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98-4203

ANNUAL REPORT - EL 3/92
MACMIN NL - H SIMMONS

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MACMIN N.L.

23 AUG 1998
TASMANIA

EL 3/92
23 AUG 1998
see folio 8

**EL 3/92 THIRKELL HILL
TASMANIA**

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
25TH SEPTEMBER 1998**

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98-4203

ANNUAL REPORT - EL 3/92
MACMIN NL - H SIMMONS

SUMMARY

Following the lapse of the joint venture between MACMIN and Anglo Australian Resources N.L. during 1997-1998, MACMIN assumed 100% control of the Thirkell Hill (EL 3/92) licence. Work undertaken by MACMIN consisted of two diamond drill holes and 50 soil samples. The target of exploration in this area has been the characteristic massive base metal sulphide and/or base metal-gold deposits hosted within the Mt Read Volcanics belt.

The diamond drill holes were sited on the Condor prospect and oriented to intersect a soil anomaly coincident with a perceived EM target. Holes CDH1 (231.3 m) and CDH2 (139.3 m) both intersected a small, very weakly mineralised silicified breccia zone striking approximately NNW. No massive sulphide or strongly mineralised rock was intersected and selections of the more highly altered parts of the core returned very low assays.

Soil samples were taken from three grid lines in the area of the Viking 11 and Southern Porphyry Contact prospects so as to make a direct comparison between conventional assays (fire assay and AAS) and the Huminex technique applied during previous exploration. Samples returned assays close to or below the limit of detection (2 ppb) and suggested only a weak correlation with Huminex assays. No significant anomalism was detected.

Continued exploration of these prospect areas cannot be justified on the results obtained to date.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location

EL 3/92 ("Thirkell Hill") is located in the south-west of Tasmania, south-east of Birch's Inlet and south of the Gordon River (Figure 1).

1.2 Tenure

The exploration licence was granted to Mac Mining NL on 1/10/92 and joint ventured to Anglo Australian Resources NL on 25 September 1992. Anglo Australian Resources withdrew from the joint venture in 1997 and MACMIN regained 100% equity.

1.3 Land Status

The area covered by EL 3/92 is part of the South West Conservation Area, a status which requires environmental sensitivity during planning and implementation of exploration activities and approval by the Mineral Exploration Working Group, an interdepartmental committee coordinated by the Dept. of Environment and Land Management. The outlier of prospective Mt Read Volcanics covered by EL 3/92 was deliberately excluded from the surrounding World Heritage Area for the purpose of minerals exploration.

1.4 Topography/Vegetation

In general the Volcanics occupy a broad topographic low bounded to the west by a range underlain by Ordovician siliciclastics and to the east by hills underlain by Precambrian metasediments. The D'Aguilar South prospect lies north of a saddle between the two bounding ranges. Most of the Volcanics is covered by open button grass heath or dense teatree / bauera. Much of the bedrock is covered by a veneer of peat and quartz lag.

1.5 Access

Vehicular access to EL 3/92 is limited to a bombardier track which branches off the Low Rocky Point track. Alternatively, access is via helicopter from either Strahan or Strathgordon. Access within EL 3/92 is limited to a single bombardier track which runs south from the base of the saddle through the centre of the license to the Hales River.

2.0 GEOLOGY

No detailed geological mapping has been undertaken during recent exploration on EL 3/92; the published 1:25000 Mines Dept. mapping has been regarded as a sufficiently accurate reference base for

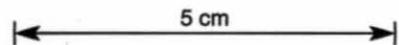
LEGEND

-  QUATERNARY / TERTIARY
Alluvium, gravels etc.
-  MAINLY ORDOVICIAN
Owen conglomerate - sandstones
and conglomerates
-  CAMBRIAN MT READ VOLCANICS
Felsic lavas, intrusive rocks, volcaniclastics,
Includes overlying pyritic shales & siltstones
-  PRECAMBRIAN

-  Geological boundary
-  Fault
-  Track
-  World Heritage area boundary.
-  Boundary of E.L. 3/92

PROSPECT AREAS

- 1 Mt Lee
- 2 D'Aguiler South
- 3 D'Aguiler North
- 4 D'Aguiler East
- 5 Viking 3
- 6 Viking 4
- 7 Sprent River West
- 8 Sprent River East
- 9 Sprent River South
- 10 Conder River
- 11 Thirkell Hill
- 12 Conder River West
- 13 Hales River North
- 14 Hales River NE
- 15 Hales River East
- 16 Hales River West
- 17 Thirkell South
- 18 Viking 14
- 19 Viking 15
- 20 Conder River East



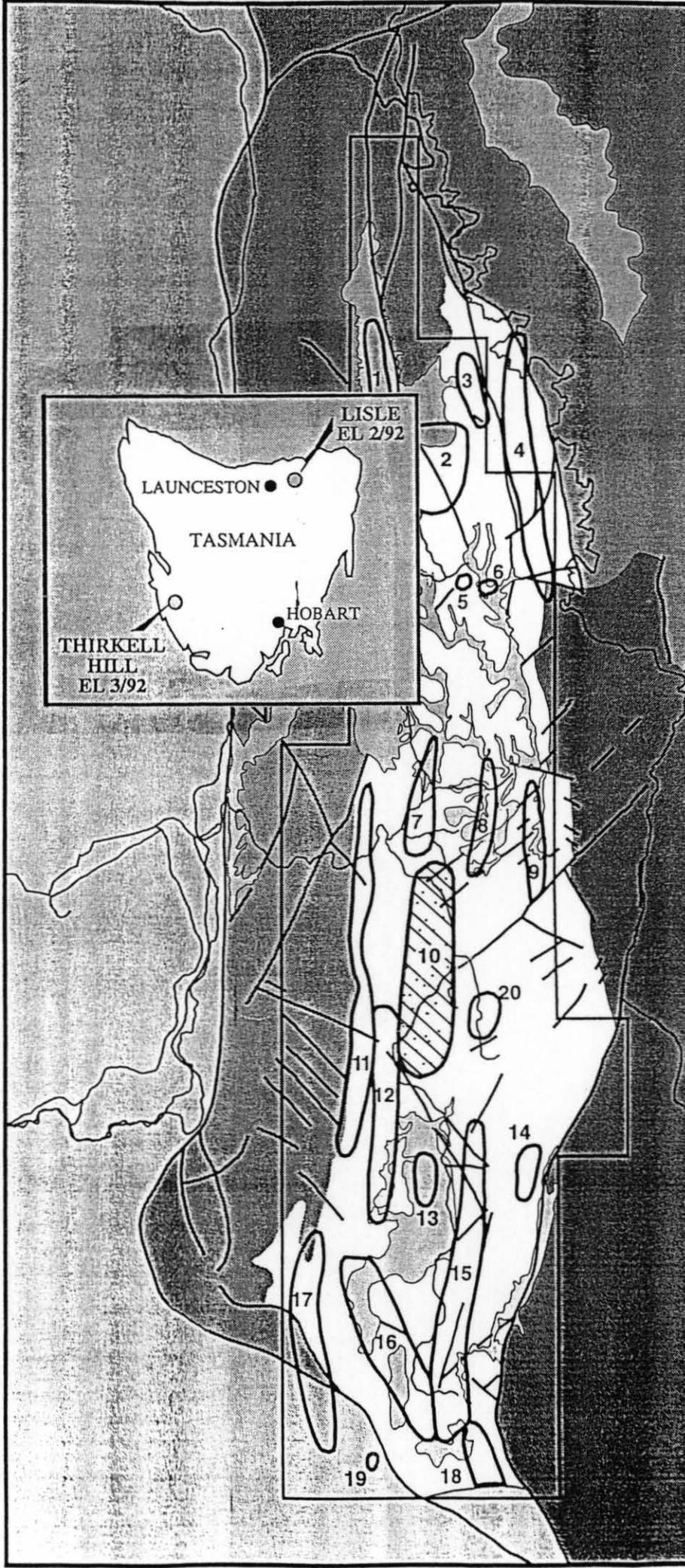
MACMIN N.L.
THIRKELL HILL

**GEOLOGY AND
PROSPECT AREAS**

MAY 1993

Compiled: P.A.M. Drawn: NORTHPOINT

FIG 1



exploration to date. The regional geology has been comprehensively described in previous reports (e.g. MacDonald, 1994; Fulton, 1996).

The rationale behind exploration in this area of the Mt Read Volcanics is underpinned by the presence of high-grade massive sulphide lenses at Wart Hill, near Elliott Bay: their discovery has promoted optimism for locating other, economically significant massive sulphide deposits in the sub-region. There is partial stratigraphic correlation between the Elliott Bay and Thirkell Hill areas: the western limb of the Mt Osmond Syncline which hosts the mineralisation at Wart Hill (near the Mt Read Volcanics / Waterloo Ck Group contact) is largely absent in the Thirkell Hill area due to downfaulting during graben formation (Fulton, 1996) although some units of the Waterloo Ck Group are represented in the western part of EL 3/92

3.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Previous exploration has also been extensively covered in earlier reports (e.g. MacDonald, 1994; Fulton 1996). Exploration during 1996 was limited to additional Huminex and C-horizon soil sampling in the D'Aguilar South prospect and rock chip sampling in the Viking 15 and 19 prospects.

4.0 WORK CONDUCTED 1997-1998

4.1 Diamond Drilling

Diamond core from two holes drilled at the Condor prospect (Table 1) was logged and representative samples of contrasting rock and alteration types selected for preliminary analysis. CDH1 was oriented to intersect both strike and dip of the west-dipping host rock, whereas CDH2 was oriented almost down-dip (Figure 2).

Table 1: Summary of diamond drill holes - Thirkell Hill

Drill Hole	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
CHD1	10161	9004	70°	090 (grid)	231.3
CDH2	10297	8969	60°	090 (grid)	139.3

The drill holes penetrated massive crystal-, lithic- and pumice-rich, very fine-grained volcanoclastic sandstone throughout which the relative abundances of crystal and lithic clasts and pumice were variable. The relative distributions of these may indicate a broad (normal) graded deposition sequence although no boundaries or contacts between possible consecutive sequences were observed. Due to the dominantly juvenile nature of the crystal and lithic clasts, it is suggested that the rock type contains many characteristics of a

9100N

9050N

9000N

8950N

8900N

AMG 5273200mN

10450E

10400E

10350E

10300E

10250E AMG 5356250mE

AMG 386250mE

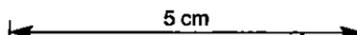
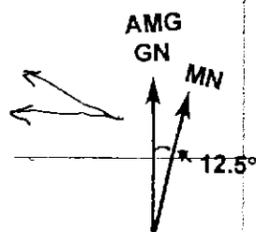
10200E

BL

(Base Line)

CDH2

CDH1



 MACMIN N.L.

Thirkell Hill EL 3/92

Condor Grid

Location of Drillholes CDH1 and 2

1:1000

August 1998

FIG 2

221008

resedimented syn-eruptive volcanoclastic deposit, with sediments predominantly deposited as mass-flow units. No lava units were observed and the rock texture appeared to be consolidated by diagenetic compression rather than welding during deposition. These features suggest that these rocks may be analogous to the Western volcano-sedimentary sequence of the Mt. Read volcanics. Since consolidation, the rock has undergone pervasive greenschist (chlorite-epidote) alteration which has been overprinted by fracture- (and cleavage-) controlled silica-feldspar-chlorite-carbonate alteration with attendant base metal sulfide mineralisation. Both holes intersected a weakly mineralised (galena, pyrite) fracture zone striking roughly N-S and infilled by quartz-feldspar-chlorite and carbonate.

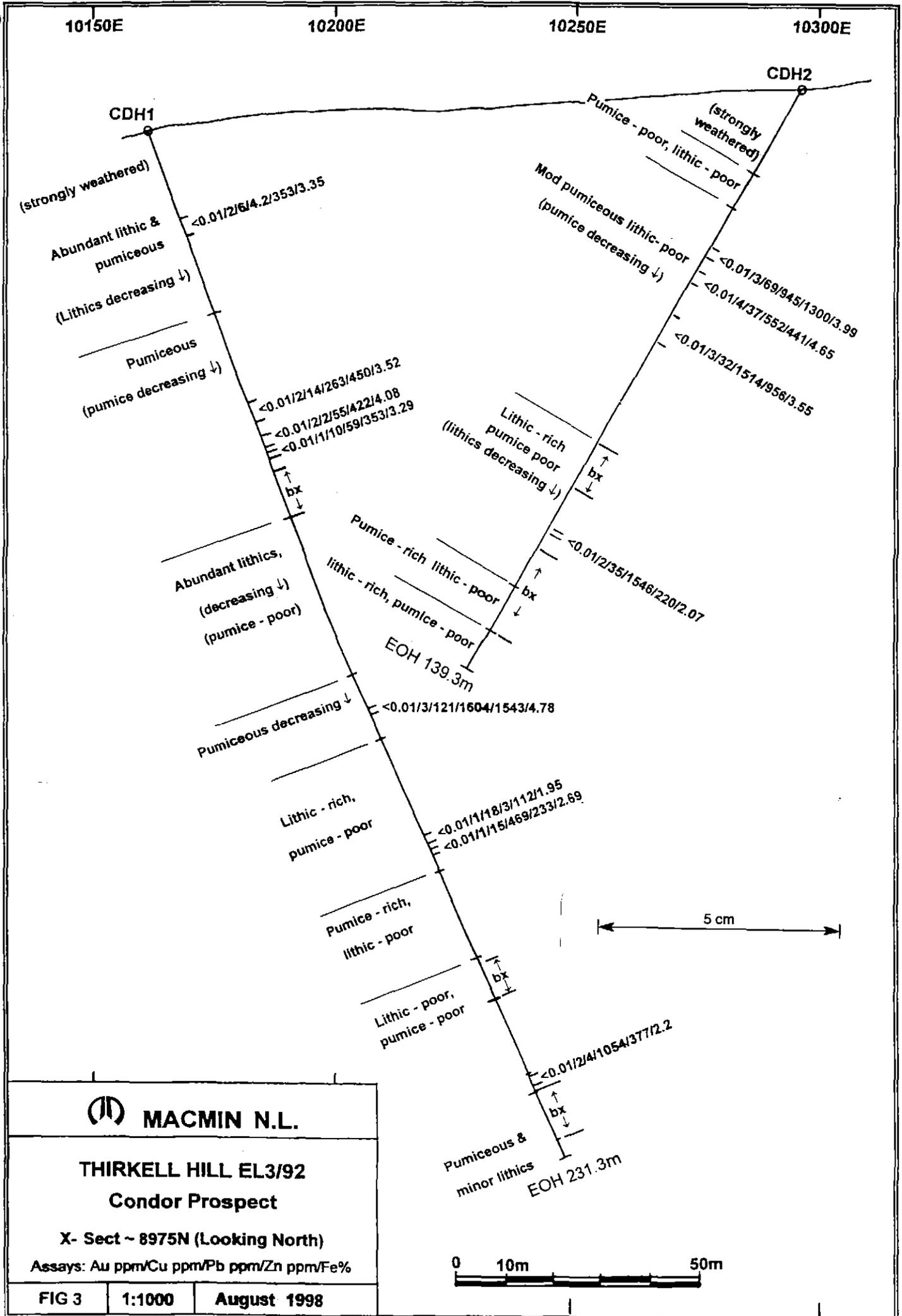
Drill Hole Descriptions

CDH1

Host rock: Below the soil cover, hole CDH1 penetrated massive crystal-, lithic-rich and pumiceous very fine-grained sandstone, with the chloritisation of collapsed pumice giving the rock a pseudo-breccia texture. Internally, the host rock displayed variable abundances of lithic and crystal clasts as well as pumice content. No boundaries or contacts between any of these textural variations and no readily discernible evidence of graded bedding or other sedimentary structures were apparent. However there does appear to be an irregular, repeated (down-hole) sequence within the host rock, from clast- and pumice-poor → pumiceous and clast-poor → to pumice-poor and clast-rich sediments (Figure 3). Neither massive sulphide lenses or clasts nor lava were intersected. No mudstone clasts were observed. Numerous small shears were intersected throughout the length of the hole (generally 20 - 40° to CA).

Veins and breccia: Rare fine silica and calcite veins (to 20 cm and 2 cm respectively) were intersected in the top 70 m of the hole. The only visible mineralisation consisted of rare pyrite and very rare galena, both disseminated within the host rock and within the siliceous veins. No mineralisation was observed in either the carbonate veins or abundant small carbonate stylolites. Brecciated host-rock, characterised by silica-feldspar-chlorite-carbonate infill and alteration selvages, was intersected around 80 m, 190 m and 210 - 220 m. Several fine veins of similar infill, often forming discrete sets, were also intersected (commonly around 45 - 60° to the core axis). Rare fine carbonate veins were intersected throughout the drill hole; these veins post-dated the siliceous alteration and infill.

Alteration: Apart from the weathering evident at the top of the profile, two types of alteration overprint the pervasive greenschist facies (chlorite-epidote-carbonate) alteration of the host rock. These consist of fracture-controlled silica-feldspar-chlorite-carbonate and subsequent



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Condor Prospect**

X- Sect ~ 8975N (Looking North)

Assays: Au ppm/Cu ppm/Pb ppm/Zn ppm/Fe%

FIG 3

1:1000

August 1998

0 10m 50m

sericitic alterations, both of which relate to the brecciation by and infill of the interpreted N-S fracture zone.

Mineralisation: Weak disseminated pyrite and very rare galena mineralisation was observed throughout most of the drill core. Pyrite appeared to be more strongly associated with chloritised relict pumice and groundmass. Although the abundance of both minerals increased in proximity to the siliceous fracture zones, that of galena could only be described as "very rare". Mineralisation within the siliceous veins was dominated by galena, which only reached abundances approaching significantly less than 1%. In general, the mineralisation within the siliceous veins was "rare to very rare" and no mineralisation was observed in a high proportion of veins. No mineralisation was observed within the carbonate veins. Since the majority of the pyrite occurred as a replacement of chlorite in the host rock it is considered that the mineralising fluid was sulphur-rich and metal-deficient.

CDH2

The rock type recovered from CDH2 is identical to that described above for CDH1. Main differences in appearance between these holes include an increased depth of partial weathering (to around 24 m) and the absence of feldspar and carbonate from the silica-feldspar-chlorite-carbonate veins in the upper part of the drill core. Since the quartz crystals did not have euhedral terminations (in contrast, the terminations and surfaces appeared pitted) it is assumed that the feldspar and carbonate components have been dissolved out of the rock, probably by acidic solutions (quartz is more soluble than feldspar and carbonate in alkaline solutions). As observed in CDH1, the CDH2 core is commonly sheared and has intersected significant breccia zones (silica-feldspar-chlorite-carbonate infill). The occurrences of veins and the alteration / mineralisation features in CDH2 are similar to those observed in CDH1.

4.2 Soil Sampling

Fifty (50) surface soil samples were collected from a previously-sampled area (in the area covered by the Viking 11 and Southern Porphyry prospects) in order to compare conventional fire- and AAS assay of Au and base metals to the results from the Huminex technique applied some years earlier. Although many samples contained a significant proportion of humic material, some had obviously been degraded by bushfires.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Diamond Drilling

Assays returned from the breccia infill and altered host rock (Table 2) indicate very weak mineralisation associated with the breccia zone; the highlight assays for Cu, Pb and Zn are terribly low for a massive sulphide target and the low abundance of precious metals is not encouraging from any perspective.

Table 2: Summary of samples and their respective assays, ppm (except for Fe, %).

Sample	Hole	Depth (m)	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe
10001	CDH1	19.5 - 23.2	<0.01	2	6	420	353	3.35
10002	CDH1	60.0 - 64.4	<0.01	2	14	263	450	3.52
10003	CDH1	68.4 - 70.0	<0.01	2	2	55	422	4.08
10004	CDH1	70.5 - 71.6	<0.01	1	10	59	353	3.29
10005	CDH1	129.0 - 130.0	<0.01	3	121	1604	1543	4.78
10006	CDH1	158.0 - 159.0	<0.01	1	18	3	112	1.95
10007	CDH1	161.0 - 162.0	<0.01	1	15	469	233	2.69
10008	CDH1	213.1 - 215.8	<0.01	2	4	1054	377	2.20
10009	CDH2	38.1 - 40.6	<0.01	3	69	945	1300	3.99
10010	CDH2	43.2 - 45.8	<0.01	4	37	552	441	4.65
10011	CDH2	53.6 - 60.5	<0.01	3	32	1514	956	3.55
10012	CDH2	105.2 - 106.9	<0.01	2	35	1546	220	2.07

5.2 Soil Sampling

Samples returned assays close to or below the limit of detection (2 ppb) for Au and indicated no correlation with Huminex Au assays (Appendix 2). While the "conventional" techniques used for base metal assays indicated a greater sensitivity than the Huminex technique, no correlation between the results from the different techniques (Tables 3 and 4) could be perceived and few samples could be considered "anomalous" (highlights 371 ppm Zn, 22 ppm Cu, 19 ppm Pb, all in different samples).

6.0 INTREPRETATIONS

6.1 Diamond Drilling

The weak mineralisation and localised silica-feldspar-chlorite-carbonate alteration which overprint the regional greenschist facies alteration are clearly related to the fracture zone intersected by the drill holes. It is quite realistic to assume that the breccias intersected by the drill holes are parts of a single feature at Condor; when these intersections are extrapolated in plan view they indicate the presence of a weakly mineralised NNW-SSE structure infilled by silica-feldspar-

chlorite-carbonate veins. This feature is essentially parallel to the contoured soils geochemistry and other data referenced to locate and orient the drill holes. While there is evidence to suggest that a moderate abundance of sulfur was present in the mineralising / alteration fluids (e.g. the pyrite alteration of chlorite in the host rock), these fluids appear to have contained a very low abundance of metals.

6.2 Soil Sampling

The surface soil sampling returned no consistent assays and given the nature of the material sampled is probably not a reliable method for establishing a geochemical profile of the prospect. However, the assays returned were equally low in base metal and Au abundances in comparison to C-horizon soil samples assayed to date: if there is no indication of any base or precious metal anomalism in the area, then it is a futile argument to compare and contrast sampling methods if all the choices indicate null results.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Diamond Drilling

The rare intensity of mineralisation associated with this fracture zone constitutes a poor target which does not warrant follow-up exploration; without evidence for stronger mineralisation in the area no further drilling should be undertaken.

7.2 Sampling

Continued exploration of the prospects examined to date cannot be justified on the results obtained to date and it is recommended that the company explore elsewhere in the licence area or relinquish its interest in EL 3/92.

8.0 REFERENCES

Fulton, R., 1996. Annual Report on exploration activity, EL 3/92 ("Thirkell Hill"). Internal report, Anglo Australian Resources NL.

MacDonald, G., 1994. Annual Report on exploration activity, EL 3/92 ("Thirkell Hill"). Internal report, Anglo Australian Resources NL.

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25TH SEPTEMBER 1998**

Appendix 1

Diamond Drill Core Sample Descriptions

Drill Logs CDH 1 and 2

Laboratory Assay Sheets

APPENDIX 1:**Diamond Drill Core Sample Descriptions**

Nearly all samples are variations of a common rock type - a very fine-grained volcanoclastic sandstone, with variable contents of lithic and/or crystal clasts and relict pumice. The sandstone has undergone regional-scale greenschist facies metamorphism which has resulted in the pervasive chlorite (-epidote-carbonate) alteration. A strong "pseudobreccia" appearance is apparent where the abundance and clast size of relict pumice (compressed into a wispy texture) has been more strongly chloritised than the matrix. Local overprinting silica (-feldspar-chlorite-carbonate) alteration is associated with a fracture zone intersected by the drill holes.

10001: Pumiceous and clast-rich, grey-green rock. Strongly silicified with attendant pinkish albitic feldspar alteration. Very weak partial dissolution of primary feldspar (?K-feldspar) and matrix along cleavage (or diagenetic compression fabric). Rare very fine-grained galena in voids and replacing chlorite. A dark, fine-grained unidentified opaque mineral associated with the initial greenschist alteration does not appear to have been altered; although common (to around 0.5%, the rock does not appear to be magnetic. Rare quartz veins (to 1.2 cm) contain minor late fine-grained chlorite, distinguished from the matrix chlorite by its finer grain size, habit (not wispy) and pale green colour.

10002: Pumiceous greenish-grey rock with a white, slightly pinkish streaky overprint. Strongly silicified with attendant albitisation. Rare pyrite alteration of wispy chlorite (after pumice). Rock matrix is more strongly silicified (and albitised) than the relict pumice which has maintained its strong chlorite-epidote-opaque alteration.

10003: Crystal-rich, grey-green rock with low abundance of pumice. Strong relict chlorite-epidote-opaque alteration of pumice wisps and lithic clasts but intense silica-albite overprint throughout matrix. Rare galena and pyrite alteration of pumice wisps; additional pyrite infill of a microfracture parallel to cleavage. Some grains of the greenschist facies opaque phase have partially altered to hematite.

10004: Pale green-grey pseudobreccia with moderate pumice content.. Intense silicification and pinkish albitisation of matrix but only moderate alteration of chloritic relict pumice. Fine unidentified dark opaque appears intact. Rare pyrite mineralisation, principally as replacement of chlorite.

10005: Dark grey, pyritic pseudobreccia (elevated pumice content, reduced abundance of crystal clasts). Intense silicification and albitisation of matrix and common pyrite replacement of chlorite; additional pyrite infill of microfractures (sub-parallel to cleavage) raised total pyrite to 8 - 10%. Unidentified dark opaque has undergone a creamy alteration.

10006: Brownish-grey crystal-rich, moderately pumiceous pseudobreccia. Very intensely silicified and albitised. Unidentified greenschist opaque phase in matrix has been altered (cream) but a similar (but coarser) phase in a 1 cm quartz-chlorite vein appears fresh. Pyrite (<1%) present as alteration of matrix chlorite and as infill in both matrix voids and within the quartz-chlorite vein.

10007: Greenish-grey pseudobreccia with a brown-grey overprint. Extremely silicified - matrix contains hardly any unaltered material. Very rare pyrite alteration of chlorite; unidentified dark greenschist opaque appears fresh.

10008: Brecciation of crystal- and pumice-rich pseudobreccia. Extremely silicified and albitised clasts, with <1% pyrite to 3 mm in matrix. Infill consists of quartz-albite-chlorite \pm rare carbonate. Quartz is generally milky but a clear phase is Laos present; the absence of internal veins indicates they are common rather than separate phases. Albite is a pale pinkish cream and appears both intergrown with quartz as a separate blady, plumose interstitial phase or as coarse, wispy 1 - 3 cm blobs. Chlorite occurs as clots to 3 cm and interstitial to both feldspar and quartz. Where present, carbonate occurs either as late infill or as fine cross-cutting veins. Rare pyrite and galena mineralisation occurs as infill in the coarse quartz or as replacement in the matrix of breccia clasts.

10009: Pale grey-green crystal-rich, pumice-poor pseudobreccia. Green colouration due to both relict chlorite (after pumice) and pale green fresh chlorite introduced with intense silicification/albitisation. Spotty appearance of rock due to extreme alteration of matrix while relict pumice clasts tend to have retained their earlier greenschist chloritisation. Rare pyrite occurs as replacement of the chloritic relict pumice.

10010: Pale grey-green pseudobreccia with whitish blotches and dark green-grey wisps. Intense silica-albite-chlorite alteration with pyrite replacement of early chlorite (after pumice) and fine pyrite within siliceous replacement of rock matrix. Rock has overprinting sericite alteration and has become porous due to dissolution of K-feldspar crystal clasts from the matrix.

10011: Pale grey-green pseudobreccia with whitish blotches and dark green-grey wisps but reduced abundance of relict pumice relative to sample 10010. Intense silica-albite-chlorite alteration has appearance of flooding "streaks" pervasive along cleavage. Rare pyrite and very rare galena mineralisation. Sericite overprint evident but feldspar dissolution less intense than in sample 10010.

10012: Dark green-grey pumice-poor rock with relatively coarse (to 2.5 mm), abundant K-feldspar and oscillatory-zoned white plagioclase crystal clasts. Strongly silicified matrix; no visible sulphide mineralisation or alteration.

SAMPLE LIST

HOLE NO: _____
 PROJECT: _____
 PROSPECT: _____
 COLLAR CO-ORDS: _____
 COLLAR RL: _____
 AZIMUTH: _____
 DIP: _____

DATE COMMENCED: _____
 DATE COMPLETED: _____
 TOTAL DEPTH (M): _____
 BASE OF COMPLETE: _____
 OXIDATION: _____

DRILL TYPE: _____
 DRILLER: _____
 LOGGED BY: _____
 DATE: _____
 DOWNHOLE: _____
 SURVEYS: _____

221017

FROM (m)	TO (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	GRAPHIC LOG	SAMPLING				ASSAYS											
				Sample No.	From	To	Rec	Rec %	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe %					
		CDH1 ←		10001	19.5	23.2			40.4	2	6	420	353	3.35					
					10002	60.0	64.4				2	14	263	450	3.32				
					10003	68.4	70.0				2	2	55	422	4.08				
					10004	70.5	71.6				1	10	54	353	3.24				
					10005	129.0	130.0				3	121	1604	1543	4.78				
					10006	158.0	159.0				1	18	3	112	1.95				
					10007	161.0	162.0				1	15	469	233	2.69				
					10008	213.1	215.8				2	4	1054	377	2.20				
		CDH2 —		10009	38.1	40.6				3	69	945	1300	3.99					
					10010	43.2	45.8				4	37	552	401	4.65				
					10011	53.6	60.5				3	32	1514	956	3.55				
					10012	105.2	106.9				2	35	1546	220	2.07				

HOLE NO: CDH 1
 PROJECT: _____
 PROSPECT: _____
 COLLAR CO-ORDS: _____
 COLLAR RL: _____
 AZIMUTH: _____
 DIP: _____

DATE COMMENCED: _____
 DATE COMPLETED: _____
 TOTAL DEPTH (M): _____
 BASE OF COMPLETE OXIDATION: _____

DRILL TYPE: _____
 DRILLER: _____
 LOGGED BY: _____
 DATE: _____
 DOWNHOLE: _____
 SURVEYS: _____

FROM (m)	TO (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	GRAPHIC LOG	SAMPLING					ASSAYS									
				Sample No.	From	To	Rec	Rec %	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe %				
150	155	dtc; set of fine @/ab/c/cc + @/cc vein 151.5-154.4m			150	155		98										
155	160	dtc; 157-160m v fine CO ₂ stockwork slightly rusted appearance; <1% - 1% chis py			155	160		99										
160	165	dtc; 160-165m low abundance of CO ₂ stockwork			160	165		97										
165	170	dtc; slight incr. pyrite			165	170		99										
170	175	dtc; low pyrite, low lithics			170	175		90										
175	180	dtc			175	180		100										
180	185	dtc; 184.8m 20cm @/ab/c/cc vein (USCA) hosts rare gn, py			180	185		97										
185	190	dtc; 189.6m 30cm bx. @/ab/c/cc infill 190.4m			185	190		100										
190	195	dtc; 190-194.7m			190	195		98										
195	200	dtc; set minor bx + @/ab/c/cc vein 195.6- 198.2m			195	200		97										

221021

EL 3/92 - THIRKELL HILL

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25TH SEPTEMBER 1998**

Appendix 2

Soil Assays

APPENDIX 2: Soils Assays

Table 3: Thirkell Hill - Comparison Huminex Assays / Soil Assays: Au, (ppb)

Line	Huminex Sample N ^o	Soil Sample N ^o	Huminex Assay (ppb)	Soil Assay (ppb)
3	39205	100001	N/A*	< 2
	39204	100002		< 2
	39203	100003		< 2
	39202	100004		< 2
	39201	100005		< 2
	39200	100006		< 2
	39199	100007		< 2
	39198	100008		< 2
	39197	100009		< 2
	39196	100010		< 2
	39195	100011		11
	39194	100012		20
	39193	100013		34
	39206	100014		< 2
	39207	100015		< 2
	39208	100016		< 2
	39209	100017		2
	39210	100018		8
	39211	100019		8
39212	100020	< 2		
39213	100021	< 2		
5½	39471	100033	2.8	< 2
	39472	100034		< 2
	39473	100035	1.0	< 2
	39474	100036		< 2
	39475	100037	5.3	< 2
	39476	100038		< 2
	39477	100039	3.8	4
	39478	100040		< 2
	39479	100041	5.9	< 2
	39480	100042		< 2
	39481	100043	7.2	< 2
	39482	100044		< 2
	39483	100045	2.4	< 2
	39484	100046		< 2
	39485	100047	2.4	< 2
	39486	100048		< 2
39487	100049	3.7	< 2	
39488	100050		< 2	
9	39283	100022	1.3	< 2
	39284	100023		< 2
	39285	100024	1.7	< 2
	39286	100025		< 2
	39287	100026	4.0	< 2
	39288	100027		< 2
	39289	100028	33.7	< 2
	39290	100029		< 2
	39291	100030	29.2	< 2
	39292	100031		< 2
	39293	100032	0.8	< 2

(N/A* - This line sampled but not assayed)

Table 4: Comparison Huminex Assays / Soil Assays: base metals (ppm, except Fe %)

Line	Soil Sample #	Huminex			Conv	Soil	Assay	
		Cu	Pb	Zn	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe%
3	100001	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	22	14	78	0.18
	100002				11	4	29	0.49
	100003				6	12	20	0.57
	100004				7	18	21	0.21
	100005				8	9	37	0.20
	100006				18	9	50	0.40
	100007				6	5	23	0.42
	100008				17	7	27	0.19
	100009				8	8	24	0.46
	100010				16	4	19	0.54
	100011				7	8	15	0.85
	100012				10	11	14	0.54
	100013				10	6	17	0.52
	100014				5	3	14	0.51
	100015				2	3	74	0.51
	100016				12	< 3	18	0.29
	100017				14	6	21	0.49
	100018				8	10	13	0.43
	100019				6	3	11	0.65
	100020				4	9	16	0.41
	100021				6	19	22	0.69
5½	100033	0.3	0.9	0.6	8	7	26	0.62
	100034				7	7	10	0.63
	100035	< 0.1	0.5	0.4	6	9	44	0.47
	100036				6	4	32	0.48
	100037	0.2	0.3	0.5	6	8	15	0.55
	100038				8	10	17	0.16
	100039	0.2	0.3	0.5	7	4	17	0.59
	100040				8	6	44	0.32
	100041	0.2	0.6	0.4	7	4	15	0.63
	100042				6	6	23	0.63
	100043	0.4	0.4	0.6	6	15	9	0.51
	100044				2	4	31	0.43
	100045	0.6	0.8	1.0	5	8	14	0.64
	100046				4	11	51	0.48
	100047	0.3	1.6	1.1	4	11	16	0.64
100048				5	13	39	0.25	
100049	0.4	0.5	0.9	5	10	25	0.61	
100050				5	8	15	0.61	
9	100022	0.8	1.3	1.4	6	8	15	0.62
	100023				5	14	17	0.58
	100024	0.5	0.8	2.0	6	12	30	0.49
	100025				11	19	39	0.78
	100026	0.5	< 0.1	1.1	10	13	371	0.49
	100027				8	8	45	0.75
	100028	0.4	< 0.1	0.6	5	4	9	0.60
	100029				6	< 3	18	0.40
	100030	0.4	< 0.1	1.5	6	8	48	0.51
	100031				5	3	47	0.69
	100032	0.4	< 0.1	0.9	6	12	10	0.58

(N/A* - This line sampled but not assayed)