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**EXPLORATION LICENCE NO. 42/87  
INCORPORATING M.L.'S 43M/85 & 123M/74**

("Zeehan Area")

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD  
OCTOBER 1992 TO SEPTEMBER 1993**

Vol. 1 of 1.

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17 September 1993

Report No: T-ZE-93/9/8

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## SUMMARY

E.L. 42/87 is centred on the silver-lead mining centre of Zeehan, and completely encloses the Aberfoyle/Gippsland joint venture M.L.'s over Queen Hill, where a reported geological resource of 3.6 Mt at 1.2% Sn has been defined.

Work began in 1989 and was initially aimed at delineating areas with potential for Queen Hill/Renison style tin mineralisation, and as a result the Sylvester and Parting Lake grids were established. Early results from the Sylvester area were sufficiently encouraging for RGC to sign an Option to Purchase agreement with Oceania (Tas) P/L over two MLs they hold in the area. Since then, exploration has mainly focussed on the Sylvester grid, and only recently has attention returned to Parting Lake. Since 1991 exploration focus has shifted to base metals (Ag-Pb-Zn) as a consequence of the continued decline in tin prices.

In the Sylvester area, targeting of Sn, Pb, Zn anomalism and a deep sourced magnetic anomaly within Upper Oonah Fm carbonates in the footwall of the Balstrup Fault has resulted in the discovery of a significant massive sulphide replacement body with sub-economic levels of Pb-Zn-Ag. 13 diamond drillholes totalling 5,165m have been drilled along this line of mineralisation, and the sulphide body has now been intersected over a 1 km strike length and remains open at depth, below 450m, over its entire length. An inferred resource of 6 Mt @ 3.3% Pb, 5.5% Zn and 40 g/t Ag is estimated, however the spacing between drillholes is too wide to guarantee continuity of grade and thickness between holes. This figure is therefore only a guide to the maximum resource that could be firmed up by further drilling.

During the past 12 months, a downhole SIROTEM survey of drill-hole SY 016 detected two off-hole conductors which remain untested.

Assays of PL 001 indicate anomalous levels of Pb and Ag in an interval of Gordon Limestone replaced by siderite.

A feasibility study of the Sylvester Prospect is currently underway to determine the tonnage and grade required to constitute an economic deposit in the Sylvester area.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

E.L. 42/87 was acquired by Renison Ltd in August 1987 as a result of a successful tender application. The E.L. encloses the Aberfoyle/Gippsland joint venture consolidated M.L.'s over Queen Hill, and Renison's interest in the area was initially linked to negotiations with the joint venture partners over the possible acquisition of the M.L.'s (Figure 1).

Work on the E.L. was deferred while negotiations continued, with the intention that once the M.L.'s were in Renison's control, a combined exploration programme would be conducted over both the M.L.'s and the surrounding E.L. However negotiations fell through, and in 1989 RGC Exploration began an exploration programme on behalf of Renison Ltd, without control of Queen Hill having been obtained.

As a result of detailed mapping, rock chip geochemistry and an aeromagnetic survey, conducted during 1988/89, two areas were chosen as warranting more detailed follow-up work. The Comstock and Parting Lake grids were established to cover these two areas, however the Comstock area was later renamed the Sylvester area to avoid confusion with the Comstock prospect near Queenstown.

In the Sylvester area, three major regional faults intersect highly deformed psammo-pelites and carbonates of the Upper Oonah Formation and less deformed turbidites of the Crimson Creek Formation. Several lines of evidence suggest a granitoid ridge extends E-W beneath the area, toward the postulated Queen Hill cupola. The Sylvester, Balstrup and Tenth Legion faults could reasonably be expected to communicate a depth with such a ridge and provide fluid access to sedimentary carbonates.

Two M.L.'s in the area, held by Oceania (Tas.) P/L., were considered to cover a portion of the prospective geology and as a result RGC signed an Option to Purchase agreement with the holders of the M.L.'s to secure tenure of the area.

During 1990 former E.L. 95/87, which adjoined E.L. 42/87 to the west of the Sylvester area, became available as ETA 219. RGCE tendered for the area

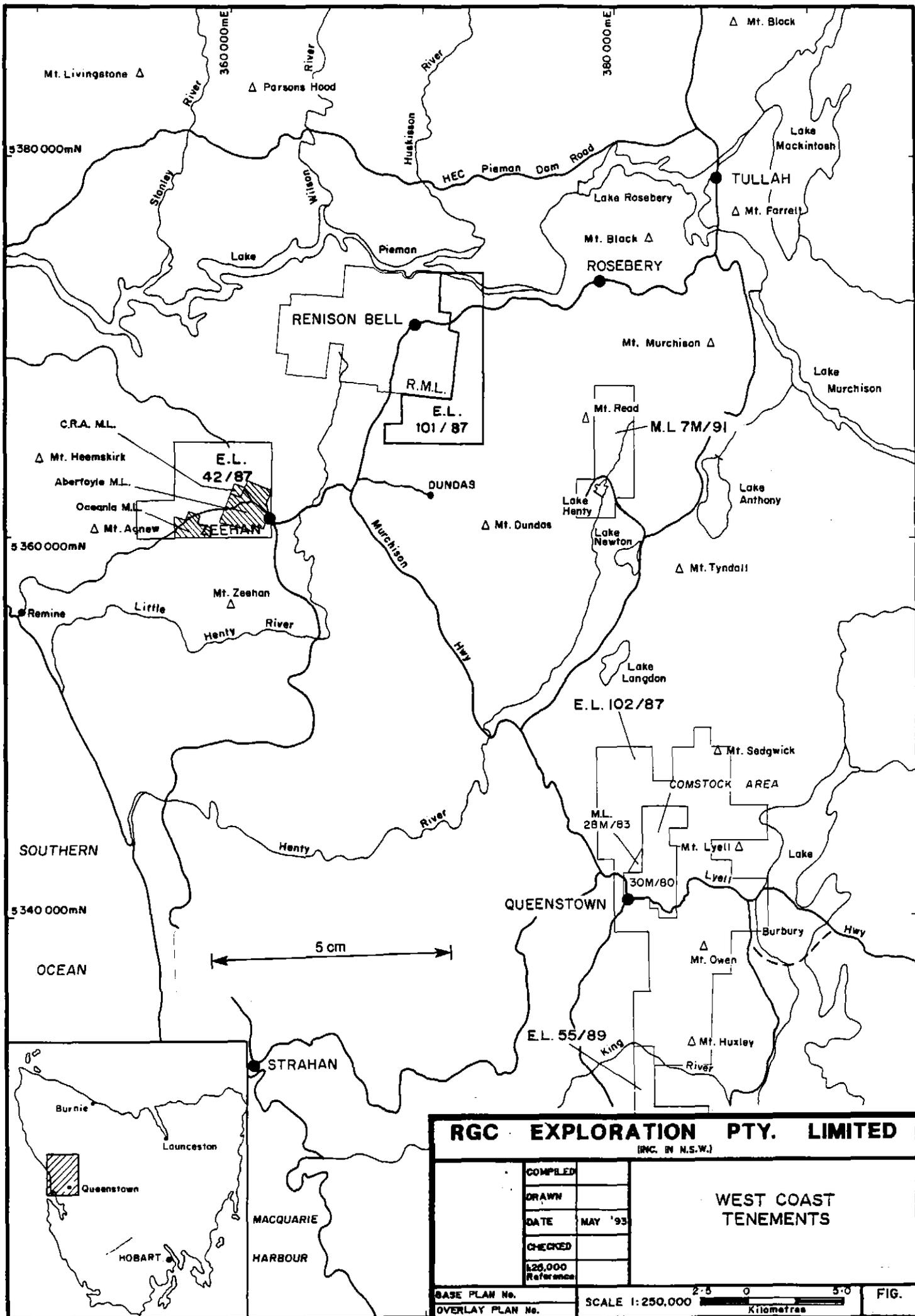
because it covered the westward extension of the major regional faults mentioned above. The area was granted to RGCE and ultimately amalgamated into E.L. 42/87.

The expanded E.L. covers 40 square kilometres of countryside that varies from buttongrass and tea-tree swamp to partially forested hilly terrain. It covers Zeehan townsite and many of the old silver-lead mines of the now abandoned Zeehan field. Access is provided by a number of all-weather roads, as well as numerous 4WD tracks and old, partially overgrown tramways.

Work on the E.L. was initially targeted at locating economic concentrations of tin of the style typified by the Montana deposit (carbonate replacement), the Severn deposit (Fault stockwork) and Queen Hill (fault and carbonate replacement). The Upper Oonah Formation and the so-called Poverty Point Beds (also called Montana Beds) were considered the most prospective units because of the presence within them of significant carbonate beds capable of hosting replacement-style deposits.

However as a result of the location of a significant base metal skarn on the Sylvester grid, the emphasis shifted toward testing the base metal potential of the prospect. This trend was reinforced during 1990/91 when RGCE decided to drastically reduce its tin exploration programme as a result of continued low tin prices and the consequent poor performance of the Renison Bell tin mine.

After the completion of 15 diamond drillholes, exploration of the Sylvester Grid was suspended in 1992 when it became unlikely that either the grade or tonnage of the resource could be improved to economic limited with further drilling. Exploration then focussed on the Parting Lake Grid, where exploration culminated in the drilling of a single diamond drillhole to test for the possibility of base metal and/or stanniferous replacement deposits above a gravity interpreted granitic cupola.



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

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DATE	MAY '93
CHECKED	
1:25,000 Reference	

**WEST COAST TENEMENTS**

BASE PLAN No.	SCALE 1:250,000	2.5 0 5.0	FIG.
OVERLAY PLAN No.	Kilometres		

970006

## 2. TENURE

E.L. 42/87 is held solely by Renison Ltd and explored by RGC Exploration Ltd (RGCE). It covers 21 square kilometres, most of which is vacant Crown land. The following mining leases are excluded from the E.L.

35M/72; C.R.A. Exploration P/L (Oonah Hill)  
36M/81; Aberfoyle Exp. P/L & Gippsland Oil & Min.'s N.L. (Queen Hill)  
43M/85; Oceania (Tas.) P/L (Sylvester Mine)  
123M/47; Oceania (Tas.) P/L (Comstock Mine)  
64M/74; Kynance P/L (Kynance Mine).

In May, 1990 an Option Agreement to purchase M.L.'s 43M/85 and 123M/47 was signed with Oceania (Tas.) P/L. Under the terms of the agreement Renison may explore the area for up to five years.

In December, 1990, RGCE successfully tendered for ETA 219 which adjoined E.L. 42/87 to the west. The ETA was given E.L. No.39/90, and in April 1991 was amalgamated into E.L. 42/87.

In September 1992, E.L. 42/87 was reduced from 40 square kilometres to 21 square kilometres.

## 3. WORK COMPLETED 1992/93

### 3.1 SY 016 SIROTEM Survey

Drillhole SY 016 was surveyed with down hole TEM. The survey was conducted by McSkimming Geophysics in June 1992 using a SIROTEM II system. Four 300m x 300m surface transmitting loops were used for the survey. The survey results were interpreted by Roger Deakin.

### 3.2 PL 001 Assays

Drill hole PL 001 was drilled in May to July 1992. The hole was drilled to a depth of 673m to test the Oonah Formation above an inferred granite

cupola near the Zeehan Western and Zeehan Montana Ag-Pb-Zn mines. The only part of this hole that was mineralised was from 42.6 to 50.7m, where Gordon Limestone adjacent to a fault was replaced by siderite with sparsely disseminated base metals. Details of this hole are described by Crossing (1992). Assay results from this interval had not been received at the time of writing the last annual report.

### 3.3 Feasibility Study

A feasibility study of the Sylvester deposit is currently underway. The study is being carried out by Tim Elmer, a mining engineer with the RGC Exploration Group. The objective of the study is, given the tonnage potential of the Sylvester deposit, to determine what base metal grades are required to make the Sylvester project economically viable. To assist Tim in this study, a summary review of the Sylvester project was compiled and is included as Appendix 3 in this report.

### 3.4 Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of all drill sites and access tracks was completed. The rehabilitation work carried out during the past 12 months is summarised in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - ZEEHAN DRILL SITE REHABILITATION  
OCTOBER 1992 TO SEPTEMBER 1993

SY002 - Straw picked up - spread fertiliser  
SY003 - Topsoil replaced - sumps filled - spread fertiliser  
SY004 - Spread fertiliser  
SY005 - Topsoil replaced - sumps filled - spread fertiliser  
SY008 - Spread Fertiliser  
SY009 - Topsoil replaced - sumps filled - spread fertiliser  
SY010 - Sump drained & filled - access track & site topsoil replaced - spread fertiliser  
SY011 - Sump filled - spread fertiliser  
SY012 - Spread fertiliser  
SY013 - Spread fertiliser  
SY014 - Site & access track topsoil replaced - sump filled - spread fertiliser  
SY015 - Heli-site, slash layed, spread fertiliser  
PL001 - Sump filled, spread fertiliser

NB: Jobs done above completes rehabilitation for these sites. Re-fertilising may be necessary in the summer.

## 4. RESULTS

### 4.1 SY 016 SIROTEM Survey

The results and interpretation of the downhole TEM survey of SY 016 are presented in Appendix 1. The survey indicated the presence of a strong off-hole conductor, however, the drill hole was not deep enough to see a complete profile of the anomaly. The anomaly was modelled by two circular current filaments. One conductor was interpreted to the south and above the end of the hole, striking E-W and dipping to the north. This orientation is broadly conformable with the stratigraphy and could represent a mineralised stratabound body or more likely a conductive (graphitic?) lithological unit. The second modelled conductor is below the end of the hole and dipping at 45° to the south-east. The cross-cutting orientation of this conductor relative to the stratigraphy suggests that it may be related to a conductive fault zone.

### 4.2 PL 001 Assays

The only significant assays in drill hole PL 001 were from an interval of Gordon Limestone which was replaced by siderite adjacent to a fault. A 2m interval averaged 0.76% Pb, 0.17% Zn and 17ppm Ag. A log of PL 001 and the assay results are presented in Appendix 2.

## 5. REFERENCES

Crossing, D.J.F., 1992. E.L. 42/87, Incorporating M.L.'s 43M/85 and 123M/47 - Zeehan Area Annual Report for the Period October 1991 to September 1992. RGC Exploration Report No. T/92/17.

**APPENDIX 1**

**INTERPRETATION OF DOWN HOLE TEM RESULTS FROM DRILL  
HOLE SY 016, SYLVESTER GRID, ZEEHAN, TASMANIA BY  
R.C. DEAKIN**

Interpretation of Down Hole TEM Results  
from Drill Hole SY016, Sylvester Grid,  
Zeehan, Tasmania.

on behalf of

R.G.C. Exploration Pty. Ltd.

by

R.C. Deakin

September 1992

DEAKIN & ASSOCIATES  
52 PARARI STREET  
MARANA BEACH. 4575

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PLATESPlate No.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Filament Modelling, Ch. 14 - Model C1.       |
| 2 | Filament Modelling, Ch. 20 - Model C2.       |
| 3 | Filament Modelling, Ch. 14 - Models C1 + C3. |
| 4 | Filament Modelling, Ch. 20 - Models C2 + C4. |

ACCOMPANYING PLANSFig. No.

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1. | Locality Plan + Interpretation                 |
| 2. | N-S Section - Locality + Interpretation        |
| 3. | E-W Section - Locality + Interpretation        |
| 4. | Oblique Projection - Locality + Interpretation |

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Sylvester exploration grid, near Zeehan in S.W. Tasmania, has to date been investigated by a minimum of 16 drill holes, a magnetometer survey and three down hole TEM surveys. Early geophysics consisted of a surface magnetometer survey (Wyatt, 1991) and down hole TEM surveys of drill holes SY002, SY003, SY004 and SY005 (Deakin, 1991). More recently, drill holes SY010 and SY014 were investigated by down hole TEM surveys (Deakin, 1992).

1.2 Magnetic data from the Sylvester grid (Wyatt, 1991) indicate the existence of four large, tabular, magnetic bodies with an approximate strike of 75 deg West of North and a 75 deg dip towards the north. They consist of a sulphide bearing magnetite body and a pyrrhotite body which are parallel (approx.) and divided into an eastern block with source depths of about 250m and a down faulted, western block with source depths of about 300m. The upper parts of these bodies occur within the approximate grid limits: 60800N - 61200N, 56200E - 57600E.

The magnetic bodies are thought to be associated with the Balstrup fault which has a similar strike and dip (to the interpreted magnetic bodies) and which occurs within Cambrian, Crimson Creek Formation overlying Oonah Formation. Those sedimentary sequences are typically open folded and complexly faulted.

1.3 Drill hole SY005 intersected the two magnetic sources within the eastern block (Nos 6 and 7 of Wyatt) and drill holes SY010 & SY014 intersected the two magnetic sources within the western block (Nos 18 and 19 of Wyatt).

Down Hole TEM surveys of those three holes (Deakin 1991 and Deakin 1992) indicated that the eastern two bodies were moderately conductive compared to the western bodies which were essentially non-conductive. The SY010 results indicate the existence of an 'off-hole' conductor east of the drill hole, coincident approximately with the upper, western part of No 6 magnetic model and related to a (small) residual (not modeled) (Wyatt 1991) magnetic anomaly.

1.4 The latest geophysics is associated with drill hole SY016 which was collared well east of the interpreted magnetic bodies and was designed to test possible sulphide occurrences within the Upper Oonah formation in the footwall of the Balstrup fault. That fault was intersected in the interval 330m - 337m and only minor sulphides were encountered in the hole.

Drill hole SY016 has been investigated by down hole TEM methods to assist in the delineation of untested sulphides. The field survey was conducted by McSkimming Geophysics in June 1992 using a Sirotem II system.

## 2. TEM SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION METHODS.

- 2.1 Four, 300m x 300m (square) surface transmitting (Tx) loops (Loops 1,2,3 and 4), were used for the down hole TEM survey of drill hole SY016 and their surface locations as well as the surface projections of the drill hole and interpretation models are illustrated on Figure 1.

Multi-channel profiles of the down hole TEM results for each surface Tx loop are presented in the appendix as Log-linear plots supplied by the field contractor.

- 2.2 Similar to earlier TEM results from drill holes SY002, SY003, SY004, SY005, SY010 and SY014 data interpretation was carried out with the assistance of quantitative, current filament modelling algorithms, developed by the author. The computer software emulates secondary TEM eddy currents as simple circular or rectangular current filaments and employs the following strategic algorithms.

- a) Calculation of EM field vectors (strength and direction) at model (current filament) locations for each separate Tx Loop.
- b) Tx loop positions are defined by up to 15 x,y,z coordinate sets to mimic as accurately as possible surface Loop geometry and hence reproduce as accurately as possible true subsurface EM field vectors.
- c) The energizing EM field vector is integrated over the area of the filament and projected onto the vector normal to the plane of the model filament.
- d) Calculation of the EM anomaly vector for each model - Tx Loop set, at defined points on each drill hole and projection of that vector on to the axial drill hole vector direction. Drill hole x,y,z co-ordinates and vector directions are computed from down hole surveys.

Any current filament model is defined by the x,y,z co-ordinates of its centre and three varieties of filament model can be defined. They are (a) circular, defined by radius, dip and the azimuth of the dip, (b) rectangular, defined by strike angle, length, width, dip and plunge and (c) sphere, a circular filament of defined radius oriented orthogonally to the energizing EM field vector and thus unlike the circular and rectangular filament models, having no preferred spatial orientation.

The quantitative forward modelling process consists of simultaneously fitting current filament model anomalies to field anomalies for selected Tx Loop - Drill hole - delay time field data sets. Absolute computed anomaly amplitudes are arbitrary and are determined by the anomaly range of one selected Tx Loop - Drill hole set with the

amplitudes of remaining sets determined by relative amplitudes of the calculated anomalies.

- 2.3 Quantitative forward modelling has been used as an interpretation aid. The algorithms used involve very simple model geometries in order to approximate subsurface EM behavior. The geology however can be and is expected to be far more complex both spatially and electrically than can be adequately modeled by theoretical means. Therefore the observed interpretation is very much an approximation of the geology and simply a tool used to optimize drilling targets.

Apart from the simplification of model geometry the modelling process assumes a uniform resistive halfspace which therefore ignores the possible electrical effects of a conductive host (background) and variations in lithology and structure. The area of interest is known to host many faults and minor sulphide veins which will influence subsurface electrical fields both inductively and galvanically.

- 2.4 Surface topography in the survey area has a relief of the order of 40m and for the computer modelling, Tx loops were defined by up to 9 separate x,y,z co-ordinates derived from the 1:5000 scale topographic contour map of the area.
- 2.5 The TEM results from DH SY016 for all four Tx loops are generally devoid of any short to moderate wave length anomalies apart from some early time (channels 1 to 6) noise at about 360m drill hole depth. That early time noise may be caused by graphite and minor pyrite associated with a fault intersected at approximately that depth.

There are however, weak, long wave length, anomalies which migrate from a curve rising towards the bottom of the hole, for mid times (channels 2 to 16) to a broad high centred at approximately 350m depth, for late times. Qualitatively, those curve shapes indicate that the drill hole is sampling the positive shoulder of an 'off-hole' negative anomaly which would occur below the end of the drill hole. The change in shape with increased delay time is indicative of significant migration of eddy currents towards the 'centre' of an 'off-hole' conductor.

### 3. INTERPRETATION.

- 3.1 Time channel number 14 was selected as representing the mid-time anomaly response and channel 20 for the late time anomaly. For the channel 14 data set the most acceptable filament model is one located south of the drill hole and with a dip of about 75 deg. to the north. That model was invoked as a circular current filament and is denoted as

C1. The C1 modelling results for all four Tx loops are illustrated on Plate 1.

The late time, channel 20, data was modeled with a circular current filament with the same location and orientation as C1 and to obtain an acceptable agreement with field results that model required a significant reduction in size, i.e. radius. This second model is denoted as C2 and the Channel 20 modelling result is illustrated on Plate 2.

For both interpretation results (C1 & C2) the model agreement with field data for Tx Loop 3 is poor. This applies particularly to the C2-channel 20 set where the model response, like those for Tx loops 1,2 and 3, drops down towards a low, off the end of the drill hole, whereas the field data represents a rising curve with depth.

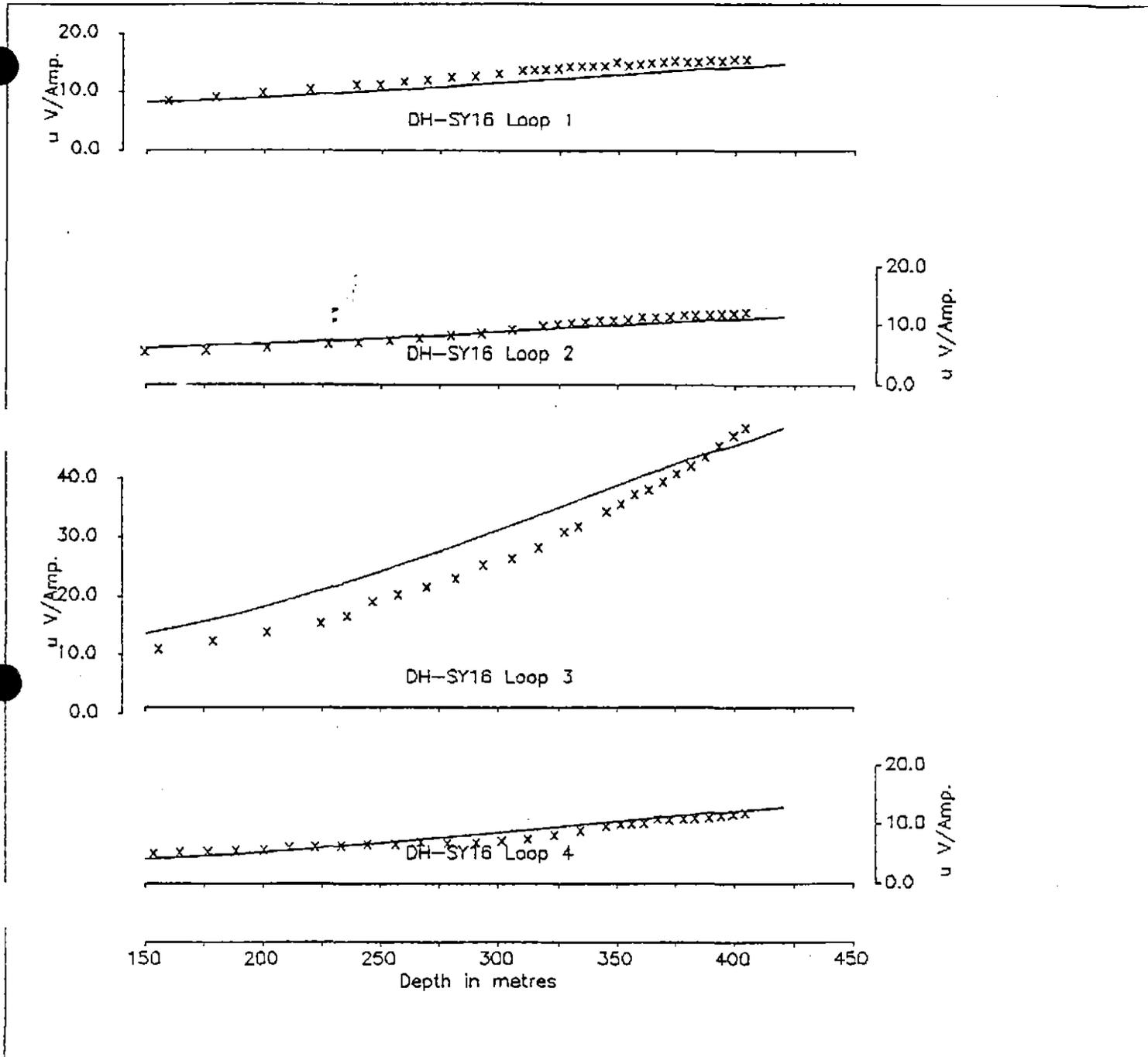
- 3.2 In order to obtain more acceptable data fits to the Tx loop 3 data, a second, additional, filament model was invoked which would be favourably energized by loop 3 in preference to the other three Tx loops. A host of different model combinations were tested using the modelling program and the most consistent results are represented by circular current filaments C1 & C3 for channel 14 (Plate 3) and filaments C2 & C4 for channel 20 (Plate 4).

The agreement with field results for channel 14 (Plate 3) is good and reasonable for channel 20, with the exception of the Tx loop 4 data set (Plate 4). Similarly to the C1 + C2 pair, models C3 and C4 represent a single circular current filament which contracts in size (radius) with time. The interpreted body is located below the drill hole, centred south of it and with a shallow (45 deg.) dip to the south east.

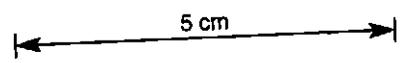
The locations of all four circular current filament models as well as the drill hole and surface loops are illustrated on Figures 1 to 4. Figure 1 is a surface projection, Figure 2 is a projection representing a N-S section, Figure 3 an E-W section and Figure 4 a projection from 65 deg. azimuth and 15 deg. elevation (above the 300m R.L. datum). The variable shapes of the surface loops in Figure 4 reflect variations in surface topography which were incorporated into the digital definitions of loop locations.

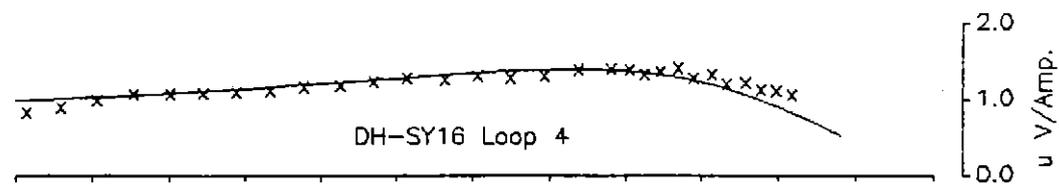
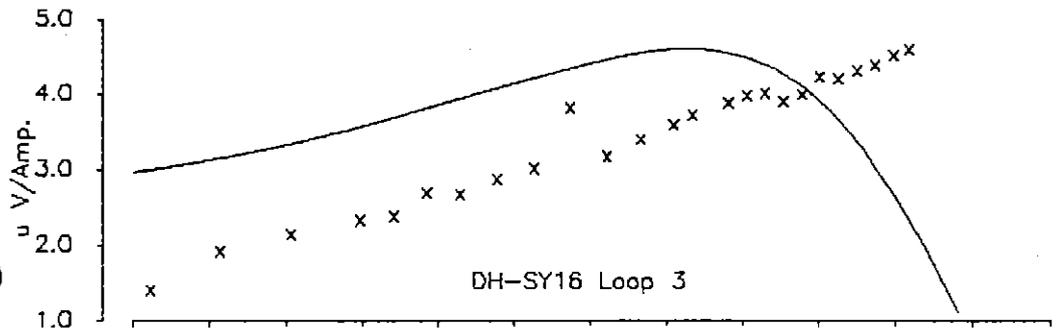
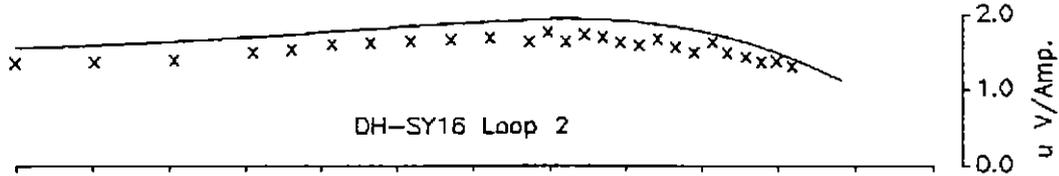
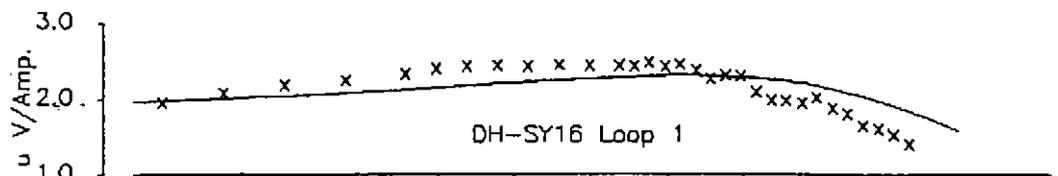
- 3.3 The interpretation of the main, long wave length, effects in DH SY016 is therefore a conductor represented by circular current filament models C1 and C2. The change from the large radius model C1 to the smaller model C2 with delay time is indicative of induced eddy currents contracting towards the centre of a conductor with time.

The interpreted model C1-C2, has an orientation similar to the interpreted magnetic bodies further to the west (Wyatt, 1991) with a strike direction of approximately 275 deg.



R. Deakin & Assoc.	R.G.C.-EXPLORATION
<p>Filmt. C1                  Type = Circle                  Centre x,y,z Co-ords are :                  58650.0E 60320.0N 50.0RL                  Az &amp; Dip = 5.0 75.0 deg                  Radius = 180.0 m</p>	<p><b>SYLVESTER</b>                  Zeehan, Tasmania                  Tem. Survey DH SY16                  Filament Modelling - Ch14                  Hor. Scale - 1 :2500</p>





150 200 250 300 350 400 450  
Depth in metres

R. Deakin & Assoc.

R.G.C.-EXPLORATION

Filmt. C2

Type = Circle

Centre x,y,z Co-ords are :

58650.0E 60320.0N 50.0RL

Az & Dip = 5.0 75.0 deg

Radius = 50.0 m

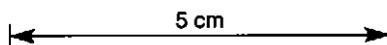
SYLVESTER

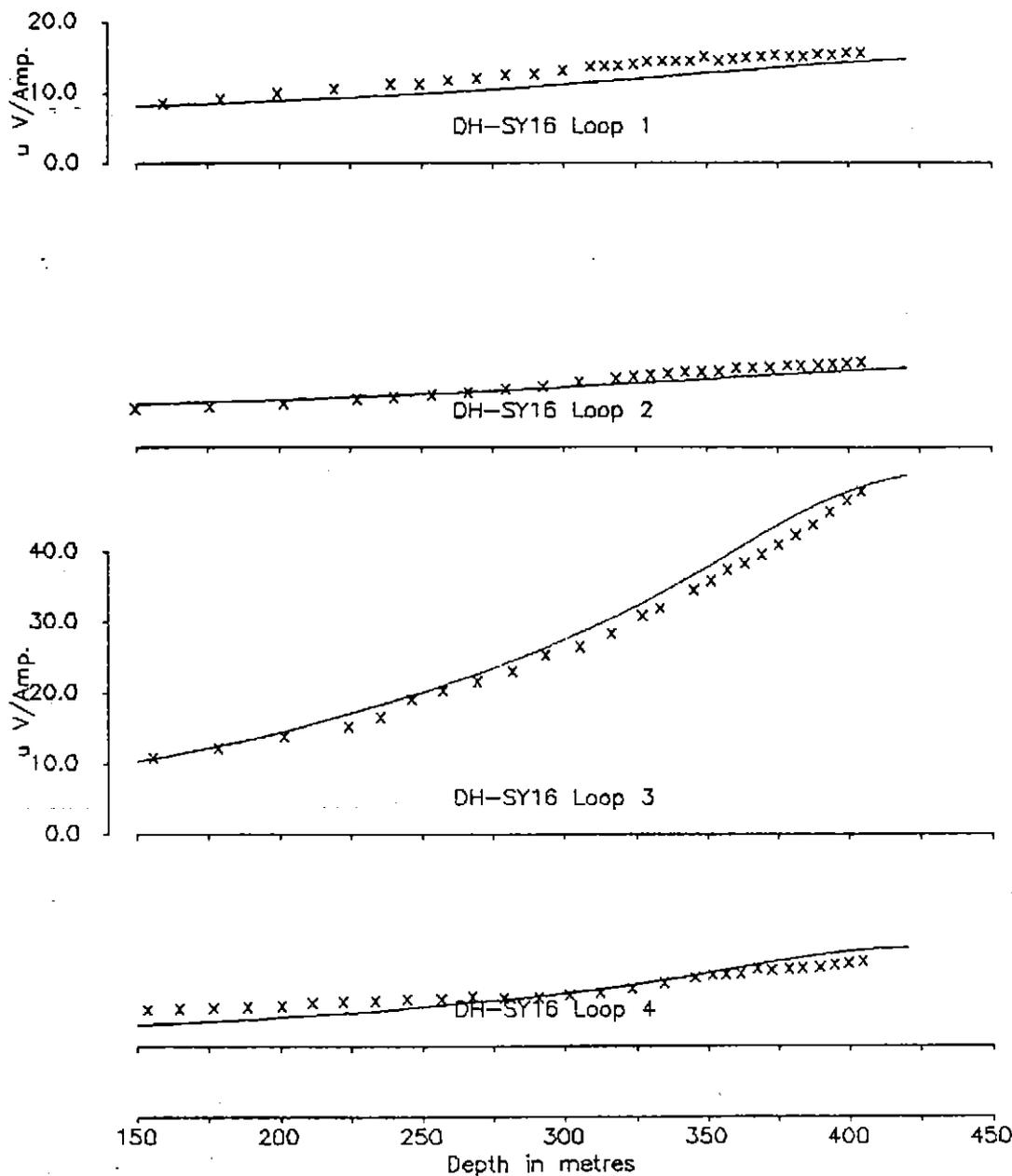
Zeehan, Tasmania

Tem. Survey DH SY16

Filament Modelling - Ch 20

Hor. Scale - 1 :2500





R. Deakin & Assoc.

R.G.C.-EXPLORATION

Filmt. C1

Filmt. C3

Type = Circle

Type = Circle

Centre x,y,z Co-ords are :

Centre x,y,z Co-ords are :

58550.0E 60320.0N 50.0RL

58550.0E 60440.0N -80.0RL

Az & Dip = 5.0 75.0 deg

Az & Dip = 135.0 45.0 deg

Radius = 180.0 m

Radius = 100.0 m

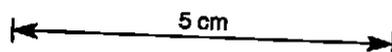
SYLVESTER

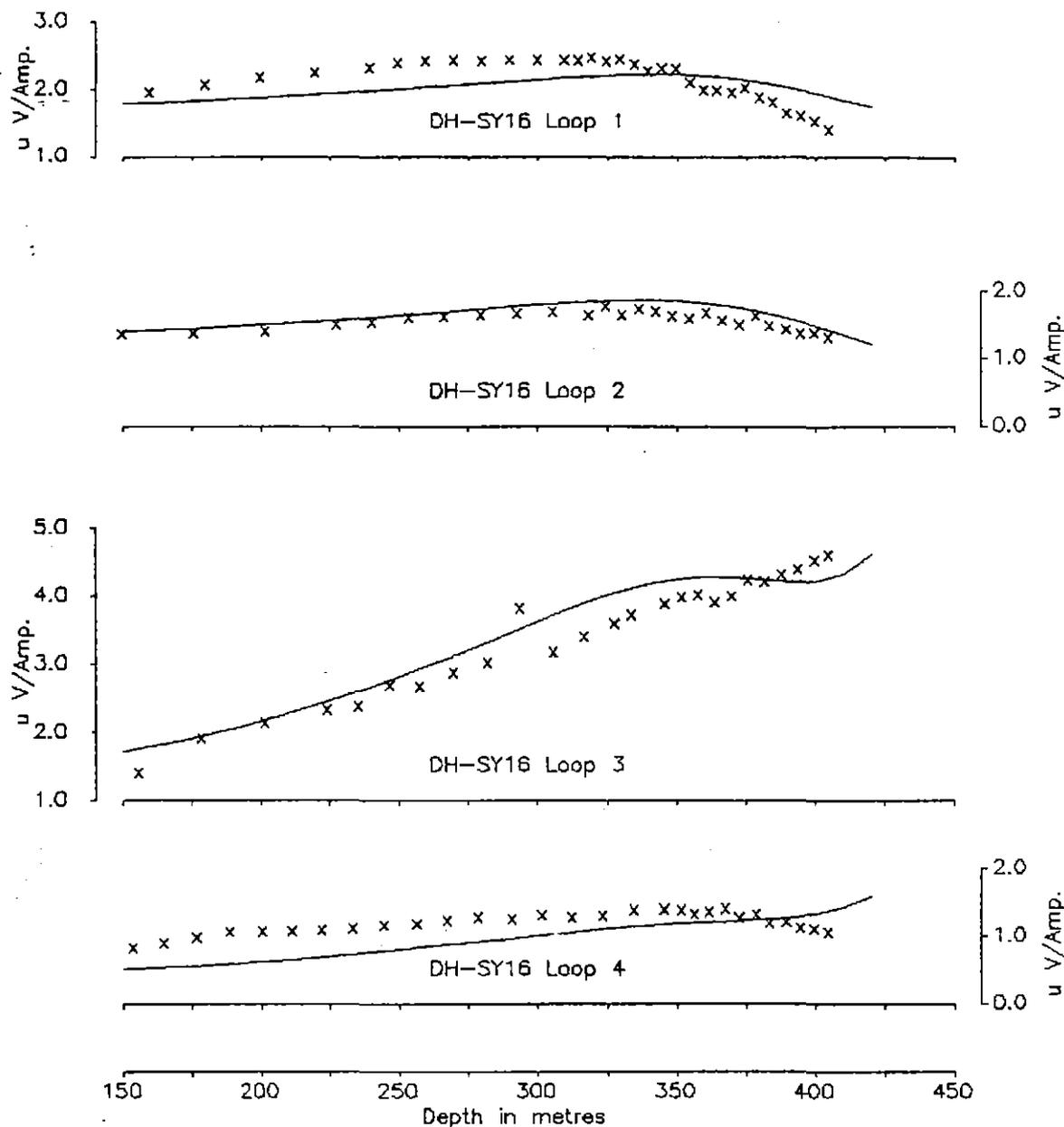
Zeehan, Tasmania

Tem. Survey DH SY16

Filament Modelling - Ch 14

Hor. Scale - 1 :2500





R. Deakin & Assoc.

R.G.C.-EXPLORATION

Filmt. C2

Filmt. C3

Type = Circle

Type = Circle

Centre x,y,z Co-ords are :

Centre x,y,z Co-ords are :

58650.0E 60320.0N 50.0RL

58550.0E 60440.0N -80.0RL

Az & Dip = 5.0 75.0 deg

Az & Dip = 135.0 45.0 deg

Radius = 50.0 m

Radius = 32.5 m

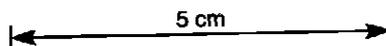
SYLVESTER

Zeehan, Tasmania

Tem. Survey DH SY16

Filament Modelling - Ch 20

Hor. Scale - 1:2500



(Grid azimuth) and a dip of approximately 75 deg. to the north. The relative anomaly amplitudes for the different Tx loops dictates the position of this model; south of and above the drill hole. The quantitative interpretation has invoked a circular filament model, however equivalent results are obtained with rectangular filaments with similar dimensions. The relative anomaly amplitudes for the different Tx loops restrict the strike length of a rectangular filament model and therefore an approximately equidimensional source is indicated.

- 3.4 The additional body, represented by the model C3-C4, is used to explain the behavior of the Tx loop 3 results at the end of the drill hole which are atypical with respect to the other three Tx loop results. The absolute size and shape of that model is not confidently derived and the small discrepantcies with the field data for later times (Channel 20) indicate that the model is only a fair approximation of the geology.

Similarly to the C1-C2 model, the C3-C4 model appears to exhibit contraction of eddy currents with time. Although this phenomenon is derived from the modelling exercise, it is not overtly obvious in the data and may be an artifact of the need to use relative filament areal sizes as the governing influence on relative anomaly contributions from different models.

The derived spatial orientation of the C3-C4 model having a 45 deg. (approx.) dip to the SE, suggests that it also is associated with faulting since the general geological dip is about 60 deg. to the north.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

- 4.1 Down hole TEM surveys of DH SY016 at the Sylvester grid using four surface transmitting loops, have detected a broad positive anomaly which is interpreted as the upper 'shoulder' of a probable 'off hole' anomaly which would be centred further down that hole if it extended to greater depths. Quantitative interpretation of that anomaly using circular current filament models, indicates that the source is an equidimensional, tabular, conductor, located above and south of the drill hole with a strike and dip approximately the same as the magnetic bodies further west.

To adequately explain the overall down hole TEM character an additional model, below the drill hole and with a shallow to moderate dip to the SE, was invoked.

Both the interpreted conductors are each represented by two circular current filament models which emulate contraction of eddy currents and hence filament radius, with TEM delay

time.

4.2 The interpretation of the four separate filament models represents an approximate explanation of the field data and more importantly, is based on (probably) only a relatively small and somewhat insignificant part of the overall anomaly. Therefore, the interpreted 'off hole' conductors are at best, an approximate indication of likely sulphide mineralisation. Significant anomalous conductors in the vicinity of the drill hole are however indicated; an encouragement for further exploration.

4.3 A drilling target from the C1 + C2 models can be recommended and is :

The point defined by 60300N, 58650E, 50m R.L.

Ideally, drill hole SY016 should be deepened by about 200m and re-surveyed with TEM. The C1 model indicates that an extension of DH SY016 of about 150m should intersect the edge of the main anomaly source.

## 5. REFERENCES.

Deakin, R.C., 1991. Interpretation of Down Hole Geophysical Results from the Sylvester Grid, Zeehan, Tasmania. R. Deakin & Assoc. rep for R.G.C. Exploration Pty. Ltd. April 1991.

Deakin, R.C., 1992. Interpretation of Down Hole TEM Results, drill holes SY010 and SY014 from the Sylvester Grid, Zeehan, Tasmania. R. Deakin & Assoc. rep. for R.G.C. Exploration Pty. Ltd. February 1992.

Wyatt, B., 1991. Interpretation of ground magnetic data from the Sylvester Prospect, Zeehan, Tasmania. Wyatt & Associates Rep. for R.G.C. Exploration Pty. Ltd. Sept. 1991.

R. Deakin & Assoc.

Filmt. C1  
 Type = Circle  
 Centre x, y, z Co-ords are :  
 58850.0E 60320.0N 50.0RL  
 Az & Dip = 5.0 75.0 deg  
 Radius = 180.0 m

Filmt C2  
 Type = Circle  
 Centre x, y, z Co-ords are :  
 58850.0E 60320.0N 50.0RL  
 Az & Dip = 5.0 75.0 deg  
 Radius = 50.0 m

Filmt. C3  
 Type = Circle  
 Centre x, y, z Co-ords are :  
 58850.0E 60440.0N -80.0RL  
 Az & Dip = 135.0 45.0 deg  
 Radius = 100.0 m

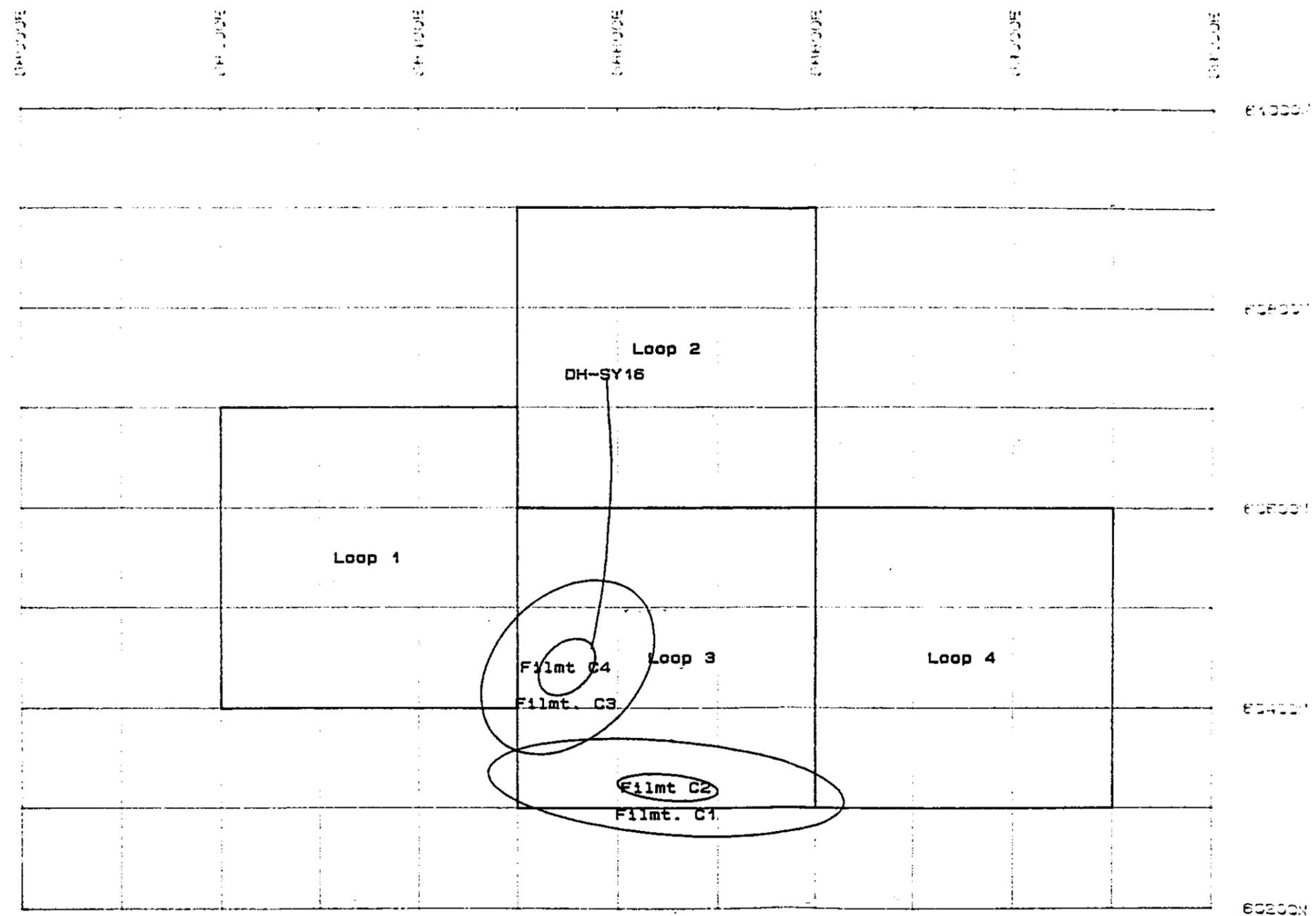
Filmt C4  
 Type = Circle  
 Centre x, y, z Co-ords are :  
 58850.0E 60440.0N -80.0RL  
 Az & Dip = 135.0 45.0 deg  
 Radius = 32.5 m

R.G.C.-EXPLORATION

SYLVESTER  
 Zeehan, Tasmania  
 Tem. Survey DH SY16  
 Locality Plan

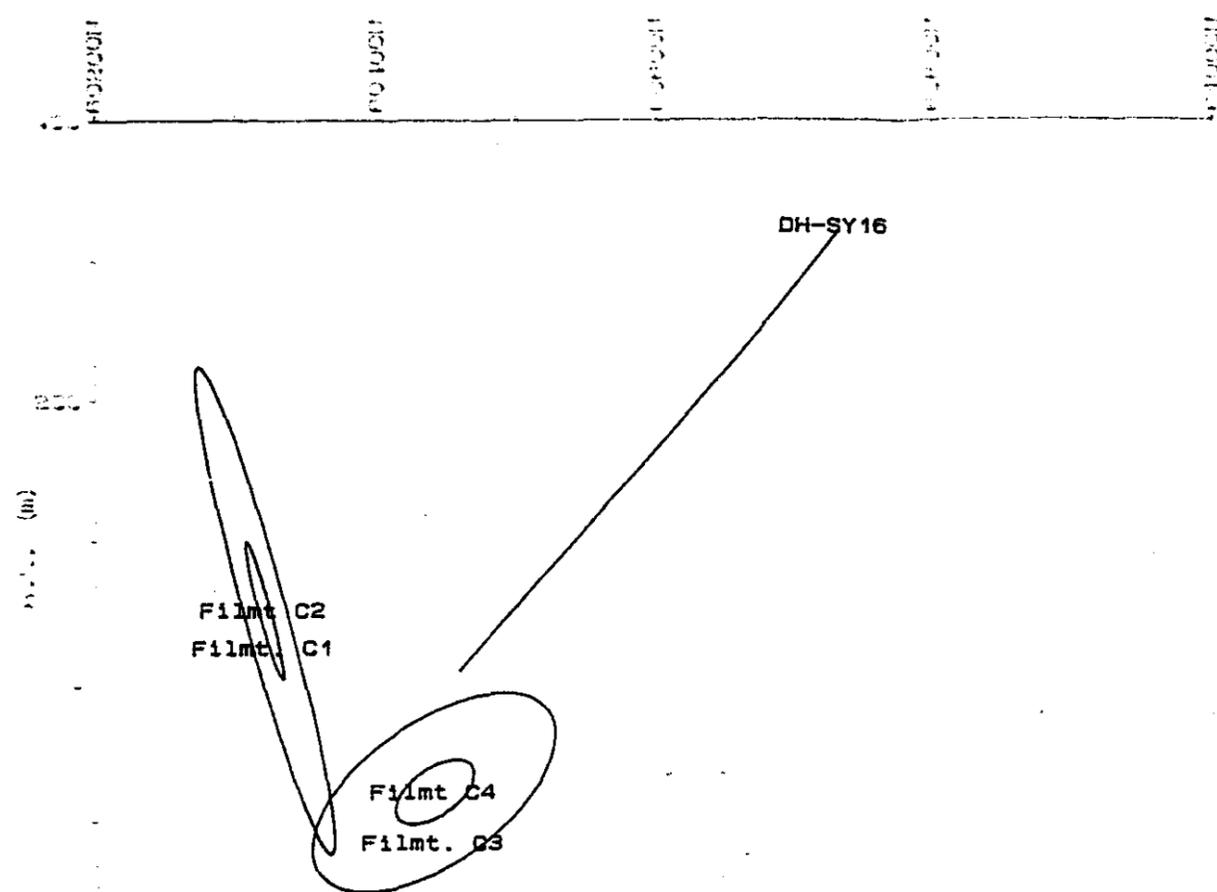
Hor. Scale - 1 : 5000

Figure 1



Projection from: 180.0 deg Azimuth  
 and: 90.0 deg Tilt

5 cm



Projection from: 90.0 deg Azimuth  
 and: 0.0 deg Tilt

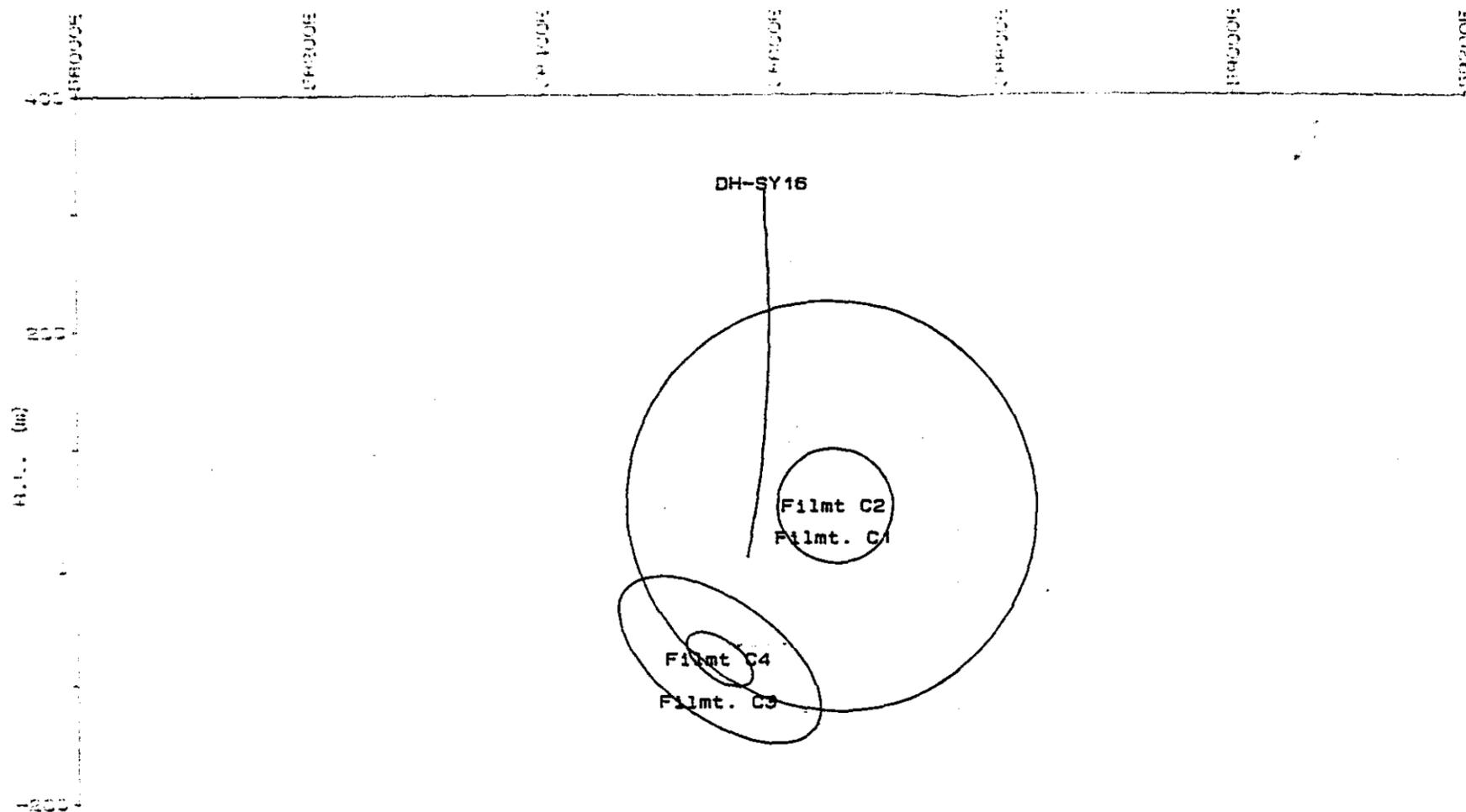
5 cm

R.G.C.-EXPLORATION

SYLVESTER  
 Zeehan, Tasmania  
 Tem. Survey DH SY16  
 N-S Section

Hor. Scale - 1:5000

Figure 2

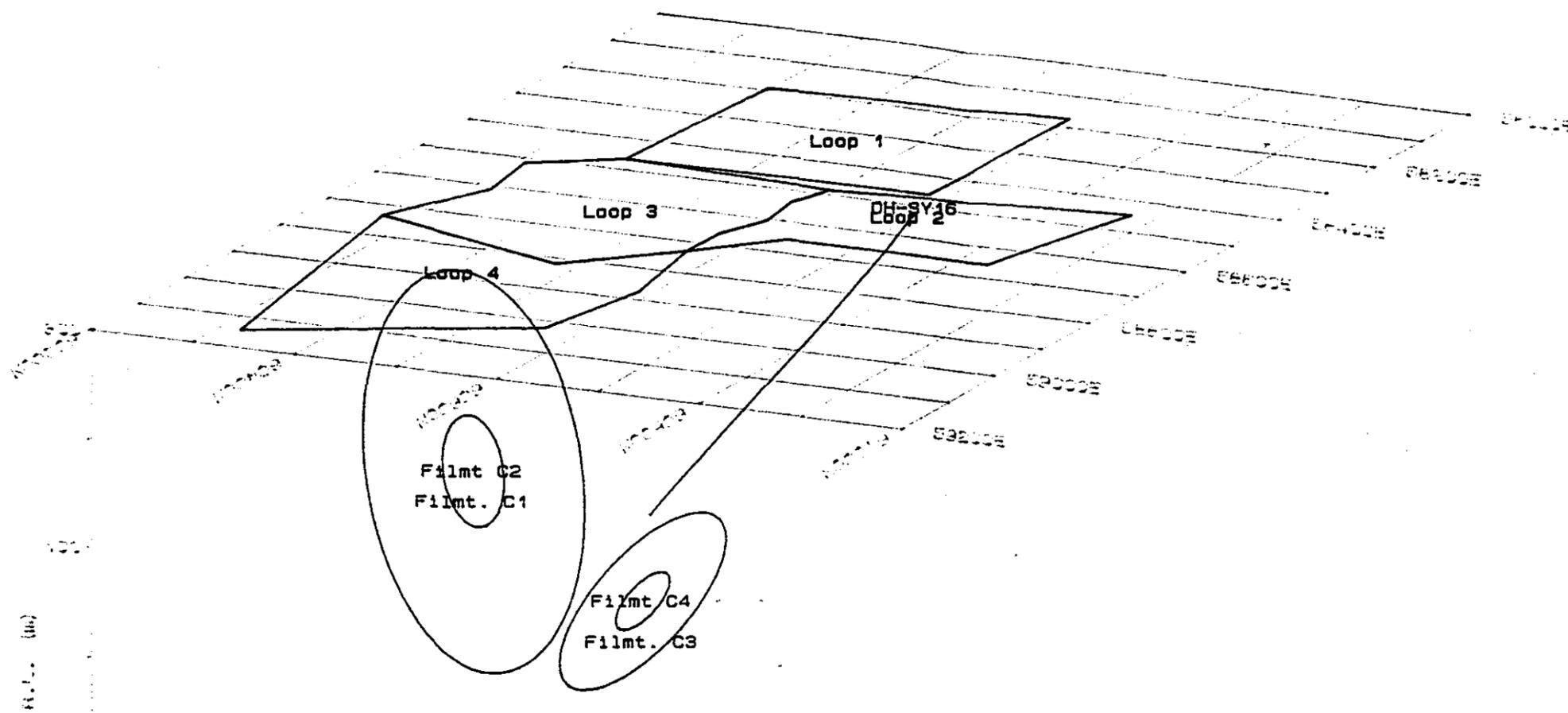


Projection from: 180.0 deg Azimuth  
 and: 0.0 deg Tilt

R.G.C.-EXPLORATION

SYLVESTER  
 Zeehan, Tasmania  
 Tem. Survey DH SY16  
 E-W Section

Hor. Scale - 1:5000



Projection from: 65.0 deg Azimuth  
 and: 15.0 deg Tilt

R.G.C.-EXPLORATION

SYLVESTER  
 Zeehan, Tasmania  
 Tem. Survey DH SY16  
 Oblique Section

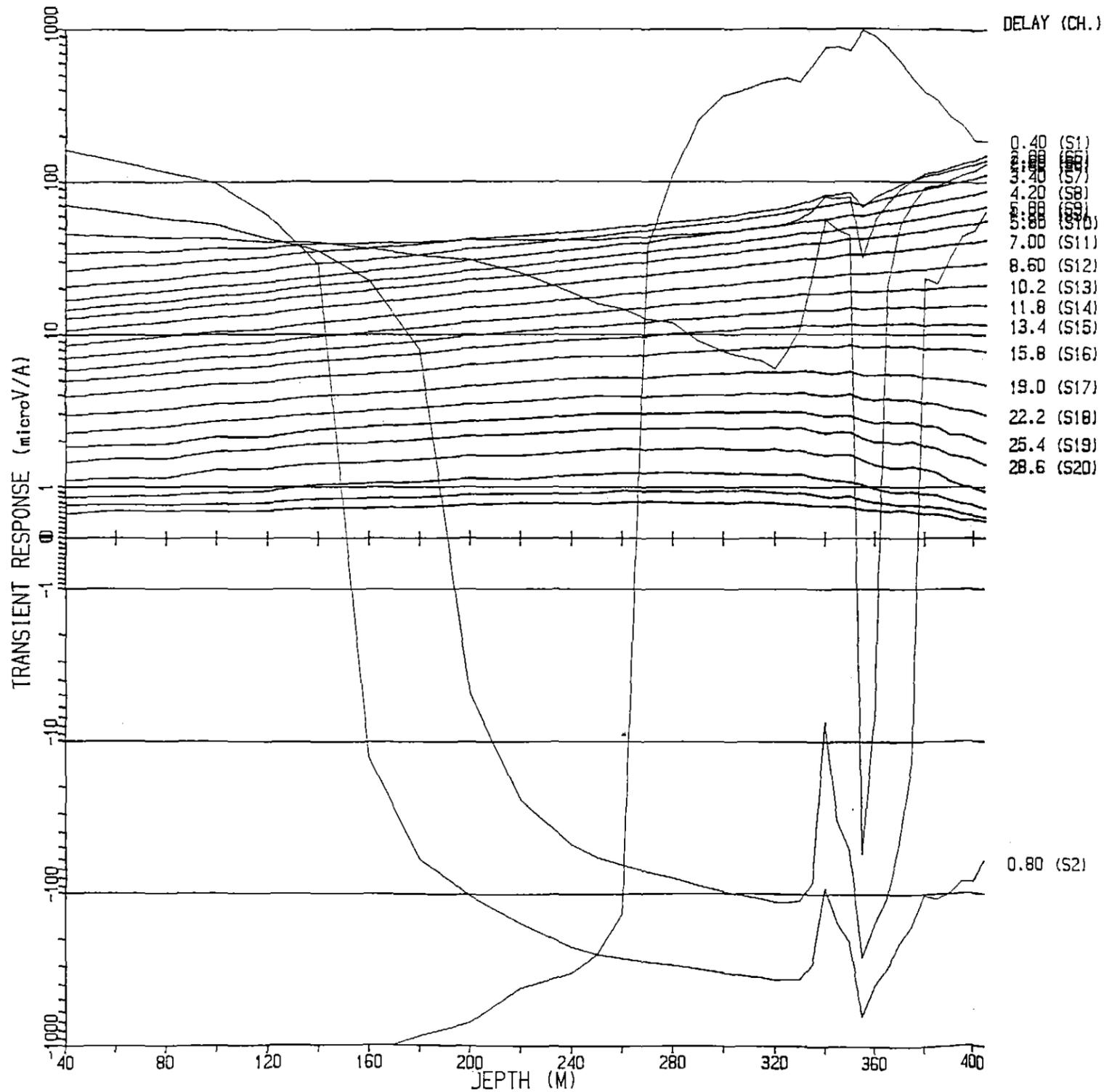
Hor. Scale - 1 : 5000

Figure 4

APPENDIX

TEM Log-Linear Profile Plots  
DH SYØ16 - Loops 1,2,3 and 4.

(by McSkimming Geophysics)



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

DATA ACQUIS'N : McSKIMMING GEOPHYSICS

SURVEY DATE : JUNE 1992  
 CONFIGURATION : 300M SQUARE TX. LOOP,  
 DRILL HOLE SURVEY  
 READING INT. : 20 METRES  
 NO. OF STACKS : 512  
 TRANSMITTER : MEDIUM POWER  
 RECEIVER : SIROTEM II S/N 1224  
 CURRENT : 14.6 AMPS  
 OPERATOR : P McSKIMMING

PLOT SPECIFICATIONS

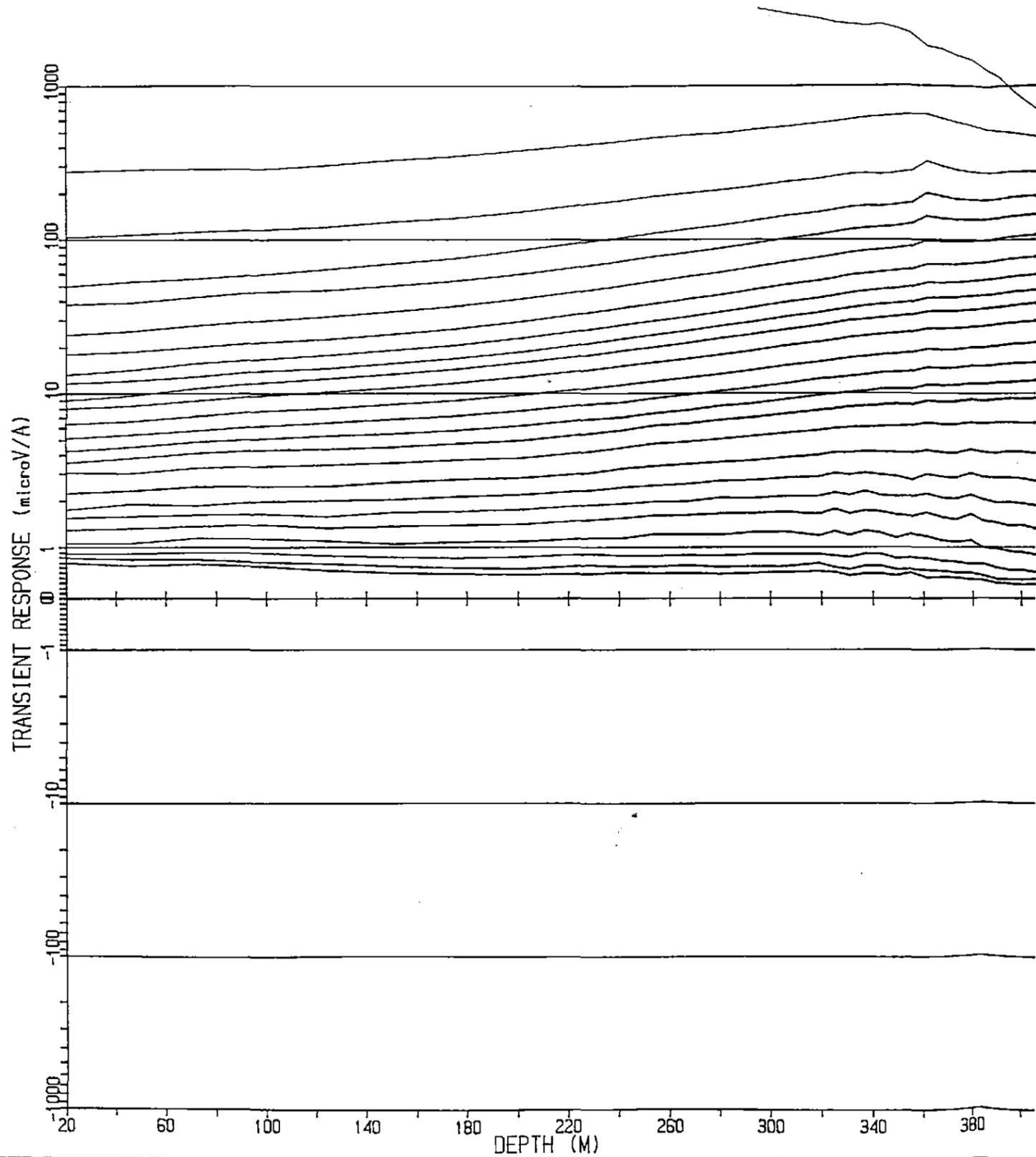
HORIZONTAL SCALE - 1:2000  
 VERTICAL SCALE - LOGARITHMIC  
 3CM. PER DECADE  
 LINEAR BETWEEN  
 -1 AND +1

TIME DELAYS IN MILLISECONDS  
 E - EARLY TIME WINDOW  
 S - STANDARD TIME WINDOW

R.G.C. EXPLORATION

ZEEHAN  
 SYLVESTER  
 SIROTEM PROFILE  
 LINE SY016 LP1

SCALE - 1:2000



- DELAY (CH.)
- 0.40 (S1)
- 0.80 (S2)
- 1.20 (S3)
- 1.60 (S4)
- 2.00 (S5)
- 2.60 (S6)
- 3.40 (S7)
- 4.20 (S8)
- 5.00 (S9)
- 5.80 (S10)
- 7.00 (S11)
- 8.60 (S12)
- 10.2 (S13)
- 11.8 (S14)
- 13.4 (S15)
- 15.8 (S16)
- 19.0 (S17)
- 22.2 (S18)
- 25.4 (S19)
- 28.6 (S20)

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

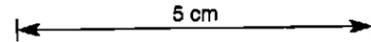
DATA ACQUIS'N : McSKIMMING GEOPHYSICS

SURVEY DATE : JUNE 1992  
 CONFIGURATION : 300M SQUARE TX. LOOP  
 DRILL HOLE SURVEY  
 READING INT. : 20 METRES  
 NO. OF STACKS : 512  
 TRANSMITTER : MEDIUM POWER  
 RECEIVER : SIROTEM II S/N 1224  
 CURRENT : 14.3 AMPS  
 OPERATOR : P McSKIMMING

PLOT SPECIFICATIONS

HORIZONTAL SCALE - 1:2000  
 VERTICAL SCALE - LOGARITHMIC  
 3CM. PER DECADE  
 LINEAR BETWEEN  
 -1 AND +1

TIME DELAYS IN MILLISECONDS  
 E - EARLY TIME WINDOW  
 S - STANDARD TIME WINDOW



R.G.C. EXPLORATION

ZEEHAN  
 SYLVESTER  
 SIROTEM PROFILE  
 LINE SY016 LP2

SCALE - 1:2000

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

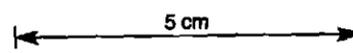
DATA ACQUIS'N : McSKIMMING GEOPHYSICS

SURVEY DATE : JUNE 1992  
 CONFIGURATION : 300M SQUARE TX. LOOP,  
 DRILL HOLE SURVEY  
 READING INT. : 20 METRES  
 NO. OF STACKS : 512  
 TRANSMITTER : MEDIUM POWER  
 RECEIVER : SIROTEM II S/N 1224  
 CURRENT : 13.2 AMPS  
 OPERATOR : P McSKIMMING

PLOT SPECIFICATIONS

HORIZONTAL SCALE - 1:2000  
 VERTICAL SCALE - LOGARITHMIC  
 3CM. PER DECADE  
 LINEAR BETWEEN  
 -1 AND +1

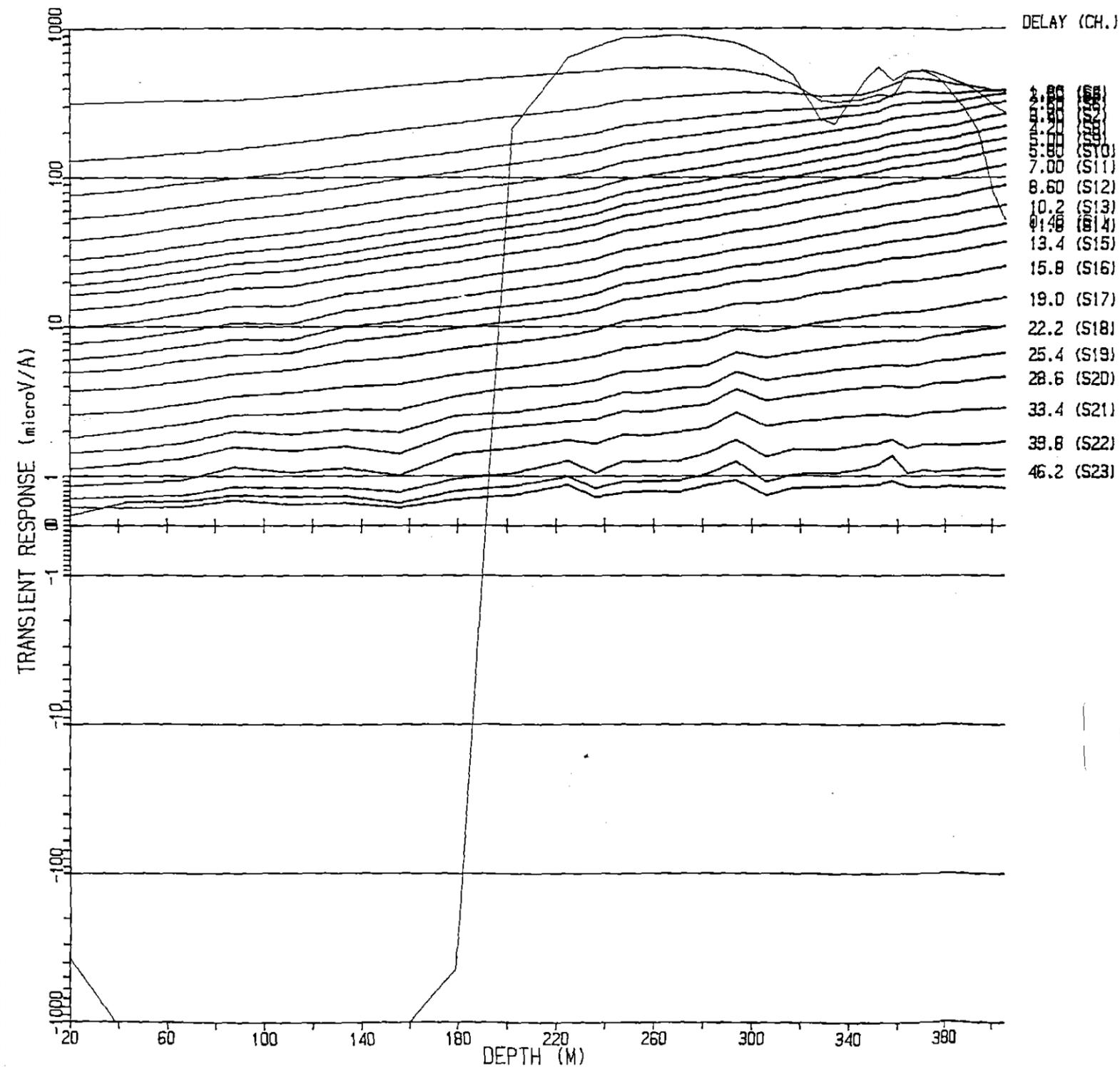
TIME DELAYS IN MILLISECONDS  
 E - EARLY TIME WINDOW  
 S - STANDARD TIME WINDOW

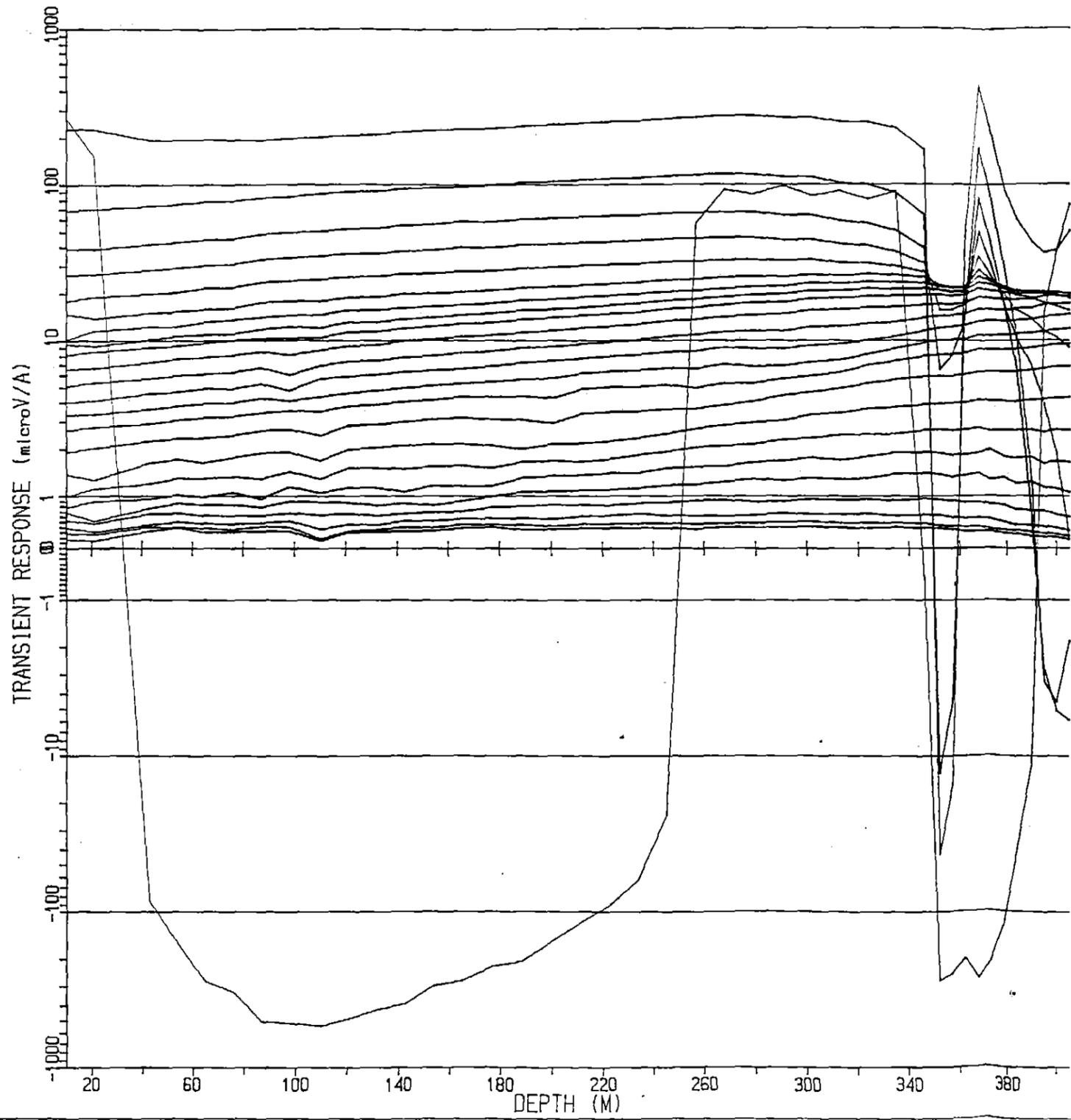


R.G.C. EXPLORATION

ZEEHAN  
 SYLVESTER  
 SIROTEM PROFILE  
 LINE SY016 LP3

SCALE - 1:2000





DELAY (CH.)

- 0.40 (S1)
- 0.80 (S2)
- 1.60 (S3)
- 3.20 (S4)
- 6.40 (S5)
- 12.8 (S6)
- 15.8 (S16)
- 19.0 (S17)
- 22.2 (S18)
- 25.4 (S19)
- 28.6 (S20)
- 1.20 (S3)
- 1.60 (S4)

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

DATA ACQUIS'N : McSKIMMING GEOPHYSICS

SURVEY DATE : JUNE 1992

CONFIGURATION : 300M SQUARE TX. LOOP,  
DRILL HOLE SURVEY

READING INT. : 20 METRES

NO. OF STACKS : 512

TRANSMITTER : MEDIUM POWER

RECEIVER : SIROTEM II S/N 1224

CURRENT : 13.4 AMPS

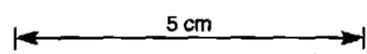
OPERATOR : P McSKIMMING

PLOT SPECIFICATIONS

HORIZONTAL SCALE - 1:2000

VERTICAL SCALE - LOGARITHMIC  
3CM. PER DECADE  
LINEAR BETWEEN  
-1 AND +1

TIME DELAYS IN MILLISECONDS  
E - EARLY TIME WINDOW  
S - STANDARD TIME WINDOW



R.G.C. EXPLORATION

ZEEHAN  
SYLVESTER

SIROTEM PROFILE  
LINE SY016 LP4

SCALE - 1:2000

**APPENDIX 2**

**DRILL LOG AND ASSAYS, PL 001**

PARTING LAKE PROSPECT

SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PL001

PROJECT IDEN : PARTING LA START DATE : 1 JAN 90 COMPLETION DATE : LOGGED BY:  
 COLLAR NORTHING: 362230.00 COLLAR EASTING : 361190.00 COLLAR ELEVATION: 190.00 GRID AZIMUTH : 0.00  
 DRILLED BY : TOTAL LENGTH : 673.00 CORE/HOLE SIZE :

SURVEY FLAG	SURVEY POINT LOCATION	FORESIGHT	AZIMUTH (DEGREES)	VERTICAL ANGLE (DEGREES)	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION
000	0.00		250.00	-55.00	362230.00	361190.00	190.00
001	15.00		251.00	-56.00			
002	45.00		251.50	-55.00			
003	75.00		252.00	-54.80			
004	105.00		252.00	-54.40			
005	135.00		250.00	-54.00			
006	165.00		248.50	-53.80			
007	195.00		248.00	-53.00			
008	225.00		248.50	-52.80			
009	255.00		249.00	-52.00			
010	285.00		249.00	-52.00			
011	315.00		248.00	-50.80			
012	345.00		248.00	-49.00			
013	375.00		248.50	-47.00			
014	405.00		248.00	-45.50			
015	435.00		248.00	-44.50			
016	465.00		247.50	-43.00			
017	495.00		247.50	-42.00			
018	525.00		248.00	-42.00			
019	555.00		248.00	-41.30			
020	585.00		248.00	-41.00			
021	615.00		248.00	-41.00			
022	645.00		249.00	-38.50			
023	666.50		250.50	-37.80			
024	673.00		249.50	-36.00			

R HED This hole was drilled Westward from the Parting Lake Road at an  
 R HED inclination of -55 degrees. It was targetted to intersect a  
 R HED series of Westerly dipping thrust faults below 500m  
 R HED downhole. These thrusts are located above a gravity  
 R HED interpreted cupola, and appear to be the feeder conduits for  
 R HED the old Zeehan Montana and Zeehan Western silver-lead mines.  
 R HED The hole was drilled to determine if carbonates are interbedded  
 R HED within the Upper Oonah Formation, and if such carbonates show  
 R HED evidence of replacement base metal and/or stanniferous  
 R HED mineralisation in the vicinity of the thrust faults. The style  
 R HED of mineralisation expected is modelled on Queen Hill, and  
 R HED Sylvester replacement deposits.

970033

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT

SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PLO01 (CONTINUED)

The hole was collared in Gordon Limestone which is partially recrystallised, with minor disseminated galena. At 521.15m the hole passed through a fault into Upper Oonah Formation siltstones, mudstones and greywackes, which are highly disturbed and intersected by numerous faults. These sediments became less deformed below about 300m, and a large body of agglomeritic Montana Metaphyric Volcanics was encountered over the interval 513.6 - 601.7m. No significant carbonates were encountered in the Upper Oonah Formation, and no significant mineralisation was encountered. A few minor sideritic veins were intersected.

R HED  
R HED

- Interval -		Description	Unit
From (m)	To (m)		
0.00	10.00	NO CORE (PRECOLLAR). STRUCTURE: p.	
10.00	52.15	ORDOVICIAN GORDON LIMESTONE WEATHERED LIMESTONE: 7a. STRUCTURE: moderately broken core p f. TEXTURE: massive, stylolitic.	
R 10.00	R 52.15	Massive medium grained Gordon Limestone. Fizzes strongly	
R 10.00	R 52.15	in diluted HCL, locally moderately weathered,	
R 10.00	R 52.15	vuggy and broken. Partially altered and recrystallised toward	
R 10.00	R 52.15	base. Characterised by presence of abundant calcite and siderite	
R 10.00	R 52.15	occurring as regular veins, irregular veins and patches	
R 10.00	R 52.15	associated with incident brecciation and as disseminations.	
R 10.00	R 52.15	Veins and patches typically possess a calcite core rimmed with	
R 10.00	R 52.15	siderite. About 1% galena is present in these altered zones as	
R 10.00	R 52.15	disseminated subhedral crystals, irregular stringers and	
R 10.00	R 52.15	occasionally as euhedral crystals/lining vughs. Lesser amounts	
R 10.00	R 52.15	of red to reddish-brown translucent sphalerite occurs as	
R 10.00	R 52.15	disseminated crystals. Some sideritic alteration is associated	
R 10.00	R 52.15	with stylolites	
		10.00 - 28.30 40% ORDOVICIAN GORDON LIMESTONE WEATHERED	
		LIMESTONE: 7a.	
		STRUCTURE: very strongly broken core with core loss, d f.	
		TEXTURE: vuggy, stylolitic.	
		35.70 - 36.50 100% ORDOVICIAN GORDON LIMESTONE LIMESTONE: au.	
		STRUCTURE: moderately broken core d f.	
		TEXTURE: massive, recrystallised.	
		ALTERATION: moderately al, weakly wd, veins disseminations &	
		scattered crystals o.	
		MINERALOGY: disseminations = veins of 10% talc, disseminations &	
		scattered crystals o 1%, siderite.	
		38.30 - 40.00 90% ORDOVICIAN GORDON LIMESTONE LIMESTONE: au.	
		STRUCTURE: moderately broken core d f.	
		TEXTURE: massive, recrystallised.	

070034

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : FLO01 (CONTINUED)

	Interval	-	-	Description	Unit
	From (m)	To (m)	To (m)		
				ALTERATION: moderately al, weakly wd, veins disseminations & scattered crystals o.	
				MINERALOGY: disseminations > veins of 20% talc, disseminations & scattered crystals o 0.3%, siderite.	
R	42.60	50.70		This zone is variably brecciated and faulted, with up to 2.5% galena. Microfaults at 45-50 degrees to the CA post-date mineralisation. Siderite patches and galena veins are clearly displaced across these microfaults, which have observed displacements of a few cm's. The microfaults also post-date a locally developed foliation at 45 degrees to C.A. (shear fabric?).	
R	42.60	50.70			
R	42.60	50.70			
R	42.60	50.70			
R	42.60	50.70			
R	42.60	50.70			
R	42.60	50.70			
				42.60 - 48.20 90% ORDOVICIAN GORDON LIMESTONE LIMESTONE: au.	
				STRUCTURE: d f.	
				TEXTURE: massive, recrystallised, veined, microfaults.	
				ALTERATION: moderately al, weakly wd, veins disseminations & scattered crystals o.	
				MINERALOGY: disseminations = veins of 30% talc, disseminations < veins of 10% magnetite, disseminations > veins of 0.1% disseminations & scattered crystals o sphalerite, 1%, veins disseminations & scattered crystals o siderite.	
				48.20 - 50.70 100% ORDOVICIAN GORDON LIMESTONE LIMESTONE: 7a.	
				STRUCTURE: strongly broken core due to faulting, d fault ca, fault: ca 45.	
				TEXTURE: tightly folded, brecciated.	
				ALTERATION: weakly al, weakly wd.	
				MINERALOGY: 50 quartz, patchy 5% talc, disseminations & scattered crystals o 1%.	
				50.70 - 52.14 100% ORDOVICIAN GORDON LIMESTONE LIMESTONE: au.	
				STRUCTURE: moderately broken core d f.	
				TEXTURE: massive, recrystallised.	
				ALTERATION: moderately al, weakly wd, patchy.	
				MINERALOGY: patchy 20% talc, patchy 5% magnetite, disseminations & scattered crystals o 1%, siderite.	
	52.15	52.45		FAULT: 5a.	
				STRUCTURE: p fault ca.	
				TEXTURE: sheared.	
				ALTERATION: moderate.	
				MINERALOGY: 40 quartz, disseminations & scattered crystals o graphite pyrite, 1% chalcopyrite, 20% disseminations & scattered crystals o.	
	52.45	101.50		PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SILTSTONE: 5a.	
				STRUCTURE: strongly broken core along bedding, p.	

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PLO01 (CONTINUED)

	Interval From (m) To (m)	Description	Unit
		TEXTURE: fine bedded, medium bedded, disturbed, boudinaged. ALTERATION: moderately carbonate. MINERALOGY: disseminations & scattered crystals o 1% chalcopyrite.	
R	52.45 101.50	The interval in general exhibits high strain with consequent	
R	52.45 101.50	boudinaging of some thin sandy interbeds & localised	
R	52.45 101.50	graphitisation of carbonaceous siltstones. A weak cleavage is	
R	52.45 101.50	occasionally observed. BCA's vary 20 - 70, AVE 40.	
	52.45 - 101.50	100% SANDSTONE: 5a.	
		STRUCTURE: n.	
		TEXTURE: medium bedded, disturbed, sand grade coarse fraction.	
	52.45 - 58.00	40% FAULT, SHEAR ZONE.	
		STRUCTURE: very strongly broken core n shear ca.	
		TEXTURE: strongly sheared.	
		ALTERATION: strongly graphite.	
		MINERALOGY: 40 quartz, graphite pyrite, 20% disseminations & scattered crystals o.	
	61.00 - 66.00	40% PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SILTSTONE: 5a.	
		STRUCTURE: very strongly broken core d.	
		TEXTURE: moderately sheared, medium bedded, disturbed, boudinaged.	
		ALTERATION: strongly graphite.	
		MINERALOGY: disseminations & scattered crystals o graphite pyrite, 1% chalcopyrite, 10% disseminations & scattered crystals o.	
	69.50 - 70.00	100% BRECCIA.	
		STRUCTURE: n lower contact ca.	
		MINERALOGY: 50 quartz.	
	72.70 - 73.40	100% FAULT.	
		STRUCTURE: n fault ca.	
		TEXTURE: folded, strongly sheared, fibrous.	
		ALTERATION: strongly graphite.	
		MINERALOGY: patchy 80 quartz, 10% siderite, patchy graphite pyrite, 5% chalcopyrite, 10% disseminations & scattered crystals o.	
	74.60 - 76.00	60% FAULT.	
		STRUCTURE: n fault ca.	
		ALTERATION: moderately graphite.	
		MINERALOGY: 70 quartz, graphite pyrite, 10% disseminations & scattered crystals o.	
	83.60 - 85.90	100% BRECCIA.	
		STRUCTURE: strongly broken core due to faulting, n upper contact ca, lower contact: ca 15.	
		ALTERATION: pervasive breccia fillings of.	

970036

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PL001 (CONTINUED)

- Interval -		Description	Unit
From (m)	To (m)		
		MINERALOGY: breccia fillings of 35 quartz, 10% siderite, breccia fillings of 5% magnetite, sc. 87.90 - 90.30 100% FAULT. STRUCTURE: strongly broken core due to faulting, n fault ca. ALTERATION: moderately graphite, moderately pu. MINERALOGY: 35 quartz, graphite pyrite, 10% disseminations & scattered crystals o. 90.20 - 90.30 100% PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SILTSTONE: 5a. STRUCTURE: strongly broken core along bedding, d. TEXTURE: fine bedded, medium bedded, disturbed, boudinaged. ALTERATION: intensely graphite. MINERALOGY: disseminations & scattered crystals o graphite pyrite, 1% chalcopyrite, 90% massive.	
R	98.00	101.50	
R	98.00	101.50	This interval has graphitic stylolites developed in the incipient brecciated carbonaceous siltstone host. The stylolites clearly truncate and thus post-date the quartz-carbonate stockwork.
R	98.00	101.50	
R	98.00	101.50	
		98.00 - 101.50 100% PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SILTSTONE: 5a. STRUCTURE: strongly broken core along bedding, d fault ca. TEXTURE: brecciated, tightly folded, disturbed, boudinaged. ALTERATION: weakly graphite. MINERALOGY: breccia fillings of 45 quartz, 2.5% siderite, breccia fillings of 5% magnetite, disseminations & scattered crystals o graphite pyrite, 1% chalcopyrite, 5% disseminations & scattered crystals o.	
	101.50	106.00	FAULT, BRECCIA: 5a. STRUCTURE: strongly broken core due to faulting, p fault ca, shear: ca 45. MINERALOGY: 15 quartz, interstitial 10% magnetite, 2.5% disseminations & scattered crystals o sericite, 2.5% amygdaloids of chlorite.
R	101.50	106.00	This is a complex fault interval containing the following :
R	101.50	106.00	A) Fragmental spilite - consisting of angular/lenticular fragments of highly vesicular spilitic lava aligned with a variable developed (shear) fabric. Larger sub-angular fragments up to 10 cm occur infrequently and the fabric "wraps" around these. Matrix is carbonate rich.
R	101.50	106.00	B) Highly deformed pelites, exhibiting deformation grading from isoclinal folding and boudinaging of sandy interbeds, to complete brecciation.
R	101.50	106.00	C) Discrete faults with fibre development, cutting earlier tectonic features listed above at 5 - 15 degrees to the C.A.
R	101.50	106.00	The contacts between spilitic and pelitic breccia's are mostly
R	101.50	106.00	

970037

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
FARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PL001 (CONTINUED)

	Interval	-	-	Description	Unit
	From (m)	To (m)	To (m)		
R	101.50	106.00		sharp and disconformable to remnant bedding in the pelites.	
R	101.50	106.00		However, some contacts are jagged and the adjoining spilite	
R	101.50	106.00		contains up to 50% pelitic fragments, the amount declining away	
R	101.50	106.00		from the contact. Deformation features include an early ductile	
R	101.50	106.00		high strain fabric at about 45 degrees to the C.A. on average,	
R	101.50	106.00		and later ductile structures at 5 - 15 degrees to the C.A.	
R	101.50	106.00		The interval is summarised as a highly deformed interbedded	
R	101.50	106.00		spilite and pelite.	
				101.50 - 101.80 100% FAULT, BRECCIA: 5a.	
				STRUCTURE: strongly broken core due to faulting, d fault ca,	
				shear: ca 45.	
				MINERALOGY: 15 quartz, interstitial 10% magnetite, 2.5%	
				disseminations & scattered crystals o sericite, 2.5% amygdaloids	
				of chlorite, disseminations & scattered crystals o 2.5%	
				chalcopyrite.	
	106.00	130.50		PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FH SILTSTONE: 3a.	
				STRUCTURE: strongly broken core along bedding, p bedding facing	
				downhole, ca.	
				TEXTURE: fine bedded, disturbed, boudinaged, soft sediment	
				slumping.	
				ALTERATION: strongly carbonate, weakly mi.	
				MINERALOGY: 50 quartz, patchy graphite pyrite, 0.1% chalcopyrite,	
				2.5% disseminations & scattered crystals o.	
				110.20 - 112.50 50% PRECAMBRIAN MONTANA METAPHYRIC VOLCAN BASALT:	
				7a.	
				STRUCTURE: n lower contact ca, j.	
				TEXTURE: moderately foliated, vesicular, boudinaged.	
				ALTERATION: strongly al.	
				MINERALOGY: 50 quartz, pervasive 40% magnetite, 2.5% pervasive	
				sericite, 2.5% patchy chlorite, disseminations & scattered	
				crystals o clay pyrite, 1% chalcopyrite, 20% pervasive.	
R	110.21	112.50		The contacts are sharp, irregular and discordant, and the lava	
R	110.21	112.50		is altered(spilitic), and very vesicular. Probably upper	
R	110.21	112.50		level intrusive/extrusive. High strain has collapsed vesicles	
R	110.21	112.50		locally to produce strong foliation, and thinner spilites are	
R	110.21	112.50		boudinaged.	
				113.90 - 114.50 40% FAULT.	
				STRUCTURE: n fault ca.	
				MINERALOGY: 30 quartz.	
				118.30 - 118.50 100% BASALT: 7u.	
				STRUCTURE: n bedding ca.	
				TEXTURE: fine grained.	
				ALTERATION: strongly al.	

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PL001 (CONTINUED)

- Interval - From (m) To (m)	Description	Unit
	MINERALOGY: 45 quartz. 123.00 - 126.00 40% PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM FAULT: 3a. STRUCTURE: very strongly broken core due to faulting, d fault facing downhole, ca, vein: ca 10. TEXTURE: fine bedded, disturbed, boudinaged, soft sediment slumping. ALTERATION: strongly carbonate, weakly sil. MINERALOGY: 40 quartz, veins of 0.3% talc, veins of 1% magnetite, patchy graphite pyrite, 0.1% chalcopyrite, 2.5% patchy. 127.50 - 128.00 100% BASALT. STRUCTURE: n. TEXTURE: massive, vesicular. ALTERATION: strongly sil.	
130.50 136.70	PRECAMBRIAN MONTANA METAPHYRIC VOLCAN BASALT: 5a. STRUCTURE: weakly broken core p lower contact ca. TEXTURE: massive. ALTERATION: strongly sil.	
R 130.50 136.70	MINERALOGY: 60 quartz, pervasive 40% magnetite, 5% pervasive sericite, 5% patchy chlorite, clay pyrite, 20% pervasive. Both contacts are puggy and broken.	
136.70 194.00	PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SILTSTONE: 3a. STRUCTURE: weakly broken core p bedding facing downhole, ca. TEXTURE: massive, coarse bedded, graded bedded. MINERALOGY: 45 quartz. 145.60 - 148.00 100% SILTSTONE: 7a. STRUCTURE: n bedding ca. TEXTURE: medium bedded, boudinaged. MINERALOGY: 65 quartz. 151.90 - 168.10 90% PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SILTSTONE: 3a. STRUCTURE: weakly broken core d bedding facing downhole, ca. TEXTURE: massive, coarse bedded, graded bedded. MINERALOGY: 45 quartz, stockwork of 5% magnetite, patchy graphite pyrite, 0.3% chalcopyrite, 2.5% stibnite fillings of. 152.40 - 153.10 100% PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SILTSTONE: 3a. STRUCTURE: weakly broken core d lower contact facing downhole, ca. TEXTURE: massive, coarse bedded, graded bedded. MINERALOGY: 45 quartz, graphite pyrite, 90% massive.	
R 168.40 177.90	This is an intraclastic greywacke possessing sub-angular clasts similar to light grey siltstones, in a dark grey matrix. The matrix is locally sandy and graded.	
R 168.40 177.90	168.40 - 177.90 90% GREYWACKE: 5a.	

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PL001 (CONTINUED)

- Interval - From (m) To (m)	Description	Unit
	<p>STRUCTURE: n. TEXTURE: massive. 169.70 - 169.95 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n bedding 010 /. MINERALOGY: 80 quartz. 170.15 - 170.25 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n bedding 360 /. MINERALOGY: 80 quartz. 176.90 - 177.40 90% CONGLOMERATE: 7a. STRUCTURE: n. ALTERATION: strongly calcite. 176.90 - 177.10 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n bedding 220 /. MINERALOGY: 80 quartz. 177.90 - 178.00 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n bedding 015 /. MINERALOGY: 65 quartz. 179.50 - 179.60 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n bedding 010 /. MINERALOGY: 65 quartz.</p>	
194.00	204.90	<p>PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SILTSTONE: 5a. STRUCTURE: weakly broken core p bedding ca. TEXTURE: massive. MINERALOGY: 60 quartz, disseminations &amp; scattered crystals o 2.5% chalcopyrite.</p>
204.90	207.60	<p>FAULT SHEAR ZONE: n. STRUCTURE: very strongly broken core due to faulting, p fault ca. MINERALOGY: infilling of shear/fault by 65 quartz, 2.5% siderite, infilling of shear/fault by 5% magnetite, patchy graphite pyrite, 2.5% chalcopyrite, 10% infilling of shear/fault by.</p>
207.60	293.50	<p>SILTSTONE: 5a. STRUCTURE: moderately broken core p bedding ca, g. TEXTURE: massive, graded bedded. MINERALOGY: veins of 50 quartz, veins of 1% siderite, 0.3% talc, veins of 0.3% magnetite. 207.60 - 209.70 100% SANDSTONE+SILTSTONE: 7a. STRUCTURE: n. TEXTURE: fine bedded, disturbed. ALTERATION: weakly dolomite. MINERALOGY: disseminations &amp; scattered crystals o 2.5% chalcopyrite.</p>

970040

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PL001 (CONTINUED)

- Interval - From (m) To (m)	Description	Unit
	210.00 - 211.70 20% DOLOMITE: 7a. STRUCTURE: n. MINERALOGY: disseminations & scattered crystals o 2.5% chalcopyrite.	
	210.30 - 232.90 40% FAULT, SHEAR ZONE: n. STRUCTURE: very strongly broken core due to faulting, n. TEXTURE: moderately sheared. ALTERATION: strongly graphite. MINERALOGY: disseminations & scattered crystals o graphite pyrite, 1% chalcopyrite, 20% infilling of shear/fault by.	
	219.10 - 288.80 5% GREYWACKE: 3a. STRUCTURE: n. ALTERATION: weakly calcite.	
	249.60 - 249.90 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n fault 050 /. MINERALOGY: 55 quartz.	
	250.20 - 250.30 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n fault 010 /. MINERALOGY: 55 quartz.	
	250.80 - 250.95 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n fault 060 /. MINERALOGY: 75 quartz.	
	273.80 - 274.10 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n bedding 010 /. MINERALOGY: 80 quartz.	
	273.80 - 273.81 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n fault 040 /. MINERALOGY: 75 quartz.	
	274.50 - 276.90 100% SILTSTONE: ch 5a. STRUCTURE: moderately broken core d bedding ca, g. TEXTURE: massive, graded bedded. ALTERATION: silicified. MINERALOGY: veins of 50 quartz, veins of 5% siderite, 5% talc, veins of 0.3% magnetite.	
	275.10 - 275.12 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n fault 195 /, slickensides: 180 / 50. MINERALOGY: 50 quartz.	
	288.80 - 293.50 100% GREYWACKE: n. STRUCTURE: n. TEXTURE: disturbed. ALTERATION: moderately graphite.	
293.50	295.30	FAULT. STRUCTURE: very strongly broken core due to faulting, p.

970041

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PL001 (CONTINUED)

- Interval - From (m) To (m)	Description	Unit
	TEXTURE: slickensided. ALTERATION: moderately graphite. MINERALOGY: disseminations & scattered crystals o graphite pyrite, 2.5% chalcopyrite, 20% infilling of shear/fault by.	
295.30 335.50	SANDSTONE+SILTSTONE: 5a. STRUCTURE: strongly broken core p. TEXTURE: fine bedded, disturbed, soft sediment slumping. 295.30 - 335.50 40% MELANGE: 5a. STRUCTURE: n. TEXTURE: massive. 300.90 - 302.10 100% SANDSTONE+SILTSTONE: 5a. STRUCTURE: strongly broken core d. TEXTURE: convoluted folded, disturbed, soft sediment slumping. 302.10 - 310.00 100% SANDSTONE: 7a. STRUCTURE: n. TEXTURE: medium bedded. 318.20 - 319.20 100% SANDSTONE+SILTSTONE: pu 5a. STRUCTURE: strongly broken core d. TEXTURE: sheared, disturbed, soft sediment slumping. ALTERATION: moderately graphite. MINERALOGY: infilling of shear/fault by 10% siderite, graphite pyrite, 10% infilling of shear/fault by. 319.20 - 320.80 50% VEIN. STRUCTURE: n. MINERALOGY: veins of veins of 80% siderite, 10% talc.	
335.50 366.50	PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SANDSTONE+SILTSTONE: 5a. STRUCTURE: p lower contact: ca 50. TEXTURE: fine bedded, cleaved, tightly folded. MINERALOGY: veins of veins of 1% siderite, 1% talc.	
R 335.50 366.50	Tightly folded with moderate to weak cleavage. Beds have	
R 335.50 366.50	deformed without fracturing or boudinaging. 342.90 - 348.30 50% FAULT. STRUCTURE: n fault ca. ALTERATION: strongly graphite. MINERALOGY: infilling of shear/fault by 05 quartz, 2.5% siderite, patchy graphite pyrite, 1% chalcopyrite, 20% infilling of shear/fault by.	
366.50 371.00	PRECAMBRIAN MONTANA METAFHYRIC VOLCAN BASALT. STRUCTURE: p lower contact ca, p. TEXTURE: massive, vesicular. ALTERATION: strongly al.	

970042

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PL001 (CONTINUED)

	Interval		Description	Unit
	From (m)	To (m)		
			MINERALOGY: 45 quartz, disseminations & scattered crystals o 10% magnetite, 10% disseminations & scattered crystals o sericite, 5% amygdaloids of chlorite, disseminations & scattered crystals o 1% chalcopyrite.	
R	366.50	371.00	Massive, altered (spilitic) vesicular basalt.	
R	366.70	366.71	Fibre ? normal movement.	
			366.70 - 366.71 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fault 040 /, slickensides: 060 / 60.	
			MINERALOGY: 50 quartz.	
			367.30 - 367.35 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fault 260 /, fibre: 190 / 60.	
R	367.31	367.35	MINERALOGY: 80 quartz.	
			The fibres indicate reverse movement (slightly oblique).	
			368.40 - 368.50 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fault 215 /, slickensides: 280 / 60.	
			MINERALOGY: disseminations < veins of 75 quartz.	
			370.98 - 371.00 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fault 080 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 80 quartz.	
	371.00	374.00	PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SANDSTONE+SILTSTONE: 5a.	
			STRUCTURE: moderately broken core along bedding, p bedding ca, g.	
			TEXTURE: fine bedded, disturbed.	
			MINERALOGY: 45 quartz.	
R	371.00	374.00	Beds are broken over about 50% of th interval, grading into	
R	371.00	374.00	angular intraclast conglomerate. A soft-sediment deformation	
R	371.00	374.00	feature.	
			371.08 - 371.10 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fault 030 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 70 quartz.	
			371.20 - 371.22 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fault 065 /, slickensides: 020 / 65.	
R	371.21	371.22	MINERALOGY: 70 quartz.	
			Fibres suggest reverse movement.	
			371.40 - 371.50 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n bedding 060 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 75 quartz.	
	374.00	464.00	PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SILTSTONE: 7a.	
			STRUCTURE: weakly broken core along bedding, p bedding ca.	
			TEXTURE: massive, coarse bedded, disturbed, soft sediment	
			slumping.	
			MINERALOGY: 45 quartz.	
R	374.00	464.00	A monotonous sequence of massive light grey siltstone and black	

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : P1001 (CONTINUED)

	Interval		Description	Unit
	From (m)	To (m)		
R	374.00	464.00	calcareous carbonaceous mudstone. The former is often	
R	374.00	464.00	dismembered due to slumping. Both are poorly bedded except for	
R	374.00	464.00	occasional graded beds.	
			374.00 - 464.00 50% MUDSTONE: n.	
			STRUCTURE: n.	
			TEXTURE: massive.	
			ALTERATION: weakly calcite, moderately cb.	
			374.00 - 389.00 100% PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SILTSTONE: 7a.	
			STRUCTURE: weakly broken core along bedding, d bedding ca.	
			TEXTURE: massive, coarse bedded, disturbed, soft sediment	
			slumping.	
			MINERALOGY: 45 quartz, veins of 1% talc, veins of 2.5% magnetite,	
			disseminations & scattered crystals of 1% chalcopryrite.	
			374.20 - 374.30 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fibre 270 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 65 quartz.	
R	374.21	374.30	Fibres indicate reverse movement.	
			390.50 - 392.30 100% PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SILTSTONE: 7a.	
			STRUCTURE: weakly broken core along bedding, d shear ca.	
			TEXTURE: moderately sheared, coarse bedded, disturbed, soft	
			sediment slumping.	
			MINERALOGY: 30 quartz, graphite pyrite, 5% clasts of.	
			393.10 - 394.00 100% FAULT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fault ca.	
			MINERALOGY: 75 quartz.	
			403.50 - 403.60 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fault 290 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 45 quartz.	
			404.40 - 404.50 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n bedding 320 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 35 quartz.	
			406.30 - 406.35 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fault 355 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 55 quartz.	
			408.10 - 408.30 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fault 355 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 65 quartz.	
			413.50 - 413.65 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fault 340 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 65 quartz.	
R	427.10	428.90	Medium bedded possibly tufaceous siltstone with graded beds,	
R	427.10	428.90	facing downhole, B.C.A. 15.	
			440.30 - 440.35 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fault 100 /, fibre: 055 / 30.	

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PLO01 (CONTINUED)

	Interval	-	-	Description	Unit
	From (m)	To (m)	To (m)		
R	440.31	440.35		MINERALOGY: 35 quartz. Fibres suggest reverse movement. 441.25 - 441.30 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n fault 125 /, fibre: 060 / 10. MINERALOGY: 20 quartz.	
	464.00	478.00		SANDSTONE+SILTSTONE: 5a. STRUCTURE: strongly broken core along bedding, p g. TEXTURE: fine bedded, laminated, folded. MINERALOGY: veins of veins of 1% siderite, 1% talc.	
	478.00	513.60		PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SILTSTONE: 7a. STRUCTURE: moderately broken core p. TEXTURE: medium bedded, disturbed, soft sediment slumping. 478.00 - 513.60 40% MUDSTONE: n. STRUCTURE: n. ALTERATION: weakly cc. 482.40 - 486.60 100% SANDSTONE+SILTSTONE: 5a. STRUCTURE: n. TEXTURE: fine bedded, disturbed, folded. 492.10 - 494.00 100% VEIN. STRUCTURE: n vein ca, basal contact: ca 45. MINERALOGY: veins of 80 quartz, veins of 30% siderite, 50% talc, patchy 0.3%. 494.30 - 495.50 100% PRECAMBRIAN UPPER OONAH FM SILTSTONE: 7a. STRUCTURE: moderately broken core d shear ca. TEXTURE: sheared, disturbed, soft sediment slumping. ALTERATION: moderately graphite. MINERALOGY: 70 quartz, graphite pyrite, 10% clasts of. 498.30 - 498.32 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n fault 065 /, fault: 065 / 05. MINERALOGY: 05 quartz. 498.70 - 498.75 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n fibre 085 /, fibre: 045 / 35. MINERALOGY: 40 quartz.	
R	498.71	498.75		Fibres indicate normal movement. 499.10 - 499.12 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n fault 085 /, fibre: 020 / 15. MINERALOGY: 35 quartz.	
R	499.11	499.12		Fibres indicate sinistral strike slip. 505.70 - 507.00 50% VEIN. STRUCTURE: n vein ca. MINERALOGY: veins of 45 quartz, veins of 30% siderite, 60% talc, disseminations & scattered crystals o 2.5% chalcopyrite.	

970045

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
 FARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
 SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PLO01 (CONTINUED)

	Interval From (m) To (m)	Description	Unit
		508.50 - 513.60 80% SANDSTONE+SILTSTONE. STRUCTURE: strongly broken core along bedding, n bedding ca. TEXTURE: fine bedded. MINERALOGY: 50 quartz.	
	513.60 601.75	PRECAMBRIAN MONTANA METAPHYRIC VOLCAN BASALT: ag. STRUCTURE: weakly broken core p. TEXTURE: vesicular, massive. MINERALOGY: stylolite fillings of 1% siderite, macroveins of 10% magnetite, 10% pervasive sericite, 10% amygdaloids of chlorite, disseminations & scattered crystals o clay pyrite, 0.1% chalcopyrite, 20% pervasive.	
R	513.60 601.75	Altered (spilitic) basalt, highly vesicular with agglomerate	
R	513.60 601.75	texture. Chloritic alteration in vesicles. The texture exhibits	
R	513.60 601.75	strain near top of interval exhibited by compression of angular	
R	513.60 601.75	agglomerate fragments and collapse of larger vesicles. The	
R	513.60 601.75	strain decreases downhole and is mostly absent below 560m.	
R	513.60 601.75	Alteration of fragments is dominantly sericite-clay (?), and of	
R	513.60 601.75	matrix and vesicles is mostly chlorite-carbonate-(quartz).	
		536.70 - 536.72 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n fault 078 /, fibre: 020 / 25. MINERALOGY: 45 quartz.	
R	536.71 536.72	Reverse/oblique.	
		537.04 - 537.06 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n fibre 065 /, fibre: 360 / 20. MINERALOGY: 35 quartz.	
		537.70 - 537.72 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n fault 070 /, fibre: 325 / 05. MINERALOGY: 30 quartz.	
R	537.71 537.72	Dextral strike slip (upper block south).	
		539.00 - 539.02 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n fibre 085 /. MINERALOGY: 60 quartz.	
R	539.01 539.02	Dextral strike slip.	
		552.60 - 552.75 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n bedding 045 /. MINERALOGY: 70 quartz.	
		558.00 - 558.05 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n fault 005 /. MINERALOGY: 80 quartz.	
R	558.01 558.05	Strike slip.	
		584.65 - 584.70 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n shear 100 /. MINERALOGY: 70 quartz.	

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PL001 (CONTINUED)

	Interval From (m) To (m)	Description	Unit
	594.40 - 600.50	100% PRECAMBRIAN MONTANA METAPHYRIC VOLCAN BASALT: au. STRUCTURE: strongly broken core d. TEXTURE: brecciated, massive. MINERALOGY: styolite fillings of breccia fillings of 1% siderite, 10% talc, macroveins of 10% magnetite, 10% pervasive sericite, 10% amygdaloids of chlorite, disseminations & scattered crystals o clay pyrite, 0.1% chalcopryrite, disseminations & scattered crystals o 0.1% disseminations & scattered crystals o sphalerite, 20% pervasive 0.3%. Nb: some of the disseminated grey mineral maybe an antimonial sulphide (?jamesonite) or even stannite.	
R	594.41	600.50	
R	594.41	600.50	
	601.75 - 624.70	SANDSTONE: 5a. STRUCTURE: weakly broken core p bedding facing downhole, ca. TEXTURE: graded bedded, medium bedded, coarse bedded. ALTERATION: moderately micas, gen. MINERALOGY: veins of 50 quartz, veins of 1% siderite, 1% talc. 601.75 - 624.70 20% SILTSTONE: 3a. STRUCTURE: moderately broken core along bedding, n. TEXTURE: graded bedded, fine bedded. MINERALOGY: veins of veins of 1% siderite, 1% talc. 603.10 - 603.40 100% BASALT: ag. STRUCTURE: moderately broken core along bedding, n. TEXTURE: brecciated. 603.20 - 603.25 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n bedding 100 /. MINERALOGY: 50 quartz. 603.50 - 603.60 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT. STRUCTURE: n bedding 070 /. MINERALOGY: 60 quartz. 622.70 - 623.20 100% VEIN. STRUCTURE: n vein ca. ALTERATION: 0.1% veins of. MINERALOGY: veins of 40 quartz, veins of 1% siderite, 90% talc, veins of 1% chalcopryrite, 0.1% veins of sphalerite, jm.	
EOH	624.70	673.00	
R	624.70	673.00	
		B.C.A.'s vary 0 - 90 and graded beds give good facing,	

RGC EXPLORATION FTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PL001 (CONTINUED)

	Interval		Description	Unit
	From (m)	To (m)		
R	624.70	673.00	indicating facing reversal about every 10 metres. Average	
R	624.70	673.00	B.C.A 45 degrees. Minor pale sphalerite in siderite veinlets.	
R	624.70	673.00	Siltstones are midly graphitic adjacent to faults.	
			624.70 - 673.00 30% SILTSTONE: 3a.	
			STRUCTURE: n.	
			TEXTURE: fine bedded.	
			MINERALOGY: veins of veins of 2.5% siderite, 2.5% talc, .03%	
			veins of sphalerite.	
			624.70 - 673.00 30% SILTSTONE: 3a.	
			STRUCTURE: n.	
			TEXTURE: fine bedded.	
			MINERALOGY: veins of veins of 2.5% siderite, 2.5% talc, .03%	
			veins of sphalerite.	
			639.60 - 640.65 100% FAULT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fault ca.	
			ALTERATION: strongly graphite.	
			MINERALOGY: infilling of shear/fault by 35 quartz, styalite	
			fillings of 10% siderite, 2.5% talc, 0.3% styalite fillings of	
			sphalerite.	
			644.25 - 644.35 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n bedding 045 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 70 quartz.	
			645.20 - 645.30 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n bedding 060 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 75 quartz.	
			646.00 - 646.05 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n bedding 035 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 75 quartz.	
			647.05 - 647.15 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n bedding 030 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 70 quartz.	
			658.40 - 660.00 30% FAULT.	
			STRUCTURE: n fault ca.	
			MINERALOGY: infilling of shear/fault by 10 quartz, veins of 10%	
			siderite, 2.5% talc, 0.3% veins of sphalerite.	
			663.00 - 663.02 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n shear 130 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 25 quartz.	
			664.00 - 664.10 100% STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENT.	
			STRUCTURE: n bedding 110 /.	
			MINERALOGY: 50 quartz.	

970048

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PLOO1 (CONTINUED)

ANALAB ASSAYS

From	To	Number	COPPER PPM	LEAD PPM	ZINC PPM	SILVER PPM	GOLD PPM	GOLD(R) PPM	GOLD(S) PPM
35.70	36.50	34301	9	2000	1800	4	-0.008		
38.30	39.00	34302	10	4250	1050	6	-0.008		
39.00	40.00	34303	-4	840	290	-2	-0.008		
42.60	44.00	34304	5	1150	915	2	-0.008		
44.00	45.00	34305	5	2500	825	4	-0.008		
45.00	46.00	34306	5	1020	1600	4	-0.008		
46.00	47.00	34307	-4	2400	340	3	-0.008		
47.00	48.20	34308	4	3800	395	8	-0.008		
48.20	49.00	34309	8	7400	1550	9	-0.008		
49.00	50.00	34310	13	7700	1850	24	-0.008		
50.00	51.00	34311	10	2700	3200	8	-0.008		
51.00	52.20	34312	6	4600	770	6	-0.008	-0.008	-0.008
52.20	53.00	34313	22	225	335	2	-0.008		
99.00	100.00	34314	4	25	105	-2	-0.008		
101.00	102.00	34315	42	445	2950	2	-0.008		
199.00	200.00	34316	95	25	75	-2	0.015		
210.00	211.00	34317	36	95	79	-2	0.014		
293.50	319.20	34318	33	37	80	-2	-0.008		
319.20	320.80	34319	17	19	94	-2	-0.008		
370.00	371.00	34321	50	17	130	-2	-0.008		-0.008

970049

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : FL001 (CONTINUED)

## ANALAB ASSAYS

From	To	Number	TIN (PPM)	TUNGSTEN (PPM)
35.70	36.50	34301	35	-5
38.30	39.00	34302	50	-5
39.00	40.00	34303	25	-5
42.60	44.00	34304	35	-5
44.00	45.00	34305	30	12
45.00	46.00	34306	18	-5
46.00	47.00	34307	11	-5
47.00	48.20	34308	19	-5
48.20	49.00	34309	19	-5
49.00	50.00	34310	30	-5
50.00	51.00	34311	50	-5
51.00	52.20	34312	30	-5
52.20	53.00	34313	7	-5
99.00	100.00	34314	4	-5
101.00	102.00	34315	3	-5
199.00	200.00	34316	8	-5
210.00	211.00	34317	7	-5
293.50	319.20	34318	5	-5
319.20	320.80	34319	4	-5
370.00	371.00	34321	6	-5

970050

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PL001 (CONTINUED)

## ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD)

From	To	Number MEAS. RECOVERY	CALC. m RECOVERY %	MEASURED RQD m	CALCULATED RQD %
10.00	13.00	0.80	26.66	0.00	0.00
13.00	16.00	0.60	20.00	0.00	0.00
16.00	17.80	1.80	100.00	0.62	34.44
17.80	19.00	0.80	66.66	0.00	0.00
19.00	21.20	1.50	68.18	0.00	0.00
21.20	22.00	0.65	81.24	0.40	49.99
22.00	25.00	2.18	72.66	1.94	64.66
25.00	28.00	1.55	51.66	1.00	33.33
28.00	31.00	2.87	95.66	2.65	88.33
31.00	34.00	2.88	96.00	2.48	82.66
34.00	37.00	2.90	96.66	2.10	70.00
37.00	40.00	2.86	95.33	2.86	95.33
40.00	43.00	3.00	100.00	1.40	46.66
43.00	45.90	2.90	100.00	1.50	51.72
45.90	49.00	3.10	99.99	2.30	74.19
49.00	52.00	2.86	95.33	1.23	41.00
52.00	54.50	2.50	100.00	0.42	16.80
54.50	55.90	1.27	90.71	0.12	8.57
55.90	58.00	1.90	90.47	0.56	26.66
58.00	59.70	1.70	100.00	0.57	33.52
59.70	61.00	1.18	90.76	0.50	38.46
61.00	63.80	2.50	89.28	0.00	0.00
63.80	65.50	1.70	100.00	0.00	0.00
65.50	67.20	0.97	57.05	0.00	0.00
68.00	69.50	1.50	100.00	0.12	8.00
69.50	71.20	1.45	85.29	0.24	14.11
71.20	72.80	1.37	85.62	0.28	17.50
72.80	74.50	1.70	99.99	0.46	27.05
74.50	76.00	1.34	89.33	0.20	13.33
76.00	78.10	1.72	81.90	0.44	20.95
78.10	80.20	2.10	100.00	0.67	31.90
80.20	82.00	1.80	99.99	0.15	8.33
82.00	85.00	2.80	93.33	0.39	13.00
85.00	85.90	0.45	49.99	0.00	0.00
85.90	86.90	0.51	51.00	0.00	0.00
86.90	87.40	0.50	100.00	0.00	0.00
87.40	88.60	0.98	81.66	0.15	12.50
88.60	90.30	1.35	79.41	0.15	8.82
90.30	93.40	3.02	97.41	2.18	70.32
93.40	96.80	3.34	98.23	1.14	33.52
96.80	99.60	2.65	94.64	1.65	58.92
99.60	101.30	1.70	100.00	0.73	42.94

970051

RGC EXPLORATION FTY LTD  
 PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
 SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PLOO1 (CONTINUED)

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD)

From	To	Number	MEAS. RECOVERY	CALC. m RECOVERY	MEASURED % RQD	CALCULATED RQD %
101.30	103.00		1.57	92.35	0.91	53.52
103.00	106.00		2.90	96.66	1.45	48.33
106.00	108.60		2.50	96.15	0.43	16.53
108.60	110.70		2.06	98.09	1.00	47.61
110.70	113.00		2.22	96.52	1.30	56.52
113.00	114.30		1.13	86.92	0.22	16.92
114.30	115.90		1.60	100.00	0.40	25.00
115.90	117.10		1.04	86.66	0.18	14.99
117.10	118.60		1.26	84.00	0.42	28.00
118.60	120.40		1.82	101.10	0.64	35.55
120.40	121.90		1.00	66.66	0.43	28.66
121.90	123.20		0.77	59.23	0.00	0.00
123.20	124.20		0.57	57.00	0.00	0.00
124.20	125.00		0.55	68.74	0.00	0.00
125.00	125.90		0.83	92.22	0.15	16.66
125.90	127.00		1.14	103.60	0.60	54.54
127.00	129.20		1.60	72.72	0.14	6.36
129.20	130.50		1.08	83.07	0.13	10.00
130.50	132.90		2.23	92.91	1.24	51.66
132.90	136.00		2.97	95.80	1.84	59.35
136.00	138.70		2.23	82.59	0.65	24.07
138.70	141.40		2.60	96.29	1.48	54.81
141.40	144.30		2.70	93.10	1.94	66.89
144.30	147.30		3.03	101.00	1.88	62.66
147.30	148.90		1.40	87.50	0.90	56.25
148.90	151.00		1.93	91.90	1.32	62.85
151.00	153.70		2.30	85.18	0.32	11.85
153.70	156.80		2.89	93.22	2.71	87.41
156.80	159.30		2.58	103.20	1.73	69.20
159.30	161.50		2.00	90.90	1.60	72.72
161.50	163.00		1.21	80.66	0.90	60.00
163.00	166.00		3.00	100.00	2.51	83.66
166.00	169.00		2.75	91.66	1.15	38.33
169.00	172.00		3.00	100.00	2.70	90.00
172.00	175.00		3.00	100.00	2.87	95.66
175.00	178.00		2.90	96.66	2.74	91.33
178.00	180.30		2.30	99.99	1.14	49.56
180.30	183.50		3.05	95.31	1.82	56.87
183.50	185.90		2.40	100.00	1.15	47.91
185.90	186.90		0.70	70.00	0.17	17.00
190.80	194.50		3.60	97.29	2.35	63.51
194.50	198.00		3.50	100.00	2.06	58.85

970052

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : FLO01 (CONTINUED)

## ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD)

From	To	Number	MEAS. RECOVERY	CALC. m RECOVERY	MEASURED % RQD	CALCULATED RQD %
198.00	200.40		2.35	97.91	1.37	57.08
200.40	204.80		3.87	87.95	2.75	62.50
204.80	207.00		2.10	95.45	0.00	0.00
207.00	208.00		0.94	94.00	0.00	0.00
208.00	210.70		2.70	100.00	0.67	24.81
210.70	213.20		2.44	97.60	0.22	8.80
213.20	214.00		0.70	87.49	0.00	0.00
214.00	215.40		1.40	100.00	0.00	0.00
215.40	217.60		2.12	96.36	0.78	35.45
217.60	218.80		1.20	100.00	0.55	45.83
218.80	221.30		2.45	98.00	0.29	11.60
221.30	222.30		0.25	25.00	0.00	0.00
222.30	224.10		1.80	99.99	0.22	12.22
224.10	225.40		0.75	57.69	0.00	0.00
225.40	227.30		1.90	100.00	0.25	13.15
227.30	228.90		1.50	93.74	0.25	15.62
228.90	230.90		2.18	109.00	0.10	5.00
230.90	232.50		1.30	81.24	0.00	0.00
232.50	232.90		0.37	92.50	0.00	0.00
232.90	233.90		0.94	94.00	0.00	0.00
233.90	234.90		0.91	91.00	0.28	28.00
234.90	237.90		3.09	103.00	0.83	27.66
237.90	240.20		2.24	97.39	1.06	46.08
240.20	241.50		1.23	94.61	0.37	28.46
241.50	246.50		4.52	90.40	2.85	57.00
246.50	247.60		1.09	99.09	0.13	11.81
247.60	249.90		2.30	99.99	0.81	35.21
249.90	252.90		2.87	95.66	0.87	29.00
252.90	254.30		1.89	135.00	0.00	0.00
254.30	257.60		3.40	103.00	2.08	63.02
257.60	262.00		4.41	100.20	2.70	61.36
262.00	263.20		1.33	110.80	0.38	31.66
263.20	266.00		2.80	99.99	1.37	48.92
266.00	268.80		2.80	100.00	0.60	21.42
268.80	273.80		5.15	103.00	2.11	42.20
273.80	277.00		3.35	104.60	1.68	52.49
277.00	281.30		4.13	96.04	3.43	79.76
281.30	284.10		2.96	105.70	0.46	16.42
284.10	285.60		1.45	96.66	0.14	9.33
285.60	286.50		1.20	133.30	0.00	0.00
286.50	287.90		1.75	125.00	0.13	9.28
287.90	290.00		2.16	102.80	0.71	33.80

970053

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PL001 (CONTINUED)

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD)

From	To	Number MEAS. RECOVERY	CALC. m RECOVERY	MEASURED % RQD m	CALCULATED RQD %
290.00	291.20	1.38	115.00	0.17	14.16
291.20	292.50	1.25	96.15	0.10	7.69
292.50	293.80				
293.80	295.10	1.88	144.60	0.00	0.00
295.10	296.40	1.40	107.60	0.27	20.76
296.40	299.20	3.03	108.20	0.93	33.21
299.20	300.60	1.55	110.70	0.46	32.85
300.60	302.10	1.50	100.00	0.57	38.00
302.10	305.00	3.10	106.80	1.24	42.75
305.00	307.60	2.06	79.23	0.40	15.38
307.60	309.10	1.00	66.66	0.00	0.00
309.10	310.30	1.20	100.00	0.00	0.00
310.30	312.00	1.70	99.99	0.00	0.00
312.00	313.30	1.17	90.00	0.22	16.92
313.30	313.90	0.50	83.33	0.00	0.00
313.90	315.10	1.20	99.99	0.13	10.83
315.10	316.60	0.90	60.00	0.00	0.00
316.60	317.50	0.90	100.00	0.00	0.00
317.50	318.30	0.03	3.75	0.00	0.00
318.30	319.20	0.70	77.77	0.00	0.00
319.20	323.00	3.80	99.99	3.08	81.05
323.00	327.30	4.23	98.37	2.83	65.81
327.30	330.30	3.05	101.60	1.10	36.66
330.30	332.40	2.10	99.99	1.25	59.52
332.40	333.30	0.80	88.88	0.36	40.00
333.30	335.40	1.92	91.42	0.26	12.38
335.40	336.40	1.00	100.00	0.10	10.00
336.40	340.00	3.50	97.22	2.74	76.11
340.00	343.00	2.96	98.66	2.30	76.66
343.00	344.60	1.60	99.99	0.10	6.25
344.60	345.90	1.04	80.00	0.10	7.69
345.90	347.50	1.04	64.99	0.10	6.25
347.50	348.90	1.34	95.71	0.40	28.57
348.90	353.10	4.10	97.61	2.67	63.57
353.10	359.10	5.85	97.50	3.66	61.00
359.10	360.20	1.10	100.00	0.30	27.27
360.20	364.00	3.60	94.73	2.60	68.42
364.00	367.00	3.00	100.00	2.36	78.66
367.00	373.00	5.80	96.66	4.20	70.00
373.00	377.70	4.70	100.00	3.66	77.87
377.70	381.40	3.70	99.99	1.80	48.64
381.40	384.60	3.14	98.12	2.15	67.18

970054

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PLO01 (CONTINUED)

## ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD)

From	To	Number	MEAS. RECOVERY	CALC. m RECOVERY	MEASURED % RQD m	CALCULATED RQD %
384.60	386.10		1.45	96.66	0.74	49.33
386.10	389.00		2.85	98.27	1.31	45.17
389.00	391.20		1.85	84.09	1.10	50.00
391.20	392.40		1.05	87.49	0.13	10.83
392.40	394.00		1.30	81.24	0.30	18.74
394.00	396.40		2.36	98.33	0.69	28.75
396.40	398.80		2.06	85.83	0.72	30.00
398.80	400.20		1.07	76.42	0.14	10.00
400.20	402.60		2.21	92.08	0.33	13.75
402.60	404.60		1.98	99.00	0.77	38.50
404.60	409.00		4.17	94.77	3.00	68.18
409.00	415.00		5.80	96.66	5.07	84.50
415.00	419.20		4.03	95.95	3.20	76.19
419.20	421.00		1.74	96.66	0.58	32.22
421.00	427.00		5.87	97.83	4.12	68.66
427.00	433.00		5.93	98.83	4.90	81.66
433.00	436.00		3.00	100.00	1.92	64.00
436.00	442.00		5.66	94.33	3.95	65.83
442.00	448.00		6.00	100.00	4.65	77.50
448.00	450.50		2.24	89.60	0.25	10.00
450.50	458.50		7.60	95.00	5.18	64.75
458.50	461.60		3.03	97.74	1.50	48.38
461.60	462.80		0.60	49.99	0.23	19.16
462.80	466.00		3.20	99.99	1.16	36.24
466.00	466.90		0.90	100.00	0.22	24.44
466.90	467.70		0.80	100.00	0.00	0.00
467.70	468.60		0.90	100.00	0.36	40.00
468.60	469.60		1.00	100.00	0.21	21.00
469.60	470.60		1.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
470.60	471.30		0.70	99.99	0.00	0.00
471.30	472.40		1.10	99.99	0.20	18.18
472.40	473.60		1.20	100.00	0.16	13.33
473.60	475.70		1.80	85.71	0.33	15.71
475.70	477.00		1.03	79.22	0.15	11.53
477.00	478.20		0.80	66.66	0.00	0.00
478.20	480.40		2.20	99.99	0.50	22.72
480.40	483.40		2.79	93.00	1.69	56.33
483.40	486.20		2.70	96.42	1.40	50.00
486.20	488.10		1.66	87.36	0.34	17.89
488.10	492.10		3.80	95.00	2.26	56.50
492.10	493.10		0.60	60.00	0.00	0.00
493.10	494.10		0.30	30.00	0.00	0.00

970055

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
 PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
 SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PL001 (CONTINUED)

## ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD)

From	To	Number	MEAS. RECOVERY	CALC. m RECOVERY	MEASURED % RQD	CALCULATED RQD %
494.10	494.80		0.57	81.42	0.00	0.00
494.80	495.70		0.75	83.33	0.14	15.55
495.70	499.00		3.20	96.96	2.95	89.39
499.00	504.10		5.10	100.00	3.49	68.43
504.10	505.50		1.40	99.99	0.64	45.71
505.50	508.30		2.56	91.42	1.53	54.64
508.30	511.10		2.70	96.42	1.00	35.71
511.10	517.20		5.30	86.88	2.16	35.40
517.20	523.00		5.60	96.55	4.31	74.31
523.00	529.00		5.93	98.83	5.10	85.00
529.00	535.00		5.88	98.00	4.66	77.66
535.00	538.10		3.08	99.35	1.43	46.12
538.10	540.30		2.20	99.99	1.00	45.45
540.30	542.30		1.59	79.50	0.95	47.50
542.30	547.10		4.44	92.50	3.56	74.16
547.10	553.00		5.74	97.28	4.98	84.40
553.00	559.00		6.00	100.00	5.55	92.50
559.00	565.00		6.00	100.00	5.49	91.50
565.00	568.00		2.96	98.66	2.49	83.00
568.00	574.00		6.00	100.00	3.68	61.33
574.00	580.00		5.96	99.33	4.30	71.66
580.00	583.00		3.00	100.00	2.54	84.66
583.00	588.80		5.66	97.58	3.22	55.51
588.80	594.40		5.59	99.82	4.00	71.42
594.40	597.00		1.15	44.23	0.30	11.53
597.00	599.50		2.50	100.00	1.40	56.00
599.50	603.50		3.90	97.50	2.30	57.50
603.50	607.00		3.25	92.85	0.98	28.00
607.00	610.00		2.90	96.66	0.94	31.33
610.00	612.40		2.13	88.75	1.27	52.91
612.40	613.90		1.37	91.33	0.57	38.00
613.90	615.50		1.45	90.62	0.18	11.24
615.50	619.00		3.49	99.71	2.53	72.28
619.00	620.40		1.44	102.80	0.90	64.28
620.40	623.20		2.77	98.92	1.88	67.14
623.20	624.70		1.34	89.33	0.11	7.33
624.70	627.20		2.24	89.60	0.94	37.60
627.20	630.10		2.86	98.62	1.54	53.10
630.10	634.40		4.30	100.00	1.96	45.58
634.40	636.10		1.67	98.23	0.67	39.41
636.10	638.40		2.14	93.04	1.21	52.60
638.40	640.40		1.49	74.50	0.00	0.00

970056

RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
 PARTING LAKE PROSPECT  
 SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLHOLE : PL001 (CONTINUED)

## ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD)

From	To	Number	MEAS. RECOVERY	CALC. m RECOVERY	MEASURED % RQD	CALCULATED m RQD
640.40	641.30		0.80	88.88	0.53	58.88
641.30	644.20		2.76	95.17	1.27	43.79
644.20	646.00		1.76	97.77	0.57	31.66
646.00	649.30		3.25	98.48	1.23	37.27
649.30	649.80		0.39	78.00	0.00	0.00
649.80	655.20		5.30	98.14	3.30	61.11
655.20	658.30		3.10	100.00	1.00	32.25
658.30	660.10		1.67	92.77	0.52	28.88
660.10	664.00		3.86	98.97	2.60	66.66
664.00	669.50		5.50	100.00	2.90	52.72
669.50	672.00		2.50	100.00	1.21	48.40
672.00	673.00		1.00	100.00	0.90	90.00

970057

**APPENDIX 3**

**A SUMMARY REVIEW OF THE ZEEHAN (SYLEVESTER) PROJECT  
BY D.J.F. CROSSING**

A SUMMARY REVIEW OF THE  
ZEEHAN (SYLVESTER) PROJECT

Compiled by:

D.J.F. CROSSING  
Senior Geologist MAusIMM

Endorsed by:

P.J. UTTLEY  
Exploration Manager  
Eastern Australasia

May 1993

Report No.: T/93/22

Distribution:

o RGC Exploration - Canberra

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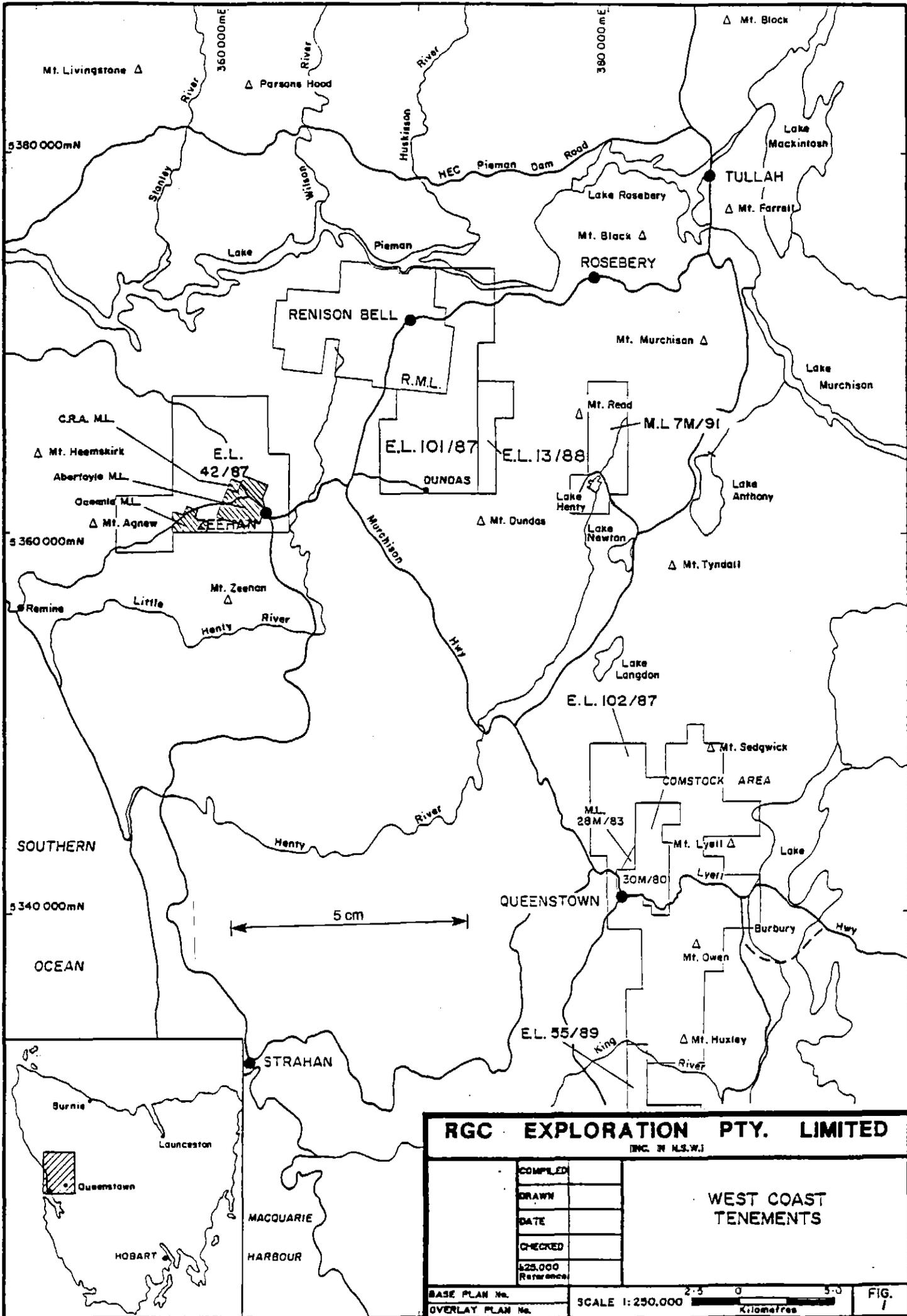
TABLE 1	Summary of Sylvester Drilling Results
TABLE 2	Grade and Thickness Calculations, Method 1
TABLE 3	Grade and Thickness Calculations, Method 2

## INTRODUCTION

EL 42/87 is centred on the old silver -lead mining centre of Zeehan, and completely encloses the Aberfoyle/Gippsland ML's over Queen Hill, where a reported geological resource of 3.6 Mt at 1.2% Sn has been defined (Fig. 1).

Work began in 1989 and was initially directed toward delineating areas with potential for Queen Hill/Renison style mineralisation, and as a result of early reconnaissance work the Sylvester and Parting Lake grids were established. Early results from the Sylvester area were sufficiently encouraging for RGC to sign an Option to Purchase agreement with Oceania (Tas) P/L over the two ML's they hold in the area - 43M/85 and 123M/47.

Since then exploration has mainly focussed on the Sylvester Grid, and since 1991 exploration focus has shifted to base metals (Ag-Pb-Zn) as a consequence of the continued decline in tin prices. Targetting of Sn Pb Zn anomalism and a deep sourced magnetic anomaly in a favourable geological environment at Sylvester resulted in the discovery of the Sylvester base metal replacement deposit with an inferred resource of 6Mt @ 3.3% Pb, 5.5% Zn and 40 g/t Ag.



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**WEST COAST TENEMENTS**

BASE PLAN No. \_\_\_\_\_  
OVERLAY PLAN No. \_\_\_\_\_

SCALE 1:250,000

2.5 0 5.0 Kilometres

FIG. 1

## 1. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks in the area are psammo-pelitic sediments of the Proterozoic Oonah Formation (Po), which form the core of the Heemskirk Anticlinorium, northwest of Zeehan (Plan 1). Toward the top of the Oonah Formation, finer grained lithologies become dominant and both carbonates and altered ("spilitic") basic volcanics appear in the sequence. The Upper Oonah Formation (Pou) has been defined to include these distinctive lithologies.

The Upper Oonah Formation lithologies show marked lateral variation. In the Queen Hill area, irregular lenses of spilitic volcanics form a significant proportion of the stratigraphic column whilst on the Sylvester Grid spilites are rare and carbonates are a dominant lithology. A significant feature in the Sylvester area is the presence of broad, irregularly shaped "melanges" consisting of chaotic angular to lenticular fragments of Oonah sandstone in the fine highly strained matrix. Another tectonic feature is the presence of significant isoclinal folding observed mainly in the fine sediments.

A poorly outcropping monotonous sequence of weathered turbidites of the Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation (Cc) occupy the core of an east plunging syncline immediately north of the Balstrup Fault at Sylvester. The turbidites are derived from intermediate to mafic volcanic detritus. Occasional carbonate beds have been recorded. The sequence lacks the structural complexity and isoclinal folding of the Oonah Formation, suggesting the two successions are separated by an unconformity.

To the south of the Sylvester grid, Upper Oonah sediments are thrust over another Cambrian sequence of uncertain affinity along the Tenth Legion Fault. This latter sequence consists primarily of basic volcanics, psammo-pelites, quartzose grits and conglomerates. Although some authors ascribe this sequence to the Crimson Creek Formation, the presence of quartzose sediments implies a very different provenance. Cambrian gabbros of the McIvor Hill mafic-ultramafic complex occur further west. Southeast of the old Comstock Mine the Tenth Legion Fault is shallow dipping, resulting in a meandering Proterozoic/Cambrian contact.

Younger sediments (Permian, Devonian, Silurian and Ordovician) occur elsewhere on the E.L. but have no economic significance.

The D2 deformation of the mid-Devonian Tabberabberan orogeny produced a series of NW trending fold axis and NW to NNW trending faults, including the Balstrup Fault. Devonian granites of the Heemskirk Batholith are thought to have intruded toward the end of this deformational event, and the form of the intrusion appears to have been influenced by the major D2 folds. The intrusion was later dislocated by continued displacement along the Balstrup/Tenth Legion Fault complex in the vicinity of the Tenth Legion Mine.

## 2. WORK COMPLETED BY RGC

During 1988/89 reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling was extended over the EL and suitable base plans were prepared. An aeromagnetic survey was extended over the EL using a Caesium Vapour magnetometer, and the results interpreted.

Subsequently in 1989/90 two 200 x 25m grids were constructed on the more prospective parts of the EL, namely the Parting Lake Grid (17 line-km) and Sylvester Grid (30 line-km). Both grids were mapped and covered by C-Horizon soil geochemistry programmes, and all samples were analysed for Cu Pb Zn (AAS), Sn (XRF) and gold + 26 (NAA - multi-elements). Additionally, a ground magnetics survey was completed over the Sylvester Grid.

This work identified several geochemical and ground magnetic anomalies on the Sylvester Grid in a favourable environment for base metal and/or tin replacement deposits. The Parting Lake Grid did not produce any significant anomalies and no carbonates were identified by mapping.

The two best base metal/tin anomalies on the Sylvester Grid were drilled and the second of these (SY003) intersected the Sylvester Deposit. Subsequently, two further holes were drilled targetted at magnetic anomalies near the Balstrup Fault and the second of these (SY005) again intersected the deposit. Follow-up drilling brought the total number of holes drilled on the grid to

14, totalling 5,165 metres. The principle mineralised intersections encountered by these holes are summarised as Table 1.

While these holes were being drilled, an option to purchase was completed for ML's 43M/85 and 123M/47, and the EL was extended to cover the Tenth Legion area. The Sylvester Grid was extended to the Tenth Legion and covered by soil geochemistry and ground magnetics, and 6 costeans were completed near SY003.

In 1991/92 a single 673m stratigraphic hole (PL001) was completed at Parting Lake. It was unsuccessful in locating carbonates or any signs of base metal mineralisation.

### 3. GEOLOGY OF THE SYLVESTER DEPOSIT

The Sylvester base metal replacement deposit is hosted by Upper Oonah carbonates in the immediate footwall of the steep northerly dipping Balstrup Fault (Plan 4). It is distal to and genetically related to a skarn complex that extends 3.5km ESE along the footwall of the Balstrup Fault from the margins of the Heemskirk granite to the old Comstock workings. This skarn complex exhibits the following general zonation proceeding ESE from the granite:

- (1) Contact metamorphic aureole (hornfels) characterised by recrystallisation of pure carbonates and formation of Tremolite-Diopside skarns in impure carbonates.
- (2) Prograde skarn assemblage characterised by Diopside-Andradite-Tremolite ( $\pm$ Tourmaline, Magnetite, Sphalerite).
- (3) Hydrous, retrograde skarn assemblage characterised by Magnetite-Serpentinite ( $\pm$ Brucite, Talc, Actinolite, Chlorite, Epidote, Calcite).
- (4) Replacement massive sulphides characterised by Pyrrhotite-Pyrite-Sphalerite-Galena ( $\pm$ Magnetite).

Broad metal zonation is apparent along the skarn complex, including stanniferous magnetite-serpentinite skarns at Tenth Legion, cupriferous

magnetite-serpentinite skarns at Kynance, and the Zn dominant Pb-Zn-Ag deposit at Sylvester. The Pb-Zn-Ag veins mined at Comstock have similar mineralogy to the Sylvester deposit and are probably genetically related. These veins are also zoned, being Zn rich with pyritic gangue near the granite (as at Comstock) and Pb rich with sideritic gangue further away (east of 60,000mE).

The Sylvester Deposit extends along the immediate footwall of the Balstrup Fault for approximately 1,000m (57,000mE-58,000mE) and does not outcrop with the possible exception of a low ironstone hill ESE of the collar of drillhole SY003. The western half forms the core of a magnetite-serpentinite skarn that is up to 100m thick, and appears to replace the serpentinite. The eastern half is enclosed by coarsely crystalline carbonate with minor disseminated magnetite and patchy sphalerite-galena-pyrrhotite mineralisation. This recrystallised zone extended for 98m in SY003 and averaged 0.2% Pb and 0.3% Zn.

The mineralisation is interpreted to have formed as a result of the circulation of hydrothermal fluids of meteoric and/or mixed meteoric/magmatic origin along the Balstrup Fault distal to the magmatic hydrothermal circulation system generated by the intrusion (during the Devonian) of the Heemskirk Granite. As the fluids encountered massive dolomite limestone of the Upper Oonah Formation, replacement of the carbonate and/or earlier formed magnetite-serpentinite skarn took place. Because of the extreme thickness of the carbonates, replacement was restricted to within 5-10m of the fault as fluids quickly became neutralised and the impermeability of the carbonates impeded further penetration. The presence of brittle crystalline carbonates may have facilitated penetration by fracturing of these more competent rocks during displacement along the Balstrup Fault.

The characteristic sulphide mineralogy is pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena in the deeper parts of the deposit, whilst pyrite is the dominant sulphide in the upper levels. Interstitial quartz gangue is common and at the western end of the deposit minor disseminated magnetite is characteristic. In most of the drillhole intersections, a significant portion of the sulphide deposit is essentially barren of base metals (up to 50%). Where this is the case, the base metals are usually located toward the outer ("marble") contact, and

the zones are typically discrete - ie. barren and base metal rich zones are not intermixed.

With the base metal rich portion of the deposit the Pb-Zn-Ag levels remain fairly constant (averaging 3.3% Pb, 5.5% Zn and 40 g/t Ag), and the Pb:Zn ratio averages 1:2. Low levels of Cu, Sn and W occur in the western half, with up to 0.4% Cu, 0.2% Sn and 0.2% W.

Petrographic evidence suggests that pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena crystallised first, replacing recrystallised carbonate and/or magnetite-serpentine skarn. Some of the pyrrhotite was later replaced by pyrite ( $\pm$ magnetite) along fractures during local oxidation. In the upper (more oxidised) levels, the pyrrhotite is completely replaced or remains as a remnant core.

Most of the sphalerite is in coarse masses, and most of the galena occurs as coarse masses and veins. Both should be relatively easily recoverable. The sphalerite contains small inclusions of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite that will not be liberated during grinding. Additionally, a small proportion of the sphalerite occurs as small inclusions in pyrrhotite and pyrite and may not be liberated readily. A small portion of the galena is present as unrecoverable inclusions in sphalerite and pyrite.

#### 4. INFERRED RESOURCE ESTIMATION - SYLVESTER

The following calculations are based on four definite intersections of replacement massive sulphides (SY003, SY005, SY009, SY012) and one doubtful intersection (SY008). SY008 is considered doubtful because of high core loss in the mineralised zone, resulting in doubt as to the accuracy of grade and thickness calculations, and some doubt as to the style of mineralisation. Exclusion of SY008 would not significantly affect either average grade or average estimated true thickness.

The drillhole intersections are 300-400m apart on average and continuity of grade and thickness between intersections is not guaranteed, although the mineralisation occurs at the same structural/stratigraphic position in all cases and is similar in style in all intersections with the possible

exception of SY008. For this reason the calculated tonnage and grade should only be used as a guide to the maximum possible resource that could be proved up by further drilling within the boundaries defined below (Plan 8).

Two methods of calculations have been used, Method 1 calculates a resource based on the entire sulphide body whilst Method 2 only calculates a resource based on sulphide intersections with average grades in excess of 1% Pb and/or 1% Zn. It is considered valid to subdivide the deposit this way as the base metal rich zones are well defined and there is no interdigitating of base metal rich and barren zones.

Both methods incorporate the following general assumptions:

- (1) Grade and thickness do not decline toward the margins of the body.
- (2) Strike length is 1,000m (57,000mE-58,000mE).
- (3) The body extends 400m downdip (about 50-450m below surface from 236m AMSL to -150m AMSL).
- (4) Sulphide density = 3.8g/cc.
- (5) Structural Dip (SD) = -70 degrees.
- (6) Structural Bearing (SB) = 010 degrees AMG (ie. dip direction).
- (7) Estimated True Thickness (ETT) is given by the formula:

$$ETT = HT [\sin HD \times \cos SD - \cos HD \times \sin SD \times \cos (HB-SB)]$$

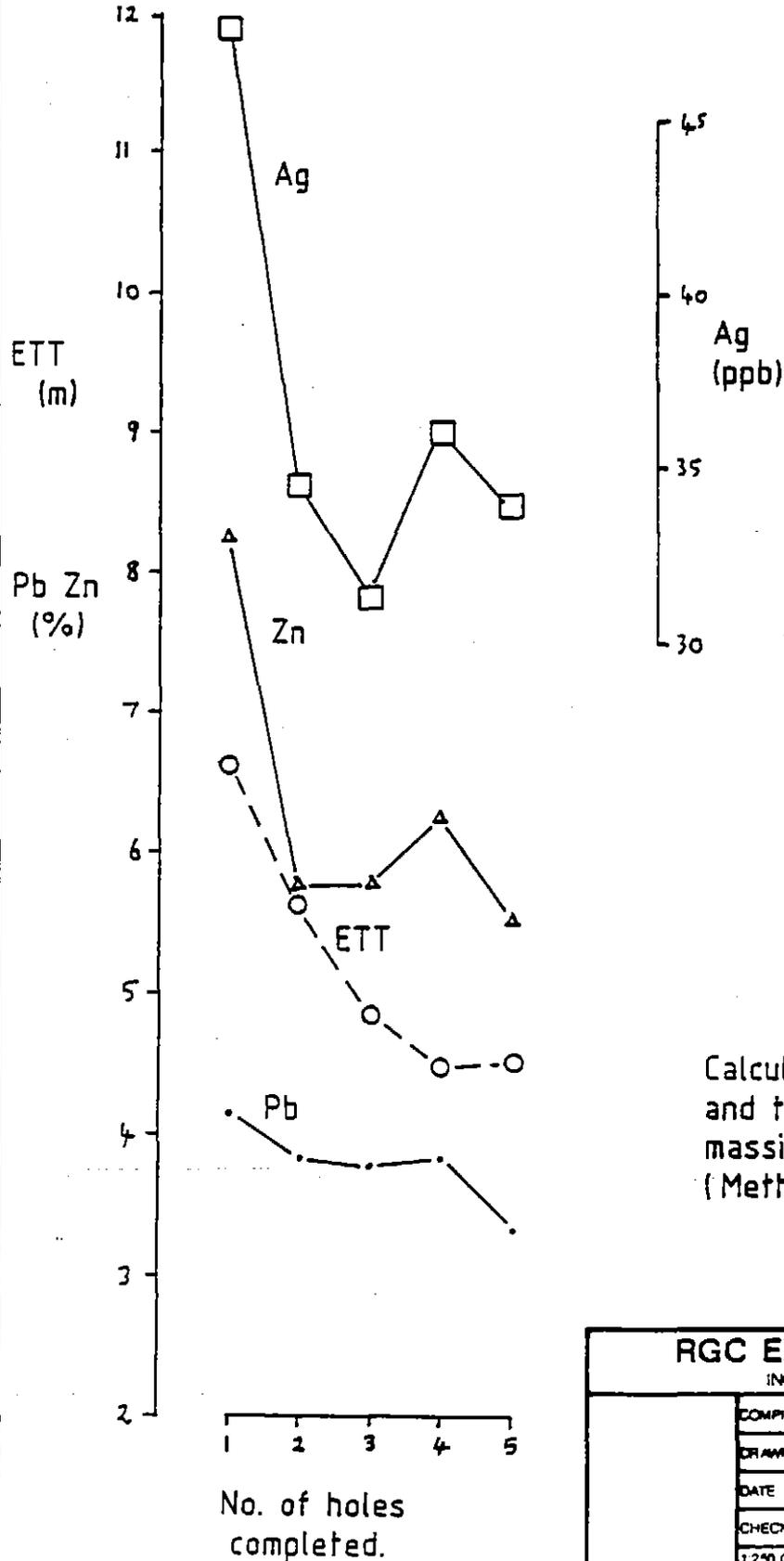
where HT = Downhole Thickness

HD = Hole Dip

HB = Hole Bearing

SYLVESTER PROSPECT

AVERAGE GRADE/THICKNESS



Calculations of average global grade and thickness, excluding barren massive sulphides.  
(Method 2)

<b>RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED</b>			
INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES			
	COMPILED	D.J.C.	ZEEHAN PROJECT SYLVESTER PROSPECT AVERAGE GRADE/THICKNESS
	DRAWN	D.J.C.	
	DATE	8/92	
	CHECKED		
	1:250,000 Reference		
BASE PLAN NO		SCALE	
OVERLAY PLAN NO		FIG. 2	

TABLE 1

## SUMMARY OF SYLVESTER DRILLING RESULTS

Hole	From	To	Thickness	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Sn
SY002	270.0	284.0	14.0		0.7	2.1		0.1	
SY003	148.0	158.2	10.2		3.3	6.4	40		
SY005	507.4	535.8	28.4	0.2	1.9	3.0	18		
SY008	129.0	139.9	10.9		3.7	5.8	25		
SY009	378.7	395.1	16.4		0.6	1.1	8		
SY010	510.6	512.3	1.7			2.4	1		
	551.0	553.0	2.0						0.1
SY011	142.0	161.5	19.5		1.2	3.3	15		
SY012	443.8	457.0	13.2		0.6	1.3	15		
	457.0	470.0	13.0		0.1	0.1	4		
SY013	122.0	125.3	3.3		0.3	0.2	7		
SY014	113.0	120.0	7.0		2.0	4.1	32		
	239.0	245.0	6.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	13		
	392.0	394.0	2.0			0.1		0.2	
SY015	403.3	404.4	1.1	0.9	2.3	0.2	200		
SY016	274.6	280.1	5.5		0.2	1.1	28		
	337.0	338.9	1.9		0.3	0.4	6		

TABLE 2

## GRADE AND THICKNESS CALCULATIONS, METHOD 1

LOCATION			ETT CALCULATIONS				AVERAGE GRADES			
Hole	From	To	HT	HD	HB	ETT	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
SY003	148.0	158.0	10.2	50.8	187.5	8.76		3.26	6.41	40.4
SY005	507.4	535.8	28.4	57.0	353.0	5.75	0.15	1.90	2.97	18.3
SY008	129.0	139.9	10.9	52.0	000.5	3.28		3.68	5.81	25.0
SY009	378.7	397.1	16.4	73.0	197.3	9.83		0.60	1.06	8.5
SY012	443.8	457.0	13.2	63.0	204.5	9.47		0.64	1.31	14.8
OVERALL AVERAGE						7.42		2.02	3.51	21.4

HT = (Down) hole thickness

ETT = Estimated True Thickness

HD = Hole Dip

HB = Hole Bearing

TABLE 3

## GRADE AND THICKNESS CALCULATIONS, METHOD 2

LOCATION			ETT CALCULATIONS				AVERAGE GRADES			
Hole	From	To	HT	HD	HB	ETT	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
SY003	148.7	156.0	7.7	50.8	187.5	6.61		4.13	8.23	47.7
SY005	507.4 519.0	514.0 535.8	6.0 16.8	57.0 57.0	353.0 353.0	4.62	0.18	3.50	3.34	21.1
SY008	129.0	139.9	10.9	52.0	000.5	3.28		3.68	5.81	25.0
SY009	392.8	395.1	2.3	73.0	197.3	1.35		4.02	7.72	50.7
SY012	450.0	457.0	6.4	63.0	204.5	4.31		1.18	2.42	24.9
OVERALL AVERAGE						4.03		3.30	5.50	33.9

HT = (Down) hole thickness

ETT = Estimated True Thickness

HD = Hole Dip

HB = Hole Bearing

## Method 1:

This method further assumes:

- (1) Global grade = average grade of ALL sulphide intersections.
- (2) Thickness = average of ETT's of ALL sulphide intersections.

Grade and thickness calculations are summarised in Table 2, and the Inferred Resource calculations are completed below:

Tonnage	=	Average ETT x Length x Depth x Density
	=	7.42m x 1,000 x 400m x 3.8 t/cubic metre
	=	11,278,400 tonnes
Grade	=	2.0% Pb, 3.5% Zn, 21 g/t Ag (from Table 2)
Inferred Resource	=	11 Mt @ 2.0% Pb, 3.5% Zn, 21 g/t Ag

## Method 2:

This method further assumes:

- (1) Global grade = average grade of SELECTED sulphide intervals.
- (2) Thickness = average of ETT's of SELECTED sulphide intervals.

Grade and thickness calculations are summarised as Table 3, and the Inferred Resource Calculations are completed below:

Tonnage	=	4.03m x 1,000m x 400m x 3.8 t/cubic metre
	=	6,125,600 tonnes
Grade	=	3.3% Pb, 5.5% Zn, 40 g/t Ag
Inferred Resource	=	6 Mt @ 3.3% Pb, 5.5% Zn, 40 g/t Ag

In both cases the mineralisation is considered open at depth along the entire strike length.

## 5. EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The Sylvester Deposit is considered open at depth along its entire strike length of 1,000m. Based on the interpreted form of the Heemskirk Granite from gravity data, the depth to granite is about 1,500-2,000m down-dip along the Balstrup Fault which is the main hydrothermal fluid conduit. As there are considerable thicknesses of Upper Oonah Formation carbonate, there is considerable scope for greater tonnages along the Balstrup Fault below 450m. There is also scope for the same metal zonation down the structure as is observed laterally at the surface. Thus there is the possibility of cupriferous and/or stanniferous replacement deposits or skarns at depth.

Additionally, there is some potential for firming up additional reserves laterally, within the 400m gaps between successful and unsuccessful holes at either end of the deposit. In particular, SY010 to the NW intersected 0.5m of massive pyrrhotite-sphalerite in magnetite-serpentinite skarn, and downhole SIROTEM indicated strong off-hole conductivity at that level.

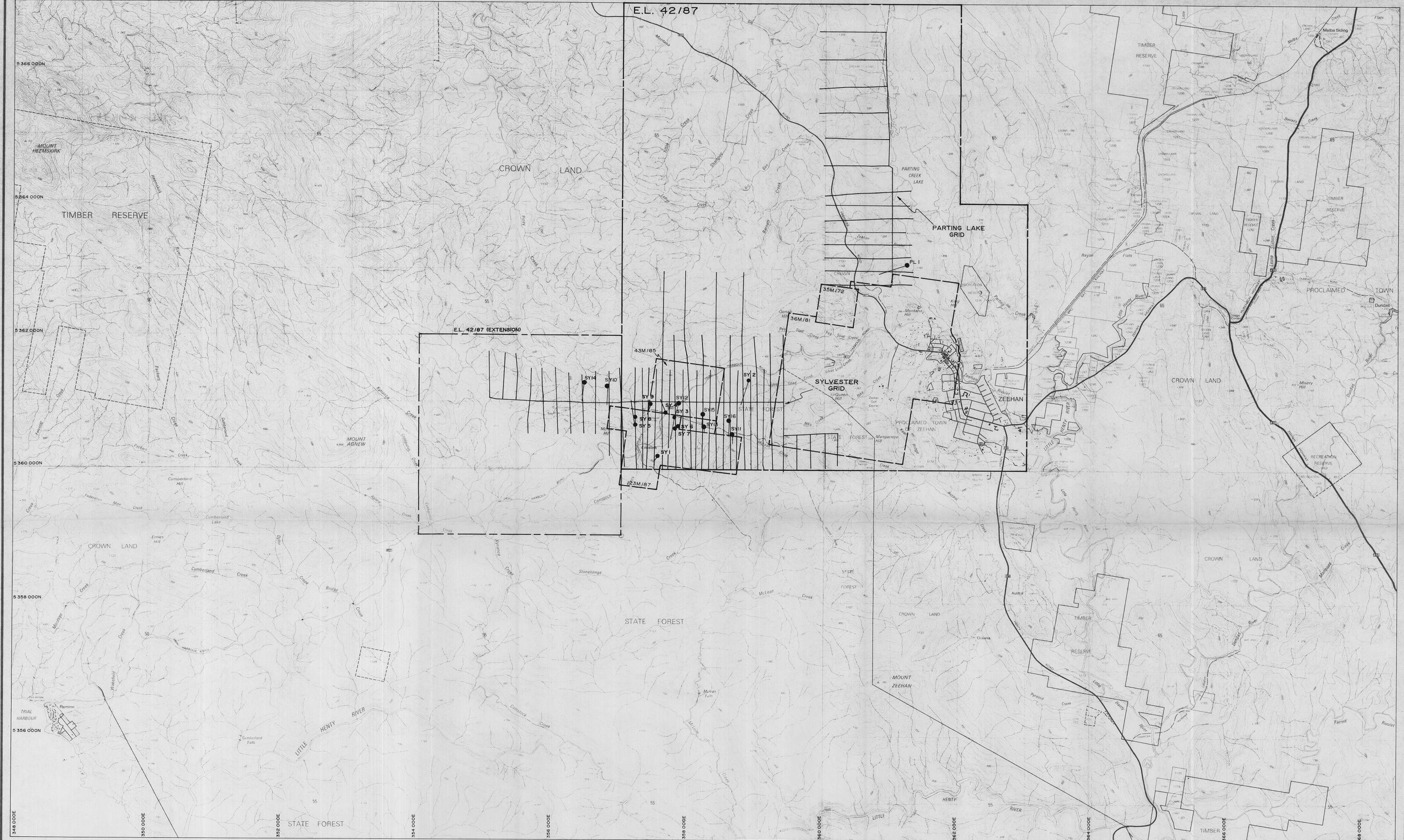
There is also potential for the replacement of thinner carbonate beds within the Upper Oonah formation and the Crimson Creek Formation. It is expected that replacement of thinner beds would result in higher grades due firstly to the circulation of a greater volume of fluid through a given volume of rock and secondly because fluids are able to penetrate greater distances from the fault, as is the case at Renison where carbonates are mostly <20m thick.

Apart from the Balstrup Fault there is some potential for mineralisation associated with other structures, principally in the highly faulted Upper Oonah Formation between the Balstrup and Tenth Legion faults. Some of the sulphide mineralisation observed at the Comstock Mine is replacive, and is associated with talcose alteration of the host limestone.

The Sylvester Fault is another potential mineralising structure, and the line of tin deposits related to the N-S trending Severn Deposit at Queen Hill are

potentially structurally repeated in the NE corner of the Sylvester Grid. An anomalous area on this part of the Sylvester Grid that has not been followed up is centred on 361150mN/358000mE where multi-element soil geochemistry defined anomalously high Cs which is interpreted to be evidence of alteration by magmatic fluids. The area also contains discrete near surface magnetic sources that have yet to be fully explained. These anomalies occur on a buttongrass flat lacking outcrop. The potential is for stanniferous replacement deposits and/or skarns.

The Parting Lake area is no longer considered to have potential as DDH PL001 failed to locate carbonates or alteration in the area.



E.L. 42/87

E.L. 42/87 (EXTENSION)

PARTING LAKE GRID

SYLVESTER GRID

PROCLAIMED TOWN OF ZEEHAN

STATE FOREST

MOUNT ZEEHAN

LITTLE HENRY RIVER

STATE FOREST

**EXCLUSIONS**

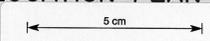
- 123M/87 - OCEANIA TASMANIA P/L
- 43M/85 - OCEANIA TASMANIA P/L
- 35M/72 - CRA EXPLORATION P/L
- 36M/81 - GIPPSLAND OIL & MINERALS N/L  
& ABERFOYLE EXPLORATION P/L

**RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED**  
INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

**93-3505**

**ZEEHAN PROJECT**  
E.L. 42/87

**DRILLHOLE & GRID LOCATION PLAN**



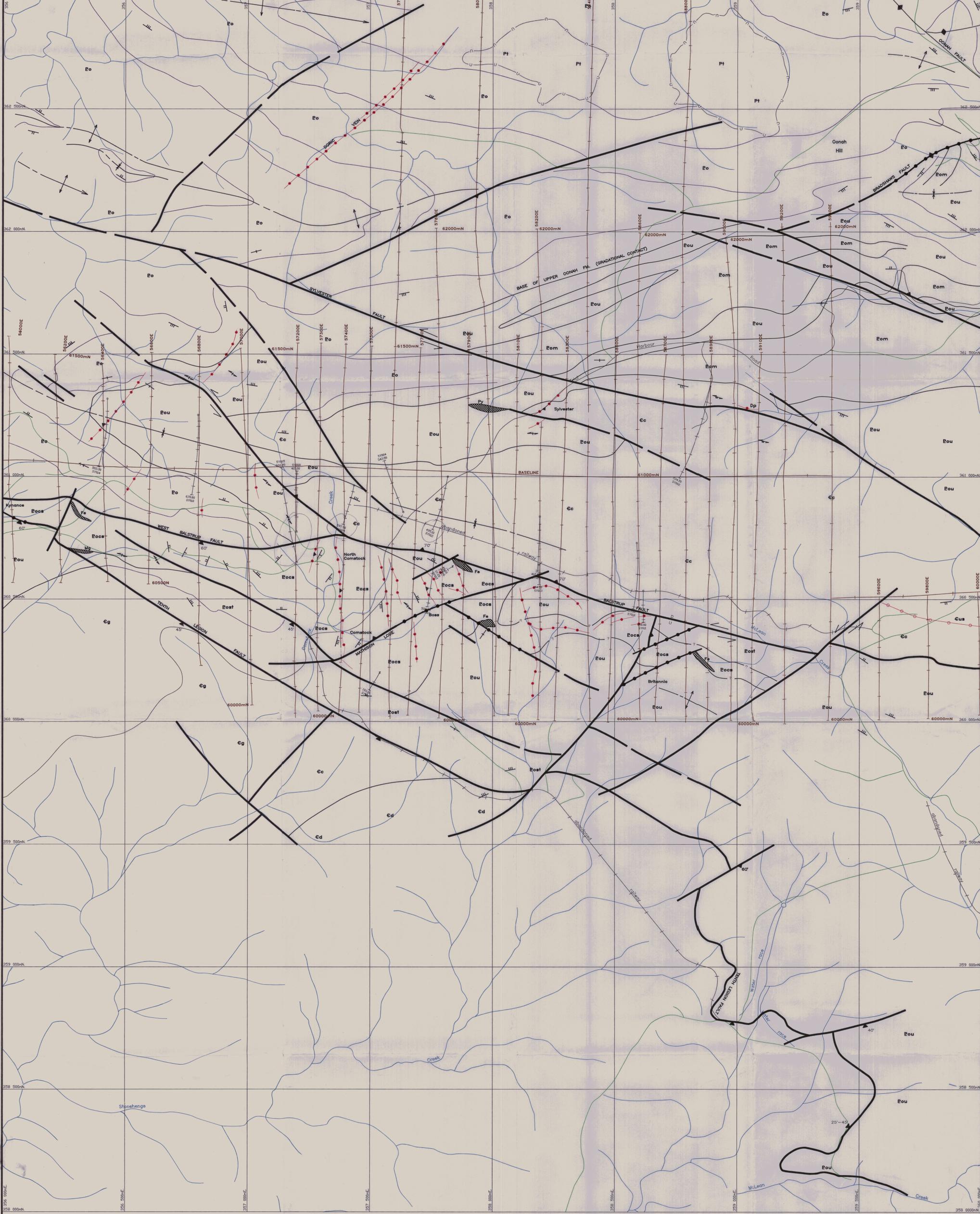
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COMPILED	M.O.W.
DRAWN	M.O.W.
DATE	Aug 1990
CHECKED	
1:250,000 REFERENCE	

BASE PLAN No. 5521/038  
OVERLAY PLAN No.

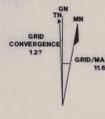
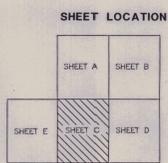
SCALE 1:25 000

PLAN 1



PERMIAN	Pt	ZEEHAN GLACIAL FM.
CAMBRIAN	Cd	DUNDAS GP. GRITS AND CONGLOMERATE
	Cc	CRIMSON CK. FM. TURBIDITES
PROTEROZOIC	Eou	UPPER OONAH FM., UNDIFFERENTIATED
	Eoes	CARBONATES AND CARBONACEOUS SHALE
	Eosf	SANDSTONE AND SILTSTONE
	Eom	MONTANA MELAPHYRE VOLCANICS
	Eo	LOWER OONAH FM. PSAMMO-PELITES
INTRUSIVE	Dp	DEVONIAN PORPHYRY
	Cg	CAMBRIAN GABBRO
	Cus	CAMBRIAN SERPENTINITE
	Fe, Mg, Py	MINERALISATION IRONSTONE MAGNETITE PYRITE

●—●	BASE METAL VEINS
—○—	DYKE
—▲—	FAULT
—■—	MINERALISED FAULT
—□—	LITHOLOGICAL CONTACT
—○—	BEDDING TREND
—U—	UNCONFORMITY
—▲—	SHEAR FABRIC
—+—	VERTICAL BEDDING
— —	BEDDING ATTITUDE 0-29°
—  —	29-59°
—   —	60-90°



93-3505.

970077

**RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.**

COMPILED: J. CROSSING  
 DRAWN: M. WALTER  
 DATE: 7/92  
 CHECKED: [ ]  
 1:25,000 REFERENCE

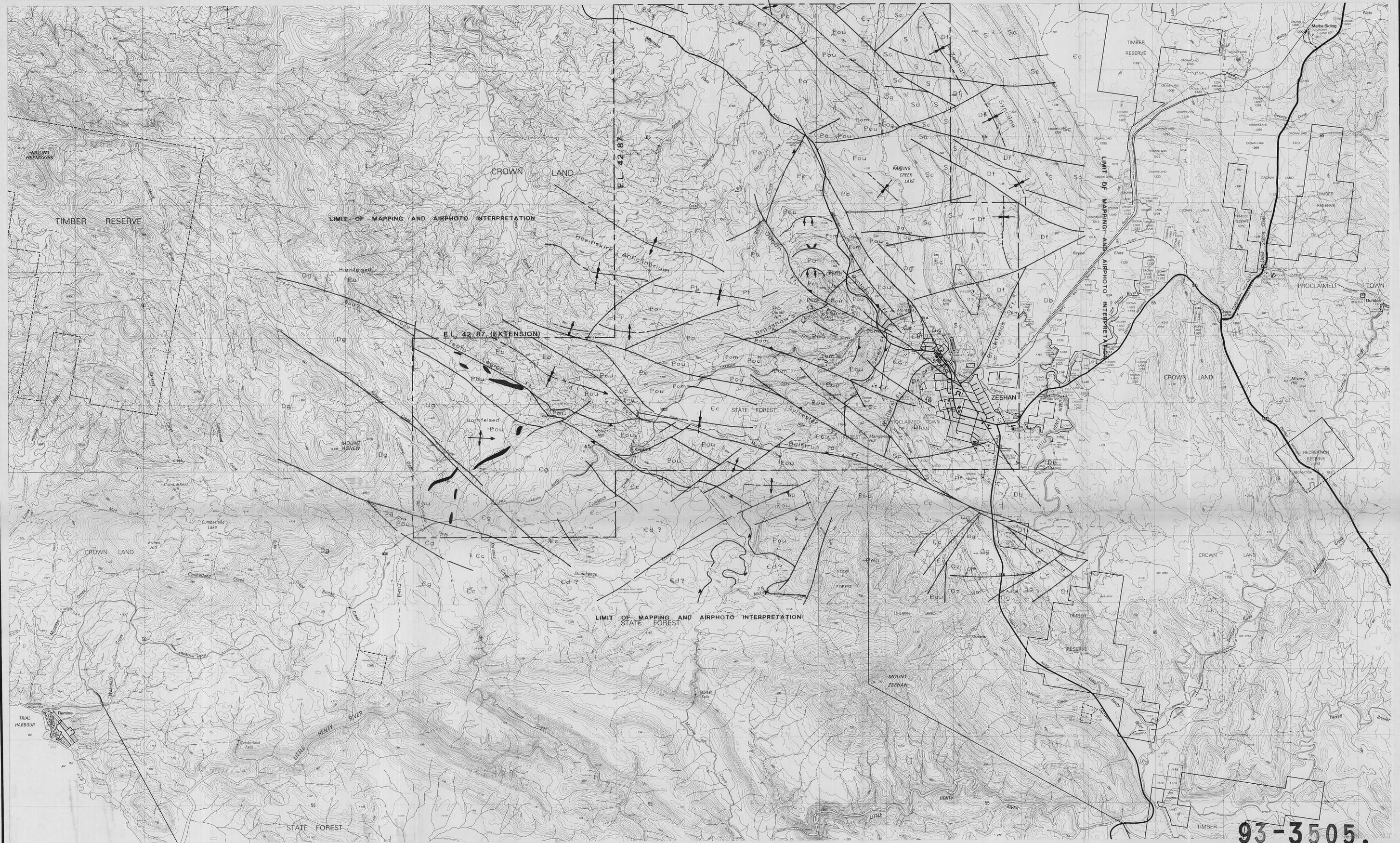
SYLVESTER GRID E.L. 42/87

**GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION**

5 cm

DRAWING ID: 6921/003

100 0 100 200 500 PLAN 2  
 SCALE: 1 : 10,000



93-3505.

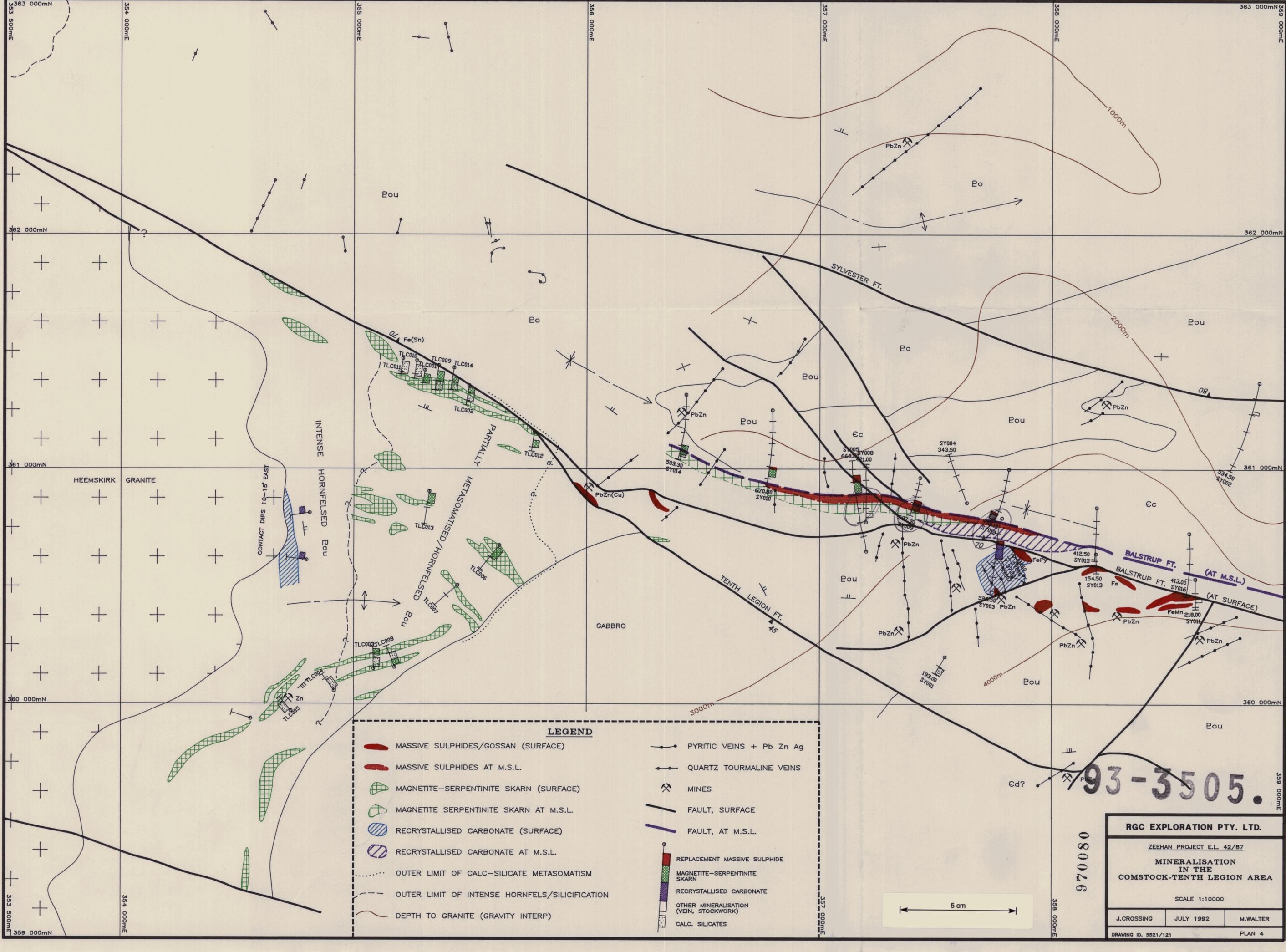
PERMIAN	Pt	ZEEHAN GLACIAL FM.
DEVONIAN	Db	BELL SHALE
	Df	FLORENCE QUARTZITE
SILURIAN	S	UNDIFFERENTIATED SEDIMENTS
	Sc	CROTTY QUARTZITE
ORDOVICIAN	Og	GORDON LIMESTONE
	Om	MOINA SANDSTONE
	Oz	M'ZEEHAN CONGLOMERATE

CAMBRIAN	Cd	DUNDAS GP. SEDIMENTS
	Cc	CRIMSON CK. FM. TURBIDITES
	Cs	SUCCESS CK. GP. SEDIMENTS
PROTEROZOIC	Pou	UPPER OONAH FM. SEDIMENTS
	Pom	MONTANA SPILLITE
	Po	(LOWER) OONAH FM. SEDIMENTS
INTRUSIVES	Dg	DEVONIAN GRANITE
	Cg	CAMBRIAN GABBRO

— —	GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
— — —	UNCONFORMITY
— — — —	LIMIT OF HORNFELSING
— — — — —	BEDDING 0-30°
— — — — — —	" 31-60°
— — — — — — —	" 61-90°
— — — — — — — —	MAGNETIC SKARN'S

↕	ANTICLINE
↗↖	ANTICLINE, RECLINED
↕	SYNCLINE
↘↙	SYNCLINE, RECLINED
↗↖	FAULT, NORMAL
↘↙	FAULT, REVERSE

520026		RGX EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES	
		ZEEHAN PROJECT EL. 42/87	
COMPILED J.C.		REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION	
DRAWN M.O.W.			
DATE 7/92			
CHECKED			
1:250,000 REFERENCE		5 cm	
BASE PLAN No. 5521/051		SCALE 1:25 000	
OVERLAY PLAN No.		PLAN 3	



**LEGEND**

	MASSIVE SULPHIDES/GOSSAN (SURFACE)		PYRITIC VEINS + Pb Zn Ag
	MASSIVE SULPHIDES AT M.S.L.		QUARTZ TOURMALINE VEINS
	MAGNETITE-SERPENTINITE SKARN (SURFACE)		MINES
	MAGNETITE SERPENTINITE SKARN AT M.S.L.		FAULT, SURFACE
	RECRYSTALLISED CARBONATE (SURFACE)		FAULT, AT M.S.L.
	RECRYSTALLISED CARBONATE AT M.S.L.		REPLACEMENT MASSIVE SULPHIDE
	OUTER LIMIT OF CALC-SILICATE METASOMATISM		MAGNETITE-SERPENTINITE SKARN
	OUTER LIMIT OF INTENSE HORNFELS/SILICIFICATION		RECRYSTALLISED CARBONATE
	DEPTH TO GRANITE (GRAVITY INTERP)		OTHER MINERALISATION (VEIN, STOCKWORK)
			CALC. SILICATES

93-3505.

**RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.**

ZEEHAN PROJECT E.L. 42/87

**MINERALISATION  
IN THE  
COMSTOCK-TENTH LEGION AREA**

SCALE 1:10000

J. CROSSING	JULY 1992	M. WALTER
DRAWING ID. 5521/121		PLAN 4



080026



93-3505

- LEGEND**
- Unconformity
  - Orientated bedding instrument
  - Direction of younging (facing)
  - Fault

970082

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

SYLVESTER GRID E.L. 42/87

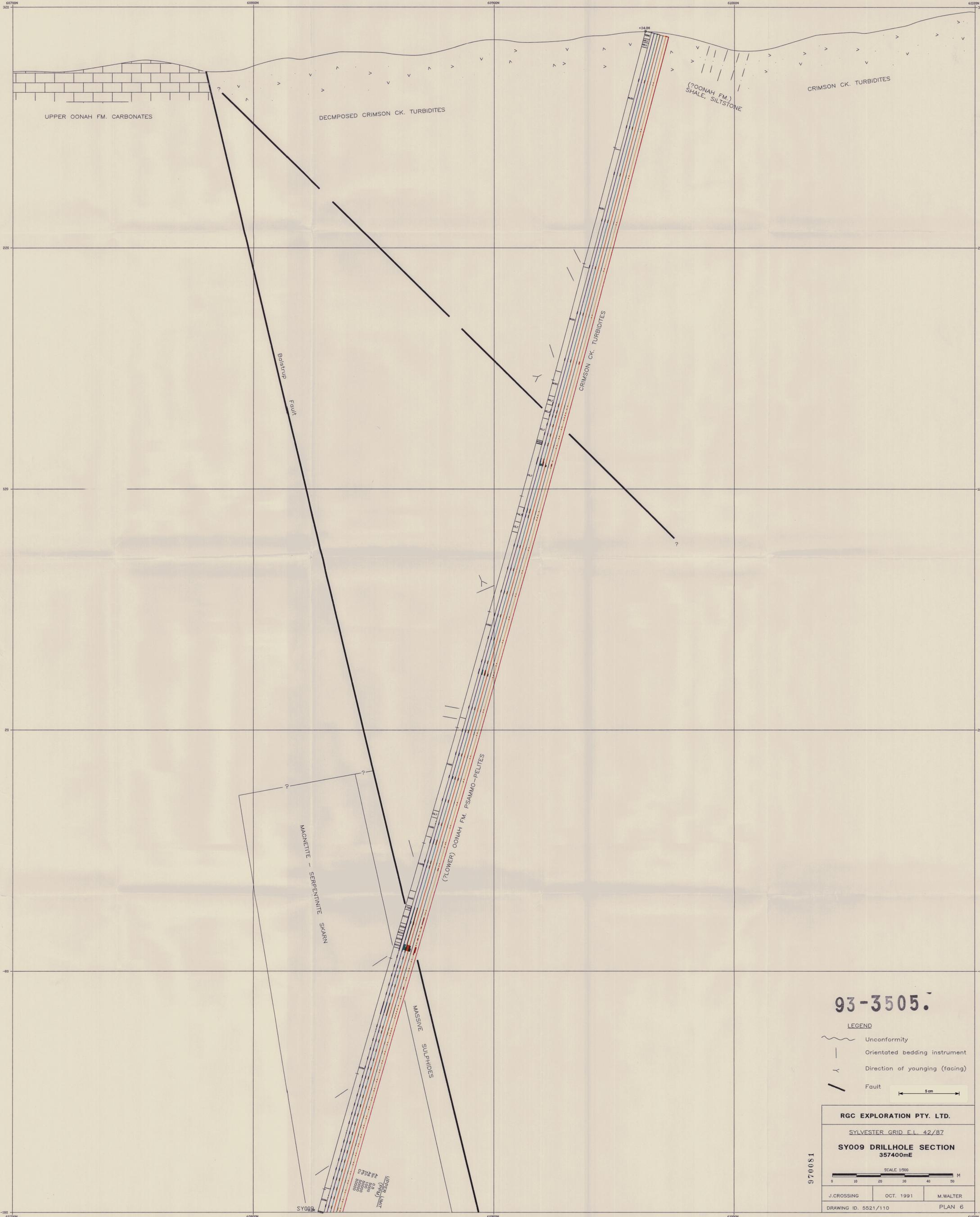
SY005,008 DRILLHOLE SECTION  
357170mE



J. CROSSING    OCT. 1991    M. WALTER

DRAWING ID. 5521/108    PLAN 5

SY005  
-297M



# 93-3505.

## LEGEND

-  Unconformity
-  Orientated bedding instrument
-  Direction of younging (facing)
-  Fault

50m

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

SYLVESTER GRID E.L. 42/87

**SY009 DRILLHOLE SECTION**  
357400mE

SCALE 1:500

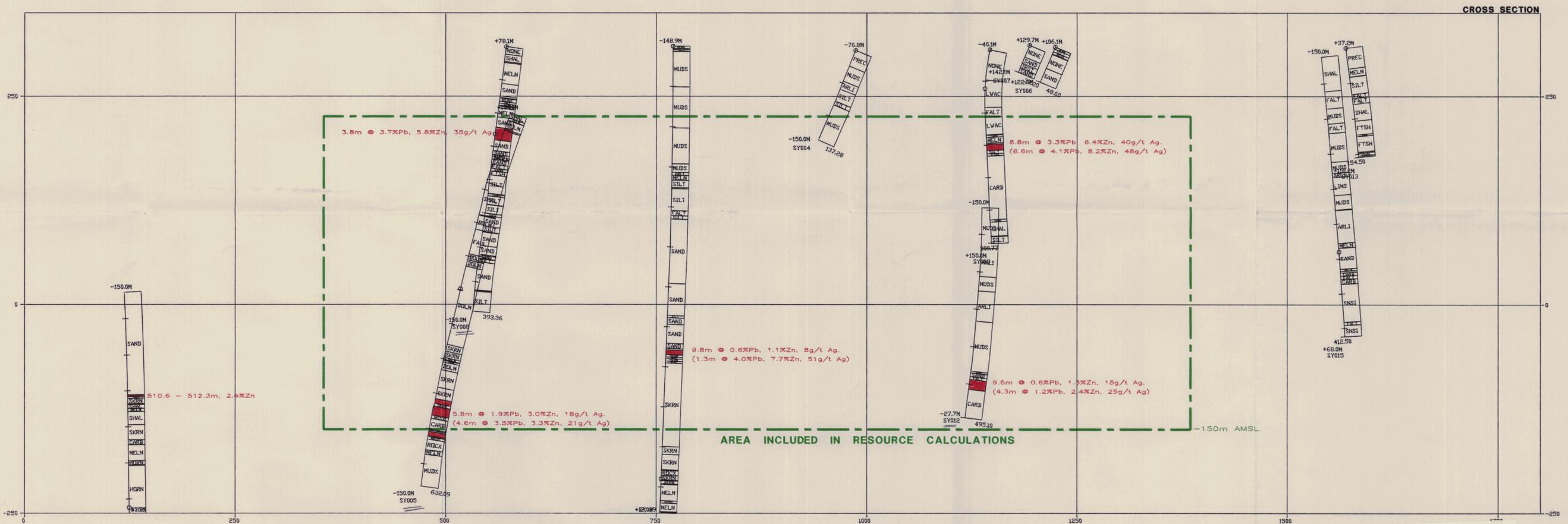
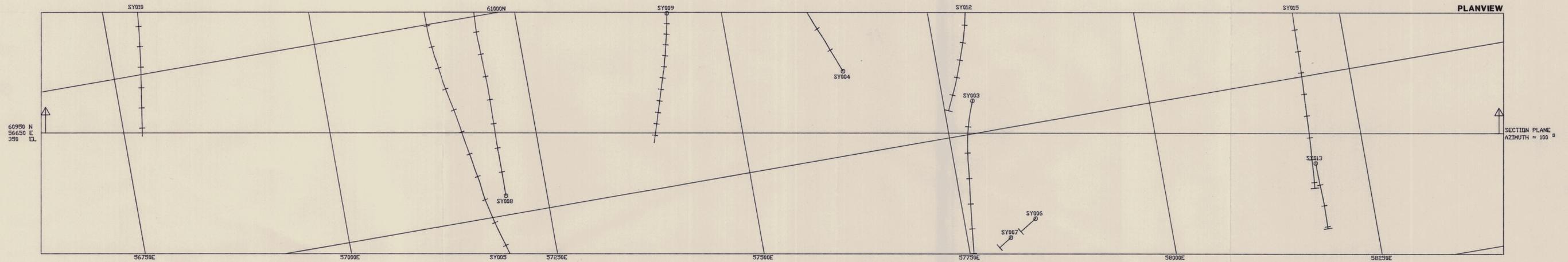
0 10 20 30 40 50 M

J. CROSSING      OCT. 1991      M. WALTER

DRAWING ID. 5521/110      PLAN 6

120081





5 cm

93-3505.

**LEGEND**

- MASSIVE SULPHIDES
- 9.8m @ 0.6%Pb, 1.1%Zn, 8g/t Ag. (1.3m @ 4.0%Pb, 7.7%Zn, 51g/t Ag)
- METHOD 1 RESOURCE CALCULATIONS (ETT + AVERAGE GRADES)
- METHOD 2 RESOURCE CALCULATIONS (ETT + AVERAGE GRADES)

970084

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED			
COMPILED	J. CROSSING	SYLVESTER PROJECT E.L. 42/87	
DRAWN	M. WALTER	<b>LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION</b>	
DATE	JUNE 1993		
CHECKED			
1:25000 REF.			
DRAWING ID: 5521/127			
FILENAME: LPROJ.SYL			
		SCALE 1:2500	PLAN 8