

97-4019

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PRELIM.REPORT - EL 7/96
KAMONA - TIMRON MINING
R.A.GREGORY

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FICHE No.014363

TIMRON MINING

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON EXPLORATION TO JUNE 1997

EXPLORATION LICENCE ~~9/96~~ 7/96

KAMONA

SCOTTSDALE DISTRICT

TASMANIA

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TASMANIA 7243

JUNE 1998

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TIM PARISH
P.A. & S.A. COFFEY
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EL 7/96 H.
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See folio 51

97-4019

PRELIM.REPORT - EL 7/96
KAMONA - TIMRON MINING
R.A.GREGORY

SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION COMPLETED

Office Use

Reports should briefly outline work undertaken and major results during the current year

CATERGORIZED POSSIBLE SAND DEPOSIT AREAS BY:

- 1.1. FIELD INSPECTION
- 1.2. ARIAL PHOTO
- 1.3. GEOLOGICAL MAPS.

PROBING BY COMPASS AND TAPE AT 50 M INTERVALS
 IN AREA BETWEEN MOUNTNEY AND GOANNA ROADS,
 IN THE VICINITY OF PROSPECTING CLAIMS HELD BY
 PAT COFFEY. (IE HILLS 184 AND 165)

DUG AT VARIOUS POINTS ON GRID WITH AN 18 TON
 EXCAVATOR TO BOTTOM OF SAND DEPTH.

SAMPLE OF SAND TAKEN FROM EACH PIT BY
 MEANS OF A CHANNEL SAMPLE DOWN WALL OF
 PIT. ALL SAMPLES COMBINED AND SPLIT AND

SIZE ANALYSIS DONE TO GIVE AN OVERALL IDEA
 OF THE COARSENESS OF THE SAND.

ALL HOLES FILLED IN AND LEVELLED AND EXAMINED
 BY FORESTRY AND O. GATEHOUSE.

CALCULATION OF RESERVES OF SAND COMPLETED,
 FOLLOWING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEVEL OF EACH PIT.

6.1 ORE RESERVES HILL 184

6.1.1 PROVEN 196,750 m³

6.1.2 PROBABLE 136,250 m³

6.1.3 POSSIBLE - NOT QUANTIFIABLE

6.2 ORE RESERVES HILL 165

6.2.1 PROVEN 38,250 m³

6.2.2 PROBABLE 37,500 m³

6.2.3 POSSIBLE - NOT QUANTIFIABLE.

If space insufficient please attach separate sheet.

388002

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SUMMARY

- 1.1 Timron Mining is a partnership established in 1987 between Timothy Noel Parish and Ronald Arthur Gregory, to prospect for and develop economic industrial and metallic deposits in Tasmania.

P. A. & S. A. Coffey are civil and cartage contractors and the Pioneer Concrete agents at Bell Bay.

During the years 1988 to 1991 Timron explored for kaolin, quartz sand and gravel within a 136 square kilometre exploration licence (EL 45/87), east and north Scottsdale. Consequently Timron applied for and now operate the mining lease 21M/90 located on Goanna Track (Figure 1).

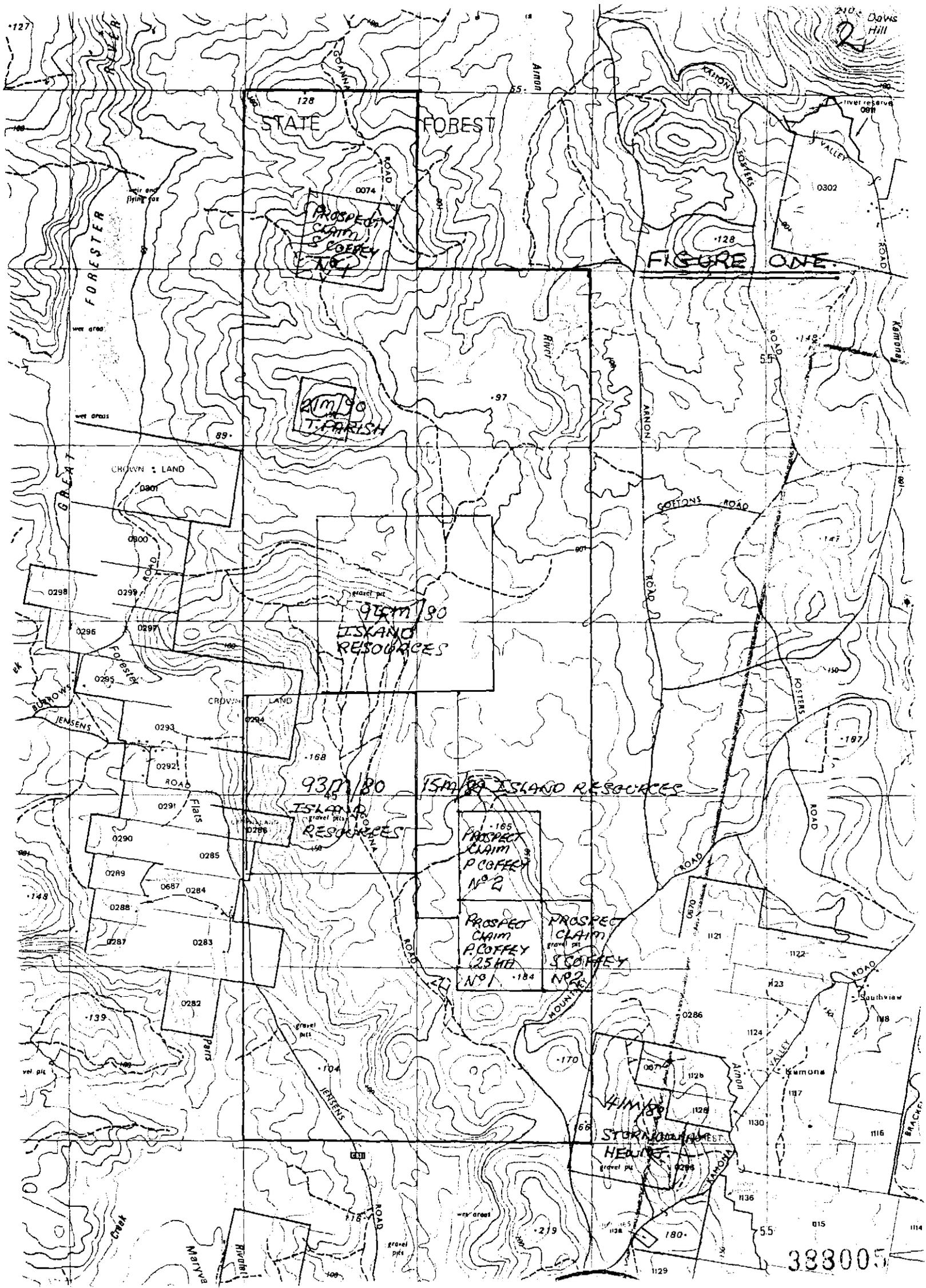
In February 1996 Timron and P.A. & S.A. Coffey formed a joint venture to explore for quartz sand closer to public roads. Exploration licence 7/96 was applied for (Figure 2) and is in the process of being granted. Several prospecting claims held by P.A. & S.A. Coffey have enabled exploration to proceed prior to the onset of winter and whilst the formalities on EL 7/96 are completed. Details of these claims are on Figure 1.

A significant deposit of quartz sand/gravel has been located together with indications of possible extensions to the deposit and indications have been found of possible nearby deposits.

This report has been prepared to outline the exploration carried out to date and to discuss the direction of future exploration for consideration by the joint venture partners.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

- 2.1 Kamona is located 12km east of Scottsdale and immediately North of the Tasman Highway. Access through the district is via the following, shown on figures 3 and 4.
- 2.1.1 The Tasman Highway - A Bitumen Public Highway.
 - 2.1.2 Mounthey Road - A good quality gravel public road - maintained by Forestry Tas.
 - 2.1.3 Arnon Road - A good quality gravel public road - maintained by Forestry Tas.
 - 2.1.4 Goanna Track - Rough bush track - graded annually by Forestry Tas.
 - 2.1.5 Goanna Road - Good quality gravel road - open to the public - maintained by Island Resources.



STATE FOREST

FIGURE ONE

PROSPECT CLAIM
P. COFFEY
NO. 1

21M/80
T. PARISH

95M/80
ISLAND RESOURCES

93M/80
ISLAND RESOURCES

15M/80 ISLAND RESOURCES

PROSPECT CLAIM
P. COFFEY
NO. 2

PROSPECT CLAIM
P. COFFEY
25 HA
NO. 1

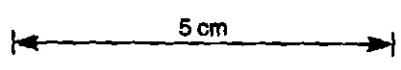
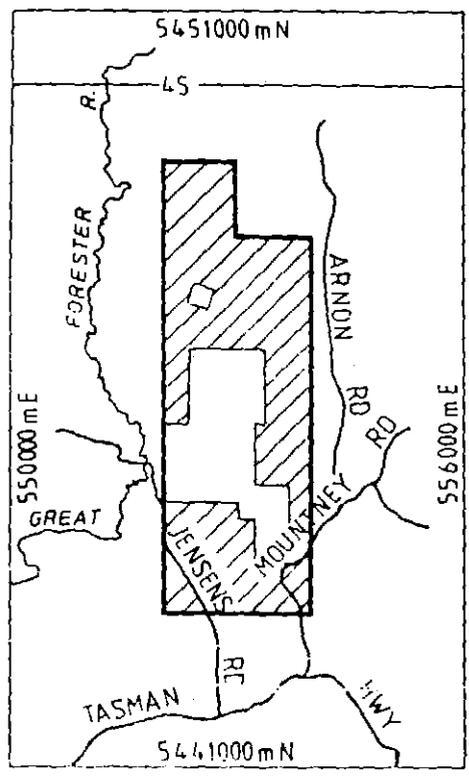
PROSPECT CLAIM
P. COFFEY
NO. 2

HAINES
STORAN
HEATH

333005

388006

FIGURE TWO



388008

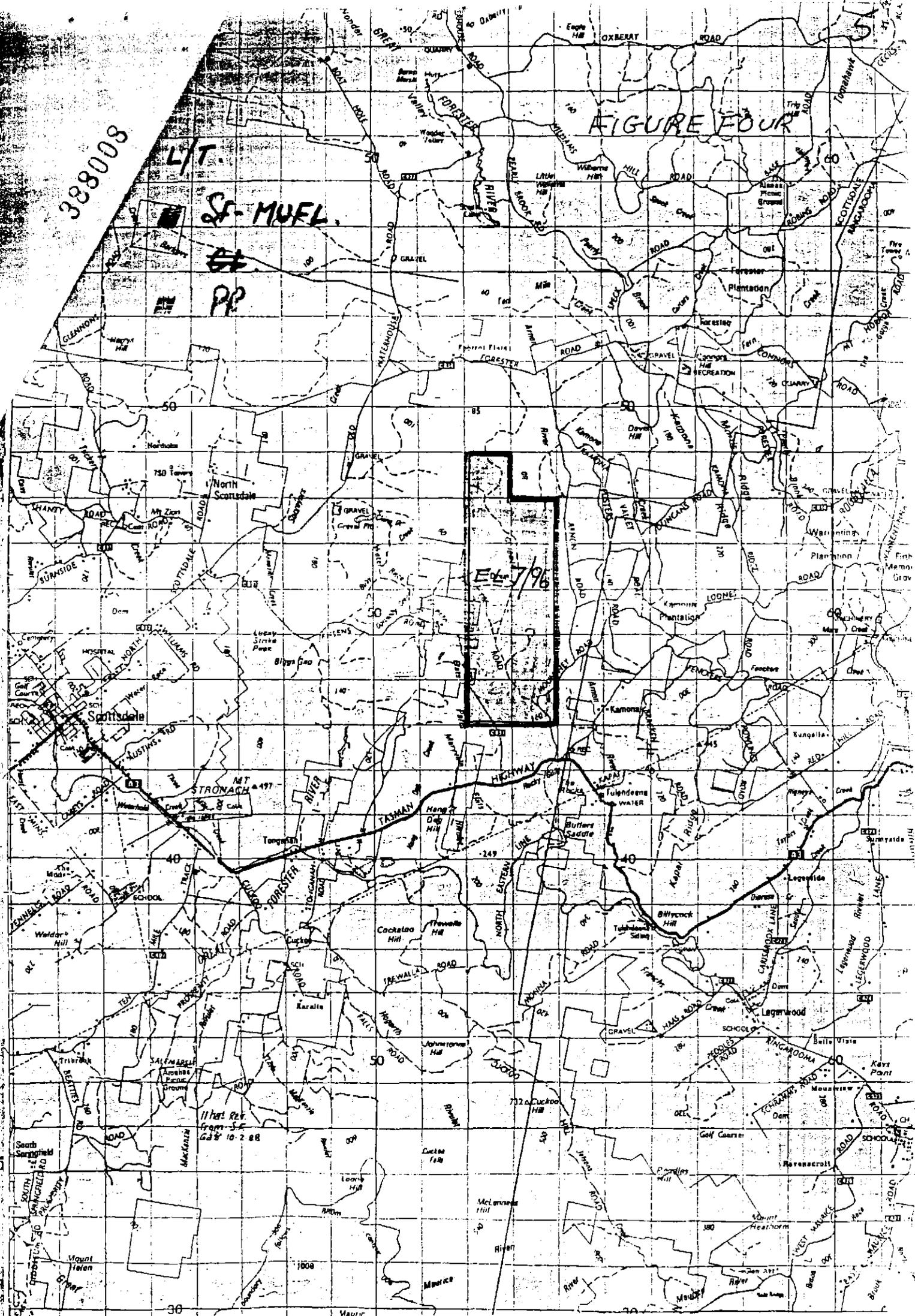
FIGURE FOUR

LIT.
S.F. MUEL.
PP

7/96

MT STRONACH 497

11 has Ret
from S.F.
6/8 10-2 88



CURRENT EXPLORATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Exploration to date has centered on Hill .184, located 500metres north of the junction of Goanna Road and Mountney Road. To the north east of Hill .184 there exists on Mountney Road an old gravel pit which shows indications of coarse sand.

6.2 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The area around the above gravel pit has previously been explored by dozer, presumably D.M.R. of P.W.D. Hill .184 has been explored for sand using a wheel loader. These test holes have been filled in whilst the DMR holes remain open.

6.3 GRID

In order to explore Hill .184 a grid, with 50 metre intersections was marked out using compass and tape. The grid was orientated on grid north and south and located within a prospecting claim held by P.A. Coffey. This grid was extended eastward to Mountney Road within a prospecting claim held by S.A. Coffey. The grid was later extended northward to scout the indications of sand in that area. This northern grid was called Hill .165, details are shown on Figure 6. P.A Coffey's prospecting claim was moved north to cover this northern grid.

6.4 EXPLORATION HILL .184

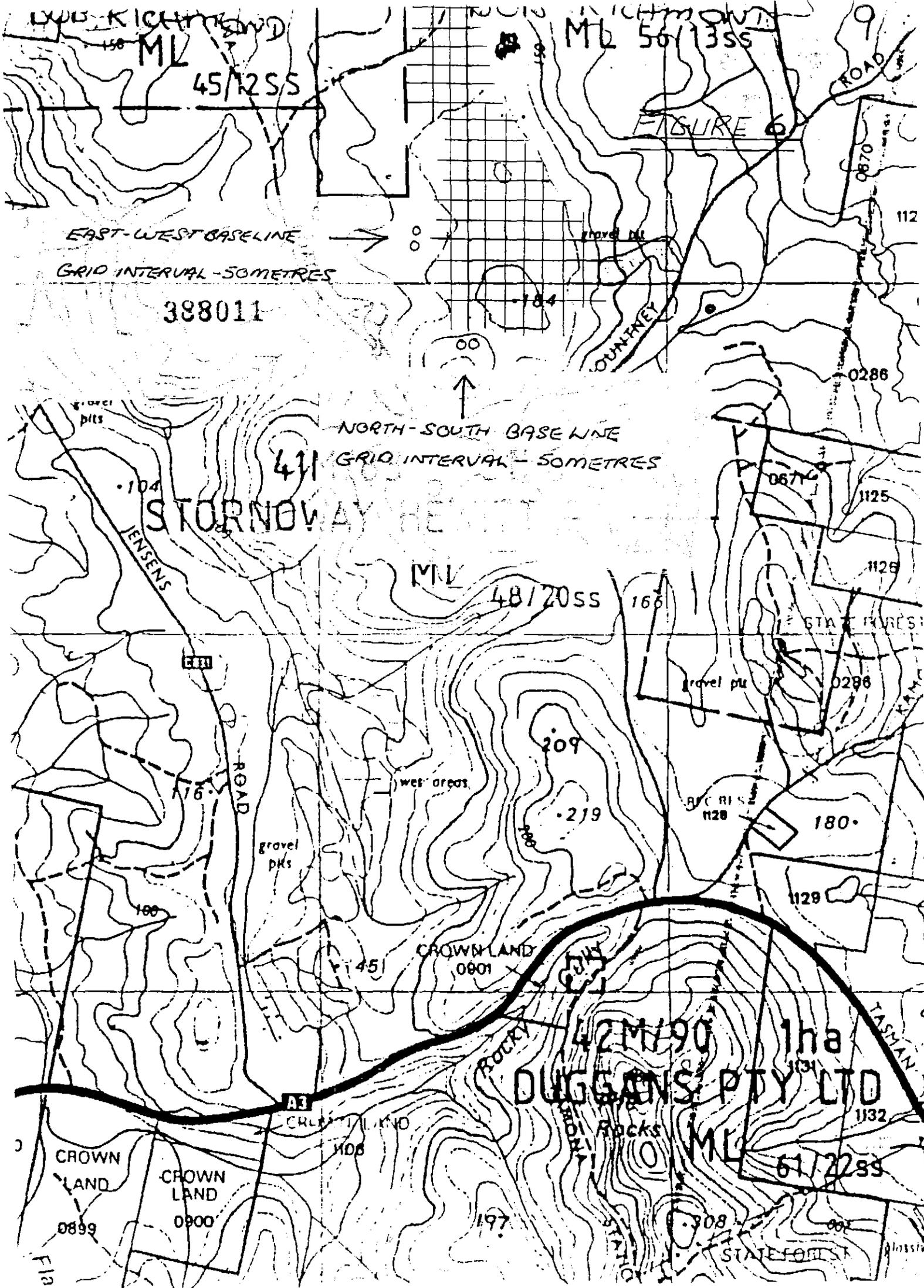
This hill was pitted using a JCB 18ton excavator . The depth of sand was measured in each hole and recorded. The holes were terminated when the bottom of the sand was reached or the maximum reach of the excavator was found, which was approximately 5 metres. Samples from the wall of each hole were taken and bulked together for later spitting and assessment of the average particle size. It should be noted that sand depths are all recorded with one metre of surface sand/soil being allowed for. This one metre is a very conservative allowance for over burden removal and the uneven nature of deposits basement. It also allows for the existence of occasional coloured sand patches in the deposit.

6.5 LEVELS

Each grid intersection of Hill .184 has had its height above sea level calculated using an abney level and staff. This is a rather inaccurate method of levelling but enables a simple contour plan to be drawn quickly and simply. These levels are recorded on Figure 7. A computer printout of these levels is being prepared at the moment and will be included in an addendum when available.

6.6 SAND PARTICLE SIZE

As a general rule, the sand particle size is finer in the top half of most pits with the sand becoming coarser with depth. The sand at depth and on the eastern portion of the deposit tends to be more coarse than the western flank of Hill .184.



ML 45/12SS

ML 56/13SS

FIGURE 6

EAST-WEST BASELINE

GRID INTERVAL - 50 METRES

388011

NORTH-SOUTH BASELINE

GRID INTERVAL - 50 METRES

41 STORNOWAY HEIGHTS

ML 48/20SS

ROAD

JENSENS ROAD

gravel pits

wet areas

CROWN LAND 0901

ROCKY RISE

180

42M/90 DUGGANS PTY LTD

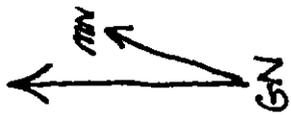
CROWN LAND 0899

CROWN LAND 0900

CROWN LAND 0901

ML 61/22SS

STATE FOREST



SCALE 4cm = 100m HILL 184

ELEVATION OF LAND SURFACE ABOVE SEA LEVEL

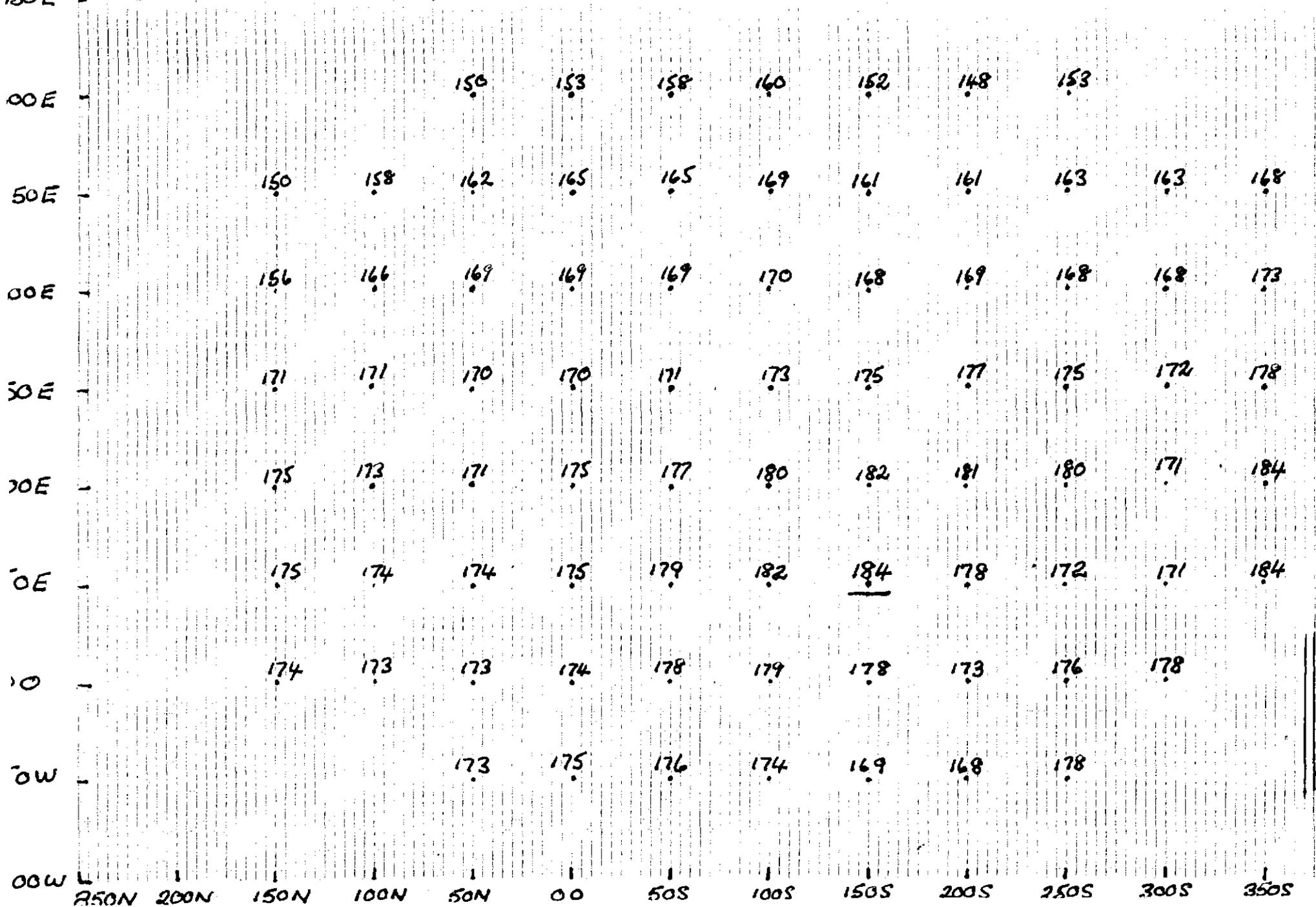


FIGURE 7

388012

ORE RESERVES

7.1 Although strictly speaking the term 'ore' is generally not applied to industrial minerals. The principles involved with exploration and assessment, are the same as for a metallic deposit. Therefore the term is used here for want of better terminology.

7.2 DEFINITIONS

7.2.1 PROVED ORE RESERVES are those in which the ore has been blocked out in three dimensions by excavation.

7.2.2 PROBABLE ORE RESERVES cover extensions near at hand to proved ore where the conditions are such that where the extent and limiting conditions cannot be so precisely defined as for proved ore.

7.2.3 POSSIBLE ORE (NOT RESERVES) is that for which the relations of the land to adjacent ore bodies and the geologic structures warrant some presumption that ore will be found, but where inadequate exploration and development data precludes its being classed as probable.

7.3 METHOD OF ORE CALCULATIONS

The calculation has been made from a pattern of geometric bodies shaped as prisms. The volume of these prisms are summed to provide the final figures. These prisms have been centered on the pit holes and are either square or rectangular.

7.4 ORE RESERVES - Square Prism Method

On Figures 8 and 9 the prisms are coloured as follows:

Proven - Black
 Probable - Red
 Possible - Blue

The depth of clean sand, excluding one metre of depth to allow for overburden, dilution and uneven basement, is recorded in the centre of each prism. Rectangular shaped prisms have been included where appropriate.

7.4.1 Calculations are detailed in Appendix TWO

7.4.2.1 Ore reserves Hill .184

Proven - 196,750cubic metres
 Probable - 136,250cubic metres
 Possible - NOT QUANTIFIABLE

7.4.2.2 Ore reserves Hill .165

Proven - 38,250cubic metres
 Probable - 37,500cubic metres
 Possible - NOT QUANTIFIABLE

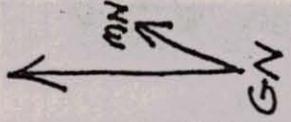
7.4.2.3 Mining lease 21M/90 (9ha) located in the northern portion of the licence was gridded and sampled in 1989. The deposit was estimated to contain 80,000cubic metres of coarse white silica sand. (See Appendix Three)

7.4.2.4 Testing by the Mines Department Laboratory in 1989 show that 1.8 tonnes of sand occupy 1 cubic metre of sand from lease 21m/90. For ease of calculations say 1.5 tonnes.

7.4.2.5 ORE RESERVE SUMMARY

	Cubic Metres	(Tonnes)
Proven - Hill .184	196,750	295,125
- Hill .165	38,250	57,375
Total	235,000	352,500
Probable - Hill .184	136,250	204,375
- Hill .165	35,000	52,500
Total	171,250	256,875
Proven and Probable Reserves	406,205	609,375
Proven - Lease 21M/90	80,000	120,000
Total	486,250	729,375

7.4.2.6 Cut-off grade is 1.5metres of clean white sand (with one metre of overburden) on the outside perimeter of a deposits.



300E SCALE 4cm = 100m

SAND ORE RESERVES - HILL 184

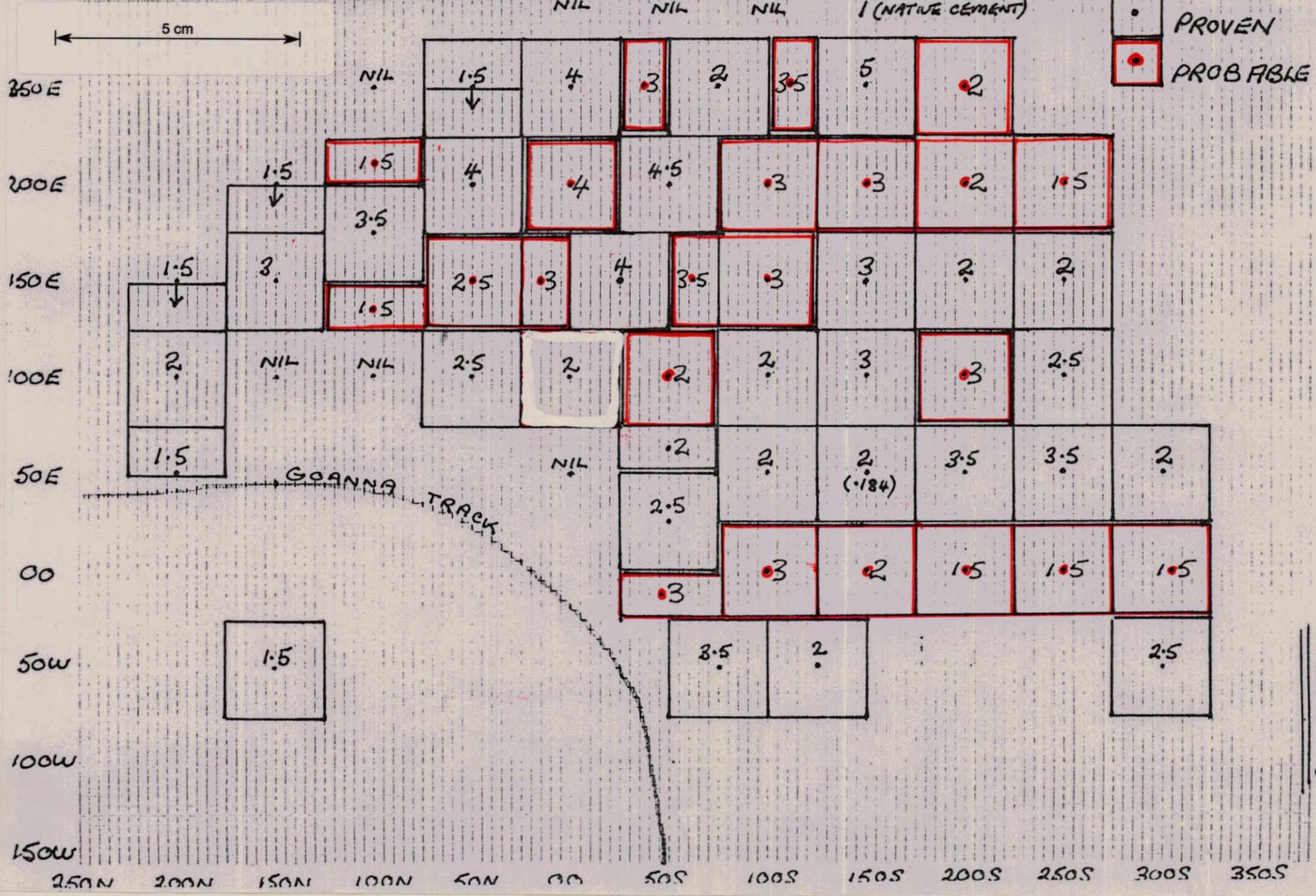
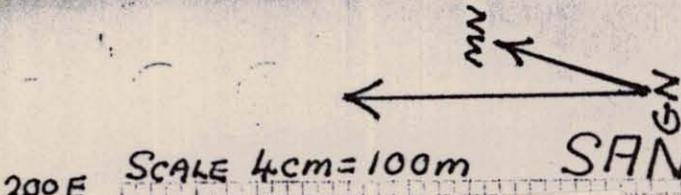


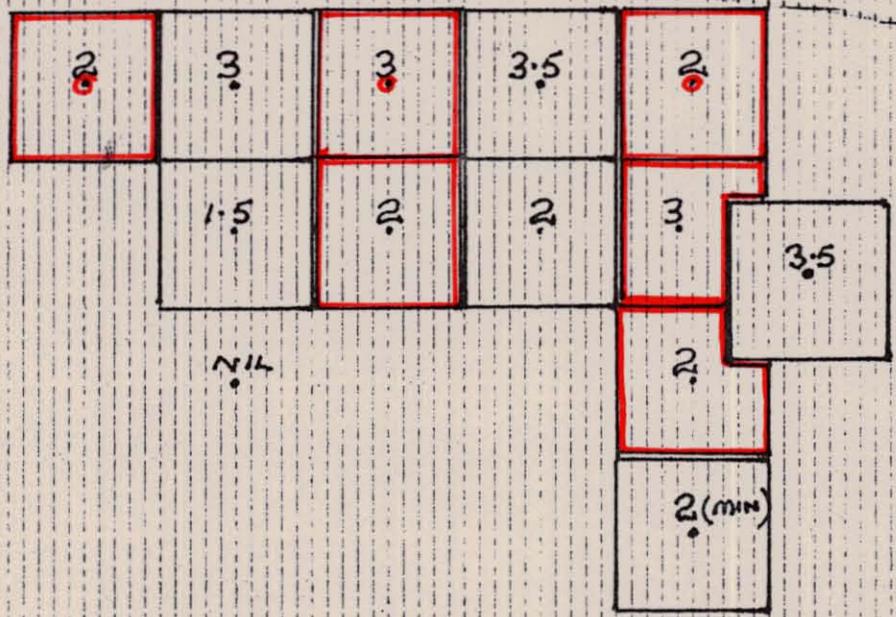
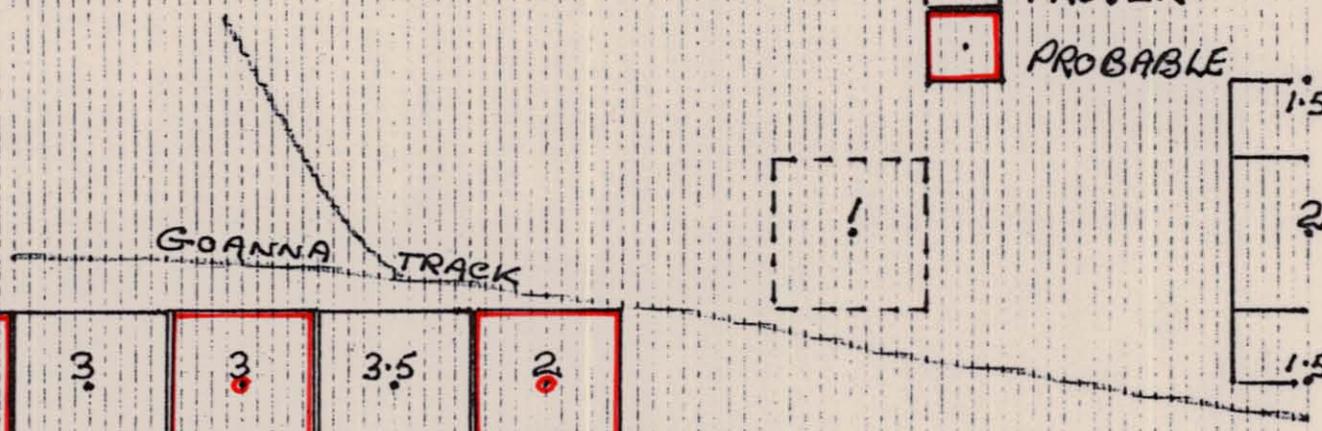
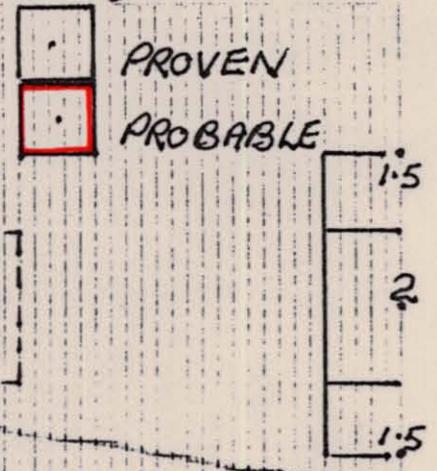
FIGURE 8

388047



SAND ORE RESERVES - HILL 165

200E
150E
100E
50E
00
50W
100W
150W



800N 750N 700N 650N 600N 550N 500N 450N 400N 350N 300N 250N 200N

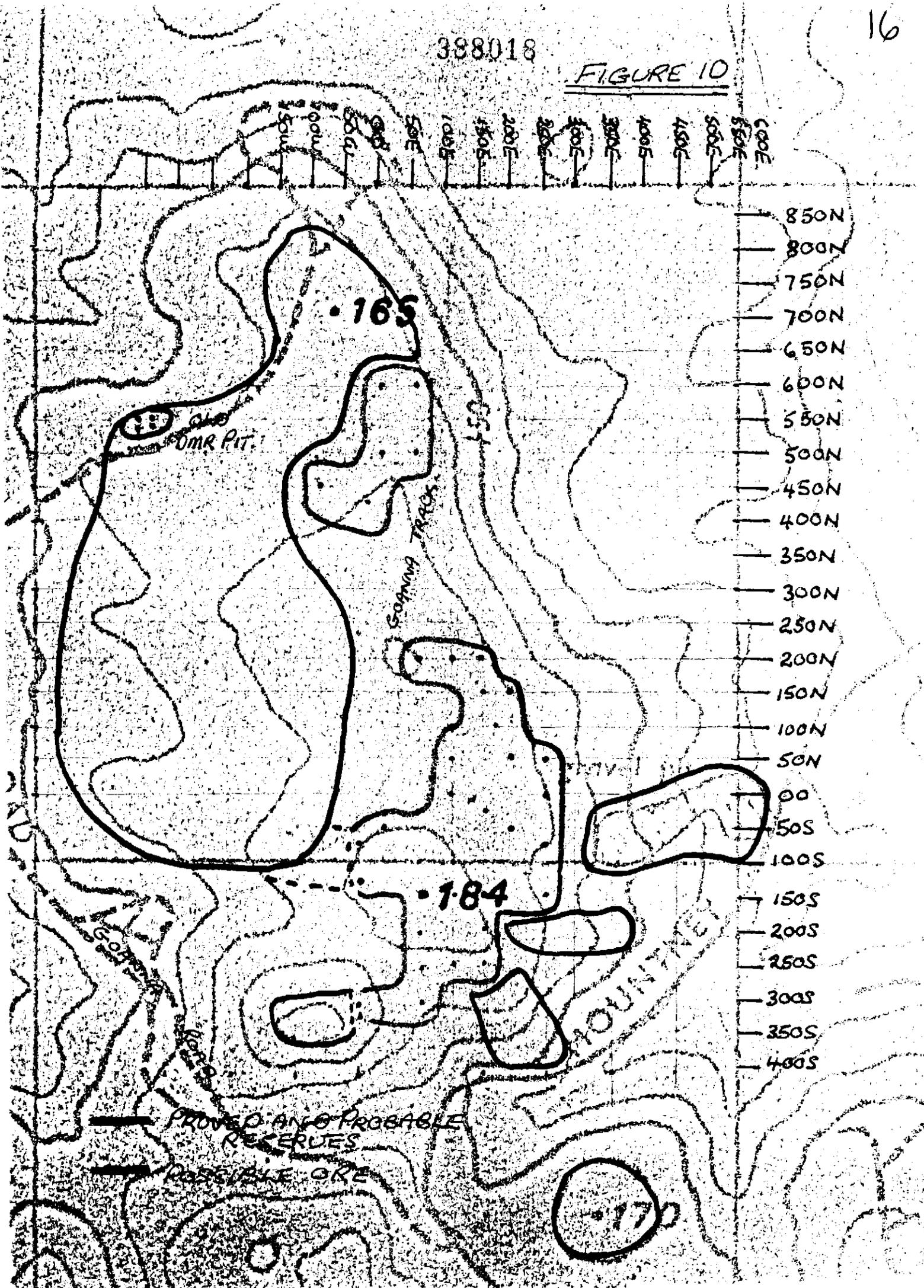
388048

FIGURE 9

8.1 MINING CONSIDERATIONS

- 8.1.1 AREA: A lease size of 100ha would adequately cover the deposit as it is currently known. See Figure 10
- 8.1.2 ACCESS: Via Mountney Road & Goanna Road or both.
- 8.1.3 VEGETATIONS: Dry Sclerophyll Eucalypt Forest.
- Trees - Peppermints
- No Commercial Timber
- Understory - Heath scrub to 1 metre
- Bracken fern.
- 8.1.4 DRAINAGE: There are no current erosional problems. Should problems occur sufficient area would exist within a 100ha lease to contain by means of sediment traps.
- 8.1.5 WATER: No water supply exists within the proposed lease area. Sand washing facilities if required would have to be found off lease.
- 8.1.6 DEPOSIT BASEMENT:
Pit exploration revealed a basement comprised of decomposed granite of a clayey nature, (saprofite) similar to that existing in Island Resources pit.
- 8.1.7 DISCOLOURED SAND:
Very little was encountered and this seemed to centre on the summit of Hill .184.
- 8.1.8 SAND PARTICLE SIZE:
As discussed earlier finer sands exists in the upper horizons of the deposit. The sand appears to be finer west of grid 00 North and on the higher portions of the hill.
- 8.1.9 VISIBILITY FROM ROADS:
The lease area is not visible from the Tasman Highway. The lease area would be visible from both Mountney Road and Goanna Road. Much of the pit workings could be screened from view from Mountney Road with good mine planning.
- 8.1.10 LIFE OF MINE: With a proven and probable reserve of 600,000 tonnes, a ten year mine life would give a production of 60,000 T.P.A. It would be reasonable to assume therefore that a twenty year life at 30,000 T.P.A. is quite feasible.

FIGURE 10



8.1.11 COMMENCEMENT OF PRODUCTION:

Although a separate entity from Hill .184, mining lease 21M/90 would enable production to commence within weeks after the access road is upgraded, whilst approvals are being obtained for Hill .184.

9.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 A deposit in the order of 600,000 tons exists on Hill .184.
- 9.1.2 This deposit is sufficiently compact to be contained within a single 100HA mining lease.
- 9.1.3 Exploration on Hill .165 indicates that other deposits may exist in the area and that further exploration has a high chance of success.
- 9.1.4 There are indications of kaolin bearing saprofitite existing beneath the sands on both Hills .184 and .165.

10.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

The joint venture partners should consider the following recommendations and decide on a course of exploration to be undertaken over the next twelve months.

- 10.1.1 Proceed with pitting using an excavator when Mines Department approval is available.
- 10.1.2 Undertake a size analysis of the sands from Hills .184 and .165.
- 10.1.3 Map possible areas in the north of the licence for exploration next summer.

APPENDICES**11.1 APPENDIX ONE**

- 11.1.1 Square Prism Volumes**
- 11.1.2 Rectangular Prism Volumes**
- 11.1.3 Proven Reserves, Hill .184**
- 11.1.4 Probable Reserves, Hill .184**
- 11.1.5 Possible Ore, Hill .184**
- 11.1.6 Proven Reserves, Hill .165**
- 11.1.7 Probable Reserves, Hill .165**
- 11.1.8 Possible Ore, Hill .165 and other areas.**

11.2 APPENDIX TWO

- 11.2.1 Pit Exploration Details, Hill .184 - Kamona**
- 11.2.2 Pit Exploration Details, Hill .165 - Kamona**

11.3 APPENDIX THREE

- 11.3.1 Standard Terminology to be used in reports submitted - Field Geologists Manual
(Berkman)**
- 11.3.2 Ore Reserve Calculations - An Introduction to Mining (Thomas)**
- 11.3.3 Calculations of Ore Reserves - An Introduction to Mining (Thomas)**

11.4 APPENDIX FOUR

- 11.4.1 Ore Reserves and Plan of Mining Lease 21M/90**

APPENDIX ONE

11.1 ORE RESERVE CALCULATIONS

Area of a square prism surface	= 50 x 50
	= 2500m ²
Area of a rectangular prism surface	= 50 x 25
	= 1250m ²

11.1.1 SQUARE PRISM VOLUMES

Volume of a 1.5m Deep Prism	= 2500 x 1.5
	= 3750m ³
Volume of a 2m Deep Prism	= 2500 x 2
	= 5000m ³
Volume of a 2.5m Deep Prism	= 2500 x 2.5
	= 6250m ³
Volume of a 3m Deep Prism	= 2500 x 3
	= 7500m ³
Volume of a 3.5m Deep Prism	= 2500 x 3.5
	= 8750m ³
Volume of a 4m Deep Prism	= 2500 x 4
	= 10000m ³
Volume of a 4.5m Deep Prism	= 2500 x 4.5
	= 11250m ³
Volume of a 5m Deep Prism	= 2500 x 5
	= 12500m ³

11.1.2 RECTANGULAR PRISM VOLUMES

Volume of a 1.5m Deep Rectangular Prism	= 1250 x 1.5
	= 1875m ³
Volume of a 2m Deep Rectangular Prism	= 1250 x 2
	= 2500m ³
Volume of a 3m Deep Rectangular Prism	= 1250 x 3
	= 3750m ³

11.1.3 PROVEN RESERVES HILL .184

Depth of Square Prisms	Number of Prisms	x	Volume	=	Total
1.5	2	x	3750	=	7500
2	10	x	5000	=	50000
2.5	4	x	6250	=	25000
3	3	x	7500	=	22500
3.5	4	x	8750	=	35000
4	3	x	10000	=	33000
4.5	1	x	11250	=	11250
R	1	x	19888	=	19888
TOTAL				=	196750m3

Therefore proven reserves Hill .184 are 196,750m3

11.1.4 PROBABLE RESERVES HILL .184

Depth of Square Prisms	Number of Prisms	x	Volume	=	Total
1.5	5	x	3750	=	18750
2	4	x	5000	=	20000
2.5	1	x	6250	=	6250
3	6	x	7500	=	45000
3.5	1	x	8750	=	8750
4	2	x	10000	=	20000
4.5	1	x	11250	=	11250
5	NIL	x	12500	=	NIL
SUBTOTAL				=	130000m3

Depth of Rectangular Prisms	Number of Prisms	x	Volume	=	Total
2	1	x	2500	=	2500
2.5	NIL	x	NIL	=	NIL
3	1	x	3750	=	3750
SUBTOTAL				=	6250m3
TOTAL				=	136250m3

Therefore probable reserves Hill .184 are 136,250m3

11.1.5 POSSIBLE ORE HILL .184

This is not quantifiable, but there are vegetative indications and old workings that suggest that extensions of the deposit may exist.

11.1.5.1 Towards Mountney Road, the old DMR exploration and gravel pit exposures suggest that perhaps at least 50,000m³ exist in the vicinity.

11.1.5.2 Hill located southwest of Hill .184 appears to have sand on it. Pit located at grid 300S/50W was 2.5 metres of hard sand. Given the area of the hill and an average of 2 metres depth upwards of 30,000m³ could exist.

11.1.5.3 A low ridge extending west towards Goanna Road from 50 - 150S/50W appears to have some sand. Pits located at 75S/50W and 125S/50W had depths of sand 3.5 and 2 metres respectively. An area of 10,000m² at a depth of 2 metres would give a volume of at least 20,000m³.

11.1.5.4 Hill.184 is orientated generally north south. The vegetation alters to the north with peppermints still predominating but understory is more bracken fern in character. A pit at grid 350N/100E was disappointing (one metre) but pits between 600N and 400N grid lines were better depth. Therefore this deposit was named Hill .165 and is treated separately.

11.1.6 PROVEN RESERVES HILL.165

Depth of Square Prisms	Number of Prisms	x	Volume	=	Total	
1.5	1	x	3750	=	3750	
2	1	x	5000	=	5000	
3	1	x	7500	=	7500	
3.5	2	x	8500	=	17000	
Pit Grid 450N/100W						
Not Completed but a minimum of 2 metres						
	1	x	5000	=	5000	
TOTAL					=	38250m³

Therefore proven reserves for Hill .165 are 38,250m³

11.1.7 PROBABLE RESERVES HILL .165

Depth of Square Prisms	Number of Prisms	x	Volume	=	Total	
2	4	x	5000	=	20000	
3	2	x	7500	=	15000	
TOTAL					=	35000m³

Therefore probable resumes for Hill .165 are 35,000m³

388024

11.1.8 POSSIBLE ORE HILL .165

Again this is not possible to quantify a tonnage at all. However the following should be noted.

11.1.8.1 Vegetative indications suggest that sand exists at least to grid 800N.

11.1.8.2 Located at approximately grid 553150E - 5444650N is an old DMR gravel pit. This pit is located approximately 200 metres west of 450N/100W on the exploration grid. This pit exposes clean white sand to about 2 metres in depth. 20,000m² @ 2 metres depth, say 40,000m³.

11.1.8.3 South from the above mentioned pit to Goanna Road the vegetation suggests that sand exists.

APPENDIX TWO11.2 PIT EXPLORATION - HILL 184 - KAMONA

11.2.1

NO OF PIT	GRID	TOTAL DEPTH METRES	OVER BURDEN METRES OF CLEAN SAND	SAND DEPTH	COMMENTS
1	50E/00G	1	1	NIL	No Commercial Sand Saprolite Bottom
2	50E/100S	3	1	2	Thin Native Cement at 1m. Coloured sand Island on oneside of pit.
3	50E/150S	3	1	2	Native cement at 2.5m- not penetrated fully.
4	50E/200S	4.5	1	3.5	Thin native cement at 1 metre.
5	50E/250S	4	1	3	Soft native cement at 1 metre.
6	50E/300S	3	1	2	Saprolite Bottom.
7	100E/250S	3.5	1	2.5	Native cement on bottom not penetrated.
8	150E/250S	3	1	2	Saprolite Bottom.
9	150E/200S	3	1	2	Saprolite Bottom.
10	150E/150S	4	1	3	Native cement at 1 metre, blasted through.
11	100E/150S	4	1	3	Not bottomed still in soft sand-caving in.
12	100E/100S	3	1	2	White saprolite Bottom.
13	250E/150S	6	1	5	Not Bottomed.
14	300E/150S	1	1	-	Very hard native cement in old DMR dozer push.
15	350E/150S	1	1	-	Very hard native cement in old DMR dozer push.
16	300E/100S	4	1	NIL	Iron stained(orange to light yellow) saprolite whitening with depth.
17	300E/50S	1	1	NIL	Clay hardpan at 1m.
18	300E/00S	1	1	NIL	Clay hardpan at 1m.
19	250E/00S	5	1	4	Coarse wet sand.
20	250E/75S	3	1	2	Saprolite Bottom.
21	200E/50S	5	1	4	Saprolite Bottom.
22	150E/150N	4	1	3	
23	100E/150N	1	1	NIL	Clay hardpan bottom.
24	100E/100N	1.5	1	NIL	Clay hardpan bottom.

11.2 PIT EXPLORATION - HILL 184 - KAMONA

11.2.1

NO OF PIT	GRID	TOTAL DEPTH METRES	OVER BURDEN METRES OF CLEAN SAND	SAND DEPTH	COMMENTS
25	100E/00S	3	1	2	Native cement of moderate hardness at 1m a metre thick.
26	200E/50N	5	1	4	Soft Sand.
27	50W/75S	4.5	1	3.5	A little native cement.
28	25E/50S	3.5	1	2.5	No native cement Saprolite bottom.
29	50W/150S	3	1	2	Saprolite bottom.
30	50W/200S	1	1	NIL	Dug in old wheeled loader hole, clay hardpan bottom.
31	50W/300S	3.5	1	2.5	Native cement from 1m, bottomed on coloured native cement.
32	250E/50N	2.5	1	1.5	Clay hardpan bottom.
33	250E/100N	1	1	NIL	Clay hardpan at 1m.
34	200E/150N	2.5	1	1.5	Clay hardpan bottom.
35	175E/100N	4.5	1	3.5	Saprolite Bottom.
36	100E/50N	3.5	1	2.5	Soft sand, small coloured sand Island met.
37	25S/150E	5	1	4	1 to 2 metres was semi native cement.
38					
39					
40	50E/200N	2.5	1	1.5	Located 20m east of Goanna Track, fine sand.
41	100E/200N	3	1	2	Saprolite bottom. Thin native cement at 1 metre.
42	150E/200N	2.5	1	1.5	Sand Coarser than hole 41.
43	100E/350N	1	1	NIL	Virtually a Nil hole

11.2.2 PIT EXPLORATION HILL .165

NO OF PIT	GRID	TOTAL DEPTH METRES	OVER BURDEN METRES OF CLEAN SAND	SAND DEPTH	COMMENTS
44	50E/500N	4.5	1	3.5	Saprolite bottom. Located 20m west of Goanna Track.
45	50E/600N	4	1	3	Saprolite bottom. Coloured sand island at one corner.
46	50W/600N	1	1	NIL	Clay hardpan bottom.
47	00E/600N	1	1	1.5	Clay hardpan bottom.
48	00E/500N	3	1	2	Saprolite bottom, Native cement at 1.5metres.
49	25W/420N	4.5	1	3.5	NOTE Unusual to find such a depth of sand in a re entrant.
50	100W/450N	2	1	2	Hole not completed, Native cement from 1 to 2 metres.

13.1. ORE RESERVES

AN ASSOCIATE OF MINE HAS PUT THE DETAILS OF FIGURE 7 (ELEVATION OF LAND SURFACE ABOVE SEA LEVEL) AND FIGURE 8 (SAND ORE RESERVES - HILL 184) ONTO COMPUTER.

FIGURE 12 IS A CONTOUR PLAN OF THE SURFACE OF HILL 184. FIGURE 13 IS A CONTOUR PLAN OF THE BASEMENT OF THE SAND DEPOSIT.

FIGURE 12 WOULD APPEAR TO BE A FAIR REPRESENTATION OF THE SURFACE CONTOURS WHEN COMPARED TO THE PHOTOSTATIC ENLARGEMENT OF A 1:25,000 CHART OF HILL 184, SHOWN ON FIGURE 14.

FIGURE 15 IS THE EXPLANATION OR CALCULATION USED BY MY ASSOCIATE. HIS CALCULATION IS 278,519 m^3 . MY CALCULATION USING THE SQUARE PRISM METHOD WAS 235,000 m^3 . THE TWO FIGURES ARE OBVIOUSLY WITHIN THE SAME BALL PARK. #

AN EXPLANATION FOR THE DIFFERENCE OF 43500 m^3 COULD BE THAT THE COMPUTED VOLUME WOULD INCLUDE MATERIAL ~~BELOW~~ ~~IT~~ ON THE OUTSIDE EDGE OF THE DEPOSIT ~~WHERE IT GRADUALLY~~ WHERE THE SQUARE PRISM METHOD PROBABLY WOULD NOT BE QUITE AS COMPREHENSIVE

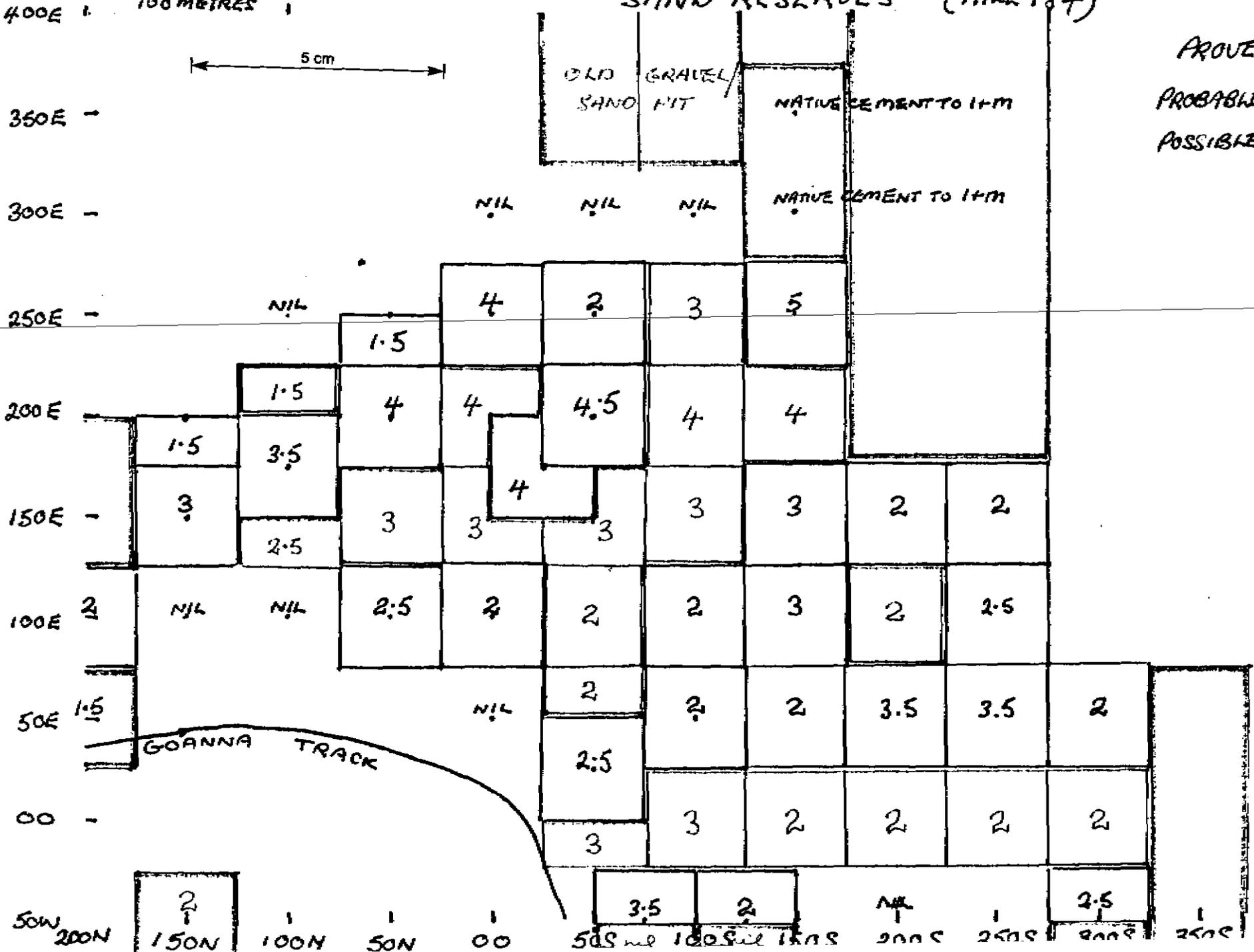
Ken Calvert.

30 Jan 96.

← GN
 SCALE 100 METRES
 5 cm

SAND RESERVES (HILL 184)

PROVEN
 PROBABLE
 POSSIBLE



388029

ml at 75W

Job Heading for file C:154001.B18

388031

C
71 Data Points
109 Triangles

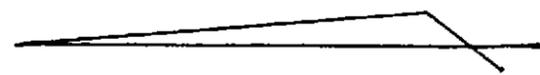
No. of Data Points - 71
No. of Triangles - 109
Datum Height used - 140.0
Volume to Datum - 4039644.2
Surface Area - 128799.9
Horizontal Area - 127500.0

Coordinate Ranges -

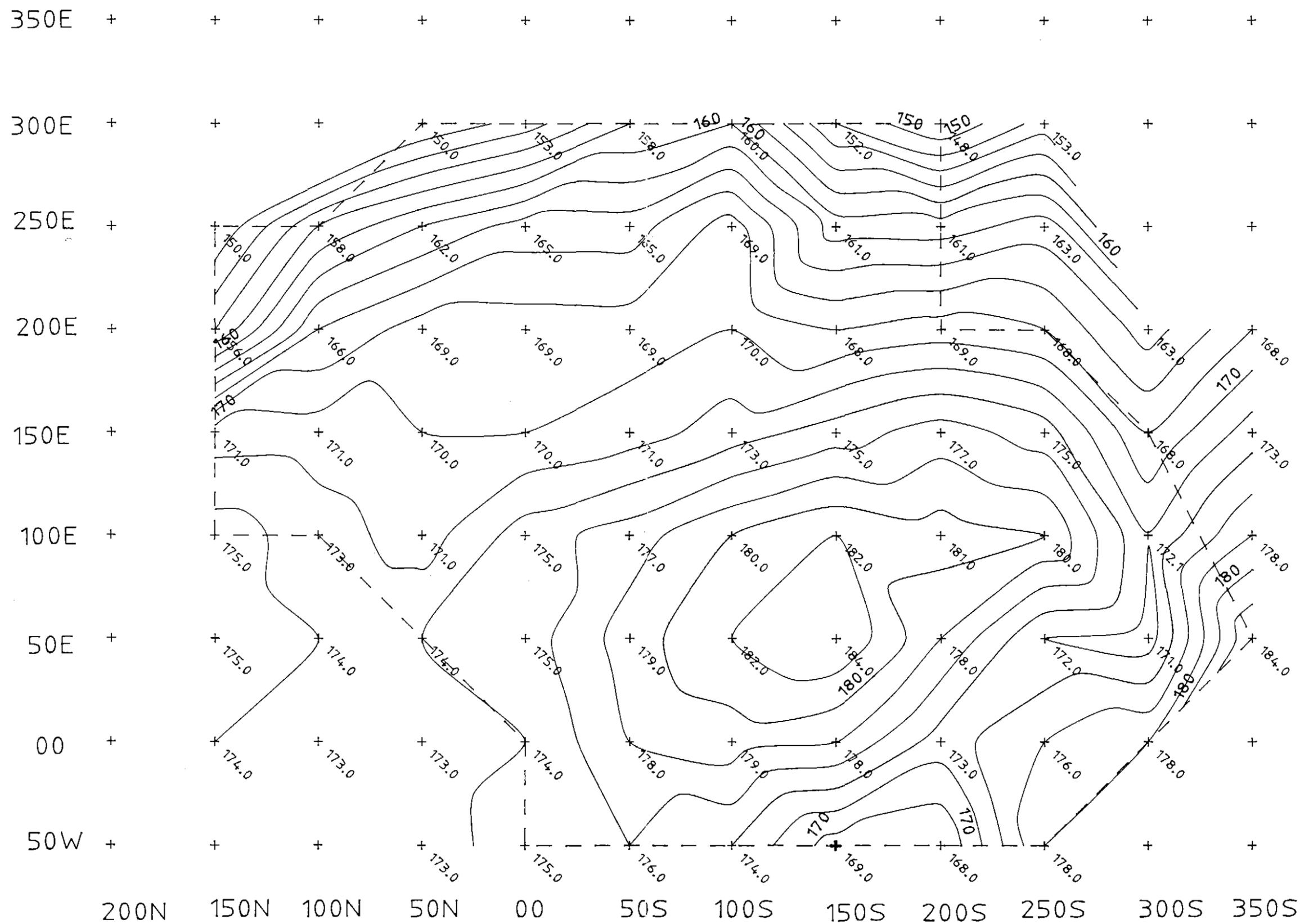
	X	Y	Z
Max-	550.000	350.000	184.000
Min-	50.000	.000	148.000

NOTE - Previous file C:154001.DTM has been renamed to C:154001.B18

** Check - Area within Boundary String is - 127500.0 Square Metres **



UPPER SURFACE (HILL 184)



SIEVE ANALYSIS DETERMINATION

FAX 821045

To Specification:
 Method:
 Date of Test Commencement: 17.7.96
 Client: P. Coffey
 Sample Number:
 Sample Description: Q SAND
 Sample Location:
 Method of Preparation: SPLITTER BOX
 Drying Method: FRYING PAN

REPORT NUMBER
OPERATOR
<u>M. R. K.</u>

328065

Sieve Aperture Size	Mass Retained (G)	Percentage Retained	Cumulative Percentage Retained	Cumulative Percentage Passing
Wet Weight	262.2			
Dry Weight	252.0			
Difference	10.2			
Moisture %	4.05			
19.00 MM				
16.00 MM				
13.20 MM				
9.50 MM	—			100.0000
6.70 MM	2.2	0.8730	0.8730	99.1270
4.75 MM	9.3	3.6905	4.5635	95.4365
2.36 MM	49.9	19.8016	24.3651	75.6349
1.18 MM	67.8	26.9048	51.2699	48.7301
600 UM	51.5	20.4365	71.7064	28.2936
300 UM	35.3	14.0079	85.7146	14.2857
150 UM	15.6	6.1905	91.9048	8.0952
75 UM	10.9	4.3254	96.2302	3.7698
PAN	9.5	3.7698	100.0000	
TOTAL	252.0			

THIS SAMPLE WAS COMPILED BY ADDING SAMPLES FROM EACH HOLE ON HILL 184 TOGETHER AND CONED AND QUARTERED. ONE QUARTER WAS PROVIDED TO PIONEER (THIS ONE) FOR SIEVING. THIS IS THEREFORE AN AVERAGE.