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BEACONSFIELD EL 7/88
FINAL REPORT
1998

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FINAL REPORT - EL 7/88
BEACONSFIELD - ALLSTATE EXPL.
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P.B. Hills
October 1998

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EL 7/88 covering 31 skm was granted to Beaconsfield Operations P/L on 14 October 1988. The licence was primarily sought to allow evaluation, rehabilitation and redevelopment of the Beaconsfield Gold Mine centred on the Tasmania Reef which produced 854, 000 ounces between 1877 and 1914. The licence replaced earlier licences held for the same purpose since the 1960's.

With the focus firmly set on the Beaconsfield Gold Mine during the early years of the licence, little exploration aside from regional reconnaissance occurred away from the centre of Beaconsfield. The exception was small scale investigation of other historical workings in the district at Salisbury Hill and North Tasmania. Both the latter are contained within current exploration and mining tenements held by the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture and are not discussed in this report.

In recent years, with the likelihood of successful redevelopment of the mine increasing, work on the surrounding tenement has intensified, resulting the discovery of Pease Creek prospect in late 1997. Evaluation of this target is ongoing and an extension to a portion of EL 7/88 to facilitate this investigation has been sought.

Little work has been undertaken in the areas being relinquished. That which has is fully documented or referenced in this report.

EL 7/88 was granted to Beaconsfield Operations Pty Ltd in respect of an area of 31 skm centred on the township of Beaconsfield in northern Tasmania on 14 October 1988. The licence area covered 13 skm of mining leases and 2.6 skm of Crown Reserves as exclusions. It largely replaced an earlier licence EL 7/73 granted to Allstate Prospecting Pty Ltd.

Work on EL 7/73 including diamond drilling in the vicinity of the Salisbury Hill prospect 6 km south of Beaconsfield recognised the potential for additional discoveries of Tasmania Reef style mineralisation in the district and largely dictated the area of application for EL 7/88. However, re-establishment of the historical Beaconsfield Gold Mine was always the main target. A lack of funds in the late 1980's saw work on rehabilitation of the Hart Shaft and re-establishment of the Beaconsfield Gold Mine suspended. Consequently, the cessation of rehabilitation works saw EL 7/88 reduced to an area of just 5 skm from 14 October 1990 centred around the immediate environs of the old mine itself. The project was revitalised in 1991 with the granting of Consolidated Lease 1435P/M to Beaconsfield Gold Mines Limited and expansion of EL 7/88 to an area of 15 skm excluding 4.1 skm of mining leases and 0.5 skm of Crown Reserves on 14 October 1991. This area included 0.35 skm to a depth of 100m and 1.65 skm to a depth of 350m where an amendment under Section 73 of the *Mining Act 1929*, the *Mining Amendment (Beaconsfield Gold Mine) Act 1988*, CML 1435P/M and subsequent mining leases are subsurface within the township of Beaconsfield. EL 7/88 was effectively reduced to 14 skm in 1993 with the resolution of the Dan's Hill RAP. It was further reduced to 13 skm in 1998 with the granting of CML 1669P/M which enlarged and consolidated previous mining leases held by various parties on behalf of the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture.

Application has been made for an extension of tenure over a 5 skm portion of EL 7/88 to allow exploration of the Pease Creek prospect to be completed and if successful, allow for contiguous extension of CML 1669P/M for mine development. Figure 1 illustrates the original tenement area of EL 7/88 and shows its evolution through to the present area of 8 skm being relinquished.

The relinquished portion of EL 7/88 surrounds the Beaconsfield Gold Mine which is currently being redeveloped by the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture. Current thinking on the geology of district is strongly based on knowledge obtained from diamond drill core and geological mapping within the immediate environs of the mine. It has been summarised and developed by Hills (1998), Lewis (1998) and MacDonald (1998a) much of the following discussion, which is centred on the regional geology, is taken from the latter reference verbatim.

The pre-Carboniferous geology of the Beaconsfield Block Elliot et. al. (1993) is divided into four or five parallel imbricate thrust slices, each containing discrete parts of the stratigraphic section (Gee and Legge, 1979). From west to east the five are called the Anderson's Creek slice, Dan's Hill slice, Peaked Hill slice, Cabbage Tree slice and Cobblestone Creek slice. Despite some differences between recognisable units in different slices, the similarities are such that a reasonable picture of the overall stratigraphic section from Cambrian to Devonian is attainable. Structurally the rocks are dominated by faulting with only very minor folding. For the most part, bedding retains a north-northwest strike and mostly though not always a moderate easterly dip although recent mapping by Purvis (1998) has identified a tight anticlinal axis related to recumbent folding within the Ordovician sequence near Glengarry. A similar though synclinal structural attitude was identified within the presumed Cambrian sequence at Port Sorell (Gee and Legge, 1979).

The sediments along the western side of the Anderson's Creek slice are contact metamorphosed against the Anderson's Creek Ultramafic Complex to the east and contain undated but presumably Cambrian columnar stromatolites (Banks, 1989). The Anderson's Creek Ultramafic Complex consists of pyroxenite, gabbro, serpentinite and hornfelsed sediments (Green, 1959; Gee and Legge, 1979). Dating of hornfelsed sediments is equivocal (Elliot et. al., 1993) but the rocks are considered to be of the same age as similar ultramafic bodies in western Tasmania.

Gee and Legge (1979) have mapped a thrust running through the Anderson's Creek Ultramafic Complex. The ultramafics east of this thrust are included as part of the Dan's Hill slice, defined by this sliver of ultramafics and an overlying small thickness of quartz sandstones, grits and conglomerates correlated with the Ordovician Cabbage Tree Conglomerate and Salisbury Hill Formations¹. The faulted contact with the next

¹ Lewis (1998) has attempted to formalize nomenclature for the Denison Group correlates in the Beaconsfield area. In particular the informal term Transition beds comprising Lower Transition beds and Upper Transition beds is now the Salisbury Hill Formation and Eaglehawk Gully Formation respectively. The following table relates the formal stratigraphy of Lewis (1998) to that of Hills (1998). The work of Lewis (1998) has yet to be published.

Hills (1998b)				Lewis (1998)			
Cabbage Tree Formation	Upper Transition Beds	Siltstone and limestone	40m	Denison Group	Eaglehawk Gully Formation	1LS	50m
		Calcareous siltstone	20m			HLS	30m
		Siltstone, sandstone and stylolitic limestone	120m			2LS	40m
	Lower Transition Beds	Sandstone and pebble beds	20m			1SL	80m
						3LS	20m
		Wet beds	10m		2SL	25m	
	Sandstone, grit and pebble conglomerate	90m	Salisbury Hill Formation		PEB	PSL	10m
					WET	PSS	10m
Cabbage Tree Conglomerate	50m	Cabbage Tree Conglomerate	55m	PSB	5m		
				1SC	20m		
				2CG	40m		
				2SC	50m		

slice to the east, the Peaked Hill slice, is inferred in the Dan's Hill area from the interpretation of the shales and sandstones to the east of these Ordovician rocks as Cambrian in age, an interpretation disputed here. Further south the existence of this fault is supported by the presence of Cambrian fossils in siltstones and slate at the base of the Peaked Hill slice (Gee and Legge, 1979) with another area of outcropping Ordovician quartz sandstones to the west in the Dan's Hill slice.

The oldest rocks in the Peaked Hill slice are the two small areas of outcropping Cambrian shales along the base of the western edge of Peaked Hill referred to above. The Ordovician rocks in the Peaked Hill slice consist of quartz sandstones and siltstones and a unit of quartz pebble conglomerate all essentially outcropping on Peaked Hill itself. The conglomerate outcropping near the crest of Peaked Hill may be the Cabbage Tree Conglomerate. On the flat to the east of Peaked Hill is a swampy depression around which limestone can be seen outcropping. This limestone is correlated with the Flowery Gully Limestone that outcrops 4-5 km to the south.

Gee and Legge (1979) interpreted a thrust along the eastern edge of this limestone, again based upon the interpretation of the shales, siltstones and sandstones outcropping along Middle Arm Creek beneath Leviathan Hill (as well as along Tattersalls Road) as being Cambrian in age. Where mapped or intersected in drilling these rocks consist of graded beds of turbiditic type. Simple field mapping with some support from litho geochemistry (Ni and Cr in particular) argues for these rocks being correlates of the Corn Hill Beds (Hills, 1982) which are defined along Bull's Road approximately 6 km to the south-southeast and contain Devonian fossils. Thus, the geological boundary which exists between Peaked Hill and Leviathan Hill need only be an unconformity. There is evidence from outcrop at the western end of Middle Arm Gorge supporting a thrust contact between the Cabbage Tree slice and the rocks to the west between Leviathan Hill and the western side of Cabbage Tree Hill and not where placed by Gee and Legge (1979). This interpretation is supported on historical mine plans.

Thus, the Peaked Hill slice consists of Cambrian siltstones, overlain by quartz pebble conglomerate, quartz sandstones and siltstones. These are correlated with the Salisbury Hill and Eaglehawk Gully Formations with the conglomerate possibly but not necessarily a correlate of the Cabbage Tree Conglomerate. These Ordovician siliciclastics are overlain by the Flowery Gully Limestone which is in turn overlain, possibly unconformably, by shales, siltstones and sandstones of the Corn Hill Beds.

The next slice to the east is the Cabbage Tree slice, host to the Tasmania Reef. As a result of its economic significance it is the best understood slice with a full cross-section in drill core in the vicinity of the mine (figure 2). The oldest rocks in the sequence are white limestones with occasional 10cm thick beds of chromite bearing quartz pebble conglomerates and dark grey foliated siltstone comprising the Blyth's Creek Formation. The serpentinite at the bottom of B13 and B32 (the deepest drill hole in the mine) is interpreted from petrology to be a serpentinised ultramafic with fluids possibly channeled up the thrust. The Blyth's Creek Formation is overlain sequentially by the Cabbage Tree Conglomerate, the Salisbury Hill Formation, the Eaglehawk Gully Formation, the Flowery Gully Limestone and the Grubb Shale before the overlying thrust, the Cobblestone Creek Thrust, truncates the section. This section is described in more detail under the Local Geology section.

The easternmost outcropping slice is the Cobblestone Creek slice. This slice is exposed in the upper sections of some of the Tasmania Reef drilling as well as

outcrops predominantly to the west but also east of the West Tamar Highway south of Beaconsfield. The oldest lithology in this slice in the mine area is a distinctive polymict conglomerate containing rounded clasts of gabbro, dolerite, basalt, andesite, quartz wacke, carbonates, quartz-mica schists, cherts and carbonate altered ultramafics. The unit is strongly sheared and attenuated in drill core but less so in outcrop along Middle Arm Creek. This unit is overlain and interbedded (along Middle Arm Creek) with black shales, calcareous sandstones and siltstones, limestone and sandstone, the latter rocks showing similarities with the Eaglehawk Gully Formation rocks from the Cabbage Tree slice. Further south along strike this slice contains outcropping pyroxene phyric andesite intercalated with sandstones and siltstones containing trilobites indicating a Cambrian age.

Much of the Beaconsfield Block is overlain by recent cover sequences. A prograding sequence of limestone, mudstone and sandstone of Permo-Triassic age unconformably overlies but has largely been eroded off the underlying Lower Palaeozoic geology in the immediate environs of Beaconsfield. This sequence, which occurs throughout Tasmania, generally dips gently to the northeast at approximately 10° and is in turn intruded by a thick dolerite sill of Jurassic age. Tertiary aged basalts and unconsolidated sediments fill the Tamar Graben and associated smaller grabens that formed in an extensional environment during continental break-up. Quaternary alluvium occurs along the water courses.

The regional geology of the Beaconsfield area as currently understood by the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture is illustrated in figure 3.

4.0 *PREVIOUS MINING AND EXPLORATION*

The metalliferous mining history of the Beaconsfield district commenced in the mid 1800's with the discovery of iron ore at Anderson's Creek. Gold was subsequently discovered in Brandy Creek in 1877 and discovery and development of the Tasmania Reef followed soon after. The Tasmania Gold Mine operated for 37 years and when it finally closed in 1914, 854 000 ounces of gold had been recovered at a grade of 24.5 g/t Au.

A venture to re-treat gold rich tailings from the Tasmania Gold Mine processing facility to the east of Beaconsfield commenced in the late 1970's but was fairly short lived. At about the same time, residual chrome deposits were being quarried at Barnes Hill 4km to the southwest of Beaconsfield but it too did not last long.

The focus of exploration and mining related activity in the Beaconsfield district since the mid 1960's has been the re-establishment of the Beaconsfield Gold Mine centred on the Tasmania Reef. EL 7/88 and its predecessor EL 17/73 were both established with this goal as a priority. Substantial efforts by many companies and individuals are set to be realised in 1999. Consequently, until recently when the goal of re-establishing the old mine was nearing completion, little effort was expended in the surrounding district.

Exploration to date on the portion of EL 7/88 being relinquished is summarised by Bates (1979) and Hicks (1989).

The Tasmania Reef has been and remains the primary deposit model for exploration in the Beaconsfield District. All efforts over the past three years in particular have been directed towards this style of target.

The Tasmania Reef is considered to be a structurally controlled sediment hosted mesothermal deposit in the style of the well described deposits of central Victoria and similar smaller deposits in northeast Tasmania. The latest "in house" thinking regarding the geology and mineralisation style is discussed by Hills (1998). It is considered likely that future discoveries will take the form of narrow but strike and plunge extensive shear hosted quartz carbonate sulphide veins most probably but not necessarily paralleling the Tasmania Reef.

A subtle magnetic signature was attributed to possible targets by Bishop (1988) and White (appendix 2). The likelihood is that any undiscovered resource is obscured by Permian and younger cover requiring drilling at an early stage and RC drilling is considered to be the most cost effective follow-up to the magnetics. Considering the attitude of the Tasmania Reef and the cultural development of the district, it is believed that full assessment of any resource will require a commitment to underground exploration development.

6.1 Introduction

Virtually no work was carried out by the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture or its predecessors during the licence period on the ground being relinquished. The exception to this generalisation was work carried out by Hicks (1989) which included

- Reconnaissance scale geological mapping of the original licence area at 1:5,000 to provide a single geological map covering the entire outcropping extent of the Cabbage Tree Formation.
- A regional Bleg survey.
- Interpretation of regional aeromagnetic survey flown in April 1988 on 150m spaced lines at a nominal elevation of 100m by Bishop (1988) and included by Hicks (1989) as an appendix.

Part of a RC drilling programme undertaken by McKeown (1995) and which ultimately led to the discovery of the Pease Creek prospect also fell within the area being relinquished as did part of a high density helimagnetic survey flown in early 1998 and interpreted by White (appendix 2). A ground magnetic survey completed by Stanley and Payne (appendix 3) within the Beaconsfield township to compliment the helimag survey was also substantially within the area being relinquished.

6.2 Regional Reconnaissance

Finally, a number of the resource diamond drill holes undertaken by the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture to evaluate the Tasmania Reef at depth were collared within an area of EL 7/88 now being relinquished.

The work completed by Hicks (1989) is now available on Open File at Mineral Resources Tasmania [TRC89-3011]. It is not the intention of the current author to reiterate the findings of the earlier report as the work completed within the area now being relinquished was inconsequential. No holes were drilled and no samples were taken. Hicks (1989) makes no specific reference to any features in the area being relinquished.

6.3 BLEG Survey

The bleg and soil survey largely covered areas to the south of Beaconsfield now covered by BMJV and JV Partner exploration licences at Salisbury Hill, Winkleigh and Mt Careless. None were taken from the licence area being relinquished with the closest being a line of soil samples along the old Ilfracombe Tramway easement 1km to the west.

6.4 Aeromagnetic Interpretation

The aeromagnetic interpretation by Bishop (1988) was inconclusive although a series of subtle magnetic features cross-cutting the Ordovician stratigraphy were reported. The usefulness of the data is constrained to some degree by the influence of the Anderson's Creek Ultramafic Complex.

6.5 RC Drilling Programme

Following Hicks (1989), aside from collars for deep Tasmania Reef resource diamond drill holes, no further work was completed in the area being relinquished until McKeown (1995 (appended to Hills (1996))) conducted a series of roughly 100m spaced RC holes along an existing track in the vicinity of Pease Creek. Four of these holes were drilled within the area being relinquished. Details are as follows.

Hole	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)
BRC1	5 440 355	481 789	31
BRC2	5 440 451	481 796	30
BRC3	5 440 504	481 853	30
BRC4	5 440 567	481 936	30

McKeown (1995) considered that each of these holes penetrated the Tertiary cover and intersected basal Cambrian siltstones west of the Cabbage Tree Thrust. Recent work by MacDonald (1998a,b) however would suggest that the siltstones might be more appropriately correlated with the Devonian Corn Hill Beds of Hills (1982). All holes were assayed over 2m interval from the base of the Tertiary cover. Analyses were completed for Au (fire) and As in each case at Analabs facility in Cooe, Tasmania. No anomalous results were recorded with Au <0.008 ppm in all but one case where a result of 0.008 ppm Au repeated at 0.010 ppm Au was obtained at a depth of 6-8 m in BRC2. McKeown (1995) also considered 16.0 ppm As from 26-30 m in BRC4 to be anomalous but the present author does not consider the result significant. Copies of the original RC logs and assay report sheets are included in appendix 1.

6.6 Magnetic Surveys

The McKeown (1995) RC programme led to a further programme of RC and diamond drilling, ultimately leading the discovery of the Pease Creek prospect in 1997 which is still being evaluated. After drilling had defined a trend of sub-economic mineralisation at Pease Creek, it was decided that the next phase of exploration should be a high density magnetic survey. Due to depth of Tertiary gravel cover over the prospect, it was determined that the survey should be airborne and consequently, it was extended to cover the full extent of EL 7/88. The survey is still being studied and details relating to much of the survey remain confidential. White (1998) completed an interpretation of the data on behalf of the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture and an edited version of his report pertaining to the area being relinquished is included in appendix 2.

The logistics of carrying out a low altitude helimagnetic survey within the township of Beaconsfield were considered to be too onerous. Consequently, a ground survey on similar spacing and of similar quality was undertaken. The

intention had been to upward continue the data and merge it with the airborne survey. In hindsight, this was an unsatisfactory approach as the near proximity of the magnetometer of cultural features within the town generated excessive noise rendering the data largely useless. A report on the work undertaken was completed by Stanley and Payne and is included as appendix 3.

6.7 Tasmania Reef Diamond Drilling

Five diamond drill holes drilled by the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture during evaluation of the Tasmania Reef resource in the early 1990's were collared in or partially pass through ground being relinquished. Those holes are B18, B21, B23, B25 and B30. Each of these holes had a number of daughter holes wedged from it at depths below EL 7/88 where, under the Mining Amendment (Beaconsfield Gold Mine) Act 1988, the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture mining lease CML 1669P/M is variously 100 m and 350 m subsurface. Such was the drilling practice employed during the various evaluation programmes, that much of the portion of the holes drilled within EL 7/88 was completed using open hole techniques. In no case was the core that was recovered within EL 7/88 considered sufficiently interesting to undertake assaying and therefore original assay report sheets have not been supplied. Daughter holes are not included.

The holes form part of the wider geological database pertaining directly to the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Ventures primary asset, the Tasmania Reef. As such the Company considers the information contained within the core logs to be of a proprietary nature. Notwithstanding this, the original logs of the holes that pass through EL 7/88 are included in appendix 4. Much of the data included within the logs has been interpreted in the context of the entire Tasmania Reef database. The information is made available on a 'without prejudice' basis and the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture does not accept responsibility for any interpretation that any party might place on the raw data pertaining to the Tasmania Reef contained in the logs.

- B18 was collared at 5 438 609 N 484 645 E on a site that is now within CML 1669P/M. The hole passes onto EL 7/88 at approximately 65 m and re-enters CML 1669P/M at around 100 m. The hole commences in the Grubb Shale passing to the Flowery Gully Limestone at 68-71 m and thereafter the Transition beds from 217 m intersected by the Tasmania Reef. The hole was triconed to 71 m.
- B21 was collared at 5 438 736 N 484 635 E on EL 7/88 and enters CML 1669P/M at approximately 100 m. It passes through the Grubb Shale to a depth of 119 m. It then passes through the Flowery Gully Limestone to 368 m and then the Transition beds. The hole was triconed to 100 m.
- B23 was collared at 5 438 610 N 484 777 E on EL 7/88 and entered CML 1669P/M at approximately 100 m. It commenced in a cobble conglomerate, possible the basal beds of the Blyth's Creek Formation, which supports a substantial shear zone representing the Cobblestone Creek Thrust. It passed into the Grubb Shale at 83 m, the Flowery Gully

Limestone at 203 m and the Transition beds at 365 m. The hole was triconed to 79 m.

- B25 was collared at 5 348 692 N 484 864 E on EL 7/88 and entered CML 1669P/M at approximately 100 m. The hole commenced in the Blyth's Creek Formation passing to the basal sheared cobble conglomerate hosting the Cobblestone Creek Thrust at 181 m. It intersected the Grubb Shale at 282 m and the Flowery Gully Limestone at 351 m before passing to the Transition beds at 551 m. The hole was triconed to 67 m.
- B30 was collared at 5 438 543 N 485 013 E on EL 7/88 and entered CML 1669P/M at approximately 350 m. It passed through the Blyth's Creek Formation to a depth of 246 m before passing through the Cobblestone Creek Thrust. It passed through the Grubb Shale to 389 m, the Flowery Gully Limestone to 604 m and then the Transition beds. The hole was triconed to 51 m.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

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Minimal exploration has occurred within the area being relinquished. The area has received little attention in the early stages of development of the Beaconsfield Project because;

- The focus has always been the Tasmania Reef.
- The relinquished area includes a high level of cultural development including the township of Beaconsfield and associated infrastructure and small holdings.
- Much of the area where the favourable Ordovician stratigraphy might occur is overlain by Permian and younger cover.

Recent magnetic surveys suggest some potential for mineralisation in the area of concern but to date no attempt has been made to progress what is considered lower quality tenement.

8.0 REFERENCES

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213016

APPENDIX 1

RC DRILL LOGS (McKeown, 1995)

HOLE NUMBER : BRC1

NORTHING : 5 440 355

EASTING : 481 789

RL : -

COORDINATE SYSTEM: Universal Transverse Mercator

SURVEY METHOD : GPS

SURVEYOR : Ian Green (Campbell Smith, Phelps, Pedley Pty Ltd)

DATE COMMENCED : 21APR95

DATE COMPLETED : 21APR95

DRILLED BY : Diamond Drilling Tasmania

LOGGED BY : Mick McKeown (McKeown Mining Pty Ltd)

COMMENTS

The collar of this hole was located using GPS equipment. Northings and eastings should be considered as +/- 5 to 10m. Elevations were reported by the surveyor but cannot be relied upon: the elevation for this hole was reported as 75m.

Water struck at 6m.

Analyses were performed by Analabs (Burnie), gold by fire assay.

SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

FROM metres	TO metres	DOWN HOLE LENGTH	TRUE THICKNESS	Au ppm	As ppm
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LEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

SAMPLE NO	FROM m	TO m	DESCRIPTION	STRAT	CHIP RECOVERY	ASSAYS	
						Au ppm	As ppm
BRC1-1A	0	2	brown and grey gravel and topsoil	T	-		
BRC1-1	2	4	brown and grey gravel and topsoil	T	-		
BRC1-2	4	6	light brown gravel	T	-		
BRC1-3	6	8	light brown and grey gravel	T	-		
BRC1-4	8	10	light grey siltstone with sparse white quartz	C	-		
BRC1-5	10	12	light grey siltstone with sparse white quartz	C	1	<0.008	<0.5
BRC1-6	12	14	light grey siltstone with sparse white quartz	C	1	<0.008	<0.5
BRC1-7	14	16	light grey siltstone	C	1	<0.008	<0.5
BRC1-8	16	18	light grey siltstone and black shale	C	1	<0.008	<0.5
BRC1-9	18	19	light grey siltstone and black shale	C	1	<0.008	6.1
BRC1-10	19	21	light grey and green siltstone and black shale	C	1	<0.008	0.8
BRC1-11	21	23	light grey and green siltstone and black shale	C	1	<0.008	4.8
BRC1-12	23	25	dark grey siltstone	C	0	<0.008	8.4
BRC1-13	25	27	light and dark grey siltstone	C	1	<0.008	11.0
BRC1-14	27	29	light grey siltstone and minor white quartz	C	1	<0.008	10.0
BRC1-15	29	31	white quartz and light grey siltstone	C	1	<0.008	11.0

EOH AT 31m

EL 7/88 RC DRILL HOLE NUMBER BRC1

213018

HOLE NUMBER : BRC2

NORTHING : 5 440 451

EASTING : 481 796

RL : -

COORDINATE SYSTEM: Universal Transverse Mercator

SURVEY METHOD : GPS

SURVEYOR : Ian Green (Campbell Smith, Phelps, Pedley Pty Ltd)

DATE COMMENCED : 28APR95

DATE COMPLETED : 28APR95

DRILLED BY : Diamond Drilling Tasmania

LOGGED BY : Mick McKeown (McKeown Mining Pty Ltd)

COMMENTS

The collar of this hole was located using GPS equipment. Northings and eastings should be considered as +/- 5 to 10m. Elevations were reported by the surveyor but cannot be relied upon; the elevation for this hole was reported as 72m.

Water struck at 18m.

Analyses were performed by Analabs (Burnie), gold by fire assay.

SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

FROM metres	TO metres	DOWN HOLE LENGTH m	TRUE THICKNESS m	Au ppM	As ppM
8.0	10.0	2.0	?	0.008	5.2

213019

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

SAMPLE NO	FROM m	TO m	DESCRIPTION	STRAT	CHIP RECOVERY	ASSAYS	
						Au ppm	As ppm
BRC2-1	0	2	light brown-grey gravel and topsoil	T	-		
BRC2-2	2	4	yellow and brown sand and gravel	T	-		
BRC2-3	4	6	brown sand and gravel	T	-		
BRC2-4	6	8	light and dark brown gravel and sand	T	-		
BRC2-5	8	10	light to dark grey siltstone	C	0	0.008	5.2
BRC2-6	10	12	light to dark grey siltstone	C	0	<0.008	6.8
BRC2-7	12	14	light to dark grey siltstone	C	0	<0.008	14.0
BRC2-8	14	16	light to dark grey siltstone	C	0	<0.008	14.0
BRC2-9	16	18	light to dark grey siltstone	C	0	<0.008	5.5
BRC2-10	18	20	light to dark grey siltstone and white quartz	C	1	<0.008	14.0
BRC2-11	20	22	light to dark grey siltstone and white quartz	C	1	<0.008	9.5
BRC2-12	22	24	light to dark grey siltstone	C	0	<0.008	10.0
BRC2-13	24	26	light to dark grey siltstone	C	0	<0.008	10.0
BRC2-14	26	28	light to dark grey siltstone with trace white quartz	C	1	<0.008	12.0
BRC2-15	28	30	light to dark grey siltstone with trace white quartz	C	1	<0.008	10.0

EOH AT 30m

HOLE NUMBER : BRC3

NORTHING : 5 440 504

EASTING : 481 853

RL : -

COORDINATE SYSTEM: Universal Transverse Mercator

SURVEY METHOD : GPS

SURVEYOR : Ian Green (Campbell Smith, Phelps, Pedley Pty Ltd)

DATE COMMENCED : 28APR95

DATE COMPLETED : 28APR95

DRILLED BY : Diamond Drilling Tasmania

LOGGED BY : Mick McKeown (McKeown Mining Pty Ltd)

COMMENTS

The collar of this hole was located using GPS equipment. Northings and eastings should be considered as +/- 5 to 10m. Elevations were reported by the surveyor but cannot be relied upon: the elevation for this hole was reported as 81m.

Water struck at 14m.

Analyses were performed by Analabs (Burnie), gold by fire assay.

SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

FROM	TO	DOWN HOLE	TRUE	Au	As
metres	metres	LENGTH	THICKNESS	ppM	ppM

213021

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

SAMPLE NO	FROM m	TO m	DESCRIPTION	STRAT	CHIP RECOVERY	ASSAYS	
						Au ppm	As ppm
BRC3-1	0	2	light grey gravel and topsoil	T	-		
BRC3-2	2	4	light grey to yellow-brown clayey sand and gravel	T	-		
BRC3-3	4	6	brown sand and gravel	T	-		
BRC3-4	6	8	light to dark brown sand and gravel	T	-		
BRC3-5	8	10	light grey siltstone and white quartz	C	1	<0.008	2.3
BRC3-6	10	12	light grey siltstone and white quartz	C	1	<0.008	4.1
BRC3-7	12	14	light grey siltstone and white quartz	C	1	<0.008	3.7
BRC3-8	14	16	light grey siltstone and white quartz	C	1	<0.008	1.6
BRC3-9	16	18	light grey siltstone and white quartz	C	1	<0.008	1.4
BRC3-10	18	20	light grey siltstone and white quartz	C	1	<0.008	15.0
BRC3-11	20	22	light grey siltstone	C	1	<0.008	9.8
BRC3-12	22	24	light grey siltstone	C	1	<0.008	11.0
BRC3-13	24	26	light grey siltstone and minor white quartz	C	1	<0.008	7.8
BRC3-14	26	28	light grey siltstone and minor white quartz	C	1	<0.008	5.5
BRC3-15	28	30	light grey siltstone	C	1	<0.008	7.2

EOH AT 30m

EL 7/88 RC DRILL HOLE NUMBER BRC3

213022

HOLE NUMBER : BRC4

NORTHING : 5 440 567

EASTING : 481 936

RL : -

COORDINATE SYSTEM: Universal Transverse Mercator

SURVEY METHOD : GPS

SURVEYOR : Ian Green (Campbell Smith, Phelps, Pedley Pty Ltd)

DATE COMMENCED : 28APR95

DATE COMPLETED : 28APR95

DRILLED BY : Diamond Drilling Tasmania

LOGGED BY : Mick McKeown (McKeown Mining Pty Ltd)

COMMENTS

The collar of this hole was located using GPS equipment. Northings and eastings should be considered as +/- 5 to 10m. Elevations were reported by the surveyor but cannot be relied upon: the elevation for this hole was reported as 77m.

No water struck.

Analyses were performed by Analabs (Burnie), gold by fire assay.

SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

FROM	TO	DOWN HOLE	TRUE	Au	As
metres	metres	LENGTH	THICKNESS	ppM	ppM

213023

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

SAMPLE NO	FROM m	TO m	DESCRIPTION	STRAT	CHIP RECOVERY	ASSAYS	
						Au ppm	As ppm
BRC4-1	0	2	brown gravel and clay	T	-		
BRC4-2	2	4	dark cream siltstone	C	0		
BRC4-3	4	6	light cream siltstone	C	1		
BRC4-4	6	8	dark grey siltstone and white quartz	C	1	<0.008	0.7
BRC4-5	8	10	dark grey siltstone and white quartz	C	0	<0.008	5.1
BRC4-6	10	12	dark grey siltstone and white quartz	C	0	<0.008	8.6
BRC4-7	12	14	dark grey siltstone and white quartz	C	0	<0.008	7.1
BRC4-8	14	16	dark grey siltstone and white quartz	C	0	<0.008	15.0
BRC4-9	16	18	dark grey siltstone and white quartz	C	0	<0.008	13.0
BRC4-10	18	20	dark grey siltstone and white quartz	C	0	<0.008	14.0
BRC4-11	20	22	dark grey siltstone and white quartz	C	0	<0.008	14.0
BRC4-12	22	24	dark grey siltstone and white quartz	C	0	<0.008	14.0
BRC4-13	24	26	dark grey siltstone and white quartz	C	0	<0.008	14.0
BRC4-14	26	28	dark grey siltstone and white quartz	C	0	<0.008	15.0
BRC4-15	28	30	dark grey siltstone and white quartz	C	1	<0.008	17.0

EOH at 30m



213025

ANALYTICAL REPORT No.

THIS REPORT MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING ANALYTICAL DATA

ORDER No.

PROJECT

INVOICE TO:

Beaconsfield Gold Mine,
 PO Box 58
 BEACONSFIELD TAS 7070

15/09/95

DATE RECEIVED

RESULTS REQUIRED

15/09/95

ACAP

No. OF PAGES OF RESULTS

DATE REPORTED

No. OF COPIES

TOTAL No. OF SAMPLES

7

16/09/95

1

15

SAMPLE NUMBERS

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

ELEMENT/METHOD

Various

10 Pcs 1 - 0902

Ag. As (A) / Pb (A) / Sb (A)
Ag. Cr (A)

REMARKS

RESULTS TO

Beaconsfield Gold Mine,
 PO Box 58
 BEACONSFIELD TAS 7070

NOTE: Ag (A) / Pb (A) / Sb (A) results reported
 (these in the accompanying report file
 on 15/09/95).

RESULTS TO

Mr Lindsay Newham
 Newham Exploration & Mining Services
 P.O. Box 131
 RIVERSIDE TAS 7250

RESULTS TO

AUTHORISED OFFICER

ANALYTICAL DATA

213026

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT No.

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

101250.50.10765

15/06/95

LE NEWBERRY

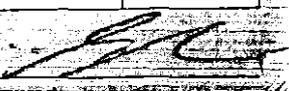
OF

METHOD	SAMPLE No.	Au	Au(R)	Au(S)	As				
		GG309	GG309	GG309	HA140				
1	BRC1 - 4	<0.008	-	-	<0.5				
2	BRC1 - 5	<0.008	-	-	<0.5				
3	BRC1 - 6	<0.008	-	-	<0.5				
4	BRC1 - 8	<0.008	-	<0.008	<0.5				
5	BRC1 - 9	<0.008	-	-	6.1				
6	BRC1 - 10	<0.008	-	-	0.8				
7	BRC1 - 11	<0.008	-	-	4.8				
8	BRC1 - 12	<0.008	-	-	8.4				
9	BRC1 - 13	<0.008	-	-	11.0				
10	BRC1 - 14	<0.008	-	-	10.0				
11	BRC1 - 15	<0.008	-	-	11.0				
12	BRC2 - 5	0.008	0.010	-	5.2				
13	BRC2 - 6	<0.008	-	-	5.5				
14	BRC2 - 7	<0.008	-	-	14.0				
15	BRC2 - 8	<0.008	-	-	14.0				
16	BRC2 - 9	<0.008	-	-	5.5				
17	BRC2 - 10	<0.008	-	-	14.0				
18	BRC2 - 11	<0.008	-	-	9.5				
19	BRC2 - 12	<0.008	-	-	10.0				
20	BRC2 - 13	<0.008	-	-	10.0				
21	BRC2 - 14	<0.008	-	-	12.0				
22	BRC2 - 15	<0.008	<0.008	-	10.0				
23	BRC3 - 5	<0.008	-	-	2.3				
24	BRC3 - 6	<0.008	-	-	4.1				
25	BRC3 - 7	<0.008	-	-	3.7				

Results in ppm unless otherwise specified
- = element not determined

IS = insufficient sample
SNR = sample not received

AUTHORISED OFFICER



213027

ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT No.

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

102250.60.10983

18/06/95

L NEWNHAM

2 OF -

METHOD	SAMPLE No.	Au	Au (R)	Au (S)	As				
1	BRC3 - 8	<0.008	-	-	1.6				
2	BRC3 - 9	<0.008	-	-	1.4				
3	BRC3 - 10	<0.008	-	-	15.0				
4	BRC3 - 11	<0.008	-	-	9.8				
5	BRC3 - 12	<0.008	-	-	11.0				
6	BRC3 - 13	<0.008	-	<0.008	7.8				
7	BRC3 - 14	<0.008	-	-	5.5				
8	BRC3 - 15	<0.008	-	-	7.2				
9	BRC4 - 4	<0.008	-	-	0.7				
10	BRC4 - 5	<0.008	-	-	5.1				
11	BRC4 - 6	<0.008	-	-	8.6				
12	BRC4 - 7	<0.008	0.012	-	7.1				
13	BRC4 - 8	<0.008	-	-	15.0				
14	BRC4 - 9	<0.008	-	-	13.0				
15	BRC4 - 10	<0.008	-	-	14.0				
16	BRC4 - 11	<0.008	-	-	14.0				
17	BRC4 - 12	<0.008	-	-	14.0				
18	BRC4 - 13	<0.008	-	-	14.0				
19	BRC4 - 14	<0.008	-	-	15.0				
20	BRC4 - 15	<0.008	-	-	17.0				

98-4217
@244261

213028

APPENDIX 2

**WHITE (Interpretation of a helicopter magnetic survey near
Beaconsfield Mine Tasmania) (Abridged)**

98-4216A

TOORONGA RESOURCES PTY LTD

**Interpretation
of a
Helicopter Magnetic Survey
Near Beaconsfield Mine
Tasmania**

213029

R.M.S. WHITE

**TOORONGA RESOURCES PTY LTD.
207 Toorong Road,
Terrey Hills N.S.W 2084**

date 31 August 1998

Abridged due to confidentiality 12 October 1998 by Peter B. Hills – Chief Geologist BMJV

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
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4.	DATA PROCESSING	2
5.	INTERPRETATION	2
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7.	TARGETS	4
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FIGURES

Figure 1	Fixed wing and Heli mag lnage.
Figure 5.1	Profiles of RTP and enhanced data.
Figure 5.2	Magnetic Trends and Structures.
Figure 6.1	Interpretation.
Figure 7.1	Targets.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In June 1998, UTS Geophysical surveys, on behalf of the Beaconsfield Joint Venture, flew a Helicopter airborne magnetic survey in the vicinity of the mine in order to better define the geology and structures.

The area has been previously been flown with a fixed wing magnetic and radiometric survey flown east west.

Data processing and enhancements has enabled the detection of subtle geological features and structures.

Previous work will have located outcropping mineralisation within 15 Km of the mine so current exploration will have to be directed at covered areas or exploring more deeply in outcropping areas.

2.0 SUMMARY

The recent Helicopter magnetic survey allowed the detection and definition of much finer structural features than the previous fixed wing survey, especially west of the current mining operations. This area is traversed by a series of north east faults which offset the local geology and may be host to mineralisation.

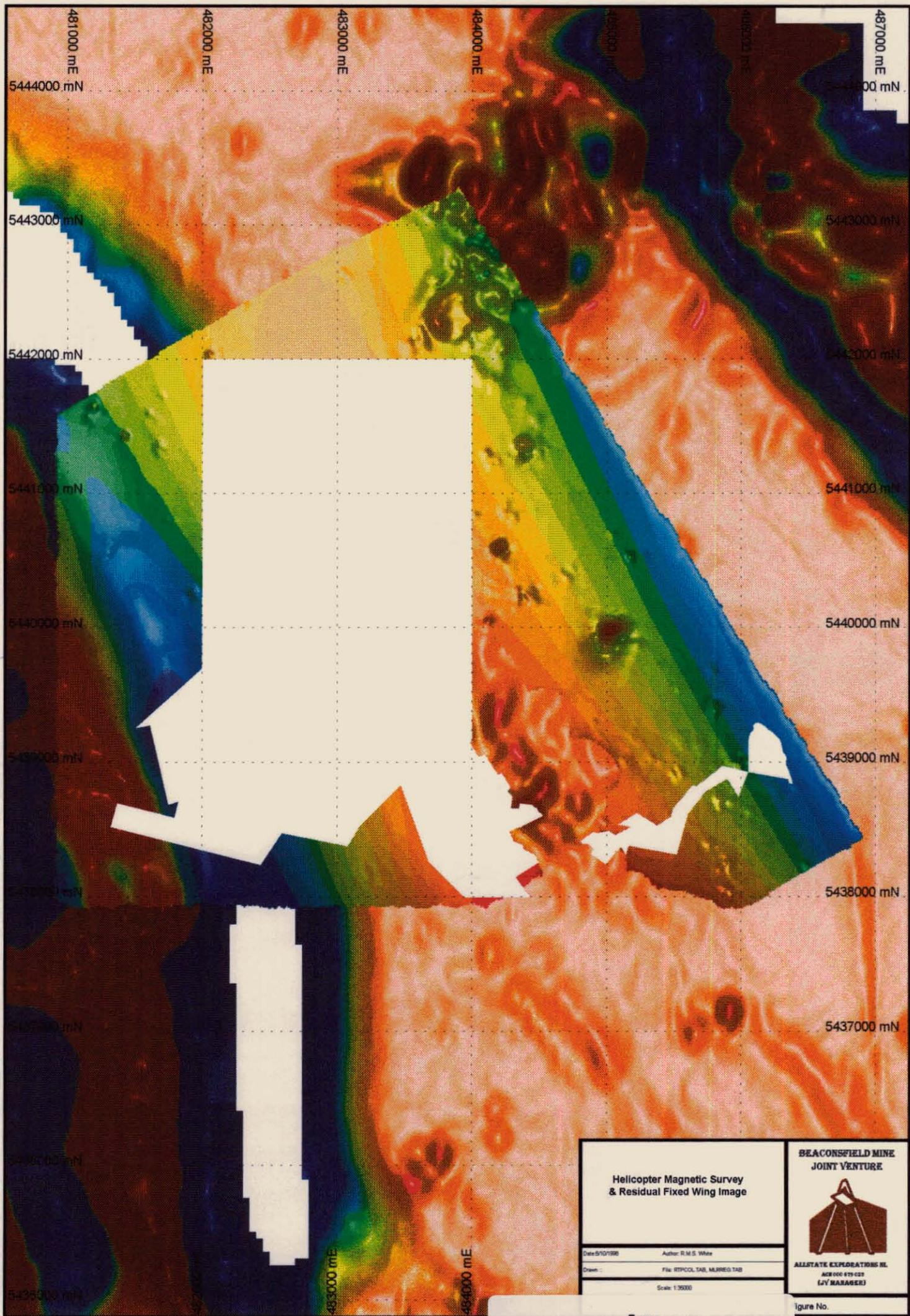
Target areas have been identified which represent possible repetitions of the Tasmania Reef.

3.0 SURVEY

The flying and processing specifications are listed in Appendix 1. The survey was flown at 40m terrain clearance on lines 50m apart. The lines were flown at 060 degrees, approximately at right angles to the geology. Unfortunately this flying direction is parallel to the structures carrying mineralisation. This makes it difficult to be certain if features seen in the data are due to structures or small pulls in the data. If the area is ever reflown the flying direction should be east west so that critical features do not lie parallel to flight lines. The town should be flown separately, at a higher altitude, and the data downward continued then merged with the rest of the survey.

The magnetic data in the survey is generally of good quality. It suffers from cultural noise due to houses, sheds etc.

DTM data collected over water with the UTS system has a problem with the radar altimeter. This may account for the area in the data that reports as below sea level.



**Helicopter Magnetic Survey
& Residual Fixed Wing Image**

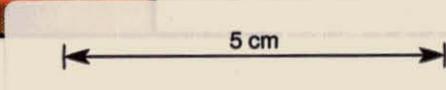
Date: 5/10/1998 Author: R.M.S. White
 Drawn: File: RTPCOL.TAB, MURREQ.TAB
 Scale: 1:35000

**BEACONSFIELD MINE
JOINT VENTURE**



ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS INC.
 400 600 679 025
 (LV MANAGER)

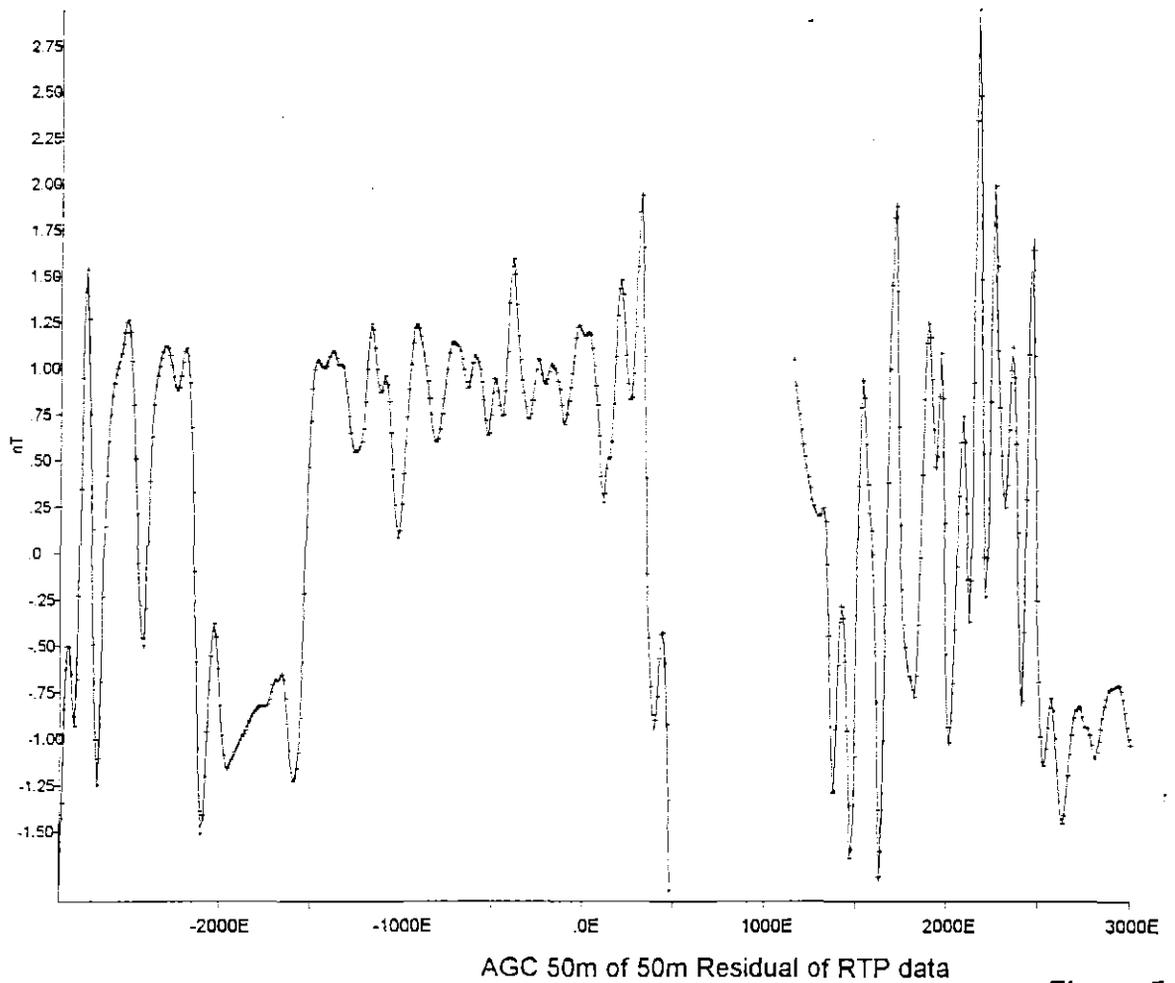
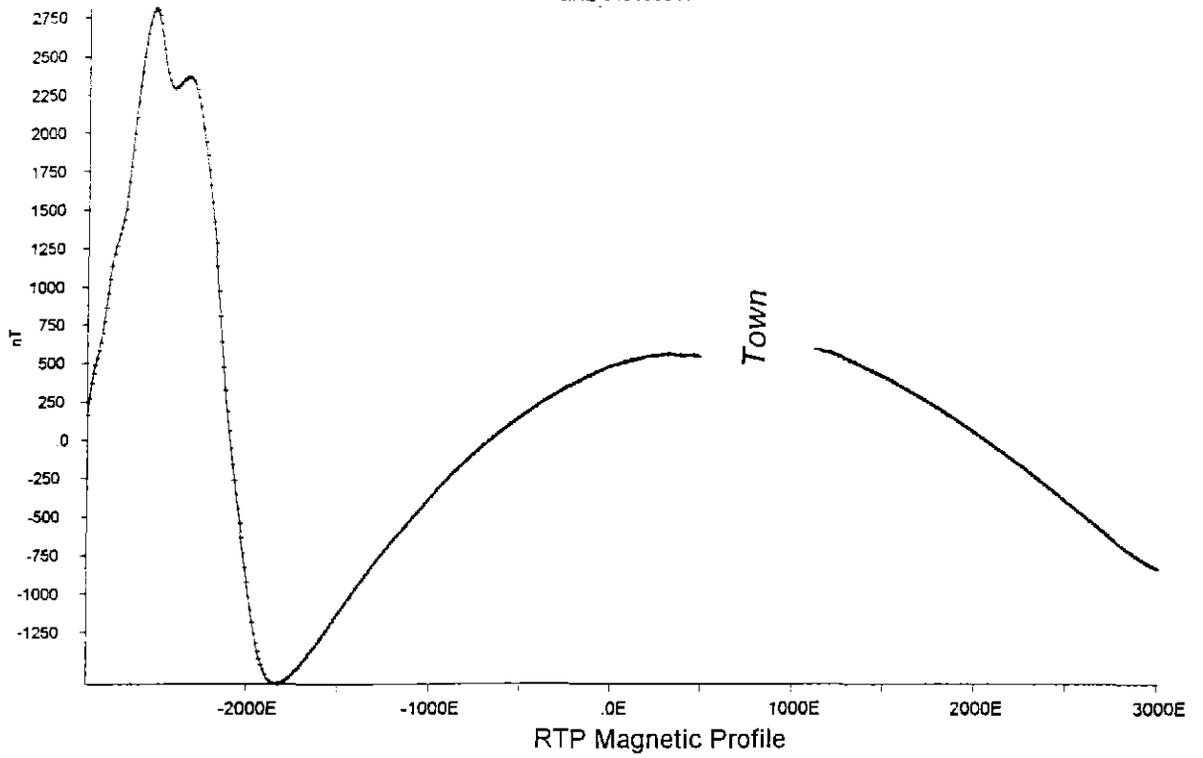
Figure No.



213032

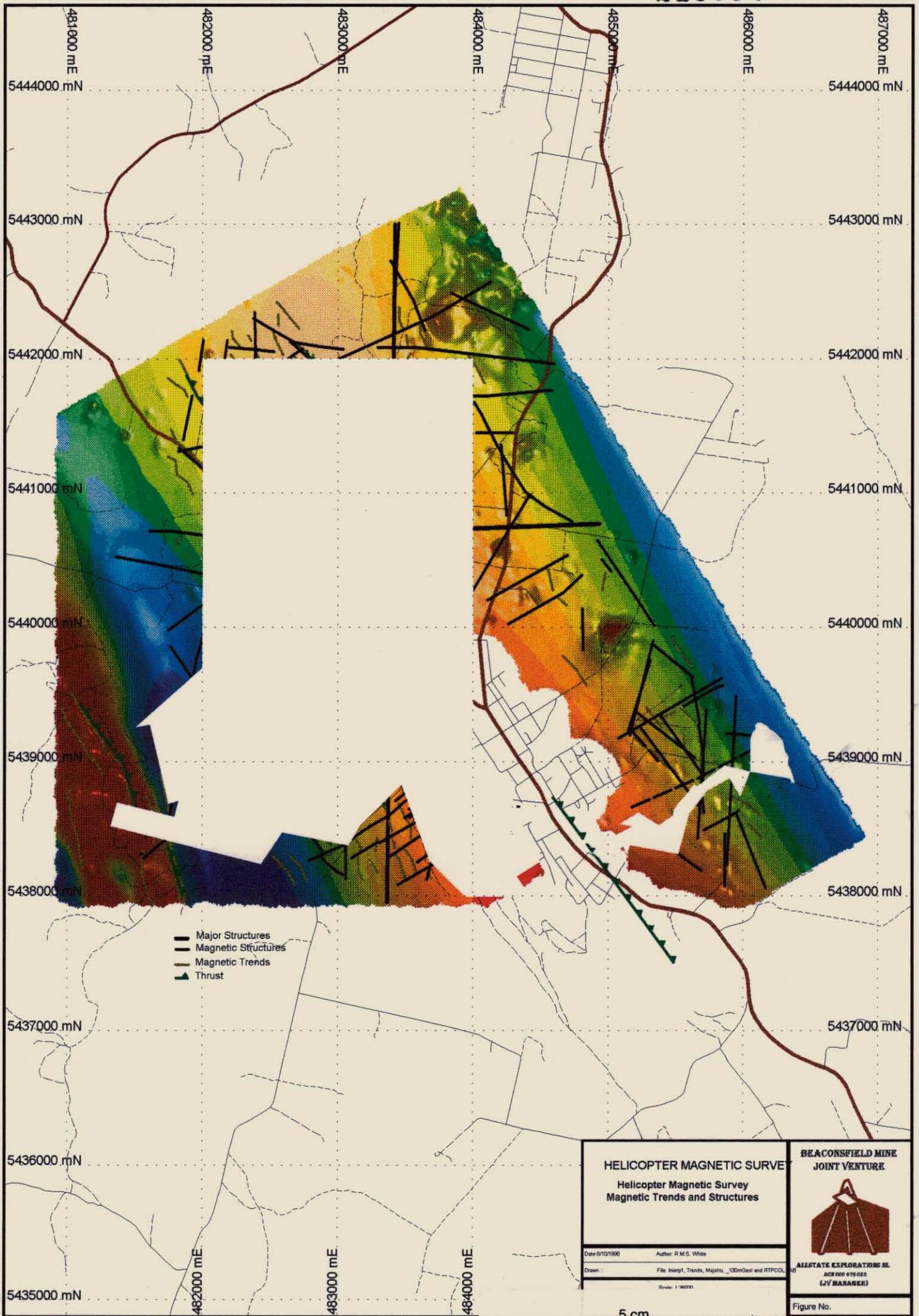
Magnetic Data Before and after Enhancement

LINE 5438500 N



0E(Profile) = 483800E(AMG)

Figure 5.1



- Major Structures
- Magnetic Structures
- Magnetic Trends
- ▲ Thrust

HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY
 Helicopter Magnetic Survey
 Magnetic Trends and Structures

Date: 9/10/1996 Author: R.M.S. White
 Drawn: File: Integrl, Trends, Magstru, _100mCont and RTPool
 Scale: 1:50000

**BEACONSFIELD MINE
 JOINT VENTURE**



ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
 ACR 000 675 025
 (JV MANAGER)

Figure No.

5 cm

4.0 DATA PROCESSING

Figure 1 shows a Reduced To the Pole, RTP, image of the helicopter magnetic data superimposed on an image of the residual data from the fixed wing survey. The image is dominated by the large magnetic feature to the west of the current mine. This ultramafic body dips east towards the mine and the magnetic gradient caused by this feature masks more subtle features.

In order to enhance the subtle features, the helicopter magnetic data was subjected to numerous processes. The data was first filtered to remove deep-seated features and then the residual magnetic features enhanced.

Two filtering methods were used. The first was a first vertical derivative (1vd). The second method was a gaussian filter of various widths. The results of these operations can be seen in the images in Appendix 2.

The data was further enhanced by the application of a Automatic Gain Control (AGC) operator. This has the effect of enhancing low order features and suppressing larger features. The result of the various operations can be seen in the images in Appendix 2.

Various colour images and sun angle images were produced as an aid to extracting geological and structural information.

5.0 INTERPRETATION

The area of interest consists of rocks of low magnetic susceptibility so that any features seen, both geological and structural, will be very small and down in the noise level of the survey. Cultural features such as sheds and houses produce much larger responses than the geology. If aerial photography is available then the photos should be scanned in and corrected for distortion. These will make a good base for geological and geophysical interpretation and also the location of cultural noise.

The geological responses are typically less than 1 nT while the houses/sheds are typically 10nT. Figure 2 shows profiles of the RTP data along a line and the data after the application of a 50m filter and AGC. The geological signal is within or close to the noise level of the survey and care has to be taken extracting information from these images.

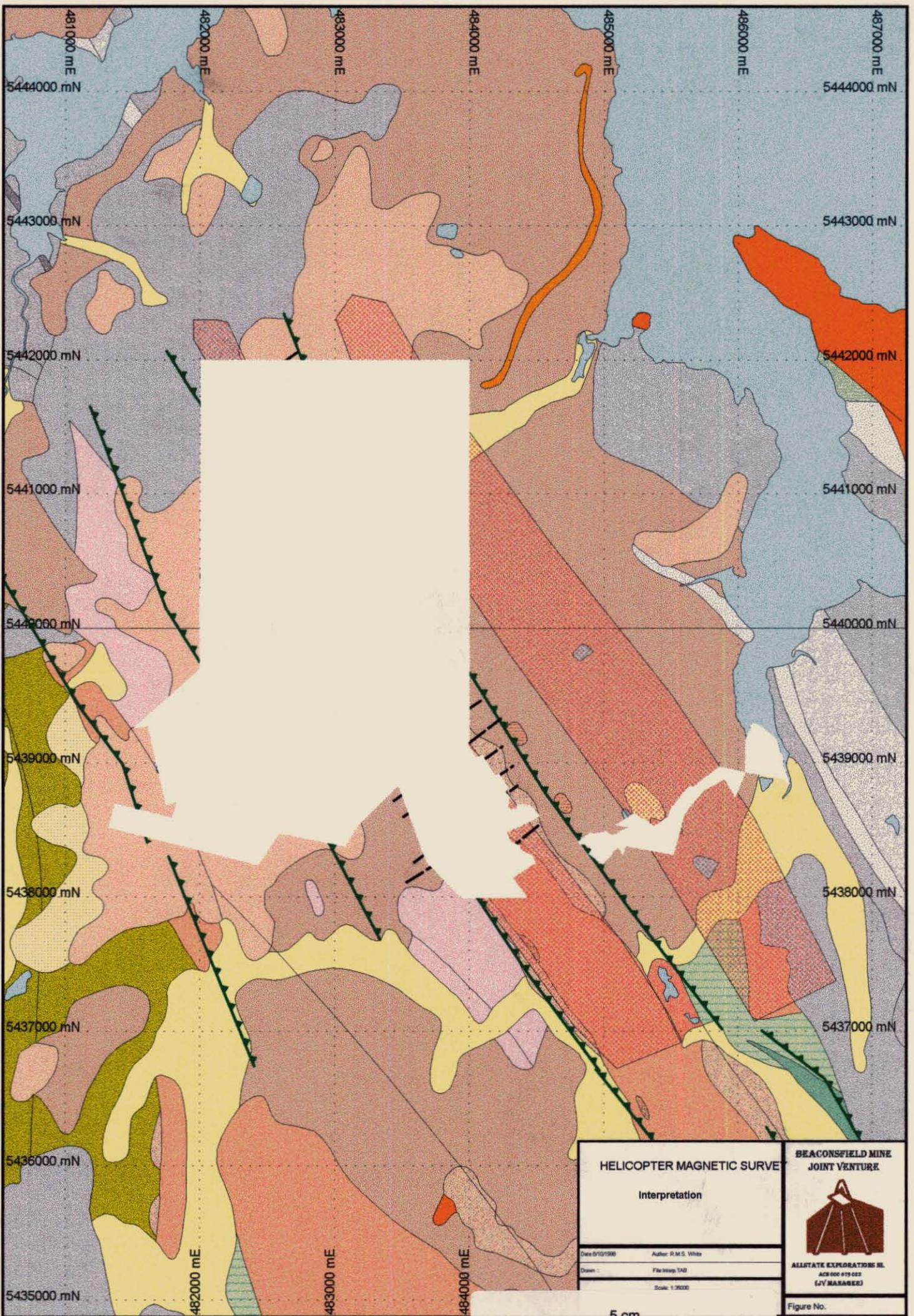
The main geological features noted in the data include the ultramafic complex, seen on the western side of the data and the late basalts, seen in the north east of the data.

The sediments near the mine are magnetically very quiet and are only just discernible in the enhanced data. They strike north west and are locally off set by orthogonal structures (Figure 5.2). The geology is mapped out by the digital terrain data better than in the magnetic data in some instances.

The major structures (Figure 5.2), noted in the data are an east west set and a north south structure. The north south structure is late and does not appear to be off set by later movement. This feature is most notable in the DTM data.

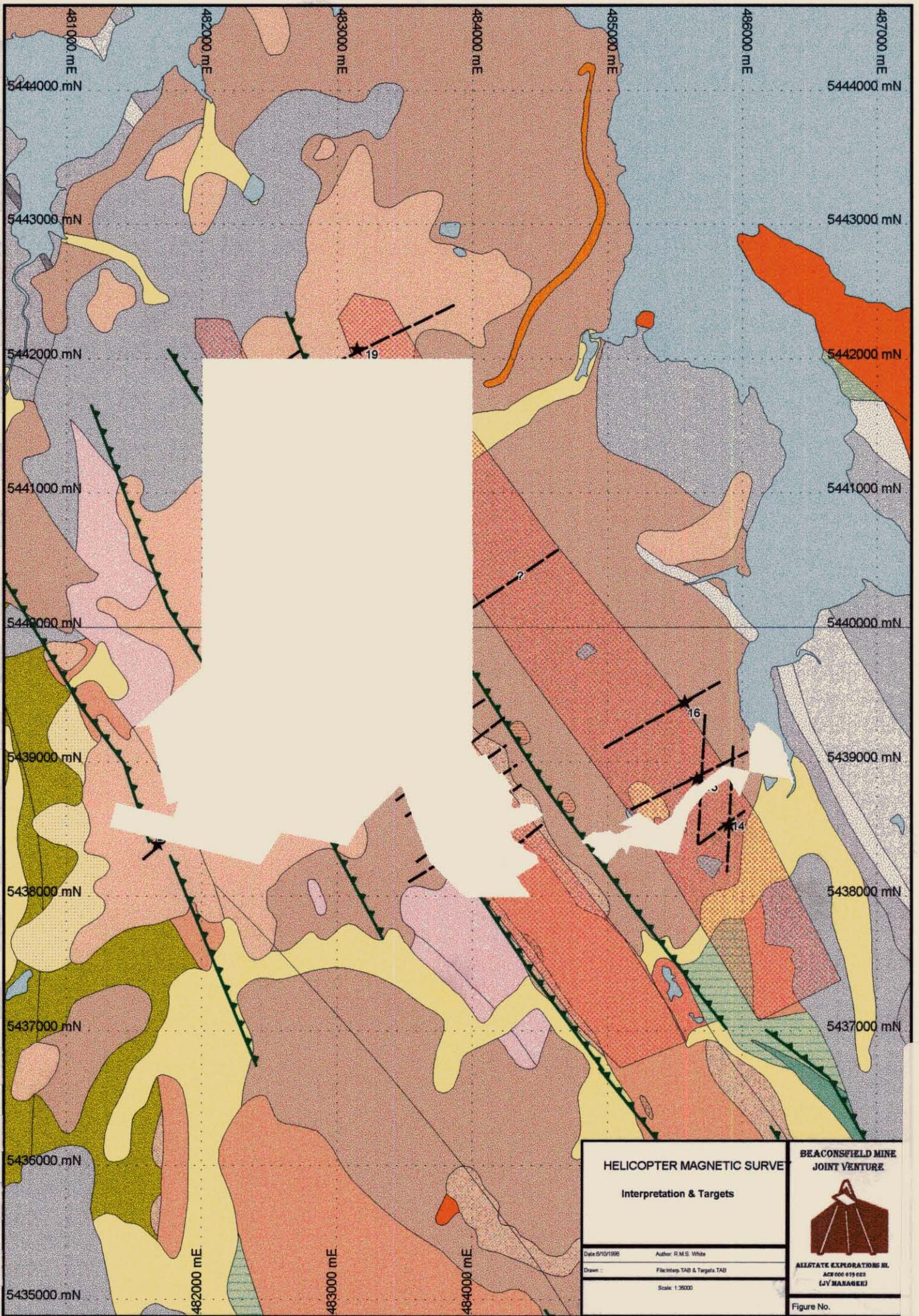
The east west structure has a possible off set of 1Km; north block west.

The area around the mine shows a series of parallel structures, approximately 060 degrees. They off set the local geology but it is difficult to determine the amount of displacement. The possible direction of displacement is shown on Figure 5.2. These results need to be calibrated with known outcrop geology.



213036

5 cm



213037

A series of NNW thrusts are defined by a characteristic magnetic signature, probably due to alteration (serpentinisation?) along thrust surfaces (Figure 6.1). One thrust is located approximately 400m west of the Tasmania reef, trending in a NNW direction, dipping east. It is locally offset by NE faults, one of which controls the Tasmania Reed.

Other possible thrust sets are located 1.2Km west of the reef and 300m east of the (under Beaconsfield town). The relationship between these thrusts and the mineralisation is not known.

These thrust sets can be traced to the north (and south) and are locally off set and or crossed by NE structures.

The NE structures need to be prospected along, especially where they intersect brittle rocks such as the Transition beds (Figure 6.1).

7.0 TARGETS

A parallel zone may exist to the east of the town in a repetition of the geology and structures, under the Permian and Tertiary cover. Three targets (14, 15 & 16) have been proposed in this area for testing to ascertain if the appropriate geology and structures exist. The proposed prospective geology has been projected from outcrops of Ordovician 1 -2 Km to the south. The position of the targets along the probable NE structures is ill-defined and will need to be adjusted as testing progresses. The targets may need to be moved to the east.

There is a possible extension of this easterly zone under the cover to the north. Target 19 has been proposed to test this theory. The position of this target is approximate and they should be refined by the study of any drilling that exists in the area.

Target 21 lies at the intersection of a NE structure and a discontinuity in what is probably ultramafic under recent cover.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

That the defined NE structures be prospected along to locate mineralisation, especially where they intersect the Transition beds or brittle equivalents.

That the area south of the mine to south of Salisbury Hill be flown with a helicopter magnetic survey in order to define structures. This survey should be flown in an east west direction so as to cross both the stratigraphy and prospective structures at a more favourable angle than the current survey. Primary targets will occur where these structures intersect the favourable geology. Geochemical sampling along these structures may locate subtle indications of mineralisation at depth. Since the surface in this area has been prospected in some detail any holes drilled will have to be relatively deep.

The helicopter magnetic data interpretation needs to be merged into the previous fixed wing magnetic interpretation to produce a more regional picture. Also the ground magnetic data collected around the town needs to be processed and merged.

That a structural geologist review the interpretations and geology in order to develop a new? structural model.

If future magnetic surveys are planned, care should be taken selecting the flight direction in order to maximise the resolution of critical features.

APPENDIX 1 Flying and Processing Specifications

213041

Company Flown by: UTS Geophysical Surveys
Company Processed: Baigent Geosciences Pty. Ltd.

AIRBORNE SURVEY EQUIPMENT:

Aircraft	Bell 206
Magnetometer	Scintrex CS-2 Caesium Vapour
Magnetometer Resolution	0.001 nT
Magnetometer Compensation	RMS AADC operating in real time
Magnetometer Sample Interval	0.1 seconds (approx 4.5 metres)
Data Acquisition	UTS
Data Recording	1 Gbyte Hard Disk
GPS Navigation System	Novatel with Racal real time differential correction

AIRBORNE SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

Flight Line Direction	060 degrees
Flight Line Separation	50 metres
Tie Line Direction	150 degrees
Tie Line Separation	500 metres
Terrain Clearance	40 metres (MTC)
Survey flown	June 1998
UTS Geophysics Survey job number	A268
Data are in UTM Grid Zone	55

MAGNETIC DATA CORRECTIONS:

Diurnal variations removed
IGRF(1995) updated to 1998.5 removed.

MAGNETIC DATA FORMAT:

Flight Number	i7	
space	x	
line number	a8	
date	a8	
fiducial	f10.0	-9999999.
zone number	f4.0	-99.
easting	f11.2	-9999999.00
northing	f11.2	-9999999.00
raw magnetics	f10.3	-9999.000
diurnal variation	f10.3	-9999.000
IGRF value	f10.3	-9999.000
levelled magnetics	f10.3	-9999.000
radar altimeter	f6.1	-999.0
gps height	f6.1	-999.0
dtm	f6.1	-99.0
local time	f9.5	-99.00
linefeed character		logical record length of 128 bytes

APPENDIX 2 IMAGES

213042

Various Images and files created from the Heli Mag Survey Flown in June 1998

1VDCOL.TAB	1vd of RTP Colour.
1VDSUN.TAB	1vd of RTP SUN.
50RCOL.TAB	50r of RTP Colour.
AGC1.TAB	100m AGC of 50r of RTP Sun.
AGC10.TAB	50m AGC of 50R of regrided masked RTP Colour.
AGC11.TAB	50m AGC of 50R of (100R - 25r) of RTP Colour.
AGC12.TAB	100m AGC of 100r of RTP Colour clipped -10 to 10.
AGC2.TAB	100m AGC of 75r of RTP Sun.
AGC3.TAB	50m AGC of 75r of RTP Sun.
AGC4.TAB	50m AGC of 50r of RTP Sun.
AGC5.TAB	75m AGC of 75r of RTP Sun.
AGC50R.TAB	50m AGC of 50r of RTP Colour.
AGC6.TAB	75m AGC of 75r of RTP Colour.
AGC7.TAB	100m AGC of 1vd of RTP Sun.
AGC8.TAB	50m AGC of 50r with sun Dec 330 inc 30.
AGC9COL.TAB	50 AGC of 50r masked RTP Colour.
AGG07174.TAB	50m AGC of 50r of RTP with sun Dec 071, inc 74.
AGG26261.TAB	50m AGC of 50r of RTP with sun Dec 262, inc 61.
AGG28658.TAB	50m AGC of 50r of RTP with sun Dec 286, inc 58.
AGG34684.TAB	50m AGC of 50r of RTP with sun Dec 346, inc 84.
AXIS.TAB	Grid to go around plots.
CLP1COL.TAB	50m AGC of 50r of RTP colours clipped -10 to 10.
DTM25F.TAB	25m filtered DTM Colour.
DTMBAR.TAB	Bar Scale for Contour DTM.
DTMCOL.TAB	Colour DTM.
DTMCONT.TAB	Colour Contours of DTM.
DTMSUN.TAB	DTM Sun.
INIERP1.TAB	Magnetic Faults.
MASK.TAB	Mask used to remove magnetic spikes (houses etc.)
MINES.TAB	Location of Mines.
RTP1VD.TAB	RTP colour with 1vd intensity.
RTPAGC50.TAB	RTP Colour with 50m AGC of 50r of RTP intensity.
RTPCOL.TAB	RTP Colour Image.
RTPSUN.TAB	RTP Sun.
TEMPORA.TAB	50m AGC of 50r of masked RTP Colour clipped -10 to 10.
TRENDS.TAB	Magnetic Trends.

Terms used.

RTP = Reduced To the Pole magnetic image.

1vd = first vertical derivative.

50r = 50m residual of a Gaussian filter of the RTP data.

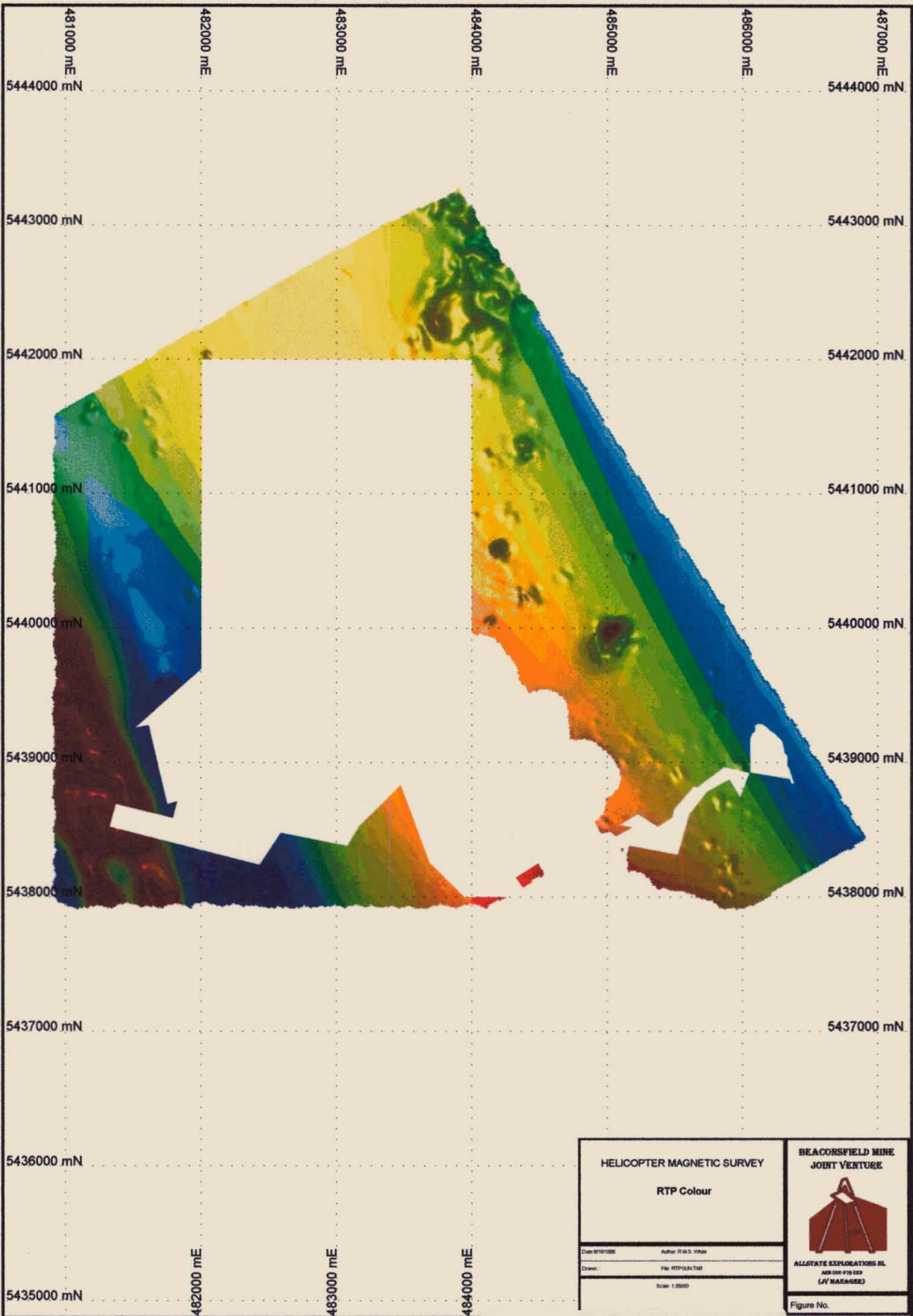
AGC = Automatic Gain Control.

DTM = Digital Terrain Model.

COL = Colour Image.

SUN = Composite Sun Angle Images made up of 3 sun angles 0,45 and 90 degrees. The Inclination is 30 degrees.

□



HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY

RTP Colour

Date: 01/01/08 Author: R.M.S. Vaise

Drawn: File: RTP-COL-1740

Scale: 1:25000

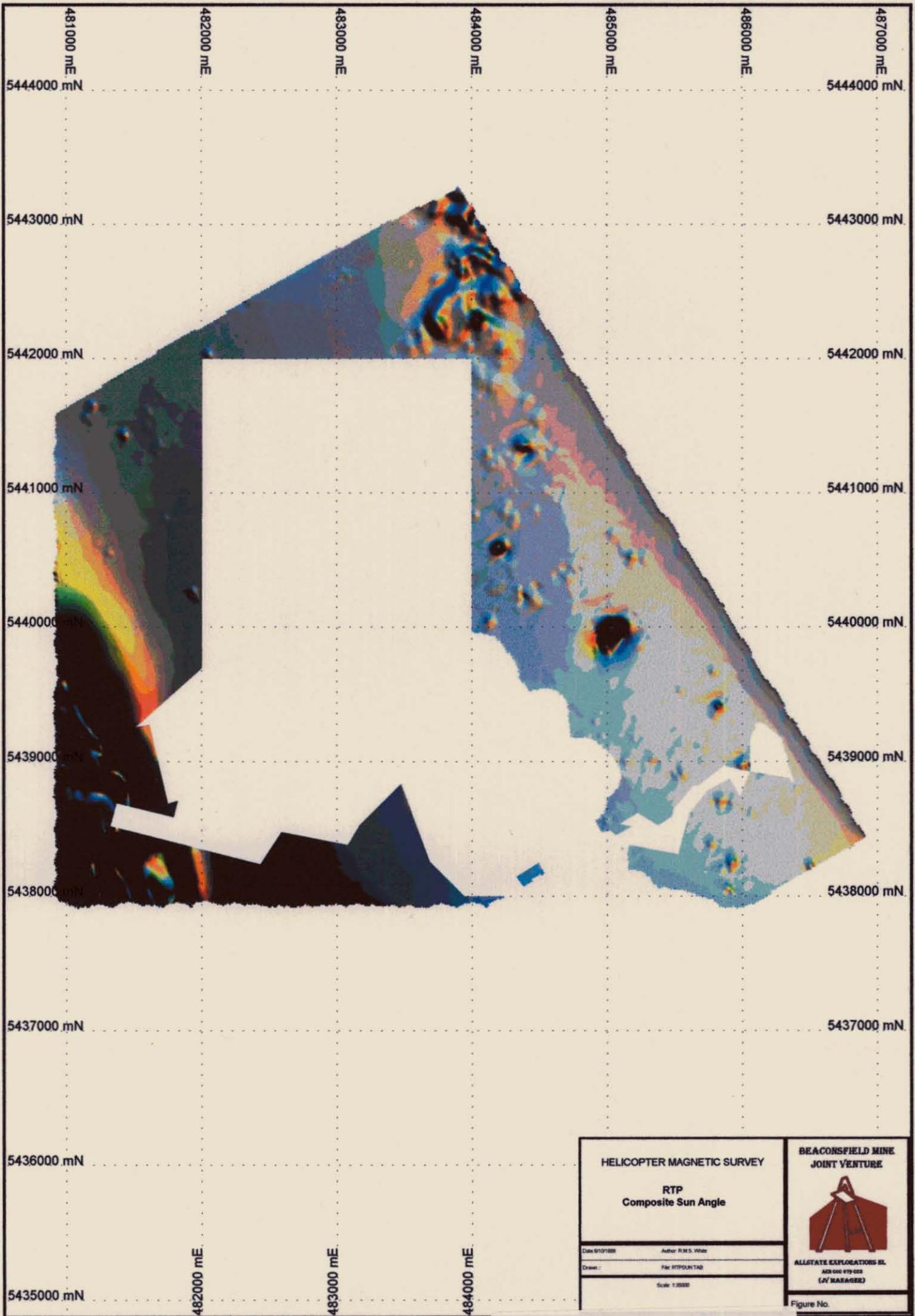
BEACONSFIELD MINE
JOINT VENTURE

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS BL
ANR 000 479 022
(JV MANAGER)

Figure No.

5 cm

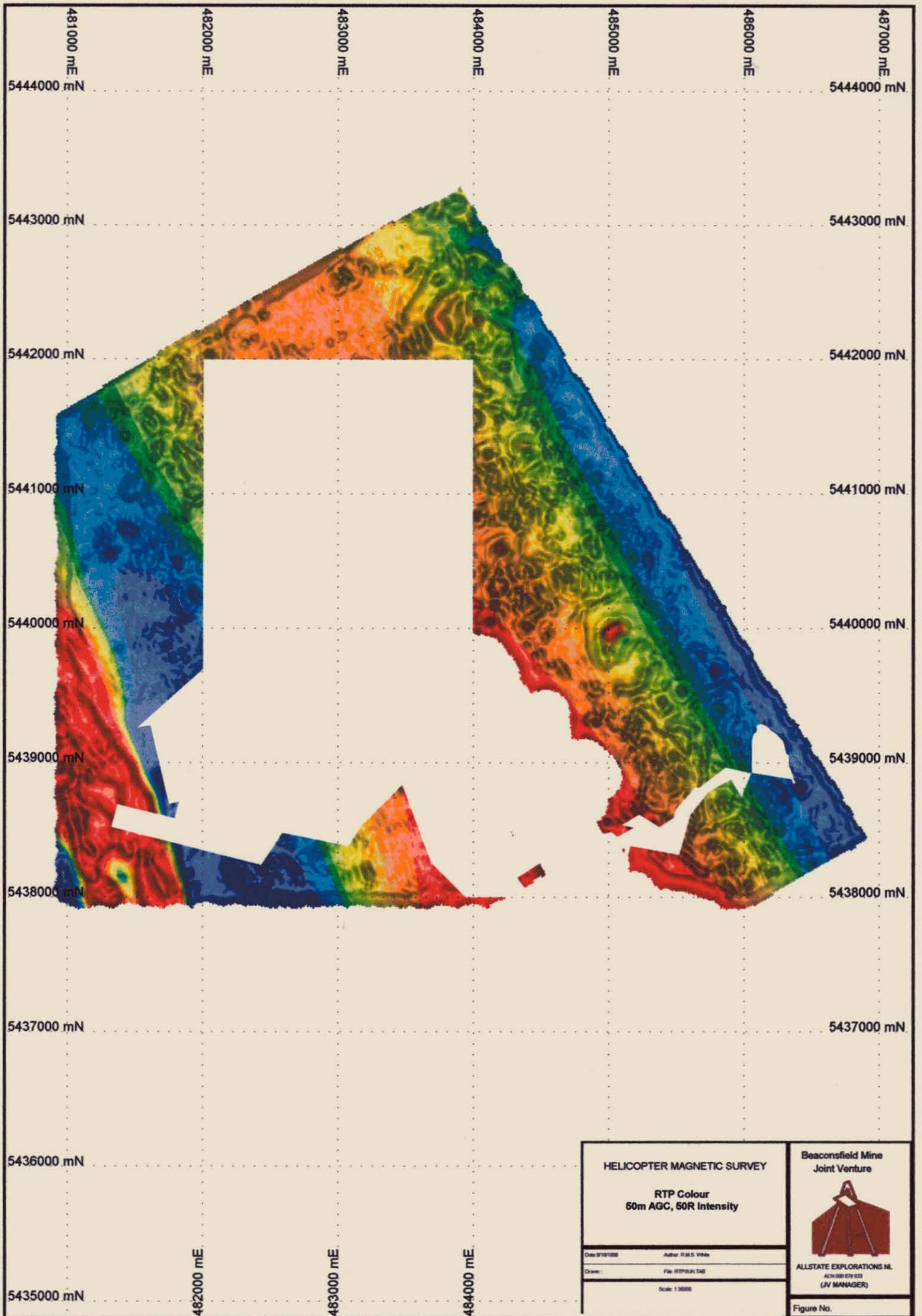
213043



<p>HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY</p> <p>RTP Composite Sun Angle</p>		<p>BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE</p>  <p>ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS INC. 408 000 879 028 (JV MANAGER)</p>
<p>Date: 9/10/88</p>	<p>Author: R.M.S. White</p>	
<p>Drawn:</p>	<p>File: RTPPLAN7AB</p>	
<p>Scale: 1:2000</p>		<p>Figure No.</p>

5 cm

213044



HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY	
RTP Colour 50m AGC, 50R Intensity	
Date: 8/10/88	Author: R.M.S. White
Drawn:	File: RTPPLAN.TAB
Scale: 1:5000	

**Beaconsfield Mine
Joint Venture**

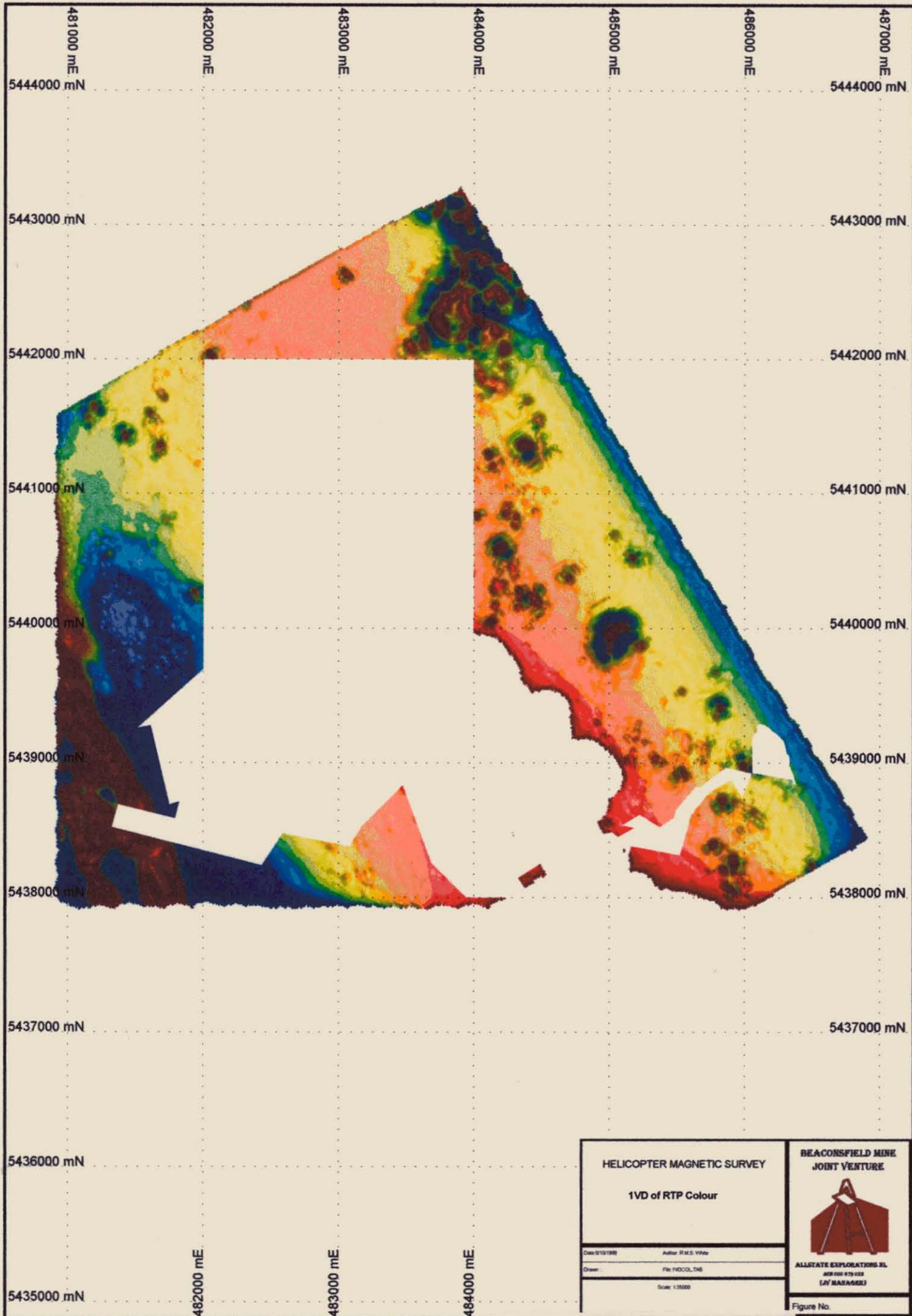


ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
ACH 000 070 030
(JV MANAGER)

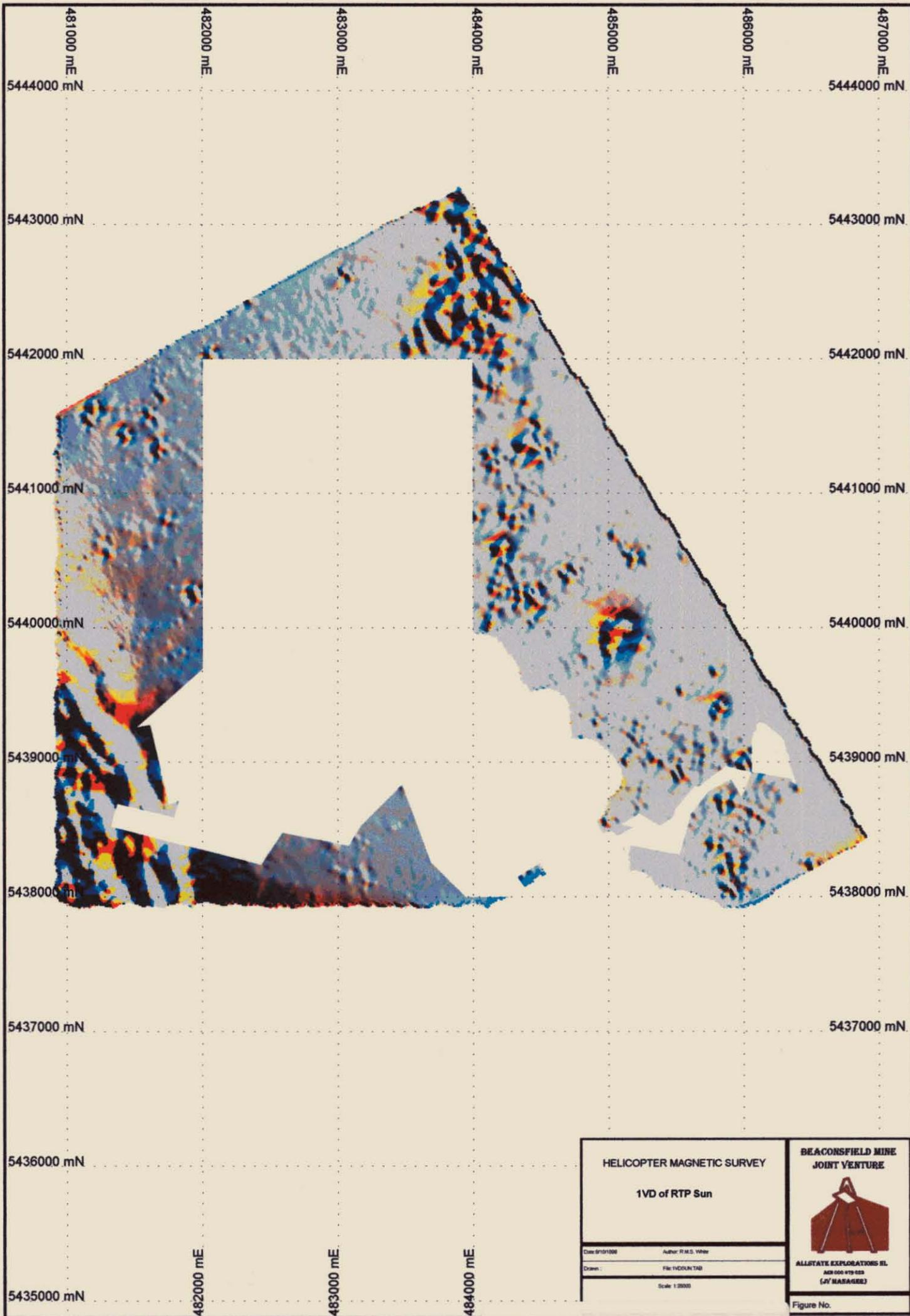
Figure No. _____

213045

5 cm



213046



HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY

1VD of RTP Sun

Date: 01/01/98 Author: R.M.S. White

Drawn: File: 1VDOLN.TAB

Scale: 1:2500

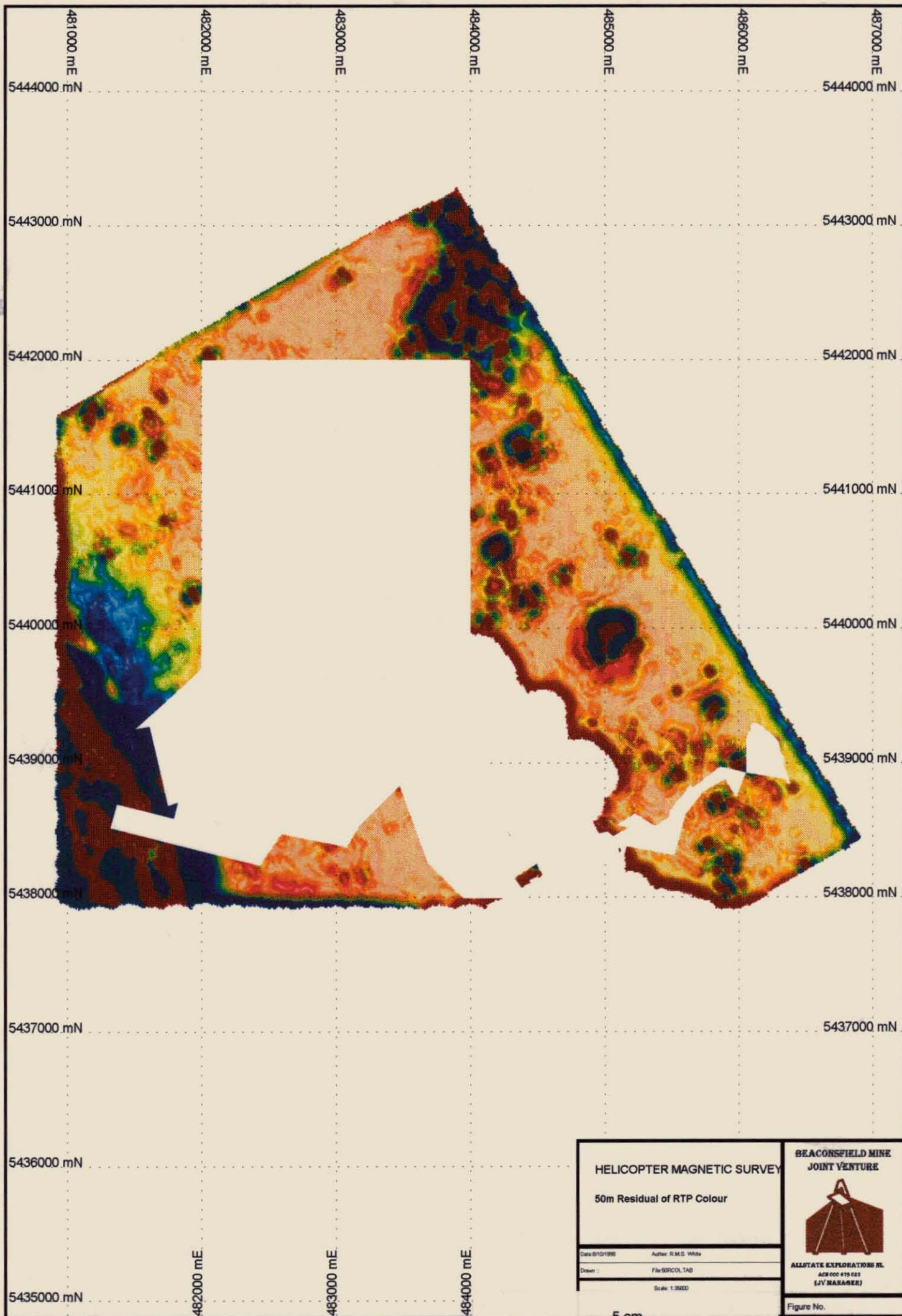
**BEACONSFIELD MINE
JOINT VENTURE**

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS RL
AER 000 979 023
(A/ MANAGER)

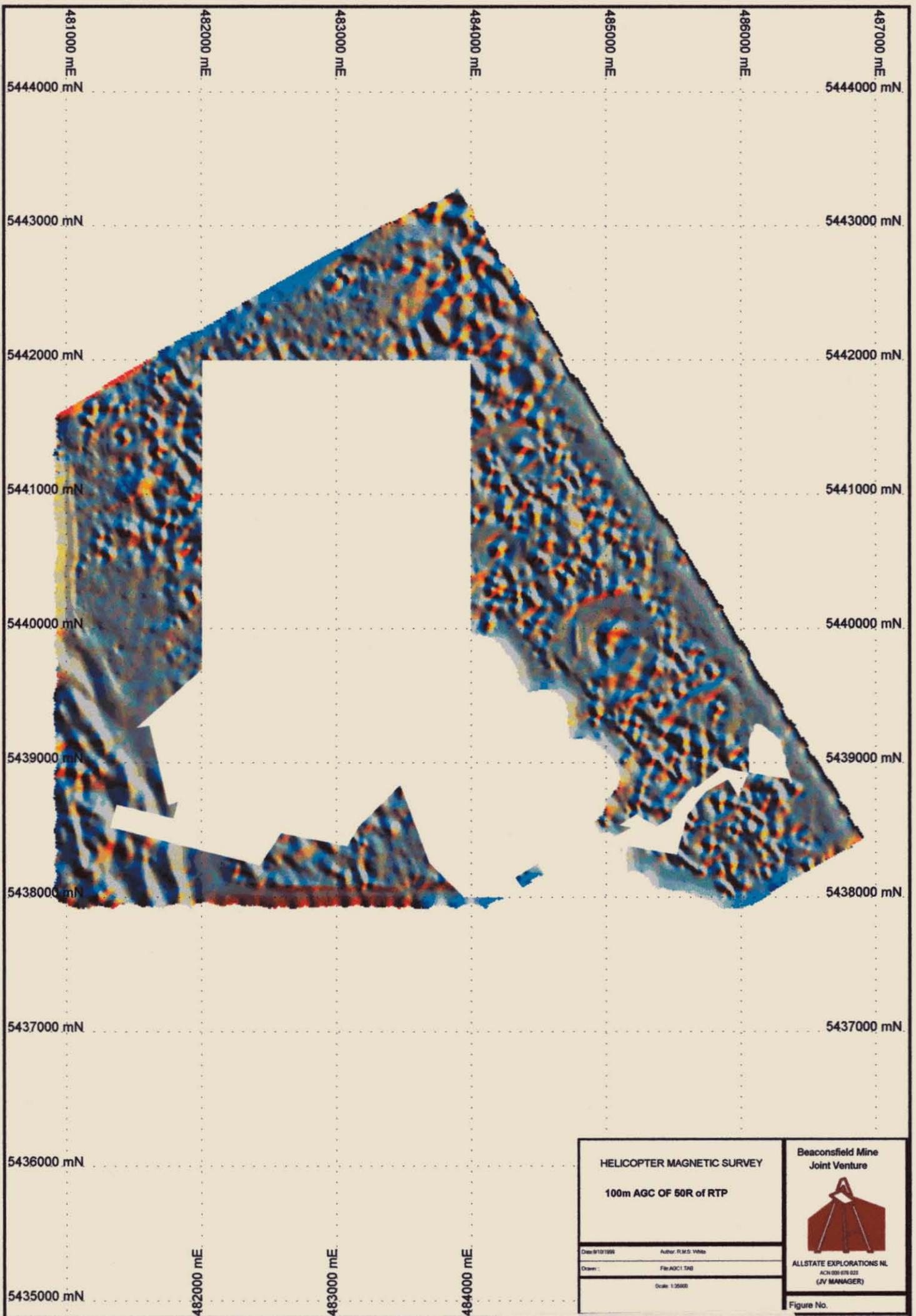
Figure No.

5 cm

213047

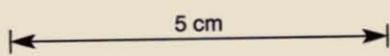


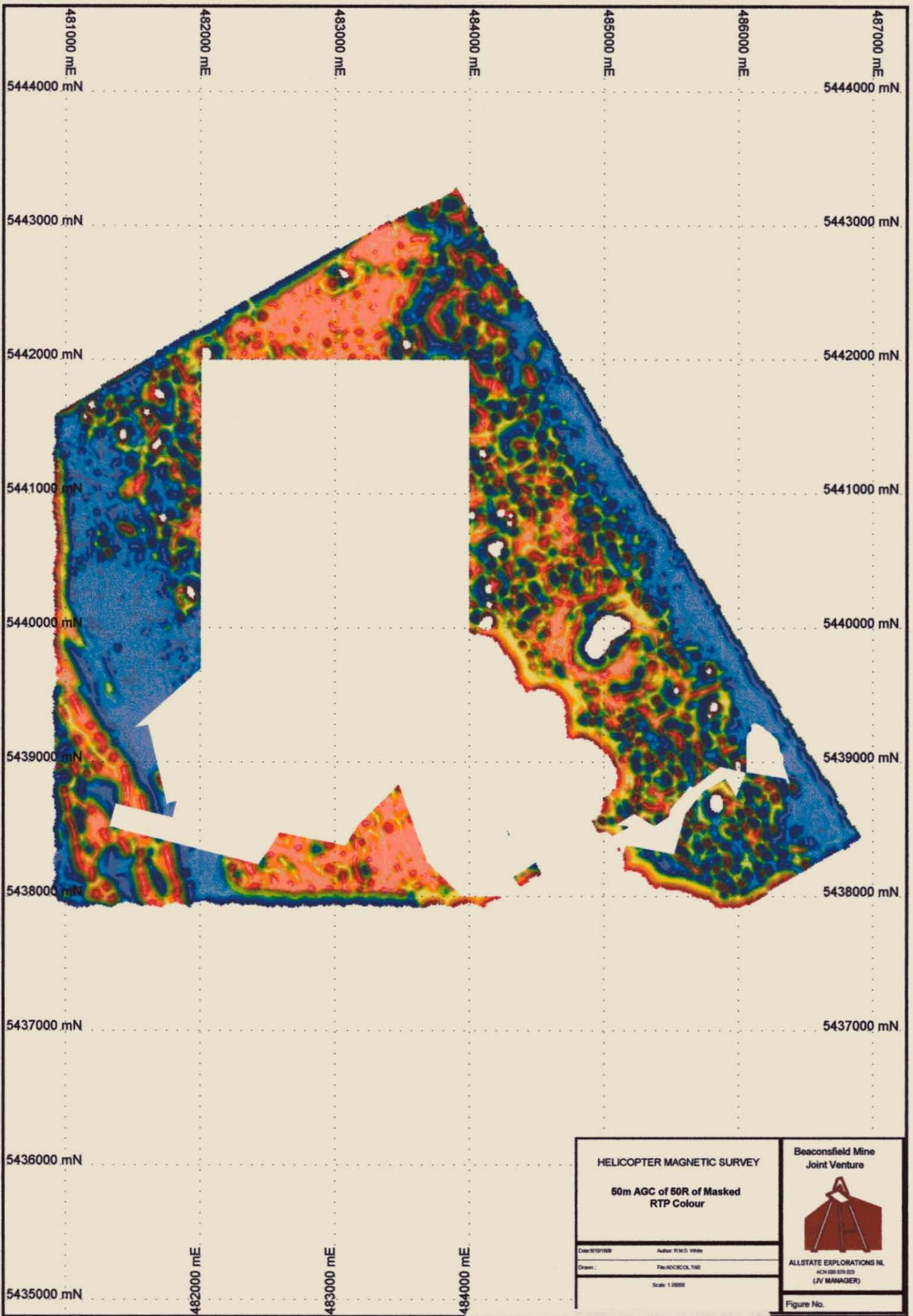
213048



HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY		Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture 
100m AGC OF 50R of RTP		
Draw: 9/10/99	Author: R.M.S. White	ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL ACH 001 016 022 (JV MANAGER)
Draw: :	File: AGC1.TMD	
Scale: 1:25000		Figure No. _____

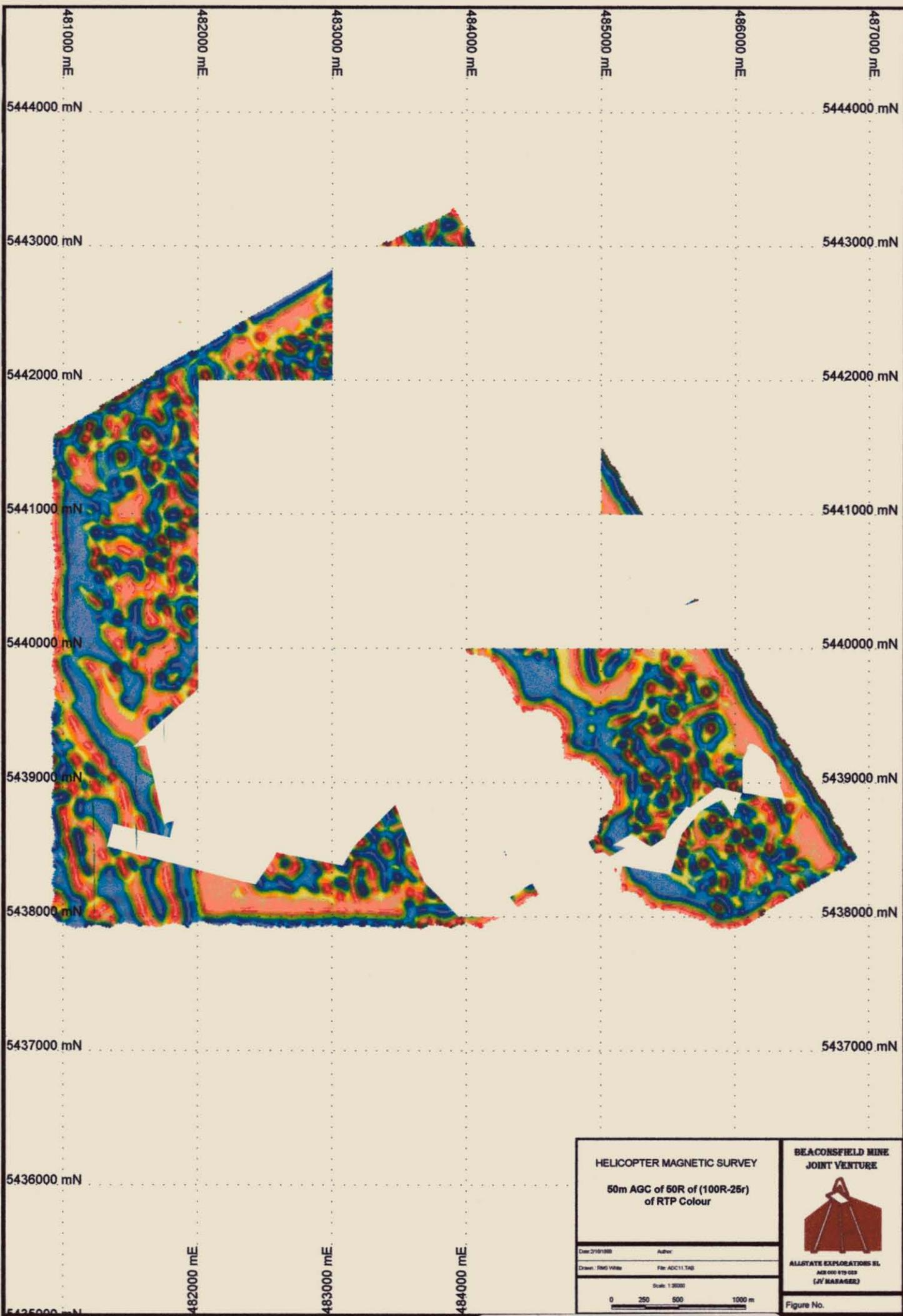
213049





213050

5 cm



HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY
50m AGC of 60R of (100R-25r)
of RTP Colour

Date: 2/10/98 Author:
 Drawn: RMB/WHB File: AGC11.TAB
 Scale: 1:25000

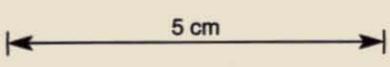
0 250 500 1000 m

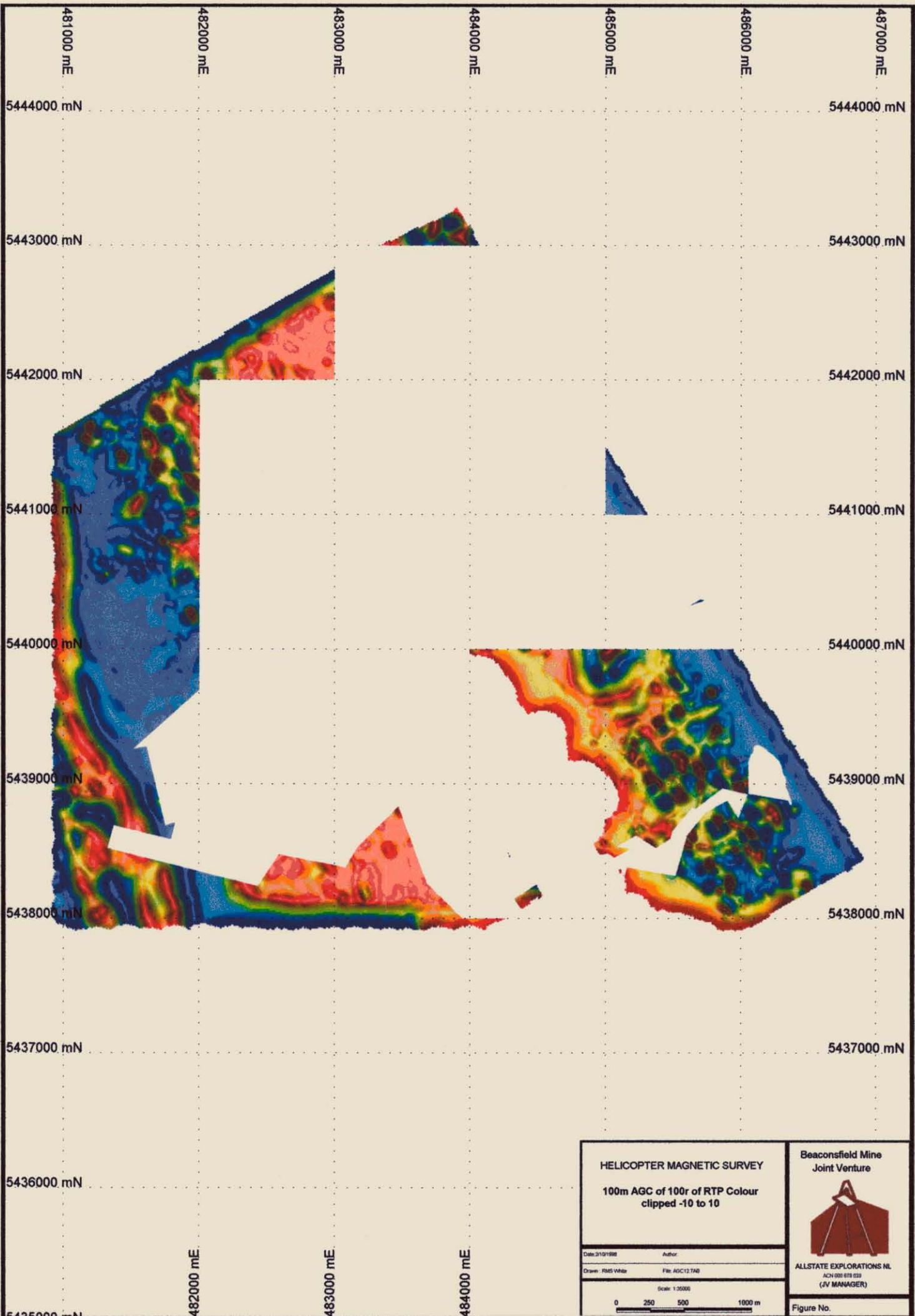
BEACONSFIELD MINE
JOINT VENTURE

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS SL
 ABL 000 979 022
 (A/N MANAGER)

Figure No.

213051





HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY
 100m AGC of 100r of RTP Colour
 clipped -10 to 10

Date: 21/9/98 Author:
 Drawn: RM5 White File: AGC12.TAB
 Scale: 1:25000
 0 250 500 1000 m

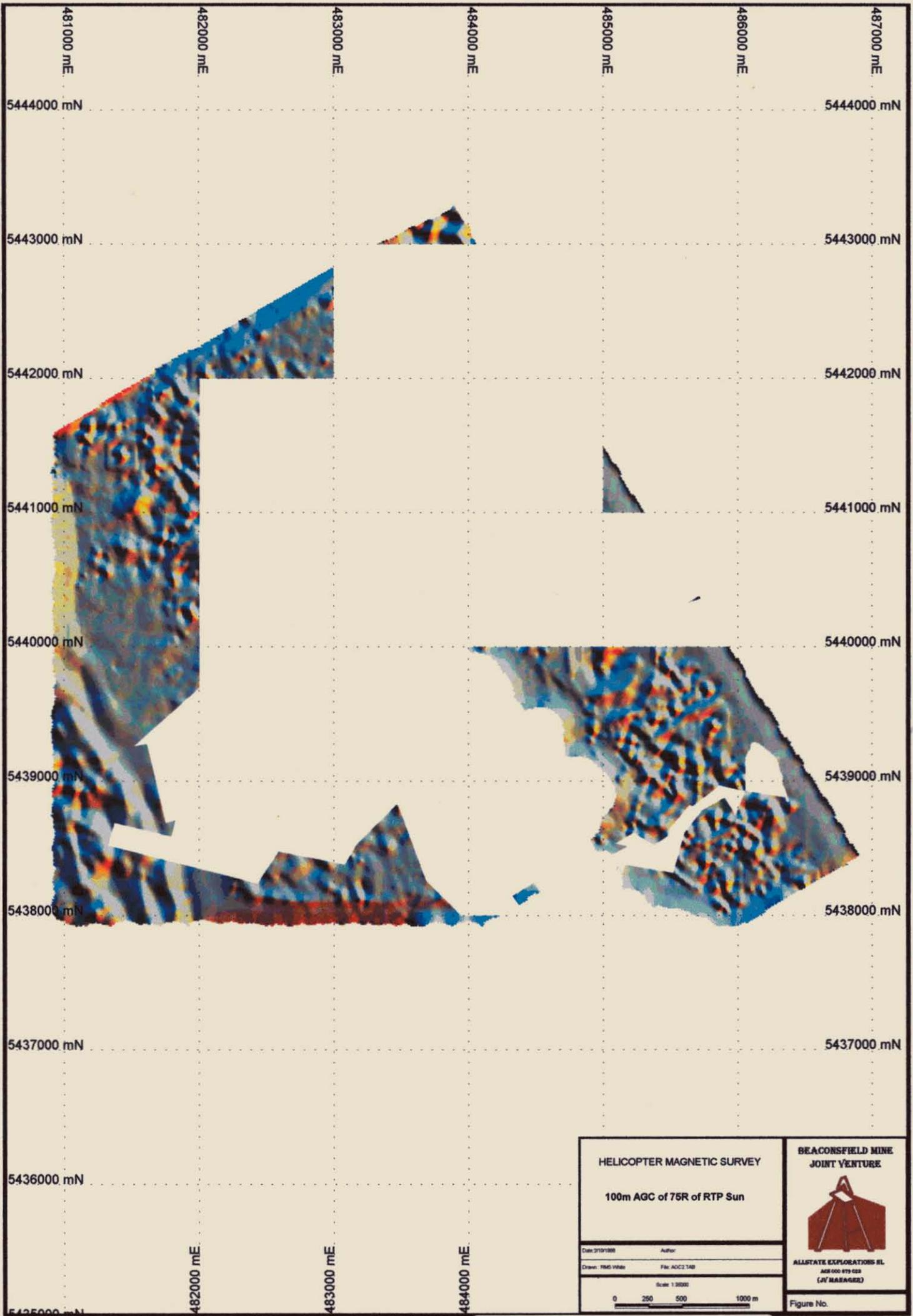
Beaconsfield Mine
 Joint Venture

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
 ACN 000 678 033
 (JV MANAGER)

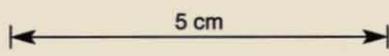
Figure No.

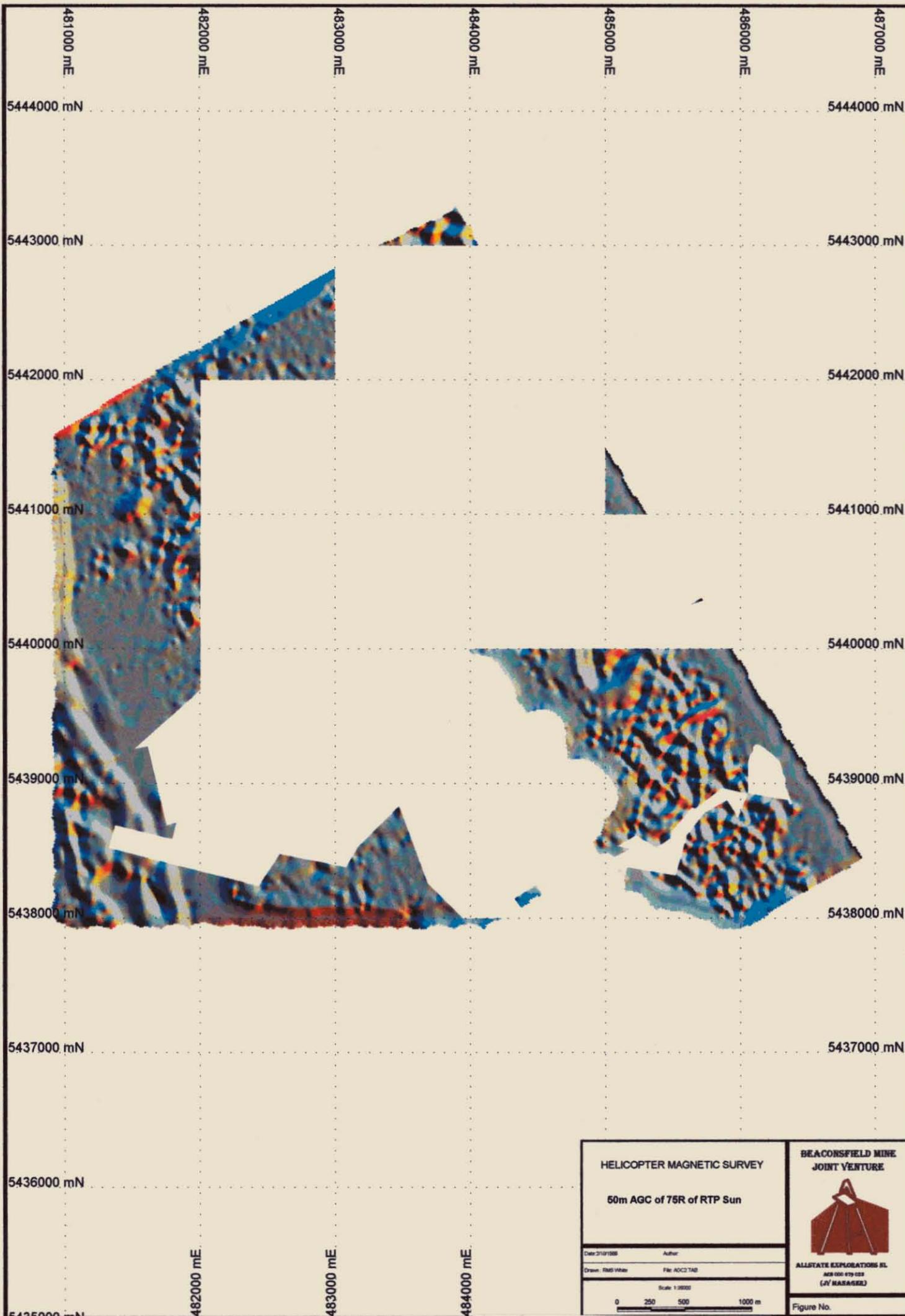
213052

5 cm



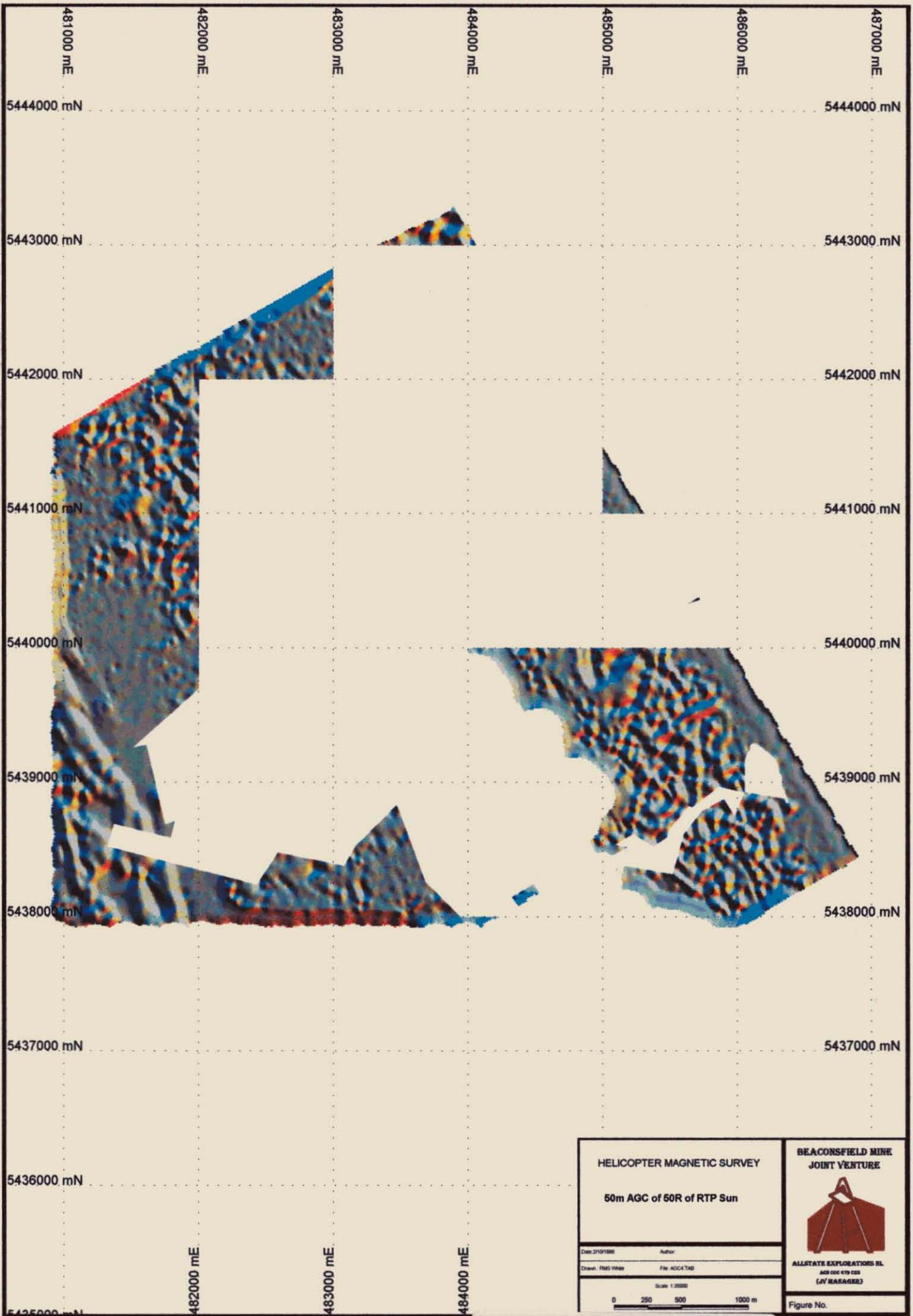
213053

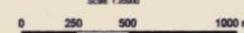




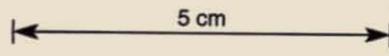
213054

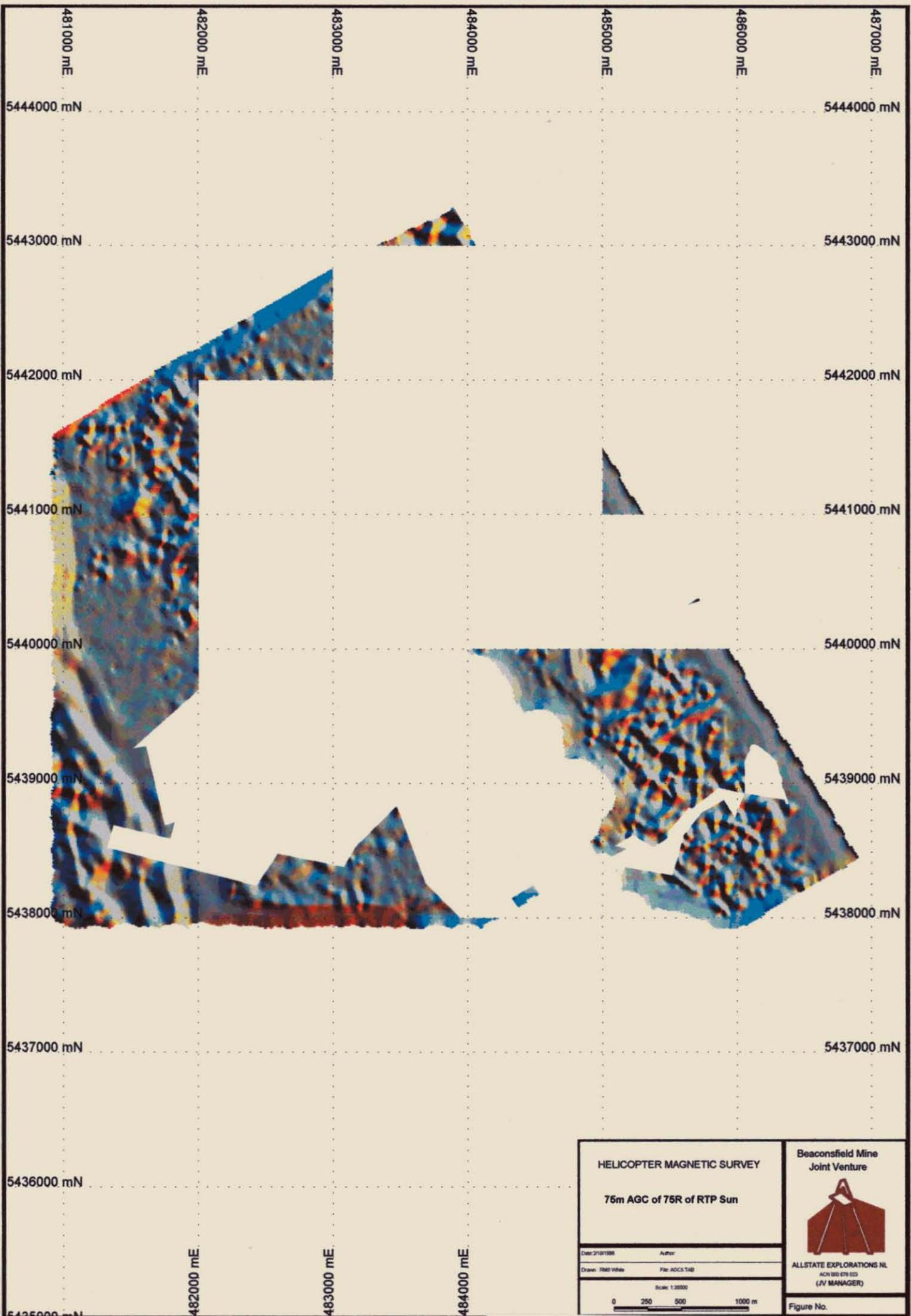
5 cm



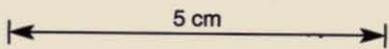
HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY		BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE 
50m AGC of 50R of RTP Sun		
<small>Date: 2/10/1988</small>	<small>Author:</small>	<small>ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS SL Apt 000 079 000 (JV MARGAR)</small>
<small>Draw: RMS VMS</small>	<small>File: AGC4.TAB</small>	
<small>Scale 1:25000</small>		<small>Figure No.</small>
		

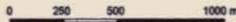
213055

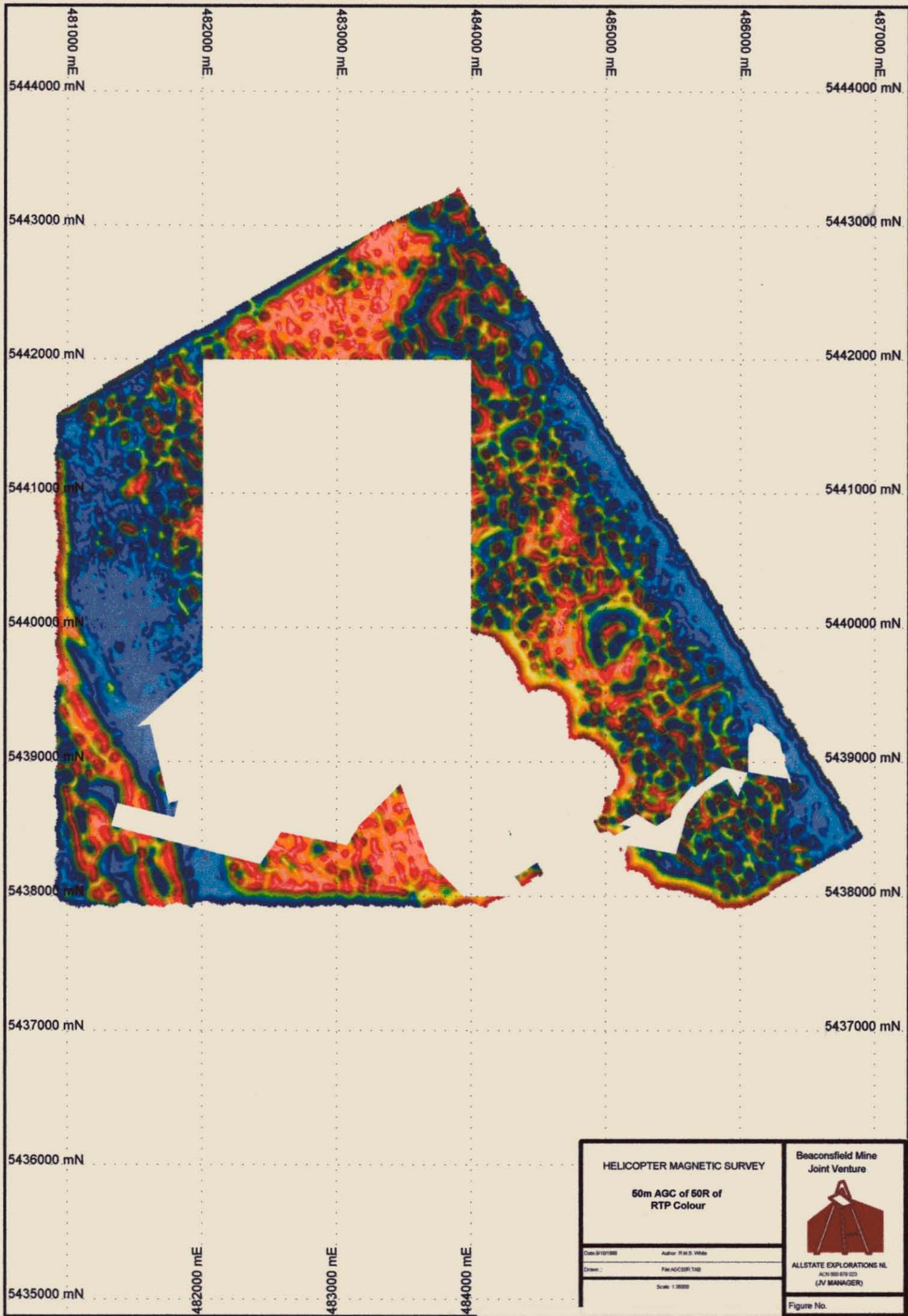




213056



HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY 75m AGC of 75R of RTP Sun		Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture  ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL <small>ACN 981 879 122</small> <small>(JV MANAGER)</small>
<small>Date: 2/10/1988</small>	<small>Author:</small>	
<small>Drawn: RMB White</small>	<small>File: ADCS.TAB</small>	<small>Figure No.</small>
<small>Scale: 1:2000</small> 		



HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY

50m AGC of 50R of RTP Colour

Date: 01/10/1988 Author: R.M.S. Webb

Drawn: File: AGC08R124B

Scale: 1:5000

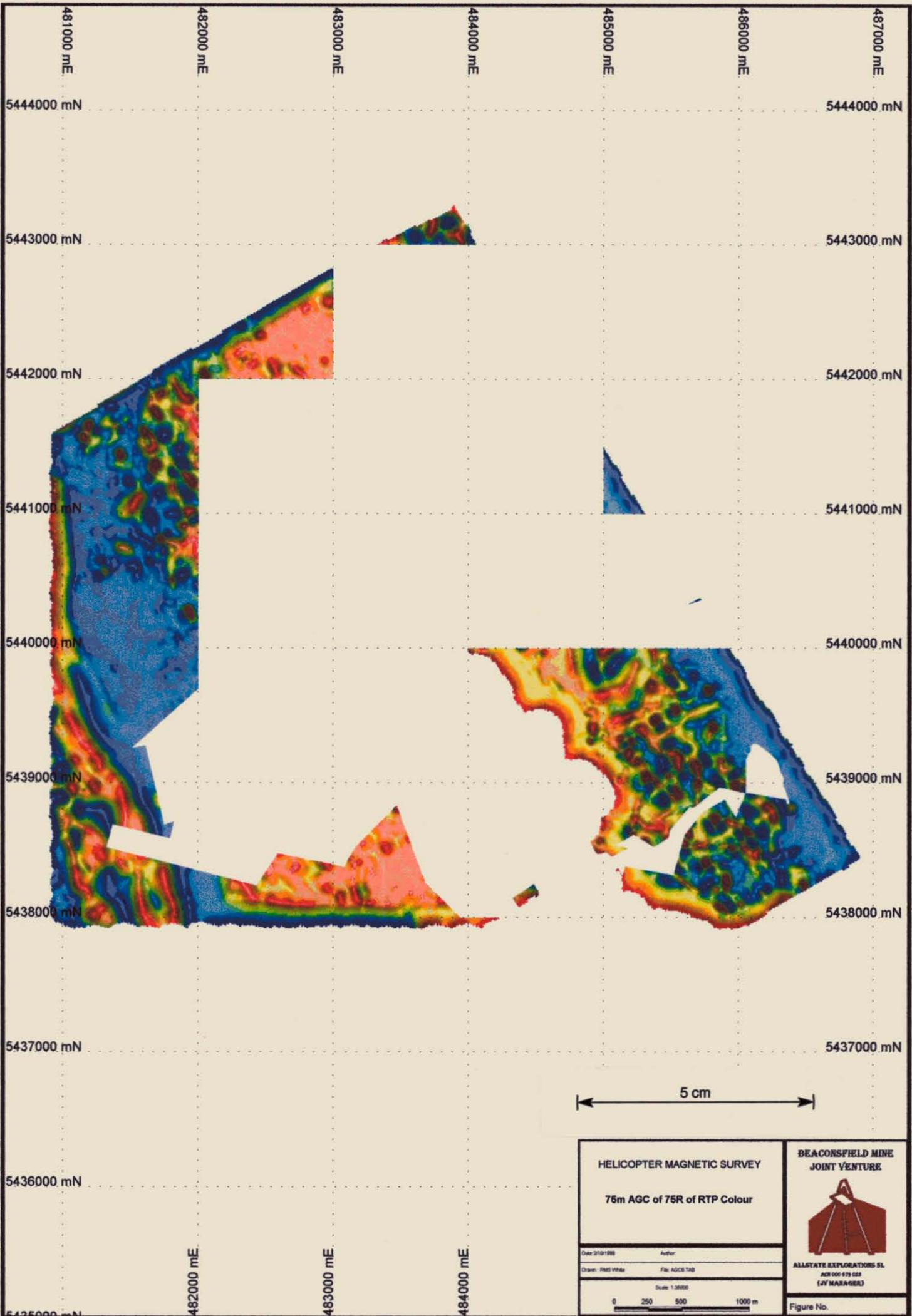
Beaconsfield Mine
Joint Venture

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
ACN 988 678 022
(JV MANAGER)

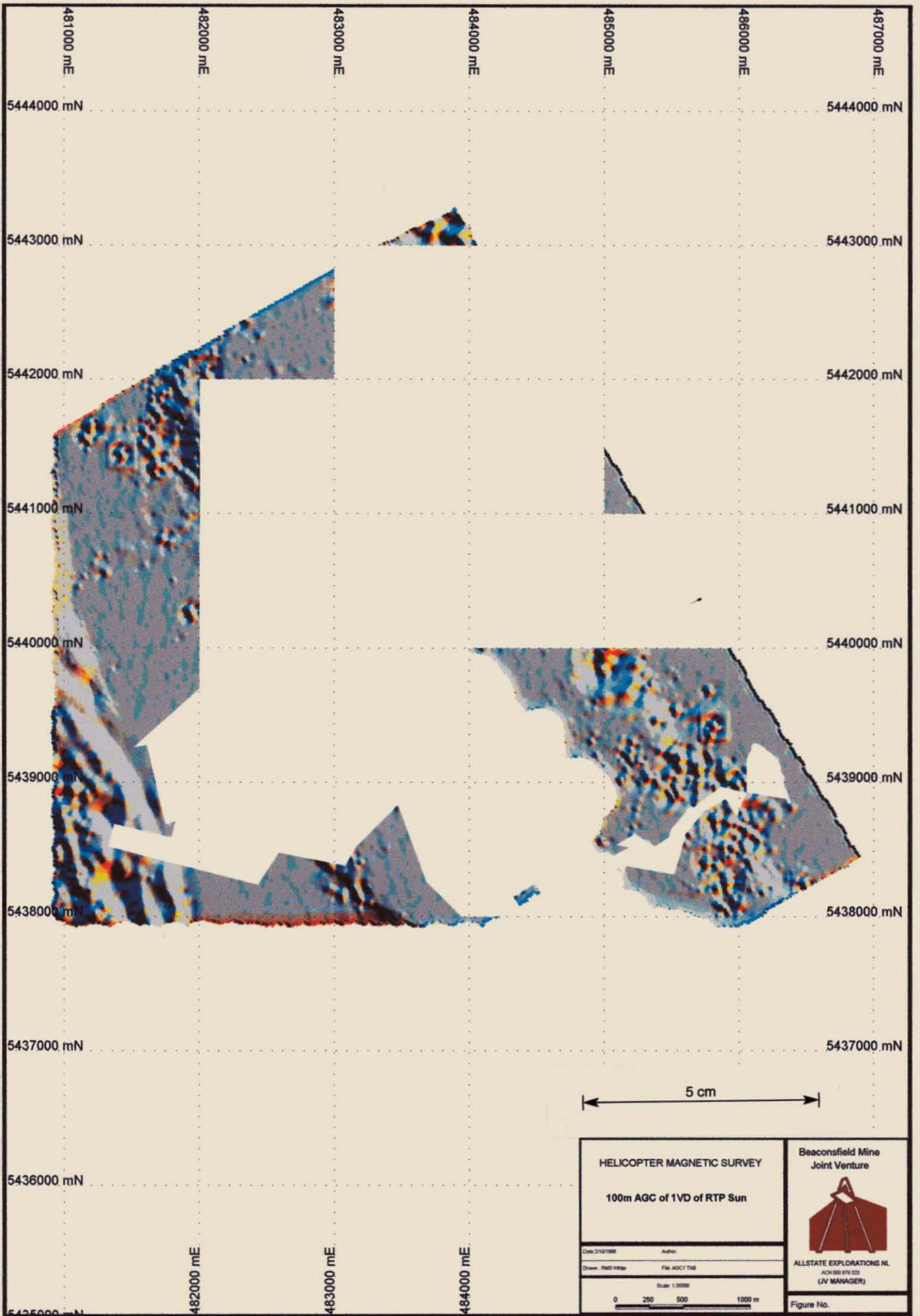
Figure No.

5 cm

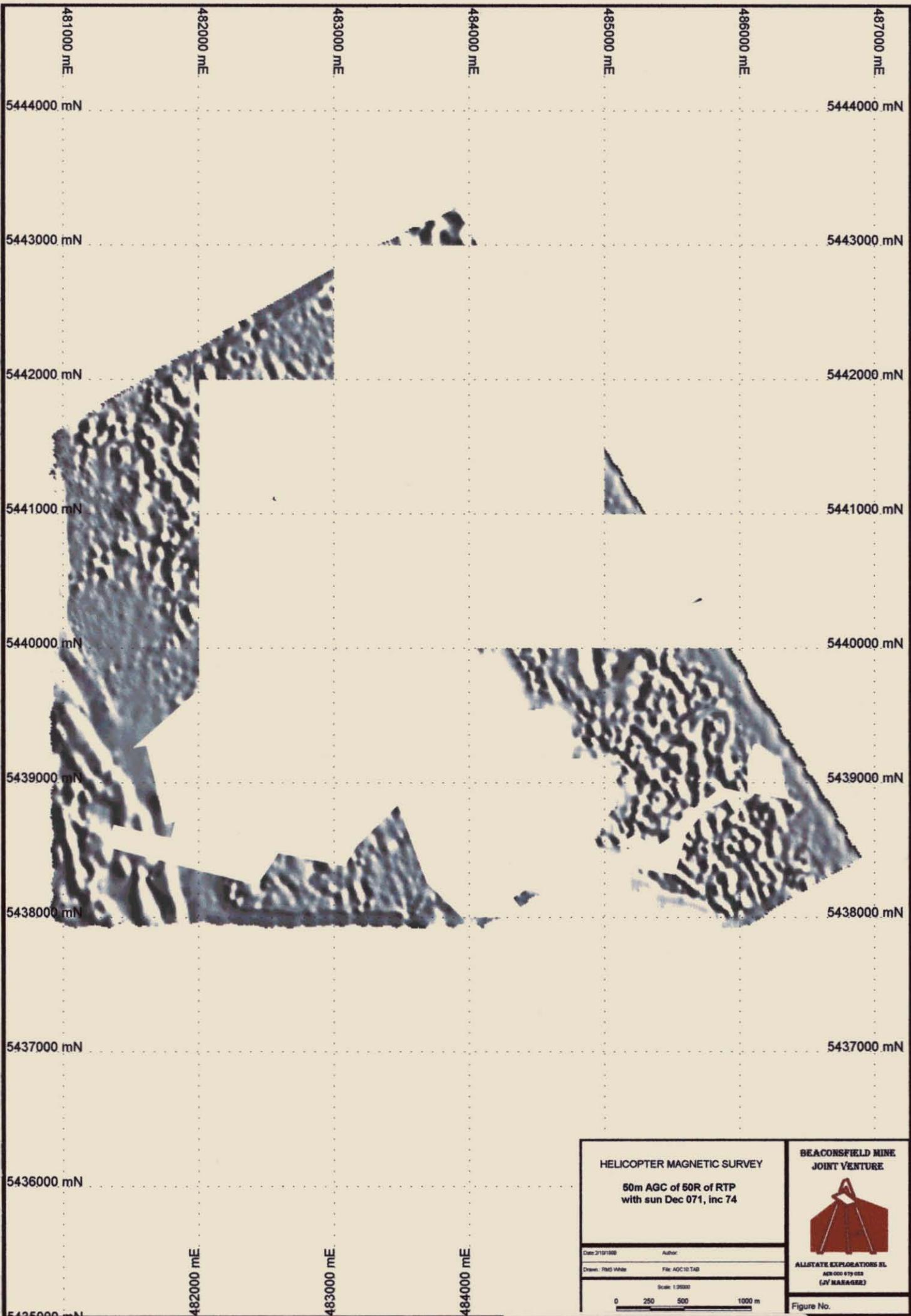
213057



213058



213059



481000 mE
482000 mE
483000 mE
484000 mE
485000 mE
486000 mE
487000 mE

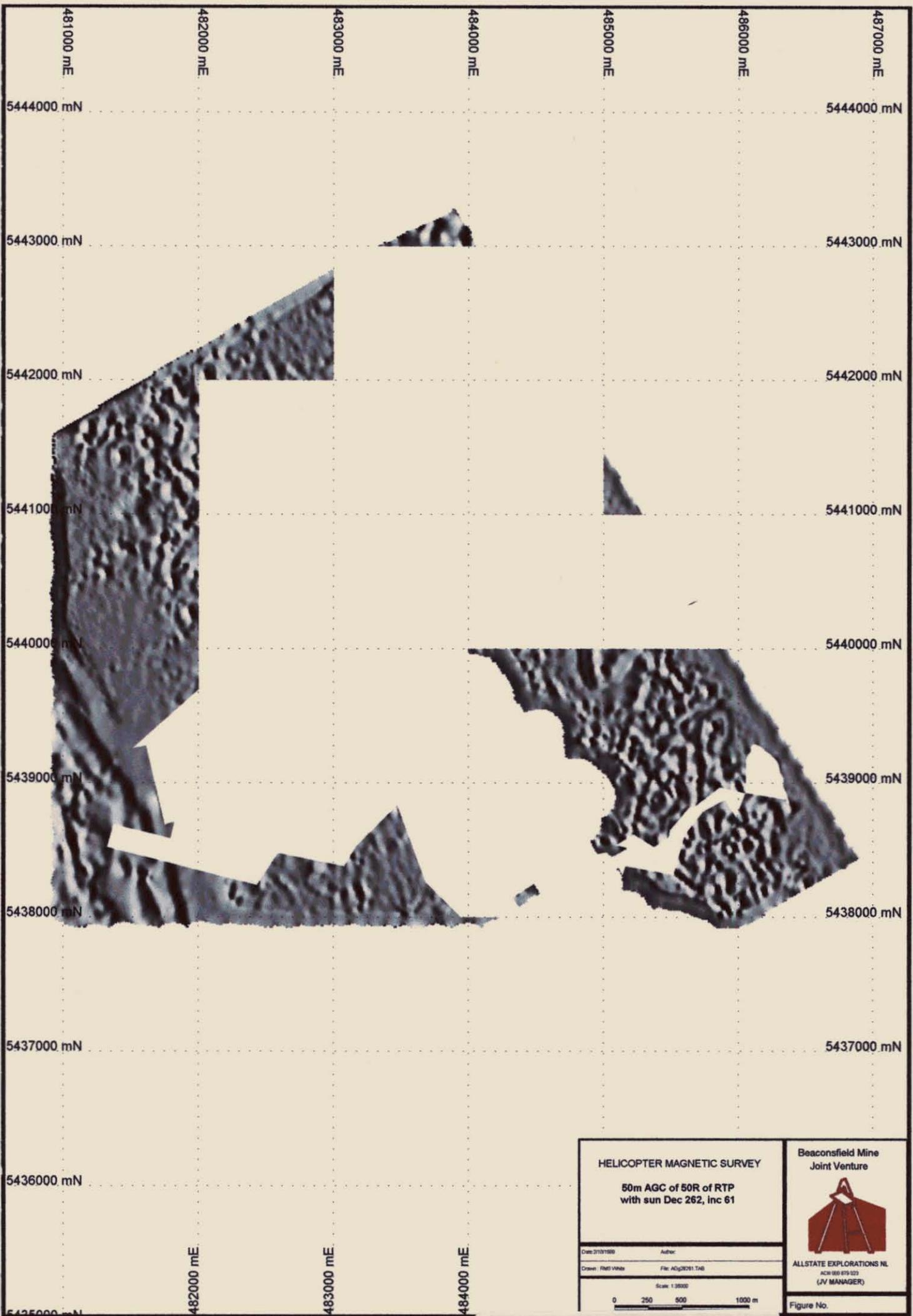
5444000 mN
5443000 mN
5442000 mN
5441000 mN
5440000 mN
5439000 mN
5438000 mN
5437000 mN
5436000 mN
5435000 mN

3m 000284
3m 000384
3m 000484

HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY 50m AGC of 50R of RTP with sun Dec 071, inc 74		BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE  ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS SL AGN 000 879 002 (JV MANAGER)
Date: 21/01/98 Drawn: RMS White	Author: File: AGC10.TAB	
Scale: 1:2500 0 250 500 1000 m		Figure No.

213060

5 cm



481000 mE

482000 mE

483000 mE

484000 mE

485000 mE

486000 mE

487000 mE

5444000 mN

5444000 mN

5443000 mN

5443000 mN

5442000 mN

5442000 mN

5441000 mN

5441000 mN

5440000 mN

5440000 mN

5439000 mN

5439000 mN

5438000 mN

5438000 mN

5437000 mN

5437000 mN

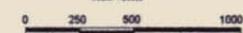
5436000 mN

5436000 mN

Em 000284

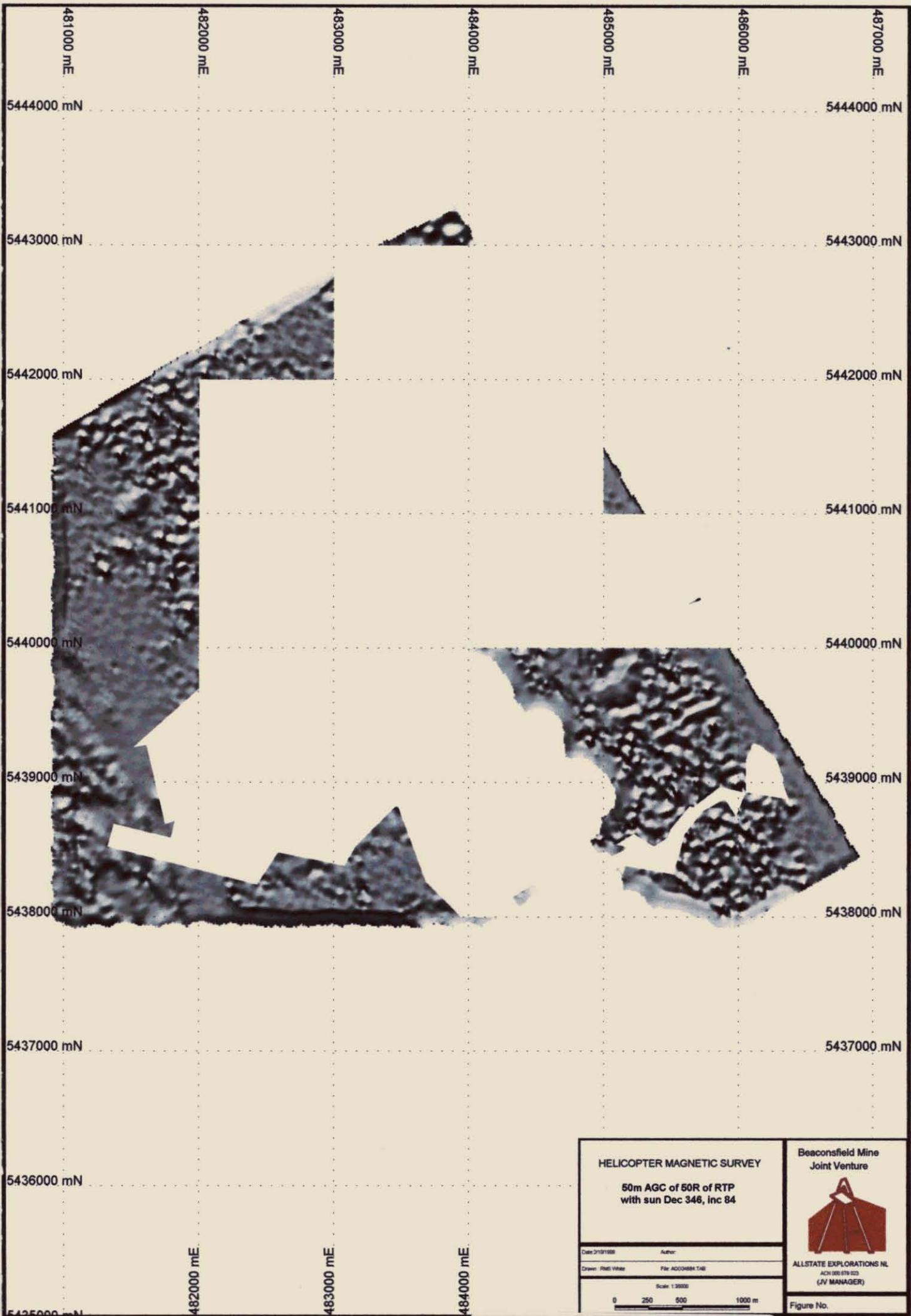
Em 000384

Em 000484

HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY 50m AGC of 50R of RTP with sun Dec 262, inc 61		 Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL <small>ACN 95 619 123</small> (JV MANAGER)
<small>Date: 21/01/88</small>	<small>Author:</small>	
<small>Drawn: RMB/White</small>	<small>File: AG20261.TAB</small>	
<small>Scale: 1:25000</small> 		<small>Figure No.</small>

213061

5 cm



481000 mE

482000 mE

483000 mE

484000 mE

485000 mE

486000 mE

487000 mE

5444000 mN

5444000 mN

5443000 mN

5443000 mN

5442000 mN

5442000 mN

5441000 mN

5441000 mN

5440000 mN

5440000 mN

5439000 mN

5439000 mN

5438000 mN

5438000 mN

5437000 mN

5437000 mN

5436000 mN

5436000 mN

3m 000284

3m 000384

3m 000484

HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY

50m AGC of 50R of RTP
with sun Dec 346, inc 84

Date: 2/19/88

Author:

Drawn: RMB/White

File: A000884.TAB

Scale: 1:25000

0 250 500 1000 m

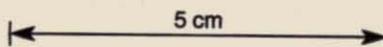
Beaconsfield Mine
Joint Venture

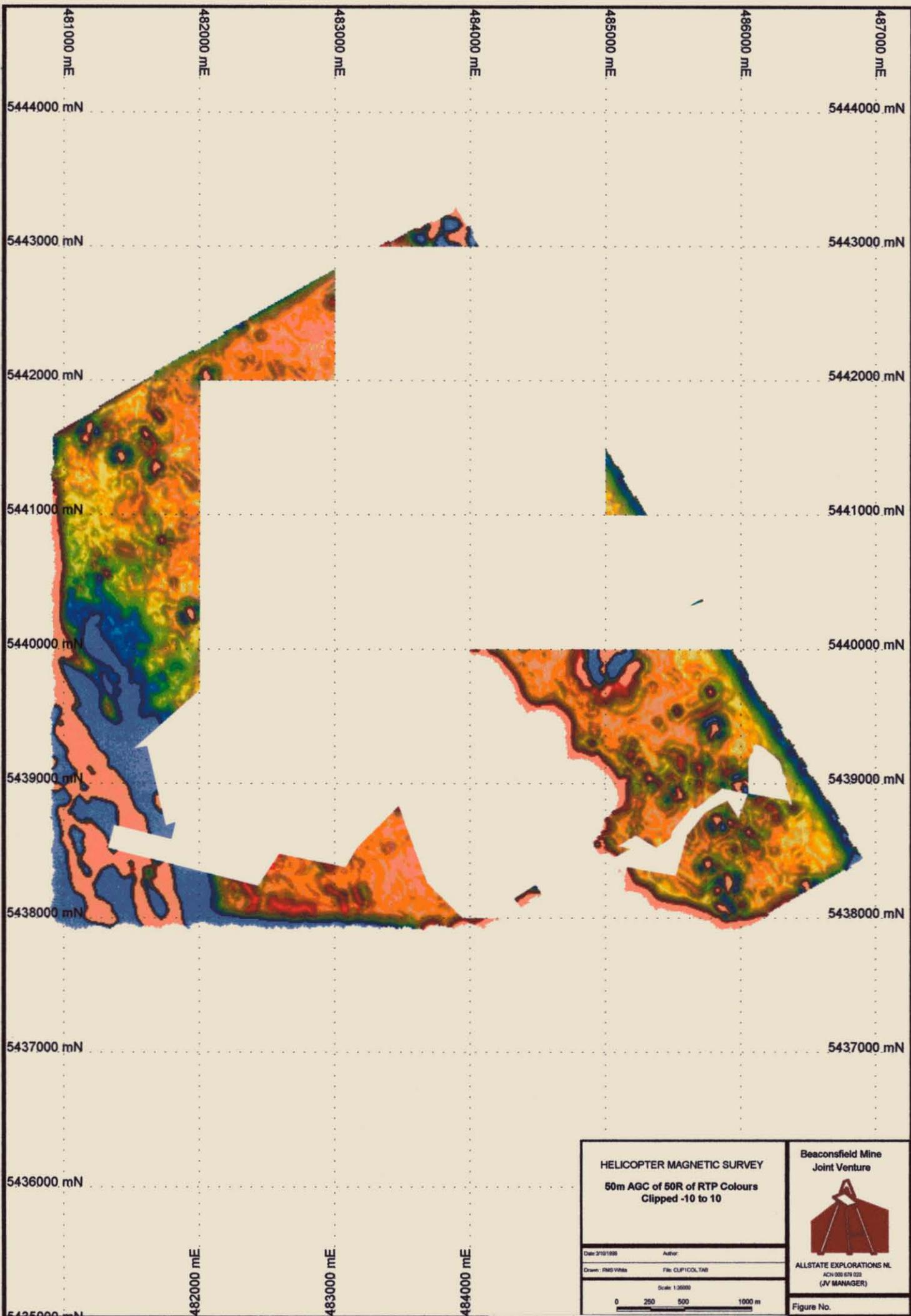


ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
ACN 950 879 523
(JV MANAGER)

Figure No.

213062





HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY
50m AGC of 50R of RTP Colours
Clipped -10 to 10

Date: 2/10/1998 Author:
 Drawn: RMB/White File: CLP1COL.TAB

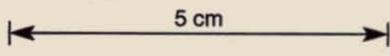
Scale: 1:3000
 0 250 500 1000 m

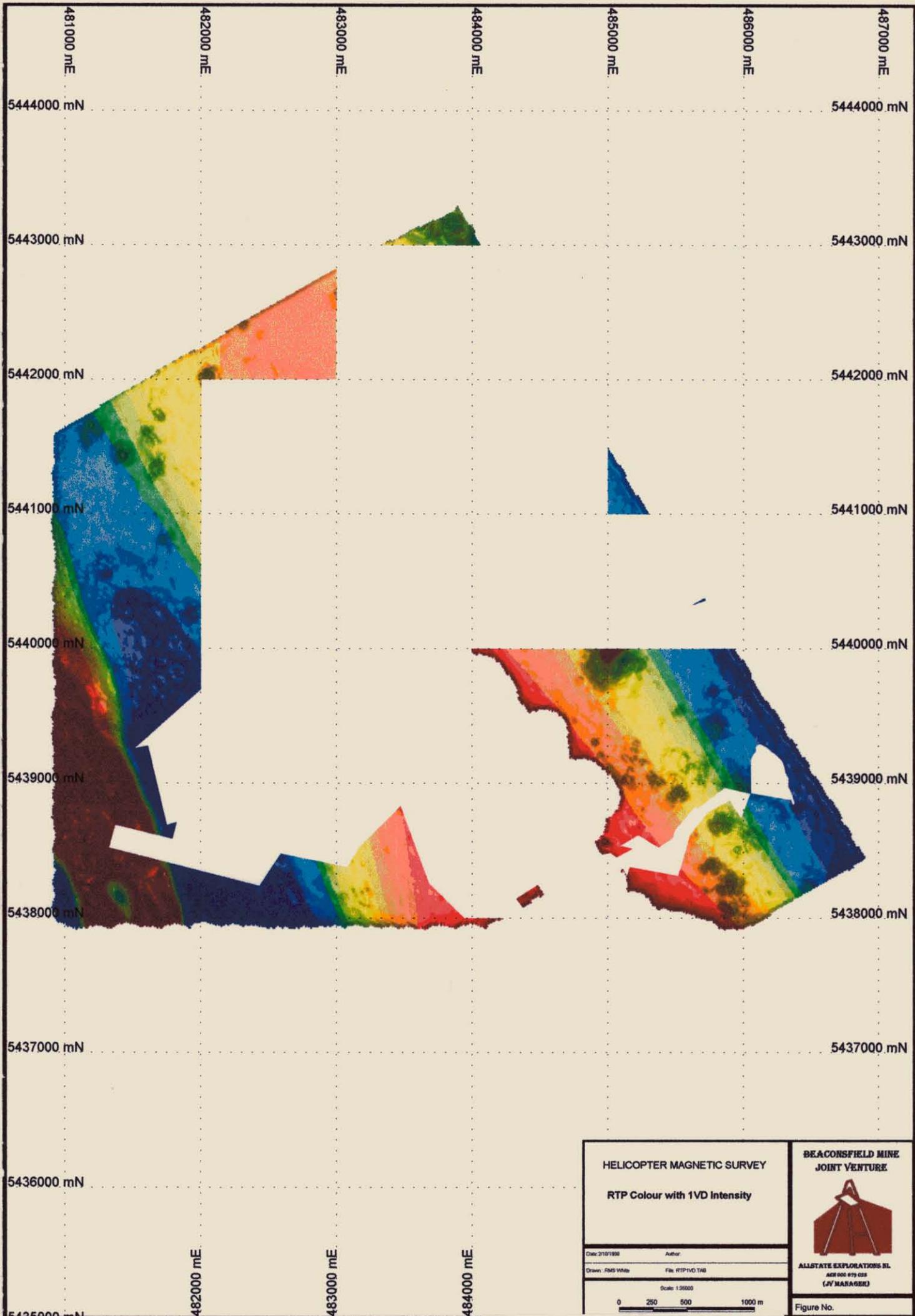
Beaconsfield Mine
Joint Venture

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
 ACH 000 678 028
 (JV MANAGER)

Figure No.

213063





481000 mE

482000 mE

483000 mE

484000 mE

485000 mE

486000 mE

487000 mE

5444000 mN

5444000 mN

5443000 mN

5443000 mN

5442000 mN

5442000 mN

5441000 mN

5441000 mN

5440000 mN

5440000 mN

5439000 mN

5439000 mN

5438000 mN

5438000 mN

5437000 mN

5437000 mN

5436000 mN

5436000 mN

482000 mE

483000 mE

484000 mE

HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY

RTP Colour with 1VD Intensity

Client: 3191886 Author:

Drawn: RMS White File: RTP-1VD.TAB

Scale: 1:20000
0 250 500 1000 m

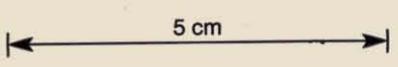
**BEACONSFIELD MINE
JOINT VENTURE**

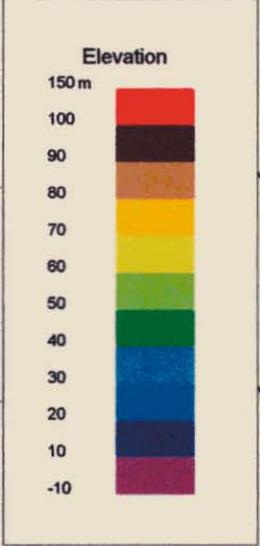
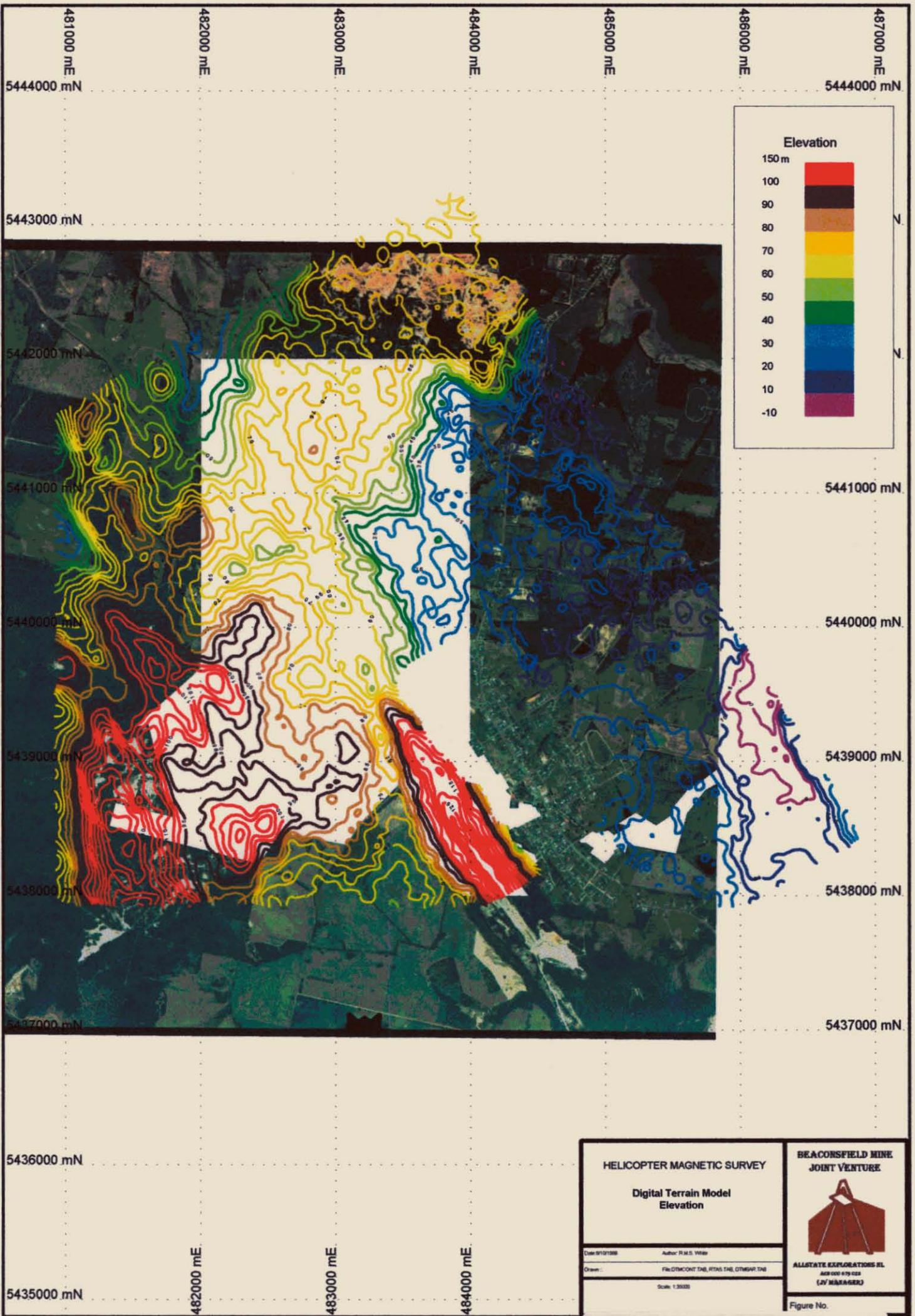


ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS SL
ACR 000 079 025
(JV MANAGER)

Figure No.

213064





HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY

Digital Terrain Model
Elevation

BEACONSFIELD MINE
JOINT VENTURE



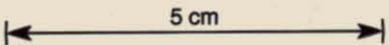
Date: 01/01/98 Author: R.M.S. White
Drawn: File:DTMCONT.DWG,RTAS.TAB,DTMGRP.DWG

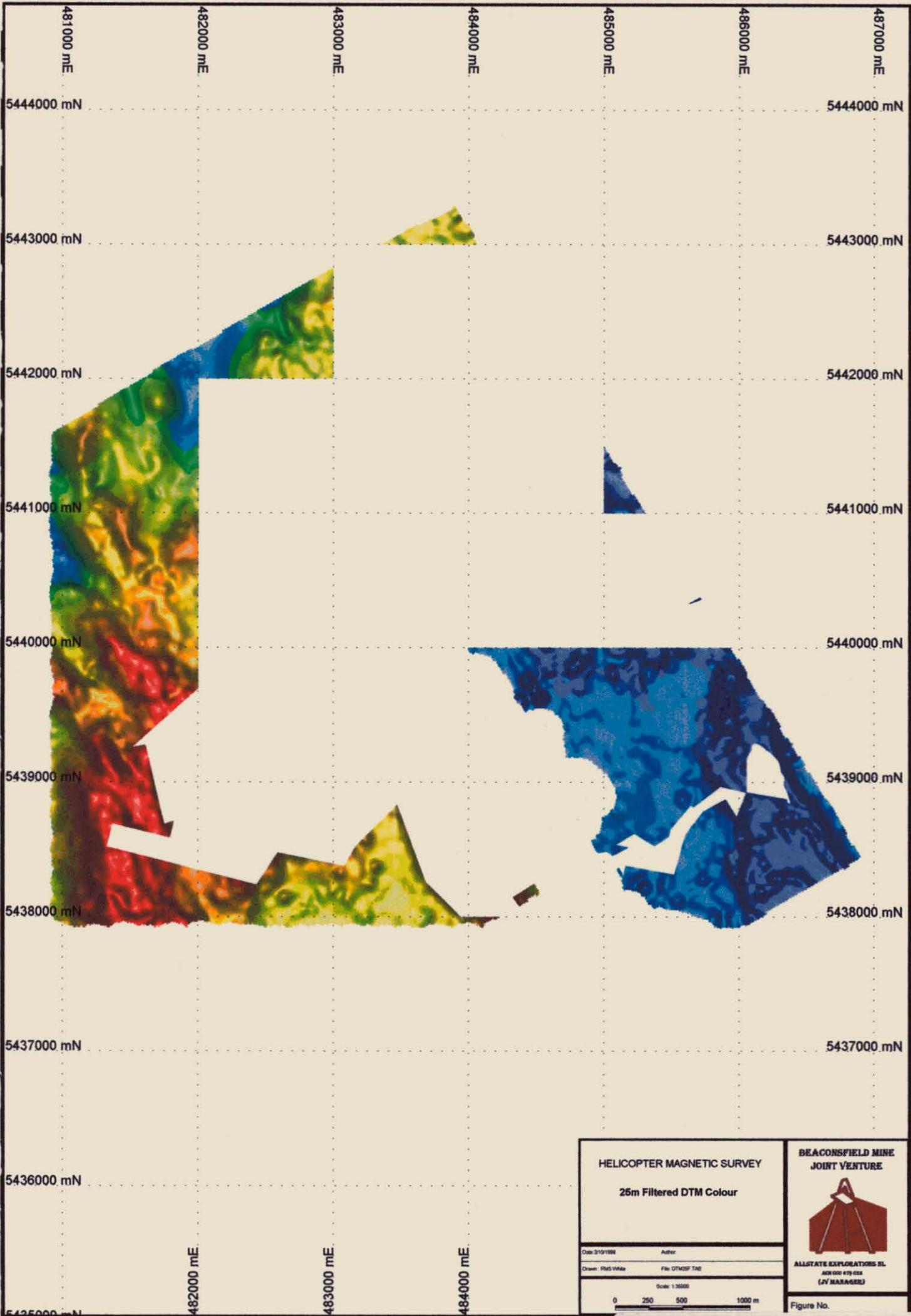
ALLIATE EXPLORATIONS SL
ACR 000 479 025
(JV MANAGER)

Scale: 1:25000

Figure No.

213065





HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY

25m Filtered DTM Colour

Date: 3/10/1998	Author:
Drawn: PMS White	File: DTMSDF 726
Scale: 1:5000	

0 250 500 1000 m

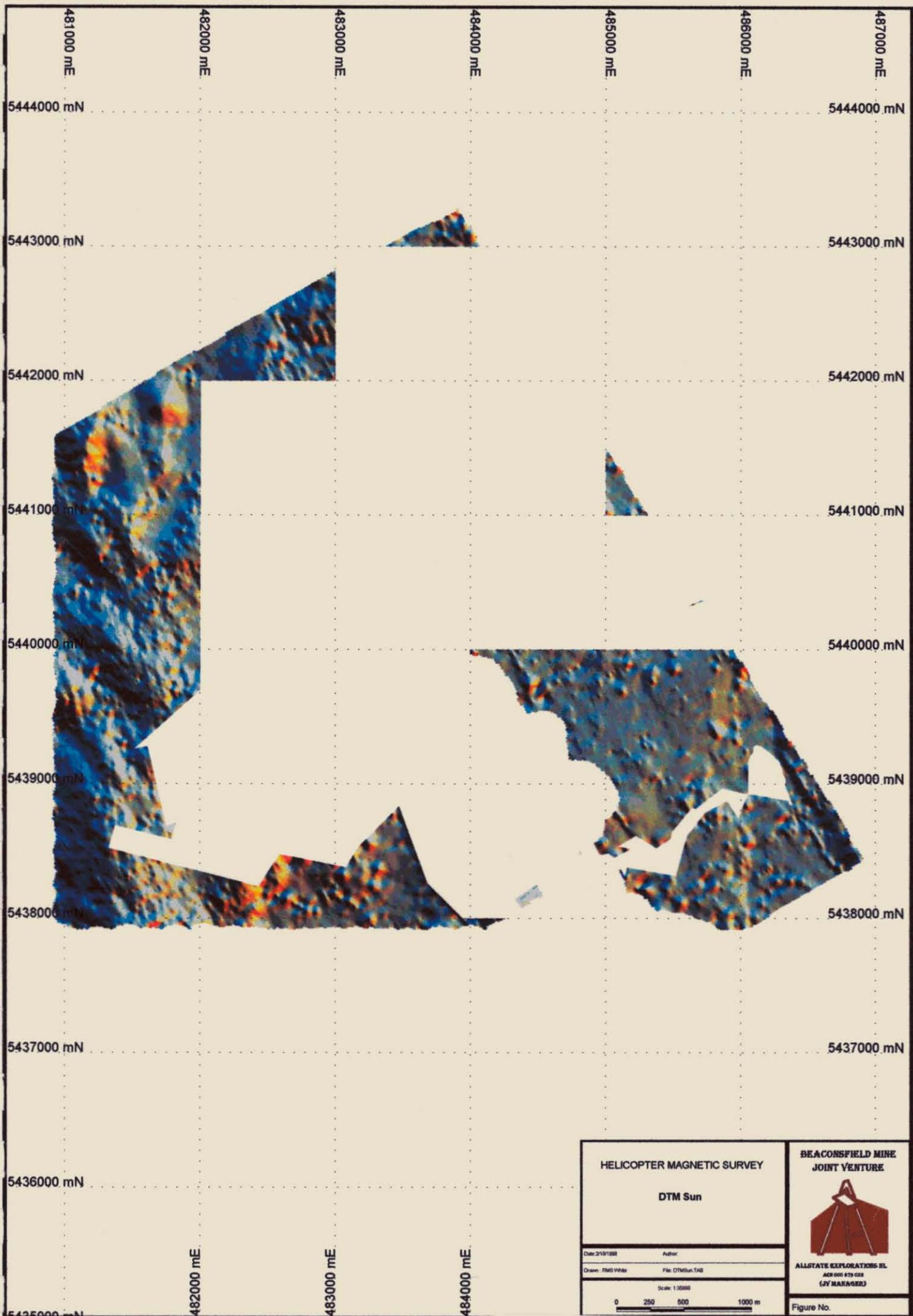
**BEACONSFIELD MINE
JOINT VENTURE**

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS RL
ACR 000 479 024
(JV MANAGER)

Figure No.

213066

5 cm



481000 mE

482000 mE

483000 mE

484000 mE

485000 mE

486000 mE

487000 mE

5444000 mN

5444000 mN

5443000 mN

5443000 mN

5442000 mN

5442000 mN

5441000 mN

5441000 mN

5440000 mN

5440000 mN

5439000 mN

5439000 mN

5438000 mN

5438000 mN

5437000 mN

5437000 mN

5436000 mN

5436000 mN

4820000 mE

4830000 mE

4840000 mE

5435000 mN

HELICOPTER MAGNETIC SURVEY

DTM Sun

Date: 31/01/98 Author: _____
 Drawn: RMS White File: DTMSun.TAB
 Scale: 1:5000
 0 250 500 1000 m

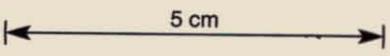
BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE



ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS RL
 ACN 000 479 028
 (JV MANAGER)

Figure No.

213067



98-4216B

213068

APPENDIX 3

**STANLEY AND PAYNE (A ground magnetic survey of the
Beaconsfield township)**

98-4216B

Project Report 98106

July 1998

213069

A Ground Magnetic Survey of the Beaconsfield Township

Beaconsfield, Tas, Australia

Prepared For:

Grant MacDonald
Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture

Prepared By:

Dr. John M. Stanley
Ben Payne
Geophysical Technology Limited
P O Box U9
Armidale NSW 2351
Phone 61 2 6773 2617
Facsimile 61 2 6773 3307



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GEOPHYSICAL TECHNOLOGY LIMITED**

213070

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GTL's Client

The person who commissioned this report, and who is GTL's client is the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture ("the Client").

Purpose of this Report

This report was commissioned for the purpose of specifying the objectives, methodology employed and results of a hand held, differential GPS positioned, digital, magnetic survey conducted to aid the mineral exploration program in the Beaconsfield area, Tas, Australia. ("the Purpose").

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213071

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213072

Project Report 98106
July 1998

A Ground Magnetic Survey of the Beaconsfield Township

Beaconsfield, Tas, Australia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GTL was contracted to undertake a ground magnetic survey throughout the township of Beaconsfield. The survey was conducted along a systematic pattern of transects oriented at 47 degrees (magnetic) and nominally separated by 50 metres. Differential GPS positioning was used permitting the survey transects to wander from a straight line without loss of positional information thereby enabling the survey operator to minimise interference from disturbance from cultural magnetic sources such as buildings, motor vehicles, fences and other ferrous objects. Data was recorded at intervals of nominally 0.25 metres for the purpose of properly sampling not only the deep signal of geological origin but also to properly sample the higher frequency interference from surface sources. With this strategy, it will be possible for the cultural interference to be minimised by the application of a non-linear filter before upward continuing the data to match that of the adjacent airborne survey. (This data processing was not required of GTL).

A total of approximately 52 line km of survey data were recorded. The data were corrected for temporal variations in the magnetic field as recorded at a base-station. The base-station corrected data was then presented as a colour image in this report. A digital copy of the positioned data (in standard Geosoft XYZ format) recorded on CD-ROM accompanies this report.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this magnetic survey were to acquire data through the township area and adjacent steep country where it was not possible to conduct a low elevation airborne survey. Figure 1 contains a map showing the location where the survey was conducted. The objective of both the airborne and ground level surveys were to acquire data with which to assist in geological mapping.

SURVEY INSTRUMENTATION

A GTL, TM-4 (caesium vapour) magnetometer was used as the mobile instrument. Data were recorded at a rate of 5 measurements per second, which at a typical walking speed of 1.25 m per second acquired data at nominally 0.25m intervals. These magnetic data measurements were positioned using a Trimble Ag132 DGPS receiver which derived its differential correction information from the Omnistar satellite.

213073

Positional information was updated once every second. RMS positional accuracy of this system was better than one metre. A Geometrics G856 (proton precession) magnetometer was used as a base-station reference, sampling at 15 second intervals. A summary of survey equipment specifications is contained in Table 1.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Data were recorded by the mobile magnetometer along transects that were oriented at nominally 47 degrees (magnetic) this being perpendicular to the known geological strike. The nominal transect separation was 50 metres. While the above specifications were nominated, the actual course of each survey line was selected so as to avoid obstructions such as buildings, and to avoid where possible sources of magnetic interference such as motor vehicles, fences and other ferrous debris. Maximum advantage was made of any open areas such as parks. A summary of survey specifications is contained in Table 2.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

Survey productivity was hindered by technical difficulties that were recognized as the responsibility of GTL and, consistent with our agreed contract, the additional time taken was therefore not charged for. The technical difficulties concerned involved malfunctions that were evident in the instrument diagnostics. They were problems that prevented data acquisition rather than problems that compromised data quality. All of the data acquired was verified for its integrity while the crew was on-site and before being submitted for final processing.

DATA PROCESSING

Preliminary processing was performed while the survey crew was on site in order to confirm the integrity of the data. Final processing consisted of base-station subtraction and the assignment of position to each magnetic measurement. The positioning is referenced to AMG coordinates. The positioned data was then archived to CD-ROM in Geosoft standard "XYZ" format. The data was also interpolated to a regular square grid for imaging. Figure 2 contains a colour image of the gridded data.

213074

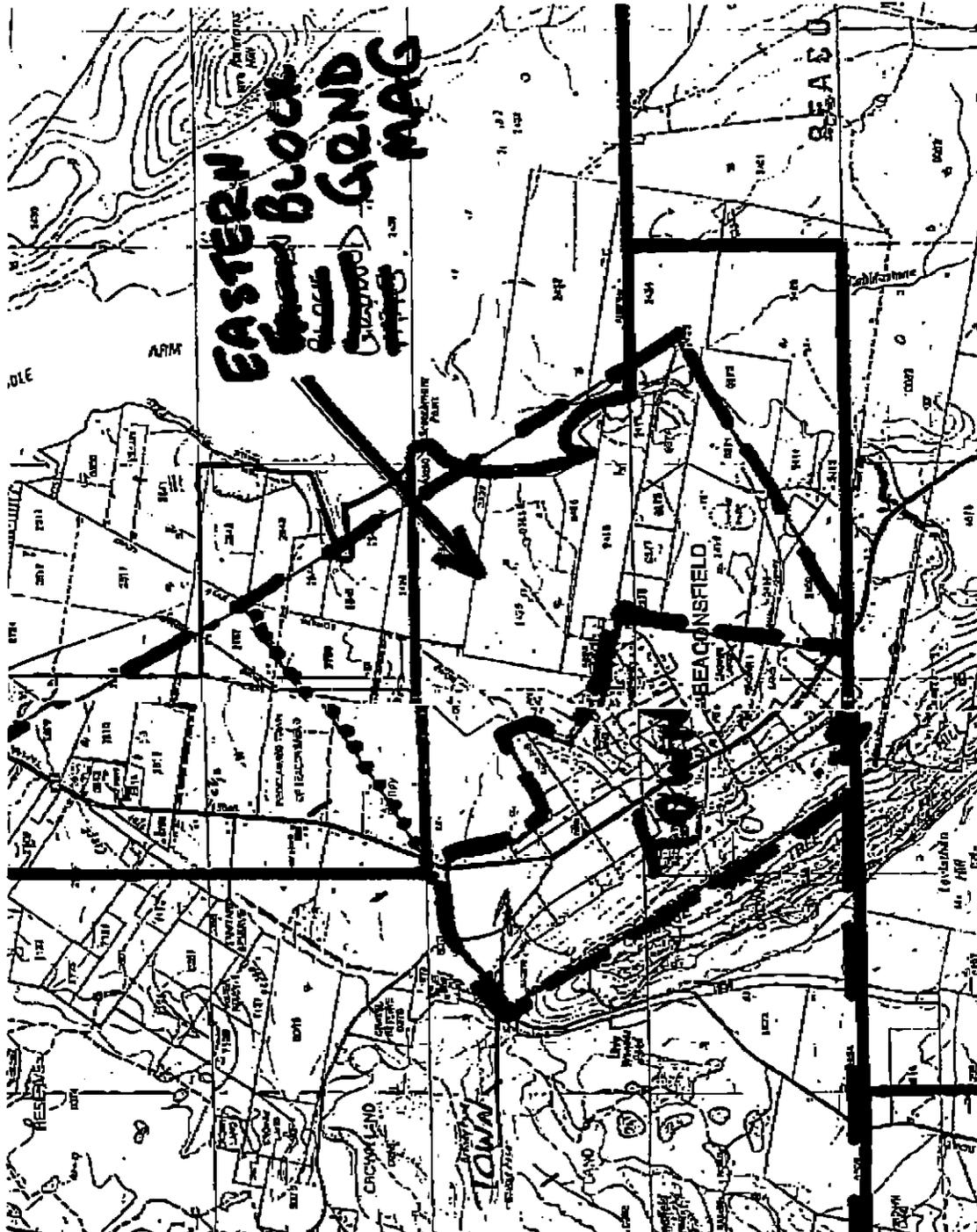


Figure 1. Copy of map outlining the area where the ground magnetic survey was undertaken.

5 cm

213075

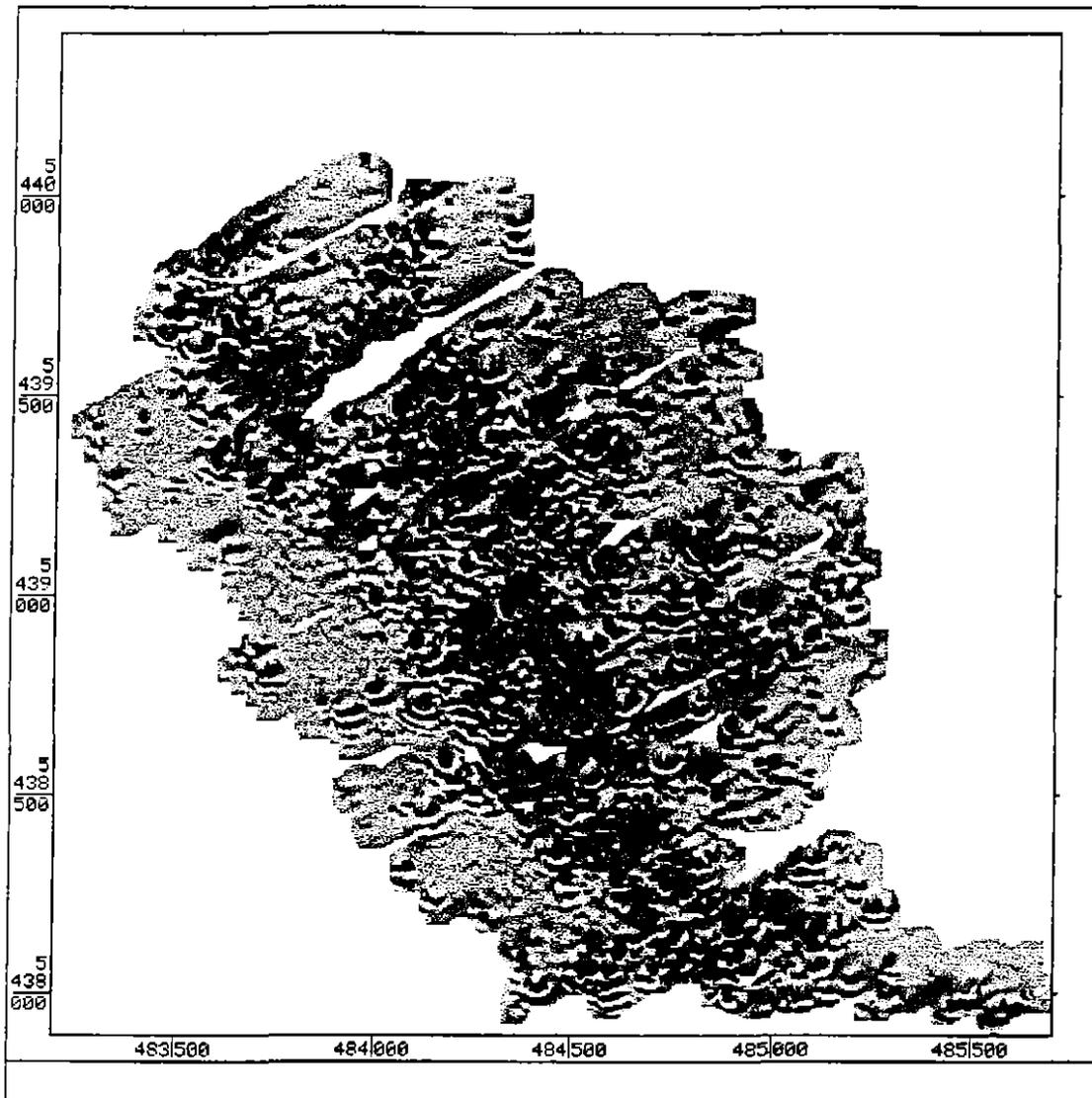


Figure 2. A histogram-equalised colour image with superimposed grey-scale incident light enhancement from the south-east. The data presented has been base-station corrected for temporal variations in the earth's magnetic field but is otherwise "raw data". Grid coordinates shown are AMG, Zone 55 (north up the page).

213076

Mobile Magnetometer	Type	Model/Description
Controller Memory Sensor Positioning Position Recording	Digital Battery Backed RAM Caesium Vapour Atomic Absorption DGPS GPS Differential Corrections Accuracy Sample Rate GPS Antennae Layback	GTL TM-4 (GPS Compatible) 6 Megabytes Geometrics G-822 Trimble AG132. 12 Channel C/A code with carrier phase smoothing. Omnistar satellite link differential corrections received through combined antennae RMS 0.5 m horiz., 2m vert. 1 Hz 0.95 metres behind magnetometer sensors (relative to direction of travel) Hewlett Packard 200 1 second
Base-Station Magnetometer	Type	Model/Description
	Proton Precession	Geometrics G-856

Table 1. Equipment Specifications

213077

Magnetometer		
Sample Rate Logging Rate Operation Sensitivity 50 Hz Filter		100 Hz 5 Hz Two-person, hand-carried 0.05 nT On
Survey Positioning		
Navigation Line Spacing Coordinate System Sample Rate Position Recording	Logging Rate Synchronisation	DGPS 50 m nominal WGS-84 transformed to AGM Zone 55 1 Hz 1 seconds To TM-4 by TTL Strobe and RS- 232 GGA String
Base-Station		
	Sample Rate	15 seconds
Logistics		
	Survey Dates Survey Duration Geophysicist	Between 12 th to 30 th June 1998 5 days B Payne

Table 2. Survey Specification

213078

APPENDIX 4
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOGS

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Gold N.L.
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B 18

Commenced:	07 July 1993
Completed:	01 Sept 1993
Logged By:	L.A.Newnham
Drilled By:	D.D.T. (Harvey)

Purpose of Hole
To test the Tasmania Reef at R.L.1400, approx. midway between B11 and A 6. The hole was the first in a program of 5 holes designed to acquire greater knowledge of the Reef resource between 1600 RL (lowest mine level) and 1400RL.

Comments on Completion
Tasmania Reef interpreted to occur between 649.2-653.2m and averaged 57.3 g/t Au over an estimated true width of 2.5m and an estimated horizontal width of 2.9m. A narrow FW reef assayed 11.5 g/t over 0.2m (ETT) and was separated from main reef by 10m (ETT) Au and As anomalous sediments.

Collar Details

Grid	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Bearing
AMG	38,609.1	484644.7	2038.7	-89.5	320

Length (m)
699

Hole Size	
To (m)	Size
12	PW
71	HW
110	HQ
699	NQ

Significant Core Loss Zones		
From	To	%Rec.
0.0	71	0.0
84.0	113.0	
218.9	226.9	cavities
424	454	

Hole Condition on Completion
Hall Rowe wedge placed at 236-239m. and B19 ran off wedge at 236m and started coring at 242m. For hole condition above 236m., see logs of B19 and B 20. Hole below van Ruth plug at 240m. was clean and open.

Summary of Results

Depth		Recovery	Description	Assays							
From	To	%		Length	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	S %
649.2	653.2	100	Quartz-Carbonate-Py-Asp.reef with included rafts sst.	4.0	57.37	20	562	1055	2307	7781	4.8
667.9	668.2	100	Quartz- carbonate-pyrite vein	0.3	11.57	8	1832	632	2045	4467	5.5

DOWN HOLE SURVEY DATA

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Gold N.L.
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B 18

Depth (m)	Dip	Bearing (AMG)	Interval		Length (D)	Vertical Distance		Horizontal Distance		Co-ordinates			
			From	To		D. sin dip	R.L.	D. cos dip (HD)	Cumulative HD	N. distance HD. cos brg.	N. co-ordinate	E. distance HD. sin brg.	E. co-ordinate
COLLAR	-89.5	320					2038.70		0.00		38,609.1		484,644.7
0	-89.5	320	0	13.5	13.5	13.50	2025.20	0.12	0.12	0.09	38,609.2	-0.08	484,644.6
27	-89	320	13.5	39	25.5	25.50	1999.70	0.45	0.56	0.34	38,609.5	-0.29	484,644.3
51	-89.5	320	39	65	26	26.00	1973.71	0.23	0.79	0.17	38,609.7	-0.15	484,644.2
79	-88.5	6	65	91	26	25.99	1947.71	0.68	1.47	0.68	38,610.4	0.07	484,644.3
103	-87	318	91	115	24	23.97	1923.75	1.26	2.73	0.93	38,611.3	-0.84	484,643.4
127	-86	312	115	139	24	23.94	1899.81	1.67	4.40	1.12	38,612.4	-1.24	484,642.2
151	-85.5	323	139	163	24	23.93	1875.88	1.88	6.28	1.50	38,613.9	-1.13	484,641.0
175	-85	320	163	187	24	23.91	1851.97	2.09	8.38	1.60	38,615.5	-1.34	484,639.7
199	-85	310	187	212.5	25.5	25.40	1826.57	2.22	10.60	1.43	38,617.0	-1.70	484,638.0
226	-84	301	212.5	241	28.5	28.34	1798.22	2.98	13.58	1.53	38,618.5	-2.55	484,635.4
256	-83.5	304	241	271	30	29.81	1768.42	3.40	16.97	1.90	38,620.4	-2.82	484,632.6
286	-83.5	305	271	300.5	29.5	29.31	1739.11	3.34	20.31	1.92	38,622.3	-2.74	484,629.9
315	-83.5	299	300.5	324.5	24	23.85	1715.26	2.72	23.03	1.32	38,623.6	-2.38	484,627.5
334	-82.7	299	324.5	349	24.5	24.30	1690.96	3.11	26.14	1.51	38,625.1	-2.72	484,624.8
364	-82.7	303	349	379	30	29.76	1661.20	3.81	29.95	2.08	38,627.2	-3.20	484,621.6
394	-82.7	302	379	409	30	29.76	1631.45	3.81	33.77	2.02	38,629.2	-3.23	484,618.4
424	-82.7	301	409	439	30	29.76	1601.69	3.81	37.58	1.96	38,631.2	-3.27	484,615.1
454	-82.5	302	439	469	30	29.74	1571.95	3.92	41.49	2.08	38,633.3	-3.32	484,611.8
484	-83	293	469	499	30	29.78	1542.17	3.66	45.15	1.43	38,634.7	-3.37	484,608.4
514	-82.5	295	499	529	30	29.74	1512.43	3.92	49.07	1.65	38,636.4	-3.55	484,604.9
544	-82.5	294	529	559	30	29.74	1482.68	3.92	52.98	1.59	38,638.0	-3.58	484,601.3
574	-82.5	295	559	589	30	29.74	1452.94	3.92	56.90	1.65	38,639.6	-3.55	484,597.7
604	-82	292	589	619	30	29.71	1423.23	4.18	61.07	1.56	38,641.2	-3.87	484,593.9
634	-82.2	294	619	654.5	35.5	35.17	1388.06	4.82	65.89	1.96	38,643.1	-4.40	484,589.5
675	-82	292	654.5	687	32.5	32.18	1355.88	4.52	70.41	1.69	38,644.8	-4.19	484,585.3
699	-82	292	687	699	12	11.88	1343.99	1.67	72.08	0.63	38,645.5	-1.55	484,583.7
	0	0	0										

213080

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Gold N.L.
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B 18

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays							
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To						
0.0	12.0	0	71	0											
12.0	68.0														
68.0	71.0														
71.0	218.9	71	73.3	96	103.3	109.3	63								
			79.3	100		111.3	55								
			80.5	100		113.7	33								
			82.3	83		115.3	56								
			84	100		118.3	63								
			87	50		121.3	83								
			89.3	87		124.3	60								
			91.3	90		127.3	80								
			96	100		130.3	66								
			97.6	0		133.3	90								
			100.3	37		136.3	63								
			103.3	73		139.3	77								
			106.3	97		142.3	60								
			111.3	100		145.3	77								
			113.7	54		148.3	80								
			218.9	100		154.3	64								
						157.3	77								
						160.3	66								
						163.3	50								
						166.3	63								
						169.3	16								
						172.3	23								
						175.3	37								
						178.3	40								
						181.3	55								
						187.3	30								
						190.3	55								
						193.3	16								
						196.3	73								
						199.3	27								
						202.3	70								

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Gold N.L.
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B18

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays												
From	To		From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To										
231.5	244.5cont. 238.6-239.1: vuggy calcite vein 20 CA filled with large clear calcite crystals; pyrite common as coarse aggregates, veinlets, fine disseminations throughout- 2-3% but some narrow intervals to 5% eg. 233.9-234.3m BCA consistent 45; core generally competent but broken zone 237.5-240.3m; fractures parallel bedding and joints 70 and 20 CA;																		
244.5	310.0	INTERBEDDED LIMESTONES AND CALCAREOUS SILTSTONES: gradational with unit above; light gray limestones interbedded with darker gray calcareous siltstones Siltstone component increases down unit and becomes the dominant unit by 310m; more massive limestone beds are stylolitic and occasionally fragmental eg. 289.2-289.6m and 293.3-293.6m; fragments commonly pyrite rimmed; calcite veins 2-10mm common, at steep angle to bedding; 1-2% pyrite throughout on fractures, coarse aggregates and disseminated; common in stylolites; narrow (0.5-1mm) pyritic stylolites common in limestone from 309-310m; BCA consistent 40-45; core quite competent; several joint sets at 10,30, 70 CA, generally coated with calcite; most fracturing bedding parallel and on joints at 30 and 70 CA; broken zones 247-250 , 292-293m.	244.5	253.3	100	244.2	247.3	63												
			253.3	256.3	93		252.1	17												
			256.3	292.3	100		256.3	62												
			292.3	295.3	97		259.3	40												
				310.3	100		262.3	70												
							266.9	50												
							271.3	60												
							274	48												
							277	27												
							283	69												
			310.0	338.3	SILTSTONES with MINOR INTERBEDDED LIMESTONES: dark gray-black well bedded calcareous siltstones with numerous 10-50mm. light gray limestone interbeds; occasional 5-10mm white crosscutting calcite veins; fine dissem. pyrite <1% in both siltstones & limestones- diminishing towards base of unit;															
310.3	312.1	94				310.3	312.1	44												
312.1	338.3	100					314.6	88												
							319.3	72												
							322.3	90												
							329.7	80												
							335.3	60												
							340.3	20												

213083

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Gold N.L.
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B 18

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays							
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To	Au				As	
310.0	338.3														
	cont. Competent ground, especially below 312m; BCA consistent 40; Occasional joints 30 and 70 CA; most breaks in core are driller breaks; most fracturing bedding parallel on shaley partings; broken qtz-calcite vein 311.7-312.1m													
338.3	342.8														
		BROKEN SILTSTONE and LIMESTONE: Interbedded gray siltstone and light gray limestone; erratic bedding; Start of unit marked by 20cm breccia with gray limestone fragments set in white calcite matrix; Unit very broken; bedding variable 0-45 CA; several crushed clayey zones; jointing at 20, 45 and 70 CA;													
		338.3	340.3	95	340.3	342.8	10								
			342.1	94											
342.8	343.6														
		QUARTZ-CARBONATE-SULFIDE VEIN: Massive white quartz, cream carbonate, and several angular blocks of calcareous siltstone; Approx. 30 CA; Fine pyrite and coarser arsenopyrite 2-3%, especially in carbonate rich sections; very broken, with fractures generally parallel to vein margin;													
		342.1	345	96	342.8	347.3	0								
								342.9	343.7	0.345				6540	
343.6	354.0														
		SILTSTONE: gray, fine grained siltstone, calcareous in part, interbedded with light gray limestone; Minor 5-10mm. qtz-calcite veins 70 bedding; also random network very fine <1mm calcite veins; 10cm. black pyritic rubble- pug-carb breccia zone at 352.2m; Generally broken core, with breaks parallel to bedding and on calcite coated joints at 20, 45, 70 CA; BCA 40 - 45;													
		345	354	100	347.3	350.8	20								
						351.7	0								
						361.1	35								
354.0	402.8														
		INTERBEDDED SILTSTONES and HEMATITIC LIMESTONES: Gradational with unit above but higher limestone component; interbedded light gray limestones and dark gray hematitic limestones													
		354	402.8	100	361.1	361.4	0								
						370.2	18								
						372.3	57								
						382	38								

213084

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays									
From	To		From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To	Au g/t	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	
610.7	611.3	QUARTZ-CARBONATE (SULFIDE) VEIN: Quartz has bluish appearance suggesting some fine grained arsenopyrite; contains fragments light gray siltstone and calcareous siltstone; minor (<2%) pyrite as disseminations and blebs; unit very broken with thin clay seams;	610.7	611.3	100				610.6	611.3	0.019					164	
611.3	649.2		CALCAREOUS SILTSTONE AND LIMESTONE: Gray medium grained calcareous siltstone with narrow interbedded coarse grained white limestone; becoming less calcareous towards base of unit; numerous microfractures randomly orientated and calcite filled; several qtz-carb veins, <10cm; 611.5: 2 cm. qtz-carb vein parallel bedding; 623.7: 2 cm.smoky qtz-carb vein at 20 CA; only minor (<1%) dissem. pyrite throughout; BCA consistent 40-45; core very competent, most breaks are driller breaks; joint surfaces typically calcite coated; from 648 siltst.becomes darker, more fractured; cut by a network dark gray-black veinlets <1mm (chlorite?); coarse blebs pyrite common and occasional thin carb. veinlets	611.3	649.2	100	613.6	625.8	82	648.2	649.2	1.13					186
649.2	653.2	QUARTZ-SULFIDE FAULT ZONE: (TASMANIA REEF): 649.2 - 649.6: strongly fractured quartz-pyrite vein cut by thin 1-2mm carbonate veins; minor arsenopyrite and trace chalcopyrite; pyrite 3-5%; core very broken but good recovery; 649.6 - 651.4: quartz-conglomerate, dark gray, silicified, highly fractured, and mineralised; qtz. pebbles cut by thin qtz. veins which are cut by later random network of 1-2 mm cream carb. veins; pyrite 5-10% as veins, blebs and dissem.	649.2	653.2	100	649.7	654	7	649.2	650.2	105	28	851	1451	3189	4366	
										650.2	651.3	12.3	9	958	1501	1644	3097
										651.3	651.9	1.76	16	77	289	638	626
										651.9	652.6	32.8	25	122	426	665	2929
										652.6	653.2	57.4	25	354	1082	5638	19500

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Gold N.L.
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B 21

Commenced:	07 Dec 93
Completed:	03 Feb 94
Logged By:	L.A.Newnham
Drilled By:	Dia.Drill Tas.

Purpose of Hole
To test the eastern end of the Tasmania Reef approximately 100 metres below the former mine workings, midway between previous drilling to the west and the projected eastern limit of the reef.

Comments on Completion
B21 intersected the Tasmania Reef where planned, approx. 550 m. beneath surface and 90m. east of B4B; the reef was a well defined qtz and qtz-carbonate-sulfide fault zone with very sharp walls; 2.8m drill width and estm. true width 1.7m., horiz. width 2.0m; B21 was retained whole for further test work and a second sample wedged hole B21(A) was drilled immediately adjacent to B21 and the whole core from B21(A) was assayed.

Collar Details

Grid	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Bearing
AMG	38736.4	484634.8	2041.2	-88.5	109

Length (m)
591.0

Hole Size	
To (m)	Size
6.0	PW
100.0	HW
174.6	HQ
591.0	NG

Significant Core Loss Zones		
From	To	%Rec.
0.0	100.0	0
249	266.0	cave zone

Hole Condition on Completion
all steel casing removed from hole; 6.0m PVC PW casing left cemented in top of hole steel cap placed over top of hole;

Summary of Results

Depth		Recovery	Description	Assays							
From	To	%		Length	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	S
core from B21 was not assayed; whole core from immediately adjacent B21(A) was assayed:											
B21(A) Results:											
549.6	550.6	100	HW siltstones, veined and with dissem. sulfides	1.0	0.106	<2	20	30	353	200	0.56
550.6	553.4	100	Tasmania Reef: well defined qtz-carb-sulfide fault zone	2.8	15.90	2	0.07%	0.03%	0.24%	1.64%	4.34%
553.4	554.4	100	FW siltstones, qtz-carb veined with minor sulfides	1.0	1.33					2040	

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Gold N.L.
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B21

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays							
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To						
0.0	12.0														
		0	100	0											
					0	99.7	0								
12.0	100.0														
		GRAPHITIC SHALES: HW tricone; black cuttings from graphitic shales, and minor dark gray limestone beds;													
100.0	118.5														
		GRAPHITIC SHALES and MINOR LIMESTONE: graphitic shales, black-dark gray, soft; BCA variable but generally low 0-30; minor dark gray limestone beds; occasional thin (< 1mm) calcite veining; 105.8m: 5 cm. qtz-carb. vein; 113.0m: qtz-carb vein rubble; pyrite 0-0.5% as streaks, blebs and bedding parallel veinlets; core moderately competent to 104m., then extremely broken, especially along graphitic bedding plane surfaces; present as rubble in some intervals; some core loss;													
		100	112.1	100											
		112.1	113	89											
		113	115.1	71											
		115.1	118.3	62											
					99.7	103.6	33								
					103.9	107.2	6								
					107.2	110.5	12								
					110.5	114.5	0								
					114.5	119.8	0								
118.5	187.5														
		LIGHT GRAY LIMESTONE: massive light gray limestone, sharp contact with unit above; significant carbonaceous component in some intervals resulting in darker coloration; stylolites abundant; BCA variable but typically 30-40; pervasive network of 1-10mm. wide white calcite veins, often discontinuous and ptygmatically folded; minor pyrite (0.5%) as euhedral grains and aggregates, in stylolites, occasionally in calcite veins and within limestone proper; core broken to 122m., then very competent- many breaks are driller breaks; fracturing most common along bedding planes or stylolites; wide spaced jointing 5-15 CA; occasional narrow broken zones; 121 m: limestone crinoidal ?													
		118.3	120.7	56											
		120.7	123.8	77											
		123.8	126.4	81											
		126.4	187.5	100											
					119.8	125	44								
					125	129.3	35								
					129.3	133.8	53								
					133.8	147.1	76								
					147.1	151.6	40								
					151.6	156.1	62								
					156.1	160.2	76								
					160.2	165	58								
					165	174.3	46								
					174.3	180.6	40								
					180.6	187.5	20								

213092

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays									
From	To		From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To							
118.5	187.5cont.... 172, 173.8 m.: coarse crystalline calcite veins 45 CA reduced to NQ at 174.6 m. limestones becoming darker with depth; 175.3 - 178.3: limestone breccia with dark gray limestone and several large siltstone fragments set in white calcite groundmass:															
187.5	202.0	DARK GRAY LIMESTONE: dark gray well bedded limestone cut by numerous thin 1-5 mm calcite veins typically at high angle to CA; BCA 35-40; 201.5: limestone breccia zone; black stylolites abundant; 0.5% pyrite as disseminations, blebs, veinlets both in limestone and calcite veinlets; core moderately broken, several joint directions, ranging from 10-70 CA, typically calcite coated, and occasionally drusy pyrite; core coated with brown mud deposited from circulating ground water;	187.5	202	100												
						187.5	193.3	33									
						193.3	204.4	20									
202.0	249.7	LIGHTER GRAY LIMESTONE: transition to lighter gray limestone cut by intense network of calcite veins 1-200 mm. thick; gradational with unit above; 202-204.8: zone massive white calcite veins; dark gray stylolites common; BCA variable 10-30; < 0.5% pyrite throughout as dissem., blebs and veinlets and abundant in stylolites; 215.9: 20cm. calcite-pyrite vein; core generally competent with many breaks being driller breaks; calcite coated joint sets 45, 70 CA; other fractures bedding parallel and along stylolites; Limestone-calcite vein breccia zones common; 241.8-245m: very broken puggy limestone rubble and limestone-calcite breccia material, some core loss;	202	238.5	100												
			238.5	243.7	83	204.4	210.9	78									
			243.7	245.7	90	210.9	216.9	43									
			245.7	249	100	216.9	229.8	60									
						229.8	242	45									
						242	249	31									

213093

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Gold N.L.
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B21

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays									
From	To		From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To							
249.7	265.4	CAVERNOUS LIMESTONE: numerous cavities up to 3m. between zones dark gray finely bedded broken and often puggy limestone; calcite veining up to 10cm common, often parallel to bedding and frequently containing blebs of fine pyrite; 254.4m: 3cm. massive fine grained pyrite followed by 30cm. cement; pyrite probably a cave deposit; 260.6m: 3cm. massive fine grained pyrite followed by cave filling silts and debris; 265.4m.: abrupt change from indurated cave sands to massive crystalline calcite; recoveries in this interval are very poor and core loss zones appeared from drill performance to be water filled caves;															
			249	251.1	38												
			251.1	252.2	73	249	265.7	10									
			252.2	254.4	64												
			254.4	259.5	10												
			259.5	260.6	18												
			260.6	262.4	17												
			262.4	265.5	26												
265.4	280.8	CRYSTALLINE CALCITE and MINOR LIMESTONE: very coarsely crystalline calcite, translucent in part and often with vuggy texture; appears to be secondary precipitation in cave; occasional 5-10 mm. fine grained pyrite beds and drusy pyrite on fractures and in solution voids; after 276.7m. well bedded light gray limestone interbedded with 10-20 cm. calcite zones with sawtooth upper surfaces; core broken but with good recoveries to 270m. then ground becomes significantly more competent towards base of cave system; this unit together with unit above indicates a significant cave system from 250 - 280m; BCA in basal limestones generally steep, approx 70;															
			265.5	267.2	88												
			267.2	270.2	93	265.7	278.5	12									
			270.2	280.8	100	278.5	284.4	58									
280.8	288.3	LIMESTONE BRECCIA and LIMESTONE: large blocks of light gray limestone brecciated and slumped in dark gray speckled calcareous matrix; possibly a zone of secondary collapse and recementing at the base of the cave system above;															
			280.8	288.3	100	284.4	297.3	69									

213094

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
HOLE NUMBER: B23

Commenced:	16 Sept 94
Completed:	22 Nov 94
Logged By:	L A Newnham
Drilled By:	Dia. Drill Tas

Purpose of Hole
To test the western end of the Tasmania Reef at RL 1250 (350 m below bottom of former mine).

Comments on Completion
Intersected major reef structure 7.1 m DHT, ETT 4.2 m, EHT 4.8 m. The core from this hole was retained whole. Core from the adjacent wedged hole averaged 59 g/t Au. A cavity was present on the HW. Veined FW sediments in B23A carried significant Au.

Collar Details

Grid	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Bearing
AMG	38,610.0	4,776.6	2,040.7	-89	138

Length (m)
847.1

Hole Size	
To (m)	Size
46	PW
79	HW
296	HQ
847	NG

Significant Core Loss Zones		
From	To	%Rec.
0	79	0 (Tricone)
794.5	795.7	0 (Cavity)

Hole Condition on Completion
To obtain additional reef samples, Hall Rowe wedges were placed at 786 m and 779 m. Then hole B24 was branched out of B23 by placing Hall Rowe wedge at 310 m.

Summary of Results

Depth		Recovery	Description	Assays								
From	To	%		Length	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	S	
B23 not assayed; nearby assays from B23A are as follows:												
794.9	802.0	100	Quartz-carbonate sulfide fault zone (Tas Reef)	7.1	59.4	3.4	0.20	0.14	0.27	0.14	4.4	
794.1	794.0	-	Cavity rubble (quartz-carbonate sulfide)	-	29.06	5	0.19	0.15	1.30	0.11	12.6	
802.0	803.0	100	Quartz-carbonate veined FW sediments	1.0	11.10					0.01	0.24	

DOWN HOLE SURVEY DATA

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Gold N.L.
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B 23

Depth (m)	Dip	Bearing (AMG)	Interval		Length (D)	Vertical Distance		Horizontal Distance		Co-ordinates			
			From	To		D.sin dip	R.L.	D. cos dip (HD)	Cumulative HD	N. distance HD. cos brg.	N. co-ordinate	E. distance HD. sin brg.	E. co-ordinate
COLLAR	-89	138					2040.70		0.00		38,610.0		4,776.6
0	-89	138	0	35	35	34.99	2005.71	0.61	0.61	-0.45	38,609.5	0.41	4,777.0
70	-89.5	138	35	77.5	42.5	42.50	1963.21	0.37	0.98	-0.28	38,609.3	0.25	4,777.3
85	-89.5	171	77.5	100	22.5	22.50	1940.71	0.20	1.18	-0.19	38,609.1	0.03	4,777.3
115	-89.8	136	100	130	30	30.00	1910.71	0.10	1.28	-0.08	38,609.0	0.07	4,777.4
145	-89	214	130	160	30	30.00	1880.71	0.52	1.81	-0.43	38,608.6	-0.29	4,777.1
175	-88	242	160	190	30	29.98	1850.73	1.05	2.85	-0.49	38,608.1	-0.92	4,776.1
205	-87.5	242	190	220	30	29.97	1820.76	1.31	4.16	-0.61	38,607.5	-1.16	4,775.0
235	-86.8	247	220	250	30	29.95	1790.81	1.67	5.84	-0.65	38,606.8	-1.54	4,773.4
265	-86.5	249	250	280	30	29.94	1760.86	1.83	7.67	-0.66	38,606.2	-1.71	4,771.7
295	-86	253	280	310	30	29.93	1730.94	2.09	9.76	-0.61	38,605.5	-2.00	4,769.7
325	-83	260	310	340	30	29.78	1701.16	3.66	13.42	-0.63	38,604.9	-3.60	4,766.1
355	-79.5	270	340	365.5	25.5	25.07	1676.09	4.85	18.06	0.00	38,604.9	-4.65	4,761.5
376	-78	269	365.5	391	25.5	24.94	1651.14	5.30	23.37	-0.09	38,604.8	-5.30	4,756.2
406	-76.7	265	391	421	30	29.20	1621.95	6.90	30.27	-0.60	38,604.2	-6.88	4,749.3
436	-75	261	421	451	30	28.98	1592.97	7.76	38.03	-1.21	38,603.0	-7.67	4,741.6
466	-72.5	257	451	481	30	28.61	1564.36	9.02	47.05	-2.03	38,601.0	-8.79	4,732.9
496	-72	258	481	511	30	28.53	1535.83	9.27	56.32	-1.93	38,599.0	-9.07	4,723.8
526	-72	258	511	541	30	28.53	1507.30	9.27	65.59	-1.93	38,597.1	-9.07	4,714.7
556	-71.5	259	541	571	30	28.45	1478.85	9.52	75.11	-1.82	38,595.3	-9.34	4,705.4
586	-71.2	257	571	601	30	28.41	1450.44	9.64	84.76	-2.17	38,593.1	-9.40	4,696.0
616	-71	256	601	631	30	28.37	1422.07	9.77	94.52	-2.36	38,590.8	-9.48	4,686.5
646	-70.5	257	631	661	30	28.28	1393.79	10.01	104.54	-2.25	38,588.5	-9.76	4,676.7
676	-70	258	661	691	30	28.19	1365.60	10.26	114.80	-2.13	38,586.4	-10.04	4,666.7
706	-70	260	691	728	37	34.77	1330.83	12.65	127.45	-2.20	38,584.2	-12.46	4,654.2
750	-69.3	260	728	780	52	48.64	1282.19	18.38	145.83	-3.19	38,581.0	-18.10	4,636.1
810	-68	258	780	828.5	48.5	44.97	1237.22	18.17	164.00	-3.78	38,577.2	-17.77	4,618.4
847	-66.8	258	828.5	847	18.5	17.00	1220.22	7.29	171.29	-1.52	38,575.7	-7.13	4,611.2
847													

213102

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B23

Description			Core Recovery			RQD			Assays										
			From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To									
0	46.0	PW tricone; no core; black and dark grey cuttings; hole cased with ABS piping.																	
			0	78.8	0														
46.0	78.8	HW tricone; no core; black and dark grey cuttings; hole cased with steel HW casing; reduced to HQ coring at 78.8 m.																	
78.8	82.6	Fault	78.8	81.8	100														
		Crushed and brecciated zone with large (up to 100 mm) fragments shale, siltstone, limestone and siltstone in mylonitised ground mass (?major thrust structure?).				78.8	81.8	57											
		Massive quartz veining in bottom metre.					85.3	44											
							88.3	17											
							91.1	32											
							94.1	0											
							97.1	53											
82.6	203.0	Graphitic Shales	81.1	203	100														
		Black graphitic shales with abundant thin quartz and quartz-carbonate veins at random orientations.				97.1	100.3	47											
		BCA's low and variable, typically 30-40°.					106.1	29											
		Numerous fine randomly orientated QV's, often displaying pygmatic folding.					109.9	37											
		Lighter grey sections are calcareous.					114	39											
		92.5 - 94.0: brecciated/mylonite zone.					118.2	19											
		100.5 - 102.4: massive QV with minor carbonate component and large fragments of shale. Core generally very broken and greasy (graphitic).					122.5	37											
		BCA 105 m: 40°; BCA 123 m: 50°.					126.7	19											
		Minor calcareous beds in shales. Graphite content gradually decreasing down hole but still coating joint surfaces. Below 130 m, calcareous component increases					130.6	26											
							134.9	28											
							139.3	34											
							143.2	31											
							147.8	39											
							151.3	20											
							155.5	48											
							159.6	27											
							163.8	26											
							167.9	24											
							171.7	13											
							175.8	17											
							179.8	35											
							183.8	40											
							187.9	76											
							191.6	11											
							195.5	21											

213103

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B23

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays							
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To						
					195.5	199.8	51								
						204.0	45								
203.0	364.5	203.0	364.5	100											
					204.0	208.4	52								
						212.9	62								
						217.3	80								
						221.9	80								
						226.5	83								
						231.0	80								
						235.0	33								
						239.4	68								
						243.6	52								
						247.6	55								
						252.2	65								
						256.7	56								
						261.2	76								
						265.5	74								
						270.3	83								
						274.3	95								
						278.9	95								
						283.4	78								
						287.9	100								
						292.5	85								
						296.5	83								
						302.9	61								
						309.1	69								
						315.2	77								
						320.7	42								
						326.1	54								
						331.8	84								
						337.5	70								
						343.3	86								
						349.3	75								
						355.3	90								
						361.3	60								
						367.3	65								

213104

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B23

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays							
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To						
520.0	640.0	520.0	585.8	100											
		585.8	587.2	70											
		587.2	640.0	100											
		Contact with unit above gradational: light grey non-calcareous siltstone, interbedded with dark grey non-calcareous siltstone. Minor medium grained limestone beds with thin dark grey shale bands.				520.7	526.3	13							
							530.7	0							
							535.2	0							
							540.6	13							
		BCA typically 50-55° .					545.0	5							
							549.4	0							
							554.1	4							
		Several generations thin quartz and quartz-carbonate veins. Trace disseminated pyrite throughout. Core very broken; principally along bedding planes often coated with calcite-sericite; several joint directions 30-70 CA.					559.4	21							
							565.3	32							
							570.7	13							
							575.6	8							
							580.9	17							
							586.4	13							
		Only thin minor limestone beds below 550m					591.1	6							
							596.2	4							
		BCA 45-50° .					601.1	10							
							606.3	10							
		Below 595 m, brown-cream carbonate veining common, striking 60 to bedding and 30-40 CA (i.e. parallel to reef).					611.8	24							
							617.3	9							
							622.9	43							
							627.7	0							
		Below 600 m, gradual increase in thin limestone beds, ground conditions improving slowly, however still strongly fractured along greasy (?hematite) bedding planes.					632.3	4							
							638.0	40							
		Core from this unit coated with large amount of iron oxide suggesting it may be major transmitter of water.													
		< 1 % pervasive disseminated pyrite.													
		635.8 m: aggregate of disseminated pyrite.													
		BCA at 638 m: 45° and uniform.													

213108

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B23

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays							
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To						
		Dark grey siltstone becoming gritty in part and commonly cut by carbonaceous stylolitic structures. Carbonate and quartz-carbonate veins as above; 0.5-1% pyrite disseminated throughout.													
		Ground generally competent but with some broken zones in siltstones.													
		Conglomerate with calcareous matrix is unleached and shows no signs of water movement; proportion of conglomerate decreasing towards base of unit; contact with unit below is gradational.													
778.0	794.5	Siltstone, Minor Grit & Conglomerate	778.0	794.5	100										
		Contact with unit above sharp but gradational.													
						778.1	783.8	23							
							790.2	53							
							795.9	4							
		Dark grey-black siltstone and grit, occasional calcareous patches and thin conglomerate beds; carbonaceous stylolitic structures common.													
		Abundant 1-10 mm quartz and quartz-carbonate veins generally 50-60 CA and 60-90 bedding strike but other veins at random angles.													
		Pyrite pervasive, disseminated, 0.5-1%; commonly as euhedral grains; some thin bedding parallel veinlets pyrite.													
		Core reasonably competent to 790.5 then becoming very broken and carbonaceous; several sections just rubble.													
794.5	802.2	Tasmania Reef	794.5	795.7	0	795.9	801.6	44							
		From 794.5-795.7 there was no resistance on the drill string which was lowered on the winch rope through a 1200 mm cavity													
			795.7	802.2	100		807.6	43							

213112

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B23

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays							
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To						
	(personal observation).														
	When the bit was changed at 811 m, there were several kilograms of water washed rubble in bottom of the hole which possibly came out of the cave at 794.5 m. It contained significant pyrite and assayed 29 g/t Au. It is therefore felt that the cave represents a leached carbonate zone on the reef HW and that the true reef HW was at 794.5 m.														
	Quartz-carbonate-sulfide fault zone very sharp HW (to cave) and moderately sharp FW.														
	Summary														
	795.7 - 798.6 (2.9 m): quartz-carbonate reef.														
	798.6 - 800.0 m: veined, brecciated mineralised conglomerate-siltstone.														
	800.0 - 802.2 m: quartz-carbonate-sulfide reef.														
	795.7 - 798.6 m: early quartz phase heavily overprinted by later quartz-carbonate phases which are themselves strongly brecciated.														
	Sulfides dominantly pyrite, disseminated, semi massive in quartz-carbonate phase; minor chalcopyrite and honey coloured sphalerite.														
	Early quartz phase often has blue-grey colour due to fine arsenopyrite?														
	Visible gold common as small smeared flakes and isolated grains in early quartz														

213113

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
HOLE NUMBER: B23

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays								
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To							
	<p>phase, occasionally closely associated with rims of pyrite clusters in the early quartz phase.</p> <p>At 798.1 m, a 10 mm narrow quartz vein 40° CA contains abundant gold.</p> <p>Core generally broken, especially near FW and HW.</p> <p>798.6 - 800 m: siltstone and conglomerate heavily brecciated and veined; several generations quartz and quartz-carbonate veining with no preferred orientation; pyrite and chalcopyrite abundant in these veins as clots and disseminations; stylonitic carbonaceous structures common; ground conditions good.</p> <p>800 - 802.2 m: early quartz phase heavily overprinted with later carbonate and quartz-carbonate phases but not as brecciated as HW reef zone; disseminated pyrite abundant in carbonate phases; chalcopyrite common especially 800.4-801.0</p> <p>Minor fine arsenopyrite throughout.</p> <p>Visible gold grains common in early quartz phase.</p> <p>Early quartz veins generally 40-45 CA. Core quite competent, several joints 30 CA.</p> <p>FW slightly diffuse over 30 cm; zone of brecciated, veined and strongly mineralised and silicified siltstone 801.9 - 802.2 m.</p>															

213114

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B25

Commenced:	12 Dec94
Completed:	15 Feb95
Logged By:	LA Newnham
Drilled By:	Dia. Drill Tas.

Purpose of Hole
To test the eastern end of the Tasmania Reef at 1200 RL.

Comments on Completion
A 2 metre wide brecciated and quartz veined structure between 850.7-853.4 was interpreted as the Tasmania Reef. This intersection was probably very close to the eastern end of the Reef.

Collar Details

Grid	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Bearing
AMG	38,691.9	4,863.7	2,038.7	-88	070

Length (m)
897.3

Hole Size	
To (m)	Size
29.0	PW
67.0	HW
304.0	HQ
897.3	NG

Significant Core Loss Zones		
From	To	%Rec.
0	67	0

Hole Condition on Completion
The HQ casing was cut at 200 metres, leaving 200-304 HQ rods in hole.
The HW was backed off at 33 metres, leaving 33-67 metres HQ in hole.
The wedge on B29 at 312 metres was unstable.

Summary of Results

Depth		Recovery	Description	Assays							
From	To	%		Length	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	S
B25 was not assayed. The first wedge hole B25A was assayed as whole core and gave the following:											
B25A:											
850.6	853.6	100	Quartz-carbonate-pyrite-brecciated siltstone-fault zone	3.0	3.67	1.0	0.01	0.02	0.22	0.50	2.48
				ETT: 2.0							
				EHT: 2.3							

213117

DOWN HOLE SURVEY DATA

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Gold N.L.
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B 25

Depth (m)	Dip	Bearing (AMG)	Interval		Length (D)	Vertical Distance		Horizontal Distance		Co-ordinates			
			From	To		D.sin dip	R.L.	D. cos dip (HD)	Cumulative HD	N. distance HD. cos brg.	N. co-ordinate	E. distance HD. sin brg.	E. co-ordinate
COLLAR	-88	70					2038.70		0.00		38,691.9		4,863.7
0	-88	70	0	14.5	14.5	14.49	2024.21	0.51	0.51	0.17	38,692.1	0.48	4,864.2
29	-88.5	46	14.5	52	37.5	37.49	1986.72	0.98	1.49	0.68	38,692.8	0.71	4,864.9
75	-88.4	259	52	90	38	37.99	1948.74	1.06	2.55	-0.20	38,692.6	-1.04	4,863.8
105	-89	2	90	120	30	30.00	1918.74	0.52	3.07	0.52	38,693.1	0.02	4,863.9
135	-88.8	353	120	150	30	29.99	1888.75	0.63	3.70	0.62	38,693.7	-0.08	4,863.8
165	-89	342	150	220.5	70.5	70.49	1818.26	1.23	4.93	1.17	38,694.9	-0.38	4,863.4
276	-89	310	220.5	294	73.5	73.49	1744.77	1.28	6.21	0.82	38,695.7	-0.98	4,862.4
312	-88.5	302	294	326.5	32.5	32.49	1712.28	0.85	7.06	0.45	38,696.1	-0.72	4,861.7
341	-87.7	316	326.5	356.5	30	29.98	1682.30	1.20	8.27	0.87	38,697.0	-0.84	4,860.9
372	-86.8	310	356.5	387	30.5	30.45	1651.85	1.70	9.97	1.09	38,698.1	-1.30	4,859.6
402	-86.5	299	387	417	30	29.94	1621.91	1.83	11.80	0.89	38,699.0	-1.60	4,858.0
432	-86	287	417	446.5	29.5	29.43	1592.48	2.06	13.86	0.60	38,699.6	-1.97	4,856.0
461	-85.5	293	446.5	475.5	29	28.91	1563.57	2.28	16.14	0.89	38,700.5	-2.09	4,853.9
490	-84	287	475.5	506	30.5	30.33	1533.24	3.19	19.32	0.93	38,701.4	-3.05	4,850.8
522	-79	285	506	537	31	30.43	1502.81	5.92	25.24	1.53	38,702.9	-5.71	4,845.1
552	-78.5	283	537	567	30	29.40	1473.41	5.98	31.22	1.35	38,704.3	-5.83	4,839.3
582	-78.2	282	567	597	30	29.37	1444.04	6.13	37.35	1.28	38,705.6	-6.00	4,833.3
612	-78	283	597	627	30	29.34	1414.70	6.24	43.59	1.40	38,707.0	-6.08	4,827.2
642	-78	284	627	657	30	29.34	1385.35	6.24	49.83	1.51	38,708.5	-6.05	4,821.2
672	-77.5	282	657	687	30	29.29	1356.06	6.49	56.32	1.35	38,709.8	-6.35	4,814.8
702	-77.5	282	687	709.5	22.5	21.97	1334.10	4.87	61.19	1.01	38,710.8	-4.76	4,810.1
717	-77.2	281	709.5	732	22.5	21.94	1312.16	4.98	66.18	0.95	38,711.8	-4.89	4,805.2
747	-77.2	280	732	762	30	29.25	1282.90	6.65	72.82	1.15	38,712.9	-6.55	4,798.6
777	-77.2	281	762	792	30	29.25	1253.65	6.65	79.47	1.27	38,714.2	-6.52	4,792.1
807	-76.7	279	792	828.5	36.5	35.52	1218.13	8.40	87.87	1.31	38,715.5	-8.29	4,783.8
850	-76.5	278	828.5	873.5	45	43.76	1174.37	10.51	98.37	1.46	38,717.0	-10.40	4,773.4
897	-76.5	278	873.5	897	23.5	22.85	1151.52	5.49	103.86	0.76	38,717.8	-5.43	4,768.0
897	0	0											

213118

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B25

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays							
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To						
0	67.0	PW tricone 29.0 m (ABS casing) HW tricone to 67.0 m Start HQ coring at 67.0 m.	0.0	67.0	0										
67.0	109.0	Interbedded Limestone-Siltstone	67.0	109.0	100										
		Light grey-green siltstone, interbedded with thin beds white limestone.				67.0	71.4	23							
						71.4	75.8	32							
						75.8	80.2	52							
						80.2	84.2	13							
		Bedding very steep: BCA 0-20°; siltstone micaceous and occasionally calcareous.				84.2	88.1	18							
						88.1	92.0	18							
						92.0	96.3	42							
		Soft sediment deformation resulting in squeezing and folding of thin limestone beds.				96.3	100.5	48							
						100.5	104.9	61							
						104.9	109.2	56							
		Pyrite 0.5% as clots in siltstone and along bedding plane surfaces.													
		Core generally broken because of low BCA, micaceous bedding plane surfaces and several joint directions.													
		84.0 m: 200 mm fault zone; below 97.0 m, limestone component increases significantly, represented by soft deformed and ruptured limestone beds with minor grey-green shale and siltstone.													
109.0	164.0	Limestone-Siltstone Breccia	109.0	164.0	100										
		Brecciated dark grey-dark green siltstone with white limestone matrix.				109.2	113.5	49							
						113.5	117.9	64							
						117.9	122.3	80							
		This may be a sedimentary or tectonic breccia formed by the deformation of an interbedded siltstone-limestone unit, with remobilisation of limestone into interstices between siltstone fragments and blocks.				122.3	126.7	86							
						126.7	131.3	74							
						131.3	135.6	63							
						135.6	140.1	47							
						140.1	144.3	26							
						144.3	148.5	26							
		Core competent, with many breaks being driller breaks.				148.5	153.1	67							
						153.1	157.2	12							

213119

COMPANY:
PROJECT:
HOLE NUMBER:

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays							
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To						
								157.2	161.6	64					
								161.6	166.0	64					
164.0	180.9														
		Greasy (?chloritic) joint set 30° CA.													
		152.6 - 153.4 m: small puggy thrust? fault with severely deformed siltstone-calcite fragments stretched out within puggy ground mass.													
		Interbedded Siltstone-Limestone													
		Light grey siltstone, calcareous in part thinly interbedded with light grey-white limestone beds.													
		Gradational with unit above; soft sediment deformation in places with associated calcite remobilisation.													
		Generally moderately broken due to several joint directions; sericite coated.													
		BCA variable 30-45°, gradually becoming steeper down hole.													
		2-3 cm quartz-carbonate veins 20° CA at 180 m.													
180.9	281.5														
		Major Fault Zone (Sheared Cobble Conglomerate)													
		183.2	215.3	100	182.9	187.1	48								
		215.3	217.3	70	187.1	191.7	78								
		217.3	281.5	100	191.7	195.9	60								
		Sharp puggy contact with unit above. 45° CA and almost parallel bedding.													
								195.9	200.3	64					
								200.3	204.6	58					
								204.6	209.0	75					
								209.0	213.6	54					
								213.6	217.9	23					
								217.9	221.6	57					
								221.6	225.6	25					
		Fault cored well to 200 m then clay content and shearing increased to 226 m.													
								225.6	229.5	51					
								229.5	233.9	55					
								233.9	238.1	0					
		Some quartz veining in fault. This unit has tendency to wash.													
								238.1	242.6	44					
								242.6	246.4	37					

213120

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B25

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays							
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To						
281.5	351.0				246.4	251.4	28								
					251.4	255.3	67								
					255.3	258.7	21								
					258.7	263.4	49								
					263.4	267.3	74								
					267.3	271.7	55								
					271.7	276.3	61								
					276.0	280.1	34								
					280.1	284.5	20								
					284.5	288.6	12								
					288.6	291.9	33								
					291.9	295.9	25								
					295.9	299.7	45								
					299.7	303.9	48								
					303.9	309.9	57								
					309.9	316.3	50								
					316.3	322.3	50								
					322.3	328.4	57								
					328.4	334.5	31								
					334.5	340.6	47								
340.6	346.7	52													
281.5	351.0	100	346.7	352.6	29										
			352.6	358.8	89										
			358.8	365.0	58										
			365.0	371.1	33										
			371.1	377.1	47										
326.1	393.3	100	377.1	383.5	50										
			383.5	389.7	77										
			389.7	395.9	53										

213121

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B25

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays							
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To						
		Below 301 m, black shales, less graphitic, less broken than above.													
		BCA uniform 30°.													
		1-5 mm calcite veins common at range of angles to CA.													
		0.5%-1% pyrite pervasive often as clots and streaks in calcareous lenses and finely disseminated in shales.													
		Core reasonably competent with most fracturing along carbonate bedding planes.													
		Calcite coated jointing 60-70° CA and 60-70° to bedding strike.													
		REDUCED TO NQ at 303.9 m.													
		Becoming strongly graphitic again below 343 m. combined with increase in thin carbonate veining and disseminated pyrite. Zone of broken graphic shale, quartz-carbonate veining and 2-3% pyrite at base of unit 350-351 m.													
351.0	365.3	Limestone		351.0	365.3	100									
		Light grey stylolitic and pyritic limestone, minor graphitic shale beds near top and base of unit.													
		Upper contact sharp. Upper 1-2 m medium grained limestone with abundant pyrite (3-5%) as coarse blebs and aggregates and disseminations.													
		Limestone generally competent but fracturing along carbonaceous joint surfaces and graphitic/carbonaceous pyritic stylolites.													

213122

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B25

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays							
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To						
365.3	373.0	365.3	373.0	100											
		Graphitic Shales Dark grey-black graphitic shales with sharp upper and lower contacts. Reasonably competent but many breaks along graphitic bedding and joint surfaces. 1-2% disseminated pyrite.													
373.0	551.0	373.0	551.0	100	395.9	402.2	24								
		Limestone Light grey stylolitic limestone; BCA generally 30-40 but variable; 1-2% pyrite pervasive disseminations or concentrated along stylolites. Some sections with 3-5% pyrite as coarse clots, blebs and veinlets. Calcite veining common. Occasional thicker vein up to 200 mm. Core generally competent, most fractures either driller breaks or failure on greasy stylolitic or joint surfaces. Strong joint direction: 10-20°. Joints often calcite or dark green-black coated (?chlorite). Broken zones 436-439 m. 442-444 m. 454-455m. 465 - 488 m: strongly pyritic zone with semi massive fine grained to coarse grained pyrite in bedding conformable calcite veins, 10-50 mm wide. Whole unit 3-5% pyrite. 495.8 - 496.1 m: pyrite-calcite vein, bedding parallel; pyrite semi massive. 533 - 538 m: coarse calcite crystals developed in open spaces; possibly correlates with caves in this unit at shallower depths.													
					402.2	408.1	37								
					414.3	420.3	68								
					420.3	426.8	65								
					426.8	432.9	56								
					432.9	439.1	53								
					439.1	444.8	60								
					444.8	451.5	75								
					451.5	457.6	61								
					457.6	463.8	63								
					463.8	470.1	44								
					470.1	476.2	82								
					476.2	482.6	34								
					482.6	488.8	58								
					488.8	494.8	43								
					494.8	500.8	43								
					500.8	507.1	57								
					507.1	513.3	69								
					513.3	519.7	56								
					519.7	525.8	31								
					525.8	532.0	21								
					532.0	537.5	38								
					537.5	543.3	52								
					543.3	549.2	44								
					549.2	555.5	48								
					555.5	561.7	69								
					561.7	568.1	75								
					568.1	574.0	39								
					574.0	580.0	35								
					580.0	586.5	71								
					586.5	592.9	56								
					592.9	599.1	76								

213123

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B25

Description		Core Recovery			RGD			Assays							
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To						
637.0	693.0	Banded Limestone & Hematitic Calcareous-Siltstone & Non-Calcareous Siltstone (?fossiliferous) Light grey limestone interbedded with dark grey-red hematitic calcareous siltstone, and minor beds dark grey non-calcareous siltstone and thin shale beds. Unit gradational with units above and below and boundaries purely arbitrary. * Possible first ?crinoidal? fossils? at 640-650 m in hematitic siltstone. <1% pervasive pyrite disseminated throughout. Core generally very competent; many fractures driller breaks or bedding plane fractures on shale bands. Occasional 2-10 mm white calcite veining, often parallel bedding. Some low angled jointing 20° CA with calcite-sericite coating resulting in narrow broken zones.													
637.0	693.0	637.0	693.0	100											
693.0	816.0	Limestones, Calcareous Siltstone, Non-Calcareous Siltstone Light grey limestone bedded with medium grey calcareous siltstone and dark grey non-calcareous siltstone. Gradational with unit above; boundary purely arbitrary. Limestone beds stylolitic; 1% pervasive pyrite, usually disseminated in all rock types but typically concentrated in stylolites. Some quartz-carbonate 1-10 mm veining at 70-80° CA.													
693.0	816.0	693.0	816.0	100											

213125

COMPANY: Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT: Beaconsfield Mine
 HOLE NUMBER: B25

Description		Core Recovery			RQD			Assays											
From	To	From	To	%	From	To	%	From	To										
840.0	850.7	830.5 - 835.6 m: core very broken and strongly veined; towards base of unit, strong joint set 20° CA.																	
		BCA variable 35-45° .																	
		Calcareous-Hematitic-Pyritic Siltstone																	
		Dark grey mottled calcareous siltstone. Dark texture due to patches hematitic?/chlorite. 1-10 mm carbonate and quartz-carbonate veins still abundant.																	
		Gradational with unit above but significant increase in pyrite.																	
		2-4% pyrite as disseminated, euhedral grains, clusters and veinlets.																	
		Speckled appearance due to carbonate alteration resulting in development of white carbonate grains.																	
		Core relatively competent, many breaks are driller breaks. Several joint directions include a strong 20° CA set. Joints sometimes coated with graphite. High angled joints often coated with calcite.																	
		BCA difficult to see but possibly 25-30° (ie) beds dipping quite steeply.																	
		850.7	853.4	Tasmania Reef (100% recovery)		850.7	853.4	100											
Brecciated siltstone, quartz and quartz-carbonate veined fault zone, carrying abundant pyrite.																			
Sharp HW contact 30° CA.																			
850.7 - 852.3 m: intensely fractured/ brecciated siltstone, infilled with quartz and cream carbonate and 3-5% pyrite.																			

213127

**BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE
TASMANIA MINE
B30**

Collar coordinates 38,542.6N 485,013.4E 2036.5mRL
 Collar bearing 075°
 Collar dip -88°
 Coordinate system AMG

Final hole depth 1274.0m
 Hole length 1274.0m
 Hole details collar to 50.5m HW tricone
 50.5m to 411.4m HQ
 411.4m to 1274.0m NQ

Drilled as part of a programme to test the Tasmania Reef between 900 mRL and 1200 mRL.

Commenced 24 July 1995
 Completed 11 September 1996

Drilled by Diamond Drilling Tasmania
 Logged by Mick McKeown (McKeown Mining)
 Assays by Analabs, Burnie

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

from m	to m	description	length m	Au g/t	As	S %
635.5	663.5	Southern Reef	28.0	0.40	0.62%	-
1103.50	1105.30	Tasmania Reef	1.8	6.58	301ppm	2.27
1210.7	1213.7	silicified quartzite	3.0	1.88	151ppm	-
1247.6	1248.6	silicified quartzite	1.0	0.20	118ppm	-
1256.6	1262.6	silicified quartzite	6.0	0.45	215ppm	-

213130

B30 SURVEY CALCULATIONS

BEARINGS IN AMG

AT collar	DIP	BRG	FROM	TO	TO RL. 2036.5	TO N 38,542.6	TO E 485,013.4	REF 1818
0	-88.0	75	0	35	2001.5	38,542.9	485,014.6	1819
70	-90.0	203	35	85	1951.5	38,542.9	485,014.6	1819
100	-89.5	170	85	115	1921.5	38,542.7	485,014.6	1819
130	-89.3	191	115	145	1891.5	38,542.3	485,014.6	1819
160	-89.2	178	145	175	1861.5	38,541.9	485,014.6	1819
190	-88.8	199	175	205	1831.5	38,541.3	485,014.4	1818
220	-88.2	194	205	235	1801.5	38,540.4	485,014.1	1817
250	-87.8	207	235	320	1716.6	38,537.5	485,012.7	1814
390	-87.0	221	320	405	1631.7	38,534.1	485,009.7	1810
420	-86.4	249	405	435	1601.8	38,533.4	485,008.0	1808
450	-84.3	261	435	465	1571.9	38,533.0	485,005.0	1806
480	-83.0	264	465	495	1542.2	38,532.6	485,001.4	1802
510	-82.0	264	495	525	1512.5	38,532.1	484,997.2	1799
540	-80.8	259	525	555	1482.8	38,531.2	484,992.5	1794
570	-79.8	257	555	585	1453.3	38,530.0	484,987.4	1789
600	-78.3	256	585	615	1423.9	38,528.6	484,981.5	1784
630	-78.0	256	615	645	1394.6	38,527.1	484,975.4	1778
660	-78.1	256	645	675	1365.2	38,525.6	484,969.4	1772
690	-77.9	255	675	705	1335.9	38,523.9	484,963.3	1766
720	-77.4	256	705	735	1306.6	38,522.3	484,957.0	1760
750	-76.8	254	735	765	1277.4	38,520.5	484,950.4	1754
780	-76.6	255	765	795	1248.2	38,518.7	484,943.7	1747
810	-76.5	257	795	825	1219.1	38,517.1	484,936.9	1741

213131

B30 SURVEY CALCULATIONS

AT	DIP	BRG	FROM	TO	TO RL	TO N	TO E	REF
840	-75.0	254	825	855	1190.1	38,514.9	484,929.4	1733
870	-73.8	254	855	884	1162.7	38,512.7	484,921.7	1726
897	-74.0	259	884	911	1136.8	38,511.3	484,914.4	1719
924	-73.6	259	911	942	1106.5	38,509.6	484,905.7	1711
960	-73.5	261	942	986	1064.8	38,507.7	484,893.5	1700
1011	-73.5	264	986	1036	1016.9	38,506.2	484,879.4	1687
1060	-73.5	264	1036	1110	945.5	38,504.0	484,858.3	1669
1160	-73.0	265	1110	1210	849.8	38,501.5	484,829.2	1644
1260	-71.0	268	1210	1274	789.3	38,500.7	484,808.4	1626

213132

COMPANY Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT Tasmania Mine
 HOLE NUMBER B30

From	To	Description	Recovery				ROD		From	To	1	2	3	4	5	6
			From	To	m	%	m	%								
0.0	50.5	HW tricone to 50.5 metres; HW casing started at 50.5 metres.	0.0	50.5	0.0	0										
50.5	119.9	SILTSTONE AND LIMESTONE	50.5	51.5	0.8	80	0.00	0								
		Grey green siltstone and narrow interbedded bands of white limestone with rare light grey green quartzite bands and very rare concordant breccia bands.	51.5	54.5	3.0	100	2.91	97								
			54.5	56.7	2.2	100	1.65	75								
			56.7	58.1	1.4	100	1.30	93								
			58.1	60.5	2.4	100	2.16	90								
			60.5	62.8	2.3	100	1.31	57								
			62.8	64.0	1.2	100	0.73	61								
		The limestone rarely occurs as thicker bands up to 75cm long; some of the thinner limestone beds are discontinuous.	64.0	65.8	1.8	100	1.67	93								
			65.8	67.5	1.7	100	1.24	73								
			67.5	70.6	3.1	100	2.60	84								
			70.6	71.5	0.9	100	0.36	40								
		The quartzite bands are generally rare but are more common from 105.0m onwards where limestone becomes very rare; the quartzite bands are up to 40cm long.	71.5	73.1	1.6	100	1.44	90								
			73.1	74.2	1.1	100	0.81	74								
			74.2	75.5	1.3	100	1.12	86								
			75.5	78.2	2.7	100	2.13	79								
			78.2	79.7	1.5	100	1.17	78								
		The breccia bands consist of angular siltstone and mudstone clasts, generally less than 2mm across but up to 5mm across, in a dark, partly calcareous matrix.	79.7	82.5	2.8	100	2.02	72								
			82.5	84.1	1.6	100	1.42	89								
			84.1	87.2	3.1	100	2.91	94								
			87.2	89.9	2.7	100	2.00	74								
			89.9	92.3	2.4	100	2.35	98								
		Trace to sparse, occasionally vuggy milky white quartz occurs throughout as stringers, veinlets and rare veins; trace calcite occurs as discrete veinlets and also associated with some quartz veins and veinlets; traces of pyrite (and pyrhotite?) occur as blebs along bedding in the siltstone, as films along bedding planes in the siltstone, as films along irregular healed fractures in limestone (stylolites?), in some quartz veins and veinlets, and as fine crystals disseminated in limestone; traces of green chlorite occur in some quartz veins and veinlets.	92.3	94.1	1.8	100	1.78	99								
			94.1	96.3	2.2	100	1.91	87								
			96.3	97.3	1.0	100	0.75	75								
			97.3	98.9	1.6	100	1.15	72								
			98.9	100.0	1.1	100	0.75	68								
			100.0	102.5	2.5	100	2.23	89								
			102.5	103.4	0.9	100	0.44	49								
			103.4	105.0	1.6	100	1.38	86								
			105.0	108.1	3.1	100	2.98	96								
			108.1	110.1	2.0	100	1.00	50								
			110.1	111.5	1.4	100	1.04	74								
			111.5	114.5	3.0	100	2.76	92								
			114.5	117.5	3.0	100	2.73	91								
			117.5	120.5	3.0	100	2.85	95								

213133

COMPANY Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT Tasmania Mine
 HOLE NUMBER B30

From	To	Description	Recovery				RQD		From	To	1	2	3	4	5	6
			From	To	m	%	m	%								
		At 58.2m, a calcite veinlet is cut by a quartz veinlet.														
		There is a very small offset of bedding across some discordant quartz veinlets, offsets being less than 1cm.														
		BCA ranges from 20 to 45 degrees and is typically 40 degrees.														
		The interval is broken to very broken, most breaks being along bedding planes.														
		The contact with the next interval is gradational.														
119.9	125.1	MASSIVE QUARTZITE	120.5	123.5	3.0	100	2.91	97								
		Massive green grey, slightly gritty quartzite with rare bands, up to 2cm true thickness, of quartz grit.	123.5	126.5	3.0	100	2.00	67								
		Sparse quartz and calcite occur as stringers and veinlets; trace pyrite occurs as films along annealed fractures.														
		The interval is broken.														
		BCA, indicated by colour banding, is typically 45 degrees.														
		The contact with the next interval is sharp but irregular.														
125.1	138.5	RUPTURED LIMESTONE AND SILTSTONE	126.5	129.5	3.0	100	2.16	72								
			129.5	132.5	3.0	100	2.35	78								
			132.5	135.5	3.0	100	2.46	82								
		Grey white limestone and minor interbedded green grey siltstone; the limestone beds are	135.5	138.5	3.0	100	2.81	94								

213134

COMPANY Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT Tasmania Mine
 HOLE NUMBER B30

From	To	Description	Recovery				ROD		From	To	1	2	3	4	5	6
			From	To	m	%	m	%								
		ruptured.														
		Sparse milky white quartz and calcite occur throughout as stringers and veinlets, trace pyrite as films along annealed fractures, especially in the limestone.														
		BCA ranges from 15 to 40 degrees, but is typically 40 degrees.														
		The interval is broken.														
		The contact with the next interval is sharp at 20 degrees to the core axis, but is slightly irregular.														
138.5	140.7	MASSIVE QUARTZITE	138.5	141.5	3.0	100	2.94	98								
		Massive green grey, slightly gritty quartzite, with sparse milky white quartz as stringers and veinlets, trace pyrite along fractures.														
		BCA, indicated by colour banding, averages 30 degrees.														
		The contact with the next interval is sharp at 20 degrees to the core axis.														
140.7	144.0	RUPTURED LIMESTONE, SILTSTONE AND MINOR QUARTZITE	141.5	144.4	2.9	100	2.35	81								
		White limestone and grey green siltstone and minor bands of green grey quartzite; with sparse quartz and calcite as stringers and veinlets, trace pyrite as disseminations and films along annealed fractures.														

213135

COMPANY Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT Tasmania Mine
 HOLE NUMBER B30

From	To	Description	Recovery				ROD		From	To	1	2	3	4	5	6
			From	To	m	%	m	%								
		The interval is very broken.														
		BCA averages 20 degrees.														
		The contact with the next interval is sharp at 20 degrees to the core axis.														
144.0	145.8	FAULT	144.4	147.5	3.1	100	3.04	98								
		Fragments of limestone, siltstone, quartzite and quartz, up to 5cm across, in a dark matrix of rock flour; fragments are elongate, slightly rounded and aligned parallel to sub-parallel to the fault contacts.														
		Sparse quartz and trace pyrite occur as stringers.														
		The interval is relatively unbroken.														
		The contact with the next interval is sharp at 20 degrees to the core axis, and is slightly irregular.														
145.8	219.0	LIMESTONE INTERBEDDED WITH SILTSTONE, QUARTZITE & MUDSTONE	147.5	150.5	3.0	100	2.94	98								
			150.5	153.5	3.0	100	2.87	96								
			153.5	156.5	3.0	100	2.95	98								
		Grey white limestone interbedded with grey siltstone, minor green grey gritty quartzite and minor dark brown to black mudstone; the limestone bands are completely ruptured.	156.5	159.5	3.0	100	3.00	100								
			159.5	162.5	3.0	100	2.64	88								
			162.5	165.5	3.0	100	2.75	92								
			165.5	168.5	3.0	100	2.88	96								
			168.5	171.5	3.0	100	2.82	94								
		Sparse quartz and calcite occur as stringers, veinlets and veins, and trace pyrite occurs along fractures.	171.5	173.8	2.3	100	1.80	78								
			173.8	175.9	2.1	100	0.17	8								
			175.9	177.5	1.6	100	1.34	84								
			177.5	180.5	3.0	100	2.80	93								
		BCA ranges from 0 to 45 degrees and is typically 35 degrees.	180.5	183.5	3.0	100	2.22	74								
			183.5	186.5	3.0	100	2.94	98								
			186.5	189.5	3.0	100	2.31	77								
			189.5	192.5	3.0	100	2.73	91								

213136

From	To	Description	Recovery				ROD		From	To	1	2	3	4	5	6	
			From	To	m	%	m	%									
219.0	234.5	The interval is broken to extremely broken.	192.5	195.5	3.0	100	2.88	96									
			195.5	198.5	3.0	100	1.82	61									
		162.7 - 162.9: concordant band of breccia & pug	198.5	200.1	1.6	100	1.09	68									
			200.1	202.4	2.3	100	1.98	86									
		The contact with the next interval is gradational.	202.4	204.5	2.1	100	1.02	49									
			204.5	207.5	3.0	100	2.97	99									
			207.5	208.8	1.3	100	0.36	28									
			208.8	210.5	1.7	100	1.70	100									
			210.5	212.8	2.3	100	1.82	79									
			212.8	215.9	3.1	100	1.92	62									
			215.9	219.0	3.1	100	2.68	86									
				LIMESTONE AND SERPENTINISED LIMESTONE	219.0	222.0	3.0	100	3.00	100							
					222.0	224.1	2.1	100	0.80	38							
					224.1	225.5	1.4	100	0.92	66							
				White limestone and green rock (serpentinised limestone?) with minor interbedded green grey siltstone.	225.5	228.5	3.0	100	2.73	91							
			228.5	231.5	3.0	100	2.71	90									
			231.5	234.5	3.0	100	2.65	88									
		Sparse quartz and calcite as stringers, veinlets and veins, and trace disseminated pyrite.															
		BCA ranges from 0 degrees to 50 degrees and is typically 35 degrees.															
		The interval is broken to extremely broken.															
		The contact with the next interval is gradational.															
234.5	245.5	LIMESTONE, SILTSTONE AND SHALE	234.5	237.5	3.0	100	2.64	88									
			237.5	240.5	3.0	100	2.65	88									
		White limestone interbedded with green grey siltstone and black shale; shale becoming more common towards 245.5m.	240.5	243.5	3.0	100	2.88	96									
			243.5	246.5	3.0	100	2.82	94									
		Sparse quartz and calcite occur as stringers and veinlets.															

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COMPANY Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT Tasmania Mine
 HOLE NUMBER B30

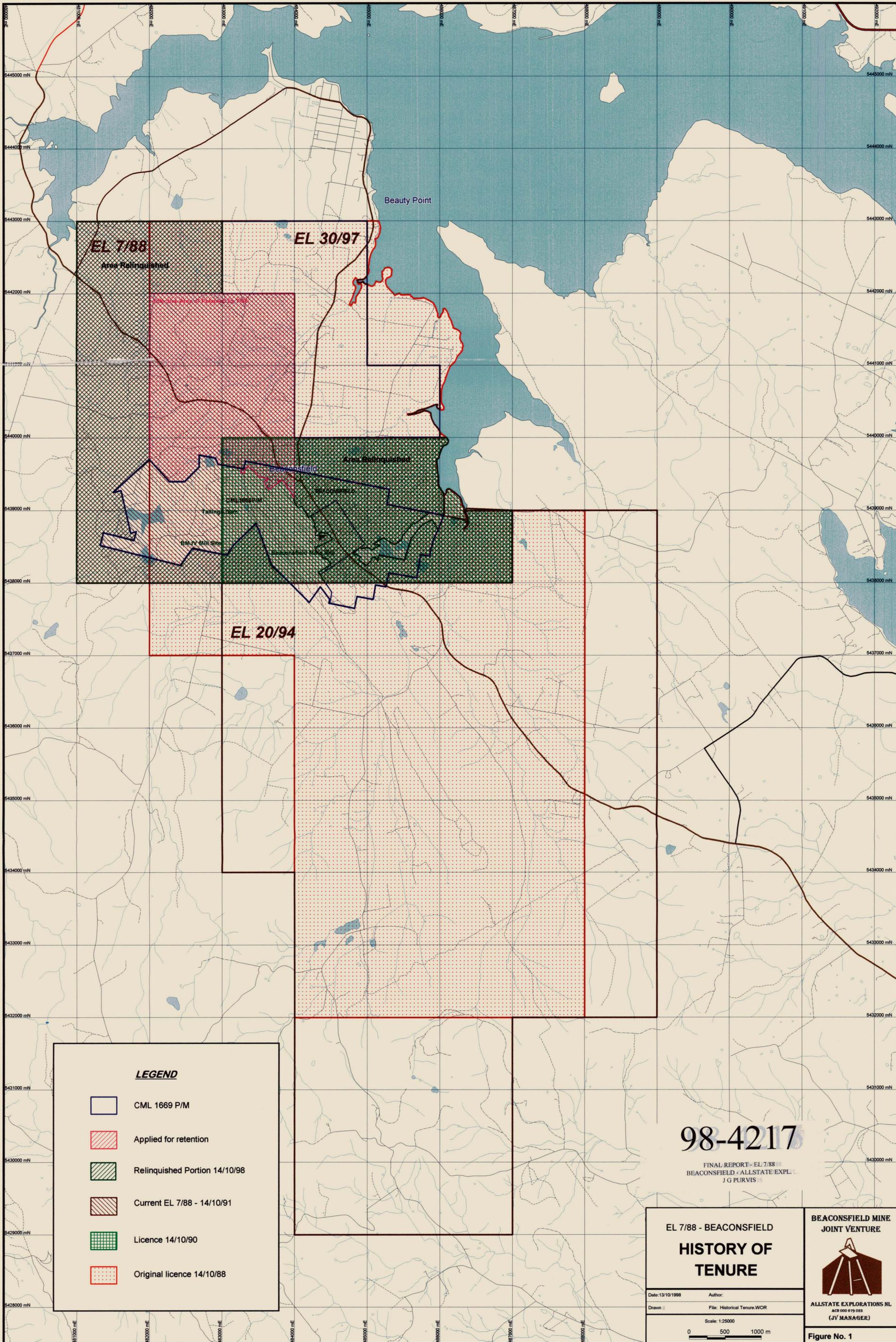
213150

From	To	Description	Recovery				ROD		From	To	1	2	3	4	5	6
			From	To	m	%	m	%								
1102.42	1103.50	BRECCIATED QUARTZITE Brecciated grey quartzite with common ankerite lace veining (matrix), sparse calcite and quartz as stringers and veinlets cutting breccia and matrix, trace disseminated pyrite, sooty pyrite for last two to three centimetres before contact at 1103.79m. The interval is broken. The contact with the next interval is sharp at 45 degrees to the core axis.														
										Au ppm	As ppm	As ppm		Mass gm	Sample number	
								1102.42	1103.50	0.037	>50	50		5155.2	B30-3	
1103.50	1104.28	ANKERITE REEF Ankerite with common grey quartzite breccia with angular to sub-rounded (pebbles?) fragments up to 2cm across, and trace disseminated pyrite. The interval is broken. The contact with the next interval is sharp at 50 degrees to the core axis and slightly puggy.														
										Au ppm	As ppm	As ppm		Mass gm	Sample number	
								1103.50	1104.28	7.544	>50	393		3653.6	B30-4	
1104.28	1105.30	QUARTZ-ANKERITE REEF Brecciated quartz-ankerite with common pyrite interstitial to breccia, the quartz is grey white in colour. The interval is very broken. The contact with the next interval is sharp but broken.														
										Au ppm	As ppm	As ppm			Sample number	
			1104.5	1106.0	1.5	100	0.22	15	1104.28	1105.30	5.840	>50	230		B30-8	

COMPANY Beaconsheld Mine Joint Venture
 PROJECT Tasmania Mine
 HOLE NUMBER B30

213153

From	To	Description	Recovery				RQD		From	To	1	2	3	4	5	6
			From	To	m	%	m	%								
1201.6	1203.8	QUARTZ VEIN Milky white quartz vein with minor included shale breccia with sparse calcite (ankerite?) as stringers and veinlets and trace disseminated pyrite.														
										Au	Au	As	As	As		
										ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%		
								1201.6	1202.8	<0.005			34.0			
								1202.8	1204.0	<0.005			21.0			
1203.8	1211.6	LAMINATED SILTSTONE AND SHALE As between 1180.3m and 1201.7m but with a definite folded fabric; BCA ranges from 0 to 80 degrees. Sparse quartz and calcite occur as stringers and veinlets and common pyrite along bedding becoming abundant over the last metre of the interval. The contact with the next interval is broken and puggy: fault?	1203.5	1206.5	3.0	100	1.78	59								
			1206.5	1209.5	3.0	100	1.11	37								
			1209.5	1212.5	3.0	100	1.68	56								
1211.6	1228.4	CONGLOMERATE QUARTZITE White and grey quartzite conglomerate; conglomerate is poorly sorted, pebbles are angular to rounded, ovoid to spherical and up to 4cm across; pebbles have diffuse margins and are white in colour and set in a grey matrix. This is not like the Cabbage Tree conglomerate and is possibly Blythis Creek conglomerate. The interval has a microfaulted fabric and the pebbles are cracked and annealed with grey matter (sulphide?).	1212.5	1215.5	3.0	100	2.91	97	1209.7	1210.7	0.067		As	As	As	
			1215.5	1218.5	3.0	100	2.81	94	1210.7	1211.7	0.269		ppm	ppm	%	
			1218.5	1221.5	3.0	100	2.80	93	1211.7	1212.7	5.230			>50.0	53	
			1221.5	1224.5	3.0	100	2.71	90	1212.7	1213.7	0.132			>50.0	94	
			1224.5	1227.5	3.0	100	2.78	93	1213.7	1214.7	0.057			>50.0	309	
									1214.7	1215.7	0.049			>50.0	50	
									1215.7	1216.7	0.020			>50.0	50	
									1216.7	1217.7	0.010			31.0		
									1217.7	1218.7	0.010			24.0		
									1218.7	1219.7	0.013	0.015		17.0		
									1219.7	1220.7	0.020			23.0		
									1220.7	1221.7	0.011			31.0		
									1221.7	1222.7	0.012			29.0		
									1222.7	1223.7	0.017			22.0		
									1223.7	1224.7	0.009			>50.0	50	
									1224.7	1225.7	0.016			31.0		
									1225.7	1226.7	0.023			23.0		
									1226.7	1227.7	0.015			29.0		
									1227.7	1228.7	0.038			32.0		
													>50.0	50		



LEGEND

-  CML 1669 P/M
-  Applied for retention
-  Relinquished Portion 14/10/98
-  Current EL 7/88 - 14/10/91
-  Licence 14/10/90
-  Original licence 14/10/88

98-4217

FINAL REPORT - EL 7/88
BEACONSFIELD - ALLSTATE EXPL.
J G PURVIS

**EL 7/88 - BEACONSFIELD
HISTORY OF
TENURE**

Date: 13/10/1998 Author:
Drawn: File: Historical Tenure.WOR

Scale: 1:25000
0 500 1000 m

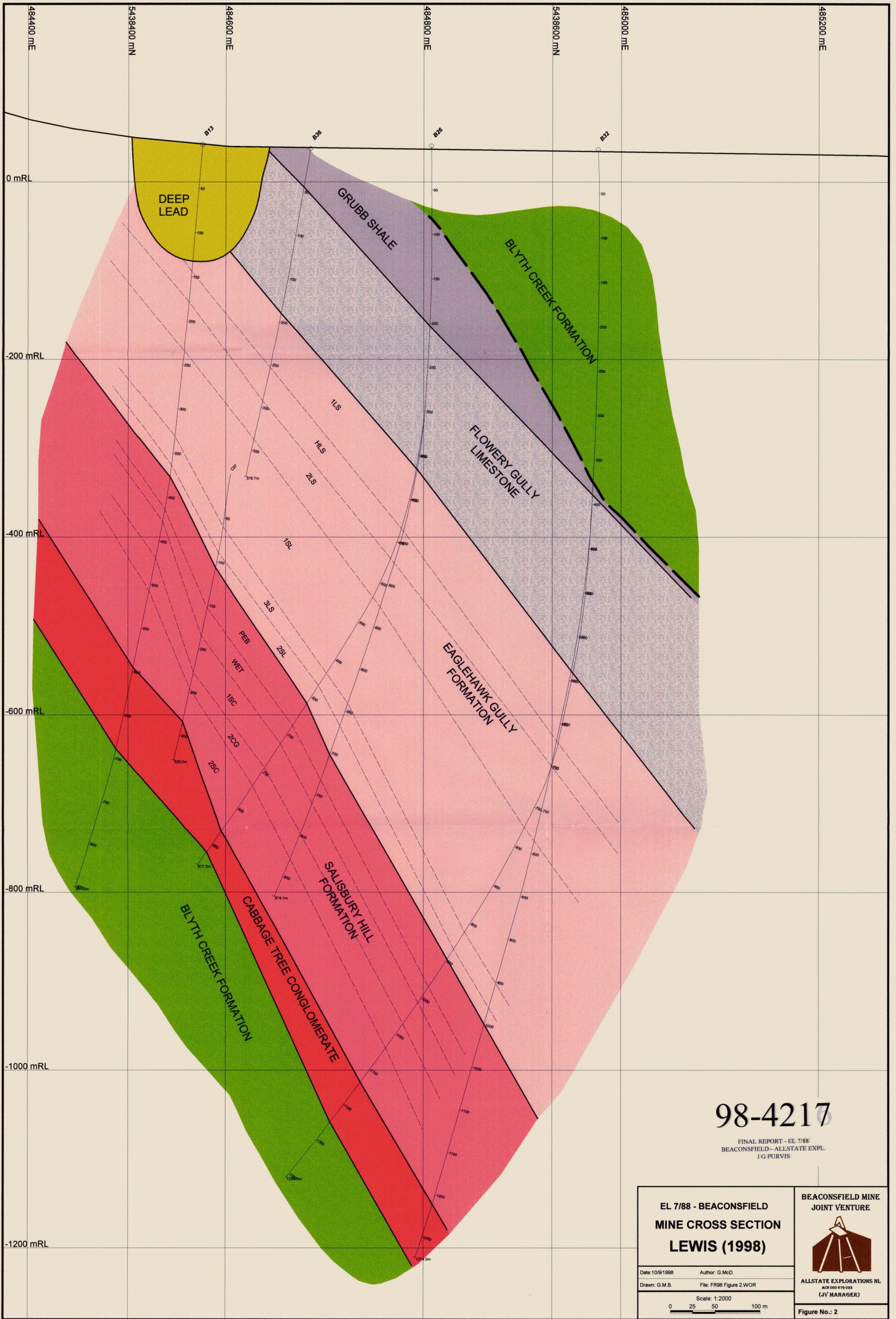
5 cm

**BEACONSFIELD MINE
JOINT VENTURE**



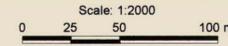
ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
ACN 000 679 053
(JV MANAGER)

Figure No. 1



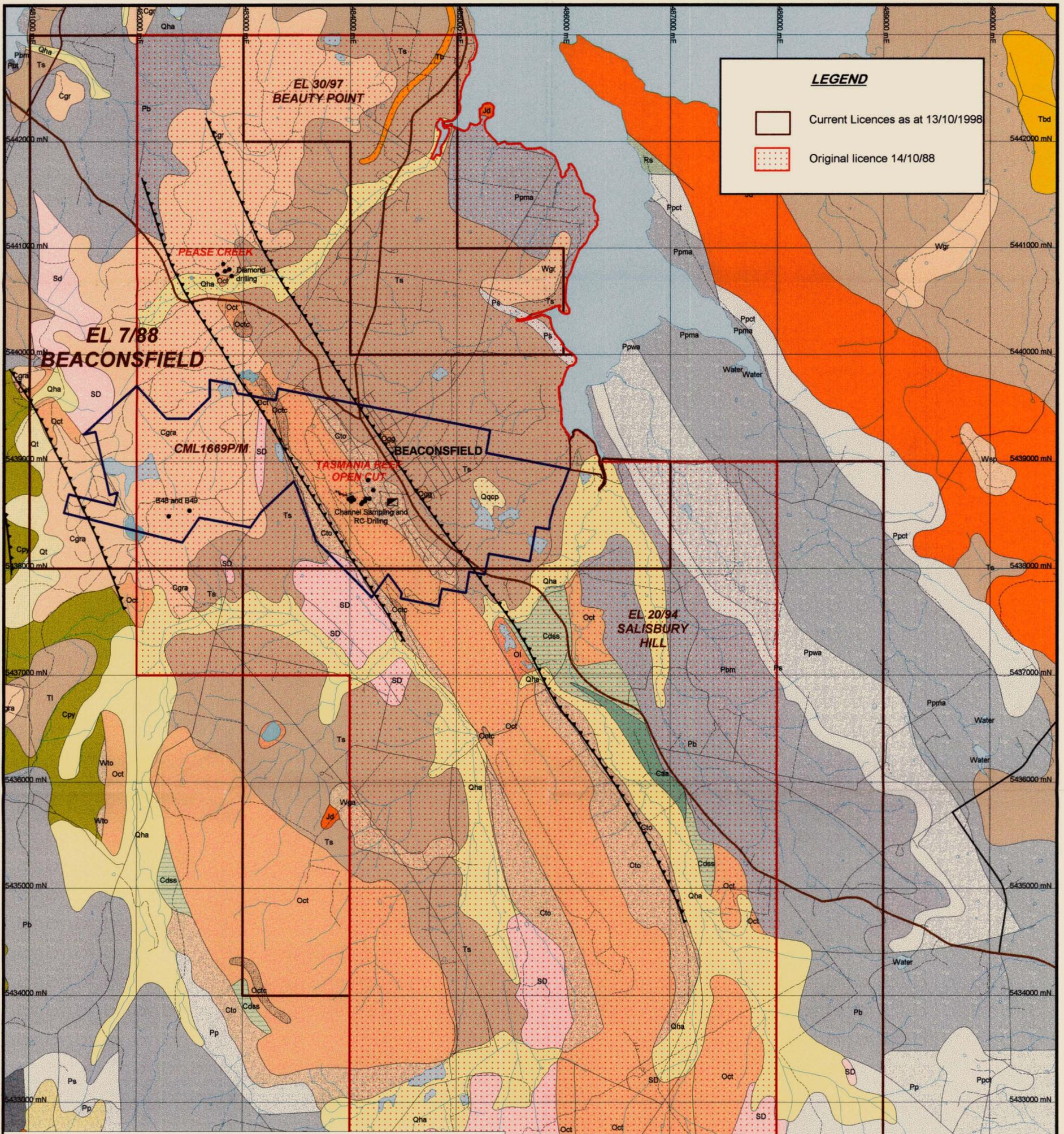
98-4217

FINAL REPORT - EL 7/88
 BEACONSFIELD - ALLSTATE EXPL.
 J.G. PURVIS

<p>EL 7/88 - BEACONSFIELD MINE CROSS SECTION LEWIS (1998)</p>		<p>BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE</p> 
<p>Date: 10/9/1998 Drawn: G.M.B.</p>	<p>Author: G.McD. File: FR98 Figure 2 WOR</p>	
<p>Scale: 1:2000</p> 		<p>ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL <small>ACR 000 679 023</small> (JV MANAGER)</p>
		<p>Figure No.: 2</p>

5 cm

213158



LEGEND

- Current Licences as at 13/10/1998
- Original licence 14/10/88

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

QUATERNARY	PERMIAN	CAMBRIAN
Qha Stream alluvium, swamp and marsh deposits	P Undifferentiated sediments	Cdss Slate
Qsp Silt with rounded clasts of granite, schist, quartzite conglomerate, derived from Permian strata.	Pp Undifferentiated Ppct, Ppma, Ppwa equivalent to Pm and Pg	Caa Altered andesite
Qt Talus	Ppct Carbonaceous sandstone and shale	Cmcs Interbedded slate and chert.
Qd Dolerite talus.	Ppma Wormcast siltstone and sandstone	Cdsg Slate with impersistent greywacke sandstone
Qsa Talus dominantly of Ordovician sandstone	Ppwa Fossiliferous sandstone, siltstone and limestone	Cpy Pyroxenite and serpentinized pyroxenite.
Qcp Partially consolidated granule sand	Pv Dominantly well sorted fine sandstone, usually cross-bedded & commonly with interbedded and interlaminated carbonaceous shale lesser congl & rare coal	Siliceous metamorphic rock.
Qca Angular gravel, mainly vein quartz	Pb Poorly sorted pebbly mudstone, sandstone and minor conglomerate marine fossils present in places	S Sandstone, slate and phyllite
Qcr Rounded gravel, mainly vein quartz	Pbn Mudstone, pebbly siltstone and sandstone	PRECAMBRIAN
Qcra Rounded and angular gravel, mainly vein quartz	Pbl Clastic limestone	Basalt
TERTIARY	Pbr Angular boulder beds, tillite and erratic rich mudstone	Dolerite and related rocks
Tv Dominantly non-marine sequences of gravel, sand, silt, clay and regolith.	LOWER DEVONIAN	Altered andesite
Tba Basaltic dolerite	SD Shallow marine quartz sandstone, siltstone and shale (Corn Hill Beds - Eldon Group correlates).	Diorite
Tb Basalt	SDq Quartzite	Pyroxenite and serpentinized pyroxenite.
Ti Pisolithic ironstone	Gr Shale and siltstone (Grubb Beds)	
TRIASSIC	Fl Limestone sequence with siltstone in some areas. (Flowery Gully Limestone)	
Rs Cross-bedded quartz sandstone, feldspathic sandstone and shale.	Qg Quartz grits, sandstone and siltstone, basalt unit shown (Salisbury Hill - Eaglehawk Gully Formations)	
	Qca Quartz conglomerate (Cabbage Tree Conglomerate)	

98-4217

FINAL REPORT - EL 7/88
BEACONSFIELD - ALLSTATE EXPL.
J G PURVIS

EL 7/99 - BEACONSFIELD

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Date: 7/9/1998 Author: G. McD
Drawn: G.M.B. File: FR98 Figure 3.WOR

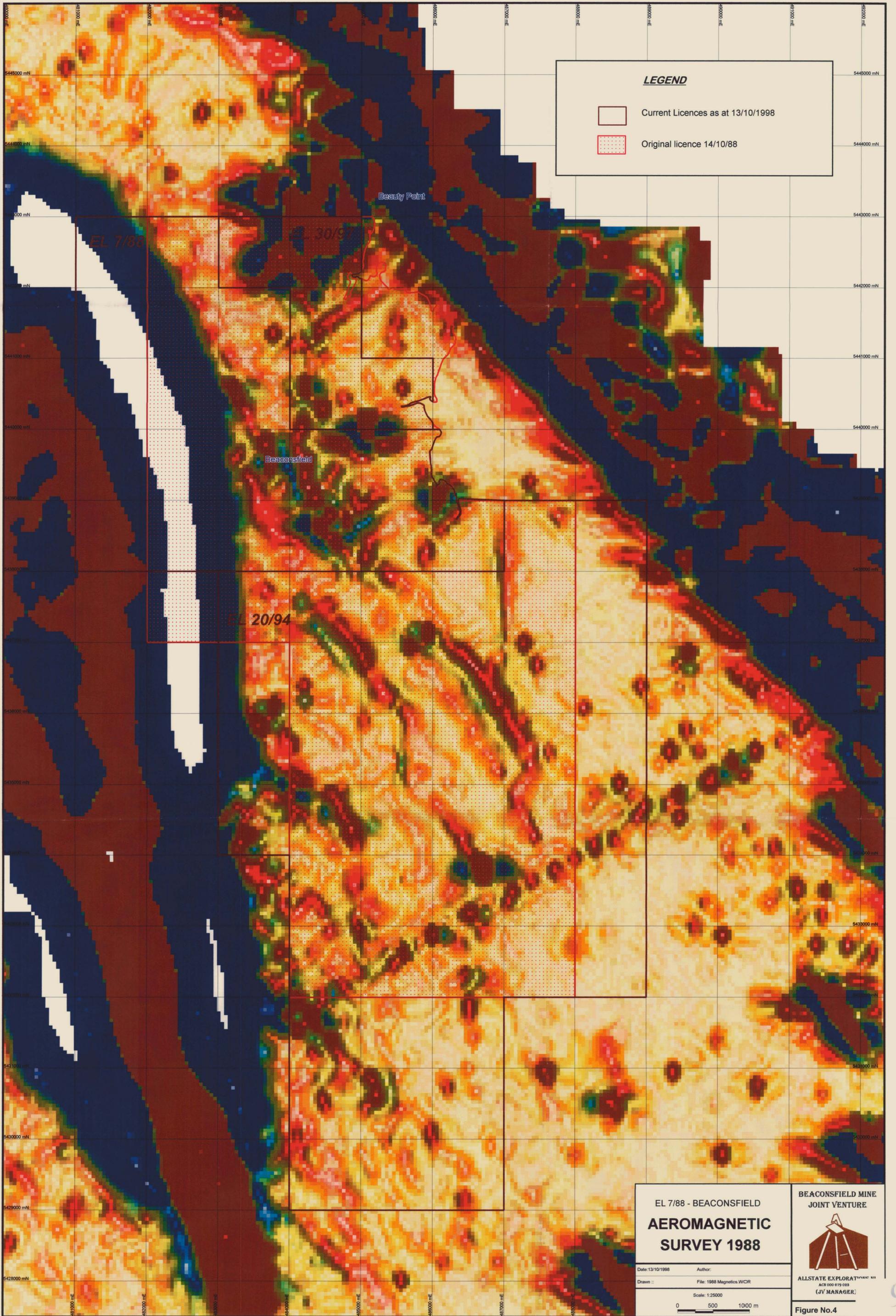
Scale: 1:25000

0 200 400 800 m

**BEACONSFIELD MINE
JOINT VENTURE**

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
ACR 000 879 023
(JV MANAGER)

Figure No.: 3



LEGEND

 Current Licences as at 13/10/1998
 Original licence 14/10/88

EL 7/88 - BEACONSFIELD
**AEROMAGNETIC
 SURVEY 1988**

Date: 13/10/1998 Author:
 Drawn: File: 1988 Magnetics.WDR

Scale: 1:25000
 0 500 1000 m

BEACONSFIELD MINE
 JOINT VENTURE



ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS PTY LTD
 ACN 000 879 033
 (JV MANAGER)

Figure No.4

5 cm

213160