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PASMINCO EXPLORATION

DUNDAS EL 21/96

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING OCTOBER 1997

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1. SUMMARY

During the 1996-97 reporting period, the emphasis has been on the collection of prior exploration data and its entry into a GIS format. The area has been reviewed and several areas are highlighted and will be followed up during the 1997-98 field season.

2. INTRODUCTION

This report details exploration undertaken on the Dundas EL 21/96 during the period October 1996 to October 1997. The central portion of the licence area is located 10km SW of the township of Rosebery (Figure 1).

The EL lies in a mountainous, heavily forested area north of Mount Dundas to Rosebery.

The area has undergone prolonged exploration for base metals, tin and more recently, gold, and it is estimated that well over 100 drill holes have been completed on a variety of geological, geochemical and/or geophysical targets.

3. LAND TENURE

EL 21/96 was granted in October 1996 over an area of 90 sq km with a mining lease of 1.5km² excised from the title in the vicinity of the Razorback Mine by an ML, and the Rosebery mine lease, which covers approximately 6km² along the north eastern margin of the licence.

The area is subjected to claims for National Estate and RAP areas. These areas have been highlighted in Figure 2.

4. GEOLOGY & STRUCTURE

The Dundas area is very complicated with most Groups and Formations appearing to be faulted against each other. The geological maps of the Mount Read Project area have divided the Mount Read Volcanics into three provinces. The Dundas title is essentially underlain by the Western Succession of the Mount Read Volcanic Belt, on the western side of the Rosebery Fault. The synopsis of the geology within EL 21/96 Dundas has been taken from Crossing (1990), with modifications.

4.1 Oonah Formation

The oldest basal rocks known in the area are the Eocambrian - Oonah Formation. These rocks outcrop in a fault bounded area north west of Mount Dundas. The lower most unit is a poorly sorted matrix supported carbonate-rich conglomerate and has been the target for tin exploration. This unit is overlain by micaceous quartzites, grey to black graphitic siltstones and shales which in some places have been heavily sheared. These units have been sometimes called the Concert Schist.

The preservation of these rocks is thought to have occurred in a down-faulted graben and thus the contact with overlying groups is either faulted on an unconformity. A recent PhD Thesis by Selley over this area has indicated that the Oonah horst block was acting as a basement high during the Cambrian period.

4.2 Success Creek Group

This unit is missing from the Dundas area. It's type area west of Renison Bell consists of a package of metasedimentary rocks of shallow water laminated siltstones and shales with interbedded sandstone and conglomerates. At Renison Bell, this sequence contains three persistent dolomite horizons which between them host virtually all the stratabound tin orebodies at Renison Bell.

The relationship between the Success Creek Formation and the Oonah Formation is not well understood. Some workers think they are conformable (Blissett 1962) and therefore part of the Oonah Formation, but others (Taylor 1954) have recognised an unconformity between the two and thus are considered to be separate identities (Crossing 1990).

4.3 Crimson Creek Formation

This Formation was defined near the Renison Bell Mine where it consists of 3500m of turbiditic volcanoclastic lithic wackes derived from the erosion of mafic volcanoclastics, massive siltstones and mudstones and basaltic lava flows. Numerous gabbros intrude this sequence in the vicinity of Renison Bell and occasional impure dolomitic horizons have been recorded.

This formation outcrops in a north-south trending unit at Colebrook Hill. There is some dispute whether this area is Crimson Creek Formation as the sediments

contain acid to intermediate volcanic detritus rather than the basaltic detritus of the Renison Bell type section.

4.4 Dundas Group

This unit occupies a trough in the central portion of the licence area and consists of epiclastic and volcanoclastic sediments. It is comprised of turbiditic to shallow water sediments containing immature sorted conglomerates, monotonous siltstones and shales containing some sandstone and grit interbeds. Towards the top of the sequence acid to intermediate tuffs and related volcanoclastic sediments and minor lava flows occur. These units within this group generally show marked variations in thickness over short distances and units often interfinger one with another making correlations very difficult.

In general, the Dundas Group is in fault contact with the underlying Crimson Creek Formation and so their strict relationships have not been established. The Dundas Group in turn is faulted against the Cambrian ultramafic complexes. However, RGC noted that the Montezuma Grid drill hole MZ 005 passed from an immature polymict conglomerate through a gradational contact into a gabbroic conglomerate and finally into a gabbroic unit of the Serpentine Hill complex, indicating a conformable relationship. Furthermore, in drill holes MZ 001 and MZ 003, drilled at Greens Prospect - Montezuma shows that relatively unfolded Dundas Group sediments overlie a Cambrian ultramafic complex. This mafic unit was apparently a topographic high at the time of deposition of the Dundas Group Sediments, which make age relationships between these units very difficult to sort out.

There is also evidence in the southern portion of the Montezuma Grid of a pseudo-conformable contact between the Dundas Group sediments and the older Oonah Formation, indicating an erosional unconformity which represents an absence of approximately 1000m of Success Creek Formation and 2500m of Crimson Creek Group.

As further detailed mapping has occurred, the Dundas Group has been divided up into formation such as the Stitt Quartzite which outcrops east of Colebrook Hill, in the vicinity of Westcott Hill.

As can be seen from the above, age relationships and stratigraphy are still poorly understood in this area.

4.5 Ultramafic Complexes

These occur at a number of locations throughout the licence area including bodies located by drilling at depth. They typically exhibit a high degree of internal deformation which would be expected from their original mineralogy. The only exception to this is the Serpentinite Hill area which includes core areas of unserpentinised dunite and pyroxenite which have been intruded by gabbros.

Current tectonic theory has these ultramafic complexes emplaced as allochthonous thrust sheets emplaced during the mid Cambrian (Berry and Crawford 1988).

4.6 Gabbroic Bodies

These units occur as irregular intrusions throughout the Crimson Creek Formation and Dundas Group sediments. Their age relationships and period of intrusions have yet to be accurately determined.

4.7 Devonian Pine Hill Granite

The south-eastern 'tail' of this intrusion occurs on the mid-western side of the Dundas title. The intrusion is described as a porphyritic adamellite and is thought to consist of a series of intrusions. It has been involved with early alteration of silicification and sericitisation followed by boron metasomatism. It has extensively altered units it comes into contact with and is responsible for the metasomatic replacement of the three dolomitic units of the Success Creek Group which host the Renison Bell tin lodes. As such, areas surrounding this intrusive body have been extensively explored for replacement tin lodes.

4.8 Quarternary

Glacial gravels occupy a N-S zone in the NE quadrant of the licence area.

4.9 Structure

The Dundas licence area is one of complex structural relationships making age relationships between the various units difficult. Shearing and faulting is often preferentially taken up by the more mafic units, thereby masking stratigraphic relationships.

The Oonah Formation is isoclinally folded which is absent from the younger Palaeozoic rocks. This deformation may have occurred in the Precambrian Penguin Orogeny.

The main structural and stratigraphic features of the Dundas Trough are:

- 1) The thick Mount Read felsic volcanic belt occurs along the eastern margin of the trough with no obvious correlates on the western side. Such felsic successions have modern analogues in Andean style subduction zones (Crossing 1990).
- 2) Early shallow water deposits (Success Creek Group), followed by greywackes and tholeiitic lavas (Crimson Creek Formation) and finally a series of epiclastic and volcanoclastic sediments (Dundas Group) infill the basin. The sediment-volcanic deposition rates were rapid which is supported by modern dating techniques which show the basin filled in about 5 million years (Perkins et al 1995).

- 3) Mafic and ultramafic complexes with characteristics of ophiolites are present as fault bounded slices. Modern analogues to this occur in mid-oceanic ridge and oceanic island arc settings.
- 4) The Dundas Group metasediments are partially derived from the Mount Read Volcanic Belt, partly from the Precambrian and partly from intra trough sources including basement highs of ultramafic and gabbroic material.

This shows the structural history to be very complicated and difficulty is experienced fitting the Mount Read Volcanic Province into a modern analogue. Rifting is not particularly evident, but thrusting is thought to have occurred especially associated with the ultramafic bodies (most of which are strongly deformed and dismembered). The Dundas Group may post-date the thrusting because of conformable relationships observed at Green Prospect where sheared ultramafics are unconformably but not shear controlled east dipping Dundas Group metasediments.

It is believed the Rosebery Fault represents a major Cambrian thrust not associated with mafic-ultramafic complexes (Crossing 1990).

In the Devonian, the Tabberabberan Orogeny produced most of the observable folding and faulting that has been mapped in the Dundas area. This Orogeny may have influenced a degree of control on the shape of Devonian granite intrusions.

The main folds generated include the Huskisson Syncline north west of the Dundas title. The Renison Anticline (to the west of the Dundas title) and the Dundas Anticline where the Oonah has been structurally deformed NW of Mount Dundas.

The faulting appears to be associated with most mineralised systems and generally shows a NNW trending group of steeply dipping faults with limited dip slip to oblique slip movement and a NE set of steeply dipping faults having larger displacements.

The amount of displacement is difficult to quantify because of the lack of recognisable marker beds. Whereas the NNW faults are generally confined, the NE faults often occur along margins of the mafic-ultramafic complexes. These faults and the Cambrian thrusts (Rosebery Fault) later acted as zones of structural weakness in Devonian times which resulted in a secondary mineralising epoch of remobilised ore.

5. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

5.1 Introduction

As this is a new licence for Pasmenco Exploration, a comprehensive review and compilation of past exploration has been undertaken, and a GIS was built up on this basis.

There has been a lot previous exploration activity, which is summarised in Table 1. Figure 4 shows the known mines within the Dundas title area.

5.2 Historical Information

Galena was first discovered at Dundas in 1887, and this led to the development of several important silver-lead mines in the Dundas area. Mining had practically ceased by 1913, by which time the Dundas Field had achieved a recorded total production of 25,050 tons of lead, 629.5 tons of zinc and 1.82 million ounces of silver (Crossing & Halley 1990).

Alluvial tin was found in the Ring River as early as 1890, and the cassiterite bearing gossans were located on Commonwealth Hill around 1893. Ultimately, these and other discoveries lead to the development of the Renison Bell tin field.

In 1909, additional tin discoveries were made in the Razorback - Grand Prize area.

Production of other commodities has included small tonnages of Copper-Lead-Silver from several mines in the North Dundas area and Copper-Axinite at Colebrook Hill. Chrysotile asbestos was mined in small quantities at Tunnel Hill.

A more detailed individual mine account is provided by Ellis (1987) over mines within EL 15/76.

Modern exploration commenced in the area in the 1930s when the Mines Department drilled three diamond drill holes beneath the West Comet workings. From the late 1940s to the early 1960s, a succession of companies and government authorities, including Australian Mining & Smelting, NBH Ltd, Rio Tinto, Department of Mines, and BMR completed early exploration. This work consisted of geological mapping, data compilation, airborne and ground geophysical surveys and diamond drilling.

5.3 The Consolidated Syndicate

In 1966, this syndicate comprising New Consolidated Gold Fields Australia, Renison and Mount Lyell applied for EL 66/71 and explored the North Dundas field. They completed mapping, gridding soil geochemistry and ground magnetics. They outlined a coincident Sn-As-Cu soil anomaly on the Montezuma Fault which

was costeamed. The costean exposed stanniferous sulphides in a stockwork of thin veinlets associated with a shear zone. The prospect was not considered worthy of drilling. The area was relinquished in 1971.

5.4 Geophoto Resources Consultants

In 1968, this company pegged the southern portion of the Dundas Mineral Field under EL 7/68. They completed airborne EM, detailed geological mapping on grids, soil and rock chip geochemistry, ground magnetics, SP and VLF-EM surveys and 79 diamond drill holes.

They completed underground sampling at the Great South Comet Mine, and the Kominsky Hill workings. These workings showed NW trending fracture zones which dipped west containing narrow (up to 1m) lead-zinc lodes over a strike length of 1000m. Drilling showed they were at least 300m deep. The old workings were high grade with sampling returning up to 52.2% Pb, 13.18% Zn and 24oz Ag. Geophoto outlined resources of 60,000t at 8% Pb, 7.4% Zn and 8oz Ag with a further 300,000t of probable ore.

Later RTZ was to down grade these reserves.

Of interest was the recognition of a NNE cross structure which marks the Oonah-Crimson Creek contact zone. The lead and zinc ores were rarely intermixed indicating sequential emplacement.

No gold assays were performed on their samples.

5.5 Comstaff Ltd

EL 5/63 was applied for by Comstaff Ltd over the Renison East area in 1963, but exploration did not commence until 1970. Their exploration target was granite related base metal and tin mineralisation. Comstaff completed a regional stream sediment survey and geological mapping. Certain areas were gridded, soil sampled, IP, magnetics and Chrono EM surveys together with geological mapping was completed. Costeans showed minor mineralisation associated with the workings on the Exe River tin field. One hole RBE 1 was drilled to test an IP anomaly, in this area, with disappointing results.

In 1975, they flew the Renison East area with Input EM and obtained 10 anomalies. Over the next four years each anomaly was investigated and old workings were mapped and sampled. In this period further drill holes RBE 2, XI, RBE 3, RBE 4 and RBE 5 were completed. They intersected metasediments and serpentinites which contained thin high grade Pb-Zn mineralisation. RBE 3 obtained a high sulphide (py-po) zone from 73.25m-82m in chloritic sandstones

and argillites, but it was not assayed for gold, and later in the hole 1.1m @ 1.5% Sn. Drill hole RBE 5 intersected 4.9m @ 13.1% Pb, 2.5% Zn and 434 g/t Ag.

These holes led to the drilling of Fentons Tin Lodes and Salmons lead-zinc veins. These are termed the East Renison Pieman Vein (Sn) and East Pieman Salmons Vein in the northern segment of Figure 4. Over 20,000m was completed including three deep diamond drill holes to a maximum depth of 1188m. These lodes lie just outside, on right on the border of, the Dundas licence area. The lodes were drilled out north of the Murchison Highway and the Pieman River and no holes were drilled in the southern strike extensions. This drilling revealed favourable geological settings over 1500m long in a variety of sediments and intrusives and formed on the outer contact metamorphic aureole of a granite intrusion.

The drilling outlined:

Fentons Vein (East Renison Pieman Vein) 430,000t @ 1.0% Sn, 0.18% Cu, 0.06% Pb, 0.32% Zn, 8 g/t Ag.

Salmons Vein (East Renison Salmons Vein) 830,000t @ 0.19% Sn, 0.62% Cu, 3.17% Pb, 2.24% Zn and 104 g/t Ag.

To further explore the area, a Dighem survey was completed in 1983, but it appears no significant conductors were identified. BHP JV into the area but did no further exploration on the Renison East area. They did not routinely assay for gold and when they did, they assayed by AAS in high sulphide zones, thus understating the gold grades.

5.6 Minops Pty Ltd

This company applied for a mining lease over an area known as the Godkin Prospect, which lies in the Montezuma-North Dundas region. From 1979-84 it was the subject of a JV with Paringa Ltd and Comstaff. Detailed exploration with some six diamond drill holes were completed and Comstaff believed they had outlined an inferred resource of 300,000t @ 0.9% Sn. The JV partners withdrew and Minops retained title which has since been relinquished.

5.7 CSR Ltd

In 1976, CSR Ltd acquired the Dundas-North Dundas area as EL 15/76. They completed a regional stream sediment survey. Follow up was not in the Dundas title area. Input and Dighem surveys were flown and the Carbine Hill area was explored using ground magnetics, VLF-EM, soil geochemistry and gradient array IP. Seven diamond drill holes were completed.

In 1982, the North Dundas Field and Montezuma area were JV by CSR to EZ and Getty Oil. The old grids were resurrected and extended south to cover the eastern flank of the Oonah Proterozoic succession.

This work confirmed the Consolidated Syndicates work (refer Section 5.3) and extended the tin soil anomaly south to the Montezuma Prospect. This trend was named the Montezuma Fault.

The area was also covered with Dighem and eventually four diamond drill holes were completed to test the area for tin. Drill hole MZP 261 drilled to test for tin in the Montezuma Fault intersected a number of thin Pb-Zn zones from 60-110m containing up to 5.10% Zn, 1.33% Pb and 51 g/t Ag and 0.33% Sn.

A deep hole was proposed to test the predicted contact between the Maestries Dolomitic Conglomerate and the Montezuma Fault as earlier shallower drilling had failed to test the zone, but the hole was never drilled.

The Razorback Mine whose mineralisation is fine cassiterite in massive pyrrhotite lodes and most resembles Renison Bell was explored under EL 15/76 where soil sampling was undertaken. No details are known on the drilling completed.

5.8 EZ Ltd - Getty JV EL 1/62

In 1978, Getty Oil formed a JV with EZ over their long held EL 1/62. This covered Colebrook Hill - Moores Pimple and Mount Dundas areas. A number of airborne surveys were flown including Input EM, Turam EM and Dighem. Grids were cut and soil sampled, geologically mapped, workings mapped and sampled, stream sediments, soil and rock geochemistry, numerous ground geophysical surveys which led to 17 diamond drill holes being completed. This total includes two holes in 1963 on the EZ 1/62 licence of which little is known.

They were exploring for Renison style metasomatic replacement or Queen Hill sulphide tin vein mineralisation. Some encouragement was obtained. At the Olympic Mine just south of Colebrook Hill, zones of significant sulphides with assays up to 1% Sn were obtained. At Colebrook Hill itself, several zones of semi-massive sulphides were intersected with the best assay being in drill hole CHP 240 which returned 11m @ 1.3% Cu.

A series of diamond drill holes were completed on the Colebrook Hill Prospect in the early 1980s.

| | |
|------|-------------------------------|
| 1981 | NP104, 107, CHP 223, 229, 230 |
| 1982 | CHP 236, 237, 238 |
| 1983 | CHP 241, 242, 243 |
| 1984 | CHP 263 to 268 |

1985 Tasmanian Mines Department CB 1

These holes intersected only low Sn and base metal values and were only occasionally tested for gold by Fire Assay (half core). No significant gold results were recorded.

Later the Mines Department completed hole CB 1 to test the granite aureole beneath Colebrook Hill. It intersected several broad zones of encouraging Cu +/- As +/- W mineralisation. Whereas the Sn targets appeared to be fully tested this style of mineralisation was of secondary importance and not followed up, and may provide a future target.

In 1985, EZ decided to test the Curtin-Davis area for gold, and drill core from the Maestries Dolomitic Conglomerate was assayed without success. One rock sample from the access track of high sulphide returned 1.37 g/t Au with 7.23% Pb, 0.61% Cu, 2.60% As and 2150 g/t Ag. Six other samples from this area returned 0.1-1.0 g/t Au. In drill core of the Maestries Dolomitic Conglomerate only five samples in drill holes MZP 244 and MZP 245 contained more than 8 ppb Au.

In 1984, EZ recognised the potential for gold mineralisation in the Moores Pimple area, and developed a Timmins model based on the occurrence of carbonated ultramafics; fuchsitic conglomerate; prominent quartz veining and sulphides in proximity to an inferred volcanic vent mapped in the Moores Pimple area. The gold potential of the Rosebery Fault thrust was recognised through anomalous gold in quartz-tourmaline veining at the Salisbury and Chamberlain workings.

Detailed rock geochemistry, reassaying of previous drill core and reconnaissance geological mapping, sampling and petrological work was completed. They obtained limited encouragement before the program was suspended in 1986.

The Mines Department completed diamond drill hole MP 1 close to Moores Pimple. This hole collared in the White Spur Formation passed through the Rosebery Fault to be completed in Dundas Group volcanics and sediments, but no significant mineralisation was intersected. The licence was relinquished in 1988.

5.9 Renison Ltd

Renison Ltd applied for licence area EL 42/71 over the Grand Prize area. They completed a detailed summary of the history of exploration in Komysam (1985). A brief summary of this history follows.

The Grand Prize Mine lies on the central western portion of EL 21/96 Dundas and several prospects explored lie west of the Pasminco licence. The Renison prospects within the Dundas title included the Grand Prize Mine (Cassiterite), Melba Mine (galena, sphalerite, jamesonite), Kapi Mine (galena, sphalerite), Great Northern Creek or Carbine Mine (galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite).

From 1941-59, the Grand Prize Mine produced 1548 tons of ore at an average grade of 0.8% Sn.

During the rest of the 1950s the area was mapped, Rio Tinto completed an early airborne EM survey. The Mines Department completed drill holes K 1 and K 2 beneath the Kapi Mine with no significant intersections. Another hole beneath the Melba Mine intersected minor galena, pyrite and magnetite, but it was not assayed for tin. Collar locations have been lost. Grids were cut and ground geophysics completed and a distinct Turam anomaly south of the Grand Prize Mine was located. The area was mapped.

In 1962, the Mines Department drilled two holes MD 1 and MD 2 on this anomaly and intersected serpentinite in the target area. Placer Prospecting completed two more holes G 1 and G 2 on the Grand Prize Fault structure, but recoveries were only 10% and thus should be disregarded although traces of tin were recorded. Old workings were bulk sampled which returned up to 0.32% Sn, but assay techniques are considered suspect and results should be disregarded.

In 1967, the North Dundas Grid was established and soil geochemistry, ground magnetics and mapping completed. Anomalous Sn areas in the eastern sector of EL 42/71 and therefore within EL 21/96 were recorded. Later in the 1960s, the Commonwealth Hill and Razorback grids were cut and basic exploration completed. The Razorback grid showed two areas of anomalous tin, one south of the Grand Prize Mine, the other immediately south of the Black Hill summit (W of the Dundas licence). Later soil sampling indicated that these soil anomalies may be spurious.

In the late 1960s, IP surveys were completed over serpentinite zones (no more information) and the Kapi Grid was cut, but no results are available.

During the 1970s, Gippsland Minerals mapped and rock chip sampled the Grand Prize workings and two diamond holes GP 1 and GP 2 were completed near the earlier MD 3 collar. Low recoveries and assays were recorded. The asbestos potential of the Razorback and Serpentine Hill ultramafic complexes was assessed.

The Kapi Grid was cut over the Kapi Fault and mapping, soil geochemistry and ground geophysics were completed. Anomalies were recorded. Diamond drill holes S 453 and S 554 were completed with no anomalous values located.

During 1979-80, four further diamond drill holes, S 652, S 653, S 658 and S 677, were completed along the Kapi Fault structure. S 652 intersected two zones of quartz-carb-actinolite alteration/veining associated with faulting with pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite. From 313.4-313.9m 0.5m @ 2.14% Cu was returned, no gold assays completed and only low As mineralisation was recorded. Further drill

holes S 764 and S 862 were completed on the Grand Prize Fault and mapping found hornfelsing near the summit of Black Hill (west of EL 21/96).

In 1982, a Dighem survey was completed over the eastern portion of EL 42/71 and significant anomalies were located on Carbine Hill. Further drill holes GP 3A was completed on the Grand Prize Fault and GP 4 and GP 5 on the Grand Reward Fault structures. No significant results were recorded.

The Black Hill and Carbine Hill grids were completed in 1982-83. The Black Hill grid is west of the current licence. Further drilling of GP 6-8 into the Grand Prize Fault structure was recorded. Ground exploration on expanded grids occurred with GP 9 and GP 10 were completed near the Grand Prize Mine on the Grand Prize Fault Structure. During 1984-85 further drill holes GP 9, GP 10 and GP 11 were completed near the Grand Prize Mine into the Grand Prize Fault Structure. Drill holes GP 9 and GP 10 intersected the fault with weakly developed sulphides. GP 11 drilled in 1985-86 was redrilled as GP 11A, but experienced sever flattening and thus missed the target zone. Subsequent downhole EM showed the body was probably an ultramafic rather than a high pyrrhotite lode.

They concluded the Grand Prize Mine was a narrow hydrothermal uneconomic tin mineralised zone.

Other drilling not reported in their Final Report was undertaken in 1982 in the Grand Prize area. Drill holes S 947 and S 969 were drilled. Drill hole S 947A was wedged off S 947 at 334m and intersected the Grand Prize Fault Zone with significant pyrrhotite mineralisation accompanied by arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. A second zone of pyritic, carbonate +/- sphalerite and galena was intersected. Base metal carbonate veins were recorded throughout the hole. An unusual tourmaline alteration zone was noted at 534.8m. The best assays were 0.82% Sn, 0.80% Cu, 3.8% As, 0.79% Pb, 2.42% Zn and 26 g/t Ag. No Au assays were completed.

In drill hole S 969 which was drilled to test the Grand Prize Fault/Red Lead Conglomerate contact north-west of the Grand Prize Mine, but within the Dundas title, intersected from 406.8-409.8m 3m @ 5.21% Sn, 0.23% Cu and 13 g/t Ag in the Red Lead Conglomerate - carbonate beds. The tin mineralisation was mainly in the 408.4-409.8m intercept of 1.4m @ 10.93% Sn. Petrology reports liken the mineralisation to the Renison Bell sill lodes. No gold assays were reported or believed to be assayed for.

In the relinquishment report on EL 42/71 in 1987 they reported on the results of PGM sampling on the Serpentine Hill Complex to the west of EL 21/96 Dundas. The results were negative.

5.10 Roger Poltock Geological Pty Ltd

This licence area EL 18/96 was applied for over the Huskisson River Ultramafic Complex to the north, but contained a tail which stretched south over Colebrook Hill. Their review concluded that Colebrook Hill was a copper-tungsten skarn zone in a steeply dipping lode zone 2-3m wide. Chip samples of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, axinite rich samples returned between 12 and 42 ppb Au.

One stream sediment sample (-150#) returned 54 ppb Au from a stream draining Colebrook Hill.

They recommended further DD sampling, gridding and mapping of old workings.

It is believed no further exploration occurred on Colebrook Hill. They concluded that the Colebrook Hill Skarns are only associated with low geochemical levels of gold.

5.11 RGC Exploration Pty Limited

In 1987, Renison applied for EL 101/87 Dundas and in 1988 after the relinquishment of EZs EL 1/62 they applied for EL 13/88 Moores Pimple. These two licences essentially cover the area of EL 21/96 Dundas and was the last exploration in the area before the Pasminco licence.

In 1988-89, they completed the Montezuma Grid looking for Renison style mineralisation associated with the Montezuma Fault Zone, and established the Ring River Grid to explore for Henty style gold mineralisation associated with the Rosebery Fault Zone (in the SE quadrant of the Dundas licence area).

As a result of obtaining elevated gold results from rock chip samples collected over Wallace Prospect (south-central Dundas title) where rock chips returned:

0.45 g/t Au, 0.78% Cu, 1.25% Pb, 0.18% Zn, 0.15% Sn, 0.40% Sb and 4.17% As (Wallace Mine)

0.92 g/t Au, 9.53% Zn, 2.10% Pb and 2.17% As (West Wallace Mine)

0.81 g/t Au, 1.71% Pb and 10% As (Curtain Davies Mine)

0.276 g/t Au, 13% Pb, 19.3% Zn and 33.2% As (from workings on the Montezuma Grid),

it was decided to map, describe and sample old workings within the titles.

A total of 29 prospects and mines were examined and sampled in 1988-89. The conclusions reached:

- all were narrow steeply dipping vein style with NNW or NNE orientations.
- Four mineral assemblages

- a) quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite infill breccia
 - b) vuggy milky quartz with arsenopyrite +/- cassiterite
 - c) massive siderite veins with associated pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite mineralisation
 - d) veins and shoots of jamesonite
- most prospects polyphase and polymetallic
 - silver, lead and zinc is widely distributed
 - there is evidence that tin, gold +/- bismuth is clustered in a NNW corridor near the Montezuma Fault near Greens Prospect
 - most prospects occur as base metal (Pb-Zn-Ag) replacement bodies in siderite lodes which occur on the margins of altered serpentinite bodies
 - the best result of all this work was at Platts Prospect which yielded a gold value of 0.13 g/t Au. (SW corner of Dundas the title.)

Drilling also occurred on the Montezuma Grid where four diamond holes were completed, MZ 001 - MZ 004. This core was split and had a large multi-element suite including rare earth elements performed on it which was analysed by Neutron Activation techniques. Drill hole MZ 004 obtained the best results with values up to 0.46% Cu, 16.05% Zn, 1.97% As and 0.05 g/t Au. Over the interval 182.1 to 183.7, 1.6m returned 19.25% As, 725 ppm Sb and 0.54 g/t Au. These drill holes showed very interesting stratigraphy and this is discussed in Section 4.4.

Geophysical surveys were completed over the Montezuma and Ring River Grids. Further drilling on the Montezuma Fault Zone returned only low grade gold values.

In 1992, the Mount Dundas grid was rock chip sampled and it identified the source of earlier soil anomalism. Exploration showed some of the mineralisation is associated with Devonian structures similar to the North Dundas field. At Moores Pimple mineralisation is spatially associated to major discordant faulting, but in the south end of the grid it is possible that mineralisation is more concordant and of Cambrian origin.

The 1993-95 reports have not been sighted. Some extremely high gold values were recorded in the Pasminco GIS (Fig 22) and have similar sample numbers to the RGC sample numbers in reports sighted. The origin of these samples is unknown and further research is needed to confirm them as the results are very anomalous.

6. WORK COMPLETED 1996-97 REPORTING PERIOD

Early in 1997, a series of reconnaissance mapping trips were made to a variety of old workings within the Dundas area. An assessment of each prospect was made for mineralising style, alteration assemblages and structural control. For the most part, this work confirmed the earlier work by RGC (refer Section 5.11), in that the mineralisation occurred with a series of NNW to NNE trending faults as vein style deposits. This work has been entered into the Pasmenco database and was used in the GIS compilation (refer Section 7).

During March 1997, discussions were held with David Selley who had recently completed a PhD thesis mapping in the Dundas area. His work had concentrated on the Dundas Group surrounding the Precambrian Oonah horst block NW of Mount Dundas. His work and interpretation shows significant lithostratigraphic and structural differences in the Dundas Group sediments either side of the horst. This block appears to have been tectonically active during sedimentation and the implication is that the current fault block geometry of this horst reflects the basin shape and therefore, highlights the prospective nature of the bounding faults. The geology map from his thesis was digitised (Fig 3).

The faults on the southern side are associated with mineralisation at the Adelaide, Red Head and Great South Comet Mines on an ENE trending structural zone. The eastern flank of the host block is associated with an unnamed mineral occurrence to the south, the Montezuma area and the Curtin Davies Extended Mine.

In November 1995, Penelope A Innes completed a very detailed BSc Hons Thesis on the tin and base metal mineralisation in the North Dundas Mineral Field. She noted the mineralisation was hosted by the Middle Cambrian Dundas Group sediments, the Early Cambrian Serpentine Hill Complex and by gabbros correlated to the Late Cambrian Henty Dyke Swarm.

The mineralisation is mostly vein controlled in a complex NW to NNE fault system which overlies the Pine Hill Granite Pluton. She concluded that mineralisation consists of a zonation of vein stages in time and space from the granite contact and is summarised by:

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Proximal (early) | | Distal (late) |
| Sn - As | → Cu - Zn - Pb - Ag | → Pb - Ag - Sb - Sn |

The primary mineralising source was the Pine Hill granite. She believed mineralisation was associated with episodic brittle fracturing, possibly due to expansion of the magma chamber, releasing magmatic hydrothermal fluids. Each successive period of brittle failure was accompanied by the deposition of a distinctive vein assemblage suggesting that the physico-chemical character of the magma fluids changed over time.

While this report is very detailed, there are no gold assays for samples that appear highly susceptible to hosting gold. The result of this work was to define a series of NE trending zones away from the Pine Hill Granite and north of the Precambrian Oonah block.

7. PROSPECTIVITY REVIEW

7.1 Background

Pasminco Exploration undertook a prospectivity assessment of its ground holdings in Western Tasmania during the past 12 months (Murphy 1997). The review employed a GIS (MapInfo) analysis of exploration data which, for the Dundas EL, was sourced from open file data and an existing Pasminco database held in Access. Both data sets required substantial effort to validate and were then combined with the open file compilation. The integration of the various data sets formed the basis for largely geochemically-oriented metallogenic modelling and target area definition. Analysis was performed on Cu, Pb and Zn distributions as these elements provide the most coherent regional coverage. In essence, this identifies existing anomalies and significant gaps in coverage to date on the Dundas tenement. Layers incorporated in the GIS are:

- Modified 1:25,000 geology and mineral occurrences (Fig 4). The geology was coded according to lithotypes eg. DGE = Dundas Group Equivalent, CVC = Central Volcanic Sequence
- Stream sediment sampling and drainage (Fig 5)
- Extant grids and access (Fig 6)
- Soil sampling and grids (Fig 7)
- Rock chip sampling and drill collars (Fig 8)

7.2 Point Data Analysis

- The stream sediment sample points invariably plot off stream lines (Fig 5) so catchment analysis was not deemed appropriate. In any case, where there is a high sample density the points approximate to small catchment areas. The data points were standardised and leveled accordingly to the underlying 1:25,000 geology polygon that contains them. Analysis was then made of the lithotype populations (eg. all CVC hosted samples) with statistical analysis performed on the log distributions and z-scores [$x - \text{mean}(x) / \text{st dev}(x)$] calculated for each point. The data was subsequently imaged using a search radius of 500m and grid cell size of 50m.
- The soil samples were standardised and leveled according to soil profile (A, B, C and 'unknown') and to major lithotype code (Appendix ??) of the underlying geology polygon, using the same statistical manipulations as with the stream data. The data was then imaged using a search radius of 100m and a grid cell size of 50m.

- The rock chip data was gridded in the same way as the soil data.
- Each of the 'surface' data sets (stream soil and rock chip) were imaged for each of the three elements and displayed as percentile RGB images. The images are 'hot to cold' colour coded according to the 99th, 98th, 95th, 90th, 80th, 60th and 40th percentile of the z-score distribution.
- The high z-score values for each element were threshold as a composite RGB image to show levels of coincident anomalies. These are colour coded according to Red=Pb, Green=Cu, Blue=Zn, Yellow=Pb+Cu, Cyan=Zn+Cu, Magenta=Pb+Zn, White=Cu+Pb+Zn.

7.3 Multi-element Distributions

Preliminary observations can only be made at this stage, i.e. qualitative statements that require quantitative analysis of the nature and robustness of the anomalies. They provide pointers for future work programs. The following observations are drawn from the data:

Stream Sediment Images (Figs 5, 9, 10, 11, 12)

- There are significant areas that are not covered by stream sediment sampling especially in the south-central portion of the licence area.
- The images of individual elements show a significant number of sample points for which Pasmenco have not been able to obtain data. Again, these are in the central and south portions of the licence area.
- The Zn results show a distinctive anomalous zone trending SSE along from the East Renison mineralised zones (tin and base metals). The Pb and Cu plots are less distinctive except immediately north and south of the Pieman.
- The Cu plot shows a broad anomaly over the Exe River area in the north central portion of the licence and also a south-east trend from north of Pine Hill Granite and south east to the Hercules and Mount Read Mines on the central-east sector of the licence area within the Rosebery Mine Lease. This may indicate a granite cupola trending in this direction.
- The coincident RGB image indicates the Hercules area to be a major (Zn, Pb, Cu) anomaly, but the north-east trend is still distinctive. Two Pb+Cu anomalies also occur in this trend. To the north the East Renison Zone is highlighted as a Zn, Pb, Cu anomaly north and south of the Pieman River and at Exe River a Cu and Zn zone occurs. Spot highs which must necessarily be disregarded at this stage, occur at several places in the south-western sector of the Dundas licence.

Soil Images (Figs 7, 13, 14, 15, 16)

- Numerous grids occur throughout the licence area upon which no geochemical data is available which makes further interpretation difficult.
- Zinc soil data shows an anomaly associated with the N-S ultramafic unit east of Exe Creek area. Copper is more pronounced further north towards the Pieman River.
- Cu anomalies occur throughout the other grids, but no distinctive patterns are discernible.
- The RGB image shows the Exe River area to be anomalous in Cu with some small Pb+Cu with a line of anomalous Zn (? over the ultramafics to the W).

Rock Chip Images (Figs 17, 18, 19, 20)

- A short zone trending NW in the south central portion of the grid for Pb-Zn covering the Great South Comet - Kominsky workings stands out on the plots.
- Only spot highs occur on the other figures.

7.4 Metallogenic Modelling

The geochemical data allows an evaluation of the near surface potential and areas of 'leakage' from deeper sources. Clearly there is inadequate coverage to date to allow a comprehensive analysis of the tenement.

The prospectivity analysis involved the development of a metallogenic model (Fig 21) that utilises the geochemical anomalism (soils, stream, rock chips), the underlying 1:25,000 geology polygon of the CVC (in purple tones) and the interpreted structural (fault/shear) framework derived from geological and geophysical interpretations. The structures are buffered to 100m to highlight anomalism proximal to them.

Due to the lack of a good coverage, the data only shows a few trends:

- The N-S anomaly in the north central portion of the licence which is underlain by an ultramafic.
- A distinctive anomaly proximal to the Hercules Mine area which probably trends NNE to the Rosebery Mine.
- A distinctive, but weaker, parallel trend to the west of the Hercules Mine.

Work is in progress to test the robustness of the modelling.

8. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- The area is structurally complex with numerous contact zones and structural discontinuities. The review completed during 1996-97 has highlighted some areas in their own right, but a detailed synopsis needs to be completed to standardise fault names, prospect names and regional geology.
- Despite intensive exploration completed over the area since the early 1940s, only small, but many, resources have been located. These include:
 - the Kominsky-South Comet Mine trend up to 60,000t @ 8% Pb, 7.4% Zn and 8 oz Ag/t with 30,000t of probable ore
 - the East Renison Pieman Vein (tin zone) of 430,000t @ 1% Sn, 0.18% Cu, 8 g/t Ag and the East Renison Salmon Vein of 830,000t @ 3.17% Pb, 2.24% Zn and 104 g/t Ag. The last two zones may fall outside the licence area, but it is only by 100m or so.
 - The most economic intercept was in diamond drill hole S 969 on the Grand Prize Fault which intersected 3m @ 5.21% Sn, 0.23% Cu and 13 g/t Ag from 406.8m to 409.3m. Gold assays in high sulphide zones were by ASS, thus significantly understating the gold content.
- Of the limited gold exploration completed to date, only extremely high sulphide ores have registrable gold. As exploration has as far been unable to locate significant sulphide lodes, the general gold tenor of the area is disappointing. To this must be added, that gold assaying has not been routinely carried out and many areas appear to have the right alteration assemblages to host significant gold.
- The gold assays contained in Pasminco's GIS are shown in Figure 22. The values are in ppm Au which are considered suspect, as they have not been confirmed in hard copy. This shows a very anomalous series of gold rock chip values occur on the ? 'Godkin Ridge' area (central-western licence) with values up to 29 g/t Au. A further very anomalous sample occurs NW of the Hercules Mine within EL 21/96 and both these areas should be followed up.
- Drill hole RBE 5 (Comstaff EL 5/63) intersected 4.9m @ 13.1% Pb, 2.5% Zn and 434 g/t Ag. A review of exploration around this hole to see if exploration has closed off this potential lode should be undertaken.
- The southern extensions of the East Renison tin and base metal zones have not been properly evaluated and as they trend onto the Dundas licence, a detailed collation of data over this area is recommended.
- The Colebrook Hill area was extensively explored in the early 1980s by the EZ-Getty Oil JV over EL 1/62. It is concluded that the area is a copper-tungsten skarn zone

contained in a steeply dipping lode only 2-3m wide with only weak copper-gold mineralisation. However, one stream sediment sample draining the Colebrook Hill area returned 54ppb Au and should be further investigated.

- Plan to undertake a review of all prior electrical geophysical surveys in the area.
- Consideration is being given to a helicopter-borne EM survey in 1997-98 year.

9. **EXPENDITURE**

Total expenditure for all work undertaken by Pasmenco Exploration within Dundas EL 21/96 for the twelve month period to the end of September 1997 was \$94,246. A detailed expenditure statement is given below.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Personnel | 23,386 |
| Travel and Accommodation | 148 |
| Geological Consultants | 350 |
| Geochemical Consultants & Assays | |
| Geophysical Surveys & Consultants | |
| Other Consultants | |
| Drilling | |
| Stores & Supplies | 40 |
| Vehicles Plant & Equipment | |
| Land | 1,398 |
| Computing | |
| Office | 60,357 |
| Administration Fee 10% | 8,567 |
| Total Tenement Expenditure | \$94,246 |

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11. KEYWORDS & LOCALITY

Zinc, Lead, Copper, Silver, Tin, Arsenopyrite, Tennantite, Dundas, Oonah Formation, Success Creek, Rosebery Fault, Pine Hill Granite.

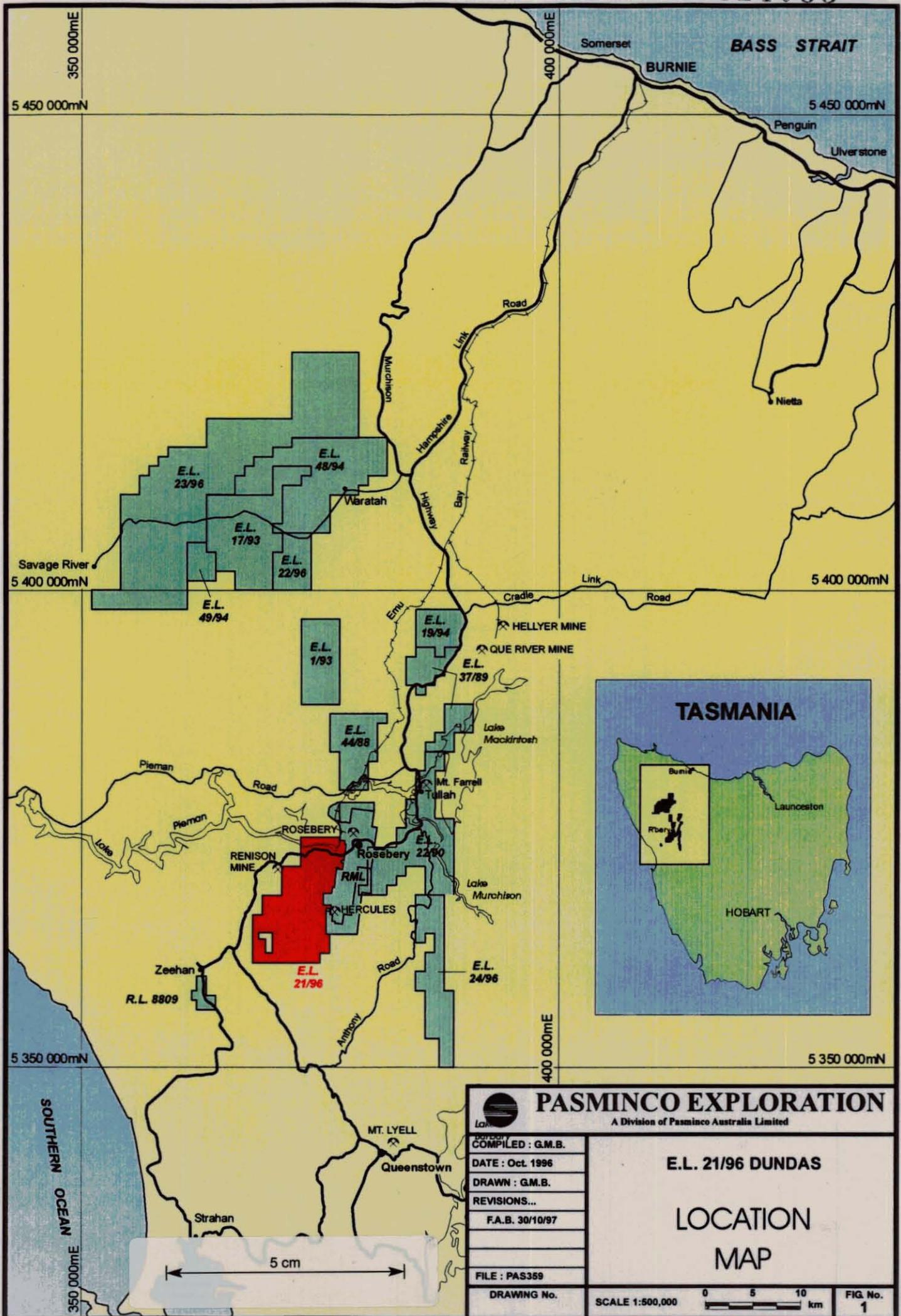
Queenstown SK 55-5, Mount Dundas, Rosebery, Montezuma, Renison Bell.

TABLE 1: Previous Work in EL 21/96 Dundas Area (partially after Crossing 1990)

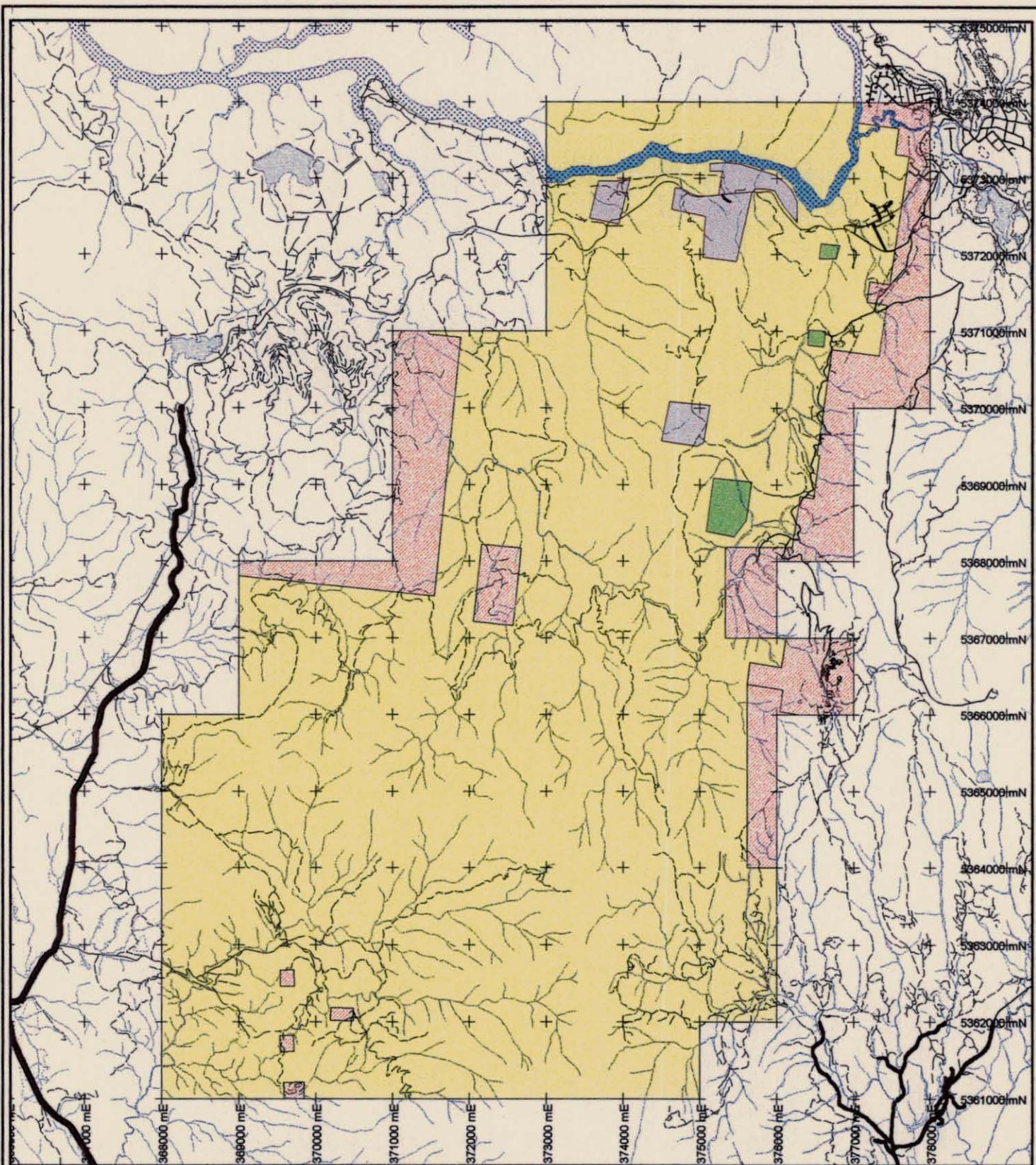
| COMPANY | PERIOD | PROSPECT(S) | COMMODITIES | METHODS | RESULTS |
|--------------------|---------|---|----------------|--|--|
| BHR | 1959/60 | Razorback Grand Prize | Sn | Turam, Sp Magnetics | Inconclusive except over known mineralisation. |
| PLACER | 1964/66 | Razorback Grand Prize | Sn | Underground Drill Mining | No new orebodies found. The prospects are not connected. |
| NCGF | 1966/71 | N Dundas (Montezuma) | Sn | Magnetics, VHEM Mapping Geochem | Coincident Magnetic and Tin-in-Soil anomaly on Montezuma Fault. Not considered worth drilling |
| GEOPHOTO | 1968/74 | Dundas | Pb Zn Ag | IP, REM, SP, Mag Mapping Geochem 79 Drill Holes | Intensive drilling located Pb Zn Ag in several thin fissure veins separated by barren host rocks. Didn't meet corporate objectives. |
| COMSTAFF | 1970/85 | E Renison Godkin | Sn | IP, Input, Mag Mapping 58 Drill Holes | Intensive drilling defined: Fenton's Tin Vein; 0.43Mt x 1% Sn, 0.2% Cu Salmon Vein; 0.83Mt x 3% Pb, 2% Zn Godkin; 0.3Mt x 0.9% Sn |
| CSR | 1976/87 | Nevada Razorback Montezuma Carbine Hill | Sn Cu Pb Zn Au | Em, Mag, IP Dighem, Input Mapping Stream Geochem. Soil Geochem 7 Drill holes | Several geochem anomalies identified and followed up but more were drilled. Airborne geophysical anomalies were followed up by 7 unsuccessful holes. |
| EZ/GETTY EZ/CSR | 1978/86 | Colebrook Hill Ring River Mt Dundas Montezuma | Sn Cu | Input, Dighem Turam, IP Mapping Geochem. 28 Drill holes | Several encouraging Sn and/or Cu intersections as Colebrook Hill (23 holes). Only minor Sn, Pb intersections on Montezuma Fault (5 holes). Deep hole proposed - not completed. |
| MINOPS P/L | 1979/84 | Godkin Prospect | Sn | Gridding, soil, geophysics, drilling | Comstaff and Paringa JV into Godkin area outlined inferred resource 300,000t @ 0.9% Sn. |

TABLE 1: Previous Work in EL 21/96 Dundas Area (partially after Crossing 1990)

| COMPANY | PERIOD | PROSPECT(S) | COMMODITIES | METHODS | RESULTS |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|--|---|
| RENISON LTD | 1971/87 | Grand Prize (Fault) North Dundas Grid Commonwealth Hill Razorback Grid Kapi Carbine Hill Serpentine Hill | Sn Cu Asbestos, PGM | Gridding, mapping, Airborne EM, drilling. Soil/rock geochem. IP, Dighem. | Extremely deep diamond drilling on the Kapi Fault returned in S 652, 313.4-313.9m 0.5m @ 2.14% Cu. Grand Prize Fault: S 947A @ 534.8m tourmaline alteration zone. S 969: 406.8-409.8 - 3m @ 5.21% Sn, 0.23% Cu, 13 g/t Ag 408.4-409.8 - 1.4m @ 10.93% Sn |
| ROGER POLTOCK GEOLOGICAL P/L | 1986/88 | Colebrook Hill | Au Cu W | SS | Concluded Colebrook Hill was a thin skarn alteration system. |
| RGC EXPLORATION P/L | 1987/95 1988/95 (Dundas & Moore's Pimple) | Montezuma Grid Ring River Wallace Prospect Greens Prospect | Sn Au | Gridding, prospect mapping, rock chip sampling, IP | MZ 004 182.1-183.7 1.6m @ 19.25% As, 725ppm Sb and 0.54 g/t Au. |



| | |
|---|---|
|  PASMINCO EXPLORATION A Division of Pasmenco Australia Limited | |
| COMPILED : G.M.B. DATE : Oct. 1996 DRAWN : G.M.B. REVISIONS... F.A.B. 30/10/97 | E.L. 21/96 DUNDAS LOCATION MAP |
| FILE : PAS359 DRAWING No. | SCALE 1:500,000  km |
| | FIG. No. 1 |



PAMINCO EXPLORATION

**Figure 2:
EL21/96 - Dundas,
Land Tenure Map.
Scale = 1:70,000**

| Land Tenure | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| | Crown Land / State Forest |
| | Crown Reserve |
| | Mining Lease |
| | Private Property |
| | Vested in HEC |

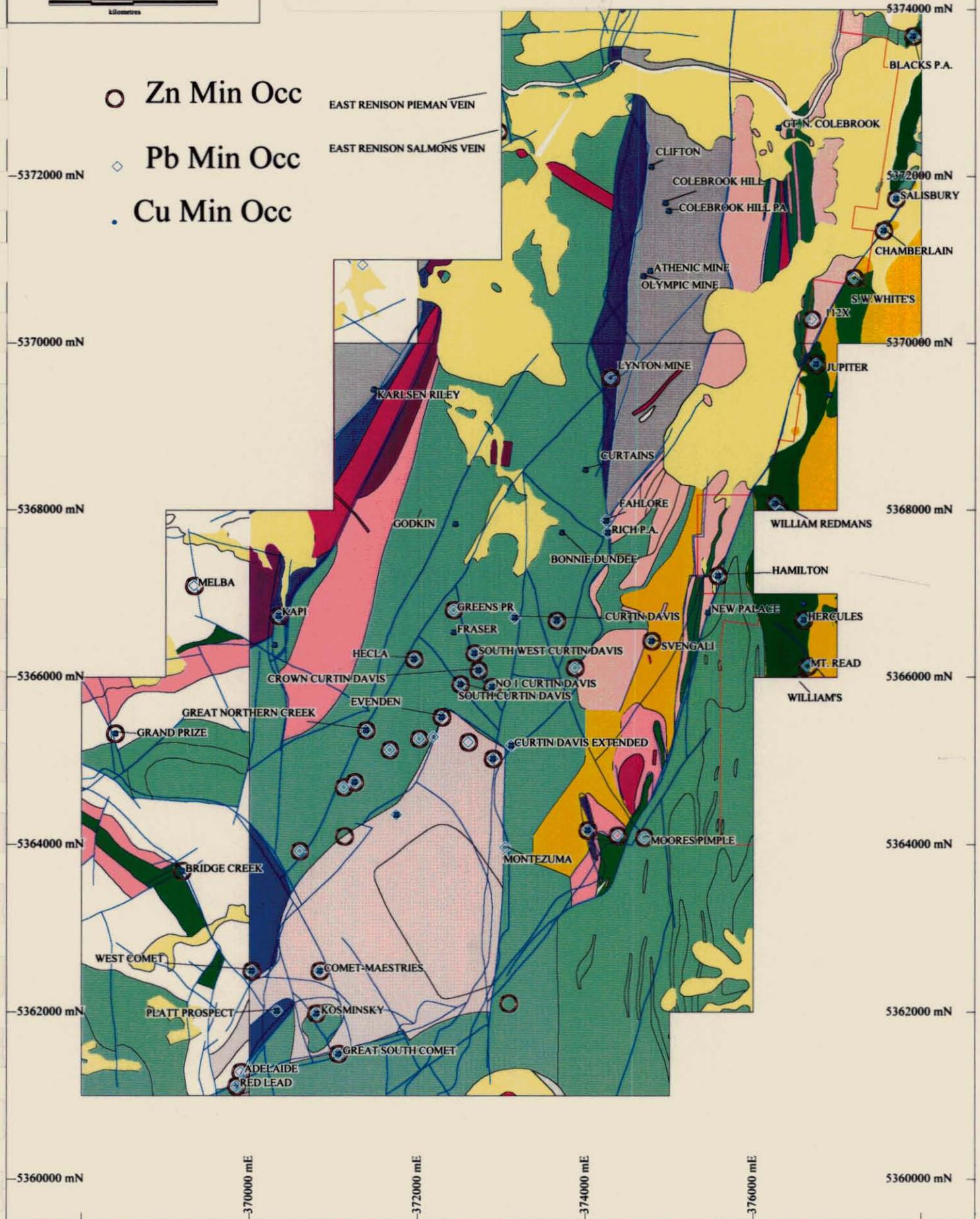
5 cm

414034

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Pasmenco Exploration | |
| Date: 21/10/1987 | Dundas EL 21/96 |
| Author: FCM | 1:25k Geology |
| Office Map | Mineral Occurrences |
| Fig. 4 | |
| Scale: 1:80000 | Projection: AMG Zone 55 (AGD 84) |

5 cm

- Zn Min Occ
- ◇ Pb Min Occ
- Cu Min Occ



Pasminco Exploration

Date: 21/10/1997

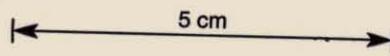
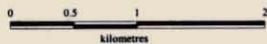
Author: FCM

Office: Meib

Fig. 5

Scale: 1:80000 Projection: AMG Zone 56 (AGD 84)

Dundas EL 21/96
Stream Sediment Sampling
Drainage



372000 mE

374000 mE

376000 mE

378000 mE

5372000 mN

5370000 mN

5368000 mN

5366000 mN

5364000 mN

5362000 mN

5360000 mN

5374000 mN

5372000 mN

5370000 mN

5368000 mN

5366000 mN

5364000 mN

5362000 mN

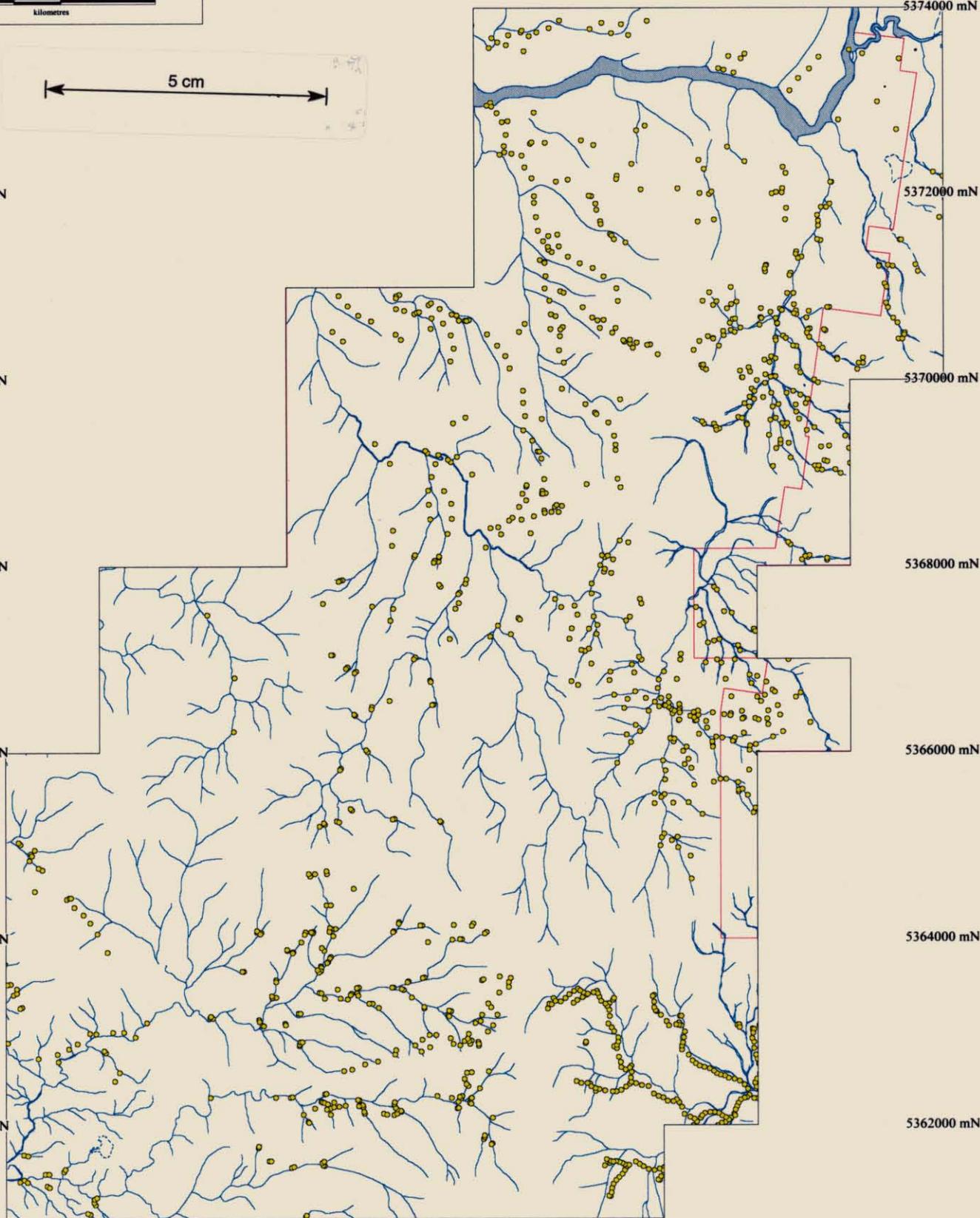
5360000 mN

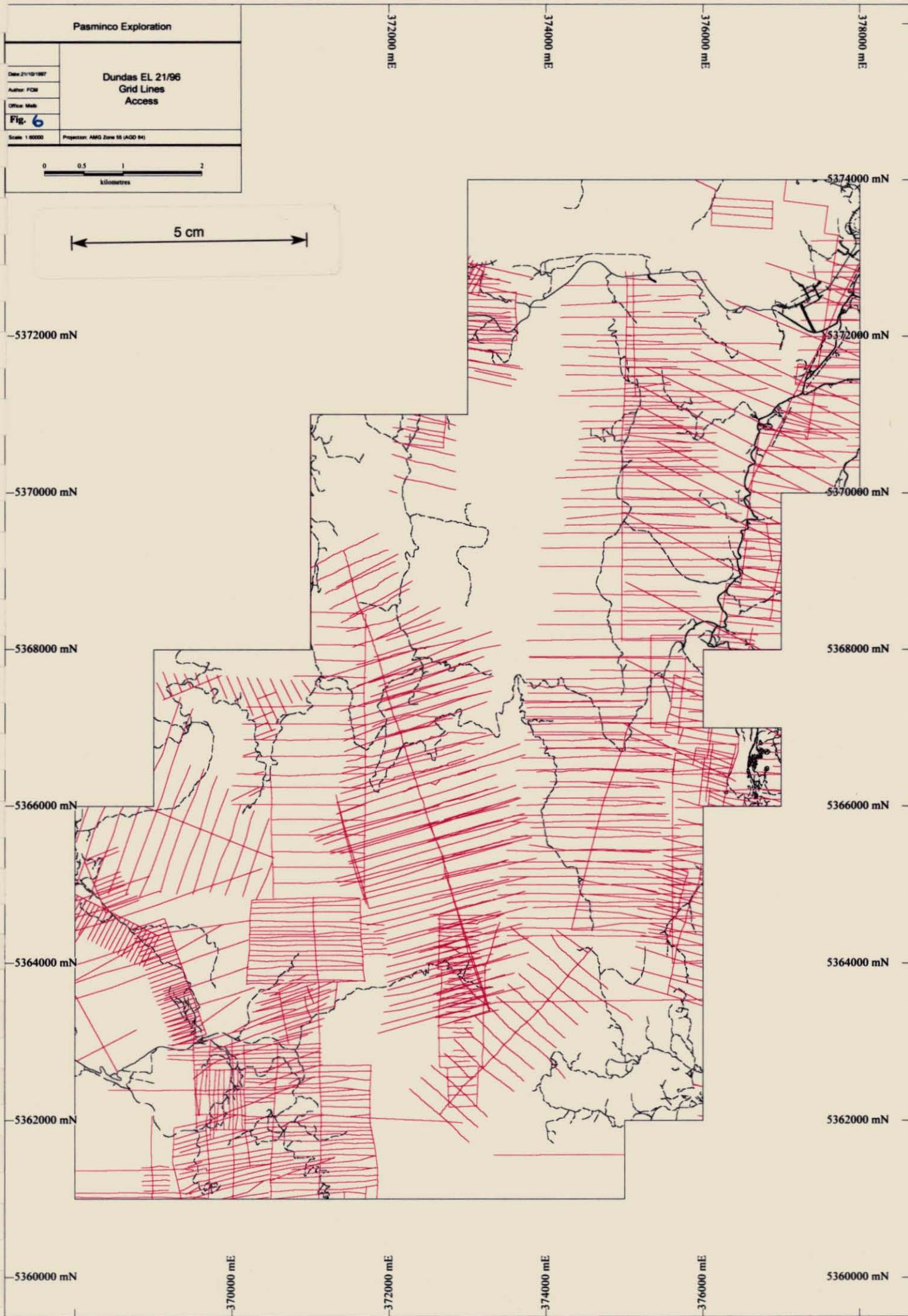
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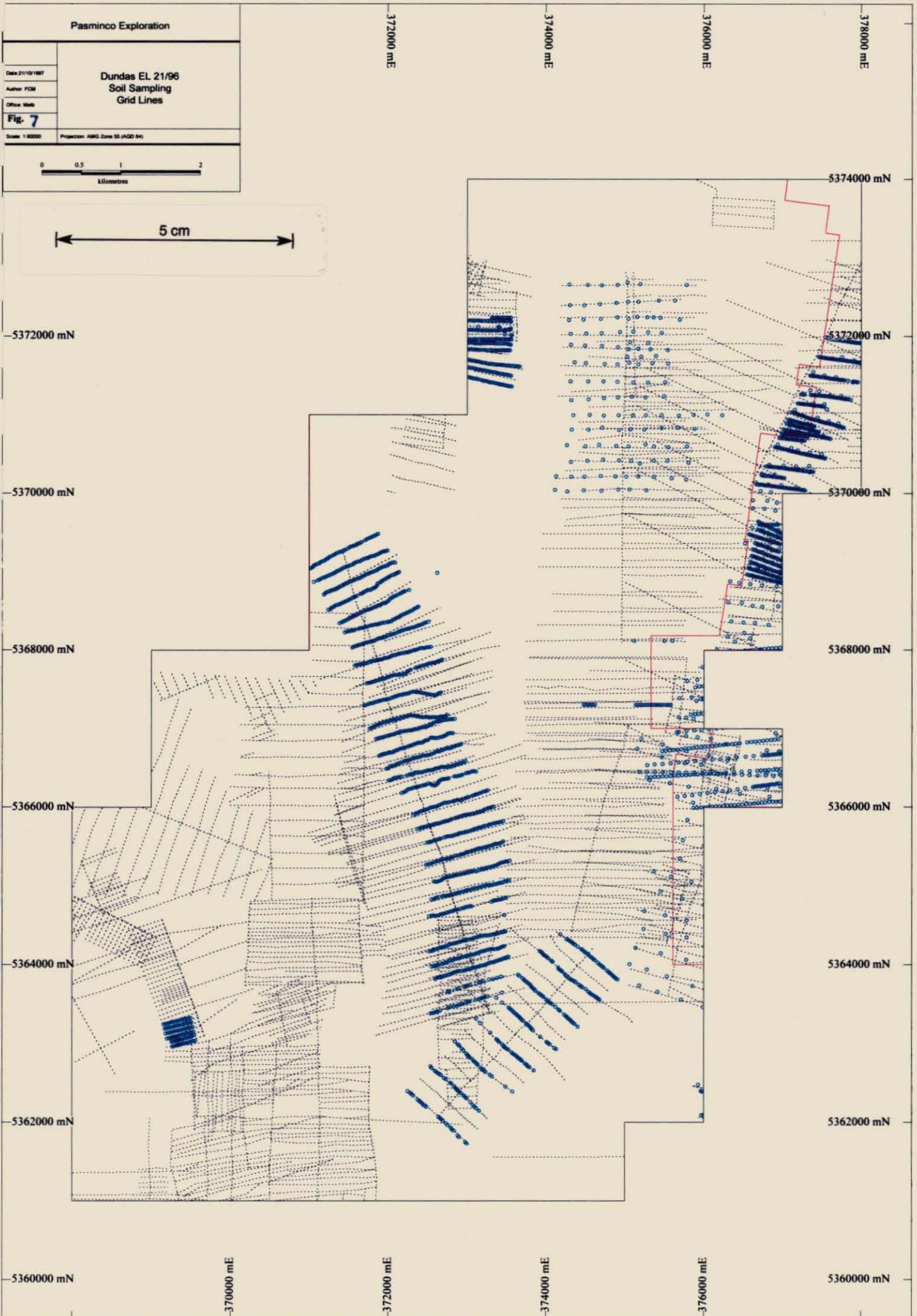
372000 mE

374000 mE

376000 mE





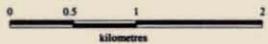


Pasminco Exploration

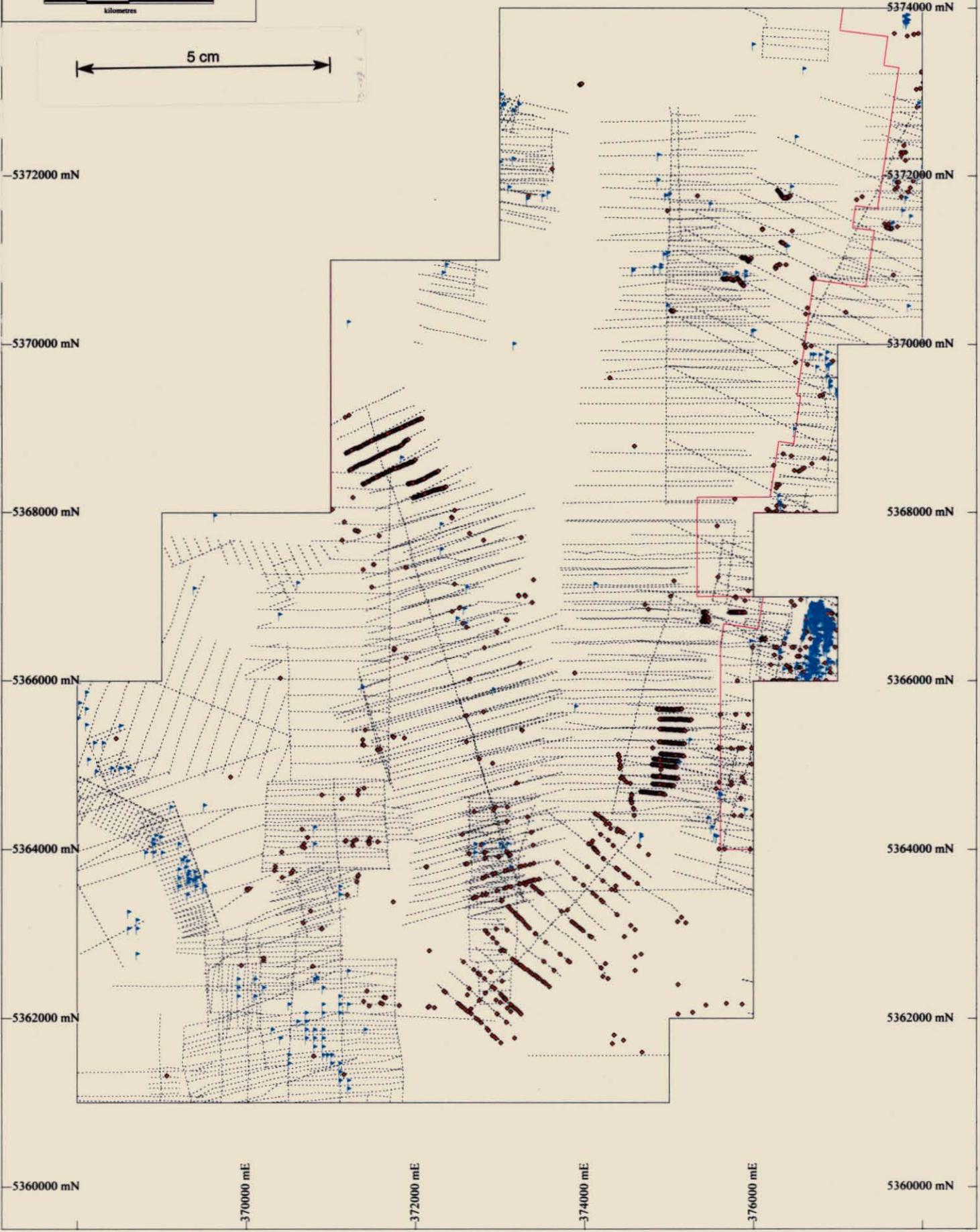
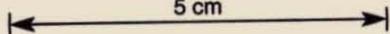
| | |
|------------------|--|
| Date: 21/10/1987 | Dundas EL 21/96 Rock Chip Sampling Drill Collars Grid Lines |
| Author: PGM | |
| Office: Mdb | |

Fig. 8

Scale: 1:10000 Projection: AMG Zone 55 (AGD 84)

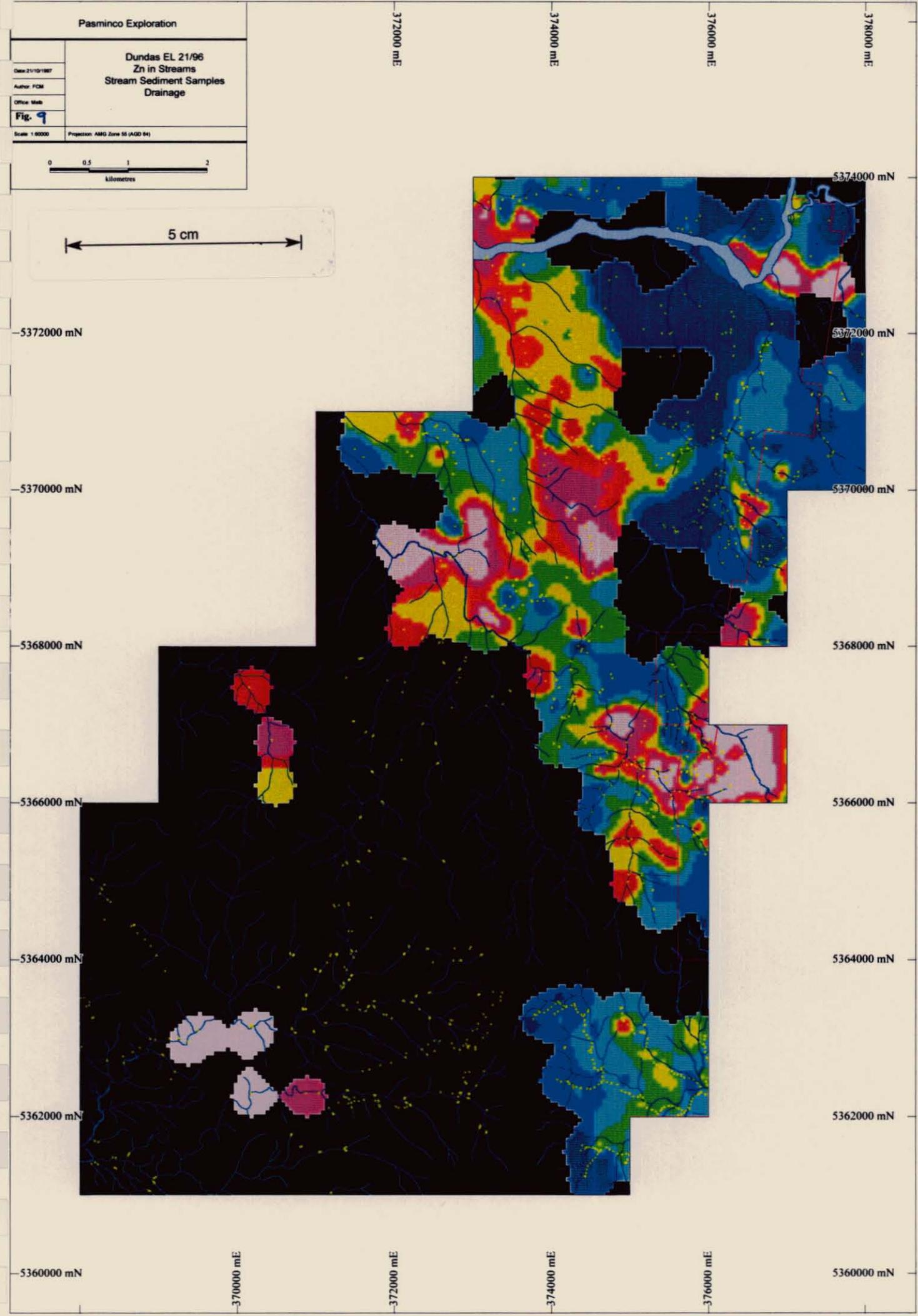
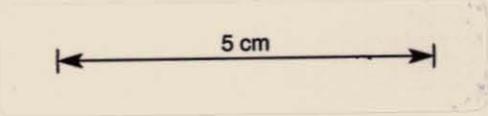


5 cm



| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Pasmenco Exploration | |
| Dundas EL 21/96 Zn in Streams Stream Sediment Samples Drainage | |
| Date: 21/10/1997 | |
| Author: FGM | |
| Office: M&E | |
| Fig. 9 | |
| Scale: 1:80000 | Projection: AMG Zone 56 (AGD 84) |

0 0.5 1 2
kilometres



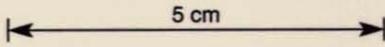
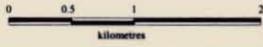
Pasminco Exploration

Date: 21/10/1987
Author: FCM
Office: Mtb

Dundas EL 21/96
Pb in Streams
Stream Sediment Samples
Drainage

Fig. 10

Scale: 1:80000 Projection: AMG Zone 56 (AGD 84)



372000 mE

374000 mE

376000 mE

378000 mE

5372000 mN

5370000 mN

5368000 mN

5366000 mN

5364000 mN

5362000 mN

5360000 mN

5374000 mN

5372000 mN

5370000 mN

5368000 mN

5366000 mN

5364000 mN

5362000 mN

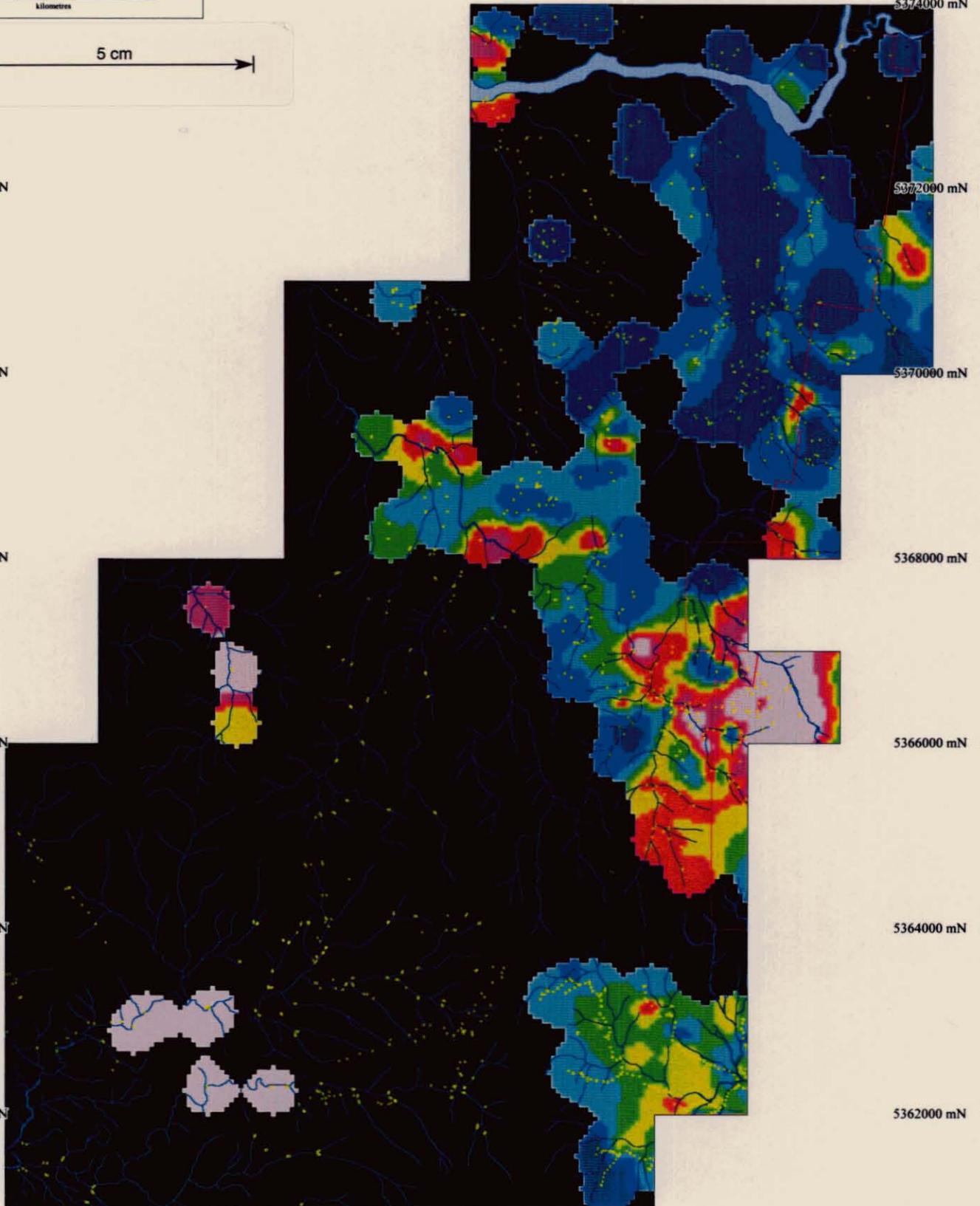
5360000 mN

370000 mE

372000 mE

374000 mE

376000 mE



| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Pasminco Exploration | |
| Dundas EL 21/96 Cu in Streams Stream Sediment Samples Drainage | |
| Date: 21/10/1987 | |
| Author: FCM | |
| Office: Meib | |
| Fig. 11 | |
| Scale: 1:50000 | Projection: AMG Zone 55 (AGD 84) |



372000 mE 374000 mE 376000 mE 378000 mE

5 cm

5372000 mN

5370000 mN

5368000 mN

5366000 mN

5364000 mN

5362000 mN

5360000 mN

5374000 mN

5372000 mN

5370000 mN

5368000 mN

5366000 mN

5364000 mN

5362000 mN

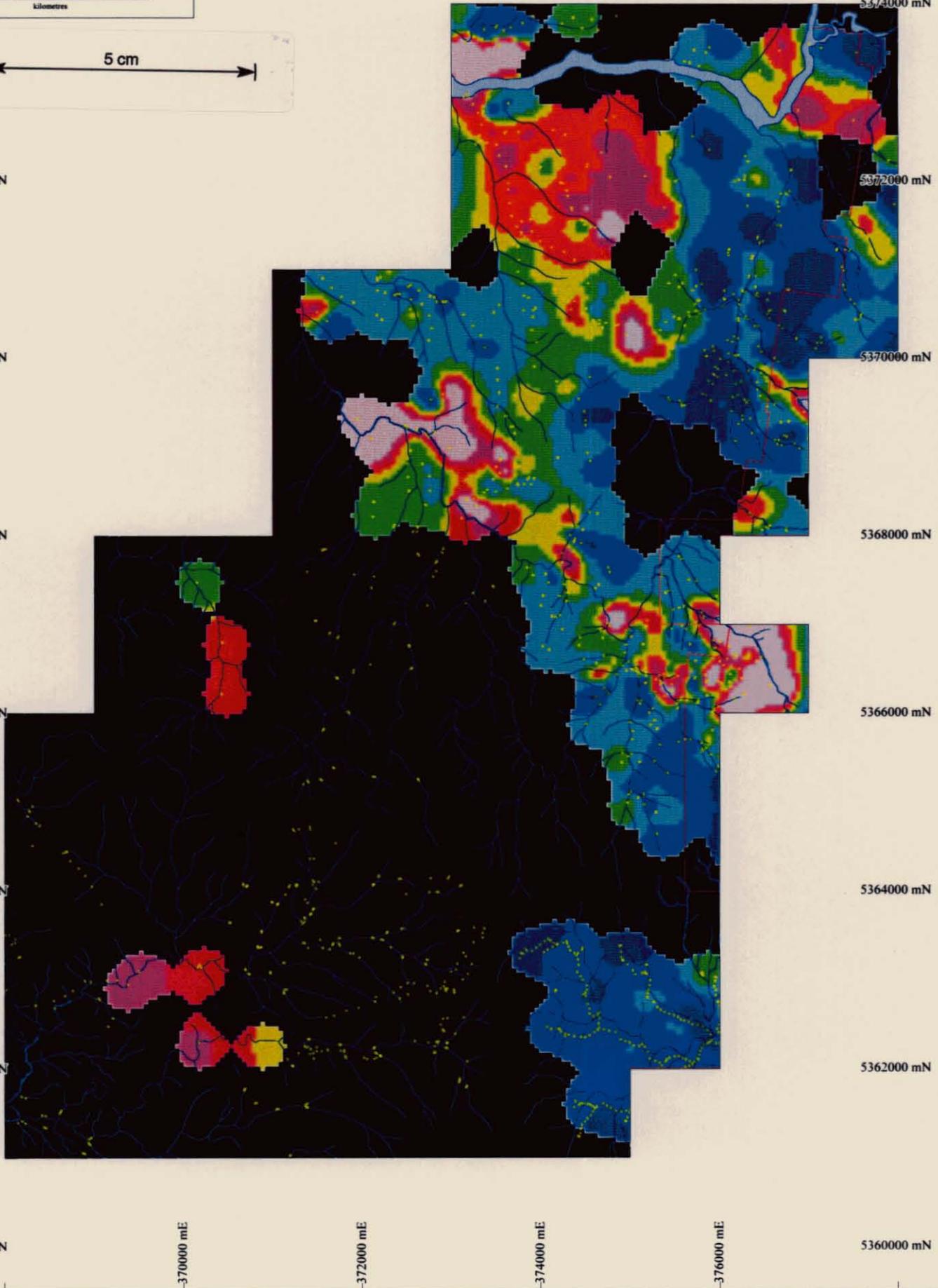
5360000 mN

370000 mE

372000 mE

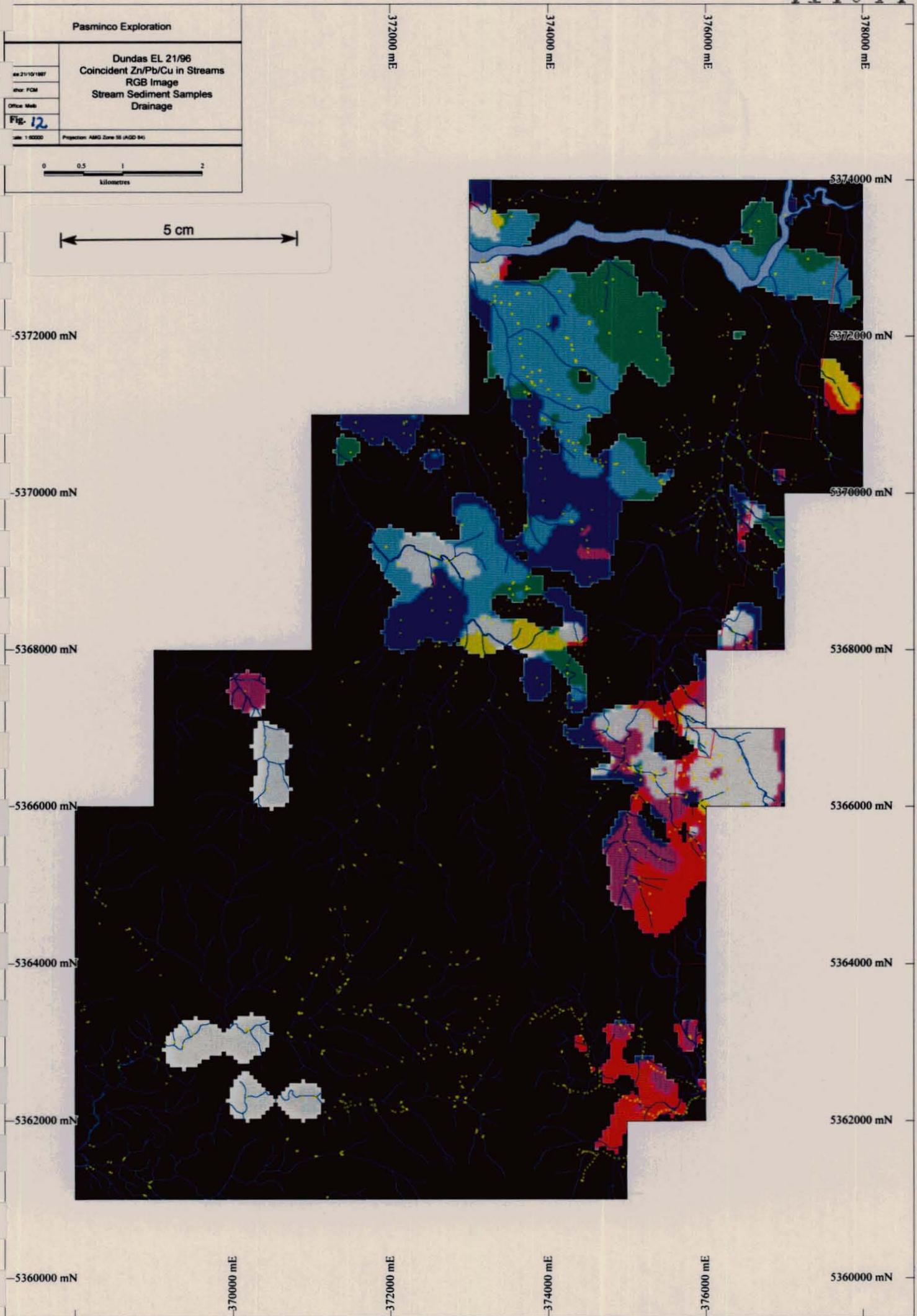
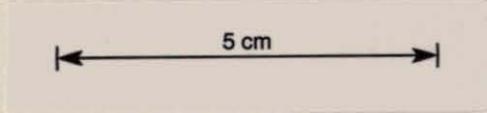
374000 mE

376000 mE



| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Pasmenco Exploration | |
| Dundas EL 21/96 Coincident Zn/Pb/Cu in Streams RGB Image Stream Sediment Samples Drainage | |
| 21/10/1997 | |
| thor FCM | |
| Office Map | |
| Fig. 12 | |
| Scale 1:80000 | Projection AMG Zone 56 (AGD 84) |

0 0.5 1 2
kilometres

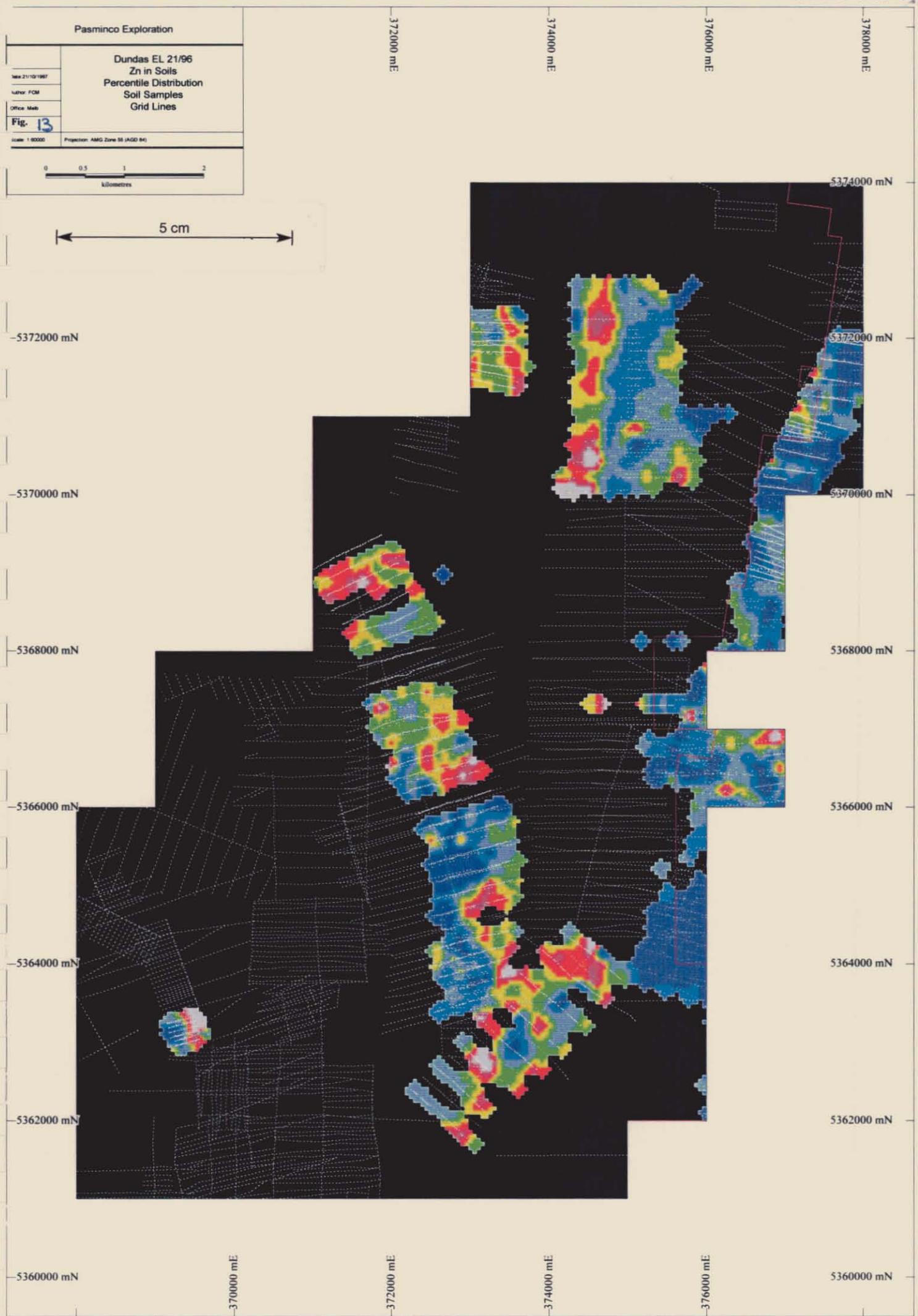


Pasminco Exploration

| | |
|------------|----------------------|
| Map No. | Dundas EL 21/96 |
| Date | 21/10/1987 |
| Author | FCM |
| Office | Mab |
| Fig. No. | 13 |
| Scale | 1:80000 |
| Projection | AMG Zone 58 (AGD 84) |

0 0.5 1 2
kilometres

5 cm



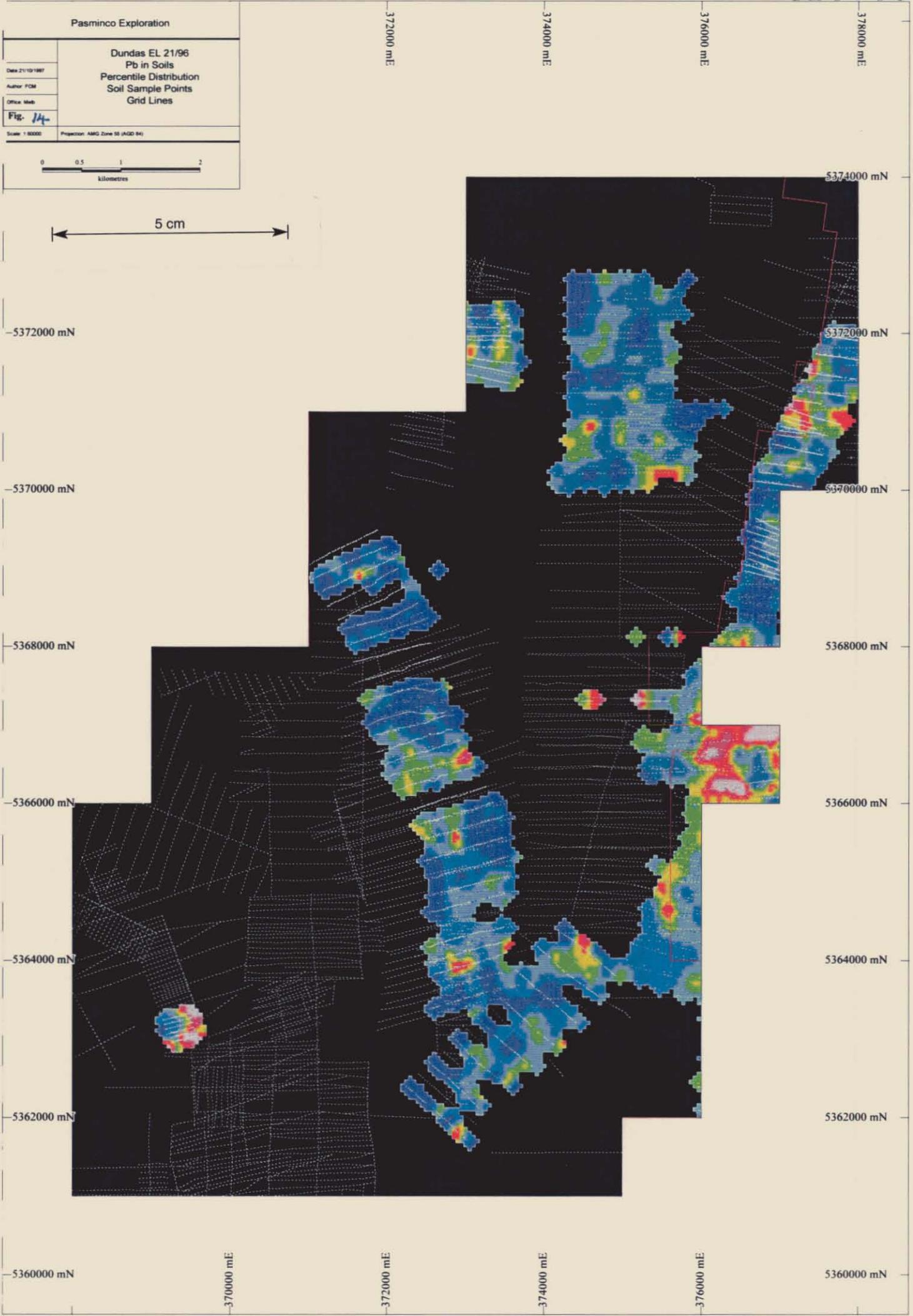
Pasminco Exploration

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Date: 21/10/1987 | Dundas EL 21/96 Pb in Soils Percentile Distribution Soil Sample Points Grid Lines |
| Author: FCM | |
| Office: Mels | |
| Fig. 14 | |

Scale: 1:80000 Projection: AMG Zone 55 (AGD 84)



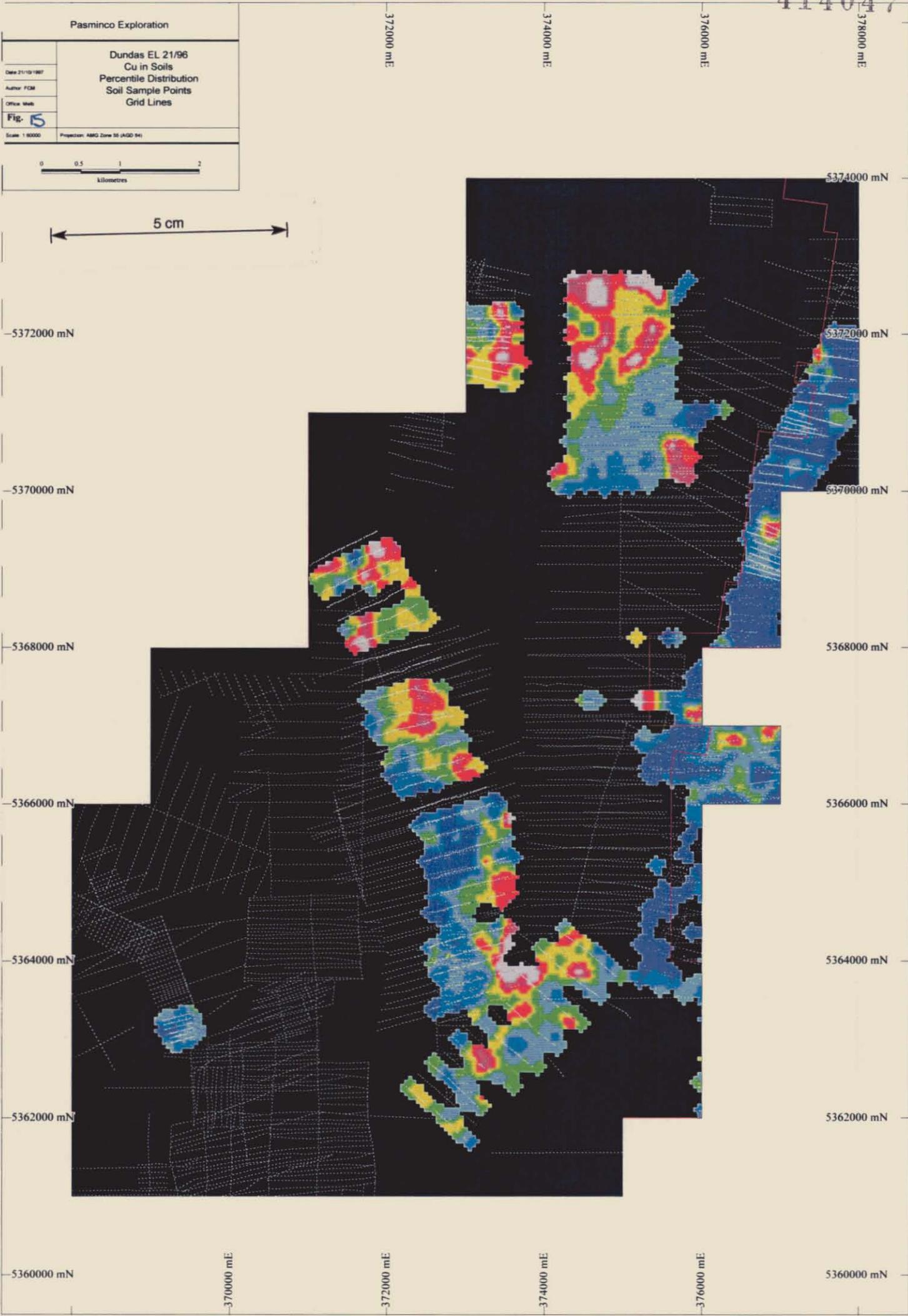
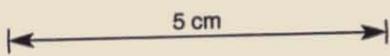
5 cm



Pasminco Exploration

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Date: 21/10/1987 | Dundas EL 21/96 Cu in Soils Percentile Distribution Soil Sample Points Grid Lines |
| Author: FCM | |
| Office: Mtb | |
| Fig. 15 | |

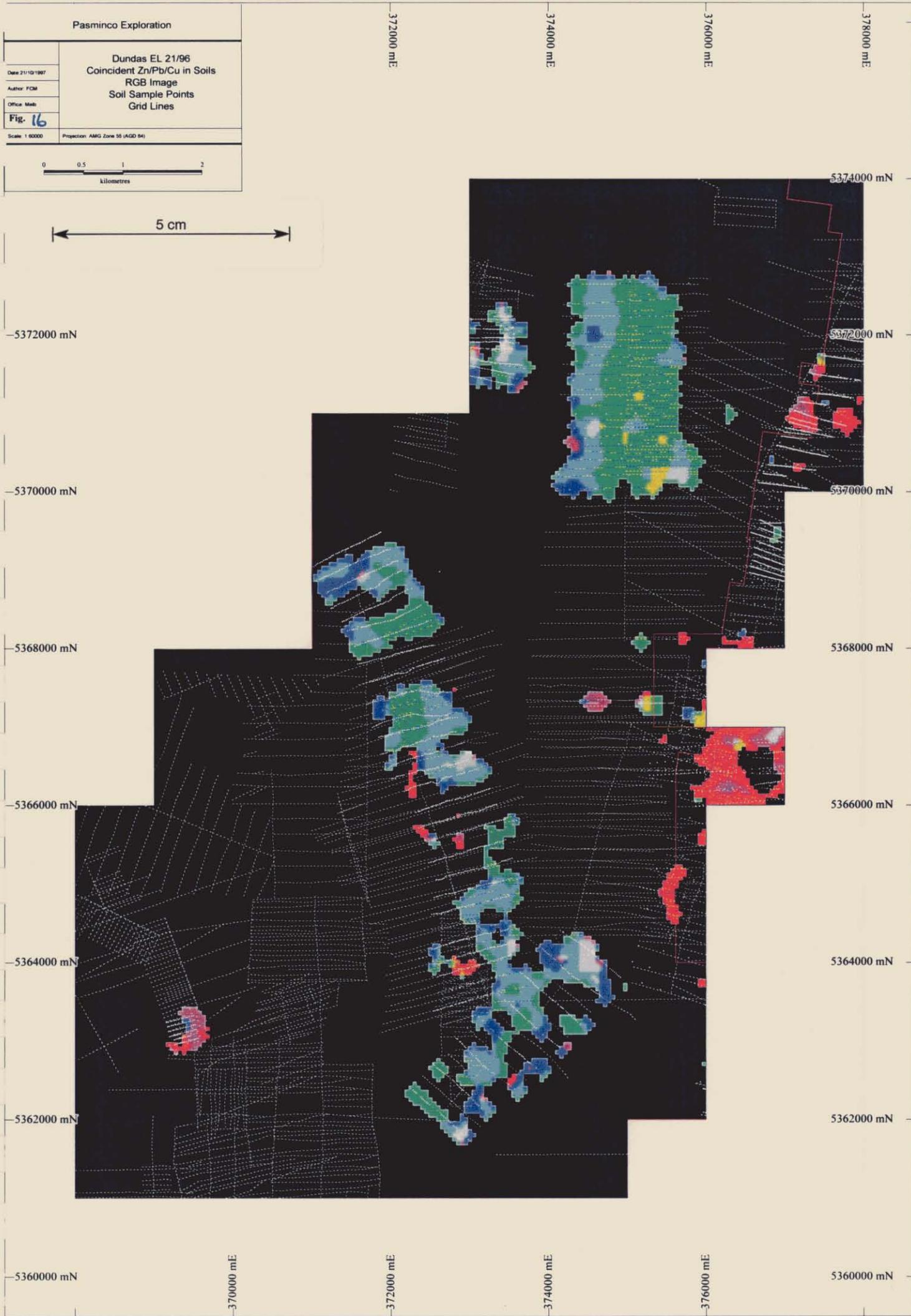
Scale: 1:80000 Projection: AMG Zone 55 (AGD 84)



| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Pasmaenco Exploration | |
| Dundas EL 21/96 Coincident Zn/Pb/Cu in Soils RGB Image Soil Sample Points Grid Lines | |
| Date: 21/10/1997 | |
| Author: FCM | |
| Office: Meib | |
| Fig. 16 | |
| Scale: 1:80000 | Projection: AMG Zone 55 (AGD 84) |

0 0.5 1 2
kilometres

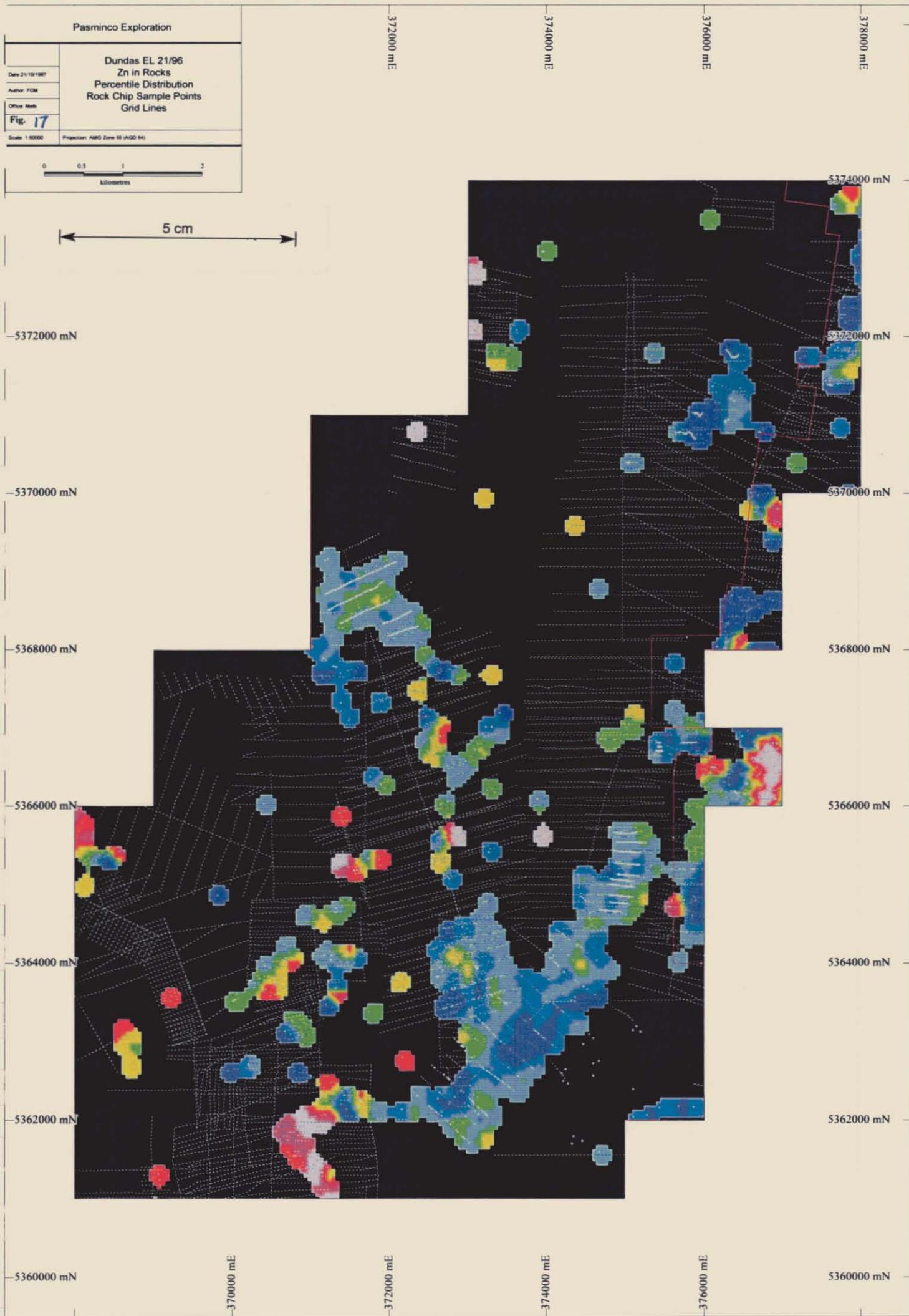
5 cm



| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Pasmaenco Exploration | |
| Dundas EL 21/96 Zn in Rocks Percentile Distribution Rock Chip Sample Points Grid Lines | |
| Date: 21/10/1987 | |
| Author: FCM | |
| Office: Meib | |
| Fig. 17 | |
| Scale: 1:80000 | Projection: AMG Zone 56 (AGD 84) |



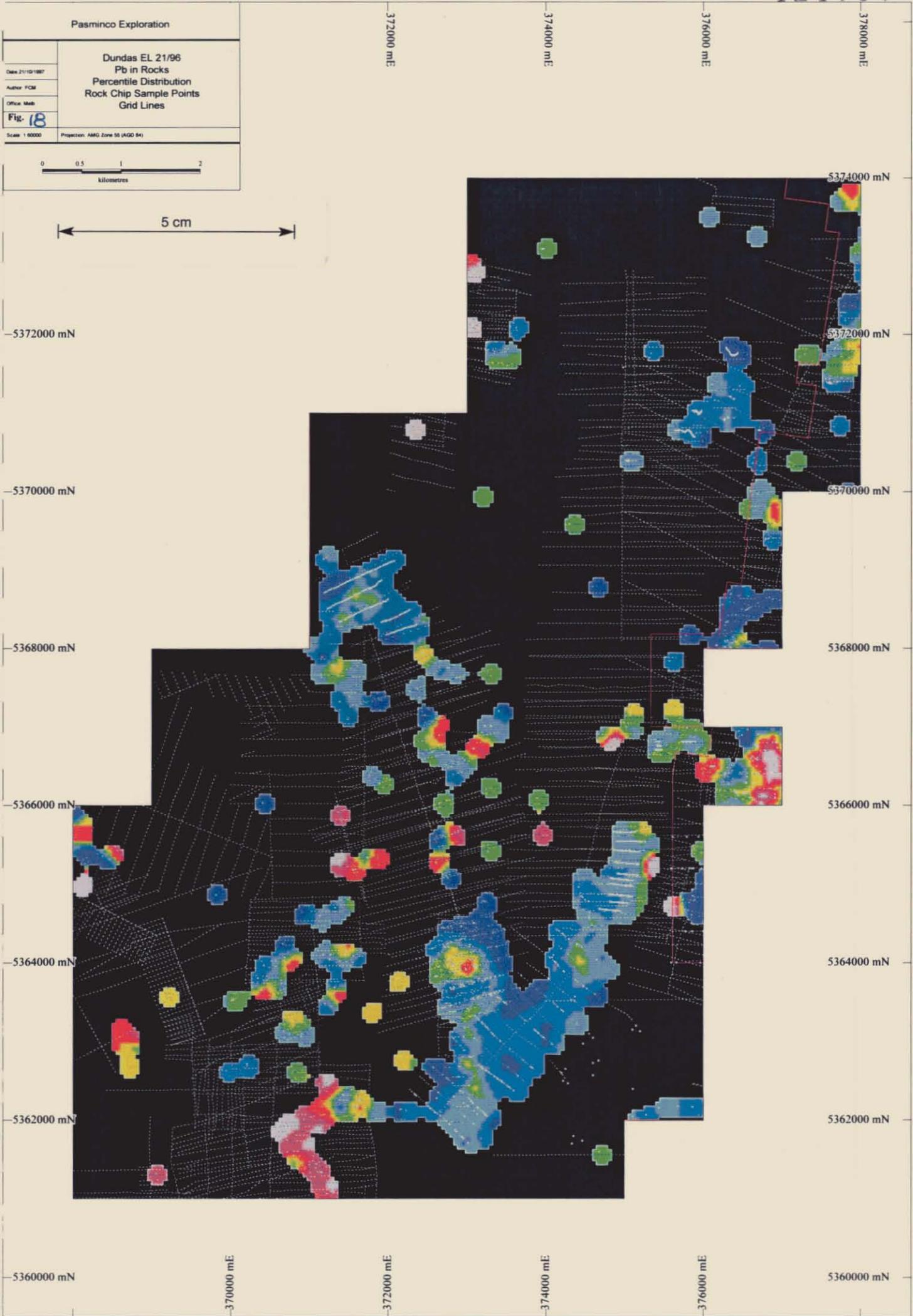
5 cm



| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Pasminco Exploration | |
| Dundas EL 21/96 Pb in Rocks Percentile Distribution Rock Chip Sample Points Grid Lines | |
| Date: 27/10/1987 | |
| Author: PGM | |
| Office: MAB | |
| Fig. 18 | |
| Scale: 1:90000 | Projection: AMG Zone 58 (AGD 84) |

0 0.5 1 2
kilometres

5 cm



Pasminco Exploration

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Map 21/10/1987 | Dundas EL 21/96 Cu in Rocks Percentile Distribution Rock Chip Sample Points Grid Lines |
| Author: FCM | |
| Office: Meib | |

Fig. 19

Scale: 1:80000 Projection: AMG Zone 50 (AGD 84)



372000 mE 374000 mE 376000 mE 378000 mE

5 cm

-5372000 mN

-5370000 mN

-5368000 mN

-5366000 mN

-5364000 mN

-5362000 mN

-5360000 mN

5374000 mN

5372000 mN

5370000 mN

5368000 mN

5366000 mN

5364000 mN

5362000 mN

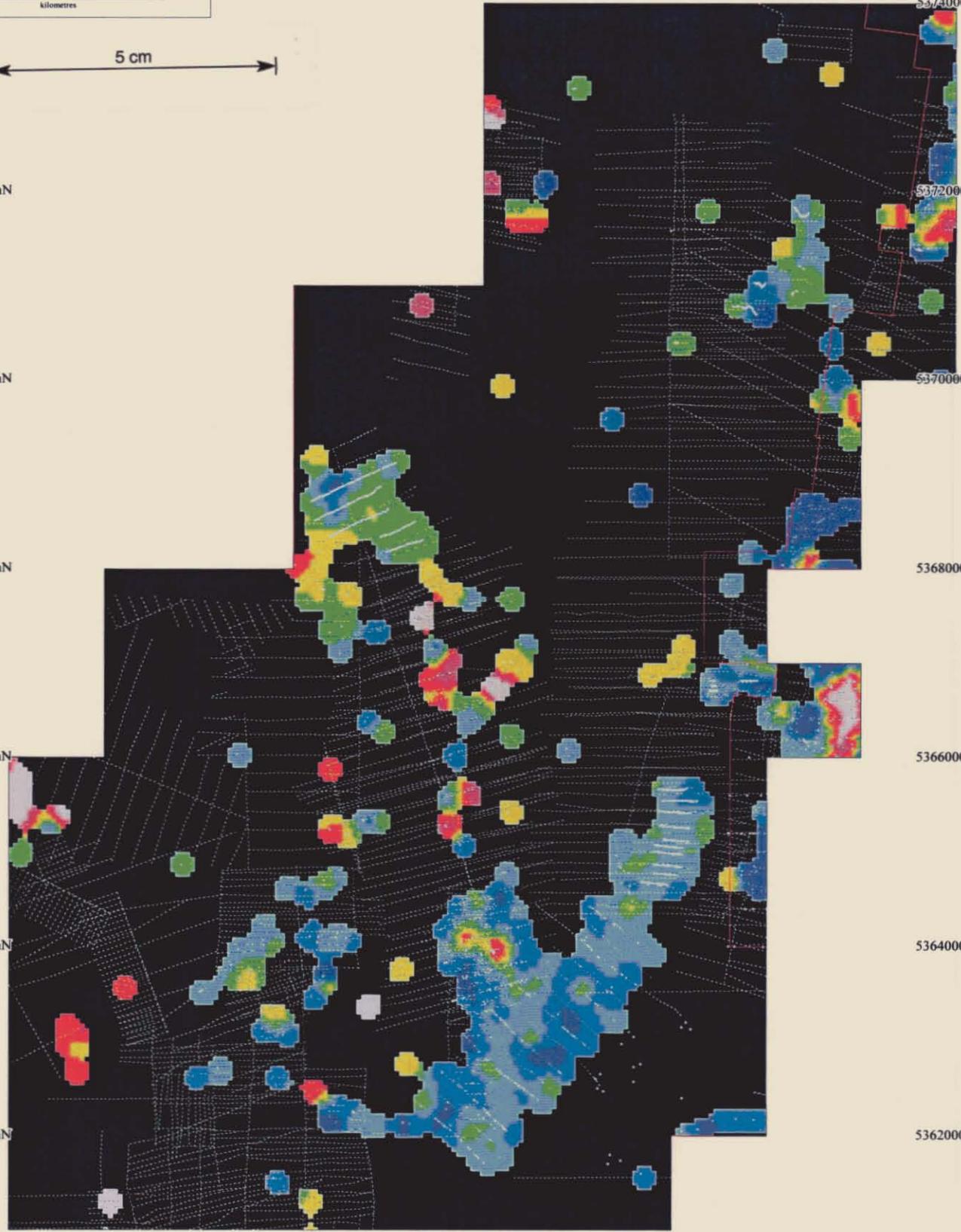
5360000 mN

-370000 mE

-372000 mE

-374000 mE

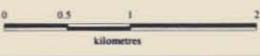
-376000 mE



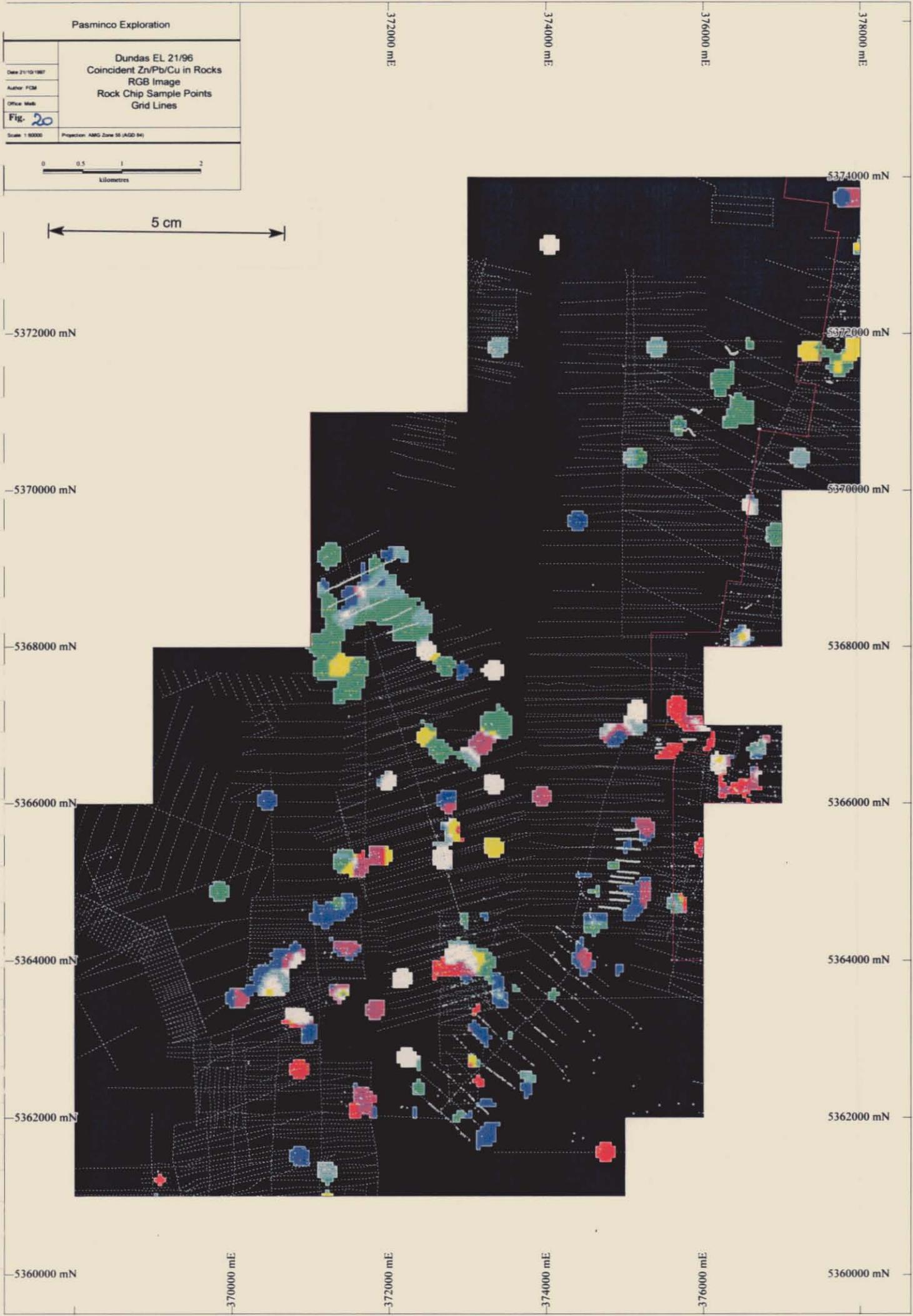
Pasminco Exploration

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Date: 21/10/1987 | Dundas EL 21/96 Coincident Zn/Pb/Cu in Rocks RGB Image Rock Chip Sample Points Grid Lines |
| Author: FCM | |
| Office: Msh | |
| Fig. 20 | |

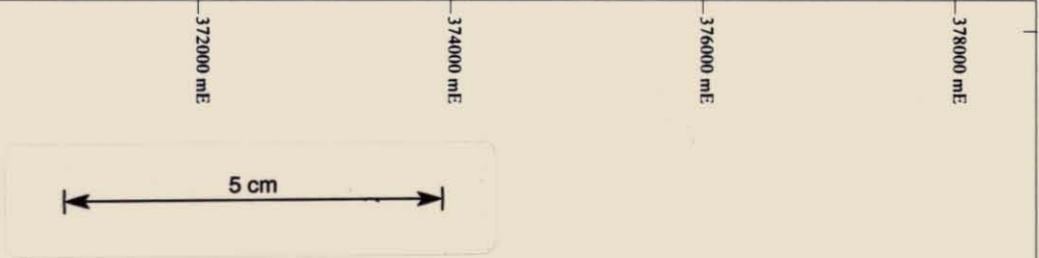
Scale: 1:80000 Projection: AMG Zone 56 (AGD 84)



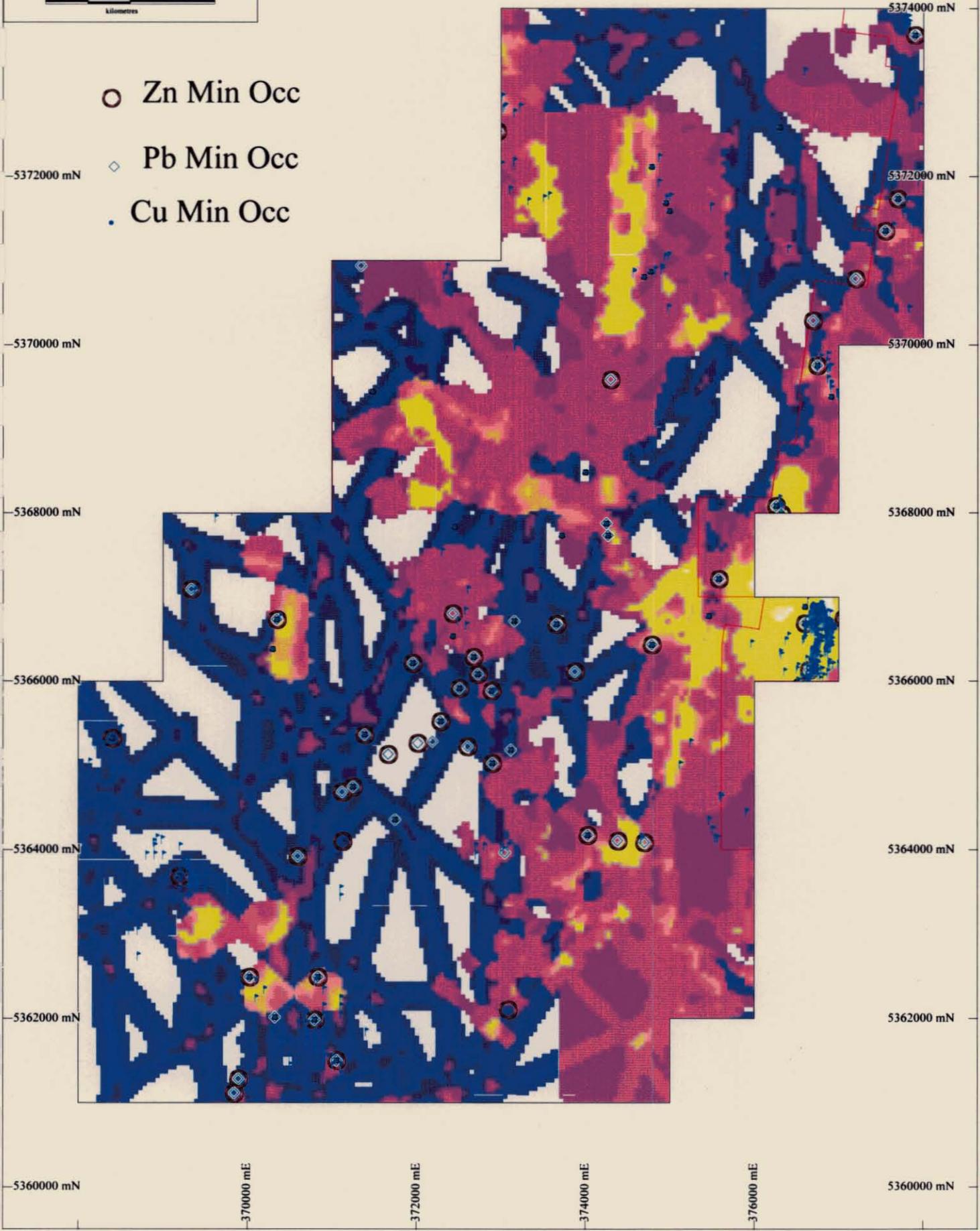
5 cm

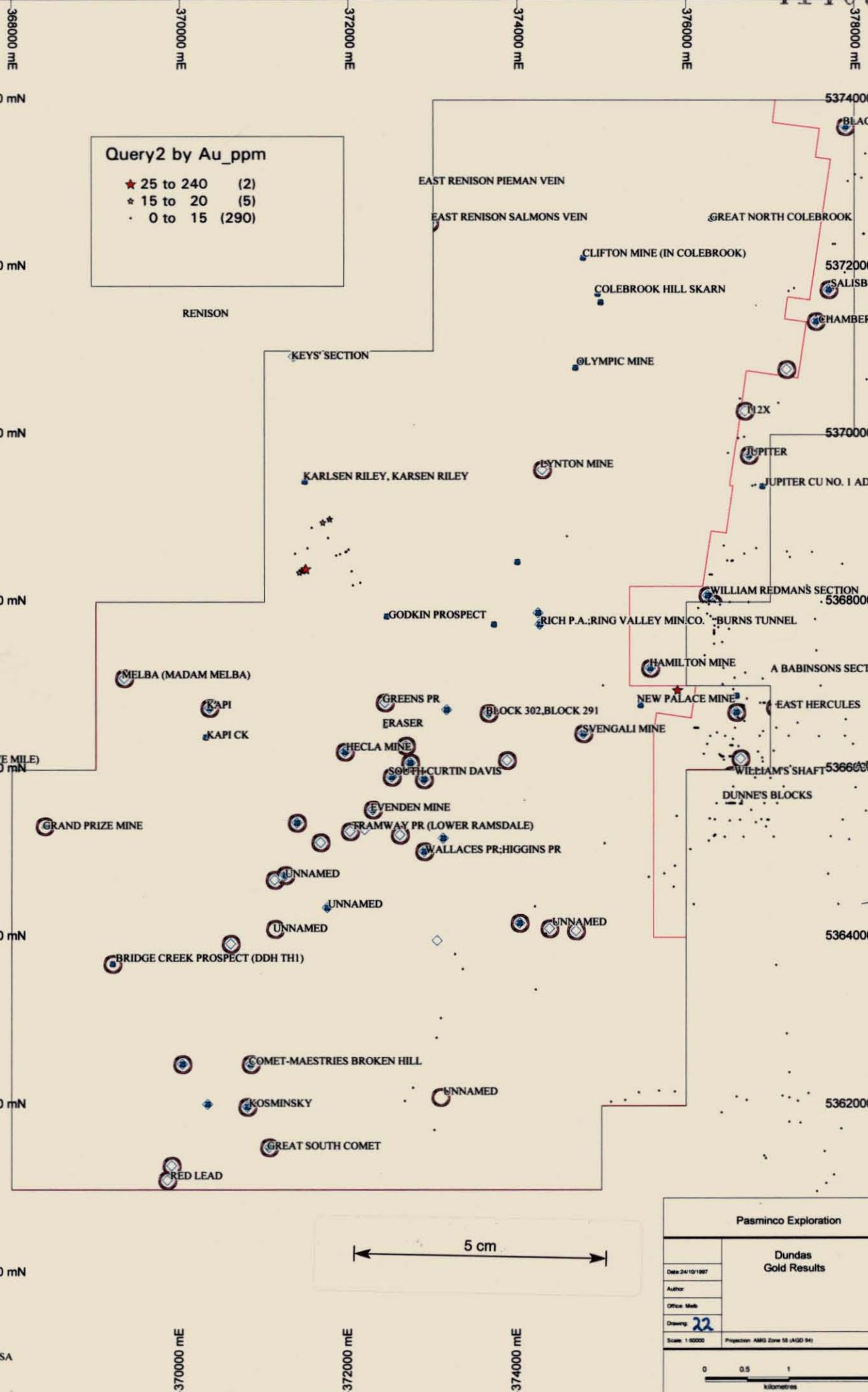


| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Pasmaenco Exploration | |
| Dundas EL 21/96 Metallogenic Model CVC, Structure, Geochemistry Mineral Occurrences Drill Collars | |
| Date: 21/10/1997 | |
| Author: PCM | |
| Office: Mtb | |
| Fig. 21. | |
| Scale: 1:40000 | Projection: AMG Zone 55 (AGD 84) |



- Zn Min Occ
- ◇ Pb Min Occ
- Cu Min Occ





Query2 by Au_ppm

- ★ 25 to 240 (2)
- * 15 to 20 (5)
- 0 to 15 (290)

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Pasminco Exploration | |
| Dundas Gold Results | |
| Date 24/10/1997 | |
| Author | |
| Office Mch | |
| Drawing 22 | |
| Scale: 1:90000 | Projection: AMG Zone 58 (AGD 84) |
| | |

5 cm

MARIPOSA

JON

UN

ROBER

KOON

T.

ROS