

968001

DOUGLAS McKENNA & PARTNERS PTY. LTD.

ACN 004 774 761

Consulting Exploration & Mining Geologists

Telephone: (03) 670 7349

Facsimile: (03) 670 3691

Registered Office: 4th Floor, 114 William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000

Postal Address: Box 1778Q, G.P.O., Melbourne, Victoria, 3001

**MICROFILMED**

**FICHE No. 012886-**

RELINQUISHMENT REPORT  
EXPLORATION LICENCE 26/91  
ADAMSFIELD, TASMANIA  
FOR

HERVEYS MINING N.L.

**OPEN FILE**

October, 1993

**93-3508.**

MINES		
FILE REF.		
25OCT1993		
DOC. REF.		
OFFICER	FOR ACTION	FOR INFO.
FOR COVERING		
LETTER SEE		
FOLIO 52		
DATE		

SUMMARY

Exploration Licence 26/91 was granted on September 28th 1992 and covers an area of 19 square kilometres in the Adamsfield district of south-central Tasmania.

The target of exploration was alluvial chromite, platinoid group metals and gold, occurring within the extensive Adam River plain. Much of this area was worked earlier in the century for osmiridium.

After a search of the available literature, a forty-hole shallow drilling programme was carried out using a hand-held power auger. Access was by existing tracks and grid lines.

The auger had difficulty penetrating the gravel horizon. The samples (total 116) were collected on plastic sheets, logged, bagged and despatched to Melbourne.

Sixteen selected samples were sized and analysed for chromium and iron and eight for platinoid group metals. Head grades of the samples vary between 1.15 and 47.70 kilograms  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  per cubic metre, while values for platinoid group metals and gold proved of no commercial significance.

In addition, a clay sample from beneath the gravel horizon was evaluated but proved to have little commercial value.

The shortcomings of the drilling method used are admitted, and it is recognised that the potential of the alluvial flats has not been adequately tested for the metals mentioned above. Even so, the chromite values obtained could be of significance.

The difficulty of positioning more suitable testing units (e.g. churn drills, excavators) in such boggy country is considered to be formidable, and some form of small floating dredge might be necessary for proper evaluation.

This, however, is outside the present exploration parameters of Jervois Mining N.L. and it is recommended that the company relinquish the Licence.

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
LOCATION/TENEMENT	1
GEOLOGY	2
MINERALISATION	3
PREVIOUS EXPLORATION	4
EXPLORATION PHILOSOPHY	5
WORK COMPLETED	6
DISCUSSION	7
CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS	8
REHABILITATION	9
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDICES	

Auger Drill Hole Logs

Size Fraction Tables

AMDEL Assay Results and Evaluation of Clay

Grade Calculation Tables

## ACCOMPANYING PLANS

Title	Plan No.	Scale
Auger Drill Hole Locations	AD - 1	1:10,000
Cross Sections showing Auger Drilling - Lines 1A, 3A	AD - 2	1:2,000 H 1:100 V
Cross Sections showing Auger Drilling - Lines 2, 4	AD - 3	1:2,000 H 1:100 V

## INTRODUCTION

Jervois Mining N.L. applied under the ETA System for part of ETA 264, covering the Adamsfield area, in August, 1991. Part of this application was considered successful and offered to Jervois, the remainder was offered to Helix Resources N.L.

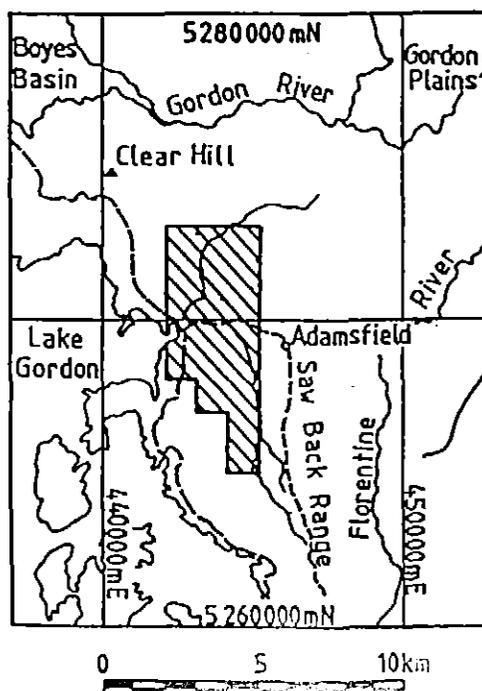
In April, 1992, Objections to the Application were lodged on behalf of The Wilderness Society, Hobart. In July 1992, the warden ruled in favour of Jervois, and in August 1992 he ordered costs against The Wilderness Society.

Previous exploration work by Metals Exploration ltd. was researched, especially in regard to the chromite potential of the alluvials, as well as the osmiridium content. Consideration was also given to the potential of the clay zone beneath the shallow gravels.

Field work was carried out during the year as per the Proposed Programme and Budget of August, 1991 on four of the twelve proposed lines for auger drilling.

The results of this work and conclusions drawn are dealt with in this report.

## LOCATION/TENEMENT



5 cm

The Adamsfield district is situated 90 kilometres WNW of Hobart in south central Tasmania (Queenstown 1:250,000 sheet, Wedge 1:100,000 sheet).

Access is gained by the bitumen Gordon River Road connecting Maydena and Strathgordon, then by the (forestry) Clear Hill Road to the old Adamsfield Track. Under government supervision, Metals Exploration Ltd. upgraded the Adamsfield Track (from Clear Hill Road to Halls Open Pit) and constructed tracks on both sides of the Adams River Plain.

Exploration Licence 26/91 was granted on 28th September, 1992. It covers 19 square kilometres out of an original application area of 38 square kilometres. The tenement lies within the Adamsfield Conservation Area which, in turn, lies within a World Heritage Area.

#### GEOLOGY

The geology of the Adamsfield district has been well documented both in publications (eg. "Geology and Mineral Resources of Tasmania" GSA 1989 and "The Osmiridium Deposits of the Adamsfield District" G.S. Bull. No. 39, P.B. Nye) and in company reports (Metals Exploration Ltd.).

The economically important rock types include the Cambrian alpine-type ultramafic complex on the eastern side of the area, the Ordovician sediments of Ragged Range, Sawback Range and Football Hill, and the Quaternary alluvial valley fill deposits.

The ultramafics are composed mainly of serpentinite (and serpentinitised dunite), interlayered serpentinite and pyroxenite and massive pyroxenite. The distribution is controlled by major north-south faulting.

The Early-Ordovician sediments are part of the Denison Subgroup of the Junee Group. The ranges are formed by the more resistant units:

Siliceous and pebbly sandstone in the Sawback Range;  
Siliceous cobble conglomerate in the Ragged Range.

Elsewhere the sediments are mostly quartz sandstone (eg. Football Hill) and fossiliferous calcareous sandstone and mudstone (Marriott Hill). A younger Ordovician limestone underlies much of the western part of the Adams River Plain.

In Tertiary times the Adams River Plain was scoured out leaving a karst topography of the predominantly limestone and calcareous flat lying basement (Ordovician) sediments. In late Tertiary the Adams Falls area must have been blocked by a catastrophic event (eg. by landslide). The resultant Quaternary Lake (covering the Adams River Plain) was filled with fine sediment which is now a glutinous clay.

As the Adams Falls blockage was gradually eroded, streams incised the clay resulting in the deposition of further clays, sands and gravels. The main gravels of this era occur on the eastern side of the Adams River Plain and in the Main Creek area just north of the Adamsfield Track. The gravels are a green cobble wash, the colour having its origins from the ultrabasics to the east.

#### MINERALISATION

The Adamsfield ultramafic complex is the source of the platinum group metals and chromite in the district. Minor nickel is also associated with the ultrabasics and possibly they contain some gold.

The main platinoid alloy is iridosmine (IrOs) commonly referred to as osmiridium. Only 1 or 2% of platinum is usually present and 5% of ruthenium.

Primary "lode" deposits occur at the head waters of Main Creek in the Halls Open Pit area. Drilling beneath the workings failed to locate economic mineralisation, and it is possible that secondary enrichment produced higher near surface grades. Some nickel sulphide is present in this area partly as millerite and also as heazlewoodite.

In Ordovician times, osmiridium and chromite shed from the ultramafic complex into the terrestrial sediments, especially the conglomerates on Ragged Range and the sandstones of Football Hill. Later re-working of these sediments, and further erosion

of the ultrabasics, have resulted in the formation of the recent (Quaternary) alluvial deposits (eg. the green cobble wash referred to above). About 15,000oz of osmiridium have been produced from the alluvial deposits of the field but no chromite was recovered.

Recent (late 1980's) drilling and pitting by Metals Exploration Ltd. has shown that:

"The exploration potential for these channel deposits is about 5 million tonnes (2.5 million cubic metres) of chromite bearing alluvials at a stripping ratio of about 1:1 and that the total economic contained chromite is 125,000 tonnes if the chromite grade is 2.5 wt%".

#### PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Osmiridium was discovered in the area by Government Geologist W.H. Twelvetrees in 1909, and in 1920 A.McIntosh Reid, also a Government Geologist, reported the presence of small amounts of osmiridium at the southern end of the Adamsfield field.

In late 1924 a prospecting party discovered osmiridium in the Adams River Valley and in 1925 over 1000 miners' rights had been issued for the field. By 1930 only a few miners remained and mining virtually ceased in the 1940's. In the 1950's Halls Open Pit was excavated. The total recorded production for the field is 15,394oz of osmiridium.

Recent exploration by Metals Exploration Ltd. has involved auger drilling, percussion drilling, "Wacker" drilling, pitting and bulk sampling (sluicing table and jigs).

Initial exploration was directed at the "lode" deposit where erratic results were found. As a result, attention was turned to the alluvial potential of Adams River Plain (including Main Creek Area 2). After reconnaissance auger drilling, an extensive pitting programme (102 pits on a 250 metres by 100 metres grid) was completed. Samples from the pits (which were up to 6 metres deep) were treated through two washing plants with the concentrate despatched for assay.

## Metals Exploration Ltd. report:

"Results of the programme were disappointing with the highest pit sample result returning a calculated head grade of 0.39 g/m<sup>3</sup> Total P.G.E. One auger hole gave a higher calculated result of 0.80 g/m<sup>3</sup> Total P.G.E. Most samples returned calculated head grades of less than 0.01 g/m<sup>3</sup> P.G.E. Calculated chromite results indicated grades of up to 5% in some of the gravel areas.

"It is recommended that the shallow gravels (maximum depth 5m) and their extensions that occur along the eastern side of the Plain, and contain the most prospective ground for P.G.E. mineralisation, be initially tested by augering. This will facilitate a rapid assessment of the resource and delineate the zones requiring bulk sampling."

and

"All, bar one, of the higher chromium results lie along the eastern side of the plains".

#### EXPLORATION PHILOSOPHY

It was considered that Metals Exploration Ltd.'s recommendation above to test the eastern side of Adams River Plain (including the Main Creek Area) by auger drilling was the logical next phase of exploration.

The initial target was the chromite content of the Recent gravels, with osmiridium and gold being considered "sweeteners". Previous exploration paid too little attention to the chromite potential.

The gravels (the green cobble wash) are shallow, generally with a base at less than 3 metres from surface. The coarse nature of these gravels suggested that "Wacker" drilling (narrow diameter) would not be appropriate for testing purposes. A wide-diameter hand-held power auger was therefore recommended for the programme.

WORK COMPLETED

After literature research had been completed and a programme of auger drilling formulated, a Stihl Hand-Held Power Auger was hired from the Mines Department drilling division in Hobart. The drill had a capacity to drill to about 3 metres. It was thoroughly cleaned before use.

The proposed work programme, involving augering on existing gridlines and using existing vehicular access, was approved by the Department of Mines on 26th February, 1993. The drilling programme commenced on 6th March, 1993 and was completed on 14th March, 1993.

Forty holes were completed for a total of sixty-seven metres of drilling. Samples were collected by removing the auger spiral string from the hole and scraping the sample onto plastic sheets spread around and next to the collar. A total of 116 samples were collected. The samples were geologically logged, bagged, and transported to Melbourne. The drill hole logs appear in the appendix.

The drill hole locations were picked up by chain and compass from the existing grid marks. The collar co-ordinates are AMG co-ordinates less the following prefix: 2- or 26- for northings and 44- for eastings.

Sixteen of the samples were selected for screening and sent for assay to AMDEL in Adelaide.

The samples, four from each line, were selected on the basis of their visual chromite content. The size fraction tables appear in the appendix.

One sample of clay was despatched to AMDEL for evaluation - a mineralogical analysis by X-ray diffraction. A second sample was delivered to Commercial Minerals Ltd. in Melbourne.

DISCUSSION

The assay results for chromium and iron appear in the appendix. Assaying was by alkaline fusion followed by measurement of total Cr and Fe by ICP.

The grade calculation tables also appear in the appendix. These tables show the grade of Cr in kilograms per cubic metre for each sample. The conversion to  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  is to multiply these figures by 1.46:

Drill Hole		Depth		kg $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{m}^3$
N	E	From	To	
7055	4000	1.75	2.50	30.24
7105	4000	1.40	2.10	32.81
7205	4000	1.80	2.20	28.60
7255	4000	0.70	1.30	14.35
7175	4500	0.50	0.95	14.79
7225	4500	0.65	0.85	28.59
7325	4500	0.10	0.65	34.84
7475	4500	1.70	2.10	8.21
9000	4625	1.30	1.80	11.46
9000	4575	1.10	1.80	47.70
9000	4525	0.10	0.80	1.15
9000	4325	0.65	1.10	20.48
9500	4525	1.75	2.10	3.94
9500	4425	1.75	2.20	34.44
9500	4325	1.60	2.25	8.48
9500	4175	1.40	1.80	26.41

The average of these selected samples gives a head grade of 21.66 kg  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  per  $\text{m}^3$ . Half of the samples were analysed for platinoids and gold, and these results are also appended.

The method of assay used for the precious metals was Amdel's FA4. A 50g sample weight was fluxed with a nickel based flux, the platinum group metals being collected into a NiS button and analysed by ICP-MS.

Results obtained were very low, the maximum for each element being as follows:-

Pt	Os	Ir	Rh	Au	Ru
ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
13	2	3	2	9	15

It was noted that the Pt values, while low, were consistently higher than those for Os and Ir. As this is not the normal rule at Adamsfield, Amdel was asked to carry out check assays (see appendix). The same general relationship of Pt to Os and Ir was obtained, for which there is no immediate explanation.

Many of the drill holes bottomed in gravel (see drill logs and accompanying Sections) with the drill being unable to penetrate the hard boulders, or the recovery being poor in wet conditions.

The evaluation of the clay sample by AMDEL proved the clay to be of little value, and Commercial Minerals Ltd. confirmed this result.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The auger programme was carried out to test the feasibility of using this method of evaluation for the alluvials at Adamsfield.

It was recognised that the method had limitations both in its ability to penetrate coarse gravels and its applicability to water-saturated ground.

Despite these drawbacks, the drilling programme confirmed the presence of significant grades of chromite, although the values for the platinum group metals and gold were disappointingly low.

To adequately test the alluvial flats, some method of traversing the often very boggy ground by suitable testing units would have to be devised.

Alternatively, a small floating test dredge would have to be installed.

As these forms of exploration fall outside the company's present budget parameters at Adamsfield, it is recommended that the Licence be relinquished.

REHABILITATION

Access during the auger drilling programme was by existing tracks and gridlines. All auger holes were backfilled and capped with sods, the area being left virtually undisturbed.

*Douglas McKenna and Partners Pty. Ltd.*

Douglas McKenna & Partners Pty. Ltd.

October, 1993

REFERENCES

- Brown A.N. Adamsfield Ultramafics B.Sc. (Hons) Thesis
- Burrett C.F. and Martin E.L. (editors) 1989 Geology and Mineral Resources of Tasmania - Special Publication 15 GSA.
- Douglas McKenna & Partners Pty. Ltd. 1991 Proposed Programme and Budget, ETA 264, Adamsfield, Tasmania, for Jervois Mining Limited.
- Douglas McKenna & Partners Pty. Ltd. 1993 Annual Report to 28 September 1993 on Exploration Licence 26/91, Adamsfield, Tasmania, for Jervois Mining N.L.
- Metals Exploration Ltd. 1987 Annual Report for the Period Ending 25 July 1987.
- Metals Exploration Ltd. 1988 Annual Report for the Period Ending 25 July 1988.
- Metals Exploration Ltd. 1988 Addition to the Annual Report for the Period Ending 25 July 1988.
- Metals Exploration Ltd. 1989 Annual Report for the Period Ending 25 July 1989.
- Nye P.B. 1929 The Osmiridium Deposits of the Adamsfield District - Geol. Surv. Bull. No. 39.
- Prince G.B. 1987 "A Preliminary Archaeological Survey of Proposed Mining Exploration Activities in the Vicinity of Adamsfield, South West Tasmania".
- Prince G.B. 1988 "An Archaeological Survey of Proposed Mineral Exploration Works in the Vicinity of Adamsfield, South West Tasmania."

APPENDIX  
Auger Drill Hole Logs

AUGER DRILL HOLE LOGS

## LINE 1A (444000mE)

N m	E AMG m	Sample Depth		Description	Mineralisation (visual estimate)	
		From	To			
70005	4000	0	0.10	Soil and grass		
		0.10	0.65	Brown clayey gravel to 5mm, some sand, damp	?3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
		-1	0.65	1.35	Green/brown clayey coarse sand, damp	
		1.35	1.75	Green/brown clayey coarse sand and gravel to 1.55m then pale green/brown clay	visible Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
		1.75	2.25	Pale green/brown then grey clay		
70055	4000	0	0.10	Soil and grass		
		0.10	0.70	Pale grey/green fine sand minor coarse, damp	Trace Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
		-2	0.70	1.15	Pale grey/green fine sand to 0.9m then black humus and clay, damp	
		1.15	1.75	Pale grey/green fine clayey sand, damp	2-3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
		1.75	2.50	Pale grey/green fine sand sl. clayey with coarse gravel to 30mm at base to 2.40m then pale grey/green clay, wet	5% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
70105	4000	0	0.10	Soil and grass		
		0.10	0.70	Pale grey/green fine sand sl. clayey, damp	3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
		-3	0.70	1.40	Minor grey/green fine sand, mostly black clay and humus, damp	
		1.40	2.10	Dark grey clay to 1.70m then gravel from fine sand to cobbles 50mm, wet, hard	3-5% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
70155	4000	0	0.15	Soil and grass	Trace	
		0.15	0.70	Fine pale grey sand minor black clay, damp	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
		-4	0.70	1.30	Black clay minor humus	
		1.30	1.90	Minor black clay then pale grey fine sandy clay, damp	1-2% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
		1.90	2.45	Pale grey/green fine sandy clay with coarse gravel to 40mm, from 2.35m, hard, wet	1-2% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
70205	4000	0	0.10	Grass and soil		
		0.10	0.70	Pale grey fine clayey sand to 0.55m then black clay and humus, damp	1% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
		-5	0.70	1.35	Dark grey/black clay, damp	
		1.35	1.80	Dark grey/black fine sl. sandy clay to 1.60m then pale grey/brown medium fine sand, damp	3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	

- 2 -

		1.80-2.20	Light brown clayey medium/ coarse sand, some coarse gravel to 80mm, bottomed in gravel, wet	2-3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
70255	4000	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.70	Pale grey/light brown sl. clayey fine to medium sand to 0.55m then black clay	Trace Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		0.70-1.30	Minor dark grey sl. sandy clay then medium grey/brown clayey fine to medium sand, some gravel at base, bottomed in gravel	5% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
70305	4000	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.70	Medium/pale grey minor brown sl. clayey medium sand, some humus	2% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		0.70-1.40	Pale grey coarse sand then black humus/clay then grey and brown clay then pale grey fine sandy clay, damp	2-3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> at top
		1.40-2.05	Pale grey fine sandy clay to 1.60m then pale grey clayey fine sand to medium grained at base with minor gravel, bottomed in gravel, wet	
70355	4000	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.70	Pale grey/green fine/medium clayey sand, some black humus/clay	1% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		0.70-1.45	Black clay minor humus minor dark grey sl. sandy clay, damp	
		1.45-1.80	Pale grey clay some fine sandy clay, damp	Trace Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		1.80-2.50	Pale grey clay some gravel on top of hard basement (no recovery 2.30-2.50m), wet	
70405	4000	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.65	Light brown medium sand lesser black clay	
		0.65-1.10	Light brown fine clayey sand	Trace Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		1.10-1.75	Pale grey clayey medium sand to coarse gravel to 60mm	1% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		1.75-2.50	Pale grey/white minor light brown/pale green sticky clay (with gravel contamination)	
70455	4000	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.70	Pale/medium grey clay sl. sandy	
		0.70-1.40	Dark grey/black clay sl. sandy	
		1.40-2.05	Pale grey minor light brown clay	
		2.05-2.70	Pale grey sticky clay	

70505 4000 0 - 0.10 Soil and grass  
 0.10-0.70 Dark grey/black sl. sandy clay,  
 humus  
 -//  
 0.70-1.30 Black, brown, pale grey clayey  
 fine to medium sand, minor  
 gravel to 10mm at base,  
 bottomed on hard basement

## LINE 3A (444500mE)

N	E	Sample		Description	Mineralisation (visual estimate)
AMG	AMG	From	To		
m	m				
70125	4500	0 -	0.10	Black humus	
		0.10-	0.70	Black soil to 0.20m then medium grey clayey to pale grey fine sand, hard at base	Trace Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
70175	4500	0 -	0.15	Soil, humus, grass	
		0.15-	0.50	Grey/brown clayey sand, damp	Trace Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		0.50-	0.95	Grey/brown/black sl. clayey sand, wet, hard boulders at base	Trace Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
70225	4500	0 -	0.10	Soil, humus, grass	
		0.10-	0.65	Grey brown clayey sand, damp	
		0.65-	0.85	Grey sand minor clay, wet, boulders at base	5% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
70275	4500	0 -	0.10	Soil, humus, grass	
		0.10-	0.65	Light brown, black sandy clay	
		0.65-	1.45	Light brown sandy clay to 1.25m then grey sand with minor gravel, boulders at base, damp	
70325	4500	0 -	0.10	Soil, humus, grass	
		0.10-	0.65	Light brown, grey sandy gravel to 0.40m then grey sl. clayey sand, damp	5% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		0.65-	1.35	Light brown sticky clay minor sand to 1.10m, then grey medium/fine clayey sand, coarser at base, cobbles at bottom, wet	1% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
70375	4500	0 -	0.10	Soil, humus, grass	
		0.10-	0.60	Pale grey/green clayey fine sand to 0.40m then black peaty soil, damp	5% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> at top
		0.60-	1.10	Dark grey clay to 1.00m, then grey/green sand and gravel to 40mm, wet	
70425	4500	0 -	0.20	Grass and soil (swamp)	
		0.20-	0.65	Khaki clay, black humus, damp	
		0.65-	1.15	Khaki clay, gravel at base, damp	

- 4 -

70475	4500	0 - 0.15	Grass and soil	
		0.15-0.65	Soil to 0.40m then brown sandy clay	
		0.65-1.15	Light brown/grey fine clayey sand	
		1.15-1.70	Light brown/grey fine clayey sand to 1.40m then dark brown/black clay, damp	
		1.70-2.10	Dark brown/black clay to 1.90m then grey sandy gravel to 15mm, wet at base	2-3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
70525	4500	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.65	Peaty soil to 0.25m then brown sandy clay	
		0.65-1.35	Brown sl. clayey sand to medium gravel to 25mm, pink limestone basement at bottom	

## LINE 2 (269500mN)

N	E	Sample	Description	Mineralisation
m	AMG	Depth		(visual
	m	From To		estimate)
9500	4625	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.65	Light/dark brown fine sand and gravel to 20mm, minor dark brown clay, damp	2-3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		0.65-1.25	Dark grey/brown sl. clayey sand and gravel to 20mm to 1.05m then black humus clay, wet	
		1.25-1.70	Black sticky clay, humus with trace fine sand, wet	
9500	4575	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.65	Pale grey/green sl. clayey fine minor medium sand, minor black humus, damp	2% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		0.65-1.25	Pale grey/green medium sand to 0.80m then black sticky clay, humus, wet	
		1.25-1.70	Black sticky clay minor humus, wet	
9500	4525	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.65	Trace grey sand then brown/black clay	
		0.65-1.25	Grey/brown clay, damp	
		1.25-1.75	Black clay, damp	
		1.75-2.10	Pale grey/green fine clayey sand with gravel at base, hard, wet	3-5% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
9500	4475	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.65	Black/brown clayey humus then mixed with pale grey sand	2-3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		0.65-1.25	Pale grey/brown sl. sandy clay and black clay, damp	

		1.25-1.90	Pale grey/brown sandy clay with coarse gravel to 50mm at base, wet, hard bottom	1-2% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
9500	4425	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.65	Black, dark grey clay and humus	
		0.65-1.30	Black clay, damp	
		1.30-1.75	Black, dark brown/grey sticky clay to 1.55m then light brown sandy gravel to 30mm, wet	5% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		1.75-2.20	Light brown/grey poorly sorted gravel to 50mm, some coarse sand, sl. clayey, wet	+5% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
9500	4375	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.65	Light/dark brown clay then medium brown clayey medium sand	
		0.65-1.20	Medium brown sl. clayey coarse sand minor light gravel to 10mm, damp to wet	2% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		1.20-1.50	Pale grey/brown clayey sand minor light gravel to 10mm, wet	2% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
9500	4325	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.65	Black humus, pale grey/brown clay	
		0.65-1.20	Pale grey/brown sl. sandy clay minor humus	Trace Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		1.20-1.60	Pale grey sandy clay	3-5% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		1.60-2.25	Pale grey/brown/green clayey sandy gravel to 80mm, bottomed on hard gravel	5% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
9500	4275	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.65	Soil and black humus	
		0.65-1.30	Black, dark grey clay, damp	
		1.30-1.70	Pale grey, light brown sl. sandy clay, hard bottom, wet	1-2% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
9500	4225	0 - 0.15	Soil and grass	
		0.15-0.65	Black lesser brown soil, humus, clay	
		0.65-1.35	Brown clayey fine to coarse (3mm) sand, damp	Trace Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		1.35-1.85	Brown coarse sand and gravel to 40mm to 1.75m then pale glutinous clay, wet	2-3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
9500	4175	0 - 0.15	Soil and grass	
		0.15-0.70	Black soil, humus, clay	
		0.70-1.40	Black clay to 1.05m then pale grey/brown clayey fine to medium sand	3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		1.40-1.80	Light brown/grey sl. clayey sandy gravel to 40mm, wet	2-3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
9500	4125	0 - 0.20	Soil and grass	
		0.20-0.70	Black, dark brown, soil, humus, clay	

- 6 -

0.70-1.20	Minor black clay then light brown medium to fine clayey sand, damp	2-3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
1.20-1.55	Pale grey/brown sl. clayey medium fine sand, hard bottom	5% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>

## LINE 4 (269000mN)

N	E	Sample Depth		Description	Mineralisation (visual estimate)
m	AMG	From	To		
9000	4625	0 -	0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.80		Black humus minor clay	
		0.80-1.30		Gradual transition from above to green clayey fine sand, damp	1-2% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		1.30-1.80		Grey/green sl. clayey fine to coarse sand, minor gravel to 20mm	2-3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		1.80-1.90		No sample return in gravel	
9000	4575	0 -	0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.70		Light brown/grey clay	
		0.70-1.10		Light brown/grey clay, damp	
		1.10-1.80		Pale grey/green/brown coarse sandy gravel to 80mm, wet	5% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		1.80-1.90		Pale grey sticky clay	Trace Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
9000	4525	0 -	0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.80		Pale grey minor brown clay then pale grey sandy clay	
		0.80-1.25		Minor pale grey sandy clay then clayey fine sand to 1.15m then medium to coarse sand, hard gravel base, damp	2-3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
9000	4475	0 -	0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.75		Black soil and clay to 0.55m then pale grey clay	
		0.75-1.20		Pale grey/brown clay to 1.10m then pale grey medium sand, hard bottom	
9000	4425	0 -	0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.75		Minor black clay then pale grey fine sl. clayey sand	1-2% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		0.75-1.25		Pale grey fine to medium sand some dark grey/brown clay horizons, hard basement	1-2% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
9000	4375	0 -	0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.70		Black minor dark brown humus, clay	
		0.70-1.30		Minor dark brown clay then pale grey/brown fine to medium sand, hard basement	

- 7 -

9000	4325	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.65	Medium brown clay to 0.55m then brown fine sand	Trace Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		0.65-1.10	Light/medium brown sl. clayey sand with 100mm gravel at base	3% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		1.10-2.40	Pale grey plasticine clay	
9000	4275	0 - 0.10	Soil and grass	
		0.10-0.70	Black soil then grey/brown clayey sand with minor 30mm gravel at base	
		0.70-1.10	Coarse gravel to 50mm to 0.80m then pale grey plasticine clay, wet	
9000	4225	0 - 0.30	Grass and humus	
		0.30-0.70	Black humus and clay minor coarse sand at base	
		0.70-1.05	Minor pale grey/brown clay then light brown/grey clayey fine sand to coarse gravel to 50mm, wet	
		1.05-1.20	Pale grey clay	

APPENDIX  
Size Fraction Tables

ADAMSFIELD

SAMPLES FOR INITIAL TESTING

SIZE FRACTIONS

SAMPLE NO.	7055N 4000E 1.75-2.50	7255N 4000E 0.70-1.30	7225N 4500E 0.65-0.85	7325N 4500E 0.10-0.65	9000N 4575E 1.10-1.80	9000N 4325E 0.65-1.10	9500N 4425E 1.75-2.20	9500N 4325E 1.60-2.25
WEIGHT (g)	6835	6745	3299	6531	13277	7969	4964	8014
VOLUME (ml)	5450	5450	2150	4850	9100	5800	3750	6150
FRACTION WEIGHTS (g)								
+6.4mm	754	150	156	1044	3171	1024	1870	3252
-6.4+3.2mm	314	94	236	332	1189	1337	539	1199
-3.2+1.0mm	1144	250	142	412	1882	1384	894	1274
UNDERSIZE	4582	6172	2742	4686	6978	4192	1623	2235
TOTAL WEIGHT	6794	6666	3276	6474	13220	7937	4926	7960
LOOSE S.G.	1.25	1.24	1.53	1.35	1.46	1.37	1.32	1.30

AV. LOOSE S.G. = 1.35

968023

ADAMSFIELD

FURTHER SAMPLES FOR TESTING

SIZE FRACTIONS

SAMPLE NO.	7105N 4000E 1.40-2.10	7205N 4000E 1.80-2.20	7175N 4500E 0.50-0.95	7475N 4500E 1.70-2.10	9000N 4625E 1.30-1.80	9000N 4525E 0.10-0.80	9500N 4175E 1.40-1.80	9500N 4525E 1.75-2.10
WEIGHT (g)	8284	9240	4916	4187	7049	6905	4137	3667
VOLUME (ml)	6950	6600	5000	3350	6750	5650	3250	3050
FRACTION WEIGHTS (g)								
+6.4mm	1544	1454	38	132	144	0	1359	160
-6.4mm	6730	7790	4871	4050	6884	6910	2773	3507
TOTAL WEIGHT	8274	9244	4909	4182	7028	6910	4132	3667
LOOSE S.G.	1.19	1.40	0.98	1.25	1.04	1.22	1.27	1.20

AV. LOOSE S.G. = 1.19

968024

APPENDIX

AMDEL Assay Results and Evaluation of Clay



Analysis code IC4E

Report 3AD1329

Page 11

NATA Certificate

Results in %

Sample	Cr	Fe
7055N-4000E +1-3.2mm	0.415	4.54
7055N-4000E -1mm	2.36	3.68
7255N-4000E +1-3.2mm	1.44	10.00
7255N-4000E -1mm	0.810	2.00
7225N-4500E +1-3.2mm	2.22	2.74
7225N-4500E -1mm	1.42	1.08
7325N-4500E +1-3.2mm	10.8	7.15
7325N-4500E -1mm	1.52	1.64
9000N-4575E +1-3.2mm	2.08	5.35
9000N-4575E -1mm	3.70	4.84
9000N-4325E +1-3.2mm	1.88	0.990
9000N-4325E -1mm	1.32	0.800
9500N-4425E +1-3.2mm	2.16	3.24
9500N-4425E -1mm	4.26	4.12
9500N-4325E +1-3.2mm	0.910	3.74
9500N-4325E -1mm	1.08	3.46
Detn limit	(0.005)	(0.005)



Analysis code IC 17

Report

3AD2728

Page I1

## NATA Certificate

Sample	Fe	Cr
7105N 4000E 1.4-2.1	8.00	2.32
7205N 4000E 1.8-2.2	6.20	1.66
7175N 4500E 0.5-0.95	1.14	1.04
7475N 4500E 1.7-2.1	0.860	0.465
9000N 4625E 1.3-1.8	2.46	0.770
9000N 4525E 0.1-0.8	3.88	0.065
9500N 4175E 1.4-1.8	3.98	2.12
9500N 4525E 1.75-2.1	1.56	0.235
Detn limit	(0.005)	(0.005)
Units	%	%



Job: 3AD3121

O/N:

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

Sample	Pt	Os	Ir	Rh	Au	Ru
9500N 4425E	10	2	2	2	1	15
9500N 4175E	12	2	2	2	2	7
9000N 4575E	13	2	2	2	9	10
7325N 4500E	3	2	1	1	1	5
7225N 4500E	5	2	2	1	<1	6
7205N 4000E	4	2	2	2	<1	6
7105N 4000E	9	2	3	2	1	8
7055N 4000E	4	<2	2	2	1	7

Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
DL	1	2	1	1	1	1
Scheme	FA4	FA4	FA4	FA4	FA4	FA4



## ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job: 3AD3121A

O/N:

Sample	Pt	Os	Ir	Rh	Au	Ru
9500N 4425E	7	4	4	2	<1	12
9500N 4175E	14	2	2	1	<1	6
9000N 4575E	15	2	2	2	6	8
7325N 4500E	2	<2	1	1	<1	5
7225N 4500E	3	<2	1	1	<1	5
7205N 4000E	5	2	2	1	<1	5
7105N 4000E	8	2	2	1	<1	6
7055N 4000E	6	2	1	2	<1	6
STD SARM7	3925	70	70	235	155	420
STD SARM7 EXPECTED	3740	65	75	240	310	430
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
DL	1	2	1	1	1	1
Scheme	FA4	FA4	FA4	FA4	FA4	FA4



13 April 1993

Douglas McKenna & Partners Pty Ltd  
GPO Box 1778Q  
MELBOURNE VIC 3001

Attention Mr Alan Alexander

REPORT L498/93

CLIENT REFERENCE

Letter of 19 March 1993.

TITLE

Evaluation of Clay.

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

7455N 4000E, 2.1 - 2.7m.

WORK REQUESTED

Mineralogical analysis by X-ray  
diffraction.

Investigating Officers:

Robert J Allen and Michael Till.

John A Lackey  
Acting Manager  
Materials Services

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Mr Alan Alexander of Douglas McKenna and Partners Pty Limited, submitted to Amdel Limited for characterisation a sample of clay material.

It was agreed that in the first instance the mineralogical composition of the sample should be established by X-ray powder diffraction.

## 2. PROCEDURE

The clay was moist as received, and was dried to constant weight at 65°C. It was found to contain 34.4% moisture.

The dried sample was crushed to about -5mm by pestle and mortar and a sub-sample for X-ray diffraction was separated by riffing.

Portion of the crushed material was powdered finely and used to prepare an X-ray diffractometer trace which was interpreted by reference to Standard data available at Amdel.

A second portion of the finely powdered sample was weighed and dispersed in water with the aid of dispersants and an electric blender. It was then allowed to settle to yield a -2µm size fraction by the pipette sedimentation method. The resulting -2µm dispersion was examined by plummet balance to determine its solids content, and was then used to produce oriented clay preparations on ceramic plates. Two plates were prepared, both being saturated with magnesium ions, and one in addition being treated with glycerol. When air-dry, these were examined using the X-ray diffractometer. An additional diagnostic examination was carried out on the glycerol-free plate after addition of formamide.

## 3. RESULTS and DISCUSSION

The results are shown in Table 1, which shows:

- ▶ the bulk mineralogy to give a general idea of the overall composition and proportions
- ▶ the mineralogy of the -2µm fraction to provide more detailed information on the clay-type minerals

The proportion of the sample found to separate into the  $-2\mu\text{m}$  size fraction, as determined by the plummet balance, was 42%. This figure relates only to the pre-treatment and dispersion conditions used.

The clay fraction of this sample contains predominantly fine muscovite mica and halloysite clay. The latter is similar to kaolinite in chemical composition, but tubular, rather than platy in crystal form.

Halloysite appears to find limited use in ceramics and refractories, and in special cases as a petroleum cracking catalyst and paper filler.

In the  $-2\mu\text{m}$  fraction the high proportion of mica and significant content of fine quartz would probably limit the commercial possibilities of this material still further.

dt:3

TABLE 1: MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION OF CLAY SAMPLE

	Estimated* Content
<b>Bulk Mineralogy</b>	
Muscovite (mica)	Dominant
Quartz	Sub-dominant
Halloysite	Sub-dominant
Chlorite	Trace
<b>Yield of <math>-2\mu\text{m}</math> material</b>	42%
<b><math>-2\mu\text{m}</math> Mineralogy</b>	
Muscovite/illite	Co-dominant
Halloysite	Co-dominant
Quartz	Accessory
Chlorite	Trace

## \* Semi-quantitative estimates - explanation:

- Dominant** Used for the component apparently most abundant, regardless of its probable percentage level.
- Co-dominant** Used for two (or more) predominating components, both or all of which are judged to be present in roughly equal amounts.
- Sub-dominant** The next most abundant component(s) providing its percentage level is judged above about 20.
- Accessory** Components judged to be present between the levels of roughly 5 and 20%.
- Trace** Components judged to be below about 5%.

MATERIALS SERVICES  
Certified to AS 3901 / ISO 9001



PO Box 338  
TORRIPNSVILLE SA 5031

Telephone: (08) 372 2700  
Facsimile: (08) 379 6623

**FACSIMILE MESSAGE:**

Date 7/4/93 Number of Pages 2  
including cover sheet

To MR. ALAN ALEXANDER

Company DOUGLAS MCKENNA & PARTNERS

City/Country MELBOURNE / VICTORIA

Fax Number (03) 670 3691

From R. J. ALLEN Materials Services

**MESSAGE:**

Alan,  
The results of X-ray diffraction study  
of your clay are now to hand. Sorry for delay.

	Estimated Content
Bulk Mineralogy	
MUSCOVITE (Mica)	DOMINANT
QUARTZ	SUBDOMINANT
HALLOYSITE	SUBDOMINANT
CHLORITE	TRACE
Yield of <math>-2\mu\text{m}</math> 'clay'	42%
<math>-2\mu\text{m}</math> Mineralogy	
MUSCOVITE ('illite')	CODOMINANT
HALLOYSITE	CODOMINANT
QUARTZ	ACCESSORY
CHLORITE	TRACE - ACCESSORY

Thus the 'clay' fraction of this sample contains fine mica (muscovite) as well as HALLOYSITE clay (similar to KAOLINITE but TUBULAR - rather than PLATY crystal form)

SUBDOMINANT > 20%; ACCESSORY 5-20%; TRACE < 5%

1 mt 12

Halloysite appears to find limited use in ceramics and refractories, and in isolated cases as petroleum-cracking catalyst and paper filler.

The high proportion of mica in the  $-2\mu$ m fraction would probably limit the commercial prospects of this material still further. It is conceivable that it might be suitable for some ceramic and filler applications, but does not offer the broad range of possibilities of kaolinite or bentonite.

Yours faithfully

Bob Allen

APPENDIX  
Grade Calculation Tables

GRADE CALCULATIONS-INITIAL TESTING

	Wt. (gms)	%Cr	gms Cr	
7055N	4000E (1.75-2.50)			
	-1mm	4582g	2.36%	108.14g
+1mm-3.2mm	1144g	0.415%	4.75g	
	-3.2mm	5726g	1.97%	112.89g
	+3.2mm	1068g	-	-
	Total	6794g	1.66%	112.89g
	Vol. 5450ml i.e. 20.71kg/m <sup>3</sup>			
7255N	4000E (0.70-1.30)			
	-1mm	6172g	0.810%	49.99g
+1mm-3.2mm	250g	1.44%	3.60g	
	-3.2mm	6422g	0.83%	53.59g
	+3.2mm	244g	-	-
	Total	6666g	0.80%	53.59g
	Vol. 5450ml i.e. 9.83kg/m <sup>3</sup>			
7225N	4500E (0.65-0.85)			
	-1mm	2742g	1.42%	38.94g
+1mm-3.2mm	142g	2.22%	3.15g	
	-3.2mm	2884g	1.46%	42.09g
	+3.2mm	392g	-	-
	Total	3276g	1.28%	42.09g
	Vol. 2150ml i.e. 19.58kg/m <sup>3</sup>			
7325N	4500E (0.10-0.65)			
	-1mm	4686g	1.52%	71.23g
+1mm-3.2mm	412g	10.8%	44.50g	
	-3.2mm	5098g	2.27%	115.73g
	+3.2mm	1376g	-	-
	Total	6474g	1.79%	115.73g
	Vol. 4850ml i.e. 23.86kg/m <sup>3</sup>			
9000N	4575E (1.10-1.80)			
	-1mm	6978g	3.70%	258.19g
+1mm-3.2mm	1882g	2.08%	39.15g	
	-3.2mm	8860g	3.36%	297.34g
	+3.2mm	4360g	-	-
	Total	13220g	2.25%	297.34g
	Vol. 9100ml i.e. 32.67 kg/m <sup>3</sup>			
9000N	4325E (0.65-1.10)			
	-1mm	4192g	1.32%	55.33g
+1mm-3.2mm	1384g	1.88%	26.02g	
	-3.2mm	5576g	1.46%	81.35g
	+3.2mm	2361g	-	-
	Total	7937g	1.02%	81.35g
	Vol. 5800ml i.e. 14.03 kg/m <sup>3</sup>			

- 2 -

GRADE CALCULATIONS-INITIAL TESTING

(Cont.)

	Wt. (gms)	%Cr	gms Cr
9500N	4425E (1.75-2.20)		
	-1mm	1623g	4.26%
	+1mm-3.2mm	894g	2.16%
	-3.2mm	2517g	3.51%
	+3.2mm	2409g	-
	Total	4926g	1.80%
	Vol. 3750ml i.e. 23.59 kg/m <sup>3</sup>		

9500N	4325E (1.60-2.25)		
	-1mm	2235g	1.08%
	+1mm-3.2mm	1274g	0.910%
	-3.2mm	3509g	1.02%
	+3.2mm	4451g	-
	Total	7960g	0.45%
	Vol. 6150ml i.e. 5.81kg/m <sup>3</sup>		

Average of 8 samples 18.76kg/m<sup>3</sup>

GRADE CALCULATIONS - FURTHER TESTING

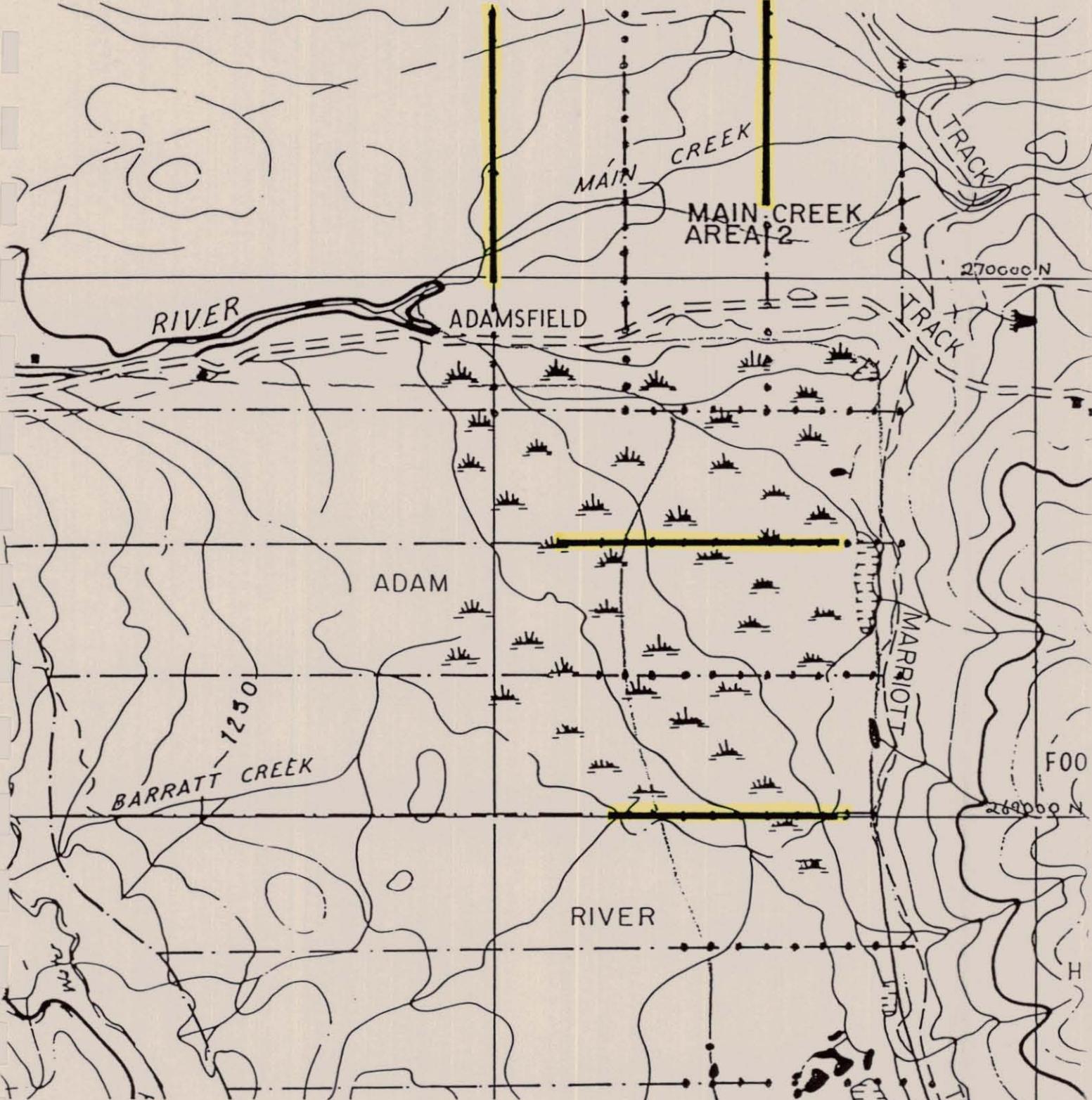
	Wt. (gms)	%Cr	gms Cr
7105N	4000E (1.40-2.10)		
	+6.4mm 1544g	-	-
	-6.4mm 6730g	2.32%	156.14g
	<u>Total 8274g</u>	1.89%	156.14g
	Vol. 6950ml i.e. 22.47kg/m <sup>3</sup>		
7205N	4000E (1.80-2.20)		
	+6.4mm 1454g	-	-
	-6.4mm 7790g	1.66%	129.31g
	<u>Total 9244g</u>	1.40%	129.31g
	Vol. 6600ml i.e. 19.59kg/m <sup>3</sup>		
7175N	4500E (0.50-0.95)		
	+6.4mm 38g	-	-
	-6.4mm 4871g	1.04%	50.66g
	<u>Total 4909g</u>	1.03%	50.66g
	Vol. 5000ml i.e. 10.13kg/m <sup>3</sup>		
7475N	4500E (1.70-2.10)		
	+6.4mm 132g	-	-
	-6.4mm 4050g	0.465%	18.83g
	<u>Total 4182g</u>	0.45%	18.83g
	Vol. 3350ml i.e. 5.62kg/m <sup>3</sup>		
9000N	4625E (1.30-1.80)		
	+6.4mm 144g	-	-
	-6.4mm 6884g	0.770%	53.01g
	<u>Total 7028g</u>	0.75%	53.01g
	Vol. 6750ml i.e. 7.85kg/m <sup>3</sup>		
9000N	4525E (0.10-0.80)		
	+6.4mm -	-	-
	-6.4mm 6910g	0.065%	4.49g
	<u>Total 6910g</u>	0.065%	4.49g
	Vol. 5650ml i.e. 0.79 kg/m <sup>3</sup>		
9500N	4175E (1.40-1.80)		
	+6.4mm 1359g	-	-
	-6.4mm 2773g	2.12%	58.79g
	<u>Total 4132g</u>	1.42%	58.79g
	Vol. 3250ml i.e. 18.09kg/m <sup>3</sup>		

GRADE CALCULATIONS - FURTHER TESTING  
(Cont.)

	Wt.(gms)	%Cr	gms Cr
9500N	4525E (1.75-2.10)		
	+6.4mm	-	-
	-6.4mm	0.235%	8.24g
	<u>Total</u>	<u>0.22%</u>	<u>8.24g</u>
	Vol. 3050ml i.e. 2.70kg/m <sup>3</sup>		

Average of 7 samples 12.35kg/m<sup>3</sup> (excluding 9000N 4525E [0.10-0.80])

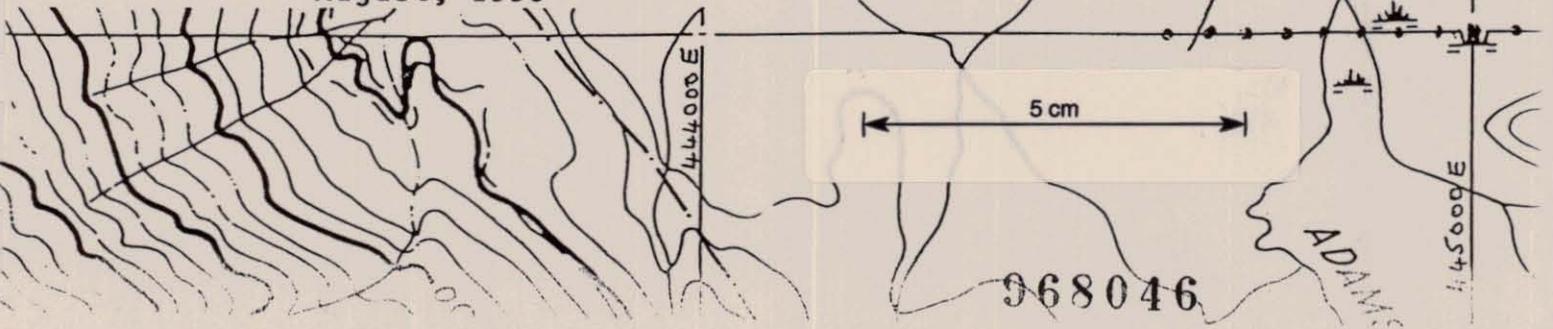
ACCOMPANYING PLANS

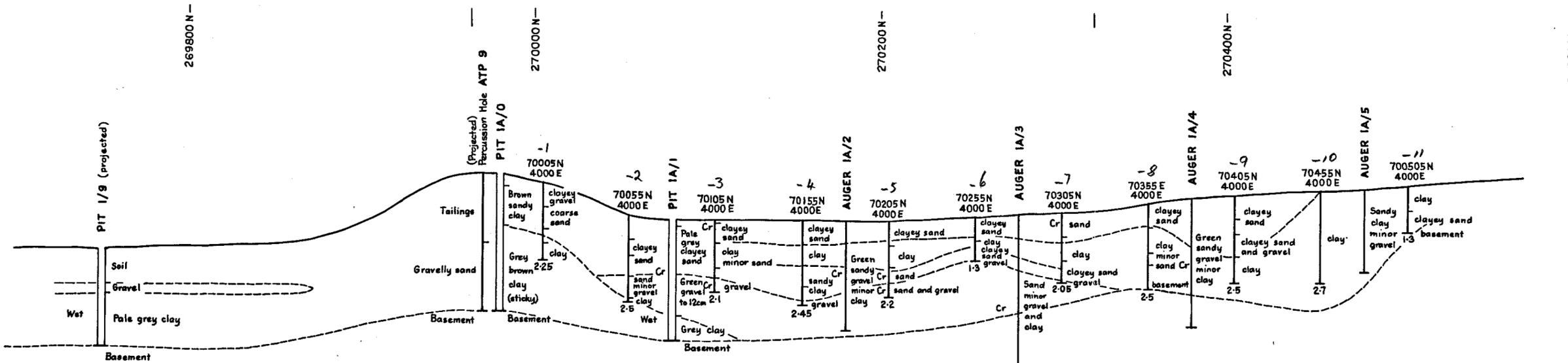


**JERVOIS MINING LIMITED  
 PLAN SHOWING COMPLETED  
 AUGER DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS**

- Approximate Outline of Cobble Wash
- ..... Proposed Drill Hole Locations

Scale 1 : 10,000 Drg. No. AD-1  
 August, 1993



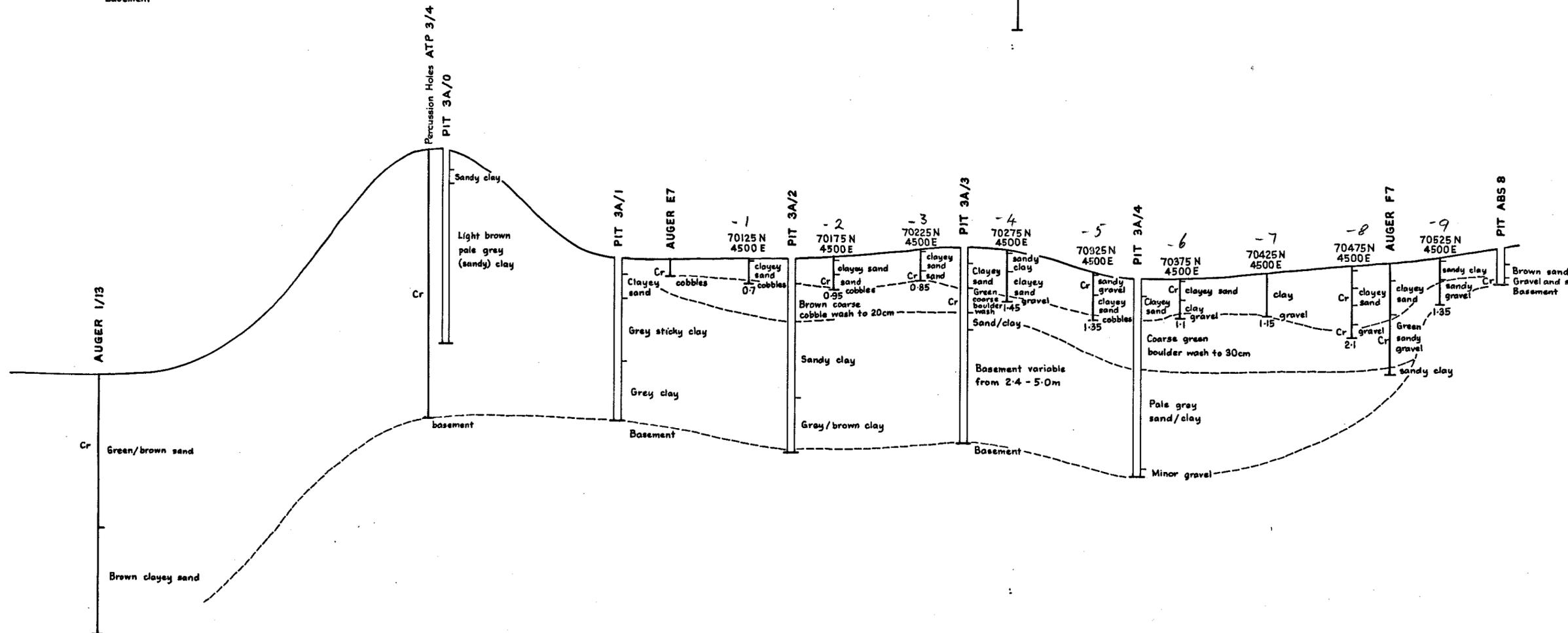
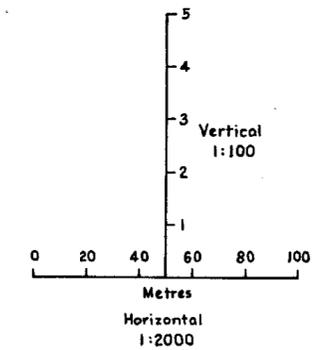


- RL 375

- RL 370

- RL 365

LINE IA  
444000 m E

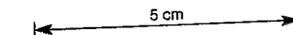


- RL 375

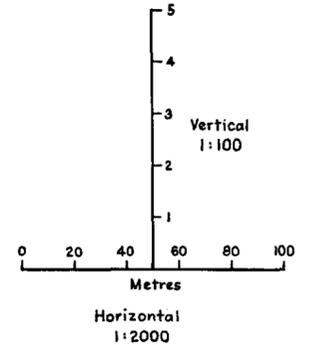
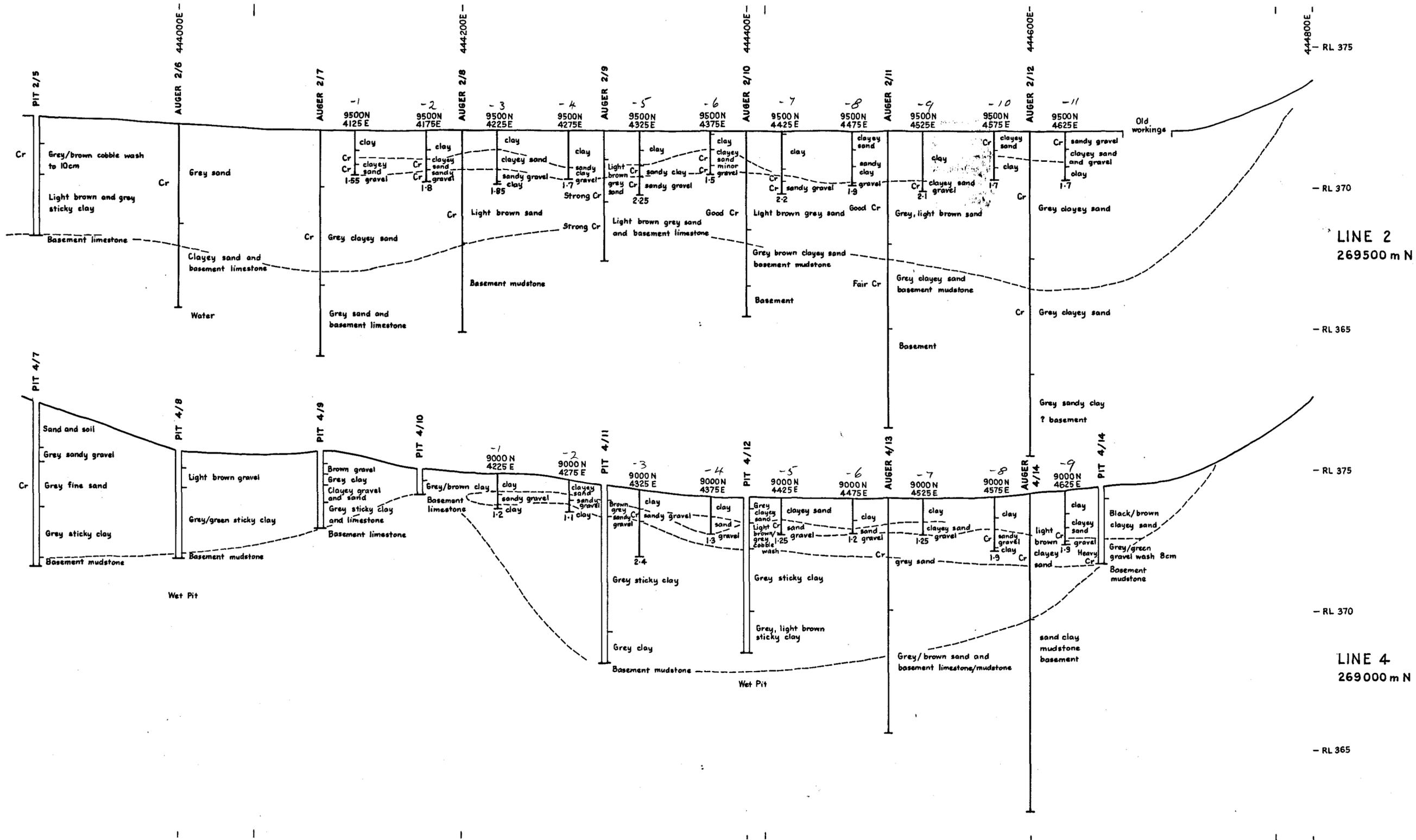
- RL 370

- RL 365

LINE 3A  
444500 m E



JERVOIS MINING N.L.  
ADAMSFIELD, TAS  
EL 26/91  
CROSS-SECTIONS  
SHOWING  
AUGER DRILLING



JERVOIS MINING N.L.  
ADAMSFIELD, TAS  
EL 26/91  
CROSS-SECTIONS  
SHOWING  
AUGER DRILLING