

PLATSEARCH NL

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Annual Report

for

Exploration Licences 50/94 "Mt Darwin"

for the period

20 January 1996 to 20 January 1997

Volume 1 of 1

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by

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ANNUAL REPORT - 1996/97 EL 50/94
MT DARWIN - PLATSEARCH NL -
WENDY L LEA

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1.0 Summary

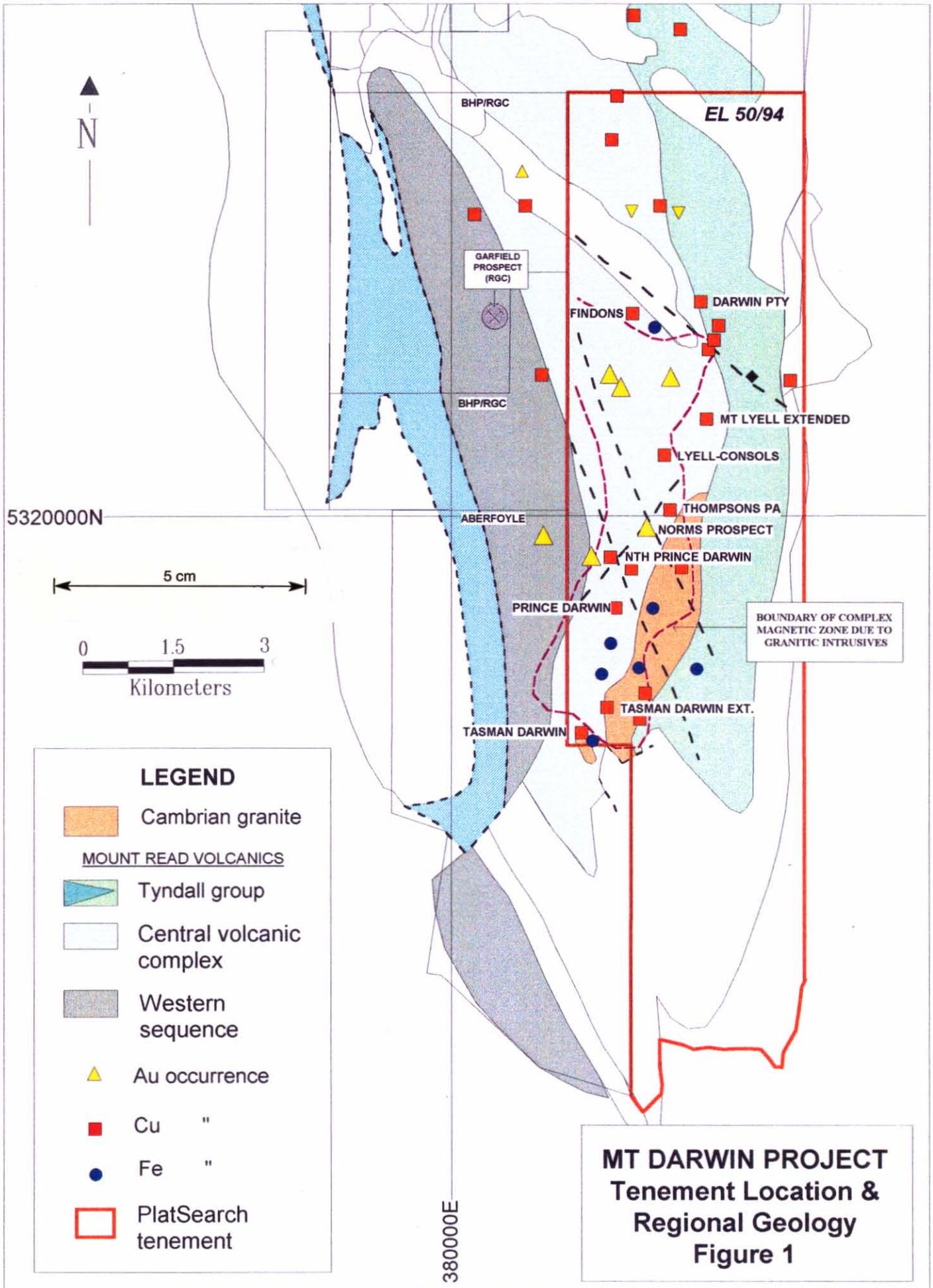
Exploration Licence 50/94 covers 60 square kilometres of the Mt Read Volcanics belt on the Jukes- Darwin Range, 12 kilometres south of Queenstown on the west coast of Tasmania and is held by PlatSearch NL. The area can be accessed by the Mt Jukes Road and Darwin Road. A number of copper and gold prospects occur within the licence and the area has had a long history of exploration (Figure 1).

Several of the copper prospects have been drilled, but gold exploration has been relatively limited. Alluvial gold derived from the volcanic rocks is widespread, and bedrock gold is known to be associated with cherty zones and quartz veins around the summit of Mt Darwin. A large vein at Norms Prospect yielded values up to 21 g/t gold in float samples and up to 6.7 g/t in rock chip samples. These values have not been repeated in recent sampling. Base metal prospectivity is associated with the Tyndall Group-Western Sequence contact in the western part of the area, the same stratigraphic horizon which hosts the Henty and Comstock deposits further north.

The principal target commodities are gold and base metals, either in vein-type hydrothermal deposits or epithermal/porphyry style deposits.

PlatSearch undertook a detailed helicopter magnetic survey over the tenement in 1995, the results of which indicated several anomaly features worthy of ground location and geological reconnaissance investigation. The report by G Jones and included as Appendix 1 of this report outlines the results of an initial program of geological reconnaissance conducted during February 1996.

The results of this program suggest that the Findons area is worthy of additional exploration for VHMS style mineralisation and that the prominent magnetic anomalies in the central sector of the exploration licence should be investigated.



2.0 Tenure Details

Exploration Licence Number 50/94 was granted to PlatSearch NL on 20 January 1994 for a period of one year. It covers an area of approximately 60 square kilometres and excludes 0.3 square kilometres of land vested in the HEC. It was part of Exploration Tender Area 365 which represented a composite relinquishment from Exploration Licences 102/87, 55/89 and 12/92 held by RGC and BHP. Tenders closed on 20 September 1994.

The licence is described as being in the Land District of Franklin in the vicinity of Mt Darwin, the Municipality of West Coast. The area commences at the north-east corner at grid coordinates 386 000 metres E, 5 327 000 metres N, thence grid south to the Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers National Park boundary thence by that boundary in a generally south-westerly direction to grid 383 000 metres E grid north to 5 316 000 metres N grid west to 382 000 metres E again grid north to 5 327 000 metres N aforesaid thence grid east to the point of commencement.

The licence was renewed for a second year and currently expires on 20 January 1997. This report accompanies an application for renewal of the entire licence area.

The minimum expenditure commitment for EL 50/94 for the first two years of the licence is \$100,000 and during the 22 months to 20 November 1996 \$12,085 has been spent on exploration within the licence area bringing the total spent on the licence since grant to \$64,901.

3.0 Work Completed

Geological Reconnaissance

The geological reconnaissance carried out by G Jones in February 1996 is reported in full in Appendix 1 of this report.

Helimagnetic Data Processing

The helimag aeromagnetic data was re-processed by Tesla-10 Pty Ltd as there were some levelling problems. This data was then produced in an ERMAPPER format grid. On viewing the imaged grids using ERMAPPER the levelling problems were clearly identified.

Processing to produce the second horizontal derivative plots was initially conducted using in-house software produced by Stephen Mudge. The plots displayed evidence of a high frequency noise component within the line data (wavelength generally less than 25 metres). This may be an inherent problem associated with the UTS helimagnetic acquisition system such as a vibrating stinger. The end result is that this noise component is being enhanced at the expense of signal by the second horizontal derivative and this causes problems when producing the second horizontal derivative plots. The problem being that the advantage of the second horizontal derivative plots to enhance subtle geological features is negated by the necessity for processing to remove the high frequency noise (which may also be eliminating high frequency geological signal).

Processing of the second horizontal derivative line data with averaging, median and low pass filters (using MODELVISION software and in-house filtering routines) was able to reduce the noise level with various degrees of success. Figure 2 shows profile data at various stages of processing on one of the flight lines (line 11481). These are from bottom to top; levelled TMI with superimposed first vertical derivative; second horizontal derivative of TMI; second horizontal derivative of TMI with a 15 point running average; second horizontal derivative of TMI with a 75m cut-off low pass convolution filter. The noise envelope is quite pronounced in the second horizontal derivative.

The following plots have been produced

- **Figure 3**
Flight Path diagram
- **Figure 4**
Second horizontal derivative with a 5 point running average. This plot displays data with a minimum of processing steps to show the problems of the high frequency noise component
- **Figure 5**
Second horizontal derivative of TMI with a pre second horizontal derivative low pass filter (50m cut-off), a post second horizontal derivative low pass filter (25m cut-off) and an automatic gain control with 251 weights.

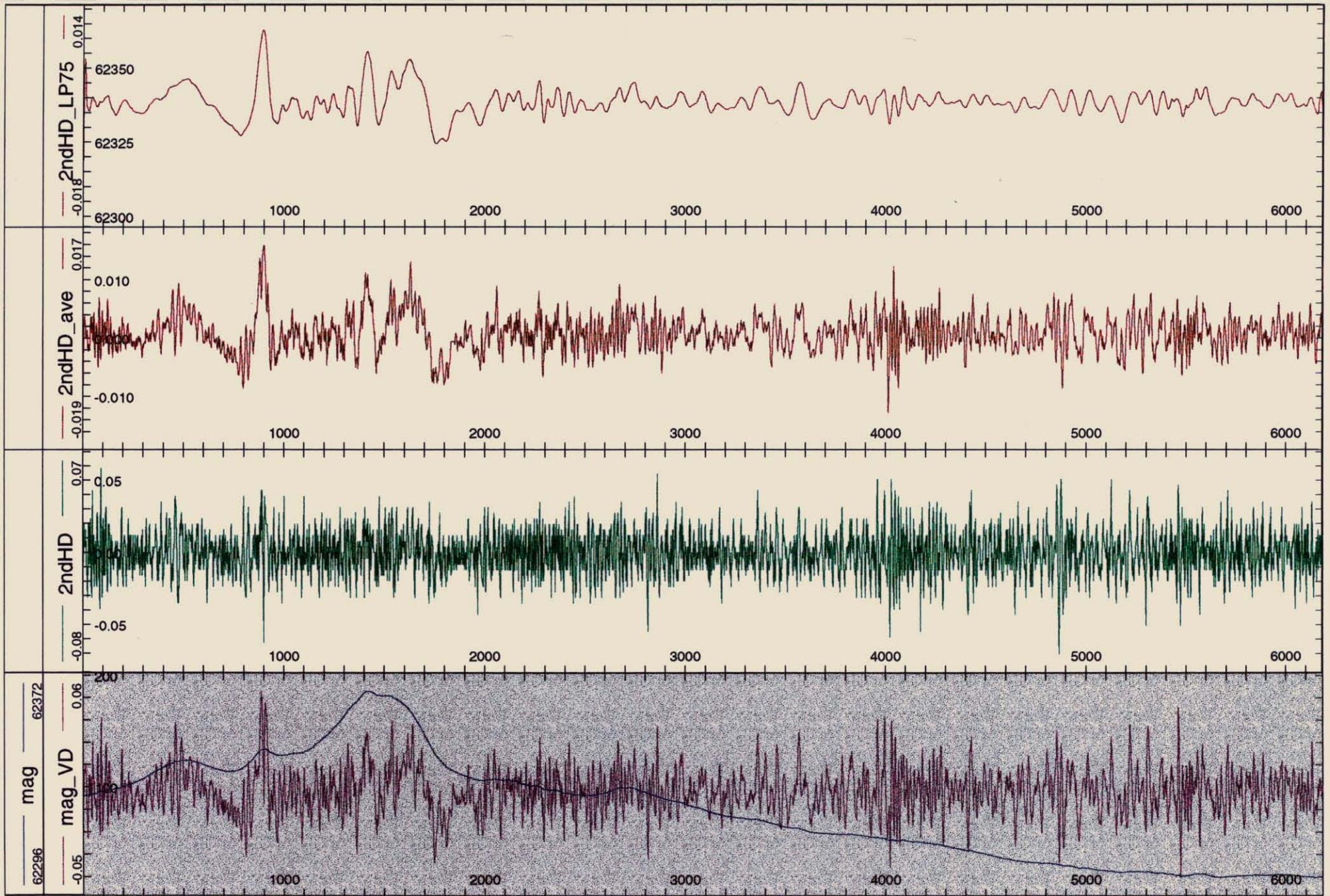


Figure 2

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To complete the data a set of first horizontal derivative bipole plots has been produced from the line data and is presented as Figures 6 - 8. In these plots the automatic gain control processing step effectively brings out the higher frequency, low amplitude information in the southern region of the data. The unfortunate consequence is the amplification of the high frequency noise component apparently inherent within the helimagnetic data. Overall the noise component does not appear as dominant in Figures 6 - 8 as in the second horizontal derivative bipole plots presented in Figures 4 and 5.

- **Figure 6**
First horizontal derivative bipole plot, with a 5 point running average and exponent 0.5. This plot has a minimum of processing steps, and hence shows little information in the southern region where the signal to noise is relatively low.
- **Figure 7**
First horizontal derivative bipole plot, with a 5 point running average and 51 point veighted AGC
- **Figure 8**
First horizontal derivative bipole plot with a 5 point running average and 201 point veighted AGC.

This method of presentation has assisted with definition of strike trends of magnetic anomaly character and enables the identification of some north-north-westerly cross cutting structures.

4.0 Planned Work

The continuing program on this EL is planned to commence in late January and will consist of:

- Survey a grid at Findons Prospect
- Detailed geological mapping and sampling on grid
- Electrical geophysics over the grid followed by interpretation and drill testing of worthwhile targets.

5.0 Expenditure

EL 50/94

Total exploration expenditure for the ten month period from 20 November 1995 to 20 November 1996 is:

Administration	77
Consultants geological	11,030
Maps, photos, plans	428
Geochemical analysis	550
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>12,085</u>

324012

Appendix 1

Geological Reconnaissance

EL 50/94 Tasmania

for PlatSearch NL

by

Gary J Jones

Geonz Associates Ltd

June 1996

324013

GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE

EL 50/94 TASMANIA

FOR

PLATSEARCH N.L.

Gary J. Jones
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Hamilton.
New Zealand.
7 June 1996

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1. INTRODUCTION

EL 50/94 situated in South West Tasmania is 100% owned by Platsearch N.L. The tenement is prospective for both volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) of the type which occurs nearby at Rosebery, Hellyer and Que River and for porphyry style low grade copper-gold mineralisation. Platsearch undertook a detailed helicopter magnetic survey over the tenement in 1995, the results of which indicated several anomaly features worthy of ground location and geological reconnaissance investigation.

The licence area also contains a number of known mineral occurrences. Several of these have been examined by past explorers, however only a very limited amount of drilling has been carried out.

This report outlines results of an initial programme of geological reconnaissance conducted during February 1996.

2. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Geological reconnaissance within EL 50/94 in South West Tasmania has provided mixed results.

Quartz veins at Norms Prospect are thin and irregular and are not related to a major structure. The area is considered to have limited potential for the discovery of an economic gold deposit.

Hydrothermal alteration on Intercolonial Spur is widespread, however surface mapping and sampling has not provided a clear focus for more detailed investigations. The character and distribution of the alteration is suggestive of the presence of granite at depth. Testing for this possibility and for any potentially related porphyry style mineralisation is likely to require deep drilling.

The Findons area offers some promise and is considered worthy of additional exploration for VHMS style mineralisation. Strong chlorite-magnetite-haematite alteration and copper rich massive and stringer sulphides are evident in dump material from the old workings. An initial programme comprising gridding, mapping, ground EM and magnetics is recommended. A magnetic survey is recommended even though there is no magnetic anomaly evident in the helimag survey data. Some magnetite is associated with the known mineralisation and a ground survey may yield a subtle anomaly which could assist with the target definition for any future drill holes. Any future work at Findons will require helicopter support to be cost effective.

Prominent magnetic anomalies in the central sector of the exploration licence occur around the margins of the Darwin Granite. Chlorite-magnetite veins are present in this area but these may not be of sufficient size to completely explain all of the measured magnetic intensity. Anomaly location, ground magnetic surveys and drill testing of worthwhile targets is recommended for this area.

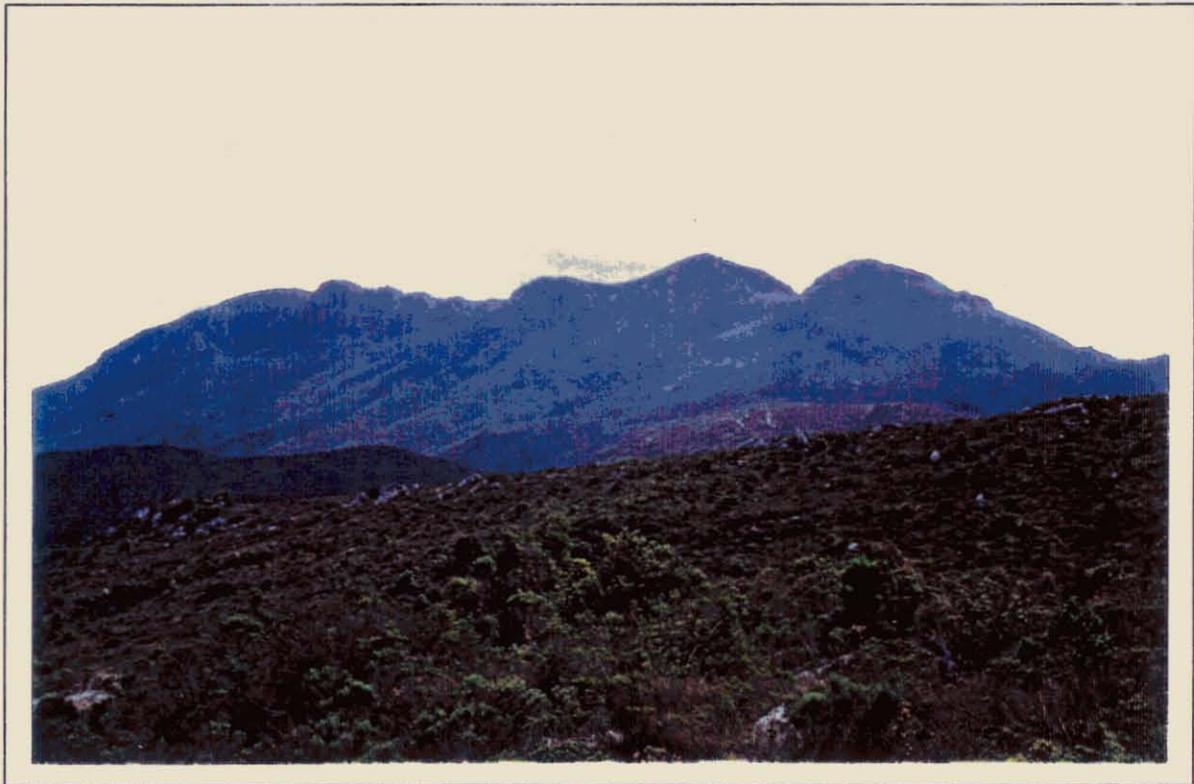


Plate 1.: View looking north towards Mt. Jukes & Intercolonial Spur.

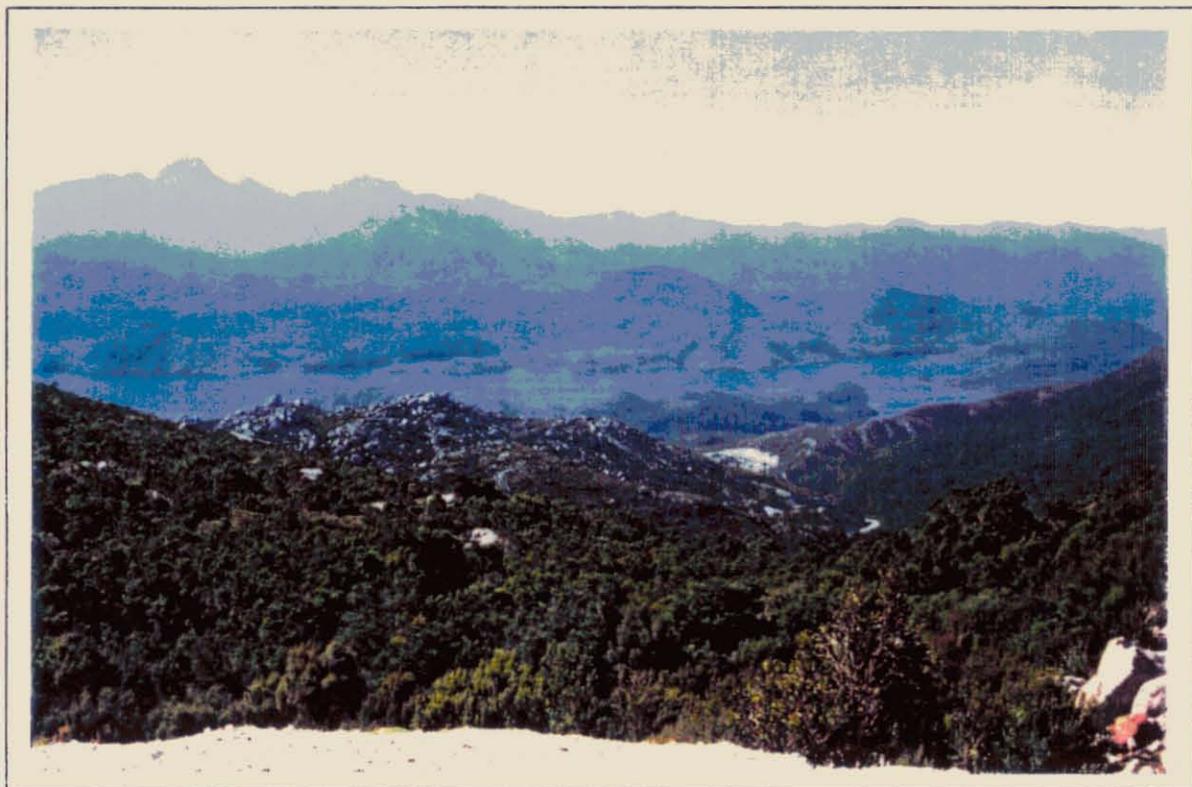
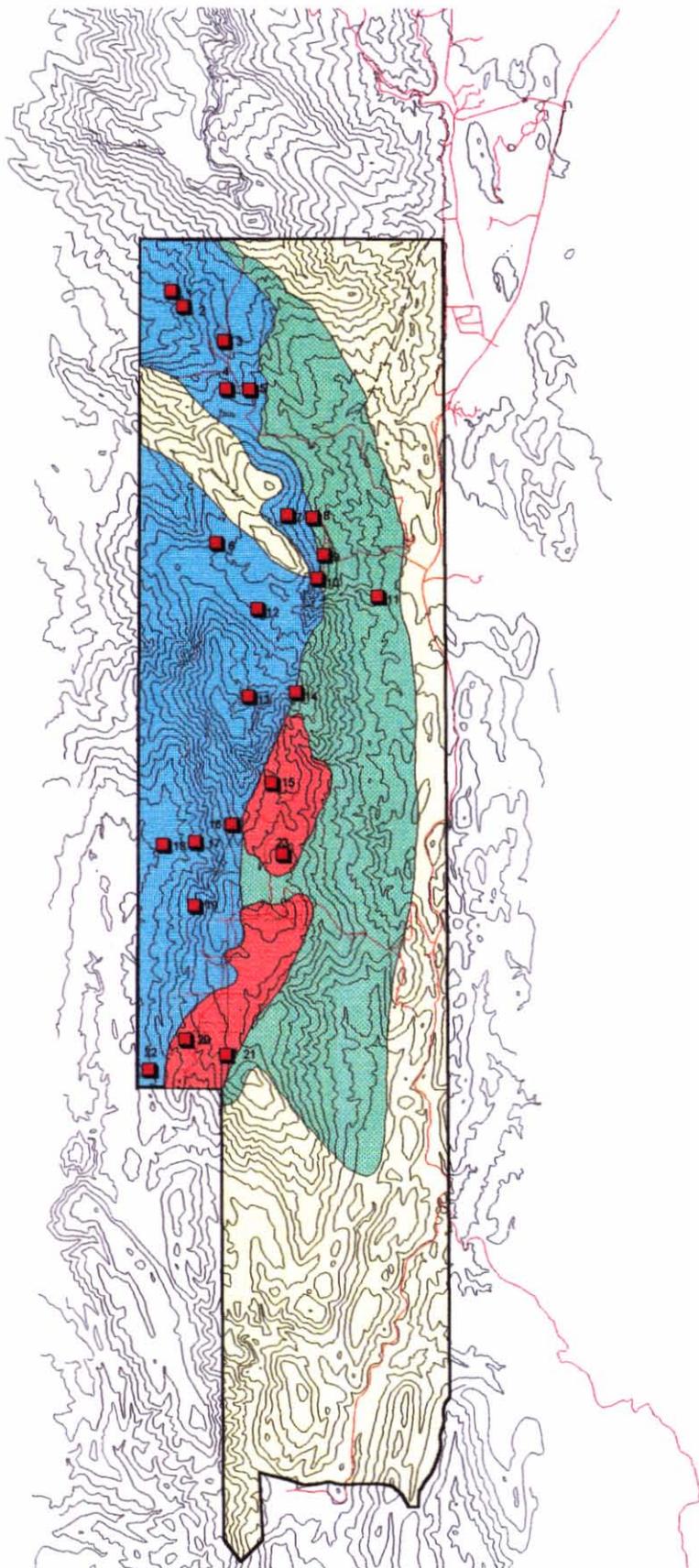


Plate 2.: View looking east over part of the Darwin Dam.

3. LOCATION AND ACCESS

EL 50/94 is a rectangular shaped licence with the long axis oriented north-south and covering an area of 60 square kilometres as shown in Figure 1. The licence is located in SW Tasmania on the Jukes - Darwin Range, approximately 15 kilometres south of Queenstown. Topography within the tenement is generally steep and rugged with dense bush covered slopes to the east and west of the higher, plateau country, in the central portion. Vegetation on the higher ground is generally less dense and more alpine in character. Elevations range from around 200 metres to 1,033 metres at the Mt. Darwin summit.

Vehicle access can be gained to the eastern side of the licence via the Mount Jukes Road to the Darwin Dam and then south along the Kelly Basin Road. Four wheel drive tracks which provide access to the higher plateau areas are in poor condition and currently unpassable. A one and a half to two hour climb was required to get to most areas examined during this reconnaissance programme. Future work will require upgrading of tracks and helicopter support for improved access.



PROSPECTS

1. Hydes
2. Hal Jukes
3. Intercolonial Spur
4. Taylours Reward W
5. Taylours Reward E
6. Findons
7. East Darwin
8. East Darwin
9. East Darwin
10. East Darwin
11. East Darwin
12. Allens Creek
13. Lyell Consolidated
14. Lyell Extended
15. North Prince Darwin
16. Norms Quartz
17. ????
18. Clark Valley
19. Prince Darwin
20. South Prince Darwin
21. Tasman
22. Tasman Darwin
23. North Darwin Plateau

LEGEND

- Owen Conglomerate
- Darwin Granite
- Eastern Sequence
- Central Volcanic Complex
- Mine, Prospect

5 cm

0 1.25 2.5
Kilometers

PLATSEARCH N.L.

EL 50/94 TASMANIA

REGIONAL GEOLOGY & PROSPECT
LOCATIONS



GEONZ ASSOCIATES LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS

FIGURE 1.

4. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The Mt. Read Volcanic belt in western Tasmania has long been internationally regarded as one of the most prospective geological terrains for VHMS deposits. Consequently the Platsearch area has been held under licence by previous explorers throughout much of the thirty year period from the mid 1960's. In recent times exploration was carried out by BHP, International Nickel, EZ-Norgold and Renison Goldfields.

Early workers concentrated on the search for massive sulphide deposits however much of their effort was centred on old areas of known mineralisation. Airborne EM and magnetic surveys were flown but no significant new targets were generated from these surveys. Subsequent work by EZ-Norgold placed emphasis on the search for 'bulk tonnage, low-grade, epithermal volcanogenic gold deposits' which EZ considered at the time to have been virtually ignored by previous explorers. Work by EZ comprised stream sediment, rock chip and soil sampling together with reconnaissance mapping and grid based mapping and sampling. The selected areas explored by EZ were again, mostly in the region of old known mineral occurrences. Previously unrecorded gold bearing quartz veins were located on the south ridge of Mt. Darwin at Norms Prospect but were not tested by drilling prior to relinquishment.

The various open file exploration reports for which Platsearch has copies on file are listed in the references section of this report. Where relevant this work is referred to in the sections relating to the results of the current reconnaissance programme.

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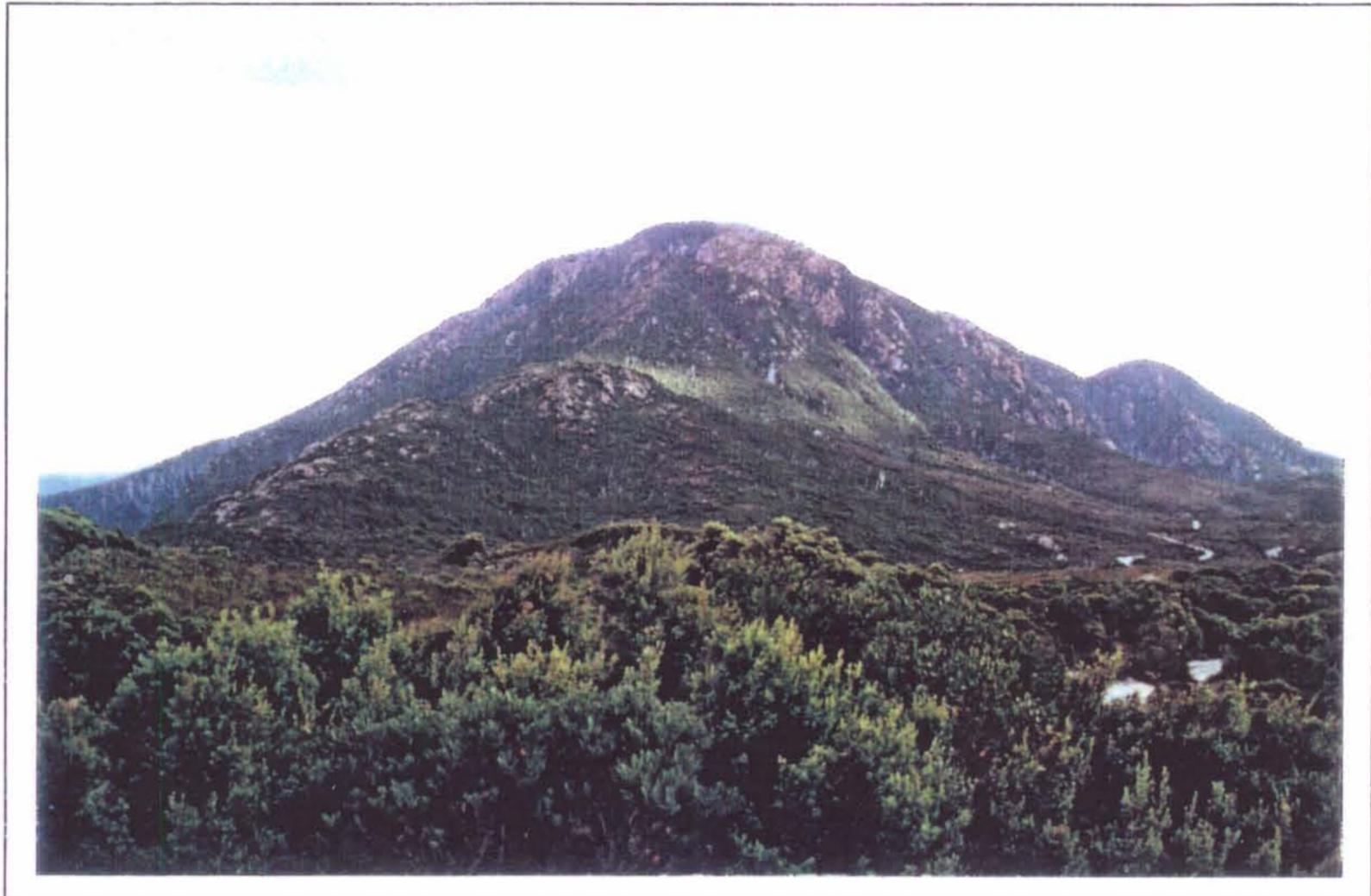


Plate 3.: View looking north towards Mt. Darwin & Norms Prospect.

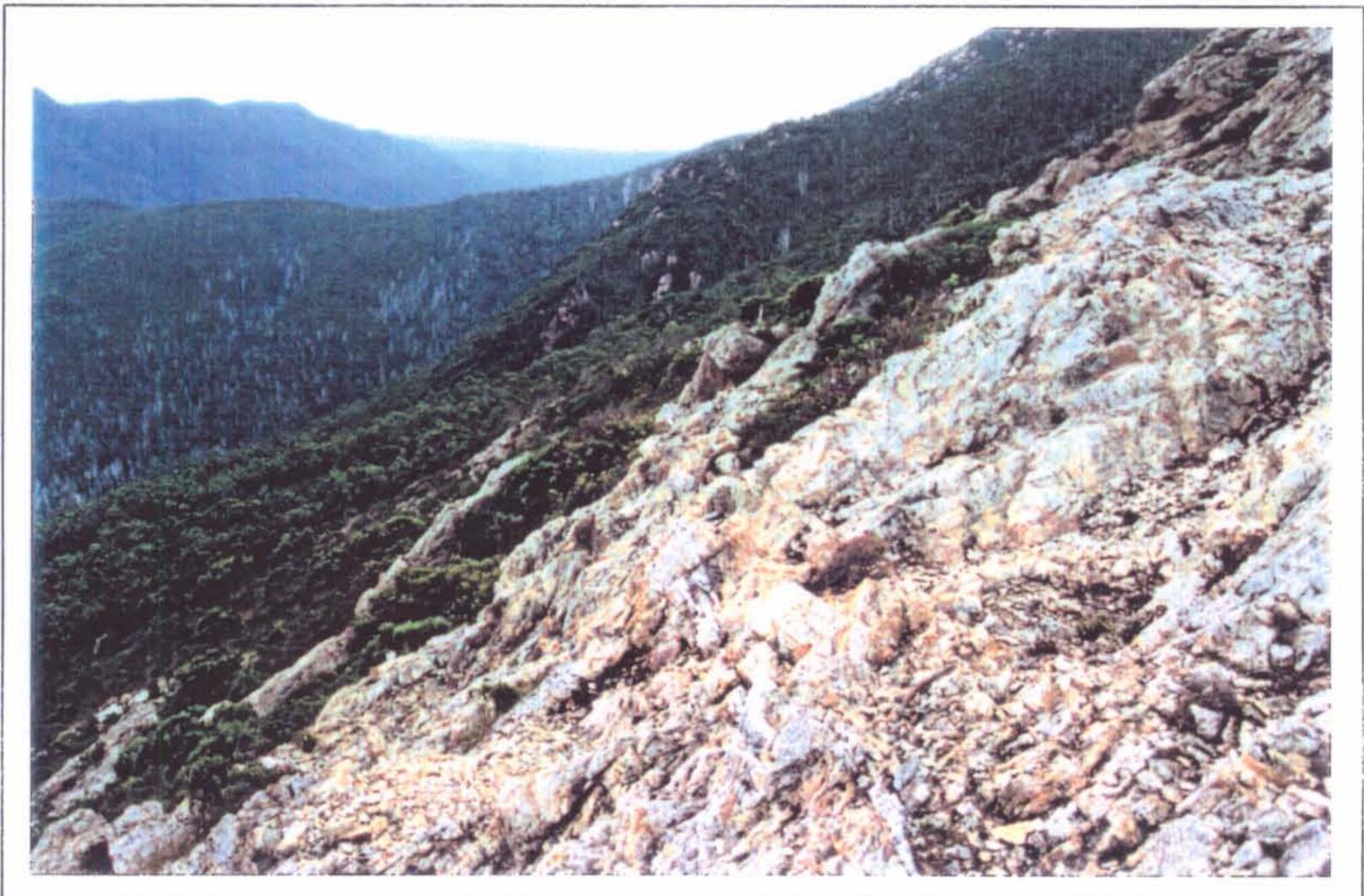


Plate 4.: Narrow quartz veins in rhyolite at Norms Prospect.

5. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Recent mapping of the rocks exposed within EL 50/94 has defined two broad subdivisions within the Cambrian Mt. Read Volcanics. In the western half of the licence rock types comprise predominantly rhyolitic lavas, ashflows, tuffs and agglomerates and minor breccia and form part of the *Central Volcanic Complex*. Pyroclastic lithologies are generally crystal-lithic tuffs containing quartz phenocrysts and may be interbedded with thin siltstone, shale and ash layers.

The Mt. Read Volcanics in the eastern side of the tenement have a stronger sedimentary component and consist of poorly bedded to massive quartz-feldspar rich volcanoclastic sandstone and conglomerate together with phytic lavas and minor siltstone and mudstone. In areas on or close to major structures, such as at East Darwin, deformation and associated alteration has resulted in the formation of quartz-feldspar-sericite schist. The eastern subdivision is referred to as the *Eastern Quartz-Phytic Sequence* by Corbett et. al. (1993).

The geological relationship between the two sequences is considered to be one of interfingering, however a major fault structure has also been mapped along part of this contact to the south of the East Darwin prospect. The contact has also been the site of intrusion of the Cambrian Darwin Granite which has intruded both sequences and is postulated by some workers to possibly underlie the whole of the West Coast Range. Although the fault is interpreted as post intrusion it may have acted as an early feeder structure. The texture of the Darwin Granite is typically coarse grained and equigranular and the matrix may be pink to white in colour.

Interbedded quartz sandstones and pebble conglomerate horizons belonging to the *Owen Conglomerate Formation* unconformably overly the Cambrian rocks in a north west trending syncline in the northern half of the tenement. The Owen Conglomerate is of Cambro-Ordovician age and unmineralised.

Widespread, but patchy, K-feldspar and chlorite alteration is present in the Central Volcanic Complex. Chlorite occurs both as disseminations and in veins and many of the larger veins have associated magnetite-haematite and minor pyrite. This style of alteration and veining is prominent on Intercolonial Spur and also in the volcanics around the contacts of the Darwin Granite in the Prince Darwin region.

Pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralisation occurs associated with chlorite-magnetite-haematite veining and finer sedimentary units including black shales. Sulphides occur predominantly as disseminations but also as irregular replacement aggregates which approach massive sulphide in areas such as Findon's prospect. Several occurrences of this type are known from within the Platsearch tenement.

Minor alluvial gold workings occur at Allen's Creek and in the Clark Valley in the west.

6. GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE

6.1 Norms Quartz Prospect.

Norms Quartz prospect was discovered by EZ during 1987 when sampling of vein quartz float yielded 21 g/t Au. The prospect is situated on the southern slope of Mt. Darwin as shown in Figure 1.

The prospect comprises a series of thin and wispy, discontinuous quartz veins developed within altered rhyolite. The veins dip at between 30 and 45 degrees to the north east and occur over a strike length of approximately 150 metres. The quartz deposition appears to be structurally controlled, however the structure is more related to normal regional deformation rather than to a major fault which could have localised a significant hydrothermal plumbing system.

The previous interpretation by EZ-Norgold tended to indicate a continuous vein, however this is not the case. Barren outcrop is present between areas where the vein is exposed. Wallrock alteration along the margins of the veins is minimal.

Several pegs from the skeleton grid used by Norgold were located in the field and used to position samples taken during this reconnaissance. A total of seven samples of quartz vein material were collected from outcrop over the prospect. Sample descriptions and results are listed in Table 1. Maximum gold values recorded were 0.18 and 0.20 g/t from sample numbers 054464 and 054463 respectively. No other elements were anomalous.

6.2 Intercolonial Spur

The Intercolonial Spur prospect comprises a broad area of altered rhyolitic volcanics situated on the plateau south of Mt. Jukes. Alteration observed during reconnaissance comprises pink K-feldspar together with elongate lenses/veins of chlorite-magnetite. A halo of disseminated limonite after pyrite and associated silicification is often present in the rhyolitic volcanics around the chlorite-magnetite veins.

The source of the hydrothermal alteration is not evident from mapping. Chlorite magnetite veins appear to be erratic both in orientation and in size. Some veins have been prospected in a small way and a small shaft was noted near the centre of the altered zone. Only minor anomalous gold values were recorded from previous work by EZ. Results for sample numbers 054471 - 054473 collected during this reconnaissance are shown in Table 1. Anomalous gold (0.34 g/t) and weakly anomalous copper, zinc, tungsten and tin values were obtained from samples of the ferruginous chlorite-magnetite vein material.



Plate 5.: Close up view of quartz veins at Norms Prospect.



Plate 6.: Close up view of quartz veins at Norms Prosect.

6.3 Taylours Reward Prospect

Outcrop and scattered float of vein barite mineralisation occurs at the Taylours reward prospect situated 650 metres to the south of the Intercolonial Spur area. (See Figure 1.). A small adit has been developed on the lower (eastern) end of the vein and several small prospect pits are present at higher altitude near the track.

The local geology consists of siliceous rhyolite and rhyolitic ash tuff of the Central Volcanic Complex. The tuffs were noted to contain large rounded quartz grains in some outcrops suggesting that there may have been partial reworking of this lithology. The volcanics host occasional small and irregular shaped buck quartz veinlets and in parts of the area there is abundant quartz scree at the surface. The trend of the barite vein is east-west and it can be traced from large float boulders up-slope from the adit to further outcrop on the ridge top. It appears that the vein is not one continuous structure but rather pinches and swells along its strike.

Results and descriptions for Sample numbers 054468-054470 are listed in Table 1. No significantly anomalous values were recorded.

6.4 East Darwin Prospect

At the East Darwin prospect several adits have been excavated on quartz veins over a north-south strike length of approximately 800 metres. The prospect is located on what has been interpreted as a faulted contact between the Eastern Sequence and the Central Volcanic Complex. Outcrop in the vicinity of the old workings consists of ignimbrite and rhyolitic ash tuff. The rocks are chloritic and strongly sheared and have a well developed north-south oriented cleavage fabric. Widespread disseminated pyrite is evident in the volcanics and in places pyrite concentrations approach massive sulphide.

The prospect was previously drilled by International Nickel with three holes designed to test for copper mineralisation beneath the old adits in combination with IP targets. Each of the holes collared in pyroclastic rocks of the Eastern Sequence and the two deeper holes bottomed in rhyolitic lavas of the Central Complex. Mineralisation intersected comprised weak disseminated and stringer pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena, which in the tuffs was associated with chloritic alteration. In the lavas the sulphides were associated with magnetite-haematite veinlets.

Results and descriptions of Sample numbers 054478 and 054479 are listed in Table 1. Both recorded weakly anomalous copper to a maximum of 754 ppm in sample number 054479.

6.5 Findons Prospect

Findons Prospect is located on the high plateau 1.5 kilometres to the west of the East Darwin area as shown in Figure 1. Two areas of old workings were located and



Plate 7.: Chlorite-magnetite-haematite alteration on Intercolonial Spur.



Plate 8.: Taylours barite vein. View looking west.

examined during the field visit. The northern group of workings comprises small adits developed in chloritic andesite which in itself appears to be a lens or pod enclosed within more massive lavas of rhyolitic composition. Altered, iron stained, surfaces are prominent in patches on the rhyolite outcrops in the vicinity of the adits and dumps.

The southern group of workings are larger and appear to have been the main centre of past mining activity. At this locality there is a deep water filled shaft and a fifteen metre long slot cut. A further, smaller, slot cut is present on the downslope side. On dumps and in outcrop the better mineralised material is distinctly more chloritic and contains strong magnetite-haematite veins. In fresh rock sulphides comprise disseminated and stringer pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite. Sulphide boxworks occur on weathered surfaces. Minor, wispy, white quartz veins were also noted.

Previous exploration, comprising mostly mapping and sampling, was conducted at Findons by BHP, International Nickel and EZ. Three IP traverses were run by International Nickel and even though weak anomalies were defined, no drilling was carried out.

Sample numbers 054474 to 054477 were collected during the current reconnaissance work. Descriptions and results are listed in Table 1. Significantly anomalous copper (to 1.38%) was recorded in three of the samples while zinc was also weakly anomalous. Minor gold (0.13 g/t) was present in sample 054474 and weakly anomalous tungsten (100 ppm) in sample 054476.

6.6 Magnetic Anomalies

Several anomalies defined from the recent helicopter magnetic survey in the Prince Darwin area were investigated as part of this programme. These features appear to be associated with small veins and patches of chlorite-magnetite-haematite alteration which occurs in the Central Complex rhyolitic volcanics close to the contact with the Darwin Granite intrusion. The style of alteration is similar to that observed elsewhere in the Central Complex rocks. Patchy K-feldspar flooding is also a characteristic feature of the granite contact areas.

Field observations from seven localities as shown on Figure 2 are as follows:

Locality A: Near bend in track. Contact between pink K-altered granite and fine grained rhyolitic lava. Lava contains dark chlorite-haematite alteration and patchy silicification and K-feldspar alteration. Dark chloritic rocks not noticeably magnetic at surface but may contain magnetite at depth. Minor float of darker magnetite bearing vein material.

Locality B: Narrow (0.5-1.0 cm) wispy haematite veinlets probably after magnetite in silicified and K-feldspar-haematite altered rhyolite. Alteration intensity decreases from site A. Boxworks after minor disseminated pyrite.



Plate 9.: Altered and mineralised material on dumps at Findons Prospect.

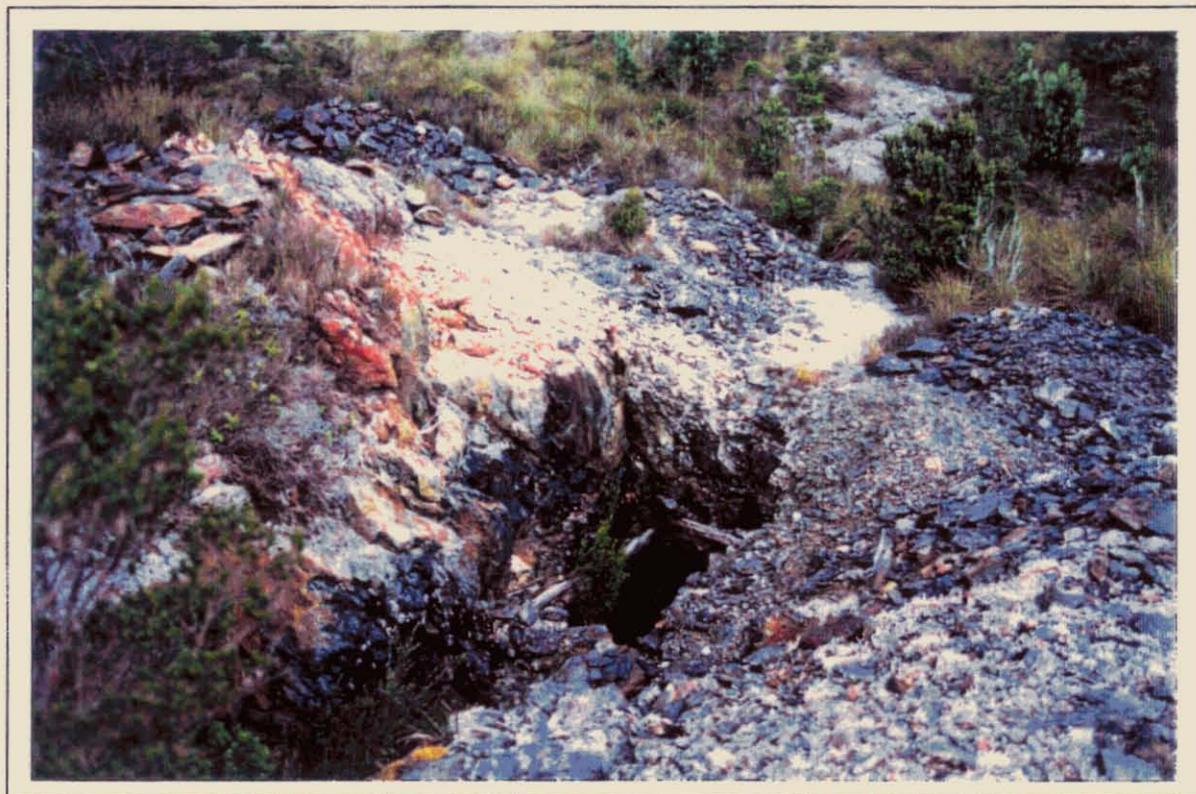


Plate 10.: Old workings at Findons Prospect.

Locality C: Alteration continues but is less intense ie. more patchy in character.

Locality D: Narrow dark chlorite-quartz veinlets more prominent. Mostly as float but sometimes also in outcrop in north-south veinlets 20-30 cm wide and 5-10 m long. Sample 054480. Breccia textures common with white vein quartz fragments supported in dark aphanitic rock. Non magnetic.

Locality E: Pink potassic granite.

Locality F: Traverse to north along old north-south grid base line. No obvious cause of magnetic anomaly except that this zone lies close to the granite contact approximately 200 m to the north.

Locality G: Granite all the way to end of track. Broad pink potassic alteration zones.

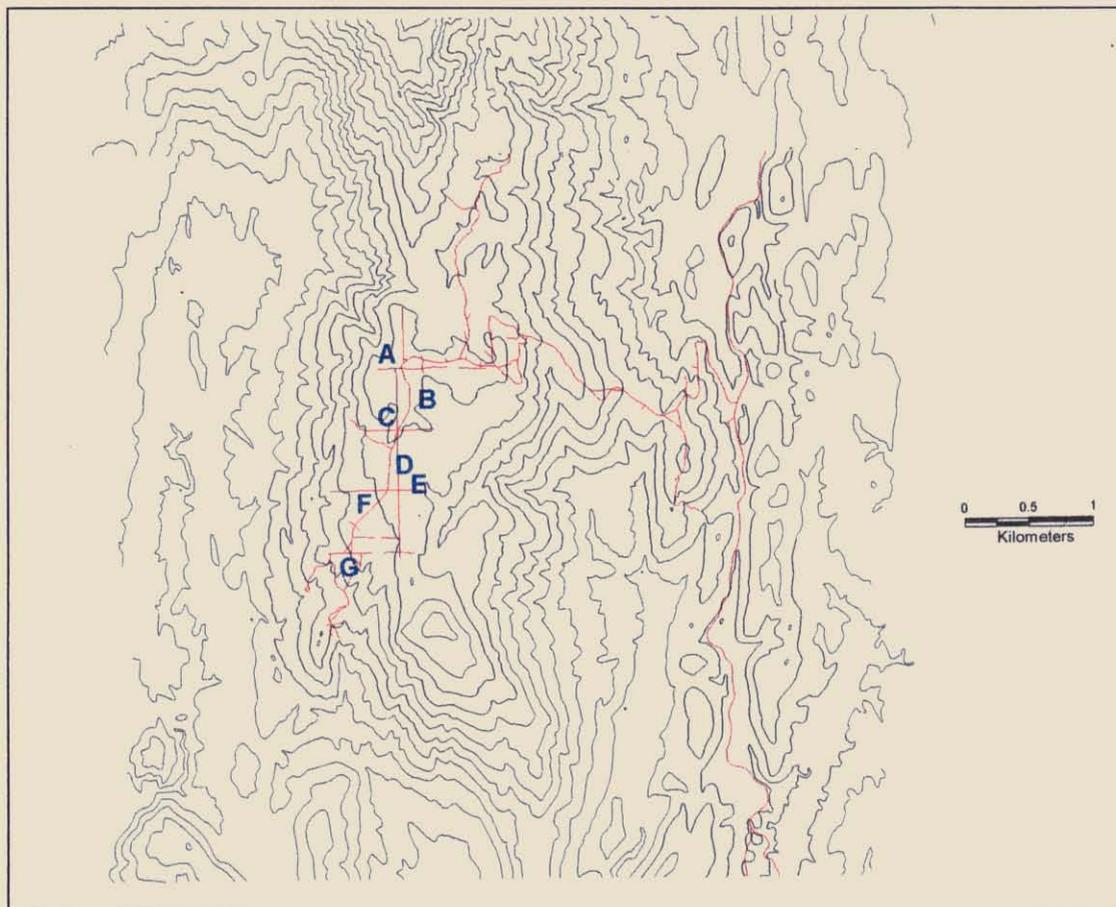


Figure 2: Field localities in the Prince Darwin area.

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TABLE 1.

EL. 50/94 TASMANIA

RECONNAISSANCE ROCK CHIP SAMPLE RESULTS

DATE	SAMPLE No.	PROSPECT	AMG COORDINATES		DESCRIPTION	Au g/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	W ppm	Mo ppm	Sn ppm
			N	E											
26-2-96	054461	Norms Qtz	5319400	383185	20 cm wide banded qtz vein in weakly chloritic rhyolite.	<0.01	30	<5	56	1	<20	<5	<10	10	<5
26-2-96	054462	Norms Qtz	5319505	383150	40 cm wide qtz vein in silica & chlorite altered volcanics. Vein is narrow at this locality.	<0.01	7	<5	<5	<1	<20	<5	<10	10	5
26-2-96	054463	Norms Qtz	5319515	383140	20-30 cm wide qtz vein in siliceous & chloritic volcanics. Vein pinches and swells. Sample near grid peg on ridge top.	0.20	<5	<5	21	<1	<20	<5	<10	14	<5
26-2-96	054464	Norms Qtz	5319635	383120	Irregular pinch & swell qtz veins 10-30cm wide.	0.18	27	<5	5	<1	<20	<5	<10	9	7
26-2-96	054465	Norms Qtz	5319615	383090	1-3 cm wide qtz veins in chlorite-silica altered rhyolite	<0.01	72	8	16	1	<20	<5	<10	5	14
26-2-96	054466	Norms Qtz	5319470	383210	Altered rhyolite. Minor mag-hematite & qtz veinlets at southern end of vein.	<0.01	5	28	35	1	<20	<5	15	<4	18
26-2-96	054467	Norms Qtz	5319435	383165	Chlorite-magnetite. Some boxworks after sulphide.	<0.01	7	<5	15	3	<20	<5	28	114	30
27-2-96	054468	Taylours	5325270	383060	Chloritic rock with minor mag-hematite iron staining. Pod like o/c in rhyolite	<0.01	13	5	86	1	<20	<5	15	<4	6
27-2-96	054469	Taylours	5325400	383120	Hematitic & K-feldspar altered rhyolite with minor barite veining. Near adit.	<0.01	114	8	9	1	<20	<5	<10	5	5
27-2-96	054470	Taylours	5325200	383170	White & in places red hematitic barite vein. Sample from near track where vein exposure is 1-1.5m wide & approx 25-30 m long after which it pinches out.	<0.01	7	<5	<5	<1	<20	<5	<10	<4	31
27-2-96	054471	Intcol. Spur	5326110	383100	Ferruginous sulphide gossan. Small pod in K-feldspar altered volcanics	0.03	58	43	212	3	40	17	159	33	86
27-2-96	054472	Intcol. Spur	5326150	383090	Sample from hematite-qtz-chlorite vein-somewhat siliceous in places	0.34	214	14	22	3	40	29	72	65	27
27-2-96	054473	Intcol. Spur	5326210	383100	Hematite-pyrite-silica-kspar-chlorite altered rhyolite lava. From dump of old pit to east of track.	<0.01	238	6	36	2	<20	<5	37	19	19
28-2-96	054474	Findons	5323280	383000	Dark chlorite-magnetite-hematite rock with minor pyrite. Dump sample from middle adit.	0.13	40	<5	312	3	<20	<5	<10	<4	<5
28-2-96	054475	Findons	5323260	383005	Chloritic ?andesite. Contains patches of abundant py & minor cpy. Upper prospecting pit/adit.	<0.01	2330	107	192	7	<20	<5	12	<4	<5
28-2-96	054476	Findons	5323245	383010	Outcrop of chloritic andesite containing magnetite veinlets & minor sulphide boxworks.	<0.01	182	<5	62	2	<20	<5	100	<4	47
28-2-96	054477	Findons	5323170	383000	Chloritic volcanic with abundant fine wispy cpy veinlets & blebs. Dump sample upper mine shaft.	<0.01	1.38%	<5	159	6	<20	<5	13	<4	8
28-2-96	054478	East Darwin	5322760	384300	Sth adit. Sheared pyritic rhyolitic tuff. O/c to sth of adit has shallow west dipping to sub-horizontal 20-30cm qtz veins in rhyolite.	0.01	329	27	10	1	<20	<5	11	5	8
28-2-96	054479	East Darwin	5323000	384340	Sheared silicified rhyolite from sulphide pod in track. Dissem & coarse py with qtz stringers along foliation.	<0.01	754	25	82	1	<20	<5	28	8	13
29-2-96	054480	Sth Darwin	5317530	383030	Dark black chlorite-qtz veinlet cutting rhyolite.	<0.01	202	<5	11	<1	<20	<5	<10	<4	92

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PLAT SEARCH

Attention: THE MANAGER
Order:
SampleType: ROCK
Project: 93057

BENDIGO

Page-no: 1

Batch-no: 4445
Sub-batch: 0
No-samples: 20
Received: 04/03/96
Checked: 15/03/96

Element Unit Method	Au ppm PM209	Au PM209 ppm CHECKS	Cu ppm G102	Pb ppm G102	Zn ppm G102	Ag ppm G102	As ppm G102	Bi ppm G102
4461	<0.01		28	<5	56	1	<20	<5
4462	<0.01		7	<5	<5	<1	<20	<5
4463	0.20		<5	<5	21	<1	<20	<5
4464	0.18		27	<5	5	<1	<20	<5
4465	<0.01		72	8	18	1	<20	<5
4466	<0.01		5	28	35	1	<20	<5
4467	<0.01		7	<5	15	3	<20	<5
4468	<0.01		13	5	86	1	<20	<5
4469	<0.01		114	8	9	1	<20	<5
4470	<0.01	<0.01	7	<5	<5	<1	<20	<5
4471	0.03		58	43	212	3	40	17
4472	0.34		214	14	22	3	40	29
4473	<0.01		238	6	36	2	<20	<5
4474	0.13		40	<5	312	3	<20	<5
4475	<0.01		2330	107	182	7	<20	<5
4476	<0.01		182	<5	62	2	<20	<5
4477	<0.01		1.38	<5	159	6	<20	<5
4478	0.01		329	27	10	1	<20	<5
4479	<0.01		754	25	82	1	<20	<5
4480	<0.01	<0.01	202	<5	11	<1	<20	<5

Limit of Detection 0.01 0.01 5 5 5 1 20 5
Cu values >1.00% reanalysed by Method A101.



PLAT SEARCH

BENDIGO

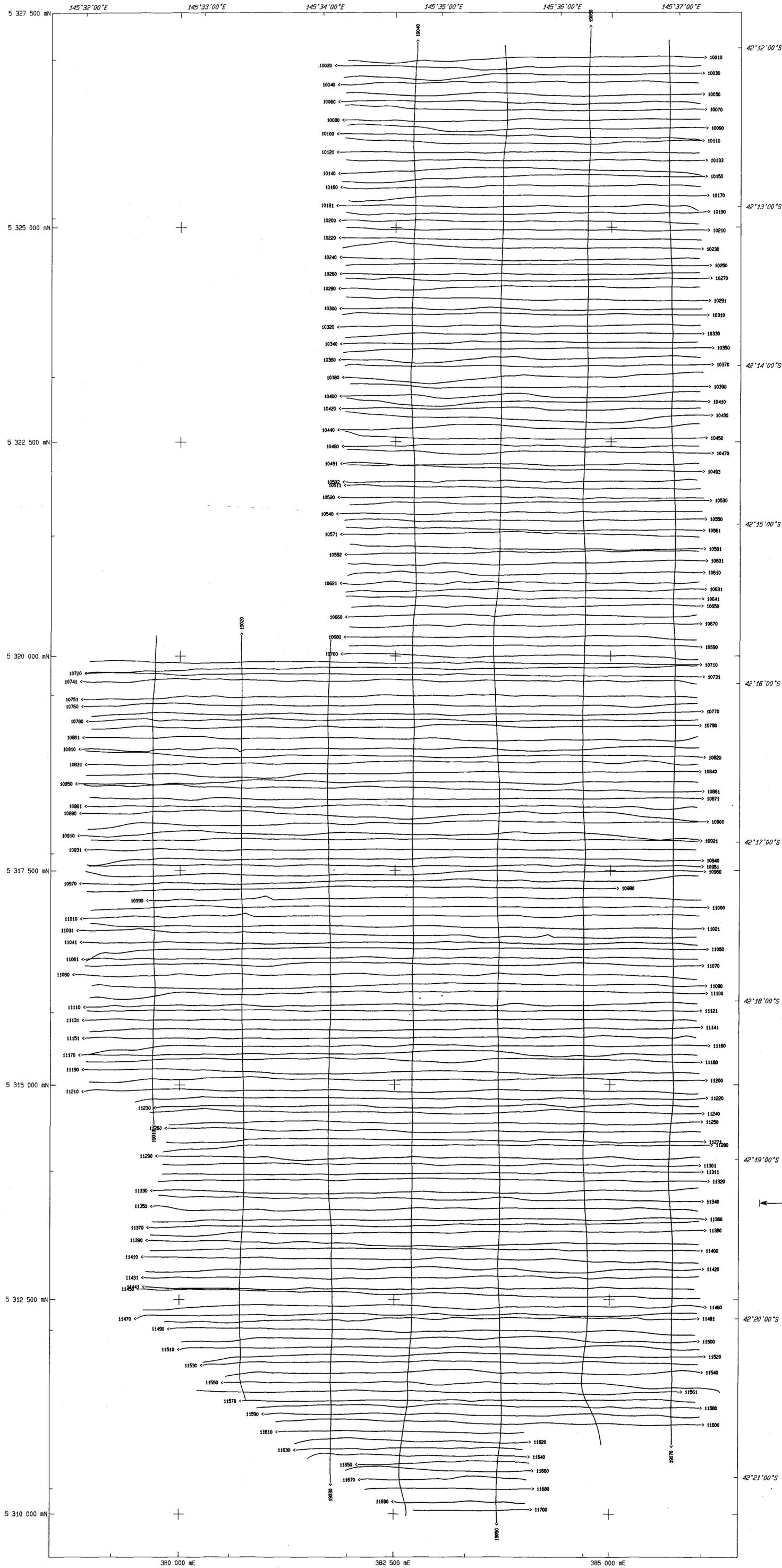
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Attention: THE MANAGER
ourOrder:
sampleType:ROCK
project: 93057

Batch-no: 4445
Sub-batch:0
No-samples:20
Received: 04/03/96
Checked: 15/03/96

Element Unit Method	W ppm XRF1	No ppm XRF1	Sn ppm XRF1
054461	<10	10	<5
054462	<10	10	5
054463	<10	14	<5
054464	<10	9	7
054465	<10	5	14
054466	15	<4	18
054467	28	114	30
054468	15	<4	6
054469	<10	5	5
054470	<10	<4	31
054471	159	33	86
054472	72	65	27
054473	37	19	19
054474	<10	<4	<5
054475	12	<4	<5
054476	100	<4	47
054477	13	<4	6
054478	11	5	8
054479	28	6	13
054480	<10	<4	92

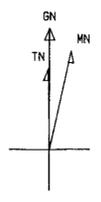
Limit of Detection 10 4 5



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 Line direction: 090-270 degrees
 Tie spacing: 1000 metres
 Tie direction: 000-180 degrees
 Data interval: 3.1 metres
 Terrain clear: 30 metres
 Positioning: GPS
 Survey date: 1995
 Surveyed by: UTS Geophysics
 Processed by: Tesla-10 Pty Ltd

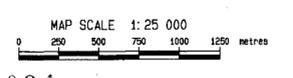
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 black

5 cm



Magnetic Declination (MN) = +13.3'
 Grid Convergence (TN) = -0.96'
 Magnetic Inclination = -72.7'

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
 Grid: Australian Map Grid (AMG)
 UTM Zone: 55
 Spheroid: Australian National (ANS66)



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PLATSEARCH NL

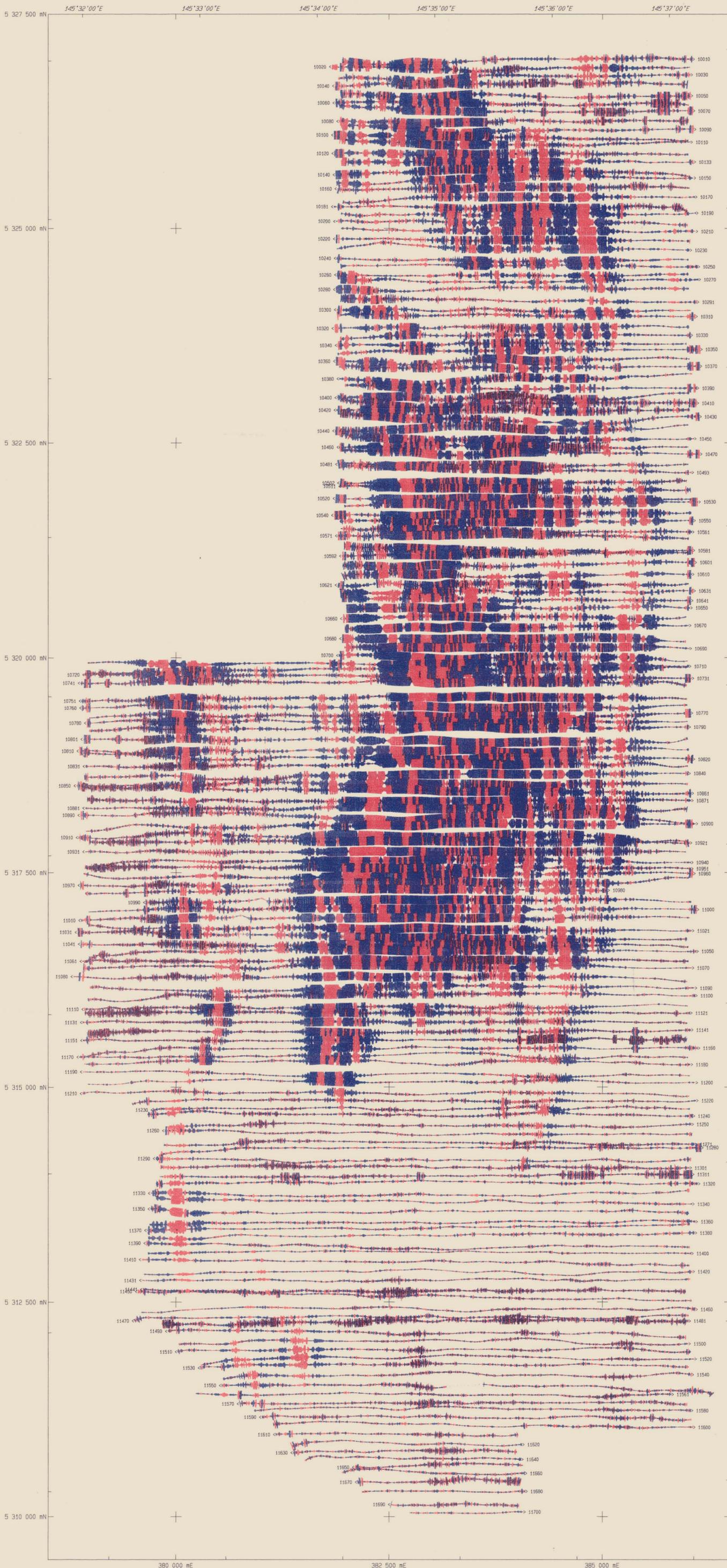
MT DARWIN, TASMANIA
 EL 50/94

FLIGHT PATH
 Heliborne Geophysical Survey

1:250K: Tasmania SK/55-SW

Date: 13th February 1996 Sheet: **Figure 3**
 Compiled: C. Dauth Plan:

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 MT DARWIN - PLATSEARCH NL
 WENDY L'LEA



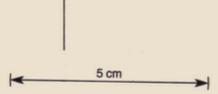
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 Line direction: 090-270 degrees
 Tie spacing: 1000 metres
 Tie direction: 000-180 degrees
 Data interval: 3.1 metres
 Terrain clear: 30 metres
 Positioning: GPS
 Survey date: 1995
 Surveyed by: UTS Geophysics
 Processed by: Tesla-10 Pty Ltd

PROCESSING PARAMETERS:
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 NNTS: AVE. FILTER = 5
 NNTS: AGC = 0
 EXPN: AGC = 1.0000

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:
 > = Plotting direction
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 ZUNITS = metres
 ZSCALE = 25000.000
 ZLIMIT = 100.000
 INVERTED = yes
 POSITIVE = red
 NEGATIVE = blue

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 MT DARWIN - PLATSEARCH NL
 WENDY L LEE



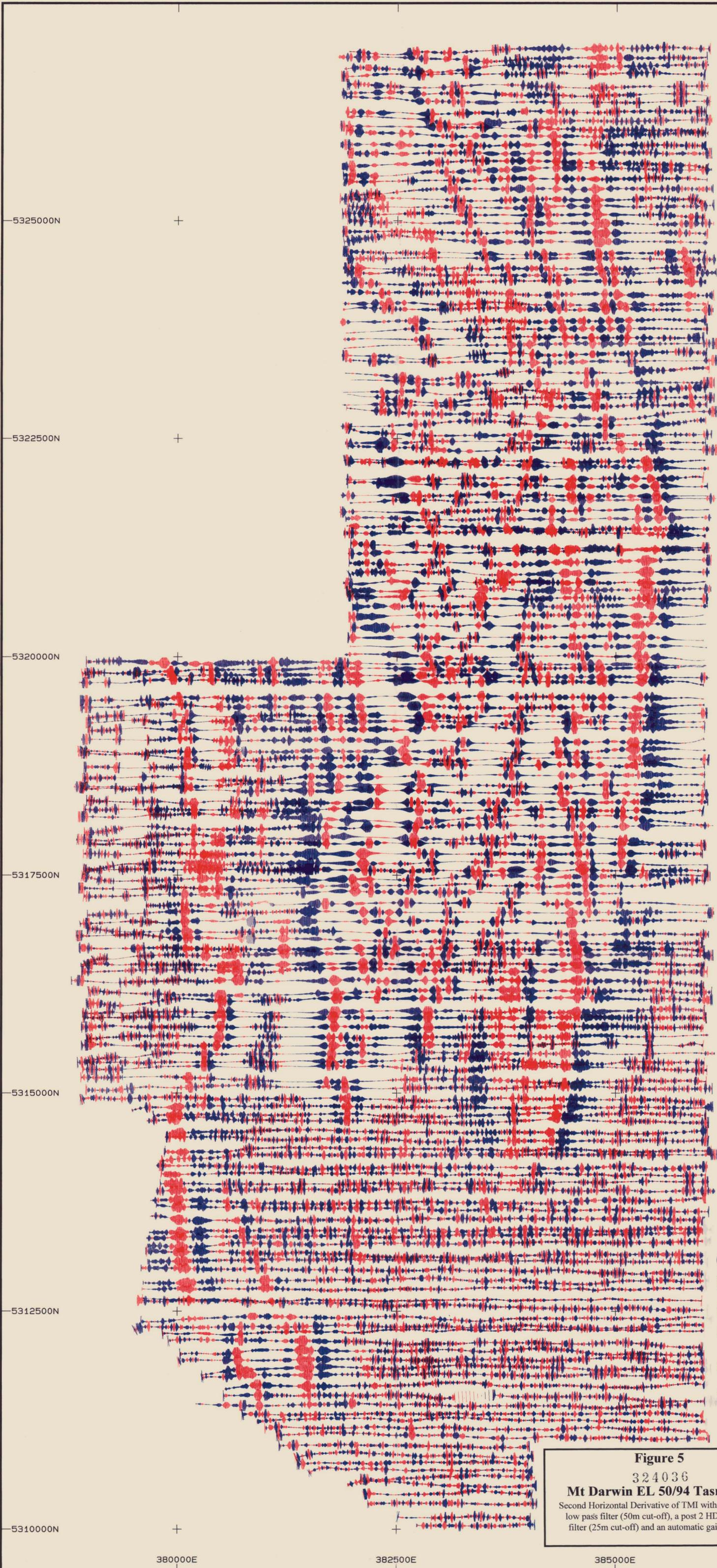
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 Grid Convergence (TN) = -0.96
 Magnetic Inclination = -72.7

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
 Grid: Australian Map Grid (AMG)
 UTM Zone: 55
 Spheroid: Australian National (ANS66)



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 MT DARWIN, TASMANIA
 EL 50/94
 2nd HORIZONTAL DERIVATIVE OF
 TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY, BIPOLE PLOT
 Heliborne Geophysical Survey

1:250K: Tasmania SK/55-SW
 Date: 13th February 1996 Sheet: **Figure 4**
 Compiled: C. Dauth Plan:



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Figure 5
324036
Mt Darwin EL 50/94 Tasmania
Second Horizontal Derivative of TMI with a pre 2 HD
low pass filter (50m cut-off), a post 2 HD low pass
filter (25m cut-off) and an automatic gain control

380000E

382500E

385000E

5325000N

5322500N

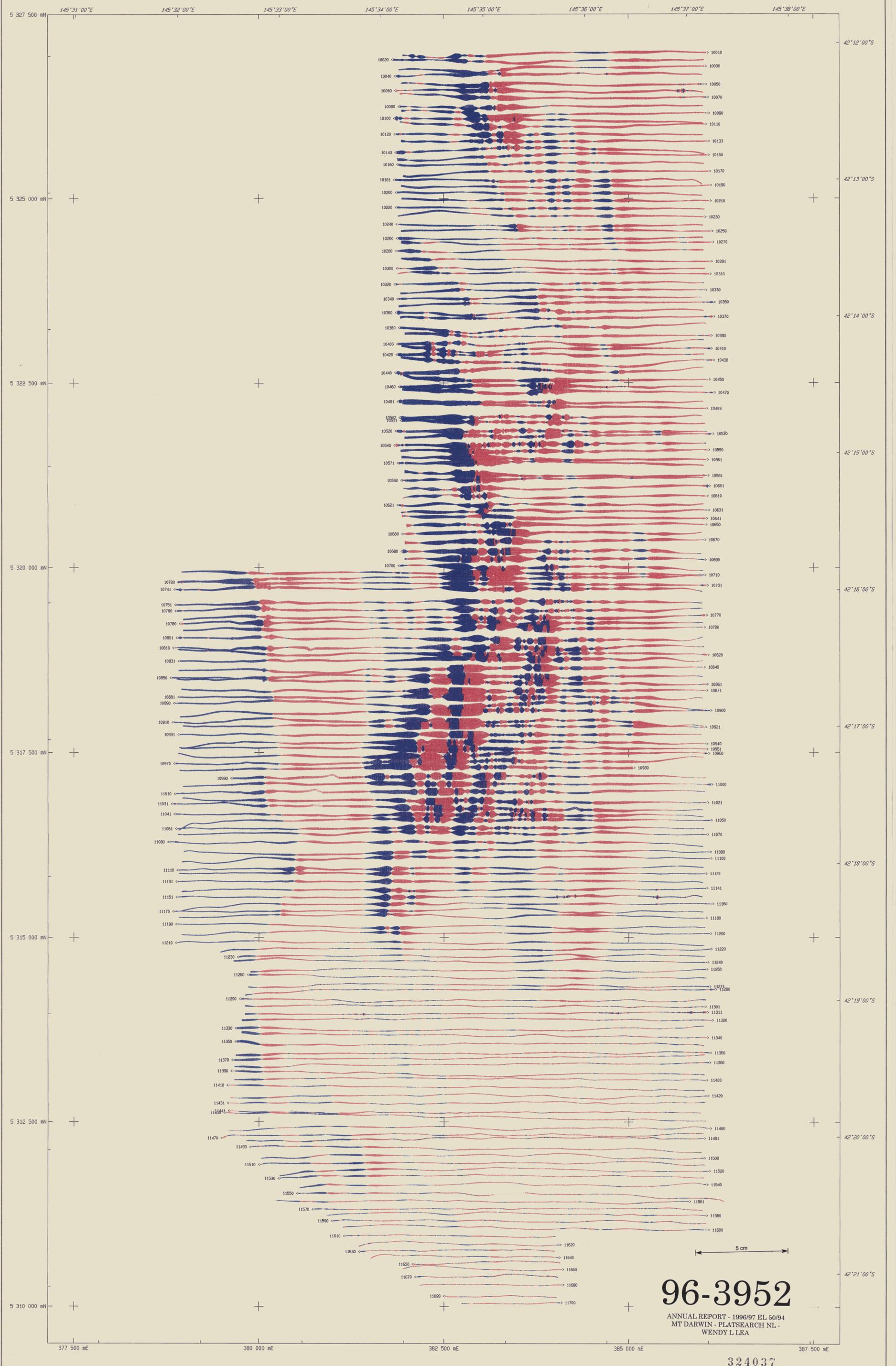
5320000N

5317500N

5315000N

5312500N

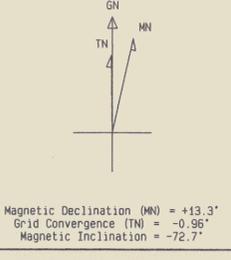
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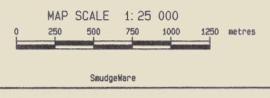
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 Tie spacing: 1000 metres
 Tie direction: 000-180 degrees
 Data interval: 3.1 metres
 Terrain clear: 30 metres + variable
 Positioning: GPS
 Survey date: 1995
 Surveyed by: Kevron Geophysics
 Processed by: Tesla-10 Job TA2122

PROCESSING PARAMETERS:
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 NWTS: AGC = 0
 EXPR: AGC = 0.5000
 SIGN CHANGED = no

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:
 > = Plotting direction
 PENWIDTH = 0.20mm
 UNITS = metres
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 NEGATIVE = blue



Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
 Grid: Australian Map Grid (AMG)
 UTM Zone: 55
 Spheroid: Australian National (ANS66)



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EL 50/94

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1st HORIZONTAL DERIVATIVE OF
 TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY, BIPOLE PLOT

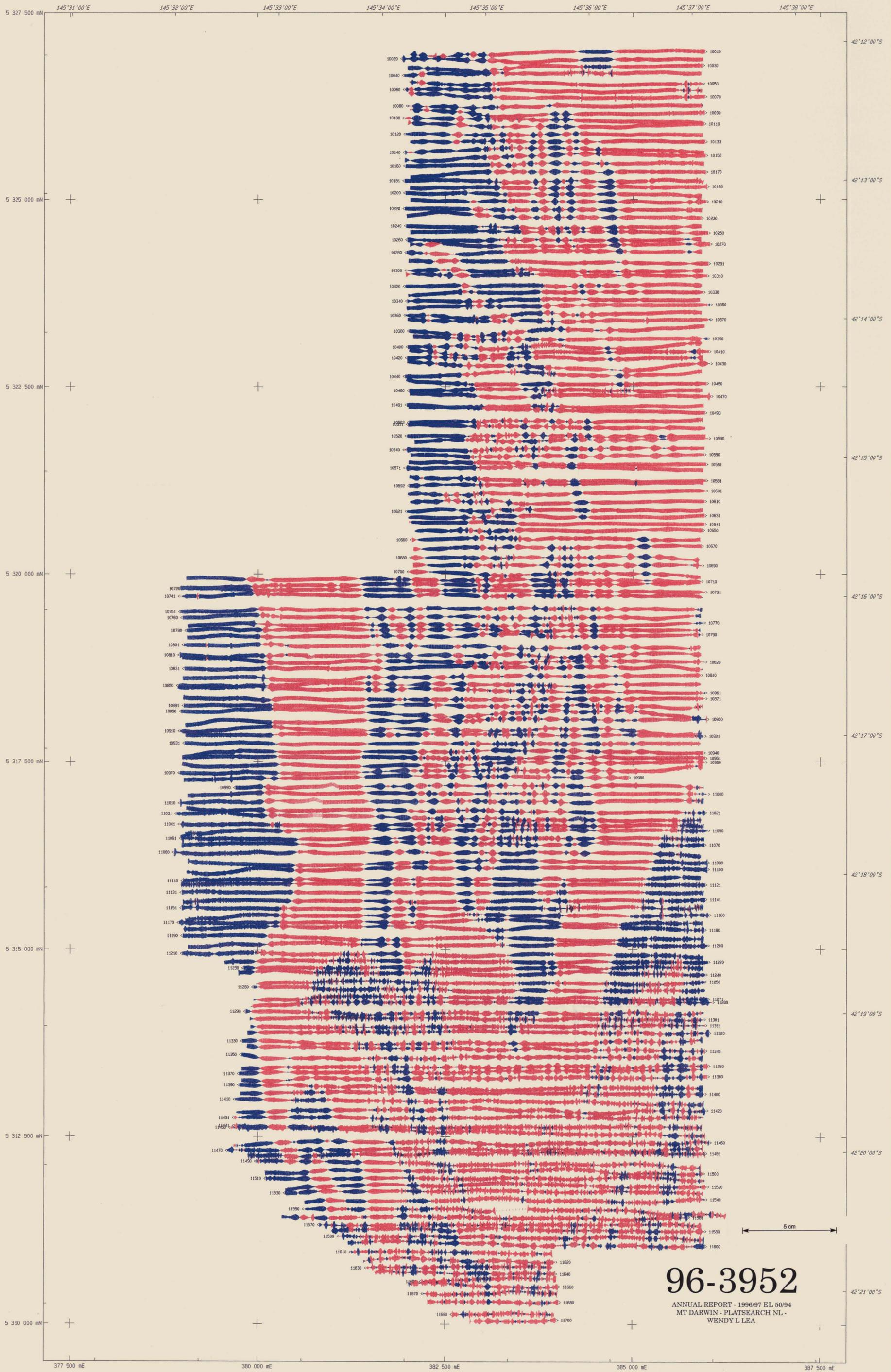
1:250K: Tasmania SK/55-SW

Date: 1 April 1996

Sheet:

Compiled: C. Dauth

Plan: **Figure 6**



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 WENDY L LEA

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SURVEY PARAMETERS:

Line spacing: 100 metres
 Line direction: 090-270 degrees
 Tie spacing: 1000 metres
 Tie direction: 000-180 degrees
 Data interval: 3.1 metres
 Terrain clear: 30 metres + variable
 Positioning: GPS
 Survey date: 1995
 Surveyed by: Kevron Geophysics
 Processed by: Tesla-10 Job TA2122

PROCESSING PARAMETERS:

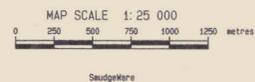
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 EXPN: AGC = 1.0000
 SIGN CHANGED = no

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:

> = Plotting direction
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 ZUNITS = metres
 ZSCALE = 50.000
 ZLIMIT = 100.000
 POSITIVE = red
 NEGATIVE = blue



Magnetic Declination (MN) = +13.3°
 Grid Convergence (TN) = -0.96°
 Magnetic Inclination = -72.7°



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MT DARWIN, TASMANIA

EL 50/94

Heliborne Geophysical Survey

1st HORIZONTAL DERIVATIVE OF

TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY, BIPOLE PLOT

1:250K: Tasmania SK/55-SW

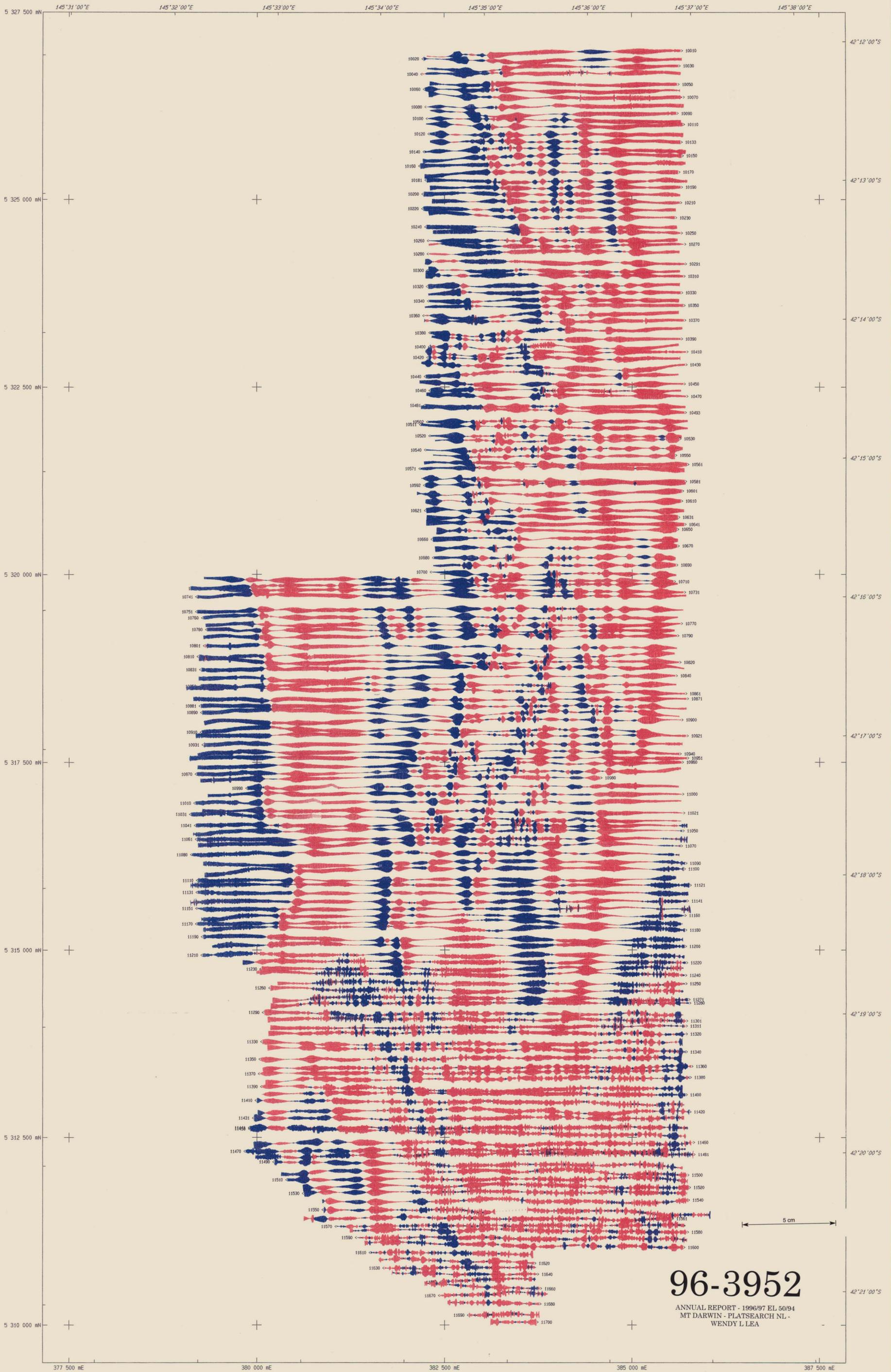
Date: 1 April 1996

Sheet:

Figure 7

Compiled: C. Dauth

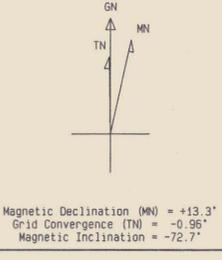
Plan: 1



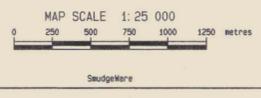
SURVEY PARAMETERS:
 Line spacing: 100 metres
 Line direction: 090-270 degrees
 Tie spacing: 1000 metres
 Tie direction: 000-180 degrees
 Data interval: 3.1 metres
 Terrain clear: 30 metres + variable
 Positioning: GPS
 Survey date: 1995
 Surveyed by: Kevron Geophysics
 Processed by: Tesla-10 Job TA2122

PROCESSING PARAMETERS:
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 NWTS: AGC = 201
 EXPN: AGC = 1.0000
 SIGN CHANGED = no

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:
 > = Plotting direction
 PENWIDTH = 0.20mm
 ZUNITS = metres
 ZSCALE = 50.000
 ZLIMIT = 100.000
 POSITIVE = red
 NEGATIVE = blue



Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
 Grid: Australian Map Grid (AMG)
 UTM Zone: 55
 Spheroid: Australian National (ANS66)



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 MT DARWIN - PLATSEARCH NL -
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MT DARWIN, TASMANIA
 EL 50/94

Heliborne Geophysical Survey

1st HORIZONTAL DERIVATIVE OF
 TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY, BIPOLE PLOT

1:250K: Tasmania SK/55-SW

Date: 1 April 1996

Sheet:

Figure 8

Compiled: C. Dauth

Plan: