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EXPLORATION LICENCE NO.'S 101/87 AND 13/88

("Dundas" and "Moores Pimple)

PARTIAL RELINQUISHMENT REPORT & ANNUAL REPORT FOR THIS PERIOD JUNE 1992 TO MAY 1993

Volume 1 of 1

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- Tasmanian Department of Mines
- Renison Tin Mine
- RGC Exploration - Canberra

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1. INTRODUCTION

The adjoining licenses E.L. 101/87 and E.L. 13/88 were granted in 1988 as a result of successful tender applications, and in 1989 a successful application for untenured ground resulted in the acquisition of E.L. 45/88, which was incorporated into 101/87. The combined area of the E.L.'s is 93 square kilometres with 24.8 kilometres of exclusions.

The area is dominated by volcaniclastic and epiclastic sediments of the Cambrian Dundas Group, with lesser occurrences of Crimson Creek volcanolithic turbidites, Cambrian ultramafic complexes and psammo-pelitic sediments of the Proterozoic Oonah Formation. Devonian granites intrude to shallow depth throughout much of the area and outcrop at Pine Hill on the Renison mine leases.

In addition to the world class Renison Bell tin mine, a number of small tin, copper-nickel and silver-lead-zinc deposits have been mined in the area. In recent times numerous companies have explored for base metals at Dundas and tin in the northern half of the tenements. This exploration was confined to about a third of the current E.L.'s and did not target gold.

Renison Ltd. has shown interest in much of the area since the early 1960's, mainly because of its proximity to the Renison mine lease, and has held portions of the area since that time primarily to explore for tin. The area currently held by RGC Exploration (RGCE) was acquired because of its potential for hosting tin in faults, skarns and carbonate replacement deposits in the vicinity of (blind) Devonian granite intrusions, and gold in the vicinity of the Rosebery Fault (in E.L. 13/88).

Toward the end of 1990/91, exploration activity on the tenements was greatly reduced as a consequence of continuing low tin prices and a poor outlook for the commodity. Work was redirected toward assessing the potential of the area for hosting base metal replacement deposits, principally as a consequence of the discovery by RGC of a significant base metal replacement deposit on its Zeehan Project (E.L. 42/87).

As of 1/6/93 the remaining 7km^2 of E.L. 13/88 Moores Pimple will be relinquished and a portion of E.L. 101/87 will also be relinquished. That part of E.L. 101/87 south of 5365000mN will be relinquished, reducing the E.L. to an area of 28km^2 (fig.1).

2. SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION BY RGCE

1988/89

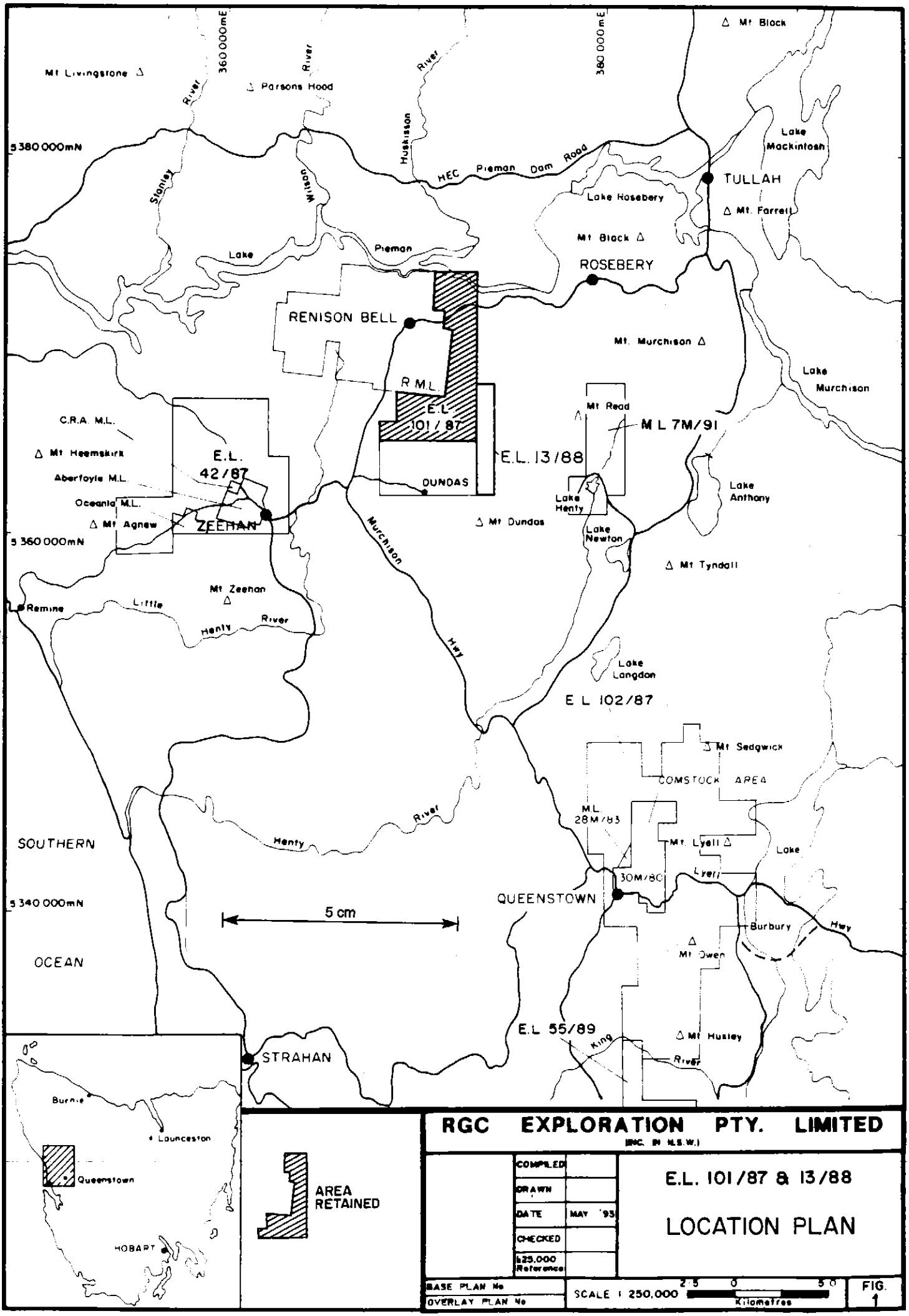
A comprehensive series of 1:5,000 base plans was drafted, and a compilation study of previous exploration was completed. All previous geochemical, geophysical and drilling data was assessed and compiled onto 1:5,000 plans.

Two grids (Montezuma & Ring River) were completed, along with six helipads, and a number of walking tracks, electrode lines (for IP) and infill grid lines. This work involved a total of 66 line kilometres of cutting. Additionally, a bulldozer was employed to restore a section of the North East Dundas Tramway, and old Comstaff access roads for vehicular access.

The two grids and all known old mines and prospects in the vicinity of the grids were geologically mapped. Approximately 250 rock chip samples were also collected and multi-element analysed.

A soil sampling programme at 25m intervals was completed over the Montezuma grid, involving the collection of 1,110 B/C Horizon samples and/or rock samples (where there was outcrop). These were analysed for Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Bi, and Sn.

Ground magnetics at 12.5m spacings was completed on both grids and gradient array IP was also completed over the Ring River Grid at 25m spacings. Also, both E.L.'s were covered by an airborne Cs-vapour magnetic survey, flown at nominal 150m line spacings and 75m sensor height. This survey totalled 2067 E-W line kilometres. All ground survey results were processed to produce contour plans and line profiles.



RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
(INC. IN N.S.W.)

COMPILED	
DRAWN	
DATE	MAY '93
CHECKED	
1:25,000 Reference	

E.L. 101/87 & 13/88

LOCATION PLAN

BASE PLAN No

OVERLAY PLAN No

SCALE 1 : 250,000 (2.5 0 5.0 Kilometres)

FIG. 1

1989/90

Two helipads were constructed on the Ring River Grid to support a proposed two hole diamond drilling programme, involving minor rock blasting to level a pad at one site. Existing roads in the Montezuma Grid area were repaired and upgraded, and the old Geophoto "Costean Road" reestablished, utilising bulldozers, excavators and some hand clearing. The 21 line kilometre Mt Dundas Grid was cut and three roads in the Dundas area were upgraded to access it. Finally, the Montezuma Grid was extended south, involving three line kilometres of gridding.

The Mt Dundas Grid was mapped at 1:5,000, the Ring River infill grid lines and two portions of the Montezuma Grid (Greens Prospect and North Montezuma Prospect) were mapped at 1:1,000 and reconnaissance mapping at 1:5,000 scale was also undertaken along selected tracks, streams and old grid lines throughout the E.L.'s. A total of about 80 rock chip samples were collected during this mapping and analysed for Sn, As, WO, Cu, Pb, Zn, S, Ag, Bi, SSn and Au.

A total of 196 Wacker bedrock samples and 53 surface rock chip samples were collected from the Ring River infill grid at 12.5m spacings and analysed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Sn, and Bi. A further 269 wacker and rock chip samples were collected at 12.5m spacings on the Montezuma Grid at North Montezuma and analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ni (AAS), Sn (AAS) and Au + 26 (NAA). All results were entered into a computer based geochemical database.

The 1988/89 aeromagnetic survey data was processed to produce contour plans and stacked profiles, and was then image processed with the results presented as slides and plans. This data was then interpreted and a list of anomalies suggested for follow-up.

Additionally, 18 line-kilometres of ground magnetics at 5m spacings was completed on the Mt Dundas Grid, and the data was submitted for processing. A dipole-dipole IP program was completed over Greens Prospect and psuedo-sections produced and interpreted.

Two helicopter supported diamond drillholes (RRD001, RRD002) were drilled to determine the source of a large IP anomaly on the Ring River Grid. The holes totalled 566 metres of HQ/NQ and located graphitic shales in the hangingwall of the Rosebery Fault, but no mineralisation.

Another four holes were drilled at Greens Prospect to test for Sn/Cu replacement mineralisation associated with coincident tin-in-soil anomalism along the Montezuma Fault and a NE trending line of magnetic anomalies. The holes (MZ001 - 004) totalled 1094m of HQ/NQ. The holes intersected a large non-outcropping chromite/magnetite rich serpentinite, and MZ004 intersected a Cu anomalous Ne trending shear zone, but no significant tin mineralisation was encountered. A fifth hole was completed at the north end of the Montezuma Grid to test a broad area of anomalous tin-in-soils near the Pine Hill Granite, and totalled 529m of HQ/NQ core drilling. Only low levels of tin associated with quartz-tourmaline veining were encountered.

All holes were cased with PVC, logged, selectively split and/or ground and analysed for Cu Pb Zn (AAS), Sn (XRF) and gold + 26 (NAA).

Rehabilitation included repair work on the North-east Dundas Tramway and the "Costean" road, tidying of the two Ring River helipads and another helipad on the Northeast Dundas Tramway, and cleaning up of the drillsites.

1990/91

Geological mapping and rock chip sampling at 1:5,000 was undertaken along all roads and creeks in the Carbine Hill area by contract geologist D. Delfin. All aeromagnetic anomalies listed in the 1989 Annual Report as warranting further work were followed up with combined ground magnetic and geological mapping traverses , and rock chip sampling where appropriate. Additionally, limited reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling was undertaken, combined with an ongoing literature review, to provide new targets for exploration, and existing 1:16,000 colour photography was interpreted over the unforested SW portion off E.L. 101/87.

A C-Horizon soil sampling programme was completed over the Mt. Dundas Grid and the southren extension of hte Montezuma Grid, involving the collection of 417 samples. These were submitted for multi-element analysis (AAS, XRF, NAA). Esat of Mt. Dundas a stream sediment sampling programme was begun, sampling all 1st and 2nd order creeks at -200#.

1991/92

The stream sediment sampling programme East of Mt. Dundas was completed, and all samples were submitted for multi-element analysis (NAA). Two broad, low amplitude base metal anomalies on the Mt Dundas Grid were followed up with supplementary mapping and rock chip sampling.

3. WORK COMPLETED 1992/93

Work was limited to reconnaissance mapping with the primary aim of reviewing areas thought to have potential for hosting base metal and/or stanniferous deposits. Areas with the following criteria were targetted:

a) Within 2 kilometres of the granite surface as interpreted from gravity data.
b) Carbonates present or known to exist in the sequence present. Includes hydrothermal carbonates in M-UM complexes such as that hosting the Razorback tin mine.
c) Major faults present, with emphasis on NW trending structures.
d) Evidence of significant fracturing of country rocks (structural preparation).
e) Evidence of base metal and/or tin mineralisation.

The areas selected on these criteria include, in approximate order of priority:

a) The Dundas area, including Comet-Maestries, Kosminsky, West Comet, Adelaide and Red Lead.
b) The Kapi Fault, from Confidence Saddle to South Kapi.

c) The interpreted NW extension of the Grand Prize Fault, NW of Melba Flats.
d) The interpreted NE extension of the Great Northern Creek Fault in the vicinity of Ringville.
e) Madame Melba mine area.

Mapping in these areas was mainly along roads and creeks, and in old workings. The results are included as Plans 2 & 3. Eleven rock chip samples were collected during the mapping and ssubmitted to Analabs where they were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag (AAS Method 401). A portion of the pulps were forwarded to Becquerel and analysed by neutron activation for Gold +26 (NAA method 1801). The analytical results are included as Appendix 1.

Sample locations are shown on PLan 4.

Several old Geophotto holes from the Comet, North Comet and Carbine Prospects were briefly re-examined at the Mines Department's Mornington Coreshed, but were not relogged.

4. CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

No construction was undertaken during the year and no rehabilitation was required from work conducted during previous years. Rehabilitation carried out in previous years is outlined in Section 2.

5. RESULTS

At **Dundas** the Dundas Group sediments are folded into a SSW plunging anticline, in the nose of which are exposed Cambrian ultramafics and correlates of the Upper Proterozoic Oonah Formation (Plan 1). The nose of this anticline is at the intersection of several significant NW and NE trending structures, and as a result is faulted in a complex manner at all scales. Many of the old silver-lead veins of the Dundas Field occupy such structures (eg. West Comet, Adelaide, and the Comet-Maestries-Kosminski-South Comet lodes).

The Cambrian ultramafics are faulted into at least three blocks, and there is significant carbonate alteration, tending to occur toward the outer margins of the blocks. This carbonate is a potential host rock for Devonian base metal/tin replacement deposits. Significant carbonate also occurs as massive carbonate beds and as a ferruginous/pyritic dolomitic conglomerate (Maestries Conglomerate), both interbedded in the Oonah Formation near the old Maestries Mill site. This portion of the Oonah Formation may be a correlate of the Upper Oonah Formation at Zeehan. No direct evidence of replacement style base metal mineralisation was noted during mapping, or by inspection of old Geophooto holres, although some recrystallisation of carbonates was noted in the Comet holes.

The **Kapi Fault** is a major NNE trending shallow easterly dipping structure that is well exposed in the Kapi workings on the North East Dundas Tramway, where it transects Cambrian Mafic Volcanics at the top of the Srepentine Hill M-UM complex (Melba Spilites). These mafic volcanics are strongly carbonated at Kapi, with locally intense carbonate +-silica +-fuchsite alteration in the vicinity of the fault. Some irregular patches of massive and disseminated sphalerite occur within this alteration in rocks sampled from the lower adit mullock (Samples T35759, 35761). It is probably replacive. Sample 35761 is also anomalous for gold (147 ppb Au). Above the lower adit the mafic volcanics are strongly oxidised, with patchy crocoite mineralisation.

Similar alteration was noted at the Sw Kapi and S Kapi workings, along with patchy massive sphalerite at SW. Kapi (sample T35758), and minor sphalerite-jamesonite-arsenopyrite at S. Kapi (samples T35762, 35763). Quartz-malachite veins are also present at SW Kapi (sample T35764). Sample 35758 was also anomalous for tin (560 ppm Sn). SW Kapi is on a NW trending structure that offsets the Kapi Fault (?).

Sample t35766 was taken from shallow workings on Confidence Saddle near the north end of the Kapi Fault, from faulted gabbro, and is anomalous for Cu, Sn.

Small NW trending structures were observed during reconaissance mapping NW of Melba Flats, but there is no direct evidence to suggest these are

extensions of the **Grand Prize Fault**, which may terminate in the ductile Serpentine Hill M-UM complex. A small ironstone sampled on the Tunnel Hill - Argent Grid track (T35756) was anomalous for Pb, Zn.

Reconnaissance mapping along the interpreted NE extension of the **Great Northern Creek Fault** failed to locate any significant economic mineralisation. Some limonitic fracturing and staining was recorded on the southern contact of a small exposure of mafic-ultramafic rocks varying in composition from quartz-gabbro to green, magnetic ultramafics. These outcrop on the Ringville track and may be part of the NE trending series of mostly non-outcropping M-UM rocks extending NE from Greens Prospect and intersected by DDH's MZ001, 003.

The **Madame Melba Mine** is located on a steep dipping NW trending structure transecting "Melba Spilites". Alteration is similar to that at Kapi (quartz-fuchsite-carbonate), and the main economic mineral is boulangerite (lead antimonial sulphide). The structure is not considered significant enough to warrant further work.

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APPENDIX 1

Rock Chip Sample Analytical Results

Sample	TNorth	TEast	Rock type	Rock unit	Alteration /weatherin	Ore minerals	Quality control	Au ppb BECQ INAA30	Accepted Cu ppm	Accepted Pb ppm	Accepted Zn ppm	Sn ppm ANALAB 401	Ni ppm ANALAB 101	Accepted W
0									0.000	0.000	0.000			0.000
35756	368,200.0	367,650.0	GOSS					-10.000	365.000	5500.000	12500.000	120.000		-0.500
Remarks: Ironstone 50m from end of Tunnel Hill-Argent grid track.														
35757	366,750.0	370,400.0	MAFC		CLCB	SLGL		-5.000	50.000	18500.000	19800.000	80.000		1.000
Remarks: From N.Kapi Mine, hosted by alteration mafic volcanic.														
35758	366,370.0	370,270.0	MAFC		SICB	SL		41.100	505.000	2100.000	159000.000	560.000		0.500
Remarks: SW Kapi lower adit (1610N, 185E local grid).														
35759	366,650.0	370,400.0	MAFC		CBCL	SL		-5.000	20.000	100.000	160.000	-3.000		-5.000
Remarks: Minor disseminated sphalerite Kapi lower adit.														
35760							STD	462.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			0.000
Remarks: Standard T1 (base metal).														
35761	366,650.0	370,400.0	MAFC			GLSL		147.000	1900.000	93000.000	27200.000	55.000		-0.500
Remarks: Kapi lower adit.														
35762	365,980.0	370,120.0	MUDS		FUSI	JMAP		-5.000	46.000	405.000	1600.000	10.000		-5.000
Remarks: South Kapi (1200N/160E ON local grid), in creek.														
35763	366,000.0	370,120.0	MAFC		SICBFU	SLJMAP		-5.000	86100.000	2000.000	19400.000	20.000		-0.500
Remarks: Sth Kapi adit (1225N/180E on local grid).														
35764	366,370.0	370,250.0	VEIN		QT	MA		40.900	52900.000	280.000	935.000	-3.000		-5.000
Remarks: SW Kapi (upper adit) ~ 1605N/160E.														
35765	366,520.0	368,650.0	MAFC		QTCBFU	SIBL		-15.000	215.000	30600.000	21800.000	220.000		1.500
Remarks: Madame Melba Mine.														
35766	367,800.0	371,100.0	GABR	Cg				-24.000	860.000	120.000	97.000	640.000		-0.500
Remarks: Small mine on Confidence Saddle Rd, 30m Nth of Renison ML gate.														
35767	368,700.0	373,000.0	GABR		CL	MG		-11.000	72.000	20.000	50.000	11.000		-5.000
Remarks: From (North) Ringville Road.														

Laboratory:	BECQ	Varies	Varies	Varies	ANALAB	ANALAB	Varies
Detection Limit:	5.000	Varies	Varies	Varies	0.000	0.000	Varies
Method:		Varies	Varies	Varies	401	101	Varies

Sample	Ag ppm BECQ INAA30	As ppm BECQ INAA30	Au ppb BECQ INAA30	Ba ppm BECQ INAA30	Br ppm BECQ INAA30	Ce ppm BECQ INAA30	Co ppm BECQ INAA30	Cr ppm BECQ INAA30	Cs ppm BECQ INAA30	Eu ppm BECQ INAA30	Fe % BECQ INAA30	Hf ppm BECQ INAA30	Ir ppb BECQ INAA30
0													
35756	-5.000	3000.000	-10.000	661.000	6.390	93.000	75.500	38.200	2.700	5.520	24.700	-0.500	-20.000
35757	17.400	657.000	-5.000	-100.000	2.600	-2.000	55.200	2210.000	12.300	-0.500	8.280	-0.500	-20.000
35758	-14.000	335.000	41.100	-100.000	-2.000	-2.000	65.400	900.000	2.930	-0.500	6.370	-0.500	-20.000
35759	-5.000	8.260	-5.000	-100.000	-2.000	2.410	85.900	2580.000	2.040	-0.500	6.120	-0.500	-20.000
35760	450.000	4550.000	462.000	10100.000	-10.000	25.000	20.300	-5.000	-1.000	-0.500	9.960	-0.500	-20.000
35761	227.000	1320.000	147.000	-100.000	4.280	-2.000	48.400	1350.000	1.940	-0.500	8.970	-0.500	-20.000
35762	-5.000	275.000	-5.000	-100.000	-2.000	15.800	47.100	1300.000	6.340	0.740	6.210	1.190	-20.000
35763	-5.000	653.000	-5.000	-100.000	2.170	4.040	49.200	1930.000	15.200	0.540	10.800	-0.500	-20.000
35764	22.300	95.400	40.900	-100.000	-2.000	2.800	14.200	759.000	-1.000	-0.500	8.460	-0.500	-20.000
35765	94.900	348.000	-15.000	-230.000	5.060	-2.000	19.800	504.000	8.090	-0.500	4.840	-0.500	-20.000
35766	-12.000	29400.000	-24.000	-350.000	-70.000	-8.400	215.000	313.000	-1.000	-0.500	12.100	-1.000	-44.000
35767	-5.000	6500.000	-11.000	-100.000	-16.000	2.900	53.100	-5.000	3.140	0.600	9.470	-0.500	-20.000
Laboratory:	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ
Detection Limit:	5.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	2.000	5.000	1.000	5.000	1.000	1.000	0.050	1.000	1.000
Method:													

Sample	La ppm BECQ INAA30	Lu ppm BECQ INAA30	Mo ppm BECQ INAA30	Rb ppm BECQ INAA30	Sb ppm BECQ INAA30	Sc ppm BECQ INAA30	Sm ppm BECQ INAA30	Ta ppm BECQ INAA30	Th ppm BECQ INAA30	U ppm BECQ INAA30	W ppm BECQ INAA30	Yb ppm BECQ INAA30
0												
35756	31.900	0.400	-5.000	45.800	60.800	19.900	15.200	-1.000	-0.500	-2.000	-2.000	2.850
35757	-0.500	-0.200	-5.000	49.200	64.700	12.600	-0.200	-1.000	0.580	-2.000	-2.000	-0.500
35758	-0.500	-0.200	-5.000	-20.000	32.200	13.900	0.490	-1.000	0.610	-2.000	4.660	0.540
35759	0.650	-0.200	-5.000	-20.000	1.240	23.400	0.280	-1.000	-0.500	-2.000	-2.000	-0.500
35760	24.900	-0.200	-13.000	-20.000	670.000	1.000	0.800	-1.000	2.560	-5.300	28.400	-0.500
35761	0.960	-0.200	-5.000	-20.000	160.000	10.600	0.500	-1.000	-0.500	-2.000	-2.000	-0.500
35762	7.560	-0.200	-5.000	85.200	24.500	17.900	2.120	-1.000	1.610	-2.000	-2.000	1.020
35763	1.490	-0.200	-5.000	104.000	54.100	14.000	0.540	-1.000	-0.500	-2.000	-2.000	-0.500
35764	0.740	0.300	-5.000	-20.000	18.800	12.000	1.030	-1.000	-0.500	-2.000	-2.000	1.710
35765	-0.500	-0.200	-12.000	174.000	1510.000	12.000	-0.200	-1.000	-0.500	-5.100	-4.700	-0.500
35766	9.080	-0.200	-50.000	-20.000	64.900	7.340	1.270	-1.000	-1.500	-8.300	-7.200	-0.500
35767	0.590	0.780	-5.000	31.200	10.500	38.200	1.510	-1.000	-0.500	-4.000	-4.100	3.600
Laboratory:	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ	BECQ
Detection Limit:	0.500	0.100	5.000	1.000	0.200	0.100	0.100	1.000	0.500	2.000	2.000	0.500
Method:												

QUATERNARY	Q	ALLUVIUM AND FLUVIO-GLACIALS
DEVONIAN/SILURIAN	Ds	SHALE, SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE
	Df	FLORENCE' QUARTZITE
ORDOVICIAN	O	GORDON LIMSTONE, MOINA SANDSTONE
PROTEROZOIC	Po	OONAH FORMATION SEDIMENTS
	Pod	MAESTRIES (DOLOMITIC) CONGLOMERATES
	Poc	CONCERT SCHIST
CAMBRIAN	Ꞓd	DUNDAS GROUP SEDIMENTS, MINOR VOLCANICS
	Ꞓdf	FERNFIELD FM. GREYWACKE, CONGLOMERATIC
	Ꞓcv	(PORPHYRITIC) RHYOLITIC VOLCANICS
	Ꞓdw	WHITE SPUR FORMATION TURBIDITES
	Ꞓu	ULTRAMAFIC
	Ꞓus	SERPENTINISED ULTRAMAFIC
	Ꞓg	GABBRO
	Ꞓb	BASALT, SPILITE
CAMBRIAN	Ꞓc	CRIMSON CK. FM. TURBIDITES
IGNEOUS		
JURASSIC	Jd	DOLERITE
DEVONIAN	Dg	ADAMELLITE
	Dp	PORPHYRY

FACING (YOUNGING)

0–29° BEDDING ATTITUDE
30–59° " "
60–89° " "
VERTICAL " "
CLEAVAGE
FAULT WITH INCLINATION
REVERSE FAULT

ANTCLINE
UNCONFORMITY
DYKE
MINERALISED VEIN
MINERALISED FAULT

SHEET LAYOUT

STRINGER	ROSEBERY	TULLAH
HEEMSKIRK	DUNDAS	SELINA
TRIAL	OCEANA	TYNDALL

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

017019

E.L. 101/87 & 13/88

REGIONAL
GEOLOGY INTERPRETATION

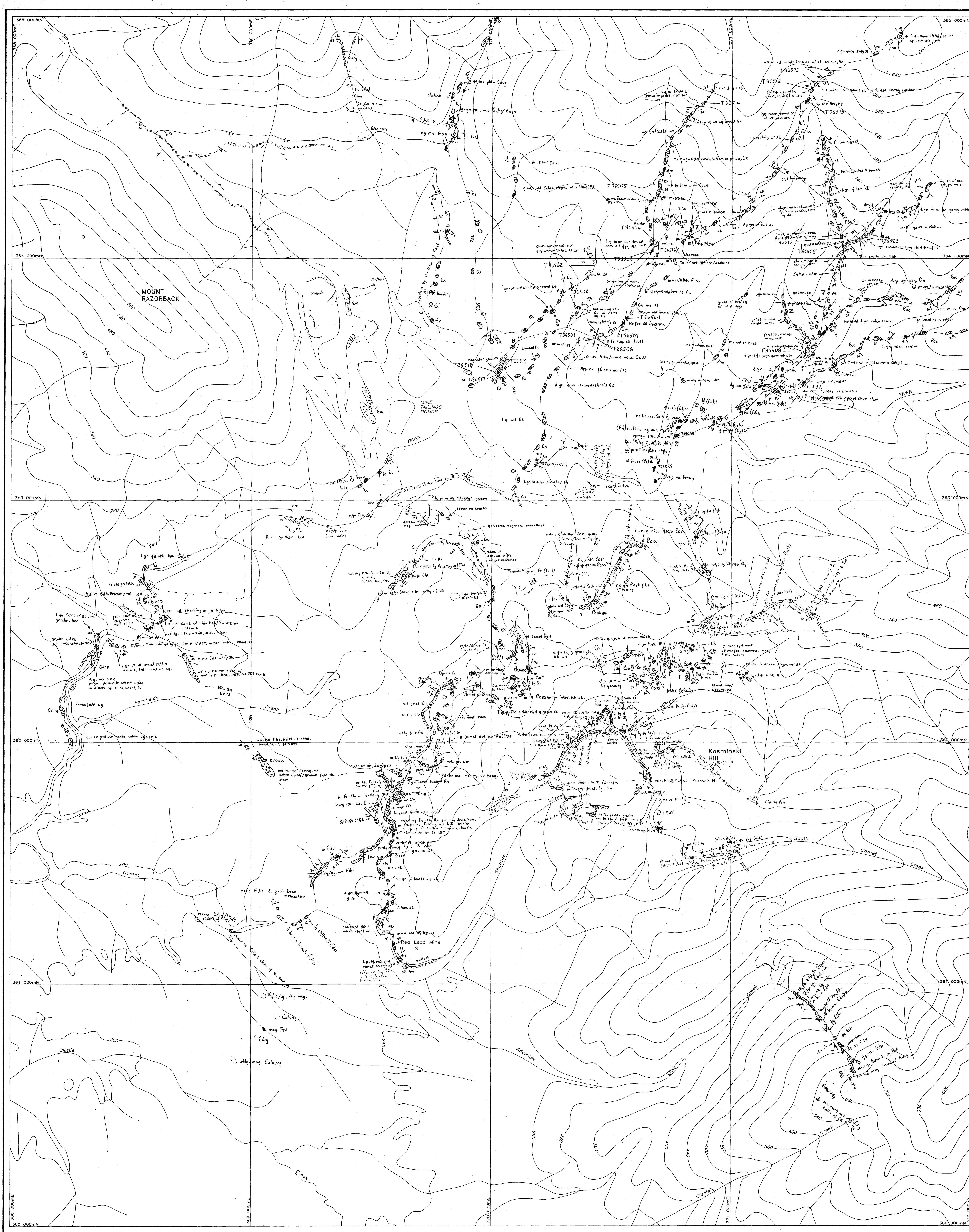
93-3434.

DRAWN BY M.O.W.
DRAFTSMAN
DATE JUNE 1992
REVISIONS
FILE NO. 5522/054

SCALE 1:25 000 500 0 500 1000 METRES

PLAN 1

5 cm



STRATIGRAPHY

Cambrian Dundas Group	Ꞓd	
	Ꞓdcg	conglomerate
	Ꞓdss	sandstone
	Ꞓdst	siltstone
Cambrian Crimson Ck. Fm	Ꞓc	
	Ꞓcla	lithic arenite
	Ꞓcss	sandstone
	Ꞓcst	siltstone
	Ꞓcdm	dolomite
Cambrian Serpentinite	Ꞓs	
Proterozoic Concert Schist	Ꝑoc	
Proterozoic Oonah Fm	Ꝑo	
	Ꝑost	siltstone
	Ꝑosh	shale
	Ꝑoss	sandstone
	Ꝑocg	conglomerate
	Ꝑodm	dolomite

SYMBOLS

Bedding attitude, measured
, 0-29°
30-59°
60-89°
vertical
Joint, vertical
, inclined
Shear, vertical
, inclined
Cleavage
Schistosity, vertical
, inclined
Fault, vertical
, inclined
Small syncline
Vein
Outcrop
Float, scree
Trench
Pit
Shaft
Adit, tunnel
Gossan
T36501 sample location and number

ABBREVIATIONS

bl.	black	f. lam	finely laminated	mx	massive	slicken	slickenside	Tf	Tuff
boxw	boxwork	Fe, ferrug	Iron, ferruginous	mnfer	manganiferrous	surf.	surface	vn	vein
br	brown	fld	folded	mag	magnetic	ss	sandstone	wd	weatheared
brecc	breccia, brecciated	f.g.	fine grained	mdst	mudstone	st	siltstone		
bf	buff	ft	fault	mica.	micaceous				
cleav	cleavage	gl	galena	or	orange				
cg	conglomerate	g	gray	polym	polymictic				
decomp.	decomposed	gn	green	pbl	pebble				
dis	disseminations	grap	graphitic	py	pyrite, pyritic				
d.g.	dark gray	Intbd	interbedded	qz	quartz				
d.gn	dark green	immat	immature	sid	siderite				
dm	dolomite	lam	laminated	sil	siliceous				
dol	dolomitic	l.g.	light gray	sild	silicified				
f.bd.	finely bedded	l.gn	light green	sl	sphalerite				

93-3434.

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED 017020

COMPILED	
DRAWN	M.WALTER
DATE	FEB. 1991
CHECKED	
1:25000 REF.	

DUNDAS AREA E.L. 101/87

CARBINE HILL

FACTUAL GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

DRAWING ID. 5522/052

0 50 100 200 300 400m SCALE 1:5000

PLAN 2

5 cm

Baseline 5000 E
RINGVILLE
Ring River
Argent River
Penzance Creek
Gormanston Creek
Pine Hill
Carbine Hill
Confidence Soddie
RAZOR BACK CONGLOMERATE
Montezuma Falls
Rawlinson Falls
Frazer Falls
Montezuma Creek
Frazer Creek
9600 N
9400 N
9200 N
9000 N
8800 N
8600 N
8400 N
8200 N
8000 N
7800 N
7600 N
7400 N
7200 N
7000 N
6800 N
6600 N
6300 N
6100 N
5900 N
5600 N
5400 N
5200 N
4900 N
4700 N
4500 N
4400 N
4200 N
69000mN.
68500mN.
68000mN.
67500mN.
67000mN.
66500mN.
66000mN.
65500mN.
65000mN.
64500mN.
64000mN.
71000mE.
71500mE.
72000mE.
72500mE.
73000mE.
73500mE.
74000mE.
ABBREVIATIONS
tf tuff
tst tuffaceous siltstone
vs, vcltc volcaniclastic
gt grit
ts tuffaceous sediments
Strike and dip of bedding (So)
Strike and dip of early cleavage (S1)
Bedding - slatey cleavage parallel
Strike and dip of late axial plane cleavage (S2)
Trend and plunge of F1 folds
Trend and plunge of F2 folds
Dip of fault plane
Fault plane (observed)
Bedding trends
Quartz sulphide veining (py, ga, sl, asp, cpy) ? jamesonite
Sandstone and quartzite
Dolomitic conglomerate + weathered equivalents
Mottled vesicular chert - probably after dolomite
T5686 Sample number
017022
93-3434.
RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
(INC. IN N.S.W.)
COMPILED T.C.
DRAWN J.M.S.
DATE 6-89
CHECKED
1:25,000 Reference
MONTEZUMA GRID
FACTUAL GEOLOGY
BASE 5522/008
OVERLAY PLAN No.
SCALE: 1:5,000
METRES
FIG. 3
5 cm

364000 E
366000 E
368000 E
370000 E
372000 E
374000 E
376000 E

5368000 N

× 35756
× 35765
× 35766
× 35767
+ 5368900 N
+ 35757
+ 35761
+ 35759
+ 35764
+ 35758
+ 35763
+ 35762

5366000 N

5364000 N

93-3434

017021

5362000 N

RGC Exploration PTY LTD	
Rock Chip Sample Locations PLAN 4	
SCALE 1: 25000	DATE 27/04/93 / SHEET 1 of 1
REF No. 5522/068	
Plotted with MICROMINE	

5 cm