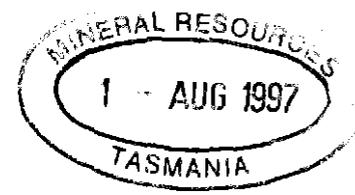


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97-4037

C45 TASMANIA REEF INTERSECTION
BEACONSFIELD TAS. PETER HILLS
1608P/M

MINERAL RESOURCES
1608P/M
1 - AUG 1997
See folio 33

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL

289002

C45 Tasmania Reef Intersection

Beaconsfield Tasmania

Peter B. Hills

July 1997

C45 Tasmania Reef Intersection - Beaconsfield Tasmania

Introduction

This brief report and attached log describe diamond drill hole C45 drilled into the central section of the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield, Tasmania in July 1997. The whole core for C45 is housed at the Tasmania Development and Resources core storage facility at Mornington, Tasmania.

Stratigraphy

The efforts of numerous workers over many years have been compiled into a stratigraphic column for the Early and Middle Palaeozoic geology for the Beaconsfield area and is reproduced here as figure 1.

Formation	Stratigraphic Unit	Sub Units	Age	Thickness in the Vicinity of the Tasmania Reef	
Corn Hill Beds			S-D	N.A.	
Flowery Gully Formation	Grubb Shale		O	30	
	Flowery Gully Limestone		O	170	
Cabbage Tree Formation	Upper Transition Beds	Siltstone and Limestone	O	40	↑ TASMANIA REEF ↓
		Calcareous Siltstone		20	
		Siltstone Sandstone and Styolitic Limestone		120	
	Lower Transition Beds	Sandstone and Pebble Beds	O	20	
		Microconglomerate "Wet Beds"		10	
		Sandstone, Grit and Pebble Conglomerate		90	
	Cabbage Tree Conglomerate	O	50		
Blyth's Creek Formation			O	70	
Dally's Siltstone			C	N.A.	
Andersons Creek M-UM Complex			C	N.A.	
Badger Head Block			Pc	N.A.	

Figure 1. Lower and Middle Palaeozoic Stratigraphy in the Beaconsfield area.

The foundation to this table is outlined by Hills (In Prep) and is not reproduced here. However the following description of the detailed stratigraphy of the Transition Beds is taken from that work.

The Cabbage Tree Conglomerate over a true thickness of 50m is a fine to medium grained unit containing well rounded subspherical quartz pebbles ranging from 8mm to 15mm diameter in a clast rich though matrix supported conglomerate. The conglomerate exhibits a crude bedding consistent with the overall stratigraphy. The presence of detrital chromite grains is a distinctive feature of this unit indicating exposure of the underlying Andersons Creek Ultramafic Complex at the time of deposition of the Cabbage Tree Conglomerate in a supra-littoral environment.

The Lower Transition Beds with a total true thickness of 120m in the vicinity of the Tasmania Reef is predominantly a sandstone sequence although a range of conglomeratic facies persist to varying degrees throughout. An upper littoral though retrograding depositional environment is indicated. The lowermost member of the Lower Transition Beds is the Sandstone, Grit and Pebble Conglomerate Member with a true thickness of around 90m. The unit is typically a poorly bedded, occasionally bioturbated, well graded medium grained quartz sandstone often containing calcareous fossil fragments 2 - 3mm in length on the bedding surface. The sandstone is interbedded with grit and pebble conglomerate horizons generally ranging from 0.5 to 3.0m thick and comprising around 35% of the rock mass. Subrounded to (rarely) angular subspherical quartz pebbles ranging up to 8mm diameter and occasional angular subspherical to elongate carbonaceous lithic fragments of 3 - 5mm diameter in a supporting quartz sandstone matrix typify these horizons. The Wet Beds Member so named by the early miners in recognition of the high water inflows encountered when the unit was intersected by development, is a micro-conglomerate or grit with a true thickness averaging 10 - 15m. Well rounded quartz pebbles of moderate to high sphericity ranging from 3 - 6mm diameter and rare subangular to rounded generally elongate carbonaceous lithic fragments in the range of 2 - 4mm long occur in a clast supported matrix poor horizon with occasional fine to medium grained quartz sandstone interbeds. The unit is typically extremely porous due to the paucity of the matrix which, if present, is typically a late carbonate rich infill. The upper member of the Lower Transition Beds is the 20m thick Sandstone and Pebble Beds Member. Typically this unit presents as a well bedded occasionally bioturbated fine grained quartz sandstone or siltstone with pebble beds comprising well rounded highly spherical quartz pebbles of 4 - 7mm diameter in an open sandstone matrix ranging from 0.1 - 0.5m thick at a spacing of 4 - 6m. Thin intensely cross-bedded and bioturbated stylolitic limestone interbeds ranging up to 0.5m thick occur occasionally towards the top of the unit. The top of the Lower Transition Beds is defined by the uppermost pebble bed of the Sandstone and Pebble Beds Member.

The Upper Transition Beds is also subdivided into three units with a total thickness of 180m. A lower littoral or shallow marine depositional environment is indicated by a variety of clastic and limey facies and the presence of shallow marine fossils. The lower member of the Upper Transition Beds is the Siltstone, Sandstone and Stylolitic Limestone Member. This unit has a true thickness of around 120m and comprises generally well bedded fine to medium grained quartz siltstone and minor fine grained quartz sandstone interbedded with strongly bioturbated and cross bedded stylolitic limestone. The latter range in thickness from 0.5 - 4.0m and comprise approximately 15% of the rockmass outside a 25 - 30m zone 20m above the base of the unit where they comprise 50-60%. Marine fossils including brachiopods and trilobites occasionally occur in the limestone beds. The Calcareous Siltstone Member is a 20m

thick fine grained quartz siltstone with a calcareous cement characterised by intense colouration due to haematite. The siltstone is extensively crossbedded and bioturbated and contains numerous, generally unidentifiable, fossil fragments. The upper member of the Upper Transition Beds is the Siltstone and Limestone Member. It is an alternating sequence of fine grained quartz siltstone and relatively pure stylolitic limestone beds 1.0 - 2.5m thick over a total thickness of 40m.

The thickness of the Flowery Gully Limestone is measured at 170m in the vicinity of the Tasmania Reef but is known to vary across the district. The unit is a pure stylolitic limestone of deep water origin prone to the development of karst features. Caves have been intersected in diamond drill holes and are known at several localities. Sinkholes are also common and filled sinkholes and deeply weathered clay derived from the limestone underlies much of the town of Beaconsfield. Indeed the weathered surface expression of the Flowery Gully Limestone was previously thought to be a deep lead or channel fill. The Flowery Gully Limestone is overlain by the Grubb Shale.

The Tasmania Reef

The following sections are taken in their entirety from Hills (In Prep).

The Tasmania Reef occurs as a fairly regular sheet vein occupying a D_2 shear. It has a variable though roughly predictable average true thickness of 3m. The Tasmania Reef structure and others in the immediate vicinity of the Beaconsfield Mine have a measured dip averaging 60° and a dip direction of 129° . It has an average horizontal thickness of 3.3 - 3.5m. Variation in thickness along a strike length of 320 - 350m is apparently related to the relative ductility of the hosting stratigraphy although the detailed mechanics of the relationship requires further investigation. The Reef is known historically and from recent diamond drilling to bifurcate in some areas. The resulting "horses" of country rock are apparently continuous down plunge. While generally occurring as an anastomosing network of shears and joints in ductile rocks, at the site of the Tasmania Reef, dilation of the D_2 structure perpendicular to σ_1 compression in the brittle Transition Beds provided a focus for significant vein mineralisation. Historical reports state that the Reef "feathers" into the conglomerate and limestone at the western and eastern margins of the resource. The D_2 structure itself is not so constrained. It is however accepted for the purposes of this study that economic mineralisation plunges to the ENE at 75° paralleling the apparent dip of the country rock and is restricted to the envelope of the Transition Beds. A dextral displacement of around 40m has been measured on the Tasmania Reef. Although thin sheared pug seams and movement striae are occasionally associated with the reef in diamond drill core, their relationship to the D_2 structures is presumed rather than demonstrated as the condition of core makes the detailed measurement of orientations unreliable.

Alteration and Mineralisation

The Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield is in many respects analogous to the gold - arsenic - quartz dilational-fill mesothermal deposits of Central Victoria, particularly the famous producers at Ballarat and Bendigo (Ramsay et. al., 1996). Typical alteration features of those deposits including lower greenschist facies metamorphism of the interbedded

quartz rich and carbonaceous host rocks, arsenopyrite - pyrite halos to mineralisation and to a lesser extent, carbonate porphyroblasts, are readily associated with the Tasmania Reef system. Mild chlorite/sericite alteration of the country rock is also characteristic of the immediate environs of the Reef. Petrological analyses of typical siltstones, sandstones and grits from throughout the stratigraphic pile undertaken by Pease (unpublished data, 1985) indicate that the country rock mass is predominantly composed of subrounded incipiently recrystallised, stresses quartz grains, interstitial sericite with minor chlorite and carbonaceous matter representing recrystallised clays. Minor detrital muscovite was also observed. Commonly observed gangue minerals included rutile, tourmaline, leucosene and zircon. Irregular ankerite patches (carbonate porphyroblasts) and scattered pyrite grains were also present. Alteration was observed to have little affect on limestones.

Several phases of quartz and ankerite veining occur with a significant base metal sulphide component carrying gold at high grade (>20 g/t gold) and fineness (900-950). Gold occurs both as coarse particulate free gold in quartz and ankerite and intimately associated with the sulphides, particularly pyrite and arsenopyrite. Russell and van Moort (1992) recognised eight phases of vein paragenesis within the Tasmania Reef. In chronological order these are (1) milky coarse crystalline quartz, (2) creamy ankerite/pyrite, (3) quartz with auriferous pyrite, (4) auriferous quartz, (5) ankerite/arsenopyrite, (6) ankerite/chalcopyrite/sphalerite/galena, (7) non-auriferous bluish-white quartz and (8) vuggy ankerite. An episode of brecciation preceding each phase was recognised in microfracturing and straining of quartz crystals. Dominant minerals are quartz, ankerite, pyrite and gold with chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite and accessory galena and sphalerite. The resource is relatively silver poor although mineragraphic studies indicate its presence with pyrite in the earliest phase of metallic mineralisation.

Ore Genesis

Studies completed by Russell and van Moort (1992) indicated that a metamorphic origin for the mineralising fluids was most likely. This finding is consistent with current models for the gold deposits of Central Victoria (Ramsay et al., 1996). The spatial association of the Tasmania Reef and hosting stratigraphy with Andersons Creek Ultramafic Complex is considered significant as these rocks are the most likely ultimate source of the gold in a role analogous to that suggested for the Cambrian greenstones in Victoria, (Broome et al., 1996).

C45

C45 was collared on the 375mL within the Siltstone, Sandstone and Styolitic Limestone Member of the Upper Transition Beds. It passed through that unit to the hangingwall of the Tasmania Reef at 206.0m.

The Tasmania Reef intersection in C45 is typical of the central section of the Reef along strike (figure 2). The Reef is typically a quartz-ankerite-pyrite vein with lesser arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Visible gold occurs in the quartz rich footwall of the Reef.

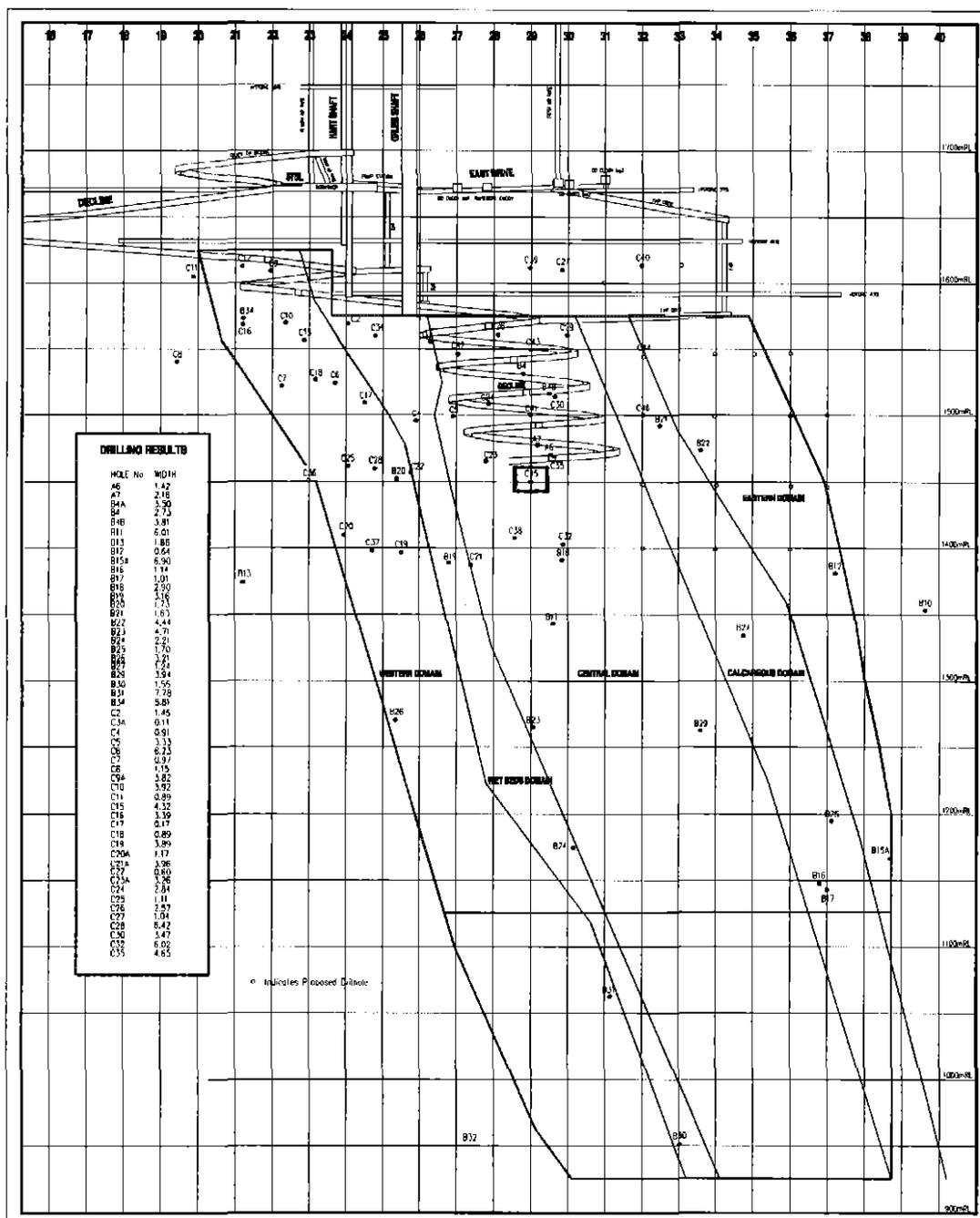


Figure 2. Longitudinal projection of the Tasmania Reef indicating drill hole location and horizontal thickness.

The shear hosting the Tasmania Reef has an apparent dextral offset of 40m although the actual displacement vector has not been measured due to the poor ground conditions encountered in most Reef intersections. As a result this offset, the country rock in the footwall of the the reef in C45 is the Sandstone, Grit and Pebble Conglomerate Member of the Lower Transition Beds.

A daughter hole C45A was wedged out of C45 in the immediate hangingwall of the Tasmania Reef to provide a second intercept for whole core assay. This is standard practice for Reef intercepts at Beaconsfield and in for the purpose of resource estimation, both intercepts are considered to represent the same point in space. The assay result for C45A is as follows.

Hole	From	To	Length (m)	True Thickness (m)	Horizontal Thickness (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
C45A	207.7	215.3	7.6	4.61	5.38	12.22

References

- Broome, J.M.N., Ramsay, W.R.H., Keays, R.R., Hughes, M., Arne, D.A. and Reeves, S., 1996. Cambrian volcanics and interflow sediments - Colbinabbin, Victoria - their stratigraphy, petrology, geochemistry and potential as a source for turbidite-hosted gold deposits of Central Victoria. *Geological Society of Australia Abstracts No. 41*. Pp. 59.
- Hills, P.B., In Prep. The Beaconsfield Gold Deposit. In, *Geology of Australian and Papua New Guinean Mineral Deposits*. Monograph 22. (The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: Melbourne).
- Ramsay, W.R.H., Arne, D.A., Bierlein, F.P. and VandenBerg, A.H.M., 1996. A review of turbidite-hosted gold deposits, central Victoria: Regional setting, styles of mineralisation and genetic constraints. In, W.R.H. Ramsay (Ed.). *Sedimentary-hosted mesothermal gold deposits - a global overview*. University of Ballarat.
- Russell, D.W. and van Moort, J.C., 1992. Mineralogy and stable isotope geochemistry of the Beaconsfield, Salisbury and Lefroy goldfields. In, P.W. Baillie, M. Dix and R.G. Richardson (Eds). Tasmania: An island of potential. Geological Survey Bulletin 70. *Tasmania Department of Mines, Hobart*.

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log

Hole No. : C45

Date Started : 7 July 1997

Drilled by : Diamond Drilling (Tas.)

Date Completed : 11 July 1997

Logged by : J.G. Purvis

Collar

Northing : 5438612.10
Easting : 484549.36
R.L. : 1670.40
Dip : -78.3
Bearing : 355.83

Hole Details

Final Depth : 228.0
Hole Length : 228.0
Core Size : NQ

Purpose

To test the Tasmania Reef on Section 29 at 1450m R.L. Core stored at M.R.T. Core Library, Mornington, Tasmania. Contact Dr Geoff Green (03) 6233 8333

Summary Results

From	To	Length	Description	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	S
Assays from C45A										
207.7	215.3	7.6	Tasmania Reef	12.22	1.05	152	55	208	3816	2.16

289009

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log

Hole C45

Page 1 of 4

From	To	Description	Unit	Code	From	To	Rec (%)	RQD (%)	Assays									
									From	To	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	S	
2.5	206.0	Creamy grey to grey, hard, fine grained quartzose siltstone and sandstone. Beds of stylolitic limestone to 750mm thickness most common 149 - 171m. Siltstone and sandstone generally calcareous, strongly below 130m with common tiny shell fragments. Bedding generally regular, 30 CA, although basal 25m of unit is massive sandstone. Bioturbation common. Occasional uphole facing scour and fill structures above 100m. Minor carbonate-quartz veinlets, common below 182m. Ankerite quartz veins (to 100mm thick) appear at 194.5m and are abundant below 202m with some filling thin breccia zones. Below 173m intervals up to 2m contain 1-2% pyrite. Ground conditions fair above 74m with breaking at intervals along planar and undulating fractures generally parallel to bedding. Conditions generally good below 74m, although deteriorate to fair due to fracturing below 195m. Badly broken 205 - 206m. Small brittle faults at 35.5m 65 CA and 183m 10 CA.	OUT	sll	2.5	4.5	93	40										
			4.5	6.3	97	34												
			6.3	8.1	83	16												
			8.1	10.8	93	4												
			10.8	13.6	89	50												
			13.6	15.2	80	34												
			15.2	16.7	90	33												
			16.7	18.9	95	72												
			18.9	19.6	89	23												
			19.6	21.7	94	34												
			21.7	23.0	85	0												
			23.0	24.0	78	30												
			24.0	26.0	99	72												
			26.0	27.4	89	51												
			27.4	28.7	75	29												
			28.7	30.0	69	28												
			30.0	31.7	44	0												
		31.7	33.0	69	28													
		33.0	34.4	76	20													
		34.4	35.0	35	0													
		35.0	36.3	82	17													
		36.3	37.7	85	40													
206.0	214.9	TASMANIA REEF.	DTR	ore	37.7	39.3	83	17										
		206.0 - 209.5m: Grey quartz-ankerite-pyrite vein, highly fractured and brecciated but annealed.			39.3	41.0	93	22										
		5 - 10% py > aspy			41.0	42.5	87	41										
		209.5 - 212.5m: Massive white quartz-ankerite-pyrite vein with quartz sandstone fragments. 4 - 5% py > aspy > cpy. Visible gold.			42.5	43.8	90	54										
		212.2 - 212.9m: Black silicified and veined quartz sandstone / grit. 2 - 3% py > aspy			43.8	45.7	88	26										
					45.7	47.0	83	41										
					47.0	48.3	49	40										
					48.3	49.2	84	48										
					49.2	50.0	85	39										

289011

From	To	Description	Unit	Code	From	To	Rec (%)	RQD (%)	Assays									
									From	To	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	S	
		212.9 - 214.9m: 75% white quartz-ankerite vein 25% quartz grit fragments, silicified and veined. 5% py > aspy. Visible gold.			50.0	52.1	93	62										
					52.1	53.5	90	40										
					53.5	55.1	100	48										
					55.1	55.8	53	19										
		Ground condition poor to fair due to fracturing. Badly broken above 209.5m.			55.8	57.3	82	41										
					57.3	59.2	101	68										
					59.2	60.2	97	39										
214.9	228.0	Black, hard, fine to coarse grained quartzose sandstone, quartz grit and quartz pebble conglomerate. Grit and conglomerate contain subangular to well rounded quartz clasts to 25mm, generally < 5mm. These range from densely packed to matrix-supported with very open framework. Matrix of all rock types is siliceous but also has significant carbonaceous content. Bedding generally not well developed, 35 CA.	OLT	ssc	60.2	61.3	96	21										
					61.3	63.6	100	52										
					63.6	65.1	101	67										
					65.1	67.1	89	69										
					67.1	68.8	100	50										
					68.8	69.8	81	10										
					69.8	71.0	85	24										
					71.0	72.2	94	14										
					72.2	73.2	93	10										
		Relatively weak quartz>ankerite (+/- py) veining to 222m, most common 217.5 - 221.0m. Some carbonate spotting throughout. 1% disseminated py to 222m, with trace aspy to 217m.			73.2	77.0	98	29										
					77.0	80.0	92	32										
					80.0	81.7	95	59										
					81.7	82.7	99	47										
					82.7	86.0	98	58										
		Ground conditions faor to good - occasional zones of fracturing. Small fault 25 CA at 216.2m in a black shale band.			86.0	89.0	91	54										
					89.0	92.0	100	47										
					92.0	95.0	93	63										
					95.0	97.6	92	27										
		E.O.H. at 228.0m.			97.6	99.9	93	39										
					99.9	101.9	96	36										
					101.9	103.4	85	36										
					103.4	104.8	89	66										
					104.8	105.4	113	30										
					105.4	107.0	85	33										
					107.0	108.7	93	48										
					108.7	110.5	95	70										

From	To	Description	Unit	Code	From	To	Rec (%)	RQD (%)	Assays								
									From	To	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	S
					110.5	112.7	103	56									
					112.7	113.7	88	21									
					113.7	115.4	83	41									
					115.4	117.8	96	47									
					117.8	119.8	97	72									
					119.8	121.3	83	20									
					121.3	122.9	84	62									
					122.9	125.0	113	56									
					125.0	126.1	89	65									
					126.1	128.5	94	67									
					128.5	130.8	99	71									
					130.8	133.9	98	72									
					133.9	137.0	98	72									
					137.0	140.0	97	62									
					140.0	143.0	97	74									
					143.0	146.0	100	90									
					146.0	149.0	96	64									
					149.0	152.0	95	53									
					152.0	154.6	96	76									
					154.6	157.7	99	81									
					157.7	160.8	98	75									
					160.8	163.9	96	81									
					163.9	166.2	95	18									
					166.2	169.3	97	67									
					169.3	171.5	99	55									
					171.5	173.0	96	67									
					173.0	174.5	107	70									
					174.5	176.0	83	67									
					176.0	179.0	101	89									
					179.0	180.0	71	45									
					180.0	180.8	114	84									
					180.8	182.3	93	61									
					182.3	183.4	83	52									

289013

From	To	Description	Unit	Code	From	To	Rec (%)	RQD (%)	Assays								
									From	To	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	S
					183.4	186.2	94	59									
					186.2	189.3	98	57									
					189.3	192.0	94	53									
					192.0	194.2	97	71									
					194.2	195.9	64	18									
					195.9	198.0	121	50									
					198.0	200.0	90	30									
					200.0	203.0	90	17									
					203.0	205.0	90	22									
					205.0	206.0	79	0									
					206.0	208.6	46	4									
					208.6	210.4	88	33									
					210.4	212.0	87	59									
					212.0	213.7	86	41									
					213.7	214.6	83	0									
					214.6	216.2	89	34									
					216.2	217.7	96	46									
					217.7	219.3	92	44									
					219.3	221.0	86	55									
					221.0	222.5	93	39									
					222.5	224.0	97	59									
					224.0	226.2	88	50									
					226.2	228.0	81	34									

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log

Hole No. : C45A

Date Started : 14 July 1997

Drilled by : Diamond Drilling (Tas.)

Date Completed : 16 July 1997

Logged by : J.G. Purvis

Collar

Northing : 5438612.10
Easting : 484549.36
R.L. : 1670.40
Dip : -78.3
Bearing : 355.83

Hole Details

Final Depth : 227.0
Hole Length : 40.5
Core Size : NQ

Purpose

To duplicate C4 Tasmania Reef intercept for whole core assay.

Summary Results

From	To	Length	Description	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	S
207.7	215.3	7.6	Tasmania Reef	12.22	1.05	152	55	208	3816	2.16

289015

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log

Hole C45A

Page 1 of 2

From	To	Description	Unit	Code	From	To	Rec (%)	RQD (%)	Assays								
									From	To	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	S
		Wedged out of C45 at 186.5m			187.0	188.1	142	119	201.7	203.3	0.06	<1	81	9	<5	31	0.2
					188.1	189.5	98	94	203.3	204.9	0.03	<1	46	5	<5	33	0.4
186.5	206.5	Pale grey, hard, very fine grained quartzose sandstone, calcareous and generally massive. Beds of stylolitic limestone up to 30cm thick, some bioturbated. Bedding 30 CA.	OUT	sil	189.5	191.1	87	33	204.9	206.5	0.10	<1	135	24	10	42	0.495
					191.1	192.5	106	69	206.5	207.7	1.49	1	800	220	60	220	1.72
					192.5	193.5	88	47	207.7	208.9	8.61	<1	10100	57	55	115	3.92
					193.5	194.9	98	36	208.9	211.1	19.80	3	2900	260	35	390	1.46
		Common carbonate>quartz veins and veinlets, becoming ankerite>quartz below 197.5m (to 10cm thick). Below 199m zones up to 1m of 1 - 2% pyrite and minor arsenopyrite.			194.9	195.9	45	20	211.1	212.5	1.65	<1	1100	140	25	160	1.74
					195.9	196.9	119	61	212.5	213.9	11.70	<1	1300	97	35	68	1.85
					196.9	199.3	82	38	213.9	215.3	14.50	1	5100	130	135	190	2.47
					199.3	200.1	49	0	215.3	216.9	0.21	<1	150	13	90	78	1.07
					200.1	201.3	93	9	216.9	218.5	0.33	<1	700	14	60	34	1.08
		Ground conditions good to 194m then fair with breaking along planar fractures. Conditions poor below 206.1m with basal contact in rubble zone extending to 208m.			201.3	203.2	91	43	218.5	220.1	0.12	<1	150	18	10	24	0.59
					203.2	204.3	82	31	220.1	221.7	1.37	<1	360	22	20	34	1.3
					204.3	205.3	76	26									
					205.3	206.1	66	0									
					206.1	207.5	21	0									
206.5	215.3	Tasmania Reef.	DTR	ore	207.5	208.6	72	13									
		206.5 - 207.7: Rubble. 50% ankerite-quartz-pyrite vein, 50% silicified pyritic sandstone and limestone as above.			208.6	210.3	101	28									
					210.3	211.7	80	22									
					211.7	213.6	96	26									
		207.7 - 208.9m: Fractured and brecciated (annealed) grey quartz-ankerite vein with 5 - 10% pyrite-arsenopyrite. Few black sandstone fragments.			213.6	215.2	100	53									
					215.2	216.9	112	44									
					216.9	218.6	88	22									
		208.9 - 211.1m: More massive white quartz>ankerite vein with 5% arsenopyrite>pyrite and trace sphalerite			218.6	220.5	88	38									
		Minor grey silicified sandstone fragments.			220.5	222.0	99	59									
		211.1 - 212.5m: Horst of silicified dark grey quartz grit (OLT) seamed by quartz-ankerite veins. 3 - 5% pyrite>arsenopyrite.															
		212.5 - 215.3m: 70% white quartz-ankerite vein with visible gold and 30% included quartz sandstone/grit															

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From	To	Description	Unit	Code	From	To	Rec (%)	RQD (%)	Assays									
									From	To	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	S	
		fragments. 3 - 5% pyrite >arsenpyrite.																
		Ground conditions poor to 212m with zones of strong fracturing. Conditions improve below 212m with sticks of core to 50cm interspersed with narrow fracture zones.																
215.3	227.0	Dark grey to black, hard, quartzose sandstone, grit and microconglomerate. Subangular to well-rounded clasts of quartz to 25mm, average <5mm, in silic and carbonaceous matrix. Bedding generally not well developed 40 CA. Common quartz>ankerite +/- pyrite veining to 228m. Tiny carbonate spotting throughout. 2% pyrite and minor arsenopyrite to 223m, then minor sulphides.	OLT	ssc														
		Ground condition fair to poor due to breaking along fractures and small faults at low angle to CA. Small puggy fault containing pyrite-arsenpyrite extends parallel to CA 216.0 - 281.6m.																
		E.O.H. at 227.0m.																

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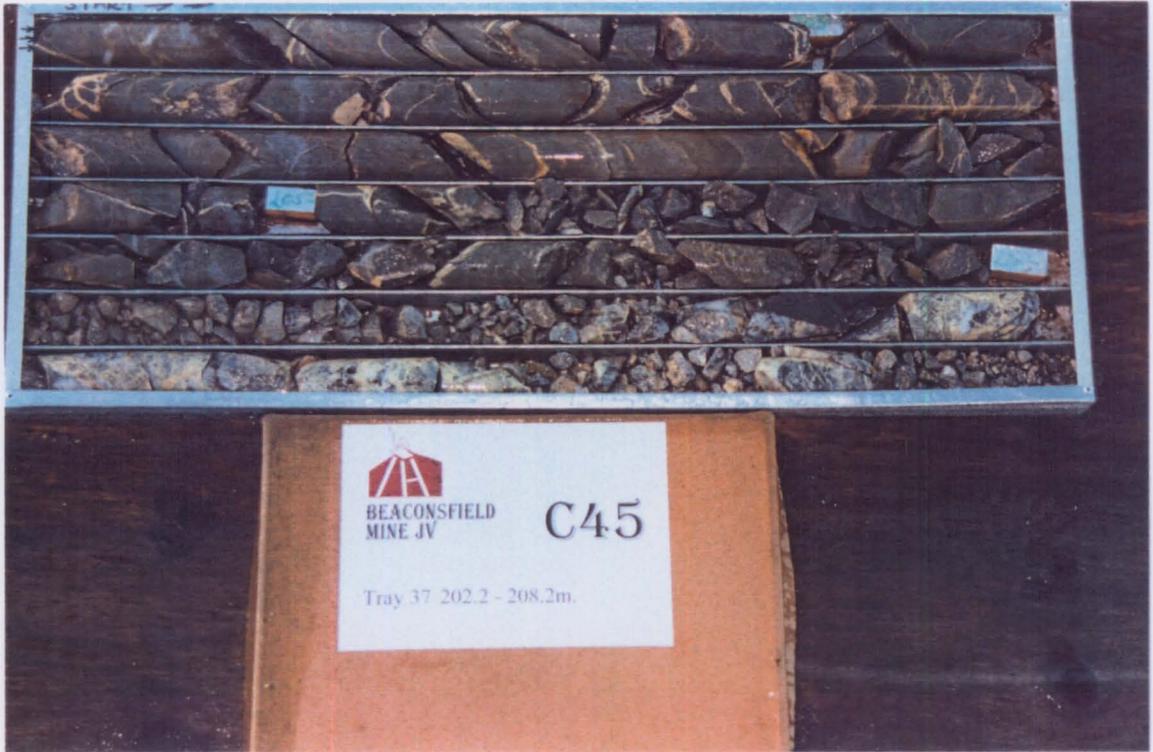
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Tray 41 224.0 - 228.0m E.O.H.