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RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

448004

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2. Report on Geophysics from the Montezuma and Ring River Prospects, E.L. 101/87 and E.L. 13/88 by R. Deakin.
3. Montezuma and Reconnaissance Rock Chip Sample Analytical Reports.
4. Ring River Grid Wacker and Rock Chip Sample Analytical Reports.
5. North Montezuma Wacker Sample Analytical Reports.
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7. Geology of the (Mount) Dundas Grid and Lines 3600, 3800, 4000N Montezuma Grids E.L. 101/87 Dundas and E.L. 13/88 Williamsford.
8. Mt. Dundas Ground Magnetics.
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SUMMARY

The combined E.L.'s 101/87 and 13/88 were granted to Renison Ltd. as a result of successful tender application during 1987, and now cover 79 square kilometres of mostly mountainous rainforest stretching from just west of Rosebery to Mt. Dundas. The area was acquired because of its perceived potential for structural and replacement style tin deposits of the type mined at nearby Renison mine, and structurally related gold deposits possibly similar to the Henty deposit.

The area is dominated by volcanoclastic and epiclastic sediments of the Dundas Group, with smaller occurrence of Crimson Creek volcanoclastics, Cambrian ultramafic complexes and Oonah sediments. Numerous companies have explored the area previously, mainly for base metals at Dundas and tin in the northern half of the tenements, however the main thrust of this work tended to be confined to a few small areas, and significant anomalies remained incompletely explored.

Work completed by RGC during 1988/89 was concentrated along two major structures, the Montezuma Fault (tin) and the Rosebery Fault (gold). Work completed during 1989/90 was aimed primarily at selecting and drilling the main targets in these areas, and culminated in the drilling of seven diamond holes. Additional work consisted of additional gridding, mapping and geochemistry aimed at defining targets for follow-up in 1990/91.

Two diamond holes drilled on the Ring River grid intersected the source of a coincident IP and weak arsenic anomaly, which proved to be a broad graphitic shear in the immediate hangingwall of the Rosebery Fault. No significant sulphide mineralisation was encountered, and no further work is justified.

Four diamond holes drilled on the NE Dundas Tramway at Green Prospect intersected a non-outcropping ultramafic complex with over 100 metres of intense carbonate silica alteration along its SE contact with Dundas Group calcareous siltstones and conglomerates. A talcose massive pyrrhotite zone of apparent replacement style was encountered in the carbonates in one hole, but proved tin barren. Overlying Dundas Group siltstones are strongly sheared along a NE trending axis, and an 8 metre zone of intense silicification with accompanying pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralisation was intersected in one hole. However the strong tin anomalies focused on the area appear to be related to late stage fissure-lode style arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veins and pyrrhotite-carbonate stockwork veining. Some evidence of pyrrhotite replacement of carbonate-rich lamellae and bands in Dundas Group sediments is evident where fracturing is most intense.

The ultramafic is a chromite rich serpentinite, with some potential for primary platinoid deposits, based on scattered anomalous Iridium values.

A fifth hole drilled east of Pine Hill, near the Renison ML boundary, intersected the complex, strongly faulted contact between Dundas Group conglomerates and Cambrian gabbros. The

hole has not been assayed, but elevated tin values are probably related to the numerous quartz-tourmaline veins encountered throughout. Combined tin-base metal mineralisation is also associated with the contact. The area has potential for large tonnage, low grade tin mineralisation in the contact aureole of the Pine Hill granite.

Work elsewhere on the licences is still incomplete, and it is still too early for conclusions to be drawn.

1. INTRODUCTION

The adjoining licences E.L. 101/87 (Dundas and E.L. 13/88 (Moore's Pimple) were granted in 1988 as a result of successful tender applications, and in 1989 another successful tender resulted in the acquisition of E.L. 45/88P, which was incorporated into 101/87. The combined area of the E.L.'s is now 79 square kilometres, with 24.8 square kilometres of exclusions. The E.L.'s are regarded as geologically continuous and have been explored and reported as one complete block. The licences are held by Renison Ltd., and explored by RGC Exploration, both wholly owned subsidiaries of RGC Ltd.

The licences cover an area of heavily forested mountainous terrain to the east of the Murchison Highway between Rosebery and Mt. Dundas to the south (Fig 1). About a third of this area recently became nominated National Estate.

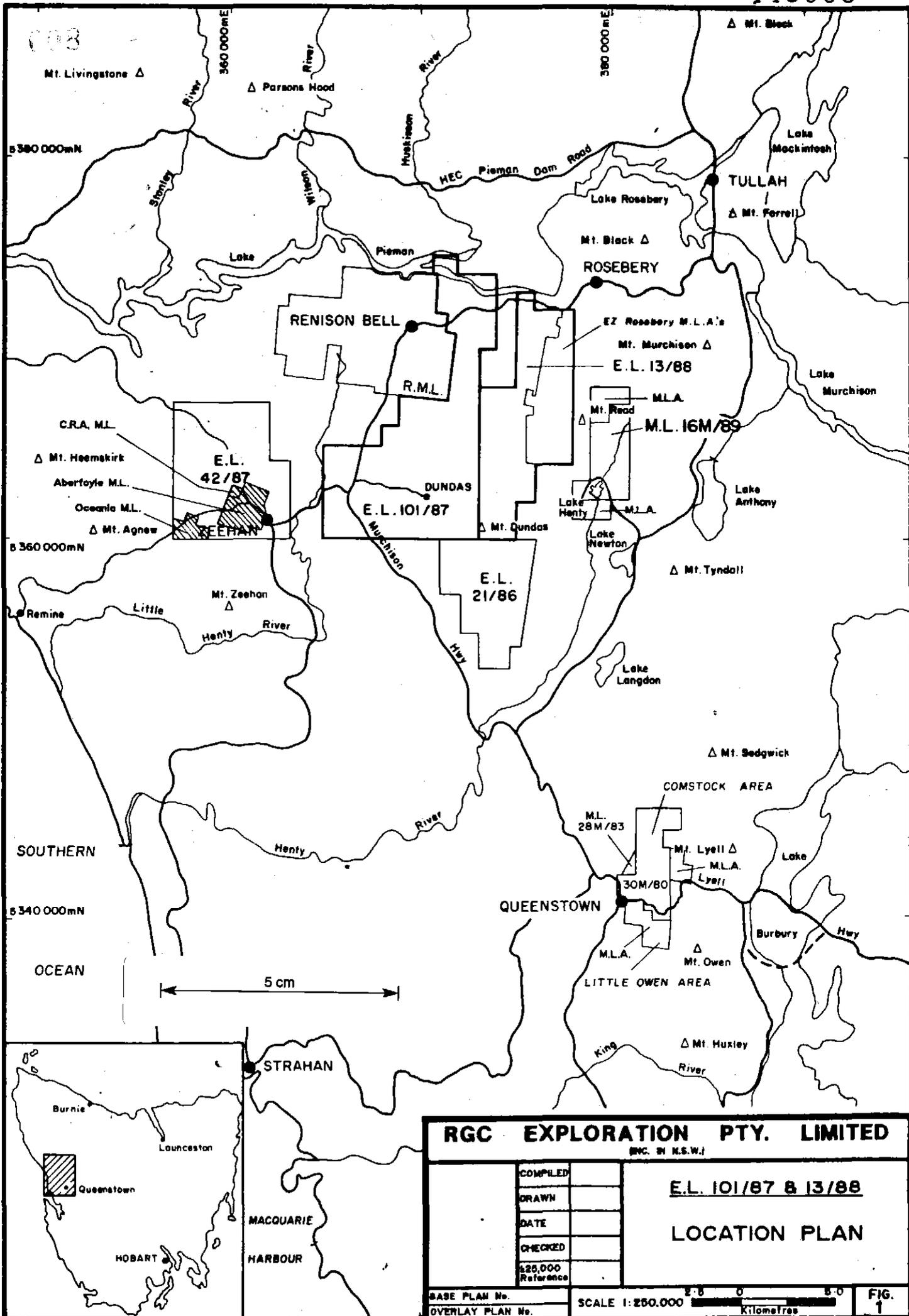
Access is gained via the highway, the abandoned North-East Dundas Tramway, old walking tracks and various old exploration tracks constructed by previous explorers and upgraded by RGC Exploration. Upgrading of these tracks greatly reduced the expensive use of helicopters, and facilitated all-weather operations. Helicopter useage is now restricted to drilling operations and certain types of geophysical surveys in inaccessible areas.

Numerous companies have explored the area in the past, and over 150 drillholes have been completed. However the bulk of this work was concentrated in a few small areas occupying about a third of the E.L.'s, and often did not target commodities such as gold and tin. Renison Ltd. showed interest in the area from the early 1960's, mainly because of its proximity to the mine lease surrounding Renison Bell tin mine, and has held portions of the area since that time, primarily to explore for tin.

Current exploration on the licences is conducted by RGC Exploration, and is targeted at tin and gold, and to a much lesser extent base metals and PGE's.

The tin search has centred mainly on the Montezuma Fault, a persistent N-S trending structure within the Dundas Group sediments with a co-incident linear tin-in-soils geochemical anomaly. This year, the bulk of the work (including drilling) was restricted to two areas where the presence of major NE trending cross-cutting structures and suitable host lithologies offered the best potential for deposits of the scale that would be attractive to RGC. These areas are referred to as Greens Prospect and North Montezuma respectively both of which are covered by the Montezuma Grid. Additional reconnaissance work and literature reviews have been undertaken in an attempt to define new tin targets.

The gold search has centred on the Rosebery Fault, a major regional structure that separates the White Spur Formation to the east from other Dundas Group sediments and volcanoclastics. This search involved two grids, the Ring River Grid and the newly established Mt. Dundas Grid (Plan 2).



RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

(INC. IN K.S.W.)

E.L. 101/87 & 13/88

LOCATION PLAN

COMPILED	
DRAWN	
DATE	
CHECKED	
1:25,000 Reference	

BASE PLAN No.
OVERLAY PLAN No.

SCALE 1:250,000
0 5.0 Kilometres

FIG. 1

2. LAND TENURE

E.L. 101/87 was granted in July, 1988 and E.L. 13/88 in October, 1988, both as a result of successful tender applications.

E.L. 45/88P was granted in February, 1989 as part of an expanded E.L. 101/87.

E.L. 101/87 totals 50 square kilometres, with 10.1 square kilometres of exclusions as listed in Table 1.

E.L. 13/88 totals 29 square kilometres, with 14.7 square kilometres of exclusions as listed in Table 1.

The combined E.L.'s also contain several small Crown reserves, roadway, and timber reserves. The remainder is vacant Crown Land. In 1989 nearly a half of E.L. 13/88 and a small portion of 101/87 became Nominated National Estate.

Leases 29M/86 and 100M/87, held by S.G. Laffer just south of Williamsford townsite, were dropped during the year and reverted to E.L. 13/88.

The current tenement situation is summarised as Figure 2.

TABLE 1

Exclusions from E.L. 101/87 and E.L. 13/88

	<u>Tenement</u>	<u>Title Holder</u>	<u>Comments</u>
101/87;	3W/73	Minops	Razorback tin deposit leases
	11W/74	Minops	Razorback tin deposit leases
	62M/75	Minops	Razorback tin deposit leases
	6M/77	Minops	Razorback tin deposit leases
	86M/77	Minops	Razorback tin deposit leases
	87M/77	Minops	Razorback tin deposit leases
	22M/74	S. Dohnt/Rowbottom	"Red Lead" Crocoite mine
	74M/74	F. Mihajlowits	Adelaide Crocoite mine
	39M/75	N. Bennett	South Comet lead-zinc deposit
	40M/75	N. Bennett	South Comet lead-zinc deposit
	63M/84	F.W. Groves	Quarries
	62M/87	F.W. Groves	Quarries
	26M/85	M.J. Adams/ Cochrane/Hall	Lapidary Club Fossicking Area
	MR	S. Dohnt	1 ha Miners Right (Kapi Mine)
13/88;	445/W	Pasminco	Rosebery/Herculese mine leases
	2270/W	Pasminco	Rosebery/Herculese mine leases
	9075/M	Pasminco	Rosebery/Herculese mine leases
	9749/M	Pasminco	Rosebery/Herculese mine leases
	1000/M	Pasminco	Rosebery/Herculese mine leases
	2529/W	Pasminco	Rosebery/Herculese mine leases
	10635/M	Pasminco	Rosebery/Hercules mine leases
	10638/M	Pasminco	Rosebery/Hercules mine leases
	33M/38	Pasminco	Rosebery/Hercules mine leases
	39M/39	Pasminco	Rosebery/Hercules mine leases
	70M/46	Pasminco	Rosebery/Hercules mine leases
	99M/56	Pasminco	Rosebery/Herculese mine leases
	7M/82	Pasminco	Rosebery/Herculese mine leases
	33M/89	Pasminco	Rosebery/Herculese mine leases
	MR	J. Dohnt	1 ha Miners Right (Colebrook Hill)

011

365 000mE

370 000mE

375 000mE

448012

ROSEBERY

RENISON BELL

MURCHISON HIGHWAY

COLEBROOK HILL FOSSICKING AREA

J. DOHNT (Colebrook)

5 370 000mN

MINOPS (Godkin)

E.L. 18/86 M.G. CREASY

PASMINCO

WILLIAMSFORD

PASMINCO (Rosbery/Hercules mine leases)

EXEMPT AREA

RENISON M.L.

S. DOHNT (Kapf)

N.E. DUNDAS TRAMWAY

N.E. DUNDAS TRAMWAY

5 365 000mN

MINOPS (Razorback)

MURCHISON HIGHWAY

GROVES

E.L. 13/88

5 cm

90-3172.

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

GROVES

MIHAJLOWITS (Adelaide)

BENNETT (S. Comet)

E.L. 101/87 & 13/88

LAND TENURE

DOHNT/ROWBOTTOM (Red lead)

E.L. 101/87

BASE PLAN No 5522/003
OVERLAY PLAN No

SCALE 1:50 000

2

3. Previous Work

Galena was first discovered at Dundas in 1887, and this led to the development of several important silver-lead mines in the Dundas area. Mining had practically ceased by 1913, by which time the Dundas Field had achieved a recorded total production of 25,050 tons of lead, 629.5 tons of zinc and 1,815,592 ounces of silver.

Alluvial tin was found in the Ring River as early as 1890, and cassiterite bearing gossans were located on Commonwealth Hill around 1893. Ultimately these and other discoveries lead to the development of the major Renison Bell tin field, and the small Exe River tin field nearby. In 1909, additional discoveries were made in the Razorback-Grand Prize area. By 1962, recorded production of tin metal from Renison Bell was 3372 tons, with an additional 21 tons from Exe River and 67 tons from Razorback-Grand Prize. Since then, tin production was restricted to the Renison mine, which was treating around 850,000 tonnes of ore per annum by 1987. Published ore reserves (Proven + Probable) stood at 14 million tons grading 1.2% Sn that year. *Razorback*

Production of other commodities has included small tonnages of Copper-Lead-Silver from several mines in the North Dundas area, Copper-Axinite at Colebrook Hill and Copper-Nickel in ultrabasic intrusions in the Cuni area. Total copper production was around 700 tons. Chrysotile asbestos was mined in small quantities at Tunnel Hill.

Modern mining, apart from Renison tin mine, has been restricted to small scale extraction of mineral specimens of axinite at Colebrook Hill and crocoite at the Red Lead, Adelaide and West Comet mines at Dundas. In addition, a small trial shipment of ore was extracted from the South Comet Mine (N. & B. Bennett).

Modern exploration by various companies since 1950 (including RGC affiliates) is covered in detail in the 1988/89 Annual Report (Cartwright, 1989) and will not be reiterated here. A brief summary is provided as Table 2, and the areas covered by this exploration are shown in Figure 3.

TABLE 2

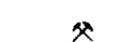
PREVIOUS WORK IN DUNDAS/MOORES PIMPLE AREA

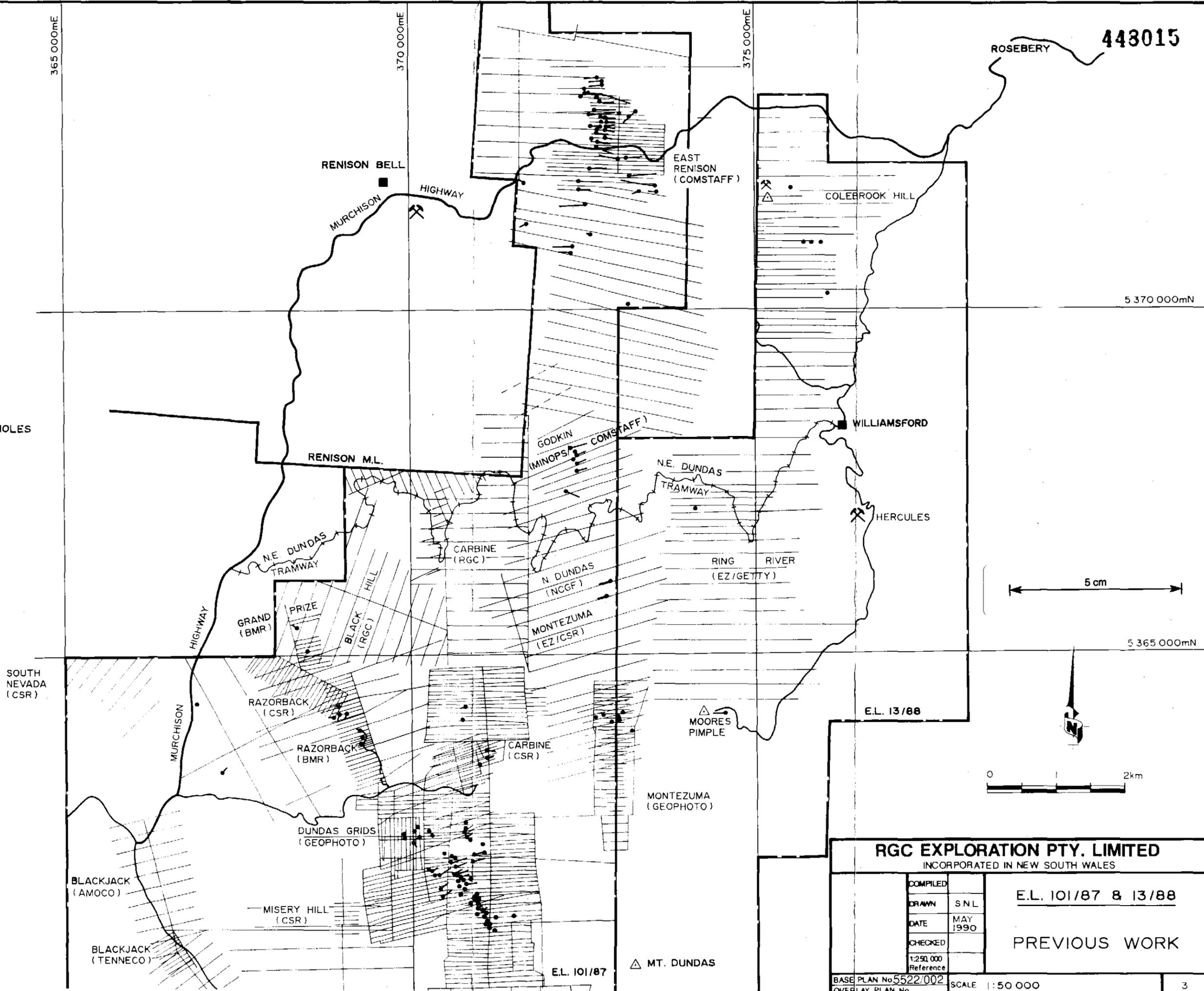
COMPANY	PERIOD	PROSPECT(S)	COMMODITIES	METHODS	RESULTS
BMR	1959/60	Razorback Grand Prize	Sn	Turam, Sp Magnetics	Inconclusive except over known mineralisation.
PLACER	1964/66	Razorback Grand Prize	Sn	Underground Drill Mining	No new orebodies found. The prospects are not connected.
N.C.G.F.	1966/71	N. Dundas (Montezuma)	Sn	Magnetics, VHEM Mapping Geochem	Coincident Magnetic and Tin-in-Soil anomaly on Montezuma Fault. Not considered worth drilling.
GEOPHOTO	1968/74	Dundas	Pb Zn Ag	IP, REM, SP, Mag Mapping Geochem 79 Drill Holes	Intensive drilling located Pb Zn Ag in several thin fissure veins separated by barren host rocks. Didn't meet corporate objectives.
COMSTAFF	1970/85	E. Renison Godkin	Sn	IP, Input, Mag Mapping 58 Drill Holes	Intensive drilling defined: Tin Vein; 0.4Mt x 1%Sn, .2% Cu Salmon Vein; 0.8Mt x 3% Pb, 2% Zn Godkin; 0.3Mt x 0.9% Sn.
CSR	1976/87	Nevada Razorback Montezuma Carbine	Sn Cu Pb Zn Au	Em, Mag, IP Dighem, Input Mapping Stream Geochem. Soil Geochem 7 Drillholes	Several Geochem. anomalies identified and followed up but more were drilled. Airborne geophysic anomalies were followed up by 7 unsuccessful holes.
EZ/GETTY EZ/CSR	1978/86	Colebrook Hill Ring R. Mt. Dundas Montezuma	Sn Cu	Input, Dighem Turam, IP Mapping Geochem. 28 Drillholes	Several encouraging Sn &/or Cu inter- sections at Colebrook Hill (23 holes). Only minor Sn, Pb intersections on Montezuma Fault (5 holes). Deep hole proposed.

014

443015

LEGEND

-  PREVIOUS GRIDS
-  PREVIOUS DRILLHOLES
-  ROAD
-  TRAMWAY
-  MAJOR MINE
-  SMALL MINE



RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES		
		E.L. 101/87 & 13/88
		PREVIOUS WORK
COMPILED		
DRAWN	S.N.L.	
DATE	MAY 1990	
CHECKED		
1:250,000 Reference		
BASE PLAN No 5522/002	SCALE 1:50 000	
OVERLAY PLAN No		3

4. Regional Geology

4.1 Stratigraphy (Plan 1)

Po

The oldest rocks in the area are correlates of the Precambrian Oonah Formation, occurring NW of Mt. Dundas and north of Moores Pimple. The former occurrence includes the type section of the Concert Schist (Pos) as described by Blissett (1962) - a sequence of strongly cleaved, interbedded quartz-muscovite schists, quartzites and occasional carbonate interbeds. Surrounding these are less deformed micaceous quartzites and grey to black graphitic siltstones and shales of the (undifferentiated) Oonah Formation, a turbiditic sequence which, in the Zeehan area, passes upward into shallow water sediments of the "Upper" Oonah Formation. A poorly sorted, matrix-supported carbonate rich conglomerate (Pod) often occurs at the contact, with trends reflecting those of the overlying Pos.

The Oonah Formation NW of Mt. Dundas is considered to occupy the core of an anticline, and the Pos/Po contact is thought to be an unconformity with Pod possibly representing a basal unconformity.

Cs

Missing from the E.L.'s is the Success Creek Group which in the type section along the Pieman River consists of about 1000m of shallow water laminated siltstones and shale, with interbedded sandstone and conglomerate. The so-called Renison Mine Sequence straddles the contact between Cs and the overlying Crimson Creek Formation (Cc). The mine sequence includes three persistent dolomite horizons, which between them host virtually all stratabound tin orebodies at Renison. The middle of these (No. 2 Horizon) occurs at the transition from shallow water sediments (finely interbedded sandstones and laminated siltstones of the Renison Bell Member) to volcanoclastics and related sediments (volcanoclastic agglomerates, red cherts etc. of the Red Rock Member) and is interpreted to be the contact between Cs and the conformably overlying Cs.

The relationship between Cs and the Oonah Formation is not as well understood. Blissett (1962) considered Cs sediments to be conformable with and therefore part of the Oonah Formation, however Taylor (1954) recognised an unconformity between Cs and Po in the Ring River. As a result Cs is considered a separate group, despite lithological similarities with the Upper Oonah Formation at Zeehan.

Cc

The Crimson Creek Formation was defined near Renison Mine, where it consists of about 3,500 metres of turbiditic volcanoclastic lithic wackes (derived from erosion of mafic volcanics), massive siltstones and mudstones and basaltic lava flows. Numerous gabbros intrude this sequence in the vicinity of Renison, and occasional impure dolomitic horizons have been recorded. Occurrences of Cc on the E.L.'s are restricted to the vicinity

of Colebrook Creek (2 km east of Renison) and Colebrook Hill, although Brown (1986) disputes the latter is Cc because of the presence of acid to intermediate volcanic detritus in the lithic wackes there, rather than the basaltic detritus of the type section. No mapping of Cc occurrences has yet been undertaken by RGC in these areas.

Cd

Epiclastic and volcanoclastic sediments of the Dundas Group dominate the area covered by the E.L.'s, and the type-section of the Group is on E.L. 101/87 near Dundas. The group is essentially a sequence of turbiditic to shallow water sediments dominated by immature conglomerates, monotonous siltstones and shales with some sandstone and grit interbeds. Acid to intermediate tuffs and related volcanoclastic sediments, and minor lava flows, appear higher in the sequence. Units of the Group typically exhibit both vertical and lateral facies variation, resulting in marked variations in thickness and contacts that are often interfingered or gradational. Hence stratigraphic correlation is generally only possible over short distances, especially for immature conglomerates and volcanoclastics.

The relationship between the Dundas Group and underlying Crimson Creek Formation is not well understood, as no unfaulted contacts between the two have yet been observed in the area. Mostly the Dundas Group is in faulted contact with Cambrian ultramafic/gabbro complexes, however an unfaulted contact was encountered in diamond drillhole MZ 005 (Subsection 6.2.4), where the hole passed from immature, polymict conglomerate through a gradational contact into a gabbroic conglomerate thence into a gabbro of the Serpentine Hill complex. At "Greens Prospect", drillholes MZ001 and 003 demonstrated that relatively unfolded Dundas Group sediments overlie a Cambrian ultramafic complex which must have been a topographic high at the time of deposition of the sediments. Conglomerates at this location contain occasional fuchsitic pebbles.

At the south end of the Montezuma Grid, in a creek located between lines 4200N and 4400N (Duck Creek), a pseudo-conformable contact between Dundas Group sediments and the Oonah Formation is observable. The absence of about 1000m of Cs and 3,500m of Cc at this location indicates that strong topographic relief was developed on Po prior to deposition of the Cambrian sedimentary successions.

Cu

Cambrian ultramafic complexes occur at a number of locations throughout the E.L.'s, including the blind ultramafic complex at "Greens Prospect", which is recorded for the first time in this report. Typically, the complexes exhibit a high degree of internal deformation, and are strongly serpentinitised as a consequence. The only exception is the Serpentine Hill complex, which includes core areas of relatively undeformed, un-serpentinitised dunite and pyroxenite surrounded by sheared serpentinite and intruded by gabbro.

The ultramafic at "Greens Prospect" is similar to the Dundas ultramafic complex in that it consists of serpentinite with a high chromite content and a high level of internal deformation. Aeromagnetic evidence suggests the ultramafic is a cross-faulted extension of the Colebrook Hill complex, and may link that complex with the Dundas complex.

Current tectonic theory has these ultramafic complexes emplaced as allochthonous thrust sheets emplaced during the mid-Cambrian (Berry & Crawford, 1988).

Cg

Gabbros occur within the ultramafic complexes, and as separate, irregular intrusions within Cc mainly, but also in Cd sediments.

Dg/Dp

The Pine Hill Granite (Dg) intrudes the Cc/Cu contact at Pine Hill, 800m west of the boundary of E.L. 101/87. The granite is described as a porphyritic adamellite, and is thought to be part of a multiple intrusive body. The Pine Hill outcrop represents a cupola on this body, and is affected by an early phase of alteration involving silicification and sericitisation, followed by boron metasomatism resulting in local greisen development with quartz, tourmaline, topaz, muscovite, minor cassiterite, molybdenite, wolframite, bismuth and fluorite. Quartz-tourmaline veining occurs over a wide area around the granite, and extends onto E.L. 101/87.

A genetically related Quartz porphyry (Dp) dyke extends onto 101/87 from Pine Hill. Although generally barren, these porphyries do sometimes host cassiterite mineralisation at Renison (e.g. Dalcoath opencut).

Dos

In the southwest corner of E.L. 101/87, the Dundas Group is overlain, possibly above a disconformity, by Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian sediments. These include the Moina sandstone and Gordon Limestone (Ordovician), Crotty Sandstone, Amber Slate and Austral Creek Limestone (Silurian) and Florence Quartzite and Bell Shale (Devonian).

4.2 Structure

Precambrian

The Oonah Formation at Dundas typically exhibits tight to isoclinal folding that is absent from Palaeozoic rocks, and generally possesses a higher degree of deformation. This deformation is interpreted as occurring during the Precambrian Penguin Orogeny, and is overprinted by Palaeozoic deformations. The core area of the concert schists exhibits even higher grades of deformation, with the development of a strong schistosity.

Cambrian

The main structural and stratigraphic feature of the area is the Dundas Trough, the main features of which are listed below:

- 1) Correlates of the highly deformed Oonah Formation are present on directly opposite sides of the trough.
- 2) The thick Mt. Read felsic volcanic belt (MRV) occurs along the eastern margin of the trough, but has no correlates on the western side. Such felsic successions have their modern analogues in Andean-style subduction zones.
- 3) Early shallow water deposits (Cs), followed by greywackes and tholeiitic lavas (Cc) and finally Dundas Group sediments infill the trough. Sediment input was rapid.
- 4) Mafic-ultramafic complexes (MUC) with the characteristics of ophiolites are present as fault-bound slices interdigitating with these sediments. Modern analogues occur in mid-ocean ridge and oceanic island arc settings.
- 5) Dundas Group sediments are derived partly from the Mt. Read Volcanic Belt, partly from Precambrian sources and partly from intra-trough sources including small quantities of ultramafic and gabbroic material.

A number of alternate plate tectonic models have been proposed to explain these features, however no unifying model has been proposed that adequately explains them all. The earliest and most attractive model proposed that the Dundas-Fossey Trough and other Eocambrian-Cambrian troughs developed as several anastomosing rifts developed within deformed Precambrian rocks during the Early Cambrian (Corbett et al, 1972), and were infilled with Cambrian sediments. The model failed to adequately explain the presence of MRV's and MUC's, and this led Corbett & Lees (1987) to propose the existence within the Dundas trough of an easterly dipping subduction zone. Williams (1988) proposed an alternate westerly dipping subduction zone at the site of the Tamar Fracture to account for all the observed features. Finally Berry & Crawford (1989) proposed that continued subduction at an easterly dipping intra-oceanic subduction zone resulted in a continent-arc collision and subsequent overthrusting of MUC's (of

forearc origin) onto the subducting continent, with post-collision volcanism producing the MRV's.

Unambiguous structural evidence of early rifting has not been positively identified at Dundas however major normal faults such as the Federal-Bassett Fault (Renison Mine) may have originated during rifting, and been re-activated during Devonian deformation.

Evidence of thrusting is observable within the MUC's which often exhibit a high degree of internal deformation and dismembering. All contacts with Ec and older units are faulted, but contacts with Dundas Group rocks are more complex, varying from unconformable to complex faulted with apparent interfingering. The Dundas Group appears to post-date any thrusting involving the MUC's as can be seen at Greens Prospect, where a strongly sheared and altered ultramafic complex with strong palaeotopographic relief (as defined by ground magnetics) is overlain by consistently easterly dipping Dundas Group sediments exhibiting relatively minor folding and faulting of Devonian origin. Thus Dundas Group sediments are probably obscuring many Cambrian tectonic features.

The Rosebery Fault represents a major Cambrian thrust that is not associated with MUC's.

Devonian

The Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny produced most of the observable folding and faulting that has been mapped in the Dundas area, and Tabberabberan fold interference patterns seem to have exercised a degree of control on the shape of Devonian granite intrusions, as interpreted from regional gravity data (Leaman 1989).

The main structural components of Devonian Orogeny are most easily observed in Silurian-Ordovician sediments southwest of the E.L.'s, because these have not been affected by earlier deformations. The pattern of folds in these rocks reflect compression in two principal directions:

- 1) NE/SW - producing NW trending close to tight fold axes.
- 2) NW/SE - producing NE trending open folding that resulted in strong interference patterns with the NE/SW folds.

The main folds thus generated in the vicinity of the E.L.'s are:

- 1) Huskisson Syncline - A major regional syncline with a NW-SE trending axis which extends onto E.L. 101/87 west of Colebrook Hill.
- 2) Renison Anticline - An open, SE plunging anticline the axis of which extends through Renison Bell, where it is accentuated by normal faulting that produces a SE trending Horst block between the Federal-Bassett and Argent Faults. Dundas Group sequences between Renison

Bell and Williamsford are folded gently around this regional feature.

- 3) Dundas Anticline - This domal feature is complicated by Precambrian deformation within the core of Oonah Formation sediments, and by the presence of a pre-existent basement high.

These features are peripheral to the central areas of the E.L.'s, where the Dundas Group sediments typically exhibit minor, NE trending open to close folds of limited lateral extent. In general sediments in these areas typically exhibit easterly facings and dips, and strike trends paralleling the Renison Anticline.

Faulting also exhibits two dominant trends on the E.L.'s.

- 1) NNW - Steeply dipping faults exhibiting limited dip-slip to oblique slip displacement.
- 2) NE - Steeply dipping faults exhibiting more significant displacement.

Displacement within the Dundas Group is difficult to determine because of a lack of suitable marker horizons, however detailed mapping and drilling on the Montezuma Grid suggests that displacement is minor for the NNW faults, even though they often display alongstrike persistence (e.g. Montezuma Fault).

The NE trending faults generally exhibit more significant displacement and often either occur along the margins of mafic-ultramafic complexes or are developed above "blind" MUC's, as at Greens. This suggests that MUC's and related Cambrian thrusts are acting as zones of structural weakness along which Devonian fractures became focussed. Carbonaceous shales also acted as a focus for such deformation because of their relative ductility.

There is no evidence to suggest that the Federal-Bassett Fault (FBF), which is the main mineralising structure at Renison, continues across the MUC northeast of Pine Hill. Nor is there any evidence that it continues as the Montezuma Fault. The FBF either "feathers out" to form a monocline before reaching the MUC, or the ductile MUC has "absorbed" the displacement, thus terminating the structure.

Post-Devonian.

No Post-Devonian tectonism is evident in the Dundas area, although Post-Permian thrusting has been observed at Zeehan (Crossing 1989).

4.3 Mineralisation

The types of mineralisation historically mined in the Dundas-Moores Pimple area are listed in Table 3.

The copper-nickel mineralisation at Cuni, and the platinoid enriched zones in the ultramafics from which osmiridium placers derived, both resulted from Cambrian processes of magmatic segregation. All other styles of mineralisation are ultimately a product of Devonian granite intrusion.

A broad zonation of Devonian mineralisation occurs, centred on the Heemskirk-Pine Hill-Granite Tor ridge of granitic intrusion. A central zone of sulphur-rich tin deposits occurs within 2km of the granite surface, and an outer zone of "sulphur-poor" base metal deposits extends up to 10km from the granite. This apparent zonation is a result of "telescoping" of earlier, magmatically derived tin bearing fluids and later meteoric fluids that deposited base metals.

One hypothesis to explain this assumes that early formed hydrothermal fluids formed convective cells focussed around topographic high points along the cooling bodies of fractionated granite, with tin etc., derived from residual magmatic fluids. The tin was typically deposited out at around 350°C, except for high temperature skarns adjacent to the granite contact. Around these convective cells, meteoric fluids became heated, and leached base metals from country rocks. As the convective cells collapsed, the meteoric fluid systems replaced them, depositing base metals in fissures and veins at lower temperatures. Intermediate ore types resulted from mixing of fluids at the contracting interface. The current RGC Exploration effort is mainly directed toward locating additional large tonnage tin deposits of the types historically mined at Renison and Razorback. The main pre requisites for these styles of mineralisation are listed below:

- 1) Proximity to fractionated granite (source of hydrothermal fluid)
- 2) Presence of major fault (fluid conduit)
- 3) Dolomitic host rock (for replacement style mineralisation)
- 4) Structural preparation of host rock (fluid access)

Gold is another target commodity, but historical production is limited to small quantities of alluvial gold won from Melba flats.

TABLE 3

Types of mineralisation mined in Dundas-Moores Pimple Area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMODITY	MINERALOGY	EXAMPLE
STRATABOUND	Massive sulphide replacement of faulted Cs dolomites	Sn	Pr Qt Tc Sd Ap To Cs	Renison (stratabound)
"RAZORBACK"	Semi-massive sulphides replacing faulted, dolomitised ultramafics (Cus)	Sn	Pr Py Qt Tc Sd Ap Cs	Razorback, Grand Prize
FAULT	Complex multi-phase sulphide mineralogy in major permeable fault	Sn Cu	Qt Pr Ap To Cs Cp	Renison (Federal)
	Pyrrhotite lenses in carbonate-magnetite mineralised faults	Sn	Pr Cb Mt Cs	Renison (Polaris)
FRACTURE	Silicified, tourmalinised fractured Cs siltstones	Sn	Qt To Pr As Cs	Renison (Melba)
FISSURE LODES	Stanniferous lodes occupying persistent NNW trending fractures	Sn, Cu	Qt Pr Py Ap Cp Cs	Frazers, Exe R.
	Antimonial-lead lodes occupying NNW/NE fractures & veins	Cu Pb Ag	Sd Py Gl Sl Tt Js	Curtin Davis
VEINS	Quartz-tourmaline veins adjacent to granites	Sn	Qt To Cs	Pine Hill, Exe R.
SILL	Massive sulphide accumulated at base of gabbroic sill (Cg)	Cu Ni	Pn Ml Pr Py Cp	Cuni
PLACER	Osmiridium rich placers derived by erosion of ultramafics	Os Ir	Os Ir (Cr)	Melba

TABLE 3 (Cont).

LEGEND

Ac	Actinolite
Ag	Silver
Ap	Arsenopyrite
Ax	Axinite
Cb	Carbonate
Cp	Chalcopyrite
Cr	Chromite
Cs	Cassiterite
Cu	Copper
G1	Galena
Ir	Iridium
Js	Jamesonite
Ml	Millerite
Mt	Magnetite
Ni	Nickel
Os	Osmiridium
Pb	Lead
Pn	Pentlandite
Pr	Pyrrhotite
Py	Pyrite
Qt	Quartz
Sd	Siderite
Sn	Tin
Tc	Talc
To	Tourmaline
Tt	Tetrahedrite

5. Work Completed 1989/905.1 Access and Gridding

On the Ring River Grid, two helipads were constructed on the steep (30-40 degree) and heavily forested western flanks of White Spur, east of Bathers Creek. These were to facilitate a two hole diamond drilling programme. (Sub-section 5.5), which was helicopter supported from the old Williamsford townsite. Foot access to the drillsites was by 45 minute walk along an access track cut up Bathers Creek from the North East Dundas Tramway bridge. Minor blasting was required on one helipad to provide a suitable drillsite. Platforms to support the drilling were constructed from felled timber.

In the Montezuma Grid area, existing access tracks were repaired and upgraded. This included minor bulldozing and construction of drainage ditches along the Ring River track, the re-clearing (by excavator and bulldozer) of Geophotos old "Costean Road" (North Montezuma), and hand clearing and cording of portions of the North East Dundas Tramway between Confidence Saddle and the Frazor Creek Crossing. A small area of embankment on the tramway was blasted to widen it enough to allow access to an L38 skid-mounted rig. The work was approved and monitored by the Department of Mines, and environmental disturbance was kept to a minimum.

21 line kilometres of grid was cut south west across the spur that extends north from Mt. Dundas, starting from the southern end of the Ring River Grid. The Mt. Dundas grid was designed to cover the interpreted position of the Rosebery Fault southwest of the Ring River Grid. Two existing access roads in the Dundas area were repaired and upgraded to provide access to the southern half of the grid, whilst Pasminco's White Spur road was used to access the northern half.

An additional 3 line kilometres of grid was cut at the south end of the Montezuma Grid to connect it to the new Mt. Dundas Grid.

5.2 Geology

The area of infill gridding in the Ring River Grid (lines 4600N to 5600N inclusive, east of Bathers Creek) was geologically mapped at 1:1,000 scale, and all Wacker samples logged by Scott Halley (Plans 4, 5). The mapping was aimed at improving geological understanding as part of the programme designed to explain the large Bathers Creek I.P. anomaly (Cartwright, 1989).

On the Montezuma Grid, lines 6800N to 7400N (Greens Prospect), and 8400N to 9200N (North Montezuma) were mapped at 1:1,000 scale by John Crossing, and all wacker samples were logged. The results are presented as a single 1:5,000 Geological Interpretation plan (Plan 8). The mapping was part of a programme of following-up tin anomalies defined during the 1988/89 season.

Reconnaissance mapping was conducted throughout both E.L.'s by John Crossing, with some assistance by Scott Halley, along

selected tracks, streams and old grid lines. The entire Mt. Dundas Grid was geologically mapped at 1:5,000 scale by contract geologist Roger Poltock, and the results are included as Appendix 7 and Plan 10. The mapping was aimed at determining the potential of the Rosebery Fault in the area for hosting possible gold mineralisation, and is essentially an extension of the Ring River Grid-programme.

5.3 Geochemistry

A total of 76 rock chip samples were collected from within and near the Montezuma Grid during geological mapping (Plan 9), and another 5 collected during regional reconnaissance (Plan 3). All samples (except T26201-207) were submitted to Renison Laboratories and analysed for Sn As WO, Cu Pb Zn S Ag Bi SSn (soluble tin) and Au. Analytical reports are included as Appendix 3.

Another 269 Wacker bedrock samples were collected by contractor Nick Poltock along grid lines 8400N to 9200N (North Montezuma) at 12.5 metre intervals on lines 200 metres apart. The samples were logged and submitted to Analabs and analysed for Cu Pb Ni Zn and Sn, and forwarded to Becquerel and analysed for Au Sb As Ba Br Ce Cs Cr Co Eu Hf Ir Fe La Lu Mo Rb Sm Sc Se Ag Ta Th W U Yb and Zn using neutron activation. The aim of the sampling was to determine if the large C-Horizon tin anomaly obtained during the 1988/89 auger programme was due to quartz-tourmaline pebbles shed downslope in scree from near the Pine Hill granite, or whether it reflected in-situ mineralisation.

160 of the 269 samples collected came from within the Renison Mine Lease, and the analytical results pertaining to these, and discussions derived therefrom, will be included in relevant Renison-Ltd. reports at a later date. The remainder are included as Appendix 5.

A further 196 Wacker bedrock samples and 53 surface rock chip samples were collected on the Ring River Grid along infill lines east of Bathers Creek between 4600N and 5600N inclusive. The samples were collected by Nick Poltock at 12.5m spacings along lines 100m apart, and were replaced by rock chip samples if outcrop was present. All samples were submitted to Analabs and analysed for Au Ag Cu Pb Zn As Sb Sn and Bi. (Appendix 4).

A total of 27 gold standards were included with these samples, and a comparison of the analytical results and the ascribed values of the standards is included as Table 4.

All analytical results have been entered into RGC's Prime database, except for Renison laboratories results, which are not recorded onto computer discs. Additionally, field data has not yet been entered for some of the samples.

As part of a regional reconnaissance programme over the E.L.'s, 164 sample pulps from the 1983/84 C-Horizon soil sampling programme on the Carbine Hill Grid were resubmitted for multi-element analysis using neutron activation. Original analyses included only Sa, Lu, Pb and Zn.

Table 4

Gold Standards

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Standard Identifier</u>	<u>Mean Grade</u>	<u>Acceptable Range (95%)</u>	<u>Value obtained by analysis</u>
T10350	B8	1.19	1.07-1.31	1.12
10360	MAG	0.54	0.46-0.62	0.44
10380	B8	1.19	1.07-1.31	1.30
10390	BRB4	0.143	0.11-0.17	N.E.S.
19310	B8	1.19	1.07-1.31	1.26
19320	BRB2	1.100	0.99-1.21	0.96
19337	BRB2	1.100	0.99-1.21	1.12
20051	GC5	1.442	1.30-1.59	1.219
20052	GC8	0.753	0.64-0.87	1.108
20053	D2	0.212	0.19-0.23	0.189
20054	BRB2	1.100	0.99-1.21	1.023
20055	MAG	0.54	0.46-0.62	0.625
20056	PHQ	1.510	1.36-1.66	1.306
20057	BRB4	0.143	0.11-0.17	0.105
20058	FHC2	2.911	2.53-3.29	2.742
20059	GC5	1.442	1.30-1.59	0.633
20060	BRB4	0.143	0.11-0.17	0.129
20061	MAG	0.54	0.46-0.62	0.496
20062	GC8	0.753	0.64-0.87	0.850
24001	B8	1.19	1.07-1.31	1.190
24050	MAG	0.54	0.46-0.62	0.643
24100	B8	1.19	1.07-1.31	1.200
24150	MAG	0.54	0.46-0.62	0.789
24200	B8	1.19	1.07-1.31	1.210
24250	PHQ(?)	1.510	1.36-1.66	1.750
24275	GC8	0.753	0.64-0.87	0.852
26820	FHC1	0.236	0.15-0.32	0.304
26840	FHC1	0.236	0.15-0.32	0.305
26860	B4	0.250	0.18-0.33	0.300

5.4 Geophysics

Interpretation of the 1988/89 helicopter magnetic survey flown by Geoterrex Pty. Ltd. was completed by Bruce Wyatt, and the portion that covers E.L.'s 101/87 and 13/88 is included as Appendix 1. Compilation of the aeromagnetic data and interpretation of it was delayed considerably by an Australia wide shortage of geophysical consultants and contractors.

Interpretation of the 1988/89 ground magnetic data for the Ring River Grid and Montezuma Grid has been interpreted by Roger Deakin, and is included in Appendix 2.

A dipole-dipole I.P.-resistivity survey was conducted over Montezuma Grid lines 6800N, 7000N and 7200N, and totalled 4.4 line kilometres. The survey was conducted by Geoterrex Pty. Ltd. using a Hunter Mark IV with a dipole-dipole electrode configuration at 100 metres separation. The results have been interpreted by Roger Deakin (Appendix 2). The purpose of the survey was to pin-point the source of a strong DIGHEM anomaly (Sainty, 1982) in the area, and hopefully explain the relationship between it and the observed mineralisation at Greens Prospect.

18 line kilometres of ground magnetics at 5 metre spacings was conducted by contractor Brendon Steadman over the Mt. Dundas Grid, using a proton percussion magnetometer with a sensor height of 3 metres. Results were recorded onto floppy discs, which have been sent to Tesla 10 for contouring and plotting of stark-profiles. The results will then be interpreted. The survey was designed to locate some of the significant aeromagnetic anomalies located in the Mt. Dundas area during the 1988/89 survey. Preliminary results are included on Appendix 8.

5.5 Drilling (Plan 2)

Two helicopter supported diamond holes (RRD 001, 002) were drilled on the Ring River Grid from the helipads east of Bathers Creek. Both holes were drilled by Diamond Drilling Tas (D.D.T.) using an L38 rig drilling from a wooden platform at an inclination of close to 60 degrees. Altogether 566 metres was drilled, in HQ and NQ. The holes were drilled to determine the source of the Large Bathers Creek I.P. anomaly outlined during the 1989/90 gradient array I.P. survey (Cartwright, 1989).

A wind gust which occurred whilst drill core was being loaded into the support helicopter caused the helicopter blades to strike the ground. Two RGC personnel were injured in the incident and the helicopter, a Squirrel owned by Helicopter Resources, was a virtual write-off. The Bureau of Air Safety report on the incident cited a strong gust of wind and obstructions on the helicopter landing site as contributing factors, and suggested that one of the helicopter skids settled between planks on the drilling platform. This platform had never been intended to support the helicopter, as the original intention had been for all equipment and core to be sling-loaded

in and out of the site. The helicopter pilot had made the decision to depart from this planned procedure.

Both holes were cased with slotted PVC pipe on completion, and all rubbish removed from the helipads.

Core from the holes was removed to RGC's newly acquired but incomplete coreshed complex at Zeehan. Because of a lack of visible mineralisation, splitting and sampling of the core has been delayed until other work of higher priority is complete. The core has however been logged and photographed.

Another 4 diamond holes were drilled by DDT at Greens Prospect using a skid mounted L38 rig towed on-site by bulldozer, along the North East Dundas Tramway (MZ001-MZ004). These holes were drilled from the tramway at inclinations of 50 degrees, and were aimed at testing the potential of the major NE trending structures for hosting significant tin-copper mineralisation, and for possible replacement style tin mineralisation in Dundas Group carbonates. Additionally, the first hole was expected to determine the source of the large coincident NE trending aeromagnetic anomaly (Appendix 1, anomalies 110-114). Total metreage for the holes was 1094m, mainly of NQ core.

Despite the narrowness of the tramway, no trees were felled or damaged when setting up the rig. Drilling fluids were prevented from entering creeks by using hay bales as sediment traps. All holes were cased with slotted PVC pipe and collars were cemented, to facilitate downhole geophysical surveys at a later date.

Core from the holes was returned to RGC's Zeehan coreshed complex and logged, photographed, selectively split and sent to Analabs for analysis for Cu Pb Zn Sn Au Ag As Ba Br Ce Co Cr Cs Eu Fe Hf Ir La Lu Mo Rb Sb Sc Se Sm Ta Th U W and Yb using a combination of AAS, XRF and neutron activation (Becquerel Labs). Delays in setting up a core.

A fifth hole (MZ005) was started at the north end of the Montezuma Grid in June, but had only just been completed at the time of writing. The hole is a 45 degree angle hole with a total depth of 529 metres. It is located on Comstaff's old "Costean" road adjacent to the Renison mine lease eastern boundary.

6.1 Ring River Grid (S.W. Halley)

6.1.1 Mapping

The Rosebery Fault is a major N-S trending thrust fault running from near the Pinnacles in the north, past Moores Pimple to the south. This fault marks the western edge of the Mount Read Volcanics. The Rosebery Fault is considered to be prospective for gold mineralisation.

The Ring River Grid was designed to accurately locate the position of the Rosebery Fault along the valley of Bather Creek between the NE Dundas Tramway and Moores Pimple. The grid was initially mapped at 1:5000 scale by contract geologist W. Herrmann (1989). His report adequately described the geology and various lithologies in the area and these details will not be repeated here.

The Ring River Grid was remapped at 1:1,000 scale from 4600N to 5600N. This part of the grid covers a chargeability anomaly defined by an IP survey completed during the 1988/89 field season. As well as mapping the cut lines, topolite traverses were made along creeks. Wacker samples provided information in areas of little or no outcrop.

Although there are no good exposures of the Rosebery Fault in this part of the grid, its position can be determined reasonably accurately since it marks the boundary between the White Spur Formation and the Dundas Group. Where the fault zone is exposed, it is no more than about 0.6m wide. The Mines Department drillhole MF1, drilled through the Rosebery Fault about 400m south of line 4400N did not contain intense deformation in the wallrocks adjacent to the fault. However, outcrops exposed along Bather Creek between 4600N and 5600N commonly show well developed foliation and shearing.

The White Spur Formation is the oldest unit in the Dundas Group. It has been thrust from the east by the Rosebery Fault onto younger Dundas Group sediments. The White Spur Formation consists of a crystal-rich, feldspar-quartz phyric epiclastic mass-flow units interbedded with dark-grey, finely bedded, turbiditic siltstones. These rocks are steeply dipping, with cleavage sub-parallel to bedding. Insufficient facing information was available to determine the position of the major fold axes, however east and south of Moores Pimple, all the facings are to the west, whilst in the Bather Creek area facings are generally to the east.

A variety of lithologies occur within the Dundas Group. The polymictic conglomerate is matrix supported with well rounded pebbly clasts of chert, mudstone and siltstone. It changes gradationally into a massive micaceous quartzwacke. The quartzwacke is in places interbedded with dark grey turbiditic siltstones. Pale, fine-grained, siliceous quartz-phyric rocks occur along the western edge of the Rosebery Fault. In the drill hole MF1, these rocks show extensive brecciation and intermixing with sediments along their contacts suggestive of a flow-top

breccia or submarine extrusion. These rocks are most likely extrusive rhyolites. The conglomerate appears to overlie a massive, medium-grained, equigranular, gabbro.

A small point of disagreement with Herrmann's interpretation regards an outcrop east of the fault on line 5200N. This was mapped by Herrmann as a rhyolitic quartz porphyry. It has been remapped as a silicified quartz-phyric epiclastic belonging to the White Spur Formation.

Corbett (1986) shows a splay in the Rosebery Fault north of about 5400N enclosing a wedge of quartzwacke and felsic tuff along the eastern side of Bather Creek. These rocks have been re-interpreted as belonging to the White Spur Formation, which places the Rosebery Fault along Bather Creek, in agreement with Herrmann.

6.1.2 Wacker Sampling

A program of bedrock wacker sampling was designed to test the geo-chemistry of the area surrounding the Rosebery Fault and the IP chargeability anomaly subparallel to and east of the fault. All the lines from 4600N to 5600N were sampled including the in-fill lines 4700N, 5070N and 5130N. Samples were collected at 12.5m intervals. Where outcrop was exposed, this was sampled in preference to wacker sampling. A total of 196 wacker samples and 53 rock chip samples were collected. The soil cover was remarkably shallow, sample depths rarely being more than 2m. The samples were logged and this information was used in compiling the 1:1000 interpretive geological map.

All samples were analysed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Sn and Bi. Sample locations were digitized and entered into the RGC computer so that geochemical maps of element distributions could be produced. The results and analytical methods are listed in Appendix 4.

None of the elements analysed are anomalous along the line of the Rosebery Fault. The highest gold value was 0.106ppm. No other values were above 0.03ppm and 80% of the assays were below the detection limit (0.008 ppm). Most of the Ag values are between 0.5 and 2.5 ppm with a single spot value of 20.0 ppm. Copper has an irregular distribution which shows no apparent correlation with lithologies or structures. Pb and Zn correlate reasonably well with each other and their spotty high values are probably related to minor base-metal bearing carbonate veinlets which are ubiquitous throughout the area. As is the only element which displays a regular distribution pattern. There appears to be an anomalous band of siltstone within the White Spur Formation (Cwt) from 5500N to 5000N which follows the margin of a band of lutiteous felsic rocks (Cwf). Sb has a weak correlation with the As anomaly but may also show elevated values with the spotty Pb-Zn highs. Sn values are consistently low.

6.1.3 Drilling

Two diamond drill holes were drilled to test the I.P. chargeability anomaly and the wacker arsenic anomaly. The locations and details of the holes are as follows:

RRD 001
 collar position 365235mN 375240mE (AMG)
 inclination at collar -58°
 azimuth at collar 270°
 depth 283m

RRD 002
 collar position 364970mN 375115mE (AMG)
 inclination at collar -65°
 azimuth at collar 270° AMG
 depth 283m

The collar positions have not been surveyed, and the co-ordinates listed above are approximate only.

RRD 001 intersected the Rosebery Fault at a depth of 185m. The fault at a depth of 185m. The fault is an intensely crushed puggy zone about 0.6m wide. The White Spur Formation in the hangingwall of the fault consisted entirely of finely-bedded turbiditic siltstones (Cwt) with minor sandstone interbeds. These rocks become progressively more sheared approaching the fault. The Dundas Group in the footwall of the fault contained predominantly a massive, felsic, feldspar-phyric tuffaceous rock. This rock was weakly sericitized and silicified. Very minor galena-sphaerite bearing carbonate veinlets were ubiquitous throughout the hole but in general, it lacked any signs of significant mineralisation. There was extensive development of graphite along the foliation in the sheared rocks adjacent to the Rosebery Fault. This is very likely the cause of the IP anomaly. RRD 002 intersected the Rosebery Fault at 148m. In this hole also, it occurred as a puggy crush zone about 0.6m wide. The hangingwall sequence was again composed of turbiditic siltstones. The footwall sequence was composed of a mixture of siltstone and felsic, tuffaceous epiclastic rocks. This hole contained less deformation adjacent to the fault than RRD 001, but the rocks were still quite graphitic particularly along the foliation. This hole intersected abundant carbonate veinlets, with occasional traces of base-metal sulphides, but no significant mineralisation.

The core has not yet been analysed. When a core-saw is installed at the new RGC coreshed in Zeehan, selected intervals of both holes will be split and assayed.

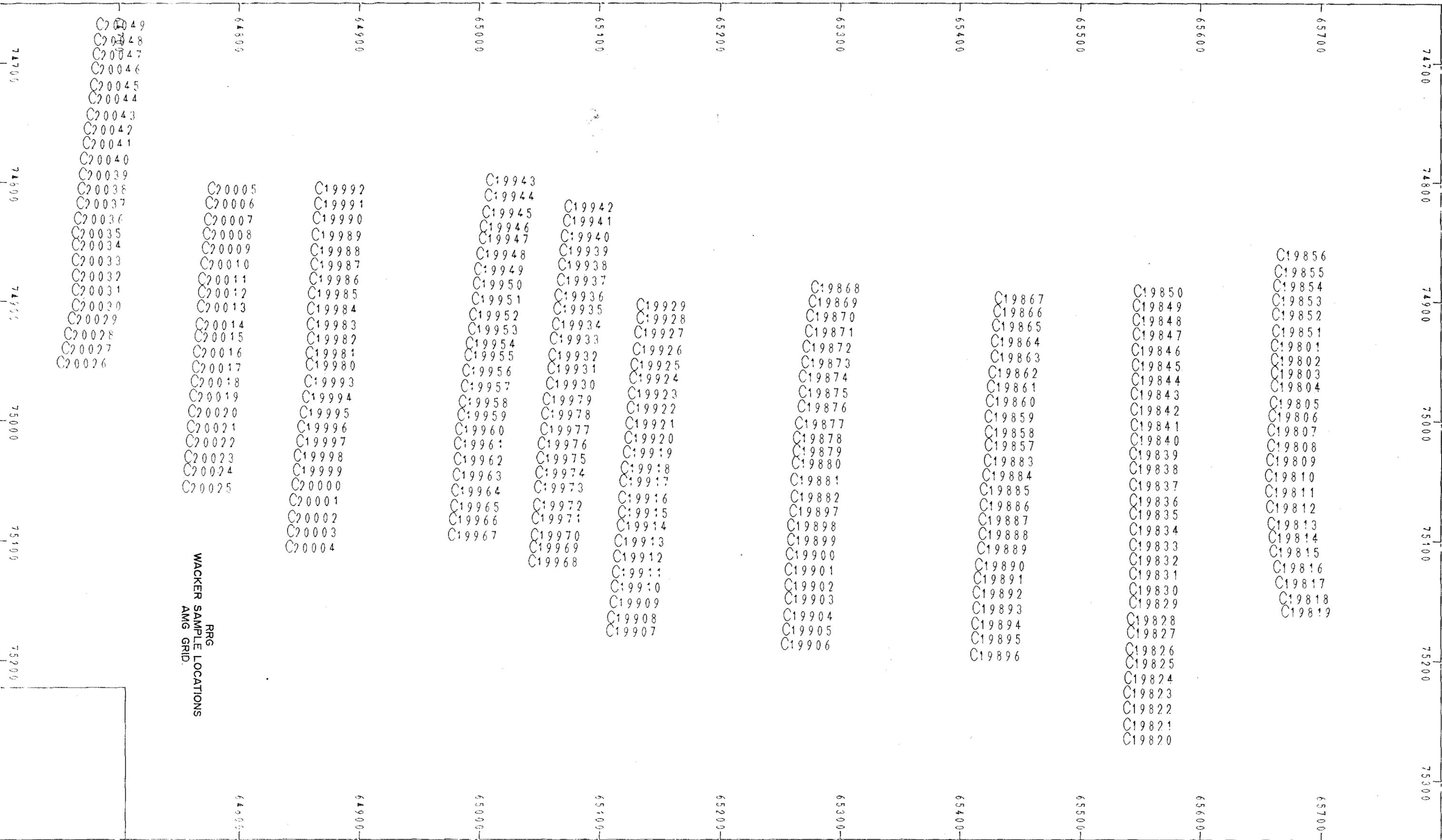


Fig 4

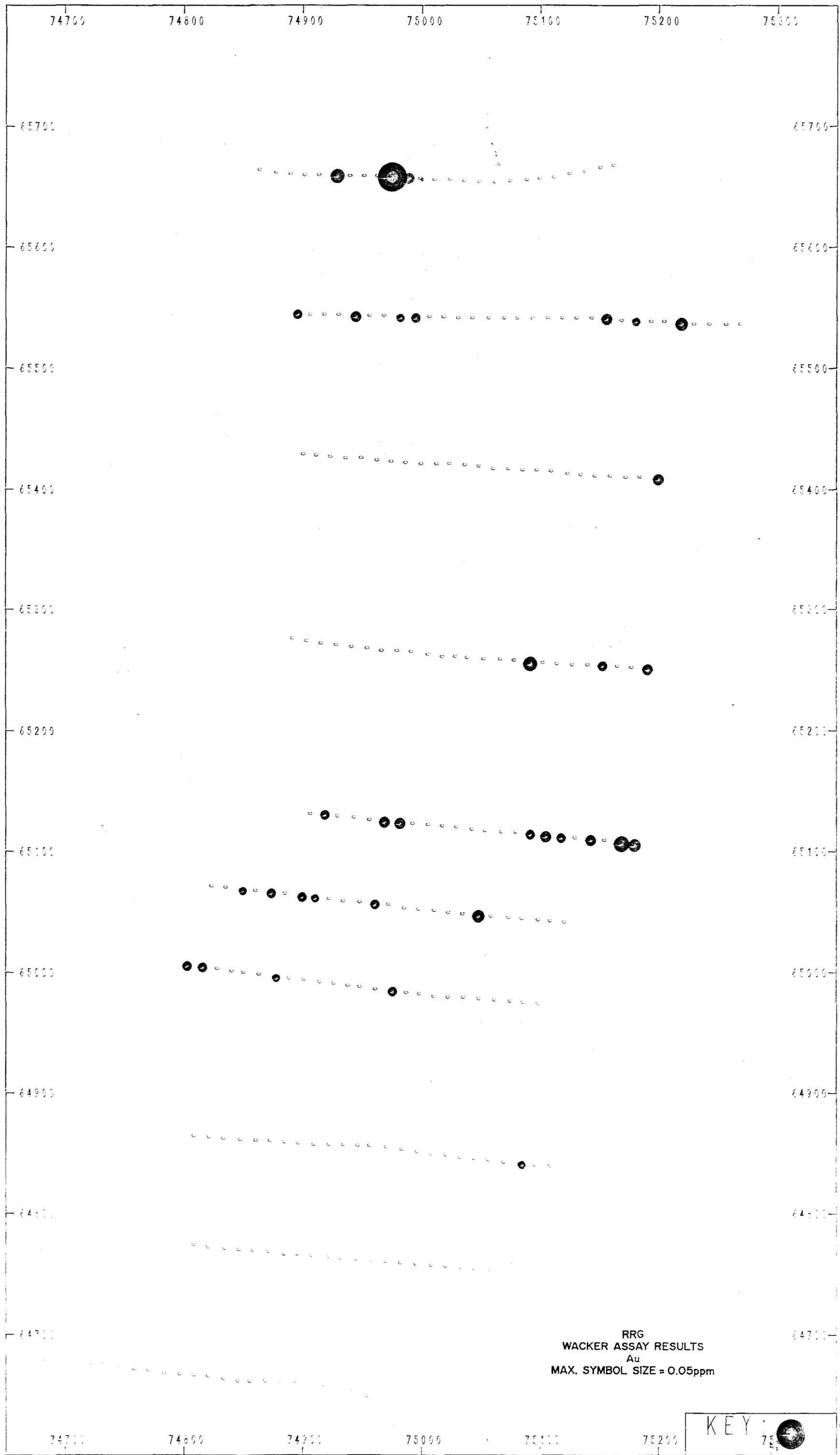


Fig 5

448034

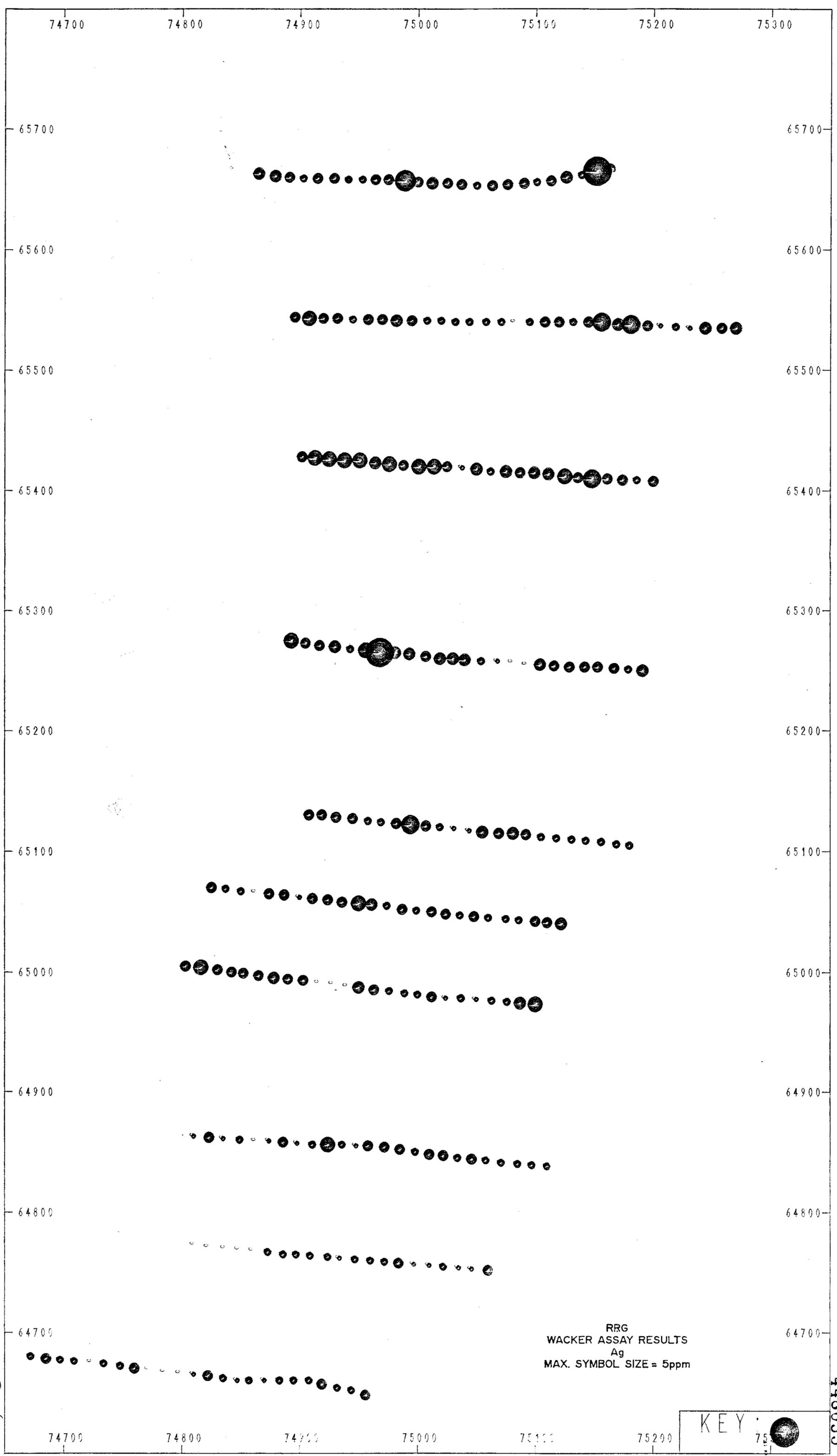
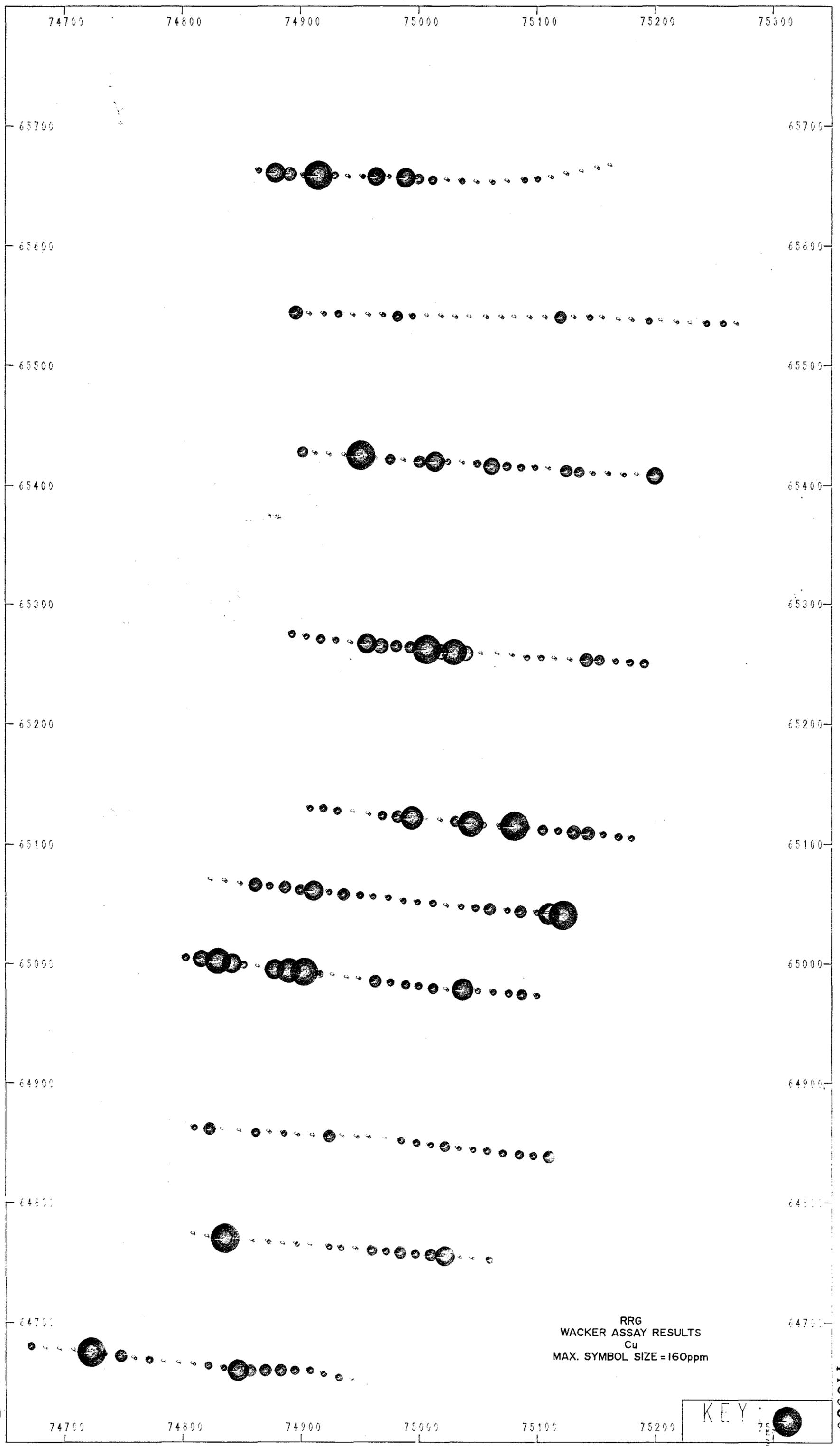


Fig 6

448035



KEY: 

Fig 7

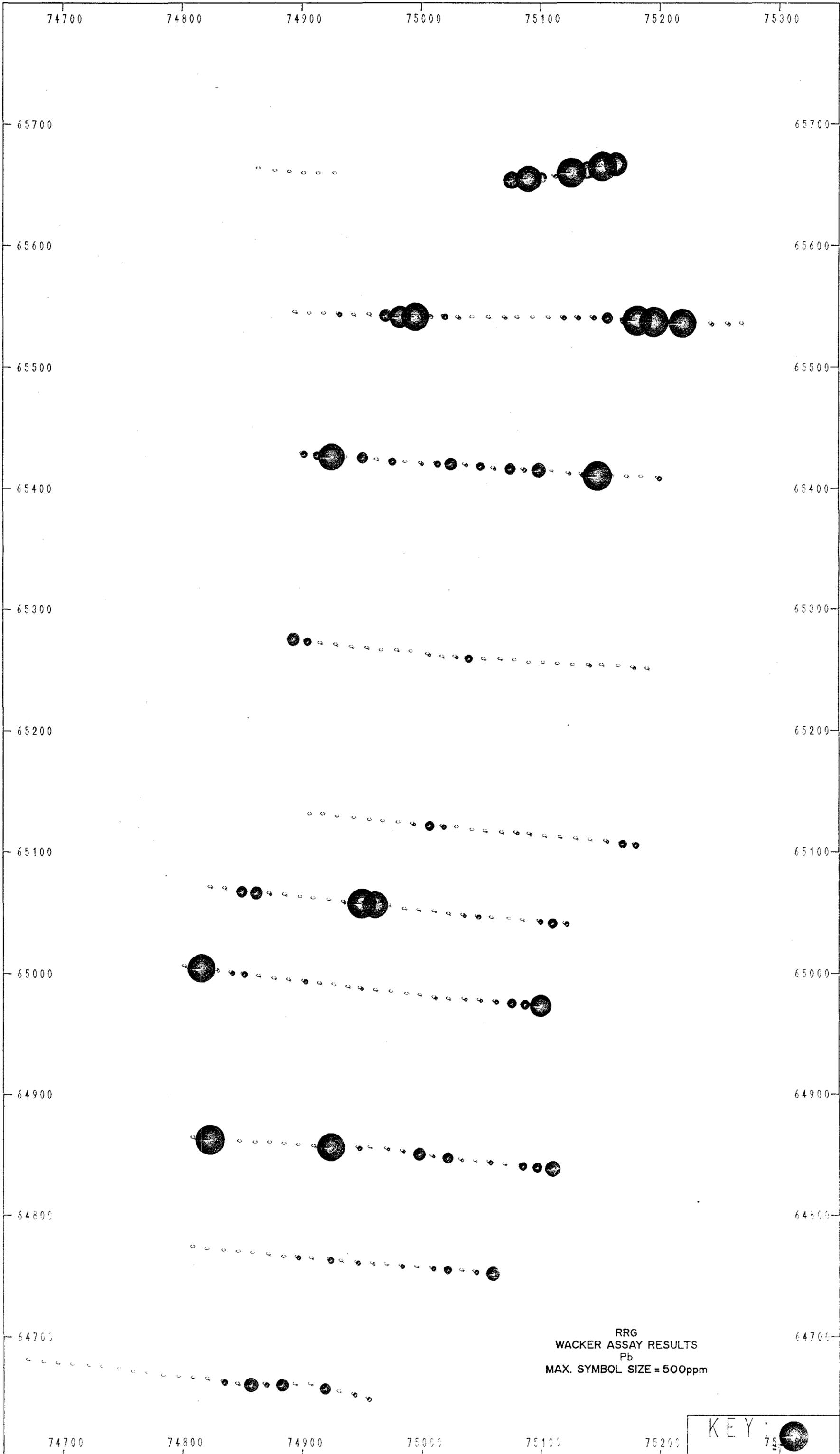
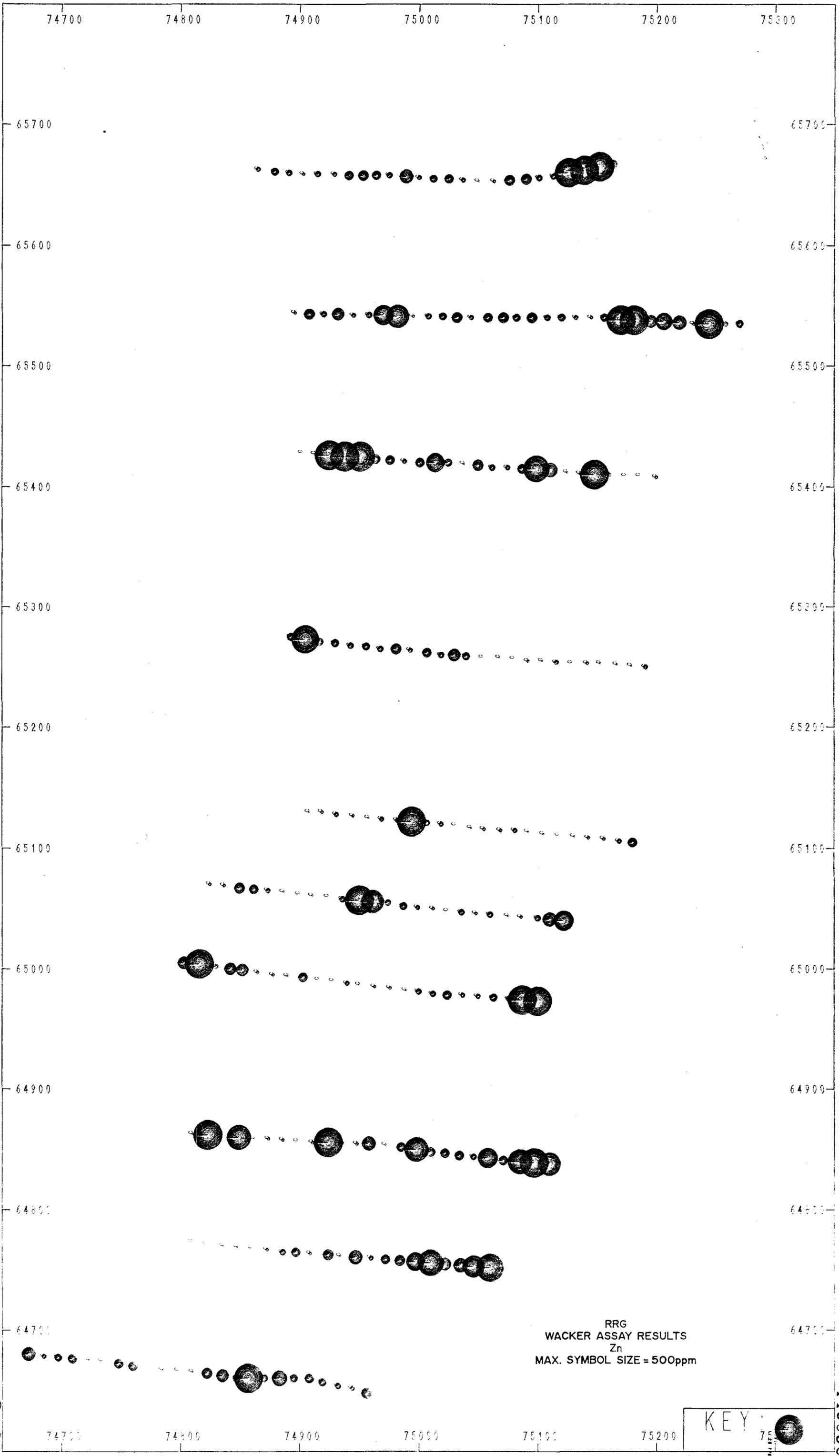
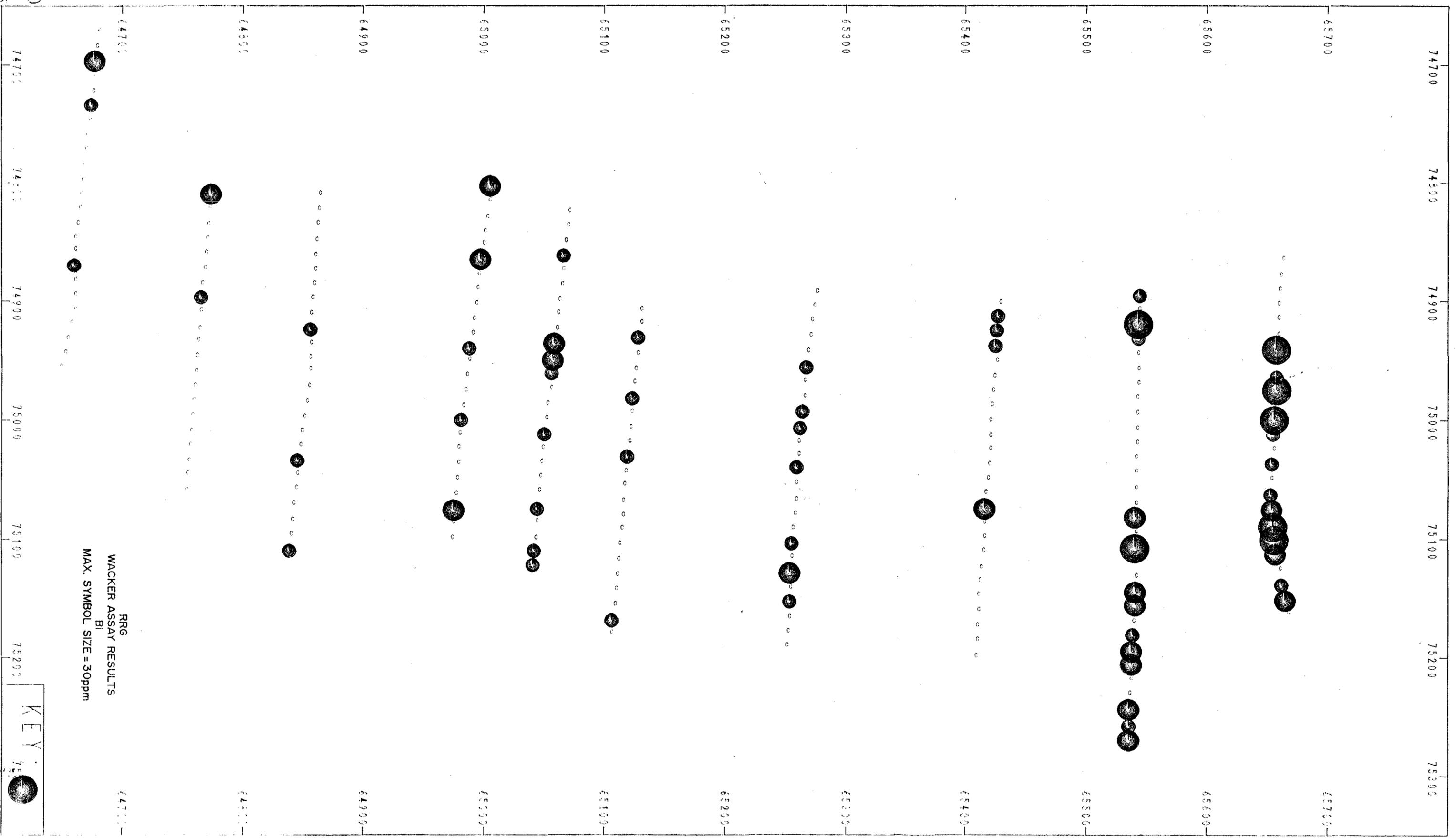


Fig 8

448037



KEY:



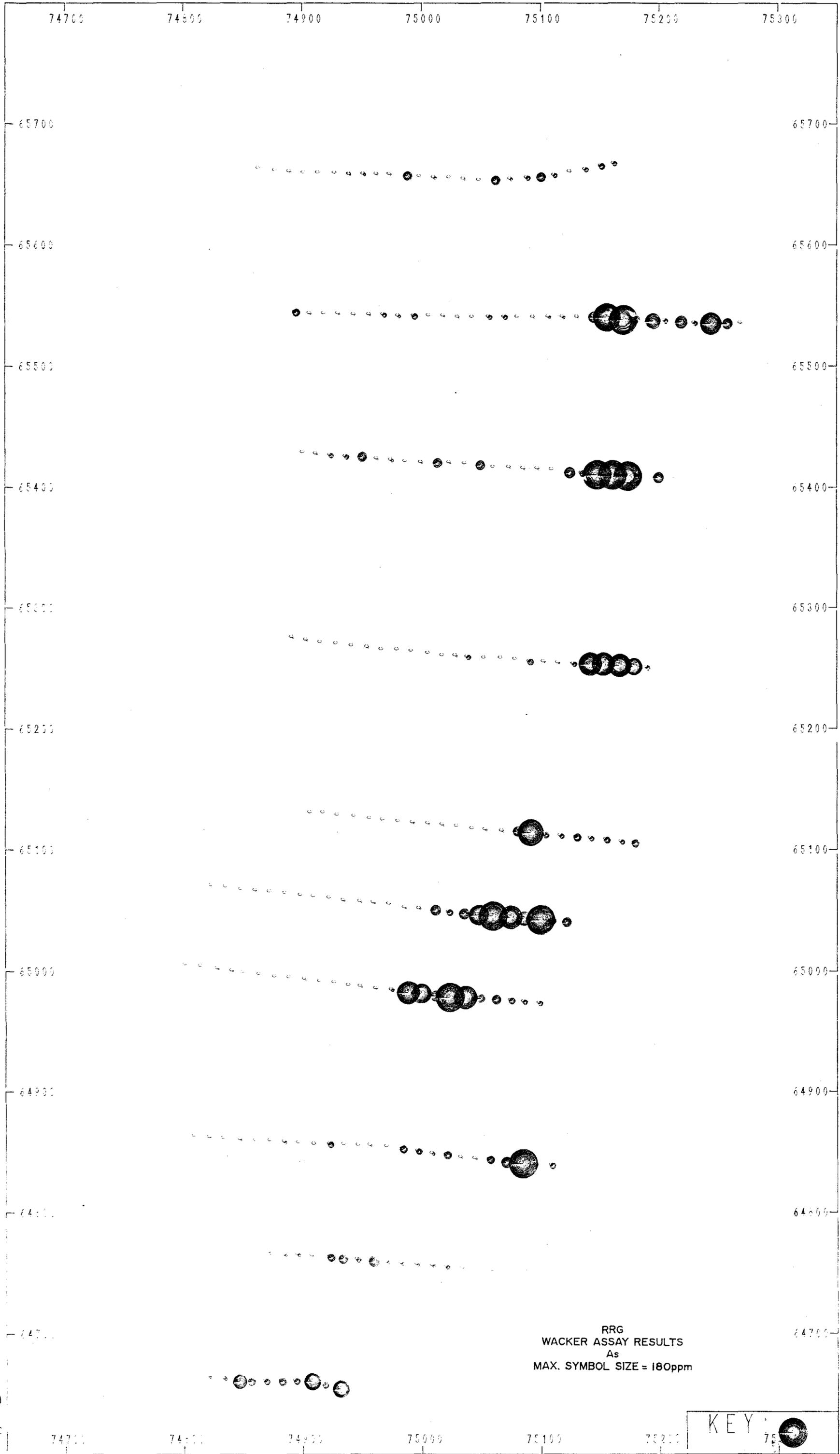
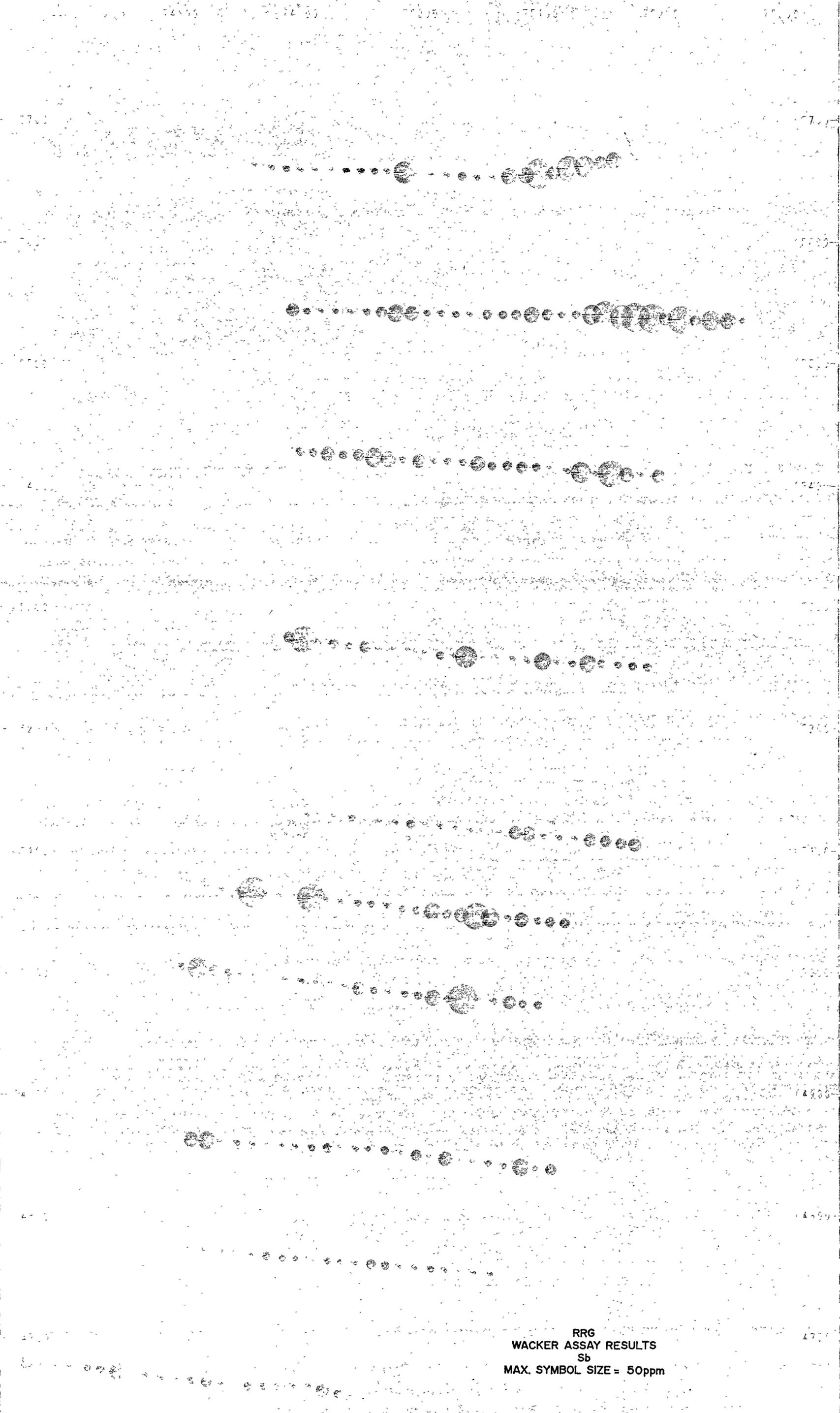


Fig II



RRG
WACKER ASSAY RESULTS
Sb
MAX. SYMBOL SIZE = 50ppm

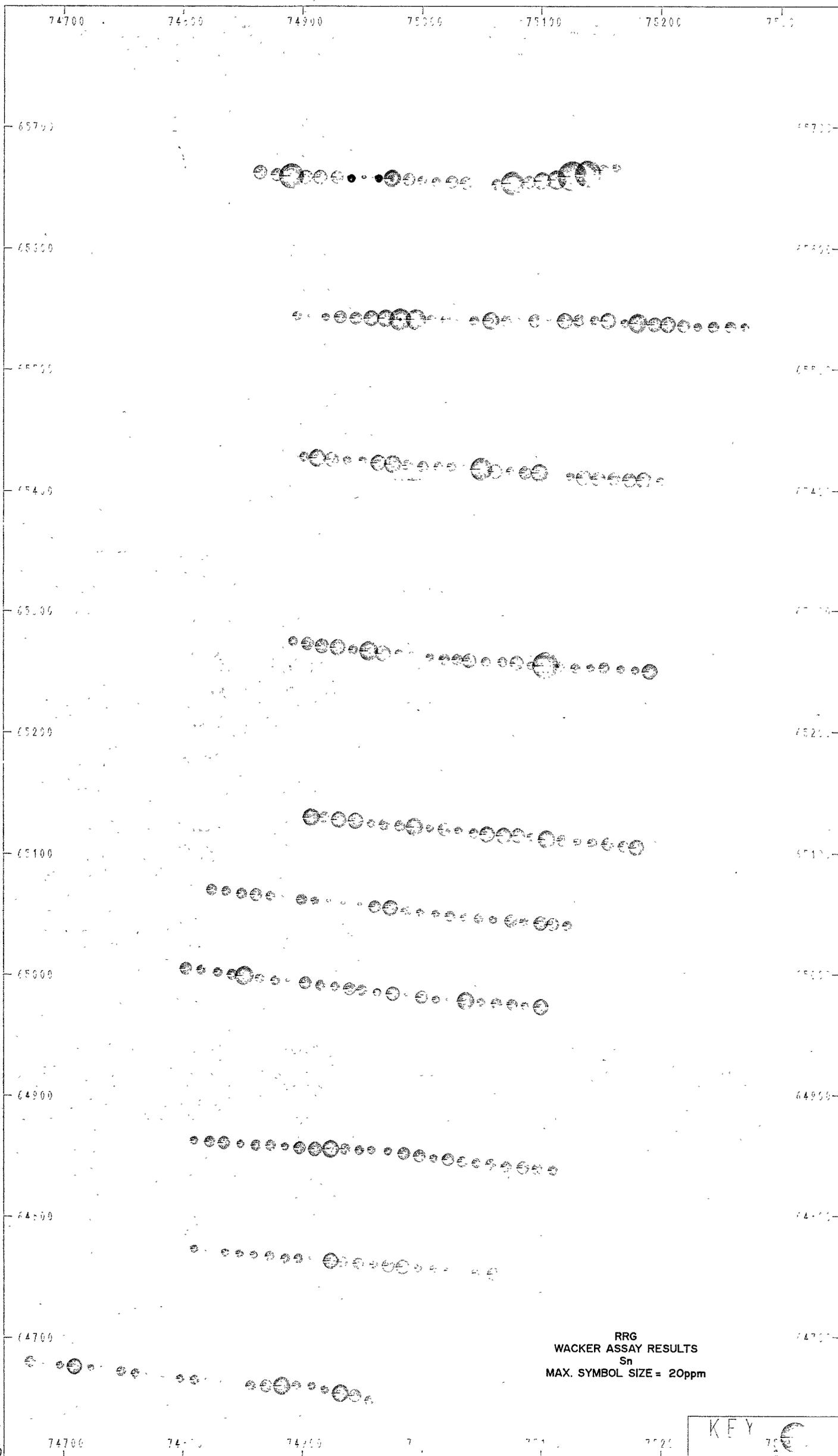


Fig 13

6.2 Montezuma Grid (D.J.F. Crossing)6.2.1 Mapping

At Greens Prospect, Dundas Group volcanoclastics and epiclastics constitute all surface outcrop, though Cambrian ultramafic complexes were intersected in drillholes MZ001 and MZ003 (Sub section 6.2.4). The main rock types, as shown on Plan 8, are described below:

- Cdsh - Monotonous sequence of grey, faintly bedded to laminated siltstones and shales, with some interbedded fine sandstones and minor interbeds of grit. Micaceous siltstones and fine sandstones occur toward the contact with Cdcr. The shales and siltstones are locally carbonaceous and sometimes graphitic. On line 7400N, the siltstones appear hornfelsed at the western end.
- Cdcr - Sequence of interbedded siltstone, sandstone, grit and conglomerate, with occasional lenses of felsic volcanoclastics. The conglomerate is massive, immature, moderate to poorly sorted, matrix to clast supported and polymict. It consists of sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles of chert, volcanoclastics, quartzite and siltstone in a grey, coarse grained matrix. The matrix, and up to 10% of pebbles are calcareous, especially adjacent to the ultramafics (MZ001 and MZ003, Sub-section 6.2.4). Occasional fuchsitic pebbles occur. Pebbles range up to 10cm, but are generally less than 3cm. The siltstones and sandstones are similar to those described above (in Cdsh). The felsic volcanoclastics include felsic ignimbrites at a number of locations. These ignimbrites are typically moderately to strongly altered, including silicification, sericitisation and locally significant disseminated pyrite. Refer to Appendix 6, sample no. T24276, for a petrological description.
- Cdv - Massive dark grey dacite lava, that weathers to a massive, brown, clayey rock. The dacite is partially brecciated and is generally moderately to strongly altered. Alteration minerals include (variably) chlorite, sericite, talc and calcite. Calcite alteration is locally very strong, and the rock then resembles a dolomite. Alteration is related to percolation of hydrothermal fluids along numerous fractures. Possible pillow structures are observable in Frazer Creek. Refer to Appendix 6, Sample no's T24277, 24278 for petrological descriptions.
- Cdt - Sequence of interbedded and intergradational lenses of intermediate to felsic tuffs, volcanoclastics and possible lavas, with interbeds of tuffaceous shales, siltstones, grits and

conglomerates. The tuffs vary from crystal to lithic tuffs of acid to intermediate composition, but are generally dominated by a crystal tuff consisting of broken feldspar lathes and subsidiary quartz phenocrysts in a fine matrix. A range of massive, immature, intergradational volcanoclastic sediments are derived from and interfingering with these tuffs, including volcanoclastic sandstones, grits and conglomerates. Moderately bedded to massive shales and siltstones are interbedded with the volcanoclastics, and occasional polymict conglomerate lenses occur. The tuffs, and quartz-deficient volcanoclastics, deeply weather to an orange/brown massive clayey rock.

- Cud - Serpentinised ultramafic complex varying from moderately to intensely altered. This unit does not outcrop, but was intersected in drillholes MZ001 and MZ003. The moderately altered "core" of the complex is a massive, dark green chromite bearing serpentinite. The chromite occurs as dissemination, pods and irregular bands and is sometimes partially replaced by magnetite. Toward the contact with overlying Dundas Group rocks, the ultramafic becomes increasingly carbonate altered, resulting in a massive, pale grey to cream carbonate-quartz breccia, with variable amounts of talc, chlorite and minor pyrrhotite. The more extreme alteration obliterates all primary igneous textures and minerals, except for chromite.

The contacts between the Dundas Group units listed above are often diffuse, interfingering and intergradational, and different units share common components. The conglomerates and volcanoclastics are lenticular in form, often lensing out rapidly alongstrike. No reliable marker beds were noted. Because of these features, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to correlate such units over significant distances. Hence correlation with named Dundas Group formations can only be done tentatively, based purely on lithological similarities. Based primarily on descriptions in Brown (1986) and Blissett (1962), the following correlations are suggested:

Cdsh	-	Hodge Formation
Cder	-	Razorback Conglomerate
Cdv	-	?
Cdt	-	Huskinsson Group ?? (Brown 1986)

Pyrite/pyrrhotite mineralisation, spatially associated with a network of shallow-dipping quartz veins, occurring mainly in conglomerates, was mapped in Frazer Creek between 7000N and 7200N.

The structure at Greens Prospect is dominated by two sets of fractures trending NE and NNW respectively. The NE set appears to displace the NNW set north of the tramway, though both sets are probably synchronous overall.

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The NNW trending structures are generally steeply dipping faults with dip-slip to oblique-slip displacement of unknown magnitude. They are generally narrow (0.3-1.5 metre) brittle failure structures filled with sheared host rock or puggy clay, and often host mineralisation typified by the presence of quartz, pyrite/pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and minor chalcopyrite, cassiterite.

The NE trending structures are also steep dipping, with slickenside indicated dip-slip to oblique slip displacement. Significant apparent displacement is inferred from mapping for the structure that crosses line 7600N at about 5400E, which was intersected by drillhole MZ004. In this hole, the fault consisted of a 8.2 metre (downhole thickness) shear zone, strongly silicified and pyrrhotitic, with accessory chalcopyrite. It faults siltstones against crystal tuffs.

Apart from the fault mentioned above, displacement is difficult to determine because of the often "monotonous" nature of the host sediments, and the lack of suitable marker horizons. However it is suspected that the NNW structures, though very laterally persistent, involve only minor displacements in a tensional regime. In the area south of the North East Dundas Tramway the NE structures host a number of base metal veins mined for Galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and tetraehdrite.

Shales outcropping in Frazers Creek north of the tramway are strongly sheared and graphitised over a wide zone with variable shear direction (010-080 degrees) and diffuse boundaries.

The zone was intersected in MZ 004, where it consisted of three separate zones of pyritic, graphitic, sheared carbonaceous siltstones with a combined downhole thickness of about 100 metres. The shear is restricted to more ductile siltstones and shales, and cannot be traced southwest across the tramway, though sheared shales were recorded in the lower adit of old workings near 7200N, 5270E (Elms, 1966). The shear may represent an earlier ductile event overprinted by later brittle failure.

Both the NE trending faults, and the shears mentioned above, plot over the position of the blind ultramafic complex, as determined from drilling (MZ001 and MZ003) and aeromagnetics (Anomalies 110-114, Appendix 1). The ultramafic complex itself is strongly brecciated along its southeast margin, and is internally sheared. This deformation is probably related to the emplacement of the complex, and thus predates deposition of the Dundas group sediments, which do not seem to exhibit the same degree of deformation. The complex would, however, have later acted as a near-surface zone of weakness which would have localised the younger NE trending structures.

Folding in the area is generally small scale and localised, with sediments generally exhibiting a constant steep easterly dip. Minor cleavage is locally weakly developed.

At North Montezuma (Lines 8400N-9200N), ultramafics (Cu) of the Serpentine Hill complex outcrop well, whilst gabbros and Dundas

group sediments outcrop sporadically. The main rock types are:

- Cup - Partly serpentinised pyroxenites/peridotites (?), sometimes exhibiting compositional bending (e.g. 9200N/4775E). Alteration in the form of cherty (jasperitic) stringers and sericite (?) is widespread west of 4800E, and is related to the Pine Hill granite to the west. Visible magnetite (up to 5%) and sometimes chromite (1%) is present.
- Cud - Serpentinised dunite, a light green, massive amorphous rock in outcrop (dark green on un-weathered surfaces), with minor chromite (1%).
- Cg - Gabbro, usually deeply weathered to a massive, orange/brown clayey rock. Fresh specimens are generally medium grained, but grain size varies from fine grained (<1mm) to coarse (>4mm) and averages around 2mm. In general, grain size decreases toward the southeast contact, though exceptions abound. Some of the finer grain material could be extrusive (basalt) or contact margin/dyke material (dolerite) but lack of good outcrop makes such classification impossible in the area, so the term gabbro is retained for all occurrences.
- Cdcp - Massive, immature, matrix supported grey-green polymict conglomerate with lesser amounts of irregularly interbedded and interfingered grey siltstone and sandstones. The conglomerate consists of angular to sub-rounded pebbles of white quartz, white and reddish chert, greenish tuff (?), siltstone and mafic volcanics in a medium to very coarse (granule) lithic-wacke matrix. The matrix is mafic, chloritic, and locally actin-olitized. Interbedded sandstone beds resemble the matrix. The siltstone is generally hard (horn-felsed), grey, faintly bedded to massive textured with occasional thin, coarse-grained sandstone interbeds.
- Cdsh - Monotonous grey siltstone with thin greenish interbeds of coarse tuffaceous sandstone, and occasional conglomerate interbeds near the contact with Cdcp. Some actinolitisation of the coarser interbeds is evident.
- Dp - Quartz porphyry, consisting of dominantly quartz phenocrysts in a light grey fine matrix, often tourmalinised. Occurs only as sub-crop and scree, and was intersected in wacker holes (in-situ?) at 9000N/4625E.

The contact between the ultramafics and gabbro is faulted, but does not outcrop elsewhere. Trace element patterns suggest that elsewhere the contact may be complex intrusive.

The contact between the Dundas Group and the gabbro is complex where exposed in the Ring River. The gabbro appears to interfinger with the conglomerate, but on closer inspection at least one, and possibly two of the observable contacts are faulted. Elsewhere the contact is not observable but trace element geochemistry suggests the apparent "interfingering" occurs on all grid lines where they cross the contact. Preliminary logging of M2005 (Plan 2) reveals two gabbro bodies "interfingered" with the conglomerates, before the hole entered the main gabbro body at 183 metres. Three of the four observable contacts are clearly faulted, and the fourth appears gradational, with a monomict conglomerate of gabbroic pebbles in a medium grained mafic matrix occurring at the contact.

Tentative correlations of the sedimentary units, based on lithological similarities, are:

Cdcp - Red Lead Conglomerate
Cdsh - Hodge Formation

The contact metamorphic aureole centred on the Pine Hill granite is observable in the form of a broad halo characterised by hornfelsing of the siltstones, and actinolitization of tuffaceous sandstone interbeds and the conglomerate matrices. Within the limits of this zone is an areally smaller, but still quite extensive, halo of quartz-tourmaline veining (Plan 8).

In addition, patchy pyrrhotite/pyrite mineralisation was mapped along the Cdep/Cg contact, and within gabbros in M2005. Small adits located on the southern bank of the Ring River were driven for short distances on base metal veins within this faulted contact zone (9225N/5525E).

6.2.2 Geochemistry

Rock chip sampling, mainly at Greens Prospect, identified mineralisation in the following geological settings (Refer to Appendix 3).

- a) Sn Cu \pm Au W in quartz-pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite veins infilling sheared, brecciated country rock (samples T10358, 10372, 10393-395, 19313).
- b) Sn \pm Cu Pb Zn Au in quartz-pyrite-sericite alteration associated with major NE trending structure (samples T10383-84).
- c) Sn \pm W in quartz-pyrite-pyrrhotite veining/alteration (samples T10367, 10371).
- d) Cu Pb Zn Sb \pm Sn in pyrite-arsenopyrite-tetrahedrite veins. (Samples T10383-384).

Sn is present as cassiterite, and Cu occurs both as chalcopyrite (e.g. in Type a) & b) above) and as tetrahedrite (in Type d)).

Types a) and possibly b) are associated with the persistent NNW fractures of minor displacement mentioned in Subsection 6.2.1. Long, linear Sn and As anomalies, outlined during the 1989/90 auger sampling programme (Cartwright, 1989), coincide with the interpreted positions of these fractures, with a broader, higher magnitude anomaly focussed at Greens Prospect where the more significant NE trending structures intersect these NNW fractures.

Wacker sampling of bedrock at North Montezuma (Appendix 5) confirmed the broad tin anomaly defined in the western half during the 1989/90 C-Horizon auger programme, dispelling concerns that the C-Horizon anomaly was due principally to the presence of quartz-tourmaline pebbles in scree that had moved downslope from the vicinity of the Pine Hill granite. The mineralisation occurred in the following geological settings:

- a) Sn W \pm Rb Cs - a broad anomaly roughly coincident with mapped limits of quartz-tourmaline veining around Pine Hill granite entirely on Renison M.L.
- b) Zn Pb Sb As + Sn W Cu Au - a N.E. trending zone extending from 8800N/4775E to 9200N/5250E, and probably co-inciding with the extrapolated position of a fault that crosses the King River at 9450N/5410E. It is probably a polyphase zone consisting of Sn W mineralization overprinted by later base metal veining, along the same structure. It is within Renison M.L. except for Sample No's T24052-058.
- c) Sn \pm Rb Sc - coincident with the arcuate, faulted boundary between gabbro and Dundas Group sediments. Consists of quartz-pyrite alteration adjacent to a system of parallel fractures were exposed in the King River (rock chip samples T19325-

29). Otherwise within Renison M.L. except for T24085, 24088-89. Preliminary logging from MZ005 suggests that Type a) is associated with irregular quartz-tourmaline veins and disseminations. A wide fault observed in MZ005, in which numerous quartz-tourmaline veins are cut by later sphalerite-galena veins, may be the type of structure that hosts Type b).

A final interpretation of these geochemical results will have to await the completion of logging and analysis of core from MZ005.

The long, linear Sn-in-soil anomalies that trend NNW between Greens and North Montezuma (Cartwright, 1989) do not show up in the Wacker results where expected. This is interpreted to mean that the source veins are too narrow to be picked up by 12.5m spaced Wacker bedrock sampling, but show up with 25m spaced auger sampling because of mechanical dispersion in the soil profile.

6.2.3 Geophysics

The dipole-dipole I.P. survey at Greens Prospect failed to produce satisfactory results, principally because of a zone of very low resistivity (as low as 1 ohm-metre) which resulted in a large proportion of missing or unreliable data. This zone is now known, from detailed mapping, to coincide with carbonaceous shales, possibly aided by numerous interconnected sulphide veinlets, such as were intersected in shales in MZ002 (Subsection 6.2.4).

Roger Deakin's interpretation of the NE trending large magnetic anomaly at Greens Prospect as a large ultramafic complex at depth with possible associated pyrrhotite bodies was confirmed by drilling. MZ001 intersected the modelled source shown on Figure 5, Appendix 2 at a depth close to the interpreted depth, and MZ 003 intersected the same body further NE at a similar depth, where a small pyrrhotite body occurred within it.

The small, discrete magnetic anomalies on lines 6600N, 6800N, 7800N, 8200N, 8400N and 8600N are inferred to be thin pyrrhotite bodies, and this has previously been confirmed on lines 7800N-8200N by Comstair's diamond drillholes on their Godkin lease, which intersected veins of arsenopyrite-pyrite/pyrrhotite and some pyrrhotite fracture-fill and replacement mineralisation in the interpreted position of the thin magnetic source.

The aeromagnetic survey "relocated" all the known ground magnetic anomalies, and provides a regional view of the ultramafic encountered at Greens Prospect. The modelled source proposed by Bruce Wyatt (Appendix 1, Anomalies 110-114) dips steeply to the southeast, becoming thinner and shallower dipping to the southwest.

6.2.4 Drilling

Because of delays incurred in splitting and analysing the core obtained from the holes drilled at Greens Prospect, coupled with delays in setting up a computer based logging system, the documentation for these holes is incomplete. As a result only summary logs and analytical reports (Appendix 9) are provided in this report. The completed detailed logs and drill sections will be included in the 1990/91 Annual Report. Summary Logs are listed below:

MZ001:

Location (AMG);	5366792.00N/372573.00E
Inclination;	-50.0 Bearing; 282° (true)
0.0-6.0m;	Precollar
6.0-25.9m;	Dark grey locally laminated siltstone with sandstone interbeds
25.9-41.3m;	Interbedded dark grey siltstone and light grey sandstone with rare siltstone intraclasts.
41.3-56.5m;	Poorly sorted, polymict pebble conglomerate, pebble to matrix-supported, consisting of sub-rounded pebbles of siltstone, shale, greywacke, chert, carbonate, fuchsitic tuff (?). 50-55m; matrix is calcareous.
56.5-57.0m;	Fault, infilled with siderite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite.
57.0-73.9m;	Grey siltstone, massive, medium bedded, with calcareous interbeds near base.
73.9-85.5;	Carbonate, impure, silty, grey-green, massive.
85.5-91.0;	Carbonate breccia, consisting of angular carbonate fragments in dark grey matrix, and with grey-green massive carbonate intermixed. Locally silicified.
91.0-132.0;	Carbonate-quartz breccia, locally highly silicified, with carbonate occurring as grey, pervasive carbonate, and as calcite in veins and infilling vuggs/breccia matrix. Variably talcose, chloritic, with minor disseminated pyrrhotite, and 2% remnant chromite.
132.0-166.0;	Intermixed massive grey-green carbonate, grey dolomite (?) and remnant patches of serpentinite, all with 2.5% disseminated chromite. Variable quantities of actinolite, talc and minor pyrrhotite.
166.0-191.5;	Talc-carbonate-tremolite rock with 2.5% disseminated chromite.
191.5-261.0;	Serpentinite, partially carbonated near top, becoming increasingly sheared downward. 2.5% chromite + magnetite, as dissemination and
Bands, locally up	to 10%. 191.5-192.5m; 5% chromite 208.5-212.5m; 5% chromite 237.0-238.0m; 5% chromite
261.0-362.0;	Serpentinite, with penetrative foliation. 5-10% combined chromite/magnetite as disseminations and along foliations. Magnetite appears to replace chromite. Widely spaced shears associated with more intense

serpentinisation.
 362.0-365.5; Carbonated serpentinite with 3-4% disseminated chromite.
 365.5-369.6; Carbonate-actinolite rock replacing ultramafic, with 3% chromite, 5% pyrrhotite.
 369.6-369.7; Carbonate-actinolite breccia. Basal contact sharp and irregular. "Breccia" appearance due to stoped fragments of actinolitised siltstone from underlying unit?
 369.7-379.5; Grey massive siltstone, with actinolite in veins and breccia zones decreasing in occurrence toward end of hole.
 379.5 E.O.H.

MZ002:

Location (AMG); 5366679.00N/372487.00E
 Inclination; -50 Bearing; 083 (True)
 0.0-1.0m; Precollar
 1.0-76.1m; Siltstone, dark grey, fine bedded, jointed.
 49.5-52.3; "Moulinaged" calcareous interbeds with up to 20% replacive pyrrhotite.
 65.5-66.6; Siltstone a/g, with 30% replacive pyrrhotite.
 71.8-76.1; 2.5% pyrrhotite in veinlets/joints/microfaults.
 76.1-96.5; Interbedded grey, indistinctly bedded siltstone and light grey, calcareous lithic-arenite.
 96.5-99.9; Light grey, calcareous lithic-arenite, with siltstone intraclasts.
 99.9-107.8; Conglomerate, grey, polymict, consisting of sub-angular pebbles of lithic-arenite, lithic-tuff, chert, siltstone, shale. Calcareous matrix. Variably sheared.
 107.8-128.3; 106.0-106.5; Fault
 Grey fine bedded siltstone with calcareous sandstone interbeds. Faulted base.
 128.3-169.5; Grey, polymict conglomerate, matrix to pebble supported, calcareous matrix, consisting of sub-rounded pebbles of lithic-tuff, lithic-arenite, chert, siltstone, shale, dolomitic siltstone.
 145.3-153.2; Grey, massive, calcareous lithic arenite.
 169.5; E.O.H.

MZ003

Location (AMG); 5366620.00N/372582.00E
 Inclination; -50 Bearing; 265 (True)
 0.0-7.0m; Precollar
 7.0-13.9; Interbedded grey-brown siltstone and sandstone
 13.9-15.8; Polymict conglomerate
 15.8-21.0; Light grey calcareous siltstone
 21.0-37.5; Grey polymict conglomerate, variably pebble to matrix supported, moderately sorted. Consists of sub-rounded pebbles of tuff, tuffaceous siltstone, red and white chert,

	carbonate, quartz, shale. Calcareous matrix with minor fuchsitic patches.
	35.1-36.2m; microfaulted, 2.5% pyrrhotite.
37.5-40.2;	Grey siltstone.
40.2-42.1m;	Interbedded grey calcareous sandstone and calcareous conglomerate.
42.1-45.5;	Siltstone, fine bedded, with minor dolomitic interbeds.
45.5-73.6;	Grey polymict conglomerate, mostly pebble supported, grading locally into a pebbly sandstone. Consists of sub-rounded pebbles of tuff, siltstone, lithic arenite, chert, carbonate and fuchsitic rock in a coarse, calcareous matrix.
73.6-97.0;	Interbedded massive grey siltstone, grey calcareous siltstone and fine bedded buff siltstone.
97.0-101.3;	Carbonate breccia, massive, sheared. Minor chromite?
101.3-110.4;	Intermixed massive buff siltstone and grey (replacive) carbonate.
110.4-122.4;	Grey, massive, weakly stylolitic carbonate, possibly representing a dolomitised intermediate volcanic.
122.4-180.9;	Carbonate-quartz breccia characterised by grey-green carbonated clasts in an often coarsely crystalline carbonate matrix (mostly calcite). Locally very siliceous, variably chloritic, talcose, 2-3% disseminated chromite, minor pyrrhotite.
180.9-182.1;	Massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite and talc, replacing carbonate breccia.
182.1-209.9;	Partly brecciated, massive, grey-green carbonate with grey remnant fragments of altered? mafic volcanic. Talcose, chloritic, with 2-3% disseminated chromite.
	206.5-207.5; diffuse, chromite band (5% chromite).
209.9-226.7;	Grey-green, massive talc-carbonate, with uncarbonated remnant serpentinite intermixed. Chloritic, with 2-3% chromite.
	214.1-216.5; Grey "dolomite".
226.7-280.5;	Olive green to dark green serpentinite, more intensely serpentinitised in sheared areas, giving a soapy appearance.
	2-3% chromite as bands, pods and disseminations.
	232.0-233.0; 5% chromite.
	238.0-240.0; 5% chromite.
	241.8-250.5m; strong, penetrative shear fabric.
280.5;	E.O.H.

MZ004

0.0-4.0m;	Pre-collar.
4.0-6.5m;	Feldspar dominated crystal tuff.
6.5-40.4m;	Weathered, strongly jointed grey siltstone.
40.4-61.5m;	Weathered, sheared carbonaceous siltstone.

61.5-67.0m;	Sheared, graphitic siltstone with disseminated pyrite.
67.0-94.0m;	Calcareous, sometimes graphitic siltstone with disseminated pyrite.
94.0-104.0m;	Sheared, graphitic, calcareous siltstone with disseminated pyrite.
104.0-114.0m;	Finely bedded calcareous grey siltstone.
114.0-126.3m;	Sheared, graphitic, calcareous siltstone with disseminated pyrite.
126.3-129.0m;	Silicified sheared siltstone with pyrrhotite (10%) and pyrite (5%) occurring as veins with quartz.
129.0-142.0m;	Slightly dolomitic siltstone with thin interbeds of tuffaceous agglomerate.
142.0-150.2m;	Fault, strongly silicified, with pyrrhotite (10%) and chalcopyrite (2%) occurring as stockwork tensional veins. A carbonate-sphalerite-galena vein cross-cuts the fault zone.
150.2-172.7m;	Quartz-feldspar crystal tuff with occasional lithic fragments.
172.7-182.1m;	Grey, laminated, silicified siltstone with pyrrhotite (5%) selectively replacing lamellae.
182.1-183.7m;	Frazers Lode - a fracture infilled with arsenopyrite (50%), pyrrhotite (30%), chalcopyrite (5%), siderite and quartz.
183.7-185.0m;	Silicified grey siltstone with 2% disseminated pyrite.
185.0-258.0m;	Grey, indistinctly bedded siltstone, locally laminated.
258.0;	E.O.H.

MZ001 was positioned to test at depth the intersection of a NNW trending stanniferous structure and a major NE trending structure with a large co-incident magnetic anomaly, mentioned in the previous sub-section. This intersection is the focus of tin-in-soil and tin-in-rock chip anomalies in the Greens area.

The hole intersected, for the first time, a large non-outcropping serpentinite complex that comes to within 50m of the surface at Greens. This location represents a topographic high along the ultramafic trend. MZ003 also intersected the complex, but unlike MZ001 did not completely traverse it.

The "unaltered" core of the complex is a chromite bearing serpentinite, with a penetrative fabric of fine, close-spaced fractures developed toward the NW contact. The chromite occurs as black euhedral cubes and octahedra disseminated throughout, and as dark brown irregular bands and blebs (Plate 4). The brownish colour is indicative of high Fe content. The occurrence of magnetite is linked to the occurrence of the fine fractures, and is present as fine disseminations along these fractures and as replacement rims on chromite. (Appendix 6, Sample Nos. T19345-19346). Trace Iridium (93ppb) was recorded in one sample (T28109).

The outer margins of the ultramafic complex are intensely altered typically resulting in a massive, brecciated rock dominated by carbonate which occurs irregularly distributed as replacive patches and as disseminations of variable grain size. It is also present as often coarsely crystalline carbonate in irregular veins, infilling the matrix of brecciated, carbonated serpentinite, and infilling large vugs. The coarsely crystalline carbonate is calcite, but the more disseminated carbonates probably include dolomite and perhaps magnesite. Silicification is common, occurring as irregular patches of quartz-carbonate intergrowth. Accessory alteration minerals include chlorite and pyrrhotite, and occasionally trace tourmaline, chalcopyrite etc.

Talc sometimes is present as fine-grained disseminations, and in H2003 is accompanied by massive pyrrhotite (Plate 2; 180.9-182.05m). This irregularly shaped massive sulphide body has the appearance of replacing the secondary carbonates. It contains no minerals of economic interest however.

The carbonate alteration decreases in intensity toward the core of the ultramafic complex, passing inward from carbonate-quartz breccia to a zone of less intense carbonate alteration with remnant blocks of serpentinite and/or talc-tremolite altered serpentinite, and finally to the core zone of serpentinised ultramafic with only minor carbonate alteration. Alteration styles are described in Appendix 6, Sample Nos. T19341-19344, and are shown as Plates 1-4.

The more intense carbonate alteration forms a zone about 100m thick on the NW side of the complex and 4m thick on the SE side. Petrographic evidence suggests that serpentinisation and/or tremolite-talc alteration is an early (Cambrian) feature, and the carbonate and secondary magnetite alteration is of Devonian hydrothermal origin. This latter conclusion is based on microtextural evidence that demonstrates the carbonate and magnetite is vein controlled and overprints serpentinisation and tremolite alteration, and is supported by the occasional presence of tourmaline. However drilling by Geophoto at Dundas (Biscala, 1974) located similar alteration along the margins of ultramafics in the Comet-Maestries area, which is a considerable distance from the Pine Hill - Heemskirk granite ridge.

Contacts between the carbonate alteration zones and overlying Dundas Group sediments are obscured by the transgression of carbonate alteration and veining across these contacts. However the more intense deformation/brecciation is restricted to within the altered ultramafic, and sediments near to the contact are relatively undeformed. This suggests the contact is not faulted to any significant degree, and Dundas Group sediments were deposited against the ultramafics rather than faulted against them.

Dundas Group sediments immediately adjacent to the complex consist of calcareous or dolomitic siltstone with silty dolomite interbeds, overlain by polymict conglomerate with strongly calcareous matrix. The conglomerate contains pebbles of siltstone, white chert, carbonate and occasional fuchsite

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pebbles. This is in turn overlain by interbedded conglomerates, and siltstone with sandy interbeds, and both lithologies are occasionally calcareous.

MZ002 was designed to intersect a NE trending, NW dipping structure that at the surface faults a dacitic extrusive against a rhyolitic ignimbrite, the latter of which is strongly silicified, sericitic and pyritic. An unmineralised shear zone in conglomerates logged over the interval 99.9-106.5m is interpreted to be the downhole intersection of this feature. The siltstones overlying these conglomerates contain numerous carbonate-pyrrhotite filled joints and fractures which over the interval 71.8-76.1m form a stockwork that is anomalous for tin, tungsten, copper and gold. The siltstone also contains calcareous interbeds that are selectively replaced by up to 20% pyrrhotite.

MZ004 was drilled above the ultramafic complex, which is deeper at this location, and passed through a series of broad graphitic shears (Plate 5) developed within a sequence of carbonaceous and variably calcareous siltstones that stratigraphically underlie the sediments in MZ001 and MZ003. These parallel shears trend NE (along the ultramafic trend) and dip steeply SE, and contain minor disseminated pyrite. Strong silicification and associated pyrrhotite mineralisation occurs over the intervals 126.3-129.0m and 142.0-150.2m (Plate 6).

The latter of these two intervals is a major NE trending structure that faults the sheared graphitic siltstones against felsic crystal tufts. The interval averages 0.32% Cu, 0.35% Zn and contains trace tin, tungsten, silver, gold and iridium.

The hole intersected the down-dip extension of Frazers Lode over the interval 182.1-183.7m (Plate 7). It consisted of massive pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and siderite averaging 1.55% Cu, 0.07% Sn, 53/ppb Au, 0.5% Co and 26 ppm Ag, with trace Mo, W and Ir. The lode occupies a fault, which is probably only of minor displacement.

A fissure lode with similar mineralogy was intersected in MZ 001 over the interval 56.3-56.9m.

MZ005 was drilled to test a large tin anomaly forming a broad halo around the Pine Hill granite, and extending NE along the faulted Cg/Cd contact (Plan 8). The hole was collared on E.L. 101/87 but passed across the Renison ML boundary at about 200m downhole. Because the bulk of the hole is on the ML, it will be discussed in detail in relevant Renison reports.

No analysis results have been received for this hole yet, however preliminary logging of the hole suggests that the tin anomaly is related to widespread stanniferous quartz-tourmaline veining (Plate 8) and to faulting along the gabbro-sediment contact. The contact is structurally complicated, with gabbro and conglomerate interdigitating as a result of complex faulting, although at least one contact was an unconformable one. This latter contact separated a layer of gabbro from an underlying matrix supported gabbroic-conglomerate which graded downward



Plate 1; 94.5-97.0m Calcareous siltstone with carbonate veins and irregular patches. 97.0-100.2m Carbonate breccia, sheared.



Plate 2; 180.9-182.0 Talc (Tc) and massive pyrrhotite (Pr) replacing carbonate breccia.



Plate 3; 222.8-226.7m Talc carbonate. 226.7-229.2m Serpentinite with carbonate veins and patches. Note chromite occurs throughout as bands and disseminations.

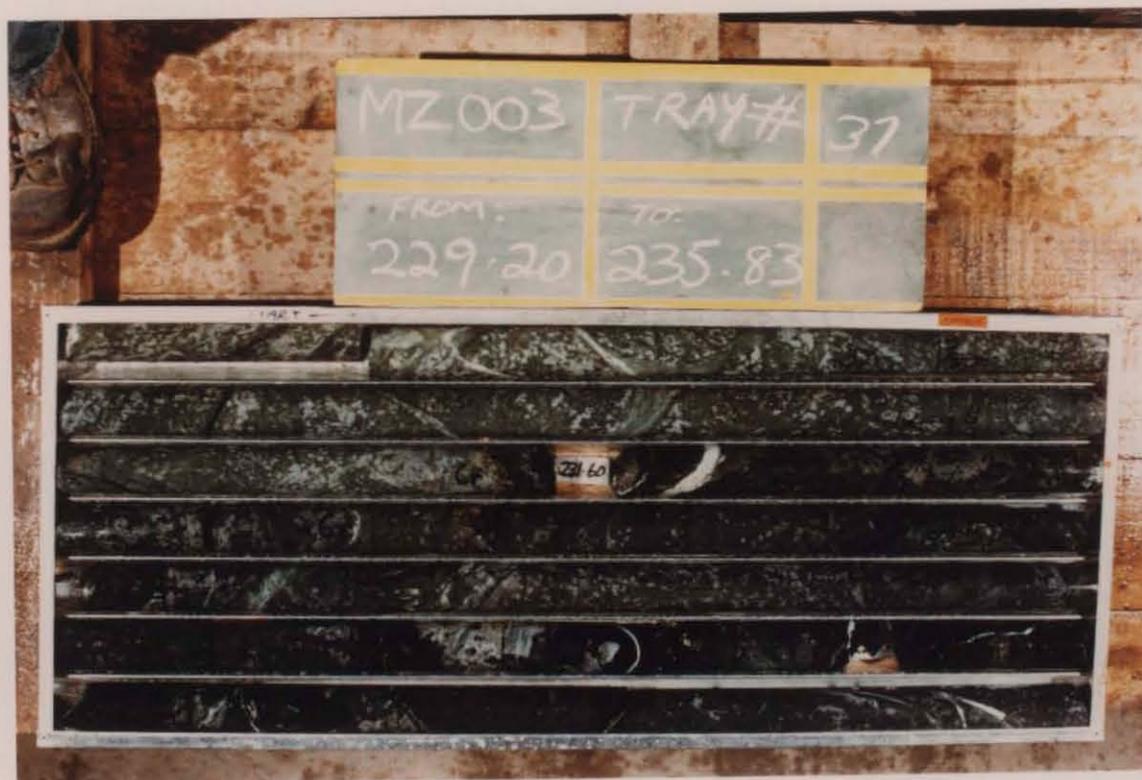


Plate 4; Serpentinite, with minor amounts of carbonate. Note the chromite bands, pods and disseminations. White alteration haloes around chromite grains give the core a spotted appearance.



Plate 5; Carbonaceous siltstone, much of which is strongly sheared and graphitic, with minor disseminated pyrite.



Plate 6; 142.0-148.5 Intensely silicified shear zone with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (2%) mineralisation.



Plate 7; 182.1-183.7m Frazers Lode (Arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-siderite-quartz filled structure). Lamellae within surrounding siltstones are selectively replaced by pyrrhotite.



Plate 8; 26.1-27.0m Puggy Fault. 27.0-32.1m (micro) gabbro with numerous irregular quartz-tourmaline veins (Qt-To).

into a polymict conglomerate (i.e. the contact is overturned).

6.3 MT. DUNDAS GRID (D.J.I. Crossing)

6.3.1 Mapping

The grid was geologically mapped by Roger Poltock, and the results are included in Appendix 7.

6.3.2 Geochemistry

Of the 30 samples submitted for analysis, two were strongly anomalous for Pb, Zn, Sb + Cu (T26859, 26868) and three were anomalous for Cu. Only three samples registered Au values slightly above the 5ppb detection limit, and of these only one was close to the Rosebery Fault.

Sample T26859 is from a hydrothermal breccia in a felsic volcanic, probably representing Cambrian mineralisation. The other four anomalous samples appear to be related to Devonian fissure-vein style mineralisation, in a variety of host rocks.

6.3.3 Geophysics (Appendix 8)

Ground magnetic anomalies of 15-20 nanoteslas are common on the west side of the Rosebery Fault. The anomalies are roughly parallel to the fault, and mostly sub-parallel to bedding trends. They are not directly related to specific lithologies, but most occur in carbonate rich greywackes/siltstones (Ctp, Ctg). In general, the magnetic background is 15-20 nanotesla higher west of the fault than in the magnetically quiet White Spur Formation east of the fault. This phenomenon may help pinpoint the fault more accurately on the grid and, using aeromagnetic data, to the south of it.

6.4 Regional Exploration

Preliminary results have been obtained from re-analysis of old samples from the 1983/84 C-Horizon soil sampling programme on the Carbine Hill grid, when Renison held the area as E.L. 42/71 (Grand Prize). These results contain elevated gold values (up to 510 ppb) but final results will need to be received and plotted up before comment can be made. The area sampled contains two N-S trending structures with strong geophysical and geochemical (mainly As) anomalies trending along them. One of these, the Kapi Fault, was intersected by drillholes S453 and S554 with disappointing results (Komysan, 1984). The other was intersected by GP11 with equally disappointing results (Cartwright, 1986).

Reconnaissance mapping "reconfirmed" reports of dolomitic sediments and dolomites at various locations including:

- 1) In Dundas Group, south of DDH GP11 on Wallaces Tramway.
- 2) In Concert schist on Duck Creek Road.
- 3) In Dundas Group on track from N.E. Dundas Tramway to Moores Pimple.
- 4) In Dundas Group (?) on Geophotos Carbine Hill grid.

An inlier of Onah Formation was also recorded on the NE Dundas Tramway - Moores Pimple track, and an area of ferruginous material similar to the weathered Maestries (dolomitic) conglomerate was noted. This area appears to be strongly faulted and warrants further reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling.

During reconnaissance mapping of the Ring River NE of the Ring River grid (near Williamsford) a sample was collected from a 2-3 metre wide thrust fault, which analysed 0.45 g/t Au (T11825). This, anomaly will require follow-up.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following CONCLUSIONS are drawn from the results of the 1989/90 work programme:

1) Bathers Creek (Ring River Grid)

Drilling established that the source of a strong IP resistivity anomaly and co-incident weak arsenic anomaly was a broad, graphitic shear zone within the Rosebery Fault. No significant sulphides were intersected, and no evidence of a "Henty-style" of geological setting was established.

2) Mt. Dundas

Mapping and other work on the new grid established the location of the Rosebery Fault to the southeast of Bathers Creek, and minor associated mineralisation was noted. The geological setting is similar to Bathers Creek.

3) Greens Prospect (Montezuma Grid)

Drilling confirmed the presence of significant quantities of carbonate, including calcareous Dundas Group siltstones and conglomerates, and strongly carbonated ultramafics. The latter is considered a potential host for Razorback-style mineralisation, although talc-pyrrhotite mineralisation intersected in one hole proved to be tin-barren.

The presence of a major NE trending structural hiatus was established, which co-incides with the position of the non-outcropping ultramafic complex. The ultramafic complex is strongly deformed as a result of Cambrian thrusting (?) and also acted as a zone of weakness resulting in NE faulting during Devonian tectonism. The unaltered core of the ultramafic is a chromite rich serpentinite with some potential for "podiform" chromite deposits and associated platinoids of the style that occur in ophiolites.

Such deposits typically have limited tonnage potential, and none have yet proved economic in Tasmania. Shear hosted platinoids, similar to Halls open cut at Adamsfield, are another possibility.

The NE trending structural zone has been the focus of intense carbonate and silica alteration along the margin of the ultramafic, and to a lesser extent within certain Dundas Group lithologies. The sulphide mineralisation associated with it within altered ultramafic has so far proved tin-barren and may possibly be derived in-situ. But the intense silicification with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in MZ 004 is strongly anomalous for tin, base-metals, precious metals and platinoids and offers

some potential for large tonnage, low grade fault bound deposits of base metals and possibly tin. The mineralisation is still not well understood and requires further investigation.

Frazers lode has a true thickness of about 1 metre, and is a typical fissure lode of the type drilled by Comstaff at the Godkin and Renison East prospects. Typically these veins contain variable quantities of Sn Cu Pb Zn Ag in a quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite/pyrrhotite gangue, and wallrock alteration is mostly absent. The Frazer Lode also contains elevated Au, Co and Ir, reflecting its proximity to ultramafics. Such veins individually have limited size potential, the largest containing an estimated 0.8 Mt of Sn Cu Pb Zn Ag (Zetetic, 1985). Collectively, 1.5 Mt of probable resource has been outlined (Salmons Vein, Tin Vein, Godkin Vein). Many other veins have been intersected (e.g. Frazers Lode) and the area may have a possible resource of 2-3 Mt.

4) North Montezuma

Analytical results from MZ 005 will need to be received before the economic potential of the area can be fully assessed. Work completed so far suggests that economic potential exists in the form of large tonnage, low grade tin mineralisation associated with a broad network of quartz-tourmaline veins extending SE from the Pine Hill granite, and tin-base metal mineralisation associated with major faults in the vicinity of the gabbro-sediment contact.

5) Aeromagnetics

The high resolution aeromagnetic survey of 1988/89 "rediscovered" all the known magnetic anomalies, and added a few new ones. Altogether 17 anomalies are recommended for follow-up work, but 7 of these coincide with known mineralisation or have been followed-up unsuccessfully by other explorers (Anomalies 41, 108, 154, 155, 157, 161, 162). The remaining (unexplained) anomalies are:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 116; | In Dundas Gp. pyroclastics on Montezuma grid. |
| 175; | In Dundas Gp. sediments near Sn-in-Stream sediment anomalies (Macnamara, 1983) SW of Dundas. |
| 183; | In Dundas Gp. sediments west of Mt. Dundas. |
| 187-193; | In Dundas/Oonah sediments on flanks of Mt. Dundas. Possibly due to dolerite/gabbro. |
| 227; | Along Dundas Gp/Mt. Read volcanic contact south of Williamsford. |

6) Reconnaissance

General reconnaissance mapping and literature reviews indicate that all the obvious exploration targets, as defined by routine mapping, soil and stream geochemistry and geophysics have now been found and the most prospective targets have been thoroughly explored. A new approach to exploration will be required to generate new targets, as the chances of locating near surface mineralisation decreases and target depth increases.

Based on these conclusions, the following RECOMMENDATIONS are proposed:

1) Bather Creek

No further work is proposed except for low-priority analysis of some core from the Bathers Creek drillholes. The gold anomaly near Williamsford also requires additional sampling.

2) Mt. Dundas

No further work is proposed except limited follow-up work on the low-magnitude geochemical and magnetic anomalies delineated on the grid. If the follow-up of aeromagnetic surveys is encouraging, the grid might be extended to cover anomalies 187-193.

3) Greens Prospect

Fissure lodes such as Frazers lode do not warrant further work at this stage because of tonnage limitations. If commodity prices increase and Renison gains expertise in mining narrower ore bodies (as appears to be the trend), they may become, of interest in the future as an adjunct to the Renison operation. Title should therefore be maintained over the area and also Renison East, Godkin and Colebrook Hill.

In the short term, the NE trending structure and its broad silica-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite alteration zone warrants further work. Godkin drillholes (GDK 1-8) need to be selectively re-logged to compare mineralisation styles, more mapping is required alongstrike to the NE, and MZ 004 needs to be geophysically logged to determine if the mineralisation has a geophysical signature that distinguishes it from graphites and carbonaceous shales. This follow-up work may lead to the drilling of additional holes into the structure, and possibly the use of downhole geophysics (inter-hole I.P.?) to detect off-hole conductors.

Selective re-analysis of samples from MZ001, MZ003 and MZ004 for platinoids is also proposed. Cobalt, chromite and especially Iridium content will be used as the basis for determining samples to be re-submitted. Concentration of platinoids in shears (as at Halls opencut, Adamsfield) is seen to be the main target for possible economic platinoids.

4) North Montezuma

Early indications are that follow-up work will be required in the area, but all analytical results will first need to be received and reviewed. It is anticipated that perhaps the majority of future work will be on the Renison M.L. and will utilise an expanded Renison road system, rather than the poor-quality access afforded by the current "Costean" road.

5) Aeromagnetics

It is recommended that anomalies 116, 175, 183, 187-193 and 227 be followed-up. Initially, traverses should be made across each anomaly with a back-pack mounted proton-precession magnetometer to pinpoint their surface locations. A number of traverses involving geological mapping, selective rock-chip sampling and magnetic susceptibility readings should then be conducted at right angles to each anomaly to attempt to determine the source and prospectivity of each. Compass and topline traverses would suffice. Any additional follow-up work should then be based on the results.

6) Reconnaissance

Reconnaissance work to generate new targets is recommended. Such work should incorporate methods that allow the detection of targets without surface expression. Possible methods which could be considered are:

- a) Re-submittal of old rock chip samples and drill core and analysis for trace elements. Use pathfinder elements to locate leakage structures that may indicate economic tin (or other) mineralisation at depth. For example, use Rb, Cs and Sc to indicate hydrothermal fluids of magmatic origin.
- b) Continued detailed geological mapping along roads and creeks coupled with multi-element rock chip geochemistry to define new conceptual targets.
- c) Detailed gravity surveys over selected areas to identify granite cupolas, and possible direct detection of near surface massive sulphides. The results of a trial programme at Renison should be

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awaited first, to determine suitability. EM and IP deep sounding methods remain unsuitable until techniques for distinguishing between sulphides and graphite are perfected. Spectral I.P. is expensive and still subject to ambiguity of interpretation, but may offer the best hope in the future?

- d) Re-assessment of all data (including drill core) from previous exploration.
- e) Regional stream sediment multi-element analysis, if re-assessment of CSR data suggests their stream sediment programme was "deficient".

It is anticipated that this work programme would allow a decision to be made on areas that could be relinquished, by the end of 1990/91.

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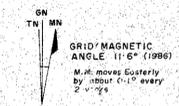
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LEGEND

-  1989/90 GRID
-  1989/90 DRILL HOLES
-  HELIPADS

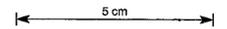


SHEET LAYOUT

STRINGER	ROSEBERY	TULLAH
HEEMSKIRK	DUNDAS	SELINA
TRIAL	OCEANA	TYNDALL

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

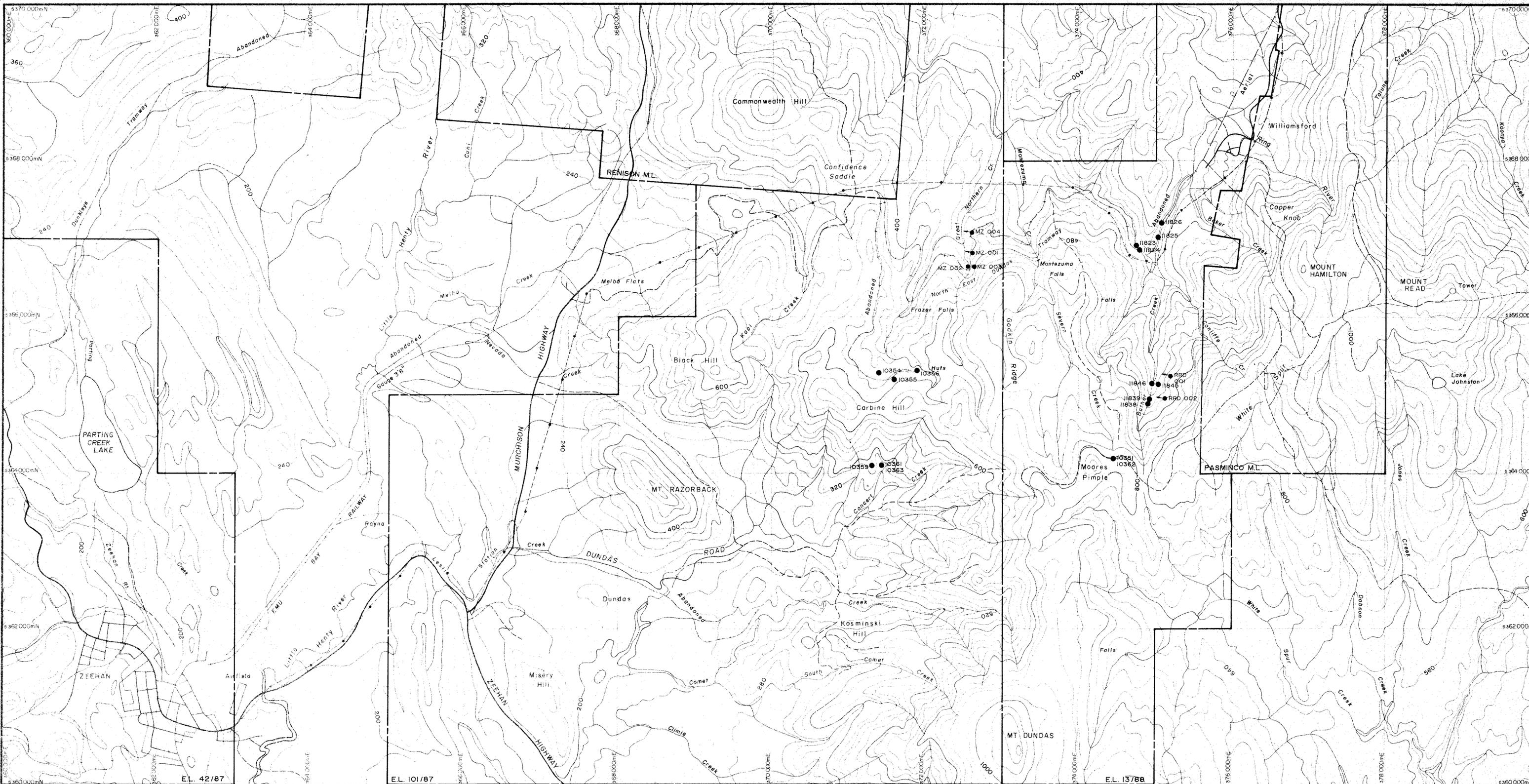
E.L. 101/87 & 13/88
DRILLHOLE AND GRID LOCATION PLAN



SCALE 1/25 000

0 500 1000 METRES

DRAWN BY	M.O.W.
DRAFTSMAN	
DATE	MAY 1990
REVISIONS	
FILE NO.	5522/001



EL. 42/87 EL. 101/87 EL. 13/88

10359 ● RECONNAISSANCE SAMPLE

SHEET LAYOUT

STINGER	ROSEBERY	TULLAH
HEEMSKIRK	DUNDAS	SELINA
TRIAL	OCEANA	TYNDALL

RGX EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

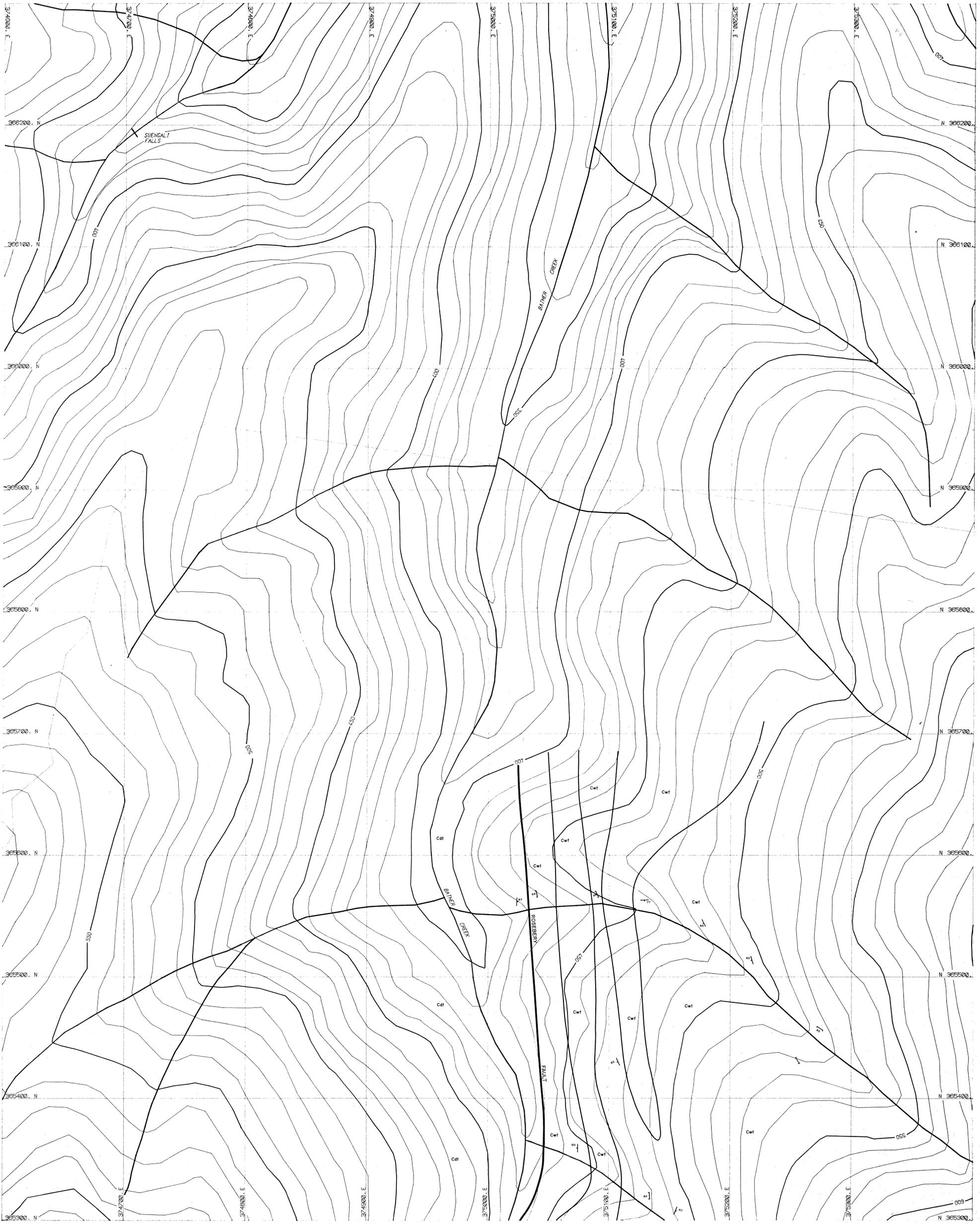
DRAWN BY J.C.
DRAFTSMAN M.O.W.
DATE JULY 1990
REVISIONS

E.L. 101/87 & 13/88
RECONNAISSANCE SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

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800 0 500 1000 METRES

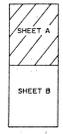
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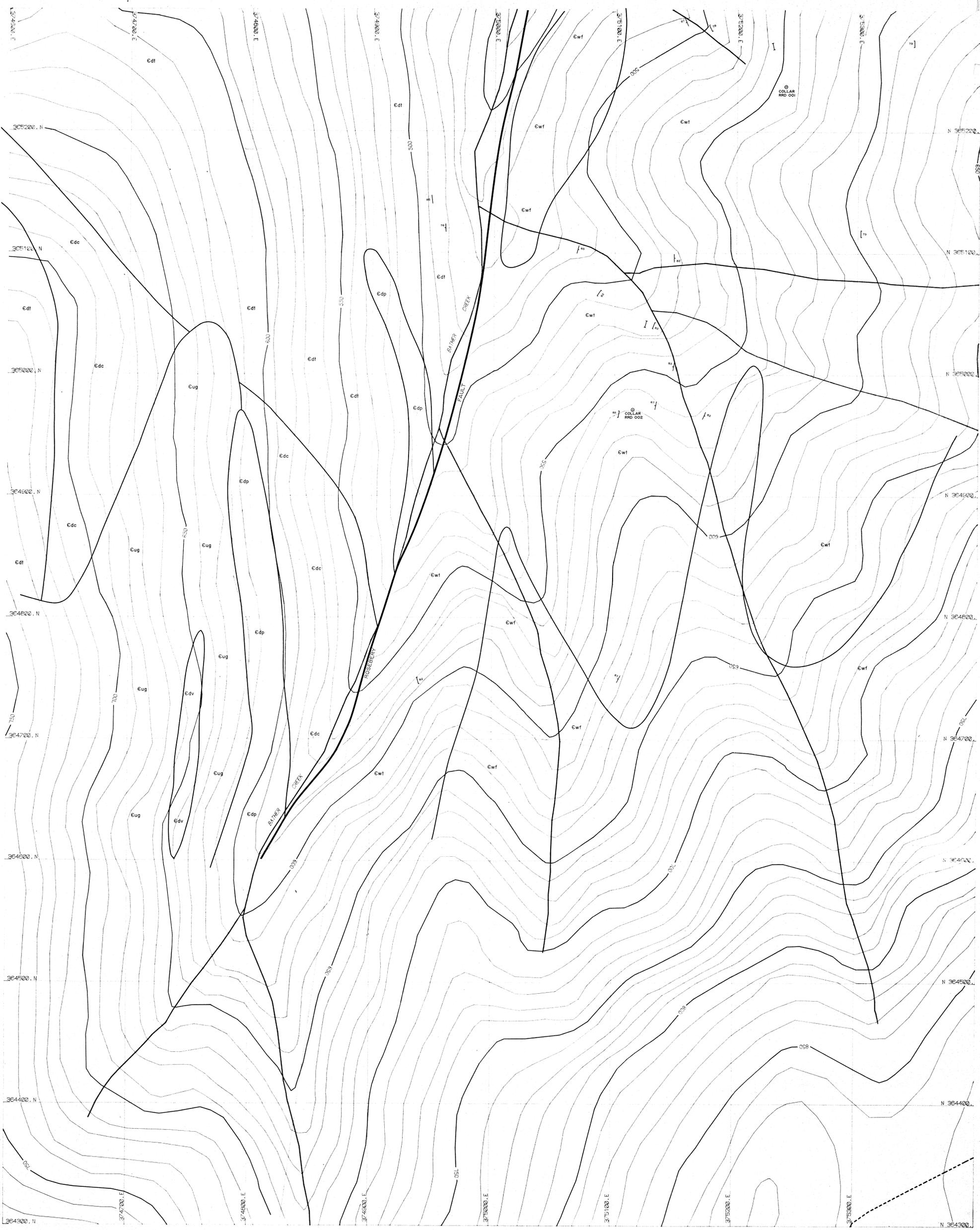
- LEGEND**
- Cdv FELSIC VITRIC TUFF
 - Cdt INTERBEDDED QUARTZWACKE AND MUDSTONE
 - Cug GABBRO
 - Cdp QUARTZ-PHYRIC RHYOLITE, VARIABLY BRECCIATED
 - Cwf *Wine Spur Formation*
FELSOPHAR QUARTZ-PHYRIC FELSIC TUFF
 - Cw1 INTERBEDDED TURBIDITIC MUDSTONE SANDSTONE

DUNDAS GROUP



5 cm

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED			
(INC. IN N.S.W.)			
COMPILED	S. HALEY	EL. 13/88 MOORES PIMPLE	
DRAWN	M. WALTER	RING RIVER GRID	
DATE	JUNE 1990	GEOLOGY INTERPRETATION	
CHECKED			
250,000 REFERENCE			
BASE PLAN No.	5524/004	SCALE 1:1000	4
OVERLAY PLAN No.		0 10 20 30 50m	



LEGEND

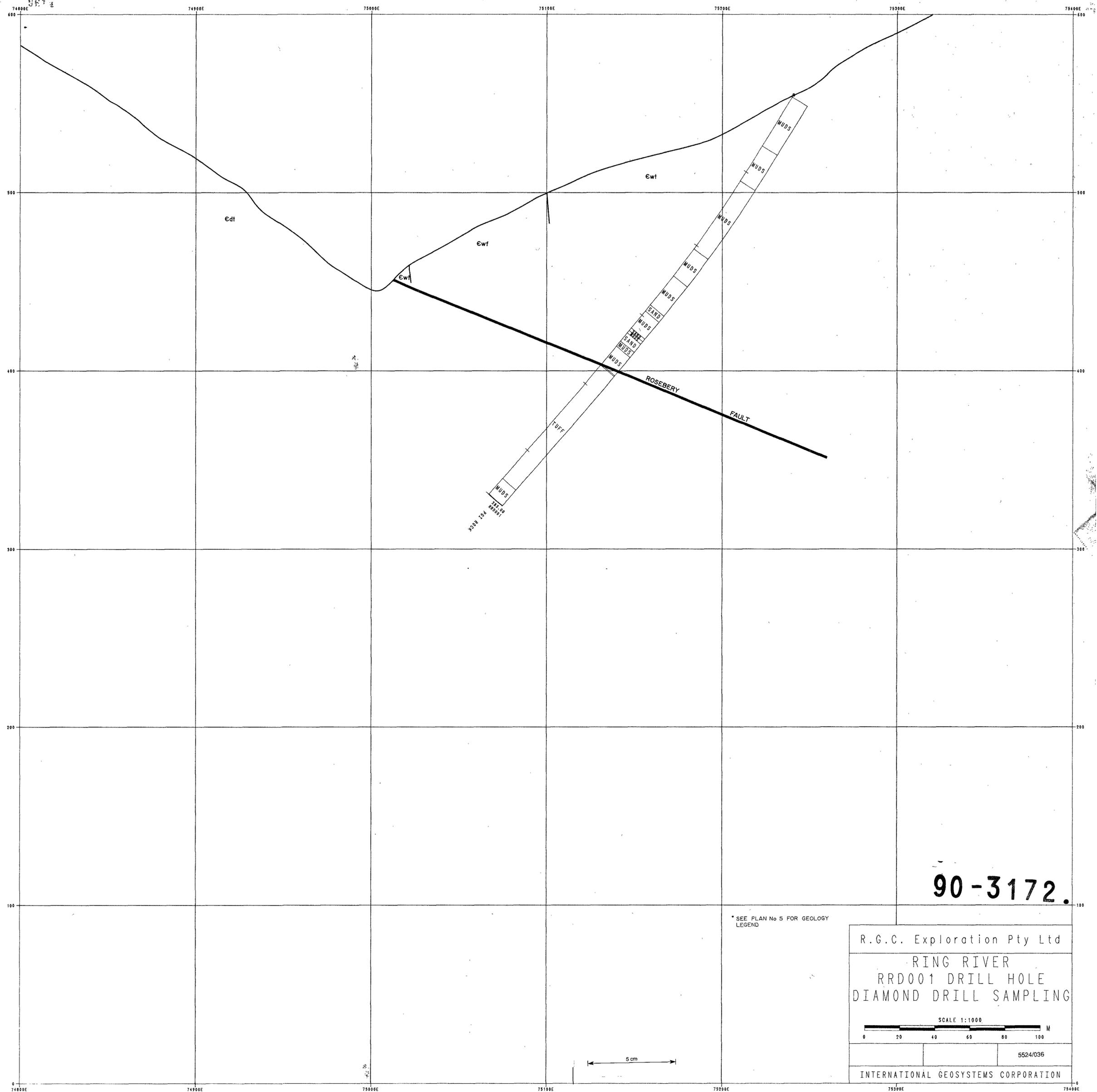
- Edu FELSIC VITRIC TUFF
- Edt INTERBEDDED QUARTZWACKE AND MUDSTONE
- Eug GABBRO
- Ecp QUARTZ-PHYRIC RHYOLITE, VARIABLY BRECCIATED
- White Spur Formation*
- Ewf FELDSPAR-QUARTZ-PHYRIC FELSIC TUFF
- Ewt INTERBEDDED TURBIDITIC MUDSTONE AND SANDSTONE



5 cm

90-3172.

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED		EL. 13/88 MOORES PIMPLE	
GEOLOGY INTERPRETATION		RING RIVER GRID	
COMPILED	S. HALEY	DATE	April 1990
DRAWN	M. WATLEY	CHECKED	
SCALE	1:1000	REFERENCE	
BASE PLAN No.	5524/005	SCALE	1:1000
OVERLAY PLAN No.			5



90-3172.

* SEE PLAN No 5 FOR GEOLOGY LEGEND

R.G.C. Exploration Pty Ltd	
RING RIVER	
RRD001 DRILL HOLE	
DIAMOND DRILL SAMPLING	
SCALE 1:1000	
5524/036	
INTERNATIONAL GEOSYSTEMS CORPORATION	

5 cm

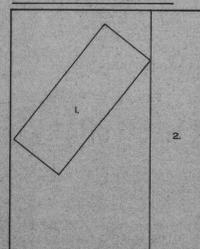


LEGEND

QUATERNARY	Gg	Glacial till
	Clp	Thin carbonate rich siltstone/graywacke
	Cg	Grey carbonate-rich siltstone/graywacke
	Cdt	Micaceous quartzwacke
	Cc	Polymict conglomerate
	Cvs	Tuffaceous quartzwackes
CAMBRIAN	Cvt	Rhyolitic tuffaceous
	Cwl	Turbiditic siltstone
	Cwf	Felspar-quartz phytic tuff
	Cug	Gabbro/basalt
	Cus?	Serpentine ? fuchsite rhyolite/turbidite altered
	Cil	Limestone (with Clp)

PRECAMBRIAN	Pb	Micaceous quartzite and black phyllite
	Pod	Moenstris conglomerate
	Pos	Concent ashfall

ACCOUNTABILITY DIAGRAM



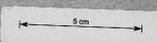
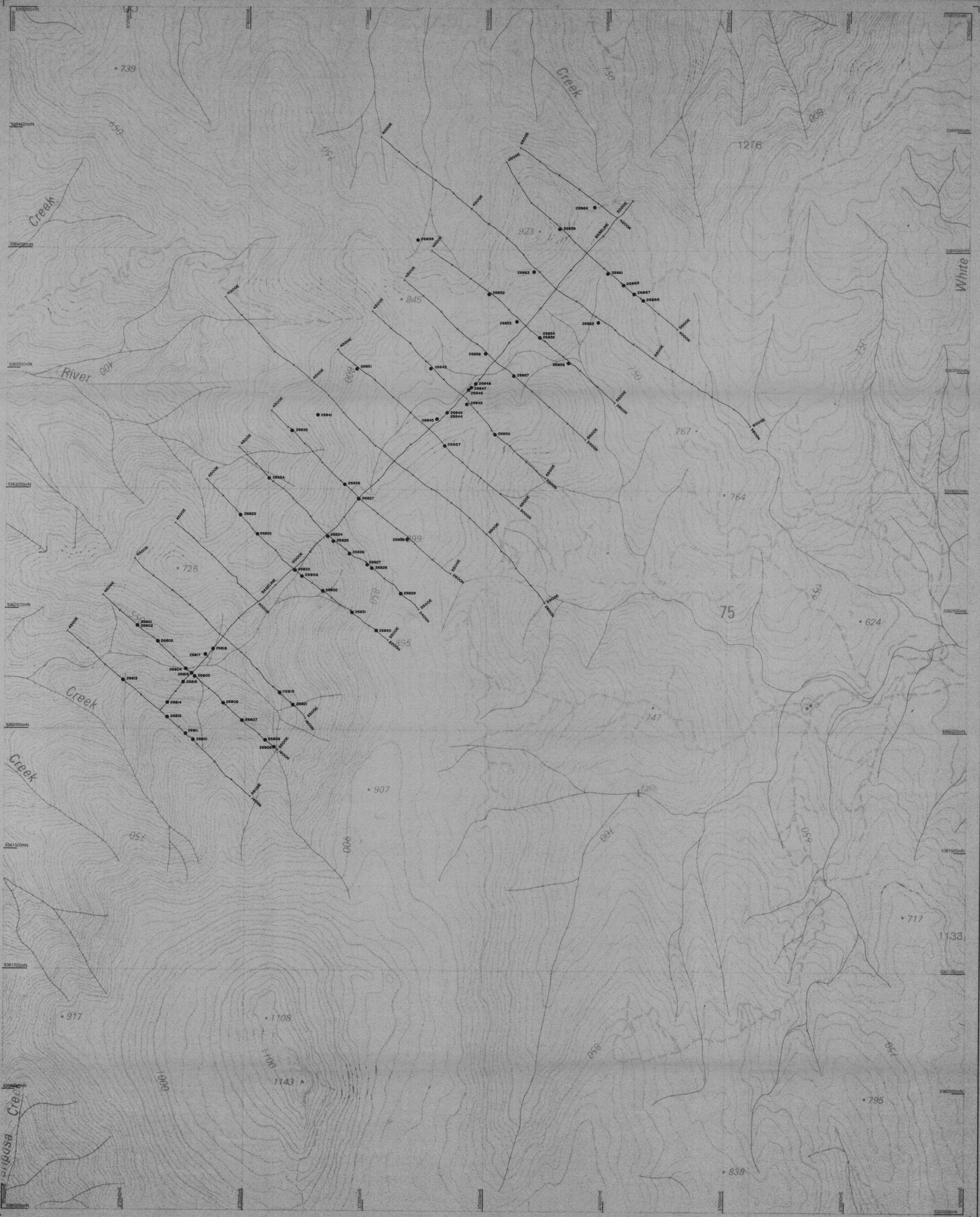
1. MAPPING BY R. POLTOCK
MAY 1990.
2. MAPPING BY S. HALLEY
JANUARY 1990.

5 cm

448077

90-3172

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED		E.L. 13/88
CAMP, P.O.	J. CROSSING	MT. DUNDAS GRID
DRAWN	M. WALTER	
DATE	MAY 1990	
CHECKED		
REVISION		
INTERPRETED GEOLOGY		
BASE PLAN No.	5524/B12	SCALE 1:5000
CHECKED PLAN No.		



448078 **90-3172.**

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED			
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DRAWN	M. WALTER	MT. DUNDAS GRID	
DATE	MAY 1980		
CHECKED			
APPROVED			
Rock Chip Sample Locations Au			
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OVERLAY NO.			

443079

TCR 90-3172

APPENDIX 1

Interpretation of Aeromagnetic data from
E.L.'s 101/87 (Dundas) and 13/88
(Moore's Pimple) by Bruce Wyatt

**Interpretation of Aeromagnetic
data from EL's
101/87 (Dundas) and
13/88 (Moore's Pimple),**

QUEENSTOWN SK 55-5

for

RGC Exploration Pty. Limited

Bruce Wyatt

April 1990

Wyatt & Associates
21 Custance St, FARRER
PO Box 705 MAWSON ACT 2607
Phone 06 2863519

Summary

A helicopter magnetic survey was flown for RGC Exploration Pty Limited by Geoterrex Pty Limited in March 1989. It covered approximately 270 square kilometres and was flown at 75 metres terrain clearance along east-west lines spaced 150 metres apart. The survey was designed to assist both geological mapping and identification of structures and exploration target areas as part of an exploration program being conducted by RGC Exploration in this area.

Various presentations of the magnetic field have been used to define a large number of linear features which may indicate geological faults and other structures. Most of these lineaments trend between north-northwest and north-northeast, with several in the Henty area trending to the northeast or northwest. A few lineaments trend east-northeast or east-west. A few possible circular features have been interpreted.

One hundred and four anomalies have been delineated in EL's 101/87 (Dundas) and 13/88 (Moore's Pimple), as well as another 66 anomalies just outside the boundaries of the leases. All of the anomalies have been classified according to their size, shape, amplitude, location, and environment. The more highly rated ones are recommended for follow up by investigation of previous work, ground checking and magnetics, and drilling. The number of anomalies to be followed up is dependent on the success achieved with higher priority ones and with anomalies of similar characteristics and in a similar environment. In all cases, high resolution ground magnetics and detailed computer modelling is necessary to define targets for testing by drilling.

The magnetic data presentations and interpretation plates should be used to assist future mapping, geological interpretation, and exploration work. Areas of serpentinite and ultramafic complexes with high amplitude magnetics anomalies should be re-mapped or re-interpreted using the magnetic maps and interpretation to provide additional control. Any unexplained anomalies should be computer modelling in detail, to define possible targets.

It is recommended that ground electromagnetic techniques be considered as a means to differentiate near surface conductors from other magnetic sources, and that downhole geophysical techniques be considered in drillholes where anomalies have been targeted but have not been satisfactorily explained by core logging.

A complete list of anomalies and their characteristics is given as Appendix B.

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List of Plates (continued)

Note: The following maps have been generated but are not necessarily included with this report.

by Geotrex

Residual magnetic contours, 10 nT interval, 1:10000 scale (9 sheets)

Flight path, 1:10000 scale (9 sheets)

by Pitt Research

Flight path, 1:25000 scale

Residual magnetic intensity contours, 10 nT interval, 1:25000 scale

Residual magnetic intensity contours, 2 nT interval, 1:25000 scale

Residual magnetic intensity profiles, 500 nT/cm, 1:25000 scale

Residual magnetic intensity profiles, 100 nT/cm, 1:25000 scale

Residual magnetic intensity grid profiles, 100 nT/cm, 1:25000 scale

Laminated D-scan prints of images at 1:50000 scale:

- Residual magnetic intensity
- Magnetic intensity downward continued 50 metres
- Magnetic gradient (black and white)
- Magnetic gradient
- Magnetic gradient (artificial sun azimuth 0 degrees)
- Magnetic gradient (artificial sun azimuth 45 degrees)
- Magnetic gradient (artificial sun azimuth 90 degrees)
- Magnetic gradient (artificial sun azimuth 135 degrees)
- Magnetic variation

35 mm slides (total 48)

by RGC Exploration

Laminated stacked profile plots at 1:25000 scale:

- 9-point filter then first horizontal difference bipole
- 5-point filter then second horizontal difference bipole
- 5-point filter then second horizontal difference bipole
- low pass filter (0.05 cycles/data interval cutoff, 21 point) then second horizontal difference bipole
- low pass filter (0.02 cycles/data interval cutoff, 31 point) then second horizontal difference bipole

1 Introduction

A helicopter magnetic survey was flown for RGC Exploration Pty Limited by Geoterrex Pty Limited (Geoterrex) in March of 1989. The survey covered a total of approximately 270 square kilometres over the Renison Mine Lease and exploration leases EL 42/87 (Zeehan), EL 101/87 (Dundas), EL 13/88 (Moore's Pimple), and EL 9/66 (Henty). The survey area extends between longitudes 145° 16' 30" and 145° 34' East and latitudes 41° 45' 30" and 41° 54' 15" South (356700 and 381000 metres East and 5359500 and 5375500 metres North). The survey covers part of the QUEENSTOWN 1:250,000 sheet area and parts of the Pieman and Sophia 1:100,000 sheet areas. The area lies to the southwest of Rosebery and includes the town of Zeehan and the Renison Bell tin mine. This report describes the interpretation of EL's 101/87 (Dundas) and 13/88 (Moore's Pimple). Separate reports cover the whole survey area and the other leases (Wyatt, 1990a-d).

The lowest parts of the survey area are immediately east of Zeehan (150 metres above mean sea level) in the southwest of the area and around Lake Pieman (120 metres above mean sea level) on the northern edge. Topography is rugged over all but the western side of the area. The highest peaks are Mount Read (1100 metres) and Mount Dundas (1143 metres).

1.1 Survey Specifications

The survey was flown at a nominal height of 75 metres above the tree canopy. The actual aircraft height averaged about 110 metres above the ground surface which is equivalent to a sensor height of 85 metres. The east-west lines were 150 metres apart and the north-south ties were 1,500 metres apart. Approximately 2,100 line kilometres of data were acquired along the 103 flight lines and 17 ties using Squirrel AS350B helicopter VH-HQO.

The magnetic data were acquired with a Scintrex caesium vapour optical absorption magnetometer with resolution of 0.01 nanoTeslas (nT). The magnetic field strength was sampled and recorded every 0.1 seconds (approximately 4 metres).

Navigation and flight path recovery were achieved using new medium level aerial photography enlarged to 1:15,000 scale and a 35 mm continuous strip tracking camera.

1.2 Survey Grids

All plates produced for this survey use the Australian Map Grid (AMG) as reference. The magnetic anomalies are tabulated in Appendix B with AMG coordinates. Numerous local grids have been used for detailed exploration in the area of the survey. Many of these are shown on Renison's RN/MG83/05 'Grid and Sheet Reference' map, and the work carried out is tabulated by Bishop (1983, 1985b).

2 Geology

Stratigraphic Table - after Corbett (1986)

Quaternary	Qt	talus & scree deposits
	Qa	alluvium & marsh deposits
	Qg	glacial deposits, mainly till
Jurassic	Jdl	dolerite (intrusive sills)
Permian-Carboniferous	Pu	conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone, pebble mudstone

Cambrian		
Intrusive rocks	Eb	basalt
	Eus	ultramafic rocks and serpentinite
	Eg	gabbro, dolerite
Dundas Group	Ep	felsic porphyry, generally intrusive, quartz-feldspar-phyric
	Edc	conglomerate, polymict, with fuchsite clasts in some units
	Edd	dolomitic siltstone and sandstone with minor conglomerate
	Edq	quartzite interbedded with black phyllitic mudstone, grey siltstone, minor conglomerate
	Edb	basalts of Ring River-Dundas area
	Edw	interbedded lithicwacke, siltstone, mudstone and quartz-feldspar-phyric tuff
Central Volcanic Sequence	Ep, Eps	Felsic porphyry, generally intrusive
	Eevi	fiamme-bearing eutaxitic tuff of ignimbrite type
	Ecvxt	crystal tuff, crystal-lithic tuff, commonly bedded
	Ecvvt	fine-grained vitric tuff
	Ecvqt	quartz-feldspar-phyric tuff, with lithic clasts
Crimson Creek Formation	Ecc	basaltic lithicwacke, siltstone and red to green mudstone, with minor basalt and mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks
?Proterozoic	Po	interbedded quartzwacke, slate, mudstone and sandstone sequence of Dundas and Huskisson areas

This area includes the Central Volcanic Sequence in the east, the Dundas Group in the central part, and a broad syncline of Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian sediments. Each of these three major rock groups is separated by an unconformity. Permo-Carboniferous sediments and Jurassic dolerite occur on Mount Dundas. Cambrian sediments underlie the Dundas Group and crops out to the northwest from Mount Dundas. Gabbro, porphyry, serpentinite and ultramafic rocks have intruded the Dundas Group.

The intrusives are often fault controlled. The most significant mapped faults strike between north and northeast. These include the Rosebery, Montezuma, and Kapi Faults, and faults parallel to the boundary of the Renison Mine lease. Numerous mines and prospects in this area include Jupiter, Hercules, East Hercules, Svengali, Moores Pimple, Comet, Maestries, Kosminski, South Comet, Curtain Davis, Rich, Fahl, Bonnie Dundee, Ring, Razorback, Melba, and Kapi.

3 Previous Geophysical Surveys

Extensive parts of the area have been subjected to numerous surveys using various geophysical techniques. Most of the work has been carried out by exploration companies and some by government agencies. Additional test surveys have been carried out by contracting companies.

Bishop (1983 and 1985c) has reviewed most of the geophysical work up till 1983 over the Renison Mine Lease and the Dundas area.

3.1 Previous Airborne Magnetic Surveys

A Turair survey was flown over the Renison Bell and Mount Lindsay area by Scintrex Limited in 1973 (Linford, 1973) with a nominal line spacing of 200 metres, along lines oriented northeast and southwest. The magnetic data was contoured at 50 nT intervals.

Turair surveys were also carried out over the Dundas and Dundas (Extended) areas by Scintrex Pty Limited for Geophoto Resources in 1973 (Howland-Rose, 1973). The data has not been examined in conjunction with the current interpretation.

A DIGHEM survey was flown for CSR Limited (CSR) in 1982 over the Dundas area. This survey delineated known structures and minor mineralisation. Only very weak DIGHEM anomalies occurred away from the known mineralisation (MacNamara & Ellis, 1983; Bishop, 1982b).

A DIGHEM survey to the southwest of Zeehan defined several targets in the Stonehenge area. Most of these lie in a large conductive zone which lies along the northern flank of a prominent magnetic feature (Peters & Dvorak, 1982; Bishop, 1982a).

Aberfoyle had an aeromagnetic survey flown over the Waratah to Zeehan area in 1965. The flight line spacing was 400 metres.

A fixed wing aeromagnetic survey was flown by Geoex Pty Limited for the Tasmanian Mines Department in 1981 with east-west lines 500 metres apart and nominal sensor height of 135 metres above ground level. The results were contoured with a 5 nT interval. The latter survey provided data of similar quality to the earlier Turair one. Although the lines were more widely spaced and the sensor height was greater, the better instrumentation employed allowed a finer contour interval to be used. Anomaly amplitudes were about half of those of the Turair survey and this survey did not resolve some of the smaller features.

CSR surveyed nine north-south ground magnetic traverses 200 metres apart and then flew detailed aeromagnetics over the Cuni area and Gordon Limestone further south. East-west lines were flown at 100 metre spacing, nominally 70 metres above ground level (Ellis, 1986).

4 Magnetic Interpretation

4.1 Data Processing and Presentation

The magnetic data are shown as Plates 1 to 5 and 7 to 9. Additional displays of images exist as 35 mm photographic slides and as laminated D-scan paper prints. The contour maps are most useful for indicating the smallest anomalies, and for accurate positioning of all anomalies and other interpreted features. The stacked profiles provide the best display of the relative amplitudes of anomalies and anomaly shape for matching computer generated models. The other images have been filtered to enhance various trends and spectral characteristics, particularly short wavelength features which may be related to faulting.

Geoterrex levelled the data and presented it as 10 nT contours and flight path maps at 1:10000 scale. Some small problems are apparent from 'herring boning' in some areas of the contour maps.

Further levelling and adjustment was applied by Pitt Research. A two dimensional filter was also applied to the grid to remove residual levelling problems which may be due to any of: variations in flying height; variations in bird position relative to the aircraft; non vertical attitude of camera; high frequency diurnal changes; and flight path plotting errors.

The two-dimensional filter was designed to attenuate features with wavelengths less than 300 metres in the north-south direction, and having long wavelengths in other directions (flight line sausages). This filter also slightly reduced the amplitude of some other high frequency features, as can be seen from a comparison of the grid profiles and the stacked profiles. The application of this filter was considered necessary to allow acceptable contouring at a finer interval, and also to allow high pass filtering necessary to accentuate linear features due to faulting.

Pitt Research Pty Limited produced the following products:

- 10 nT and 2 nT contour maps at 1:25000 scale
- 100 nT/cm and 500 nT/cm stacked profiles
- 100 nT/cm grid profiles
- flight path map
- image prints at 1:50,000 scale
- 35 mm slides of images

First and second horizontal difference bipole maps were produced by RGC Exploration in the Canberra office using various amplitudes and scales and after various low pass filters. The products were presented as stacked profiles at 1:25,000 scale.

The distribution of total magnetic intensity, residual magnetic intensity, and altitude readings are summarised as tables in Appendices A.1, A.2, and A.3 respectively.

4.2 Physical Properties

Howland-Rose (1972) measured magnetic and electrical properties of drill core samples of Renison ore and host rocks. The results are summarised in Table 1 below. These tests indicated the Renison orebodies to be some of the most conductive recorded, and were used to justify the use of extensive Turair surveying in the area in 1972.

Table 1 Physical Properties of Rocks and Ores (after Howland-Rose, 1972)

Rock unit name	No. of samples	Conductivity (mhos/m)	Susceptibility (cgs*10 ⁶)
Argillite	12	108	2261
Argillite (or Red Rock)	1	55	1000
Basic Dyke	1	0	500
Bassett ore	11	8289	1573
Crimson Creek Argillite	14	44	2355
Dalcoath Quartzite	15	63	1552
Dolomite	2	0	26
Federal ore	5	11537	3326
gabbroic intrusion	2	0	43
Howard (No 3)	1	7692	15000
No 2 Horizon	7	4038	753
No 2 Horizon - Murchison	4	1002	685
No 2 Horizon Ore	4	36571	1005
No 3 Horizon	3	2384	6150
North Stebbins (No 2)	3	31881	1063
N. Bassett orezone	8	2925	12393
Penzance No 3	1	48718	4500
Penzance O. B. (No 2)	1	53846	2300
Red Rock	14	231	1497
Renison Bell Shale	17	1128	4213
Renison Bell Shale/Dalcoath Q'zite	4	9	70
shear 'L'	3	3990	5933
shear 'P'	1	84102	1100
siltstones, N. Bassett structure	1	0	40
South Stebbins (No 2)	2	4914	790
S. Bassett orezone	2	3469	2800
talc and dolomite	1	0	22

Clark (1984) has measured the magnetic properties of 56 rock and ore samples collected from the surface and sub-surface within the area of the Renison mining lease. The results are summarised in Table 2. The quartz-porphry, spilites, and unhornfelsed sediments are very weakly magnetic and should have little expression in magnetic surveys. The hornfels sample has an intense remanence in spite of its relatively low susceptibility and suggests that quite small porphyry and granite intrusions may be detectable in local magnetic surveys due to the strong response of their baked contact zones. Although there was considerable scatter in the directions of natural remanent magnetisation (NRM), directions with steep negative inclinations predominate. The average susceptibility of fourteen samples collected from massive ore zones is about $7000 * 10^{-6}$ cgs units. The effective remanent magnetisation is in the same general sense as the induced magnetisation and about twice as strong.

Table 2 Magnetic Properties of Rocks and Ores (after Clarke, 1984)

Rocktype	Number of samples	Susceptibility cgs emu * 10 ⁶	NRM intensity microgauss (=0.1 nT)
Quartz porphyry	2	2	1
Hornfels	1	240	7450
Gabbro	4	155	2887
Crimson Creek Formation	1	37	1
Dundas sediment	2	20	<1
Spilite	6	50	8
Ultramafic	3	6527	22850
Serpentinised ultramafic	10	3574	7169
Weathered Ultramafic	1	36	3
No 2 dolomite	4	138	85
No 2 ore	2	3555	3820
Dalcoath Member	1	1800	7340
No 3 ore	6	5673	4058
Federal ore	3	11583	51380
Melba ore	2	7885	12195
Mineralised Renison Bell Member	1	2640	2520
Mineralised Red Rock Member	1	7120	8300
Dolerite	2	165	1475
Red Rock Member	4	46	25
All ore samples	14	7034	15630

4.3 Magnetic Sources

Magnetic anomalies over triaxial ellipsoid models have been computed to indicate the characteristics of anomalies over targets in the Renison mine area. The target size varies in size from 50 * 25 * 10 metres (if close to the existing mine) to 250 * 100 * 20 metres. The targets may have dips of 20 to 30 degrees, corresponding to replacement ore bodies, or they may have dips of 70 to 80 degrees corresponding to fault ore bodies. The targets are massive or semi-massive sulphides with at least 20 percent pyrrhotite and having significant susceptibility and density contrasts.

Using a susceptibility contrast of 0.007 cgs units (0.088 SI units) and assuming the remanent component to be twice the amplitude of the induced component and in the same direction, the smaller of the ore bodies described above would produce an anomaly with peak amplitude of 0.1 nT at a depth of 500 metres below the ground surface, and about 30 nT if close to the surface. The larger body would produce anomalies of amplitude 3 and 500 nT at depths of 500 and 0 metres respectively. These amplitudes correspond to a flying height of 80 metres above ground level. Maximum amplitudes are shown for various tonnages of ore and burial depth in Table 3. Varying the dip of a body buried 100 metres has negligible effect on the anomaly amplitude.

Table 3 Magnetic Anomaly Amplitudes over Ellipsoids

Depth to centre (m)	<u>Maximum anomaly amplitude (nT) over various size bodies</u>		
	50*25*10 m <u>25000 t</u>	150*50*15 m <u>445000 t</u>	250*100*20 m <u>1000000 t</u>
0	27.5	180.5	492.2
50	7.0	53.88	181.2
100	2.7	22.01	82.2
200	0.72	6.21	25.52
300	0.29	2.53	10.75
400	0.14	1.27	5.48
500	0.08	0.73	3.15

4.4 Magnetic Anomalies

All anomalies are located on Plates 10 to 12 and their characteristics are listed in Appendix B. Those anomalies which are recommended for further attention are marked with an asterisk in Appendix B. Any special characteristics or other information about anomalies is described in the following section. Anomalies are tabulated and described in roughly the same numeric order within the major grouping corresponding to whether the anomalies are within the EL boundaries or not. The positions of some anomalies have checked on navigation photos (November 84) to define any possible cultural sources. The flight path recovery film could be used for a more up-to-date check.

In Appendix B, the length and width dimensions correspond to points at half amplitude or maximum slope points on the major and minor axes. To clarify the locations, some anomalies have been given separate numbers but may actually be parts of a single complex anomaly. For example, anomalies 102 to 107 all relate to one ultramafic body. The interpreted depths in Appendix B are based on rule-of-thumb methods and should not be given too much emphasis. Ground magnetic data and modelling are necessary to determine accurate depths.

As virtually all of the high amplitude anomalies are due to near surface serpentinite or ultramafic complexes, it is considered extremely difficult to be able to interpret any particular anomaly, or part of an anomaly, as indicative of mineralisation. The only realistic option is to perform a residual analysis of modelled sources based on the assumed shape and configuration of the ultramafic bodies. Besides assuming a detailed knowledge of the body shape, this approach would require either that the susceptibility be uniform, or that its distribution be well known. In practice, the magnetic data can probably be of most use in these areas for defining the outlines of the ultramafic bodies and for interpreting faults. Then other techniques such as geochemistry, drilling, and EM techniques should be used to investigate the area around the faulted margins.

4.5 EL's 101/87 Dundas, 13/88 Moores Pimple

4.5.1 Anomalies

Mapping indicates serpentinite as the source of anomalies 3 and 102. The northern part of a magnetic gradient extending from the eastern edge of 102 to anomalies 43 and 40 corresponds to a westerly dipping talc carbonate vein (Salmons Vein). The magnetics suggest that this vein could extend at least one kilometre further to the south than mapped by Comstaff. A similar north-northwest trending magnetic gradient is coincident with another discontinuous fissure vein (Highway Vein). The magnetic data in both cases are interpreted to indicate faults which also appear to have truncated (influenced) the boundaries of serpentinite bodies. An extensive drilling program has tested the area between anomalies 38 and 43. Small tonnage high grade lode type deposits in this area are estimated to total about 2.5 million tonnes (Zeletic, 1985).

Probable resources	M.tonnes	%Sn	%Cu	%P	%Zn	ppm Ag
Tin Vein	0.43	1.0	0.10	0.06	0.32	8
Salmons Vein	0.83	0.19	0.62	3.17	2.24	104
Possible resources						
Tin Vein	0.83	0.3				
Salmons Vein	0.8	0.19	0.62	3.17	2.24	104

Anomaly 41 is a bullseye anomaly east of the Exe River, recommended for further investigation. Air photos (from 1984) show earthworks at this location so it is probably of cultural origin, or a known deposit.

Anomalies 46, 47, 48 (and 44, 45 and 49?) are due to near surface sources immediately east of Renison Mine Lease. The amplitude of the anomalies indicates Cambrian ultramafic or gabbro as the source. The symmetry of these anomalies may indicate anticlinal structure, possibly plunging shallowly to the north and truncated by a fault to the south (by the Federal Fault?).

Between anomalies 102 and 108, Pitt's contour presentation shows a negative anomaly which has a higher amplitude than would be expected adjacent to 102. This anomaly lies between flight lines and is considered to have been accentuated by the processing.

The source of anomaly 108 is not obvious from the geological maps. The interpreted depth is 70 metres on the west and 25 to 35 metres elsewhere. The western side of the anomaly is probably influenced by a negative to the west and north-northeast gradient. The anomaly is possibly over glacial deposits and is recommended for further investigation.

Anomalies 112, 113, and 114 form a north-northeast trending magnetic high zone which merges into 110 to the north. These anomalies were investigated with ground magnetics and IP (Deakin, 1989). The most probable source is basalts (similar to anomaly 110) or ultramafics similar to the Serpentine Hill complex further to the northwest in Renison Mine Lease. Model studies of profiles indicate depths of 150 metres for anomaly 112 (Figure 1) and 50 and 110 metres for anomaly 114 (Figures 2 and 4).

Anomaly 116 has a deeper source. Interpretation using both airborne and ground data (Deakin, 1989) suggests a source at about 190 metres depth (Figure 3). This anomaly is recommended for follow up work.

Anomalies 117 to 121, and 180; and 122 and 384 (in Renison Mine Lease) have been covered by ground magnetics with east-west lines 100 metres apart and readings every 12.5

metres. Anomalies 117, 122, 180, and 384 have also been covered by EM37 measurements on 100 metre lines. All of these anomalies except 117 are due to near surface sources. Anomaly 117 (Great Northern anomaly) was the subject of the above ground magnetic and EM37 survey and was subsequently drilled (GP11 and GP11A). The target was not intersected and downhole EM measurements were subsequently made (Bishop, 1985b; Komysan, 1985; Cartwright, 1986). Anomaly 117 is probably an extension of the rock types causing anomalies 112 to 114 but faulted to a greater depth (130 metres; Figure 3).

A large number of small anomalies have been delineated between the Renison Mine Lease and the Razorback ultramafic complex (anomaly 177). Anomalies 118, 120, 121, 125, 126, 131, 132, 155, 180, 181 (and 151 and 153 outside the EL's) are all low amplitude, bullseyes with shallow interpreted depth to sources. None of these is considered as high priority for follow up. They are also masked by the extensive gradient associated with the ultramafic complex.

Anomalies 142, 143 and 144 form part of another serpentinite/ultramafic complex extending into the Renison Mine lease (with anomaly 141).

Anomalies 149 to 150, 154, and 156 to 157 form an asymmetric pattern somewhat similar to that of anomalies 80 to 86 (coincident axes, broader anomalies over an eastern "limb") but with quite different amplitudes. This may be indicative of a synclinal or graben structure. The anomalies have relatively high amplitudes and probably indicate serpentinite or ultramafic complexes. This area is recommended for further investigation. Modelling studies on a profile over anomalies 149 and 154 indicate that anomaly 154 has its source at a depth of 285 metres (Figure 5) and may also be due to ultramafic. The Grand Prize mine is near anomaly 155.

Anomalies 161 to 174 form a north-northwest trending symmetric zone. The extensive gradient indicates considerable depth extent. This zone corresponds to a horst? block of Dundas Group with Gordon Limestone to the west and Fernflow Formation to the east. There has been very little gridding in this zone. Anomalies 161 and 162 are recommended for further investigation.

Anomaly 174 is a small bullseye on the gradient of the above zone.

Anomaly 175 is a larger amplitude bullseye, possibly a small pod of serpentinite or ultrabasic. This anomaly is recommended for follow up.

Anomaly 176 is a poorly defined anomaly on the edge of the survey area.

The Razorback ultramafic complex forms a high amplitude, north west striking, arcuate complex zone (177) about three kilometres long and one kilometre across. No attempt has been made to define individual anomalies within this zone. Modelling studies on flight lines 12301 (Figure 6) and 12602 (Figure 7) used rectangular prism models with depth extent of 700 and 180 metres respectively. The concentric magnetic highs inside the main anomaly may reflect susceptibility zoning within the complex. However, the models have assumed uniform susceptibility.

Anomalies 178 and 179 are also of high amplitude and represent two separate (outliers?) outcrops of serpentinite or ultramafic rock near the Kosminski mine, Comet and Maestries mines.

Anomaly 183 is elongated north-south and has no obvious source. It is co-linear with 187 and 192 (and 241) and could represent the southwest extension of a fault (from the Henty area). This is recommended for further work.

The sources of nearby anomalies 187 to 190, 192, and 193 are not obvious. Poltock Brothers mapped and sampled streams draining the western flanks of Mount Dundas from Comet Creek in the north to Tom Creek in the south. The sediments are probably equivalents of Precambrian Concert Schists, Oonah Quartzite, and Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation and Dundas Group. They include: well sorted quartzites, siltstones, and minor chert; poorly sorted siltstone, greywacke, and conglomerate; carbonates (very fine grained to conglomerates); and acid tuffs and possible basic volcanics. The area is structurally complex with northwest to northeast strikes and dips between 30° and 90°. Several north trending faults were recognised (Poltock Bros, 1982). This area is recommended for further work.

Anomaly 187 is a prominent anomaly on a strong gradient through anomalies 184 to 188. These anomalies are part of a major magnetic lineament which is co-linear with the dolerite dyke through Pine Hill and Dreadnought Hill on Renison Mine Lease. Anomaly 187 is recommended for more work.

Anomaly 191 corresponds to Jurassic dolerite capping Mount Dundas.

Anomaly 192 occurs immediately north of the talus and scree deposits on Mount Dundas. A similar anomaly (386) occurs on the southwestern edge of the talus and scree deposits. Both of these anomalies are recommended for further investigation. Current gridding should be extended to include 192 and 187 if topography permits.

Anomaly 193 is a small, low amplitude bullseye.

Four very low amplitude (1 to 5nT) anomalies (195 to 198) have been interpreted between Moores Pimple and Mount Dundas. One or more of these linear anomalies may represent extensions of the Montezuma Fault which strikes just west of anomalies 200, 112, 110.

Anomaly 200 is better defined on ground magnetic data (Deakin 1989) which indicates a shallower depth (about 40 metres) than the airborne data (80 metres).

Anomalies 199, 231 are similar to 200 but of lower amplitude and poorly defined.

Anomaly 213 is adjacent to a north to north-northeast trending gradient interpreted as a fault (Rosebery Fault).

Anomaly 216 is over an aerial cableway (as are a couple of other very small (<5 nT) anomalies near 375000 mE; 5368000 mN, and one at 376000 mE; 5369100 mN).

Anomalies 217 and 218 are local highs on an extensive north-northeast trending gradient which is interpreted as a major fault.

Anomaly 221 is due to serpentinite. Anomaly 223 is further south again and is interpreted to represent a similar source at a depth of 80 to 100 metres below the ground surface (Figure 4).

Anomaly 224 is on the intersection of two lineaments (north-south and northwest) and on the Rosebery Fault as mapped by Corbett (1986).

Anomaly 351 may be cultural or may result from faulting. Blissett's (1962) map shows major east-west faulting in this region.

Anomaly 385 is a low amplitude (2 nT) north-northwest striking linear anomaly which is

parallel to anomaly 350 (and the major synclinal axis). This may represent the same unit, offset by faulting.

The following anomalies are outside the Dundas and Moores Pimple EL boundaries.

Anomaly 37 occurs over mapped Pleistocene moraine overlying Dundas Group. There are no cultural features on photos and the anomaly is recommended for further checking. Zeletic (1985) has summarised previous work in this area (referred to as EL 5/63 Area 6 in that report).

Anomaly 109 is an elongated anomaly with no known explanation. It is recommended for follow up, but as a lower priority target.

Anomaly 110 corresponds to outcrop of Cambrian basalts on the Ring River.

Anomalies 148 and 158 are similar to 348 and 349, being bullseye anomalies on the flank of the extensive anomaly below anomalies 332 to 347 and 145 to 147. They are recommended for further investigation.

Anomalies 204, 209, 210, 212, 219, 220, and 221 form a north-south trending linear high amplitude zone, corresponding to the Colebrook Hill Cambrian ultramafic complex. Anomalies 205 to 208 to the east of this zone and 201 and 202 to the west may represent additional ultramafics. Several drill holes by the Electrolytic Zinc Company (EZ) indicated skarns with associated Cu mineralisation but little tin.

Anomalies 214 and 215 are adjacent to a north to north-northeast trending gradient interpreted as a fault (Rosebery Fault). Anomaly 215 is close to the Jupiter mine.

Anomaly 222 probably indicates the southern extremity of ultramafic rocks (defined by anomalies 204, 209, 210, 212, 219, and 220).

Anomalies 225, 226, 229, and 301 are low amplitude (< 15 nT) and occur in the vicinity of Hercules and East Hercules mines. Anomaly 226 is over an aerial cableway.

Anomalies 227, 228, and 230 form a roughly north-south trending curvilinear feature with no obvious cause in the mapped geology. The source is interpreted to be very close to the surface. Ground investigation is recommended to determine the source (and also the source of most other anomalies to the east, south, and southeast from this area).

Anomalies 232 to 246 are all due to shallow (< 45 metre depth) linear sources. They reflect the north-northwest strike in this area, but the nature of their source is not obvious from the mapped geology (Corbett 1986). Anomalies 234 and 236 are adjacent to an anticlinal axis, and 235 is adjacent to a contact. The most prominent anomaly (237 to 239) has a maximum amplitude of 150 nT. Ground investigation is recommended to determine the cause. Anomalies 241 and 242 may represent faulted? extensions of this same source.

The Dunkley-Cuni area contains anomalies 145 to 148, 158, and 331 to 349. These anomalies are all superimposed on a long wavelength anomaly which has been investigated previously and drilled (DDH S1200), but never satisfactorily explained. Most of the anomalies occur within a sub circular area defined by an extensive gradient (or within three adjacent areas comprising anomalies 332 to 340; 341 to 343; and 145, 344 to 346).

CSR flew aeromagnetics over the eastern part of the anomaly complex with east-west lines 100 meters apart, 70 metres above ground level. Although the specifications are more

detailed than the current survey, the resolution does not appear to be as good, probably because of excessive filtering before contouring. Previous modelling (Ellis '86) indicates a deep body at 700 to 800 metres depth with shallow (250 to 300 metres) east-west sources on the flanks. The current data indicates that the shallower sources have a north-south strike which explains CSR's difficulty in correlating anomalies on their north-south grid lines. The north-south trends are consistent with the trend of old mines which extracted copper-nickel sulphides from gabbro. Anomalies 146, 158, and 346 are referred to as the North Cuni anomaly, the South Nevada anomaly, and the South Cuni anomaly respectively.

Anomaly 335 has previously been covered with ground magnetics, VLF, and UTEM on the Dunkley, Dunkley Fault, and RTAE grids. Magnetic modelling and subsequent drilling of DDH S1200 failed to explain the cause of the anomaly (Bishop, 1985a).

The main (long wavelength) Dunkley-Cuni anomaly has no negative component and so must dip to the south, or have dominant remanent component with more vertical magnetisation. Modelling studies (Figure 8 to 11) using simple sphere, ellipsoid, and rectangular prism models suggest that much of the long wavelength anomaly can be accounted for by a near-horizontal plate model at a depth of about 350 metres (possibly shallower in the northwest). The edges of the plate correspond to major faults. The more localised (shallower) magnetic anomalies occur near the faulted edges of the plate and represent the best exploration targets in this area. A strong gradient, about 500 metres to the east of anomalies 146, 147, and 158, coincides with a linear row of old mines and prospects including the Cuni and McKimmie mines.

The main Dunkley-Cuni anomaly is located to the east of the northeast trending Dunkley Fault and a major north-northwest trending fault. Anomaly 332 occurs near the junction of these two major faults and does not appear to have been previously recognised. Anomalies 332 and 335 and the linear anomaly through 341 to 343 are recommended for further investigation.

Anomalies 348 and 349 have no obvious cultural explanation on the air photos.

Anomaly 349 is very close to faulted Gordon Limestone contact and should be investigated. It is in a similar setting to anomaly 370 but is on the opposite side of the large syncline.

Anomaly 350 is a persistent linear feature trending to 340° parallel to the major syncline and close to its axis.

Anomaly 362 is along the old Emu Bay railway track, and probably has a cultural origin.

4.5.2 Modelling

Several of the more prominent anomalies have been computer modelled to provide a better appreciation of the shape and nature of their sources. It is stressed that the models are not unique, and that various simplifying assumptions have been made in terms of the geometries of the bodies employed in the models. More detailed ground magnetic readings and modelling studies would be required before drill targets could be defined.

All modelled profiles (Figures 1 to 7) are oriented 'looking North' and show each measured observation of the total field as a '+' symbol, and the computed field (at the same points) as a solid line. Those models which comprise more than one body also show the computed anomaly due to each body as a dotted line. The contour plans of Figure 8 also show observation points as '+' symbols, about 350 metres apart. Elevation has been

086

taken as constant at 85 metres for all models except for Figures 6 and 7. Figure 6 uses the actual aircraft ground clearance. Figure 7 uses the aircraft ground clearance added to digitised topography.

Units on all model plots are kilometres and nanoTeslas, with arbitrary origins. Remanence has not been included in any of the models because of lack of adequate control. Measurements from the Renison Mine Lease indicate that remanence is generally in the same general direction as the induced magnetisation, and about twice as strong. The earth's main field has been taken as 62371 nT amplitude, inclination -72.4° , and declination 12.7° .

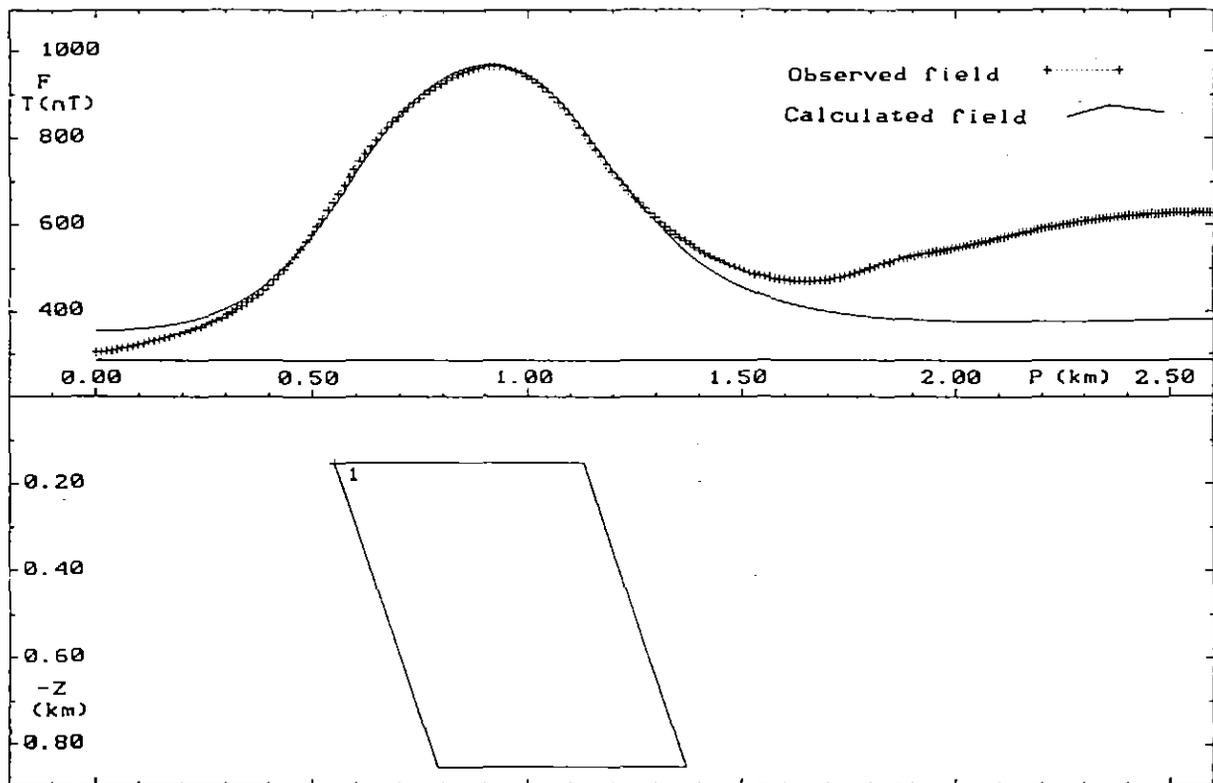


Figure 1 Observed and Computed Profile. Anomaly 112, Line 15401

body type:	3-D polygonal prism
susceptibility:	0.05 SI units
corners (east, down):	0,0; 560,0; 790,700; 230,700
length:	2000 metres
depth:	150 metres
reference point:	5366350 metres North, 373900 metres East
strike:	15° east of true north

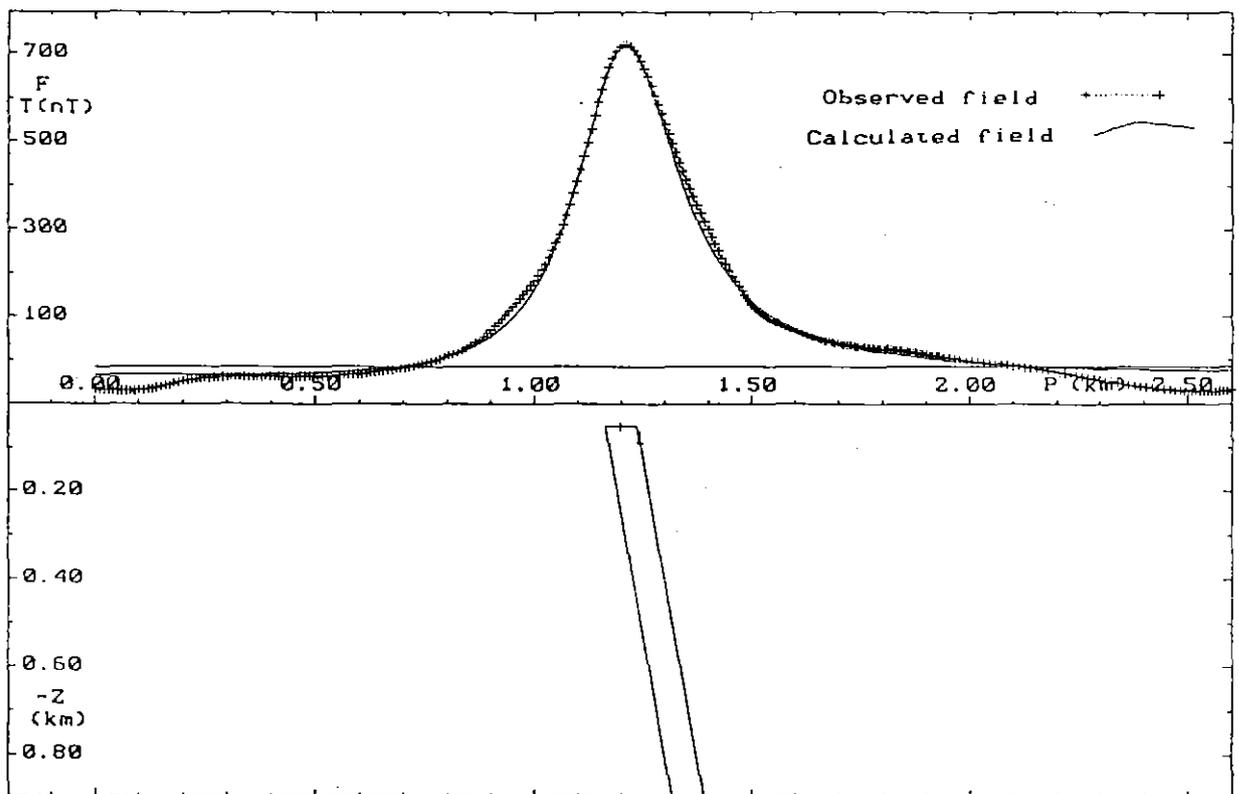


Figure 2 Observed and Computed Profile. Anomaly 114, Line 14501

body type:	2-D dyke
susceptibility:	0.168 SI units
width:	70 metres
dip:	80°
depth:	50 metres
depth extent:	2000 metres
reference point:	5366300 metres North, 372800 metres East
strike:	15° east of true north

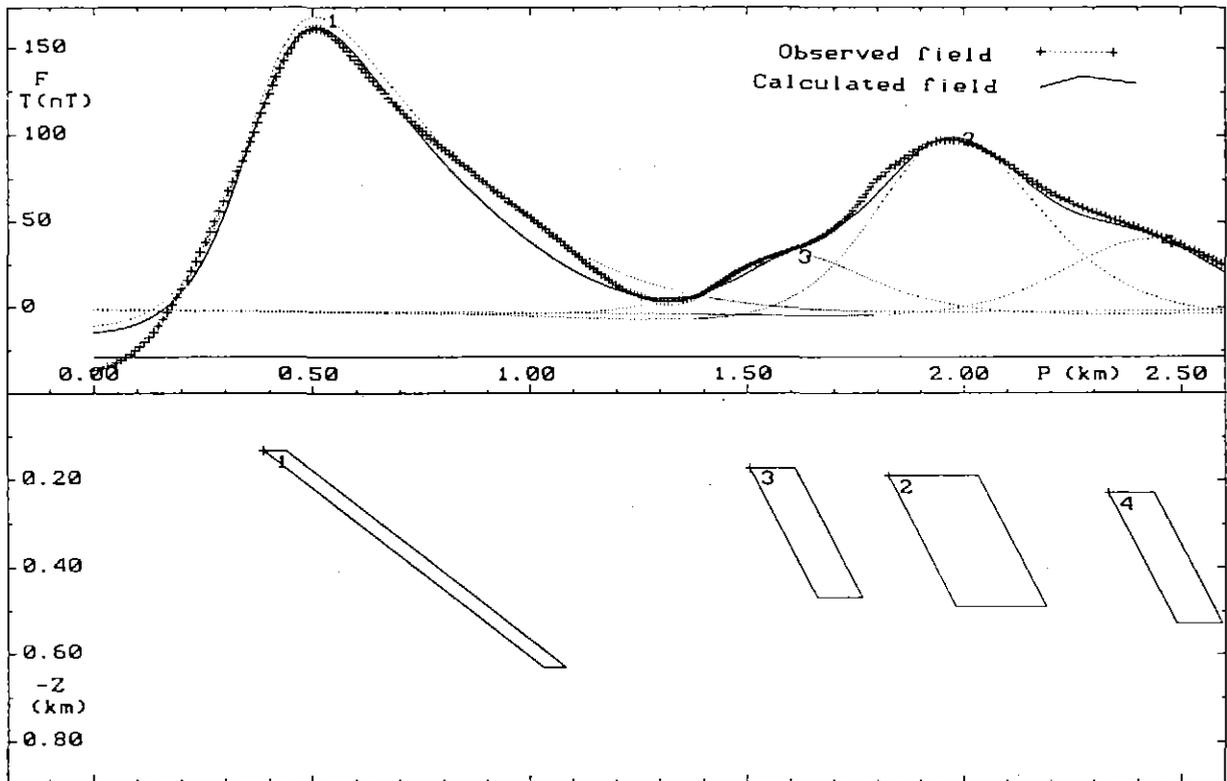


Figure 3 Observed and Computed Profile. Anomalies 116, 117 Line 14001

(all bodies) strike: 15° east of true north

body 1 type: 3-D polygonal prism
 corners (east, down): 0,0; 50,0; 670, 500; 620, 500
 length: 1000 metres
 susceptibility: 0.13 SI units
 reference point: 5365679 metres North, 371388 metres East
 depth: 130 metres

body 2 type: 3-D polygonal prism
 corners (east, down): 0,0; 200,0; 350, 300; 150, 300
 length: 1000 metres
 susceptibility: 0.032 SI units
 reference point: 5365855 metres North, 372869 metres East
 depth: 189 metres

body 3 type: 2-D polygonal prism
 corners (east, down): 0,0; 100,0; 250, 300; 150, 300
 susceptibility: 0.017 SI units
 reference point: 5365852 metres North, 372550 metres East
 depth: 169 metres

body 4 type: 2-D polygonal prism
 corners (east, down): 0,0; 100,0; 250, 300; 150, 300
 susceptibility: 0.029 SI units
 reference point: 5365861 metres North, 373378 metres East
 depth: 229 metres

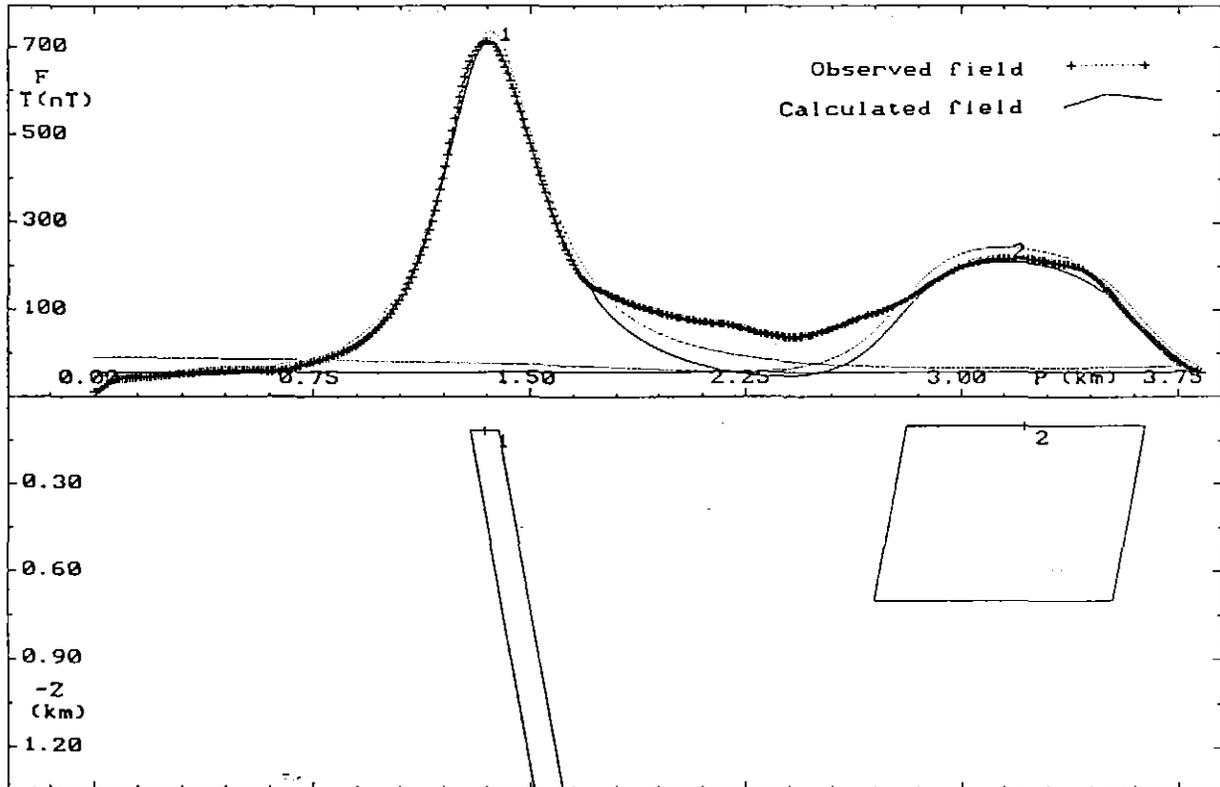


Figure 4 Observed and Computed Profile. Anomalies 114, 223 Line 14701

body 1 type: 2-D dyke
 susceptibility: 0.19 SI units
 width: 95 metres
 dip: 80°
 depth: 112 metres
 depth extent: 2000 metres
 reference point: 5366801 metres North, 372348 metres East
 strike: 15° east of true north

body 2 type: 2-D dyke
 susceptibility: 0.02 SI units
 width: 800 metres
 dip: 100°
 depth: 100 metres
 depth extent: 600 metres
 reference point: 5368001 metres North, 374550 metres East
 strike: 15° east of true north

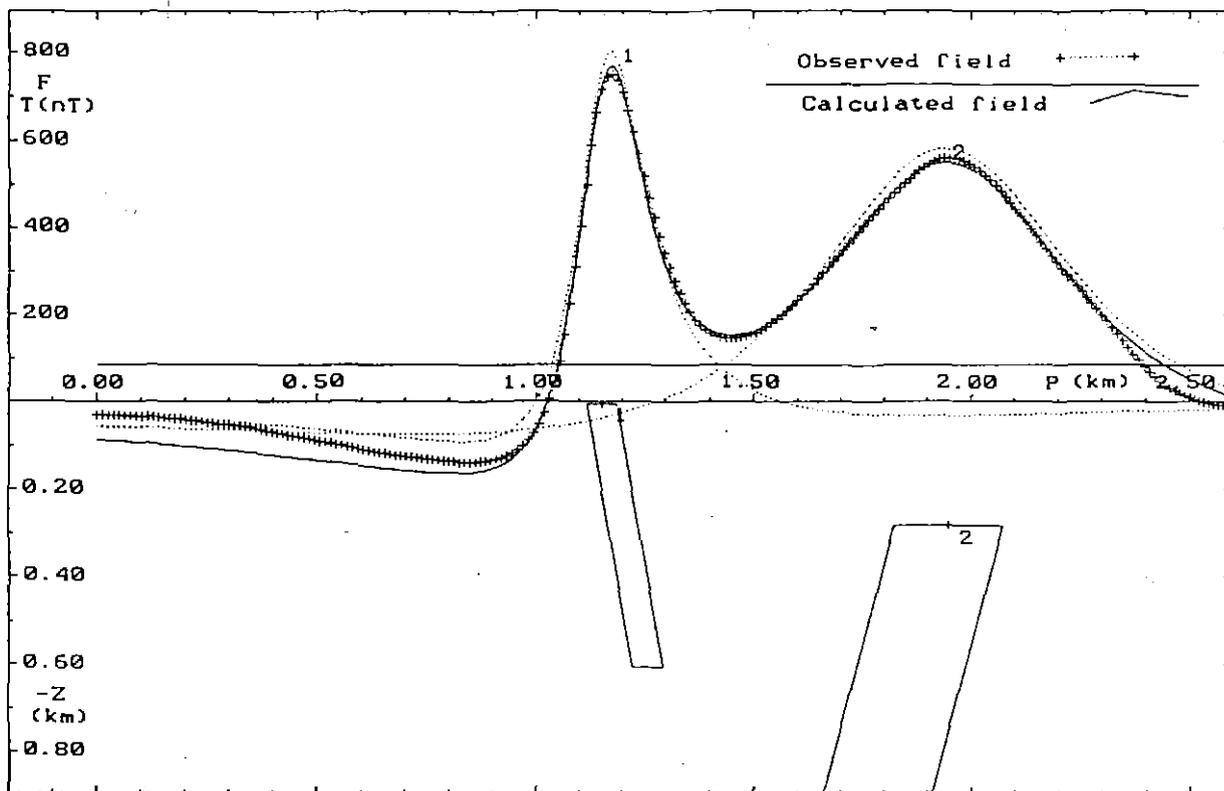


Figure 5 Observed and Computed Profile. Anomalies 149, 154 Line 14701

body 1 type:	2-D dyke
susceptibility:	0.14 SI units
width:	70 metres
dip:	80°
depth:	5 metres
depth extent:	600 metres
reference point:	5365750 metres North, 372165 metres East
strike:	355° east of true north

body 2 type:	2-D dyke
susceptibility:	0.14 SI units
width:	250 metres
dip:	105°
depth:	100 metres
depth extent:	900 metres
reference point:	5365758 metres North, 372961 metres East
strike:	355° east of true north

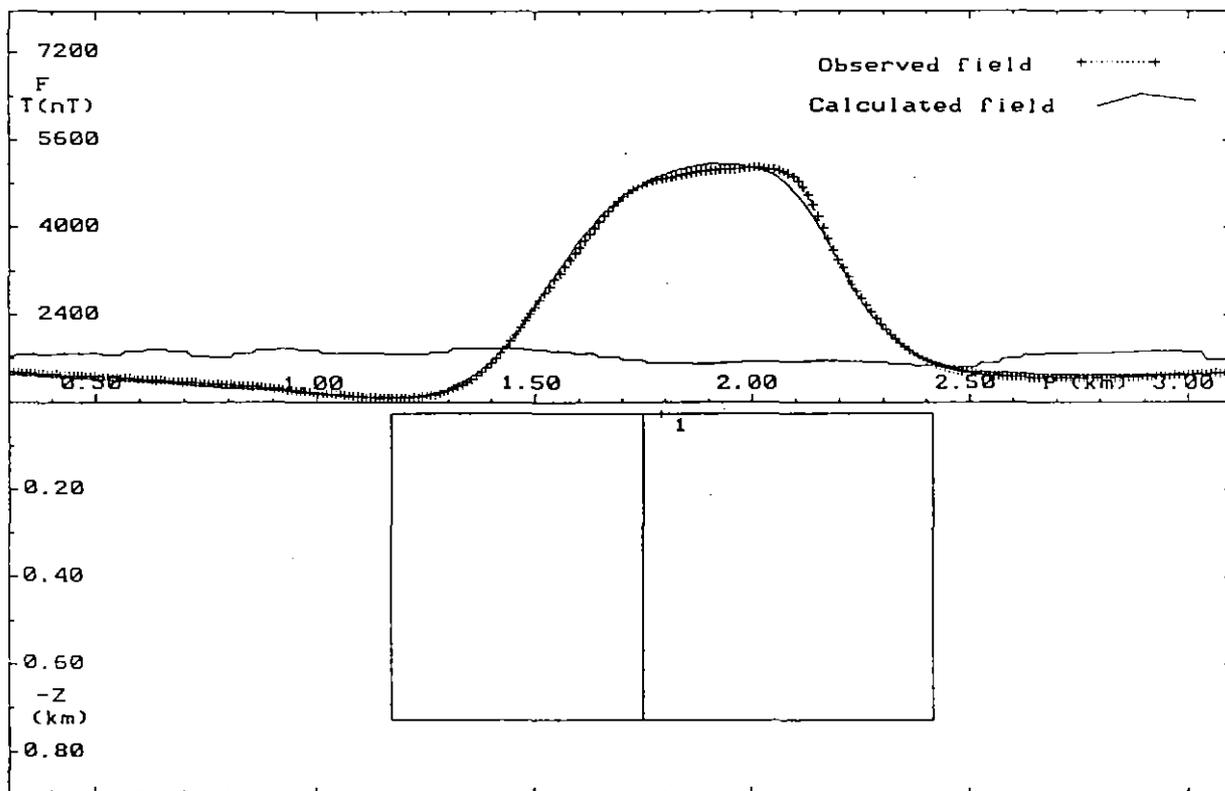


Figure 6 Observed and Computed Profile. Anomaly 177, Line 12301

body type:	rectangular prism
length:	5000 metres
width:	670 metres
height:	700 metres
susceptibility:	0.22 SI units
reference point:	5364395 metres North, 372800 metres East
depth:	25 metres
strike:	173° east of true north
dip:	90°
plunge:	0°

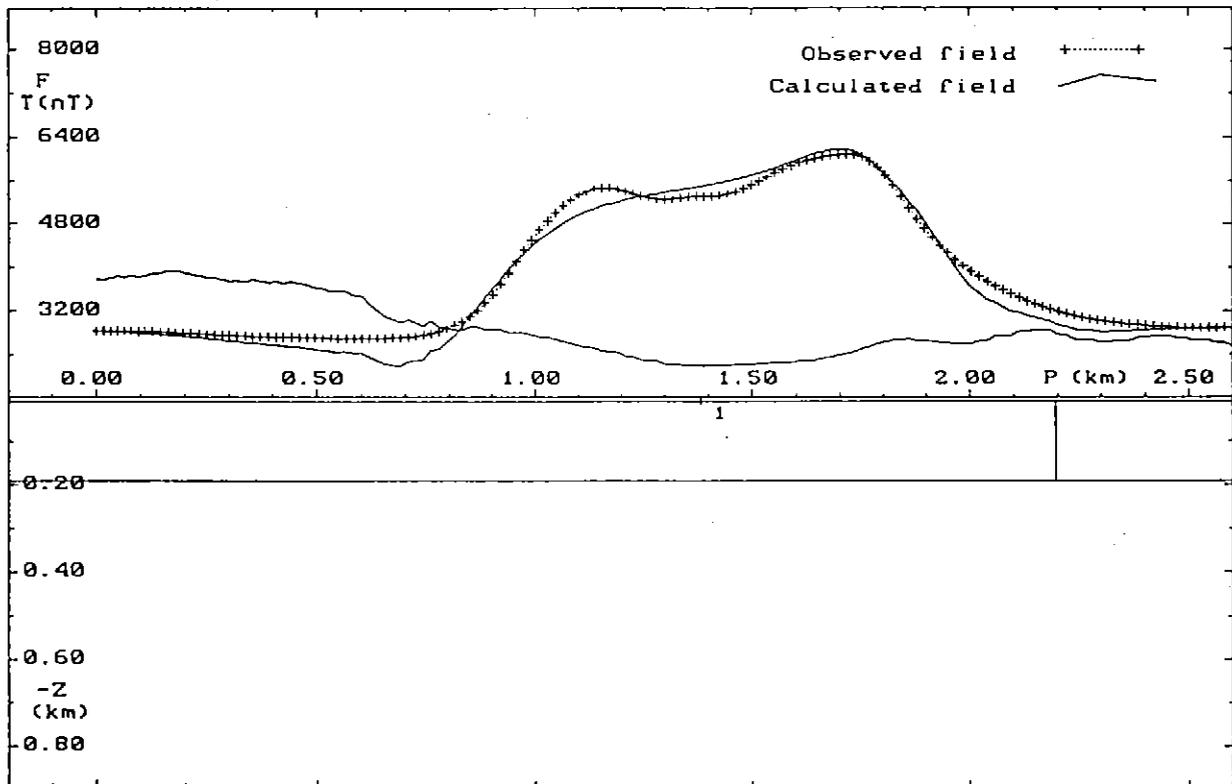


Figure 7 Observed and Computed Profile. Anomaly 177, Line 12602

body type:	rectangular prism
length:	5000 metres
width:	920 metres
height:	180 metres
susceptibility:	0.37 SI units
reference point:	5364395 metres North, 372780 metres East
depth:	10 metres
strike:	150° east of true north
dip:	90°
plunge:	0°

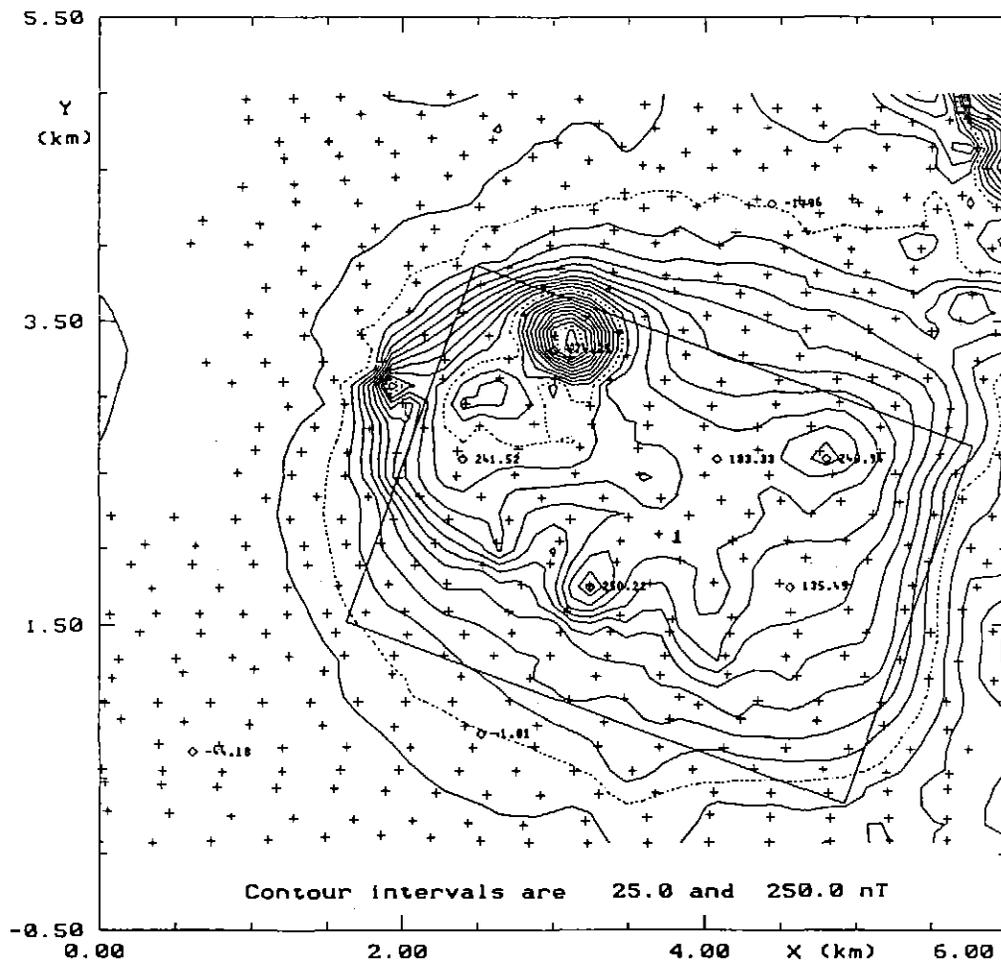


Figure 8 Contours of Observed Magnetic Field. Dunkley-Cuni area

The origin of this plot is at 5365000 metres North, 361000 metres East. Samples have been taken approximately every 3560 metres along flight lines, so most of the shorter wavelength anomalies have been eliminated from this presentation. The result should be compared with the modelled examples shown in the following Figures.

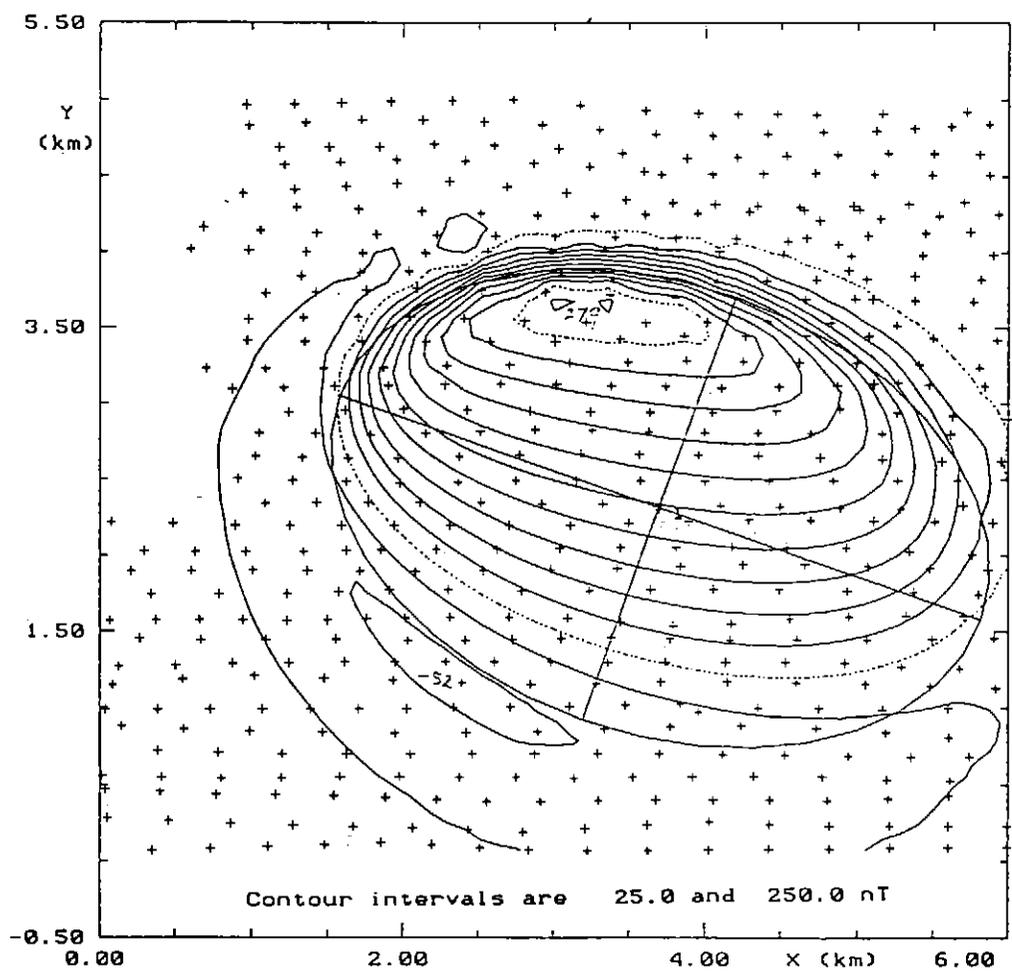


Figure 9 Contours of Computed Magnetic Field over Ellipsoid Model

body type:	ellipsoid
length:	4500 metres
width:	3000 metres
height:	150 metres
susceptibility:	0.07 SI units
reference point:	5367300 metres North, 364780 metres East
depth:	350 metres
strike:	110° east of true north
dip:	100°
plunge:	5°

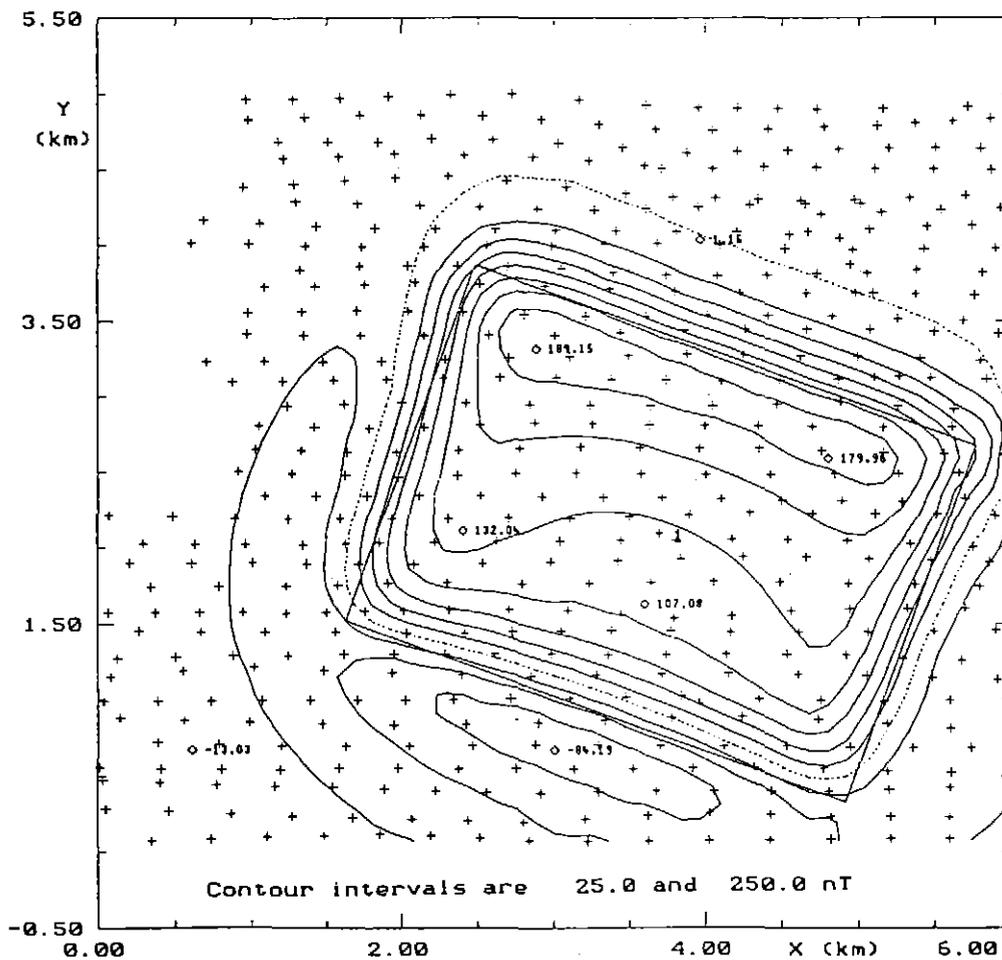


Figure 10 Contours of Computed Magnetic Field over Rectangular Prism Model

body type:	rectangular prism
length:	3500 metres
width:	2500 metres
height:	120 metres
susceptibility:	0.07 SI units
reference point:	5367100 metres North, 364700 metres East
depth:	350 metres
strike:	110° east of true north
dip:	90°
plunge:	0°

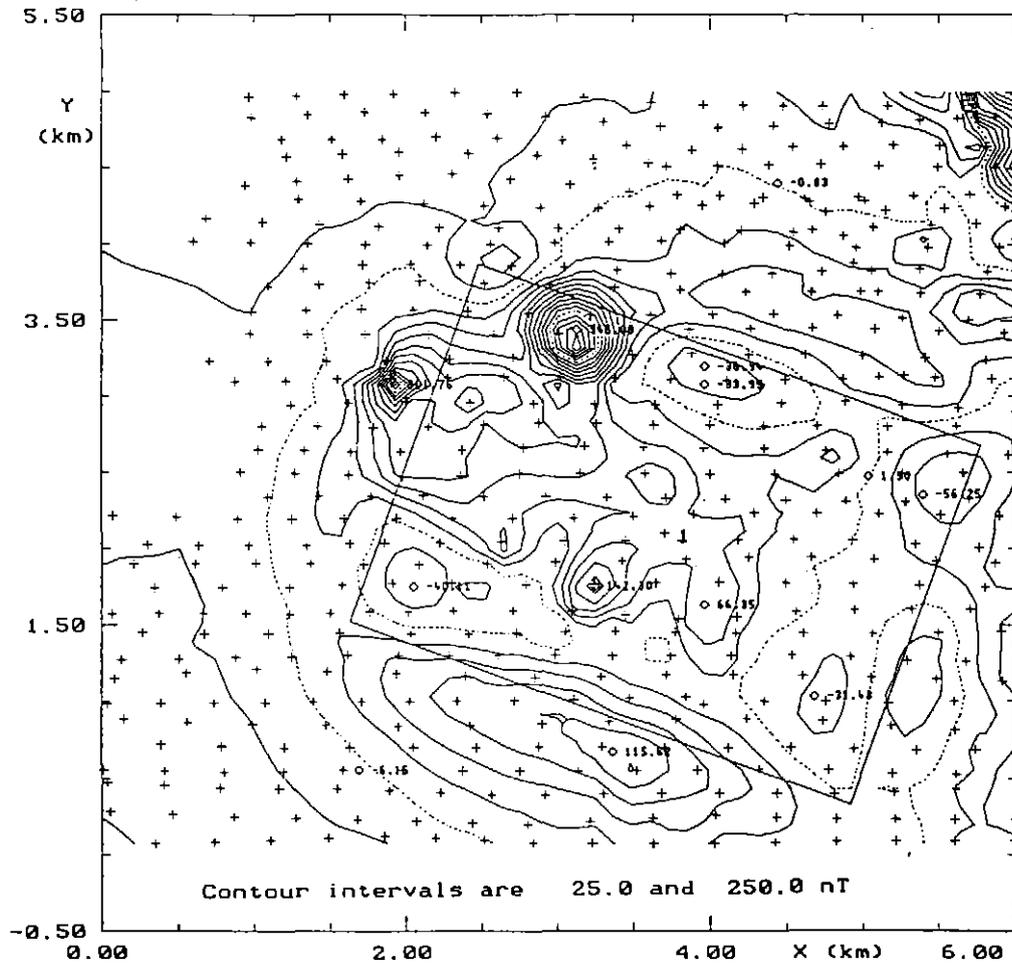


Figure 11 Contours of Residual Magnetic Field over Rectangular Prism Model

body type:	rectangular prism
length:	3500 metres
width:	2500 metres
height:	120 metres
susceptibility:	0.07 SI units
reference point:	5367100 metres North, 364700 metres East
depth:	350 metres
strike:	110° east of true north
dip:	90°
plunge:	0°

4.5.3 Lineaments

A north-northwest trend through Renison Mine Lease and anomalies 117, 121, 180, 181, 185, 186, 187, and 188 coincides with a dolerite dyke for much of its length. This lineament is very well defined on ground magnetic data (Bishop, 1985).

A north-northwest lineament occurs just west of anomalies 47, 48, and 102.

The Grand Prize Fault is mapped just to the west of anomaly 143 and just east of anomalies 154 and 155, but is not shown on the interpretation plates.

A north-south trending lineament occurs west of anomalies 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 149, 150, 156, 157 and truncating anomalies 161, 166, and 167.

A north-south trending lineament occurs through anomalies 327?, 328?, 330?, 341, 342, 347, 348, 349, 350, and 385.

A north-south trending lineament occurs west of anomalies 247, 269, 276, 295, 298, 299, and 300. This trend is defined by a gradient and a major change in magnetic character and is used in this interpretation as the geological boundary between the Moores Pimple and Henty areas.

A north-south trending lineament occurs on the eastern side of the long wavelength anomaly between anomaly 88 and anomaly 158.

North-south trending lineaments occur both east and west of anomalies 203, 204, 209, 210, 212, 219, 220, 221 and possibly 222 and 223.

The position of the Montezuma Fault is *not* obvious on the aeromagnetic data. It lies west of anomalies 112, 116, and 200. Further south, it may correspond to linear anomalies 195 and 197.

A north-northeast lineament occurs to the east of anomalies 40, 43, 102, 103, 104, 107, and through anomalies 122 to 129.

The Rosebery Fault is not well defined by the magnetic data. Part of it appears to correspond to a weak gradient (on the 2 nT contours of Plate 2) to the east of anomalies 197, 199, 223, and 231. A sharper gradient is evident to the west of anomalies 213, 214, and 215.

A north-northeast lineament lies east of anomalies 222, 218, 217, and then trending more northerly. North-northeast lineaments occur both east and west of anomalies 103, 109, 110, 112, 113, and 114.

East-northeast lineaments have been interpreted both north and south of anomalies 182, 183, 187, and 192 and also to the north and south of anomalies 173, 175, 178, and 179.

An east-west trending lineament has been recognised to the north of anomalies 112, 122, 133, 135, 138, 141, and 142 in Renison Mine Lease and EL 101/87 (Dundas).

Anomalies 146, 147, and 332 to 347 occupy a sub-circular area on a more extensive circular anomaly. The magnetic low around 365000 mE, 5364000 mN appears as a circular feature on some of the filtered images, due to a few small anomalies surrounding it. This is possibly a reflection of the shape of part of the broad Ordovician-Devonian syncline.

5 Recommendations

- 1 Many anomalies are recommended for further investigation. The number of anomalies to be followed up is dependent on the success achieved with higher priority ones and with anomalies of similar characteristics and in a similar environment.
- 2 In all cases, high resolution ground magnetics and detailed computer modelling is necessary to define targets for testing by drilling. The ground magnetic surveys should be designed with lines perpendicular to strike (if practicable) and extending beyond the anomaly far enough to allow accurate definition of the background field, and with sufficient lines to define the strike and anomaly maximum. It is recommended that ground magnetic surveys be conducted along lines spaced 50 metres apart with readings spaced no more than 10 metres apart.
- 3 Previous detailed geophysics, geology, and drilling should be taken into account before further work is undertaken on any magnetic anomalies.
- 4 The magnetic data presentations and interpretation plates should be used to assist future mapping, geological interpretation, and exploration work. The routine use of susceptibility meters to assist field mapping is suggested.
- 5 Areas of serpentinite and ultramafic complexes with high amplitude magnetics anomalies should be re-mapped or re-interpreted using the magnetic maps and interpretation to provide additional control. Any unexplained anomalies should be computer modelling in detail, to define possible targets.
- 6 Ground electromagnetic techniques should be considered as a means to differentiate near surface conductors from other magnetic sources.
- 7 Downhole geophysical techniques should be considered in drillholes where anomalies have been targeted but have not been satisfactorily explained by core logging.
- 8 Specific anomalies which are recommended for further investigation are listed below, along with their coordinates. A complete list of anomalies and their characteristics is given as Appendix B.

Ref no.	AMG coords	
	East	North
41	373400	5372640
108	373260	5370150
116	373000	5365900
154	368000	5366500
155	368260	5365680
157	367100	5365460
161	366840	5364500
162	366960	5364150
175	369000	5360870
183	371350	5360500
187	372450	5361100
188	372470	5360370
189	372780	5360500
190	373040	5360200
192	372900	5361350
193	373060	5361800
227	375850	5366700

Handwritten notes:
 41 - ...
 108 - ...
 116 - ...
 154 - ...
 155 - ...
 157 - ...
 161 - ...
 162 - ...
 175 - ...
 183 - ...
 187 - ...
 188 - ...
 189 - ...
 190 - ...
 192 - ...
 193 - ...
 227 - ...

Anomalies outside the boundary of EL's 101/87 Dundas and EL 13/88 Moores Pimple

Ref no.	AMG coords	
	<u>East</u>	<u>North</u>
109	373400	5369400
148	365300	5365920
149	367180	5366760
150	367190	5366470
158	366050	5365150
228	375850	5365950
230	376100	5365300
237	376650	5360550
238	376520	5361430
239	376320	5362170
332	362970	5368100
335	364100	5368370
341	364600	5367450
343	364210	5366750
386	373000	5359800

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In addition to the above references, information has also been obtained from various maps, sections, and drill logs produced by various Renison Bell mine geologists, and from communications with Jonathan Lea (Renison Mine) and Stephen Mudge, John Crossing, and Mark Fleming (all RGC Exploration).

APPENDIX A Frequency Distribution of Data

Class interval (nT)	Frequency distribution	
	Relative	Cumulative
61122 to 61245	86	86
61245 to 61368	133	219
61368 to 61490	487	706
61490 to 61613	641	1347
61613 to 61736	1129	2476
61736 to 61859	2677	5153
61859 to 61981	8752	13905
61981 to 62104	19872	33777
62104 to 62227	41840	75617
62227 to 62350	152180	227797
62350 to 62472	148455	376252
62472 to 62595	38582	414834
62595 to 62718	11382	426216
62718 to 62841	4874	431090
62841 to 62963	2696	433786
62963 to 63086	1859	435645
63086 to 63209	1207	436852
63209 to 63332	1005	437857
63332 to 63454	897	438754
63454 to 63577	797	439551
63577 to 63700	605	440156
63700 to 63823	499	440655
63823 to 63945	381	441036
63945 to 64068	334	441370
64068 to 64191	303	441673
64191 to 64314	500	442173
64314 to 64436	511	442684
64436 to 64559	500	443184
64559 to 64682	366	443550
64682 to 64805	309	443859
64805 to 64927	320	444179
64927 to 65050	333	444512
65050 to 65173	353	444865
65173 to 65296	296	445161
65296 to 65418	279	445440
65418 to 65541	232	445672
65541 to 65664	171	445843
65664 to 65787	128	445971
65787 to 65909	228	446199
65909 to 66032	143	446342
66032 to 66155	112	446454
66155 to 66277	81	446535
66277 to 66400	41	446576
66400 to 66523	12	446588
66523 to 66646	19	446607
66646 to 66768	8	446615
66768 to 66891	14	446629
66891 to 67014	15	446644
67014 to 67137	20	446664
67137 to 67259	20	446684

A.2 Frequency Distribution - Residual Magnetic Intensity

Class interval (nT)	Frequency distribution	
	Relative	Cumulative
883 to 1006	99	99
1006 to 1129	168	267
1129 to 1251	534	801
1251 to 1374	716	1517
1374 to 1497	1346	2863
1497 to 1620	3384	6247
1620 to 1742	11791	18038
1742 to 1865	21873	39911
1865 to 1988	104881	144792
1988 to 2111	187319	332111
2111 to 2233	71969	404080
2233 to 2356	17607	421687
2356 to 2479	7321	429008
2479 to 2602	3476	432484
2602 to 2724	2147	434631
2724 to 2847	1639	436270
2847 to 2970	1135	437405
2970 to 3093	905	438310
3093 to 3215	851	439161
3215 to 3338	674	439835
3338 to 3461	563	440398
3461 to 3584	430	440828
3584 to 3706	360	441188
3706 to 3829	342	441530
3829 to 3952	337	441867
3952 to 4075	551	442418
4075 to 4197	522	442940
4197 to 4320	436	443376
4320 to 4443	324	443700
4443 to 4566	307	444007
4566 to 4688	336	444343
4688 to 4811	331	444674
4811 to 4934	334	445008
4934 to 5057	268	445276
5057 to 5179	236	445512
5179 to 5302	198	445710
5302 to 5425	159	445869
5425 to 5548	176	446045
5548 to 5670	218	446263
5670 to 5793	125	446388
5793 to 5916	98	446486
5916 to 6039	65	446551
6039 to 6161	25	446576
6161 to 6284	12	446588
6284 to 6407	19	446607
6407 to 6530	8	446615
6530 to 6652	14	446629
6652 to 6775	16	446645
6775 to 6898	20	446665
6898 to 7021	19	446684

A.3 Frequency Distribution - Radar Altimeter

Class interval (metres)	Frequency distribution	
	Relative	Cumulative
52 to 57	70	70
57 to 63	110	180
63 to 68	460	640
68 to 73	950	1590
73 to 78	2352	3942
78 to 83	5471	9413
83 to 88	11678	21091
88 to 94	22509	43600
94 to 99	35242	78842
99 to 104	43435	122277
104 to 109	49636	171913
109 to 114	51139	223052
114 to 120	47639	270691
120 to 125	40375	311066
125 to 130	32037	343103
130 to 135	25956	369059
135 to 140	20020	389079
140 to 146	14959	404038
146 to 151	13687	417725
151 to 156	19164	436889
156 to 161	6981	443870
161 to 166	2071	445941
166 to 172	542	446483
172 to 177	110	446593
177 to 182	0	446593
182 to 187	30	446623
187 to 192	10	446633
192 to 198	10	446643
198 to 203	0	446643
203 to 208	0	446643
208 to 213	0	446643
213 to 218	0	446643
218 to 224	0	446643
224 to 229	0	446643
229 to 234	0	446643
234 to 239	0	446643
239 to 244	0	446643
244 to 249	0	446643
249 to 255	0	446643
255 to 260	0	446643
260 to 265	10	446653
265 to 270	0	446653
270 to 275	0	446653
275 to 281	0	446653
281 to 286	0	446653
286 to 291	0	446653
291 to 296	10	446663
296 to 301	10	446673
301 to 307	0	446673
307 to 312	11	446684

Appendix B Magnetic Anomaly Coordinates

Anomalies which are considered to have the highest priority for further investigation are indicated by an asterisk (*) next to the coordinates.

Ref no.	AMG coords		Ampl. (nT)	Dimensions length, width		Depth (metres)
	East	North				
34	371030	5374380	10	100	100	0
36	371580	5374350	5000	1300	500	0
38	372620	5373430	1600	500	350	10
39	372130	5373040	5	100	100	0
40	372900	5372820	70	150	150	10
41	373400	5372640*	175	200	100	0
42	373190	5372220	25	200	100	5
43	372730	5371980	30	250	150	0
44	372230	5372460	15	500	100	-
45	372000	5372450	50	900	150	35
46	372070	5371680	400	450	250	25
47	371610	5371690	400	650	200	29
48	371280	5372300	300	500	200	0
49	371410	5372740	50	200	200	45
102	372080	5370400	3700	1200	400	20
108	373260	5370150*	200	400	300	35
111	372350	5368340	90	150	150	-
112	372720	5367900	500	600	300	150
113	372580	5367240	200	250	250	-
114	372300	5366700	600	800	300	50
115	372000	5366600	100	100	100	-
116	373000	5365900*	50	600	400	190
117	371500	5365650	100	700	300	130
118	371100	5366600	-60	130	130	-
119	370950	5366400	20	450	100	0
120	370840	5366880	60	300	160	15
121	371320	5367270	5	250	150	-
125	370260	5367480	60	130	130	0
126	370380	5367300	70	130	130	0
127	370100	5367180	150	80	80	20
128	369900	5366900	200	80	80	10
129	369650	5366450	250	80	80	0
130	370370	5366760	90	400	200	10
131	370350	5366050	50	400	200	0
132	370050	5365820	20	130	130	20
142	368030	5367650	3000	300	300	0
144	368220	5367380	500	300	200	10
151	368750	5366840	50	300	200	0
152	369110	5366550	15	100	100	0
153	368830	5366260	15	120	120	0
154	368000	5366500*	500	800	650	245
155	368260	5365680*	50	200	100	0
156	367000	5365660	250	200	150	0
157	367100	5365460*	200	200	150	20
159	368300	5365200	250	130	130	-
161	366840	5364500*	50	400	250	20
162	366960	5364150*	60	400	250	15

Ref no.	AMG East	coords North	Ampl. (nT)	Dimensions length, width		Depth (metres)
163	367020	5363780	20	350	150	0
164	367400	5363700	10	350	150	-
165	367280	5363400	30	500	250	30
166	367100	5362900	40	750	250	10
167	367100	5362200	5	1600	150	-
168	367800	5362350	20	150	150	0
169	367700	5361750	10	1000	150	-
170	368000	5362000	20	500	250	-
171	368350	5361500	20	750	250	-
172	367950	5361470	20	450	250	5
173	368170	5360550	100	1000	500	40
174	368750	5361700	50	150	150	10
175	369000	5360870*	70	350	350	15
176	368800	5360000	35	500		-
177	369800	5363900	4100	3300	1100	0
178	369850	5361450	2300	900	400	0
179	370500	5361700	1500	650	300	0
180	371380	5365050	10	150	150	0
181	371470	5364550	10	150	150	0
182	371020	5360300	15	450	150	0
183	371350	5360500*	50	500	170	0
184	372100	5363600	20	550	150	35
185	372130	5362600	10	1900	150	35
186	372100	5362830	20	300	150	25 Mount Dundas
187	372450	5361100*	100	450	250	0
188	372470	5360370*	15	900	150	0
189	372780	5360500*	5	600	100	0
190	373040	5360200*	8	400	100	0
191	373100	5360750	500	1000	350	0
192	372900	5361350*	60	300	150	40
193	373060	5361800*	12	200	150	0
194	373580	5362040	2	150	150	-
195	373680	5362450	4	500	150	-
196	373130	5363060	3	1500	150	0
197	373450	5363250	2	800	150	-
198	372850	5363350	2	1000	150	0
199	373480	5364180	10	500	500	110 ultramafic
200	373200	5364700	18	450	350	115
201	373750	5373120	250	600	250	80
202	373820	5372470	230	450	250	0
206	375370	5372180	350	2000	300	10
207	375100	5371600	550	600	300	-
211	373600	5371180	30	400	150	-
213	377280	5371850	40	350	250	45
216	376450	5369880	5	150	150	-
217	375870	5370400	10	500	200	10
218	375520	5370280	250	500	150	0
221	374150	5369750	300	1100	200	-
223	374400	5367200	230	1200	300	100
224	375250	5366850	25	350	800	80
227	375850	5366700*	3	900	150	-
231	373950	5364650	7	350	250	-

Ref no.	AMG coords East	North	Ampl. (nT)	Dimensions length, width	Depth (metres)
232	375340	5363000	4	750 350	0
233	375680	5362600	10	1000 300	0
351	365070	5362450	2	150 150	-
385	365500	5360900	2	1700 100	0

The following anomalies lie outside of the boundary of EL's 101/87 Dundas and EL 13/88 Moores Pimple

Ref no.	AMG coords East	North	Ampl. (nT)	Dimensions length, width	Depth (metres)
35	371240	5375200	3300	550 550	-
37	372860	5374980	30	300 200	-
109	373400	5369400*	80	600 150	35
110	372960	5368720	550	500 200	0
143	367900	5367500	2800	300 300	0
145	365280	5368060	20	150 150	-
146	365740	5367600	50	300 250	80
147	365800	5366800	7	200 200	0
148	365300	5365920*	15	100 100	-
149	367180	5366760*	700	400 250	0
150	367190	5366470*	300	300 150	0
158	366050	5365150*	40	300 200	45
203	374280	5373070	25	150 150	0
204	374550	5372750	500	500 200	0
205	374900	5372600	125	300 200	0
208	374850	5371900	120	200 150	0
209	374550	5372150	1300	500 300	- ultramafic
210	374400	5371600	1100	600 2500	0 ultramafic
212	374350	5370900	2200	900 250	0 ultramafic
214	376910	5370050	4	150 150	-
215	376850	5369600	5	400 200	-
219	374100	5369950	3000	400 300	- ultramafic
220	374280	5369400	1000	1500 300	20
222	374200	5368240	130	350 150	20
225	376350	5367750	10	500 350	45
226	376580	5367070	8	500 150	0
228	375850	5365950*	30	700 200	20
229	376750	5366300	10	350 150	0
230	376100	5365300*	25	500 200	20
234	375740	5361300	10	600 150	25
235	375670	5360380	10	550 200	0
236	375950	5360530	15	500 200	20
237	376650	5360550*	50	400 250	-
238	376520	5361430*	150	1200 350	0
239	376320	5362170*	100	500 300	45
240	376550	5362900	20	750 150	0
241	376470	5363610	25	400 200	10
242	376800	5363120	60	250 200	0
243	377060	5361750	30	400 250	-

Ref no.	AMG East	coords North	Ampl. (nT)	Dimensions length, width	Depth (metres)
244	377380	5361800	30	300 200	0
245	377050	5360850	20	150	-
246	377250	5360850	30	150	-
268	377420	5362550	25	900 200	0
296	377150	5364550	20	300 300	-
297	376720	5364650	25	300 300	0
301	376970	5366610	3	200 200	-
332	362970	5368100*	100	250 200	0
333	363630	5368500	20	150 150	-
334	363840	5368580	40	200 150	-
335	364100	5368370*	300	500 350	60
336	363450	5368000	70	350 200	-
337	363200	5367620	25	300 200	-
338	363690	5367880	20	500 150	-
339	363950	5367800	30	150 150	-
340	363560	5367160	60	250 200	40
341	364600	5367450*	40	650 200	0
342	364450	5367030	30	250 150	0
343	364210	5366750*	120	300 250	0
344	365160	5367330	15	600 150	5
345	364980	5366800	50	300 200	15
346	365000	5366430	80	250 200	-
347	364480	5366400	25	150 150	-
348	364460	5365560	20	150 150	10
349	364480	5365120	15	250 150	50
350	364670	5363000	1	270 100	-
362	364350	5363450	2	250 100	0 Cultural?
386	373000	5359800*	40	200 150	-

362500 E

365000 E

367500 E

370000 E

372500 E

375000 E

377500 E

448124

9820

+

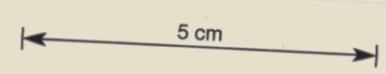
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— 5372500 N — +

Plate 1 Residual magnetic intensity image with 10 nT contours 1:50000 scale



Page 39

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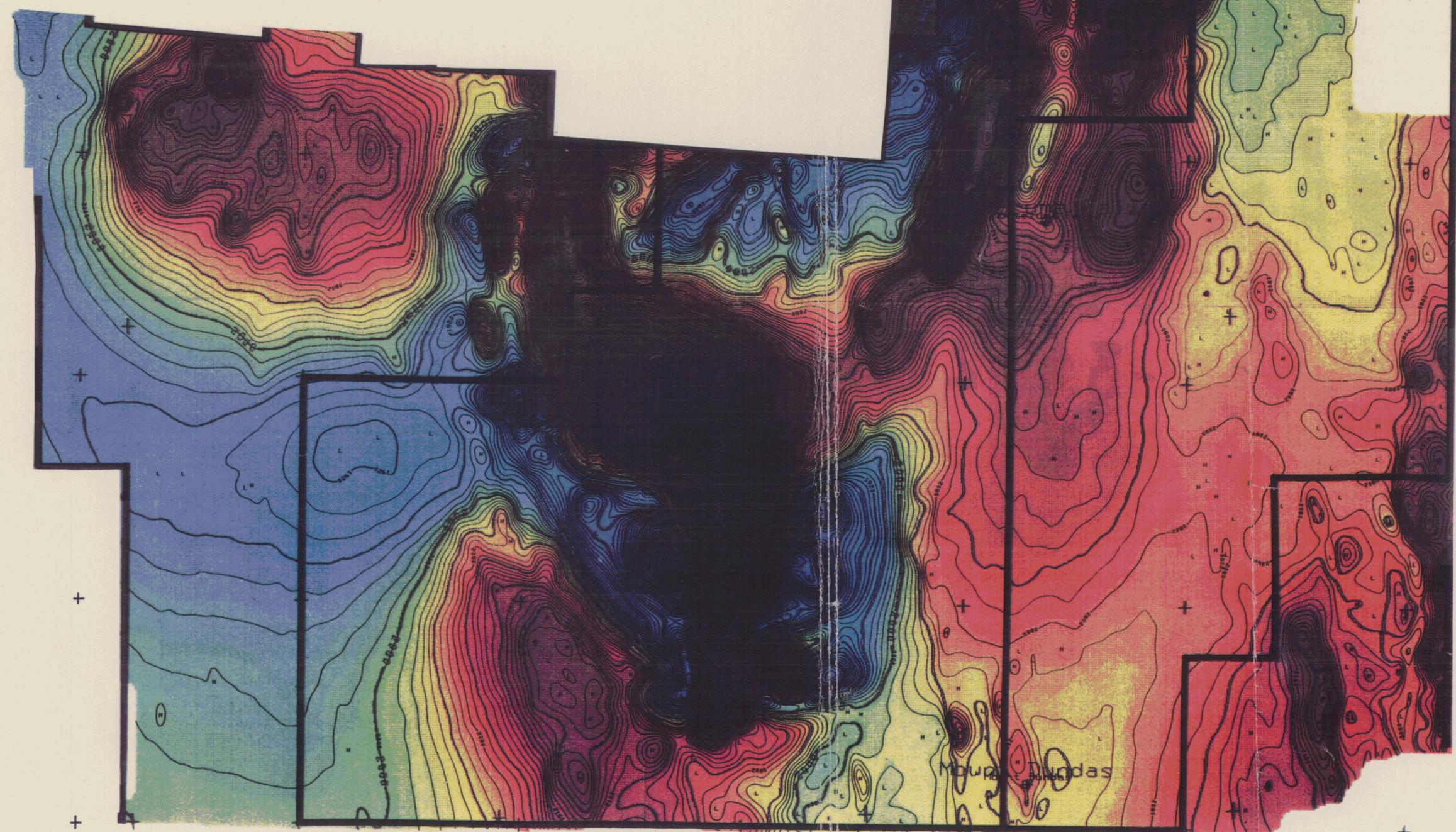
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— 5370000 N — +



— 5367500 N — +

— 5365000 N — +

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Mourão Dantas

9622

362500 E

365000 E

367500 E

370000 E

372500 E

375000 E

448126 377500 E

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— 5372500 N

Plate 3 Magnetic variation image 1:50000 scale

Page 41

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— 5370000 N

5 cm

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— 5365000 N

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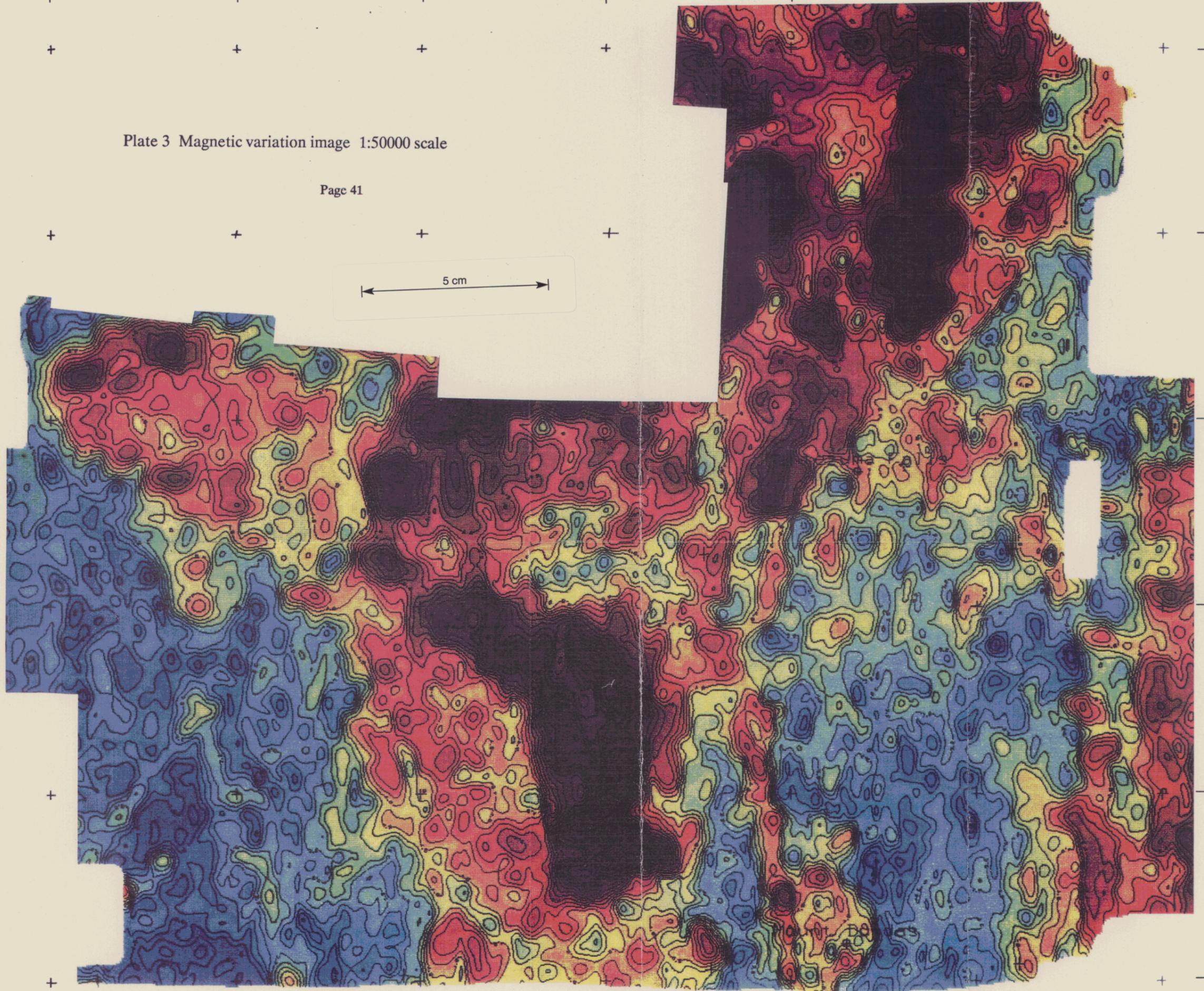
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— 5360000 N



362500 E

365000 E

367500 E

370000 E

372500 E

375000 E

377500 E

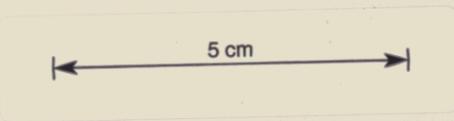
9623

443127

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Plate 4 Magnetic second derivative image 1:50000 scale

Page 42



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— 5372500 N

— 5370000 N

— 5367500 N

— 5365000 N

— 5362500 N



362500 E

365000 E

367500 E

370000 E

372500 E

375000 E

377500 E

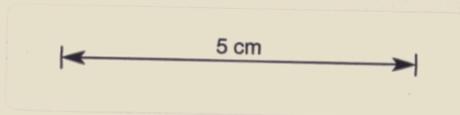
9624

443128

+ + + +

Plate 5 Magnetic second derivative image 1:50000 scale

Page 43



+ + + +

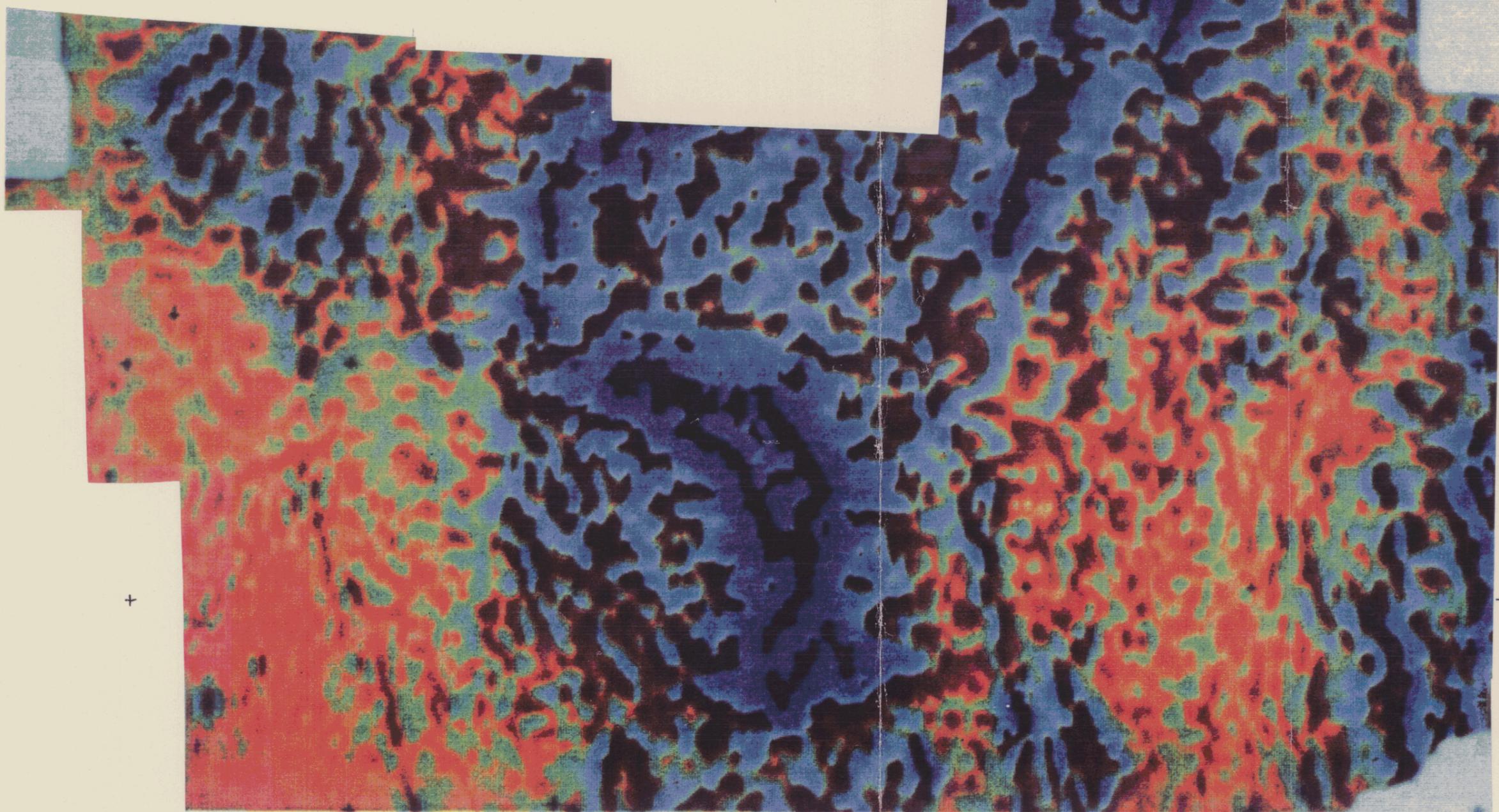
— 5372500 N

— 5370000 N

— 5367500 N

— 5365000 N

— 5362500 N



9626 145°28'E 372500mE 145°30'E 375000mE 377500mE 145°32'E 5375000mN 5372500mN 5370000mN

SURVEY BOUNDARY

RENISON MINE LEASE

EL 101/87 DUNDAS

SURVEY BOUNDARY

RENISON MINE LEASE

EL 101/87 DUNDAS

EL 13/88 MOORES PIMPLE

PASMINCO LEASES

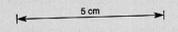
90-3172.

5372500mN 5370000mN

41°48'S 41°48'S

5370000mN 370000mE 372500mE 145°28'E 375000mE 145°30'E 377500mE 145°32'E 5370000mN

448130

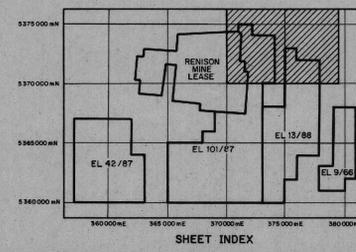


AIRBORNE SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

MAGNETOMETER : Cesium Vapour optical absorption.
 Sensitivity : 0.05 nT
 RECORDING INTERVAL : 0.1 sec (approx 5m sampling)
 DATA RECORDING : at mean ground speed of 180 km/hour
 Geotrex MAGACS acquisition system.
 Digital to magnetic tape.
 Sensor in towed bird below
 helicopter at 75 m
 NOMINAL LINE SPACING : Traverse lines 150 m
 Tie Lines 1.5 km
 FLIGHT PATH NAVIGATION : Visual using 1:15,000 black and white
 enlargements of high level photography.
 FLIGHT PATH RECORD : Autotax 35mm continuous tracking camera

RESIDUAL MAGNETIC CONTOURS

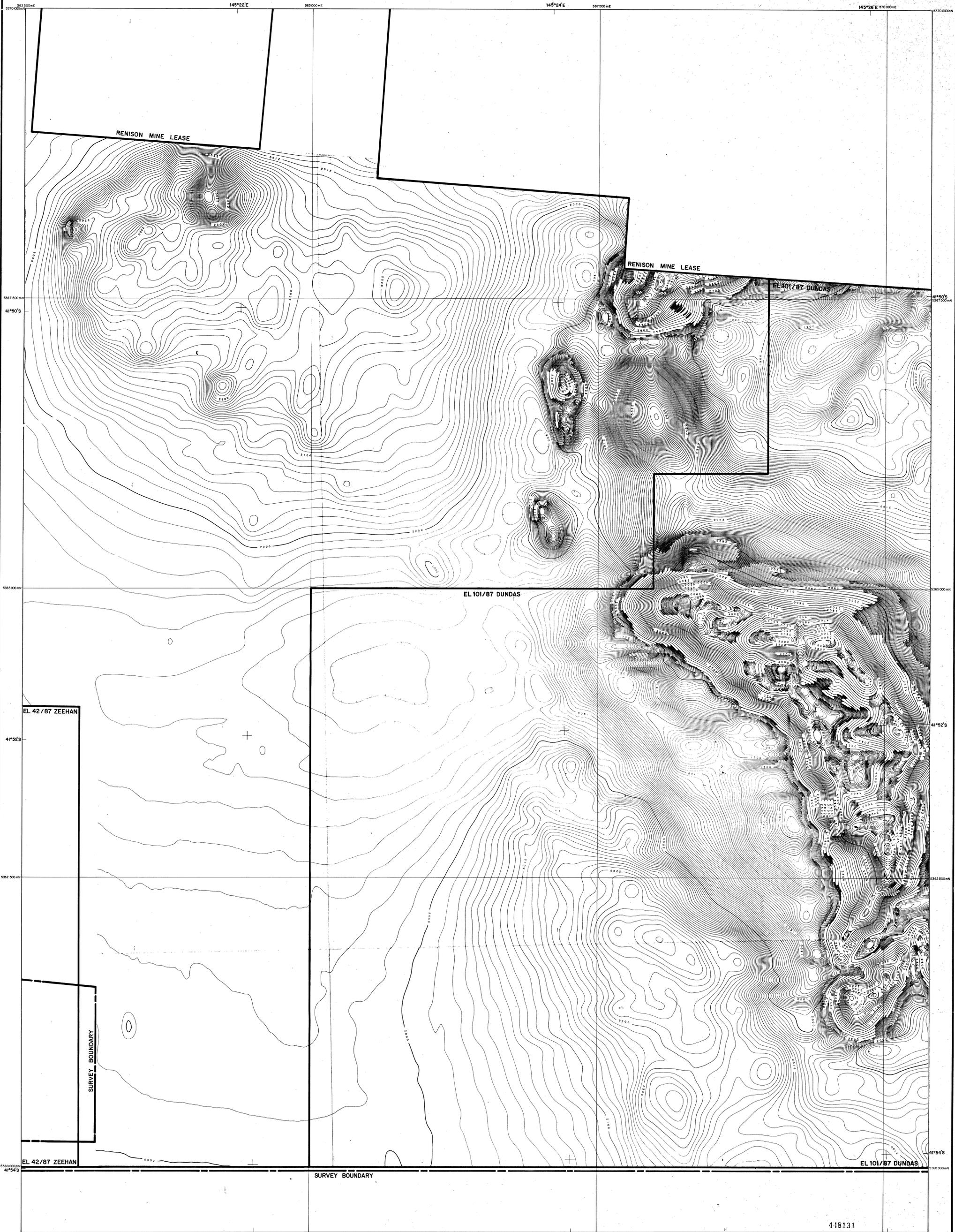
Grid notation refers to Australian Map Grid Zone 55
 Magnetica : Tie line levelled
 IGRF (1985) : Removed datum 2000 nT added
 Grid mesh size : 25 x 25 metres
 Contour interval : 10, 100, 1000 nT



RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
 INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

COMPILED	B.W.W.	EL 13/88 MOORES PIMPLE, EL 101/87 DUNDAS RESIDUAL MAGNETIC CONTOURS
DRAWN	L.D.K.	
DATE	APRIL, 1990	
CHECKED	B.W.W.	
Reference		

BASE PLAN No. _____ SCALE 1:10,000 PLATE 7
 OVERLAY PLAN No. _____

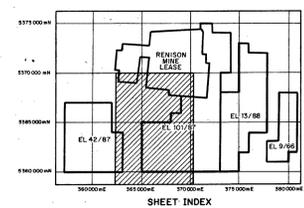


AIRBORNE SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

MAGNETOMETER : Caesium Vapour optical absorption.
 SENSITIVITY : 0.05 nT
 RECORDING INTERVAL : 0.1 sec (approx. 5m sampling)
 DATA RECORDING : 41 mm film (speed of 180 in/hour)
 NOMINAL TERRAIN CLEARANCE : Geotrex WSDC acquisition system.
 NOMINAL LINE SPACING : Digital magnetic tape.
 FLIGHT PATH NAVIGATION : Sensor is towed 174 below helicopter at 70 m.
 FLIGHT PATH RECORD : Traverse lines 150 m.
 TIE LINES : 1.5 m.
 VISUAL : Using 175,000 black and white enlargements on high level photo-copying.
 AUTOMATIC : 35mm continuous tracking camera

RESIDUAL MAGNETIC CONTOURS

Grid notation refers to Australian Map Grid Zone 55
 Magnetic : 15 degree anomaly
 CGP (1985) : Reduced datum 2000 at added
 Grid Mesh Size : 25 x 25 metres
 Contour Interval : 10,100,1000 nT



418131

90-3172.

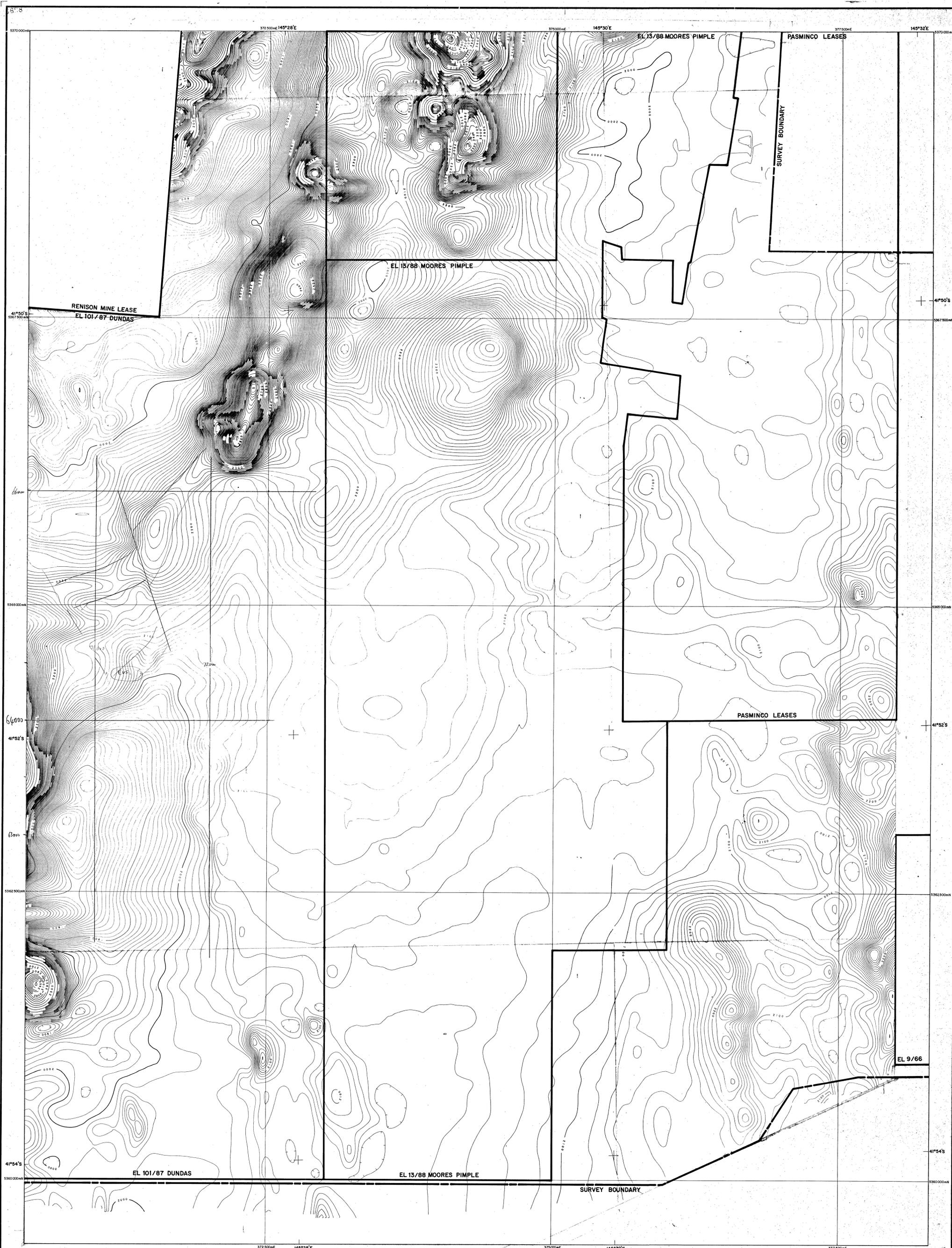
5 cm

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
 INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

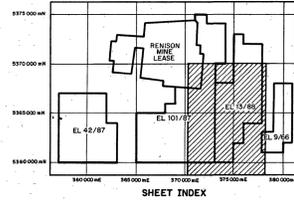
COMPILED	B.W.W.	EL 101/87 DUNDAS RESIDUAL MAGNETIC CONTOURS
DRAWN	L.D.K.	
DATE	APRIL, 1990	
CHECKED	B.W.W.	
Reference		250 000

BASE PLAN No. _____ SCALE 1:100,000

OVERLAY PLAN No. _____



AIRBORNE SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS		RESIDUAL MAGNETIC CONTOURS	
MAGNETOMETER	Cesium Vapour optical absorption.	Grid notation refers to:	Australian Map Grid Zone 55
RECORDING INTERVAL	Sensitivity: 0.05 nT	Magnetic field	1:50,000
DATA RECORDING	0.1 sec (approx 5m sampling)	Contour interval	10, 100, 1000 nT
NOMINAL TERRAIN CLEARANCE	120m		
NOMINAL LINE SPACING	120m		
FLIGHT PATH NAVIGATION	Visual using 1:15,000 black and white photography at high level photography.		
FLIGHT PATH RECORD	Autonex 35mm continuous tracking camera		



90-3172.

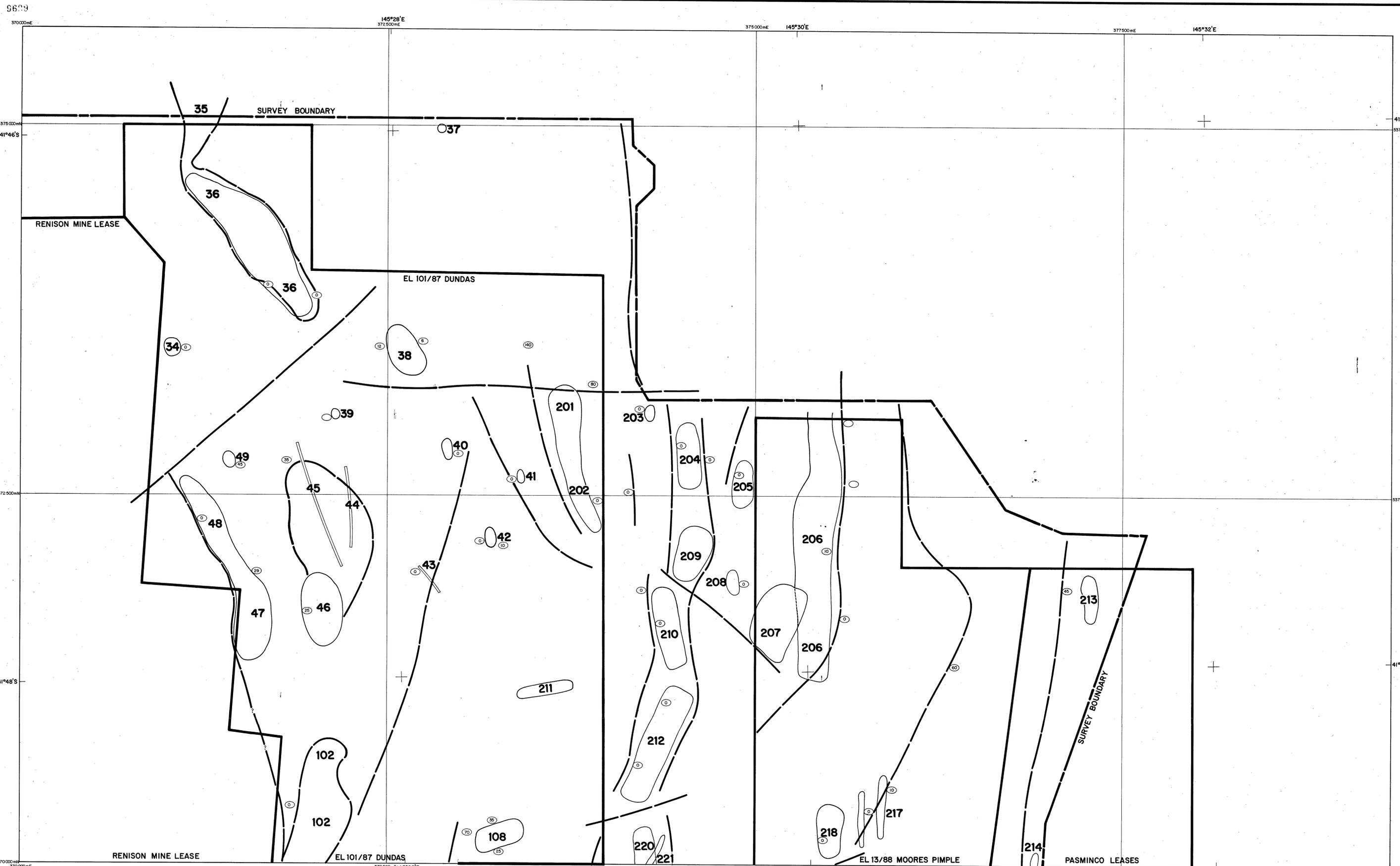
RGCEXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

COMPILED	B.W.W.	EL 13/88 MOORES PIMPLE, EL 101/87 DUNDAS RESIDUAL MAGNETIC CONTOURS 448132
DRAWN	L.D.K.	
DATE	APRIL, 1990	
CHECKED	B.W.W.	

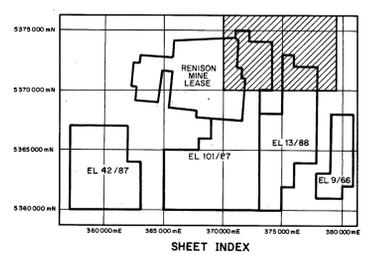
BASE PLAN No. _____
OVERLAY PLAN No. _____

SCALE 1:10,000

PLATE 9



-  LINEAR ANOMALIES
-  DISCRETE SOURCES
-  COMPLEX ZONE
-  INTERPRETED DEPTH
- 32** ANOMALY REFERENCE NUMBER
-  LINEAMENT



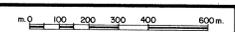
90-3172.

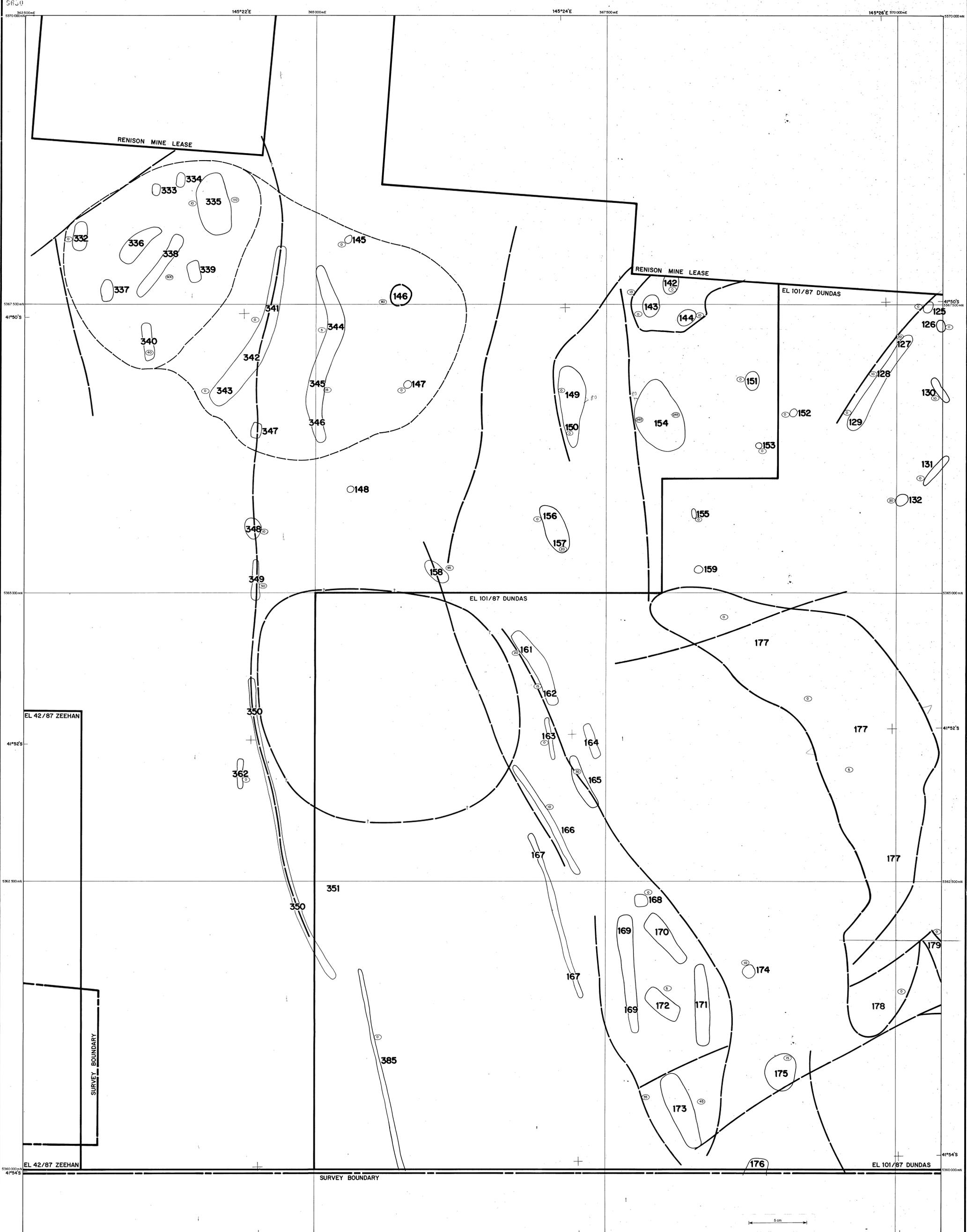
RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

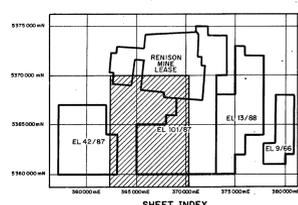
COMPILED	B.W.W.	<p style="font-weight: bold;">EL 13/88 MOORES PIMPLE, EL 101/87 DUNDAS</p> <p style="font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">MAGNETIC INTERPRETATION</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">448133</p>
DRAWN	LDK.	
DATE	APRIL, 1990	
CHECKED	B.W.W.	
1:250,000 Reference		

BASE PLAN No. _____
 OVERLAY PLAN No. _____

SCALE 1:10,000  PLATE 10



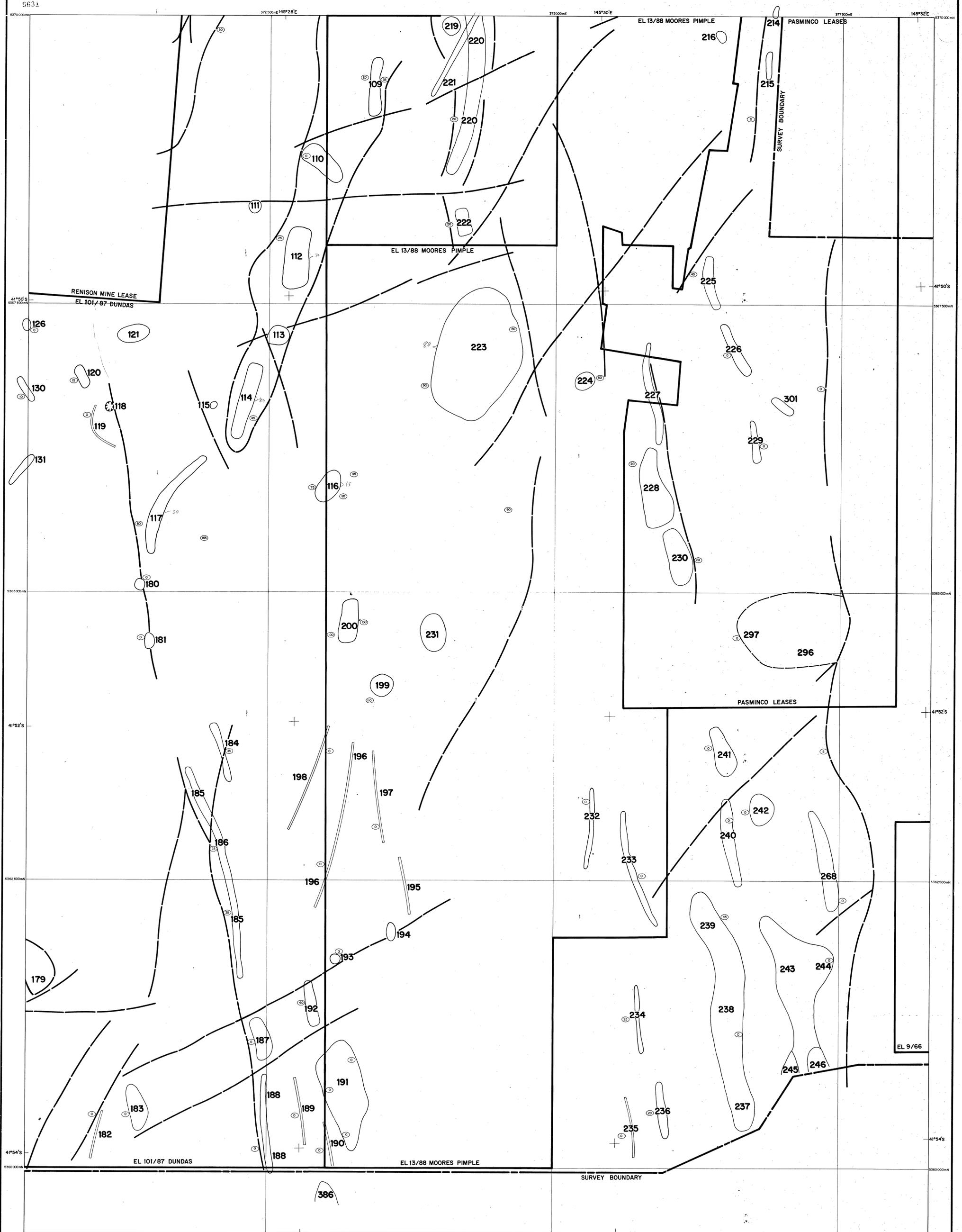
- LINEAR ANOMALIES
- DISCRETE SOURCES
- COMPLEX ZONE
- INTERPRETED DEPTH
- 32** ANOMALY REFERENCE NUMBER
- LINEAMENT



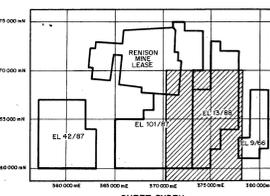
90-3172.

RGCE EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES	
COMPILED B.W.W.	EL 101/87 DUNDAS
DRAWN L.D.K.	MAGNETIC INTERPRETATION
DATE APRIL 1990	448134
CHECKED B.W.W.	
BASE PLAN No. 1: 250,000 OVERLAY PLAN No.	SCALE 1:10,000 0 100 200 300 400 600m

PLATE 11



- LINEAR ANOMALIES
- DISCRETE SOURCES
- COMPLEX ZONE
- INTERPRETED DEPTH
- 32** ANOMALY REFERENCE NUMBER
- LINEAMENT

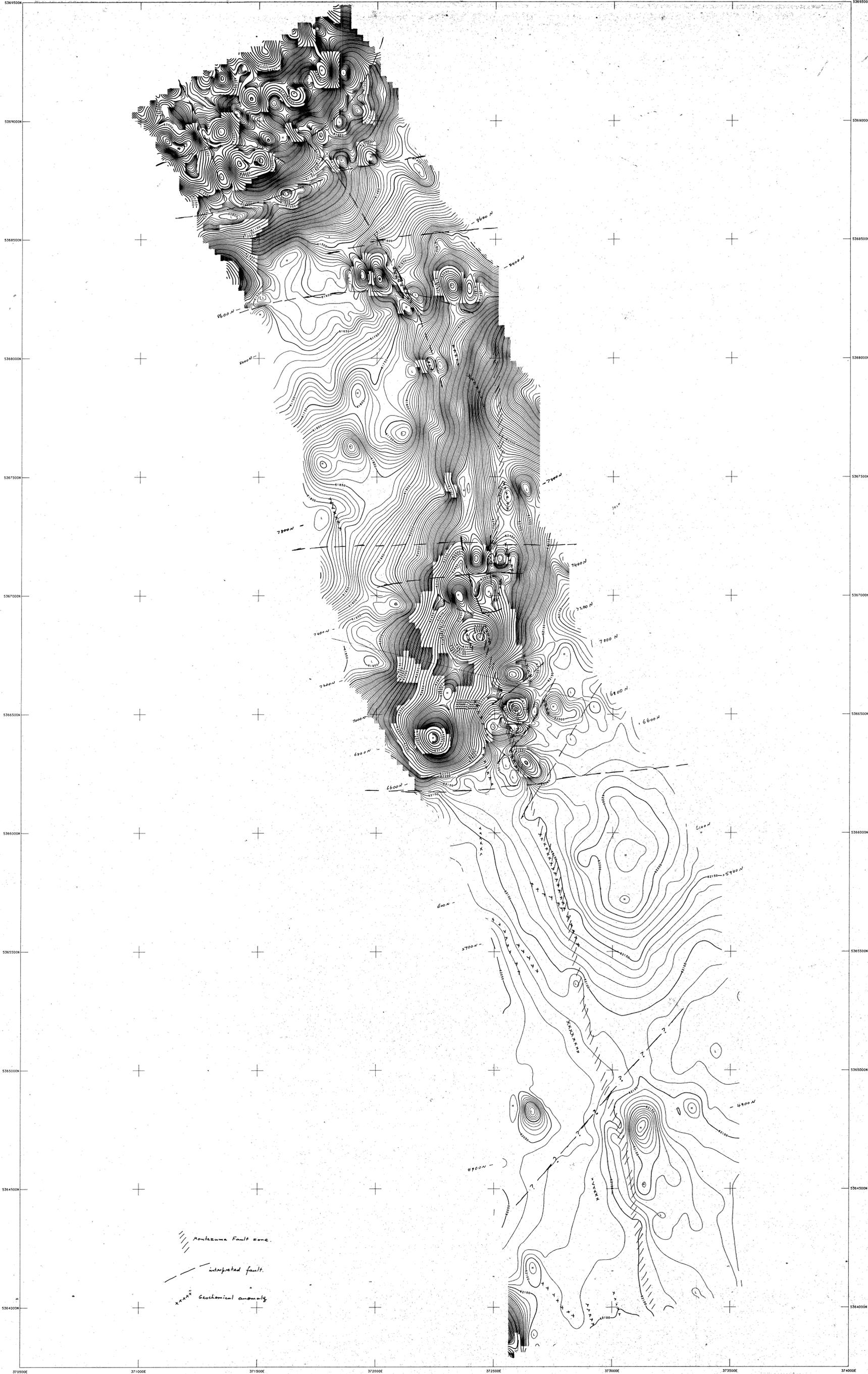


90-3172

RGCEXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

COMPILED	B.W.W.	EL 13/88 MOORES PIMPLE, EL 101/87 DUNDAS MAGNETIC INTERPRETATION 446135
DRAWN	L.D.K.	
DATE	APRIL 1990	
CHECKED	B.W.W.	
1:250,000 Reference		

BASE PLAN No. _____ SCALE 1:10,000 m 0 100 200 300 400 500m PLATE 12
OVERLAY PLAN No. _____



GROUND SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

MAGNETOMETER : Geometrics G856 proton precession
Sensitivity : 0.1 nT

STATION SPACING : 25 and 12.5 metres

DATA RECORDING : Digitally within the magnetometer
200 metres

LINE SPACING : Geometrics G856 proton precession
Sensitivity : 0.1 nT

BASE STATION : Digitally within the magnetometer
every 120 seconds (Lines 4700N - 5600N)
and 30 seconds (Lines 5900N - 9600N)

TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY CONTOURS

Grid notation refers to Australian Map Grid Zone 55

Magnetics : Diurnally levelled

Grid mesh size : 25 x 25 metres

Grid filter : Polynomial, radius 50 metres

Contour interval : 10.50, and 250 nT



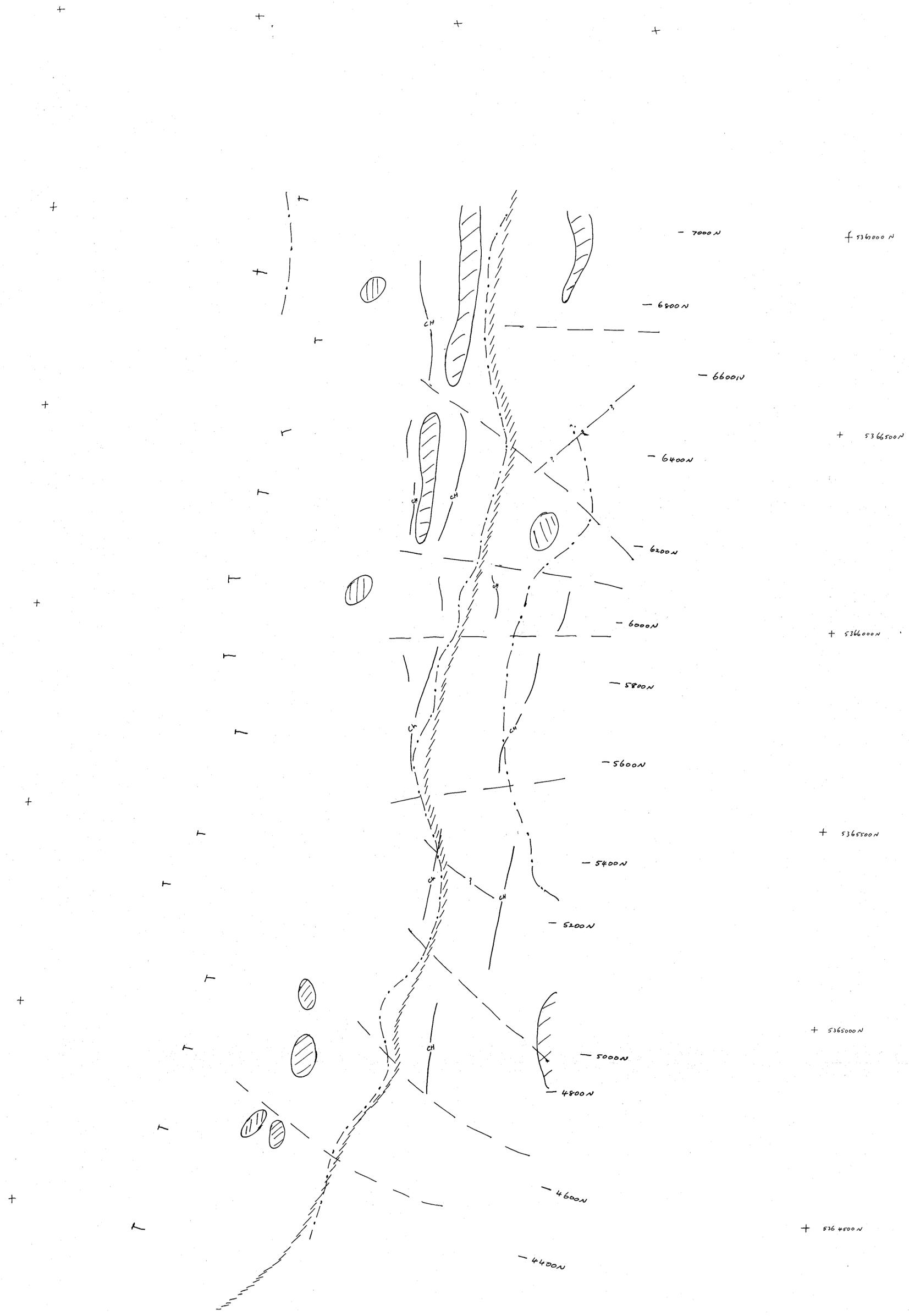
JOB NO : 4-100
Surveyed by GEOTERREX PTY LTD : FEBRUARY 1989
Compiled by Geoterrax Pty Ltd., Sydney, NSW.
Processed using the SEGNET time sharing system

90-3172

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD

GEOLOGIST :	
DRAWN :	DTX
DATE :	APR 1989
CHECKED :	STH
1:25,000	FUNDAS

EL 13/88 TAS 448136
TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY CONTOURS & INTERPRETATION
MONTEZUMA GRID



- Roseberg fault
- Axis of chargeability anomaly
- Interpreted fault
- Resistivity gradient axis
- Magnetic anomalies

90-3172

R.C.C. Exploration Ltd.
Ring River Prospect.
Interpretation Plan

448137 1:5000 5cm

Figure 8.

E.L. 101/87 DUNDAS AND
E.L. 13/88 MOORES PIMPLE
ANNUAL REPORT 1989/90
VOLUME 2 of 2

90-3172

MINES
File Ref.
- 5 SEP 1990
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APPENDIX 2

Report on Geophysics from the Montezuma
and Ring River Prospects, E.L. 101/87 and E.L. 13/88
by R. Deakin

Report on Geophysics from the
Montezuma and Ring River
Prospects.

EL 101/87 and EL 13/88
TASMANIA

on behalf of
R.G.C. Exploration Ltd.

by

R. Deakin

December, 1989

110

448141

R. DEAKIN & ASSOCIATES

CONSULTING GEOPHYSICISTS

52 Farari Street,
Warana Beach. 4575
Phone (071) 93 3176

DATE: 13th December 1989

Mr S. Mudge.
R.G.C. Exploration Pty Ltd.
P.O. Box 590,
Fyshwick.
A.C.T. 2609

INVOICE No 89006

Montezuma and Ring River - Interpretation & Report

40 hrs @ \$50.00 \$ 2000.00

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5. Interpretation - Ring River	7
6. Conclusions and Recommendations	9

ACCOMPANYING PLANS

Figure No.

- 1 Montezuma Magnetic contours and Interpretation ✓
- 2 Montezuma I.P. - Resistivity Pseudosection 6800N ✓
- 3 Montezuma I.P. - Resistivity Pseudosection 7000N ✓
- 4 Montezuma I.P. - Resistivity Pseudosection 7200N ✓
- 5 Montezuma Magnetic Interpretation Line 7200N ✓
- 6 Montezuma Magnetic Interpretation Line 6800N ✓
- 7 Montezuma Magnetic Interpretation Line 4900N ✓
- 8 Ring River Interpretation Plan ✓
- 9 Ring River Data and Interpretation Line 5000N ✓
- 10 Ring River Data and Interpretation Line 5200N ✓
- 11 Ring River Data and Interpretation Line 6200N ✓

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Montezuma and Ring River prospects constitute part of the exploration program of R.G.C. Exploration Ltd. for EL'S 101/87 Dundas and 13/88 Moores Pimple in the Rosebery - Mt. Dundas area of Tasmania.
- 1.2 Exploration to date has consisted of geological mapping, soil geochemistry and geophysics. The geophysics completed includes a regional aeromagnetic survey, compiled at 1:10,000 scale and surface geophysics over the two prospects, namely :-
- a) Montezuma - Magnetometer survey of the grid area and dipole-dipole I.P. and apparent resistivity over three grid lines.
 - b) Ring River - A magnetometer survey and a gradient array I.P. - apparent resistivity survey of the grid.
- 1.3 The regional geology of the two E.L.'s and prospect scale geology is covered in detail in an R.G.C. annual report by A.J. Cartwright (June 1989).

The anticipated target at Montezuma is Renison Style mineralisation associated with magnetic material (pyrrhotite and chert) and carbonate horizons within the Dundas Group of sediments. The primary target zone is the N-S Montezuma fault which passes through the centre of the prospect grid. Non magnetic, base metal - pyrite mineralisation is also considered a secondary, potential target type.

- 1.4 The exploration target type at Ring River is Henty style, gold - disseminated pyrite. The prime focus of exploration is the N-S Rosebery fault which runs through the centre of the grid separating sediments of the White Spur formation to the east from the younger Dundas Group of sediments to the west.

2. GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS - MONTEZUMA GRID

- 2.1 The northern end of the Montezuma Grid is a zone of high amplitude and spatially noisy magnetics which (from the regional aeromagnetics) extends further north and west. This anomalous magnetic zone is the response of Cambrian mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Serpentine Hill complex. Several mineral occurrences are recorded within this complex and in general, are related to mineralisation associated with faults and contacts between the ultramafics and non-magnetic sediments.

- 2.2 A high amplitude (approx. 2000 n.T.) magnetic anomaly, striking approximately NNE-SSW, occurs in the vicinity of grid lines 6800N to 7900N and incorporates Green's Prospect within the Montezuma grid. The regional aeromagnetic data shows that this anomaly is part of a broad (300m wide) linear feature with approximately 3km of strike length. The southern termination of this feature occurs within the Montezuma grid and the regional magnetics suggests that it may be fault controlled.
- The cause of this magnetic anomaly is not adequately resolved at this stage, however recent geological mapping suggests that it is related to ultrabasic and ultramafic rocks (gabbro and serpentinite) emplaced by broad scale thrusting of ophiolitic assemblages.
- 2.3 Several small scale, moderate to high amplitude, magnetic anomalies occur immediately to the south and north of the large central magnetic anomaly and sporadically between it and the magnetic complex in the north. These isolated anomalies could reflect remnant ultramafics. They are however indicative of more intense magnetic material and of small, strike and depth limited, sources. This raises the likelihood therefore of significant remanent magnetism which in turn may be indicative of pyrrhotite associations.
- 2.4 A broad, low amplitude, magnetic anomaly to the south of the large, central anomaly is obviously caused by a source at a depth of the order of several hundred metres. This anomaly may be the response of a deeply buried ultramafic complex or possibly an intrusive (magnetic granite for example). The source is considered to be beyond the depth of interest for the current base metal exploration.
- 2.5 A relatively weak (200 n.T. approx.) noisy magnetic anomaly which strikes N-S (grid) and has a strike length of the order of 200 metres occurs in the vicinity of grid line 4900N. This anomaly (or anomalies) is related to a source with a significantly lower magnetic susceptibility than anomalies elsewhere in the Montezuma grid. At this stage the anomaly cause is unknown, but is likely to be different from the material giving rise to the higher amplitude anomalies to the north. Possibilities are basic intrusives or weakly disseminated pyrrhotite.
- 2.6 Lines 6800N, 7000N and 7200N were investigated with dipole-dipole Induced polarization (I.P.) and apparent resistivity to evaluate the sulphide potential of the central magnetic anomaly. A dipole length of 100m and dipole separations (n) of 1 to 6 were used. The results are presented as conventional pseudosections on Figures 2, 3 and 4.

The three lines of dipole-dipole I.P. crossed a zone of extremely low resistivity (high conductivity) resulting in

a large proportion of missing or unreliable data. Some readings within the noisy, low resistivity zone, have apparent resistivities as low as 1 ohm metre and highly anomalous chargeabilities greater than 100 m.S. All three pseudosections have delineated a broad zone, about 300m wide, centred at about 5300E with characteristically noisy and unreliable data. Background chargeabilities are generally high, of the order of 30 mS. to 40 mS. indicating the likelihood of widespread disseminated sulphides within the surrounding rocks.

Because of the large proportion of unreliable and missing data as well as the expected and occasionally seen, effects of the large topographic relief, the results are not readily interpreted in terms of body geometry, depth etc. The results however do indicate a highly conductive body or zone which appears to be highly polarizable. The noisy anomaly zone follows the Montezuma fault and could be the response of massive sulphides however the very high conductivities suggest graphite as the most likely candidate.

3. INTERPRETATION - MONTEZUMA GRID

- 3.1 Initial inspection of the large central magnetic anomaly suggested that variations in shape and amplitude may reflect different bodies with potential for pyrrhotite within a larger ultramafic complex. Variations in anomaly character can however, be at least partly explained by the significant topographic relief of the area.

Line 7200N passes through the central peak of this anomaly where anomalous geochemical samples were obtained. The magnetic profile for line 7200N was interpreted using numerical modelling of a 2D, arbitrary - polygonal, body with the corresponding surface topographic profile as the observation datum. The results (Figure 5) illustrate a) how the anomaly can be explained by a relatively simple 2D geometry and b) the effects of topography on the anomaly shape.

The result of this 2D modelling interpretation indicates a large, steeply dipping body as the anomaly source with a magnetic susceptibility of the order of 0.015 c.g.s. This value can be typical of moderately magnetic ultramafics however there remains the very real possibility of significant remanent magnetism. The possibility of small pyrrhotite bodies or zones within the large magnetic body cannot be discounted from the magnetic data.

- 3.2 The I.P.- resistivity results from lines 6800N, 7000N and 7200N cover the central magnetic anomaly and on each line the zone of very low apparent resistivities and noisy chargeabilities is centred at approximately 5300E. The electrical anomaly therefore follows the N-S striking Montezuma fault zone which intersects the magnetic anomaly trend at an angle of about 30deg.

The possibility of very conductive, massive sulphides does exist however the extremely conductive environment of the anomaly zone is reminiscent of graphitic shales or schists. The possibility of a repetition of the graphitic Oonah formation, which occurs in the south of the grid, should be seriously investigated.

- 3.3 On line 7200N the large magnetic anomaly and the IP resistivity anomaly are coincident and are also associated with a small zone of anomalous geochemical values. The results from this line could reflect a zone of mineralisation, with a moderate dip to the east, sitting on the upper-eastern contact of the magnetic body with the updip extrapolation of it causing the soil geochemical anomaly.

On line 7000N, in the more coherent data zone, west of the central noisy anomaly, anomalous chargeabilities of about 60 mS. to 90 mS. are related to the 5000E-5100E dipole. This coincides with the peak of the magnetic anomaly and could, similarly to the line 7200N interpretation, indicate the existence of shallow sulphides above the magnetic body.

A similar interpretation may be extrapolated to the data on line 6800N, west of the central noise zone and coincident with the large magnetic anomaly. Severe topographic effects are suspected in this data set however and a realistic interpretation is difficult and very subjective.

- 3.4 Immediately south and south-east of the large central magnetic anomaly and to the north (grid) several small magnetic anomalies occur which could well be the response of discrete zones of pyrrhotite mineralisation. These anomalies are generally large in amplitude and indicate quite limited (in strike and depth extent) source geometries. The inferred very high magnetic susceptibility and the atypical shape of some (atypical for induced magnetisation) suggest the presence of significant remanent magnetism which is often associated with pyrrhotite.

One narrow anomaly, centred at about 5300E on line 6800N, has been modeled with both a simple thin ribbon source and with a 2D polygonal body + topography. The results are illustrated on Figure 6. A shallow, depth limited body

dipping to the east is indicated by the interpretation. The magnetic data in plan, indicates that the limited strike extent of this anomaly is possibly related to NE-SW faulting and that the similar anomaly at 5300E on line 6600N is a fault displaced extension of it. Although this feature occurs within the broad, noisy I.P.-resistivity anomaly, its small size would indicate that it provides very little contribution to the electrical response.

These anomalies plus similar features on lines 7800N, 8200N, 8400N and 8600N have potential as discrete pyrrhotite bodies or zones possibly hosting base metal mineralisation. These anomalies are either associated with known faults or with faults interpreted from the surface magnetics.

- 3.5 The noisy magnetic anomaly at approximately 5300E on line 4900N has been modeled using a 2D polygonal model + topography. The results (Figure 7) suggest the existence of depth limited, moderately magnetic bodies, dipping away from 5250E - the location of the Montezuma fault on this line. By virtue of the comparatively lower magnetic susceptibility here, these sources are expected to be somewhat different from magnetic bodies elsewhere in the grid. Their potential to host pyrrhotite + base metals cannot be discounted but must be considered as a low priority.
- 3.6 Several small scale faults have been interpreted from the surface magnetics, some with assistance from the regional aeromagnetics (Figure 1). As mineralisation in the region is generally fault related these interpreted faults may help to focus on potential mineralised centers. The Serpentine Hill magnetic complex in the north of the grid can be interpreted in terms of several faults which may be prospective zones for mineralisation.

4 GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS - RING RIVER GRID

- 4.1 The Ring River grid has been covered by surface magnetics and a gradient array I.P. - resistivity survey. Notable features of the results are:-
- . Isolated magnetic anomalies associated with gabbro and basalt within zones of an intrusive (?) ultramafic complex.
 - . Moderate intensity chargeability anomalies which flank

the central Rosebery fault to the east in the south of the grid and to the west in the northern part of the grid.

- . A distinct gradient separating higher apparent resistivities to the the east from lower values to the west. This gradient correlates very well with the mapped position of the Rosebery fault which separates more resistive White Spur rocks to the east from more conductive lithologies of the Dundas group to the west.

- 4.2 Magnetic anomalies of the order of 100 n.T. occur throughout the grid. In the south west corner they are related to ultramafics. Isolated anomalies on the eastern end of lines 5000N , 6200N and 7000N and on the western end of lines 6000N to 6400N, are probably caused by either magnetic lithologies within the respective sedimentary unit or possibly small intrusives as yet unmapped.

In the north west corner of the grid a large magnetic gradient marks the edge of a significant magnetic body north east of the grid. This is part of the large magnetic high which is evident in the aeromagnetics north of Ring River.

Very weak magnetic highs of 10 n.T. to 50 n.T. correlate with the better chargeability anomalies, indicating the existence of low concentrations of magnetite or pyrrhotite associated with chargeability anomaly sources.

A relatively intense, narrow, magnetic anomaly at about 7450E on 6800N is to some extent reminiscent of the small anomalies of the Montezuma Grid. This anomaly could be interpreted as a narrow zone of pyrrhotite similarly to equivalent anomalies at Montezuma.

- 4.3 The gradient array data has delineated N-S striking chargeability anomalies of about 20 m.S. which flank the Rosebery fault. These anomalies are expected to reflect zones of disseminated sulphides, hopefully the Henty style orebody associated with the shallow easterly dipping Rosebery fault. Residual apparent resistivity lows of the order of 50 ohm metres are coincident with these chargeability anomalies providing an additional indication of likely sulphide mineralisation.

The major apparent resistivity gradient in the grid area follows very faithfully the surface outline of the Rosebery fault. Other less dominant gradients in the data are expected to reflect either less major faults or changes in geology from resistive to conductive lithologies.

5. INTERPRETATION - RING RIVER

- 5.1 The grid magnetics, apparent resistivity and chargeability data have been presented in plan as contours at 1:5000 scale (A.J.Cartwright report). The Ring River interpretation is summarised on Figure 8 and includes several possible faults which have been invoked where geophysical features terminate or alter direction or position. In many instances these may be manifestations of the topography and of topographic distortion of the geophysical data. In some cases they suggest the existence of displacements of the main Rosebery fault.

The principal gradient in the apparent resistivity data, separating more resistive sediments to the east from less resistive sediments to the west, is shown on Figure 8 and illustrates how this feature delineates the Rosebery fault extremely well. A similar gradient in this data is evident further to the east. Here the resistivity gradient parallels approximately the Rosebery fault and occurs 100m to 200m further east. There is no explanation for this feature on the geology plan; it may well reflect a second sub-parallel fault similar to the Rosebery fault. Higher apparent resistivities east of this gradient could be the result of silicification; alternatively lower resistivities west of it may be a manifestation of a zone of alteration and mineralisation east of the Rosebery fault.

- 5.2 Interpretation of the chargeability anomalies is largely qualitative, principally because of the large topographic relief in the grid area. Simple numerical modelling techniques can and have been used to estimate depths and dips by applying the assumption of a uniform horizontal electric field. Using this approach together with simplified topographic slope corrections, reasonable but cautious estimates of the geometry, attitude and position of causative bodies have been obtained.

The best chargeability anomalies occur on lines 5000N and 5200N. The interpretation of both anomalies indicate a tabular source geometry at depths of about 50 m. and sub-parallel to the shallow dipping Rosebery fault. Both have a very weak magnetic anomaly approximately coincident with the chargeability anomaly which suggests the existence of associated magnetic minerals (magnetite or possibly pyrrhotite).

- 5.3 The interpretation and proposed drill target for the chargeability anomaly on line 5000N is illustrated on Figure 9. The chargeability data indicates a causative body which is about 20 m above the Rosebery fault and parallels it to the east. The chargeability anomaly

implies a broad mineralised zone incorporating the fault and the magnetics suggests a similar broad zone or body, displaced a little further to the west and with possibly a steeper dip.

- 5.4 The data from line 5200N and the interpretation are shown on Figure 10. Similarly to line 5000N the source of the chargeability anomaly is considered to be a tabular body about 30m above the Rosebery fault and approximately parallel to it. The very weak magnetic peak coincident with the chargeability anomaly can be explained by a magnetic source slightly west of the chargeable body and with a steeper dip to the east.

A weaker chargeability anomaly of about 12 m.S. occurs further west at approximately 7650E. This subsidiary peak is within Bather creek and hence influenced to a large extent by topographic effects. It suggests less concentrated mineralisation in a zone immediately west of the Rosebery fault and probably with a steep (cross cutting) dip.

- 5.5 The dominant chargeability anomaly in the south-east of the grid forms a linear axis which appears to be displaced successively to the east as it is followed in a northerly direction. Thus the chargeability anomaly diverges away from the Rosebery fault, eastwards, and remains at an approximately consistent R.L. whereas the fault itself has a significant apparent dip component (R.L. 520m at 4800N - R.L. 400m at 5600N ie. approx. 8deg.) to the north. These displacements have been interpreted in terms of possible faults (Figure 8) which may reflect relative vertical movements and which generally correlate with drainage features. On line 5600N two chargeability peaks occur, one correlating directly with the outcrop of the Rosebery fault in Bather creek, similarly to the situation on line 5200N. The larger anomaly to the east at about 7675E correlates with a small zone of silicic alteration, and indicates a source about 100m away from (above and to the east) of the Rosebery fault.

- 5.6 North of 6000N the dominant chargeability feature is a double peak anomaly on the western side of the Rosebery fault. Again possible faulting is invoked in this zone (Figure 8).

Data profiles, the topography and interpretation for line 6200N are illustrated on Figure 11. The two chargeability peaks here, occur on the flanks of a hill with about 75m relief. Interpretation of the results indicate that the two anomalies can be caused by the same body beneath the hill at a depth of about 50m. A noisy magnetic anomaly of the order of 40 n.T. is coincident with this zone and infers a steeply dipping source in the same location as

the chargeability anomaly source.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 MONTEZUMA

6.1.1 The large magnetic anomaly that occurs in the central part of the grid, can be explained by a large sub-vertical, moderate to high susceptibility body which is considered most likely to be ultramafics akin to the rocks which compose the Serpentine Hill complex further north. The dipole-dipole I.P. results, although noisy and unreliable, suggest the possibility of mineralisation above the magnetic mass in the vicinity of geochemical anomalies which are close to a topographic ridge in this locality.

6.1.2 The dipole-dipole I.P. - resistivity survey on lines 6800N, 7000N and 7200N has delineated a broad zone with very high conductivity and very noisy and unreliable data. This anomaly (?) zone coincides with the Montezuma fault and is suspected to be the response of graphitic rocks, although the possibility of massive sulphides cannot be discounted at this stage. A drill hole to test the Montezuma fault zone in this locality, at a depth of about 50m to 100m would appear to be a viable target and a good test of the I.P. - resistivity anomaly.

6.1.3 Small, narrow and intense magnetic anomalies which are found at:

5300E - 6800N
 5300E - 6600N
 5250E - 8600N
 5580E, 5370E - 8400N

are interpreted as the response of strike and depth limited bodies, with high magnetic susceptibilities and/or indications of significant remanent magnetism. These anomalies have definite potential as pyrrhotite sources and hence the Renison style target. These small magnetic anomalies, although indicative of small sources appear to be the best targets at Montezuma for shallow, pyrrhotite-base metal bodies of the Renison type.

6.1.4 Magnetic anomalies straddling the Montezuma fault zone on line 4900N have some potential although no coincident geochemical anomalies exist. The interpreted bodies associated with these anomalies have significantly lower magnetic susceptibilities which implies a different geology. The potential for pyrrhotite mineralisation however can not be discounted on the basis of the magnetic

data.

6.1.5 The recommended drill targets for Montezuma in approximately priority order are:-

a) To test the large magnetic anomaly, the I.P. anomaly and the (interpreted) down dip extension of geochemical anomalies on line 7200N.

Drill target at :- Line 7200N - 5315E, R.L = 250m.
drill hole inclined from the east to west and extended 50m beyond the target depth (Figure 5)

b) To test the small magnetic anomaly on line 6800N and the coincident I.P. anomaly.

Drill target at :- Line 6800N - 5275E, R.L = 380m.
drill hole inclined from east to west and extended 100m beyond the target depth (for I.P. anomaly test) .
(Figure 6)

c) Drill targets to test the other four small magnetic anomalies.

. Line 6600N - 5285E, R.L. = 510m

. Line 8600N - 5250E, R.L. = 290m

. Line 8400N - 5360E, R.L. = 300m

. Line 8400N - 5575E, R.L. = 275m

It is recommended that in each case the drill hole be inclined from east to west and extend 40m beyond the target depth.

d) Drill targets to test the magnetic anomalies on line 4900N (Figure 7)

. Line 4900N - 5300E, R.L. = 680m ; drill a hole inclined from the east to west and extend 80m beyond the target.

. Line 4900N - 5180E, R.L. = 670m ; drill a hole inclined from west to east and extend 50m beyond the target.

6.2 RING RIVER

6.2.1 The gradient array survey has delineated encouraging chargeability anomalies, east of the Rosebery fault in the south east with coincident, very weak magnetic anomalies and lower apparent resistivities. Interpretation of the anomalies indicates that the source(s) is a shallow dipping tabular body or zone of disseminated sulphides parallel to and about 20m to 30m above the fault.

6.2.2 Drill targets to test this anomaly are proposed for lines 5000N and 5200N.

. Line 5000N - 7650E R.L = 425m (Figure 9)

. Line 5200N - 7875E R.L = 400m (Figure 10)

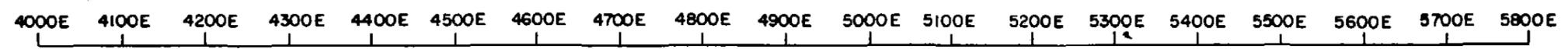
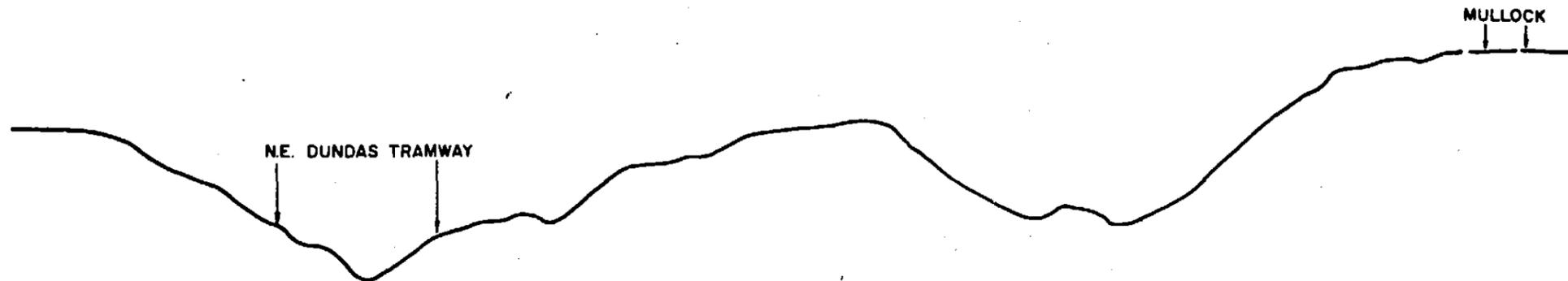
As illustrated on the respective figures, both anomalies can be tested with vertical holes or holes inclined steeply from east to west and which continue for about 150m beyond the target depth.

- 6.2.3 In the north west a similar linear zone of chargeability anomalies occurs which is recommended for testing on line 6200N. The recommended drill hole is one, collared at or near Bather creek and inclined to the west to test the point:

7430E, R.L = 260m (Figure 11)

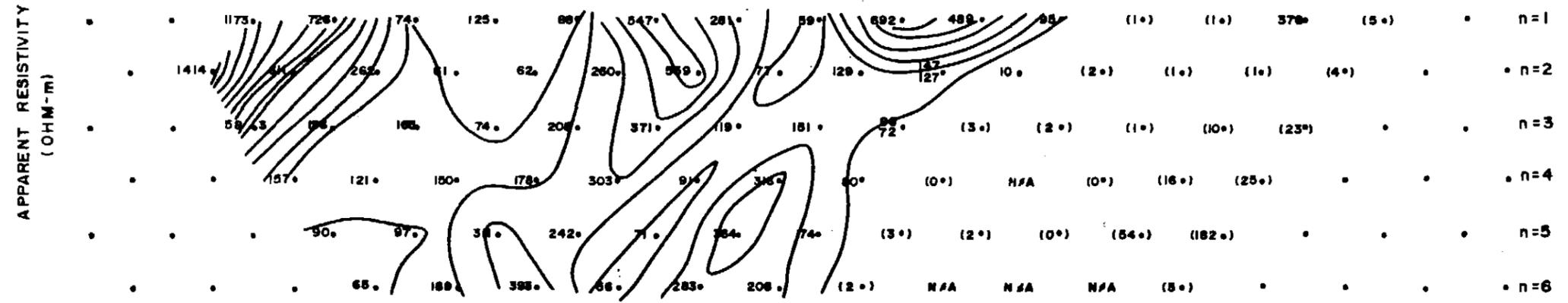
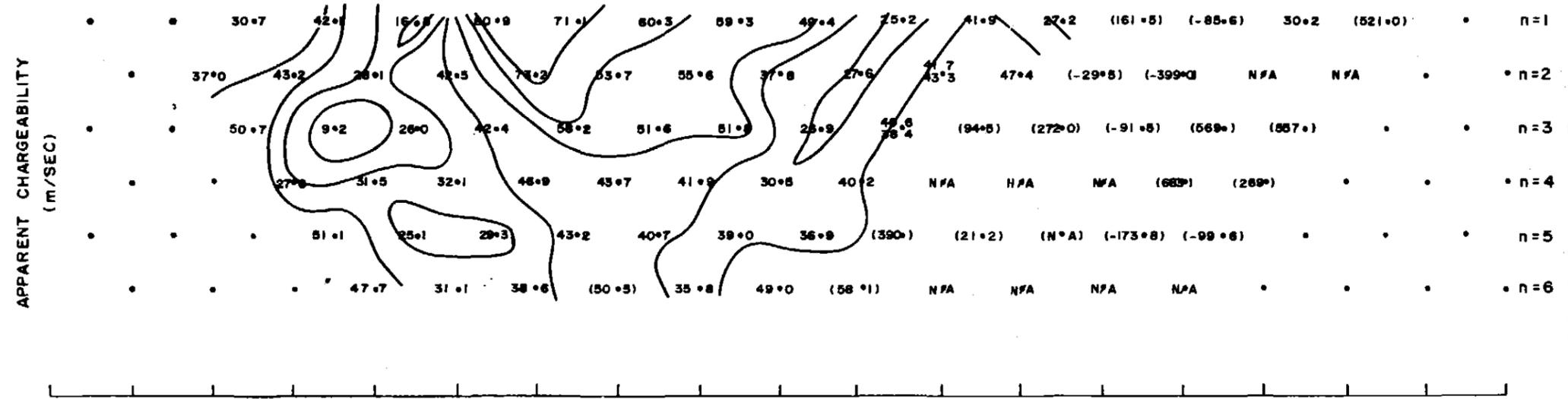
The recommended drill hole length is approximately 150m beyond the target depth.

- 6.2.4 Further drill targets, where warranted, at Ring River should be formulated after the results of the above three holes above have been evaluated.



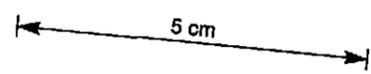
TOPOGRAPHY / CULTURE

STATIONS

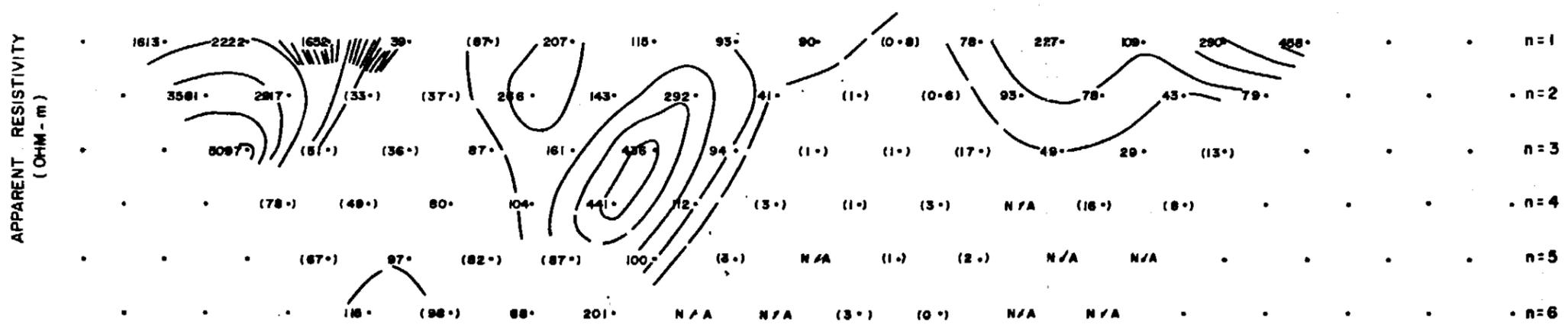
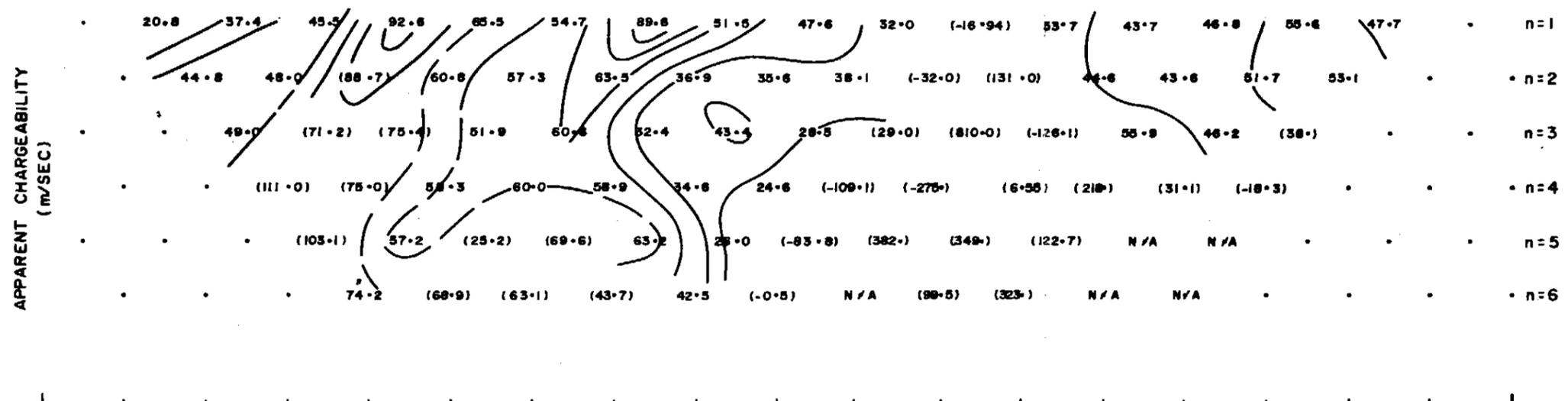
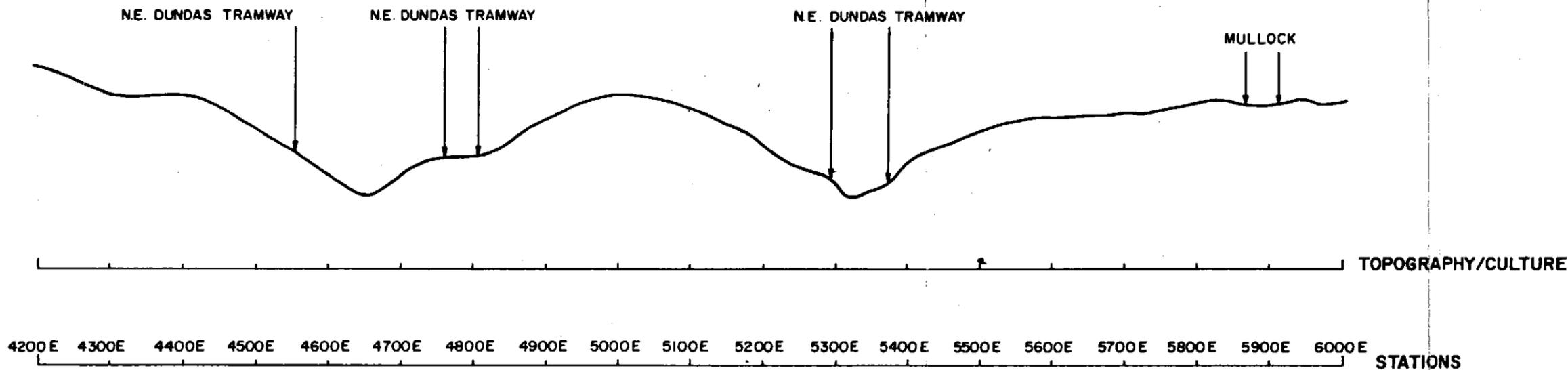


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Instrument: HUNTEC MARK IV
Spread: 100m

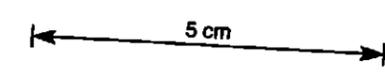


RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED			
INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES			
COMPILED	J. C.	MONTEZUMA GRID DIPOLE - DIPOLE IP 6800 N	SCALE
DRAWN	M.O.W.		
DATE	1989		
CHECKED			
1:250 000 Reference			
BASE PLAN No			
OVERLAY PLAN No			



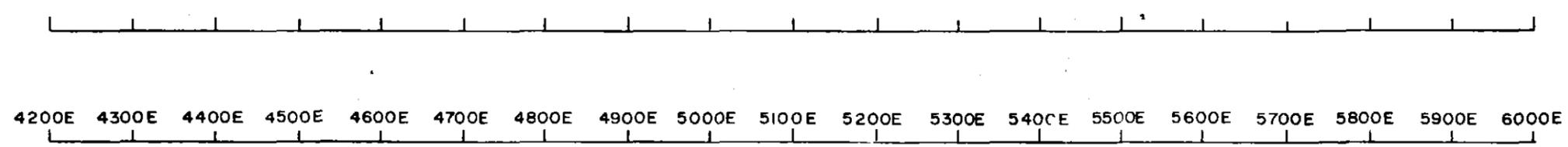
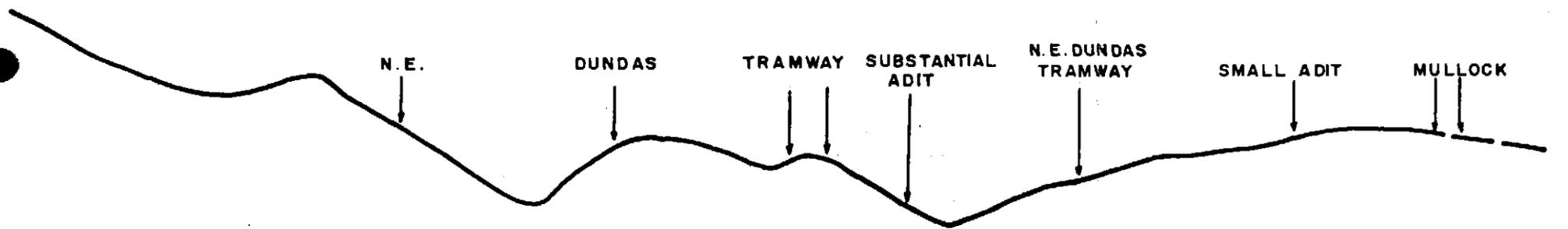
90-3172.

Contractor: GEOTERREX P/L
Instrument: HUNTEC MARK IV
Spread: 100m



RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES	
COMPILED	J. C.
DRAWN	M.O.W.
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1:250,000 Reference	
BASE PLAN No.	SCALE
OVERLAY PLAN No.	

MONTEZUMA GRID
DIPOLE - DIPOLE I.P.
7000N



APPARENT CHARGEABILITY (m/SEC)

•	30.3	30.1	22.7	30.6	35.2	48.0 47.8	51.9	47.5	42.6	41.5	(-59.3)	43.7	43.8	40.5	39.2	31.5	53.5	n=1
•	33.6	30.4	33.2	48.4	71.2	(-50.0)	53.2	34.6	38.4	(21.0)	(-80.7)	47.6	40.8 41.5	43.1	41.1	47.5		n=2
•	•	30.4	30.7	43.3	N/A	(-58.3)	(-14.3)	47.0	38.8	N/A	(8.2)	(134.1)	43.1 38.5	46.7 44.4	44.2	49.4		n=3
•	•	•	29.2	35.6	(115.5)	51.3	(24.4)	54.8	52.9	N/A	N/A	(-6.8)	N/A	42.0	(68.7)	(54.5)		n=4
•	•	•	•	38.6	N/A	38.7	(20.4)	(115.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	(46.6)	(-5.3)	(265)	(-50.0)	(65.7)		n=5
•	•	•	•	•	N/A	N/A	34.7	(26.1)	N/A	(107.7)	N/A	N/A	N/A	(.294)	N/A	N/A		n=6

APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-m)

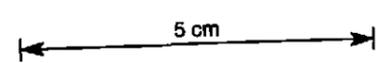
•	963.	202.	1625.	1345.	2650.	44. 47.	302.	426.	58.	131.	(3.)	234.	154.	310.	532.	813.	363.	n=1
•	1181.	2928.	1698.	1600.	27.	(3.)	374.	168.	5.	(2.)	(4.)	25.	350. 37.	258.	168.	98.		n=2
•	•	2863.	4408.	2223.	N/A	(3.)	(3.)	220.	23.	N/A	(2.)	(6.)	69. 66.	224. 207.	58.	17.		n=3
•	•	•	4415.	6611.	(33.)	18.	(9.)	8.	25.	N/A	N/A	(1.)	N/A	38.	(47.)	(5.)		n=4
•	•	•	•	6348.	N/A	31.	29.	(9.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	(4.)	N/A	(20.)	(10.)	(4.)		n=5
•	•	•	•	•	N/A	N/A	47.	45.	N/A	(3.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	(0.)	N/A	N/A		n=6

TOPOGRAPHY / CULTURE

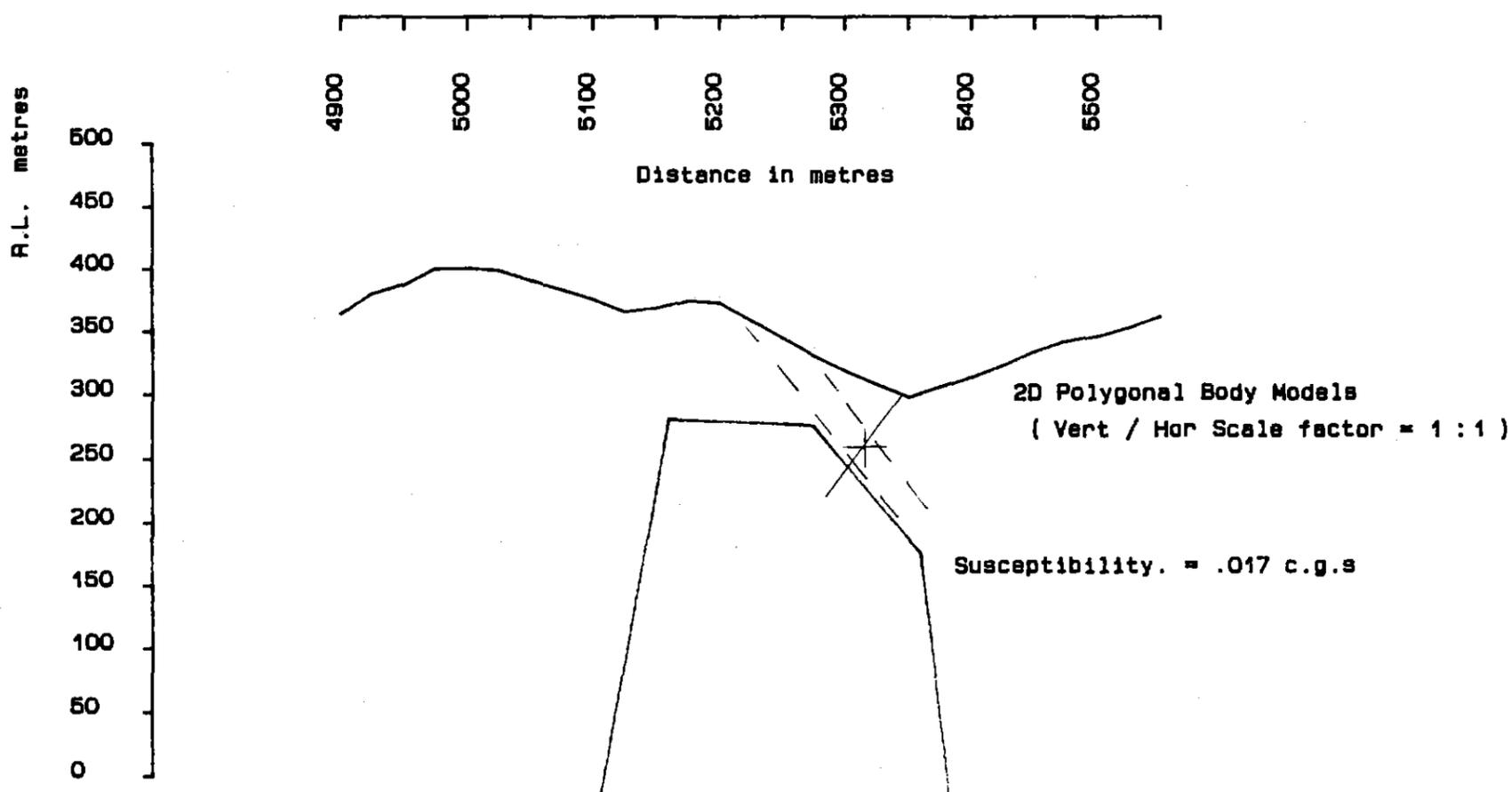
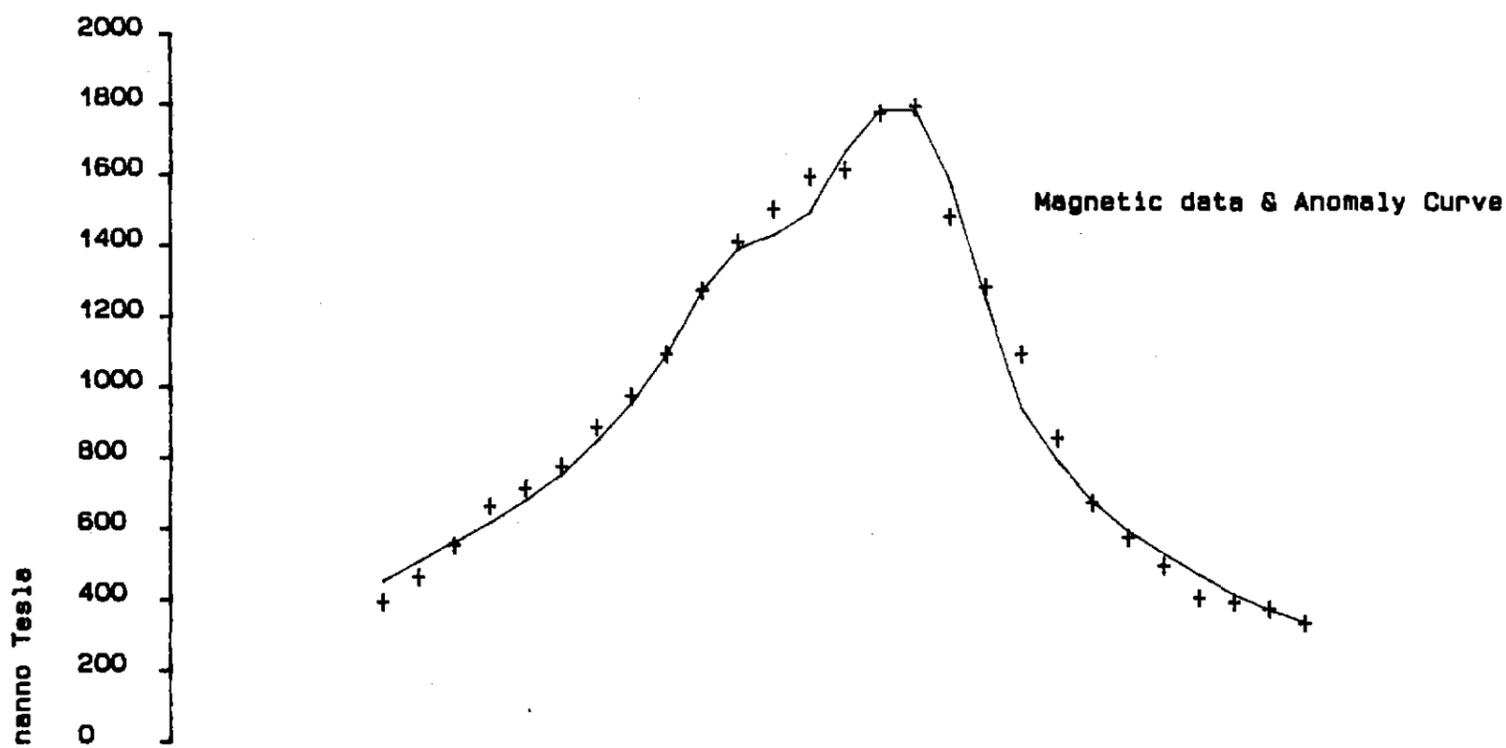
STATIONS

90-3172.

Contractor: GEOTERREX P/L
Instrument: HUNTEC MARK IV
Spread: 100m



RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED		MONTEZUMA GRID DIPOLE - DIPOLE IP 7200 N
INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES		
COMPILED	J.C.	
DRAWN	JLR	
DATE	1989	
CHECKED		
1:20,000 Reference		
BASE PLAN No		SCALE
OVERLAY PLAN No		



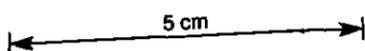
R.G.C. Exploration Ltd.
Montezuma Prospect
Magnetic Profile - Line 7200N

2D MAGNETIC MODELLING RESULTS

POLYGON MODEL & TOPOGRAPHY

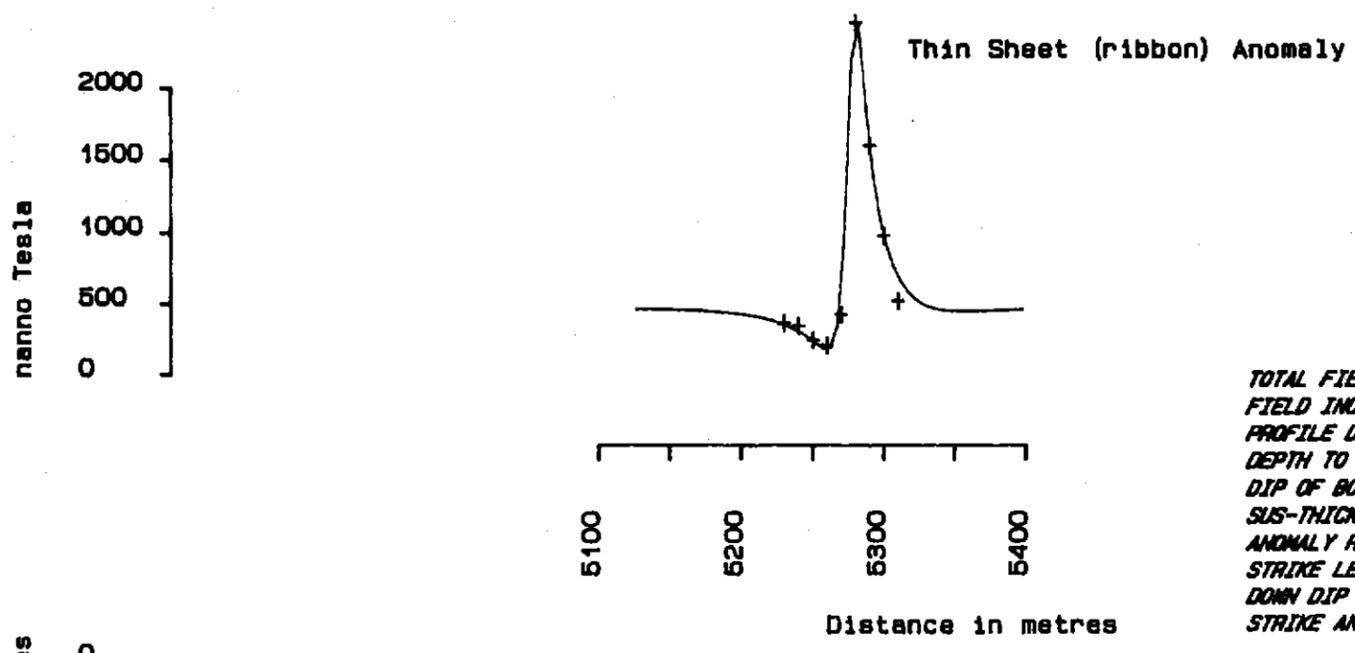
SCALES HOR. 1: 5000

VERT. 1cm to 50m & 200nano Tesla



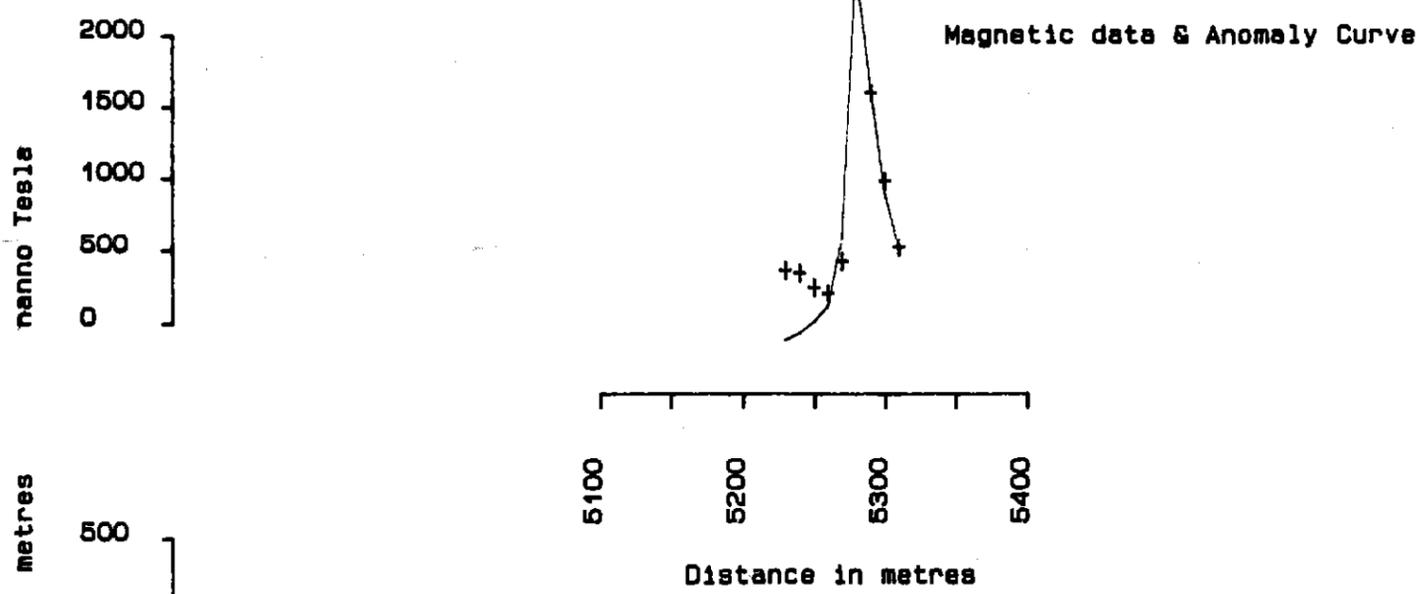
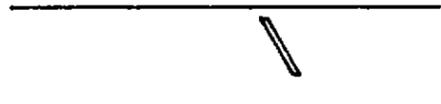
- Note:
1. Add 61800 n.T. to magnetic values
 2. Correction of COS(strike angle) [40] was applied for data modelling.

90-3172.

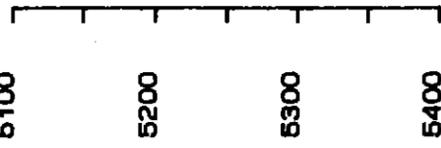


TOTAL FIELD STRENGTH = 60000 n.T.
 FIELD INCLINATION = 73 deg.
 PROFILE DECLINATION = 65 deg.
 DEPTH TO TOP = 8 m
 DIP OF BODY = 60 deg.
 SUS-THICKNESS PRODUCT = .17797c.g.s.
 ANOMALY RANGE = 2260 n.T.
 STRIKE LENGTH = 100 m
 DOWN DIP LENGTH = 45 m
 STRIKE ANGLE OF SHEET = -26 deg.

Depth in metres



R.L. metres



Susceptibility. = .033 c.g.s

2D Polygonal Body Models (Vert / Hor Scale factor = 1 : 1)

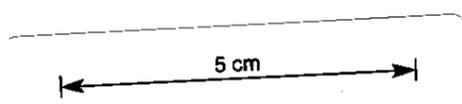
A.G.C. Exploration Ltd.
 Montezuma Prospect
 Magnetic Profile - Line 6800N

2D MAGNETIC MODELLING RESULTS

POLYGON MODEL & TOPOGRAPHY

SCALES HOR. 1: 5000

VERT. 1cm to 50m & 500nanno Tesla

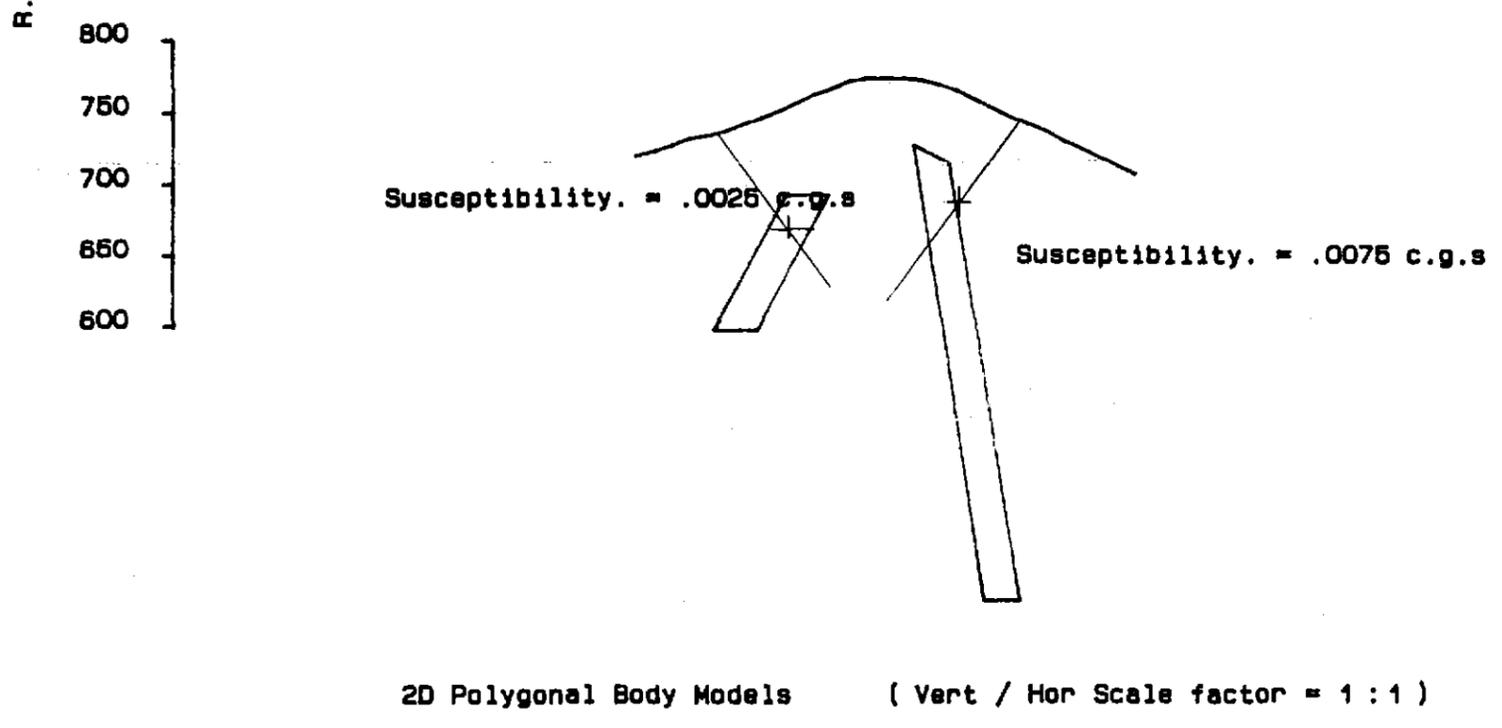
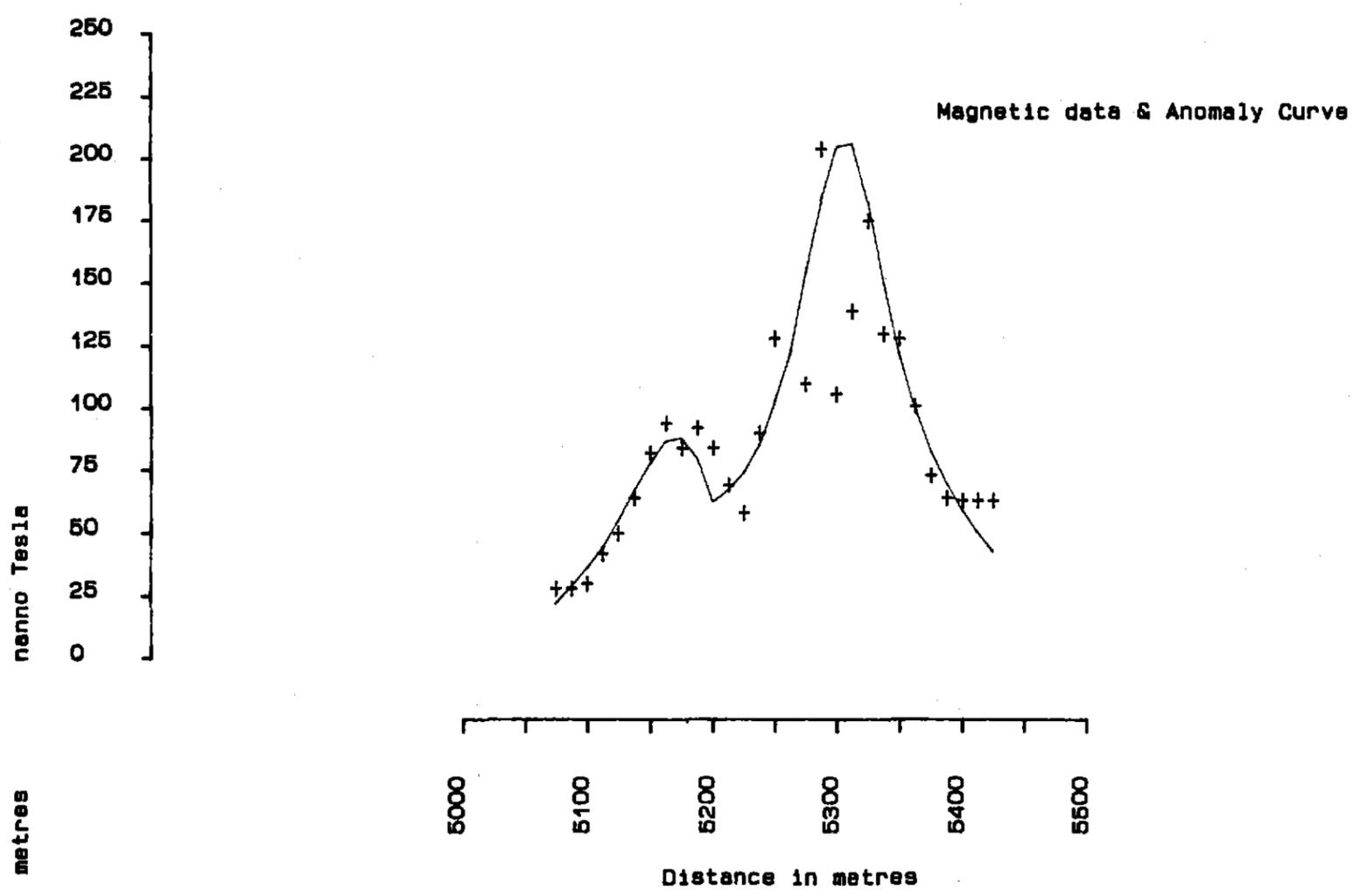


Note:
 Add 61600 n.T. to magnetic values

90-3172.

448158

Figure 6

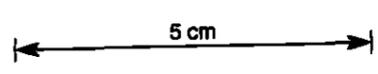


R.G.C. Exploration Ltd.
 Montezuma Prospect
 Profile Line 4900N

2D MAGNETIC MODELLING RESULTS
 POLYGON MODEL

SCALES HOR. 1: 5000

VERT. 1cm to 50m & 25nano Tesla

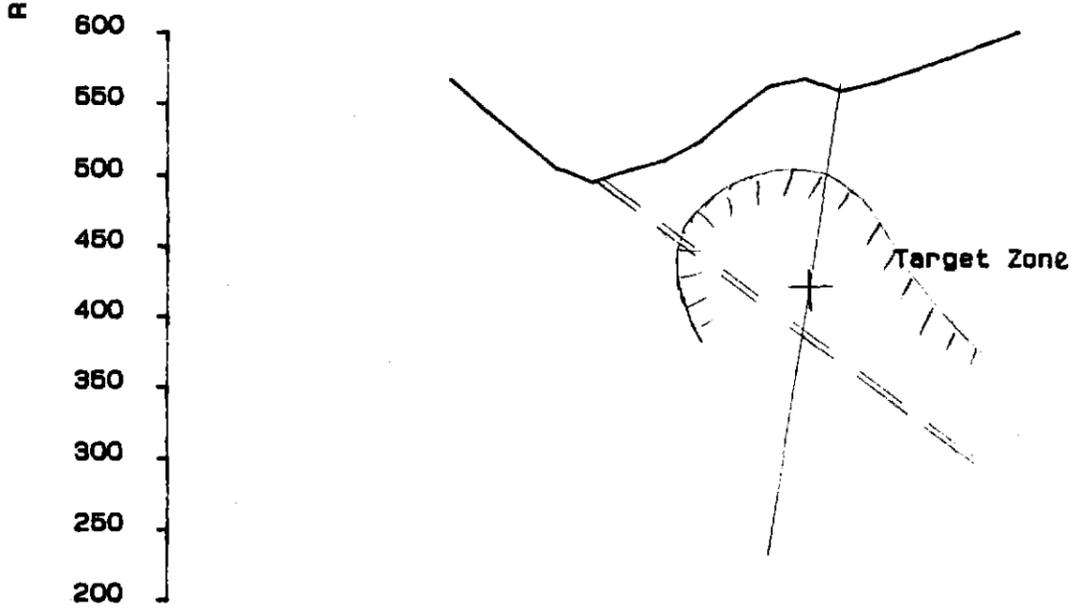
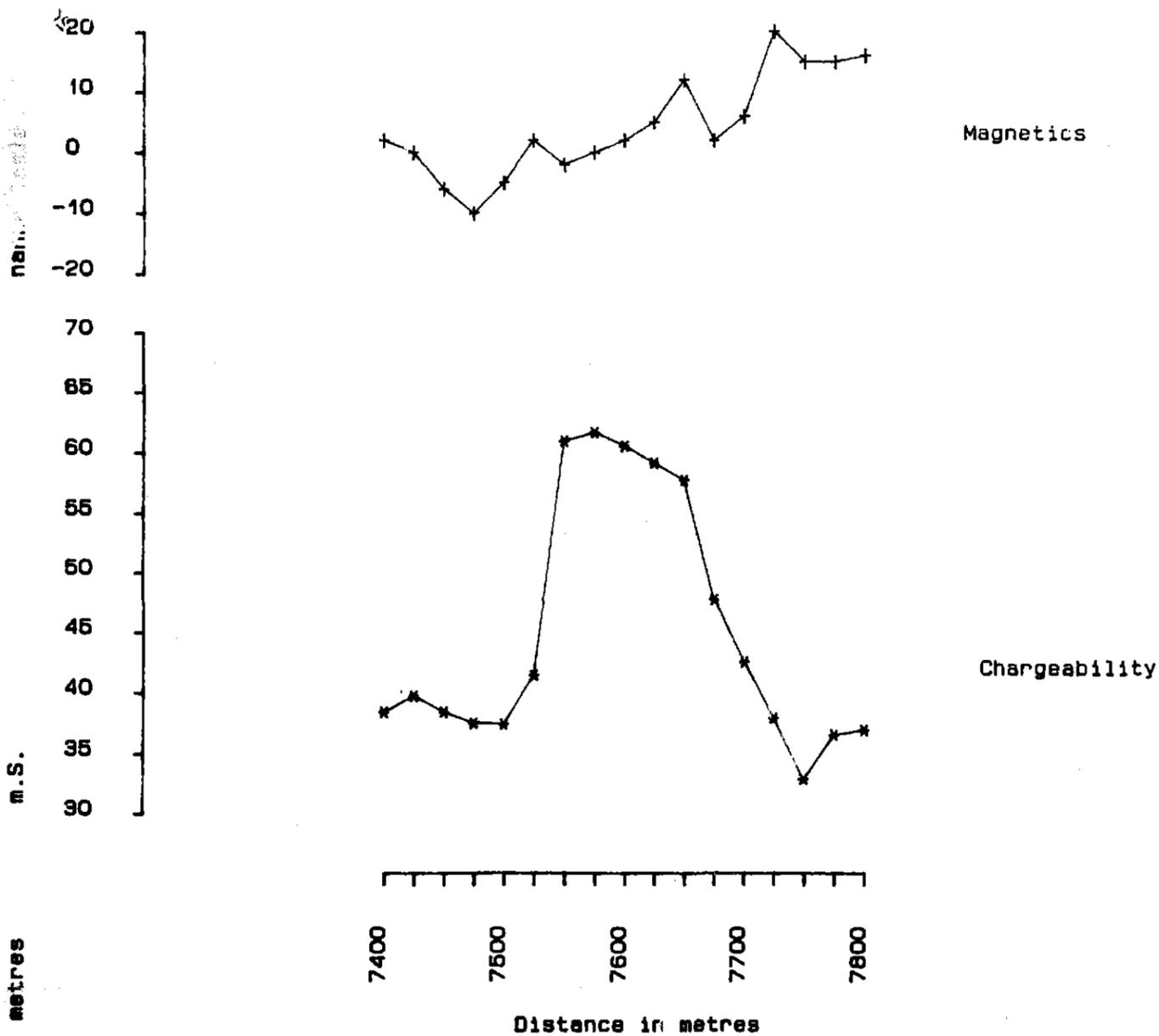


Note:
 Add 62040 n.T. to magnetic values

90-3172.

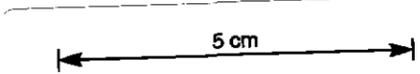
448159

Figure 7



R.G.C. Exploration Ltd.
 Ring River Prospect
 Data Profiles Line 5000N

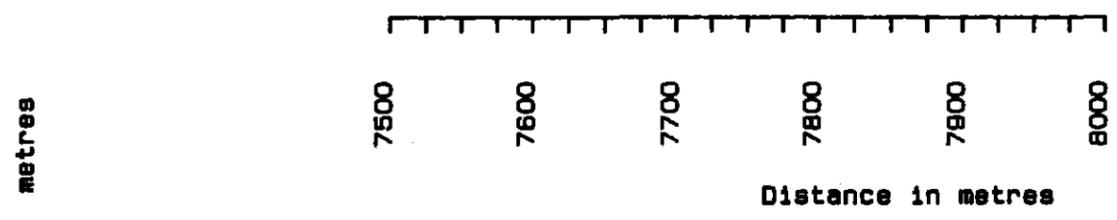
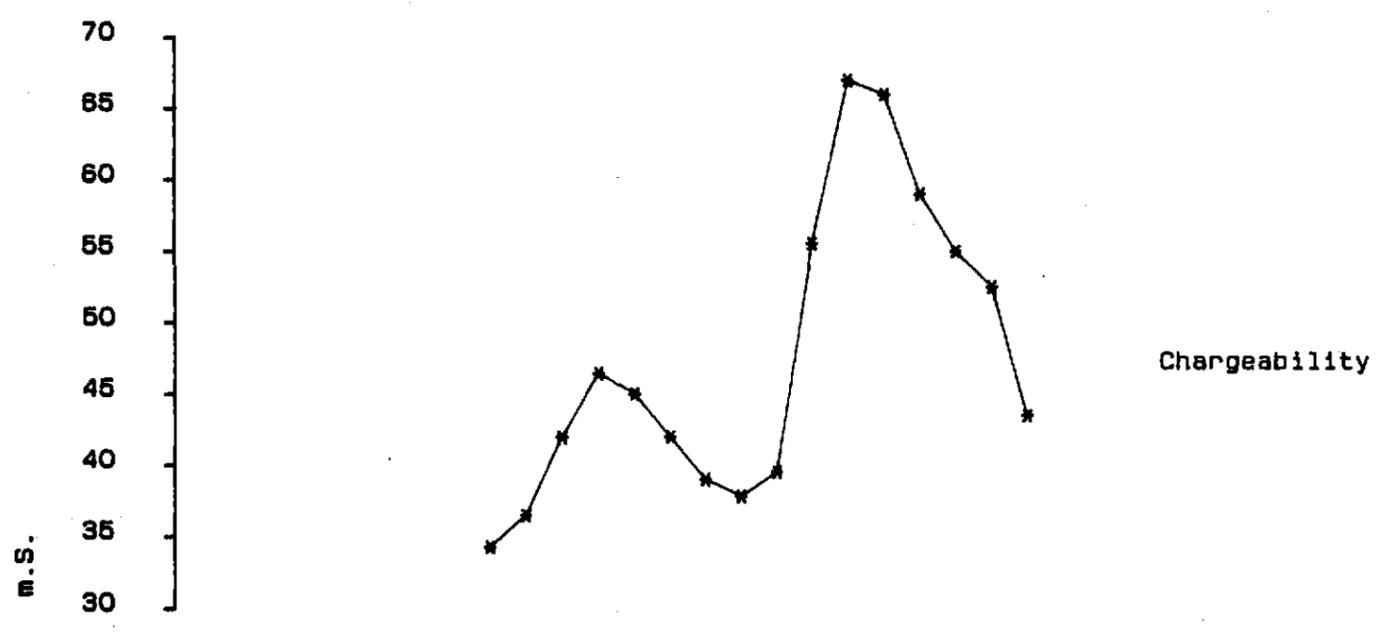
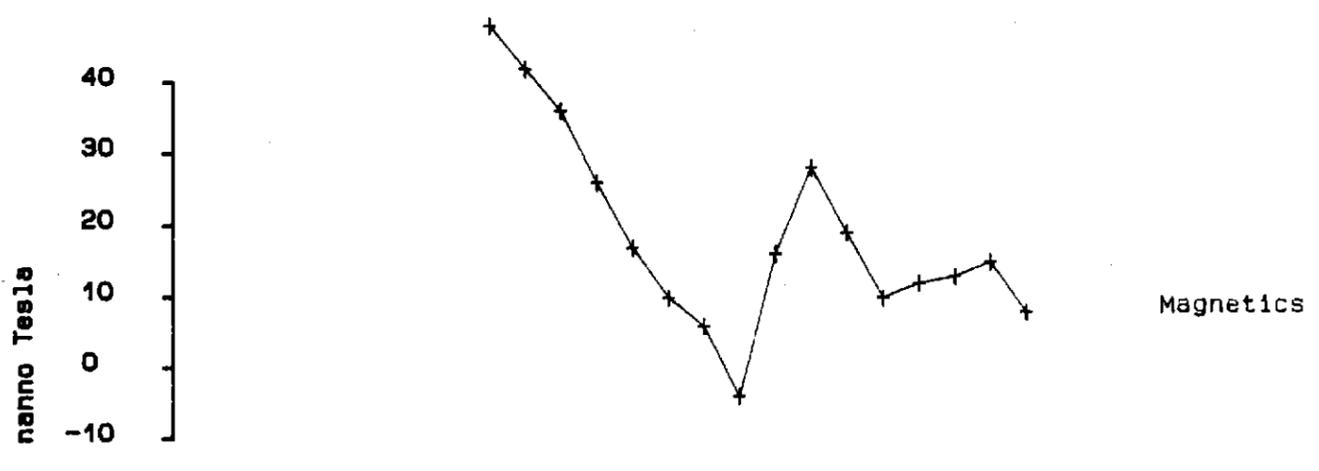
Scales: Hor. 1: 5000
 Vert. 1cm to 10 n.T.
 1cm to 50 m
 1cm to 5 m.S.



Note: Add 61960 to magnetic values

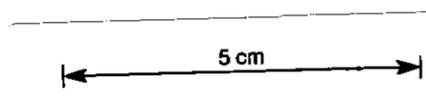
90-3172.

Figure 9



R.G.C. Exploration Ltd.
 Ring River Prospect
 Data Profiles Line 5200N

Scales: Hor. 1: 5000
 Vert. 1cm to 50 m
 1cm to 10 n.T.
 1cm to 5 m.S.



Note: add 61940 to magnetic values

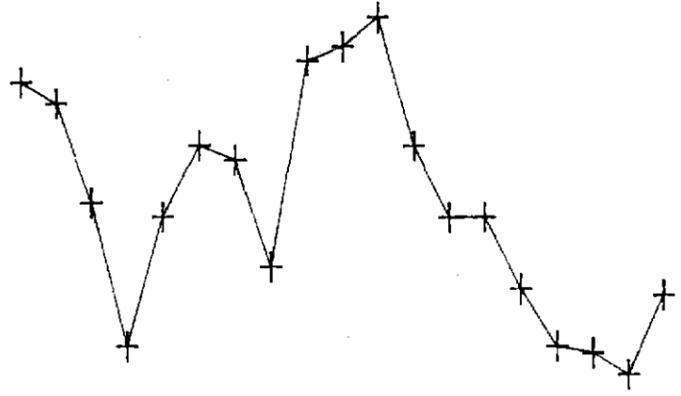
90-3172

Figure 10

0697

nanno Tesla

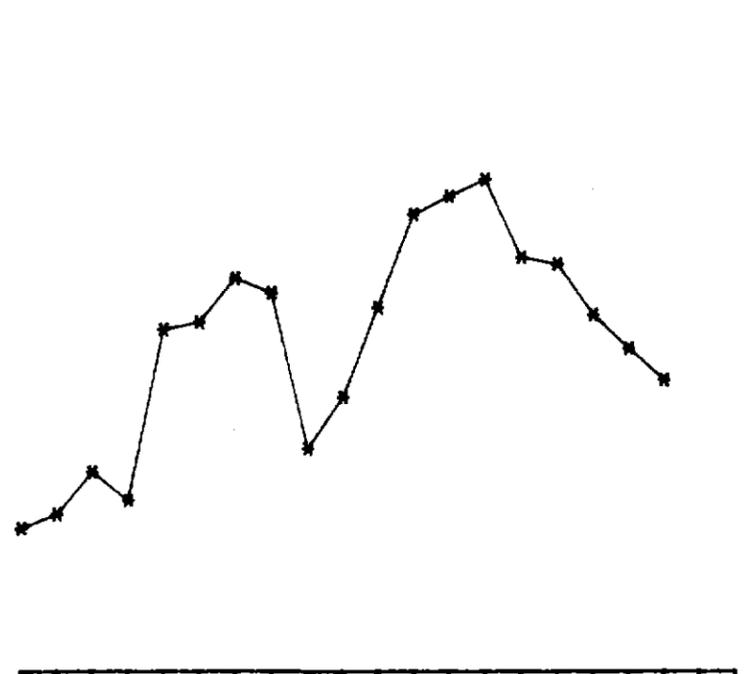
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0



Magnetics

m.S.

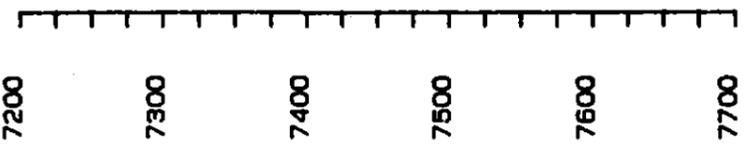
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10



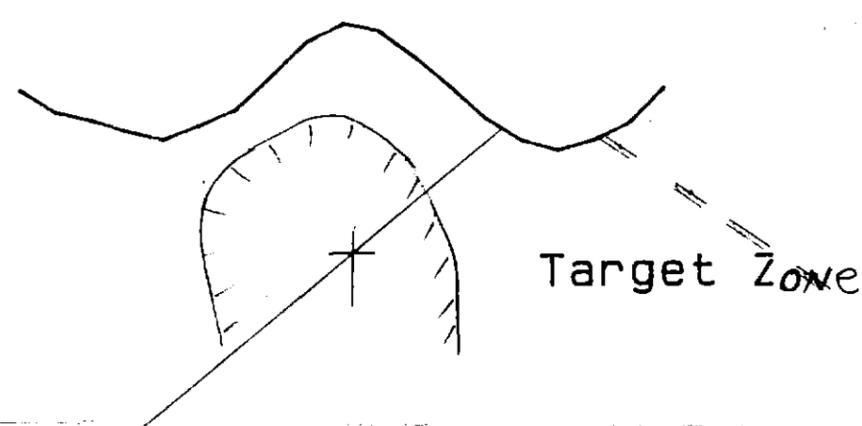
Chargeability

R.L. metres

450
400
350
300
250
200



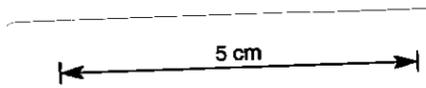
Distance in metres



Target Zone

R.G.C. Exploration Ltd.
 Ring River Prospect
 Data Profiles Line 6200N

Scales: Hor. 1: 5000
 Vert. 1cm to 50 m
 1cm to 10 n.T.
 1cm to 5 m.S.



Note: add 61920 to magnetic values

Figure 11

90-3172

448162

448163

APPENDIX 3

Montezuma and Reconnaissance Rock Chip
Sample Analytical Results.

27

448164



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RENISON BELL, TASMANIA

Telephone : (004) 731203

Postal Address :

Telex : AA 59046

P.O. Box 20

Fax : (004) 731333

ZEEHAN TAS. 7469

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : T5523-0153
Your Ref : RGCE Order No. 5702
Attention : John Crossing

Date : 05-Sep-89

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Sn ppm XRF/B2	As ppm XRF/B2	WO3ppm XRF/B2	Cu XRF/B4	Pb XRF/B4	Zn XRF/B4	S XRF/B4
T10348	7	14	<10	<.01	.03	.02	0.1
349	243	86	16	.03	.03	.22	3.3
10350	15	16	<10	.04	.02	.01	0.1
10351	38	169	<10	<.01	.18	.05	3.6
10352	154	150	<10	<.01	.02	.02	0.2
10353	284	61	<10	<.01	.03	.01	<0.1
10354	66	1590	<10	.03	6.65	6.47	5.2
10355	34	39	<10	<.01	3.87	.14	0.7
10356	17	637	<10	.01	.20	.71	<0.1
10357	<5	26050	<10	2.28	3.00	.13	17.8
10358	4720	58400	81	.62	22.4	.71	21.5
10359	24	543	<10	<.01	.05	.03	0.5
10360	304	3870	24	.01	.28	.01	1.9
10361	18	77	<10	.01	.34	.14	0.6
362	32	262	<10	.02	.05	.01	13.5

STD B8

STD B8

[Signature]
Chief Chemist



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P.O. Box 20

ZEEHAN TAS. 7469

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : T5523-0153
Your Ref : RCCE Order No. 5702

Date : 05-Sep-89

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Ag ppm AAS/A1	Bi AAS/A1	SSn AAS/A1
T10346	3	.006	<.01
10349	4	<.001	<.01
10350	2	.006	<.01
10351	5	.004	<.01
10352	3	.001	<.01
10353	1	<.001	<.01
10354	139	.002	<.01
10355	97	.008	<.01
10356	22	.004	<.01
10357	630	.008	<.01
10358	280	.004	.32
10359	5	.003	<.01
10360	6	.004	<.01
10361	6	.001	<.01
10362	3	.002	<.01

STD 88

STD 196

John Crossing
Chief Chemist

F29



448166



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Postal Address :

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ZEEHAN TAS. 7469

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : T5523-0153

Your Ref : RCCE/DJFC

Date : 18-Oct-89

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in $\mu\text{g/g}$ unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Au AAS8(D)
T10348	.04
10349	<.02
10350	1.12
10351	.04
10352	<.02
10353	.04
10354	<.02
10355	<.02
10356	<.02
10357	<.02
10358	<.02
10359	<.02
10360	.44
10361	.02
10362	<.02

STD 88

STD MAG

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130



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Telephone : (004) 731203

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Postal Address :

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ZEEHAN TAS. 7469

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 1661
Your Ref : RGCE/DJFC

Date : 16-Oct-89

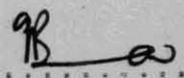
Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Sn ppm XRF/B2	As ppm XRF/B2	WO3ppm XRF/B2	Cu XRF/B4	Pb XRF/B4	Zn XRF/B4	S XRF/B4
T10364	247	44	<10	.02	.01	.04	0.6
10365	8	<10	<10	<.01	.05	.03	<0.1
10366	244	10	<10	.01	<.01	.03	0.1
10367	4093	63	69	.01	.02	.04	<0.1
10368	56	175	<10	.01	<.01	.04	<0.1
10369	113	160	<10	.04	<.01	.04	0.8
10370	62	33	11	.09	.01	.02	<0.1
10371	50120	108	146	.03	.03	.03	1.2
10372	724	43410	<10	.24	<.01	.03	2.4
10373	30	44	<10	.02	<.01	.11	<0.1
10374	111	910	<10	.01	<.01	.57	0.2
10375	582	655	<10	.10	.04	.40	1.4
10376	85	374	11	.02	.05	.08	0.7
10377	436	368	52	.05	.01	.06	1.3
10363	28	60	<10	<.01	.09	.02	1.6

STD



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448168

131



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ZEEHAN TAS. 7469

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 1661
Your Ref : RCCE/DJFC

Date : 16-Oct-89

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Ag ppm AAS/A1	Bi AAS/A1	SSn AAS/A1
T10364	1	.005	<.01
10365	<1	.003	<.01
10366	<1	.001	<.01
10367	<1	.002	.01
10368	2	<.001	<.01
10369	2	.006	<.01
10370	2	.012	.01
10371	1	.001	<.01
10372	9	.008	<.01
10373	1	.003	<.01
10374	1	.006	<.01
10375	5	.039	<.01
10376	4	.003	.01
10377	5	.004	<.01
10363	1	.002	<.01

STD



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448169



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Postal Address :

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ZEEHAN TAS. 7469

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 1661
Your Ref : RGCE/DJFC

Date : 24-Oct-89

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in ppm unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Au FA2(C)
10364	<.02
10365	<.02
10366	<.02
10367	<.02
10368	<.02
10369	<.02
10370	N.E.S.
10371	<.02
10372	<.02
10373	<.02
10374	<.02
10375	.04
10376	<.02
10377	<.02

STD



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448170

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RENISON BELL, TASMANIA

Telephone : (004) 731203

Telex : AA 59046

Fax : (004) 731333

Postal Address :

P.O. Box 20

ZEEHAN TAS. 7469

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 6543
Your Ref : RGCE/DJFC

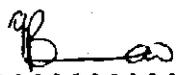
Date : 08-Jan-90

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in ppm unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Sn XRF/B2	As XRF/B2	W03 XRF/B2	%Cu XRF/B4	%Pb XRF/B4	%Zn XRF/B4	%S XRF/B4	
T10378	11	71	<10	<.01	<.01	.03	<.1	
379	<5	11	<10	.02	.01	.02	<.1	
10380	11	25	<10	.04	.01	.01	<.1	STD B8
10381	7	84	<10	<.01	<.01	.01	<.1	
10382	16	185	<10	<.01	<.01	.01	<.1	
10383	382	1445	<10	.08	.15	.15	4.3	
10384	2954	1608	<10	.19	.01	.04	10.8	
10385	18	36	<10	<.01	<.01	.03	<.1	
10386	14	80	<10	<.01	<.01	.03	<.1	
10387	14	255	<10	<.01	<.01	.02	<.1	
10388	6	40	<10	<.01	<.01	.03	<.1	
10389	14	265	<10	<.01	<.01	.03	0.3	
10390	-	NES	-	<.01	.01	.02	<.1	STD BRB4
10391	23	62	<10	<.01	<.01	.02	0.8	
392	12	139	<10	<.01	<.01	.03	<.1	



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RENISON BELL, TASMANIA

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ZEENAN TAS. 7469

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 6543
Your Ref : RGCE/DJFC

Date : 08-Jan-90

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in ppm unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Ag AAS/A1	%Bi AAS/A1	%SSn AAS/A1	
T10378	2	.001	<.01	
10379	2	<.001	<.01	
10380	1	.009	.01	STD 88
10381	1	<.001	<.01	
10382	1	<.001	<.01	
10383	10	.007	.01	
10384	3	.019	.01	
10385	1	<.001	<.01	
10386	1	.004	<.01	
10387	1	.001	<.01	
10388	1	.001	.01	
10389	1	.001	<.01	
10390	7	<.001	<.01	STD GRB4
10391	1	.003	<.01	
10392	2	.003	<.01	

.....
Auth. Signat

448172



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RENISON BELL, TASMANIA

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Postal Address :

P.O. Box 20

ZEEHAN TAS. 7469

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 6543
Your Ref : RGCE/DJFC

Date : 11-Jan-90

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in ppm unless otherwise indicated

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Au</u>	
T10378	0.10	
10379	0.08	
10380	1.30	STD B8
10381	0.06	
10382	0.06	
10383	0.02	
10384	0.08	
10385	0.02	
10386	0.02	
10387	0.02	
10388	<0.02	
10389	0.02	
10390	NES	STD BRB4
10391	<0.02	
10392	0.08	
10393	0.08	
10394	0.20	
10395	0.02	

Method of Analysis : FA2

.....
Chief Chemist

448173



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Telex : AA 59046

Fax : (004) 731333

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ZEENAN TAS. 7469

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 6543
Your Ref : RGCE/DJFC

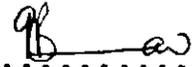
Date : 08-Jan-90

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in ppm unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Sn XRF/B2	As XRF/B2	W03 XRF/B2	%Cu XRF/B4	%Pb XRF/B4	%Zn XRF/B4	%S XRF/B4
T10393	21100	2843	157	.08	.12	.02	<.1
10394	71510	1854	815	.07	.06	.01	<.1
10395	1344	774	16	.06	.02	.02	<.1
10396	62	869	<10	.02	.24	.03	0.6
10397	22	81	<10	<.01	.01	.02	<.1
10398	51	29	<10	<.01	.02	.04	2.3
10399	21	800	<10	.02	.01	.02	<.1
10400	16	17	<10	<.01	<.01	.04	0.1
19301	299	10120	<10	.01	<.01	.02	0.2
19302	<5	35	<10	<.01	<.01	.02	<.1
19303	654	427	46	.20	.02	.09	8.3
19304	5	1084	<10	.01	<.01	.02	<.1
19305	29	34	<10	.02	.01	.02	<.1
19306	9529	12830	90	1.02	.27	1.34	6.9
19307	482	6093	42	.05	.01	.04	3.7

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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 6543
Your Ref : RGCE/DJFC

Date : 08-Jan-90

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in ppm unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Ag AAS/A1	%Bi AAS/A1	%SSn AAS/A1
T10393	3	.006	.02
10394	7	.28	.05
10395	8	.005	<.01
10396	38	.003	<.01
10397	1	.001	.01
10398	1	.005	.01
10399	<1	.004	<.01
10400	<1	.003	<.01
19301	<1	.003	<.01
19302	<1	.001	.01
19303	4	.008	<.01
19304	3	.005	<.01
19305	2	.006	<.01
19306	77	.024	.17
19307	8	.009	<.01

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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 6543
Your Ref : RGCE/DJFC

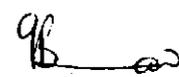
Date : 08-Jan-90

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in ppm unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Sn XRF/B2	As XRF/B2	W03 XRF/B2	%Cu XRF/B4	%Pb XRF/B4	%Zn XRF/B4	%S XRF/B4
T19308	3036	507	12	.04	<.01	.02	1.8
19309	21	169100	<10	4.48	1.36	.19	13.3
19310	8	33	<10	.05	.02	.01	<.1
19311	<5	198100	11	2.65	.37	.08	8.5
19312	32	106	<10	.03	<.01	.02	1.0
19313	380	44120	3695	1.57	.03	.05	5.1
19314	147	1231	17	<.01	.16	.01	<.1
19315	43	205	<10	.02	.02	.07	<.1
19316	20	1366	<10	.03	.01	.05	13.0
19317	8	33	<10	<.01	.01	.01	<.1
19318	7	49	<10	<.01	<.01	.03	<.1



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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 6543
Your Ref : RGCE/DJFC

Date : 08-Jan-90

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in ppm unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Ag AAS/A1	%Bi AAS/A1	%SSn AAS/A1
T19308	2	.005	<.01
19309	240	.25	<.01
19310	1	.008	<.01
19311	270	.122	<.01
19312	3	.002	<.01
19313	47	.017	.03
19314	<1	.003	.01
19315	-	NES	-
19316	<1	.004	<.01
19317	<1	.002	<.01
19318	<1	<.001	<.01



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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 6543
Your Ref : RGCE/DJFC

Date : 11-Jan-90

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in ppm unless otherwise indicated

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Au</u>	
T10396	0.02	
10397	<0.02	
10398	0.02	
10399	<0.02	
10400	<0.02	
19301	<0.02	
19302	<0.02	
19303	0.04	
19304	<0.02	
19305	0.12	
19306	0.08	
19307	0.06	
19308	0.10	
19309	0.04	
19310	1.26	STD B8
19311	<0.02	
19312	<0.02	
19313	0.10	
19314	<0.02	
19315	<0.02	
19316	0.02	
19317	<0.02	
19318	<0.02	

Method of Analysis : FA2

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Chief Chemist



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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 4008
Your Ref : RGCE/HOBART

Date : 24-Jan-90

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Sn ppm XRF/B2	As ppm XRF/B2	W03ppm XRF/B2	Cu XRF/B4	Pb XRF/B4	Zn XRF/B4	S XRF/B4	
T19320	5	14	<10	<.01	<.01	.02	<.1	STD BRB2
19321	25	18	<10	<.01	<.01	.02	0.5	
19322	33	<10	<10	<.01	<.01	.02	0.1	
19323	24	<10	<10	.01	<.01	.03	0.4	
19324	433	46	<10	.01	<.01	.03	0.1	
19325	98	1133	103	<.01	.01	.04	1.0	
19326	904	26	<10	<.01	<.01	.04	<.1	
19327	638	58	<10	.04	<.01	.05	2.2	
19328	272	34	<10	<.01	<.01	.02	<.1	
19329	265	29	<10	.02	.01	.03	0.2	
19330	65	47	<10	<.01	.08	.08	<.1	
19331	76	35	<10	<.01	.01	.02	<.1	
19332	11	<10	<10	.01	<.01	.03	<.1	
19333	343	65	<10	<.01	.01	.04	<.1	
19334	103	75	<10	.08	<.01	.03	<.1	

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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 4008
Your Ref : RGCE/HOBART

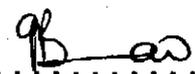
Date : 24-Jan-90

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Ag ppm AAS/A1	Bi AAS/A1	SSn AAS/A1	
T19320	3	.005	<.01	STD BRB2
19321	<1	.005	.01	
19322	1	.007	.01	
19323	<1	.006	.01	
19324	1	<.001	.01	
19325	<1	<.001	<.01	
19326	<1	<.001	.02	
19327	1	.004	<.01	
19328	<1	.003	<.01	
19329	1	.003	.03	
19330	2	.002	.01	
19331	1	.002	.01	
19332	1	<.001	<.01	
19333	<1	.001	.03	
19334	2	.004	<.01	



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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 400B
Your Ref : RGCE/HOBART

Date : 24-Jan-90

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Sn ppm XRF/B2	As ppm XRF/B2	WO3ppm XRF/B2	Cu XRF/B4	Pb XRF/B4	Zn XRF/B4	S XRF/B4	
T19335	64	107	<10	.36	.17	.18	<.1	
19336	15	<10	<10	<.01	<.01	.02	<.1	
19337	<5	<10	12	.01	<.01	.02	<.1	STD BRB

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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 4008
Your Ref : RGCE/HOBART

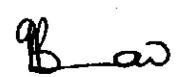
Date : 24-Jan-90

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Ag ppm AAS/A1	Bi AAS/A1	SSn AAS/A1	
T19335	16	.002	.01	
9336	1	.003	<.01	
19337	5	.005	<.01	STD Base


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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 4008
 Your Ref : RGCE/Hobart

Date : 30-Jan-90

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in ppm unless otherwise indicated

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Au</u>	
T19320	0.96	STD BRB2
19321	<.02	
19322	<.02	
19323	<.02	
19324	<.02	
19325	<.02	
19326	<.02	
19327	<.02	
19328	<.02	
19329	<.02	
19330	0.06	
19331	<.02	
19332	<.02	
19333	<.02	
19334	<.02	
19335	<.02	
19336	<.02	
19337	1.12	STD BRB2

Method of Analysis : COMLABS FA2

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ZEEHAN TAS. 7469

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 3337

Your Ref : RGC EXPLORATION - Samples T11801-11844

Date : 31-May-89

Attention : D.J.F. Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Sn ppm XRF/B2	S XRF/B4	As XRF/B4	Cu XRF/B4	Pb XRF/B4	Zn XRF/B4	WO3 XRF/B4
T [REDACTED]	<5	0.7	.02	.01	<.01	.01	.01
[REDACTED]	10	0.3	.03	<.01	<.01	.01	<.01
[REDACTED]	<5	0.2	.02	<.01	.02	.04	<.01
[REDACTED]	<5	0.3	.01	<.01	<.01	.02	<.01
[REDACTED]	10	0.7	.02	<.01	.01	.02	<.01
[REDACTED]	10	3.4	.03	.01	.01	.04	<.01
[REDACTED]	10	<0.1	.02	<.01	.01	.02	<.01
11823	10	1.0	<.01	.02	.01	.04	<.01
11824	20	0.1	.05	<.01	<.01	.04	<.01
11825	15	0.1	.02	.02	.01	.02	<.01
11826	10	0.9	.05	.02	.05	.07	<.01
1 [REDACTED]	10	2.6	.02	<.01	.01	.11	.01
[REDACTED]	290	14.0	2.62	.08	2.77	3.63	.01
[REDACTED]	10	20.3	.02	.01	.03	.05	.01
[REDACTED]	245	22.1	.30	.03	5.19	7.43	.02



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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 3337

Your Ref : RGC EXPLORATION - Samples T11801-11844

Date : 31-May-89

Attention : D.J.F. Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Ag ppm AAS/A1	Bi AAS/A1	SSn AAS/A1
T [REDACTED] 6	<1	<.001	.01
[REDACTED]	<1	<.001	.01
[REDACTED]	2	.002	.01
[REDACTED]	2	<.001	<.01
[REDACTED]	2	<.001	.01
[REDACTED]	3	.003	<.01
[REDACTED]	4	.002	.01
11823	2	.001	<.01
11824	3	.002	<.01
11825	<1	.001	<.01
11826	1	<.001	<.01
[REDACTED]	2	.001	<.01
[REDACTED]	34	.003	.01
[REDACTED]	2	<.001	<.01
[REDACTED]	64	.005	<.01

JB

Chief Chemist



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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 3337
Your Ref : RGC Exploration
Attention : J.D.F. Crossing

Date : 19-Jun-89

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in %

Sample	Au g/tonne
[REDACTED]	<.05
T11823	<.05
T11824	<.05
T11825	.45
T11826	<.05
[REDACTED]	<.05
[REDACTED]	.06
[REDACTED]	<.05
[REDACTED]	.11
[REDACTED]	.12
[REDACTED]	<.05
[REDACTED]	<.05
[REDACTED]	.32

Method of Analysis : AAS/A15

[Signature]
Chief Chemist

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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 3337
Your Ref : RGC EXPLORATION - Samples T11801-11844

Date : 31-May-89

Attention : D.J.F. Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Sn ppm XRF/B2	S XRF/B4	As XRF/B4	Cu XRF/B4	Pb XRF/B4	Zn XRF/B4	WO3 XRF/B4
T [REDACTED]	25	35.8	.22	<.01	.19	.03	<.01
[REDACTED]	15	0.4	.05	.01	.11	.19	<.01
[REDACTED]	260	36.6	.05	.02	11.3	16.9	<.01
[REDACTED]	360	28.1	.15	.07	10.0	28.5	<.01
[REDACTED]	525	23.0	.14	.08	14.5	19.7	<.01
[REDACTED]	430	0.4	.27	.15	.61	.35	<.01
[REDACTED]	40	30.8	.18	.08	.64	.17	.01
11838	15	0.2	.04	<.01	.06	.16	<.01
11839	10	0.5	.04	<.01	.18	.33	<.01
[REDACTED]	<5	31.3	.12	.10	17.2	12.2	<.01
[REDACTED]	270	24.8	.47	.04	6.62	12.2	<.01
[REDACTED]	7850	12.3	.17	.04	.13	.22	<.01
[REDACTED]	4000	3.6	.08	.04	.04	.03	.01
[REDACTED]	1790	20.0	2.30	.48	.01	.01	<.01

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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 3337

Your Ref : RGC EXPLORATION - Samples T11801-11844

Date : 31-May-89

Attention : D.J.F. Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Ag ppm AAS/A1	Bi AAS/A1	SSn AAS/A1
T [REDACTED]	17	.005	<.01
[REDACTED]	2	.001	<.01
[REDACTED]	163	.002	<.01
[REDACTED]	250	.002	<.01
[REDACTED]	380	.001	.05
[REDACTED]	250	.005	.02
[REDACTED]	24	.011	.01
11838	2	<.001	<.01
11839	3	<.001	<.01
[REDACTED]	380	.006	<.01
[REDACTED]	175	.005	.03
[REDACTED]	20	.004	.08
[REDACTED]	36	.002	.05
[REDACTED]	82	.021	.02

[Handwritten Signature]

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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 3337
Your Ref : RGC Exploration
Attention : J.D.F. Crossing

Date : 19-Jun-89

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in %

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Au g/tonne</u>
T11835	.30
[REDACTED]	.07
[REDACTED]	.07 .09
T11838	<.05
T11839	<.05
[REDACTED]	.30
[REDACTED]	.18
[REDACTED]	<.05
[REDACTED]	.17
[REDACTED]	.36

Method of Analysis : AAS/A15

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[Signature]
Chief Chemis

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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : O/NO. 871 & 3055

Your Ref : RGCE - Samples T18001, T11845 - T11855

Date : 13-Jun-89

Attention : D.J.F. Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Sn ppm XRF/B2	As XRF/B4	S XRF/B4	Cu XRF/B4	Pb XRF/B4	Zn XRF/B4	W03 XRF/B4
[REDACTED]	70	.16	<.1	.02	<.01	.04	.02
T11845	15	.01	<.1	<.01	<.01	.01	<.01
T11846	5	.02	<.1	<.01	.07	.10	<.01
[REDACTED]	10	.03	<.1	<.01	.67	.26	.02
[REDACTED]	85	.03	<.1	<.01	.90	.37	.01
[REDACTED]	<5	.04	<.1	<.01	.01	.02	<.01
[REDACTED]	<5	.02	<.1	<.01	<.01	.02	.01
T11851	35	.04	<.1	<.01	<.01	.04	.01
[REDACTED]	<5	.02	.1	<.01	<.01	.04	.01
[REDACTED]	<5	.04	.2	<.01	<.01	.03	.01
[REDACTED]	30	.04	.2	<.01	1.04	.05	<.01
[REDACTED]	135	.03	3.1	<.01	.38	6.91	.02

[Signature]
Chief Chemist



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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : D/No. 871 & 3055
 Your Ref : RGCE -Samples T18001 & T11845-T11855

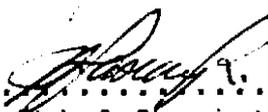
Date : 13-Jun-89

Attention : D.J.F. Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Ag ppm AAS/A1	Bi AAS/A1	SSn AAS/A1
T11844	2	.007	<.01
T11845	<1	.001	<.01
T11846	1	<.001	.01
[REDACTED]	6	.004	<.01
[REDACTED]	7	.005	.01
[REDACTED]	3	.005	.01
[REDACTED]	2	.006	.02
T11851	2	.003	.01
[REDACTED]	1	.007	.02
[REDACTED]	<1	.006	.01
[REDACTED]	16	.004	.01
T11852	22	.003	.02



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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : 871
Your Ref : RGC Exploration

Date : 19-Jun-89

Attention : J.D.F. Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in %

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Au g/tonne</u>
T11845	.18
T11846	<.05
[REDACTED]	<.05
T11851	<.05
[REDACTED]	<.05
[REDACTED]	<.05
[REDACTED]	<.05

Method of Analysis : AAS/A15

...
[Signature]
Chief Chemist

448192



RENISON LTD.

RENISON BELL, TASMANIA



Telephone : (004) 731203

Telex : AA 59046

Fax : (004) 731333

Postal Address :

P.O. Box 20

ZEEHAN TAS. 7469

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : T5523-0153
Your Ref : RGCE Order No. 5702

Date : 05-Sep-89

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Sn ppm XRF/B2	As ppm XRF/B2	NO3ppm XRF/B2	Cu XRF/B4	Pb XRF/B4	Zn XRF/B4	S XRF/B4	
T10363	28	60	<10	<.01	.09	.02	1.6	DINDAS
[REDACTED]	5	33	12	<.01	.03	.02	0.1	
[REDACTED]	8	28	<10	.01	.02	<.01	0.1	
[REDACTED]	28	68	<10	.03	.03	.01	0.2	
11859	11	70	<10	.01	.04	.01	0.1	
11860 STD	19	104	<10	.09	.04	.01	0.2	
11861	8	324	<10	.04	.02	.01	0.1	
11862	12	29	15	<.01	.02	.01	0.2	

[Signature]
Chief Chemist

448193



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Telephone : (004) 731203

Telex : AA 59046

Fax : (004) 731333

Postal Address :

P.O. Box 20

ZEEHAN TAS. 7469

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : T5523-0153
Your Ref : RGCE Order No. 5702

Date : 05-Sep-89

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in % unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Ag ppm	Bi	SSn
	AAS/A1	AAS/A1	AAS/A1
T10363	1	.002	<.01
[REDACTED]	1	<.001	.01
[REDACTED]	1	.002	<.01
[REDACTED]	6	.003	.01
11859	3	.004	.01
11860 STD	5	.016	.01
11861	4	.001	<.01
11862	1	.005	.01

[Signature]
Chief Chemist

157



RENISON LTD.

448194



RENISON BELL, TASMANIA

Telephone : (0041) 731203

Telex : AA 59046

Fax : (0041) 731333

Postal Address :

P.O. Box 20

ZEEHAN TAS. 7469

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Our Ref : T5523-0153
Your Ref : RGCE/DJFC

Date : 18-Oct-89

Attention : John Crossing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Results in $\mu\text{g/g}$ unless otherwise indicated

Sample	Au AAS8(C)
T10363	<.02
	<.02
	<.02
	<.02
11859	<.02
11860	1.85
11861	<.02
11862	<.02

Auth. Signatory

ANALABS

A division of MacDonald Hamilton & Co. Pty. Ltd.
52 Murray Road, Welshpool, W.A. 6106
FNS 904 JJ 8890

Phone (09) 458 7999

Telex AA92560

ANALYTICAL REPORT No. 95.1.08.06441

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

R.G.C.Exploration Pty. Ltd.
P.O. Box 320
Rosny Park
Tasmania 7018

ORDER No. 0152 PROJECT T5521

DATE RECEIVED 23/08/89 RESULTS REQUIRED ASAP

No. OF PAGES OF RESULTS 2 DATE REPORTED 31/08/89 No. OF COPIES 1 TOTAL No. OF SAMPLES 44

STATE OF SAMPLES	REFER BELOW	SAMPLE NUMBERS	PRE-TREATMENT						OTHER SEE REMARKS	NONE	ANALYSIS		
			DRY	CRUSH	SPLIT	PULVERISE	SIEVE	REFER TO ANALYSIS SECTION			PREPARATION	METHOD	
	T11801/44		So Prep: 018								Au, AuChk/309		

RESULTS TO R.G.C.Exploration Pty. Ltd.
P.O. Box 320
Rosny Park
Tasmania 7018

RESULTS TO

REMARKS
EL 42/87 - ZEEHAN.
CHECK AU ASSAYING
OF ROCK CH.PS.
ORIGINAL ANALYSIS BY
REINSON LTD.

STATE OF SAMPLES	ANALYSIS — PREPARATION	ANALYSIS — METHOD
whole core WC	perchloric acid A1	atomic absorption AAS
split core SC	hydrochloric acid A2	x-ray fluorescence XRF
cutting CU	nitric acid A3	spectrophotometry SPEC
rr RO	aqua regia A4	colorimetry COL
sc SO	nitric-perchloric A5	chromatography CHR
pulp PU	HF mixture A6	titration TTN
water WA	HF under pressure A7	other chemicals means CHEM
tissue TI	fusion A8	miscellaneous MISC
stream sediment SS		fluorescence FLUOR
heavy mineral HM		inductively coupled plasma ICP

AUTHORISED OFFICER

ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

95.1.08.06441

31/08/89

0152

1 OF 2

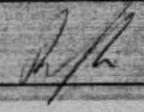
TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Au	AuChk						
1	T [REDACTED]	0.016	0.015						
2	[REDACTED]	0.020	-						
3	[REDACTED]	0.036	-						
4	[REDACTED]	0.034	-						
5	T [REDACTED]	0.008	<0.008						
6	[REDACTED]	0.099	-						
7	T [REDACTED]	0.021	-						
8	[REDACTED]	0.028	-						
9	T [REDACTED]	0.044	-						
10	[REDACTED]	0.026	-						
11	T [REDACTED]	0.014	-						
12	[REDACTED]	<0.008	-						
13	T [REDACTED]	<0.008	-						
14	[REDACTED]	<0.008	-						
15	[REDACTED]	<0.008	-						
16	T [REDACTED]	<0.008	<0.008						
17	T [REDACTED]	<0.008	-						
18	[REDACTED]	<0.008	-						
19	[REDACTED]	<0.008	-						
20	T [REDACTED]	<0.008	-						
21	T [REDACTED]	<0.008	-						
22	[REDACTED]	<0.008	-						
23	T11823	0.010	-						
24	T11824	<0.008	-						
25	T11825	0.026	-						

Results in ppm unless otherwise specified

T = element present; but concentration too low to measure

X = element concentration is below detection limit

- = element not determined

AUTHORISED
OFFICER


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A Division of Macdonald Hamilton & Co. Pty Ltd.

ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

95.1.0B.06441

31/08/89

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2 OF 2

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Au	AuChk						
1	T11826	0.023	-						
2	[REDACTED]	<0.008	-						
3	[REDACTED]	0.038	0.048						
4	[REDACTED]	<0.008	-						
5	T11830	0.079	-						
6	[REDACTED]	0.122	-						
7	[REDACTED]	0.018	-						
8	[REDACTED]	0.010	-						
9	[REDACTED]	0.155	0.154						
10	[REDACTED]	0.124	-						
11	[REDACTED]	0.060	-						
12	[REDACTED]	0.084	-						
13	T11838	<0.008	-						
14	T11839	<0.008	-						
15	[REDACTED]	0.142	-						
16	[REDACTED]	0.088	-						
17	[REDACTED]	0.053	-						
18	[REDACTED]	0.106	-						
19	[REDACTED]	0.309	0.309						
20	[REDACTED]								
21	[REDACTED]								
22	[REDACTED]								
23	DETECTION	0.008	0.008						
	UNITS	PPM	PPM						
25	METHOD	309	309						

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

AUTHORISED OFFICER

[Handwritten Signature]

161

T 26201-207

28149-289

ANALABS

448198

A Division of Incharge Inspection and Testing Services Australia Pty. Ltd.

ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

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95.1.08.07077

22/05/90

0165

1 OF 7

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Cu	Pb	Zn	Zn	Sn		
1		130	--	385	85	--	<3		
2	T26201	30	--	305	130	--	7		
3	T26202	20	--	280	50	--	12		
4	T26203	30	--	1100	135	--	13		
5	T26204	30	--	225	65	--	<3		
6	T26205	15	--	300	90	--	12		
7	T26206	10	--	55	25	--	<3		
8	T26207	25	--	200	100	--	23		
9		40	--	30	165	--	10		
10		425	--	40	150	--	3		
11		15	--	10	150	--	5		
12		50	--	35	150	--	<3		
13		40	--	10	115	--	8		
14		155	--	10	180	--	62		
15		30	--	15	90	--	10		
16		80	--	60	1200	--	19		
17		470	--	745	5500	--	223		
18		2000	--	495	2500	--	454		
19		150	--	10	160	--	8		
20		--	--	--	--	--	--		
21		60	--	5	100	--	5		
22		10	--	10	100	--	8		
23		70	--	50	160	--	7		
24		70	--	100	230	--	4		
25		50	--	45	220	--	5		

Results in ppm unless otherwise specified

T = element present; but concentration too low to measure

X = element concentration is below detection limit

-- = element not determined

AUTHORISED
OFFICER*Jenkins*

NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS

NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS REPORT

Date: 30-05-90

RGC TASMANIA SAMPLE Nos: T25022, T26201-T26207, T28149-T28289
 BECQUEREL JOB # 982

NOTE: - A NEGATIVE SIGN INDICATES "LESS THAN".

- RESULTS ARE IN PARTS PER MILLION (ppm) UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
- ELEVATED DETECTION LIMITS FOR SOME ELEMENTS IN SOME SAMPLES DUE TO HIGH As AND Sb.
- ELEVATED DETECTION LIMITS FOR Mo DUE TO URANIUM FISSION.

ELEMENT	DL	#	# 26201	# 26202	# 26203	# 26204	# 26205	# 26206	# 26207	#	#
ANTIMONY	.2	81.50	7.70	7.30	23.20	5.40	5.20	2.30	10.00	1.90	2.10
ARSENIC	2.0	6300.00	35.00	42.00	32.00	13.00	10.00	6.20	9.00	3.90	2.70
BARIUM	100.0	-100.0	480.0	630.0	410.0	510.0	440.0	140.0	450.0	450.0	300.0
BROMINE	2.0	7.20	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	2.50	3.20	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00
CERIUM	2.0	10.00	140.00	190.00	200.00	170.00	140.00	110.00	130.00	87.00	57.00
CAESIUM	1.0	-1.00	6.50	7.70	7.10	10.00	10.00	3.00	5.40	27.00	15.00
CHROMIUM	5.0	15.0	120.0	310.0	370.0	88.0	85.0	22.0	23.0	200.0	290.0
COBALT	1.0	-1.00	1.00	-1.00	5.10	1.40	1.50	-1.00	1.80	35.00	31.00
EUROPIUM	.5	-.50	1.70	2.40	3.50	1.90	1.90	1.10	1.70	2.00	1.20
GOLD, ppb	5.0	3970.0	20.0	18.0	-5.0	7.8	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0
INDIUM	1.0	-1.00	6.70	7.30	7.40	7.10	6.10	4.90	6.20	5.50	4.60
IRIDIUM, ppb	20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0
IRON, %	.05	2.300	2.000	1.400	1.600	1.500	2.500	.810	3.000	6.960	5.590
LANTHANUM	.5	5.40	74.60	94.00	102.00	89.80	72.30	58.40	64.90	42.00	28.00
LUTETIUM	.2	.25	.54	.59	.67	.66	.59	.49	.72	.63	.46
MOLYBDENUM	5.0	-5.0	-13.0	8.9	-5.0	-11.0	7.4	-10.0	-11.0	-5.0	-5.0
POTASSIUM, %	.2	-2.00	2.900	3.100	2.600	3.400	2.700	.470	2.500	2.700	1.100
RUBIDIUM	20.0	24.0	210.0	200.0	160.0	260.0	170.0	37.0	190.0	170.0	92.0
SAMARIUM	.20	1.20	10.00	14.00	17.00	12.00	10.00	7.30	10.00	10.00	6.70
SCANDIUM	.10	1.60	7.00	13.60	13.50	7.20	7.00	2.50	3.00	25.10	20.70
SELENIUM	5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0
SILVER	5.0	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00
TANTALUM	1.0	-1.00	1.90	-1.00	1.50	1.80	1.70	1.20	-1.00	1.30	-1.00
THORIUM	.5	.76	21.00	25.00	23.00	24.00	23.00	17.00	22.00	13.00	6.70
TIN	500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0
TUNGSTEN	2.0	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00
URANIUM	2.0	-2.00	7.00	2.00	5.40	6.20	3.90	5.50	5.90	-2.00	-2.00
YTTERBIUM	.5	-.50	2.70	3.10	3.50	3.40	3.10	2.60	3.70	3.50	2.40
ZINC	100.0	110.0	150.0	-100.0	160.0	-100.0	130.0	-100.0	130.0	200.0	210.0
ZIRCONIUM	500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0



BECQUEREL LABORATORIES

LUCAS HEIGHTS RESEARCH LABORATORIES NEW ILLAWARRA RD, LUCAS HEIGHTS, N.S.W.
 Telephone: (02) 543 2644 P.O. BOX 93
 Facsimile: (02) 543 2655 MENAI, NSW, 2234

448200

APPENDIX 4

Ring River Grid Wacker and Rock Chip
Sample Analytical Reports.

PROJECT: EL 13/88 MODRES PIMPLE - RING RIVER GRID WACKER SAMPLES

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	BI PPM	AS PPM	AU 309	AUCHK 309	SN PPM	SB PPM
T 19801	5600	7475	T	1U	CY,PCB	20	100	170	1.0	30	15	-0.008		3	10
T 19802	5600	7487	SILT	LI,HE		25	45	195	1.0	-10	21	-0.008		-3	9
T 19803	5600	7500	SILT			100	50	175	1.5	10	18	-0.008		3	10
T 19804	5600	7512	SILT	LI,HE		25	65	170	1.5	30	15	0.106		11	7
T 19805	5600	7525	SILT	WI,LI		110	450	250	3.5	-10	60	0.015		7	35
T 19806	5600	7537	MUDS			60	55	105	1.5	30	11	-0.008		5	4
T 19807	5600	7550	MUDS	LI		50	80	165	2.0	10	26	-0.008		5	5
T 19808	5600	7562	TUFF	LI		20	50	190	1.5	-10	7	-0.008		7	3
T 19809	5600	7575	TUFF	LI,HE		30	60	105	1.5	10	12	-0.008		7	11
T 19810	5600	7587	SILT	LI		15	45	45	1.0	-10	9	-0.008		-3	7
T 19811	5600	7600	MUDS			25	140	85	1.5	10	60	-0.008		6	3
T 19812	5600	7612	TUFF			15	280	200	1.5	20	28	-0.008		15	26
T 19813	5600	7625	TUFF	LI,HE		30	440	210	1.5	30	34	-0.008		7	25
T 19814	5600	7637	TUFF	LI		35	200	135	1.0	30	59	-0.008		10	58
T 19815	5600	7650	VOLC	LI		15	95	125	1.5	20	34	-0.008		12	20
T 19816	5600	7662	VOLC	LI		15	1800	1850	2.0	-10	13	-0.008		51	42
T 19817	5600	7675	VOLC	LI,SI		10	300	495	1.0	10	34	-0.008		18	34
T 19818	5600	7687	TUFF	WI		15	4400	2100	20.0	20	39	-0.008		6	20
T 19819	5600	7700	TUFF	LI,HE		10	390	175	1.5	-10	33	-0.008		3	24
T 19820	5600	7775	MUDS	LI		15	25	145	2.0	20	19	-0.008		4	7
T 19821	5600	7762	SILT	LI		30	70	105	1.5	10	66	-0.008		6	25
T 19822	5600	7750	TUFF	WT		30	50	485	2.0	20	130	-0.008		6	30
T 19823	5600	7737	TUFF	LI		10	40	75	0.5	-10	37	-0.008		3	17
T 19824	5600	7725	SILT			15	470	250	1.0	-10	80	0.017		7	44
T 19825	5600	7712	TUFF	LI		10	80	310	0.5	20	31	-0.008		9	19
T 19826	5600	7700	SILT			35	690	225	1.5	20	100	-0.008		8	47
T 19827	5600	7687	SILT			15	2750	2100	3.0	10	48	0.009		12	47
T 19828	5600	7675	TUFF	LI,HE		10	125	580	2.0	-10	600	-0.008		4	38
T 19829	5600	7662	SILT			20	180	150	3.0	20	170	0.014		9	43
T 19830	5600	7650	SILT			30	90	90	1.5	20	67	-0.008		5	32
T 19831	5600	7637	SILT			15	90	110	1.0	-10	18	-0.008		7	11
T 19832	5600	7625	SILT			65	90	160	1.5	-10	22	-0.008		9	8
T 19833	5600	7612	SILT			15	45	135	1.5	30	29	-0.008		-3	18
T 19834	5600	7600	SILT			15	20	215	1.0	-10	12	-0.008		7	25
T 19835	5600	7587	VOLC	SI,LI	PY ? 07	5	35	155	-0.5	20	9	-0.008		-3	15

Laboratory:	ANALAB														
Method :	101	101	101	101	101	101	114	309	309	401	401				
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	0.500	10.000	1.000	0.008	0.008	3.000	3.000					

448201

150

RGC EXPLORATION PTY.LTD.

DATA SHEET

Page 2
JUL.0. 5

PROJECT: EL 13/88 MOORES PIMPLE - RING RIVER GRID WACKER SAMPLES

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS	CU PPM	PS PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	BI PPM	AS PPM	AU 309	AUCHK 309	SN PPM	SB PPM
T 19836	5500	7575	SILT	LT	GA	CA	20	70	215	1.0	-10	34	-0.008		6	12
T 19837	5500	7562	SILT				20	45	170	1.0	-10	31	-0.008	-0.008	10	15
T 19838	5500	7550	TUFF				10	15	95	1.0	-10	11	-0.008		5	4
T 19839	5500	7537	TUFF				15	70	200	1.0	-10	15	-0.008		-3	10
T 19840	5500	7525	TUFF	LI			20	115	160	1.0	-10	18	-0.008		5	10
T 19841	5500	6512	TUFF	LI			10	90	125	1.0	-10	11	-0.008		5	10
T 19842	5500	7500	SILT				30	470	70	1.5	-10	46	0.012		13	22
T 19843	5500	7487	SILT				55	370	410	2.0	-10	29	0.008		14	27
T 19844	5500	7475	T	GU	CY		25	215	340	1.5	-10	33	-0.008		11	17
T 19845	5500	7462	SILT				15	30	140	1.5	-10	19	-0.008		9	9
T 19846	5500	7450	SILT	WI			15	30	115	1.0	-10	14	0.014		7	4
T 19847	5500	7437	TUFF				40	80	230	1.5	10	17	-0.008		7	6
T 19848	5500	7425					25	-5	135	1.5	30	4	-0.008		4	3
T 19849	5500	7412	SILT	LI,HE			20	10	205	2.5	-10	14	-0.008		-3	9
T 19850	5500	7400	ILT	LI,HE			75	40	85	1.5	10	55	0.010		5	19
T 19851	5600	7462	SILT				40	-5	115	1.5	-10	8	0.021		7	4
T 19852	5600	7450	MUDS	LI			190	-5	125	1.5	-10	8	-0.008		8	5
T 19853	5600	7437	SILT	LI			35	-5	80	1.0	-10	5	-0.008		8	3
T 19854	5600	7425	SILT				75	-5	125	1.5	-10	17	-0.008		16	10
T 19855	5600	7412	SILT	LI			110	-5	150	2.0	-10	11	-0.008		7	6
T 19856	5600	7400	SILT	LI			35	-5	115	2.0	-10	4	-0.008		8	4
T 19857	5400	7575	EPIC	LI,HE			35	215	165	1.5	-10	16	-0.008		5	9
T 19858	5400	7562	SILT	LI			110	110	335	2.5	-10	64	-0.008		5	6
T 19859	5400	7550	SILT				65	60	170	2.5	-10	13	-0.008	0.021	6	20
T 19860	5400	7537	SILT	LI			20	-5	115	1.5	-10	10	-0.008		6	9
T 19861	5400	7525	SILT				60	125	175	2.5	-10	29	-0.008		10	24
T 19862	5400	7512	SILT	LI			15	30	170	2.0	-10	17	-0.008		9	31
T 19863	5400	7500	SILT	LI,HE			175	190	520	2.5	-10	59	-0.008		4	18
T 19864	5400	7487	SILT	LI			15	5	845	2.5	10	38	-0.008		3	12
T 19865	5400	7475	SILT	LI			20	450	570	2.5	10	37	-0.008		8	22
T 19866	5400	7462	SILT				20	145	45	2.5	10	12	-0.008		10	11
T 19867	5400	7450	SILT	BL			55	120	40	1.5	-10	10	-0.008		5	11
T 19868	5200	7550	GWAC	LI			40	220	155	2.5	-10	20	-0.008		5	16
T 19869	5200	7662	GWAC	LI,HE			35	140	480	1.5	-10	16	-0.008		7	44
T 19870	5200	7575	GWAC				50	40	150	1.5	-10	5	-0.008	0.008	8	8

Laboratory:	ANALAB												
Method :	101	101	101	101	101	101	114	309	309	401	401		
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	0.500	10.000	1.000	0.008	0.008	0.008	3.000	3.000		

448202

PROJECT: EL 13/88 MOORES PIMPLE - RING RIVER GRID WACKER SAMPLES

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	BI PPM	AS PPM	AU 309	AUCHK 309	SN PPM	SB PPM
T 19871	5200	7587	GWAC			30	30	165	2.0	-10	9	-0.008		9	15
T 19872	5200	7600	SAND	LI		20	40	140	1.0	-10	6	-0.008		5	9
T 19873	5200	7612	GWAC	LI		105	35	165	2.5	10	13	-0.008		12	18
T 19874	5200	7625	SILT	LI		85	20	130	6.0	-10	3	-0.008		9	-3
T 19875	5200	7637	GWAC	LI		65	35	210	2.0	-10	9	-0.008	-0.008	3	-3
T 19876	5200	7650	SILT	LI		70	20	100	2.0	10	4	-0.008		-3	-3
T 19877	5200	7662	SILT	LI		510	50	180	1.5	10	3	-0.008		3	4
T 19878	5200	7675	SAND			85	35	135	2.0	-10	8	-0.008		6	12
T 19879	5200	7687	SILT			145	60	235	2.0	-10	18	-0.008		6	5
T 19880	5200	7700	SILT		CA	85	130	155	2.0	10	33	-0.008		8	35
T 19881	5200	7712	TUFF	SI, LI	SK, CA	10	45	30	1.0	-10	7	-0.008		5	4
T 19882	5200	7725	UNKN	LI	SK, LI	10	25	45	0.5	-10	5	-0.008		5	-3
T 19883	5400	7587	UNKN	SI		15	55	65	0.5	-10	5	-0.008		-3	8
T 19884	5400	7600	SILT			45	135	200	2.0	-10	63	-0.008		14	23
T 19885	5400	7612	SILT			90	50	120	1.0	-10	10	-0.008		8	13
T 19886	5400	7625	TUFF			50	180	100	2.0	20	13	-0.008		5	14
T 19887	5400	7637	SILT	LI		40	80	180	1.5	-10	16	-0.008		7	18
T 19888	5400	7650	SILT	SI, LI		35	250	495	2.0	-10	15	-0.008		10	11
T 19889	5400	7662	TUFF			15	30	250	2.0	-10	10	-0.008		-3	-3
T 19890	5400	7675	SILT			65	55	65	2.5	-10	71	-0.008		3	7
T 19891	5400	7687	SILT			60	85	90	1.5	-10	44	-0.008	-0.008	9	34
T 19892	5400	7700	TUFF	SI		25	490	1550	3.0	-10	500	-0.008		8	7
T 19893	5400	7712	TUFF			25	70	90	1.5	-10	180	-0.008		7	44
T 19894	5400	7725	SILT			25	45	35	1.5	-10	210	-0.008		8	22
T 19895	5400	7737	SILT			5	-5	20	1.0	-10	9	-0.008		9	4
T 19896	5400	7750	MUDS			95	85	90	1.5	-10	69	0.015		4	21
T 19897	5200	7737	TUFF	SI		15	10	25	-0.5	-10	7	-0.008		8	3
T 19898	5200	7750	TUFF			35	20	70	-0.5	-10	47	0.019		4	3
T 19899	5200	7762	TUFF			35	15	65	2.0	10	20	-0.008		18	29
T 19900	5200	7775	TUFF			15	15	95	1.5	-10	13	-0.008		5	4
T 19901	5200	7787	TUFF	SI		15	20	30	1.5	20	30	-0.008		5	10
T 19902	5200	7800	SILT			75	60	70	1.5	-10	140	-0.008		4	27
T 19903	5200	7812	SILT			55	25	65	1.5	10	140	0.010		6	12
T 19904	5200	7825	MUDS			30	20	50	1.5	-10	140	-0.008		3	8
T 19905	5200	7837	SILT			40	50	60	1.0	-10	110	-0.008	-0.008	4	13

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

| ANALAB |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 114 | 309 | 309 | 401 | 401 | |
| 5.000 | 5.000 | 5.000 | 0.500 | 10.000 | 1.000 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 3.000 | 3.000 | |

448203

PROJECT: EL 13/88 MOORES PIMPLE - RING RIVER GRID WACKER SAMPLES

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	BI PPM	AS PPM	AU 309	AUCHK 309	SN PPM	SB PPM
T 19906	5200	7850	SILT			50	45	100	2.0	-10	34	0.014		9	13
T 19907	5130	7675	SILT	LI,WI		35	105	175	1.0	-10	50	0.017		9	19
T 19908	5130	7662	SILT	.		40	140	115	1.0	10	34	0.022		6	17
T 19909	5130	7850	SILT	LI		30	50	80	1.0	-10	42	-0.008		7	18
T 19910	5130	7637	SILT	LI		75	30	80	1.0	-10	35	0.013		5	21
T 19911	5130	7625	SILT	LI		75	45	60	1.0	-10	55	-0.008		4	3
T 19912	5130	7612	SILT			45	35	40	1.0	-10	33	0.010		6	7
T 19913	5130	7600	SILT			55	25	50	1.0	-10	39	0.014		10	6
T 19914	5130	7587	SILT			30	65	55	1.5	-10	160	0.010		3	23
T 19915	5130	7575	SILT			160	50	95	2.0	-10	57	-0.008		8	20
T 19916	5130	7562	SILT			30	25	75	1.5	-10	17	-0.008		9	-3
T 19917	5130	7550	SILT			30	25	90	2.0	-10	16	-0.008		9	-3
T 19918	5130	7537	TUFF	SI		140	5	65	0.5	-10	5	-0.008		5	4
T 19919	5130	7525	TUFF	SI,LI	SK,LI	60	-5	30	0.5	10	5	-0.008		3	3
T 19920	5130	7512	SILT	LI		20	90	105	1.0	-10	18	-0.008		7	6
T 19921	5130	7500	SILT			10	150	120	1.5	-10	13	-0.008	-0.008	4	-3
T 19922	5130	7487	SILT			125	65	555	3.0	-10	18	-0.008		11	13
T 19923	5130	7475	GWAC	LI		65	10	105	1.5	10	8	0.014	0.009	6	3
T 19924	5130	7462	GWAC	LI		50	15	100	1.0	-10	6	0.015		6	-3
T 19925	5130	7450	GWAC	LI		15	15	55	1.0	-10	4	-0.008		4	-3
T 19926	5130	7437	GWAC	LI		10	15	70	1.5	-10	6	-0.008		9	9
T 19927	5130	7425	SILT			45	15	110	1.5	10	5	-0.008		9	-3
T 19928	5130	7412	GWAC			40	10	70	1.5	-10	6	0.011		6	-3
T 19929	5130	7400	GWAC	LI		35	10	55	1.5	-10	5	-0.008		11	5
T 19930	5070	7525	SILT	.		35	30	135	1.0	-10	12	-0.008		9	6
T 19931	5070	7512	SILT	LI,HE		35	440	400	2.0	10	20	0.010		7	9
T 19932	5070	7500	SILT	LI		45	530	930	2.5	20	15	-0.008		-3	10
T 19933	5070	7487	SILT	LI		70	55	140	1.5	20	15	-0.008		-3	7
T 19934	5070	7475	SILT	LI	QZ	35	40	30	1.5	-10	11	-0.008		-3	6
T 19935	5070	7462	SILT	LI		105	20	50	1.5	-10	10	0.009	0.009	4	47
T 19936	5070	19936	PPQZ			55	10	35	0.5	-10	4	0.012		6	-3
T 19937	5070	7437	PPQZ	LI		70	25	50	1.5	-10	4	-0.008		-3	-3
T 19938	5070	7425	GWAC	LI		45	55	105	1.5	-10	6	0.010		5	5
T 19939	5070	7412	GWAC			75	205	180	-0.5	10	12	-0.008		7	50
T 19940	5070	7400	GWAC	SI		15	200	215	1.0	-10	5	0.008		6	5

Laboratory:	ANALAB									
Method :	101	101	101	101	101	114	309	309	401	401
Det. limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	0.500	10.000	1.000	0.008	0.008	3.000	3.000

448204

PROJECT: EL 13/88 MOORES PIMPLE - RING RIVER GRID WACKER SAMPLES

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	BI PPM	AS PPM	AU 309	AUCHK 309	SN PPM	SB PPM
T 19941	5070	7387	GWAC	LI		15	45	70	1.0	-10	7	-0.008		5	5
T 19942	5070	7375	GWAC			10	35	75	1.5	-10	5	-0.008		6	-3
T 19943	5000	7350	SILT			40	40	230	1.5	20	6	0.012	0.256	7	8
T 19944	5000	7362	SILT	LI,HE		95	475	700	2.5	-10	10	0.011		5	33
T 19945	5000	7375	SILT			145	60	95	1.5	-10	13	-0.008		5	16
T 19946	5000	7387	SILT			105	80	225	1.5	-10	13	-0.008		6	11
T 19947	5000	7400	SILT			45	105	220	1.5	-10	8	-0.008		12	3
T 19948	5000	7412	GWAC	LI		10	35	75	1.5	20	5	-0.008		5	-3
T 19949	5000	7425	SILT			105	45	85	2.0	-10	10	0.009		5	-3
T 19950	5000	7437	SILT			135	45	65	1.5	-10	8	-0.008		-3	5
T 19951	5000	7450	SILT	LI		150	95	170	1.5	-10	14	-0.008	-0.008	7	7
T 19952	5000	7462	PPQZ			40	30	35	-0.5	-10	4	-0.008		6	-3
T 19953	5000	7475	PPQZ			10	45	35	-0.5	-10	10	-0.008		5	-3
T 19954	5000	7487	GWAC	SI		10	40	100	-0.5	10	6	-0.008		7	-3
T 19955	5000	7500	SILT			20	60	65	2.0	-10	19	-0.008	-0.008	6	19
T 19956	5000	7512	SILT			65	45	85	1.5	-10	16	-0.008		4	8
T 19957	5000	7525	SILT			40	20	85	1.0	-10	26	0.010		8	5
T 19958	5000	7537	SILT			50	20	65	1.0	-10	140	-0.008		-3	8
T 19959	5000	7550	SILT			40	25	120	1.0	10	120	-0.008		7	11
T 19960	5000	7562	SILT			55	50	120	1.5	-10	68	-0.008		4	24
T 19961	5000	7575	SILT			20	35	180	0.5	-10	190	-0.008		-3	10
T 19962	5000	7587	SILT			120	60	100	1.0	-10	140	-0.008		11	115
T 19963	5000	7600	SILT			30	65	100	0.5	-10	53	-0.008		4	5
T 19964	5000	7612	SILT			35	90	145	1.0	-10	62	-0.008		6	10
T 19965	5000	7625	SILT			40	165	135	1.0	20	41	-0.008	-0.008	6	20
T 19966	5000	7637	SILT			55	170	980	2.0	-10	30	-0.008		4	13
T 19967	5000	7650	SILT			35	355	610	2.5	-10	34	-0.008		9	12
T 19968	5070	7675	SILT			450	90	340	2.0	10	62	-0.008		5	14
T 19969	5070	7662	SILT			120	150	255	1.5	10	52	-0.008		7	14
T 19970	5070	7650	SILT			30	85	120	1.5	-10	190	-0.008		8	8
T 19971	5070	7637	SILT			70	45	70	1.0	-10	92	-0.008		5	23
T 19972	5070	7625	SILT			35	20	60	1.0	10	140	-0.008		7	8
T 19973	5070	7612	SILT			70	30	125	1.0	-10	190	-0.008		4	30
T 19974	5070	7600	SILT			40	95	90	1.5	-10	120	0.018		5	45
T 19975	5070	7587	SILT			30	50	125	1.0	-10	66	-0.008		3	23

Laboratory:	ANALAB								
Method :	101	101	101	101	101	114	309	309	401
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	0.500	10.000	1.000	0.008	0.008	3.000

448205

PROJECT: EL 13/88 MOORES PIMPLE - RING RIVER GRID WACKER SAMPLES

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ROCK	ALTER	DREMIN VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	SI PPM	AS PPM	AU 309	AUCHK 309	SN PPM	SB PPM
T 19976	5070	7575	SILT			15	35	30	1.5	-10	40	-0.008		6	15
T 19977	5070	7562	SILT			40	30	85	1.5	10	72	-0.008		4	28
T 19978	5070	7550	SILT			35	45	115	1.0	-10	17	-0.008		4	12
T 19979	5070	7537	SILT			35	30	160	1.5	-10	14	-0.008		6	9
T 19980	4800	7500	SILT			20	40	240	1.5	-10	17	-0.008		4	6
T 19981	4800	7487	PPQZ	SI		20	85	85	0.5	-10	8	-0.008	-0.008	5	7
T 19982	4800	7475	GWAC	LI		10	20	90	1.0	-10	7	-0.008		6	-3
T 19983	4800	7462	GWAC			65	470	980	2.5	10	46	-0.008		11	14
T 19984	4800	7450	CONG			10	25	90	1.0	-10	8	-0.008		8	8
T 19985	4800	7437	CONG			20	15	35	0.5	-10	9	-0.008		7	4
T 19986	4800	7425	CONG			35	20	85	1.5	-10	21	-0.008		3	3
T 19987	4800	7412	CONG			20	20	70	0.5	-10	8	-0.008		6	-3
T 19988	4800	7400	CONG	SI		50	10	50	-0.5	-10	5	-0.008		6	3
T 19989	4800	7387	GWAC			10	20	425	1.0	-10	16	-0.008		3	6
T 19990	4800	7375	PPQZ			-5	15	40	0.5	-10	6	-0.008		7	-3
T 19991	4800	7362	PPQZ			70	520	560	1.5	-10	20	-0.008		6	27
T 19992	4800	7350	PPQZ	LI		30	25	55	0.5	-10	9	-0.008		3	23
T 19993	4800	7512	SILT			10	65	65	1.5	-10	7	-0.008		4	11
T 19994	4800	7525	SILT			45	60	170	1.5	-10	56	-0.008		7	5
T 19995	4800	7537	SILT	WT		40	205	415	1.0	-10	41	-0.008		7	17
T 19996	4800	7550	SILT			30	70	185	1.5	-10	26	-0.008	0.009	3	-3
T 19997	4800	7562	SILT			55	175	190	1.5	-10	52	-0.008		7	23
T 19998	4800	7575	TUFF			25	60	190	1.0	10	18	-0.008		6	-3
T 19999	4800	7587	SILT			30	45	135	1.5	-10	12	-0.008	-0.008	5	-3
T 20000	4800	7600				40	95	350	1.0	-10	49	-0.008	-0.008	6	8
T 20001	4600					40	45	175	1.0	-10	74	-0.008	-0.008	6	6
T 20002	4800	7625	SILT			50	135	415	1.0	-10	200	0.008		7	28
T 20003	4800	7637	SILT			40	160	1200	1.0	-10	23	-0.008		6	7
T 20004	4800	7650	SILT	LI		65	260	405	1.0	10	39	-0.008		5	18
T 20005	4700	7350	PPQZ		SK	10	5	25	-0.5	20	7	-0.008		3	-3
T 20006	4700	7362	PPQZ			10	10	40	-0.5	-10	10	-0.008		-3	-3
T 20007	4700	7375	SILT			170	10	65	-0.5	-10	10	-0.008		3	-3
T 20008	4700	7387	CONG			10	5	45	-0.5	-10	6	-0.008		3	-3
T 20009	4700	7400	PPQZ			15	15	30	-0.5	-10	11	-0.008		4	4
T 20010	4700	7412	SILT			25	25	85	1.0	-10	26	-0.008		5	11

Laboratory:	ANALAB									
Method :	101	101	101	101	101	114	309	309	401	401
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	0.500	10.000	1.000	0.008	0.008	3.000	3.000

448206

PROJECT: EL 13/88 MOORES PIMPLE - RING RIVER GRID WACKER SAMPLES

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	BI PPM	AS PPM	AU 309	AUCHK 309	SN PPM	SB PPM
T 20011	4700	7425	PPQZ	LI,SI	SK	10	15	130	1.0	-10	21	-0.008		5	8
T 20012	4700	7437	SILT			25	85	190	1.0	10	28	-0.008		5	7
T 20013	4700	7450	TUFF	LI		5	30	90	1.0	-10	19	-0.008		-3	-3
T 20014	4700	7462	SILT			30	110	200	1.0	-10	56	-0.008		9	9
T 20015	4700	7475	SILT			35	25	50	0.5	-10	57	-0.008		6	7
T 20016	4700	7487	SILT			20	75	240	1.0	-10	31	-0.008		6	3
T 20017	4700	7500	SILT			60	50	110	1.0	-10	66	-0.008	-0.008	4	15
T 20018	4700	7512	SILT			40	40	170	1.0	-10	22	-0.008		7	11
T 20019	4700	7525	SILT			70	85	205	1.5	-10	24	-0.008		8	4
T 20020	4700	7537	TUFF	LI,HE		50	25	325	0.5	-10	27	-0.008		4	3
T 20021	4700	7550	TUFF			70	90	440	0.5	-10	26	-0.008		4	8
T 20022	4700	7562	TUFF	LI		110	140	220	1.0	-10	35	-0.008		4	4
T 20023	4700	7575	TUFF			15	45	250	0.5	-10	17	-0.008		-3	-3
T 20024	4700	7587	TUFF			20	85	365	0.5	-10	8	-0.008		5	3
T 20025	4700	7600	SILT			40	240	465	1.5	-10	17	-0.008	-0.008	7	5
T 20026	4600	7500	TUFF	LI,HE		10	80	215	1.5	-10	10	-0.008		5	-3
T 20027	4600	7487	TUFF			15	75	105	1.0	-10	16	-0.008		7	-3
T 20028	4600	7475	SILT			45	35	125	1.0	-10	104	-0.008		10	11
T 20029	4600	7462	SILT			35	200	155	1.5	-10	46	-0.008		3	19
T 20030	4600	7450	SILT			40	45	190	1.0	-10	110	-0.008		3	5
T 20031	4600	7437	SILT			50	35	155	1.0	-10	40	-0.008		5	5
T 20032	4600	7425	SILT			70	220	260	1.0	-10	48	-0.008		11	-3
T 20033	4600	7412	SILT			70	85	145	0.5	10	47	-0.008		7	9
T 20034	4600	7400	SILT			70	240	515	1.0	-10	52	-0.008		6	13
T 20035	4600	7387				115	30	150	0.5	-10	87	-0.008		-3	-3
T 20036	4600	7375	SILT			35	110	220	1.0	-10	23	-0.008		-3	5
T 20037	4600	7362	CONG	LI		40	40	215	1.5	-10	29	-0.008		-3	17
T 20038	4600	7350	PPQZ		PY	20	20	55	0.5	-10	11	-0.008		5	9
T 20039	4600	7337	PPQZ	SI,LI	PY	10	20	40	-0.5	-10	13	-0.008		3	5
T 20040	4600	7325	PPQZ			10	20	55	-0.5	-10	8	-0.008		-3	4
T 20041	4600	7312	PPQZ	LI	PY	40	10	30	-0.5	-10	9	-0.008	-0.008	-3	4
T 20042	4600	7300	GABR	AC		15	20	175	1.5	-10	7	-0.008		6	-3
T 20043	4600	7287	GABR	LI		70	20	175	1.0	-10	8	-0.008	-0.008	5	25
T 20044	4600	7275	VOLC			35	20	40	1.0	10	14	-0.008		-3	13
T 20045	4600	7262	VOLC	SI,LI		255	5	55	-0.5	-10	11	-0.008		2	10

Laboratory:	ANALAB									
Method :	101	101	101	101	101	114	309	309	401	401
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	0.500	10.000	1.000	0.008	0.008	3.000	3.000

448207

RGC EXPLORATION PTY.LTD.

DATA SHEET

Page 8
JUL. 0. 5

PROJECT: EL 13/88 MOGRES PIMPLE - RING RIVER GRID WACKER SAMPLES

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	BI PPM	AS PPM	AU 309	AUCHK 309	SN PPM	S8 PPM
T 20046	4600	7250	GABR	AC		10	-5	175	1.0	-10	7	-0.008		9	-3
T 20047	4600	7237	GABR			10	25	160	1.0	20	6	-0.008		4	3
T 20048	4600	7225	GABR	CA	PY	10	20	105	1.5	-10	7	-0.008		-3	3
T 20049	4600	7212	GABR			40	25	240	1.0	-10	9	-0.008		6	21

Laboratory:	ANALAB														
Method :	101	101	101	101	101	114	309	309	401	401					
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	0.500	10.000	1.000	0.008	0.008	3.000	3.000					

448208

APPENDIX 5

North Montezuma Wacker Sample Analytical Reports.

01773

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS
T 24048	9200	5187	6.0	GABR			
T 24049	9200	5200	6.0	GABR			
T 24050							
	Remark:STANDARD MAG						
T 24051	9200	5225	0.6	GABR			
	Remark:MANY ATTEMPTS						
T 24052	9200	5237	4.8	GABR			
T 24053	9200	5250	7.8	GABR			
T 24054	9200	5262	1.5	GABR			
T 24055	9200	5275	5.0	GABR			
T 24056	9200	5287	1.8	GABR			
T 24057	9200	5300	6.0	GABR			
T 24058	9200	5312	1.5	GABR			
T 24059	9200	5325	3.8	GABR			
T 24060	9200	5337	4.0	GABR			
T 24061	9200	5350	2.1	GABR			
T 24062	9200	5362	3.0	GABR			
T 24063	9200	5375	4.0	GABR			
T 24064	9200	5387	2.9	GABR			
T 24065	9200	5400	2.0	GABR			
T 24066	9200	5412	2.0				
	Remark:TAKEN IN FLOOD PLAIN OF THE CREEK						
T 24067	9200	5425					
	Remark:NO SAMPLE TAKEN IN THE MIDDLE OF CREEK						
T 24068	9200	5437	3.2				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK						
T 24069	9200	5450	1.5				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK,CLAY.						
T 24070	9200	5462	2.5				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY WITH SHALE FRAGMENT						
T 24071	9200	5475	5.8				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY WITH GABBROIL TEXTURE						
T 24072	9200	5487	2.5				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY WITH SILICEOUS FRAGMENTS						

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

448210

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	DRENIN	VEINS
T 24073	9200	5500	2.8	GABR			
	Remark:POSSIBLE ULTRAMAFIC						
T 24074	9200	5512	2.4	GABR			
T 24075	9200	5525	1.8	SHAL			
	Remark:CO - ORDS 9200N 5525E						
T 24076	9200	5537	2.8	SHAL			
T 24077	9200	5550	3.0	SILT			
T 24078	9200	5562	3.0	SILT			
T 24079	9200	5575		SILT			
T 24080	9200	5587		SAND			
T 24081	9200	5600	2.0	SAND			
T 24082	9000	5400	1.0	CONG			
	Remark:2 ATTEMPTS						
T 24083	9000	5387	1.7	SAND			
T 24084	9000	5375	1.5				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY WITH ? GABBRO FRAGMENTS						
T 24085	9000	5362	3.0				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; WITH POSSIBLE REMNANT IGNEOUS ROCK						
T 24086	9000	5350	2.5	SILT			
	Remark:2 ATTEMPTS UNABLE TO PERETRATE ROCK						
T 24087	9000	5337	2.6	0			
	Remark:DECOMPOSED GABBRO ?						
T 24088	9000	5325	6.6				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED GABBRO						
T 24089	9000	5312	6.0	GABR			
	Remark:DECOMPOSED GABBRO						
T 24090	9000	5300	3.0				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY WITH POSSIBLE IGNEOUS TEXTURE						
T 24091	9000	5287	32.0				
	Remark:DEPTH FROM 2.0 METRES; DECOMPOSED ROCK;CLAY - IGNEOUS TEXTURE ?						
T 24092	9000	5275					
	Remark:DEPTH FROM 2.2 M ; POSSIBLE DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY - IGNEOUS TEXTURE ?						
T 24093	9000	5262	2.5	AGLM			
T 24094	9000	5250	7.0	GABR			

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

448211

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS
T 24095	9000	5237	2.0	GABR			
	Remark:CO -ORDS 9000N						
T 24096	9000	5225	0.8	GABR			
	Remark:CO - ORDS 9000N						
T 24097	9000	5212	5.4	GABR			
T 24098	9000	5200	7.8				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY						
T 24099	9000	5187	8.6				
T 24100							
	Remark:STANDARD 88						
T 24101	9000	5162	10.0				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ;CLAYEY						
T 24102	9000	5150	2.4				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK;CLAYEY						
T 24103	9000	5137	5.8				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAYEY						
T 24104	9000	5125	2.0				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAYEY						
T 24173	8800	5025	10.8	CONG			
	Remark:PROSSIBLY WEATHERED CONGLOMERATE						
T 24174	8800	5037	11.4				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAYEY						
T 24175	8800	5050	11.4	CONG			
	Remark:FRAGNANTS OF SILTSTONE AND TUFF IN CLAY (WEATHERED CONGLOMERATE ?)						
T 24176	8800	5062	8.5	CONG			
T 24177	8800	5075	1.5				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAYEY						
T 24178	8800	5087	5.0	CONG			
T 24179	8800	5100	6.1				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAYEY						
T 24180	8800	5112	6.3	CONG			
T 24181	8800	5125	1.8	SILT			
	Remark:HORNFELED						
T 24182	8800	5137	2.2				
	Remark:ARK DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAYEY						

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

448212

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS
T 24183	8800	5150	2.3				
	Remark: COMPOSED ROCK; CLAY						
T 24184	8800	5162	3.4	SILT			
T 24185	8800	5175	3.3	SILT			
T 24186	8800	5187	5.7	SILT			
T 24187	8800	5200	3.4				
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY						
T 24188	8800	5212	5.5				
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY						
T 24189	8800	5225	1.3	CONG			
	Remark: FRAGMENTS OF SANDSTONE AND ALTINOLITE						
T 24190	8800	5237	1.0	MAFC			PY
	Remark: POSSIBLY A MAFIC VOLCANIC						
T 24191	8800	5250	1.0				
	Remark: POSSIBLY MAFIC VOLCANIC						
T 24192							
	Remark: NO SAMPLE TAKEN, UNABLE TO TAKE R/CHIP IN CREEK.						
T 24193	8800	5275	1.5	CONG			
	Remark: MAFIC MATRIX						
T 24194	8800	5287	1.4	CONG			
	Remark: ALTINOLITIC ROCK - SKARNIFIED . CONGLOMERATE ?						
T 24195	8800	5300	2.2	SAND			
	Remark: ALTINOLITIC ROCK - SKARNIFIED . CONGLOMERATE ?						
T 24196	8800	5312	2.9	CONG			
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY						
T 24197	8800	5325	1.2	CONG			
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - CLAY						
T 24198	8800	5337	2.3	CONG			
	Remark: ROCK TYPE : SILT ; ALTERATION WEATHERING ; WT						
T 24199	8800	5350	4.3	CONG			
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY						
T 24200							
	Remark: STANDARD B8						
T 24201	8800	5375	1.4	SAND			

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

448213

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS
T 24202	8800	5387	1.3				
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - CLAY						
T 24203	8800	5400	1.6	SILT			
T 24204	8600	5400	3.0				
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTARY						
T 24205	8600	5387	2.2	SILT	WT		
	Remark: .						
T 24206	8600	5376	3.3	SILT	WT		
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTARY						
T 24207	8600	5362	2.3				
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAYEY						
T 24208	8600	5350	2.5	SAND			
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTARY						
T 24209	8600	5337	2.5	SILT	PY		QZ
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTARY						
T 24210	8600	5325	2.4	CONG	PY		
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTARY						
T 24211	8600	5312	2.3	SILT			
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTARY						
T 24212	8600	5300	2.4	SILT			
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTARY						
T 24213	8600	5275	1.0	SAND		PY	PY
	Remark: 3 ATTEMPTS						
T 24214	8600	5262	1.2	SAND		PY	
	Remark: 3 ATTEMPTS						
T 24215	8600	5250	0.8	SAND			
	Remark: PEBBLY						
T 24216	8600	5237	3.0	SAND		PY	
	Remark: UP TO 10 % PYRITE IN BANDS						
T 24217	8600	5225	1.2	SAND		PY	
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTARY						
T 24218	8600	5212	2.3	SAND			
	Remark: TUFFALEOUS BANDS						
T 24219	8600	5200	1.3	SAND			
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTARY						

Laboratory:
Method:
Det. Limit:

448214

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	ORE	MIN	VEINS
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T 24220	8600	5412	1.5	DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAYEY
T 24221	8600	5425	1.5	DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAYEY
T 24222	8600	5437	1.6	DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.	.
T 24223	8600	5460	2.3	DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.	.
T 24224	8600	5462	1.5	DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.	.
T 24225	8600	5475	4.2	DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.	.
T 24226	8600	5487	1.5	DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.	.
T 24227	8600	5500	2.4	DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.	.
T 24228	8600	5512	3.4	DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.	.
T 24229	8600	5525	3.5	AY DECOMPOSED ROCK L CLAY	.	.	.	.
T 24230	8600	5537	3.0	DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.	.
T 24231	8600	5550	2.4	DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.	.
T 24232	8600	5562	3.5	SILT	.	.	.	.
T 24233	8600	5575	2.6	SILT	.	.	.	.
T 24234	8600	5587	1.5	SILT	.	.	.	.
T 24235	8600	5600	1.6	SILT	.	.	.	.
T 24236	8400	5400	1.5	INTERBEDDED WITH FINE SANDSTONE	.	.	.	.
T 24237	8400	5387	1.8	SILT	.	.	.	.

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

448215

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS
T 24238	8400	5375	1.6	SILT			
T 24239	8400	5362	2.5	SAND			
				Remark:TUFFACEOUS			
T 24240	8400	5350	0.8	SILT			
				Remark:EXTRA HARD ROCK , NO WEATHERING.			
T 24241	8400	5337	1.2	SAND			
				Remark:TUFFACEOUS			
T 24242	8400	5325	1.4	SILT			
				Remark:OR MINERALS : PY ; HARD , HORNFELSE ?			
T 24243	8400	5312	2.0	SHAL			
				Remark:HARD, HORNFELSE			
T 24244	8400	5300	1.5	SAND		PY	
				Remark:SANDSTONE/ SILSTONE WITH 1 % DISSEMENTATION PYRITE.			
T 24245	8400	5287	3.9	SAND			
T 24246	8400	5275	2.8				
				Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY			
T 24247	8400	5262	3.7				
T 24248	8400	5250	3.8	SILT			
				Remark:HORNFELSE			
T 24249	8400	5237	4.7				
				Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY			
T 24250			1.0	SILT			
				Remark:STANDARD B20			
T 24251	8400	5212	1.0	SILT			
				Remark:4 ATTEMPTS; SILTSTONE / FINE SANDSTONE INTERBEDDED			
T 24252	8400	5200	1.0	SILT		PY	PY
				Remark:HORNFELSE , WITH 1% PYRITE AT VEINS/DISSEMINATIONS			
T 24253	8400	5412	1.6	SAND			
T 24254	8400	5425	1.7				
				Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY			
T 24255	8400	5437	1.6				
				Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY			
T 24256	8400	5450	4.3	SILT			
T 24257	8400	5462	1.5	SAND			

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS
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T 24258	8400	5475	1.4				
				Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY			
T 24259	8400	5487	2.5	SILT			
T 24260	8400	5500	2.3				
				Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY			
T 24261	8400	5512	2.5	SILT	WT		
				Remark:? WEATHERING FERRUGINOUS SILTSTONE			
T 24262	8400	5525	2.6	SILT			
T 24263	8400	5537	2.5	SILT			
				Remark:TUFFALEIOUS (POSSIBLY ASH - FALL TUFF)			
T 24264	8400	5550	2.3	SILT			
				Remark:POSSIBLY TUFF			
T 24265	8400	5562	2.6				
				Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY			
T 24266	8400	5575	2.6				
				Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY			
T 24267	8400	5587	1.8	TUFF			
T 24268	8400	5600	2.2				
				Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY			
T 24269	9200	4600	1.6	GABR			
				Remark:MAGNETIC			
T 24270	9200	5212	1.5	GABR			
				Remark:MAGEN			
T 24271	9000	5175	7.4				
				Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY			
T 24272	8800	4737	2.3	GABR			
				Remark:MAGEN			
T 24273	8800	5352	2.4	SILT			
				Remark:MAGEN			
T 24274	8400	5225	3.6	TUFF			
				Remark:TUFF / TUFFACEOUS SANDSTONE ?			
T 24275							
				Remark:STD GC8			

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

448217

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ZN PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	NI PPM	SN PPM	AU PPB	SB PPM	AS PPM	RB PPM	AG PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 24048	9200	5187	85	185	10	120	24	17	2.9	36	64	-6	-1	0.9	-2	-2	1.0
T 24049	9200	5200	115	125	30	150	117	-5	1.5	57	100	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.7
T 24050								643	4.9	3040	66	-5	-1	1.8	23	-2	0.7
T 24051	9200	5225	75	30	25	50	51	-5	1.9	24	60	-5	-1	0.5	-2	-2	4.7
T 24052	9200	5237	100	150	245	90	43	-5	1.0	28	100	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.6
T 24053	9200	5250	280	290	745	70	182	-5	11.0	75	72	-5	-1	0.7	100	-2	1.0
T 24054	9200	5262	175	95	120	60	195	7	1.3	13	160	-5	-1	-0.6	283	-2	0.5
T 24055	9200	5275	260	375	340	170	18	19	16.0	40	76	-5	-1	-0.5	9	-2	-0.5
T 24056	9200	5287	120	185	100	255	24	7	11.0	100	190	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 24057	9200	5300	250	350	125	490	10	-5	13.0	82	39	-5	-1	0.6	-2	-2	5.8
T 24058	9200	5312	240	620	110	490	74	-5	36.2	238	91	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	1.8
T 24059	9200	5325	95	230	10	445	30	-5	4.3	403	56	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.6
T 24060	9200	5337	145	240	5	570	8	-5	5.5	100	45	-5	-1	0.9	-2	-2	1.1
T 24061	9200	5350	105	140	15	235	16	-5	5.3	160	47	-5	-1	2.4	-2	-2	-0.5
T 24062	9200	5362	150	150	20	500	3	-5	3.5	27	96	-5	-1	1.0	-2	-2	1.1
T 24063	9200	5376	100	55	10	305	6	-5	1.2	8	31	-5	2	5.6	-2	-2	1.6
T 24064	9200	5387	170	25	10	600	-3	-5	1.0	8	20	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	3.1
T 24065	9200	5400	125	15	20	445	9	-5	0.9	12	29	-5	-1	1.7	-2	-2	0.9
T 24066	9200	5412	185	45	35	310	216	-5	2.4	20	110	-5	-1	2.5	-2	-2	1.4
T 24067	9200	5425															
T 24068	9200	5437	260	10	10	755	8	-5	1.6	35	170	-5	-1	0.7	-2	-2	0.7
T 24069	9200	5450	160	25	20	440	20	-5	1.1	14	80	-5	1	2.6	-2	-2	0.5
T 24070	9200	5462	210	60	15	340	15	-5	1.2	27	46	-5	-1	2.3	-2	-2	1.0
T 24071	9200	5475	200	65	-5	315	-3	-5	2.6	120	21	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 24072	9200	5487	115	65	20	180	13	-5	1.8	28	200	-5	-1	4.5	-2	-2	1.0
T 24073	9200	5500	205	40	24	600	3	-5	1.9	32	72	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.6
T 24074	9200	5512	125	25	15	200	10	-5	0.9	11	47	-5	-1	1.1	-2	-2	0.6
T 24075	9200	5525	140	110	10	130	12	-5	0.6	5	96	-5	1	9.4	-2	-2	2.9
T 24076	9200	5537	170	105	30	150	7	-5	0.9	8	110	-5	-1	10.0	-2	-2	2.8
T 24077	9200	5550	160	110	40	140	18	-5	1.4	21	130	-5	1	12.0	-2	-2	2.6
T 24078	9200	5562	175	120	35	135	10	-5	1.2	25	140	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	2.7
T 24079	9200	5575	110	55	5	115	4	-5	1.3	5	160	-5	-1	10.0	-2	-2	3.1
T 24080	9200	5587	120	115	5	110	6	-5	2.2	2	160	-5	2	10.0	-2	-2	2.9
T 24081	9200	5600	510	45	70	125	36	-5	2.5	52	200	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	2.6
T 24082	9000	5400	100	85	20	105	12	-5	1.5	41	44	-5	2	8.8	-2	-2	2.1

Laboratory:	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	BECQ											
Method :	101	101	101	101	401	INAA30											
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	10.000	3.000	5.000	0.200	2.000	20.000	5.000	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500		

448218

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ZN PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	NI PPM	SN PPM	AU PPB	SB PPM	AS PPM	RB PPM	AG PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 24083	9000	5387	250	120	15	610	36	-5	4.6	17	-20	-5	-1	3.7	-2	-2	0.9
T 24084	9000	5375	170	65	5	450	15	-5	3.1	14	25	-5	-1	1.2	-2	-2	0.6
T 24085	9000	5362	255	370	25	690	303	-5	3.6	130	73	-5	1	1.0	-2	-2	0.7
T 24086	9000	5350	155	85	35	305	95	-5	3.8	79	80	-5	1	6.1	-2	-2	1.6
T 24087	9000	5337	600	175	25	730	24	-5	3.3	93	-20	-5	1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.6
T 24088	9000	5325	260	10	5	480	358	-5	3.3	100	230	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.6
T 24089	9000	5312	315	10	25	1450	41	-5	2.4	28	380	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.9
T 24090	9000	5300	470	125	-5	600	97	-5	5.9	69	47	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	1.8
T 24091	9000	5287	365	230	60	840	42	-5	3.6	361	-20	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	1.1
T 24092	9000	5275	270	55	5	550	4	-5	2.2	24	-20	-5	1	5.3	-2	-2	1.7
T 24093	9000	5262	195	260	10	565	34	-5	3.5	93	47	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	4.0
T 24094	9000	5250	400	5	5	830	6	-5	2.9	24	86	-5	-1	1.3	-2	-2	2.5
T 24095	9000	5237	185	85	40	400	18	-5	1.6	37	210	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.9
T 24096	9000	5225	150	15	5	260	5	-5	1.2	7	120	-5	1	-0.5	-2	-2	1.0
T 24097	9000	5212	235	110	85	175	81	-5	0.9	9	50	-5	1	-0.5	4	-2	3.4
T 24098	9000	5200	305	450	-5	240	123	12	2.4	100	130	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	4.9
T 24099	9000	5187	250	45	10	215	61	-5	0.9	13	130	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	3.9
T 24100								1200	0.7	24	96	-5	1	19.0	-2	3	3.5
T 24101	9000	5162	400	200	25	285	110	-5	4.5	30	85	-5	-1	0.7	-2	-2	6.7
T 24102	9000	5150	145	85	315	60	48	-5	2.1	14	87	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.9
T 24103	9000	5137	245	80	-5	120	-3	-5	3.1	11	42	-5	-1	0.6	-2	-2	1.4
T 24104	9000	5125	390	285	125	130	32	-5	7.5	150	80	-5	-1	-0.5	7	-2	1.6
T 24173	8800	5025	355	165	65	280	73	-5	3.3	200	190	-5	2	10.0	-2	-2	3.8
T 24174	8800	5037	495	120	55	325	40	-5	1.5	56	98	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	5.3
T 24175	8800	5050	200	115	40	230	38	-5	4.8	140	140	-5	1	7.8	-2	-2	3.4
T 24176	8800	5062	210	155	275	135	44	-5	3.9	63	110	-5	1	10.0	3	-2	2.4
T 24177	8800	5075	175	135	75	110	96	-5	4.4	46	40	-5	1	8.1	-2	-2	1.4
T 24178	8800	5087	110	140	35	150	31	-5	2.0	18	130	-5	-1	7.4	-2	-2	1.6
T 24179	8800	5100	275	185	50	200	55	-5	3.7	239	71	-5	-1	4.1	-2	-2	1.5
T 24180	8800	5112	175	245	25	230	7	-5	0.9	26	69	-5	-1	8.7	-2	-2	2.3
T 24181	8800	5125	95	120	20	135	38	-5	1.9	47	110	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	2.3
T 24182	8800	5137	140	165	25	200	20	-5	1.6	25	69	-5	-1	12.0	-2	2	1.8
T 24183	8800	5150	90	110	25	145	55	-5	2.9	96	90	-5	1	5.4	-2	-2	2.5
T 24184	8800	5162	90	120	25	165	11	-5	1.7	47	44	-5	-1	8.3	-2	-2	2.0
T 24185	8800	5175	65	160	10	150	12	-5	1.7	26	62	-5	1	8.4	-2	-2	1.4

Laboratory:	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	BECQ											
Method :	101	101	101	101	401	INAA30											
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	10.000	3.000	5.000	0.200	2.000	20.000	5.000	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500		

448219

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ZN PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	NI PPM	SN PPM	AU PPB	SB PPM	AS PPM	RB PPM	AG PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 24186	8800	5187	150	160	30	160	6	-5	1.1	16	74	-5	2	9.6	-2	-2	2.5
T 24187	8800	5200	60	160	15	160	3	-5	1.2	24	47	-5	1	8.6	-2	-2	1.6
T 24188	8800	5212	80	275	25	190	18	-5	1.9	27	41	-5	2	10.0	-2	-2	1.7
T 24189	8800	5225	300	230	15	135	162	10	3.5	16	48	-5	-1	3.4	-2	-2	2.7
T 24190	8800	5237	140	245	25	110	59	-5	2.3	36	80	-5	-1	2.4	-2	-2	1.5
T 24191	8800	5250	155	40	20	160	76	-5	3.4	61	120	-5	-1	1.9	-2	-2	1.7
T 24192																	
T 24193	8800	5275	85	95	15	140	58	10	2.5	100	130	-5	1	4.8	-2	-2	1.2
T 24194	8800	5287	105	35	15	170	188	-5	2.4	30	97	-5	-1	1.9	-2	-2	0.8
T 24195	8800	5300	120	240	10	155	8	-5	1.5	61	110	-5	2	8.7	-2	-2	2.2
T 24196	8800	5312	470	200	75	205	58	-5	3.5	59	53	-5	-1	3.2	-2	-2	0.7
T 24197	8800	5325	235	105	75	120	24	-5	1.5	32	84	-5	-1	9.5	4	-2	1.9
T 24198	8800	5337	140	185	15	205	16	-5	1.4	13	92	-5	1	12.0	-2	-2	1.7
T 24199	8800	5350	125	310	50	240	98	6	3.4	52	63	-5	-1	1.7	-2	-2	-0.5
T 24200								1210	0.7	23	78	-5	3	19.0	4	2	3.5
T 24201	8800	5375	265	135	15	185	65	-5	3.6	68	93	-5	2	7.6	-2	-2	1.9
T 24202	8800	5387	200	150	40	155	30	-5	3.4	45	97	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	2.1
T 24203	8800	5400	160	150	10	320	32	6	3.3	96	30	-5	-1	9.1	-2	2	1.3
T 24204	8600	5400	125	80	15	165	4	-5	1.1	13	110	-5	1	9.2	-2	-2	2.1
T 24205	8600	5387	130	190	10	195	13	-5	0.8	42	100	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	2.0
T 24206	8600	5375	125	140	10	170	9	-5	0.8	22	110	-5	-1	9.5	-2	-2	2.0
T 24207	8600	5362	85	110	10	155	12	-5	1.8	18	91	-5	2	9.0	-2	-2	2.0
T 24208	8600	5350	120	135	10	185	6	-5	1.5	24	98	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	2.5
T 24209	8600	5337	100	95	10	170	26	-5	2.7	35	85	-5	-1	10.0	-2	-2	2.1
T 24210	8600	5325	100	100	5	145	85	13	6.0	89	120	-5	1	7.0	-2	-2	2.0
T 24211	8600	5312	105	85	5	155	5	-5	1.1	45	54	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	2.1
T 24212	8600	5300	100	95	10	150	6	-5	1.8	33	110	-5	1	13.0	-2	-2	2.3
T 24213	8600	5275	60	55	20	95	18	-5	1.8	38	68	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	2.4
T 24214	8600	5262	80	60	15	115	269	-5	5.6	34	77	-5	1	13.0	-2	-2	2.6
T 24215	8600	5250	165	60	5	325	16	-5	4.3	396	74	-5	-1	4.4	-2	-2	1.4
T 24216	8600	5237	120	70	10	145	41	-5	0.9	24	76	-5	1	7.7	-2	-2	2.8
T 24217	8600	5225	105	70	5	220	21	-5	2.3	52	160	-5	2	10.0	-2	-2	2.8
T 24218	8600	5212	140	180	35	200	30	-5	3.1	33	96	-5	1	8.7	-2	-2	2.3
T 24219	8600	5200	115	95	15	165	22	-5	1.4	24	87	-5	-1	8.6	-2	-2	2.2
T 24220	8600	5412	155	85	10	185	9	-5	1.5	13	93	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	1.6

Laboratory:	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	BECQ										
Method :	101	101	101	101	401	INAA30										
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	10.000	3.000	5.000	0.200	2.000	20.000	5.000	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500	

448220

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ZN PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	NI PPM	SN PPM	AU PPB	SB PPM	AS PPM	RB PPM	AG PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 24221	8600	5425	130	200	20	210	5	-5	3.6	23	86	-6	-1	12.0	-2	-2	1.6
T 24222	8600	5437	140	145	5	215	6	-6	2.3	11	130	-6	1	10.0	-2	-2	2.3
T 24223	8600	5450	140	150	5	190	16	-5	3.0	30	100	-6	1	12.0	-2	2	1.5
T 24224	8600	5462	150	150	5	230	17	-5	2.8	31	210	-5	2	12.0	-2	-2	2.2
T 24225	8600	5475	190	140	5	215	9	-5	2.2	28	200	-6	1	7.7	-2	-2	2.2
T 24226	8600	5487	160	130	15	230	5	-5	2.3	24	110	-5	1	9.3	-2	-2	2.2
T 24227	8600	5500	145	110	10	220	3	-5	1.9	14	110	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	2.0
T 24228	8600	5512	265	150	65	130	10	-5	6.3	43	100	-5	-1	9.4	-2	2	1.7
T 24229	8600	5525	195	135	25	200	5	-5	2.0	11	66	-6	1	10.0	-2	-2	2.0
T 24230	8600	5537	140	100	20	125	8	-5	2.3	18	86	-6	1	15.0	-2	2	2.1
T 24231	8600	5550	130	80	10	145	5	-5	1.1	15	73	-5	1	12.0	-2	2	2.0
T 24232	8600	5562	140	105	5	185	86	-5	2.6	79	66	-6	1	12.0	-2	-2	2.4
T 24233	8600	5575	130	75	10	135	6	-5	1.0	10	99	-6	-1	12.0	-2	3	2.6
T 24234	8600	5587	90	45	25	120	77	-5	1.6	30	59	-5	1	12.0	-2	2	2.3
T 24235	8600	5600	160	45	15	105	46	-6	1.4	26	68	-5	-1	11.0	-2	-2	2.4
T 24236	8400	5400	170	300	25	185	18	-5	3.4	831	110	-5	1	12.0	-2	-2	1.7
T 24237	8400	5387	125	95	10	120	3	-5	1.2	12	99	-5	1	13.0	-2	-2	2.2
T 24238	8400	5375	140	70	15	125	11	-5	2.0	13	64	-6	1	12.0	-2	3	1.7
T 24239	8400	5362	130	115	-5	135	6	6	1.6	17	75	-6	2	12.0	-2	-2	1.7
T 24240	8400	5350	140	45	10	110	10	-5	2.5	11	68	-5	1	8.3	-2	-2	2.5
T 24241	8400	5337	90	70	10	90	13	-5	2.5	25	110	-5	1	12.0	-2	-2	2.4
T 24242	8400	5325	105	120	-5	110	17	-5	2.7	20	86	-6	2	12.0	-2	-2	2.1
T 24243	8400	5312	110	145	-5	135	18	-5	2.6	21	89	-5	2	11.0	-2	2	2.1
T 24244	8400	5300	120	95	-5	145	4	-6	1.5	17	74	-6	1	11.0	-2	2	1.9
T 24245	8400	5287	125	115	20	160	8	-5	3.5	16	69	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	2.3
T 24246	8400	5275	110	90	-5	115	5	7	2.6	11	66	-6	1	10.0	-2	2	1.8
T 24247	8400	5262	145	130	-5	150	-3	-5	1.3	23	61	-6	-1	8.2	-2	-2	1.7
T 24248	8400	5250	80	155	5	170	21	-6	2.3	22	54	-6	1	8.3	-2	2	1.7
T 24249	8400	5237	135	145	5	175	9	-5	2.4	28	75	-6	1	9.1	-2	-2	2.1
T 24250								1750	0.5	33	60	-6	1	20.0	-2	-2	3.7
T 24251	8400	5212	75	50	10	120	36	-6	4.4	12	130	-6	2	10.0	-2	-2	3.0
T 24252	8400	5200	105	45	10	130	12	-5	1.6	45	120	-6	-1	7.5	-2	-2	2.5
T 24253	8400	5412	165	85	10	130	11	-6	1.8	44	63	-6	1	13.0	-2	2	2.0
T 24254	8400	5425	175	100	10	160	7	-5	2.0	22	87	-6	1	12.0	-2	2	1.5
T 24255	8400	5437	205	150	45	170	52	-5	3.8	47	110	-6	1	12.0	-2	2	2.0

Laboratory:	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	BECQ										
Method :	101	101	101	101	401	INAA30										
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	6.000	10.000	3.000	5.000	0.200	2.000	20.000	5.000	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500	

448221

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ZN PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	NI PPM	SN PPM	AU PPB	SB PPM	AS PPM	RB PPM	AG PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 24256	8400	5450	200	85	-5	150	4	-5	2.0	41	89	-5	-1	11.0	-2	-2	1.8
T 24257	8400	5462	150	115	10	145	21	-5	2.8	18	70	-5	1	13.0	-2	-2	1.6
T 24268	8400	5475	120	145	5	130	18	-5	2.0	24	94	-5	1	12.0	-2	2	1.3
T 24259	8400	5487	150	140	35	165	9	-5	1.8	21	88	-5	1	11.0	-2	2	1.7
T 24260	8400	5500	155	140	10	145	-3	-5	1.2	17	120	-5	1	11.0	-2	2	1.8
T 24261	8400	5512	135	130	5	145	10	-5	0.7	12	100	-5	-1	7.7	-2	-2	1.1
T 24262	8400	5525	130	90	-5	145	28	-5	0.8	206	85	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	1.7
T 24263	8400	5537	155	155	-5	165	5	-5	0.9	8	120	-5	-1	10.0	-2	-2	1.6
T 24264	8400	5550	160	130	-5	165	8	-5	1.3	12	73	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	1.7
T 24265	8400	5562	165	260	-5	175	26	-5	1.5	24	100	-5	1	9.4	-2	-2	2.0
T 24266	8400	5575	150	130	-5	165	12	-5	1.7	7	90	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	1.6
T 24267	8400	5587	105	115	10	125	6	-5	1.7	20	120	-5	1	11.0	-2	2	1.7
T 24268	8400	5600	620	150	310	175	14	-5	6.1	100	160	-5	1	9.3	-2	-2	2.1
T 24269	9200	4600	200	75	-5	1700	191	-5	2.5	242	23	-5	-1	-0.5	12	-2	-0.5
T 24270	9200	5212	90	85	55	75	20	-5	1.3	33	58	-5	-1	0.7	-2	-2	2.1
T 24271	9000	5175	385	40	25	365	13	-5	1.1	21	220	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	4.3
T 24272	8800	4737	200	215	40	180	110	18	1.9	85	110	-5	-1	12.0	-2	-2	3.4
T 24273	8800	5362	150	145	25	185	18	8	3.1	27	54	-5	1	8.1	-2	-2	1.8
T 24274	8400	5225	165	170	10	230	3	-5	5.7	27	80	-5	1	7.0	-2	-2	2.2
T 24275								852	0.3	810	170	-5	-1	28.0	28	4	4.7

Laboratory:	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	BECC										
Method :	101	101	101	101	101	401	INAA30										
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	10.000	3.000	5.000	0.200	2.000	20.000	5.000	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500		

448222

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	HF PPM	FE %	IR PPB	LU PPM	LA PPM	MO PPM	SM PPM	SC PPM
T 24048	9200	5187	-100	10	8	12	83	109	-0	-1	11.70	-20	-0.2	1.0	8	0.6	85.1
T 24049	9200	5200	-100	-2	2	10	37	175	-0	-1	11.90	-20	-0.2	0.6	-5	0.6	79.8
T 24050			220	5	20	4	310	18	0	-1	15.00	-20	0.2	11.0	15	2.4	6.6
T 24051	9200	5225	-100	18	4	4	61	33	-0	2	12.80	-20	1.0	1.1	-5	1.9	36.0
T 24052	9200	5237	-100	-2	-2	12	470	24	-0	-1	12.50	-20	-0.2	-0.5	-5	0.3	71.7
T 24053	9200	5250	-100	3	3	13	10	150	-0	2	7.66	-20	-0.2	0.7	6	0.8	63.1
T 24054	9200	5262	-100	8	-2	17	20	22	-0	-1	12.60	-20	-0.2	-0.5	11	0.4	52.4
T 24055	9200	5275	-100	2	-2	5	617	149	-0	-1	11.00	-20	-0.2	-0.5	-5	0.3	63.7
T 24056	9200	5287	-100	7	4	11	1820	101	-0	-1	13.00	-20	-0.2	-0.5	-5	0.5	72.9
T 24057	9200	5300	-100	2	15	3	1670	325	1	-1	11.60	-20	1.2	5.9	-5	3.8	88.3
T 24058	9200	5312	-100	-2	66	5	2690	1340	-0	-1	12.90	-20	0.2	2.4	-5	1.2	112.0
T 24059	9200	5325	250	5	15	5	4400	248	-0	-1	9.29	-20	-0.2	1.0	-5	0.8	89.3
T 24060	9200	5337	-100	7	25	6	2770	391	-0	-1	8.86	-20	-0.2	1.3	-5	0.9	89.7
T 24061	9200	5350	370	15	7	8	3530	149	-0	1	13.60	-20	-0.2	0.7	-6	0.5	79.7
T 24062	9200	5362	230	3	24	15	1170	275	-0	-1	7.38	-20	-0.2	2.8	-5	1.2	73.0
T 24063	9200	5375	-100	-2	36	2	1820	230	-0	3	9.21	-20	0.3	5.9	-5	1.9	62.2
T 24064	9200	5387	-100	-2	8	1	3040	173	0	-1	7.96	-20	0.6	13.0	-5	3.0	53.5
T 24065	9200	5400	-100	3	8	3	3900	107	-0	-1	6.87	-20	-0.2	2.6	-5	0.8	36.9
T 24066	9200	5412	-100	-2	17	15	2150	68	0	1	6.76	-20	0.2	8.5	-5	2.3	33.7
T 24067	9200	5425															
T 24068	9200	5437	240	-2	4	24	2140	277	-0	-1	8.70	-20	-0.2	7.2	-5	1.4	64.7
T 24069	9200	5450	-100	29	10	8	3000	107	-0	1	8.47	-20	-0.2	3.4	-5	0.9	41.0
T 24070	9200	5462	-100	13	15	5	3940	99	-0	1	10.00	-20	-0.2	8.6	-5	1.8	31.0
T 24071	9200	5475	-100	-2	10	-1	8950	317	-0	-1	11.20	-20	-0.2	3.9	-5	1.2	66.0
T 24072	9200	5487	280	21	25	32	440	29	-0	1	6.60	-20	-0.2	3.2	-5	1.6	34.3
T 24073	9200	5500	210	8	49	7	2280	143	-0	1	6.46	-20	-0.2	10.0	-5	2.7	90.7
T 24074	9200	5512	160	6	18	12	1120	58	-0	1	6.92	-20	-0.2	3.4	-5	1.0	48.0
T 24075	9200	5525	200	7	55	12	180	27	1	4	7.35	-20	0.5	22.0	-5	6.1	29.7
T 24076	9200	5537	300	13	43	14	190	33	1	5	7.95	-20	0.5	20.0	-5	5.0	29.9
T 24077	9200	5550	160	26	57	27	220	27	1	5	7.87	-20	0.5	19.0	-5	5.0	29.4
T 24078	9200	5562	400	42	54	27	190	24	1	4	6.92	-20	0.5	26.0	-5	6.8	27.1
T 24079	9200	5575	230	-2	54	29	190	25	1	4	6.54	-20	0.5	26.0	-5	7.0	26.0
T 24080	9200	5587	190	-2	63	27	190	25	1	5	6.58	-20	0.5	33.0	-5	7.4	22.5
T 24081	9200	5600	230	11	60	28	170	17	1	5	7.19	-20	0.5	29.0	-5	5.6	24.3
T 24082	9000	5400	140	49	20	11	686	16	0	6	7.60	-20	0.4	7.9	-5	2.5	24.1

Laboratory:	BECQ																
Method :	INAA30																
Det. Limit:	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.050	20.000	0.100	0.600	5.000	0.100	0.100	

448223

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	HF PPM	FE %	IR PPB	LU PPM	LA PPM	MO PPM	SM PPM	SC PPM
T 24083	9000	5387	-100	32	25	2	4920	75	0	1	9.48	-20	-0.2	5.7	-5	2.5	35.4
T 24084	9000	5375	-100	11	29	2	4000	78	-0	-1	9.05	-20	-0.2	13.0	-5	2.0	33.7
T 24085	9000	5362	-100	-2	110	12	3600	178	1	-1	9.55	-20	-0.2	14.0	-5	4.9	94.5
T 24086	9000	5350	-100	25	31	11	1770	43	-0	4	10.10	-20	0.3	7.3	-6	1.9	48.8
T 24087	9000	5337	-100	-2	2	2	4150	191	-0	-1	10.30	-20	-0.2	2.1	-5	0.6	46.9
T 24088	9000	5325	280	4	2	20	1690	63	-0	-1	8.74	-20	-0.2	-0.5	-5	0.3	80.6
T 24089	9000	5312	280	-2	-2	27	1210	56	-0	-1	6.04	-20	-0.2	1.0	-5	0.4	78.6
T 24090	9000	5300	180	2	-2	3	4710	169	0	-1	13.20	-20	0.4	6.9	-5	1.3	56.6
T 24091	9000	5287	270	-2	18	5	4620	180	0	-1	10.70	-20	-0.2	9.4	-5	2.2	38.7
T 24092	9000	5275	190	-2	35	5	2210	135	0	3	8.28	-20	0.3	11.0	-5	2.8	48.9
T 24093	9000	5262	-100	2	100	8	685	481	1	5	6.57	-20	0.6	23.0	-5	6.6	52.0
T 24094	9000	5250	-100	-2	9	5	4460	111	-0	-1	8.97	-20	0.6	4.6	-5	1.1	42.4
T 24095	9000	5237	-100	15	3	21	1590	112	0	-1	9.33	-20	-0.2	4.0	-5	1.3	56.1
T 24096	9000	5225	-100	-2	-2	24	1190	68	-0	-1	4.80	-20	-0.2	1.7	-5	0.8	59.5
T 24097	9000	5212	-100	-2	2	14	140	63	0	-1	10.40	-20	0.7	3.1	-5	2.1	59.8
T 24098	9000	5200	200	-2	5	11	2550	110	0	-1	13.00	-20	1.0	3.2	-5	1.8	55.0
T 24099	9000	5187	160	-2	2	17	220	31	0	-1	6.34	-20	0.8	3.3	-5	1.7	40.3
T 24100			310	2	92	6	250	39	1	6	7.88	-20	0.6	54.0	-5	11.0	18.0
T 24101	9000	5162	-100	4	5	14	440	222	1	-1	12.50	-20	1.3	8.0	-5	4.0	72.3
T 24102	9000	5150	-100	11	2	12	160	33	-0	1	8.31	-20	-0.2	0.5	5	0.4	26.3
T 24103	9000	5137	-100	2	-2	6	260	31	-0	-1	12.70	-20	-0.2	0.9	-5	0.8	60.5
T 24104	9000	5125	-100	7	-2	8	1510	21	-0	-1	14.90	-20	0.3	2.6	5	1.6	68.5
T 24173	8800	5025	140	-2	57	34	951	47	2	5	8.58	-20	0.7	38.0	-5	10.0	37.7
T 24174	8800	5037	260	-2	38	26	390	27	3	5	7.36	-20	1.0	60.5	-5	15.0	31.4
T 24175	8800	5050	180	2	86	18	893	69	1	3	9.72	-20	0.6	24.0	-5	6.6	44.8
T 24176	8800	5062	110	2	52	17	300	40	1	5	10.30	-20	0.5	28.0	-5	4.6	34.6
T 24177	8800	5075	120	10	42	3	420	46	-0	4	13.90	-20	0.3	5.9	-5	1.7	33.5
T 24178	8800	5087	-100	9	42	13	573	44	0	3	11.00	-20	0.3	12.0	-5	3.1	46.1
T 24179	8800	5100	-100	2	88	5	450	146	0	2	11.50	-20	0.2	5.8	-5	2.7	63.1
T 24180	8800	5112	-100	-2	85	18	180	42	0	5	7.05	-20	0.4	7.4	-5	2.9	38.0
T 24181	8800	5125	130	12	81	22	350	60	0	5	9.54	-20	0.4	11.0	-5	3.8	36.9
T 24182	8800	5137	-100	16	17	13	330	19	0	6	10.30	-20	0.4	8.7	-5	2.9	34.9
T 24183	8800	5150	-100	6	79	4	614	92	0	3	15.20	-20	0.4	10.0	-5	4.1	59.7
T 24184	8800	5162	-100	8	33	8	470	25	0	4	8.66	-20	0.4	7.8	-5	2.4	45.8
T 24185	8800	5175	-100	10	110	8	460	42	-0	5	10.40	-20	0.3	3.7	-5	1.4	49.0

Laboratory:	BECQ																
Method :	INAA30																
Det. Limit:	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.050	20.000	0.100	0.500	5.000	0.100	0.100

448224

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	HF PPM	FE %	IR PPB	LU PPM	LA PPM	MO PPM	SM PPM	SC PPM
T 24186	8800	5187	160	-2	45	22	220	29	1	5	7.79	-20	0.4	11.0	-5	3.7	45.5
T 24187	8800	5200	-100	4	180	10	260	112	-0	5	7.72	-20	0.3	2.1	-5	0.7	40.8
T 24188	8800	5212	-100	-2	53	4	420	51	-0	5	9.27	-20	0.3	4.3	-5	1.7	49.0
T 24189	8800	5225	-100	5	47	3	961	50	2	2	13.00	-20	0.4	23.0	-5	7.1	44.2
T 24190	8800	5237	-100	6	14	6	220	35	0	1	12.10	-20	0.3	7.1	-5	2.1	39.8
T 24191	8800	5250	-100	2	24	6	521	42	2	1	12.20	-20	0.3	17.0	-5	3.0	45.7
T 24192																	
T 24193	8800	5275	110	43	11	5	1110	32	-0	3	11.50	-20	0.3	4.8	-5	1.4	31.5
T 24194	8800	5287	-100	12	14	2	1090	46	-0	1	10.90	-20	-0.2	1.7	-5	0.8	30.6
T 24195	8800	5300	260	17	40	34	230	42	0	5	8.84	-20	0.5	18.0	-5	4.5	30.8
T 24196	8800	5312	-100	23	8	7	410	11	-0	2	11.70	-20	-0.2	2.3	-5	1.0	37.8
T 24197	8800	5325	-100	40	16	20	330	13	-0	5	9.81	-20	0.4	6.2	-5	1.5	33.5
T 24198	8800	5337	170	6	24	27	260	40	-0	6	9.12	-20	0.4	5.8	-5	1.6	44.5
T 24199	8800	5350	-100	4	160	4	500	146	-0	1	11.60	-20	-0.2	1.8	-5	1.0	67.3
T 24200			320	2	94	7	260	37	1	7	7.86	-20	0.6	54.1	-5	10.0	17.8
T 24201	8800	5375	150	14	31	14	270	35	0	4	10.90	-20	0.4	11.0	-5	3.3	33.2
T 24202	8800	5387	130	44	40	25	320	33	0	5	11.00	-20	0.4	17.0	-5	3.5	28.7
T 24203	8800	5400	-100	35	11	6	696	23	-0	5	8.87	-20	0.3	4.1	-5	1.3	26.3
T 24204	8600	5400	110	3	29	22	270	27	-0	5	8.16	-20	0.4	11.0	-5	2.7	39.0
T 24205	8600	5387	110	17	24	22	230	26	0	5	9.48	-20	0.4	11.0	-5	2.7	29.7
T 24206	8600	5375	230	7	29	18	180	23	-0	4	9.72	-20	0.3	4.6	-5	1.4	32.0
T 24207	8600	5362	-100	17	31	12	210	8	0	4	15.60	-20	0.4	15.0	-5	2.8	29.8
T 24208	8600	5350	150	13	28	17	1290	22	0	6	9.42	-20	0.5	12.0	-5	3.1	31.6
T 24209	8600	5337	-100	30	32	11	330	19	1	5	10.60	-20	0.4	16.0	-5	3.8	24.2
T 24210	8600	5325	110	17	27	11	280	16	1	4	12.50	-20	0.4	12.0	-5	3.7	32.3
T 24211	8600	5312	-100	15	35	8	230	21	0	5	10.50	-20	0.4	16.0	-5	3.9	28.4
T 24212	8600	5300	180	41	15	14	290	14	0	5	11.80	-20	0.4	6.3	-5	2.2	29.2
T 24213	8600	5275	-100	56	46	12	270	13	1	5	8.09	-20	0.5	23.0	-5	4.8	15.2
T 24214	8600	5262	200	51	54	22	310	12	1	6	8.00	-20	0.5	27.0	-5	5.6	21.2
T 24215	8600	5250	-100	10	32	3	1670	28	1	2	12.00	-20	0.3	16.0	-5	3.7	25.3
T 24216	8600	5237	210	2	51	11	230	34	1	4	8.20	-20	0.5	25.0	-5	6.2	26.6
T 24217	8600	5225	280	32	46	41	500	24	1	5	9.60	-20	0.5	22.0	-5	5.1	28.3
T 24218	8600	5212	150	17	45	20	310	30	1	5	10.10	-20	0.5	20.0	-5	4.6	30.9
T 24219	8600	5200	150	26	30	14	370	26	1	5	10.00	-20	0.4	14.0	-5	3.6	29.2
T 24220	8600	5412	180	6	30	26	240	27	0	5	7.43	-20	0.3	11.0	-5	2.5	39.1

Laboratory:	BECQ																
Method:	INAA30																
Det. Limit:	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.050	20.000	0.100	0.500	5.000	0.100	0.100	

448225

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	HF PPM	FE %	IR PPB	LU PPM	LA PPM	MO PPM	SM PPM	SC PPM
T 24221	8600	5425	120	22	27	16	220	15	1	4	9.93	-20	0.3	13.0	-5	3.4	35.1
T 24222	8600	5437	170	10	28	21	250	36	-0	5	8.82	-20	0.4	5.4	-5	1.6	43.8
T 24223	8600	5450	180	20	15	22	230	24	-0	5	12.40	-20	0.3	4.4	-5	1.8	36.5
T 24224	8600	5462	-100	12	20	42	240	19	0	5	8.75	-20	0.4	13.0	-5	3.5	30.2
T 24225	8600	5475	130	5	19	39	230	18	1	4	10.70	-20	0.4	14.0	-5	4.2	31.8
T 24226	8600	5487	180	11	15	17	320	23	-0	5	11.50	-20	0.5	7.3	-5	1.5	33.0
T 24227	8600	5500	250	11	13	19	290	34	-0	6	10.70	-20	0.4	4.0	-5	1.2	38.0
T 24228	8600	5512	-100	11	12	11	360	14	-0	3	13.40	-20	0.3	4.9	-5	1.8	33.5
T 24229	8600	5525	-100	13	37	14	503	17	0	6	9.34	-20	0.4	28.0	-5	4.1	31.5
T 24230	8600	5537	150	81	29	11	280	14	0	6	11.50	-20	0.4	13.0	-5	3.1	26.3
T 24231	8600	5550	180	17	24	14	220	21	0	5	9.63	-20	0.4	9.3	-5	2.7	35.7
T 24232	8600	5562	130	26	53	12	210	18	1	5	11.20	-20	0.4	23.0	-5	6.1	36.9
T 24233	8600	5575	240	10	39	10	240	20	0	5	8.18	-20	0.5	19.0	-5	4.2	27.4
T 24234	8600	5587	180	70	34	11	280	11	0	6	8.90	-20	0.4	17.0	-5	3.6	23.5
T 24235	8600	5600	340	61	42	11	210	12	0	6	6.90	-20	0.5	20.0	-5	4.1	20.9
T 24236	8400	5400	100	13	7	14	240	7	-0	5	9.84	-20	0.4	5.5	-5	1.5	30.4
T 24237	8400	5387	190	11	15	13	200	16	-0	5	8.08	-20	0.4	7.3	-5	1.6	30.3
T 24238	8400	5375	160	50	26	12	210	18	0	5	10.80	-20	0.3	13.0	-5	2.3	24.2
T 24239	8400	5362	140	17	20	15	230	20	-0	5	10.40	-20	0.3	7.9	-5	2.3	32.2
T 24240	8400	5350	230	23	41	14	170	22	1	5	8.29	-20	0.4	20.0	-5	5.0	23.0
T 24241	8400	5337	220	33	36	18	190	16	0	5	8.77	-20	0.4	16.0	-5	4.1	25.9
T 24242	8400	5325	140	60	33	14	210	19	1	5	12.60	-20	0.4	17.0	-5	4.5	26.4
T 24243	8400	5312	220	16	40	14	220	18	1	5	10.70	-20	0.4	18.0	-5	4.9	29.1
T 24244	8400	5300	290	51	26	14	220	21	0	5	14.10	-20	0.3	12.0	-5	3.5	26.3
T 24245	8400	5287	190	8	22	12	230	22	0	5	11.20	-20	0.4	8.1	-5	2.6	33.7
T 24246	8400	5275	160	8	8	7	220	12	-0	5	8.97	-20	0.3	5.8	-5	1.4	27.7
T 24247	8400	5262	210	6	12	7	190	18	-0	4	10.80	-20	0.3	7.2	-5	1.9	29.2
T 24248	8400	5250	-100	4	24	11	180	15	-0	4	6.44	-20	0.3	12.0	-5	2.4	25.9
T 24249	8400	5237	330	9	12	15	200	19	0	5	12.10	-20	0.4	5.3	-5	2.1	31.7
T 24250			320	2	100	5	190	64	1	6	9.51	-20	0.7	57.6	-5	11.0	17.9
T 24251	8400	5212	580	3	65	13	210	24	1	5	7.70	-20	0.5	30.0	-5	7.3	26.0
T 24252	8400	5200	220	-2	51	21	150	22	1	3	6.24	-20	0.4	24.0	-5	5.6	22.6
T 24253	8400	5412	200	65	33	17	200	19	0	6	9.57	-20	0.4	14.0	-5	3.5	26.0
T 24254	8400	5425	210	17	31	21	200	24	-0	5	7.51	-20	0.3	5.5	-5	1.6	39.2
T 24255	8400	5437	200	37	12	16	210	8	-0	5	9.57	-20	0.4	5.4	-5	1.4	27.0

Laboratory:	BECQ																
Method :	INAA30																
Det. Limit:	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.050	20.000	0.100	0.500	5.000	0.100	0.100

448226

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	HF PPM	FE %	IR PPB	LU PPM	LA PPM	MO PPM	SM PPM	SC PPM
T 24256	8400	5450	190	4	85	16	180	33	-0	4	7.93	-20	0.3	10.0	-5	2.6	35.9
T 24257	8400	5462	210	24	37	16	230	21	-0	6	8.25	-20	0.3	4.9	-5	1.4	32.1
T 24258	8400	5475	-100	17	10	18	220	17	-0	5	10.20	-20	0.3	3.7	-5	1.1	25.4
T 24259	8400	5487	130	9	11	9	230	17	-0	5	10.20	-20	0.3	5.0	-5	1.4	28.2
T 24260	8400	5500	140	13	13	20	210	23	-0	5	11.30	-20	0.3	6.9	-5	1.8	32.3
T 24261	8400	5512	-100	29	10	10	150	22	-0	3	22.00	-20	-0.2	3.7	-5	1.2	31.5
T 24262	8400	5525	210	22	21	13	200	26	-0	5	11.00	-20	0.3	9.3	-5	2.0	27.8
T 24263	8400	5537	150	16	16	16	220	26	-0	5	10.70	-20	0.3	10.0	-5	2.2	24.3
T 24264	8400	5550	110	15	46	11	220	28	0	5	9.50	-20	0.3	8.7	-5	2.1	37.7
T 24265	8400	5562	170	18	15	20	200	16	0	4	10.90	-20	0.4	8.1	-5	2.3	29.3
T 24266	8400	5575	230	12	18	14	190	14	0	5	8.20	-20	0.3	9.4	-5	2.7	29.3
T 24267	8400	5587	160	14	10	8	230	9	-0	5	9.02	-20	0.4	3.9	-5	1.0	35.7
T 24268	8400	5600	170	13	74	35	200	13	0	4	9.59	-20	0.4	37.0	-5	5.5	29.8
T 24269	9200	4600	-100	8	2	2	9400	76	-0	-1	12.80	-20	-0.2	0.8	-5	0.2	10.6
T 24270	9200	5212	-100	58	2	7	35	30	-0	2	12.10	-20	0.4	1.4	-5	1.0	42.0
T 24271	9000	5175	350	-2	2	25	190	205	1	-1	9.06	-20	0.7	5.3	-5	2.7	62.7
T 24272	8800	4737	130	3	97	12	440	51	1	7	7.88	-20	0.6	21.0	-5	4.6	41.1
T 24273	8800	5362	-100	56	15	10	583	22	-0	5	9.69	-20	0.3	6.9	-5	1.8	25.4
T 24274	8400	5225	180	6	29	18	330	25	1	4	9.86	-20	0.4	15.0	-5	4.7	28.4
T 24275			630	-2	110	3	370	4	0	6	2.50	-20	0.9	57.2	-5	10.0	6.3

Laboratory:	BECQ															
Method :	INAA30															
Det. Limit:	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.050	20.000	0.100	0.500	5.000	0.100	0.100

448227

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS
T 24048	9200	5187	6.0	GABR			
T 24049	9200	5200	6.0	GABR			
T 24050							
	Remark:STANDARD MAG						
T 24051	9200	5225	0.6	GABR			
	Remark:MANY ATTEMPTS						
T 24052	9200	5237	4.8	GABR			
T 24053	9200	5250	7.8	GABR			
T 24054	9200	5262	1.5	GABR			
T 24055	9200	5275	5.0	GABR			
T 24056	9200	5287	1.8	GABR			
T 24057	9200	5300	6.0	GABR			
T 24058	9200	5312	1.5	GABR			
T 24059	9200	5325	3.8	GABR			
T 24060	9200	5337	4.0	GABR			
T 24061	9200	5350	2.1	GABR			
T 24062	9200	5362	3.0	GABR			
T 24063	9200	5375	4.0	GABR			
T 24064	9200	5387	2.9	GABR			
T 24065	9200	5400	2.0	GABR			
T 24066	9200	5412	2.0				
	Remark:TAKEN IN FLOOD PLAIN OF THE CREEK						
T 24067	9200	5425					
	Remark:NO SAMPLE TAKEN IN THE MIDDLE OF CREEK						
T 24068	9200	5437	3.2				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK						
T 24069	9200	5450	1.5				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK,CLAY.						
T 24070	9200	5462	2.5				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY WITH SHALE FRAGMENTS						
T 24071	9200	5475	5.8				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY WITH GABBROIL TEXTURE						
T 24072	9200	5487	2.5				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY WITH SILICEOUS FRAGMENTS						

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

448228

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS
T 24073	9200	5500	2.8	GABR			
	Remark:POSSIBLE ULTRAFIC						
T 24074	9200	5512	2.4	GABR			
T 24075	9200	5525	1.8	SHAL			
	Remark:CO - ORDS 9200N 5525E						
T 24076	9200	5537	2.8	SHAL			
T 24077	9200	5550	3.0	SILT			
T 24078	9200	5562	3.0	SILT			
T 24079	9200	5575		SILT			
T 24080	9200	5587		SAND			
T 24081	9200	5600	2.0	SAND			
T 24082	9000	5400	1.0	CONG			
	Remark:2 ATTEMPTS						
T 24083	9000	5387	1.7	SAND			
T 24084	9000	5375	1.5				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY WITH ? GABBRO FRAGMENTS						
T 24085	9000	5362	3.0				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; WITH POSSIBLE REMNANT IGNEOUS ROCK						
T 24086	9000	5350	2.5	SILT			
	Remark:2 ATTEMPTS UNABLE TO PERETRATE ROCK						
T 24087	9000	5337	2.6	0			
	Remark:DECOMPOSED GABBRO ?						
T 24088	9000	5325	6.5				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED GABBRO						
T 24089	9000	5312	6.0	GABR			
	Remark:DECOMPOSED GABBRO						
T 24090	9000	5300	3.0				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY WITH POSSIBLE IGNEOUS TEXTURE						
T 24091	9000	5287	32.0				
	Remark:DEPTH FROM 2.0 METRES; DECOMPOSED ROCK;CLAY - IGNEOUS TEXTURE ?						
T 24092	9000	5275					
	Remark:DEPTH FROM 2.2 M ; POSSIBLE DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY - IGNEOUS TEXTURE ?						
T 24093	9000	5262	2.5	AGLM			
T 24094	9000	5250	7.0	GABR			

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

448229

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS
T 24095	9000	5237	2.0	GABR			
	Remark:CO -ORDS 9000N						
T 24096	9000	5225	0.8	GABR			
	Remark:CO - ORDS 9000N						
T 24097	9000	5212	5.4	GABR			
T 24098	9000	5200	7.8				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY						
T 24099	9000	5187	8.5				
T 24100							
	Remark:STANDARD BB						
T 24101	9000	5162	10.0				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ;CLAYEY						
T 24102	9000	5150	2.4				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK;CLAYEY						
T 24103	9000	5137	5.8				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAYEY						
T 24104	9000	5125	2.0				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAYEY						
T 24173	8800	5025	10.8	CONG			
	Remark:PROSSIBLY WEATHERED CONGLOMERATE						
T 24174	8800	5037	11.4				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAYEY						
T 24175	8800	5050	11.4	CONG			
	Remark:FRAGMANTS OF SILTSTONE AND TUFF IN CLAY (WEATHERED CONGLOMERATE ?)						
T 24176	8800	5062	8.5	CONG			
T 24177	8800	5075	1.5				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAYEY						
T 24178	8800	5087	5.0	CONG			
T 24179	8800	5100	6.1				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAYEY						
T 24180	8800	5112	6.3	CONG			
T 24181	8800	5125	1.8	SILT			
	Remark:HORNFEISED						
T 24182	8800	5137	2.2				
	Remark:ARK DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAYEY						

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

448230

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS
T 24183	8800	5150	2.3				
	Remark:COMPOSED ROCK;CLAY						
T 24184	8800	5162	3.4	SILT			
T 24185	8800	5175	3.3	SILT			
T 24186	8800	5187	5.7	SILT			
T 24187	8800	5200	3.4				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY						
T 24188	8800	5212	5.5				
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY						
T 24189	8800	5225	1.3	CONG			
	Remark:FRAGEMENTS OF SANDSTONE AND ALTINOLITE						
T 24190	8800	5237	1.0	MAFC		PY	
	Remark:POSSIBLY A MAFIC VOLCANIC						
T 24191	8800	5250	1.0				
	Remark:POSSIBLY MAFIC VOLCANIC						
T 24192							
	Remark:NO SAMPLE TAKEN ,UNABLE YO TAKE R/CHIP IN CREEK.						
T 24193	8800	5275	1.5	CONG			
	Remark:MAFIC MATRIX						
T 24194	8800	5287	1.4	CONG			
	Remark:ALTINOLITIC ROCK - SKARNIFIED . CONGLOMERATE ?						
T 24195	8800	5300	2.2	SAND			
	Remark:ALTINQLITIC ROCK - SKARNIFIED . CONGLOMERATE ?						
T 24196	8800	5312	2.9	CONG			
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY						
T 24197	8800	5325	1.2	CONG			
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK - CLAY						
T 24198	8800	5337	2.3	CONG			
	Remark:ROCK TYPE : SILT ; ALTERATION WEATHERING : WT						
T 24199	8800	5350	4.3	CONG			
	Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY						
T 24200							
	Remark:STANDARD B8						
T 24201	8800	5375	1.4	SAND			

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

443231

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	ORE MIN	VEINS
T 24202	8600	5387	1.3				
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - CLAY						
T 24203	8600	5400	1.5	SILT			
T 24204	8600	5400	3.0				
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTRY						
T 24205	8600	5387	2.2	SILT	WT		
	Remarks:						
T 24206	8600	5375	3.3	SILT	WT		
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTRY						
T 24207	8600	5362	2.3				
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAYEY						
T 24208	8600	5350	2.5	SAND			
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTRY						
T 24209	8600	5337	2.5	SILT	PY		QZ
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTRY						
T 24210	8600	5325	2.4	CONG	PY		
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTRY						
T 24211	8600	5312	2.3	SILT			
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTRY						
T 24212	8600	5300	2.4	SILT			
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTRY						
T 24213	8600	5275	1.0	SAND		PY	PY
	Remark: 3 ATTEMPTS						
T 24214	8600	5262	1.2	SAND		PY	
	Remark: 3 ATTEMPTS						
T 24215	8600	5250	0.8	SAND			
	Remark: PEBBLY						
T 24216	8600	5237	3.0	SAND		PY	
	Remark: UP TO 10 % PYRITE IN BANDS						
T 24217	8600	5225	1.2	SAND		PY	
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTRY						
T 24218	8600	5212	2.3	SAND			
	Remark: TUFFALEOUS BANDS						
T 24219	8600	5200	1.3	SAND			
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK - ? SEDIMENTRY						

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

448232

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS
T 24220	8600	5412	1.5	. Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAYEY	.	.	.
T 24221	8600	5425	1.5	. Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAYEY	.	.	.
T 24222	8600	5437	1.6	. Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.
T 24223	8600	5450	2.3	. Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.
T 24224	8600	5462	1.5	. Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.
T 24225	8600	5475	4.2	. Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.
T 24226	8600	5487	1.5	. Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.
T 24227	8600	5500	2.4	. Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.
T 24228	8600	5512	3.4	. Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.
T 24229	8600	5525	3.5	AY Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK L CLAY	.	.	.
T 24230	8600	5537	3.0	. Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.
T 24231	8600	5550	2.4	. Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY	.	.	.
T 24232	8600	5562	3.5	SILT	.	.	.
T 24233	8600	5575	2.6	SILT Remark:HORNFELED	.	.	.
T 24234	8600	5587	1.5	SILT Remark:MINOR DISSEMINATEED PYRITE	.	.	.
T 24235	8600	5600	1.6	SILT Remark:INTERBEDDED WITH FINE SANDSTONE	.	.	.
T 24236	8400	5400	1.5	. Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAYEY	.	.	.
T 24237	8400	5387	1.8	SILT	.	.	.

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

448233

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS
T 24238	8400	5375	1.6	SILT			
T 24239	8400	5362	2.5	SAND			
				Remark:TUFFACEOUS			
T 24240	8400	5350	0.8	SILT			
				Remark:EXTRA HARD ROCK , NO WEATHERING.			
T 24241	8400	5337	1.2	SAND			
				Remark:TUFFACEOUS			
T 24242	8400	5325	1.4	SILT			
				Remark:OR MINERALS : PY ; HARD , HORNFELSE ?			
T 24243	8400	5312	2.0	SHAL			
				Remark:HARD, HORNFELSE			
T 24244	8400	5300	1.5	SAND		PY	
				Remark:SANDSTONE/ SILSTONE WITH 1 % DISSEMENTATION PYRITE.			
T 24245	8400	5287	3.9	SAND			
T 24246	8400	5275	2.8				
				Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY			
T 24247	8400	5262	3.7				
T 24248	8400	5250	3.8	SILT			
				Remark:HORNFELSE			
T 24249	8400	5237	4.7				
				Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK; CLAY			
T 24250			1.0	SILT			
				Remark:STANDARD B20			
T 24251	8400	5212	1.0	SILT			
				Remark:4 ATTEMPTS; SILTSTONE / FINE SANDSTONE INTERBEDDED			
T 24252	8400	5200	1.0	SILT		PY	PY
				Remark:HORNFELSE , WITH 1% PYRITE AT VEINS/DISSEMINATIONS			
T 24253	8400	5412	1.6	SAND			
T 24254	8400	5425	1.7				
				Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY			
T 24255	8400	5437	1.6				
				Remark:DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY			
T 24256	8400	5450	4.3	SILT			
T 24257	8400	5462	1.5	SAND			

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

448234

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	DEPTH metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS
T 24258	8400	5475	1.4				
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY						
T 24259	8400	5487	2.5	SILT			
T 24260	8400	5500	2.3				
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY						
T 24261	8400	5512	2.5	SILT	WT		
	Remark: ? WEATHERING FERRUGINOUS SILTSTONE						
T 24262	8400	5525	2.6	SILT			
T 24263	8400	5537	2.5	SILT			
	Remark: TUFFALEIOUS (POSSIBLY ASH - FALL TUFF)						
T 24264	8400	5550	2.3	SILT			
	Remark: POSSIBLY TUFF						
T 24265	8400	5562	2.6				
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY						
T 24266	8400	5575	2.6				
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY						
T 24267	8400	5587	1.8	TUFF			
T 24268	8400	5600	2.2				
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY						
T 24269	9200	4600	1.6	GABR			
	Remark: MAGNETIC						
T 24270	9200	5212	1.6	GABR			
	Remark: MAGEN						
T 24271	9000	5175	7.4				
	Remark: DECOMPOSED ROCK ; CLAY						
T 24272	8800	4737	2.3	GABR			
	Remark: MAGEN						
T 24273	8800	5362	2.4	SILT			
	Remark: MAGEN						
T 24274	8400	5225	3.6	TUFF			
	Remark: TUFF / TUFFACEOUS SANDSTONE ?						
T 24275							
	Remark: STD GCB						

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

448235

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ZN PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	NI PPM	SN PPM	AU PPB	SB PPM	AS PPM	RB PPM	AG PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 24048	9200	5187	85	185	10	120	24	17	2.9	36	64	-5	-1	0.9	-2	-2	1.0
T 24049	9200	5200	115	125	30	150	117	-5	1.5	57	100	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.7
T 24050								643	4.9	3040	66	-5	-1	1.8	23	-2	0.7
T 24051	9200	5225	75	30	25	50	51	-5	1.9	24	60	-5	-1	0.5	-2	-2	4.7
T 24052	9200	5237	100	150	245	90	43	-5	1.0	28	100	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.6
T 24053	9200	5250	280	290	745	70	182	-5	11.0	75	72	-5	-1	0.7	100	-2	1.0
T 24054	9200	5262	176	95	120	60	195	7	1.3	13	160	-5	-1	-0.5	283	-2	0.5
T 24055	9200	5275	260	375	340	170	18	19	15.0	40	76	-5	-1	-0.5	9	-2	-0.5
T 24056	9200	5287	120	185	100	255	24	7	11.0	100	190	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 24057	9200	5300	250	350	125	490	10	-5	13.0	82	39	-5	-1	0.6	-2	-2	5.8
T 24058	9200	5312	240	620	110	490	74	-5	36.2	238	91	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	1.8
T 24059	9200	5325	95	230	10	445	30	-5	4.3	403	66	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.6
T 24060	9200	5337	146	240	5	570	8	-5	5.5	100	45	-5	-1	0.9	-2	-2	1.1
T 24061	9200	5360	106	140	16	235	16	-5	5.3	160	47	-5	-1	2.4	-2	-2	-0.5
T 24062	9200	5362	150	150	20	500	3	-5	3.5	27	96	-5	-1	1.0	-2	-2	1.1
T 24063	9200	5375	100	55	10	305	5	-5	1.2	6	31	-5	2	6.6	-2	-2	1.6
T 24064	9200	5387	170	25	10	600	-3	-5	1.0	8	20	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	3.1
T 24065	9200	5400	125	15	20	445	9	-5	0.9	12	29	-5	-1	1.7	-2	-2	0.9
T 24066	9200	5412	185	45	35	310	216	-5	2.4	20	110	-5	-1	2.5	-2	-2	1.4
T 24067	9200	5425															
T 24068	9200	5437	260	10	10	755	8	-5	1.6	35	170	-5	-1	0.7	-2	-2	0.7
T 24069	9200	5450	160	25	20	440	20	-5	1.1	14	80	-5	1	2.6	-2	-2	0.5
T 24070	9200	5462	210	60	15	340	15	-5	1.2	27	46	-5	-1	2.3	-2	-2	1.0
T 24071	9200	5475	200	65	-5	315	-3	-5	2.6	120	21	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 24072	9200	5487	115	65	20	180	13	-5	1.8	28	200	-5	-1	4.5	-2	-2	1.0
T 24073	9200	5500	205	40	24	600	3	-5	1.9	32	72	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.6
T 24074	9200	5512	125	25	15	200	10	-5	0.9	11	47	-5	-1	1.1	-2	-2	0.6
T 24075	9200	5525	140	110	10	130	12	-5	0.6	5	96	-5	1	9.4	-2	-2	2.9
T 24076	9200	5537	170	105	30	150	7	-5	0.9	8	110	-5	-1	10.0	-2	-2	2.8
T 24077	9200	5550	160	110	40	140	18	-5	1.4	21	130	-5	1	12.0	-2	-2	2.6
T 24078	9200	5562	175	120	35	135	10	-5	1.2	25	140	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	2.7
T 24079	9200	5575	110	55	5	115	4	-5	1.3	5	160	-5	-1	10.0	-2	-2	3.1
T 24080	9200	5587	120	115	5	110	6	-5	2.2	2	160	-5	2	10.0	-2	-2	2.9
T 24081	9200	5600	510	45	70	125	36	-5	2.5	52	200	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	2.6
T 24082	9000	5400	100	85	20	105	12	-5	1.5	41	44	-5	2	8.8	-2	-2	2.1

Laboratory:	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	BECQ											
Method :	101	101	101	101	401	INAA30											
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	10.000	3.000	5.000	0.200	2.000	20.000	5.000	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500		

448236

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ZN PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	NI PPM	SN PPM	AU PPB	SB PPM	AS PPM	RB PPM	AG PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 24083	9000	5387	250	120	15	610	36	-5	4.6	17	-20	-5	-1	3.7	-2	-2	0.9
T 24084	9000	5375	170	65	5	450	15	-5	3.1	14	25	-5	-1	1.2	-2	-2	0.6
T 24085	9000	5362	255	370	26	690	303	-5	3.6	130	73	-5	1	1.0	-2	-2	0.7
T 24086	9000	5350	155	85	35	305	95	-5	3.8	79	80	-5	1	6.1	-2	-2	1.6
T 24087	9000	5337	600	175	25	730	24	-5	3.3	93	-20	-5	1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.6
T 24088	9000	5325	260	10	5	480	358	-5	3.3	100	230	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.6
T 24089	9000	5312	315	10	25	1450	41	-5	2.4	28	380	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.9
T 24090	9000	5300	470	125	-5	600	97	-5	5.9	69	47	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	1.8
T 24091	9000	5287	365	230	60	840	42	-5	3.6	361	-20	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	1.1
T 24092	9000	5275	270	55	5	550	4	-5	2.2	24	-20	-5	1	5.3	-2	-2	1.7
T 24093	9000	5262	195	260	10	565	34	-5	3.6	93	47	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	4.0
T 24094	9000	5250	400	5	5	830	6	-5	2.9	24	86	-5	-1	1.3	-2	-2	2.5
T 24095	9000	5237	185	85	40	400	18	-5	1.6	37	210	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.9
T 24096	9000	5225	150	15	5	260	5	-5	1.2	7	120	-5	1	-0.5	-2	-2	1.0
T 24097	9000	5212	235	110	85	175	81	-5	0.9	9	50	-5	1	-0.5	4	-2	3.4
T 24098	9000	5200	305	460	-5	240	123	12	2.4	100	130	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	4.9
T 24099	9000	5187	250	45	10	215	61	-5	0.9	13	130	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	3.9
T 24100								1200	0.7	24	96	-5	1	19.0	-2	3	3.5
T 24101	9000	5162	400	200	25	285	110	-5	4.5	30	85	-5	-1	0.7	-2	-2	6.7
T 24102	9000	5150	145	85	315	60	48	-5	2.1	14	87	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.9
T 24103	9000	5137	245	80	-5	120	-3	-5	3.1	11	42	-5	-1	0.6	-2	-2	1.4
T 24104	9000	5125	390	285	125	130	32	-5	7.5	150	80	-5	-1	-0.5	7	-2	1.6
T 24173	8800	5025	365	165	65	280	73	-5	3.3	200	190	-5	2	10.0	-2	-2	3.8
T 24174	8800	5037	495	120	55	325	40	-5	1.5	56	98	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	5.3
T 24175	8800	5050	200	115	40	230	38	-5	4.8	140	140	-5	1	7.8	-2	-2	3.4
T 24176	8800	5062	210	155	275	135	44	-5	3.9	63	110	-5	1	10.0	3	-2	2.4
T 24177	8800	5075	175	135	75	110	96	-5	4.4	46	40	-5	1	8.1	-2	-2	1.4
T 24178	8800	5087	110	140	35	150	31	-5	2.0	18	130	-5	-1	7.4	-2	-2	1.6
T 24179	8800	5100	275	185	50	200	55	-5	3.7	239	71	-5	-1	4.1	-2	-2	1.5
T 24180	8800	5112	175	245	25	230	7	-5	0.9	26	69	-5	-1	8.7	-2	-2	2.3
T 24181	8800	5125	95	120	20	135	38	-5	1.9	47	110	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	2.3
T 24182	8800	5137	140	165	25	200	20	-5	1.6	25	69	-5	-1	12.0	-2	2	1.8
T 24183	8800	5150	90	110	25	145	55	-5	2.9	96	90	-5	1	5.4	-2	-2	2.5
T 24184	8800	5162	90	120	25	165	11	-5	1.7	47	44	-5	-1	8.3	-2	-2	2.0
T 24185	8800	5175	65	160	10	150	12	-5	1.7	26	62	-5	1	8.4	-2	-2	1.4

Laboratory:	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	BECQ										
Method :	101	101	101	101	401	INAA30										
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	10.000	3.000	5.000	0.200	2.000	20.000	5.000	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500	

448237

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ZN PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	NI PPM	SN PPM	AU PPB	SB PPM	AS PPM	RB PPM	AG PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 24186	8800	5187	150	160	30	160	6	-5	1.1	16	74	-5	2	9.6	-2	-2	2.5
T 24187	8800	5200	60	160	15	160	3	-5	1.2	24	47	-5	1	8.6	-2	-2	1.6
T 24188	8800	5212	80	275	25	190	18	-5	1.9	27	41	-5	2	10.0	-2	-2	1.7
T 24189	8800	5225	300	230	15	135	162	10	3.5	16	48	-5	-1	3.4	-2	-2	2.7
T 24190	8800	5237	140	245	25	110	59	-5	2.3	36	80	-5	-1	2.4	-2	-2	1.5
T 24191	8800	5250	155	40	20	160	76	-5	3.4	51	120	-5	-1	1.9	-2	-2	1.7
T 24192																	
T 24193	8800	5275	85	95	15	140	58	10	2.5	100	130	-5	1	4.8	-2	-2	1.2
T 24194	8800	5287	105	35	15	170	188	-5	2.4	30	97	-5	-1	1.9	-2	-2	0.8
T 24195	8800	5300	120	240	10	155	8	-5	1.5	51	110	-5	2	8.7	-2	-2	2.2
T 24196	8800	5312	470	200	75	205	58	-5	3.5	59	53	-5	-1	3.2	-2	-2	0.7
T 24197	8800	5325	235	105	75	120	24	-5	1.5	32	84	-5	-1	9.5	4	-2	1.9
T 24198	8800	5337	140	185	15	205	16	-5	1.4	13	92	-5	1	12.0	-2	-2	1.7
T 24199	8800	5350	125	310	50	240	98	6	3.4	52	63	-5	-1	1.7	-2	-2	-0.5
T 24200								1210	0.7	23	78	-5	3	19.0	4	2	3.5
T 24201	8800	5375	265	135	15	185	65	-5	3.6	68	93	-5	2	7.6	-2	-2	1.9
T 24202	8800	5387	200	150	40	155	30	-5	3.4	45	97	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	2.1
T 24203	8800	5400	160	150	10	320	32	6	3.3	96	30	-5	-1	9.1	-2	2	1.3
T 24204	8600	5400	125	80	15	165	4	-5	1.1	13	110	-5	1	9.2	-2	-2	2.1
T 24205	8600	5387	130	190	10	195	13	-5	0.8	42	100	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	2.0
T 24206	8600	5375	125	140	10	170	9	-5	0.8	22	110	-5	-1	9.5	-2	-2	2.0
T 24207	8600	5362	85	110	10	155	12	-5	1.8	18	91	-5	2	9.0	-2	-2	2.0
T 24208	8600	5350	120	135	10	185	6	-5	1.5	24	98	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	2.5
T 24209	8600	5337	100	95	10	170	26	-5	2.7	35	85	-5	-1	10.0	-2	-2	2.1
T 24210	8600	5325	100	100	5	145	85	13	6.0	89	120	-5	1	7.0	-2	-2	2.0
T 24211	8600	5312	105	85	5	155	5	-5	1.1	45	54	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	2.1
T 24212	8600	5300	100	95	10	150	6	-5	1.8	33	110	-5	1	13.0	-2	-2	2.3
T 24213	8600	5275	60	55	20	95	18	-5	1.8	38	68	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	2.4
T 24214	8600	5262	80	60	15	115	269	-5	5.6	34	77	-5	1	13.0	-2	-2	2.6
T 24215	8600	5250	165	50	5	325	16	-5	4.3	396	74	-5	-1	4.4	-2	-2	1.4
T 24216	8600	5237	120	70	10	145	41	-5	0.9	24	76	-5	1	7.7	-2	-2	2.8
T 24217	8600	5225	105	70	5	220	21	-5	2.3	52	160	-5	2	10.0	-2	-2	2.8
T 24218	8600	5212	140	180	35	200	30	-5	3.1	33	96	-5	1	8.7	-2	-2	2.3
T 24219	8600	5200	115	95	15	165	22	-5	1.4	24	87	-5	-1	8.6	-2	-2	2.2
T 24220	8600	5412	155	85	10	185	9	-5	1.5	13	93	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	1.6

Laboratory:	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	BECQ									
Method :	101	101	101	101	401	INAA30									
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	10.000	3.000	5.000	0.200	2.000	20.000	5.000	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ZN PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	NI PPM	SN PPM	AU PPB	SB PPM	AS PPM	RB PPM	AG PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 24221	8600	5425	130	200	20	210	5	-5	3.6	23	85	-5	-1	12.0	-2	-2	1.6
T 24222	8600	5437	140	145	5	215	6	-5	2.3	11	130	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	2.3
T 24223	8600	5450	140	150	5	190	16	-5	3.0	30	100	-5	1	12.0	-2	2	1.5
T 24224	8600	5462	150	150	5	230	17	-5	2.8	31	210	-5	2	12.0	-2	-2	2.2
T 24225	8600	5475	190	140	5	215	9	-5	2.2	28	200	-5	1	7.7	-2	-2	2.2
T 24226	8600	5487	160	130	15	230	5	-5	2.3	24	110	-5	1	9.3	-2	-2	2.2
T 24227	8600	5500	145	110	10	220	3	-5	1.9	14	110	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	2.0
T 24228	8600	5512	285	160	65	130	10	-5	6.3	43	100	-5	-1	9.4	-2	2	1.7
T 24229	8600	5525	195	135	25	200	5	-5	2.0	11	66	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	2.0
T 24230	8600	5537	140	100	20	125	8	-5	2.3	18	86	-5	1	15.0	-2	2	2.1
T 24231	8600	5550	130	80	10	145	5	-5	1.1	15	73	-5	1	12.0	-2	2	2.0
T 24232	8600	5562	140	105	5	185	86	-5	2.6	79	66	-5	1	12.0	-2	-2	2.4
T 24233	8600	5575	130	75	10	135	6	-5	1.0	10	99	-5	-1	12.0	-2	3	2.6
T 24234	8600	5587	90	45	25	120	77	-5	1.6	30	59	-5	1	12.0	-2	2	2.3
T 24235	8600	5600	160	45	15	105	46	-5	1.4	26	68	-5	-1	11.0	-2	-2	2.4
T 24236	8400	5400	170	300	25	185	18	-5	3.4	831	110	-5	1	12.0	-2	-2	1.7
T 24237	8400	5387	125	95	10	120	3	-5	1.2	12	99	-5	1	13.0	-2	-2	2.2
T 24238	8400	5375	140	70	15	125	11	-5	2.0	13	64	-5	1	12.0	-2	3	1.7
T 24239	8400	5362	130	115	-5	135	6	-5	1.6	17	75	-5	2	12.0	-2	-2	1.7
T 24240	8400	5350	140	45	10	110	10	-5	2.5	11	68	-5	1	8.3	-2	-2	2.5
T 24241	8400	5337	90	70	10	90	13	-5	2.5	25	110	-5	1	12.0	-2	-2	2.4
T 24242	8400	5325	105	120	-5	110	17	-5	2.7	20	86	-5	2	12.0	-2	-2	2.1
T 24243	8400	5312	110	145	-5	135	18	-5	2.6	21	89	-5	2	11.0	-2	2	2.1
T 24244	8400	5300	120	95	-5	145	4	-5	1.5	17	74	-5	1	11.0	-2	2	1.9
T 24245	8400	5287	125	115	20	160	8	-5	3.5	16	69	-5	1	10.0	-2	-2	2.3
T 24246	8400	5275	110	90	-5	115	5	-5	2.6	11	66	-5	1	10.0	-2	2	1.8
T 24247	8400	5262	145	130	-5	150	-3	-5	1.3	23	61	-5	-1	8.2	-2	-2	1.7
T 24248	8400	5250	80	155	5	170	21	-5	2.3	22	64	-5	1	8.3	-2	2	1.7
T 24249	8400	5237	135	145	5	175	9	-5	2.4	28	75	-5	1	9.1	-2	-2	2.1
T 24250								1750	0.5	33	60	-5	1	20.0	-2	-2	3.7
T 24251	8400	5212	75	50	10	120	36	-5	4.4	12	130	-5	2	10.0	-2	-2	3.0
T 24252	8400	5200	105	45	10	130	12	-5	1.6	45	120	-5	-1	7.6	-2	-2	2.5
T 24253	8400	5412	165	85	10	130	11	-5	1.8	44	63	-5	1	13.0	-2	2	2.0
T 24254	8400	5425	175	100	10	160	7	-5	2.0	22	87	-5	1	12.0	-2	2	1.6
T 24255	8400	5437	205	150	45	170	52	-5	3.8	47	110	-5	1	12.0	-2	2	2.0

Laboratory:	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	BECO										
Method :	101	101	101	101	401	INAA30										
Det. Limit:	5.000	5.000	5.000	10.000	3.000	5.000	0.200	2.000	20.000	5.000	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500	

448239

200

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	ZN PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	NI PPM	SN PPM	AU PPB	SB PPM	AS PPM	RB PPM	AG PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 24256	8400	5450	200	85	-5	150	4	-5	2.0	41	89	-5	-1	11.0	-2	-2	1.8
T 24257	8400	5462	150	115	10	145	21	-5	2.8	18	70	-5	1	13.0	-2	-2	1.6
T 24258	8400	5475	120	145	5	130	18	-5	2.0	24	94	-5	1	12.0	-2	2	1.3
T 24259	8400	5487	150	140	35	165	9	-5	1.8	21	88	-5	1	11.0	-2	2	1.7
T 24260	8400	5500	155	140	10	145	-3	-5	1.2	17	120	-5	1	11.0	-2	2	1.8
T 24261	8400	5512	135	130	5	145	10	-5	0.7	12	100	-5	-1	7.7	-2	-2	1.1
T 24262	8400	5525	130	90	-5	145	28	-5	0.8	205	85	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	1.7
T 24263	8400	5537	155	155	-5	165	5	-5	0.9	8	120	-5	-1	10.0	-2	-2	1.6
T 24264	8400	5550	160	130	-5	165	8	-5	1.3	12	73	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	1.7
T 24265	8400	5562	165	260	-5	175	26	-5	1.5	24	100	-5	1	9.4	-2	-2	2.0
T 24266	8400	5575	150	130	-5	155	12	-5	1.7	7	90	-5	1	11.0	-2	-2	1.6
T 24267	8400	5587	105	115	10	125	6	-5	1.7	20	120	-5	1	11.0	-2	2	1.7
T 24268	8400	5600	620	150	310	175	14	-5	6.1	100	160	-5	1	9.3	-2	-2	2.1
T 24269	9200	4600	200	75	-5	1700	191	-5	2.5	242	23	-5	-1	-0.5	12	-2	-0.5
T 24270	9200	5212	90	85	55	75	20	-5	1.3	33	58	-5	-1	0.7	-2	-2	2.1
T 24271	9000	5175	385	40	25	365	13	-5	1.1	21	220	-5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	4.3
T 24272	8800	4737	200	215	40	180	110	18	1.9	85	110	-5	-1	12.0	-2	-2	3.4
T 24273	8800	5362	150	145	25	185	18	8	3.1	27	54	-5	1	8.1	-2	-2	1.8
T 24274	8400	5225	165	170	10	230	3	-5	5.7	27	80	-5	1	7.0	-2	-2	2.2
T 24275								852	0.3	810	170	-5	-1	28.0	28	4	4.7

Laboratory:	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	BECCQ										
Method :	101	101	101	101	401	INAA30										
Det. Limits:	5.000	5.000	5.000	10.000	3.000	5.000	0.200	2.000	20.000	5.000	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500	

448240

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	HF PPM	FE %	IR PPB	LU PPM	LA PPM	MO PPM	SM PPM	SC PPM
T 24048	9200	5187	-100	10	8	12	83	109	-0	-1	11.70	-20	-0.2	1.0	8	0.6	85.1
T 24049	9200	5200	-100	-2	2	10	37	175	-0	-1	11.90	-20	-0.2	0.6	-5	0.6	79.8
T 24050			220	5	20	4	310	18	0	-1	15.00	-20	0.2	11.0	15	2.4	6.6
T 24051	9200	5225	-100	18	4	4	61	33	-0	2	12.80	-20	1.0	1.1	-5	1.9	36.0
T 24052	9200	5237	-100	-2	-2	12	470	24	-0	-1	12.50	-20	-0.2	-0.5	-5	0.3	71.7
T 24053	9200	5250	-100	3	3	13	10	150	-0	2	7.66	-20	-0.2	0.7	6	0.8	63.1
T 24054	9200	5262	-100	8	-2	17	20	22	-0	-1	12.60	-20	-0.2	-0.5	11	0.4	52.4
T 24055	9200	5275	-100	2	-2	5	617	149	-0	-1	11.00	-20	-0.2	-0.5	-5	0.3	63.7
T 24056	9200	5287	-100	7	4	11	1820	101	-0	-1	13.00	-20	-0.2	-0.5	-5	0.5	72.9
T 24057	9200	5300	-100	2	15	3	1670	325	1	-1	11.60	-20	1.2	5.9	-5	3.8	88.3
T 24058	9200	5312	-100	-2	66	5	2690	1340	-0	-1	12.90	-20	0.2	2.4	-5	1.2	112.0
T 24059	9200	5325	250	5	15	5	4400	248	-0	-1	9.29	-20	-0.2	1.0	-5	0.8	89.3
T 24060	9200	5337	-100	7	25	6	2770	391	-0	-1	8.86	-20	-0.2	1.3	-5	0.9	89.7
T 24061	9200	5350	370	16	7	8	3530	149	-0	1	13.60	-20	-0.2	0.7	-5	0.5	79.7
T 24062	9200	5362	230	3	24	15	1170	275	-0	-1	7.38	-20	-0.2	2.8	-5	1.2	73.0
T 24063	9200	5375	-100	-2	36	2	1820	230	-0	3	9.21	-20	0.3	5.9	-5	1.9	62.2
T 24064	9200	5387	-100	-2	8	1	3040	173	0	-1	7.96	-20	0.6	13.0	-5	3.0	53.5
T 24065	9200	5400	-100	3	8	3	3900	107	-0	-1	6.87	-20	-0.2	2.6	-5	0.8	36.9
T 24066	9200	5412	-100	-2	17	15	2150	68	0	1	6.76	-20	0.2	8.5	-5	2.3	33.7
T 24067	9200	5425															
T 24068	9200	6437	240	-2	4	24	2140	277	-0	-1	8.70	-20	-0.2	7.2	-5	1.4	64.7
T 24069	9200	6450	-100	29	10	8	3000	107	-0	1	8.47	-20	-0.2	3.4	-5	0.9	41.0
T 24070	9200	5462	-100	13	15	5	3940	99	-0	1	10.00	-20	-0.2	8.6	-5	1.8	31.0
T 24071	9200	5475	-100	-2	10	-1	8950	317	-0	-1	11.20	-20	-0.2	3.9	-5	1.2	66.0
T 24072	9200	6487	280	21	25	32	440	29	-0	1	6.60	-20	-0.2	3.2	-5	1.6	34.3
T 24073	9200	5500	210	8	49	7	2280	143	-0	1	6.46	-20	-0.2	10.0	-5	2.7	90.7
T 24074	9200	5512	160	6	18	12	1120	58	-0	1	6.92	-20	-0.2	3.4	-5	1.0	48.0
T 24075	9200	5525	200	7	55	12	180	27	1	4	7.35	-20	0.5	22.0	-5	6.1	29.7
T 24076	9200	5537	300	13	43	14	190	33	1	5	7.95	-20	0.5	20.0	-5	5.0	29.9
T 24077	9200	5550	160	26	57	27	220	27	1	5	7.87	-20	0.5	19.0	-5	5.0	29.4
T 24078	9200	5562	400	42	54	27	190	24	1	4	6.92	-20	0.5	26.0	-5	5.8	27.1
T 24079	9200	5575	230	-2	54	29	190	25	1	4	6.54	-20	0.5	26.0	-5	7.0	26.0
T 24080	9200	5587	190	-2	63	27	190	25	1	5	6.58	-20	0.5	33.0	-5	7.4	22.5
T 24081	9200	5600	230	11	50	28	170	17	1	5	7.19	-20	0.5	29.0	-5	5.6	24.3
T 24082	9000	5400	140	49	20	11	685	16	0	6	7.60	-20	0.4	7.9	-5	2.5	24.1

Laboratory:	BECQ																
Method :	INAA30																
Det. Limit:	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.050	20.000	0.100	0.500	5.000	0.100	0.100

448241

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	HF PPM	FE %	IR PPB	LU PPM	LA PPM	MO PPM	SM PPM	SC PPM
T 24083	9000	5387	-100	32	25	2	4920	75	0	1	9.48	-20	-0.2	5.7	-5	2.5	35.4
T 24084	9000	5375	-100	11	29	2	4000	78	-0	-1	9.05	-20	-0.2	13.0	-5	2.0	33.7
T 24085	9000	5362	-100	-2	110	12	3600	178	1	-1	9.55	-20	-0.2	14.0	-5	4.9	94.5
T 24086	9000	5350	-100	25	31	11	1770	43	-0	4	10.10	-20	0.3	7.3	-5	1.9	48.8
T 24087	9000	5337	-100	-2	2	2	4150	191	-0	-1	10.30	-20	-0.2	2.1	-5	0.6	46.9
T 24088	9000	5326	280	4	2	20	1690	63	-0	-1	8.74	-20	-0.2	-0.5	-5	0.3	80.6
T 24089	9000	5312	280	-2	-2	27	1210	56	-0	-1	6.04	-20	-0.2	1.0	-5	0.4	78.6
T 24090	9000	5300	180	2	-2	3	4710	159	0	-1	13.20	-20	0.4	6.9	-5	1.3	56.6
T 24091	9000	5287	270	-2	18	5	4620	180	0	-1	10.70	-20	-0.2	9.4	-5	2.2	38.7
T 24092	9000	5275	190	-2	35	5	2210	135	0	3	8.28	-20	0.3	11.0	-5	2.8	48.9
T 24093	9000	5262	-100	2	100	8	685	461	1	5	6.57	-20	0.6	23.0	-5	6.6	52.0
T 24094	9000	5250	-100	-2	9	5	4460	111	-0	-1	8.97	-20	0.5	4.6	-5	1.1	42.4
T 24095	9000	5237	-100	15	3	21	1590	112	0	-1	9.33	-20	-0.2	4.0	-5	1.3	56.1
T 24096	9000	5225	-100	-2	-2	24	1190	68	-0	-1	4.80	-20	-0.2	1.7	-5	0.8	59.5
T 24097	9000	5212	-100	-2	2	14	140	53	0	-1	10.40	-20	0.7	3.1	-5	2.1	59.8
T 24098	9000	5200	200	-2	5	11	2550	110	0	-1	13.00	-20	1.0	3.2	-5	1.8	55.0
T 24099	9000	5187	160	-2	2	17	220	31	0	-1	6.34	-20	0.8	3.3	-5	1.7	40.3
T 24100		310	2	92	6	250	39	1	6	7.88	-20	0.6	54.0	-5	11.0	18.0	
T 24101	9000	5162	-100	4	5	14	440	222	1	-1	12.50	-20	1.3	8.0	-5	4.0	72.3
T 24102	9000	5150	-100	11	2	12	160	33	-0	1	8.31	-20	-0.2	0.5	5	0.4	26.3
T 24103	9000	5137	-100	2	-2	6	260	31	-0	-1	12.70	-20	-0.2	0.9	-5	0.8	60.5
T 24104	9000	5125	-100	7	-2	8	1510	21	-0	-1	14.90	-20	0.3	2.6	5	1.6	68.5
T 24173	8800	5025	140	-2	57	34	951	47	2	5	8.58	-20	0.7	38.0	-5	10.0	37.7
T 24174	8800	5037	260	-2	38	26	390	27	3	5	7.36	-20	1.0	60.5	-5	15.0	31.4
T 24175	8800	5050	180	2	86	18	893	69	1	3	9.72	-20	0.6	24.0	-5	6.6	44.8
T 24176	8800	5062	110	2	52	17	300	40	1	5	10.30	-20	0.5	28.0	-5	4.6	34.6
T 24177	8800	5075	120	10	42	3	420	46	-0	4	13.90	-20	0.3	5.9	-5	1.7	33.5
T 24178	8800	5087	-100	9	42	13	573	44	0	3	11.00	-20	0.3	12.0	-5	3.1	46.1
T 24179	8800	5100	-100	2	88	5	450	146	0	2	11.50	-20	0.2	5.8	-5	2.7	63.1
T 24180	8800	5112	-100	-2	85	18	180	42	0	5	7.05	-20	0.4	7.4	-5	2.9	38.0
T 24181	8800	5125	130	12	81	22	350	60	0	5	9.54	-20	0.4	11.0	-5	3.8	36.9
T 24182	8800	5137	-100	16	17	13	330	18	0	6	10.30	-20	0.4	8.7	-5	2.9	34.9
T 24183	8800	5150	-100	6	79	4	614	92	0	3	15.20	-20	0.4	10.0	-5	4.1	59.7
T 24184	8800	5162	-100	8	33	8	470	25	0	4	8.66	-20	0.4	7.8	-5	2.4	45.8
T 24185	8800	5175	-100	10	110	8	460	42	-0	5	10.40	-20	0.3	3.7	-5	1.4	49.0

Laboratory:	BECQ																
Method:	INAA30																
Det. Limit:	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.050	20.000	0.100	0.500	5.000	0.100	0.100

448242

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	HF PPM	FE %	IR PPB	LU PPM	LA PPM	MO PPM	SM PPM	SC PPM
T 24186	8800	5187	160	-2	45	22	220	29	1	5	7.79	-20	0.4	11.0	-5	3.7	45.5
T 24187	8800	5200	-100	4	180	10	260	112	-0	5	7.72	-20	0.3	2.1	-5	0.7	40.8
T 24188	8800	5212	-100	-2	53	4	420	51	-0	5	9.27	-20	0.3	4.3	-5	1.7	49.0
T 24189	8800	5225	-100	5	47	3	961	50	2	2	13.00	-20	0.4	23.0	-5	7.1	44.2
T 24190	8800	5237	-100	6	14	6	220	35	0	1	12.10	-20	0.3	7.1	-5	2.1	39.8
T 24191	8800	5250	-100	2	24	6	521	42	2	1	12.20	-20	0.3	17.0	-5	3.0	45.7
T 24192																	
T 24193	8800	5275	110	43	11	5	1110	32	-0	3	11.50	-20	0.3	4.8	-5	1.4	31.5
T 24194	8800	5287	-100	12	14	2	1090	46	-0	1	10.90	-20	-0.2	1.7	-5	0.8	30.6
T 24195	8800	5300	260	17	40	34	230	42	0	5	8.84	-20	0.5	18.0	-5	4.5	30.8
T 24196	8800	5312	-100	23	8	7	410	11	-0	2	11.70	-20	-0.2	2.3	-5	1.0	37.8
T 24197	8800	5325	-100	40	16	20	330	13	-0	5	9.81	-20	0.4	6.2	-5	1.5	33.5
T 24198	8800	5337	170	6	24	27	260	40	-0	6	9.12	-20	0.4	5.8	-5	1.6	44.5
T 24199	8800	5350	-100	4	160	4	500	146	-0	1	11.50	-20	-0.2	1.8	-5	1.0	67.3
T 24200			320	2	94	7	250	37	1	7	7.85	-20	0.6	54.1	-5	10.0	17.8
T 24201	8800	5375	150	14	31	14	270	35	0	4	10.90	-20	0.4	11.0	-5	3.3	33.2
T 24202	8800	5387	130	44	40	25	320	33	0	5	11.00	-20	0.4	17.0	-5	3.5	28.7
T 24203	8800	5400	-100	35	11	6	695	23	-0	5	8.87	-20	0.3	4.1	-5	1.3	26.3
T 24204	8600	5400	110	3	29	22	270	27	-0	5	8.16	-20	0.4	11.0	-5	2.7	39.0
T 24205	8600	5387	110	17	24	22	230	26	0	5	9.48	-20	0.4	11.0	-5	2.7	29.7
T 24206	8600	5375	230	7	29	18	180	23	-0	4	9.72	-20	0.3	4.6	-5	1.4	32.0
T 24207	8600	5362	-100	17	31	12	210	8	0	4	15.50	-20	0.4	15.0	-5	2.8	29.8
T 24208	8600	5350	150	13	28	17	1290	22	0	6	9.42	-20	0.5	12.0	-5	3.1	31.6
T 24209	8600	5337	-100	30	32	11	330	19	1	5	10.50	-20	0.4	16.0	-5	3.8	24.2
T 24210	8600	5325	110	17	27	11	280	16	1	4	12.50	-20	0.4	12.0	-5	3.7	32.3
T 24211	8600	5312	-100	15	35	8	230	21	0	5	10.50	-20	0.4	16.0	-5	3.9	28.4
T 24212	8600	5300	180	41	15	14	290	14	0	5	11.80	-20	0.4	6.3	-5	2.2	29.2
T 24213	8600	5275	-100	56	46	12	270	13	1	5	8.09	-20	0.5	23.0	-5	4.8	15.2
T 24214	8600	5262	200	51	54	22	310	12	1	6	8.00	-20	0.5	27.0	-5	6.6	21.2
T 24215	8600	5250	-100	10	32	3	1670	28	1	2	12.00	-20	0.3	16.0	-5	3.7	25.3
T 24216	8600	5237	210	2	51	11	230	34	1	4	8.20	-20	0.5	25.0	-5	6.2	26.6
T 24217	8600	5225	280	32	46	41	500	24	1	5	9.60	-20	0.5	22.0	-5	5.1	28.3
T 24218	8600	5212	150	17	45	20	310	30	1	5	10.10	-20	0.5	20.0	-5	4.6	30.9
T 24219	8600	5200	150	26	30	14	370	26	1	5	10.00	-20	0.4	14.0	-5	3.6	29.2
T 24220	8600	5412	180	6	30	26	240	27	0	5	7.43	-20	0.3	11.0	-5	2.5	39.1

Laboratory:	BECQ																
Method :	INAA30																
Det. Limit:	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.050	20.000	0.100	0.500	5.000	0.100	0.100	

448243

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	HF PPM	FE %	IR PPB	LU PPM	LA PPM	MO PPM	SM PPM	SC PPM
T 24221	8600	5425	120	22	27	16	220	15	1	4	9.93	-20	0.3	13.0	-5	3.4	35.1
T 24222	8600	5437	170	10	28	21	250	35	-0	5	8.82	-20	0.4	5.4	-5	1.6	43.8
T 24223	8600	5450	180	20	15	22	230	24	-0	5	12.40	-20	0.3	4.4	-5	1.8	36.5
T 24224	8600	5462	-100	12	20	42	240	19	0	5	8.75	-20	0.4	13.0	-5	3.5	30.2
T 24225	8600	5475	130	5	19	39	230	18	1	4	10.70	-20	0.4	14.0	-5	4.2	31.8
T 24226	8600	5487	180	11	15	17	320	23	-0	5	11.50	-20	0.6	7.3	-5	1.5	33.0
T 24227	8600	5500	250	11	13	19	290	34	-0	6	10.70	-20	0.4	4.0	-5	1.2	38.0
T 24228	8600	5512	-100	11	12	11	360	14	-0	3	13.40	-20	0.3	4.9	-5	1.8	33.5
T 24229	8600	5525	-100	13	37	14	503	17	0	6	9.34	-20	0.4	28.0	-5	4.1	31.5
T 24230	8600	5537	150	81	29	11	280	14	0	6	11.50	-20	0.4	13.0	-5	3.1	26.3
T 24231	8600	5550	180	17	24	14	220	21	0	5	9.63	-20	0.4	9.3	-5	2.7	35.7
T 24232	8600	5562	130	26	53	12	210	18	1	5	11.20	-20	0.4	23.0	-5	6.1	36.9
T 24233	8600	5575	240	10	39	10	240	20	0	5	8.18	-20	0.5	19.0	-5	4.2	27.4
T 24234	8600	5587	180	70	34	11	280	11	0	6	8.90	-20	0.4	17.0	-5	3.6	23.5
T 24235	8600	5600	340	61	42	11	210	12	0	6	6.90	-20	0.5	20.0	-5	4.1	20.9
T 24236	8400	5400	100	13	7	14	240	7	-0	5	9.84	-20	0.4	5.5	-5	1.5	30.4
T 24237	8400	5387	190	11	15	13	200	16	-0	5	8.08	-20	0.4	7.3	-5	1.6	30.3
T 24238	8400	5375	160	50	26	12	210	18	0	5	10.80	-20	0.3	13.0	-5	2.3	24.2
T 24239	8400	5362	140	17	20	15	230	20	-0	5	10.40	-20	0.3	7.9	-5	2.3	32.2
T 24240	8400	5350	230	23	41	14	170	22	1	5	8.29	-20	0.4	20.0	-5	5.0	23.0
T 24241	8400	5337	220	33	36	18	190	16	0	5	8.77	-20	0.4	16.0	-5	4.1	25.9
T 24242	8400	5325	140	60	33	14	210	19	1	5	12.60	-20	0.4	17.0	-5	4.5	26.4
T 24243	8400	5312	220	16	40	14	220	18	1	5	10.70	-20	0.4	18.0	-5	4.9	29.1
T 24244	8400	5300	290	51	26	14	220	21	0	5	14.10	-20	0.3	12.0	-5	3.5	26.3
T 24245	8400	5287	190	8	22	12	230	22	0	5	11.20	-20	0.4	8.1	-5	2.6	33.7
T 24246	8400	5275	160	8	8	7	220	12	-0	5	8.97	-20	0.3	5.8	-5	1.4	27.7
T 24247	8400	5262	210	6	12	7	190	18	-0	4	10.80	-20	0.3	7.2	-5	1.9	29.2
T 24248	8400	5250	-100	4	24	11	180	15	-0	4	6.44	-20	0.3	12.0	-5	2.4	25.9
T 24249	8400	5237	330	9	12	15	200	19	0	5	12.10	-20	0.4	5.3	-5	2.1	31.7
T 24250			320	2	100	5	190	64	1	5	9.51	-20	0.7	57.6	-5	11.0	17.9
T 24251	8400	5212	580	3	65	13	210	24	1	5	7.70	-20	0.5	30.0	-5	7.3	26.0
T 24252	8400	5200	220	-2	51	21	150	22	1	3	6.24	-20	0.4	24.0	-5	5.6	22.6
T 24253	8400	5412	200	65	33	17	200	19	0	6	9.57	-20	0.4	14.0	-5	3.5	26.0
T 24254	8400	5425	210	17	31	21	200	24	-0	5	7.51	-20	0.3	5.5	-5	1.6	39.2
T 24255	8400	5437	200	37	12	16	210	8	-0	5	9.57	-20	0.4	5.4	-5	1.4	27.0

Laboratory:	BECQ																
Method :	INAA30																
Det. Limit:	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.050	20.000	0.100	0.500	5.000	0.100	0.100	

448244

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	NORTH metres	EAST metres	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	HF PPM	FE %	IR PPB	LU PPM	LA PPM	NO PPM	SM PPM	SC PPM
T 24256	8400	5450	190	4	85	16	180	33	-0	4	7.93	-20	0.3	10.0	-5	2.6	35.9
T 24257	8400	5462	210	24	37	16	230	21	-0	6	8.25	-20	0.3	4.9	-5	1.4	32.1
T 24258	8400	5475	-100	17	10	18	220	17	-0	5	10.20	-20	0.3	3.7	-5	1.1	25.4
T 24259	8400	5487	130	9	11	9	230	17	-0	5	10.20	-20	0.3	5.0	-5	1.4	28.2
T 24260	8400	5500	140	13	13	20	210	23	-0	5	11.30	-20	0.3	6.9	-5	1.8	32.3
T 24261	8400	5512	-100	29	10	10	150	22	-0	3	22.00	-20	-0.2	3.7	-5	1.2	31.5
T 24262	8400	5525	210	22	21	13	200	26	-0	5	11.00	-20	0.3	9.3	-5	2.0	27.8
T 24263	8400	5537	150	16	16	16	220	26	-0	5	10.70	-20	0.3	10.0	-5	2.2	24.3
T 24264	8400	5550	110	15	46	11	220	28	0	5	9.50	-20	0.3	8.7	-5	2.1	37.7
T 24265	8400	5562	170	18	15	20	200	16	0	4	10.90	-20	0.4	8.1	-5	2.3	29.3
T 24266	8400	5575	230	12	18	14	190	14	0	5	8.20	-20	0.3	9.4	-5	2.7	29.3
T 24267	8400	5587	160	14	10	8	230	9	-0	5	9.02	-20	0.4	3.9	-5	1.0	35.7
T 24268	8400	5600	170	13	74	35	200	13	0	4	9.59	-20	0.4	37.0	-5	6.5	29.8
T 24269	9200	4600	-100	8	2	2	9400	76	-0	-1	12.80	-20	-0.2	0.8	-5	0.2	10.6
T 24270	9200	5212	-100	58	2	7	35	30	-0	2	12.10	-20	0.4	1.4	-5	1.0	42.0
T 24271	9000	5175	350	-2	2	25	190	205	1	-1	9.06	-20	0.7	5.3	-5	2.7	52.7
T 24272	8800	4737	130	3	97	12	440	51	1	7	7.88	-20	0.6	21.0	-5	4.6	41.1
T 24273	8800	5362	-100	56	15	10	583	22	-0	5	9.69	-20	0.3	6.9	-5	1.8	25.4
T 24274	8400	5225	180	6	29	18	330	25	1	4	9.86	-20	0.4	15.0	-5	4.7	28.4
T 24275			630	-2	110	3	370	4	0	6	2.50	-20	0.9	57.2	-5	10.0	6.3

Laboratory:	BECQ																
Method :	INAA30																
Det. Limit:	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.050	20.000	0.100	0.500	5.000	0.100	0.100	

448245

APPENDIX 6

Petrological Reports.

25 January 1990

RGC Exploration Pty Ltd
PO Box 320
ROSNY PARK TAS 7018

ATT: MR JOHN CROSSING

REPORT G 8366/90

YOUR REFERENCE: Letter-of-request, DJC/5522/282, 15/12/89
IDENTIFICATION: T24276-278
MATERIAL: Rock samples
LOCATION: West Coast, Tasmania
DATE RECEIVED: 18 December 1989
WORK REQUIRED: Thin sections, petrographic descriptions.

Investigation and Report by: Dr Douglas R Mason

Keith Henley

Dr Keith J Henley
Manager
Geological Services Section

bp

PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS FOR THREE ROCK SAMPLES

1. INTRODUCTION

Three (3) rock samples were received from Mr. D.J.F. Crossing (Senior Geologist, RGC Exploration Pty. Ltd., Tasmania) on December 18, 1989.

Specific instructions were:

- i) To provide a thin section and petrographic description for each sample.
- ii) To send the report and remnant materials to Mr. Crossing at the Rosny Park office of RGC.

This report contains the full results of this work.

2. METHODS

Thin sections (TSC52530-532) were prepared for the rock samples, and petrographic descriptions were made using conventional transmitted polarised light microscopy.

3. RESULTS

The petrographic descriptions follow.



2.

SAMPLE: T24276 :TSC52530

Rock Name:

Weathered, sericitised rhyolitic ignimbrite

Hand Specimen:

The large rock sample is composed of abundant fine-grained matrix that is cream in colour but stained pale brown by weathering. Small, prismatic feldspar crystals are uniformly distributed and altered to a pale orange-brown colour. Irregularly scattered through the rock are angular lithic fragments of variable size (up to several cm, but mostly of mm size).

Petrography:

Mineral	Vol.%	Origin
Quartzo-feldspathic matrix	24	recrystallised glass
Sericite	50	metamorphic
Quartz	12	fragmented phenocrysts
Lithic fragments	8	pyroclastic fragments
Opagues (?pyrite)	1	metamorphic
Goethite	5	weathering

In thin section, this sample displays a relict pyroclastic texture that has been modified by alteration.

Much of the rock is composed of very fine-grained matrix that is composed of abundant sericite flecks and microcrystalline quartzo-feldspathic mosaic. The sericite tends to be concentrated in thin subparallel wisps which appear to define a pre-existing poorly-developed foliation (flow-banding).

Crystal fragments are moderately abundant. Fragments of clear quartz up to ~1 mm in size are common, and rare phenocrysts are well-preserved, showing magmatic corrosion. Other prismatic phenocrysts, most probably feldspar, have been completely replaced by fine-grained sericite and aggregates of dark reddish brown goethite.

Lithic fragments are sparsely scattered through the rock. All appear to be fine-grained detrital sediments (siltstones and arenaceous siltstones) which have been sericitised.

Opaque granules, some with cubic forms up to ~0.1 mm in size, occur in restricted areas in the rock.

The rock represents a rhyolitic tuffaceous rock of ignimbritic mode of deposition. The vigorous ignimbritic deposition resulted in fragmentation of the rhyolitic magma, generating crystal fragments of quartz and feldspar in a matrix of abundant glassy rhyolitic fragments and less abundant accidental meta-sedimentary lithic fragments. Subsequent to deposition, the rock suffered pervasive sericitic alteration, possibly in response to a low grade regional metamorphic event. Minor sulphide (?pyrite) formed at this time. Following uplift and erosion, circulation of near-surface meteoric fluids (weathering) caused the development of goethite especially as a replacement of remnant feldspar crystals.

SAMPLE: T24277 :TSC52531

Rock Name:

Weathered, chloritised dacite breccia

Hand Specimen:

The large rock sample is composed of abundant, close-packed, angular fragments of centimetre size. The fragments are very fine-grained, massive, hard, and pale greenish cream in colour. Thin interparticle spaces are filled by soft, dark greenish black mineral.

Petrography:

Mineral	Vol.%	Origin
Plagioclase	68	relict igneous
Quartz	10	igneous
Chlorite	10	alteration (metamorphic)
Sericite	5	alteration (metamorphic)
Leucoxene	2	alteration (metamorphic)
Goethite + clays	5	alteration (weathering)

In thin section, this sample displays a relict felted igneous texture that has been modified by alteration.

Most of the rock is composed of close-packed, angular fragments of felsic volcanic rock that is massive, fine-grained (average grain size ~0.1 mm) and contains randomly oriented plagioclase laths and minor small interstitial quartz patches. Minute granular aggregates of leucoxene are uniformly distributed throughout.

Separating the felsic volcanic fragments are thin interstitial fillings of chlorite and associated fine sericite flakes.

Fine-grained patches of dark reddish brown goethite and yellowish brown clays have stained some of the fracture fillings.

The mineralogy, microtextures and structures of this sample are consistent with the following geological development:

- i) Extrusion of aphyric dacitic lava. It consolidated as a holocrystalline rock with fine-grained, felted texture.
- ii) Brecciation of the rock body. This resulted in the development of abundant fractures and small open spaces throughout the rock body.
- iii) Percolation of hydrothermal fluids. This resulted in the filling of fractures and open spaces by chlorite and associated sericite. Leucoxene and chlorite also crystallised in disseminated forms. The fluids responsible for this alteration event may have been of low grade metamorphic origin.
- iv) Uplift, erosion and weathering. Percolation of near-surface meteoric fluids caused the development of goethite and clays in the rock, both along pre-existing fracture planes and pervasively through the rock body.

SAMPLE: T24278 :TSC52532

Rock Name:

Altered dacite lava

Hand Specimen:

The large rock sample is fine-grained, dark grey, and massive in structure. Cutting the rock are widely-spaced veinlets.

Petrography:

Mineral	Vol.%	Origin
Plagioclase	64	relict igneous
Chlorite	20	metamorphic
Calcite	10	metamorphic
Biotite	2	metamorphic
Opagues (?sulphides)	3	metamorphic
Leucoxene	1	metamorphic

In thin section, this sample displays a relict felted igneous texture, modified by metamorphic alteration and vein development. The sample is generally similar in texture to sample T24277.

Much of the rock is composed of randomly oriented plagioclase laths (average size ~0.2 mm).

Fine-grained chlorite occurs as interstitial patches between the plagioclase laths. It also occurs as coarser-grained aggregates that line the margins of, or partly fill, open-space fractures.

Calcite occurs mainly as fracture fillings, where it forms relatively coarse-grained aggregates of anhedral grains. It also occurs as alteration patches of irregular size and shape, scattered throughout the rock.

Biotite occurs as very fine-grained aggregates of pleochroic pale brown flakes. They commonly line fractures, in association with calcite and opaques (?sulphides).

Disseminated throughout the rock are very small granular aggregates of leucoxene.

Opaque granules, crystals and aggregates occur as disseminations throughout the rock, and also as coarser-grained aggregates in veinlets associated with calcite, chlorite and biotite. The form of the opaque grains is variable, but the presence of some cubic forms suggests that pyrite may be present.

The rock represents a dacitic lava that has experienced low grade alteration to the assemblage chlorite + calcite + biotite + sulphide + leucoxene. The origin of the hydrothermal fluids responsible for the alteration event is unclear, but the mineralogy is compatible with pervasive and fracture-controlled circulation of regional metamorphic fluids.

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17 April 1990

RGC Exploration Pty Ltd
Level 5
Bellerive Quay
31 Cambridge Road
BELLERIVE TAS 7018

ATT: MR JOHN CROSSING

REPORT G 8471/90

YOUR REFERENCE: Letter, Mr. D.J.F. Crossing, 15/3/90
IDENTIFICATION: T19338-346
MATERIAL: Drill core rock samples
LOCATION: Tasmania
DATE RECEIVED: 19 March 1990
WORK REQUIRED: Polished thin sections, combined routine
petrographic and brief mineragraphic
descriptions, photomicrographs.

Investigation and Report by: Dr Douglas R Mason



for Dr Keith J Henley
Manager
Geological Services Section

bp

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PETROGRAPHIC STUDIES OF THREE SKARN AND
SIX ALTERED ULTRAMAFIC ROCK SAMPLES

SUMMARY

1. ~~Three skarn samples display a range of typically heterogeneous textures and calc-silicate mineralogies. Sulphide mineralogy is dominated by galena and sphalerite, with accessory chalcopyrite.~~
2. Six ultramafic rock samples display a consistent range of mineralogical and textural features that reflect the following evolution:
 - i) Primary igneous crystallisation of mafic or ultramafic magma. This generated ultramafic rocks, most likely peridotites, that contained accessory disseminated chromite that commonly comprised 2-3% of the rock. The deep brown colour of the chromite in thin edges in transmitted light suggests it has a significant Fe content. The chromite is the only primary mineralogical and textural component of the primary rock that survived the following alteration events. Sulphides may represent recrystallised primary components.
 - ii) Hydration alteration of the ultramafic rock body. The ultramafic rocks were pervasively replaced by mineral assemblages composed of serpentine, tremolite, and talc. This alteration most likely occurred as part of the early Palaeozoic orogenic event in western Tasmania, during or just after tectonic emplacement of the ultramafic bodies in and near thrust faults.
 - iii) Hydrothermal alteration of the ultramafic rock body. Pervasive and vein-controlled alteration generated carbonate (magnesite and calcite) in most rocks, with less common magnetite (T19346), and accessory tourmaline (T19344). This event most likely occurred during the Devonian orogenic event, when Fe- and B-rich fluids were associated with granitoid emplacement. However, no minerals have been produced in these rocks that would be suitable for radiometric dating.

**PETROGRAPHIC STUDIES OF THREE SKARN AND
SIX ALTERED ULTRAMAFIC ROCK SAMPLES**

1. INTRODUCTION

Nine (9) drill core rock samples were received from Mr. D.J.F. Crossing (Senior Geologist, RGC Exploration Pty. Ltd., Hobart, Tasmania) on March 19, 1990.

Specific instructions were to prepare a polished thin section, and combined petrographic and brief mineragraphic description, for each sample. Brief notes were provided as background information.

This report presents the results of this work.

2. METHODS

All samples were tested with dilute HCl for reactive carbonate (calcite).

After examination in hand specimen, polished thin sections (PTSC52770-778) were prepared for the samples. Routine petrographic and brief mineragraphic descriptions were prepared using conventional transmitted and reflected polarised light microscopy.

X-ray diffraction methods were used to confirm the fine-grained minerals in sample T19338, and the vein-filling opaque mineral in sample T19343.

Selected colour photomicrographs were prepared of important mineralogical and microtextural features of the samples.

3. RESULTS

The results of testing with dilute HCl are presented in Table 1.

The combined petrographic and brief mineragraphic descriptions are presented in the following pages.

The results of the X-ray diffraction work are presented in Table 2.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Nature of Chromite

Chromite is the only primary igneous mineral that has been recognised in the ultramafic rock suite. All six of the ultramafic rocks contain chromite, most commonly in accessory to minor proportions (1-3 volume percent).

The chromite always occurs disseminated sparsely throughout the host ultramafic rock. It tends to form equant crystals of cubic morphology, generally octahedral.

In thin edges, the chromite displays a deep brown colour which suggests that it contains a significant iron content. This could be confirmed by electron microprobe analysis, or by bulk analysis of a chromite mineral separate. The nature of all accessory minerals of relatively high specific gravity (including any Pt-bearing phases) could be evaluated by studies of heavy mineral separates from these rocks.

4.2 Alteration of Chromite

In most of the altered ultramafic rocks, chromite is quite fresh. However, in two samples it displays replacement by secondary magnetite. In sample T19341 the chromite displays thin rims of magnetite indicating incipient replacement. However, in sample T19346 the chromite crystals have been extensively replaced by magnetite which also forms subhedral crystals and aggregates along intersecting fracture sets.

4.3 Alteration of the Ultramafic Rocks

All six of the ultramafic rock samples display various mineral assemblages that, except for chromite, are attributable to alteration. Two styles of alteration are distinguishable:

4.3.1 Hydration of the primary ultramafic rocks generated various assemblages composed of serpentine, tremolite, and talc. No primary silicate minerals or primary textures were preserved, as replacement was pervasive and complete. The hydration event most likely occurred soon after emplacement of the igneous rock bodies, perhaps as tectonic slices associated with thrust faults.

4.3.2 Hydrothermal alteration of the hydrated ultramafic rocks resulted in the generation of carbonates (variously calcite and magnesite), rare tourmaline, and magnetite (described above). The alteration is both pervasive and vein-controlled. The hydrothermal fluids most likely originated from cooling granitoid plutons which were emplaced in the general region during the Devonian orogenic event in western Tasmania. In particular, the presence of tourmaline and secondary magnetite are supportive of a Devonian hydrothermal origin for this alteration. Accessory sulphide minerals may have been introduced during this event, but it is equally likely that primary sulphide components that were present in the ultramafic rock were recrystallised in situ.

3.

It is clear from microtextural features that the carbonate and secondary magnetite minerals were generated subsequent to serpentinisation: veinlets of carbonate and magnetite cut the serpentine; and carbonate patches are commonly disseminated through the rocks. No phases suitable for radiometric dating were generated by the hydrothermal event, so there is no absolute method available to check the age of the hydrothermal alteration.

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9.

SAMPLE: T19341 :PTSC52773

Rock Name:
Carbonate-quartz- altered chromite-bearing ultramafic rock
Hand Specimen:

The drill core rock sample is composed of massive crystalline pale grey carbonate, but the presence of quartz is indicated by relatively high hardness. Thin white carbonate veinlets, several mm wide, cut the rock. Small black specks are sparsely scattered through the rock, which fails to respond to the hand magnet. The bulk of the rock is non-reactive toward dilute HCl, but some reaction occurs in veinlets, suggesting minor calcite is present.

Petrography:

Mineral	Vol.%	Origin
Carbonate (?magnesite)	56	hydrothermal alteration
Quartz	30	hydrothermal alteration
Talc	10	metamorphic
Chromite	2	?relict igneous
Pyrrhotite	2	hydrothermal alteration
Pentlandite	<1	hydrothermal alteration
?Gersdorffite	Tr	hydrothermal alteration
Chalcopyrite	Tr	hydrothermal alteration

In polished thin section, this sample displays a crystalline metamorphic texture, with relict chromite crystals of probable primary igneous origin.

Carbonate dominates the rock. It occurs irregularly distributed in patches and discontinuous veins of variable grain size ranging from microcrystalline to ~1 mm. Lack of reaction with dilute HCl in hand specimen suggests that carbonate is magnesite.

Quartz is moderately abundant, occurring intergrown with carbonate as irregularly shaped patches. Like the carbonate, it ranges widely in grain size.

Very fine-grained talc occurs as aggregates of flakes distributed throughout the carbonate. It tends to form thin (<0.2 mm) rims along carbonate veinlets.

Chromite is present in minor amount. It is uniformly distributed throughout the rock as octahedral grains ~0.2 mm in size. In reflected light the chromite has a uniform medium grey colour, but thin pale grey rims of magnetite are developed, possibly representing primary zoning of the spinel phase.

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10.

Sulphides are disseminated sparsely throughout the rock in both carbonate and quartz host minerals. Pyrrhotite forms small ragged patches up to ~0.2 mm in size. Pentlandite occurs as subhedral grains, of similar size to pyrrhotite, and tends to be associated with it as irregularly shaped inclusions and as thin flame-like patches. A trace of ?gersdorffite, white in reflected light, occurs as small subhedral crystals of cubic form. Rare yellow chalcopyrite occurs as small ragged patches, invariably associated with slightly larger pyrrhotite patches.

The presence of accessory euhedral chromite, talc alteration, and Ni-bearing sulphide minerals suggests that the precursor rock was ultramafic in composition. It has suffered complete pervasive alteration by carbonate, quartz, and minor sulphides, most likely in response to invasion by hydrothermal fluids generated during the widespread Devonian orogenic event in Tasmania.

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11.

SAMPLE: T19342 :PTSC52774

Rock Name:

Carbonate-altered chromite-bearing serpentinite

Hand Specimen:

The drill core rock sample is composed of abundant fine-grained dark green to black serpentine that is cut by white carbonate patches and discontinuous veins ranging from ~1 cm to ~1 mm wide. Small black grains of cubic morphology are sparsely disseminated through the rock, and are best observed on the sawn surface. Accessory metallic brown sulphide (?pyrrhotite) occurs as small patches. Cutting the rock are thin (mm-wide) irregular dark green to black veinlets. The rock reacts positively toward dilute HCl in diffuse patches throughout the rock.

Petrography and Mineragraphy:

Mineral	Vol.%	Origin
Serpentine	82	metamorphic
Chlorite	3	metamorphic
Carbonate (?calcite)	10	hydrothermal alteration
Chromite	3	relict igneous
Pyrrhotite	2	hydrothermal alteration
Chalcopyrite	Tr	hydrothermal alteration
?Fe-Ti oxide	Tr	hydrothermal alteration
?Galena	Tr	hydrothermal alteration

In polished thin section, this sample displays a fine-grained metamorphic texture that has been modified by patchy and veinlet alteration. Note that the modal abundances given above refer to the section, and may not be representative of the rock as a whole.

Serpentine dominates the rock. It forms a fine-grained, massive mosaic throughout the rock.

Carbonate (calcite; reactive to dilute acid) is present in minor to moderate amount. It forms irregularly shaped patches of centimetre size, as well as discontinuous veins and veinlets of variable thickness. Most of the carbonate is relatively coarse-grained (average grain size ~0.4 mm).

Chromite forms euhedral crystals of cubic morphology (cubes, octahedra) that range in size from ~0.4 mm to <0.1 mm. They are uniformly grey in reflected light, and in transmitted light their deep brown colour suggests a significant Fe content (cf. deep red for chromite sensu stricto). Chromite grains have been brittly deformed where traversed by the chlorite-filled veinlet.

Fine-grained chlorite is limited to a veinlet ~1 mm wide, where it is associated with minor ?Fe-Ti oxide blades and rare small anhedral ?galena patches.

Pyrrhotite occurs as fine-grained, irregularly-shaped patches up to ~0.4 mm in size. It is disseminated throughout the serpentinite, but tends to form elongate patches subparallel to carbonate veinlets. There is no close association of the pyrrhotite with the carbonate.

Chalcopyrite occurs as very small, anhedral yellow patches, commonly closely associated with pyrrhotite.

The mineralogy and texture of this sample is consistent with the following evolution:

- i) Crystallisation of an ultramafic igneous rock, most likely a peridotite, containing accessory disseminated chromite. Accessory sulphide may have been present.
- ii) Serpentinisation of the ultramafic rock, generating a massive serpentinite.
- iii) Hydrothermal alteration of the rock body, resulting in development of carbonate patches and veinlets, and minor chlorite-filled fractures. Sulphide may have been introduced during this event, but recrystallisation and partial remobilisation of primary sulphide is equally likely. The presence of disseminated sulphide throughout the serpentinite supports the latter suggestion. The trace of ?galena (if genuinely present) would have been introduced during this event, a thesis supported by its restriction to the thin chloritic veinlet.

SAMPLE: T19343 :PTSC52775

Rock Name:

Carbonate-tremolite- altered chromite-bearing ultramafic rock

Hand Specimen:

The drill core rock sample is fine-grained and dark greenish grey in colour. Cutting the rock are fine-grained, paler greenish cream irregular veinlets. On the sawn surface, fine-grained patches of disseminated brownish metallic sulphide (?pyrrhotite) may be distinguished. The rock reacts positively with dilute HCl in diffuse patches throughout the rock.

Petrography and Mineragraphy:

Mineral	Vol.%	Origin
Tremolite	70	metamorphic
Carbonate (calcite)	25	hydrothermal alteration
Chromite	3	relict igneous
Magnetite	1	hydrothermal alteration
Pyrrhotite	1	metamorphic/hydrothermal
Pentlandite	Tr	metamorphic/hydrothermal
?Gersdorffite	Tr	metamorphic/hydrothermal
Hornblende	Tr	hydrothermal

In polished thin section, this sample displays a fine-grained crystalline metamorphic texture dominated by fibrous tremolite.

Tremolite dominates the rock. It occurs as fine-grained massive patches and coarser-grained discontinuous veinlets in which average grain size is ~0.4 mm. The tremolite is colourless and tends to form fibrous radiating sheaves. In places the tremolite sheaves and needles display a weak to moderate foliation.

Carbonate (calcite) occurs as very fine-grained patches and ill-defined veinlets that are irregularly distributed through the rock.

Chromite builds equant euhedral crystals of cubic form (octahedra). They range in size from <0.1 mm to 0.6 mm, and average grain size is ~0.2 mm. They appear to be uniformly distributed throughout the rock. Some crystals display brittle deformation, with infilling by tremolite.

Sulphides are sparsely disseminated through the rock. Pyrrhotite is dominant, and is commonly accompanied by creamish pentlandite that tends to form blades and irregular patches within the pyrrhotite. An accessory white phase that builds small cubic crystals may be gersdorffite.

14.

A trace of green hornblende occurs as anhedral patches with an irregularly shaped veinlet that cuts the rock. Also within the veinlet is carbonate and a spinel phase (magnetite) that is opaque, quite isotropic under reflected light with low reflectivity and brownish colour. It forms subhedral cubic grains that display brittle deformation. The magnetite phase is the dominant mineral within the vein, and also occurs in smaller, discontinuous veinlets subparallel to the weak foliation in the rock.

The sample represents an ultramafic rock that contained disseminated accessory chromite. This portion of the igneous rock body suffered complete pervasive alteration to tremolite, as well as subsequent carbonate alteration in irregular veins and patches. Sulphides that may have been generated during the tremolitisation were likely to have been partially remobilised during the carbonate alteration event.

SAMPLE: T19344 :PTSC52776

Rock Name:

Altered chromite-bearing ultramafic rock

Hand Specimen:

The drill core sample is composed of fine-grained, ill-defined pale grey bands that are interspersed with equally fine-grained pale green bands and patches. The rock is cut by irregular white veinlets of calcite that react with dilute HCl.

Petrography and Mineragraphy:

Mineral	Vol.%	Origin
Serpentine	10	metamorphic
Tremolite	50	metamorphic
Talc	5	metamorphic
Chromite	2	relict igneous
Pyrrhotite	1	metamorphic
Pentlandite	<1	metamorphic
?Gersdorffite	Tr	metamorphic
Chalcopyrite	Tr	metamorphic
Carbonate (calcite)	30	hydrothermal alteration
Quartz	1	hydrothermal alteration
Tourmaline	<1	hydrothermal alteration

In polished thin section, this sample displays a fine-grained foliated metamorphic texture.

Tremolite is the dominant mineral. It occurs as very fine-grained, colourless, massive patches throughout the rock. In places it is foliated.

Serpentine is present in minor amount. It tends to form very fine-grained massive patches intimately intergrown with tremolite.

Talc occurs in minor amount as fine-grained sheaves that are aligned in a moderate foliation within tremolite, and also along margins of irregularly shaped carbonate veinlets.

Chromite occurs as euhedral to subhedral equant grains of cubic morphology ranging <0.1--0.6 mm in size (average grain size ~0.3 mm). In reflected light they display a uniform medium grey colour with no zoning. Some grains have been brittly fractured and filled by fibrous metamorphic phases (tremolite, talc).

Accessory sulphide phases are disseminated as small (<0.1 mm) grains and aggregates through the rock. Pyrrhotite is most abundant, and is commonly associated with cream pentlandite that forms blades within pyrrhotite and closely associated subhedral patches. Yellow chalcopyrite forms anhedral patches. A white phase, that forms subhedral grains and patches associated with the other sulphides, may be gersdorffite.

Carbonate (calcite) is moderately abundant. It occurs as fine-grained, foliated patches and coarser-grained (average grain size ~0.2 mm) discontinuous veins and veinlets that may contain anhedral patches of strained quartz and small subhedral to anhedral grains of greenish brown tourmaline.

The sample represents an ultramafic rock that has suffered a protracted history of alteration. The evolution of the rock may be summarised as follows:

- i) Igneous crystallisation of basic or ultrabasic magma produced an ultramafic rock that contained disseminated accessory chromite. Accessory sulphides may have been present at this stage.
- ii) Alteration, probably under regional metamorphic conditions, generated the hydrated assemblage dominated by tremolite + serpentine. Primary sulphides, if present, may have been recrystallised during this event.
- iii) Hydrothermal alteration, most likely during the Devonian event, resulted in the introduction of carbonate, quartz and tourmaline as replacement phases. Further recrystallisation of sulphides may have occurred during this event, and some sulphides may have been introduced.

SAMPLE: T19345 :PTSC52777

Rock Name:

Chromite-bearing carbonate-altered serpentinite

Hand Specimen:

The drill core rock sample is composed of massive, fine-grained, dark green serpentinite that is cut by ill-defined thin cream veinlets. Disseminated through the rock are small dark specks. The rock does not react with dilute HCl.

Petrography and Mineragraphy:

Mineral	Vol.%	Origin
Serpentine (?antigorite)	83	metamorphic
Carbonate (?magnesite)	15	hydrothermal alteration
Chromite	2	relict igneous
Pyrite	Tr	metamorphic
?Gersdorffite	Tr	metamorphic

In polished thin section, this sample displays a massive fibrous metamorphic texture, with some features of relict igneous texture and late alteration overprinting.

Serpentine dominates the rock. It occurs as randomly oriented colourless blades ~0.2 mm long, that together build a pervasive mat typical of antigorite. No primary textural features have been preserved in the antigorite.

Chromite occurs as octahedral crystals that range in size from ~0.2 to ~1.0 mm. Average size is ~0.4 mm. They are disseminated sparsely through the serpentinite. Most are uniformly medium grey in reflected light, but some have a porous mantle of paler grey colour, possibly magnetite. Fractures that cut chromite are filled by serpentinite or carbonate.

Carbonate (?magnesite) occurs in a variety of textural occurrences: as disseminated coarse-grained patches (average patch size ~1 mm); as fine- to coarse-grained fillings intergrown with serpentinite in discontinuous thin veinlets (~1 mm wide); and as thin fracture fillings in chromite.

Accessory sulphide is present. Pyrite occurs as very small (<0.1 mm), creamish white subhedral grains and aggregates disseminated throughout the rock. Possible ?gersdorffite occurs as micron-sized white inclusions within cores of pyrite.

The sample represents an ultramafic igneous rock, most likely a peridotite, that contained accessory primary disseminated chromite. After hydration to form serpentinite, it suffered low-grade carbonate alteration.

SAMPLE: T19346 :PTSC52778

Rock Name:

Magnetite-altered chromite-bearing serpentinite

Hand Specimen:

The drill core rock sample is composed of abundant dark green serpentinite that is soapy to the touch. It is massive, and is cut by thin black veinlets that form two intersecting vein sets. The rock is magnetic, and does not react with dilute HCl.

Petrography and Mineragraphy:

Mineral	Vol.%	Origin
Serpentine (?antigorite)	91	metamorphic
Chromite	3	relict igneous
Magnetite	5	hydrothermal alteration
Carbonate (?magnesite)	1	hydrothermal alteration
Pyrite	Tr	hydrothermal alteration

In polished thin section, this sample displays network structure in serpentinite, with pervasive and veinlet magnetite alteration.

Serpentine dominates the rock. It occurs as fibrous blades in random orientation and in network structure. No relict primary structures have been preserved in the serpentinite.

Chromite occurs as euhedral crystals of cubic morphology (average grain size ~0.3 mm), disseminated sparsely throughout the rock. The chromite displays a uniform medium grey colour in reflected light. Most crystals have been partly replaced by magnetite (see below).

Magnetite is present in moderate amount. It occurs in a variety of textural sites: as fine-grained aggregates along discontinuous veinlets; as disseminated small cubic grains; and as replacement rims on chromite. The magnetite is brownish grey in reflected light.

Accessory phases include fine-grained carbonate (?magnesite) associated with magnetite along veinlets, and a trace of creamish white pyrite that builds fine-grained aggregates with magnetite in veinlets.

The sample represents an ultramafic igneous rock, most likely a peridotite, that contained disseminated accessory chromite. Following serpentinisation (presumably a low-grade metamorphic event), the rock suffered pervasive alteration by hydrothermal fluids resulting in the deposition of magnetite (with minor carbonate and pyrite) along fracture sets and elsewhere through the rock.

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TABLE 1: TESTING FOR CALCITE WITH DILUTE HCl

Sample #	Reaction to HCl	Comments
T19338	Positive pervasive	Calcite present
T19339	Positive pervasive	Calcite present
T19340	Positive pervasive	Calcite present
T19341	Minor, in parts of veinlets	Trace calcite present
T19342	Positive in patches	Calcite present
T19343	Positive in patches	Calcite present
T19344	Positive in patches	Calcite present
T19345	Negative	Calcite absent
T19346	Negative	Calcite absent

TABLE 2: X-RAY DIFFRACTION RESULTS

 2a) Bulk Mineralogy of Sample T19338

	<u>Bulk Sample</u>	<u>Bladed Areas</u>
Talc	D	D
Serpentine	SD	SD
Calcite	A-SD	Tr-A
Diopside	Tr	SD
Galena	A	A
Sphalerite	Tr	A
Magnetite	A	-
Amphibole (actinolite)	-	Tr

 2b) Powder Photograph of Vein Mineral, Sample T19343

Spinel, $a_0=8.32\text{\AA}$ (?magnesiochromite).

SEMIQUANTITATIVE ABBREVIATIONS:

- D = Dominant. Used for the component apparently most abundant, regardless of its probable percentage level.
- SD = Sub-dominant. The next most abundant component(s) providing its percentage level is judged above about 20.
- A = Accessory. Components judged to be present between the levels of roughly 5 and 20%.
- Tr = Trace. Components judged to be below about 5%.

PHOTOMICROGRAPHS

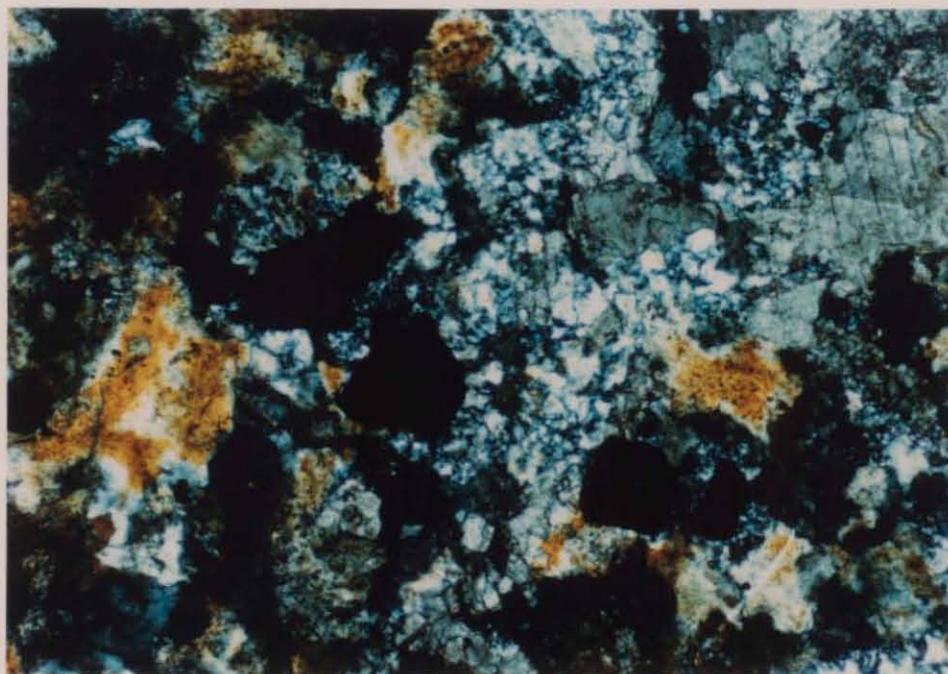
PLATE 1: SKARN ROCKS

PLATE 2: SKARN ROCKS (continued)

PLATE 3: ALTERED ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS

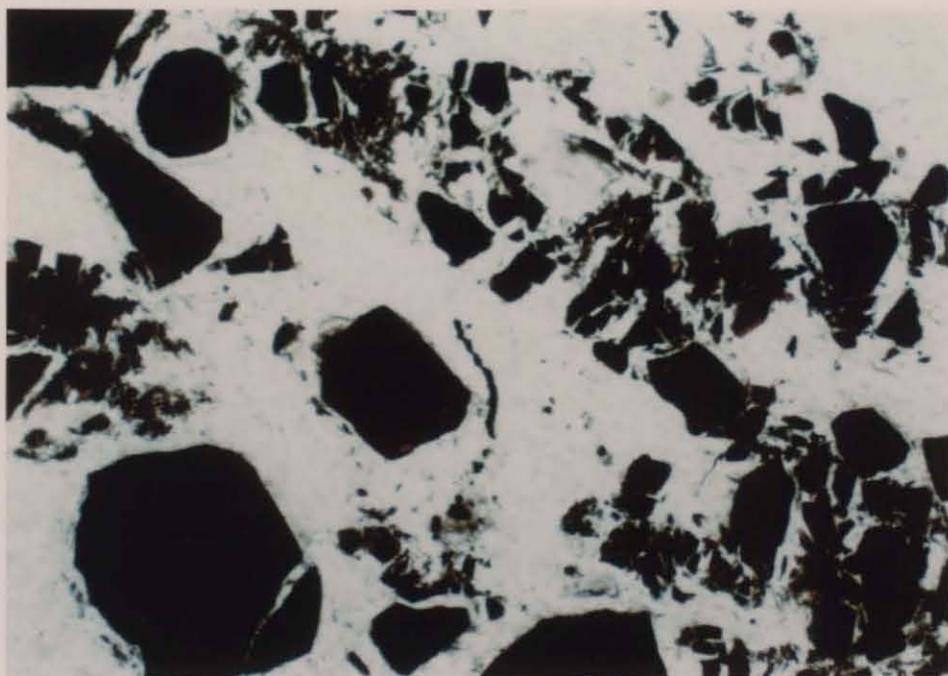
PLATE 4: ALTERED ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS (continued)

PLATE 5: ALTERED ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS (continued)

500 μm

a) Sample T19341, transmitted light, crossed polars (5, 7/1)

Relict igneous chromite (opaque octahedral grains) lies in a matrix of quartz (yellow, grey, white) and carbonate (high pastel colours and cleaved, top right). The ultramafic rock has been completely replaced except for the chromite.

200 μm

b) Sample T19342, transmitted plane polarised light (10, 8/1)

Relict igneous chromite (mainly black) displays deep brown colouration in thin edges, indicating a significant iron content. The chromite has been brittlely fractured along a chlorite-filled fracture oriented NW-SE.

5 cm

PLATE 4: ALTERED ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS (Contd.)



a) Sample T19342, reflected polarised light (5, 9/1)

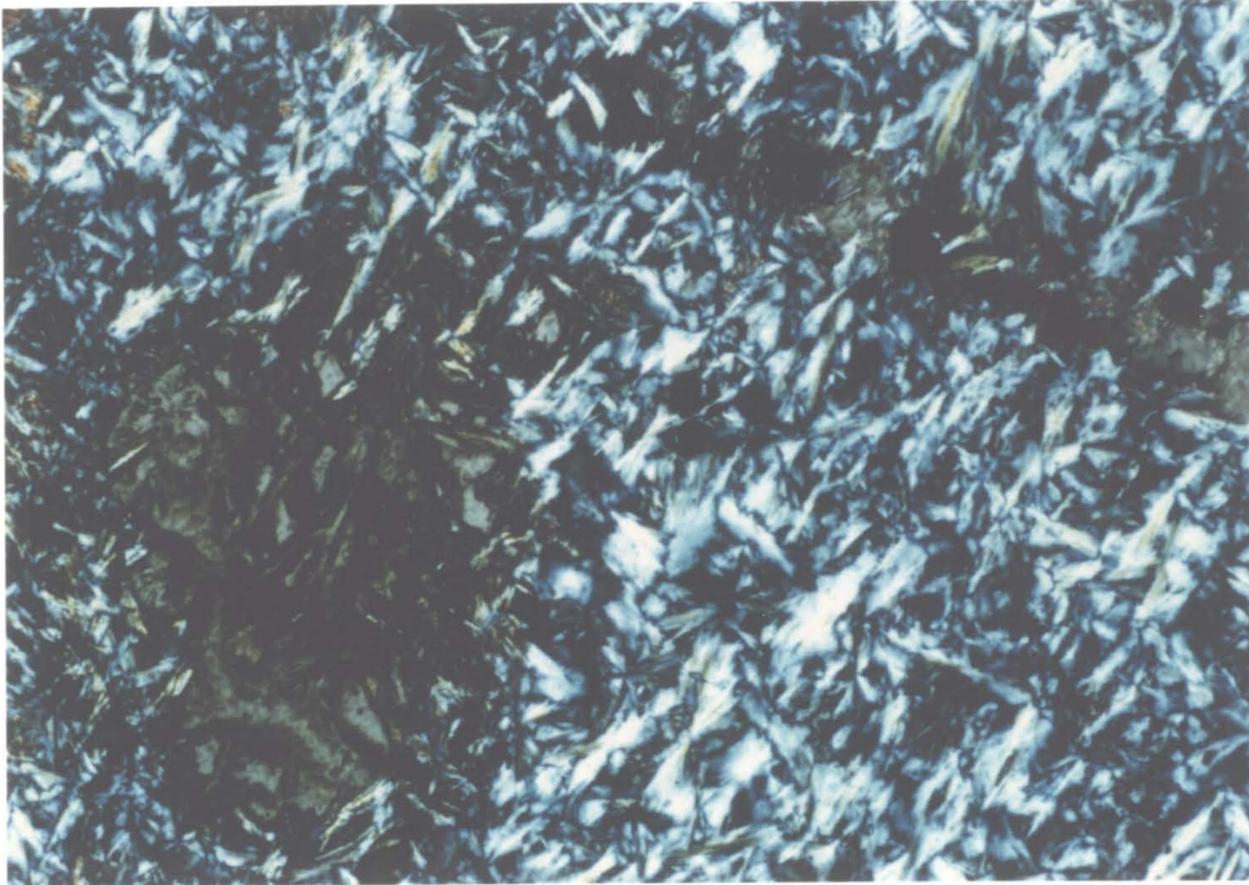
Relict igneous chromite (high relief, bluish-grey) is quite fresh, and lies in a matrix of serpentine, carbonate and accessory sulphide (mainly pyrrhotite).



b) Sample T19346, reflected polarised light (10, 12/1)

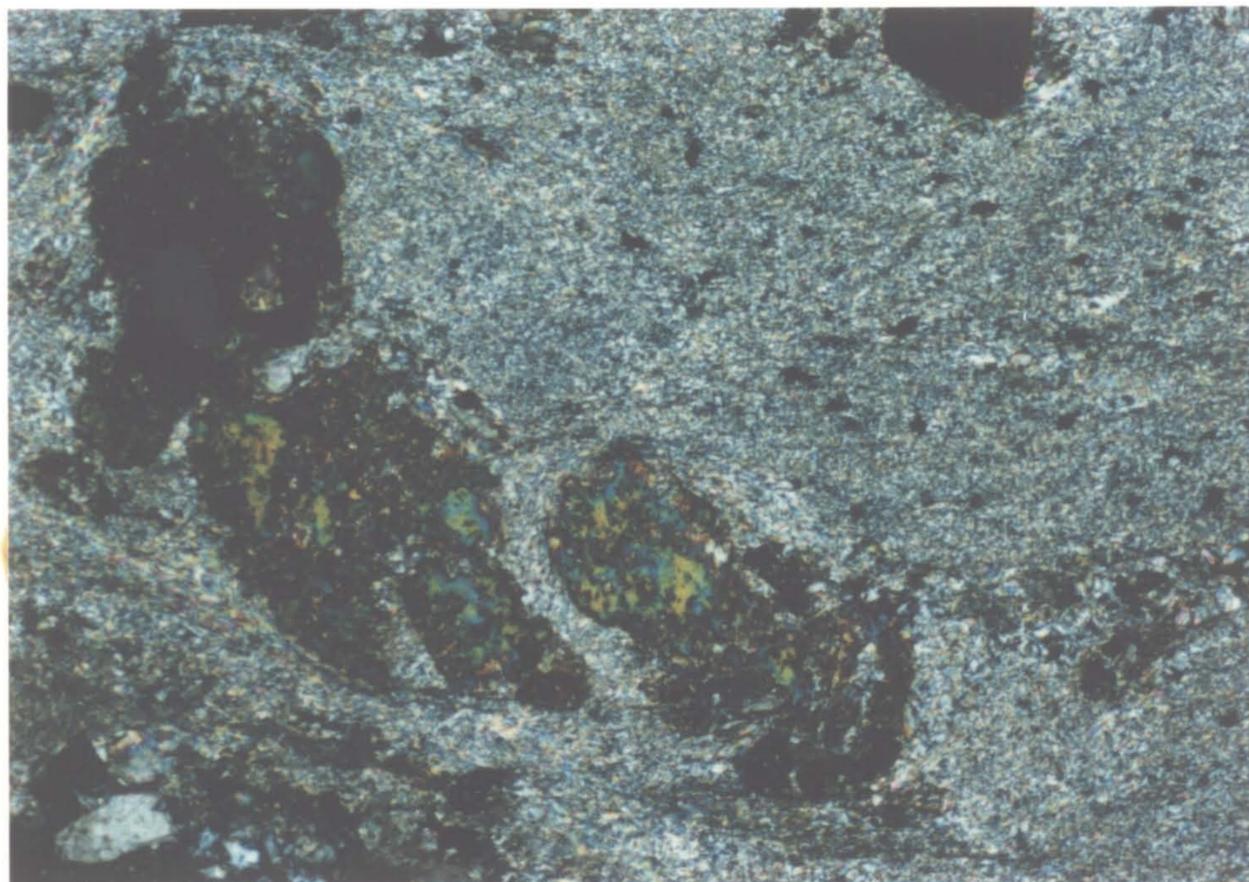
In this sample, relict igneous chromite (bluish-grey) has been replaced around margins by secondary magnetite (pale brownish-grey) which may be of hydrothermal Devonian origin.

5 cm

500 μm

a) Sample T19345, transmitted light, crossed polars (5, 12A/1)

The primary igneous ultramafic rock firstly was pervasively serpentinised (bluish-grey and yellowish-white flakes of antigorite), and then was partly carbonated in disseminated patches (left) and discordant veinlets (upper right).

500 μm

b) Sample T19344, transmitted light, crossed polars (5, 11/1)

Accessory tourmaline (subhedral spongy grains with bright colours) and carbonate (lower left) most likely are of Devonian hydrothermal origin, and have partly replaced an altered ultramafic rock that was composed primarily of serpentine, talc and relict igneous chromite (black, top right).

5 cm

APPENDIX 7

Geology of the (Mount) Dundas Grid and Lines 3600,
3800, 4000N Montezuma Grid E.L.'s 101/87 Dundas and
13/88 Williamsford.

GEOLOGY OF THE DUNDAS GRID AND LINES 36 38 40N MONTEZUMA GRIDS
EL 101/87 DUNDAS AND 13/88 WILLIAMSFORD
MAY 1990

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REFERENCES	
Corbett, K.D; Lees, T.C; 1987 Cambrian deformation of the Mt Read Volcanics Tasmania	
Blissett, A.H; 1962 Geological Survey Explanatory Report Zeehan	
Green, G.R; 1983 The geological setting and formation of the Rosebery volcanic hosted massive sulfide orebody, Tasmania. A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.	

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The grid is underlain by a sequence of precambrian schist/quartzite/conglomerate and cambrian fine grained sediments and felsic volcanics. Correlation of the younger precambrian and cambrian is uncertain and may be in part equivalents of the Onah Quartzite, Dundas Group or Rosebery Group.

The sequence trends north, dips steeply to the east and probably faces east. The Rosebery Fault, a thrust with a moderate easterly dip is the major structure but is not prominent due to its subparallel strike with the stratigraphy. The sequence from precambrian basement in the west to cambrian White Spur Formation in the east may represent several fault thrusts rather than a continuous sequence.

Only minor mineralization has been located and is either Devonian associated with carbonate horizons/alteration or cambrian stockworking in volcanics in close proximity to the Rosebery Fault. The area has been prospected in the past for silver lead but no production is recorded.

The area may have potential to host gold and base metal mineralization associated with volcanics and the Rosebery Fault.

INTRODUCTION

This report details contract geological mapping of the Dundas grid and SE part of the Montezuma grid. See Plans 1 and 2. The report was compiled before assay data or the ground magnetic survey was available.

The grid area comprises 3kms extending from Moores Pimple in the north southwest for 3.8km to the headwaters of Comet Creek. The grid straddling the ridge between Moores Pimple and Mount Dundas. The SW part of the grid, lines 14,16,18N lies within EL 101/87.

Two grids are included in the mapping:

-Dundas Grid, lines trending 134 true, at 200m spacing, extending 500m (4500-5500E) either side of a central baseline (5000E) which trends 222 true. Lines are numbered from 1400N to 4200N.

-Montezuma Grid (designated "Mg"), the SE part of this grid has been extended to cover the gap between the two grids. Lines are spaced at 200m, trend 252 true and include 36N, 38N and 40N. Line 28N of the Dundas grid is used as access. The grid follows pre-existing lines.

Cross lines and the baseline have been pegged at slope corrected distances and surveyed with tape compass. The plotted grid on the geological plan has used topographic features as control points.

Geological mapping by Roger Poltock was completed in 11 days between April 23 and May 11. The gridded area is quite steep but readily accessible by roads via Dundas and Hercules and the Moores Pimple walking track. Geological data is presented as fact and interpretive plans. See Plan 1 and 2.

A total of 63 rock samples was collected in the course of mapping No 26801 - 26866, with 26820, 26840 and 26860 as standards. 31 of these samples were submitted for assay. See Appendix 1. The balance of the samples are a representative suite of lithologies.

DESCRIPTION OF LITHOTYPES

Correlations and groupings are based on previous mapping by RGC geologists on the adjoining grids and discussions with Tony Brown of the Geological Survey on May 14. None of the lithologies or alteration types have been submitted for petrology.

Pos Precambrian Concert Schist

The most extensive exposures of this unit are in the SW sector of the Dundas and Montezuma grids.

The dominant lithologies are quartz muscovite schist interbedded with quartzites which are strongly foliated and frequently displaying a crenulation cleavage.

Bedded carbonates and graphitic phyllites are exposed in Comet Creek at 1400N 4775E, 1525N 5000E.

Samples of this unit include 26813, 26814, 26816 and 26818.

Pod Precambrian Maestries Conglomerate

A carbonate rich conglomerate occurring as narrow lenses within the Concert Schist near its eastern contact with the Onah Quartzite.

The best exposures are on the intersection of lines 28N Dundas grid and 40N Montezuma grid, other occurrences are at 36N 4600E ("Mg"), 1600N 4970E, 1550N 5000E and 1400N 5030E. A silicified and pyritic fine conglomerate at 1400N 5025E may belong to the same unit.

The conglomerate is poorly sorted and matrix supported. Clasts are subrounded to rounded, comprising fine grained siltstone, sandstone (tuffaceous), carbonate and minor pyrite (Appendix 2a) The conglomerate typically weathers with a limonite crust.

Samples of this unit include include 26804, 26812, 26815.

**Po Precambrian Oonah quartzite and slate or
Cambrian Rosebery Group Stitt Quartzite**

4

A sequence of well bedded quartzite and black siltstone overlying Pos and/or Pod in the SW sector of the grid.

Quartzites are dark grey, micaceous, well sorted (although some have a feldspathic appearance), strongly jointed, quartz veined and occasionally pyritic (Appendix 2c).

Siltstone and phyllite are grey to graphitic, frequently pyritic and occasionally with soft sediment deformation features (Appendix 2b).

Samples of this unit include 26805, 26806, 26817 and 26823.

**Ctg Ctp Ctl Cambrian Dundas Group /
Rosebery Group Westcott Argillite**

A mixed sequence of grey (Ctg) and pink (Ctp) greywackes (Appendix 3a) and siltstone with one main limestone siltstone horizon (Ctl). The sediments are fine to medium grained, moderately well sorted, carbonate (dolomite) rich and have been derived from a felsic volcanic terrane as indicated by chloritized glass clasts and quartz feldspar crystals.

Scattered dark grey cherty siltstones are a minor part of the sequence and can be seen outcropping at 2200N 5000E.

Graded bedding and load structures indicate that in places the sequence faces east.

The sequence is well exposed along the Moores Pimple track between lines 2200N and 3400N.

Samples of this unit include 26807, 26819, 26833, 26842 and 26851.

**Cc Cambrian Polymict conglomerate Dundas Group (Herrmann Cdc) /
Rosebery Group Salisbury Conglomerate**

Polymict conglomerate composed of subrounded to well rounded clasts 5-50mm diameter, poorly sorted, clast to matrix supported (Appendix 2f). Clasts include cream to pink chert/ vitric tuff, felsic/ basic volcanics and fuchsite carbonate. Matrix lacks sorting and comprises fine grit of similar material to the clasts and quartz feldspar crystals.

Poorly bedded horizons of greywacke sandstone occur within the sequence.

On the grid the conglomerate is restricted to the Moores Pimple area and is interpreted to be in fault contact with other units.

A sample of this unit is 26864.

Cvs Cambrian Dundas Group or Rosebery Group

Quartzose wackes, siltstone, chert, vitric/ crystal tuffs and limestone (Appendix 2g h i) occur in the central section of the grid between 22N and 36N.

The sediments are interpreted to have been deposited in a proximal volcanic, shallow water environment. Sediments are dark grey to cream, with a varying amount of felsic tuffaceous detritus.

Samples of this unit include 26824, 26832, 26836, 26847, 26853 and 26858.

Cvf Cambrian Dundas Group (Herrmann Cdp Cdv) or Rosebery Group Natone Volcanics

Rhyolitic volcanics including lavas, vitric tuffs, volcanic and hydrothermal breccias (Appendix 2k). The volcanics occur between 26N and 42N in central part of the grid and are best exposed on Moores Pimple.

The dominant lithology is fine grained with scattered sericitized lithics (glass) or crystals (feldspar) <2mm, and is interpreted to be either a vitric tuff or rhyolite lava (Appendix 2j).

The tuffs and breccias show little evidence of reworking and are probably subaerial/mass debris deposits. Hydrothermal breccias are of limited extent but common (Appendix 2k).

Samples of the unit include 26825, 26837, 26845, 26846, 26853, 26856, 26857, 26859 and 26862.

Cwt Cambrian White Spur Formation

Interbedded tuffaceous wacke and siltstone. This is the dominant unit on the eastern section of the grid, with extensive exposure along the road the in vicinity of 42N.

The sediments are grey to khaki, micaceous, thinly bedded with a prominent slaty cleavage (Appendix 2l). Scattered horizons of vitric/ crystal tuff and carbonate occur, the latter outcropping on the road at 42N 5175E.

Samples of this unit include 26808, 26826, 26829, 26830, 26850 and 26861.

2-5

Cwf Cambrian White Spur Formation

Similar to Cwt but with crystal (Appendix 2n) and vitric tuffs dominant, occurring as a lense within Cwt between 18N - 30N and in the NE corner of grid between 40N - 42N.

The dominant lithology is a cream, thinly bedded, vitric tuff (Appendix 2m) which is frequently stockworked with quartz veins.

Samples of this unit include 26809, 26821, 26827, 26828 and 26838.

Cug Cambrian gabbro and basalt

Outcrops as a sill or lens like body <15m thick within Ctg near the contact with Po between lines 22-26N and 36N 4950E ("Mg"). Best exposures are in old prospect trenches at 22N 4775E and on the slopes immediately south for 125m.

The unit is always carbonate altered either fine grained basaltic ? with chloritic amygdales (Appendix 2e) or medium to coarse grained gabbroic (Appendix 2d). that it is at least in part an extrusive or

Samples of this unit include 26822, 26834, 26835 and 26841.

Cs Cambrian fuchsite silica carbonate rock / serpentinite ?

This alteration type is associated with fault zones and Cc in the Moores Pimple area and is interpreted to be in part an altered chromite bearing mafic (serpentinite) however some remnant textures suggest felsic volcanics (Appendix 3c).

The most extensive exposure is in a NNW trending zone between 36N and 40N, more localized occurrences are at 3075-3100N 5000E, and 4200N 4860-4900E.

The surface of outcrops are typically weathered to a gossanous crust reflecting the carbonate content. Breccia textures are common.

Samples of this alteration include 26822, 26834, 26835, 26841, 26844, 26852, 26855 and 26863.

STRATIGRAPHY AND STRUCTURE

An essentially N to NE trending sequence with moderate to steep easterly dips and probably east facing, with a regional flexure to the NW in the northern part of the area. Structural and stratigraphic continuity has been interpreted with previous mapping on the Ring River Grid to the north and Montezuma Grid to the NW.

Five structural and stratigraphic entities are interpreted to exist, bounded by fault structures with the exception of Concert Schist and Oonah contact which is at least in part an unconformity.

From east to west these entities are :

- Concert Schist/ Maestries Conglomerate
- Oonah Quartzite Slate (Stitt Quartzite)/ Dundas Group greywacke silt (Rosebery Group (Westcott Argillite) /gabbro and basalt
- Dundas Group conglomerate/ Rosebery Group Salisbury Conglomerate
- Felsic volcanics and sediments
- White Spur Formation greywacke siltstone and felsic volcanics.

Concert Schist Maestries Conglomerate

The schists are the basal and western most unit on the grid, typically strongly foliated to schistose with a crenulation cleavage. Structural trends are N to NW, with steep dips to the E and W; and on the Montezuma grid trending WNW with shallow dips to the south.

Significant deformation has occurred pre " Oonah/ Dundas Group" deposition. The schists were refolded during the Devonian.

The Maestries Conglomerate occurs as discontinuous lenses either within the schist near the eastern contact or on the contact with the Oonah. This proximity to the contact indicates that there is probably an unconformity/disconformity between Pos and Po. significant fault displacement may also have occurred on the contact. The conglomerate is relatively massive and is interpreted as structurally more competent than the Pos.

Oonah Quartzite Slate (Stitt Quartzite)/ Dundas Group greywacke silt (Rosebery Group Westcott Argillite) /gabbro and basalt

The Po overlies the Pos or locally the Pod having similar trends to the later. The Po quartzites and slates are well bedded. In the vicinity of drill roads at 40N ("M g") isoclinal folds with steep dipping fold axis are exposed; these may be localized structures in proximity to a possible faulted contact with the Pos.

The quartzite and slates are apparently conformably overlain by pink to grey dolomitic greywacke siltstone limestone and a single horizon or sill of gabbro/basalt.

The sequence strikes N to NNE and dips between 20-80 east, facings from graded beds and load casts indicate east younging.

A likely alternative correlation for the package is Stitt Quartzite (Po) and Westcott Argillite on the basis of:
-structural affinities with overlying Cambrian sediments
-occurrence of a tuffaceous greywacke apparently within the quartzite at 14N 5175E
-apparently overlain by Ctg, Rosebery Group Westcott Argillite (Green 1983 and discussion with Tony Brown Geological Survey)

The sequence is bounded to the NE by a shear zone with associated fuchsite carbonate silica alteration and to the east by the Rosebery Fault.

Dundas Group conglomerate/ Rosebery Group Salisbury Conglomerate

Separated from the previous package by a NNW trending fault zone up to 100m wide which has been totally altered to fuchsite silica carbonate and is interpreted to have been in part a serpentinite body.

This structure is probably the southern continuation of the fault associated with the ultramafic on the eastern flank of the Huskisson Syncline and west of Colebrook Hill. The fault is interpreted to either join the Rosebery Fault or is displaced by it in the hanging wall but continuing in the footwall. This trend in the footwall should be evident from the magnetics.

Herrmann's mapping on the Ring River Grid to the north suggests that these conglomerates occur in the crest of an anticlinal structure with overlying Dundas Group/Westcott Argillites on the limbs. From current mapping the structural and stratigraphic associations are uncertain.

The conglomerate contact with the volcanics to east on the flanks of Moores Pimple is the Rosebery Fault.

Felsic volcanics and sediments

This NE trending sequence of rhyolitic volcanics and sediments is interpreted to lie within the Rosebery Fault zone. The sequence is 250-300m thick and was intersected in MP1 from 133.50m to the end of the hole (EZ report No T222 1986). These volcanics have been tentatively correlated with the Natone Volcanics. See Green 1983.

The Rosebery Fault has been defined as an east dipping (40) thrust with a minimum displacement at Rosebery of 1.5km (Corbett and Lees 1987). The MP1 intercept and outcrop pattern of the volcanics on the eastern flanks of Moores Pimple confirm the attitude of the structure but there is no indication of the displacement.

The fault association with the volcanics can be traced south to 22N where the structure appears to swing south across the sequence into the White Spur Formation. This apparent trend is a function of the combination of an east dipping thrust and topography.

White Spur Formation greywacke siltstone and felsic volcanics.

Located on the hanging wall side of the Rosebery Fault; the sequence is NE trending with steep west dips. A prominent slaty cleavage and short wavelength folds are common.

The White Spur Formation was considered by Corbett and Lees, 1987, as the base of Dundas Group; underlying the Stitt Quartzite and Westcott Argillite and the overlying the central volcanics which host the Rosebery and Hercules mineralization. From current mapping no indication of stratigraphic or structural position has been determined.

MINERALIZATION

Minor mineralization has been located, associated with carbonate horizons, silica fuchsite carbonate alteration, quartz stockworking and hornfelsing. The mineralization is attributable to Cambrian volcanism and Devonian granitoids.

Trenching and adits were located but no attempt has been made to map or systematically sample them. The main prospecting activity in the past has been at the Moores Pimple mine and in vicinity of 22N on the Moores Pimple walking track. There is no mineral production recorded from the area.

Mineralization and alteration styles are as follows:-

Carbonate horizons/carbonate alteration in Concert Schist

Exposed in shallow prospect pits at 1600N 4700E (26801-802), 1600N 4825E (26803). The former occurrence is the most extensive, a north trending zone of carbonate/chlorite/pyrite 8m wide has been exposed.

Carbonate altered gabbro/basalt

Carbonate altered and slightly pyritic basic rocks with minor galena sphalerite veinlets are exposed in trenching at 22N 4790E (26822) and 24N 4665E (26834), an adit has been driven at 22N. This alteration has also been located at 26N 4600E (26835).

The zone was probably prospected because of the gossanous weathering surface developed on outcrops. The sulfide content of the rock is only a trace.

Maestries Conglomerate

This horizon has been explored to some depth on the Montezuma grid and work in that area will not be discussed further. An adit at 36N ("Mg") 4450E is interpreted to have been driven to intercept the conglomerate but the target probably was not reached. Only phyllite with carbonate veins were found on the dump (26839).

Hornfelsing/silicification

Weak hornfelsing of Ctg Ctp is located in a diffuse zone around 30N 4600E (Appendix 3a). The following features indicate hornfelsing:

- bleached appearance
- spotted with chlorite
- coarse grains of pyrite
- hard exposures with a conchoidal fracture.

A zone of silicification, pyritization and brecciation (Appendix 3b) is centred on the baseline between 1400N and 1700N (26812, 26814, 26817). This alteration is hosted within Pos and Po.

The hornfelsing and silicification is probably attributable to Devonian granitoids.

Fuchsite silica carbonate alteration

This is associated with faults and the chert pebble conglomerate (Cc) in the northern part of the grid.

The most extensive zone is 100m wide located between 36N-40N and is interpreted to be mainly an altered serpentinite (Appendix 3c and 26855, 26863). This zone has been prospected at the Moores Pimple mine 3850N 4525E, the workings were not located during the current mapping but were sampled by Herrmann 1989 and described by Blissett 1962 as veinlets of galena sphalerite pyrite chalcopyrite in a carbonate rock.

More localized occurrences of this alteration have been located at:

- 3075-3100N 5000E, associated with felsic volcanics in the Rosebery Fault (26844)
- 3600N 4810E (26852) within greywackes and siltstones

Quartz limonite stockworking

Hosted in rhyolite lavas and vitric tuffs (Appendix 3d) in proximity to the Rosebery Fault (26843, 26845, 26856, 26857, 26859, 26862) and 200m east of the fault in similar lithologies of White Spur Formation between 26-32N (26828, 26831, 26850)

Silicified siltstone

Silicified siltstone with disseminated pyrite and veinlets of chalcopyrite (Appendix 3e) occur in the western most outcrop of Cvs at 26N 4925E (26836). This mineralization may be volcanogenic or associated with a splay of the Rosebery Fault. There has been no attempt to define the extent of the mineralization.

Gossans

Limonite and gossan float has been collected at 16N 5275E (26807), 14N 5175E (26810), 40N ("Mg") 4650E (26866).

The source of the gossans is unknown but are probably associated with weathered carbonates.

448238

APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEETS

ROGER POLTOCK GEOLOGICAL PTY. LTD.

CLIENT RAC

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

COLLECTED BY: R Poltock

PROJECT

LABORATORY

DATE DISPATCHED:

PROSPECT DUNDAS / MONTIELUMA GRASS

SAMPLE TYPE Rock

DATE RECEIVED:

A 2808

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES									
26830	2200N	S425E	Fine tuffaceous greywacke / phyllite										
26831	2200N	S300E	Qtz crystal tuff with vitric groundmass - brecciated and stockworked.										
26832	2200N	S150E	Crystal lithic in greywacke matrix										
26833	2200N	S010E	Chert / Althorn black - abundant quartz carbonate veinlets										
26834	2400N	466SE	Prospect trench - carbonate altered basic? volcanic or intrusive										
26835	2600N	4612E	Altered gabbro / chlorite?										
26836	2600N	4930E	Tuffaceous greywacke with pyrite blebs, dark grey cherty alteration (oxidized) with dissem py and cop veinlets (ASSAYED)										
26837	2600N	S000E	Felsic volcanic breccia - sericitized, vitric tuff with chloritized glass frags < 2mm										
26838	2600N	S165E	Qtz felsic crystal tuff with chlorite veins										
26839	3000N	4425E	Acid dump - phyllite with Qtz carb veins										
26840	STANDARD		Fmc .23										
26841	3600N	4960E	Basalt with chloritized amygdaloids										
26842	3200N	4835E	Greywacke and grey limestone - brecciated										
26843	3112-3100N	S000E	Felsic lap / vitric tuff sericitized + grit and fine conglomerate.										

448291

ROGER POLTOCK GEOLOGICAL PTY. LTD.

SAMPLE RECORD AND ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

COLLECTED BY: R Poltock

CLIENT Rce

PROJECT

LABORATORY

DATE DISPATCHED:

PROSPECT DUNDAS / MONTEZUMA GRIDS SAMPLE TYPE Rock

DATE RECEIVED:

A 2838

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	ANALYSES															
26259	4000N	4250E	Felsic volcanic - hydrothermal breccia + qb lam veining																
26260	STANDARD		B4 0.25 g t																
26261	4000N	5130E	Crystalline tuff/wacke, silicified + several phases of quartz veining																
26262	3800N	5235E	Rhyolite lava? + qb lam stockwork																
26263	3800N	4290E	Fuchsite carbonate alteration - conglomerate																
26264	4200N	4900E	Polymineral conglomerate																
26265	4000N	4715E	Qtz. phyllite - chloritized																
26266	4000N	4650E	hemonite with phyllite qtz frags																
26267	4000N	4600E	Phyllite schist - cream sericitized with chlorite spots veinlets																
26268	2175N	4775E	Brecciated calcareous pyroclastic with yellow sphalerite pyrite veinlets																
26269	4150N	5300E	tritic tuff and silstone dolomite interbeds																

440633

88

448294

APPENDIX 2

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LITHOTYPES

259

443295



2a: 26804 (Pod) Carbonate rich conglomerate.



2b: 26823 (Po) Laminated pyritic siltstone with soft sediment deformation.



2c: 26817 (Po) Quartz veined and pyritic quartzite.



2d: 26822 (Cug) Carbonate altered gabbro.

261

443297



2e: 26841 (Cug) Basalt with chloritized amygdales.



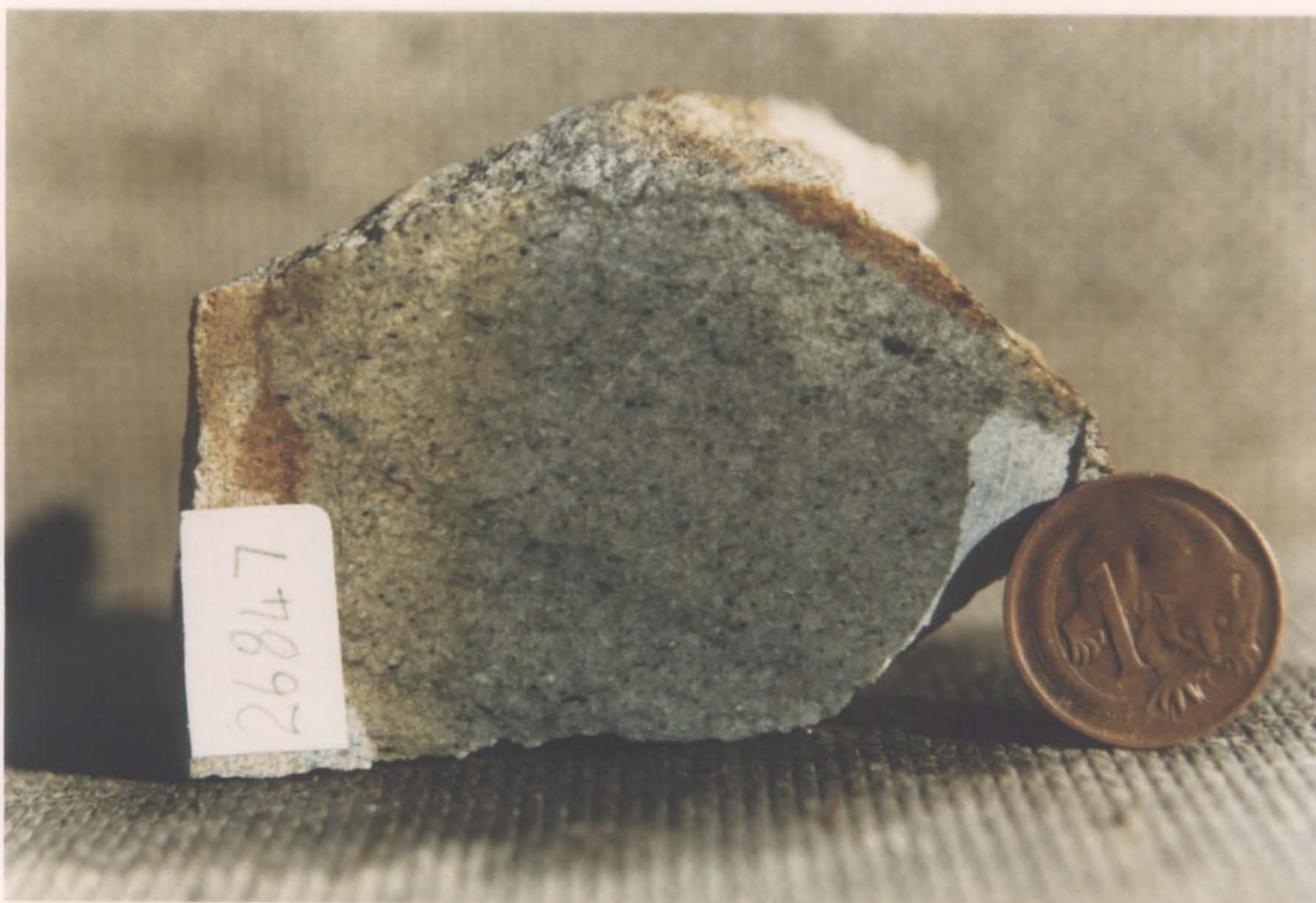
2f: 26864 (Cc) Polymict conglomerate.

252

443298



2g: 26847 (Cvs) Laminated tuffaceous siltstone.



2h: (Cvs) Silicified quartzose wacke.

263

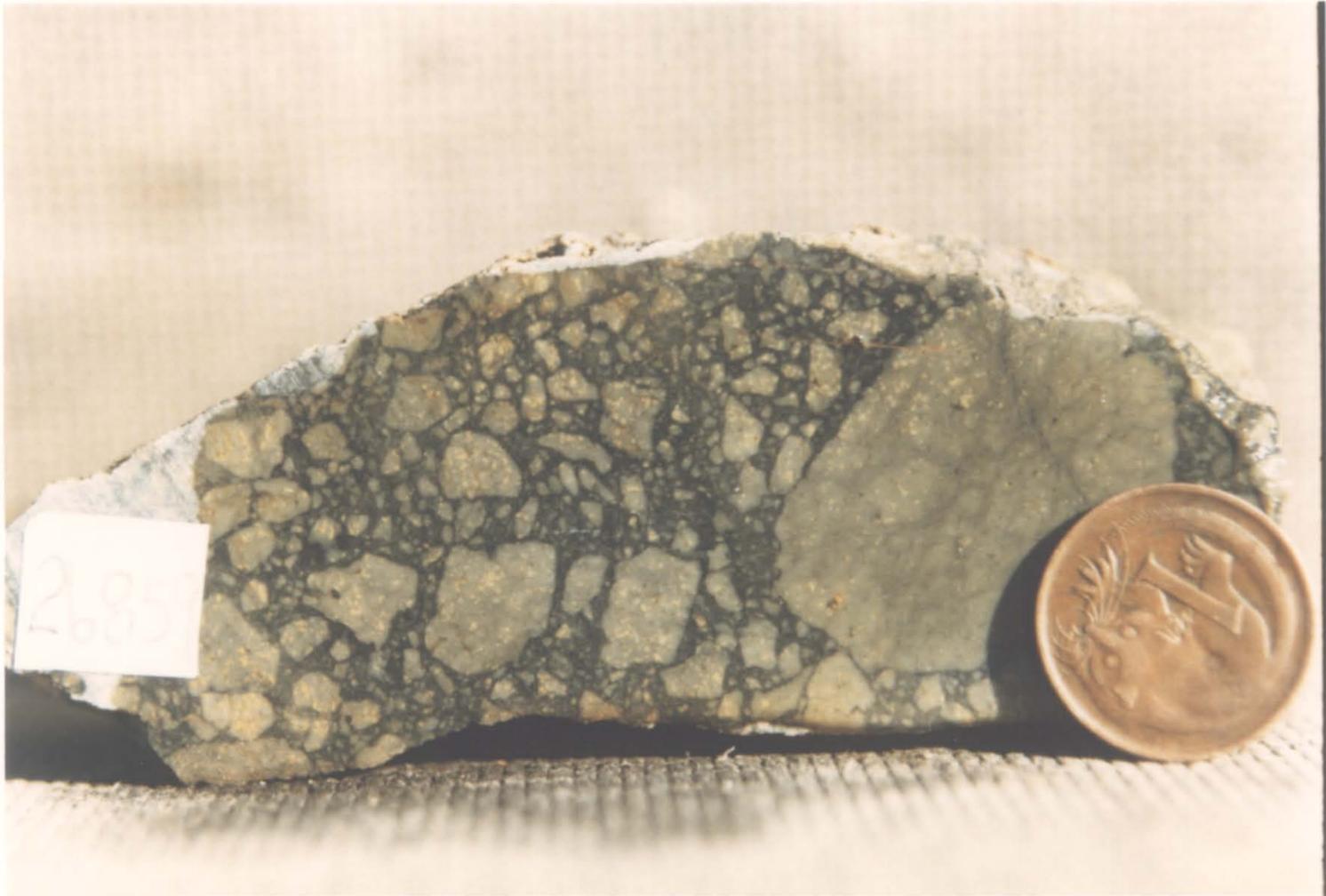
443299



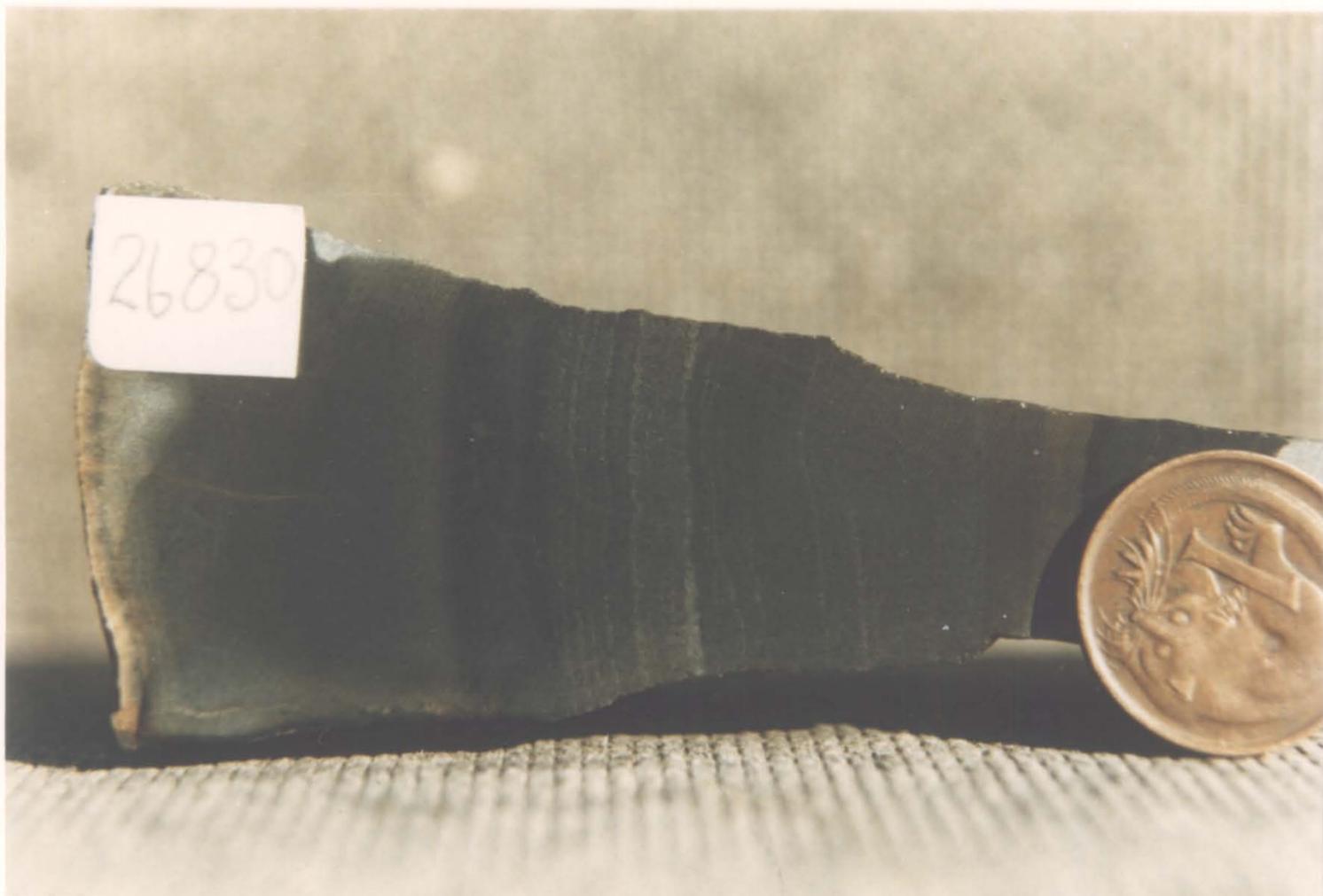
21: 26848 (Cvs) Dolomite.



2j: 26846 (Cvf) Sericitized felsic vitric tuff or lava.



2k: 26859 (Cvf) Hydrothermal breccia in felsic volcanic.



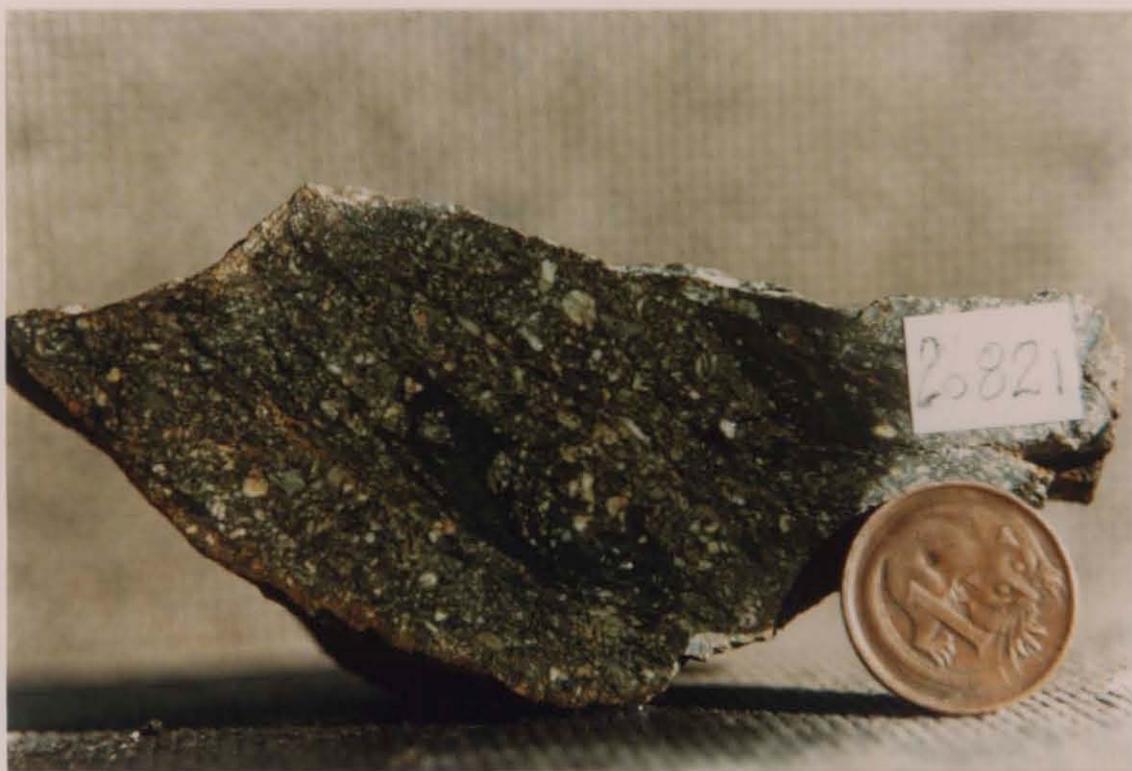
21: 26830 (Cwt) Tuffaceous greywacke and siltstone.

265

448301



2m: 26809 (Cwf) Laminated vitric tuff.



2n: 26821 (Cwf) Crystal lithic tuff.

266

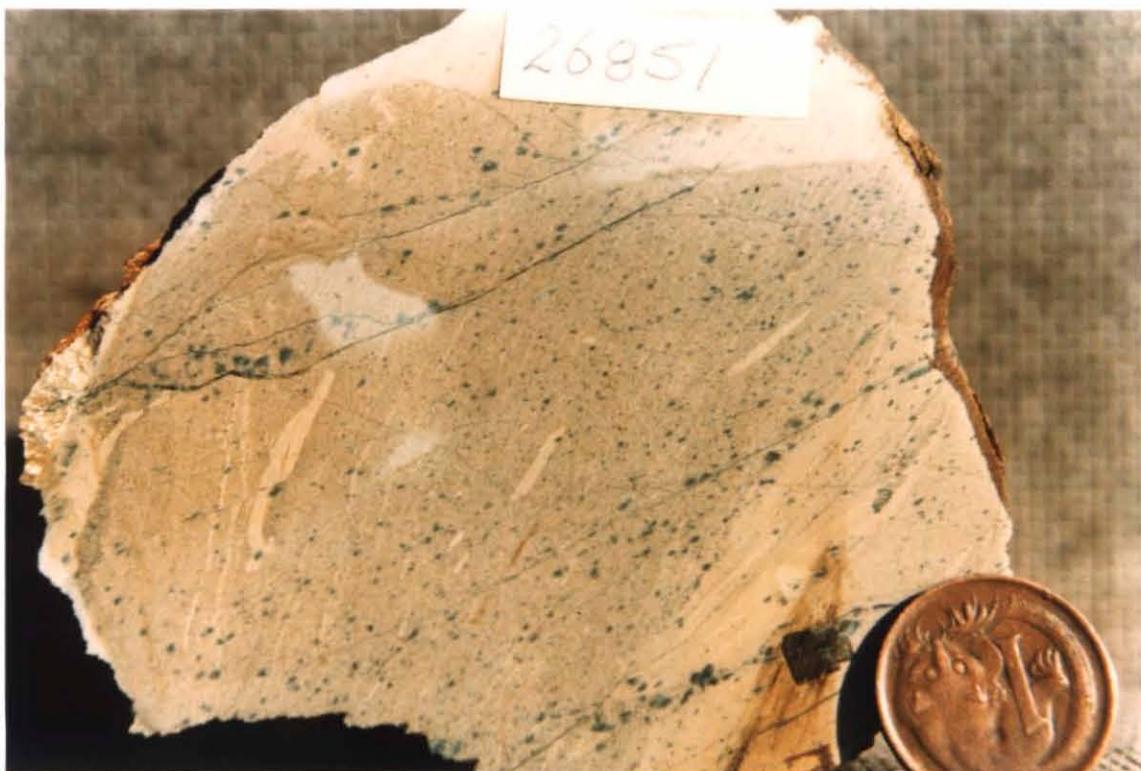
448302

APPENDIX 3

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION STYLES

2687

448303



3a: 26851 (Ctp) Weakly hornfelsed greywacke.



3b: 26814 (Pos) Silicified and pyritic brecciated quartzite.



3c: 26855 (Cs) Carbonate/ silica/ fuchsite altered brecciated serpentinite or volcanic.



3d: 26856 (Cvf) Brecciated felsic volcanic with quartz limonite stockwork.



3e: 26836 (Cvs) Silicified siltstone with disseminated pyrite and veinlets of chalcopyrite.

APPENDIX 8

Mt. Dundas Ground Magnetics

Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

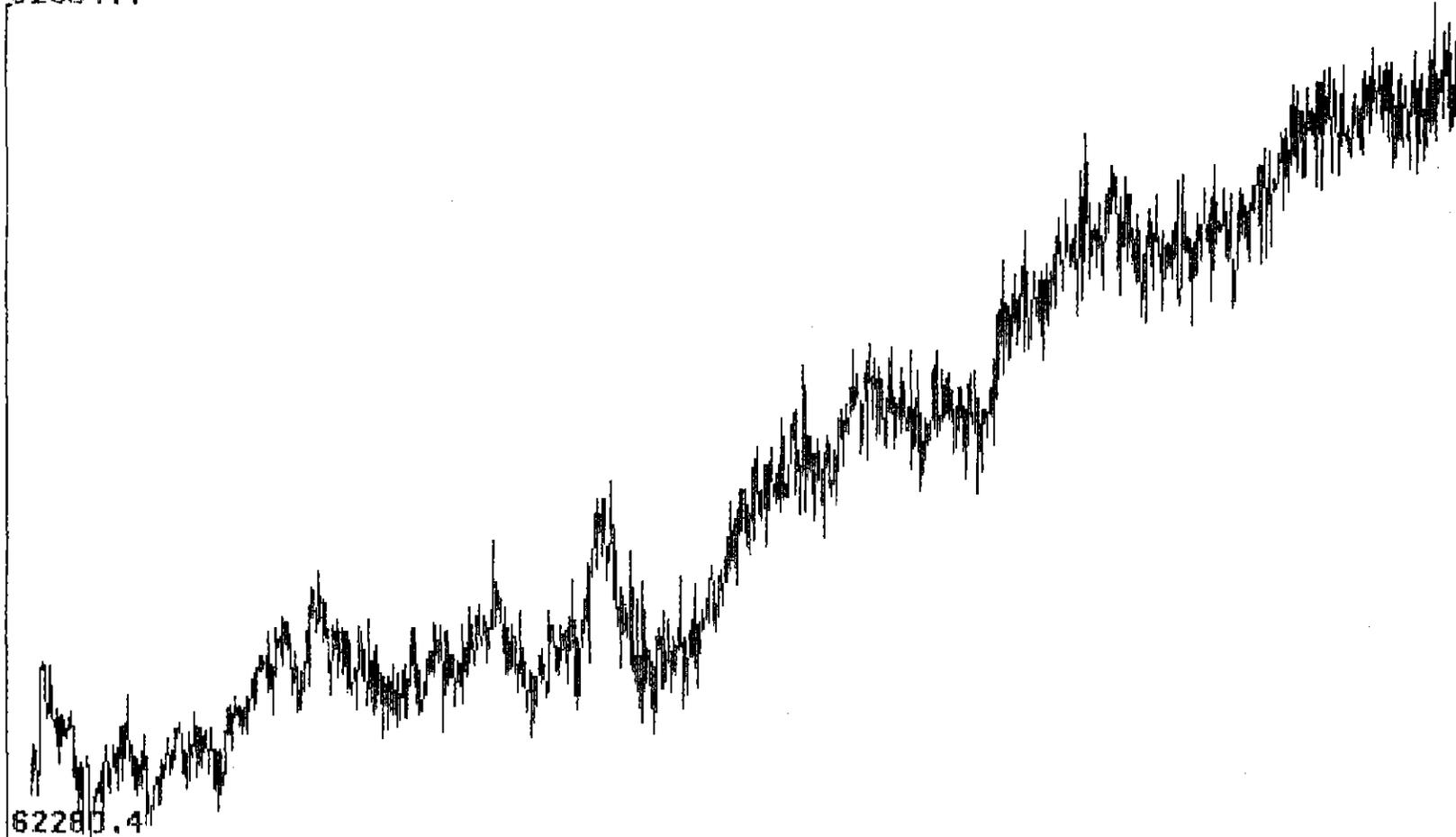
Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 4/5/1990

DIURNAL

62304.7

133215 62291.1nT

TOTAL FIELD (nT)



62280.4

10:51.30

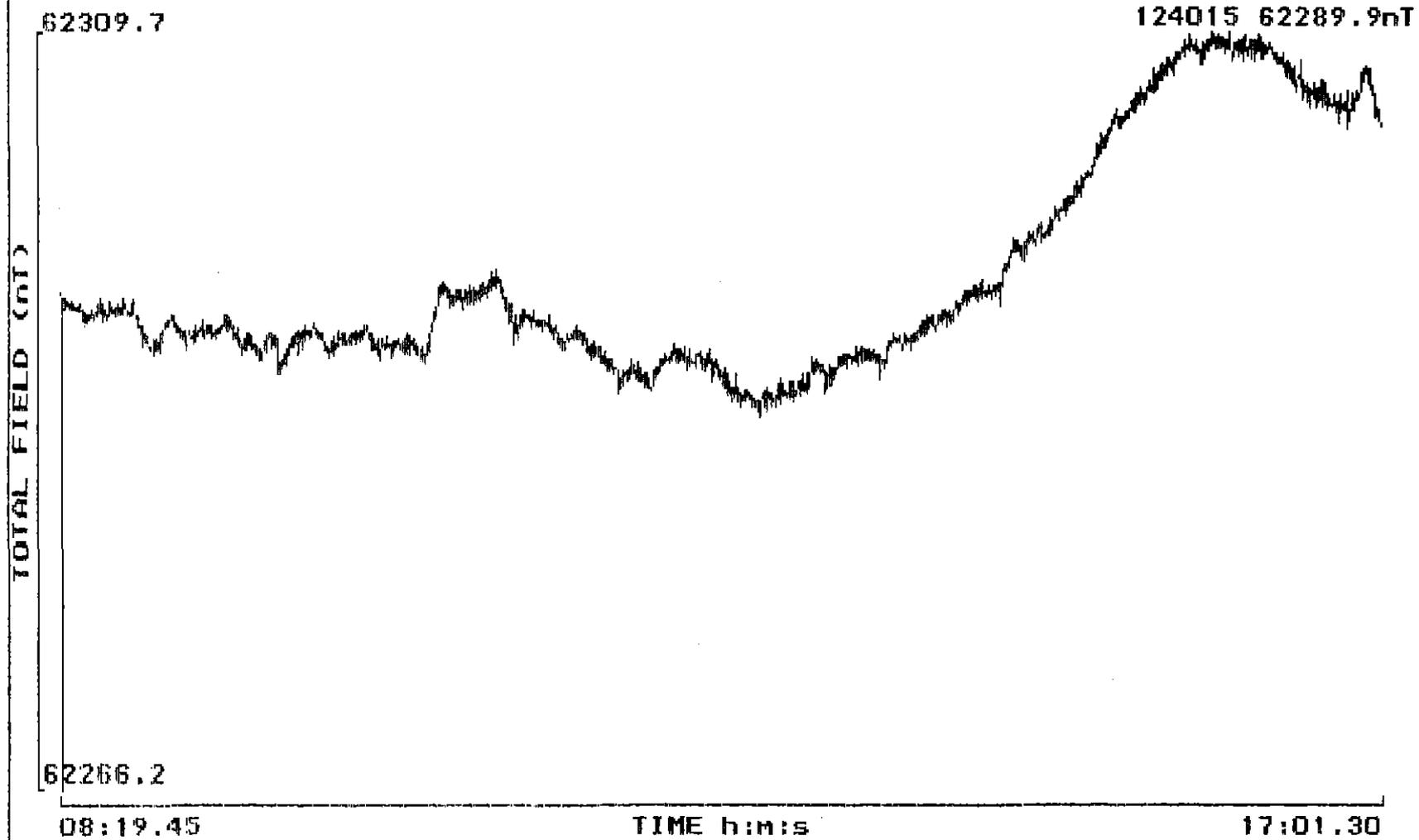
TIME h:m:s

16:13.45

Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 7/5/1990

DIURNAL



210

448308

214

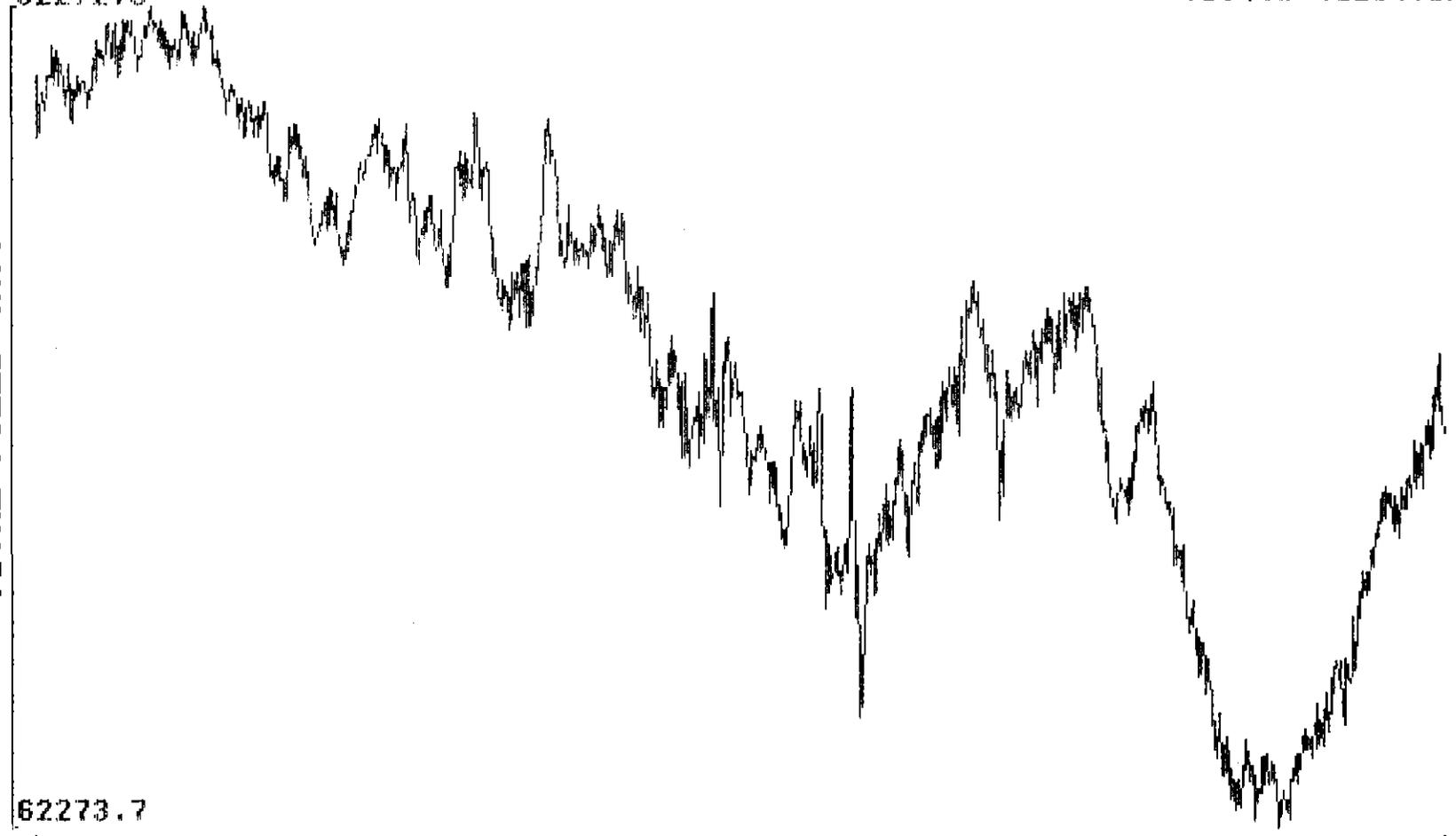
Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 9/5/1990

DIURNAL

62292.5 105430 62284.0nT

TOTAL FIELD (nT)



08:29.45 TIME h:m:s 13:19.45

448310

213

Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

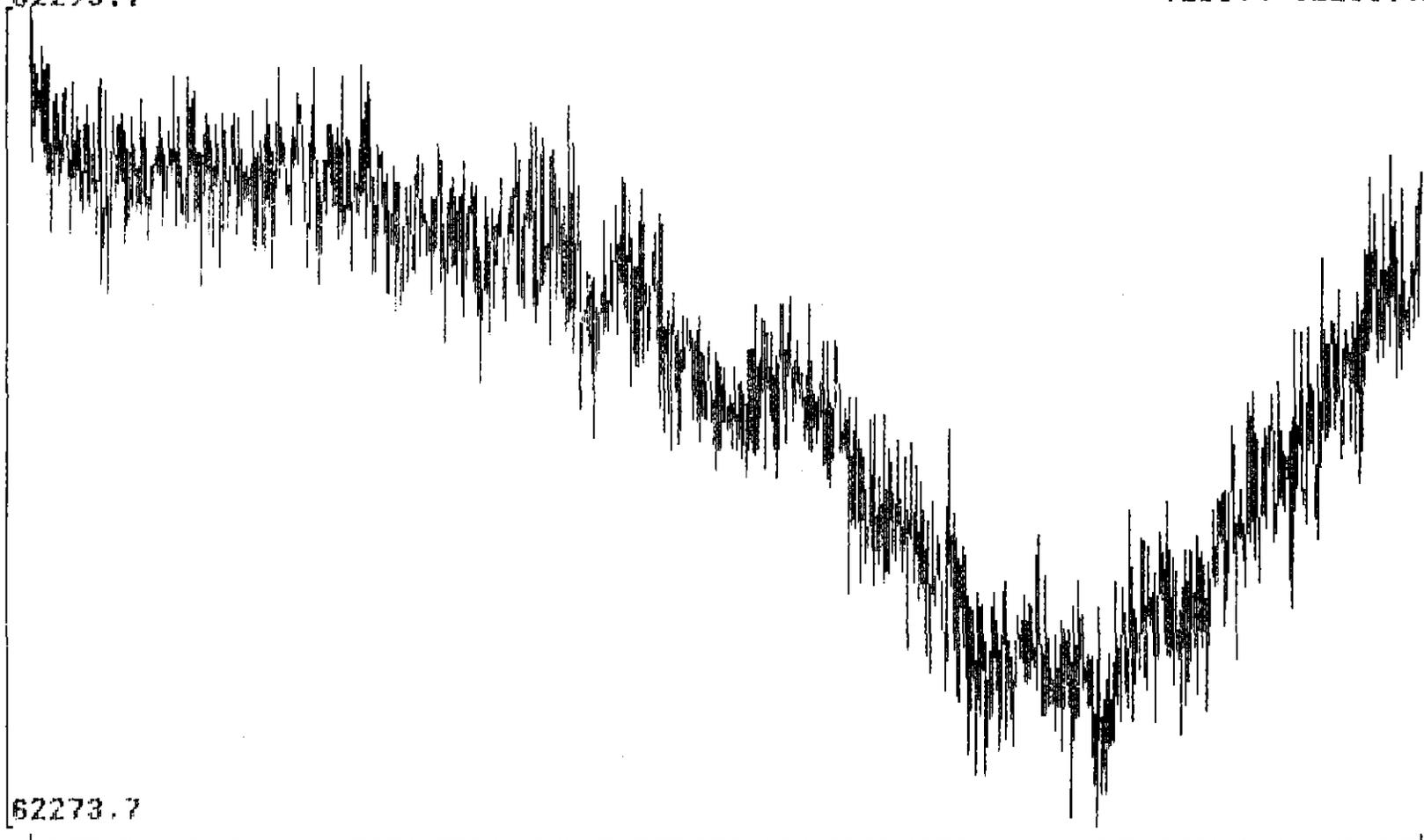
Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 15/5/1990

DIURNAL

62295.1

120315 62283.7nT

TOTAL FIELD (nT)



62273.7

09:25.30

TIME h:m:s

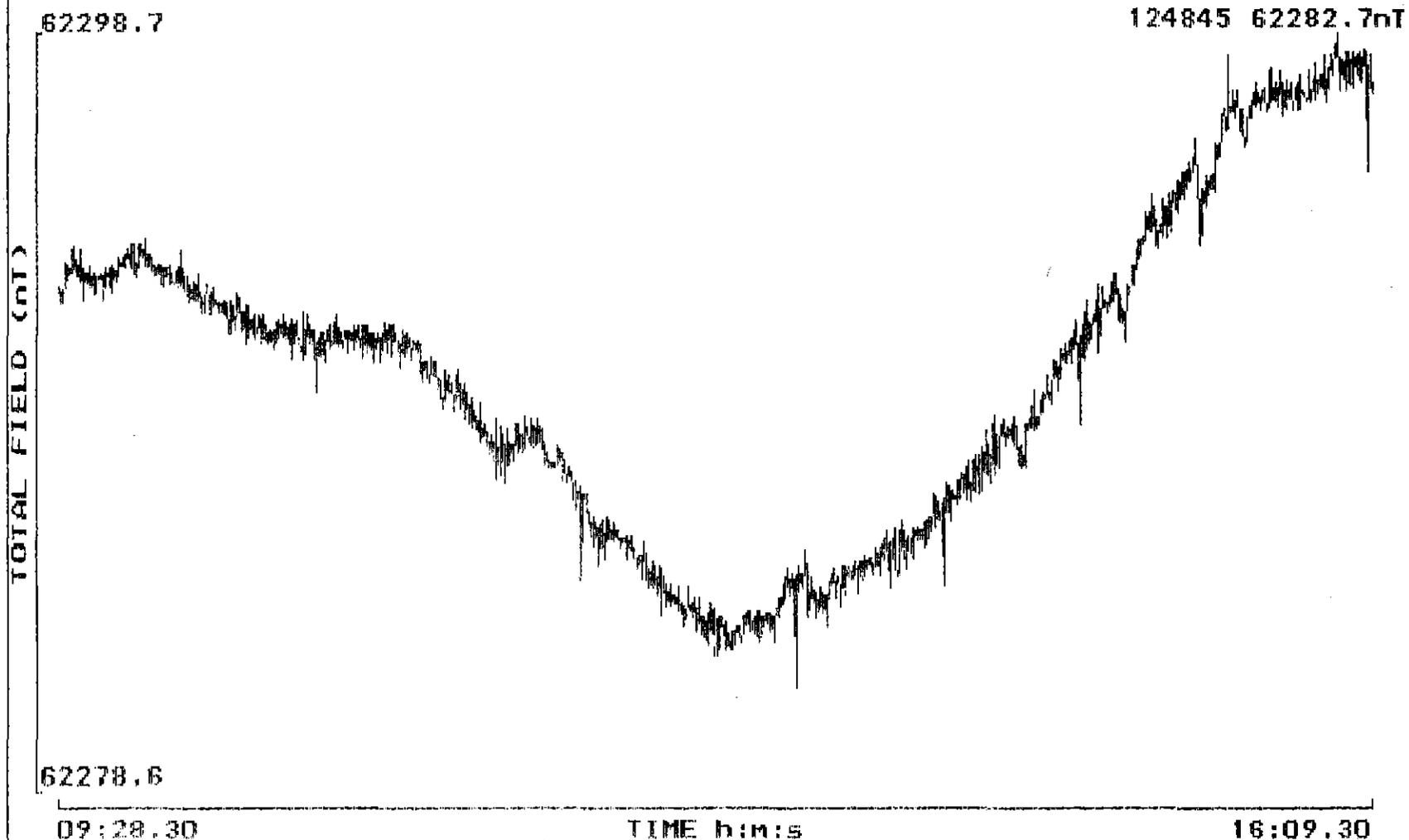
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448311

Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 16/5/1990

DIURNAL



976

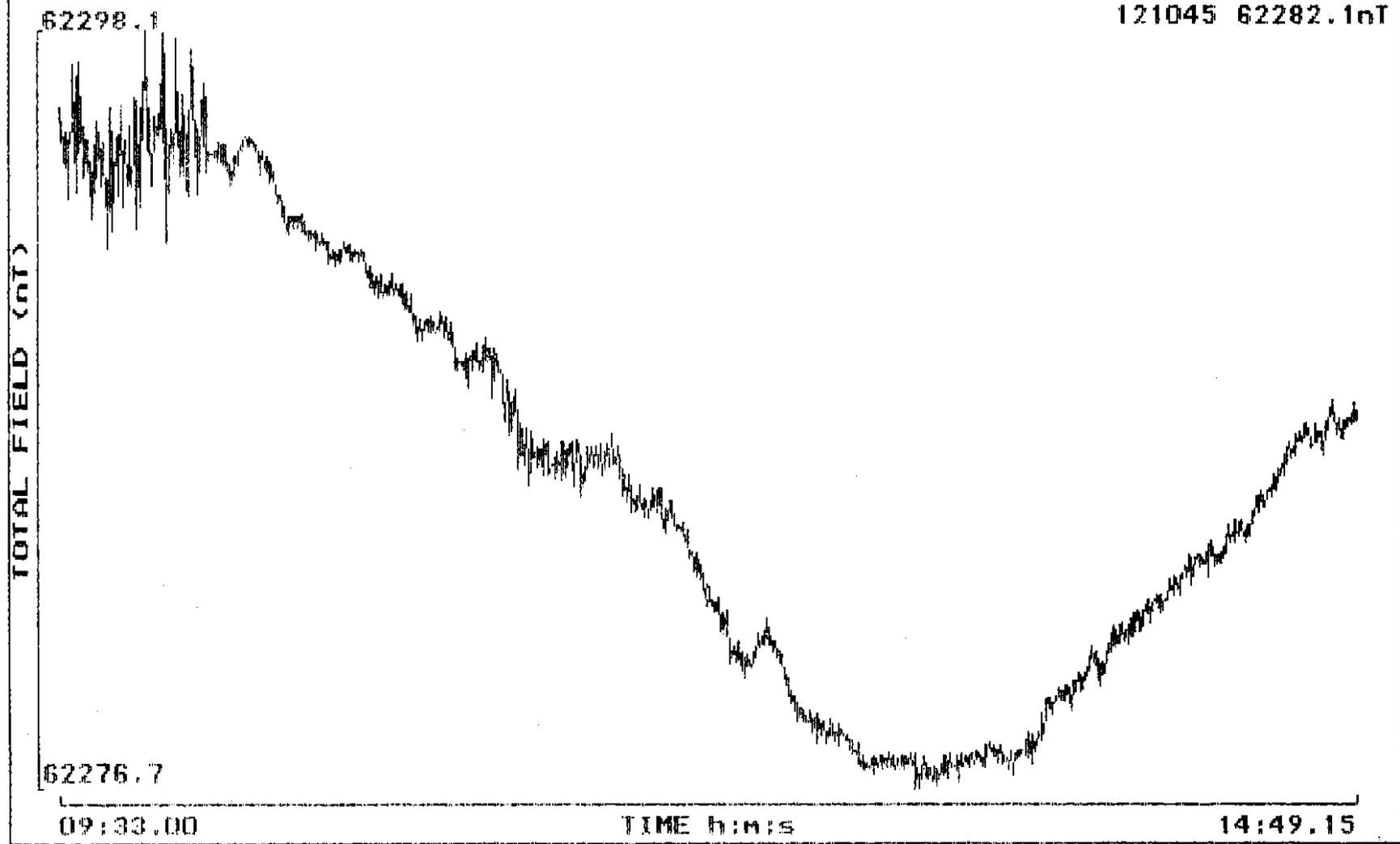
448312

9117

Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 17/5/1990

DIURNAL



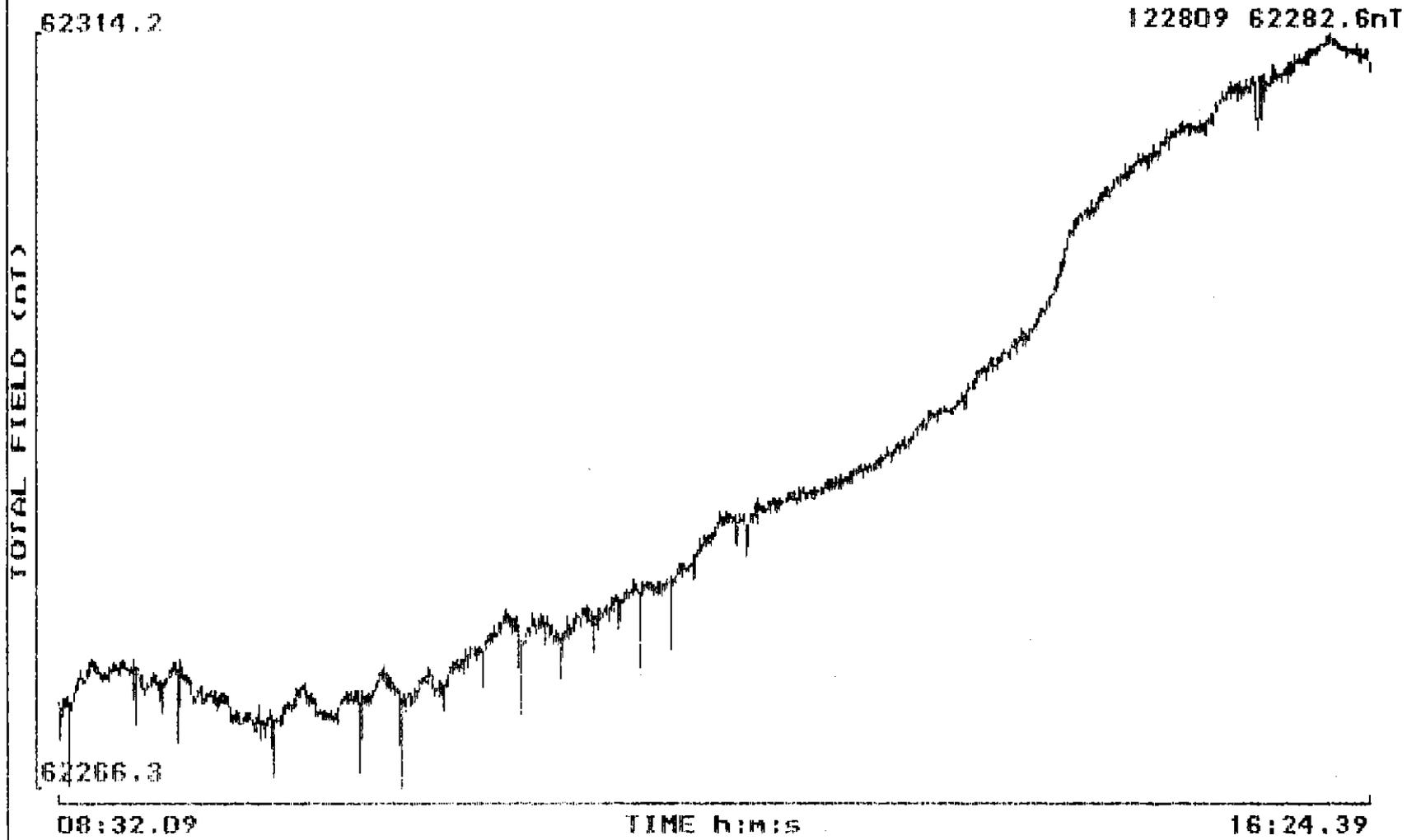
448313

218

Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 23/5/1990

DIURNAL

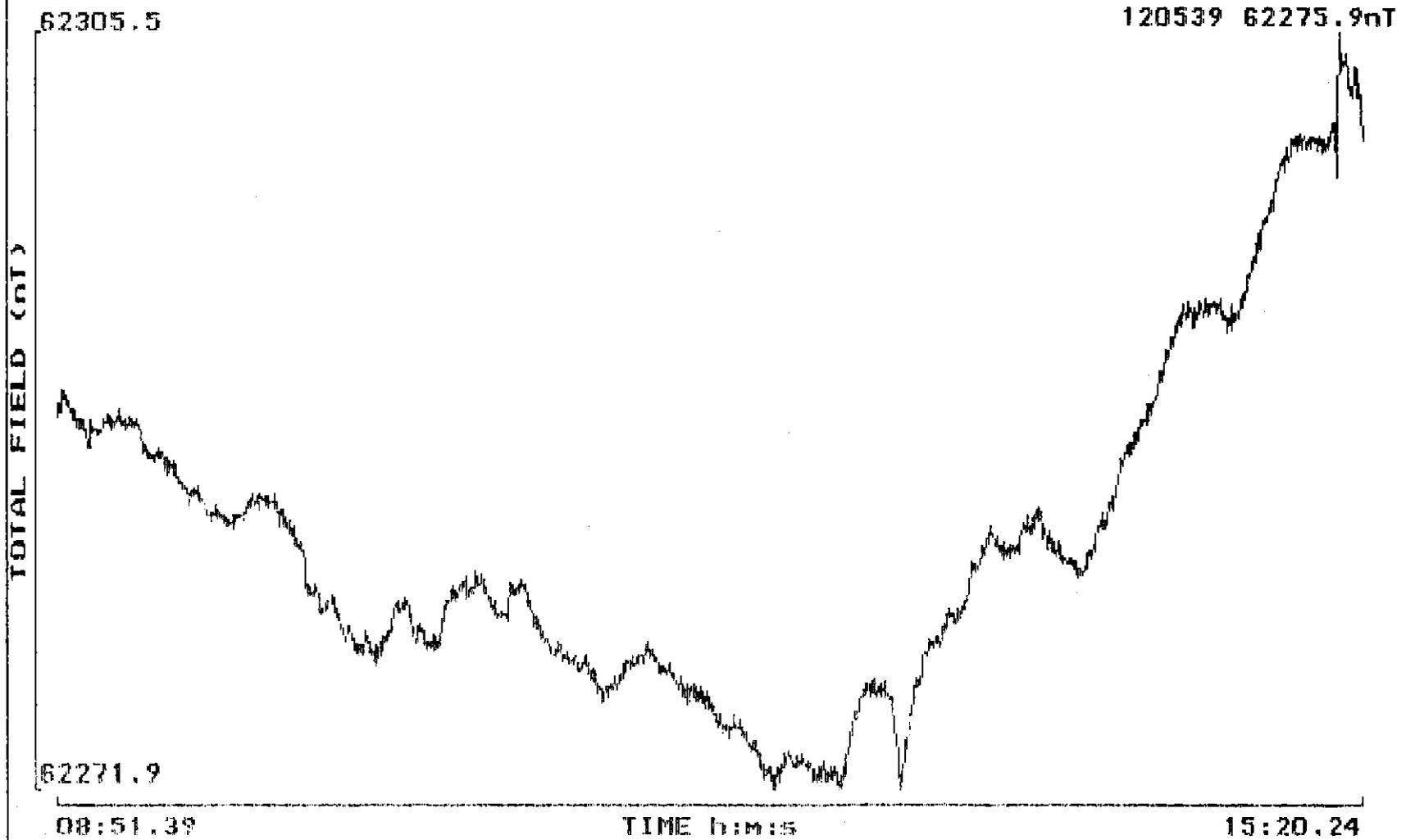


448314

Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 25/5/1990

DIURNAL



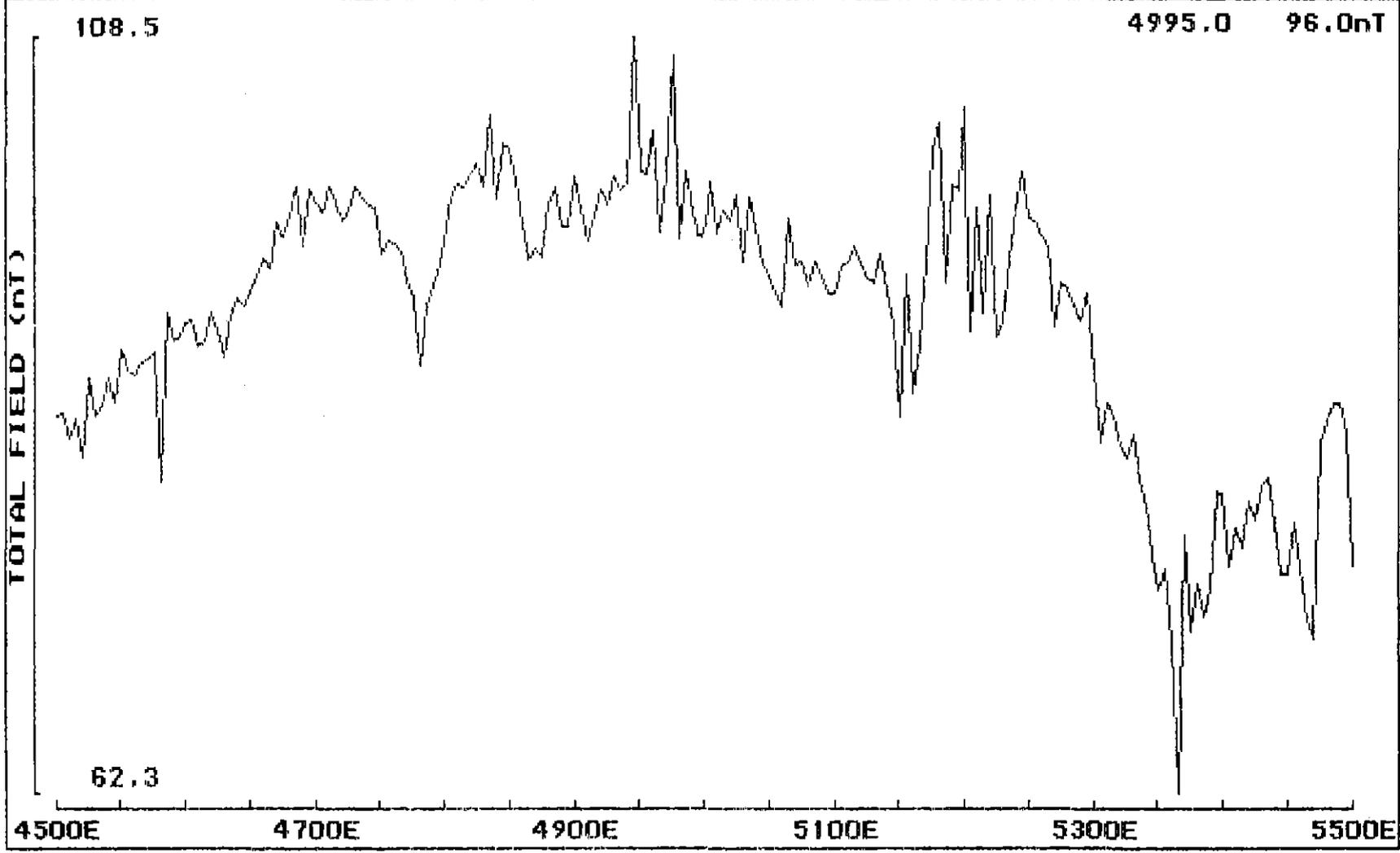
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448315

Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 03/5/90

1400N



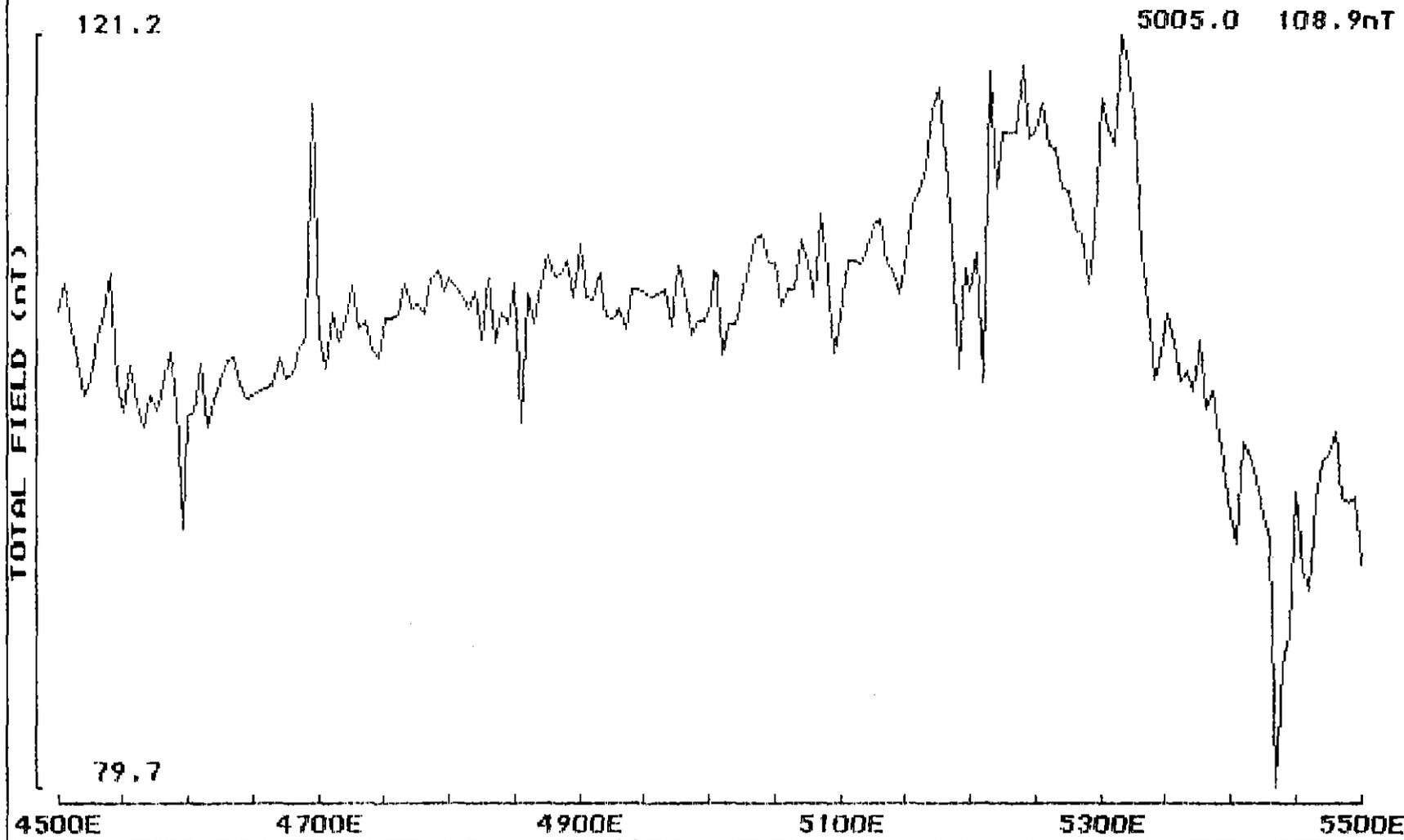
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448316

Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 03/5/90

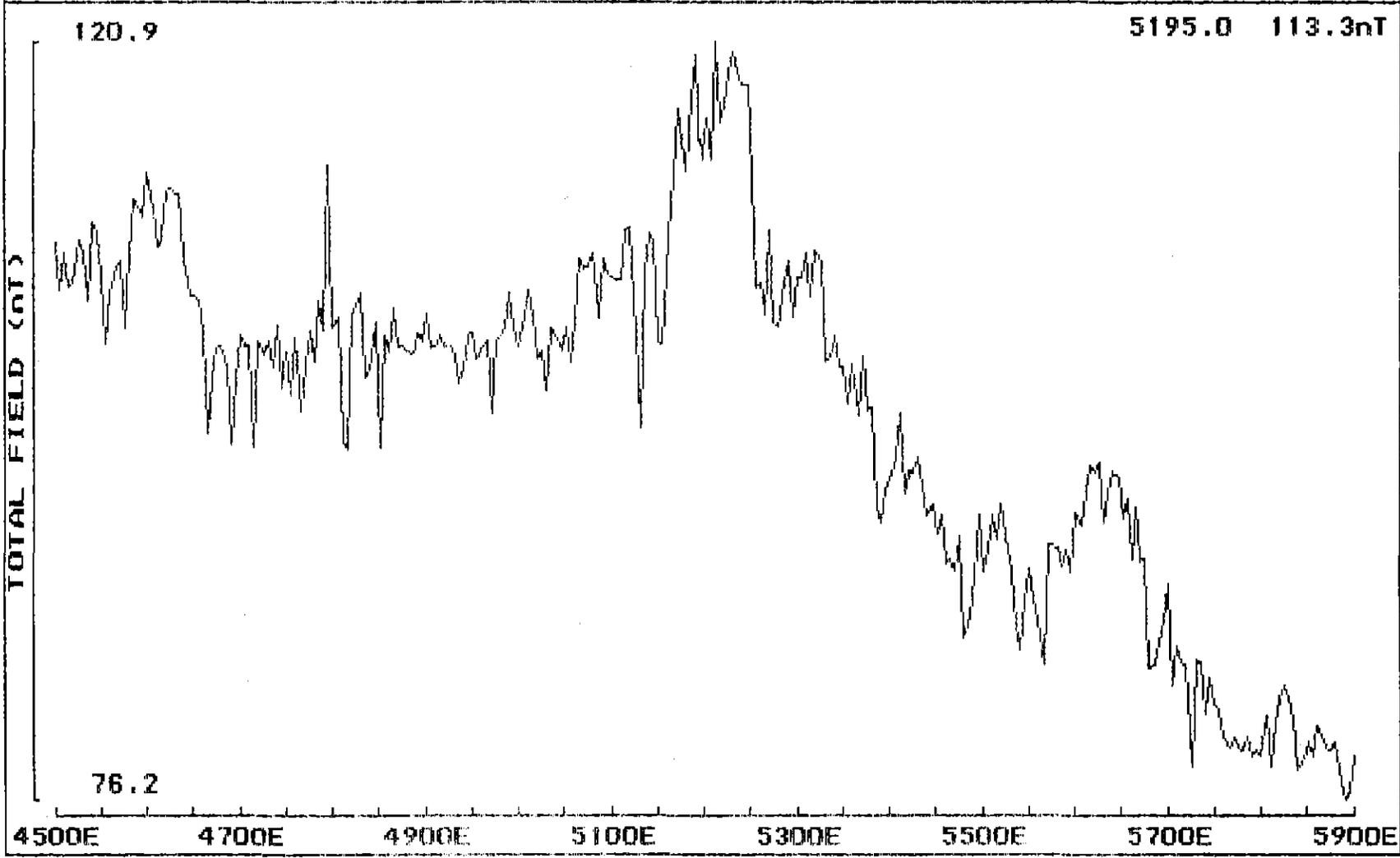
1600N



200

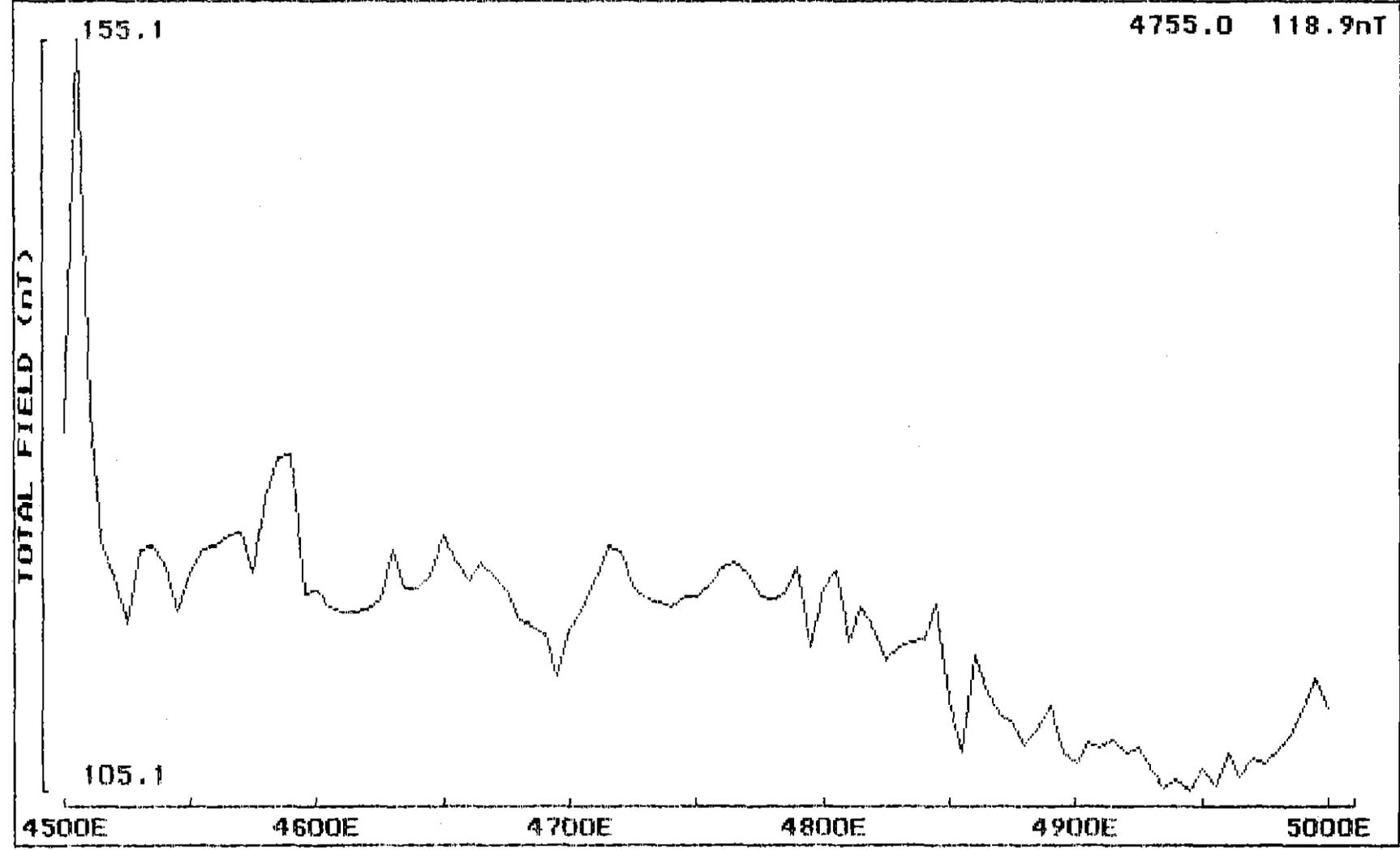
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Client : R G C Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Prospect : MT DUNDAS Survey Date : 03/5/90 **1800N**



900

Client : R G C Surveyed by : B STEDMAN **2000N**
Prospect : MT DUNDAS Survey Date : 03/5/90



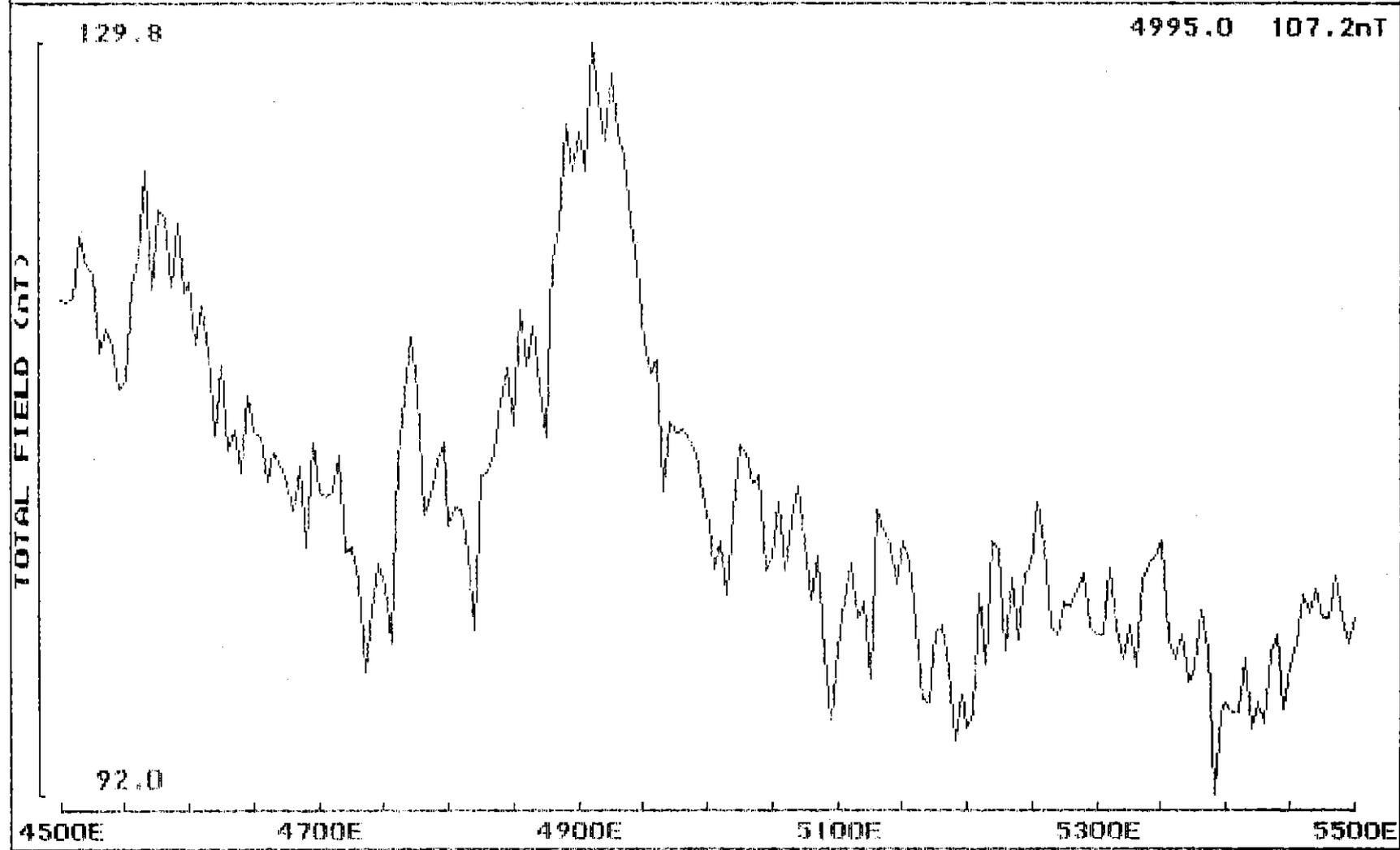
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222

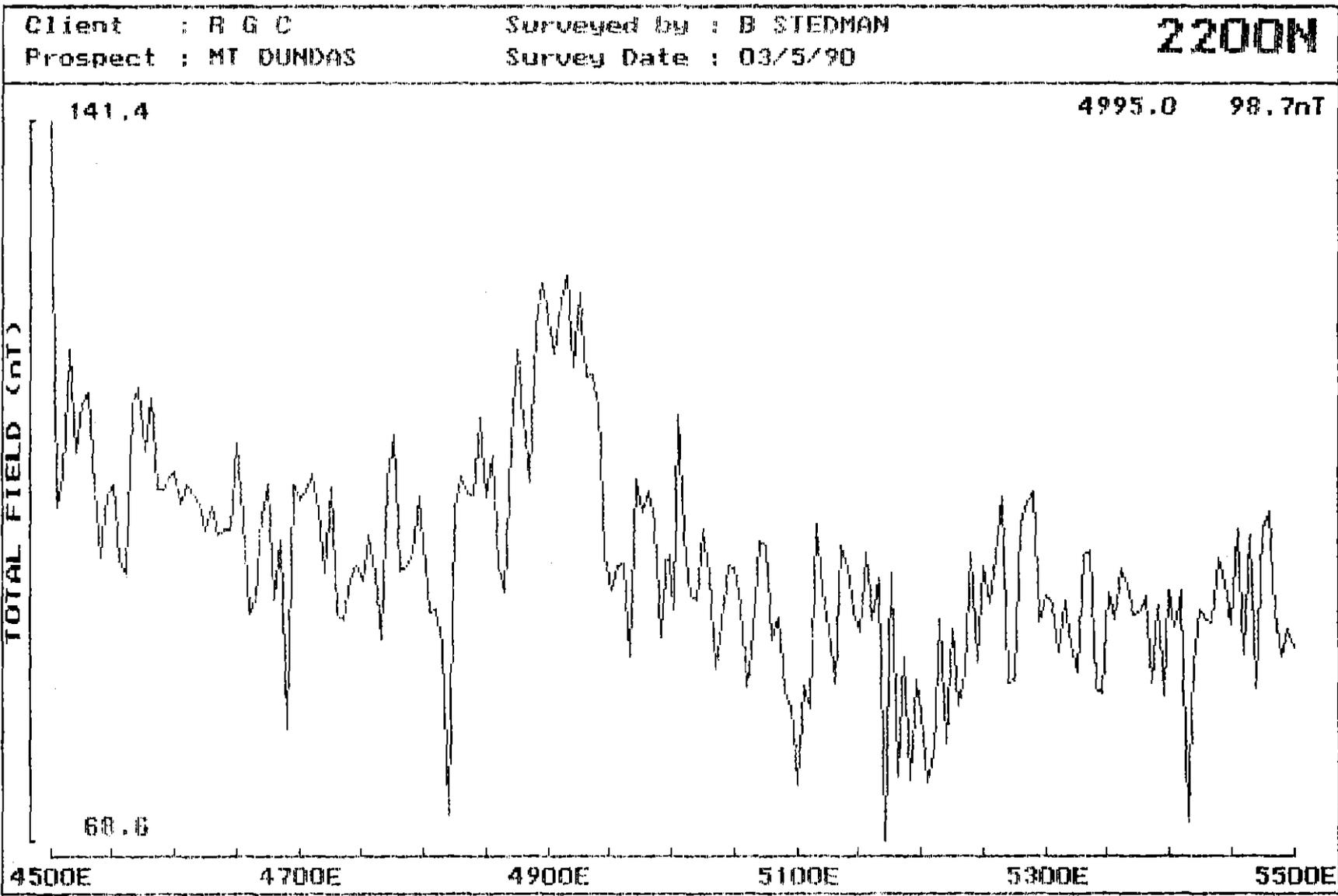
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Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 03/5/90

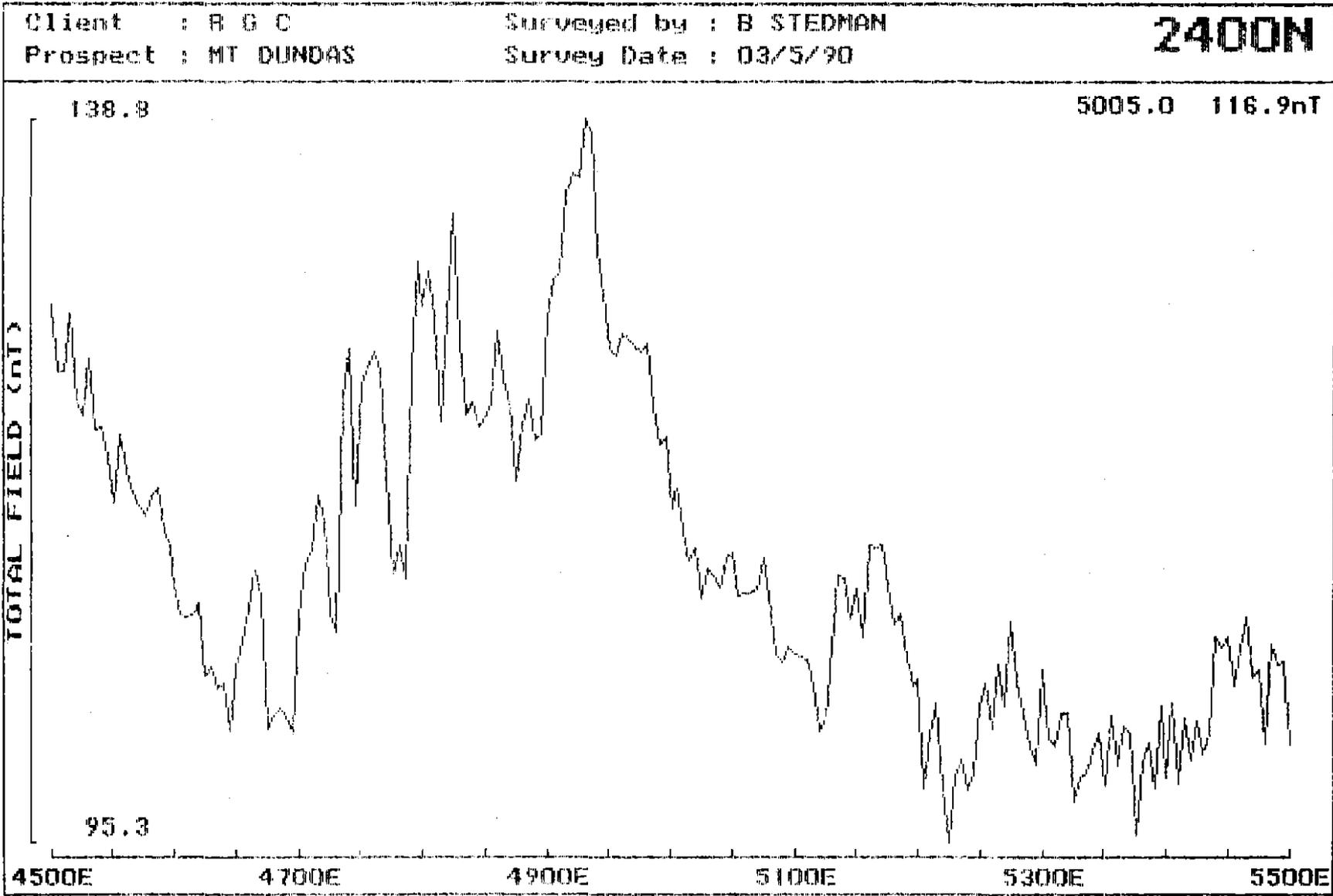
2200N



448320

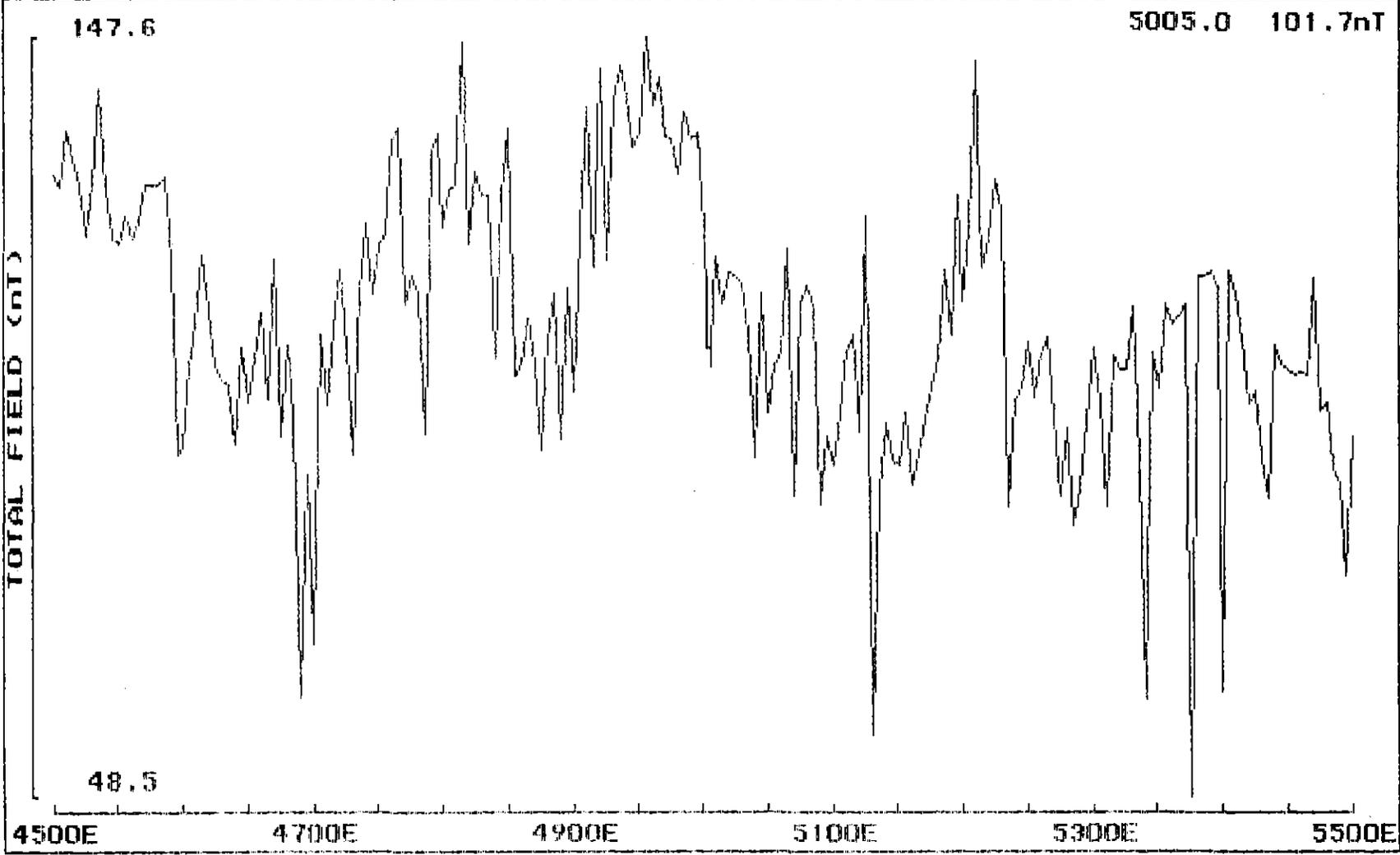


448321



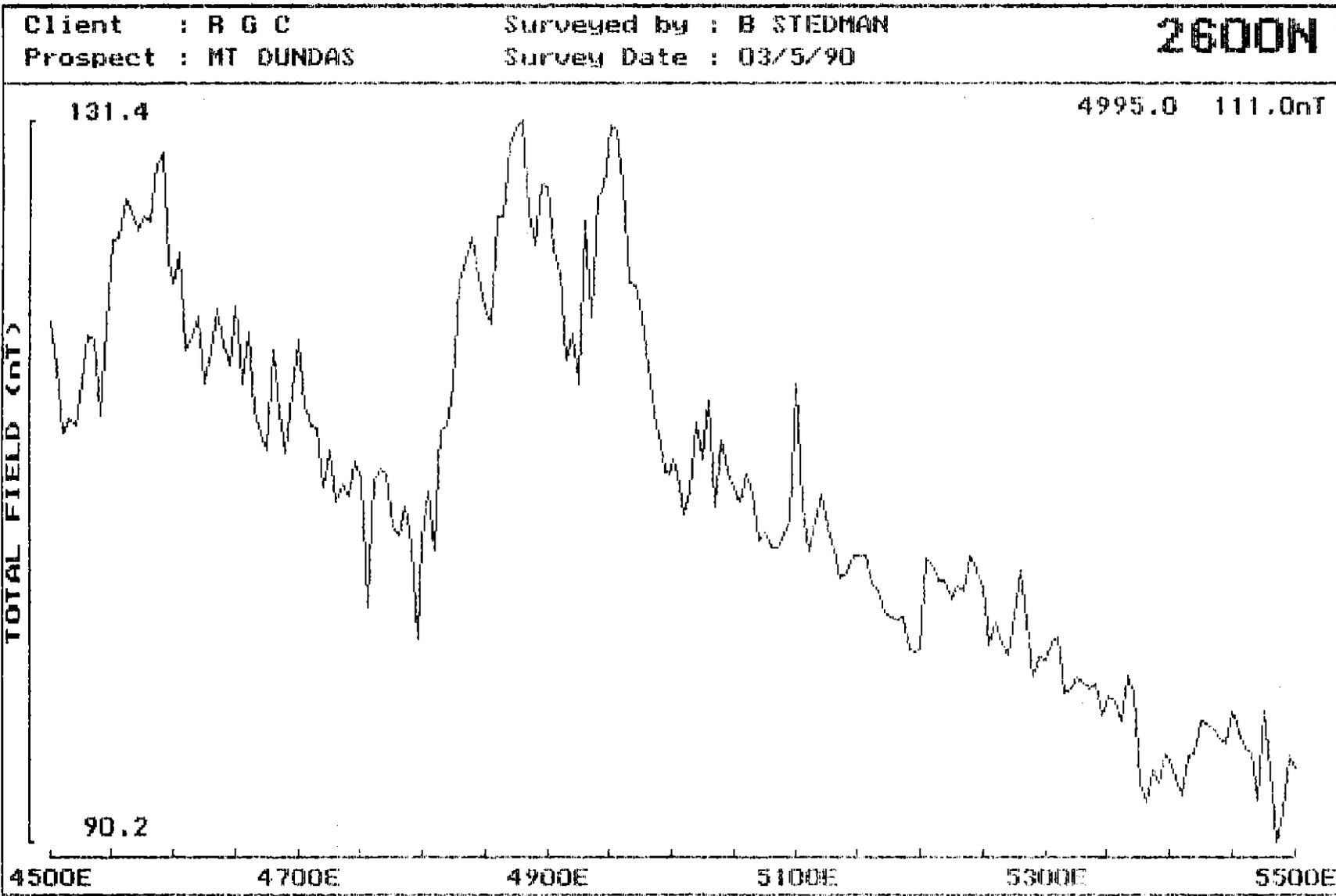
03-2-90

Client : R G C Surveyed by : B STEDMAN **2400N**
Prospect : MT DUNDAS Survey Date : 03/5/90



448323

998

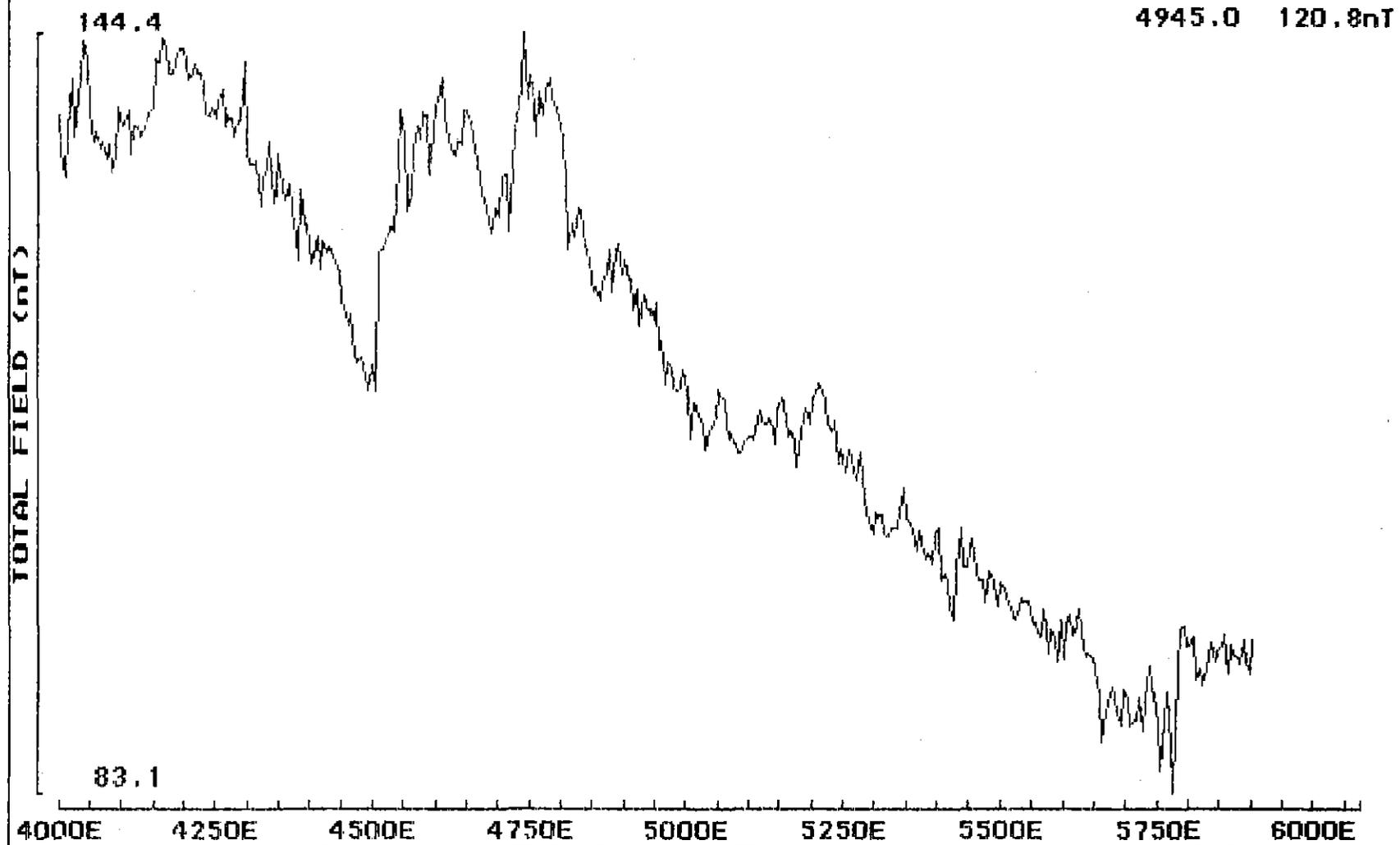


448324

Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 03/5/90

2800N



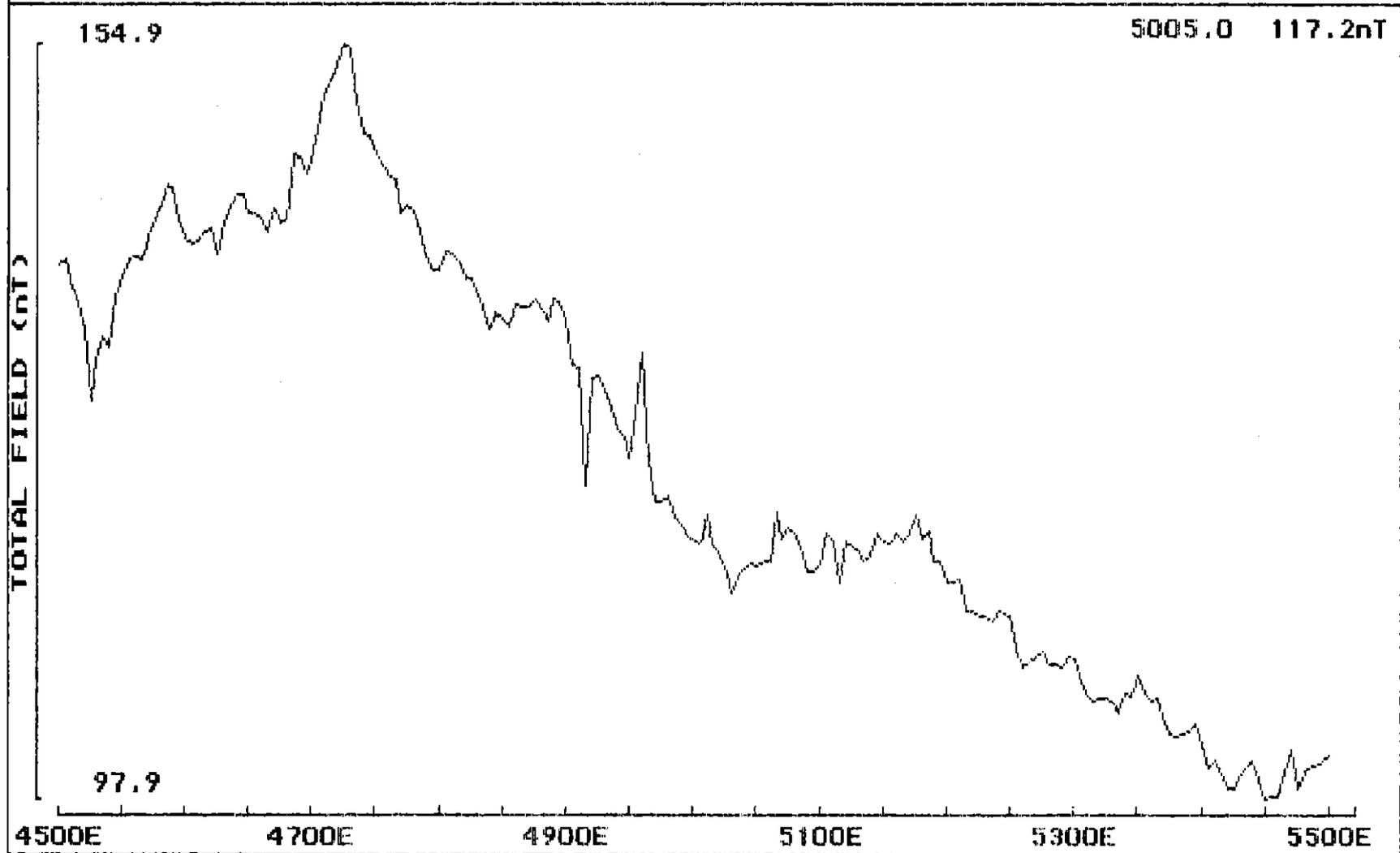
448325

290

Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 03/5/90

3000N



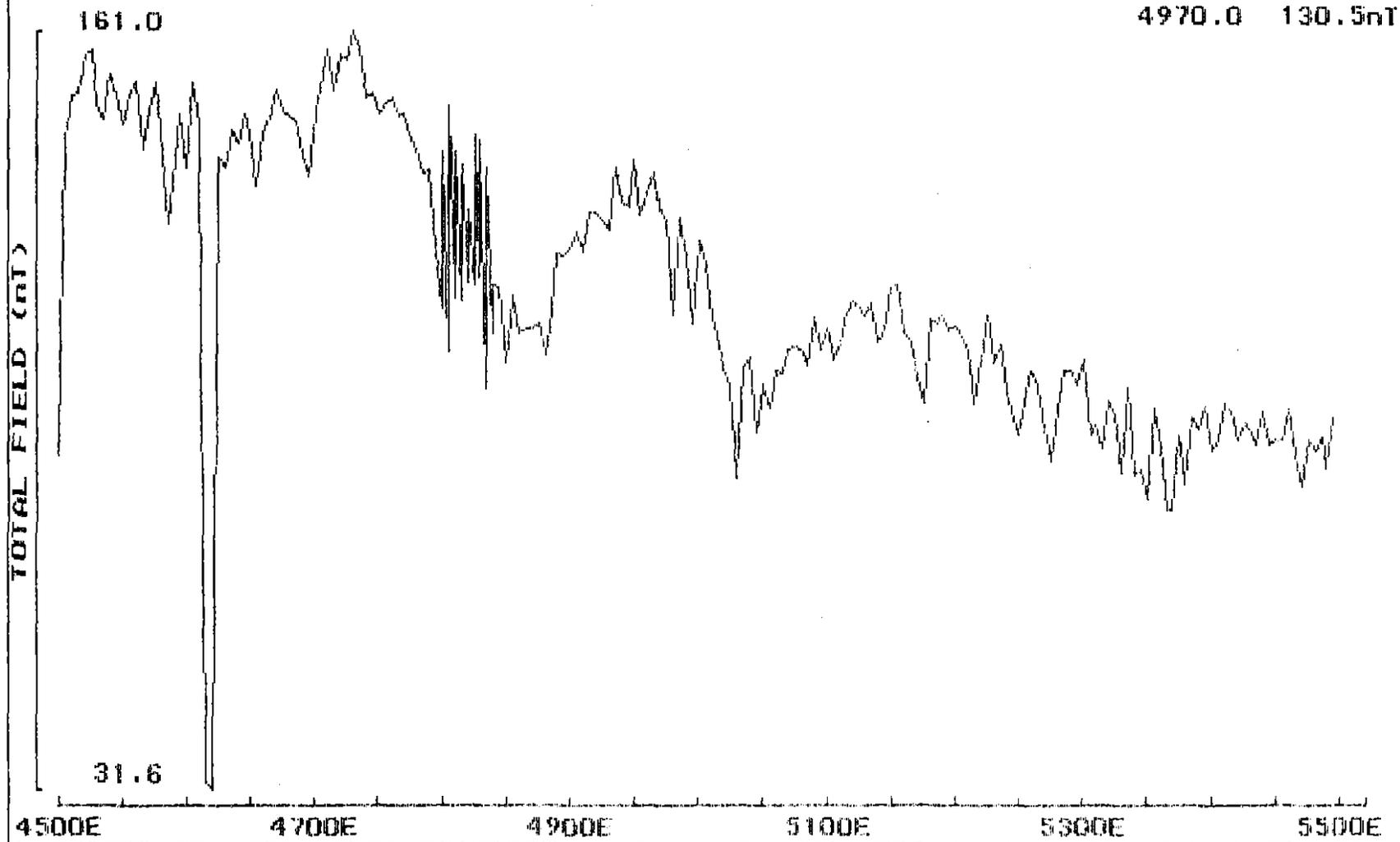
2910

448326

Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 03/5/90

3200N

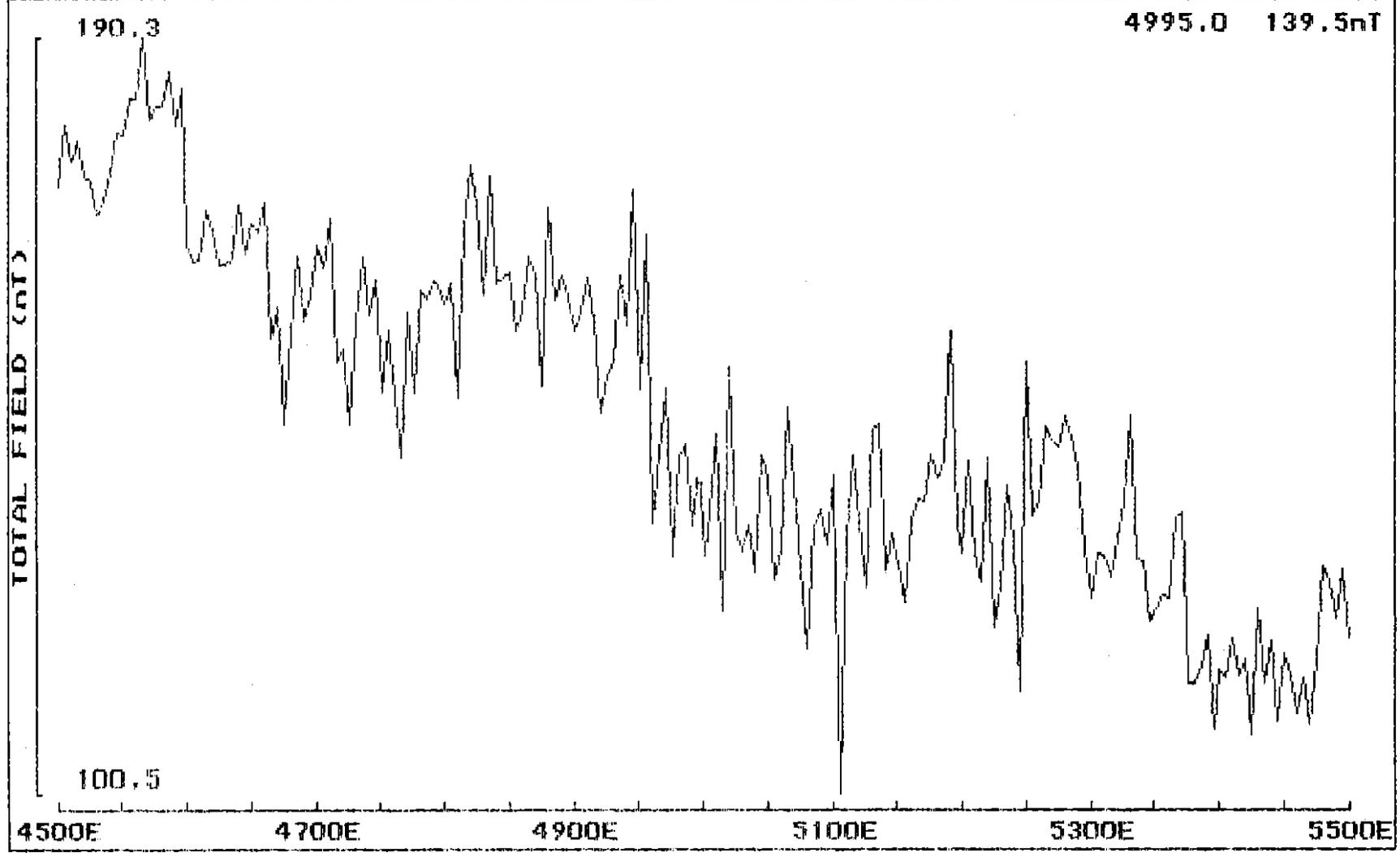


448327

Client : B G D
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 03/5/90

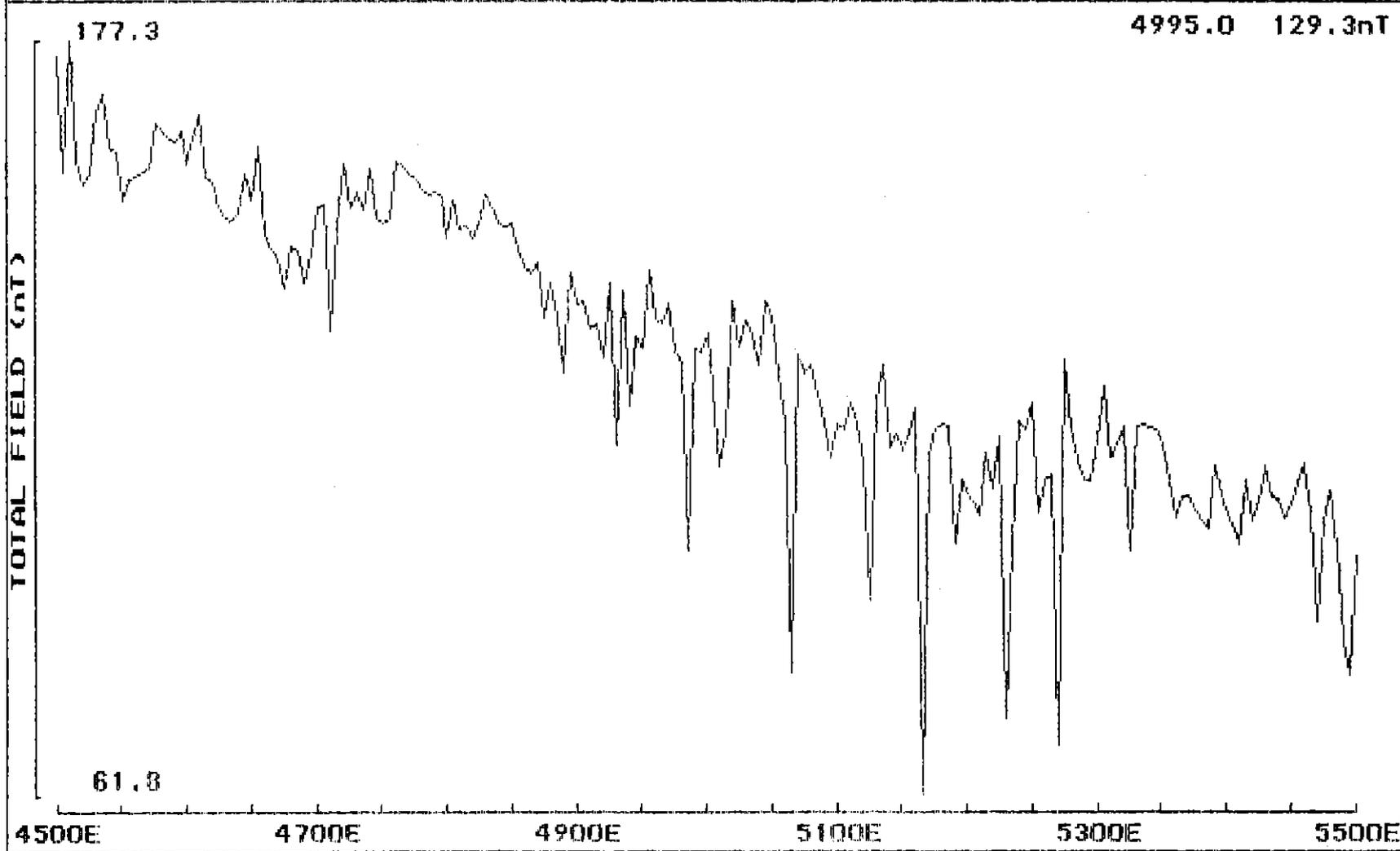
3400N



Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 03/5/90

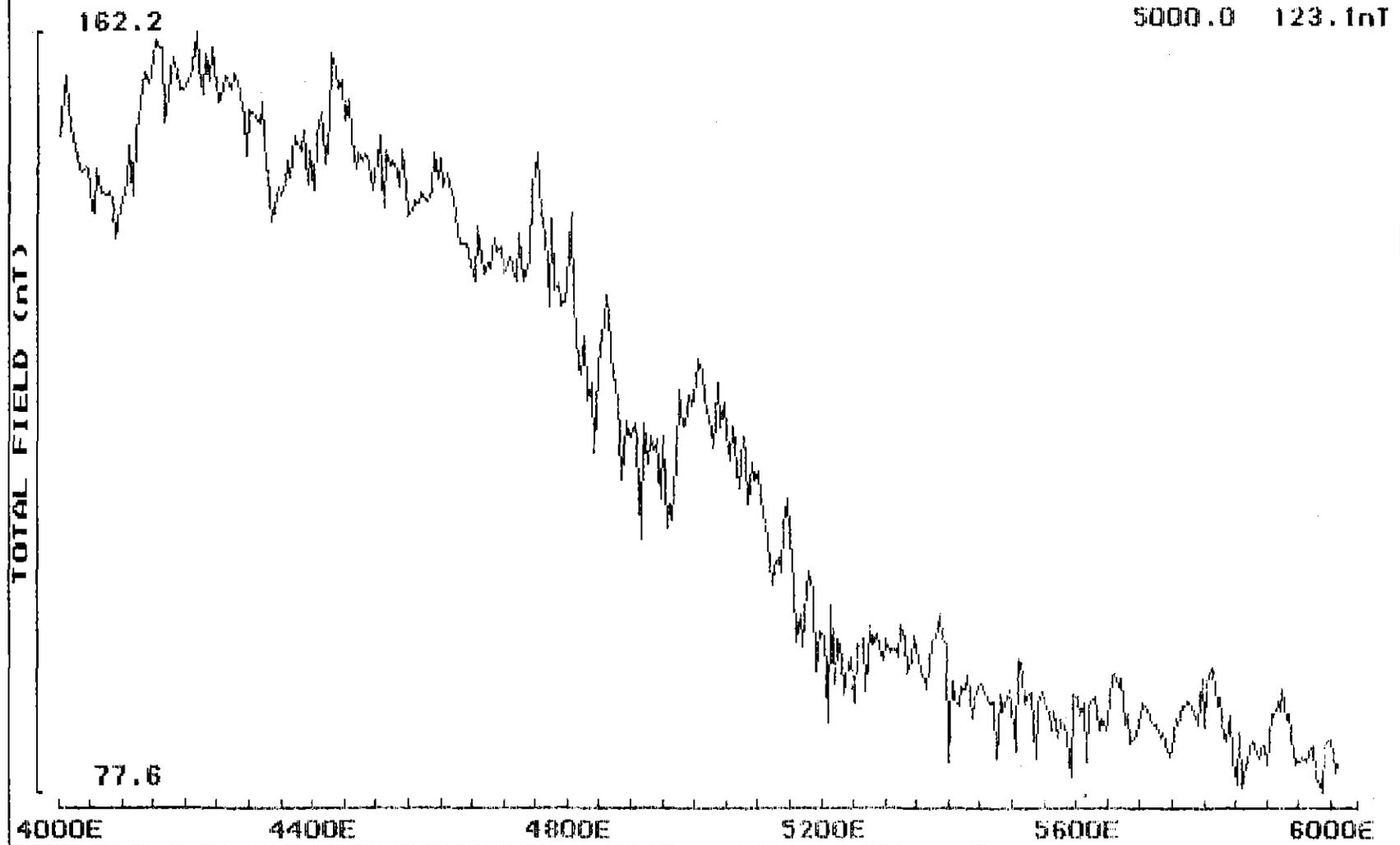
3600N



Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 03/5/90

3800N

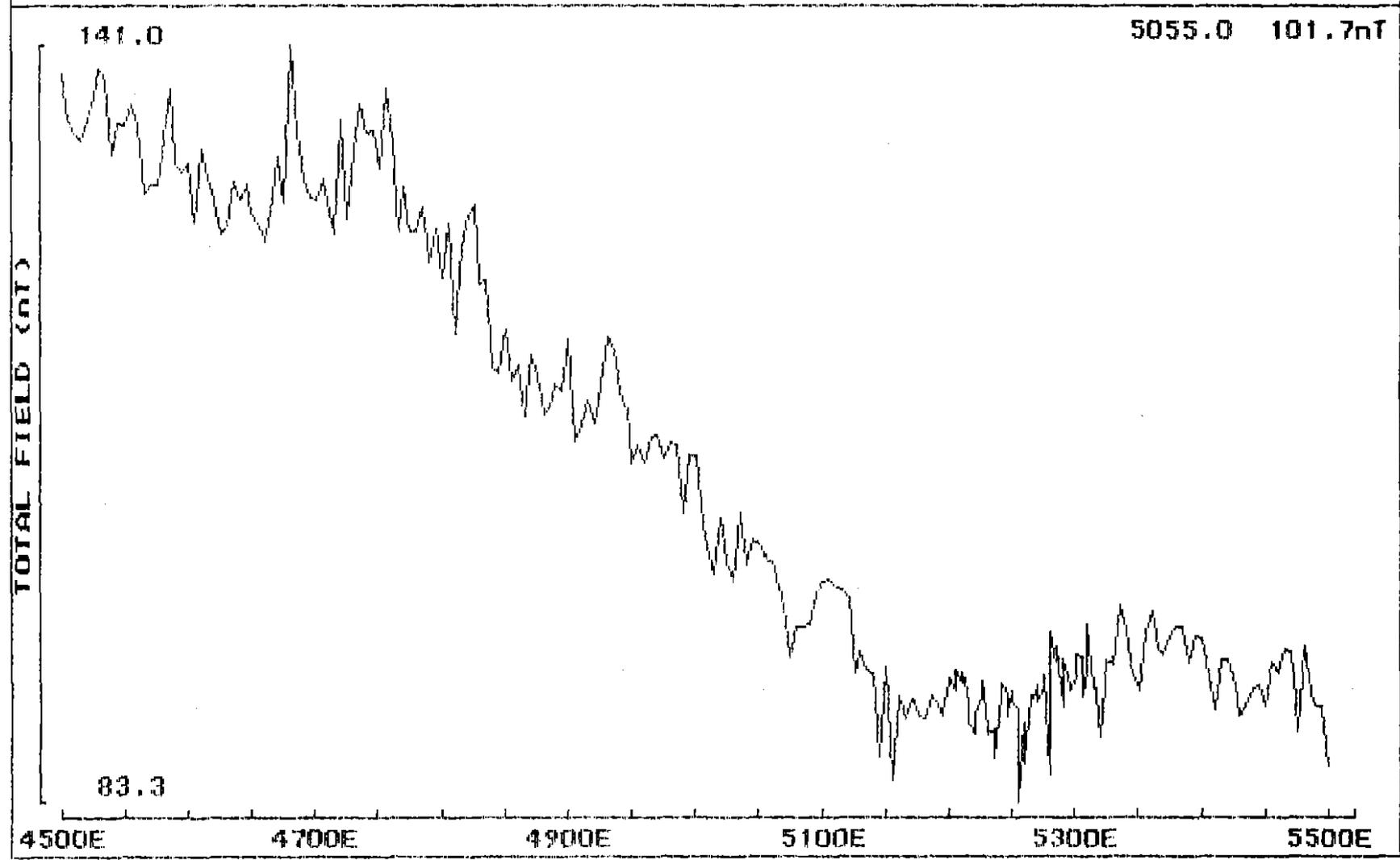


448330

210

Client : R G C Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Prospect : MT DUNDAS Survey Date : 03/5/90

4000N

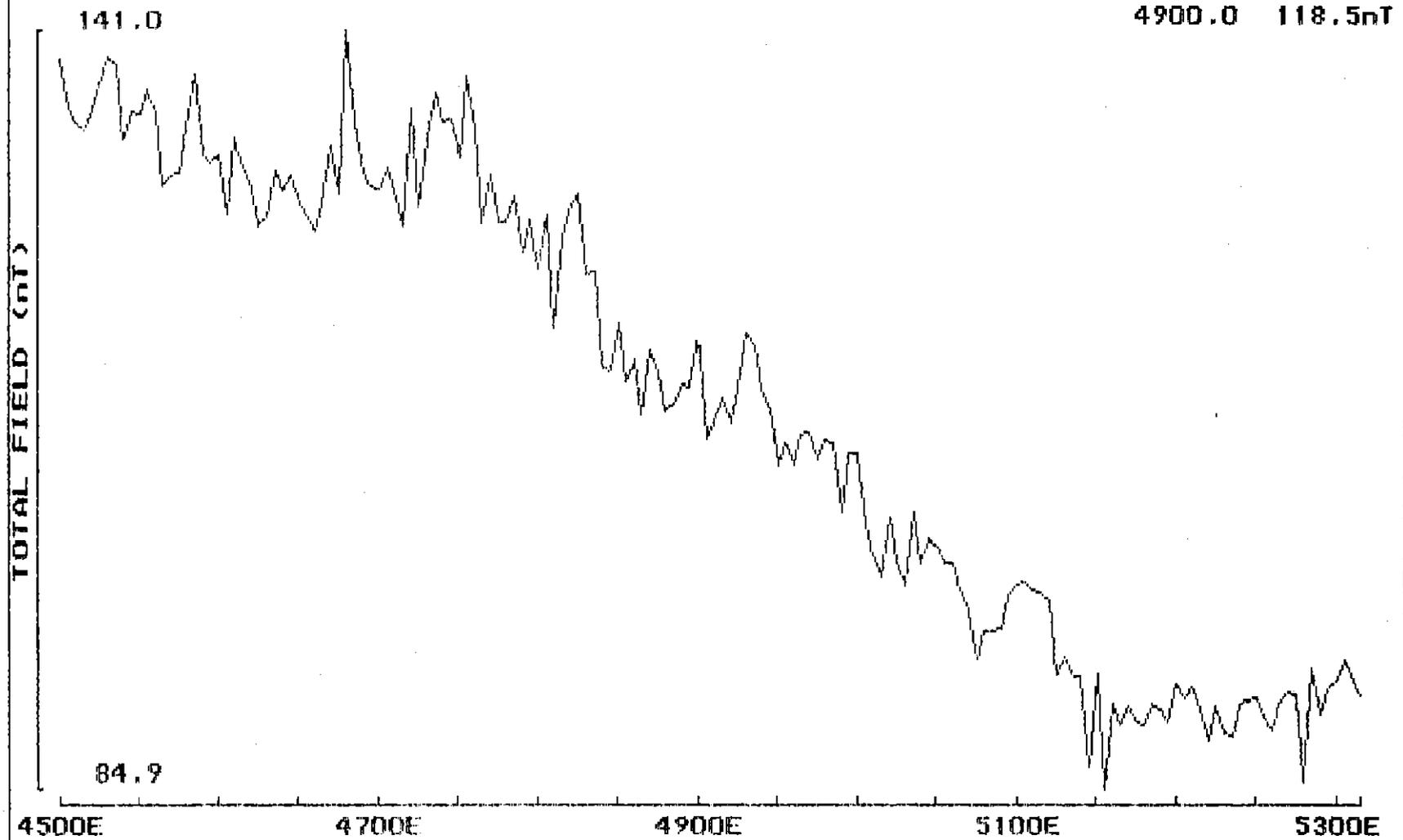


448331

Client : A G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 03/5/90

4000N



448332

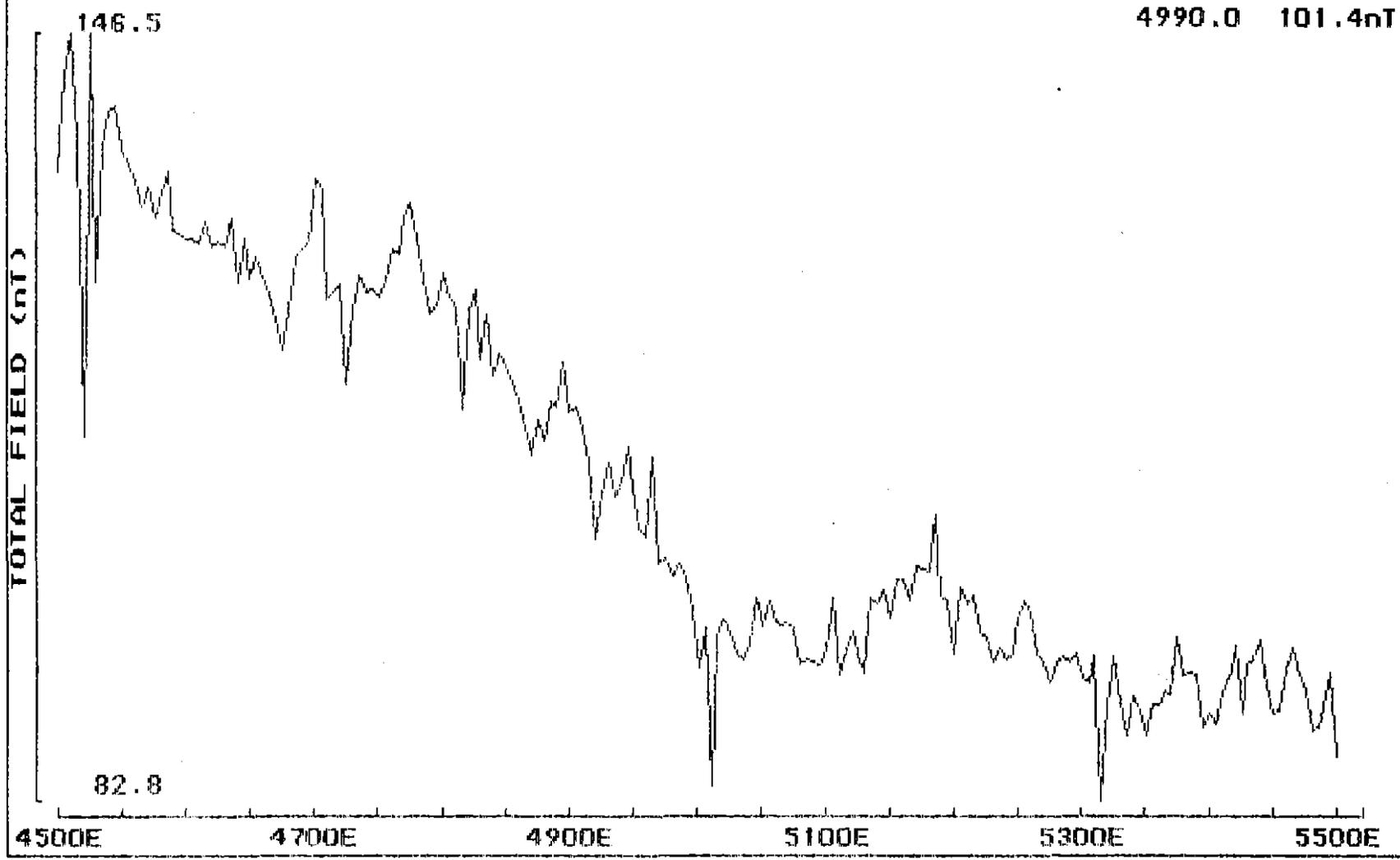
2116

200

Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 03/5/90

4200N

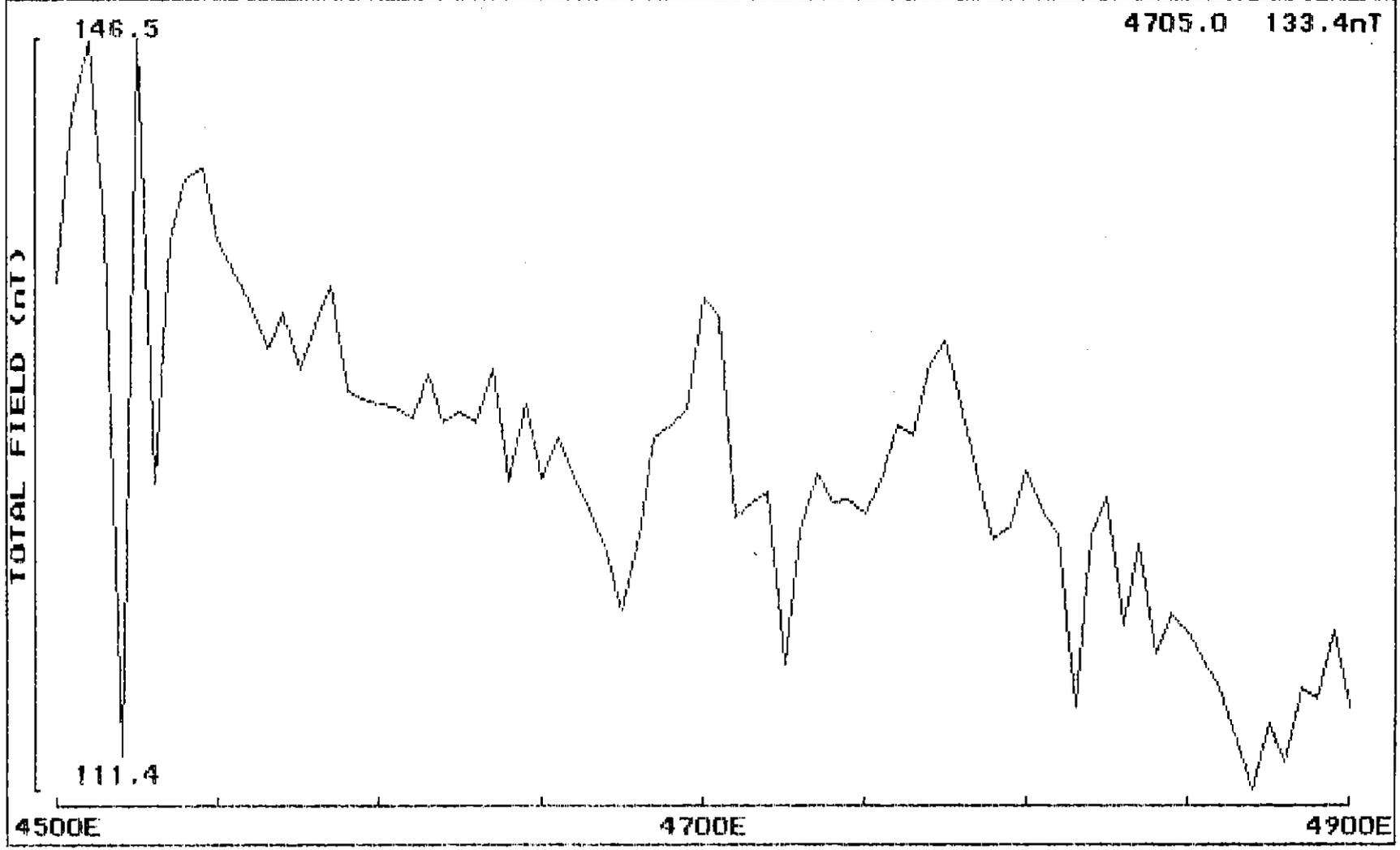


448333

Client : R G C
Prospect : MT DUNDAS

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 03/5/90

4200N

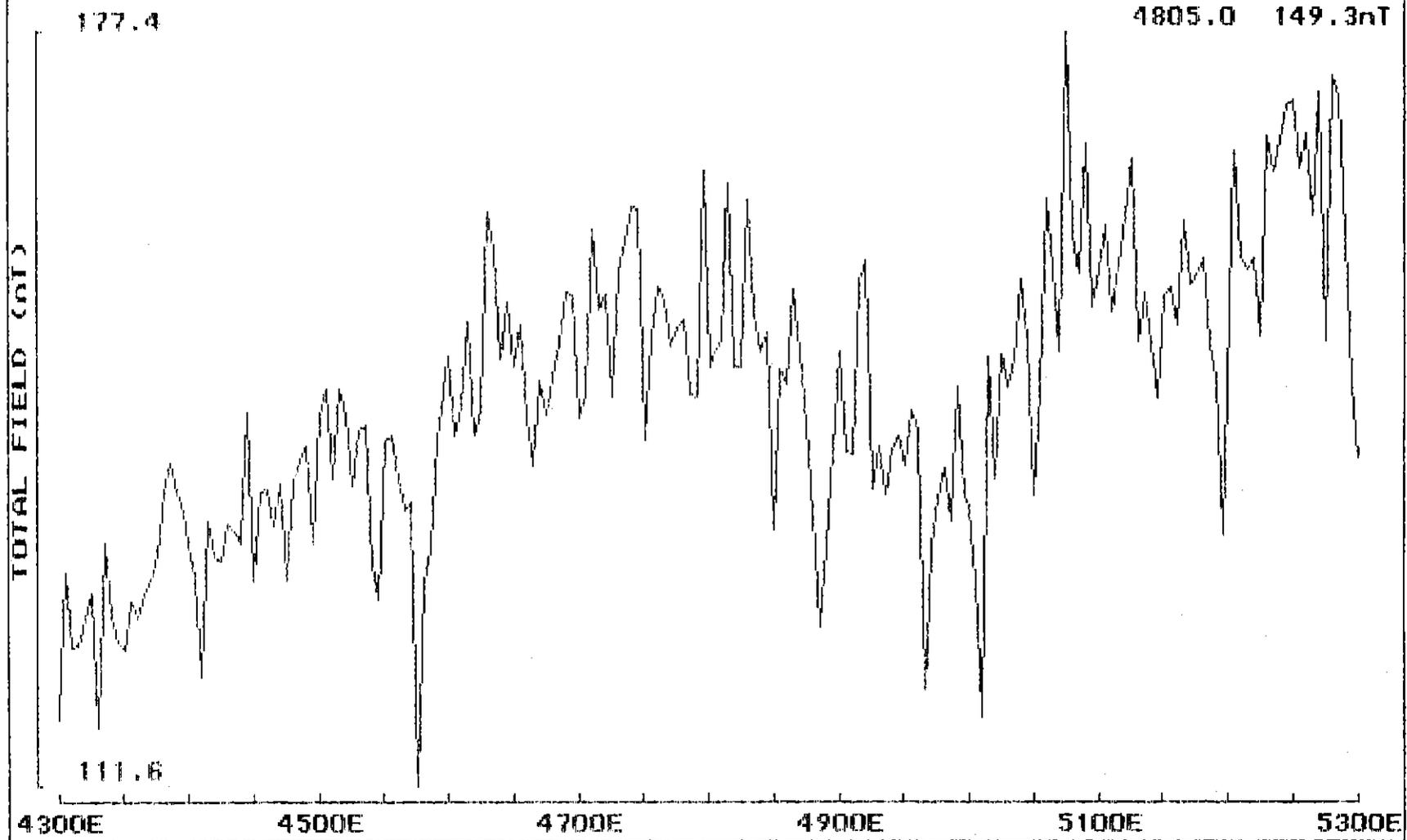


4483334

Client : B G C
Prospect : MONTEZUMA

Surveyed by : B STEDMAN
Survey Date : 03/5/90

3800N



210

448335

APPENDIX 9Montezuma (Greens Prospect) drilling analytical reports.

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	SN PPM	AG PPM	AU PPB	AU (STD) PPB
T 28001			MZ001	CONG			65	20	105	17	2	-5	
T 28002	13.0	14.0	MZ001	SILT	LI		70	50	155	11	3	-5	
T 28003	20.0	21.0	MZ001	SILT	LI		75	30	90	4	3	12	
T 28004	20.0	21.0	MZ001	SILT	LI		70	30	80	4	3	-5	
T 28005	25.9	27.0	MZ001	SAND	LI		25	5	95	9	1	-5	
T 28006	30.2	31.0	MZ001	SILT	LI		50	10	165	10	2	-5	
T 28007	34.0	35.0	MZ001	SILT	LI		70	30	100	4	3	-5	
T 28008	38.0	39.0	MZ001	SILT	LI		60	20	90	5	3	-5	
T 28009	41.3	42.0	MZ001	CONG	LI		265	35	160	12	1	-5	
T 28010	46.0	47.0	MZ001	CONG	LI		115	5	135	4	2	-5	
T 28011	50.0	51.0	MZ001	CONG	LI		40	-5	90	7	1	-5	
T 28012	52.1	53.0	MZ001	CONG		PYPRAS	55	30	180	27	1	-5	
T 28013	53.0	54.0	MZ001	CONG		PYPRAS	150	15	8050	31	0	-5	
T 28014	54.0	55.0	MZ001	CONG		PYPRAS	140	10	185	40	0	-5	
T 28015	55.0	56.5	MZ001	CONG		PYPRAS	185	415	2000	58	1	-5	
T 28016	56.5	57.0	MZ001	FALT		PRPYAS	3200	550	2650	1520	-1	-16	
T 28017	57.0	58.0	MZ001	SILT		PY	100	75	215	174	2	-5	
T 28018	58.0	59.5	MZ001	SILT		PY	90	30	320	17	3	-5	
T 28019	64.0	65.0	MZ001	SILT			35	15	135	10	3	-5	
T 28020			STD	83					100	-500	2	76	50
T 28021	72.0	73.0	MZ001	SILT			20	-5	125	7	1	-5	
T 28022	76.0	77.0	MZ001	DOLM		PRCR	20	5	95	8	0	-5	
T 28023	80.0	81.0	MZ001	DOLM			5	5	100	21	0	-5	
T 28024	83.9	85.5	MZ001	DOLM		FR	15	5	105	3	-0	-5	
T 28025	85.5	87.0	MZ001	BRXX		FR	40	5	90	3	-0	-5	
T 28026	87.0	88.0	MZ001	BRXX		FR	85	5	95	-3	-0	-5	
T 28027	88.0	89.0	MZ001	BRXX		PR	55	5	105	-3	-0	-5	
T 28028	89.0	90.0	MZ001	BRXX		PR	60	-5	90	3	0	-5	
T 28029	90.0	91.0	MZ001	BRXX		PR	15	5	95	-3	0	-5	
T 28030	91.0	92.0	MZ001			PRCR	15	10	135	3	-0	-5	
T 28031	91.0	92.0	MZ001	CARB		PRCR							
T 28032	92.0	93.0	MZ001	CARB		PRCR	100	5	120	-3	-0	-5	
T 28033	93.0	94.0	MZ001	CARB		PRCR	70	5	370	5	0	-5	
T 28034	94.0	95.0	MZ001	CARB		PRCR	25	10	165	4	-0	-5	
T 28035	95.0	96.0	MZ001	CARB		PRCR	20	15	90	-3	-0	-5	

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB BECQ BECQ
101 101 101 401 INAA30 INAA30
5.000 5.000 5.000 3.000 5.000 5.000

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH HOLE metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	SN PPM	AG PPM	AU PPB	AU (STD) PPB
T 28036	96.0	97.0	MZ001	CARB	PRCR	25	5	165	-3	-0	-5	
T 28037	97.0	98.0	MZ001	CARB	PRCR	20	5	160	4	-0	-5	
T 28038	98.0	99.0	MZ001	CARB	PRCR	25	5	145	-3	-0	-5	
T 28039	99.0	100.0	MZ001	CARB	PRCR	30	15	195	6	-0	-5	
T 28040			STD	FMC1				850	-500	2	230	236
T 28041	100.0	101.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	15	5	230	-3	-0	-5	
T 28042	101.0	102.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	25	5	155	-3	-0	-5	
T 28043	102.0	103.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	45	5	120	-3	-0	-5	
T 28044	103.0	104.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	15	5	140	-3	0	-5	
T 28045	104.0	105.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	10	-5	120	-3	-0	-5	
T 28046	105.0	106.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	10	5	160	7	-0	6	
T 28047	206.0	107.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	15	5	150	-3	-0	-5	
T 28048	107.0	108.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	15	5	145	-3	-0	-5	
T 28049	208.0	109.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	120	5	200	-3	-0	-5	
T 28050	109.0	110.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	25	-5	185	-3	0	-5	
T 28051	110.0	111.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	25	10	140	-3	-0	-5	
T 28052	111.0	112.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	60	10	130	-3	-0	-5	
T 28053	112.0	113.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	430	5	165	6	0	-5	
T 28054	113.0	114.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	55	20	105	6	-0	-5	
T 28055	114.0	115.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	25	15	75	-3	-0	-5	
T 28056	115.0	116.2	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	20	10	100	4	-0	-5	
T 28057	116.2	117.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	10	30	115	-3	-0	-5	
T 28058	117.0	118.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	5	5	135	-3	0	-5	
T 28059	118.0	119.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	5	10	110	-3	-0	-5	
T 28060			STD	FMC1				830	-500	1	220	236
T 28061	119.0	120.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	5	5	80	-3	-0	-5	
T 28062	120.0	121.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	10	20	70	4	-0	-5	
T 28063	121.0	122.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	10	10	80	3	-0	-5	
T 28064	122.0	123.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	5	10	95	-3	-0	-5	
T 28065	123.0	124.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	10	5	90	3	-0	-5	
T 28066	124.0	125.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	5	10	90	-3	-0	-5	
T 28067	125.0	126.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	5	15	100	-3	0	-5	
T 28068	126.0	127.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	5	15	115	5	-0	-5	
T 28069	127.0	128.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	20	5	85	-3	-0	-5	
T 28070	128.0	129.0	MZ001	CARB	PR CR	15	5	110	5	-0	-5	

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	ANALAB	BECQ	BECQ
101	101	101	401	INAA30	INAA30
5.000	5.000	5.000	3.000	5.000	5.000

448339

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	SN PPM	AG PPM	AU PPB	AU (STP) PPB
T 28071	129.0	130.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	10	5	100	-3	-0	-5	
T 28072	130.0	131.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	10	10	130	-3	-0	-5	
T 28073	131.0	132.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	5	5	130	-3	-0	-5	
T 28074	132.0	133.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	20	-5	150	9	0	-5	
T 28075	136.0	137.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	20	-5	65	-3	-0	-5	
T 28076	140.0	141.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	15	-5	105	11	-0	-5	
T 28077	144.0	145.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	20	-5	105	-3	-0	-5	
T 28078	148.0	149.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	25	5	150	5	-0	-5	
T 28079	152.0	153.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	50	-5	90	4	-0	-5	
T 28080			STD	B3					-100	-500	2	66	50
T 28081	156.0	157.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	20	5	80	4	-0	-5	
T 28082	160.0	161.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	20	5	110	-3	-0	-5	
T 28083	164.0	165.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	20	-5	155	-3	-0	-5	
T 28084	168.0	169.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	85	-5	55	-3	-0	-5	
T 28085	172.0	173.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	25	-5	65	-3	-0	-5	
T 28086	176.0	177.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	30	5	105	-3	0	-5	
T 28087	180.0	181.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	20	5	125	5	-0	-5	
T 28088	184.0	185.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	15	-5	160	4	-0	-5	
T 28089	188.0	189.0	MZ001	CARB		PR CR	60	-5	75	-3	-0	-5	
T 28090	191.5	192.5	MZ001	ULMF		CR	10	-5	105	5	-0	-5	
T 28091	196.0	197.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR	5	-5	75	6	-0	-5	
T 28092	200.0	201.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR	10	-5	65	-3	-0	-5	
T 28093	202.0	202.7	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	10	-5	140	-3	-0	-5	
T 28094	204.0	205.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	5	-5	70	-3	-0	-5	
T 28095	208.5	209.5	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	10	-5	105	-3	-0	-5	
T 28096	209.5	210.5	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	5	-5	95	-3	-0	-5	
T 28097	210.5	211.5	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	-5	-5	85	-3	-0	-5	
T 28098	211.5	212.5	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	-5	-5	185	6	-0	-5	
T 28099	216.0	217.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	5	-5	75	-3	-0	-5	
T 28100			STD	FmC1					870	-500	2	240	236
T 28101	220.0	221.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	5	-5	85	4	-0	-5	
T 28102	224.0	225.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	30	15	135	72	-0	-5	
T 28103	225.0	225.7	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	760	2600	8200	743	-0	-5	
T 28104	228.0	229.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	10	15	115	61	-0	-5	
T 28105	232.0	233.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	5	10	85	5	-0	-5	

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB BECQ BECQ
101 101 101 401 INAA30 INAA30
5.000 5.000 5.000 3.000 5.000 5.000

448340

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	SN PPM	AG PPM	AU PPB	AU (STD) PPB
T 28106	237.0	238.0	MZ001	SERP		CR MG	5	-5	75	-3	-0	-5	
T 28107	240.0	241.0	MZ001	SERP		CR MG	5	5	65	3	-0	-5	
T 28108	244.0	245.0	MZ001	SERP		CR MG	5	20	75	-3	-0	-5	
T 28109	248.0	249.0	MZ001	SERP		CR MG	-5	-5	65	3	-0	-5	
T 28110	252.0	253.0	MZ001	SERP		CR MG	-5	25	65	-3	-0	-5	
T 28111	258.0	259.0	MZ001	SERP		CR MG	5	-5	380	-3	-0	-5	
T 28112	266.0	267.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	-5	25	60	-3	-0	-5	
T 28113	276.3	277.8	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	5	20	110	-3	-0	-5	
T 28114	282.0	283.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	-5	5	75	-3	-0	-5	
T 28115	290.0	291.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	-5	5	85	-3	-0	-5	
T 28116	298.0	299.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	5	5	65	-3	-0	-5	
T 28117	306.0	307.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	5	5	55	-3	-0	-5	
T 28118	314.0	315.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	-5	5	95	20	-0	-5	
T 28119	322.0	323.0	MZ001	ULMF		CR MG	-5	10	80	12	-0	-5	
T 28120			STD	B3					100	-500	1	74	50
T 28121	331.9	332.4	MZ001	ULMF		MG CR	5	10	100	15	-0	-5	
T 28122	333.8	334.3	MZ001	ULMF		MG CR	-5	10	60	14	-0	-5	
T 28123	345.6	347.0	MZ001	ULMF		MG CR	25	5	45	-3	-0	-5	
T 28124	354.0	355.0	MZ001	ULMF		MG CR	-5	-5	35	5	-0	-5	
T 28125	362.0	363.0	MZ001	ULMF		MGCRCR	20	5	90	7	-0	-5	
T 28126	365.5	366.5	MZ001	CARB		MGPRCR	15	-5	80	-3	-0	-5	
T 28127	366.5	367.5	MZ001	CARB		MGPRCR	50	5	155	11	-0	-5	
T 28128	367.5	368.5	MZ001	CARB		MGPRCR	160	-5	120	19	-0	-5	
T 28129	368.5	269.7	MZ001	CARB		MGPRCR	115	-5	110	43	-0	-5	
T 28130	369.7	371.0	MZ001	SILT		PR	80	-5	65	9	2	-5	
T 28131	16.0	17.0	MZ002	SILT		PR CA	70	-5	345	10	2	-5	
T 28132	24.0	25.0	MZ002	SILT		PR CA	65	15	810	7	2	-5	
T 28133	32.0	33.0	MZ002	SILT		PR CA	60	20	440	6	3	-5	
T 28134	40.0	41.0	MZ002	SILT		PR CA	70	5	95	8	3	-5	
T 28135	49.5	50.5	MZ002	SILT		PR CA	200	5	110	14	2	-5	
T 28136	50.5	51.5	MZ002	SILT		PR CA	80	30	405	6	1	-5	
T 28137	51.5	52.3	MZ002	SILT		PR CA	440	-5	175	6	2	-5	
T 28138	60.0	61.0	MZ002	SILT		PR CA	75	40	100	14	3	-5	
T 28139	65.5	66.6	MZ002	SILT		PR CA	420	105	175	728	1	-5	
T 28140			STD	B3					120	-500	1	61	50

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB BECQ BECQ
101 101 101 401 INAA30 INAA30
5.000 5.000 5.000 3.000 5.000 5.000

448341

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	SN PPM	AG PPM	AU PPB	AU (STD) PPB
T 28141	71.8	73.0	MZ002	SILT		PR	.	355	15	455	553	1	-5	
T 28142	73.0	74.0	MZ002	SILT		PR	CB	205	45	160	644	1	-5	
T 28143	74.0	75.0	MZ002	SILT		PR	CA	265	110	420	252	1	-5	
T 28144	75.0	76.1	MZ002	SILT		PR	CA	375	-5	305	1170	1	-5	
T 28145	80.0	81.0	MZ002	SILT		.	.	90	-5	70	22	3	-5	
T 28146	99.9	101.0	MZ002	CONG		.	.	25	-5	90	7	0	-5	
T 28147	104.0	105.0	MZ002	CONG		.	.	20	-5	80	9	0	-5	
T 28148	106.0	106.5	MZ002	FALT		PR	.	45	-5	80	5	0	-5	
T 28149	120.0	121.0	MZ002	SILT		.	.	40	30	165	10	2	-5	
T 28150	136.0	137.0	MZ002	CONG		.	.	425	40	150	3	1	-5	
T 28151	8.0	9.0	MX003	SILT		.	.	15	10	150	5	2	-5	
T 28152	16.0	17.0	MZ003	SILT		.	.	50	35	150	-3	2	-5	
T 28153	27.0	28.0	MZ003	CONG		.	PR	40	10	115	8	1	-5	
T 28154	35.1	36.2	MZ003	CONG		PR	.	155	10	180	62	0	-5	
T 28155	37.5	38.5	MZ003	CONG		PR	.	30	15	90	10	3	-5	
T 28156	40.2	41.2	MZ003	SAND		.	.	80	60	1200	19	1	-5	
T 28157	41.2	42.1	MZ003	CONG		PR	.	470	745	5500	223	0	10	
T 28158	42.1	43.0	MZ003	SILT		.	PR PY	2000	495	2500	454	0	-13	
T 28159	48.0	49.0	MZ003	CONG		.	.	150	10	160	8	1	-5	
T 28160				STD		B4	.			120	-500	1	270	250
T 28161	56.0	57.0	MZ003	CONG		.	.	60	5	100	5	1	-5	
T 28162	62.0	63.0	MZ003	CONG		CA	.	10	10	100	8	1	-5	
T 28163	73.6	74.0	MZ003	SILT		.	.	70	50	160	7	2	-5	
T 28164	80.0	81.0	MZ003	SILT		.	.	70	100	230	4	2	-5	
T 28165	88.0	89.0	MZ003	SILT		.	.	50	45	220	5	2	-5	
T 28166	97.0	98.0	MZ003	BRXX		CA	PR	15	10	145	7	0	-5	
T 28167	98.0	99.0	MZ003	BRXX		CA	PR	90	25	100	-3	1	-5	
T 28168	99.0	100.0	MZ003	BRXX		CA	.	5	5	85	3	0	-5	
T 28169	100.0	101.3	MZ003	BRXX		CA	PR	10	5	40	-3	-0	-5	
T 28170	101.3	102.0	MZ003	SILT		.	.	10	15	95	-3	1	-5	
T 28171	104.0	105.0	MZ003	SILT		.	.	45	20	90	5	2	-5	
T 28172	108.0	109.0	MZ003	SILT		.	.	25	5	95	6	1	-5	
T 28173	112.0	113.0	MZ003	DOLM		.	.	10	20	120	4	0	-5	
T 28174	116.0	117.0	MZ003	DOLM		.	.	40	45	215	48	0	-5	
T 28175	120.0	121.0	MZ003	DOLM		.	.	10	60	135	5	0	-5	

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB BECO BECO
101 101 101 401 INAA30 INAA30
5.000 5.000 5.000 3.000 5.000 5.000

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	SN PPM	AG PPM	AU PPB	AU (STD) PPB
T 28176	122.4	123.5	MZ003	BRXX	SI		35	10	80	5	-0	-5	
T 28177	123.5	124.5	MZ003	BRXX	SI		10	10	65	-3	-0	-5	
T 28178	124.5	125.6	MZ003	BRXX	SI		25	10	85	-3	-0	-5	
T 28179	128.0	129.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA		10	5	85	-3	-0	-5	
T 28180				STD	MAG				-100	-500	-0	638	540
T 28181	132.0	133.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA		15	5	75	6	-0	-5	
T 28182	136.0	137.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA		5	5	50	-3	-0	-5	
T 28183	140.0	141.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA		10	15	50	-3	0	-5	
T 28184	144.0	145.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA		5	5	40	-3	-0	-5	
T 28185	148.0	149.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA		30	-5	40	-3	-0	-5	
T 28186	152.0	153.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA		55	-5	65	-3	-0	-5	
T 28187	156.0	157.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA		5	-5	75	-3	-0	-5	
T 28188	160.0	161.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA		5	15	95	-3	-0	-5	
T 28189	160.0	165.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA		-5	5	85	3	-0	-5	
T 28190	168.0	169.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA		10	-5	110	-3	-0	-5	
T 28191	170.0	171.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA	PR	110	5	110	-3	-0	-5	
T 28192	172.0	173.0		BRXX	CA	PR	60	5	85	8	2	-13	
T 28193	174.0	175.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA	PR	50	5	95	3	-0	-5	
T 28194	176.0	177.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA	PR	90	3	70	-3	0	-5	
T 28195	178.0	179.0	MZ003	BRXX		PR	80	-5	175	7	1	-5	
T 28196	179.0	180.1	MZ003	BRXX		PR	70	-5	145	18	1	-5	
T 28197	180.1	180.9	MZ003	BRXX		PR	700	5	125	6	-0	-5	
T 28198	180.9	182.1	MZ003	BRXX	SU	PO	8000	15	240	9	-0	-14	
T 28199	182.1	183.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA		65	-5	70	4	0	-5	
T 28200				STD	Fm c 4				1300	-500	1	380	350
T 28201	183.0	184.0					30	-5	150	7	-0	-5	
T 28202	184.0	185.0					15	-5	170	4	-0	-5	
T 28203	188.0	189.0					20	-5	125	3	0	-5	
T 28204	192.0	193.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA	CR	70	-5	65	-3	0	-5	
T 28205	196.0	197.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA	CR	15	-5	55	-3	0	-5	
T 28206	200.0	201.0	MZ003	BRXX	CA	CR	15	-5	135	-3	1	-5	
T 28207	206.5	207.5	MZ003	BRXX	CA	CR	10	-5	85	-3	-0	-5	
T 28208	209.9	211.0	MZ003	ULHF	CA	CR	10	-5	40	-3	-0	-5	
T 28209	214.1	215.0	MZ003	DOLM		CR	15	-5	45	6	-0	-5	
T 28210	218.0	219.0	MZ003	ULMF	CA	CR	40	-5	55	-3	-0	-5	

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB BECQ BECQ
101 101 101 401 INAA30 INAA30
5.000 5.000 5.000 3.000 5.000 5.000

448343

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	SN PPM	AG PPM	AU PPB	AU (STD) PPB
T 28211	222.0	223.0	MZ003	ULMF	CA	CR		10	-5	70	3	-0	-5	
T 28212	226.7	227.5	MZ003	ULMF		CR		10	20	75	-3	-0	-5	
T 28213	230.0	231.0	MZ003	ULMF		CR		15	-5	60	-3	-0	-5	
T 28214	232.0	233.0	MZ003	ULMF	SE	CR		10	-5	80	-3	-0	-5	
T 28215	234.0	235.0	MZ003	ULMF	SE	CR		10	-5	65	4	-0	-5	
T 28216	236.0	237.0	MZ003	ULMF	SE	CR		10	-5	60	-3	-0	-5	
T 28217	238.0	239.0	MZ003	ULMF	SE	CR		10	-5	80	-3	-0	6	
T 28218	239.0	240.0	MZ003	ULMF	SE	CR		5	-5	95	4	-0	-5	
T 28219	244.0	245.0	MZ003	ULMF	SE	CR		10	-5	90	35	-0	-5	
T 28220				STD	FmC4					1400	-500	1	390	350
T 28221	248.0	249.0	MZ003	ULMF	SE	CR		20	50	100	5	-0	-5	
T 28222	252.0	253.0	MZ003	ULMF	SE	CR		10	-5	65	-3	-0	-5	
T 28223	256.0	257.0	MZ003	ULMF	SE	CR		10	-5	85	5	-0	-5	
T 28224	260.0	261.0	MZ003	ULMF	SE	CR		5	-5	65	-3	-0	-5	
T 28225	264.0	265.4	MZ003	ULMF	SE	CR		5	-5	75	-3	-0	-5	
T 28226	268.0	269.0	MZ003	ULMF	SE	CR		5	-5	75	4	-0	-5	
T 28227	272.0	273.0	MZ003	ULMF	SE	CR		5	-5	140	3	-0	-5	
T 28228	16.0	17.0	MZ004	SILT	WT			20	65	55	4	2	-5	
T 28229	32.0	33.0	MZ004	SILT	WT			40	60	145	15	2	6	
T 28230	42.0	43.0	MZ004	SILT	WT			85	435	520	10	2	-5	
T 28231	44.0	45.0	MZ004	SILT	WT			65	65	510	8	2	-5	
T 28232	46.0	47.0	MZ004	SILT	WT			55	55	235	9	2	-5	
T 28233	48.0	49.0	MZ004	SILT	WT			50	95	225	4	2	-5	
T 28234	50.0	51.0	MZ004	SILT	WT			55	35	210	4	2	6	
T 28235	52.0	53.0	MZ004	SILT	WT			40	45	230	3	2	-5	
T 28236	54.0	55.0	MZ004	SILT	GR WT			40	60	200	9	2	8	
T 28237	56.0	57.0	MZ004	SILT	GR WT			45	60	240	-3	2	6	
T 28238	60.0	61.0	MZ004	SILT				35	90	160	8	2	-5	
T 28239	62.0	63.0	MZ004	SILT	GR PY			160	180	230	6	2	5	
T 28240				STD	MAG					-100	-500	-0	543	540
T 28241	64.0	65.0	MZ004	SILT	GR PY			55	375	255	3	3	-5	
T 28242	66.0	67.0	MZ004	SILT	GR PY			40	165	210	6	2	-5	
T 28243	73.7	74.8	MZ004	SILT				55	130	130	3	2	-5	
T 28244	88.0	89.0	MZ004	SILT	PY			35	85	370	5	2	-5	
T 28245	92.2	93.2	MZ004	SILT	GR PY			40	70	75	3	2	-5	

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB BECQ BECQ
101 101 101 401 INAA30 INAA30
5.000 5.000 5.000 3.000 5.000 5.000

448344

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTHT metres	HOLE	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	SN PPM	AG PPM	AU PPB	AV (STD) PPM
T 28246	94.0	95.0	MZ004	SILT	GR PY		40	125	175	3	2	-5	
T 28247	96.0	97.0	MZ004	SILT	GR PY		45	65	115	6	2	-5	
T 28248	98.0	999.0	MZ004	SILT	GR PY		45	860	330	9	2	-5	
T 28249	100.0	102.0	MZ004	SILT	GR PY		45	145	310	-3	2	-5	
T 28250	104.0	105.0	MZ004	SILT			50	105	275	7	2	7	
T 28251	114.0	115.0	MZ004	SILT	GR PY		45	140	285	6	2	-5	
T 28252	116.0	117.0	MZ004	SILT	GR PY		45	560	475	7	3	-5	
T 28253	118.0	119.0	MZ004	SILT	GR PY		40	65	170	9	3	-5	
T 28254	120.0	121.0	MZ004	SILT	GR PY		40	140	370	3	2	-5	
T 28255	122.0	123.0	MZ004	SILT	GR PY		40	75	140	4	2	6	
T 28256	124.0	125.0	MZ004	SILT	GR PY		45	165	260	14	3	8	
T 28257	126.3	127.0	MZ004	SILT	GR PY		1300	1600	2950	474	-0	-5	
T 28258	127.0	128.0	MZ004	SILT	PR PY		300	270	505	121	2	-5	
T 28259	128.0	129.0	MZ004	SILT	PY PR		145	300	600	73	2	6	
T 28260				STD	Fmc 4				1500	-500	1	410	350
T 28261	129.4	130.4	MZ004	SILT	PY		60	50	160	16	3	-5	
T 28262	130.4	131.3	MZ004	SILT	PY		60	55	120	8	2	-5	
T 28263	131.3	132.0	MZ004	SILT	PY		85	280	130	10	3	5	
T 28264	136.0	137.0	MZ004	SILT	PY		70	85	80	10	3	-5	
T 28265	140.0	141.0	MZ004	SILT	PY		410	30	105	41	2	-5	
T 28266	141.0	142.0	MZ004	SILT	PY		260	470	490	34	2	-5	
T 28267	142.0	143.0	MZ004	FALT	SI PR CP		290	295	1750	32	1	-5	
T 28268	143.0	144.0	MZ004	FALT	SI PR CP		705	240	245	67	2	-10	
T 28269	144.0	145.0	MZ004		SI PR CP		1050	1050	4000	387	-0	53	
T 28270	145.0	146.0	MZ004	FALT	SI PR CP		1800	120	200	189	-0	28	
T 28271	146.0	147.0	MZ004	FALT	SI PR CP		2250	185	190	285	0	-5	
T 28272	147.0	148.0	MZ004	FALT	SI PR CP		1450	85	95	218	-0	10	
T 28273	148.0	149.0	MZ004	FALT	SI PR CP		4600	5000	1497	464	-0	-21	
T 28274	149.0	150.0	MZ004	FALT	SI PR CP		990	600	185	252	0	-15	
T 28275	150.2	151.0	MZ004	SILT			70	75	105	8	2	-5	
T 28276	172.7	174.0	MZ004	SILT	PR SI		105	25	65	35	2	-5	
T 28277	174.0	175.0	MZ004	SILT	SI PR		150	15	95	79	1	-5	
T 28278	175.0	176.0	MZ004	SILT	SI PR		205	15	75	18	1	-5	
T 28279	176.0	177.0	MZ004	SILT	SI PR		290	10	80	30	1	-5	
T 28280				STD	MAG				110	-500	0	706	940

Laboratory:
Method :
Det. Limit:

ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB BECQ BECQ
101 101 101 401 INAA30 INAA30
5.000 5.000 5.000 3.000 5.000 5.000

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH HOLE metres	ROCK	ALTER	OREMIN	VEINS	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	SN PPM	AG PPM	AU PPB
T 28281	177.0	178.0	MZ004	SILT	SI	PR	475	165	100	69	1	-5
T 28282	178.0	179.0	MZ004	SILT	SI		255	15	80	48	1	-5
T 28283	179.0	180.0	MZ004	SILT	SI	PR	280	15	75	29	1	-5
T 28284	180.0	181.3	MZ004	SILT	SI	PR	460	60	165	63	1	-5
T 28285	181.3	182.1	MZ004	SILT	SI	BR	2200	200	490	177	0	14
T 28286	182.1	183.0	MZ004	VEIN	PY	PR AC CP	1.72 %	560	635	1110	-46	300
T 28287	183.0	183.7	MZ004	VEIN	PY	AP CP	1.34 %	690	465	272	-68	775
T 28288	183.7	185.0	MZ004				660	50	470	179	1	-5
T 28289	185.0	186.0	MZ004	SILT			190	-5	135	63	2	-5
T 28290	190.0	191.0	MZ004	SILT			95	-5	80	11	-10	-5
T 28291	200.0	201.0	MZ004	SILT								
T 28292	210.0	211.0	MZ004	SILT			95	-5	135	10	-10	-5
T 28293	220.0	221.0	MZ004	SILT			125	10	150	10	-10	-5
T 28294	230.0	231.0	MZ004	SILT			150	-5	110	16	-10	-5
T 28295	240.0	241.0	MZ004	SILT			120	-5	85	9	-10	-5
T 28296	250.0	251.0	MZ004	SILT			105	-5	75	9	-10	-5

Laboratory:
Method:
Det. Limit:

ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB ANALAB BECQ BECQ
101 101 101 401 INAA30 INAA30
5.000 5.000 5.000 3.000 5.000 5.000

448346

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	SB PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	AU PPB	HF PPM	FE %
T 28001			MZ001	6.2	24	320	3	93	14	210	17	1	-5	5	5.35
T 28002	13.0	14.0	MZ001	6.9	23	470	-2	91	15	210	35	2	-5	5	6.07
T 28003	20.0	21.0	MZ001	10.0	30	490	-2	90	14	220	44	1	12	6	5.25
T 28004	20.0	21.0	MZ001	7.3	16	550	-2	91	17	220	50	1	-5	5	4.40
T 28005	25.9	27.0	MZ001	5.0	-2	270	-2	82	9	170	12	1	-5	7	5.39
T 28006	30.2	31.0	MZ001	2.6	12	390	-2	79	23	210	29	1	-5	5	5.49
T 28007	34.0	35.0	MZ001	6.0	21	460	-2	79	27	220	38	1	-5	5	6.02
T 28008	38.0	39.0	MZ001	11.0	20	510	-2	83	26	240	39	1	-5	4	4.70
T 28009	41.3	42.0	MZ001	10.0	30	200	-2	70	23	340	42	1	-5	6	8.13
T 28010	46.0	47.0	MZ001	5.1	13	330	-2	63	25	300	25	1	-5	5	8.00
T 28011	50.0	51.0	MZ001	4.3	33	160	-2	44	16	310	35	1	-5	4	7.48
T 28012	52.1	53.0	MZ001	2.1	25	290	-2	53	11	260	28	1	-5	5	7.63
T 28013	53.0	54.0	MZ001	3.4	16	100	-2	49	14	240	34	1	-5	4	8.85
T 28014	54.0	55.0	MZ001	2.9	89	-100	-2	41	18	230	50	1	-5	4	10.50
T 28015	55.0	56.5	MZ001	31.5	22	110	-2	53	12	310	26	1	-5	4	8.54
T 28016	56.5	57.0	MZ001	20.1	13300	-240	14	27	3	100	43	0	-16	-1	17.70
T 28017	57.0	58.0	MZ001	9.4	67	270	-2	92	11	230	27	1	-5	6	10.70
T 28018	58.0	59.5	MZ001	24.9	42	640	-2	94	39	230	40	2	-5	6	9.80
T 28019	64.0	65.0	MZ001	2.5	10	810	-2	98	30	240	41	2	-5	6	8.73
T 28020			STD	-0.2	3	540	-2	74	19	490	24	1	76	9	4.40
T 28021	72.0	73.0	MZ001	21.2	23	230	-2	20	27	591	42	0	-5	1	6.75
T 28022	76.0	77.0	MZ001	5.4	27	-100	-2	3	13	2400	54	-0	-5	-1	7.02
T 28023	80.0	81.0	MZ001	6.1	15	-100	-2	8	12	2300	59	0	-5	-1	9.16
T 28024	83.9	85.5	MZ001	3.1	12	-100	-2	-2	3	6820	76	-0	-5	-1	5.03
T 28025	85.5	87.0	MZ001	1.4	10	-100	-2	-2	2	2610	98	-0	-5	-1	5.21
T 28026	87.0	88.0	MZ001	7.2	13	-100	-2	-2	1	3530	98	-0	-5	-1	5.00
T 28027	88.0	89.0	MZ001	3.5	7	-100	-2	-2	2	3280	82	-0	-5	-1	5.57
T 28028	89.0	90.0	MZ001	4.4	-2	180	-2	-2	13	1970	54	-0	-5	-1	7.32
T 28029	90.0	91.0	MZ001	13.0	3	170	-2	-2	13	2530	52	-0	-5	-1	7.14
T 28030	91.0	92.0	MZ001	2.9	2	-100	-2	-2	1	4540	76	-0	-5	-1	5.49
T 28031	91.0	92.0	MZ001												
T 28032	92.0	93.0	MZ001	0.8	7	-100	-2	-2	-1	4350	128	-0	-5	-1	4.00
T 28033	93.0	94.0	MZ001	14.0	8	-100	-2	-2	12	9090	170	-0	-5	-1	7.07
T 28034	84.0	95.0	MZ001	1.6	6	-100	-2	-2	5	6370	98	-0	-5	-1	6.29
T 28035	95.0	96.0	MZ001	2.7	4	-100	-2	-2	3	6070	119	-0	-5	-1	7.06

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method :	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	0.200	2.000	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	0.050

448347

910

RGC EXPLORATION PTY.LTD.

DATA SHEET

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	SB PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	AU PPB	HF PPM	FE %
T 28036	96.0	97.0	MZ001	0.6	3	-100	-2	-2	-1	6300	111	-0	-5	-1	4.90
T 28037	97.0	98.0	MZ001	1.1	4	-100	-2	-2	-1	6810	113	-0	-5	-1	4.80
T 28038	98.0	99.0	MZ001	2.3	5	-100	-2	-2	-1	4330	114	-0	-5	-1	5.29
T 28039	99.0	100.0	MZ001	13.0	6	-100	-2	-2	1	6460	84	-0	-5	-1	5.03
T 28040			STD	3.0	316	420	-2	30	1	54	17	1	230	2	4.70
T 28041	100.0	101.0	MZ001	50.8	18	-100	-2	-2	1	9250	105	-0	-5	-1	5.75
T 28042	101.0	102.0	MZ001	19.0	12	-100	-2	-2	-1	7000	134	-0	-5	-1	5.31
T 28043	102.0	103.0	MZ001	7.5	2	-100	-2	-2	10	4640	84	-0	-5	-1	5.38
T 28044	103.0	104.0	MZ001	14.0	5	-100	-2	-2	9	5110	91	-0	-5	-1	5.27
T 28045	104.0	105.0	MZ001	5.7	-2	-100	-2	-2	-1	5040	57	-0	-5	-1	4.50
T 28046	105.0	106.0	MZ001	4.8	5	-100	-2	-2	-1	8420	80	-0	6	-1	5.33
T 28047	206.0	107.0	MZ001	4.6	-2	-100	-2	-2	-1	6190	50	-0	-5	-1	5.00
T 28048	107.0	108.0	MZ001	60.8	5	-100	-2	-2	-1	6460	57	-0	-5	-1	5.34
T 28049	208.0	109.0	MZ001	15.0	4	-100	-2	-2	1	9650	62	-0	-5	-1	5.45
T 28050	109.0	110.0	MZ001	23.9	2	140	-2	-2	7	6510	70	-0	-5	-1	8.85
T 28051	110.0	111.0	MZ001	2.5	2	-100	-2	2	-1	5010	50	-0	-5	-1	5.21
T 28052	111.0	112.0	MZ001	3.8	13	-100	-2	-2	-1	4310	60	-0	-5	-1	4.40
T 28053	112.0	113.0	MZ001	45.3	782	-100	2	-2	10	5820	65	-0	-5	-1	7.00
T 28054	113.0	114.0	MZ001	14.0	11	-100	-2	-2	5	4430	88	-0	-5	-1	5.56
T 28055	114.0	115.0	MZ001	13.0	24	100	-2	-2	3	3260	47	-0	-5	-1	4.50
T 28056	115.0	116.2	MZ001	4.4	2	-100	-2	-2	-1	3940	45	-0	-5	-1	4.10
T 28057	116.2	117.0	MZ001	29.3	3	-100	-2	-2	1	4890	77	-0	-5	-1	5.16
T 28058	117.0	118.0	MZ001	39.0	7	-100	-2	-2	4	6220	71	-0	-5	-1	5.73
T 28059	118.0	119.0	MZ001	17.0	2	-100	-2	-2	1	4600	53	-0	-5	-1	4.80
T 28060			STD	2.7	292	500	2	26	1	48	16	0	220	2	4.40
T 28061	119.0	120.0	MZ001	16.0	-2	-100	-2	-2	1	2740	52	-0	-5	-1	4.20
T 28062	120.0	121.0	MZ001	13.0	6	-100	-2	-2	-1	1520	47	-0	-5	-1	3.90
T 28063	121.0	122.0	MZ001	8.6	6	-100	-2	-2	2	2000	50	-0	-5	-1	4.60
T 28064	122.0	123.0	MZ001	34.8	12	-100	-2	-2	2	4510	82	-0	-5	-1	5.40
T 28065	123.0	124.0	MZ001	20.0	31	-100	-2	-2	2	3950	98	-0	-5	-1	5.97
T 28066	124.0	125.0	MZ001	64.1	14	-100	-2	-2	1	2720	60	-0	-5	-1	4.90
T 28067	125.0	126.0	MZ001	55.4	16	-100	-2	-2	2	4270	89	-0	-5	-1	5.77
T 28068	126.0	127.0	MZ001	21.7	28	-100	-2	-2	1	7070	91	-0	-5	-1	5.77
T 28069	127.0	128.0	MZ001	18.0	5	-100	-2	-2	2	3600	93	-0	-5	-1	7.16
T 28070	128.0	129.0	MZ001	13.0	6	-100	-2	-2	2	5670	100	-0	-5	-1	6.21

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method:	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	0.200	2.000	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	0.050	

448348

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTHT metres	ROLE	SB PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	AU PPB	HF PPM	FE %
T 28071	129.0	130.0	MZ001	17.0	18	-100	-2	-2	2	4260	96	-0	-5	-1	6.50
T 28072	130.0	131.0	MZ001	8.1	35	-100	-2	-2	-1	6490	82	-0	-5	-1	5.66
T 28073	131.0	132.0	MZ001	87.7	16	-100	-2	-2	6	4100	73	-0	-5	1	7.14
T 28074	132.0	133.0	MZ001	73.5	68	-100	-2	-2	1	6140	101	-0	-5	-1	6.31
T 28075	136.0	137.0	MZ001	28.9	18	-100	-2	-2	-1	5030	90	-0	-5	-1	6.06
T 28076	140.0	141.0	MZ001	7.8	25	-100	-2	-2	-1	3470	36	-0	-5	-1	4.20
T 28077	144.0	145.0	MZ001	8.0	-2	-100	-2	-2	2	6130	103	-0	-5	-1	5.67
T 28078	148.0	149.0	MZ001	15.0	29	-100	-2	-2	2	7240	102	-0	-5	-1	6.22
T 28079	152.0	153.0	MZ001	8.8	7	-100	-2	-2	1	5280	123	-0	-5	-1	6.79
T 28080			57P	-0.2	2	430	-2	71	18	450	24	0	66	8	4.20
T 28081	156.0	157.0	MZ001	22.4	3	-100	-2	-2	-1	5080	51	-0	-5	-1	4.80
T 28082	160.0	161.0	MZ001	13.0	16	-100	-2	-2	1	7110	73	-0	-5	-1	5.77
T 28083	164.0	165.0	MZ001	8.3	19	-100	-2	-2	1	5870	89	-0	-5	-1	5.68
T 28084	168.0	169.0	MZ001	4.0	6	-100	-2	-2	-1	2990	74	-0	-5	-1	4.10
T 28085	172.0	173.0	MZ001	1.0	-2	-100	-2	-2	1	3890	76	-0	-5	-1	4.00
T 28086	176.0	177.0	MZ001	8.5	6	-100	-2	4	9	5460	57	-0	-5	-1	5.64
T 28087	180.0	181.0	MZ001	4.1	2	-100	-2	-2	3	6950	100	-0	-5	-1	4.70
T 28088	184.0	185.0	MZ001	5.0	2	-100	-2	3	7	4180	59	-0	-5	1	5.70
T 28089	188.0	189.0	MZ001	0.7	10	-100	-2	-2	1	4740	114	-0	-5	-1	3.90
T 28090	191.5	192.5	MZ001	1.5	2	-100	-2	2	1	14900	148	-0	-5	-1	4.50
T 28091	196.0	197.0	MZ001	4.6	3	-100	-2	4	5	7830	160	-0	-5	-1	4.00
T 28092	200.0	201.0	MZ001	6.1	3	-100	-2	-2	-1	7280	158	-0	-5	-1	5.88
T 28093	202.0	202.7	MZ001	3.9	-2	-100	-2	4	-1	21400	157	-0	-5	-1	6.47
T 28094	204.0	205.0	MZ001	12.0	6	-100	-2	-2	2	7920	111	-0	-5	-1	5.83
T 28095	208.5	209.5	MZ001	6.7	5	-100	-2	-2	1	8950	131	-0	-5	-1	7.16
T 28096	209.5	210.5	MZ001	9.1	5	-100	-2	2	2	9130	111	-0	-5	-1	6.41
T 28097	210.5	211.5	MZ001	7.9	6	-100	-2	-2	3	6460	118	-0	-5	-1	6.50
T 28098	211.5	212.5	MZ001	5.1	7	-100	-2	-4	4	31500	136	-0	-5	-1	6.55
T 28099	216.0	217.0	MZ001	7.3	7	-100	-2	-2	-1	6590	129	-0	-5	-1	9.83
T 28100			57P	3.0	308	460	-2	30	-1	52	17	1	240	2	4.60
T 28101	220.0	221.0	MZ001	33.1	27	-100	-2	-2	2	7800	122	-0	-5	-1	6.42
T 28102	224.0	225.0	MZ001	16.0	439	-100	-2	3	8	6580	103	-0	-5	-1	5.81
T 28103	225.0	225.7	MZ001	72.0	562	-100	-2	-2	12	2590	281	-0	-5	-1	4.70
T 28104	228.0	229.0	MZ001	11.0	74	-100	-2	-2	2	7500	93	-0	-5	-1	8.03
T 28105	232.0	233.0	MZ001	7.1	5	-100	-2	-2	1	6400	91	-0	-5	-1	8.19

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method:	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	0.200	2.000	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	0.050

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	SB PPM	AS PPM	BA PPH	BR PPH	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPH	CO PPM	EU PPM	AU PPB	HF PPM	FE %
T 28106	237.0	238.0	MZ001	5.6	-2	-100	-2	-2	-1	12100	86	-0	-5	-1	6.15
T 28107	240.0	241.0	MZ001	18.0	3	-100	-2	-2	-1	6750	98	-0	-5	-1	5.35
T 28108	244.0	245.0	MZ001	6.6	-2	-100	-2	-2	-1	4780	75	-0	-5	-1	5.46
T 28109	248.0	249.0	MZ001	4.7	-2	-100	-2	-2	-1	9050	100	-0	-5	-1	5.88
T 28110	252.0	253.0	MZ001	1.3	-2	-100	-2	-2	-1	5970	115	-0	-5	-1	9.58
T 28111	258.0	259.0	MZ001	0.9	-2	-100	-2	-2	-1	29700	201	-0	-5	-1	11.60
T 28112	266.0	267.0	MZ001	0.6	-2	-100	-2	-2	-1	6460	129	-0	-5	-1	9.38
T 28113	276.3	277.8	MZ001	-0.2	-2	-100	2	-2	-1	1020	85	-0	-5	-1	2.90
T 28114	282.0	283.0	MZ001	0.3	-2	-100	-2	-2	-1	8060	102	-0	-5	-1	5.57
T 28115	290.0	291.0	MZ001	-0.2	-2	-100	2	-2	-1	8790	109	-0	-5	-1	6.57
T 28116	298.0	299.0	MZ001	0.3	-2	-100	-2	-2	-1	7250	106	-0	-5	-1	5.72
T 28117	306.0	307.0	MZ001	1.1	4	-100	2	-2	-1	7110	103	-0	-5	-1	5.61
T 28118	314.0	315.0	MZ001	2.5	13	-100	2	-2	-1	8590	118	-0	-5	-1	8.53
T 28119	322.0	323.0	MZ001	3.1	13	-100	2	-2	-1	8820	132	-0	-5	-1	8.49
T 28120			STD	0.3	2	520	-2	74	19	480	22	1	74	9	4.40
T 28121	331.9	332.4	MZ001	3.2	11	-100	2	-2	-1	8230	127	-0	-5	-1	7.05
T 28122	333.8	334.3	MZ001	4.7	30	-100	3	5	-1	5770	74	-0	-5	-1	3.10
T 28123	345.6	347.0	MZ001	1.6	2	-100	2	-2	-1	5220	95	-0	-5	-1	5.21
T 28124	354.0	355.0	MZ001	1.2	-2	-100	2	3	-1	210	55	-0	-5	3	2.10
T 28125	362.0	363.0	MZ001	6.9	16	-100	4	2	-1	4010	104	-0	-5	-1	2.50
T 28126	365.5	366.5	MZ001	7.5	9	-100	-2	2	-1	6120	75	-0	-5	-1	5.98
T 28127	366.5	367.5	MZ001	6.4	4	-100	-2	-2	3	7620	119	-0	-5	-1	5.96
T 28128	367.5	368.5	MZ001	2.6	32	-100	-2	-2	1	6340	196	-0	-5	-1	4.90
T 28129	368.5	269.7	MZ001	3.6	120	-100	-2	8	2	7130	181	-0	-5	-1	5.17
T 28130	369.7	371.0	MZ001	2.4	12	410	2	74	39	220	34	1	-5	4	6.51
T 28131	16.0	17.0	MZ002	8.0	17	380	-2	67	16	220	61	1	-5	4	4.10
T 28132	24.0	25.0	MZ002	8.2	27	440	-2	74	20	200	50	1	-5	4	5.92
T 28133	32.0	33.0	MZ002	5.6	17	390	-2	71	21	200	26	1	-5	4	5.48
T 28134	40.0	41.0	MZ002	5.7	10	360	-2	69	27	190	27	1	-5	4	6.24
T 28135	49.5	50.5	MZ002	3.9	16	270	-2	60	12	170	76	1	-5	4	8.34
T 28136	50.5	51.5	MZ002	2.9	16	160	-2	50	13	150	23	1	-5	3	5.62
T 28137	51.5	52.3	MZ002	2.3	20	280	-2	59	15	150	27	1	-5	4	5.31
T 28138	60.0	61.0	MZ002	2.3	3	360	-2	83	33	200	25	1	-5	4	6.45
T 28139	65.5	66.6	MZ002	3.1	-2	150	-2	72	10	220	39	3	-5	3	12.70
T 28140			STD	0.3	3	480	-2	69	19	480	23	1	61	8	4.40

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method :	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	0.200	2.000	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	0.050

448350

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH HOLE metres	SB PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	AU PPB	HF PPM	FE %
T 28141	71.8	73.0 MZ002	5.5	-2	-100	-2	62	9	140	18	1	-5	3	10.80
T 28142	73.0	74.0 MZ002	13.0	4	230	-2	55	11	160	30	1	-5	4	8.33
T 28143	74.0	75.0 MZ002	3.7	4	190	-2	79	8	170	28	1	-5	4	10.10
T 28144	75.0	76.1 MZ002	4.5	2	-100	-2	69	12	180	34	1	-5	5	15.50
T 28145	80.0	81.0 MZ002	4.4	12	480	-2	90	40	210	29	2	-5	5	5.90
T 28146	99.9	101.0 MZ002	1.3	8	200	-2	47	14	200	25	1	-5	4	6.76
T 28147	104.0	105.0 MZ002	1.6	3	-100	-2	66	13	280	31	0	-5	5	6.04
T 28148	106.0	106.5 MZ002	1.2	-2	-100	-2	27	8	430	26	1	-5	1	6.08
T 28149	120.0	121.0 MZ002	1.9	3	450	-2	87	27	200	35	2	-5	5	6.96
T 28150	136.0	137.0 MZ002	2.1	2	300	-2	57	15	290	31	1	-5	4	5.59
T 28151	8.0	9.0 MX003	3.4	2	440	-2	82	19	240	37	2	-5	6	6.80
T 28152	16.0	17.0 MZ003	3.2	3	560	-2	91	21	230	32	2	-5	7	6.76
T 28153	27.0	28.0 MZ003	3.9	14	420	-2	50	15	330	31	1	-5	4	6.18
T 28154	35.1	36.2 MZ003	3.3	21	270	-2	48	8	270	39	1	-5	4	8.20
T 28155	37.5	38.5 MZ003	10.0	14	900	-2	91	38	210	21	2	-5	6	5.23
T 28156	40.2	41.2 MZ003	2.8	17	290	-2	47	11	250	26	1	-5	5	5.77
T 28157	41.2	42.1 MZ003	3.5	41	110	-2	35	7	270	58	0	10	4	11.10
T 28158	42.1	43.0 MZ003	22.1	3350	290	5	75	13	200	153	1	-13	3	14.10
T 28159	48.0	49.0 MZ003	3.7	13	320	-2	68	32	430	36	1	-5	4	6.78
T 28160		STD	-0.2	4	710	-2	92	12	360	35	1	270	9	5.92
T 28161	56.0	57.0 MZ003	5.3	15	150	-2	53	17	340	38	1	-5	4	5.26
T 28162	62.0	63.0 MZ003	0.8	3	130	-2	58	18	270	21	1	-5	5	5.00
T 28163	73.6	74.0 MZ003	4.6	16	460	-2	73	21	250	30	1	-5	4	5.31
T 28164	80.0	81.0 MZ003	1.7	5	820	-2	58	14	310	38	1	-5	4	6.83
T 28165	88.0	89.0 MZ003	2.3	2	750	-2	56	16	390	35	1	-5	4	6.55
T 28166	97.0	98.0 MZ003	5.0	40	120	-2	8	9	5190	34	0	-5	-1	6.28
T 28167	98.0	99.0 MZ003	4.0	21	300	-2	18	13	736	94	0	-5	1	5.00
T 28168	99.0	100.0 MZ003	15.0	6	-100	-2	-2	2	2620	46	-0	-5	-1	5.49
T 28169	100.0	101.3 MZ003	8.9	16	-100	-2	6	2	1950	69	-0	-5	-1	5.14
T 28170	101.3	102.0 MZ003	8.9	20	200	-2	24	11	1300	59	0	-5	1	5.77
T 28171	104.0	105.0 MZ003	11.0	6	170	-2	43	18	300	43	0	-5	2	5.64
T 28172	108.0	109.0 MZ003	53.6	130	-100	-2	19	16	480	62	0	-5	1	6.19
T 28173	112.0	113.0 MZ003	7.7	27	-100	-2	4	8	1650	47	-0	-5	-1	7.08
T 28174	116.0	117.0 MZ003	71.5	312	-100	5	9	14	1290	39	0	-5	-1	10.40
T 28175	120.0	121.0 MZ003	5.8	8	150	-2	7	10	1540	45	-0	-5	1	7.62

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method :	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	0.200	2.000	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	0.050

448351

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	SB PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	AU PPB	HF PPM	FE %
T 28176	122.4	123.5	MZ003	35.8	45	-100	-2	-2	-1	4490	145	-0	-5	-1	4.80
T 28177	123.5	124.5	MZ003	58.4	40	-100	-2	-2	-1	2260	73	-0	-5	-1	4.20
T 28178	124.5	125.6	MZ003	4.4	2	-100	-2	-2	1	2850	95	-0	-5	-1	4.90
T 28179	128.0	129.0	MZ003	2.0	2	-100	-2	-2	-1	3640	94	-0	-5	-1	5.00
T 28180			STD	4.8	2710	360	5	16	5	270	15	-0	638	1	12.70
T 28181	132.0	133.0	MZ003	0.6	3	-100	-2	-2	-1	3960	43	-0	-5	-1	4.60
T 28182	136.0	137.0	MZ003	8.2	12	-100	-2	-2	-1	370	30	-0	-5	-1	3.60
T 28183	140.0	141.0	MZ003	0.6	-2	250	-2	7	6	110	12	-0	-5	-1	2.90
T 28184	144.0	145.0	MZ003	10.0	-2	-100	-2	-2	2	1630	48	-0	-5	-1	4.40
T 28185	148.0	149.0	MZ003	35.9	10	-100	-2	-2	10	2840	54	-0	-5	-1	6.56
T 28186	152.0	153.0	MZ003	7.6	61	-100	-2	-2	2	4070	28	-0	-5	-1	4.90
T 28187	156.0	157.0	MZ003	7.2	8	-100	-2	-2	3	5350	48	-0	-5	-1	5.66
T 28188	160.0	161.0	MZ003	15.0	20	-100	-2	-2	2	4090	53	-0	-5	-1	5.86
T 28189	160.0	165.0	MZ003	2.4	-2	-100	-2	-2	1	4080	53	-0	-5	-1	5.39
T 28190	168.0	169.0	MZ003	5.8	-2	-100	-2	-2	8	6220	125	-0	-5	-1	6.48
T 28191	170.0	171.0	MZ003	89.5	6	-100	-2	-2	2	5420	118	-0	-5	-1	6.15
T 28192	172.0	173.0		1400.0	130	-200	4	-2	-1	2620	140	-0	-13	-1	5.06
T 28193	174.0	175.0	MZ003	90.7	930	-100	3	-2	4	3890	181	-0	-5	-1	11.90
T 28194	176.0	177.0	MZ003	49.0	1060	-100	2	-2	7	4320	208	-0	-5	-1	14.10
T 28195	178.0	179.0	MZ003	259.0	1400	160	4	-2	47	8750	118	-0	-5	-1	11.50
T 28196	179.0	180.1	MZ003	327.0	2610	-100	5	-2	35	6880	147	-0	-5	-1	8.60
T 28197	180.1	180.9	MZ003	65.7	1730	-100	4	-2	1	11200	172	0	-5	-1	18.70
T 28198	180.9	182.1	MZ003	145.0	7180	-240	11	-5	3	10400	655	-0	-14	-1	32.70
T 28199	182.1	183.0	MZ003	474.0	558	-100	3	-2	2	4190	75	-0	-5	-1	6.19
T 28200			STD	3.4	1190	910	2	18	-1	190	8	0	380	-1	2.30
T 28201	183.0	184.0		20.7	62	-100	-2	-2	9	16200	60	-0	-5	-1	6.15
T 28202	184.0	185.0		7.1	11	-100	-2	-2	10	11100	47	-0	-5	-1	5.79
T 28203	188.0	189.0		29.7	74	-100	-2	-2	10	9240	76	-0	-5	-1	5.56
T 28204	192.0	193.0	MZ003	114.0	67	-100	-2	-2	15	3420	52	-0	-5	-1	5.65
T 28205	196.0	197.0	MZ003	88.0	70	-100	-2	-2	2	2070	25	-0	-5	-1	5.30
T 28206	200.0	201.0	MZ003	6.6	24	-100	-2	17	47	480	60	-0	-5	3	10.00
T 28207	206.5	207.5	MZ003	10.0	8	-100	-2	-2	1	17500	103	-0	-5	-1	4.80
T 28208	209.9	211.0	MZ003	3.3	-2	-100	-2	-2	-1	4550	66	-0	-5	-1	3.90
T 28209	214.1	215.0	MZ003	20.9	30	-100	-2	-2	-1	6070	60	-0	-5	-1	4.20
T 28210	218.0	219.0	MZ003	1.7	3	-100	-2	-2	3	9590	66	-0	-5	-1	7.89

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method :	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	0.200	2.000	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	0.050	

448352

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	SB PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	AU PPB	HF PPM	FE %
T 28211	222.0	223.0	MZ003	1.5	5	-100	-2	-2	3	5410	82	-0	-5	-1	4.40
T 28212	226.7	227.5	MZ003	1.3	2	-100	-2	-2	3	5580	107	-0	-5	-1	3.80
T 28213	230.0	231.0	MZ003	0.8	2	-100	-2	-2	1	3640	119	-0	-5	-1	3.90
T 28214	232.0	233.0	MZ003	0.8	-2	-100	-2	-2	2	21900	135	-0	-5	-1	5.76
T 28215	234.0	235.0	MZ003	1.4	3	-100	-2	-2	11	2930	91	-0	-5	-1	4.00
T 28216	236.0	237.0	MZ003	1.0	-2	-100	-2	-2	3	4810	112	-0	-5	-1	5.59
T 28217	238.0	239.0	MZ003	1.4	3	-100	-2	-2	1	23700	151	-0	6	-1	7.50
T 28218	239.0	240.0	MZ003	1.9	-2	-100	-2	4	4	19600	126	-0	-5	-1	5.88
T 28219	244.0	245.0	MZ003	11.0	10	-100	-2	-2	3	8080	108	-0	-5	-1	4.60
T 28220			STP	3.6	1240	980	2	20	1	190	10	0	390	-1	2.40
T 28221	248.0	249.0	MZ003	5.5	17	-100	-2	5	3	13300	280	-0	-5	-1	7.19
T 28222	252.0	253.0	MZ003	1.5	4	-100	-2	-2	3	6300	132	-0	-5	-1	6.09
T 28223	256.0	257.0	MZ003	6.0	6	-100	-2	-2	1	4960	128	-0	-5	-1	6.04
T 28224	260.0	261.0	MZ003	2.3	3	-100	-2	2	1	11400	125	-0	-5	-1	6.40
T 28225	264.0	265.4	MZ003	0.3	-2	-100	-2	-2	3	4280	106	-0	-5	-1	3.80
T 28226	268.0	269.0	MZ003	0.5	-2	-100	-2	3	11	3670	120	-0	-5	1	4.30
T 28227	272.0	273.0	MZ003	0.3	-2	-100	-2	3	3	4340	117	-0	-5	2	6.78
T 28228	16.0	17.0	MZ004	14.0	18	870	-2	58	10	140	5	0	-5	3	2.00
T 28229	32.0	33.0	MZ004	3.6	11	1100	-2	69	15	200	7	1	6	3	3.10
T 28230	42.0	43.0	MZ004	31.8	97	700	-2	77	19	150	11	1	-5	3	8.78
T 28231	44.0	45.0	MZ004	2.7	29	810	-2	76	21	160	13	1	-5	3	5.61
T 28232	46.0	47.0	MZ004	2.3	17	900	-2	53	18	160	9	1	-5	4	3.60
T 28233	48.0	49.0	MZ004	1.5	15	800	-2	64	18	170	6	1	-5	4	3.00
T 28234	50.0	51.0	MZ004	3.5	34	810	-2	63	21	140	13	1	6	3	3.60
T 28235	52.0	53.0	MZ004	1.7	14	860	-2	68	20	160	19	1	-5	3	2.70
T 28236	54.0	55.0	MZ004	2.8	21	770	-2	73	19	150	5	1	8	3	2.80
T 28237	56.0	57.0	MZ004	3.2	32	660	-2	45	16	140	7	1	6	3	3.30
T 28238	60.0	61.0	MZ004	2.3	21	680	2	78	14	130	4	1	-5	3	2.80
T 28239	62.0	63.0	MZ004	3.7	19	690	2	66	15	130	22	1	5	3	1.80
T 28240			STP	5.0	2670	400	3	15	6	260	15	0	543	1	12.50
T 28241	64.0	65.0	MZ004	5.9	24	700	-2	83	17	140	38	1	-5	4	2.60
T 28242	66.0	67.0	MZ004	8.3	41	610	-2	67	15	110	25	1	-5	3	2.80
T 28243	73.7	74.8	MZ004	2.8	19	610	-2	60	14	120	19	1	-5	3	3.80
T 28244	88.0	89.0	MZ004	3.2	25	590	-2	62	17	84	16	0	-5	3	3.70
T 28245	92.2	93.2	MZ004	3.2	38	400	-2	58	17	92	20	0	-5	3	4.60

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method :	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	0.200	2.000	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	0.050	

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	SB PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	AU PPB	HF PPM	FE %
T 28246	94.0	95.0	MZ004	2.8	15	480	-2	64	18	110	20	1	-5	3	4.50
T 28247	96.0	97.0	MZ004	3.4	78	360	-2	61	16	96	23	1	-5	3	4.20
T 28248	98.0	999.0	MZ004	8.1	32	480	-2	65	15	110	19	1	-5	3	4.30
T 28249	100.0	102.0	MZ004	2.6	27	490	-2	62	16	110	21	1	-5	3	4.30
T 28250	104.0	105.0	MZ004	2.9	52	590	-2	67	18	99	24	1	7	3	4.40
T 28251	114.0	115.0	MZ004	5.0	26	430	-2	63	19	110	19	1	-5	3	4.20
T 28252	116.0	117.0	MZ004	3.9	40	570	-2	71	24	110	22	1	-5	3	3.70
T 28253	118.0	119.0	MZ004	3.0	29	450	-2	65	36	110	18	1	-5	3	3.40
T 28254	120.0	121.0	MZ004	3.2	37	330	-2	61	31	98	21	1	-5	3	3.80
T 28255	122.0	123.0	MZ004	12.0	38	390	-2	64	34	110	19	1	6	3	4.00
T 28256	124.0	125.0	MZ004	7.9	42	380	-2	61	22	96	18	1	8	3	3.70
T 28257	126.3	127.0	MZ004	8.0	170	110	-2	28	3	91	66	0	-5	2	16.60
T 28258	127.0	128.0	MZ004	6.8	7	330	-2	67	19	110	34	1	-5	3	9.63
T 28259	128.0	129.0	MZ004	5.4	30	360	-2	67	28	110	19	1	6	3	6.40
T 28260			STD	3.8	1320	1000	2	18	1	200	11	0	410	-1	2.50
T 28261	129.4	130.4	MZ004	10.0	64	440	-2	54	27	100	28	0	-5	3	3.40
T 28262	130.4	131.3	MZ004	8.4	38	380	-2	52	23	100	25	0	-5	3	3.70
T 28263	131.3	132.0	MZ004	10.0	61	490	-2	68	33	91	27	1	5	3	3.90
T 28264	136.0	137.0	MZ004	10.0	42	450	-2	69	32	120	18	1	-5	3	4.00
T 28265	140.0	141.0	MZ004	4.2	52	380	-2	65	50	99	63	1	-5	3	5.67
T 28266	141.0	142.0	MZ004	18.0	40	400	-2	61	15	110	25	1	-5	3	7.39
T 28267	142.0	143.0	MZ004	19.0	92	270	-2	58	12	100	28	1	-5	3	10.70
T 28268	143.0	144.0	MZ004	32.0	5720	200	11	83	8	47	120	1	-10	2	10.50
T 28269	144.0	145.0	MZ004	13.0	2180	-100	3	21	-1	72	163	-0	53	2	13.50
T 28270	145.0	146.0	MZ004	5.5	25	-100	-2	87	1	150	53	1	28	3	13.50
T 28271	146.0	147.0	MZ004	5.7	23	-100	-2	100	1	92	35	1	-5	2	6.36
T 28272	147.0	148.0	MZ004	59.1	206	-100	-2	53	1	120	182	0	10	3	13.80
T 28273	148.0	149.0	MZ004	65.1	13300	-350	29	-6	-2	65	445	-0	-21	-1	15.20
T 28274	149.0	150.0	MZ004	89.3	9620	-260	18	41	3	60	258	1	-15	-1	13.60
T 28275	150.2	151.0	MZ004	3.5	70	430	-2	85	11	44	12	1	-5	5	6.03
T 28276	172.7	174.0	MZ004	3.5	51	350	-2	81	32	180	28	1	-5	5	6.82
T 28277	174.0	175.0	MZ004	2.7	7	120	-2	77	25	170	28	1	-5	4	6.99
T 28278	175.0	176.0	MZ004	3.0	20	130	-2	79	22	180	51	1	-5	5	6.70
T 28279	176.0	177.0	MZ004	2.6	17	110	-2	75	23	170	60	1	-5	4	6.26
T 28280			STD	5.0	2870	520	5	18	7	280	17	0	706	-1	13.50

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method :	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	0.200	2.000	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	0.050

448354

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	SB PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	BR PPM	CE PPM	CS PPM	CR PPM	CO PPM	EU PPM	AU PPB	HF PPM	FE %
T 28281	177.0	178.0	MZ004	2.7	5	270	-2	65	18	150	32	1	-5	4	5.53
T 28282	178.0	179.0	MZ004	3.1	4	120	-2	76	31	160	38	1	-5	4	6.78
T 28283	179.0	180.0	MZ004	2.4	7	100	-2	80	31	180	41	1	-5	4	6.85
T 28284	180.0	181.3	MZ004	3.0	8	-100	-2	72	38	150	48	1	-5	3	7.91
T 28285	181.3	182.1	MZ004	34.7	512	-100	-2	63	24	130	136	1	14	3	11.50
T 28286	182.1	183.0	MZ004	918.0	160000	-570	-120	-10	-3	31	3390	-0	300	-1	46.00
T 28287	183.0	183.7	MZ004	532.0	225000	-750	-140	-13	-4	55	6830	-0	775	-1	29.40
T 28288	183.7	185.0	MZ004	34.6	709	-100	-2	55	46	150	111	1	-5	3	8.03
T 28289	185.0	186.0	MZ004	24.5	190	440	-2	90	98	190	51	2	-5	4	8.05
T 28290	190.0	191.0	MZ004	3.9	20	460	-2	72	56	180	42	1	-5	4	6.70
T 28291	200.0	201.0	MZ004												
T 28292	210.0	211.0	MZ004	2.1	15	620	-2	69	23	180	35	1	-5	5	7.89
T 28293	220.0	221.0	MZ004	1.6	13	620	-2	68	20	160	41	1	-5	4	8.33
T 28294	230.0	231.0	MZ004	1.7	36	590	-2	74	22	160	38	1	-5	4	7.35
T 28295	240.0	241.0	MZ004	1.6	14	620	-2	66	28	170	44	1	-5	4	7.69
T 28296	250.0	251.0	MZ004	2.5	12	530	-2	66	26	180	37	1	-5	4	7.00

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method :	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	0.200	2.000	50.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	0.050	

448355

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	IR PPB	LA PPM	LU PPM	MO PPM	RE PPM	SC PPM	SM PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 28001			MZ001	-20	47.0	0.7	-5	180	26.3	10.0	1	15.0	-2	3	3.5
T 28002	13.0	14.0	MZ001	-20	42.0	0.7	5	160	27.8	11.0	2	13.0	-2	2	3.8
T 28003	20.0	21.0	MZ001	-20	43.0	0.6	6	160	26.8	10.0	2	14.0	-2	-2	3.7
T 28004	20.0	21.0	MZ001	-20	44.0	0.6	-5	200	26.4	10.0	2	14.0	-2	2	3.5
T 28005	25.9	27.0	MZ001	-20	39.0	0.5	-5	91	14.8	8.2	1	12.0	-2	-2	2.5
T 28006	30.2	31.0	MZ001	-20	39.0	0.6	-5	190	23.1	8.8	1	12.0	-2	-2	3.4
T 28007	34.0	35.0	MZ001	-20	39.0	0.6	-5	180	26.1	8.7	1	13.0	-2	2	3.4
T 28008	38.0	39.0	MZ001	-20	40.0	0.6	-5	190	24.1	8.9	1	13.0	-2	-2	3.2
T 28009	41.3	42.0	MZ001	-20	33.0	0.6	-5	110	30.3	8.7	3	8.6	-2	-2	3.3
T 28010	46.0	47.0	MZ001	-20	29.0	0.5	-5	160	33.1	7.3	1	6.9	-2	-2	3.0
T 28011	50.0	51.0	MZ001	-20	21.0	0.5	-5	110	26.8	5.6	-1	5.6	-2	-2	2.4
T 28012	52.1	53.0	MZ001	-20	25.0	0.5	-5	89	24.5	6.3	-1	6.7	-2	-2	2.8
T 28013	53.0	54.0	MZ001	-20	24.0	0.5	-5	97	27.4	6.4	1	5.8	-2	-2	2.5
T 28014	54.0	55.0	MZ001	-20	20.0	0.4	-5	110	24.0	5.3	-1	5.4	3	-2	2.2
T 28015	55.0	56.5	MZ001	-20	26.0	0.5	-5	140	25.9	6.6	-1	6.7	3	-2	2.6
T 28016	56.5	57.0	MZ001	-20	13.0	0.5	-10	100	10.9	3.4	-1	4.8	-9	-5	-0.5
T 28017	57.0	58.0	MZ001	-20	46.0	0.7	-5	240	27.5	11.0	1	15.0	21	-2	3.8
T 28018	58.0	59.5	MZ001	-20	46.0	0.7	-5	290	29.4	11.0	2	15.0	5	-2	3.7
T 28019	64.0	65.0	MZ001	-20	46.0	0.7	-5	200	29.0	11.0	1	14.0	-2	3	3.9
T 28020			STD	-20	38.0	0.5	-5	220	12.2	8.1	3	16.0	4	4	2.5
T 28021	72.0	73.0	MZ001	-20	10.0	0.3	-5	110	35.6	3.0	-1	3.8	-2	-2	1.7
T 28022	76.0	77.0	MZ001	-20	2.5	0.2	-5	57	31.5	1.1	-1	1.1	-2	-2	1.2
T 28023	80.0	81.0	MZ001	-20	3.6	0.3	-5	34	46.3	1.5	-1	0.6	-2	-2	1.7
T 28024	83.9	85.5	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	6.8	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28025	85.5	87.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	20	9.0	0.7	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28026	87.0	88.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.8	0.5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28027	88.0	89.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	48	8.7	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28028	89.0	90.0	MZ001	-20	0.7	-0.2	-5	36	27.5	0.6	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28029	90.0	91.0	MZ001	-20	1.2	-0.2	-5	39	28.1	1.0	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.8
T 28030	91.0	92.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	7.3	0.5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28031	91.0	92.0	MZ001												
T 28032	92.0	83.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.5	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28033	93.0	94.0	MZ001	-20	0.6	-0.2	-5	31	13.6	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28034	84.0	95.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	13.1	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28035	95.0	96.0	MZ001	-20	0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	16.1	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method :	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	20.000	0.500	0.100	5.000	20.000	0.100	0.100	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500	

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTHT metres	HOLE	IR PPB	LA PPM	LU PPM	MO PPM	RB PPM	SC PPM	SM PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 28036	96.0	97.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	5.4	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28037	97.0	98.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	5.2	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28038	98.0	99.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	5.2	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28039	99.0	100.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.1	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28040			STD	-20	15.0	0.3	-5	33	13.6	4.4	-1	1.9	-2	2	1.9
T 28041	100.0	101.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	5.2	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28042	101.0	102.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	5.8	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28043	102.0	103.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	14.3	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28044	103.0	104.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	10.9	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28045	104.0	105.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	5.7	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28046	105.0	106.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	8.1	0.4	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28047	106.0	107.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	7.3	0.4	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28048	107.0	108.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	7.3	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28049	108.0	109.0	MZ001	-20	0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	7.0	0.4	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28050	109.0	110.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	16.2	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28051	110.0	111.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	5.5	0.5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28052	111.0	112.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.7	0.4	-1	-0.5	3	-2	-0.5
T 28053	112.0	113.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	34	17.7	0.7	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28054	113.0	114.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	15.1	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28055	114.0	115.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	7.2	0.4	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28056	115.0	116.2	MZ001	-20	0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	5.3	0.4	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28057	116.2	117.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.5	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28058	117.0	118.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	20.0	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28059	118.0	119.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	10.0	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28060			STD	-20	14.0	0.3	-5	35	12.5	4.0	-1	2.2	-2	-2	1.6
T 28061	119.0	120.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.4	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28062	120.0	121.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.2	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28063	121.0	122.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.2	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28064	122.0	123.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.0	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28065	123.0	124.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.8	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28066	124.0	125.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	3.3	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28067	125.0	126.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.6	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28068	126.0	127.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.3	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28069	127.0	128.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.9	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28070	128.0	129.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	20	5.7	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5

Laboratory:	BECC													
Method :	INAA30													
Det. Limit:	20.000	0.500	0.100	5.000	20.000	0.100	0.100	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500		

448357

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	IR PPB	LA PPM	LU PPM	MO PPM	RB PPM	SC PPM	SM PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 28071	129.0	130.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.6	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28072	130.0	131.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	5.6	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28073	131.0	132.0	MZ001	-20	1.8	-0.2	-5	21	6.1	0.4	-1	0.6	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28074	132.0	133.0	MZ001	-20	0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	6.7	0.5	-1	-0.5	4	-2	-0.5
T 28075	136.0	137.0	MZ001	-20	0.6	-0.2	-5	-20	4.3	1.0	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28076	140.0	141.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	6.1	0.9	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28077	144.0	145.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	6.6	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28078	148.0	149.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	26	5.5	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28079	152.0	153.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	3.8	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28080			STP	-20	36.0	0.5	-5	210	11.5	7.5	3	14.0	7	3	2.2
T 28081	156.0	157.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	6.8	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28082	160.0	161.0	MZ001	-20	0.6	-0.2	-5	-20	8.7	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28083	164.0	165.0	MZ001	-20	0.6	-0.2	-5	-20	7.9	0.4	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28084	168.0	169.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	3.5	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28085	172.0	173.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	7.7	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28086	176.0	177.0	MZ001	-20	0.7	-0.2	-5	29	7.0	0.3	-1	0.8	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28087	180.0	181.0	MZ001	-20	0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	7.0	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28088	184.0	185.0	MZ001	-20	2.6	-0.2	-5	45	4.6	0.5	-1	2.0	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28089	188.0	189.0	MZ001	-20	0.6	-0.2	-5	-20	8.2	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28090	191.5	192.5	MZ001	-20	0.7	-0.2	-5	-20	4.4	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28091	196.0	197.0	MZ001	-20	0.7	-0.2	-5	-20	5.8	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28092	200.0	201.0	MZ001	-20	0.7	-0.2	-5	-20	4.1	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28093	202.0	202.7	MZ001	-20	0.5	0.2	-5	-20	6.1	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28094	204.0	205.0	MZ001	-20	0.6	-0.2	-5	-20	7.2	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28095	208.5	209.5	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	6.7	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28096	209.5	210.5	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	10.5	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28097	210.5	211.5	MZ001	-20	0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	7.3	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28098	211.5	212.5	MZ001	-20	0.6	0.3	-5	-20	9.3	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28099	216.0	217.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	5.7	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28100			STP	-20	15.0	0.3	-5	-20	13.4	4.4	-1	2.1	-2	-2	1.8
T 28101	220.0	221.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	5.2	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28102	224.0	225.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	9.3	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28103	225.0	225.7	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.0	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28104	228.0	229.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	5.0	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28105	232.0	233.0	MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	6.0	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method :	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	20.000	0.500	0.100	5.000	20.000	0.100	0.100	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500	

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH HOLE metres	IR PPM	LA PPM	LU PPM	NO PPM	RB PPM	SC PPM	SM PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 28106	237.0	238.0 MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	10.3	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28107	240.0	241.0 MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	6.2	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28108	244.0	245.0 MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	14.1	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28109	248.0	249.0 MZ001	93	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	7.6	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28110	252.0	253.0 MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	23	7.5	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28111	258.0	259.0 MZ001	-20	-0.5	0.3	-5	23	7.9	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28112	266.0	267.0 MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.6	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28113	276.3	277.8 MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	39.2	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28114	282.0	283.0 MZ001	-20	0.6	-0.2	-5	-20	4.3	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28115	290.0	291.0 MZ001	-20	0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	5.1	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28116	298.0	299.0 MZ001	-20	0.6	-0.2	-5	-20	10.6	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28117	306.0	307.0 MZ001	-20	0.7	-0.2	-5	-20	4.4	-0.2	-1	-0.5	2	-2	-0.5
T 28118	314.0	315.0 MZ001	-20	0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	4.6	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28119	322.0	323.0 MZ001	-20	0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	6.8	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28120		STD	-20	38.0	0.4	-5	210	12.1	7.8	4	15.0	5	4	2.4
T 28121	331.9	332.4 MZ001	-20	1.2	-0.2	-5	-20	6.8	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28122	333.8	334.3 MZ001	-20	3.3	-0.2	-5	-20	4.6	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28123	345.6	347.0 MZ001	-20	0.8	-0.2	-5	-20	6.5	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28124	354.0	355.0 MZ001	-20	1.7	-0.2	-5	-20	14.7	0.6	-1	0.7	-2	-2	0.7
T 28125	362.0	363.0 MZ001	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	3.9	-0.2	-1	0.9	5	-2	-0.5
T 28126	365.5	366.5 MZ001	-20	0.7	-0.2	-5	22	3.9	0.6	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28127	366.5	367.5 MZ001	-20	0.7	-0.2	-5	-20	5.4	0.8	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28128	367.5	368.5 MZ001	-20	0.6	-0.2	-5	22	5.7	0.5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28129	368.5	269.7 MZ001	-20	4.0	-0.2	-5	48	6.2	1.2	-1	1.3	3	-2	-0.5
T 28130	369.7	371.0 MZ001	-20	37.0	0.6	-5	300	28.4	8.6	3	10.0	-2	-2	3.2
T 28131	16.0	17.0 MZ002	-20	34.0	0.6	-5	160	22.2	7.7	1	12.0	-2	-2	2.7
T 28132	24.0	25.0 MZ002	-20	38.0	0.6	-5	160	23.8	8.5	1	12.0	-2	-2	3.1
T 28133	32.0	33.0 MZ002	-20	37.0	0.6	-5	170	22.6	8.5	1	12.0	-2	-2	2.9
T 28134	40.0	41.0 MZ002	-20	35.0	0.6	-5	210	23.3	7.7	1	12.0	-2	2	3.1
T 28135	49.5	50.5 MZ002	-20	31.0	0.5	-5	160	20.9	6.7	-1	11.0	-2	-2	2.8
T 28136	50.5	51.5 MZ002	-20	27.0	0.5	-5	120	19.6	6.0	1	9.1	-2	2	2.4
T 28137	51.5	52.3 MZ002	-20	30.0	0.5	-5	150	18.5	6.6	-1	10.0	-2	2	2.5
T 28138	60.0	61.0 MZ002	-20	41.0	0.6	-5	250	22.5	8.7	1	13.0	-2	2	3.2
T 28139	65.5	66.6 MZ002	-20	36.0	0.5	-5	140	19.7	7.8	1	10.0	5	-2	2.8
T 28140		STD	-20	38.0	0.5	-5	200	11.9	7.7	4	15.0	6	4	2.2

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method :	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	20.000	0.500	0.100	5.000	20.000	0.100	0.100	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500	

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	IR PPB	LA PPM	LU PPM	MO PPM	RB PPM	SC PPM	SM PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 28141	71.8	73.0	MZ002	-20	32.0	0.5	-5	130	17.6	6.9	1	10.0	7	3	2.3
T 28142	73.0	74.0	MZ002	-20	27.0	0.5	-5	190	22.2	6.1	1	11.0	5	3	2.6
T 28143	74.0	75.0	MZ002	-20	40.0	0.6	-5	120	21.3	7.8	1	11.0	6	4	2.6
T 28144	75.0	76.1	MZ002	-20	36.0	0.5	-5	240	23.4	8.1	2	13.0	8	3	3.1
T 28145	80.0	81.0	MZ002	-20	46.0	0.7	-5	300	24.6	10.0	1	16.0	-2	-2	3.3
T 28146	99.9	101.0	MZ002	-20	24.0	0.5	-5	59	23.9	5.6	1	5.6	-2	-2	2.7
T 28147	104.0	105.0	MZ002	-20	35.0	0.5	-5	51	26.8	5.7	1	7.8	-2	-2	2.9
T 28148	106.0	106.5	MZ002	-20	14.0	0.3	-5	27	27.9	4.0	-1	2.9	-2	-2	1.8
T 28149	120.0	121.0	MZ002	-20	42.0	0.6	-5	170	25.1	10.0	1	13.0	-2	-2	3.5
T 28150	136.0	137.0	MZ002	-20	28.0	0.5	-5	92	20.7	6.7	-1	6.7	-2	-2	2.4
T 28151	8.0	9.0	MX003	-20	46.0	0.7	-5	150	26.3	11.0	2	12.0	-2	-2	3.7
T 28152	16.0	17.0	MZ003	-20	46.0	0.7	-5	140	24.8	11.0	1	14.0	-2	-2	3.5
T 28153	27.0	28.0	MZ003	-20	25.0	0.5	-5	100	26.3	6.8	1	6.4	-2	-2	2.6
T 28154	35.1	36.2	MZ003	-20	24.0	0.4	-5	67	22.5	6.2	-1	6.4	38	-2	2.5
T 28155	37.5	38.5	MZ003	-20	45.0	0.7	-5	220	25.1	10.0	1	13.0	-2	2	3.5
T 28156	40.2	41.2	MZ003	-20	23.0	0.4	-5	75	18.4	5.4	-1	7.8	4	-2	2.3
T 28157	41.2	42.1	MZ003	-20	18.0	0.5	-5	40	19.4	5.2	-1	6.4	27	2	2.3
T 28158	42.1	43.0	MZ003	-20	35.0	0.6	-5	180	22.2	8.5	-1	12.0	51	-2	2.6
T 28159	48.0	49.0	MZ003	-20	33.0	0.6	-5	150	30.4	8.1	1	6.8	-2	-2	3.1
T 28160			STD	-20	47.0	0.6	-5	100	13.8	9.1	2	18.0	4	4	3.2
T 28161	56.0	57.0	MZ003	-20	26.0	0.5	-5	100	26.7	6.5	1	6.4	-2	-2	2.7
T 28162	62.0	63.0	MZ003	-20	29.0	0.5	-5	76	16.4	6.4	1	8.3	-2	-2	2.5
T 28163	73.6	74.0	MZ003	-20	35.0	0.5	-5	120	22.5	8.2	1	11.0	-2	-2	2.8
T 28164	80.0	81.0	MZ003	-20	29.0	0.5	-5	130	29.8	6.7	1	10.0	-2	2	2.6
T 28165	88.0	89.0	MZ003	-20	26.0	0.5	-5	110	34.8	6.1	1	8.4	-2	-2	2.6
T 28166	97.0	98.0	MZ003	-20	3.9	0.3	-5	33	27.6	1.4	-1	0.8	-2	-2	1.4
T 28167	98.0	99.0	MZ003	-20	9.0	-0.2	-5	67	26.1	1.7	-1	2.6	-2	-2	1.2
T 28168	99.0	100.0	MZ003	-20	1.0	-0.2	-5	-20	13.7	1.4	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28169	100.0	101.3	MZ003	-20	3.0	-0.2	-5	-20	11.6	1.7	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	0.6
T 28170	101.3	102.0	MZ003	-20	12.0	0.2	-5	54	20.2	2.2	-1	4.0	-2	-2	1.4
T 28171	104.0	105.0	MZ003	-20	20.0	0.4	-5	94	26.0	5.0	-1	6.6	-2	-2	2.0
T 28172	108.0	109.0	MZ003	-20	9.4	0.3	-5	92	25.8	2.3	1	3.2	-2	-2	1.3
T 28173	112.0	113.0	MZ003	-20	2.8	-0.2	-5	35	32.3	1.1	-1	1.3	-2	-2	1.3
T 28174	116.0	117.0	MZ003	-20	5.2	0.3	-5	61	29.8	1.5	-1	1.3	-2	-2	1.2
T 28175	120.0	121.0	MZ003	-20	4.4	0.3	-5	23	41.2	1.7	-1	1.8	-2	-2	1.6

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method :	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	20.000	0.500	0.100	5.000	20.000	0.100	0.100	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500	

448360

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH HOLE metres	IR PPB	LA PPM	LU PPM	MO PPM	RB PPM	SC PPM	SM PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM	
T 28176	122.4	123.5	MZ003	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	7.0	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28177	123.5	124.5	MZ003	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	3.9	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28178	124.5	125.6	MZ003	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	7.0	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28179	128.0	129.0	MZ003	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	5.5	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28180			STD	-20	10.0	-0.2	-5	46	5.9	2.3	-1	1.7	20	-2	0.6
T 28181	132.0	133.0	MZ003	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	6.0	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28182	136.0	137.0	MZ003	-20	0.6	-0.2	-5	-20	2.1	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28183	140.0	141.0	MZ003	-20	4.7	-0.2	-5	48	6.5	0.5	-1	2.2	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28184	144.0	145.0	MZ003	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	9.3	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28185	148.0	149.0	MZ003	-20	1.0	-0.2	-5	25	16.6	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28186	152.0	153.0	MZ003	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	13.7	0.4	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28187	156.0	157.0	MZ003	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	13.3	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28188	160.0	161.0	MZ003	-20	0.6	-0.2	-5	-20	11.0	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28189	160.0	165.0	MZ003	-20	0.7	-0.2	-5	-20	17.7	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28190	168.0	169.0	MZ003	-20	1.0	-0.2	-5	22	22.9	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28191	170.0	171.0	MZ003	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	15.7	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28192	172.0	173.0		-20	-0.5	-0.2	-11	-20	14.7	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-4	-0.5
T 28193	174.0	175.0	MZ003	-20	0.8	-0.2	-5	22	13.1	0.4	-1	-0.5	-2	2	-0.5
T 28194	176.0	177.0	MZ003	-20	0.8	-0.2	-5	45	10.4	0.5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28195	178.0	179.0	MZ003	-20	-0.5	0.3	-5	120	21.5	0.3	-1	0.6	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28196	179.0	180.1	MZ003	-20	0.6	-0.2	-5	91	12.6	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28197	180.1	180.9	MZ003	-20	0.9	0.2	-5	-20	4.1	0.5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28198	180.9	182.1	MZ003	-20	0.9	-0.2	-14	81	3.4	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-5	-0.5
T 28199	182.1	183.0	MZ003	-20	0.5	0.3	-5	-20	4.9	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28200			STD	-20	11.0	0.2	11	37	9.2	2.6	-1	2.2	-2	3	0.9
T 28201	183.0	184.0		-20	0.8	0.3	-5	26	13.4	0.4	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28202	184.0	185.0		-20	0.7	-0.2	-5	32	10.4	0.5	-1	0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28203	188.0	189.0		-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	39	10.0	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28204	192.0	193.0	MZ003	-20	0.5	-0.2	-5	49	7.5	0.4	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28205	196.0	197.0	MZ003	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	6.9	0.5	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28206	200.0	201.0	MZ003	-20	10.0	0.4	-5	100	19.0	2.3	-1	1.8	-2	-2	2.2
T 28207	206.5	207.5	MZ003	-20	-0.5	0.2	-5	-20	4.0	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28208	209.9	211.0	MZ003	-20	0.7	-0.2	-5	-20	3.3	0.3	-1	0.6	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28209	214.1	215.0	MZ003	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	3.5	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28210	218.0	219.0	MZ003	-20	-0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	8.3	0.4	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5

Laboratory:	BECQ													
Method:	INAA30													
Det. Limit:	20.000	0.500	0.100	5.000	20.000	0.100	0.100	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500		

448361

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	IR PPB	LA PPM	LU PPM	MO PPM	RB PPM	SC PPM	SM PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 28211	222.0	223.0	MZ003	-20	1.2	-0.2	-5	-20	13.6	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28212	226.7	227.5	MZ003	-20	0.5	-0.2	-5	-20	3.9	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28213	230.0	231.0	MZ003	-20	0.7	-0.2	-5	-20	5.8	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28214	232.0	233.0	MZ003	-20	0.8	0.3	-5	-20	5.3	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28215	234.0	235.0	MZ003	-20	1.1	-0.2	-5	-20	17.3	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28216	236.0	237.0	MZ003	-20	1.2	-0.2	-5	-20	6.4	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28217	238.0	239.0	MZ003	-20	0.8	0.2	-5	-20	5.7	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28218	239.0	240.0	MZ003	-20	1.2	0.3	-5	-20	8.5	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28219	244.0	245.0	MZ003	-20	0.9	-0.2	-5	-20	8.9	0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28220			STP	-20	11.0	0.3	14	30	10.0	2.8	-1	2.2	-2	2	1.0
T 28221	248.0	249.0	MZ003	-20	2.5	-0.2	-5	-20	7.0	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28222	252.0	253.0	MZ003	-20	0.6	-0.2	-5	-20	8.6	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28223	256.0	257.0	MZ003	-20	1.0	-0.2	-5	-20	6.1	0.3	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28224	260.0	261.0	MZ003	-20	0.7	-0.2	-5	20	5.6	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28225	264.0	265.4	MZ003	-20	1.0	-0.2	-5	-20	20.3	0.4	-1	-0.5	-2	-2	-0.5
T 28226	268.0	269.0	MZ003	-20	1.6	-0.2	-5	-20	3.5	0.5	-1	3.0	-2	-2	0.5
T 28227	272.0	273.0	MZ003	-20	2.2	-0.2	-5	-20	7.2	0.4	-1	4.4	-2	-2	0.6
T 28228	16.0	17.0	MZ004	-20	33.0	0.3	11	160	12.4	5.0	1	12.0	-2	3	1.7
T 28229	32.0	33.0	MZ004	-20	36.0	0.6	-5	180	15.0	6.7	-1	13.0	-2	4	3.7
T 28230	42.0	43.0	MZ004	-20	37.0	0.7	-14	200	14.7	7.8	1	12.0	2	7	3.5
T 28231	44.0	45.0	MZ004	-20	42.0	0.7	-5	190	15.1	8.0	-1	13.0	-2	4	3.4
T 28232	46.0	47.0	MZ004	-20	25.0	0.6	-5	190	15.3	5.8	-1	14.0	-2	4	3.3
T 28233	48.0	49.0	MZ004	-20	39.0	0.7	-5	160	14.0	9.3	1	12.0	-2	2	3.7
T 28234	50.0	51.0	MZ004	-20	33.0	0.6	-5	180	14.6	6.0	1	14.0	2	4	3.0
T 28235	52.0	53.0	MZ004	-20	37.0	0.5	-5	180	15.3	7.4	-1	13.0	-2	4	3.1
T 28236	54.0	55.0	MZ004	-20	38.0	0.6	-5	160	14.9	8.0	-1	14.0	-2	4	3.1
T 28237	56.0	57.0	MZ004	-20	26.0	0.6	-5	150	14.0	5.7	-1	13.0	-2	4	2.8
T 28238	60.0	61.0	MZ004	-20	41.0	0.4	-5	160	13.8	7.3	1	13.0	2	3	2.1
T 28239	62.0	63.0	MZ004	-20	35.0	0.4	-5	170	14.0	6.9	1	12.0	-2	4	2.1
T 28240			STP	-20	10.0	-0.2	-5	30	5.9	2.3	1	2.7	14	-2	0.5
T 28241	64.0	65.0	MZ004	-20	43.0	0.4	-7	190	15.6	7.8	1	14.0	-2	5	2.3
T 28242	66.0	67.0	MZ004	-20	35.0	0.4	-5	150	14.0	6.7	1	12.0	2	3	2.3
T 28243	73.7	74.8	MZ004	-20	30.0	0.5	-5	150	16.2	6.1	1	11.0	-2	3	2.4
T 28244	88.0	89.0	MZ004	-20	31.0	0.4	-5	140	13.0	6.2	1	11.0	-2	-2	2.3
T 28245	92.2	93.2	MZ004	-20	30.0	0.4	-5	140	13.4	5.8	1	11.0	2	2	2.3

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method :	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	20.000	0.500	0.100	5.000	20.000	0.100	0.100	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500	

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH metres	HOLE	IR PPB	LA PPM	LU PPM	MO PPM	RB PPM	SC PPM	SM PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM
T 28246	94.0	95.0	MZ004	-20	33.0	0.5	-5	160	14.4	6.5	1	12.0	-2	3	2.6
T 28247	96.0	97.0	MZ004	-20	31.0	0.5	-5	140	14.5	6.3	1	12.0	-2	2	2.4
T 28248	98.0	99.0	MZ004	-20	33.0	0.5	-6	160	15.0	6.6	1	12.0	-2	2	2.6
T 28249	100.0	102.0	MZ004	-20	31.0	0.5	-5	140	15.0	6.3	1	13.0	-2	3	2.5
T 28250	104.0	105.0	MZ004	-20	34.0	0.5	-5	160	14.9	6.7	-1	13.0	-2	2	2.4
T 28251	114.0	115.0	MZ004	-20	32.0	0.5	-7	160	14.6	6.5	1	12.0	-2	-2	2.5
T 28252	116.0	117.0	MZ004	-20	36.0	0.5	8	190	16.2	7.1	-1	14.0	-2	-2	2.6
T 28253	118.0	119.0	MZ004	-20	33.0	0.5	-5	210	14.8	6.5	-1	13.0	-2	3	2.5
T 28254	120.0	121.0	MZ004	-20	32.0	0.5	-5	240	14.4	6.4	-1	12.0	-2	3	2.4
T 28255	122.0	123.0	MZ004	-20	34.0	0.5	-5	280	15.5	6.6	-1	13.0	-2	3	2.6
T 28256	124.0	125.0	MZ004	-20	32.0	0.5	-5	250	14.5	6.3	-1	12.0	-2	3	2.4
T 28257	126.3	127.0	MZ004	-20	18.0	0.3	-5	75	7.1	3.6	-1	6.7	34	-2	1.4
T 28258	127.0	128.0	MZ004	-20	36.0	0.5	-5	370	15.3	7.0	-1	13.0	3	3	2.5
T 28259	128.0	129.0	MZ004	-20	34.0	0.5	-5	540	15.5	6.7	-1	13.0	-2	3	2.5
T 28260			STD	-20	12.0	0.3	8	48	10.3	3.0	-1	2.2	-2	-2	1.2
T 28261	129.4	130.4	MZ004	-20	27.0	0.5	-5	350	14.3	5.4	1	11.0	-2	3	2.2
T 28262	130.4	131.3	MZ004	-20	26.0	0.5	-5	320	14.1	5.2	1	12.0	-2	3	2.3
T 28263	131.3	132.0	MZ004	-20	33.0	0.5	-5	330	14.5	6.5	-1	12.0	-2	2	2.5
T 28264	136.0	137.0	MZ004	-20	35.0	0.5	-5	400	15.7	6.7	1	13.0	-2	3	2.6
T 28265	140.0	141.0	MZ004	-20	32.0	0.5	-5	480	14.8	6.4	-1	11.0	2	3	2.4
T 28266	141.0	142.0	MZ004	-20	32.0	0.5	-5	290	15.4	5.8	1	12.0	3	4	2.5
T 28267	142.0	143.0	MZ004	-20	30.0	0.5	-5	260	13.7	6.1	-1	10.0	-2	4	2.2
T 28268	143.0	144.0	MZ004	-20	42.0	1.0	-5	260	10.0	6.3	-1	17.0	-2	-2	2.6
T 28269	144.0	145.0	MZ004	-20	11.0	0.5	-5	35	10.9	2.3	-1	8.7	10	4	1.6
T 28270	145.0	146.0	MZ004	-20	45.0	0.7	-5	40	18.4	8.8	-1	11.0	8	-2	3.4
T 28271	146.0	147.0	MZ004	-20	52.5	0.5	-5	51	11.6	8.1	-1	6.7	31	-2	2.0
T 28272	147.0	148.0	MZ004	-20	28.0	0.4	-5	-20	14.4	4.9	2	7.4	11	-2	1.8
T 28273	148.0	149.0	MZ004	-45	2.6	0.8	-5	80	11.8	1.3	-1	5.5	-5	-7	-0.5
T 28274	149.0	150.0	MZ004	-20	28.0	0.8	-13	100	9.4	4.1	-1	7.8	-5	-5	0.8
T 28275	150.2	151.0	MZ004	-20	41.0	0.5	-5	230	10.6	5.5	-1	12.0	-2	2	2.8
T 28276	172.7	174.0	MZ004	-20	38.0	0.7	-5	310	22.9	8.3	1	12.0	-2	3	3.4
T 28277	174.0	175.0	MZ004	-20	37.0	0.6	-5	280	22.9	8.0	2	11.0	-2	2	3.2
T 28278	175.0	176.0	MZ004	-20	37.0	0.6	-5	220	23.3	8.1	1	13.0	-2	4	3.0
T 28279	176.0	177.0	MZ004	-20	36.0	0.6	-5	290	22.9	8.0	1	12.0	-2	2	3.1
T 28280			STD	-20	10.0	0.3	-5	64	6.3	2.3	-1	2.5	20	-2	0.7

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method:	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	20.000	0.500	0.100	5.000	20.000	0.100	0.100	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500	

448363

PROJECT: DUNDAS INC. MONTEZUMA

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH metres	DEPTH HOLE metres	IR PPB	LA PPM	LU PPM	MO PPM	RB PPM	SC PPM	SM PPM	TA PPM	TH PPM	W PPM	U PPM	YB PPM	
T 28281	177.0	178.0	MZ004	-20	32.0	0.5	-5	310	20.4	7.1	1	10.0	-2	-2	2.7
T 28282	178.0	179.0	MZ004	-20	37.0	0.6	-5	370	22.5	8.0	2	12.0	-2	3	3.0
T 28283	179.0	180.0	MZ004	-20	38.0	0.6	-5	380	23.3	8.1	2	12.0	-2	2	3.1
T 28284	180.0	181.3	MZ004	-20	35.0	0.6	-5	490	21.2	7.5	-1	11.0	-2	2	2.9
T 28285	181.3	182.1	MZ004	-20	33.0	0.6	-5	340	16.3	6.5	1	11.0	7	-2	2.7
T 28286	182.1	183.0	MZ004	-62	2.2	-0.2	-50	130	1.9	-0.2	-2	-2.1	-81	-22	-1.0
T 28287	183.0	183.7	MZ004	-50	-1.2	-0.2	-65	-88	1.8	-0.5	-4	-2.8	-65	-29	-1.4
T 28288	183.7	185.0	MZ004	-20	27.0	0.7	-5	480	25.0	6.7	2	8.9	9	2	3.1
T 28289	185.0	186.0	MZ004	-20	43.0	0.8	-5	740	32.0	10.0	1	12.0	13	-2	3.6
T 28290	190.0	191.0	MZ004	-20	36.0	0.6	-5	330	27.7	8.5	1	11.0	-2	-2	3.1
T 28291	200.0	201.0	MZ004												
T 28292	210.0	211.0	MZ004	-20	35.0	0.6	-5	150	29.9	8.5	1	10.0	-2	2	3.1
T 28293	220.0	221.0	MZ004	-20	34.0	0.5	-5	130	29.4	8.3	1	10.0	-2	2	3.1
T 28294	230.0	231.0	MZ004	-20	37.0	0.6	-5	190	27.6	8.8	1	11.0	-2	-2	3.2
T 28295	240.0	241.0	MZ004	-20	33.0	0.6	-5	170	27.5	7.8	1	10.0	-2	-2	3.1
T 28296	250.0	251.0	MZ004	-20	34.0	0.5	-5	170	28.3	8.2	2	10.0	-2	2	3.2

Laboratory:	BECQ												
Method :	INAA30												
Det. Limit:	20.000	0.500	0.100	5.000	20.000	0.100	0.100	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500	

448364

APPENDIX 10

Mt. Dundas Rock Chip Sample Analytical Reports.

443366

5522/321.

ANALABS

A division of MacDonal Hamilton & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Phone (09) 458 7999

52 Murray Road, Welshpool, W.A. 6106

Telex AA92560

ANALYTICAL REPORT No. 95.1.08.07121

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

ORDER No.

PROJECT

0168

T5522

R.G.C. Exploration Pty Limited
P.O. Box 320
Rosny Park
Tasmania 7018

DATE RECEIVED

RESULTS REQUIRED

28/05/90

ASAP

No. OF PAGES
OF RESULTSDATE
REPORTEDNo.
OF COPIES

TOTAL No. OF SAMPLES

2

05/06/90

1

33

STATE OF SAMPLES	REFER BELOW	SAMPLE NUMBERS	PRE-TREATMENT						ANALYSIS				
			DRY	CRUSH	SPLIT	PUL- VERISE	SIEVE	OTHER SEE REMARKS	NONE	REFER TO ANALYSIS SECTION	PREPARATION	METHOD	
	Various		RC	Prep: 002,016							Au, Ag, As, Ba, Br, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Eu, Fe, Hf, Ir, La, Lu, Mo		
	Various		RC								Cu, Pb, Zn, Bi/101		
	Various		RC								Sn/401		
	Various		RC								Pb, Zn/104		

RESULTS

TO

Mark Flemming
R.G.C. Exploration Pty Limited
P.O. Box 320
Rosny Park
Tasmania 7018

RESULTS

TO

REMARKS

EL101/87 - DUNDAS

Rock Chips.

Dundas Grid Mapping
(L. Pottock)

STATE OF SAMPLES	ANALYSIS — PREPARATION	ANALYSIS — METHOD
whole core	perchloric acid A1	atomic absorption CA
split core	hydrochloric acid A2	x-ray fluorescence SS
grinding	nitric acid A3	spectrophotometry Ma
soil	aqua regia A4	colorimetry AA
pulp	nitric-perchloric A5	chromatography VO
water	HF mixture A6	titration IG
tissue	HF under pressure A7	other chemicals means PP
stream sediment	fusion A8	miscellaneous GF
heavy mineral		fluorescence
		inductively coupled plasma ICP

AUTHORISED OFFICER

Jenkins

ANALABS

A Division of Inchcape Inspection and Testing Services Australia Pty Ltd.

ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No

PAGE

95.1.08.07121

05/06/90

016B

1 OF 2

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Pb	Zn	Zn	Bi	Sn		
1	T26802	895	30	-	60	-	<10	8		
2	T26803	10	<5	-	150	-	<10	5		
3	T26807	55	105	-	735	-	<10	7		
4	T26808	80	<5	-	95	-	<10	7		
5	T26810	450	90	-	440	-	<10	12		
6	T26812	15	50	-	90	-	<10	13		
7	T26814	25	30	-	50	-	<10	7		
8	T26816	50	40	-	10	-	<10	10		
9	T26817	100	70	-	30	-	<10	7		
10	T26819	65	<5	-	35	-	<10	7		
	T26820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		STD
12	T26822	80	55	-	235	-	<10	9		
13	T26828	10	5	-	55	-	<10	5		
14	T26829	160	15	-	205	-	<10	6		
15	T26831	35	15	-	75	-	<10	4		
16	T26833	25	<5	-	70	-	<10	5		
17	T26834	40	35	-	300	-	<10	5		
18	T26835	15	5	-	430	-	<10	4		
19	T26836	550	15	-	85	-	<10	7		
20	T26840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		STD
21	T26843	10	5	-	25	-	<10	6		
22	T26844	10	<5	-	190	-	<10	6		
23	T26845	5	<5	-	100	-	<10	5		
	T26851	25	<5	-	175	-	<10	7		
25	T26852	15	<5	-	90	-	<10	4		

Results in ppm unless otherwise specified

T = element present, but concentration too low to measure

X = element concentration is below detection limit

- = element not determined

AUTHORISED
OFFICER*Genkins*

ANALABS

A Division of Incharge Inspection and Testing Services Australia Pty Ltd.

448368

ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

		95.1.08.07121				05/06/90		0168		2 OF 2	
TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Pb	Zn	Zn	Bi	Sn			
1	T26855	10	<5	-	150	-	<10	<3			
2	T26856	10	<5	-	10	-	<10	5			
3	T26859	55	700	-	1200	-	<10	5			
4	T26860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		STD	
5	T26862	5	10	-	50	-	<10	3		S	
6	T26863	15	<5	-	155	-	<10	3			
7	T26866	10	15	-	105	-	<10	<3			
8	T26868	250	-	3175	-	1.00	<10	7			
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23	DETECTION	5	5	25	5	0.01	10	3			
24	UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm			
25	METHOD	101	101	104	101	104	101	401			

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

AUTHORISED OFFICER

Jenkins

NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS

NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS REPORT

Date: 21-06-90

RGC TASMANIA SAMPLE Nos: T26796-T26868, T27001-T27008, T28290-T28296

BEQUEREL JOB # 005

NOTE: - A NEGATIVE SIGN INDICATES "LESS THAN".

- RESULTS ARE IN PARTS PER MILLION (ppm) UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

ELEMENT	DL					26802	26803	26807	26808	26810	
ANTIMONY	.2	4.80	8.60	7.90	10.00	2.90	14.00	.65	10.00	18.00	15.00
ARSENIC	2.0	5.20	6.30	12.00	5.10	298.00	17.00	-2.00	110.00	8.80	180.00
BARIUM	100.0	-100.0	150.0	-100.0	-100.0	480.0	350.0	220.0	210.0	160.0	-100.0
BROMINE	2.0	2.50	-2.00	4.40	2.10	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	2.90	-2.00	9.30
CERIUM	2.0	11.00	8.00	20.00	14.00	28.00	42.00	48.00	48.00	76.00	2.00
CAESIUM	1.0	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.00	1.20	4.50	4.40	43.00	2.40	-1.00
CHROMIUM	5.0	3540.0	3180.0	3670.0	1800.0	53.0	49.0	75.0	90.0	54.0	16.0
COBALT	1.0	76.00	91.00	72.00	62.00	16.00	49.00	40.00	42.00	13.00	11.00
EUROPIUM	.5	-.50	.55	.81	1.20	1.10	.57	.89	2.10	1.90	-.50
GOLD, ppb	5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	230.0	5.5	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0
HAFNIUM	1.0	-1.00	1.30	-1.00	1.40	2.40	3.50	3.80	3.70	6.50	-1.00
IRIDIUM, ppb	20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0
IRON, %	.05	9.520	7.700	8.670	10.800	4.600	8.280	11.300	32.000	5.000	46.100
LANTHANUM	.5	3.80	6.00	7.60	6.90	14.00	23.00	26.00	24.00	38.00	.76
LUTETIUM	.2	-.20	-.20	.23	.21	.31	.32	.44	.58	.57	-.20
MOLYBDENUM	5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	8.9
POTASSIUM, %	.2	-.200	-.200	-.200	-.200	2.000	.910	1.500	.730	-.420	-.200
RUBIDIUM	20.0	27.0	20.0	-20.0	23.0	39.0	63.0	67.0	130.0	36.0	72.0
SAMARIUM	.20	1.30	1.90	2.90	3.10	4.20	4.30	5.20	8.30	8.60	.60
SCANDIUM	.10	29.40	25.90	28.60	14.00	13.00	9.40	15.10	19.40	17.00	3.40
SELENIUM	5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0
SILVER	5.0	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00
TANTALUM	1.0	-1.00	1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.30	3.60	-1.00
THORIUM	.5	.84	1.20	1.50	.95	1.60	6.80	8.80	6.80	12.00	-.50
TIN	500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0
TUNGSTEN	2.0	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	3.30	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00
URANIUM	2.0	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00
YTTERBIUM	.5	.60	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.70	1.80	2.30	3.50	3.00	-.50
ZINC	100.0	220.0	310.0	250.0	340.0	840.0	-100.0	160.0	680.0	180.0	320.0
ZIRCONIUM	500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0



BEQUEREL LABORATORIES

LUCAS HEIGHTS RESEARCH LABORATORIES NEW ILLAWARRA RD, LUCAS HEIGHTS, NSW

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P.O. BOX 93

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MENAI, NSW, 2234

NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS

BECQUEREL JOB # 005

ELEMENT	DL	# 26812	# 26814	# 26816	# 26817	# 26819	# 26820	# 26822	# 26828	# 26829	# 26831
							STD				
							Fmci				
ANTIMONY	.2	5.50	3.80	4.50	12.00	34.50	2.80	1.30	2.00	1.60	2.60
ARSENIC	2.0	81.00	48.00	37.00	170.00	15.00	304.00	5.90	7.30	26.00	3.20
BARIUM	100.0	-100.0	400.0	350.0	620.0	460.0	420.0	460.0	230.0	460.0	250.0
BROMINE	2.0	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00
CERIUM	2.0	22.00	110.00	120.00	11.00	190.00	30.00	17.00	92.00	72.00	100.00
CAESIUM	1.0	1.40	8.30	5.30	1.10	7.30	1.60	8.80	4.80	3.10	7.20
CHROMIUM	5.0	67.0	63.0	89.0	18.0	78.0	54.0	170.0	21.0	27.0	1030.0
COBALT	1.0	11.00	17.00	62.00	5.80	3.20	17.00	53.00	9.20	19.00	15.00
EUROPIUM	.5	-5.50	2.10	1.30	-5.50	4.60	1.00	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.10
GOLD, ppb	5.0	-5.0	13.0	-5.0	5.4	6.1	230.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0
HAFNIUM	1.0	3.80	5.30	4.40	1.50	4.60	2.70	2.20	3.90	5.90	5.30
IRIDIUM, ppb	20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0
IRON, %	.05	4.000	3.700	3.400	4.700	1.700	4.700	8.420	2.600	3.300	2.500
LANTHANUM	.5	12.00	48.00	67.50	5.70	94.60	15.00	7.60	50.00	36.00	58.90
LUTETIUM	.2	-.20	.59	.56	-.20	.87	.33	.53	.61	.58	.67
MOLYBDENUM	5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0
POTASSIUM, %	.2	.820	1.600	1.700	.350	2.300	1.700	1.000	1.900	1.900	2.600
RUBIDIUM	20.0	45.0	82.0	93.0	27.0	100.0	41.0	66.0	110.0	92.0	120.0
SAMARIUM	.20	1.60	15.00	6.70	1.00	24.50	4.30	3.60	7.10	7.70	8.40
SCANDIUM	.10	5.80	8.70	15.40	1.10	6.40	13.40	43.30	2.80	10.00	9.40
SELENIUM	5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0
SILVER	5.0	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00
TANTALUM	1.0	1.70	1.20	1.60	-1.00	1.30	-1.00	1.40	2.20	1.10	1.60
THORIUM	.5	6.70	13.00	12.00	1.90	19.00	2.00	2.30	30.00	14.00	25.00
TIN	500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0
TUNGSTEN	2.0	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	3.40	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00
URANIUM	2.0	-2.00	3.90	-2.00	3.30	6.50	-2.00	-2.00	4.80	-2.00	3.50
YTTERBIUM	.5	.91	3.10	2.50	-.50	4.90	1.80	3.20	3.20	3.10	3.50
ZINC	100.0	110.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	880.0	270.0	-100.0	240.0	110.0
ZIRCONIUM	500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0



**BECQUEREL
LABORATORIES**

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Facsimile: (02) 543 2655

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MENA, NSW, 2234

NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS

BECQUEREL JOB # 005

ELEMENT	DL	# 26833	# 26834	# 26835	# 26836	# 26840	# 26843	# 26844	# 26845	# 26851	# 26852	
						STD FmCl						
ANTIMONY	.2	.46	17.00	.88	1.10	3.00	1.70	.63	1.90	.78	.78	Ab
ARSENIC	2.0	4.80	35.00	3.80	11.00	305.00	2.40	-2.00	3.30	4.80	6.00	As
BARIUM	100.0	-100.0	510.0	430.0	960.0	430.0	710.0	320.0	-100.0	670.0	-100.0	Ba
BROMINE	2.0	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	2.90	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	Br
CERIUM	2.0	26.00	16.00	52.00	52.00	29.00	130.00	3.80	77.00	71.00	-2.00	Ce
CAESIUM	1.0	1.10	22.00	2.30	4.40	1.20	4.40	1.60	-1.00	3.30	3.60	Cs
CHROMIUM	5.0	43.0	250.0	87.0	210.0	53.0	16.0	2700.0	35.0	120.0	2090.0	Cr
COBALT	1.0	41.00	74.00	68.00	31.00	17.00	2.00	82.00	6.90	59.00	54.00	Co
EUROPIUM	.5	1.00	.81	2.90	2.30	1.10	1.20	-.50	1.10	2.80	-.50	Eu
GOLD, ppb	5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	8.2	270.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	Au
HAFNIUM	1.0	1.20	1.60	8.40	6.20	2.40	6.50	-1.00	5.70	6.80	-1.00	Hf
IRIDIUM, ppb	20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	Ir
IRON, %	.05	9.440	10.800	13.100	5.250	4.600	1.200	13.300	4.400	9.380	7.430	Fe
LANTHANUM	.5	15.00	6.30	23.00	26.00	15.00	72.80	1.30	40.00	35.00	.91	La
NETIUM	.2	-.20	.49	1.20	.70	.35	.73	-.20	.62	.72	-.20	Nd
MOLYBDENUM	5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	Mo
POTASSIUM, %	.2	-.200	1.800	.870	1.000	1.800	2.300	.480	.870	1.600	.490	K
RUBIDIUM	20.0	27.0	170.0	59.0	59.0	40.0	95.0	58.0	52.0	74.0	37.0	Nb
SAMARIUM	.20	2.90	3.10	10.00	7.90	4.20	8.90	.56	7.70	11.00	.60	Sm
SCANDIUM	.10	11.20	54.40	47.70	29.30	13.30	3.00	36.90	10.00	37.90	30.00	Sc
SELENIUM	5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	Se
SILVER	5.0	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	Ag
TANTALUM	1.0	-1.00	-1.00	2.30	2.00	-1.00	1.60	-1.00	-1.00	2.80	-1.00	Ta
THORIUM	.5	.95	1.80	5.00	5.40	1.70	23.00	-.50	14.00	5.80	-.50	Th
TIN	500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	Sn
TUNGSTEN	2.0	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	2.70	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	W
URANIUM	2.0	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	4.90	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	U
YTTERBIUM	.5	.82	3.10	6.40	3.90	1.80	3.70	.80	3.20	4.10	.65	Yb
ZINC	100.0	-100.0	330.0	460.0	140.0	870.0	-100.0	230.0	140.0	210.0	130.0	Zn
ZIRCONIUM	500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	Zr



BECQUEREL LABORATORIES

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NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS

BECQUEREL JOB # 005

ELEMENT	DL	# 26855	# 26856	# 26859	# 26860	# 26862	# 26863	# 26866	# 26868	# [REDACTED]	# [REDACTED]
					<i>STD B4</i>						
ANTIMONY	.2	.88	1.70	49.40	-.20	1.50	1.00	2.20	105.00	5.20	1.90
ARSENIC	2.0	2.50	4.20	200.00	4.00	4.90	2.70	17.00	372.00	3.70	3.80
BARIUM	100.0	230.0	220.0	250.0	660.0	240.0	-100.0	-100.0	150.0	110.0	-100.0
BROMINE	2.0	-2.00	-2.00	3.50	-2.00	-2.00	8.20	9.50	-2.00	-2.00	3.10
CERIUM	2.0	-2.00	87.00	110.00	88.00	120.00	8.00	13.00	53.00	13.00	31.00
CAESIUM	1.0	8.80	3.40	3.30	11.00	3.80	-1.00	2.60	8.80	8.30	2.40
CHROMIUM	5.0	3790.0	36.0	27.0	360.0	9.2	8100.0	44.0	100.0	45.0	52.0
COBALT	1.0	87.00	3.10	4.80	35.00	5.20	138.00	13.00	110.00	34.00	22.00
EUROPIUM	.5	-.50	1.40	1.60	1.40	1.40	-.50	.63	1.60	-.50	.62
GOLD, ppb	5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	300.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0
HAFNIUM	1.0	-1.00	5.80	5.10	9.10	5.90	1.30	3.00	3.50	4.20	2.70
IRIDIUM, ppb	20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0
IRON, %	.05	8.680	1.600	12.500	5.830	2.000	6.450	43.600	16.800	3.800	3.700
LANTHANUM	.5	.92	48.00	60.50	47.00	62.50	5.60	7.00	24.00	7.20	14.00
LUTETIUM	.2	-.20	.63	.62	.56	.56	-.20	.35	.42	-.20	-.20
MOLYBDENUM	5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0
POTASSIUM, %	.2	1.100	1.600	2.000	1.700	2.200	-.200	.860	1.900	2.000	.730
RHENIUM	20.0	72.0	79.0	94.0	130.0	88.0	-20.0	120.0	96.0	85.0	25.0
SAMARIUM	.20	.41	8.10	8.80	9.00	10.00	.40	2.20	8.70	1.90	3.30
SCANDIUM	.10	42.50	5.30	3.50	13.60	2.70	8.70	10.00	31.30	12.50	14.70
SELENIUM	5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0
SILVER	5.0	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00	-5.00
TANTALUM	1.0	-1.00	2.20	-1.00	1.20	2.20	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00
THORIUM	.5	.61	19.00	17.00	18.00	25.00	1.00	3.40	4.10	2.90	3.40
TIN	500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0
TUNGSTEN	2.0	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	5.70	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00
URANIUM	2.0	-2.00	3.40	-2.00	2.70	2.20	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00
YTBERIUM	.5	-.50	3.20	3.20	3.10	2.90	-.50	2.50	2.60	.80	.81
ZINC	100.0	180.0	-100.0	1100.0	-100.0	100.0	180.0	-100.0	9900.0	160.0	120.0
ZIRCONIUM	500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	670.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0



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APPENDIX 11

Expenditure 1989/90

EXPENDITURE FROM 1/7/89 TO 30/5/90

Personnel	112,535
Travel & Accommodation	13,994
Consultants & Contractors	126,546
Drilling	173,938
Stores & Supplies	14,850
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	11,830
Land Acquisition	2,180
Office Costs	7,678
	<hr/>
	463,551
	<hr/>

APPENDIX 12

Ring River Drill Hole Logs

SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : RRD001

PROJECT IDEN : RING
COLLAR NORTHING: 65235.00
DRILLED BY : DDTSTART DATE : 16 JAN 90
COLLAR EASTING : 75240.00
TOTAL LENGTH : 283.00COMPLETION DATE : 20 NOV 89
COLLAR ELEVATION: 554.00
CORE/HOLE SIZE : HQLOGGED BY: DR. SCOTT W. HALLEY
GRID AZIMUTH : 0.00

SURVEY FLAG	SURVEY POINT LOCATION	FORESIGHT	AZIMUTH (DEGREES)	VERTICAL ANGLE (DEGREES)	NORTHING	EASTING
000	0.00	270.00	-58.00		65235.00	75240.00 554.00
000	13.00	268.00	-58.00			
000	38.00	268.00	-58.00			
000	77.00	267.50	-55.50			
000	127.00	269.00	-51.00			
000	175.00	270.00	-50.00			
000	226.00	266.50	-48.50			
000	268.00	269.00	-48.50			

Interval	From (m)	To (m)	Rec. (m)	RQD (m)	Description	Unit
	0.00	32.60			MUDSTONE: 30% sandstone, interbedded, veinlets of siderite 1%, blebs of chalcopyrite trace.	WHITE SPUR GROUP
R	0.00	32.60			THE CORE TRAYS WERE DROPPED, AND SUBSEQUENTLY THE CORE WAS OUT OF ORDER.	
R	0.00	32.60				
	32.60	56.00			MUDSTONE: dark gray, 20% siltstone, 10% sandstone, interbedded, disseminations of pyrite .03%. 34.00 - 34.10: 30% SANDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 47. 34.80 - 34.90: 80% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 0. 37.00 - 37.20: 100% SANDSTONE: graded bedded, bedding: 70. 42.10 - 42.20: 60% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, graded bedded, fossiliferous, bedding: 33. 45.70 - 45.90: 60% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, graded bedded, fossiliferous, bedding: 40. 50.10 - 50.20: 70% SANDSTONE: finely bedded, graded bedded, bedding: 30, disseminations of pyrite 0.1%.	WHITE SPUR GROUP

448376

R.G.C. Exploration Pty Ltd
RING RIVER
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : RR001 (CONTINUED)

	Interval		Rec.	RQD	Description	Unit
	From (m)	To (m)	(m)	(%)		
R	54.70	59.20			54.50 - 54.70: 100% SANDSTONE: graded bedded, bedding: 35. TRAY NUMBER 12 WAS DROPPED, AND THUS CORE WAS OUT OF ORDER.	
	56.00	102.30			MUDSTONE: very dark gray, 5% sandstone, veinlets of quartz 1%, veinlets of siderite 1%.	WHITE SPUR GROUP
R	59.20	63.40			TRAY NUMBER 13 WAS DROPPED, AND CORE WAS LOST .	
					64.60 - 64.70: 90% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 62.	
					84.00 - 84.10: 90% MUDSTONE: bedding: 52.	
					89.10 - 89.20: 80% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 38.	
					91.10 - 93.30: 20% VEIN: veinlets of quartz 20%, veinlets of siderite 5%.	
					98.80 - 99.00: 50% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 33.	
	102.30	121.40			MUDSTONE: dark gray, 10% sandstone, 20% siltstone, interbedded, stringers of graphite 1%.	WHITE SPUR GROUP
					103.30 - 103.40: 100% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 62.	
					108.95 - 109.05: 80% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 48.	
					114.40 - 114.60: 90% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 60.	
					119.52 - 119.54: 100% FAULT: fault: 53, bedding: 53.	
					120.80 - 121.00: 90% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 44.	
	121.40	142.40			MUDSTONE: very dark gray, 10% sandstone, disrupted bedding, stringers of graphite 2.5%.	WHITE SPUR GROUP
					129.40 - 129.60: 100% MUDSTONE: fault: 15.	
					130.00 - 130.50: 100% MUDSTONE: fault: 9, graphite.	
					131.45 - 131.50: 100% MUDSTONE: fault: 37.	

448377

R.G.C. Exploration Pty Ltd
RING RIVER
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : RR001 (CONTINUED)

Interval		Rec.	RQD	Description	Unit
From (m)	To (m)	(m)	(m)		
				136.75 - 136.80, 100% MUDSTONE: fault; 32.	
				138.70 - 138.75, 100% MUDSTONE: fault; 45, disseminations = veins graphite.	
				139.30 - 139.35, 100% MUDSTONE: fault; 40, disseminations = veins graphite.	
142.40	146.80			SANDSTONE: pale grey, massive.	WHITE SPUR GROUP
146.80	159.35			MUDSTONE: dark gray, 20% sandstone, interbedded, disrupted bedding, weakly foliated, stringers of graphite 2.5%, lenses of pyrite .03%.	WHITE SPUR GROUP
159.35	161.20			SANDSTONE: pale grey, massive.	WHITE SPUR GROUP
161.20	162.95			MUDSTONE: dark gray, 20% sandstone, interbedded, disrupted bedding, stringers of graphite 2.5%.	WHITE SPUR GROUP
162.95	168.85			SANDSTONE: pale green, 5% mudstone, massive. 167.80 - 168.00, 100% SANDSTONE: bedding; 57, cleavage; 57.	WHITE SPUR GROUP
168.85	172.50			MUDSTONE: very dark gray, 5% sandstone, disrupted bedding, stringers of graphite 2.5%.	WHITE SPUR GROUP
172.50	185.85			MUDSTONE: medium gray, 30% sandstone, brecciated, strongly foliated, disrupted bedding, stringers of graphite 2.5%.	WHITE SPUR GROUP
R	172.85	185.85		ZONE OF STRONG SHEARING AND DEFORMATION ADJACENT TO THE ROSEBERRY FAULT	
R	172.85	185.85			
	185.85	186.40		FAULT.	ROSEBERRY FAULT
	186.40	271.10		TUFF: light green, 2.5% mudstone, massive, feldspar phytic, stockwork siderite 2.5%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
	271.10	282.75		MUDSTONE: very dark gray, finely bedded, veinlets of siderite 2.5%, veinlets of sphalerite .03%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN

R.G.C. Exploration Pty Ltd
RING RIVER
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : RR001 (CONTINUED)

Interval		Rec. (m)	RQD (m)	Description	Unit
From (m)	To (m)				
282.75	283.00			TUFF: light green, massive, feldspar phytic.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN

448379

SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : RR002

PROJECT IDEN : RING
COLLAR NORTHING: 64970.00
DRILLED BY : DDTSTART DATE : 28 NOV 89
COLLAR EASTING : 75115.00
TOTAL LENGTH : 283.00COMPLETION DATE : 13 DEC 89
COLLAR ELEVATION: 570.00
CORE/HOLE SIZE : HQLOGGED BY: DR. SCOTT W. HALLEY
GRID AZIMUTH : 0.00

SURVEY FLAG	SURVEY POINT LOCATION	FORESIGHT	AZIMUTH (DEGREES)	VERTICAL ANGLE (DEGREES)	NORTHING	EASTING
000	0.00	270.00	-65.00	64970.00	75115.00	570.00
000	11.00	268.00	-63.25			
000	37.00	270.50	-60.33			
000	76.00	271.50	-54.50			
000	125.00	274.00	-50.25			
000	170.00	273.00	-49.00			
000	215.00	273.00	-47.03			
000	262.00	272.50	-45.63			

Interval From (m) To (m)	Rec. (m)	RQD (m)	Description	Unit
0.00	1.00		NO CORE.	
1.00	11.45		GREYWACKE: darker gray, 20% siltstone, coarsely bedded, veinlets of siderite 1%. 9.20 - 10.10: 90% GREYWACKE: bedding: 42, veinlets of siderite 1%, blebs of chalcopryrite .03%, blebs of galena 0.1%, veinlets of sphalerite 0.3%.	WHITE SPUR GROUP
11.45	148.30		MUDSTONE: dark gray, 10% siltstone, 10% sandstone, finely bedded, interbedded, veined, veinlets of quartz 1%, veinlets of siderite 1%, disseminations of pyrite .03%. 12.15 - 12.20: 50% MUDSTONE: bedding: 35. 14.10 - 14.20: 100% MUDSTONE: veinlets of quartz 10%, veinlets of siderite 10%, blebs of chalcopryrite 2.5%, blebs of sphalerite 0.3%. 16.50 - 16.60: 70% MUDSTONE: bedding: 30. 17.70 - 18.00: 30% SANDSTONE: graded bedded, finely bedded, bedding: 31.	WHITE SPUR GROUP

443380

R.G.C. Exploration Pty Ltd
RING RIVER
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : RRD002 (CONTINUED)

Interval From (m) To (m)	Rec. (m)	RQD (m)	Description	Unit
18.90 - 19.00:			50% SILTSTONE: bedding: 43, cleavage: 28.	
20.90 - 21.10:			70% MUDSTONE: graded bedded, finely bedded, bedding: 39, cleavage: 28.	
23.40 - 23.50:			80% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 37.	
25.85 - 25.95:			100% FAULT: veinlets of siderite 30%, stringers of graphite 20%.	
26.40 - 26.50:			60% SILTSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 38, cleavage: 31.	
27.20 - 27.30:			100% MUDSTONE: veinlets of quartz 30%, stringers of graphite 20%.	
28.50 - 28.60:			70% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 60.	
31.80 - 31.90:			90% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 33.	
33.80 - 33.90:			10% SANDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 20.	
34.80 - 35.00:			100% FAULT: stringers of graphite 30%.	
36.70 - 36.80:			100% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 0.	
39.90 - 40.00:			70% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 46, cleavage: 32.	
41.80 - 41.90:			50% SANDSTONE: finely bedded, graded bedded, bedding: 36, cleavage: 23.	
45.00 - 65.00:			90% MUDSTONE: veinlets of quartz 2.5%, veinlets of siderite 2.5%, stringers of graphite 1%, disseminations of pyrite 0.3%.	

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SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : RR002 (CONTINUED)

Interval		Rec. (m)	RQD (m)	Description	Unit
From (m)	To (m)				
47.70	47.80			80% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 46.	
48.40	49.20			100% MUDSTONE: disrupted bedding, veinlets of siderite 5%, stringers of graphite 2.5%.	
52.80	53.80			100% MUDSTONE: disrupted bedding, veinlets of siderite 5%, stringers of graphite 2.5%.	
54.50	54.60			60% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 52.	
56.20	56.30			90% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 32, veinlets of siderite 10%, lenses of pyrite 2.5%.	
57.00	57.10			60% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 0, lenses of pyrite 5%.	
60.30	61.60			90% MUDSTONE: disrupted bedding.	
62.50	63.10			80% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, brecciated, veined, bedding: 33, veinlets of quartz 20%, veinlets of siderite 10%.	
64.30	64.70			100% FAULT: 100% mudstone, disrupted bedding, veinlets of quartz 5%, veinlets of siderite 5%, stringers of graphite 2.5%, blebs of chalcopyrite 0.1%, veinlets of sphalerite 1%.	
67.00	67.10			80% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 8, 33.	
69.10	69.60			80% MUDSTONE: bedding: 0, lower contact: 37.	
71.50	71.90			100% MUDSTONE: disrupted bedding, veinlets of siderite 20%, stringers of graphite 5%.	

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SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : RR002 (CONTINUED)

Interval		Rec. (m)	RQD (m)	Description	Unit
From (m)	To (m)				
				76.30 - 76.60: 80% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 47.	
				84.90 - 85.10: 90% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 35.	
				88.50 - 88.90: 60% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 0.	
				93.00 - 93.10: 80% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 58.	
				96.10 - 97.70: 80% MUDSTONE: disrupted bedding, veinlets of quartz 1%, veinlets of siderite 2.5%, stringers of graphite 2.5%.	
				99.85 - 110.00: 90% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 68, cleavage: 51, blebs of pyrite 2.5%.	
				103.40 - 103.45: 30% MUDSTONE: disrupted bedding, fault: 51.	
				105.20 - 105.40: 90% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 63, cleavage: 44.	
				106.80 - 115.70: 80% MUDSTONE: disrupted bedding, veinlets of quartz 2.5%, veinlets of siderite 10%, stringers of graphite 2.5%.	
				118.60 - 118.90: 90% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 45.	
				121.50 - 121.90: 90% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 40, lenses of pyrite 2.5%.	
				126.00 - 126.30: 90% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 15.	
				128.15 - 128.30: 100% VEIN: vein: 30, veinlets of quartz 70%, veinlets of siderite 30%.	
				136.00 - 136.30: 100% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 24.	

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SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : RRD002 (CONTINUED)

Interval From (m) To (m)	Rec. (m)	RQD (m)	Description	Unit
			139.20 - 139.30: 100% FAULT: fault: 47.	
			144.60 - 144.70: 60% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, graded bedded, bedding: 60.	
			144.80 - 148.30: 90% MUDSTONE: disrupted bedding, lenses of pyrite 1%.	
148.30	148.95		FAULT: dark gray, fault: 64, fault: 64.	ROSEBERY FAULT
148.95	185.00		MUDSTONE: very dark gray, fractured, veined, massive, veinlets of siderite 2.5%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
			152.85 - 152.90: 100% MUDSTONE: fault: 72.	
			154.90 - 154.95: 100% MUDSTONE: fault: 50.	
			155.22 - 155.24: 100% MUDSTONE: fault: 45.	
			158.90 - 159.00: 100% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 56.	
			163.50 - 163.60: 100% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 54.	
			164.40 - 164.50: 100% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 0.	
			169.00 - 169.20: 100% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 42.	
			172.90 - 173.05: 100% MUDSTONE: fault: 16.	
			175.80 - 175.90: 100% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 45.	
			177.18 - 177.22: 100% MUDSTONE: fault: 42.	
			178.00 - 178.10: 100% MUDSTONE: finely bedded, bedding: 47.	
185.00	200.02		BRECCIA: dark gray, 70% mudstone, 20% sandstone clasts, nodular, stringers of siderite 10%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
200.02	203.40		SANDSTONE: pale grey, massive, weak to moderate silica alteration, veinlets of siderite 2.5%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN

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SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : RR002 (CONTINUED)

	Interval	Rec.	RQD	Description	Unit
	From (m) To (m)	(m)	(m)		
	203.40 205.15			MUDSTONE: very dark gray, 20% sandstone, brecciated, veinlets of siderite 2.5%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
	205.15 210.00			SANDSTONE: pale grey, 20% mudstone, brecciated, feldspar phytic, veinlets of siderite 2.5%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
R	205.15 210.00			THIS ROCK LACKS DISTINCT BEDDING, HAS EXTREMELY CONVOLUTED AND BRECCIATED CONTACTS AND CONTAINS COARSE FRESH FELDSPAR. IT MAY BE A SUBMARINE EXTRUSIVE, IN PART REWORKED.	
R	205.15 210.00				
R	205.15 210.00				
	210.00 213.76			MUDSTONE: very dark gray, brecciated, finely bedded, veinlets of siderite 2.5%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
	213.76 216.00			SANDSTONE: pale green, massive, veinlets of siderite 5%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
	216.00 216.95			MUDSTONE: very dark gray, brecciated, veinlets of siderite 2.5%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
	216.95 218.60			SANDSTONE: pale grey, brecciated, veinlets of siderite 2.5%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
	218.60 221.50			MUDSTONE: dark gray, brecciated, veinlets of siderite 5%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
	221.50 223.35			SILTSTONE: pale grey, massive.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
	223.35 224.05			MUDSTONE: dark gray, veinlets of siderite 2.5%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
	224.05 224.80			SILTSTONE: pale green, massive, euhedral crystals of pyrite 1%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
	224.80 229.50			MUDSTONE: dark gray, finely bedded.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
	229.50 233.15			SILTSTONE: pale green, massive, weak silica alteration.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
	233.15 235.60			MUDSTONE: dark gray, brecciated, veinlets of siderite 5%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
	235.60 237.60			SILTSTONE: pale green, massive.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
R	235.60 237.60			SHARP LOWER CONTACT DISCORDANT TO BEDDING IN MUDSTONE.	
	237.60 244.90			MUDSTONE: dark gray, 10% siltstone, disrupted bedding,	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN

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RING RIVER
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : RRD002 (CONTINUED)

Interval		Rec.	RQD	Description	Unit
From (m)	To (m)	(m)	(m)		
				veinlets of siderite 2.5%, blebs of sphalerite .03%.	
244.90	251.60			SILTSTONE: pale green, stockworked.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
251.60	255.00			MUDSTONE, very dark gray, finely bedded, disrupted bedding, veinlets of siderite 1%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
255.00	255.90			SILTSTONE, pale green, stockworked.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
255.90	265.90			MUDSTONE, dark gray, 10% siltstone, stockworked, veinlets of siderite 1%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
265.90	272.20			SILTSTONE: pale green, 10% mudstone, stockworked.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
272.20	282.20			MUDSTONE: very dark gray, stockworked, veinlets of siderite 1%.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN
282.20	283.00			SILTSTONE: light green.	DUNDAS GROUP CAMBRIAN

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