0.01				
BC3 23		<0.01				
BC3 24		<0.01				
BC3 25		<0.01				
BC3 26		<0.01				
BC3 27		<0.01				
BC3 28		<0.01				
BC3 29		<0.01				
BC3 30		<0.01				
BC3 31		<0.01	<0.01			
BC3 32		<0.01	<0.01			
BC3 33		<0.01				
BC3 34		<0.01				
BC3 35		<0.01				
BC3 36		<0.01				
BC4 1		0.08				
BC4 2		0.01				
BC4 3		0.09				
BC4 4		0.01				
BC4 5		<0.01				
BC4 6		<0.01				
BC4 7		0.08				
BC4 8		0.02				
BC4 9		<0.01				
BC4 10		<0.01	<0.01			
Detection Limit:		0.01				

Comments:

Signed: *J. Quinn*



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CONSULTING ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

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Page 1 of 6

Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC

3000

Batch Number: B411

Contact: MR T SUMMONS

No. of Samples: 177
Date Received: 05/02/90
Date Completed: 16/02/90

Order No. Sample Type: P/CHIP

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au(R) ppm CHECKS
BC 5 1		0.06	
BC 5 2		0.05	
BC 5 3		0.03	
BC 5 4		0.04	
BC 5 5		0.03	
BC 5 6		0.02	
BC 5 7		0.01	
BC 5 8		0.01	
BC 5 9		0.01	
BC 5 10		0.02	
BC 5 11		<0.01	
BC 5 12		0.02	0.01
BC 5 13		0.03	
BC 5 14		0.07	
BC 5 15		0.08	
BC 5 16		0.68	0.84
BC 5 17		1.05	1.08
BC 5 18		0.53	
BC 5 19		0.34	
BC 5 20		0.16	
BC 5 21		0.09	
BC 5 22		0.21	
BC 5 23		0.07	
BC 5 24		0.15	
BC 5 25		0.11	
BC 5 26		0.07	0.08
BC 5 27		0.04	
BC 5 28		0.09	
BC 5 29		0.06	
BC 5 30		0.10	
Detection Limit:		0.01	

Comments:

UNLESS NOTIFIED PULPS WILL BE DUMPED ON 05/08/90 AND SPLITS (IF ANY) ON 05/05/90

Signed: *J. Summons*



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Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC

Page 2 of 6

3000

Batch Number: B411

Contact: MR T SUMMONS

No. of Samples: 177
Date Received: 05/02/90
Date Completed: 16/02/90

Order No. Sample Type: P/CHIP

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au (R) ppm CHECKS
BC 5 31		0.07	
BC 5 32		0.13	
BC 5 33		0.11	
BC 5 34		0.02	
BC 5 35		0.01	
BC 5 36		0.10	0.11
BC 5 37		0.15	
BC 5 38		0.20	
BC 5 39		0.14	
BC 5 40		0.23	
BC 5 41		0.20	
BC 5 42		0.22	
BC 5 43		0.38	
BC 5 44		0.28	
BC 5 45		0.21	
BC 5 46		0.03	
BC 5 47		0.04	
BC 5 48		0.02	0.04
BC 5 49		0.01	
BC 5 50		0.02	
BC 5 51		0.01	
BC 5 52		0.03	
BC 5 53		0.01	
BC 5 54		<0.01	
BC 5 55		0.01	
BC 5 56		0.07	
BC 5 57		0.08	
BC 5 58		0.03	
BC 5 59		<0.01	
BC 5 60		<0.01	
Detection Limit:		0.01	

Comments:

Signed:



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Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC

Page 3 of 6

3000

Batch Number: B411

Contact: MR T SUMMONS

No. of Samples: 177
Date Received: 05/02/90
Date Completed: 16/02/90

Order No. Sample Type: P/CHIP

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au(R) ppm CHECKS		
BC 5 61		<0.01			
BC 5 62		0.01	0.01		
BC 5 63		0.11			
BC 5 64		0.01			
BC 5 65		<0.01			
BC 5 66		<0.01			
BC 5 67		<0.01			
BC 5 68		0.65	0.74		
BC 5 69		0.03			
BC 5 70		<0.01			
BC 5 71		0.04			
BC 5 72		0.04	0.03		
BC 5 73		0.08			
BC 5 74		0.05			
BC 5 75		0.13			
BC 5 76		0.04			
BC 5 77		<0.01			
BC 5 78		0.01			
BC 5 79		<0.01			
BC 5 80		<0.01			
BC 5 81		<0.01			
BC 5 82		<0.01			
BC 5 83		<0.01			
BC 5 84		<0.01			
BC 5 85		<0.01			
BC 5 86		<0.01			
BC 5 87		<0.01			
BC 5 88		0.01			
BC 5 89		<0.01			
BC 5 90		<0.01			
Detection Limit:		0.01			

Comments:

Signed: *T. Summons*



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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Page 4 of 6

3000

Batch Number: B411

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: 177

Date Received: 05/02/90

Date Completed: 16/02/90

Order No.

Sample Type: P/CHIP

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au(R) ppm CHECKS			
BC 5 91		0.01				
BC 5 92		<0.01				
BC 5 93		<0.01				
BC 5 94		<0.01				
BC 5 95		<0.01				
BC 5 96		<0.01				
BC 5 97		<0.01	<0.01			
BC 5 98		<0.01	<0.01			
BC 5 99		<0.01				
BC 6 1		N.R.				
BC 6 2		<0.01				
BC 6 3		<0.01				
BC 6 4		<0.01				
BC 6 5		0.01				
BC 6 6		<0.01				
BC 6 7		0.01				
BC 6 8		<0.01				
BC 6 9		<0.01				
BC 6 10		<0.01				
BC 6 11		0.01				
BC 6 12		<0.01				
BC 6 13		<0.01				
BC 6 14		<0.01				
BC 6 15		N.R.				
BC 6 16		<0.01				
BC 6 17		0.01				
BC 6 18		0.01				
BC 6 19		<0.01				
BC 6 20		<0.01	<0.01			
BC 6 21		<0.01				
Detection Limit:		0.01				

Comments:

Signed:



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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
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VIC**

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Page **5** of **6**

Batch Number: B411

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: **177**
Date Received: **05/02/90**
Date Completed: **16/02/90**

Order No. Sample Type: **P/CHIP**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au(R) ppm CHECKS
BC 6 22		0.01	
BC 6 23		0.01	
BC 6 24		0.04	
BC 6 25		<0.01	
BC 6 26		<0.01	
BC 6 27		0.01	
BC 6 28		0.01	
BC 6 29		<0.01	<0.01
BC 7 1		0.01	
BC 7 2		0.01	
BC 7 3		N.R.	
BC 7 4		0.18	
BC 7 5		0.25	
BC 7 6		0.18	
BC 7 7		0.62	0.60
BC 7 8		0.66	0.68
BC 7 9		0.39	0.42
BC 7 10		0.99	1.00
BC 7 11		1.31	1.50
BC 7 12		0.85	0.94
BC 7 13		2.89	2.98
BC 7 14		2.18	2.26
BC 7 15		1.58	1.70
BC 7 16		1.46	1.58
BC 7 17		0.82	
BC 7 18		0.39	
BC 7 19		0.57	0.53
BC 7 20		0.14	
BC 7 21		0.09	
BC 7 22		0.35	
Detection Limit:		0.01	

Comments:

Signed: *G. Summons*



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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
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VIC**

Page 6 of 6

3000

Batch Number: B411

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: 177
Date Received: 05/02/90
Date Completed: 16/02/90

Order No. Sample Type: P/CHIP

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au(R) ppm CHECKS
BC 7 23		0.10	
BC 7 24		0.04	
BC 7 25		0.07	
BC 8 1		0.09	
BC 8 2		0.33	
BC 8 3		0.30	0.31
BC 8 4		0.11	
BC 8 5		0.12	
BC 8 6		0.12	
BC 8 7		0.06	
BC 8 8		0.04	
BC 8 9		0.02	
BC 8 10		0.03	
BC 8 11		<0.01	
BC 8 12		0.02	
BC 8 13		0.03	
BC 8 14		0.02	
BC 8 15		0.02	
BC 8 16		0.02	
BC 8 17		0.39	
BC 8 18		0.03	
BC 8 19		0.04	
BC 8 20		<0.01	
BC 8 21		<0.01	
BC 8 22		0.01	
BC 8 23		<0.01	
BC 8 24		<0.01	
Detection Limit:		0.01	

Comments:

Signed: *J. Quinn*



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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Page 1 of 5

3000

Batch Number: C426

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: 142
Date Received: 08/03/90
Date Completed: 03/04/90

Order No. Sample Type: **DRILL**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au (R) ppm CHECKS
BC 9 1		0.01	
BC 9 2		0.14	
BC 9 3		0.01	
BC 9 4		0.01	
BC 9 5		0.01	
BC 9 6		<0.01	
BC 9 7		0.01	
BC 9 8		0.01	
BC 9 9		0.03	
BC 9 10		0.01	
BC 9 11		0.02	
BC 9 12		0.03	0.03
BC 9 13		0.02	
BC 9 14		0.03	
BC 9 15		0.04	
BC 9 16		0.03	
BC 9 17		0.02	
BC 9 18		0.01	
BC 9 19		0.01	
BC 9 20		0.01	
BC 9 21		0.01	
BC 9 22		0.01	
BC 9 23		0.01	
BC 9 24		0.01	0.01
BC 9 25		<0.01	
BC 9 26		0.63	
BC 9 27		0.03	
BC 9 28		0.07	
BC 9 29		<0.01	
BC 9 30		0.05	
Detection Limit:		0.01	

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- 9 APR 1990
FILE: _____
ACTION

GLK _____

Comments:

UNLESS NOTIFIED PULPS WILL BE DUMPED ON 08/09/90 AND SPLITS (IF ANY) ON 08/06/90

Signed:



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Brisbane Head Office and Laboratory
32 Shand Street, Stafford, Q. 4053
P.O. Box 66, Everton Park, Q. 4053
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Perth Laboratory
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Phone: (08) 249 2988. Fax: (08) 249 2942.
Townsville Laboratory
21 Bombala Street, Garbutt, Q. 4814.
Phone: (077) 79 9155. Fax: (077) 799 729.

Charters Towers Laboratory
18 Drew Street, Charters Towers, Q. 4820
Phone: (077) 87 4155. Fax: (077) 87 4220
Bendigo Laboratory
127A Victoria Street, Eaglehawk, Vic. 355
Phone: (054) 46 1390. Fax: (054) 46 1381
Orange Laboratory
10 Leewood Drive, Orange, N.S.W. 2800
Phone: (063) 631 722. Fax: (063) 631 1611

Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Page **2** of **5**

3000

Batch Number: C426

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: **142**
Date Received: **08/03/90**
Date Completed: **03/04/90**

Order No. Sample Type: **DRILL**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PH209	Au(R) ppm CHECKS			
BC 9 31		<0.01				
BC 9 32		0.01	0.01			
BC 9 33		0.01				
BC 9 34		0.03				
BC 9 35		0.16				
BC 9 36		0.46				
BC 9 37		0.68				
BC 9 38		0.21				
BC 9 39		0.26				
BC 9 40		0.09				
BC 9 41		0.07				
BC 9 42		0.07				
BC 9 43		0.38				
BC 9 44		0.05				
BC 9 45		0.04				
BC 9 46		0.04				
BC 9 47		0.03	0.03			
BC 10 1		N.R.				
BC 10 2		0.01				
BC 10 3		<0.01				
BC 10 4		0.02				
BC 10 5		0.02				
BC 10 6		0.10				
BC 10 7		0.06				
BC 10 8		0.04				
BC 10 9		0.03				
BC 10 10		0.02	0.02			
BC 11 1		0.20				
BC 11 2		0.10				
BC 11 3		0.09				
Detection Limit:		0.01				

Comments:

Signed:



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18 Drew Street, Charters Towers, Q. 4820
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Orange Laboratory
10 Leewood Drive, Orange, N.S.W. 2800
Phone: (063) 631 722. Fax: (063) 631 180.

Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Page 3 of 5

3000

Batch Number: **C426**

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: **142**
Date Received: **08/03/90**
Date Completed: **03/04/90**

Order No. Sample Type: **DRILL**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au PPM PM209	Au (R) PPM CHECKS			
BC 11 4		0.07				
BC 11 5		0.04				
BC 11 6		0.04				
BC 11 7		0.03				
BC 11 8		0.05				
BC 11 9		0.06				
BC 11 10		0.02				
BC 11 11		0.14				
BC 11 12		0.05	0.04			
BC 11 13		0.10				
BC 11 14		0.06				
BC 11 15		0.10				
BC 11 16		0.26				
BC 11 17		0.18				
BC 11 18		0.17				
BC 11 19		0.03				
BC 11 20		0.04				
BC 11 21		0.01				
BC 11 22		0.01				
BC 11 23		<0.01				
BC 11 24		0.01				
BC 11 25		0.01				
BC 11 26		<0.01				
BC 11 27		0.01				
BC 11 28		0.01				
BC 11 29		<0.01	<0.01			
BC 11 30		<0.01	<0.01			
BC 11 31		<0.01				
BC 11 32		<0.01				
BC 11 33		<0.01				
Detection Limit:		0.01				

Comments:

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Orange Laboratory
10 Leewood Drive, Orange, N.S.W. 2900
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Page 4 of 5

Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

3000

Batch Number: **c426**

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: **142**
Date Received: **08/03/90**
Date Completed: **03/04/90**

Order No.

Sample Type: **DRILL**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au(R) ppm CHECKS			
BC 11 34		0.01				
BC 11 35		<0.01				
BC 11 36		0.01				
BC 11 37		<0.01				
BC 11 38		<0.01				
BC 11 39		0.01				
BC 11 40		<0.01				
BC 11 41		<0.01				
BC 11 42		<0.01				
BC 11 43		0.03				
BC 11 44		<0.01				
BC 11 45		<0.01	<0.01			
BC 12 1		0.03				
BC 12 2		0.04				
BC 12 3		0.09				
BC 12 4		0.10				
BC 12 5		0.07				
BC 12 6		0.11				
BC 12 7		0.25				
BC 12 8		0.27				
BC 12 9		0.30				
BC 12 10		0.21				
BC 12 11		0.22				
BC 12 12		0.24				
BC 12 13		0.13				
BC 12 14		0.24				
BC 12 15		0.20				
BC 12 16		0.15				
BC 12 17		0.08				
BC 12 18		0.03				
Detection Limit:		0.01				

Comments:

Signed:



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Orange Laboratory
10 Leewood Drive, Orange, N.S.W. 2800
Phone: (063) 631 722. Fax: (063) 631 168

Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Contact: **MR K MORRIS**

Order No.

Sample Type: **DRILL**

No. of Samples: **87**
Date Received: **15/03/90**
Date Completed: **29/03/90**

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Batch Number: **C441**

Page 1 of 3

↑
76

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au PPM PM209	Au (R) PPM CHECKS			
BC 13 1		N.R.				
BC 13 2		0.07				
BC 13 3		0.25				
BC 13 4		0.31				
BC 13 5		0.17				
BC 13 6		0.14				
BC 13 7		0.12				
BC 13 8		0.09				
BC 13 9		0.10				
BC 13 10		0.17				
BC 13 11		0.08				
BC 13 12		0.12	0.12			
BC 13 13		0.08				
BC 13 14		0.12				
BC 13 15		0.14				
BC 13 16		0.02				
BC 13 17		0.02				
BC 13 18		0.02	0.03			
BC 13 19		0.02				
BC 13 20		0.04				
BC 13 21		0.02				
BC 14 1		0.02				
BC 14 2		0.09				
BC 14 3		0.13				
BC 14 4		0.20				
BC 14 5		0.10				
BC 14 6		0.29				
BC 14 7		0.04				
BC 14 8		0.05				
BC 14 9		0.02				
Detection Limit:		0.01				

Comments:

UNLESS NOTIFIED PULPS WILL BE DUMPED ON 15/09/90 AND SPLITS (IF ANY) ON 15/06/90

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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Page **2** of **3**

3000

Batch Number: **C441**

Contact: **MR K MORRIS**

No. of Samples: **87**
Date Received: **15/03/90**
Date Completed: **29/03/90**

Order No. Sample Type: **DRILL**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au(R) ppm CHECKS			
BC 14 10		0.03				
BC 14 11		0.03				
BC 14 12		0.01				
BC 14 13		0.01				
BC 14 14		0.01				
BC 14 15		0.02				
BC 14 16		<0.01	<0.01			
BC 14 17		<0.01				
BC 14 18		<0.01				
BC 14 19		<0.01				
BC 14 20		<0.01				
BC 14 21		<0.01				
BC 14 22		0.01				
BC 14 23		<0.01				
BC 14 24		<0.01				
BC 14 25		<0.01				
BC 14 26		<0.01				
BC 14 27		<0.01	<0.01			
BC 14 28		0.01				
BC 14 29		0.01				
BC 14 30		<0.01				
BC 14 31		<0.01				
BC 14 32		<0.01				
BC 14 33		0.01				
BC 14 34		<0.01	<0.01			
BC 14 35		0.01				
BC 14 36		0.01				
BC 14 37		0.02				
BC 14 38		0.01				
BC 14 39		<0.01				
Detection Limit:		0.01				

Comments:

Signed: *[Signature]*



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18 Drew Street, Charters Towers, Q. 4820
Phone: (077) 87 4155. Fax: (077) 87 4220
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127A Victoria Street, Eaglehawk, Vic. 35
Phone: (054) 46 1360. Fax: (054) 46 1360
Orange Laboratory
10 Lawson Drive, Orange, N.S.W. 2800
Phone: (063) 631 722. Fax: (063) 631 18

Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Page **3** of **3**

3000

Batch Number: **C441**

Contact: **MR K MORRIS**

No. of Samples: **87**
Date Received: **15/03/90**
Date Completed: **29/03/90**

Order No. Sample Type: **DRILL**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au(R) ppm CHECKS			
BC 14 40		<0.01				
BC 14 41		<0.01				
BC 14 42		<0.01				
BC 14 43		<0.01				
BC 14 44		0.01				
BC 14 45		<0.01				
BC 14 46		<0.01				
BC 14 47		0.01				
BC 14 48		<0.01				
BC 14 49		<0.01				
BC 14 50		<0.01				
BC 14 51		0.01	<0.01			
BC 14 52		0.01	<0.01			
BC 14 53		<0.01				
BC 14 54		<0.01				
BC 14 55		0.01				
BC 14 56		<0.01				
BC 14 57		<0.01				
BC 14 58		0.01				
BC 14 59		0.01				
BC 14 60		<0.01				
BC 14 61		0.01				
BC 14 62		0.01				
BC 14 63		0.01				
BC 14 64		0.01				
BC 14 65		0.01				
BC 14 66		0.01	0.01			
Detection Limit:		0.01				

Comments:

Signed: *G. Quinn*



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GRA
TGS
DRILL CORE

Page 1 of 1

Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC

3000

Contact: MR T SUMMONS

Order No. LETTER

Sample Type: DRILL CORE

Batch Number: E423

No. of Samples: 27
Date Received: 09/05/90
Date Completed: 01/06/90

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Blank Au(R) ppm CHECKS
BC 15 1		0.14	
BC 15 2		0.66	
BC 15 3		0.23	
BC 15 4		0.29	
BC 15 5		0.06	
BC 15 6		0.04	
BC 15 7		0.02	
BC 15 8		0.05	
BC 15 9		0.03	
BC 15 10		<0.01	
BC 15 11		0.09	
BC 15 12		0.22	0.22
BC 15 13		0.02	
BC 15 14		0.09	
BC 15 15		0.05	
BC 15 16		0.03	
BC 15 17		0.10	
BC 15 18		0.23	
BC 15 19		0.23	
BC 15 20		0.10	
BC 15 21		0.19	
BC 15 22		0.18	
BC 15 23		0.04	
BC 15 24		0.79	
BC 15 25		0.36	
BC 15 26		0.66	
BC 15 27		0.06	
Detection Limit:		0.01	

Comments:

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 Bendigo Laboratory
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 Orange Laboratory
 10 Leewood Drive, Orange, NSW 2813
 Phone: (063) 631 722, Fax: (063) 631 722

Batch Number: B455

Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC

Contact: MR T SUMMONS

No. of Samples: 326
Date Received: 23/02/90
Date Completed: 28/02/90

Order No. EX BATCH B416A446

Sample Type: PULP EX B411

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Ag ppm G001				
BC1 1		<1				
BC1 2		<1				
BC1 3		<1				
BC1 4		<1				
BC1 5		<1				
BC1 6		<1				
BC1 7		<1				
BC1 8		<1				
BC1 9		<1				
BC1 10		<1				
BC1 11		<1				
BC1 12		<1				
BC1 13		<1				
BC1 14		<1				
BC1 15		<1				
BC1 16		<1				
BC1 17		<1				
BC1 18		<1				
BC1 19		<1				
BC1 20		<1				
BC1 21		<1				
BC1 22		<1				
BC1 23		<1				
BC1 24		<1				
BC1 25		<1				
BC1 26		<1				
BC1 27		<1				
BC1 28		<1				
BC1 29		<1				
BC1 30		<1				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

Signed:



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Orange Laboratory
10 Leewood Drive, Orange, N.S.W. 2800
Phone: (063) 631 722, Fax: (063) 631 723.

Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Page 2 of 11

3000

Batch Number: **B455**

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: **326**

Order No. **EX BATCH B411&A446**

Sample Type: **PULP EX B411**

Date Received: **23/02/90**

Date Completed: **28/02/90**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Ag ppm G001				
BC1 31		<1				
BC1 32		<1				
BC1 33		<1				
BC1 34		<1				
BC2 1		<1				
BC2 2		<1				
BC2 3		<1				
BC2 4		<1				
BC2 5		<1				
BC2 6		<1				
BC2 7		<1				
BC2 8		<1				
BC2 9		<1				
BC2 10		<1				
BC2 11		<1				
BC2 12		<1				
BC2 13		<1				
BC2 14		<1				
BC2 15		<1				
BC2 16		<1				
BC2 17		<1				
BC2 18		<1				
BC2 19		<1				
BC2 20		<1				
BC2 21		<1				
BC2 22		<1				
BC2 23		<1				
BC2 24		<1				
BC2 25		<1				
BC2 26		<1				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

Signed:



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Phone: (054) 46 1390, Fax: (054) 46 13
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10 Leewood Drive, Orange, N.S.W. 28
Phone: (063) 631 722, Fax: (063) 631 7

Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC

3000

Page 3 of 11

Batch Number: B455

Contact: MR T SUMMONS

No. of Samples: 326

Order No. EX BATCH B4116A446

Sample Type: PULP EX B411

Date Received: 23/02/90

Date Completed: 28/02/90

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Ag ppm G001				
BC2 27		<1				
BC2 28		<1				
BC2 29		<1				
BC2 30		<1				
BC2 31		<1				
BC2 32		1				
BC2 33		1				
BC2 34		1				
BC2 35		1				
BC2 36		1				
BC2 37		<1				
BC2 38		1				
BC2 39		<1				
BC2 40		<1				
BC2 41		<1				
BC2 42		<1				
BC2 43		<1				
BC2 44		<1				
BC2 45		<1				
BC2 46		<1				
BC2 47		<1				
BC2 48		<1				
BC2 49		<1				
BC2 50		<1				
BC2 51		<1				
BC2 52		<1				
BC2 53		<1				
BC2 54		<1				
BC2 55		<1				
BC2 56		<1				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

Signed:



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LABORATORY REPORT

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Brisbane Head Office and Laboratory
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Orange Laboratory
10 Leewood Drive, Orange, N.S.W. 2800
Phone: (063) 631 722, Fax: (063) 631 722

Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC

3000

Page 4 of 11

Batch Number: B455

Contact: MR T SUMMONS

No. of Samples: 326
Date Received: 23/02/90
Date Completed: 28/02/90

Order No. EX BATCH B411&A446

Sample Type: PULP EX B411

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Ag ppm G001			
BC2 57		<1			
BC2 58		<1			
BC2 59		<1			
BC2 60		<1			
BC2 61		<1			
BC2 62		<1			
BC2 63		<1			
BC2 64		<1			
BC2 65		<1			
BC2 66		<1			
BC2 67		<1			
BC2 68		N.R.			
BC2 69		<1			
BC3 1		<1			
BC3 2		<1			
BC3 3		<1			
BC3 4		<1			
BC3 5		<1			
BC3 6		<1			
BC3 7		<1			
BC3 8		<1			
BC3 9		<1			
BC3 10		<1			
BC3 11		<1			
BC3 12		<1			
BC3 13		<1			
BC3 14		<1			
BC3 15		<1			
BC3 16		<1			
BC3 17		<1			
Detection Limit:		1			

Comments:

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Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC

Page 5 of 11

Contact: MR T SUMMONS

Batch Number: B455

Order No. EX BATCH B411&A446

Sample Type: PULP EX B411

No. of Samples: 326
Date Received: 23/02/90
Date Completed: 28/02/90

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Ag ppm G001			
BC3 18		<1			
BC3 19		<1			
BC3 20		<1			
BC3 21		<1			
BC3 22		<1			
BC3 23		<1			
BC3 24		<1			
BC3 25		<1			
BC3 26		<1			
BC3 27		<1			
BC3 28		<1			
BC3 29		<1			
BC3 30		<1			
BC3 31		<1			
BC3 32		<1			
BC3 33		<1			
BC3 34		<1			
BC3 35		<1			
BC3 36		<1			
BC4 1		<1			
BC4 2		<1			
BC4 3		<1			
BC4 4		<1			
BC4 5		<1			
PC4 6		1			
BC4 7		6			
BC4 8		<1			
BC4 9		1			
BC4 10		<1			
BC5 1		<1			
Detection Limit:		1			

Comments:

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Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
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Page 6 of 11

3000

Batch Number: B455

Contact: MR T SUMMONS

No. of Samples: 326
Date Received: 23/02/90
Date Completed: 28/02/90

Order No. EX BATCH B411&A446

Sample Type: PULP EX B411

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Ag ppm G001				
BCS 2		<1				
BCS 3		<1				
BCS 4		<1				
BCS 5		<1				
BCS 6		<1				
BCS 7		<1				
BCS 8		<1				
BCS 9		<1				
BCS 10		<1				
BCS 11		<1				
BCS 12		<1				
BCS 13		<1				
BCS 14		<1				
BCS 15		1				
BCS 16		1				
BCS 17		1				
BCS 18		1				
BCS 19		<1				
BCS 20		<1				
BCS 21		<1				
BCS 22		1				
BCS 23		1				
BCS 24		<1				
BCS 25		<1				
BCS 26		<1				
BCS 27		<1				
BCS 28		1				
BCS 29		1				
BCS 30		1				
BCS 31		1				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

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Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
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Page 7 of 11

3000

Batch Number: B455

Contact: MR T SUMMONS

No. of Samples: 326

Date Received: 23/02/90

Date Completed: 28/02/90

Order No. EX BATCH B411&A446

Sample Type: PULP EX B411

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Ag ppm G001			
BCS 32		1			
BCS 33		1			
BCS 34		1			
BCS 35		<1			
BCS 36		1			
BCS 37		<1			
BCS 38		1			
BCS 39		1			
BCS 40		<1			
BCS 41		1			
BCS 42		<1			
BCS 43		<1			
BCS 44		<1			
BCS 45		1			
BCS 46		<1			
BCS 47		<1			
BCS 48		<1			
BCS 49		<1			
BCS 50		<1			
BCS 51		<1			
BCS 52		<1			
BCS 53		<1			
BCS 54		<1			
BCS 55		<1			
BCS 56		<1			
BCS 57		<1			
BCS 58		<1			
BCS 59		<1			
BCS 60		<1			
BCS 61		<1			
Detection Limit:		1			

Comments:

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Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC

Page 8 of 11

3000

Batch Number: B455

Contact: MR T SUMMONS

No. of Samples: 326

Order No. EX BATCH B411&A446

Sample Type: PULP EX B411

Date Received: 23/02/90

Date Completed: 28/02/90

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Ag ppm G001				
BCS 62		<1				
BCS 63		<1				
BCS 64		<1				
BCS 65		<1				
BCS 66		<1				
BCS 67		<1				
BCS 68		<1				
BCS 69		<1				
BCS 70		<1				
BCS 71		<1				
BCS 72		<1				
BCS 73		<1				
BCS 74		<1				
BCS 75		<1				
BCS 76		<1				
BCS 77		<1				
BCS 78		<1				
BCS 79		<1				
BCS 80		<1				
BCS 81		<1				
BCS 82		<1				
BCS 83		<1				
BCS 84		<1				
BCS 85		<1				
BCS 86		<1				
BCS 87		<1				
BCS 88		<1				
BCS 89		<1				
BCS 90		<1				
BCS 91		<1				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

Signed:



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Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC

Page 9 of 11

3000

Batch Number: B455

Contact: MR T SUMMONS

No. of Samples: 326

Date Received: 23/02/90

Date Completed: 28/02/90

Order No. EX BATCH B411&A446

Sample Type: PULP EX B411

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Ag ppm G001				
BC5 92		<1				
BC5 93		<1				
BC5 94		<1				
BC5 95		<1				
BC5 96		<1				
BC5 97		<1				
BC5 98		<1				
BC5 99		<1				
BC6 1		N.R.				
BC6 2		<1				
BC6 3		<1				
BC6 4		<1				
BC6 5		<1				
BC6 6		<1				
BC6 7		<1				
BC6 8		<1				
BC6 9		<1				
BC6 10		<1				
BC6 11		<1				
BC6 12		<1				
BC6 13		<1				
BC6 14		<1				
BC6 15		N.R.				
BC6 16		<1				
BC6 17		<1				
BC6 18		<1				
BC6 19		<1				
BC6 20		<1				
BC6 21		<1				
BC6 22		<1				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

Signed:



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Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC

3000

Page 10 of 11

Batch Number: B455

Contact: MR T SUMMONS

No. of Samples: 326

Date Received: 23/02/90

Order No. EX BATCH B411&A446

Sample Type: PULP EX B411

Date Completed: 28/02/90

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Ag ppm G001				
BC6 23		<1				
BC6 24		2				
BC6 25		1				
BC6 26		1				
BC6 27		1				
BC6 28		1				
BC6 29		1				
BC7 1		1				
BC7 2		1				
BC7 3		N.R.				
BC7 4		2				
BC7 5		1				
BC7 6		1				
BC7 7		5				
BC7 8		4				
BC7 9		4				
BC7 10		6				
BC7 11		6				
BC7 12		3				
BC7 13		2				
BC7 14		1				
BC7 15		1				
BC7 16		1				
BC7 17		2				
BC7 18		3				
BC7 19		2				
BC7 20		1				
BC7 21		1				
BC7 22		3				
BC7 23		1				
Detection Limit:		:				

Comments:

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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Page **1** of **5**

3000

Batch Number: A446-1

Contact: **MR K MORRISON**

No. of Samples: **149**
Date Received: **25/01/90**
Date Completed: **02/02/90**

Order No. **LETTER**

Sample Type: **PERCUSSION CHIP**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004				
BC1-1		85				
BC1-2		60				
BC1-3		55				
BC1-4		160				
BC1-5		175				
BC1-6		270				
BC1-7		120				
BC1-8		100				
BC1-9		135				
BC1-10		270				
BC1-11		155				
BC1-12		165				
BC1-13		420				
BC1-14		490				
BC1-15		300				
BC1-16		100				
BC1-17		220				
BC1-18		240				
BC1-19		195				
BC1-20		135				
BC1-21		240				
BC1-22		120				
BC1-23		165				
BC1-24		24				
BC1-25		8				
BC1-26		6				
BC1-27		10				
BC1-28		9				
BC1-29		5				
BC1-30		7				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

Signed: *J. Quinn*



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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Page 2 of 5

3000

Batch Number: **A446-1**

Contact: **MR K MORRISON**

No. of Samples: **149**

Order No: **LETTER**

Sample Type: **PERCUSSION CHIP**

Date Received: **25/01/90**

Date Completed: **02/02/90**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004				
BC1-31		19				
BC1-32		16				
BC1-33		22				
BC1-34		24				
BC2-1		1				
BC2-2		2				
BC2-3		2				
BC2-4		5				
BC2-5		3				
BC2-6		1				
BC2-7		1				
BC2-8		2				
BC2-9		3				
BC2-10		3				
BC2-11		16				
BC2-12		26				
BC2-13		17				
BC2-14		7				
BC2-15		6				
BC2-16		6				
BC2-17		5				
BC2-18		3				
BC2-19		3				
BC2-20		15				
BC2-21		1				
BC2-22		12				
BC2-23		12				
BC2-24		28				
BC2-25		320				
BC2-26		230				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

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Phone (063) 631 722 Fax (063) 631 189

Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Page **3** of **5**

3000

Batch Number: A446-1

Contact: **MR K MORRISON**

No. of Samples: **149**

Order No: **LETTER**

Sample Type: **PERCUSSION CHIP**

Date Received: **25/01/90**

Date Completed: **02/02/90**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004				
BC2-27		155				
BC2-28		75				
BC2-29		170				
BC2-30		240				
BC2-31		200				
BC2-32		195				
BC2-33		390				
BC2-34		690				
BC2-35		650				
BC2-36		670				
BC2-37		250				
BC2-38		360				
BC2-39		60				
BC2-40		65				
BC2-41		30				
BC2-42		30				
BC2-43		55				
BC2-44		26				
BC2-45		28				
BC2-46		26				
BC2-47		<1				
BC2-48		15				
BC2-49		<1				
BC2-50		<1				
BC2-51		<1				
BC2-52		<1				
BC2-53		<1				
BC2-54		<1				
BC2-55		2				
BC2-56		<1				
Detection Limit		1				

Comments:

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10 Leewood Drive, Orange, N.S.W. 2900
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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Page 4 of 5

3000

Batch Number: **A446-1**

Contact: **MR K MORRISON**

No. of Samples: **149**

Order No. **LETTER**

Sample Type: **PERCUSSION CHIP**

Date Received: **25/01/90**

Date Completed: **02/02/90**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004				
BC2-57		<1				
BC2-58		<1				
BC2-59		<1				
BC2-60		<1				
BC2-61		<1				
BC2-62		<1				
BC2-63		<1				
BC2-64		<1				
BC2-65		<1				
BC2-66		8				
BC2-67		24				
BC2-68		N.R.				
BC2-69		85				
BC3-1		4				
BC3-2		2				
BC3-3		<1				
BC3-4		2				
BC3-5		7				
BC3-6		16				
BC3-7		16				
BC3-8		34				
BC3-9		40				
BC3-10		34				
BC3-11		38				
BC3-12		65				
BC3-13		90				
BC3-14		260				
BC3-15		1150				
BC3-16		125				
BC3-17		60				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

Signed:



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Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
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VIC

Page 5 of 5

3000

Batch Number: A446-1

Contact: MR K MORRISON

No. of Samples: 149

Order No: LETTER

Sample Type: PERCUSSION CHIP

Date Received: 25/01/90

Date Completed: 02/02/90

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004				
BC3-18		18				
BC3-19		11				
BC3-20		4				
BC3-21		7				
BC3-22		7				
BC3-23		7				
BC3-24		10				
BC3-25		10				
BC3-26		5				
BC3-27		4				
BC3-28		4				
BC3-29		3				
BC3-30		2				
BC3-31		2				
BC3-32		1				
BC3-33		3				
BC3-34		670				
BC3-35		24				
BC3-36		15				
BC4-1		3				
BC4-2		2				
BC4-3		2				
BC4-4		2				
BC4-5		2				
BC4-6		2				
BC4-7		75				
BC4-8		22				
BC4-9		12				
BC4-10		12				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET**
MELBOURNE
VIC

Page 1 of 6

3000

Batch Number: B411-1

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: 177

Order No: **LETTER**

Sample Type: **PERCUSSION CHIP**

Date Received: 05/02/90

Date Completed: 16/02/90

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004			
BC5-1		400			
BC5-2		1750			
BC5-3		1150			
BC5-4		1000			
BC5-5		290			
BC5-6		220			
BC5-7		110			
BC5-8		250			
BC5-9		730			
BC5-10		1100			
BC5-11		870			
BC5-12		800			
BC5-13		310			
BC5-14		870			
BC5-15		1100			
BC5-16		5200			
BC5-17		5550			
BC5-18		4100			
BC5-19		2450			
BC5-20		780			
BC5-21		460			
BC5-22		1200			
BC5-23		710			
BC5-24		420			
BC5-25		80			
BC5-26		110			
BC5-27		13			
BC5-28		145			
BC5-29		55			
BC5-30		65			
Detection Limit:		1			

Comments:

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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
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VIC**

Page 2 of 6

3000

Batch Number: B411-1

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: 177

Order No. **LETTER**

Sample Type: **PERCUSSION CHIP**

Date Received: 05/02/90

Date Completed: 16/02/90

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004				
BC5-31		22				
BC5-32		145				
BC5-33		80				
BC5-34		14				
BC5-35		6				
BC5-36		34				
BC5-37		14				
BC5-38		13				
BC5-39		10				
BC5-40		32				
BC5-41		22				
BC5-42		22				
BC5-43		26				
BC5-44		20				
BC5-45		40				
BC5-46		180				
BC5-47		135				
BC5-48		95				
BC5-49		80				
BC5-50		100				
BC5-51		90				
BC5-52		240				
BC5-53		50				
BC5-54		65				
BC5-55		310				
BC5-56		125				
BC5-57		34				
BC5-58		70				
BC5-59		11				
BC5-60		12				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

Signed:



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Page 3 of 6

Client: PEGASUS GOLD
Address: 63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC

3000

Batch Number: B411-1

Contact: MR T SUMMONS

No. of Samples: 177

Order No. LETTER

Sample Type: PERCUSSION CHIP

Date Received: 05/02/90

Date Completed: 16/02/90

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G0C4				
BC5-61		19				
BC5-62		6				
BC5-63		20				
BC5-64		32				
BC5-65		3				
BC5-66		8				
BC5-67		16				
BC5-68		460				
BC5-69		50				
BC5-70		28				
BC5-71		65				
BC5-72		44				
BC5-73		60				
BC5-74		49				
BC5-75		190				
BC5-76		72				
BC5-77		14				
BC5-78		84				
BC5-79		10				
BC5-80		8				
BC5-81		2				
BC5-82		3				
BC5-83		15				
BC5-84		8				
BC5-85		22				
BC5-86		10				
BC5-87		20				
BC5-88		51				
BC5-89		20				
BC5-90		6				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

Signed: *J. Quinn*



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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Page **4** of **6**

3000

Batch Number: B411-1

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: **177**

Order No. **LETTER**

Sample Type: **PERCUSSION CHIP**

Date Received: **05/02/90**

Date Completed: **16/02/90**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004			
BC5-91		7			
BC5-92		7			
BC5-93		8			
BC5-94		19			
BC5-95		23			
BC5-96		16			
BC5-97		16			
BC5-98		17			
BC5-99		19			
BC6-1		N. R.			
BC6-2		15			
BC6-3		14			
BC6-4		16			
BC6-5		16			
BC6-6		15			
BC6-7		15			
BC6-8		16			
BC6-9		17			
BC6-10		17			
BC6-11		15			
BC6-12		17			
BC6-13		18			
BC6-14		18			
BC6-15		N. R.			
BC6-16		19			
BC6-17		19			
BC6-18		49			
BC6-19		44			
BC6-20		66			
BC6-21		65			
Detection Limit:		1			

Comments:

Signed:



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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
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Page **5** of **6**

3000

Batch Number: B411-1

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: **177**

Order No. **LETTER**

Sample Type: **PERCUSSION CHIP**

Date Received: **05/02/90**

Date Completed: **16/02/90**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004				
BC6-22		75				
BC6-23		64				
BC6-24		95				
BC6-25		150				
BC6-26		62				
BC6-27		64				
BC6-28		46				
BC6-29		28				
BC7-1		29				
BC7-2		25				
BC7-3		N. R.				
BC7-4		24				
BC7-5		13				
BC7-6		6				
BC7-7		28				
BC7-8		26				
BC7-9		22				
BC7-10		175				
BC7-11		120				
BC7-12		105				
BC7-13		85				
BC7-14		150				
BC7-15		175				
BC7-16		310				
BC7-17		600				
BC7-18		290				
BC7-19		135				
BC7-20		36				
BC7-21		32				
BC7-22		70				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

Signed: *T. Summons*



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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
MELBOURNE
VIC**

Page 6 of 6

3000

Batch Number: B411-1

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: 177

Order No. **LETTER**

Sample Type: **PERCUSSION CHIP**

Date Received: 05/02/90

Date Completed: 16/02/90

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004				
BC7-23		46				
BC7-24		36				
BC7-25		42				
BC8-1		70				
BC8-2		175				
BC8-3		360				
BC8-4		300				
BC8-5		230				
BC8-6		140				
BC8-7		150				
BC8-8		165				
BC8-9		95				
BC8-10		18				
BC8-11		30				
BC8-12		38				
BC8-13		46				
BC8-14		55				
BC8-15		80				
BC8-16		85				
BC8-17		130				
BC8-18		110				
BC8-19		155				
BC8-20		85				
BC8-21		48				
BC8-22		12				
BC8-23		10				
BC8-24		24				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET
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VIC**

Page **1** of **5**

3000

Batch Number: **C426-1**

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: **142**
Date Received: **08/03/90**
Date Completed: **03/04/90**

Order No: **LETTER**

Sample Type: **DRILL**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004	Ni ppm G001	Cr ppm G001		
BC9 1		16	320	540		
BC9 2		8	25	970		
BC9 3		3	10	1650		
BC9 4		4	5	1650		
BC9 5		4	10	1550		
BC9 6		3	15	1200		
BC9 7		2	5	1500		
BC9 8		2	15	530		
BC9 9		2	20	190		
BC9 10		3	25	95		
BC9 11		2	25	95		
BC9 12		5	60	95		
BC9 13		5	55	50		
BC9 14		4	70	90		
BC9 15		3	45	45		
BC9 16		5	35	45		
BC9 17		32	135	35		
BC9 18		36	195	30		
BC9 19		36	100	95		
BC9 20		95	150	45		
BC9 21		85	135	40		
BC9 22		70	180	35		
BC9 23		50	110	35		
BC9 24		40	350	45		
BC9 25		44	430	45		
BC9 26		46	170	45		
BC9 27		85	120	60		
BC9 28		55	105	65		
BC9 29		60	320	130		
BC9 30		100	1650	850		
Detection Limit:		1	5	5		

Comments:

UNLESS NOTIFIED PULPS WILL BE DUMPED ON 08/09/90 AND SPLITS (IF ANY) ON 08/06/90

Signed:

FORM ALS 01



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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET**
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Page **2** of **5**

Batch Number: **C426-1**

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

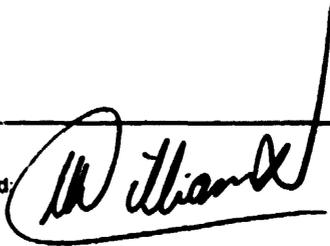
No. of Samples: **142**
Date Received: **08/03/90**
Date Completed: **03/04/90**

Order No. **LETTER**

Sample Type: **DRILL**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004	Ni ppm G001	Cr ppm G001		
BC9 31		200	2250	1000		
BC9 32		14	760	105		
BC9 33		6	810	270		
BC9 34		4	2200	320		
BC9 35		19	1050	1250		
BC9 36		44	720	510		
BC9 37		100	400	430		
BC9 38		50	970	470		
BC9 39		60	165	470		
BC9 40		42	105	175		
BC9 41		30	70	170		
BC9 42		270	55	110		
BC9 43		1000	95	50		
BC9 44		120	115	30		
BC9 45		105	75	20		
BC9 46		80	115	25		
BC9 47		17	150	15		
BC10 1		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.		
BC10 2		5	---	---		
BC10 3		5	---	---		
BC10 4		9	---	---		
BC10 5		22	---	---		
BC10 6		95	---	---		
BC10 7		30	---	---		
BC10 8		75	---	---		
BC10 9		70	---	---		
BC10 10		32	---	---		
BC11 1		400	190	1050		
BC11 2		240	85	250		
BC11 3		195	60	550		
Detection Limit:		1	5	5		

Comments:

Signed: 



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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
Address: **63 EXHIBITION STREET**
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3000

Page 3 of 5

Batch Number: C426-1

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: **142**

Order No. **LETTER**

Sample Type: **DRILL**

Date Received: **08/03/90**

Date Completed: **03/04/90**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004	Ni ppm G001	Cr ppm G001			
BC11 4		130	85	1300			
BC11 5		70	175	1400			
BC11 6		44	105	1850			
BC11 7		22	480	3650			
BC11 8		70	2050	7950			
BC11 9		120	1450	3150			
BC11 10		320	6750	4500			
BC11 11		530	9400	5750			
BC11 12		530	6650	4850			
BC11 13		420	6100	2150			
BC11 14		370	4300	3150			
BC11 15		420	3550	2750			
BC11 16		150	---	---	}		
BC11 17		95	---	---			
BC11 18		115	---	---			
BC11 19		70	---	---			
BC11 20		65	---	---			
BC11 21		65	---	---			
BC11 22		75	---	---			
BC11 23		50	---	---			
BC11 24		36	---	---			
BC11 25		95	---	---			
BC11 26		95	---	---		*	
BC11 27		65	---	---			
BC11 28		60	---	---			
BC11 29		36	---	---			
BC11 30		28	---	---			
BC11 31		16	---	---			
BC11 32		9	---	---			
BC11 33		4	---	---			
Detection Limit:		1	5	5	↓		

Comments:

* For BC11 16-40 refer to Booklet C474

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 VIC**

3000

Page **4** of **5**

Batch Number: C426-1

Contact: **MR T SUMMONS**

No. of Samples: **142**

Order No. **LETTER**

Sample Type: **DRILL**

Date Received: **08/03/90**

Date Completed: **03/04/90**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004	Ni ppm G001	Cr ppm G001		
BC11 34		2	---	---		
BC11 35		12	---	---		
BC11 36		6	---	---		
BC11 37		32	---	---		
BC11 38		18	---	---		
BC11 39		13	---	---		
BC11 40		3	---	---		
BC12 1		15	---	---		
BC12 2		80	---	---		
BC12 3		110	---	---		
BC12 4		145	---	---		
BC12 5		60	---	---		
BC12 6		70	---	---		
BC12 7		80	---	---		
BC12 8		290	---	---		
BC12 9		230	---	---		
BC12 10		70	---	---		
BC12 11		60	---	---		
BC12 12		135	---	---		
BC12 13		85	---	---		
BC12 14		90	---	---		
BC12 15		450	---	---		
BC12 16		370	---	---		
BC12 17		190	---	---		
BC12 18		24	---	---		
BC12 19		8	---	---		
BC12 20		3	---	---		
BC12 21		1	---	---		
BC12 22		3	---	---		
BC12 23		2	---	---		
Detection Limit:		1	5	5		

Comments:

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Page **1** of **3**

3000

Batch Number: **C441-1**

Contact: **MR K MORRIS**

No. of Samples: **87**

Date Received: **15/03/90**

Order No. **LETTER**

Sample Type: **DRILL**

Date Completed: **29/03/90**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004				
BC13 1		N.R.				
BC13 2		10				
BC13 3		22				
BC13 4		34				
BC13 5		46				
BC13 6		75				
BC13 7		85				
BC13 8		34				
BC13 9		36				
BC13 10		150				
BC13 11		80				
BC13 12		135				
BC13 13		70				
BC13 14		90				
BC13 15		195				
BC13 16		46				
BC13 17		170				
BC13 18		150				
BC13 19		195				
BC13 20		220				
BC13 21		140				
BC14 1		105				
BC14 2		26				
BC14 3		19				
BC14 4		15				
BC14 5		13				
BC14 6		20				
BC14 7		22				
BC14 8		16				
BC14 9		17				
Detection Limit:		1				

Comments:

UNLESS NOTIFIED PULPS WILL BE DUMPED ON 15/09/90 AND SPLITS (IF ANY) ON 15/06/90

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Client: **PEGASUS GOLD**
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Page **2** of **3**

3000

Batch Number: **C441-1**

Contact: **MR K MORRIS**

No. of Samples: **87**
Date Received: **15/03/90**
Date Completed: **29/03/90**

Order No. **LETTER** Sample Type: **DRILL**

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	As ppm G004			
BC14 10		16			
BC14 11		15			
BC14 12		20			
BC14 13		18			
BC14 14		10			
BC14 15		13			
BC14 16		7			
BC14 17		8			
BC14 18		8			
BC14 19		8			
BC14 20		8			
BC14 21		11			
BC14 22		9			
BC14 23		5			
BC14 24		5			
BC14 25		4			
BC14 26		4			
BC14 27		4			
BC14 28		5			
BC14 29		3			
BC14 30		3			
BC14 31		5			
BC14 32		4			
BC14 33		4			
BC14 34		5			
BC14 35		5			
BC14 36		6			
BC14 37		5			
BC14 38		7			
BC14 39		4			

Detection Limit:

1

Comments:

Signed:



MINES CONSULTANCY SERVICES

**Petrographic, oxygen isotope and fluid
inclusion studies, and the clay mineralogy
of core samples from DDH BC15 and
sample BCF8, Weld River area**

Client: PEGASUS GOLD AUSTRALIA

Author: Dr J. TAHERI

Date: 24 AUGUST 1990

**TASMANIA DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES & ENERGY
DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES**

Petrographic, oxygen isotope and fluid inclusion studies, and the clay mineralogy of core samples from DDH BC15 and sample BCF8, Weld River area

by J. TAHERI, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D

SUMMARY

Brecciated silicified rocks from DDH BC15, drilled in the Weld River area, appear to have been affected by different stages of silicification and veining. The original rocks were probably carbonates which have subsequently been silicified. This is indicated by relict carbonate as inclusions in early-formed quartz crystals.

A new generation of two phase (liquid + vapour) fluid inclusions was found which exhibited consistent homogenisation temperatures ranging from 254 to 281°C and low salinity (~1 wt% NaCl equivalent). Oxygen isotope analyses of three silicified rocks gave similar and relatively light values from +9.9‰ to +10.5‰. The fluid inclusion and oxygen isotope data indicate the involvement of hydrothermal-meteoric fluids for at least some stages of silicification in the area.

The identified clay minerals from four clay samples include kaolinite, halloysite and illite, with quartz being one of the main constituents. The clay zones are considered to be of secondary (redeposited) origin.

The data are based on some 30 metres of core consisting of clay and silicified rocks. Exploration and laboratory studies are required for a better understanding of the rocks within the area.

PETROGRAPHY

Four samples from the silicified rocks in DDH BC15 were examined. The silicified rocks are massive to porous, brecciated and are grey in colour. They may also contain minor goethite and limonite. Under the microscope they almost entirely consist of quartz ranging from few microns to few millimetres. The coarser euhedral quartz crystals project into open vugs. The rocks appear to have been affected by several stages of silicification and veining (fig. 1). The early stage of silicification is fine-grained chert or jasperoid which has repeatedly been affected by later silicification and/or veining.

The later silicification is characterised by coarser quartz crystals. A common feature of these rocks is the occurrence of inclusions (~5–50 µm) with strong birefringence within the earlier-formed quartz grains (fig. 2). The inclusions may represent the remnants of carbonate (i.e. the original rock) which has subsequently been silicified. The minor occurrence of carbonate was also indicated by XRD analysis. Texturally the rocks are similar to those observed to the NW of the area, which are interpreted to have been formed by the silicification of carbonate rocks (C. Calver, pers. comm.). These rocks also commonly contain carbonate inclusions. Similar silicified rocks have been described by Wallace (1989) from the Relief Canyon gold deposit, Nevada. It should be mentioned that it is very unlikely that the silicified rocks would be of ultramafic origin, as no diagnostic inclusions such as magnetite, spinel or chromite were observed. The occurrence of vugs and lack of evidence for the quartz crystals pseudomorphing original ultramafic rock-forming minerals such as pyroxene also suggest that other rock types, probably carbonates, were the original rocks within the area.

FLUID INCLUSIONS

Five thick sections (unpolished) from the silicified rocks were used for the initial fluid inclusion petrography. Samples BCF4, BCF5 and BCF8 contained useful fluid inclusions. Two doubly-polished sections from sample BCF8 and one from sample BCF5 were prepared for this study.

Fluid Inclusion Types

There are basically three different fluid inclusion types or generations:

- (1) One phase (liquid only) fluid inclusions
- (2) Two phase (liquid + vapour) inclusions with variable vapour-liquid ratios. These inclusions can be classified into three sub-types on their vapour-liquid ratios, viz:

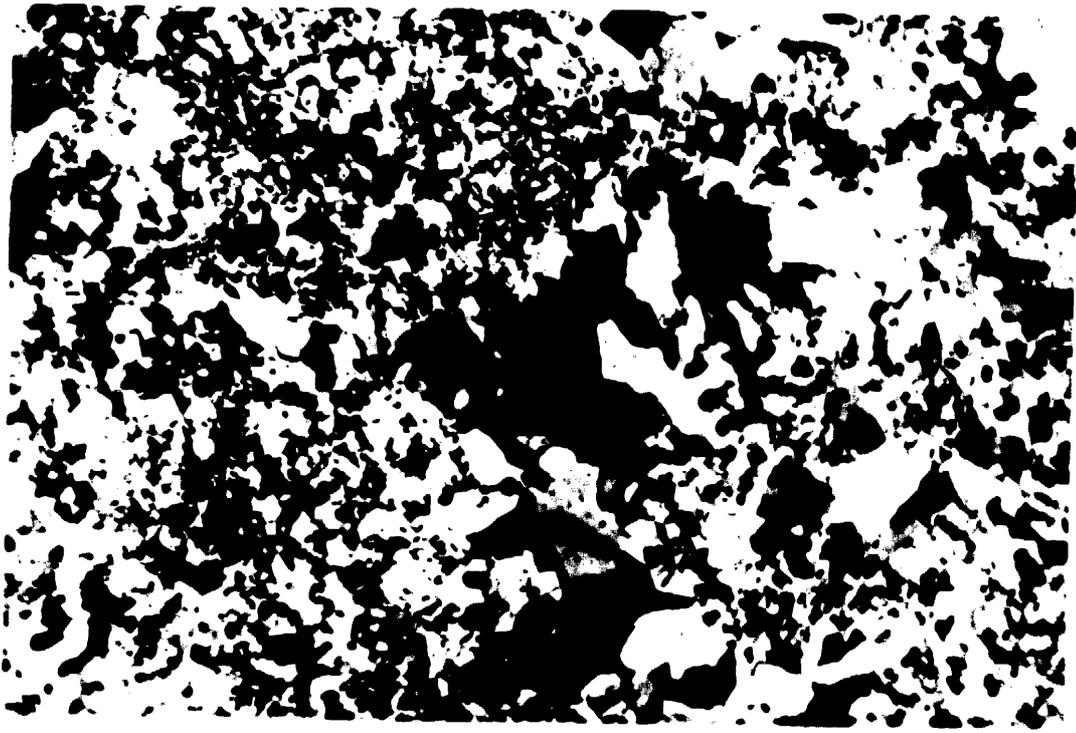


Figure 1. Silicified rock showing the vugs and different generations of the quartz grains. Sample BCF5. Field of view 4.6×3 mm.

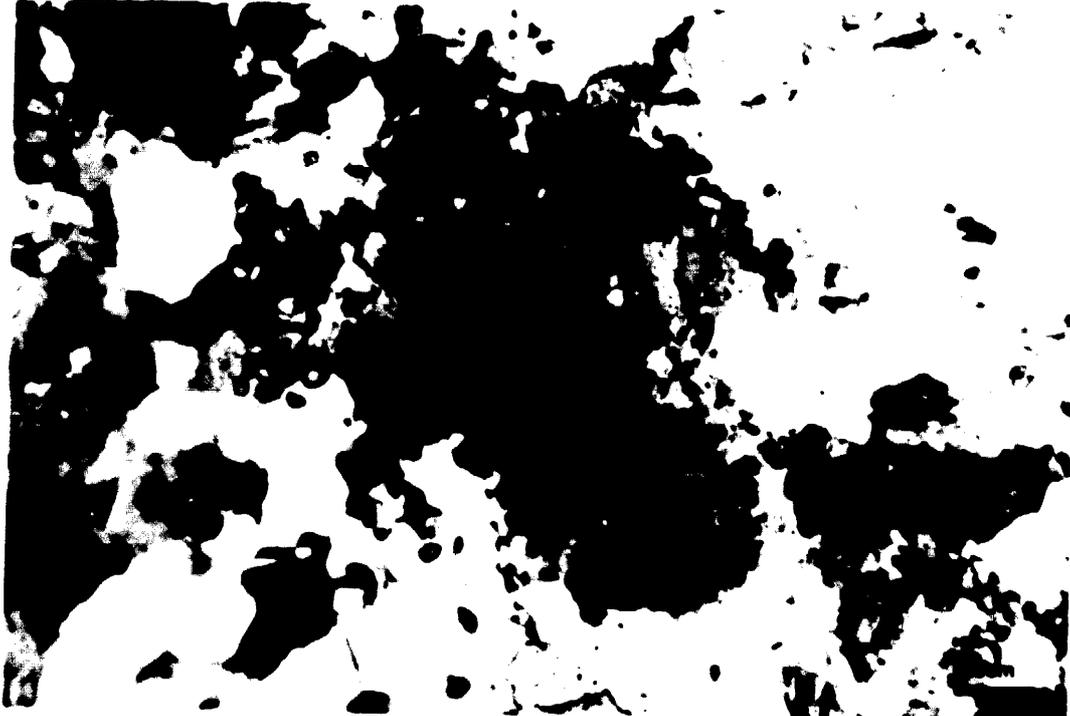


Figure 2. Quartz crystals containing carbonate inclusions. Sample BCF4.

(a) Inclusions with very low (~5% by volume) vapour-liquid ratios

(b) Inclusions with moderate (~20% by volume) vapour-liquid ratios

(c) Inclusions with high vapour-liquid ratios (60-85% by volume)

(3) One phase (vapour only) inclusions.

Types 1, 2a and 2c fluid inclusions have already been described in the report dated September 1989.

Type 2b fluid inclusions were only observed in sample BCF8. They were observed only in two planes and are characterised by very consistent vapour-liquid ratios, small size (~5 µm), and semi-rounded shape (fig. 3).

Type 3 (vapour only) inclusions were only observed within the euhedral quartz crystals in the cavities in sample BCF8 (fig. 4). They are relatively large (~10 to 50 µm) and vary in shape from being semi-rounded to negative crystals. The inclusions occur as individuals, in plane, and along discontinuous fractures. They are commonly associated with two Phase inclusions with high vapour-liquid ratios (*Type 2c*).

FREEZING EXPERIMENTS

Freezing experiments on a few necked (with small bubbles) *Type 1* inclusions from sample BCF4 indicated very low salinities of around 1 wt% NaCl equivalent. No attempt was made to measure the freezing points of *Type 2a* inclusions.

Type 2b inclusions exhibit very low but consistent freezing points of around -0.5°C, corresponding to salinities of about 1 wt% NaCl equivalent. No CO₂ or CH₄ was detected on cooling of these fluid inclusions. The low salinity may indicate derivation from a meteoric-hydrothermal or metamorphic fluid. The freezing experiments on *Type 2c* fluid inclusions were unsuccessful (see previous report for explanation).

Several *Type 3* inclusions were cooled below -200°C in order to investigate the possibility of the occurrence of CH₄ (triple point for CH₄ is -182.5°C). No phase changes were observed. An attempt was made to study the possible occurrence of CH₄ by using the crushing stage for the *Type 3* inclusions. However no definite results were obtained by this method.

HEATING EXPERIMENTS

Type 2b inclusions were used for most of the heating experiments. These fluid inclusions show consistent homogenisation temperatures ranging from 254 to 281°C (fig. 5, Table 1). All the inclusions homogenised to liquid. These fluid inclusions clearly indicate the involvement of a dilute moderate temperature fluid for at least some of the silicification and the possible gold mineralisation within the area.

Only three homogenisation temperature measurements were made on the vapour-rich (*Type 2c*) inclusions. Two of the inclusions located on the same plane and in the same field of view homogenised to liquid and vapour at temperatures of around 380°C (Table 1). The third inclusion homogenised to vapour at 372°C. The significance of these fluid inclusions has already been discussed in the previous report. However, the homogenisation temperature results obtained so far from the vapour-rich fluid inclusions should be treated with caution.

This is mainly due to the absence of sufficient evidence to support an immiscibility relationship between vapour-rich (*Type 2c*) and vapour-only (*Type 3*) inclusions. A systematic fluid inclusion study on more samples from different depths and locations is required to investigate whether these inclusions have been trapped from immiscible fluids (see previous report) or whether they represent two generations of fluid inclusions, although the former interpretation is preferred. Further work may also reveal the relationships between the different types of fluid inclusions and how they can be related to the possible gold mineralisation within the area.

In summary, the reconnaissance fluid inclusion work clearly shows that the rocks within the area have at least been affected by a low salinity, moderate temperature fluid (*Type 2b*). A meteoric-hydrothermal or metamorphic origin is likely. The homogenisation temperatures of the vapour-rich inclusions and the composition of the vapour needs to be confirmed by further work. However, the low salinities and low CO₂ contents of the fluids are similar to those associated with gold mineralisation in jasperoid replacements of carbonates at the Relief Canyon deposit, Nevada (Wallace, 1989). Incidentally this deposit is 90% owned by Pegasus Gold Company.

OXYGEN ISOTOPE

Over recent years oxygen isotope studies have become an important contributor in resolving the problems related to ore deposition and hydrothermal alteration in a wide range of ore

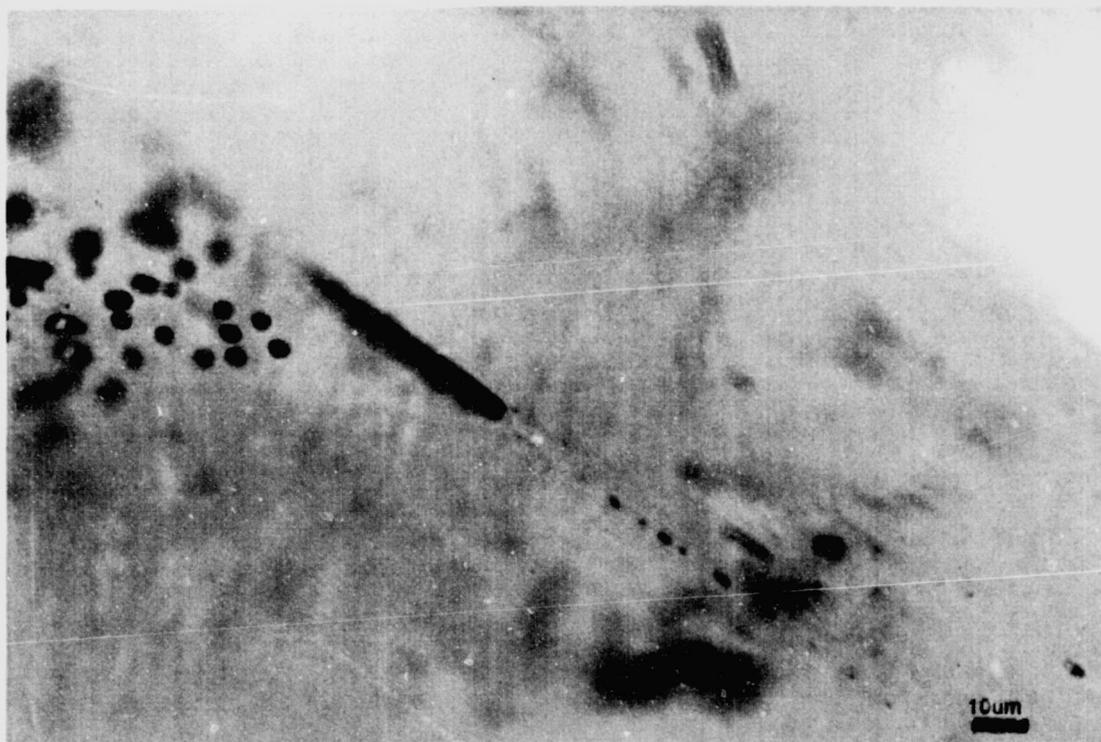


Figure 3. Type 2b fluid inclusions. Note the consistency in their vapour-liquid ratios. Sample BCF8.

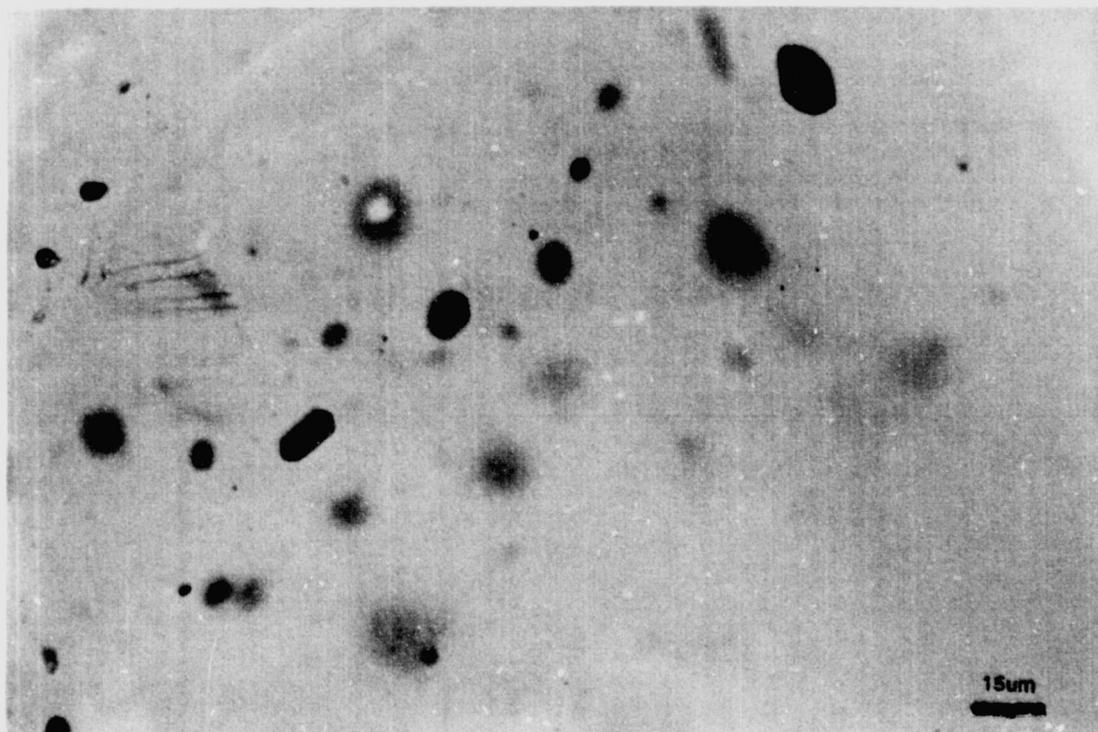


Figure 4. Typical type 2c (vapour rich) and type 3 (vapour only) inclusions. Sample BCF8.

Table 1. Fluid inclusion homogenisation and freezing measurements, Weld River area.

Sample No.	Sample Type	Inclusion type	*TH _L	*TH _V	**T _m
BCF8	Quartz in silicified rock	2b	251	-	0.5
			254	-	-
			265	-	0.4
			263	-	-
			261	-	0.3
			259	-	-
			275	-	0.5
			272	-	-
			269	-	-
			265	-	0.2
			261	-	-
			260	-	-
			281	-	0.3
			282	-	-
			261	-	0.4
			258	-	-
			253	-	-
			262	-	0.5
			270	-	-
			263	-	-
			265	-	-
			259	-	-
			266	-	-
			260	-	-
			256	-	-
				2c	382
			-	372	-

* Homogenisation temperature
V = Vapour

** Temperature of melting
L = Liquid

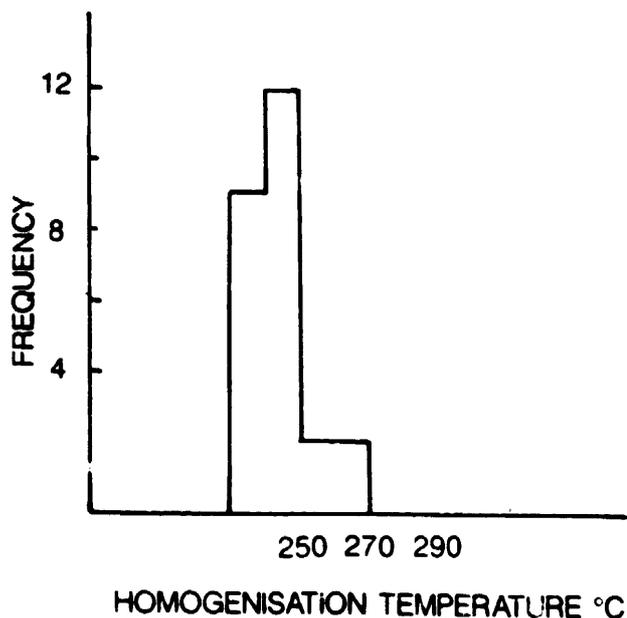


Figure 5. Homogenisation temperature histogram for type 2b inclusions.

Table 2. Oxygen isotope analyses of quartz and silicified rocks, Weld River area.

Sample	Rock type	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{SMOW}}$ (‰)	Calculated $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of water SMOW (‰)	
			*300°C	*400°C
BCF3	silicified rock	+10.4	+3.2	+6.1
BCF8	silicified rock	+10.5	+3.3	+6.2
SW2	silicified rock (quartz)	+9.9	+2.7	+5.6

* Homogenisation temperature

deposits. The application of oxygen isotopes to hydrothermal ore deposits has been widely described in the literature (e.g. Taylor, 1974, 1979; Ohmoto, 1985). The first few sections of the paper written by Taylor (1974), describing the basics in oxygen isotope studies, are included as an Appendix to this report.

One quartz sample (euhedral crystals in vug) from a siliceous rock (SW2) and two fine-grained silicified rocks (BCF3, BCF8) were selected for oxygen isotope analysis. The oxygen isotope values are very similar for all the samples (Table 2). Assuming formation temperatures of 300 to 400°C for some stages of the silicification, then the oxygen isotope composition of water in equilibrium varies from + 2.7‰ to + 6.2‰ (from the quartz-H₂O fractionation of Clayton *et al.*, 1972). The low oxygen isotope values may indicate the involvement of meteoric water during the silicification and veining within the area. The low salinity of type 2b fluid inclusions also indicates that the fluid is ultimately of meteoric-hydrothermal derivation. It should be remembered that the actual formation temperatures for the possible different silicification stages are not known, and the mentioned formation temperature range was simply to illustrate the relatively low oxygen isotope values of the fluid. A lot more detailed work is required for more reliable interpretations and conclusions.

XRD ANALYSIS

Four clay samples from DDH BCF 15 were analysed to identify the clay minerals and to study the possible nature of their formation (i.e. weathering vs hydrothermal alteration). The results are shown in Table 3.

The clay zones occur within the silicified rocks and are up to few metres thick. Based on K. Morrison's field observation (pers. comm.) they appear to have been formed along pre-existing fractures. Kaolinite and quartz are the common minerals, however samples BCX-1 and BCX-2 contain halloysite whereas illite is the additional mineral in samples BCX-3 and BCX-4. Kaolinite

(Al₄(Si₄O₁₀)(OH)₈) is the most common clay mineral and can originally be formed as an alteration product of feldspars, sheet silicates, feldspathoids and other silicates under hydrothermal conditions or by weathering.

However kaolinite with a hydrothermal origin appears to be associated with the alteration zoning in hydrothermally-formed deposits (e.g. Bonorino, 1959). Dickite and nacrite are the only clay minerals of hydrothermal origin. They are chemically identical to kaolinite, but are structurally different and are found in association with quartz and sulphides in hydrothermal environments.

Halloysite is an hydrated form of kaolinite and commonly occurs with kaolinite. It can either be formed from kaolinite or independent of the associated kaolinite (Brindley and Comer, 1956; Sand, 1956).

Illite is one of the clay minerals which is structurally related to the micas.

The environments under which illite can be formed include:

- (a) weathering (e.g. Stoch and Sikora, 1976)
- (b) sedimentary (e.g. Ireland *et al.*, 1983)
- (c) diagenetic/metamorphic (e.g. Howe *et al.*, 1976), and
- (d) hydrothermal (e.g. Parry *et al.*, 1984).

Most of the hydrothermally-formed illite studied so far is associated with active geothermal fields (e.g. Beaufort and Meunier, 1983a). Illite intersected by DDH BC 15 occurs generally at greater depths (Table 3). It is considered to be an indicator of the lower parts of weathering profiles (e.g. Stoch and Sikora, 1976; Gardner *et al.*, 1978). Quartz occurs as very fine to submicron size in all the samples. Since quartz is unaffected by weathering, the fineness of the quartz grains may indicate that quartz was deposited along with the clays, possibly by

Table 3. Semi-quantitative XRD analysis of clay samples from DDH BC15, Weld River area.

Sample no.	Depth (m)	Illite (%)	Kaolinite (%)	Halloysite (%)	Quartz (%)	Goethite (%)
(a) Total sample						
BCX-1	1.4	-	55	5	35	5
BCX-2	13.5	-	75	10	15	-
BCX-3	19.4	45	40	-	15	-
BCX-4	23.2	10	65	-	25	-
(b) Clay fraction						
BCX-1		-	80	10	-	10
BCX-2		-	85	15	-	-
BCX-3		55	45	-	-	-
BCX-4		10	90	-	-	-

groundwater. Therefore it is unlikely that the clay zones represent pre-existing hydrothermal minerals or different lithological units which have subsequently been kaolinised.

Goethite was detected only in sample BCX-1, and is a common mineral in weathering environments.

In general the clay zones are characterised by:

- (a) fine to submicron size of quartz,
- (b) restriction of illite to lower parts of the clay intervals,
- (c) being formed along the fractures, and
- (d) a lack of hydrothermal clay minerals (i.e. dickite and nacrite).

The above-mentioned features indicate a secondary (re-deposited) origin for the clays intersected by DDH BC 15.

Kaolinite may have been formed by the weathering of illite. The association between silicified carbonate rocks and clays along fractures is perplexing. Again, referring to the analogy between Weld River and the Relief Canyon gold deposit, a possible explanation of the relationship would be pre-mineralisation extensive solution weathering of the carbonate units, followed by collapse with carbonate rocks being surrounded by mud matrix derived from a higher stratigraphic unit (fig. 6). Deeper drilling would be needed to test this hypothesis, which is only tentatively suggested on minimal evidence.

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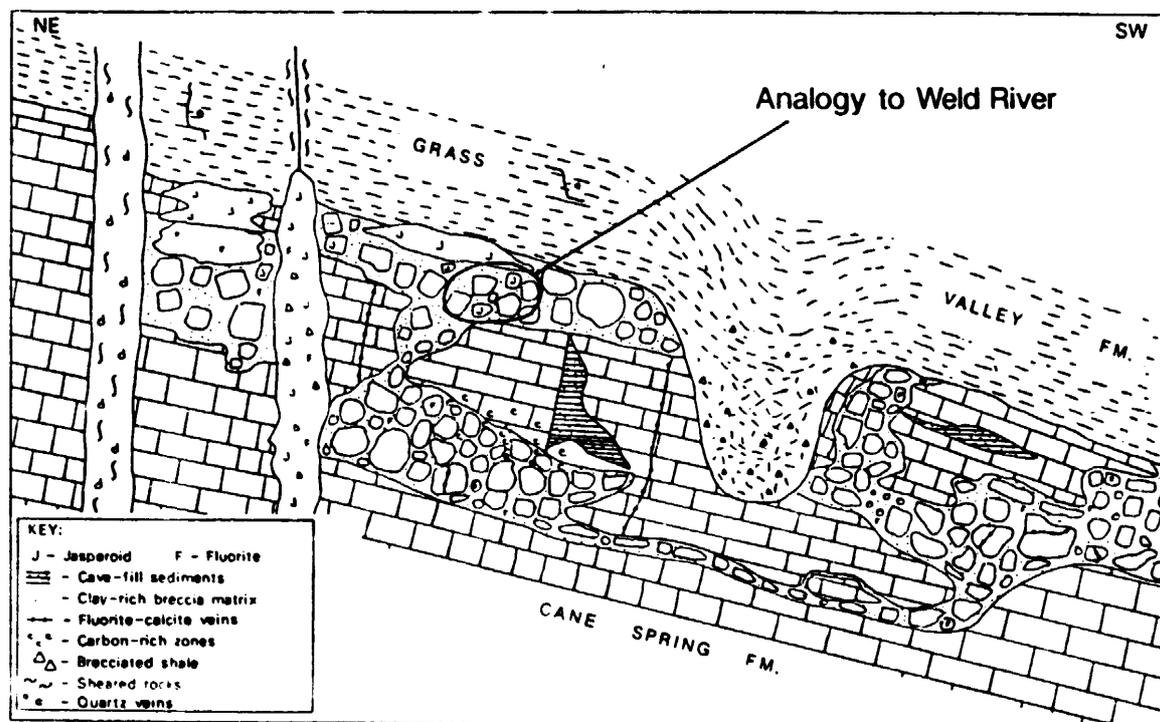


Figure 6. Schematic cross section looking southwest through breccia zone in Cane Spring Formation. Section drawn to show general relations between host rocks, breccia, collapse structures, and veins. The breccia matrix, cave-fill sediments, jasperoids, and some of the collapsed Grass Valley shale are mineralised and contain gold. All unlabelled breccia fragments are composed of limestone. Fluorite (F), where not in breccia fragment, replaces breccia matrix or jasperoid; d = diabase dyke. Section not drawn to scale. (from Wallace, 1989)

APPENDIX

The Application of Oxygen and Hydrogen Isotope Studies to Problems of Hydrothermal Alteration and Ore Deposition*

HUGH P. TAYLOR, JR.

Abstract

$^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ and D/H analyses of hydrothermal minerals and fluid inclusions can provide data on temperatures and attainment of equilibrium, but they are principally useful as isotopic tracers in determining the origin of the H_2O involved in ore deposition. This results from the fact that different sources of H_2O in the earth's crust, namely primary magmatic, metamorphic, oceanic, connate, and meteoric, all exhibit characteristic δD and/or $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values. Recent studies have provided quantitative data emphasizing the importance of meteoric H_2O in many hydrothermal fluids. Epizonal igneous intrusions emplaced into permeable country rocks (e.g., highly fractured volcanic areas) act as gigantic "heat engines" that set up long-lived hydrothermal convection systems that persist throughout the crystallization and cooling of the intrusion. The amounts of magmatic water in such systems are negligible compared with the very large amounts of heated meteoric ground water. Certain epithermal ore deposits and their associated propylitic alteration zones in volcanic terranes (western Cascades, Tonopah, Comstock, Goldfield, the San Juans) were formed by such low- ^{18}O meteoric fluids; the very high water/rock ratios imply that such ore-bearing fluids are relatively dilute water. If the country rocks are less permeable, as in many porphyry copper environments, less outside water is available and dominantly magmatic-hydrothermal fluids are isotopically identified as the source of the biotite-K feldspar alteration in the core zones of the porphyry stocks. A less pronounced meteoric-hydrothermal circulation, perhaps involving Na-Ca-Cl brines in the country rocks, is set up outside the stock. Such solutions are responsible for the pyrite-sericite and hypogene clay alteration zones in the outer portions of the stock. These zones tend to collapse and encroach on the central zone with time and the Cu ore bodies commonly occur near this boundary. At a much later stage, after erosion, supergene clay formation may occur and this can also be distinguished from the hypogene clay alteration by means of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD analyses.

Introduction

THE purpose of this review paper is to examine the basic principles of hydrogen and oxygen isotope geochemistry that bear on the problems of hydrothermal alteration and ore deposition. Although isotopic analyses can, in principle, provide determinations of the temperatures of formation of hydrothermal mineral assemblages, the prevalence of isotopic disequilibrium in such assemblages severely restricts this application. At present the most useful application lies in using D, H and $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ analyses as indicators of the origin and history of the H_2O in hydrothermal fluids.

Inasmuch as H_2O is the dominant constituent of ore-forming fluids, a knowledge of its origin is fundamental to any theory of ore formation.

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The other materials in solution also provide important evidence, but variations in dissolved salts and gases tell us principally something about the P-T history of the solution and about the types of rocks with which the fluid came into contact. The ultimate source of the H_2O can only be deciphered by studying some geochemical parameter based on the water molecules themselves. Stable isotope analyses provide just such a parameter, because natural waters of various origins exhibit systematic differences in their deuterium and oxygen-18 contents. To apply these techniques to ore deposits we first need to understand the natural isotopic variations in the various waters that conceivably could be involved in ore deposition; then we must find a way of determining the isotopic composition of the fluid that formed a given mineral deposit.

There are two ways of determining $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ and D/H ratios of natural hydrothermal fluids: (1) by

direct measurement of the fluid itself in a geothermal area or of fluid inclusions in the minerals of an ore deposit, and (2) by isotopic analysis of mineral assemblages, calculation of temperatures of formation utilizing various geothermometers, and finally, calculation of D/H and $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ ratios of waters in equilibrium with the assemblages at their temperatures of formation.

Although both approaches have been utilized, there are problems involved in the actual application of either of the above techniques, particularly with respect to whether or not the isotopic ratios are preserved during subsequent cooling of the ore deposit. The water that is present in fluid inclusions of oxygen-bearing minerals, for example, undergoes exchange with the host mineral during cooling, thus changing the $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ ratio of the fluid (Sugisaki and Epstein, 1968, unpub. data; Rye and O'Neil, 1968). Even nonoxygen-bearing minerals may contain secondary fluid inclusions that are not representative of the original fluid from which the mineral formed, especially if the mineral is highly fractured or full of imperfections.

The following discussions are not meant to be an exhaustive review of all the literature on this subject. Instead, the basic principles will be emphasized and the examples to be used will largely be drawn from previous work by the writer, his students, and his colleagues. The general approach is to illustrate the overwhelming amount of isotopic evidence gathered in recent years showing the importance of waters other than primary magmatic water in natural hydrothermal fluids. In particular, heated meteoric ground waters will be shown to be a very important constituent of many ore-forming fluids. The suggestion that meteoric waters might be important in hypogene ore deposition is a very old one and was, in fact, much in vogue until J. F. Kemp, W. Lindgren, and other geologists made such an apparently convincing case for the magmatic-hydrothermal theory about 1910. Early workers such as Van Hise (1902), Ransome (1909), and Lawson (1914) strongly supported the idea of deep circulation and heating of such surface waters, but it is only with the development of stable isotope geochemistry in recent years that it has become possible to supply proof for such ideas and to contradict much of the dogma that has arisen concerning magmatic-hydrothermal solutions.

Equilibrium Isotope Fractionations

Although we shall not dwell on isotope geothermometry in this paper, if we are to be able to calculate isotope ratios of hydrothermal fluids

it is necessary to discuss the state of our present knowledge concerning D/H and $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ fractionation factors for mineral-gas-water systems. Gas- H_2O fractionations as a function of temperature can be accurately calculated by the methods of statistical mechanics, but in general, mineral- H_2O fractionations at high temperatures must be experimentally determined in the laboratory. The latter approach is usually extremely difficult and time-consuming and a great deal of further work is necessary; successful experiments have so far been made in very few laboratories throughout the world.

First, some basic definitions: the isotope data are reported as δD or $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, where:

$$\delta = \left(\frac{R_{\text{sample}}}{R_{\text{standard}}} - 1 \right) 1,000$$

and R_{sample} is D/H or $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ in the sample and R_{standard} is the corresponding ratio for the standard. We are not concerned with absolute ratios, only with relative deviations from a standard material, and the most convenient standard for both oxygen and hydrogen is ocean water. A particular set of ocean water values, designated Standard Mean Ocean Water (SMOW) by Craig (1961) is the most common standard in present-day use. Thus, a δ -value = +10 would mean that the sample is 10 per mil (10 parts per thousand) or 1 percent richer in deuterium or ^{18}O than SMOW. Negative numbers signify relative depletions in the heavy isotopes.

The accuracy of determination of δD is about an order of magnitude worse than for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (± 1 per mil versus ± 0.1 per mil). However, the natural variations in D/H are much greater than for $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$; hence, a 10 per mil variation represents a very large $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ change but only a small δD change.

Another term in common use is α , the fractionation factor or isotopic partition coefficient for two minerals or two chemical compounds (species A and species B):

$$\alpha_{AB} = R_A / R_B$$

Note that from the definition of δ , it follows that:

$$\ln \alpha_{AB} = \ln \left(1 + \frac{\delta_A}{1,000} \right) - \ln \left(1 + \frac{\delta_B}{1,000} \right)$$

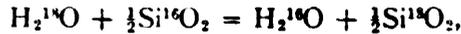
Inasmuch as $\ln(1 + \epsilon) \approx \epsilon$, if $\epsilon \ll 1$, we obtain the approximate relationship:

$$1,000 \ln \alpha_{AB} \approx \delta_A - \delta_B$$

For δ -values ≤ 10 , this approximate relationship holds up very well and we can treat isotopic distribution coefficients by simply subtracting

δ -values, which is very convenient. However, for larger fractionations, as typically occur in the case of D/H ratios, this can lead to errors; in such cases the fractionation factors should be divided out to insure accuracy.

If an isotopic exchange reaction is written such that only one of a set of exchangeable atoms in each compound takes part, using as an example the quartz-H₂O system:



then it can be shown (Urey, 1947) that $\alpha \equiv K$, the equilibrium constant for the reaction as written. Urey (1947) and Bigeleisen and Mayer (1947) showed that $\ln K$ for an isotopic exchange reaction involving perfect gases closely follows $1/T^2$ dependence over a wide temperature range and must approach zero at some very high temperature. Many mineral-H₂O fractionations also approximately follow $1/T^2$ dependence, and this is the reason for presenting the data in Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the form of plots of $1,000 \ln \alpha$ versus $10^6/T^2$.

Some calculated ¹⁸O/¹⁶O fractionation curves of geological interest are given in Figure 1, together with an experimental determination of the liquid water-vapor water equilibrium. Three classes of curves are shown in Figure 2: (1) a summary of the available information on mineral-H₂O experimental calibration curves; (2) some recent estimates by Bottinga and Javoy (1973) of the positions of these curves, based partly on theoretical and partly on empirical considerations; and (3) some empirical estimates from data obtained on natural mineral assemblages. Also shown for comparison is a single calculated curve for calcite-H₂O, based on some of the calculated curves shown in Figure 1.

The estimates by Bottinga and Javoy (1973) agree quite well with most of the calibration curves in Figure 2, except for the quartz-H₂O curve of Clayton et al. (1972). The latter authors, however, have pointed out the experimental difficulties encountered in the quartz-H₂O system and better agreement is obtained with a set of their data that involves partial equilibration and extrapolation to complete equilibrium. This latter calibration curve, $1,000 \ln \alpha = 3.57(10^6/T^2) - 2.73$, is the one that has been used in most isotope geothermometry involving quartz (e.g., Taylor, 1967; Shieh and Taylor, 1969a and b; Taylor and Coleman, 1968). Use of the quartz-H₂O calibration equations of Clayton et al. (1972) typically gives geologically unreasonable temperatures of formation of mineral assemblages. Therefore, either their equations are in error, the other mineral-H₂O

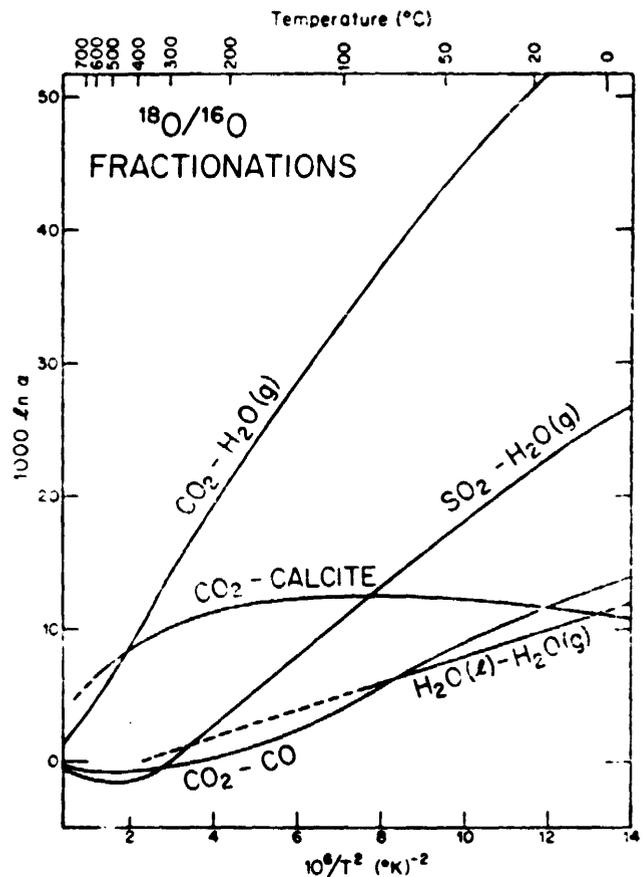


FIG. 1. Calculated equilibrium oxygen isotope fractionation factors as a function of temperature for CO₂-H₂O and CO₂-calcite (Bottinga, 1968), SO₂-H₂O and CO₂-CO (Urey, 1947), together with the experimentally determined curve for liquid water-vapor water (Horibe and Craig, in Craig, 1963, solid line; Bottinga and Craig, 1968, dashed line).

curves are wrong, or isotopic "temperatures" do not tell us much of anything about the original temperatures of formation of natural mineral assemblages. At present, it is not readily obvious which of the above possibilities we should choose. However, note that at any temperature, the scatter in the various quartz-H₂O curves shown in Figure 2 would lead to only about a 1 per mil variation in the calculated $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of a hydrothermal fluid in equilibrium with quartz.

There is at least one way to partially reconcile the quartz-H₂O curve of Clayton et al. (1972) with the other curves on Figure 2. The waters utilized in the experiments of Clayton et al. (1972) were not analyzed directly; they were done by the standard technique involving CO₂ equilibration at 25°C, assuming a CO₂-H₂O(l) fractionation factor of 1.0407. There are some indications now that a better value for this fractionation factor might be about 1.0412 or higher, based on several recent studies. This would cause an up-

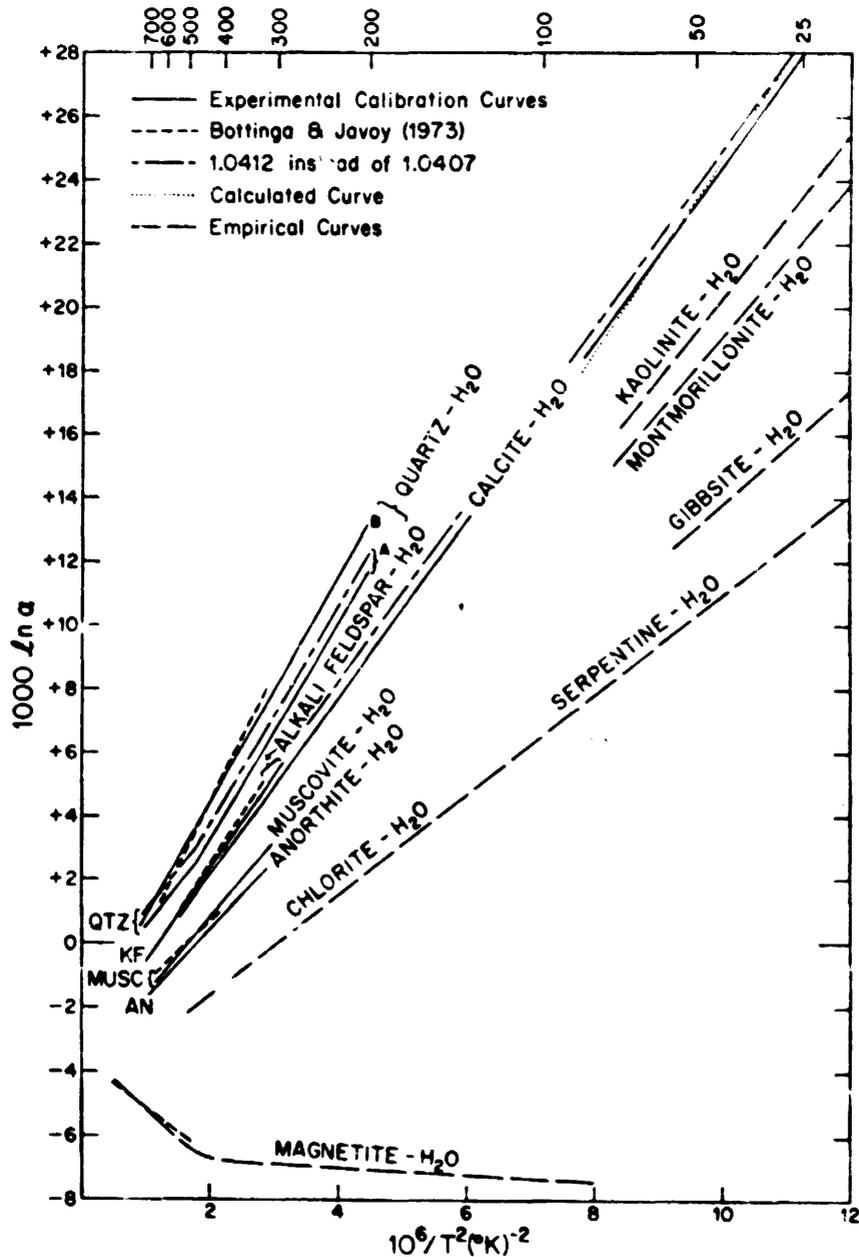


FIG. 2. Experimentally determined equilibrium oxygen isotope fractionation curves for various mineral-H₂O systems: calcite-H₂O (O'Neil et al., 1969); quartz-H₂O (B = "partial" exchange experiments, A = "complete" exchange experiments, Clayton et al., 1972); alkali feldspar (KF)-H₂O and anorthite (AN)-H₂O (O'Neil and Taylor, 1967); and muscovite-H₂O (O'Neil and Taylor, 1969). Also shown are some empirically derived curves: magnetite-H₂O (high-T portion = Anderson et al., 1971, low-T portion = Wenner and Taylor, 1971); serpentine-H₂O and chlorite-H₂O (Wenner and Taylor, 1971); kaolinite-H₂O (Savin and Epstein, 1970a); and gibbsite-H₂O (Lawrence and Taylor, 1971). In addition, some calculated curves of Bottinga and Javoy (1973) and Bottinga (1968, calcite-H₂O) are indicated, together with two readjusted experimental curves based on changing the CO₂-H₂O(1) fractionation factor at 25°C from 1.0407 to 1.0412 (see text).

ward shift of the quartz-H₂O curve of Clayton et al., in Figure 2, bringing it into closer agreement with the other quartz-H₂O curves. Except

for calcite-H₂O, the other curves on Figure 2 are not affected, either because the H₂O was analyzed directly (O'Neil and Taylor, 1967; 1969), or be-

cause the curves are based on empirical considerations of $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ data on natural mineral assemblages.

In summary, in spite of the difficulties, the experimentally determined calibration curves on Figure 2 represent the most reliable means of calculating the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of H_2O in equilibrium with a mineral assemblage at a given temperature. The other curves shown on Figure 2 are not independent; they are basically determined by these experimental curves in conjunction with data on natural mineral assemblages. Pressure is not a factor, because the equilibrium isotopic fractionations are solely temperature dependent. The composition of the aqueous fluid may, however, be important. This problem is discussed by Taylor (1967, p. 131) and recent work by Truesdell (1971) has shown that salinity variations may require adjustments to be made in calculated $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of hydrothermal waters. However, in view of the other variables involved, these difficulties are of second order and will be ignored in further discussions.

Some calculated D/H fractionation curves of geological interest are given in Figure 3. Note the enormously larger values of $1,000 \ln \alpha$ in these systems compared to the $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ systems. The curves show, for example, that at equilibrium at about 400°C , H_2O will be about 400 per mil richer in deuterium than coexisting H_2 gas. This means that if equilibrium is maintained and a hydrothermal fluid encounters a strongly reducing environment, some of the H_2O will be reduced to H_2 and the latter will have a very low δD value. By material balance the remaining H_2O will have to become richer in deuterium. Therefore, reactions of this type represent possible means of changing the δD values of the H_2O in a natural hydrothermal fluid and, for the above example, the equations governing this change are given by:

$$\delta D_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \delta D_{\text{H}_2} \approx 400$$

$$x\delta D_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + y\delta D_{\text{H}_2} = \text{constant} = \delta D_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^i$$

where x and y are, respectively, the mole fractions of H_2O and H_2 in the final (f) mixture, and the initial (i) material is assumed to be 100 percent H_2O . If $\delta D_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^i$ is -70 , and as little as 5 percent of the H_2O is reduced to H_2 , the δD of the H_2O in the final hydrothermal fluid will be increased by 20 per mil to $\delta D_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^f = -50$. Any OH-bearing minerals in equilibrium with this hydrothermal fluid will therefore also be enriched in deuterium by 20 per mil (providing they constitute only a tiny part of the total hydrogen reservoir; if an appreciable fraction of the total hydrogen in the

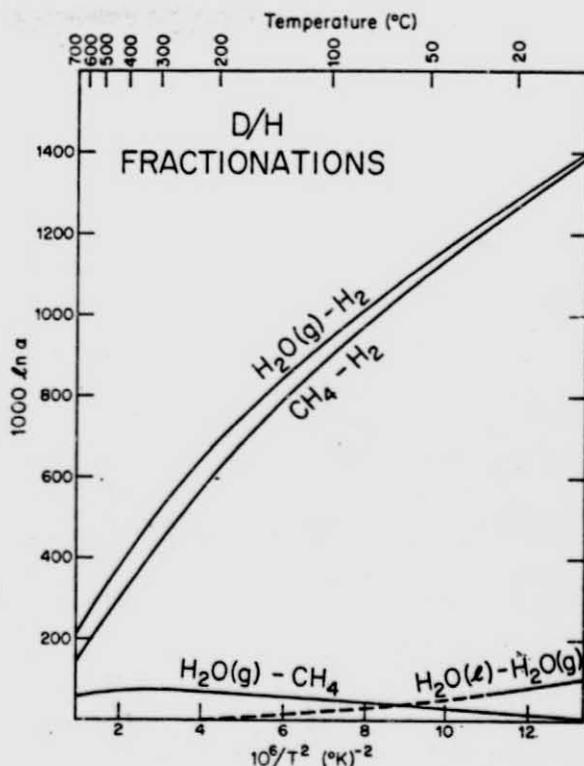


FIG. 3. Calculated equilibrium hydrogen isotope fractionation factors as a function of temperature for $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{H}_2$, CH_4-H_2 , and $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{CH}_4$ (Bottinga, 1969), together with the experimental liquid water-vapor water equilibrium curve (Merlivat and Nief, unpub. data, 1965, solid line; Merlivat et al., 1963, dashed line).

system is tied up in such minerals, the above equations become slightly more complicated).

The reverse of the above situation occurs if an H_2 -bearing hydrothermal fluid encounters an oxidizing environment. Then the H_2 will become depleted in deuterium. Generally, all of the above effects will be small in natural hydrothermal systems because the amounts of H_2O involved are so huge and the buffering capacities of the rocks are limited. Also, at the normal oxygen fugacities encountered in natural ore-forming solutions (e.g., Meyer and Hemley, 1967; Barnes and Czamanske, 1967), only minuscule amounts of H_2 will be formed (Eugster and Skippen, 1967). In particular, if carbon is present in the system, then under reducing conditions methane generally will be an enormously more important constituent than H_2 gas and, as shown on Figure 3, the $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{CH}_4$ fractionation is never larger than 70 per mil. To produce a $+20$ per mil change in the H_2O analogous to the example given above would require that 30 percent of the H_2O in hydrothermal fluid react with carbon species to make methane. This

could perhaps happen in a system containing abundant graphite (Eugster and Skippen, 1967), coal, or petroleum, but is unlikely in most hydrothermal environments.

Hydrogen isotope fractionation factors in silicate-H₂O systems have been investigated at high temperatures in only one laboratory study (Suzuoki and Epstein, 1970, 1974). Some of the results of Suzuoki and Epstein on biotite, muscovite, chlorite, serpentine, and kaolinite are incorporated into Figure 4, together with some empirical estimates of the low-temperature fractionation factors for some of these minerals based on data from natural mineral assemblages.

The most important results of the studies by Suzuoki and Epstein (1970, 1974) are that the D/H fractionations among silicates are mainly a function of the Mg, Al, and Fe contents in the minerals. Water concentrates deuterium relative to all OH-bearing silicates and Mg-rich and Al-rich minerals concentrate deuterium relative to Fe-rich minerals. This helps explain why muscovite in natural mineral assemblages is invariably richer in D than coexisting biotite, and why coexisting biotite and hornblende generally have similar δD values (they also generally have similar Mg/Fe ratios).

Above 400°C, the various silicate-H₂O D/H fractionation curves determined by Suzuoki and

Epstein (1974) form subparallel lines on a plot of $1,000 \ln \alpha$ versus $10^6/T^2$ (Fig. 4). Below 400°C the positions of the curves are unknown, but if the low-temperature estimates of Savin and Epstein (1970a), Lawrence and Taylor (1971), and Wenner and Taylor (1973) are reasonably accurate, all the hydrogen isotope fractionation curves must flatten out, as shown on Figure 4.

If the curves shown in Figure 4 are approximately valid, it means that hydrogen isotope geothermometry on silicate minerals is virtually impossible. However, if one can independently estimate temperatures of formation (e.g., by ¹⁸O/¹⁶O geothermometry), the curves can be used to calculate accurately the δD values of coexisting H₂O. The major problem in applying these curves to natural mineral assemblages lies in whether or not the primary δD values in a mineral assemblage are preserved during later geological events. This is a more serious problem for D/H than for ¹⁸O/¹⁶O, as discussed in more detail below.

Isotopic Variations in Natural Waters

Meteoric waters

The isotopic variations of H₂O in rain, snow, glacier ice, streams, lakes, rivers, and most low-temperature ground waters are extremely system-

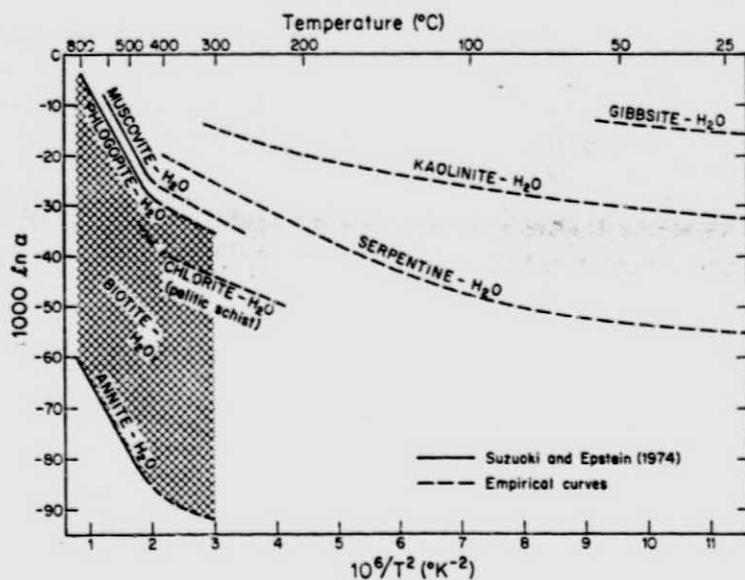


FIG. 4. Equilibrium hydrogen isotope fractionation curves for various mineral-H₂O systems. For temperatures above 400°C, the curves are based on laboratory experiments of Suzuoki and Epstein (1970, 1974). For temperatures below 400°C, the curves are based on empirical extrapolations to estimated values at earth-surface temperatures (Savin and Epstein, 1970a; Lawrence and Taylor, 1971; Wenner and Taylor, 1973) and on some preliminary laboratory experiments by Sheppard and Taylor (unpub. data, 1969) on kaolinite-H₂O at 300°C.

SAMPLE NUMBER: KM/BC-1

LOCATION: Weld Rv area

SUMMARY:

These chips are of greenschist facies aphyric or sparsely olivine+plagioclase-phyric low-Ti basaltic lavas identical to those from the lava carapace of the Cambrian ophiolites in W Tasmania except for the somewhat more abundant biotite in these chips.

HAND SPECIMEN:

These are drill chips of dark grey fine-grained metabasaltic lava.

THIN SECTION:

Three of these four chips have similar textures, but all are quite typical of the low-Ti basaltic lavas that make up much of the lava carapace of the Late Cambrian 'ophiolite' complexes in W Tasmania. They are characteristically aphyric to sparsely porphyritic, with quench textures modified by mid-greenschist facies of metamorphism. The three chips with similar textures are sparsely olivine+plagioclase-phyric lavas in which the small olivine phenocrysts have been chloritized, and the few small plagioclase phenocrysts albitized. The groundmasses of these chips are identical, being originally composed of fine-grained augite and plagioclase with interstitial glass that has altered to quartz, chlorite, tiny leucoxene globules and albite. Groundmass augite has altered to actinolite during low-grade metamorphic alteration, with minor greenish brown biotite also crystallizing with actinolite. The coarser-grained chip is mineralogically very similar to the groundmasses of the other chips, but perhaps has more biotite, and has a more subophitic texture typical of samples from further into a thick lava flow.

The presence of greenschist facies biotite in abundance in these chips relative to other Tasmanian low-Ti basaltic lavas is notable, and suggests perhaps, proximity to a granite. Although the chips are texturally unlike typical contact metamorphosed low-Ti basalts, these chips may be from the outer regions of an aureole.