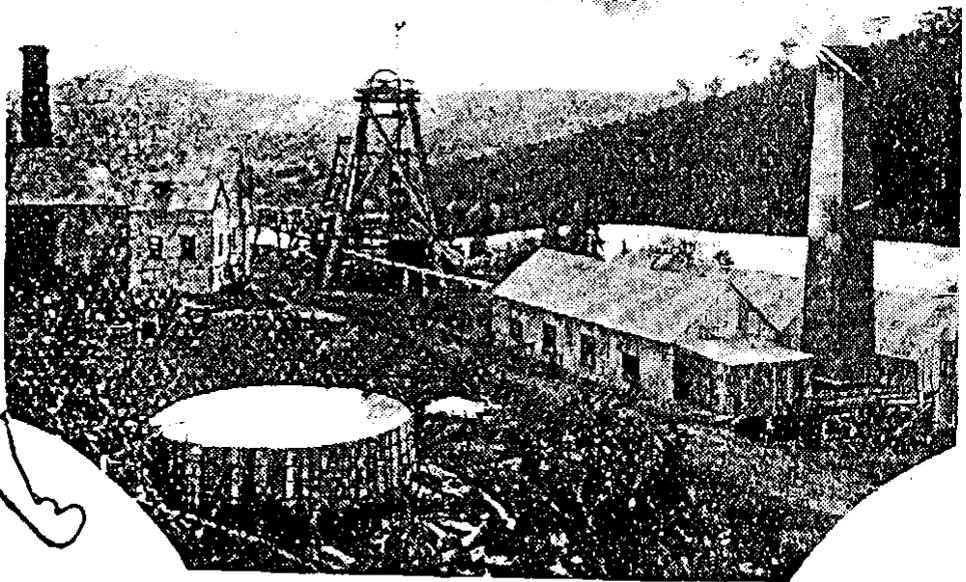


537002



GOLDEN GATE MINE, MATHINNA.

CONTENTS

- 1. SUMMARY**
- 2. TENURE, ACCESS, LAND CLASSIFICATION**
- 3. GEOLOGICAL SETTING**
- 4. MINE DESCRIPTIONS**
 - 4.1 City of Hobart**
 - 4.2 Miners Dream**
 - 4.3 Jubilee**
 - 4.4 Mountainer**
- 5. RECENT EXPLORATION**
 - 5.1 Geophoto Resources 1969-1974**
 - 5.2 Tasminex 1978-1982**
 - 5.3 Goldfields Exploration 1983**
 - 5.4 Department of Mines**
 - 5.5 Newcrest 1992**
 - 5.6 Resolute Samantha 1994-96**
- 6. MATHINNA MINERALISATION AND EXPLORATION METHODOLOGY**
- 7. EL RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS**
- 8. REFERENCES**

537004

Figures:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Location Plan | (1:500,000) |
| 2. Licence Detail Plan | (1:20,000) |
| 3. (a) Property Classification | (1:25,000) |
| (b) RFA Land Classification | (1:25,000) |
| 4. NE Tasmania Gold Field Distribution | |
| 5. Regional Geology | (1:25,000) |
| 6. District Geology | (1:5,000) |
| 7. Jubilee & Mountaineer Mines | (1:1,000) |
| 8. Costean Mapping, Mountaineer Mine | |
| 9. Mountaineer Mine - Adit Mapping | |
| 10. Jubilee Mine - Adit Mapping and Sampling | |
| 11. Jubilee Mine - Drilling Data | |
| 12. Miners Dream & City of Hobart Mine Workings | |
| 13. City of Hobart Mine - Local Geological Mapping | |

Appendices:

1. Former Mine Descriptions - McOnie
2. Former Mine Descriptions - Taheri (MRT)
3. Resolute Samantha - Drill Logs

1. SUMMARY

- (a) EL 44/94, of three parts totalling 75 ha, is held by C & D Beswick of Bridport, Tasmania, and expires on 03 March 2005.
- (b) The Licence lies within the Mathinna Goldfield near the southern end of the 90 km long Mangana-Lyndhurst Zone of gold deposits. The Mathinna Goldfield, which produced 8.2 t of Au between 1870 and 1920, is dominated by the New Golden Gate Mine which produced 7.2 t Au at a recovered grade of 23 g/t Au.
- (c) EL 42/94 covers the City of Hobart Mine, 1000 m west of the New Golden Gate, the Miners Dream Mine, 800 m south-east along strike of the NGG, and the southern Jubilee and Mountaineer Mines, a further 1,200 m south-east along strike from the Miners Dream.
- (d) The Licence is rated as having variable potential for the development of auriferous quartz veins which may be capable of supporting either small high grade underground operations or modest sized open-cuts.

The areas have only been superficially or ineffectively explored to date.

- (e) The southern **Jubilee-Mountaineer** Block is rated as having the highest resource potential.

Recent RC drilling, channel sampling and mapping of underground workings by Resolute Samantha Limited to the immediate north, identified a zone of auriferous fault and bedding controlled quartz vein reefs associated with the northern Jubilee workings which should strike south-east into EL 44/94 in the line of the Jubilee and Mountaineer workings.

This potential should be tested by detailed mapping and channel sampling of all accessible workings, followed up by combined RC-core drilling programs. Drilling should aim to test the distinct possibility that more than one shallow south plunging bedding conformable reef is present.

- (f) The **Miners Dream** Block is rated as having moderate potential for narrow high grade extensions of the single reef developed in

the former mine. Within the confines of EL 44/94, this potential would not be a substantial tonnage, but it could represent a useful supplementary feedstock to any mill operating in the region.

Tested by detailed mapping and sampling of any accessible workings is recommended, followed by a limited program of RC drilling to test for strike and down-dip extensions of the known reef.

- (g) The **City of Hobart** Block is rated as having somewhat lower potential for the discovery of substantial extensions of known reefs. The former workings were approximately 200 m deep on the Main Reef, and are now inaccessible for examination.

It is difficult at this stage to recommend drilling beneath the former mine; however, some RC drilling at shallow depths to test for strike extensions may be warranted. The tonnage potential of any such extensions could be limited by the proximity of the tenement boundary, and it is recommended that, before any work was undertaken on this block, the relationship between the workings and the tenement should be established by survey.

2. TENURE, ACCESS, LAND CLASSIFICATION

EL 44/94 of three parts is held by C & D Beswick of Bridport, Tasmania, and expires on 03 March 2005.

The licence covers various former gold mines in the Mathinna Goldfield east of Launceston (Fig 1).

The three parts of the licence are:

City of Hobart Mine: An area 500 m x 500 m immediately south-west of Mathinna township, largely covering the City of Hobart Mine and adjacent workings.

Miners Dream Mine: An area 600 m x 400 m south-east of Mathinna township, covering the Miners Dream and South Miners Dream Mines.

Mountaineer-Jubilee Mine: An area 450 m x 550 m further south-east of Mathinna township, covering the Mountaineer Mine and the southern half of the Jubilee Mine workings.

Whilst Mineral Resources Tasmania plans show the total licence as one (1) square kilometre in area, the above three blocks in fact total 74 hectares (0.74 sq km).

The City of Hobart and Miners Dream Blocks are surrounded by EL 17/91, the Mountaineer Block is surrounded by EL 3/97, and the northern boundary of the Miners Dream Block abuts Consolidated Mining Lease 43M/89, over the tailings dams associated with the New Golden Gate Mine (Fig. 2). These three tenements are thought to be currently held by Connemara Gold Mines Pty Ltd., a subsidiary of Barmenco.

EL 44/94 lies 70 km due east of Launceston and can be accessed from that city by sealed highway to Mathinna via Fingal, or sealed and unsealed roads via Blessington.

Whilst the EL boundary can be accurately plotted on plans because it is described in terms of AMG co-ordinates, the same level of accuracy is not possible with the location of former mine workings. Their locations have been variously plotted on old imperial plans and more

recent metric plans, but discrepancies in locations are noted. It is recommended that, prior to any detailed future exploration around these mines, the workings should be accurately surveyed with differential GPS (accuracy 2-3 m).

Land tenure and classification is illustrated on Figures 3 (a) and (b). The northern block of EL 44/94 (City of Hobart) lies within the Mathinna town boundary. The southern (Jubilee-Mountaineer) and central (Miners Dream) blocks lie within Multiple Use State Forest.

1 centimetre represents 5 kilometres

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

AMG 556450E,
5480750N

537009



**EL
44/94**

AMG 501150 E,
5395850 N

5 cm

NEWHAM EXPLORATION AND MINING SERVICES

C. and D. BESWICK

EL 44/94 - MATHINNA

LOCATION PLAN

Scale: 1:500,000

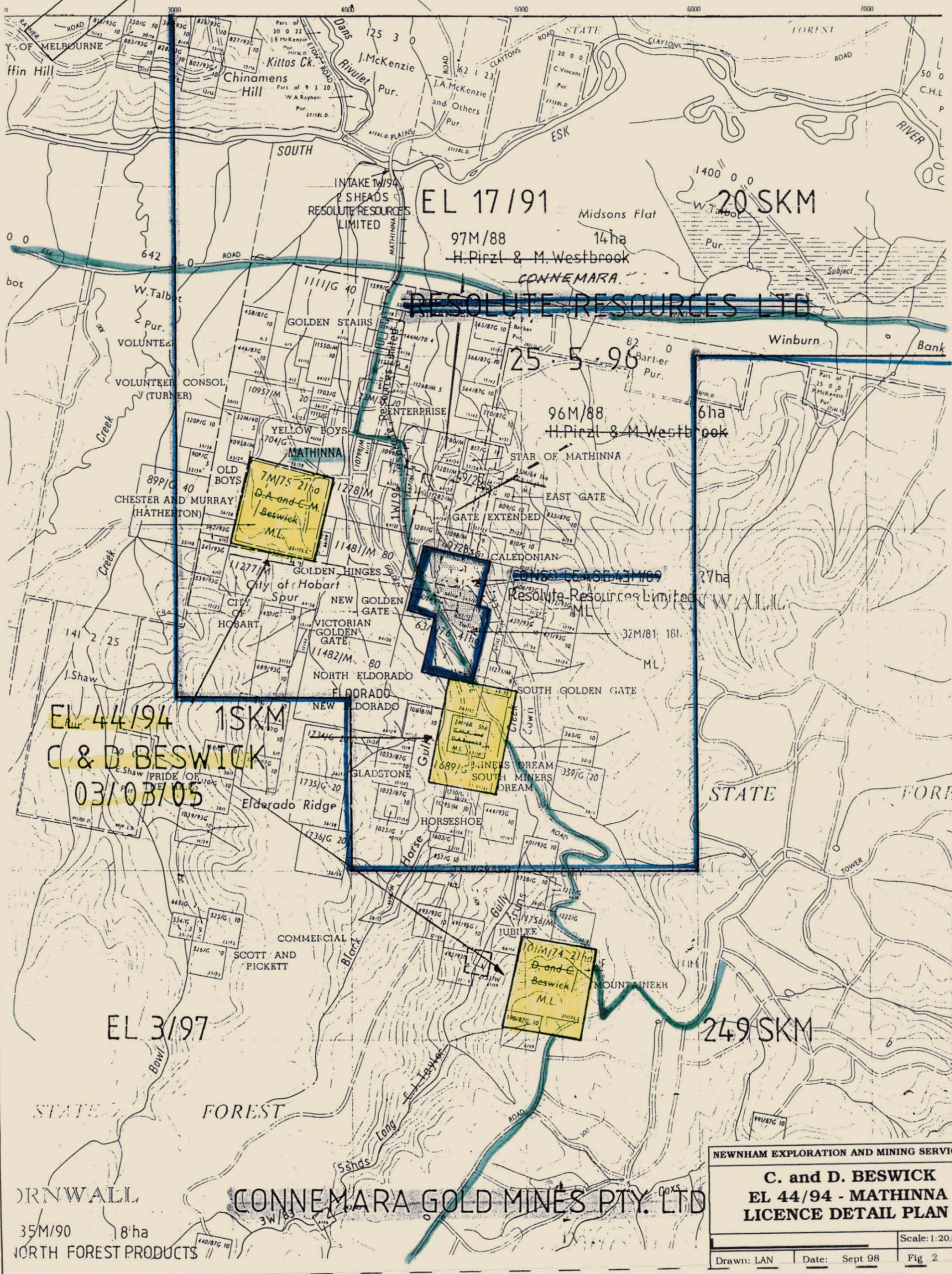
Drawn: LAN Date: Sept 98 Fig 1

MINERAL -- TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES
MATHINNA

50

537010

3M/97 25ha
R.A. DEAN
to Elton Road
1L 69'2ss



NEWNHAM EXPLORATION AND MINING SERVICES

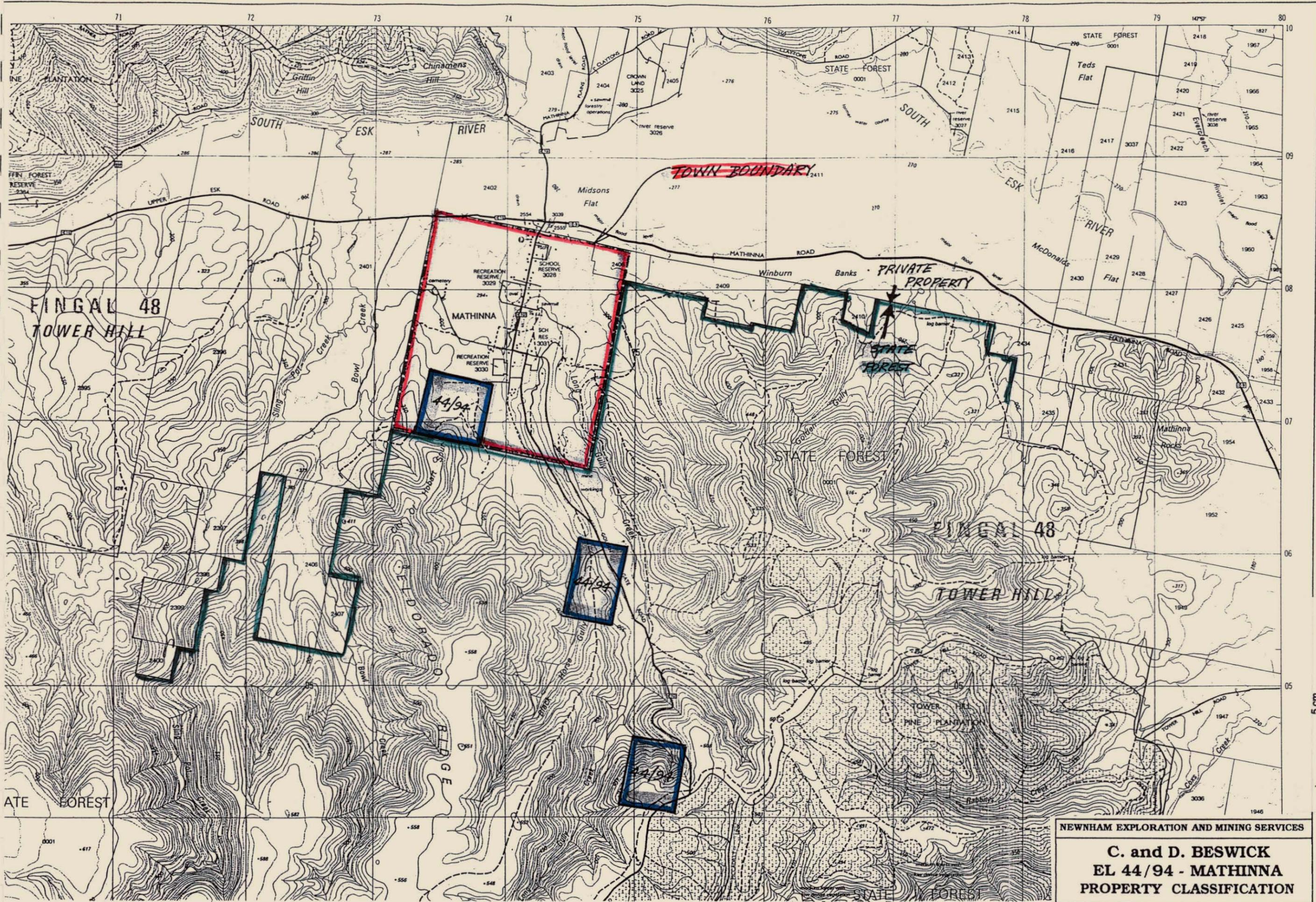
C. and D. BESWICK
EL 44/94 - MATHINNA
LICENCE DETAIL PLAN

Scale: 1:20,000

Drawn: LAN Date: Sept 98 Fig 2

DRNWALL
35M/90 18ha
NORTH FOREST PRODUCTS

CONNEMARA GOLD MINES PTY. LTD

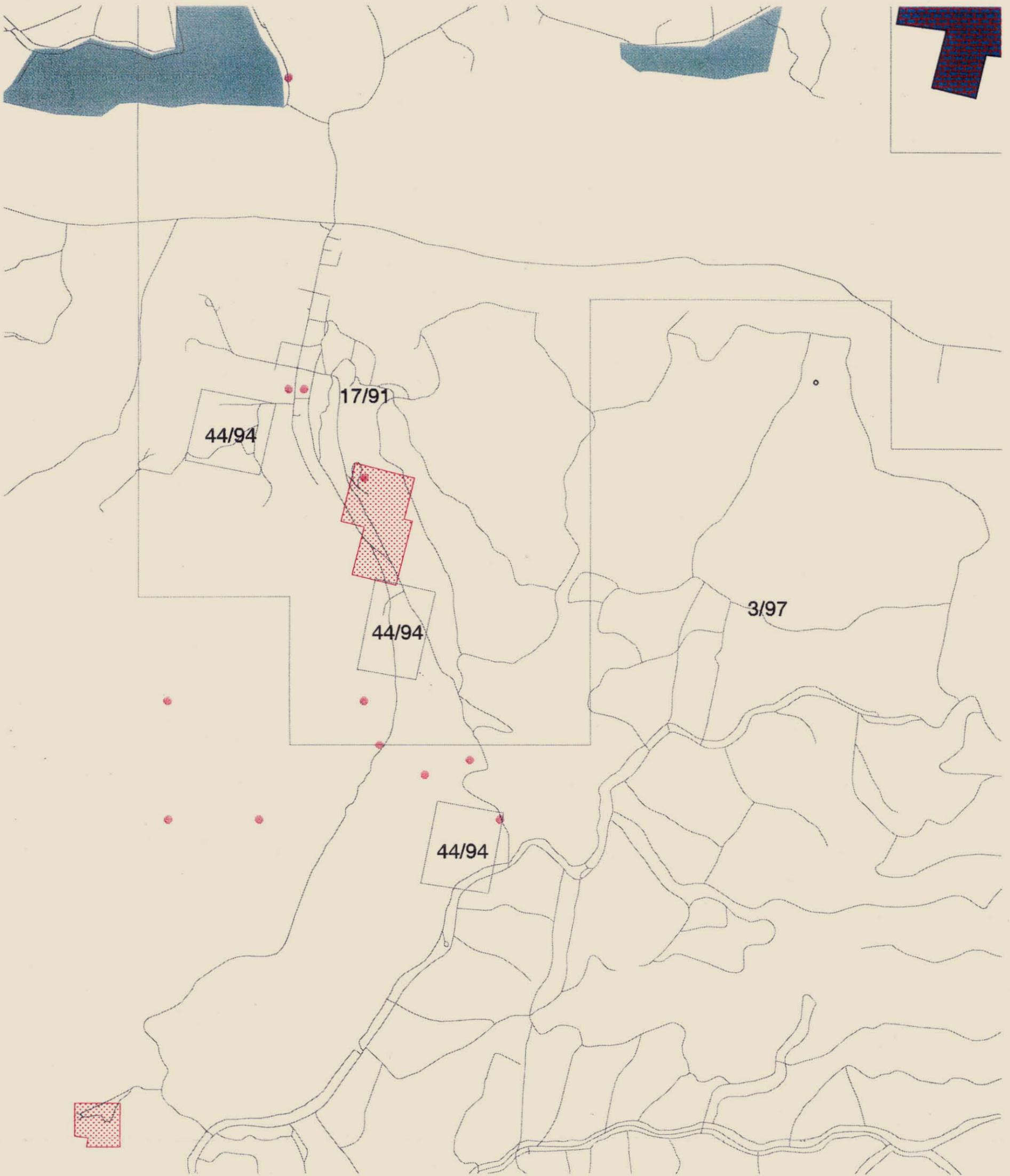


NEWHAM EXPLORATION AND MINING SERVICES

**C. and D. BESWICK
EL 44/94 - MATHINNA
PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION**

0 km. 1 km. Scale: 1:25,000
 Drawn: LAN Date: Sept 98 Fig 3 (a)

537011



- Wha
- Tenements.ml_area
- Hec
- Munic.bdy
- Non-Metallic ELs
- Sens_areas
- Heritage
- RAMSAR SiteRamsar
- Aboriginal Admin LandsAb_lands_act
- RFA Reserves (CAR)
- NP, SR
- FR
- NRA
- CA
- MNA, RR
- PLUC - Mg available
- PLUC

- Unresolved RAP - PLUC
- Informal Res
- Tenure**
- NB: Reserves incomplete
- CA
- FR
- GR
- HS
- NAP
- RAP
- SR
- Raps197**
- Unresolved
- Resolved

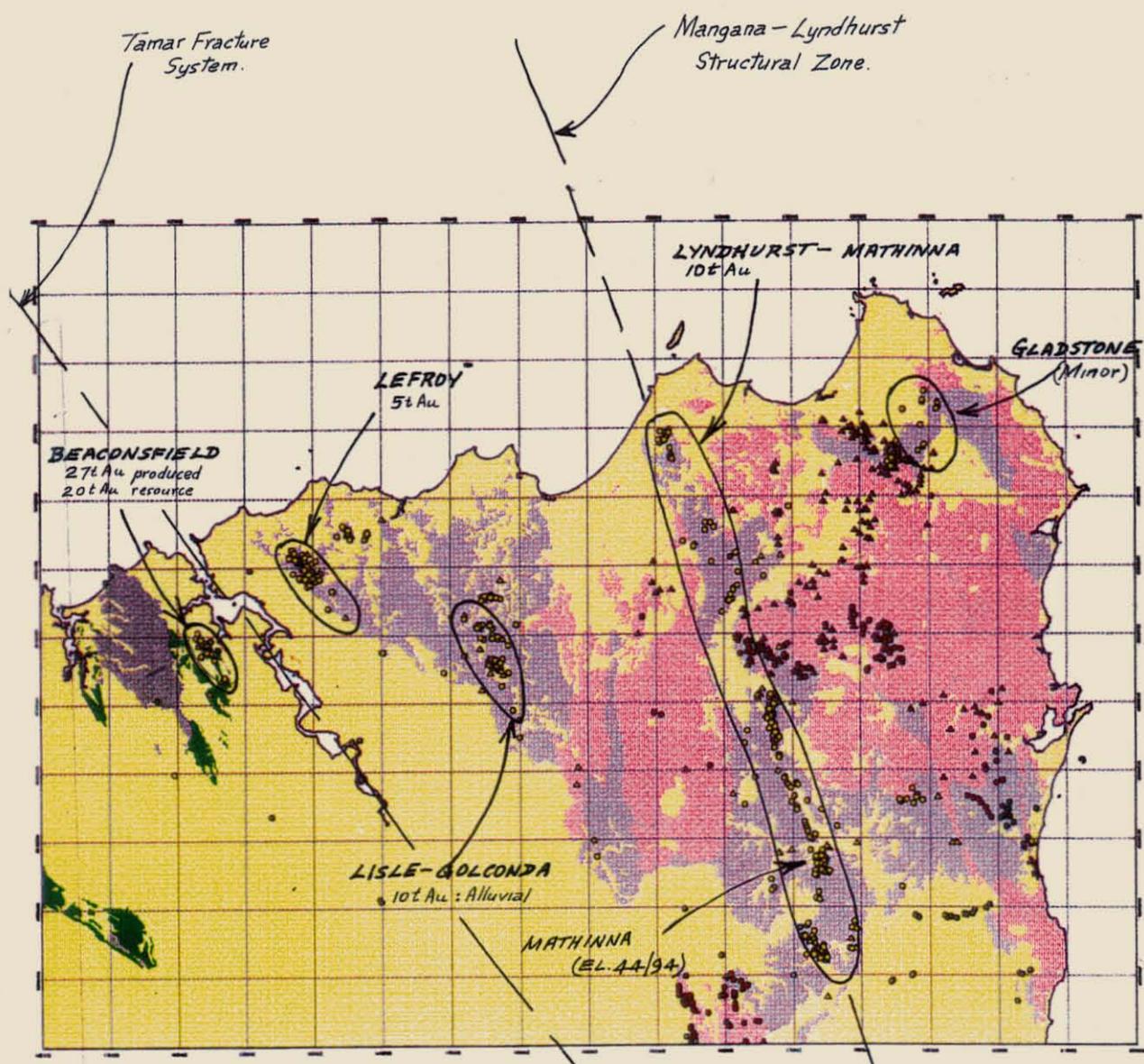
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537012

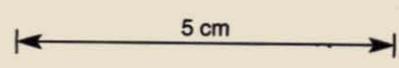
Note: Map provided courtesy MRT

NEWHAM EXPLORATION AND MINING SERVICES		
C. and D. BESWICK		
EL 44/94 - MATHINNA		
RFA and other LAND CLASSIFICATION		
	Scale: 1:25,000	
Drawn: LAN	Date: Sept 98	Fig 3 (b)



- Post-Devonian rocks
 - Devonian gneiss and related rocks
 - Ordovician-Devonian Mathinna Group
 - Carboniferous-Devonian rocks (Western Tasmania)
 - Precambrian - Badger Head Block
- Au - primary
 - Au - alluvial
 - Sn - primary
 - Sn - alluvial
 - W
 - Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag
 - Coal

537013



EL 44/94 lies within the Mathinna Goldfield near the southern end of the 90 km. long Mangana-Lyndhurst Structural Zone, which represents one of the major primary gold bearing zones in NE Tasmania. Gold typically occurs in quartz veins in areas of strong structural deformation, either as bedding conformable reefs or infilling fault zones with dominant NW or NE trends. The Mathinna Field contributed 90% of gold production from the Mangana-Lyndhurst Zone.

Base map from MRT *An Island of Potential for Mineral Exploration and Development*

NEWNHAM EXPLORATION AND MINING SERVICES		
C. and D. BESWICK		
EL 44/94 - MATHINNA		
NORTH EAST TASMANIA		
MAJOR GOLDFIELDS		
		Scale: 10 km sqs.
Drawn: LAN	Date: Sept 98	Fig 4

3. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Most primary Au mineralisation in north-east Tasmania is associated with a series of north-west trending structural zones, the principal one being the Mangana-Lyndhurst Zone which is approximately 90 km long by one kilometre wide (Fig 4). Eight documented goldfields occur along this zone, but in excess of 90% of recorded gold production has come from the Mathinna Goldfield, which itself was dominated by the New Golden Gate Mine (see Table 1, below).

EL 44/94 lies within the Mathinna Goldfield.

The Mathinna area is underlain by fine to medium grained quartz rich sandstones and pelites (shales, mudstones) known as the Mathinna Beds which have been folded on both small and large scales along north-west trending axes which can plunge both north-west and south-east.

Regionally the Mathinna Beds have been intruded by Devonian and early Carboniferous granitic intrusives.

Along structural zones such as the Mangana-Lyndhurst Zone, folding has been very tight in narrow bands, and is associated with several directions of faulting. Regional mega-kinking has been identified around steep north-east trending kink planes, accompanied by dextral wrench faulting along the main structural zone. A strong axial plane cleavage is associated with the tight north-west fold belts.

Quaternary sediments infill large river valleys in the Mathinna district.

Gold is confined to quartz veins within the Mathinna Beds, accompanied by 1-2% sulfides, principally pyrite and arsenopyrite. The emplacement of these veins is probably controlled by wrench faulting, accompanied by tight folding and formation of extension vein systems.

A variety of gold bearing quartz veins has been documented, including veins parallel to fold axes, along fold hinge zones extending down the limbs as bedding conformable veins, and as cleavage parallel veins. Other vein sets have developed in a north-east direction parallel to the major kink planes.

The origin of the gold remains debatable. However, the favoured theory suggests the gold is metamorphic in origin, possibly developed during deep burial and structural deformation of the Mathinna Beds. Gold bearing fluids so generated may have ascended along deep crustal thrust structures, aided by convection influences from upper

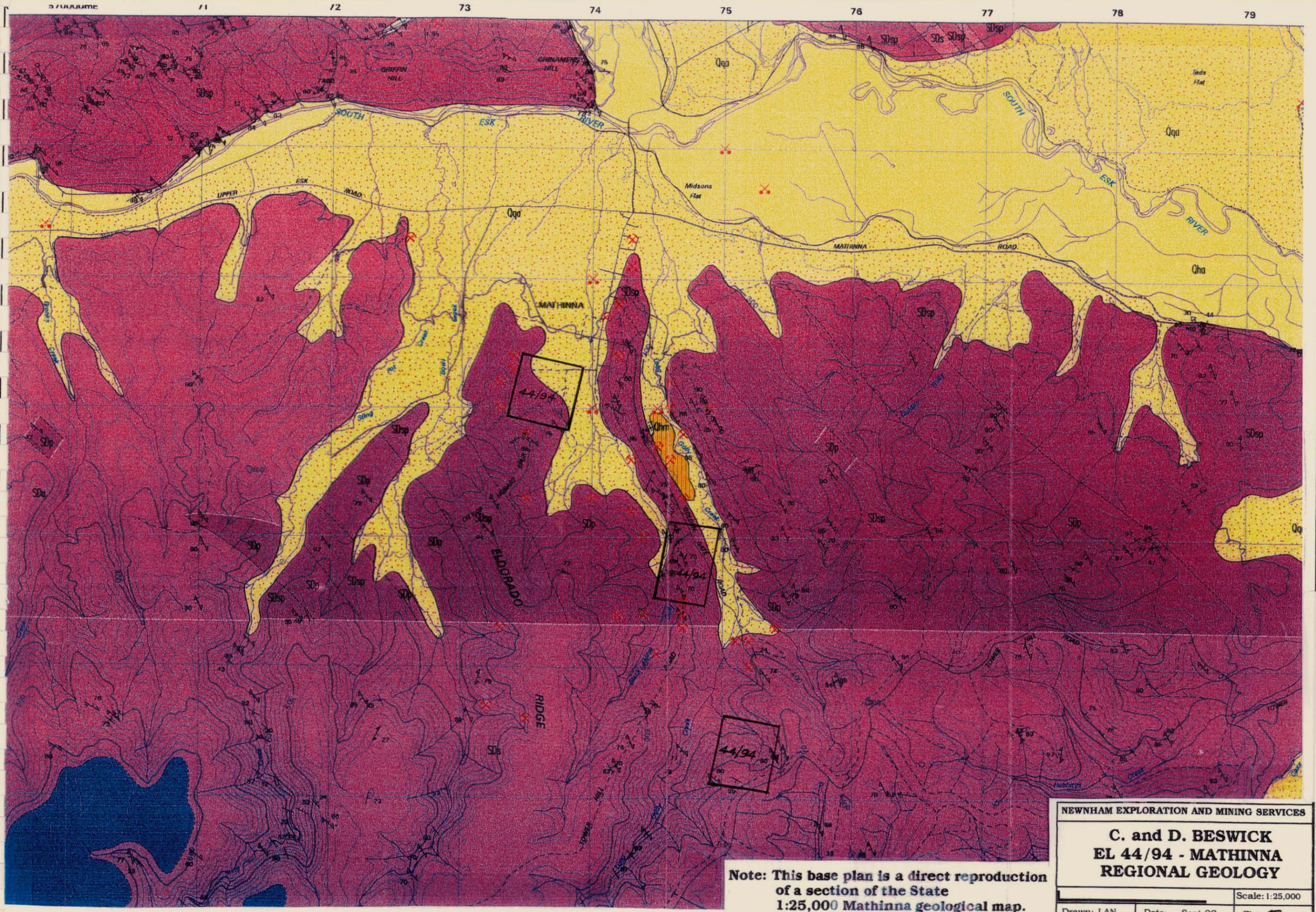
Palaeozoic granitic intrusives, into complex structural repositories along major structural zones such as the Mangana-Lyndhurst Zone.

More detailed descriptions of the regional geology and mineralisation genesis can be found in MRT Netgold Reports 1992/10, 1994/05, 1994/06.

A more detailed discussion of the nature of the gold lodes of the Mathinna Field is presented in Section 6 below.

Mine	Ore (tonnes)	Au (kg)	Grade (g/t)
Clty of Hobart	?	596	(?28)
Miners Dream	208	12.3	59
Jubilee	56	1.67	30
Mountaineer	100	2.83	28
New Golden Gate	304,000	7,197	23
Mathinna Goldfield Totals	-	8,266	-

**Table 1: Recorded Gold Production
(EL 44/94 Stippled)**

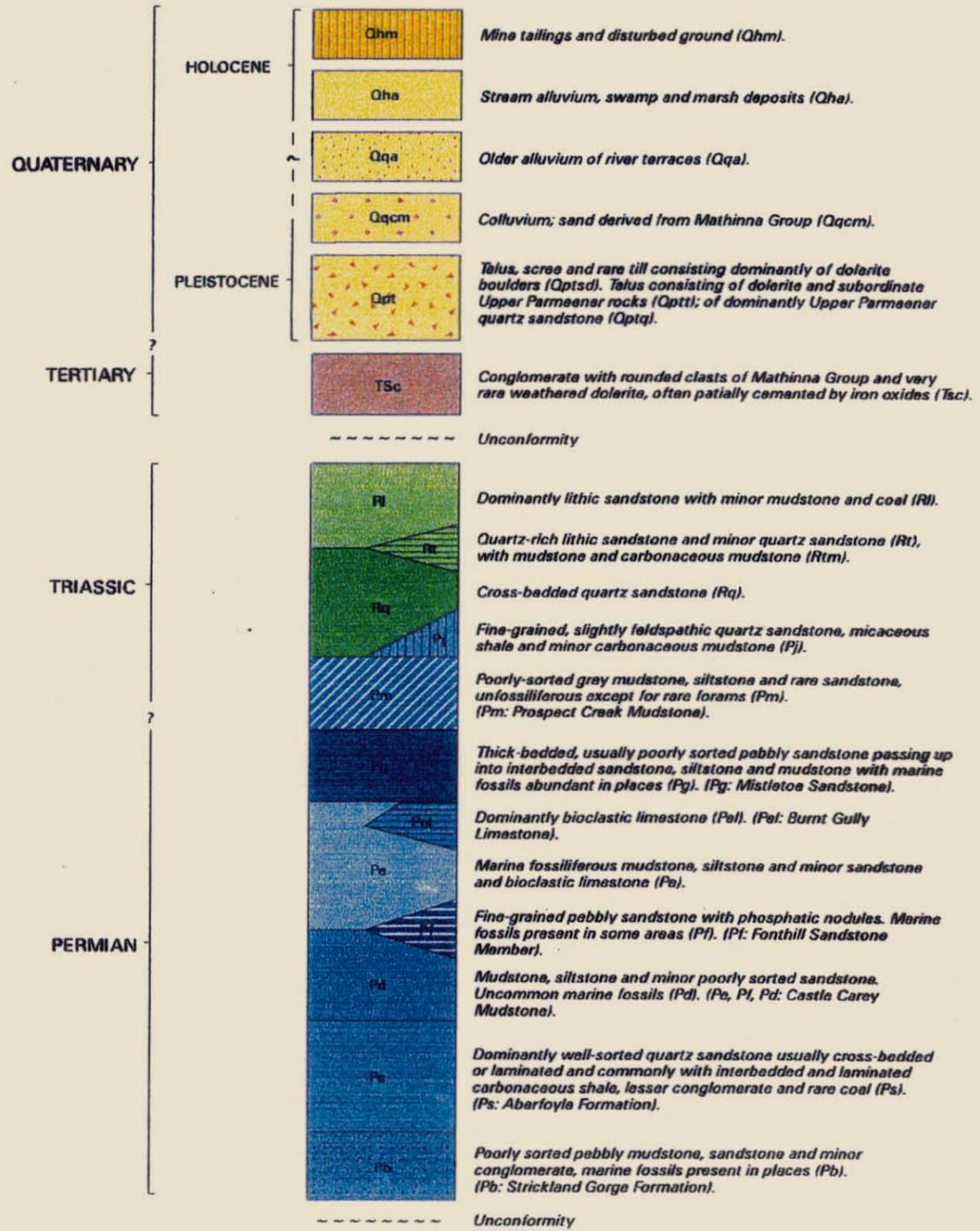


Note: This base plan is a direct reproduction of a section of the State 1:25,000 Mathinna geological map.

NEWNHAM EXPLORATION AND MINING SERVICES		
C. and D. BESWICK EL 44/94 - MATHINNA REGIONAL GEOLOGY		
		Scale: 1:25,000
Drawn: LAN	Date: Sept 98	Fig 5

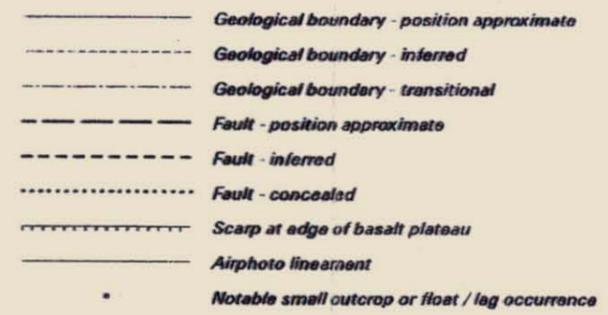
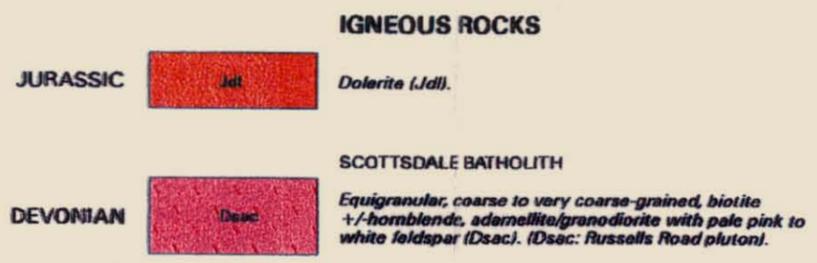
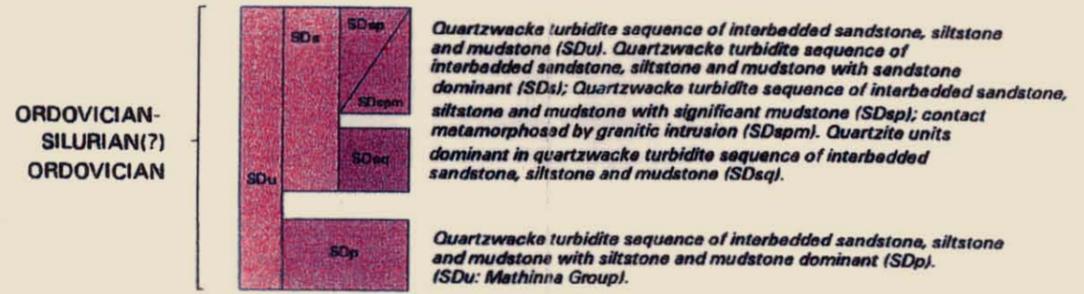
5 cm

537016

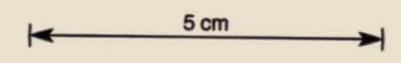


UPPER PERMIAN SUPERGROUP

LOWER PERMIAN SUPERGROUP



537017



NEWNHAM EXPLORATION AND MINING SERVICES

C. and D. BESWICK
EL 44/94 - MATHINNA
GEOLOGICAL MAP KEY

Scale: 1:25,000

Drawn: LAN Date: Sept 98 Fig

Note: This key is a direct reproduction from the State 1:25,000 Mathinna geological map

4. MINE DESCRIPTIONS

Detailed descriptions of all the former mines in this area were assembled by McOnie (1983) and MRT (1992). Their descriptions of the principal mines on EL 44/94 are attached as Appendices 1 and 2.

4.1 City of Hobart Mine: (Figs 5, 11, 12)

The City of Hobart Mine lies due south-west of the Mathinna township, within the town boundary.

The layout of the mine workings suggests as many as three main veins may have been worked.

The Main Reef strikes N20E. Above 61 m depth, the reef dipped either vertically or steeply to the east. Below 61 m, it dipped 76° to the west.

Above 91 m the Main Reef averaged 900 mm wide and was worked north-east of the shaft over a strike length of 37 m at an average grade 29 g/t.

Below 91 m, the width narrowed to an average 400 mm, and was worked over a strike length of 15 m.

At 174 m, the reef was reported by the mine manager (P Irvine, *Special Edition Australian Mining Standard*, 1st July 1898) as being faulted off 2-3 m to the north, but still carrying gold.

The reef was described as laminated, carrying arsenopyrite, and hosted by hard blue slate.

West of the Main Reef, development was undertaken on a 100 mm wide vein striking 120°, dipping 60-70° to the south-west, and reportedly averaging 20 g/t Au.

A main shaft was sunk to 201 m on the south-west end of the Main Reef. An adit was driven along the Main Reef to connect with the shaft and a cross-cut driven west along the narrow Western Reef which was developed to surface by two winzes.

Numerous additional pits and shallow shafts were developed in the vicinity of the main workings, presumably looking for strike extensions of the Main Reef to the south and the Western Reef further to the west.

Most development took place between 1877-1882 and, by 1901, the workings were inaccessible. In 1910 a 30 m shaft (New City of Hobart) was sunk but no records were located and no production recorded.

The City of Hobart Mine appears to have been developed near the intersection of several discordant quartz veins filling faults or fractures on the eastern limb of a north-west trending anticline, parallel to, but 700 m west of, the Golden Gate Main Slide.

A number of other mines may also be associated with this same trend; eg, Volunteer, Volunteer Consolidated, Old Boys and Chester & Murray Mines. As such, it may belong to a significant zone of mineralisation parallel to the main Golden Gate Zone.

4.2 Miners Dream: (Figs 5, 11)

The Miners Dream Mine lies approximately 800 m south-east along strike of the New Golden Gate Mine to the immediate west of the Main Slide Fault which reportedly disrupted the principal reefs in the New Golden Gate Mine.

Early development attention was directed to the Miners Dream area because not only was it along strike from the New Golden Gate but also it was thought that if the NGG reefs continued through the Main Slide to the west, they would be located in the Miners Dream area.

In 1903, a 6 m deep prospecting shaft discovered a 200 m wide auriferous reef. A 30° underlay shaft followed this reef down for 78 m to the south. The laminated and sulfidic reef was exposed on either side of the underlay, and varied in thickness from 75-600 mm. Drives were developed east and west of the shaft at 37 m and 75 m levels. The reef reportedly thinned along strike but persisted underfoot.

On the 37 m level, the reef was followed for 52 m, and was 150-300 mm wide over short distances up to 15 m. On the 75 m level, the reef was followed for 36 m, but was very thin and fragmented.

A nearby adit intersected a 200 mm wide reef which may have been a westerly extension of the main reef in the underlay. Whilst the vein was thin, it was also very high grade with grades of 2-4 oz/t reported.

Cundy in 1922 recommended the reef be further tested by a shaft 120 m south of the existing underlay to intersect the reef at 79 m. In 1923 this shaft was sunk to 85 m and connected to a 92 m adit. No reef was intersected.

A further 200 m south-east along strike, the South Miners Dream Adit was driven 123 m in search of north-west trending reefs. No mineralisation or production were recorded.

The Miners Dream workings were interesting in that they were following a relatively flat, north-east trending structure (200°/40°E). Insufficient data is available to suggest whether the reef was a fault parallel to a kink plane or a concordant reef developed across the keel

of a plunging syncline or anticline.

The Main Shaft to the south of the underlay may not have gone deep enough to intersect the reef.

4.3 Jubilee Mine: (Fig 5, 6, 9, 10).

The Jubilee Mine refers to an extensive group of workings which lie across the boundary of the southern block of EL 44/94. For completeness' sake, the workings are described below in their entirety, without reference to the licence boundary.

The mine was developed on three principal reefs, and a number of minor branches:

- The **Derby Reef** was the westernmost reef. It paralleled regional cleavage, striking 328° and dipping 85° north-west. It varied in width from 150 mm to 1,500 mm, and was stoped along shoots typically 30 m in length.
- The **Eastern Reef** was the eastern most reef and was sub-parallel to regional cleavage, striking 343° and dipping 60° east. Where developed, it was approximately 900 mm wide.
- The **Flat Reef** (also known as **Lyons Reef**) appears to be a bedding conformable reef lying between the Derby and Eastern Reefs, which may in fact be simple limb extensions of the Flat Reef.

The reef is known over 213 m of strike length and varies in thickness from 300-1,200 mm. Dip is variable and gold is confined to zones of dense white quartz which typically only occupy 30-40% of the reef.

The above reefs were developed over a strike length of 300 m. The northern sections of the reefs were accessed by four principal adits, together with a number of small, shallow pits and tunnels. From these adits, the Derby and Flat Reefs were stoped to surface.

The southern sections of the reefs were accessed via a Main Shaft with principal levels at 49 m and 79 m, and two intermediate levels. Several winzes connected the levels and tested the reefs below the 79 m level. Open stopes and secondary shafts followed the reefs to surface.

Descriptions of the various reef developments are somewhat confusing which suggests that, in this area, there was a variety of different reef styles.

Recorded production from such extensive workings is surprisingly low, being only 2 kg from 55 t of ore; ie, the standard 1 oz/t grade of the day.

The reason for this is probably the generally low grade of the reefs (1-10 g/t) and this is commented upon further, later in this report.

4.4 Mountaineer Mine: (Figs 5, 6, 8)

The Mountaineer Mine lies 100 m south east of the Jubilee Mine. Three adits were driven and a shallow shaft sunk, probably to test for south-east extensions of the Jubilee Mine reefs.

The **shaft** was sunk to 30 m on a 650 mm wide reef with Au values to 53 g/t.

The **No 1 Adit** was driven along this same reef for 20 m on a reef typically 150-300 mm wide, with Au up to 14 g/t.

The **No 2 Adit** was driven 21 m below the No 1 to attempt to intersect the reef at a lower level. Large masses of randomly orientated white quartz were intersected but grades were low. If the reef was vertical or steep to the west, this adit would not have reached it.

The **No 3 Adit** was driven 63 m at right angles to the regional cleavage. A flat 1,200 mm wide vein intersected at 30 m and irregular masses of quartz between 36-58 mm were all low in gold.

Recorded production is 3 kg Au from 100 t ore; ie, 1 oz/t.

537022

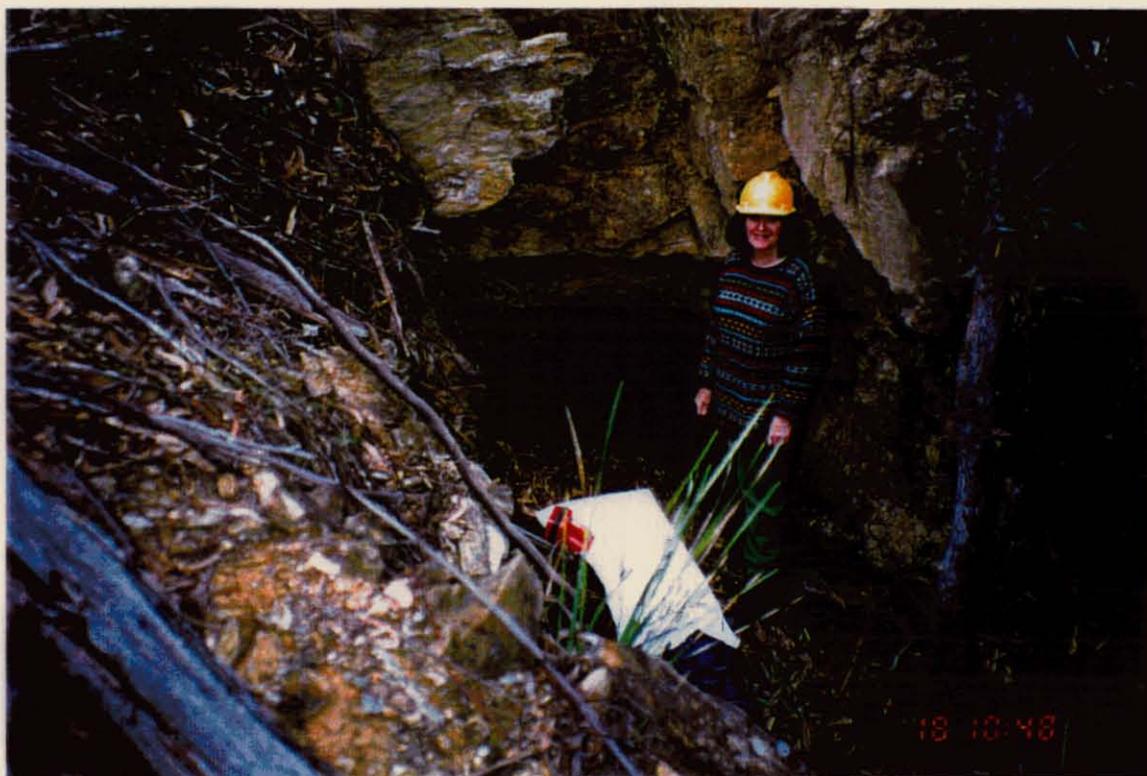


Jubilee Mine: No.1 Adit portal - inaccessible



Jubilee Mine: No.2 Adit portal; adit sampled by Resolute

537023



Jubilee Mine: No.3 Adit portal - largely inaccessible



Jubilee Mine: Derby Reef open stopes - looking south along strike

537021



Jubilee Mine: Derby Reef Adit Level, looking south - adit accessible only for short distance



Jubilee Mine: Main Shaft collar

537025



Miners Dream Mine: underlay shaft portal



Miners Dream Mine: Main Shaft Adit portal - looking south east

537026



Miners Dream Mine: Main Shaft collar

5. RECENT EXPLORATION

Following the cessation of active mining in the Mathinna area in the 1920s, very little recorded work was undertaken until the 1970s.

Since then, six organisations have undertaken significant work programs in the areas covered by EL 44/94:

- (i) Geophoto Resources Consultants 1969-74
- (ii) Tasminex 1978-1982
- (iii) Goldfields Exploration 1983
- (iv) Department of Mines
- (v) Newcrest 1992
- (vi) Resolute Samantha 1994-1996

A brief description of their work follows:

5.1 Geophoto Resources Consultants 1969-1974: (Figs 6, 7, 12) (Refs vii, viii)

Geophoto held EL 6/68 over most of the north-east goldfields for six years. Following a variety of regional surveys, they decided to focus on the Mathinna-Mangana area. They undertook a regional fracture analysis which was interpreted as suggesting gold mineralisation was concentrated in areas where a dominant north-west fracture set intersected north-east trending tension fracture sets. This early structural interpretation of the north-east is remarkably similar to those of 25 years later.

One such intersection area was at Mathinna, and so they reduced their licence in 1972 to a 56 sq km area around Mathinna.

Two areas of special interest to Geophoto were the Jubilee-Mountaineer and the City of Hobart areas. The former was considered prospective because, firstly, it lay within the north-west trending zone of tight folding which ran immediately west along the New Golden Gate Mine, and was regarded as genetically linked to that mineralisation and, secondly, because of the possible development of stratabound reefs at Jubilee. The latter area was considered important because it lay on the west side of the zone of tight folding directly opposite the NGG deposits.

They established grids over the Jubilee-Mountaineer (Figs 5, 6) and the City of Hobart (Fig 12).

The following work was undertaken on the **Jubilee-Mountaineer Grid:** (Figs 5, 6, 7)

- mapping at 1:750 scale
- VLF survey
- IP survey
- soil sampling
- costeaning of two IP anomalies

The usefulness of VLF and IP surveying for the target styles sought is questioned. Many anomalies were defined, most probably originating from sheared shale sources.

Soil samples were assayed for Cu, Ni, Co, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Mn, Sb and Hg. Several vague low order anomalies were defined.

One costean was cut over an IP anomaly due east of the Jubilee workings. Sampling and mapping failed to locate anything of significance.

The second costean was cut over an IP anomaly south-east of the Mountaineer Mine. Geophoto considered it may have been over the likely strike extension of the Derby Reef. Mapping and sampling located nothing of significance. The data as presented on Fig 6 suggests this costean may have been too far east.

On the **City of Hobart Grid** (Fig 12), they undertook the following work:

- 1:750 mapping
- soil sampling

Results were generally discouraging and no further work was undertaken on this grid.

Geophoto undertook some evaluation studies on various alluvial deposits in the general Mathinna district with disappointing results. They relinquished the licence in 1974.

5.2 Tasminex 1978-1982:

(Ref. ix)

Tasminex held EL 17/78 over the Mathinna-Mangana area from 1978-1982.

Their principal target was alluvial gold. However, they undertook some assessment of several primary deposits and their associated dumps.

At the **Jubilee Mine**, they regarded the Flat Reef, Derby and Lyons Reefs as all part of the one fault disrupted bedding conformable reef. They referred to the last production from the Jubilee being on the 79 m level, where 18 tonnes ore averaged 45 g/t Au. They proposed one cored drill hole to test the southern extension of the Jubilee reefs (within EL 44/94) but the hole was never drilled.

Tasminex also collated data on the **City of Hobart Mine** and recommended one cored drill hole to test the Main Reef below the 174 m level. Again, this hole was never drilled.

Tasminex undertook some sampling of the **Miners Dream Mine** with disappointing results.

They also estimated resources in mine dumps and tailings dams as potential feedstock to a tailings retreatment project based on the NGG tailings. Tailings at the City of Hobart were estimated as 6,000 t 0.43 g/t Au.

5.3 Goldfields Exploration - 1983:

Goldfields Exploration Limited was the exploration division of Renison Goldfields Consolidated. In 1983 GFEL was actively drilling the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield and decided to evaluate other options for Au exploration in north-east Tasmania.

Their first step in this process was to develop a complete data base on all known gold mines in north-east Tasmania. This task was completed in 1983 (Ref x). The mines now covered by EL 44/94 were all visited and documented as part of this exercise. As a result of this work, GFEL decided to focus on the Alberton Field and no active new exploration work was undertaken on or around the 44/94 areas.

5.4 Department of Mines:

The Department of Mines, now Mineral Resources Tasmania, has been a keen and consistent explorer of the Mathinna area, including core drilling at the New Golden Gate Mine. Work on the areas now covered by EL 44/94 has included:

- mapping and documentation of former mines
- detailed aeromagnetic coverage in 1989
- geological reports as part of the NETGOLD project (Ref xi, xiii, xiv)
- regional gravity surveying

Their gravity and magnetic surveys suggest that the Mangana-Lyndhurst Zone is a mega roof pendant or deep structural trough in the roof of a large granodioritic pluton which has been later intruded by Carboniferous granites.

5.5 Newcrest Mining 1992: (Ref.xii)

In 1992, Newcrest acquired large areas of north east Tasmania under exploration licence. Their target was large open cuttable gold deposits. Following a data collation exercise, they concluded the area was not of high prospectivity for that style of deposit and subsequently relinquished the licences.

5.6 Resolute Samantha 1994-96: (Ref. xv,xvi)

Under a joint venture agreement with Alex White, Resolute Samantha undertook a substantial exploration program on EL 22/92 which surrounded the Jubilee-Mountaineer block of EL 44/94 and EL 17/91, which surrounds the City of Hobart and Miners Dream Blocks of EL 44/94.

EL 17/91 remains a current licence, controlled by Barminco, so the results of work on that tenement are not available, but can be broadly commented upon.

Their work on EL 22/92 did not encroach upon EL 44/94, but was focused upon the northern end of the Jubilee Mine immediately adjacent to EL 44/94. Thus, comment on the results of this work are justified because of their direct relevance to the potential of the Jubilee-Mountaineer area.

Within EL 17/91, in the general vicinity of the **City of Hobart** portion of EL 44/94, Resolute Samantha undertook the following work:

- geological mapping and mine sampling
- stream sediment sampling
- soil sampling

- costeaning in the Chinamans Hill area
- RC drilling at Chinamans Hill

Detailed plans of this work have not been seen; thus, its relevance to 44/94 cannot be commented upon in detail.

A total of 13 selected samples were taken from the Volunteer Consolidated dump and 15 from the Old Boys workings. As would be expected, these samples were generally Au anomalous with values to 478 g/t Au.

A single laminated arsenopyritic sample from the City of Hobart dump assayed 49 g/t Au.

All drilling costeaning and adit sampling on EL 17/91 was well removed from EL 44/94, and has little obvious relevance to the potential of that licence.

On EL 22/92, Resolute Samantha undertook a substantial amount of work in the Jubilee-Mountaineer area which is of direct relevance to EL 44/94, including:

- geological mapping
- soil sampling
- enhancement and re-interpretation of MRT aeromagnetics
- channel sampling and mapping in the Jubilee No 2 Adit
- mapping of the Mountaineer adits within EL 44/94
- RC drilling beneath the northern section of the Jubilee Mine

Their report (Ref xvi) gives a detailed description of this work and is summarised below.

Soil samples were initially taken on a 100 m (line spacing) x 50 m (sample spacing) pattern on a grid established in the Jubilee-Telegraph Mine area. These samples were assayed for Au and As. Anomalous zones were further sampled on 100 m x 25 m and 50 m x 25 m grids.

Two significant anomalies were defined:

- Around the Jubilee workings which was attributed to the

workings themselves.

- South-west of the Jubilee in a north-west trending zone through the Telegraph Mine. This anomaly would trend through the western section of EL 44/94, which is an area that has attracted very little attention to date.

Surface mapping and rock sampling was limited to reconnaissance mapping on gridded areas and assaying various styles of quartz veining on mine dumps as a guide to identifying the more auriferous vein types.

The 1989 MRT **aeromagnetic data** was acquired, and re-enhanced and interpreted by Southern Geoscience Consultants. This work added little to an appreciation of EL 44/94, except to support the theory that the NGG Main Slide extends south through the Miners Dream and immediately east of the Jubilee-Mountaineer area.

Resolute Samantha **mapped and channel sampled sections of the Jubilee No 2 Adit workings** which lie only 50 m north of EL 44/94. Results are herein represented on Fig 9. A total of 88 samples over 116 m were taken with a pneumatic rock chisel. It would appear that the sampling was confined to the Flat Reef (Lyons Reef) area, which was also developed (but not sampled) in the overlying No 3 Adit.

The north-west trending drives 20 m from the No 2 Adit portal and at the end of the main adit were, unfortunately, not sampled. These were probably developed along the Derby Reef and Eastern Reef respectively. The sampled section A-A' is particularly useful as it cross-cuts the flat reef zone and highlights the abundance of spur or extension veining adjacent to the main Flat Reef.

Sections B-B' and C-C' were sampled along opposite sides of a north-west drive along the Flat Reef. They highlight both the gently south plunging nature of the reef (towards EL 44/94) and the abundance of minor veins accompanied by branching off the main reef.

Gold values were typically in the 1-3 g/t Au range with the highest value being 9 g/t Au.

Resolute Samantha also took three samples from a 20 mm wide vein stoped in the end of the Jubilee No 3 Adit. The samples assayed 75, 53, 10 g/t Au with As up to 0.4%. This vein **may** equate with the Eastern Reef.

They also mapped the Mountaineer Adits within EL 44/94, but appear not to have sampled them. The major fault recorded at 35 m in No 2 Adit may be the southern continuation of the Derby Reef. Alternatively, if the quartz vein zone at 25-30 m in No 3 Adit is the

Derby Reef extension, then the fault in No 2 Adit may be the Eastern Reef extension, with that adit not reaching the Derby Reef.

Resolute Samantha **drilled five RC holes** totalling 338 m to test the Jubilee workings immediately north of EL 44/94. The locations of these holes are shown on Figs 5, 6, and sections as Fig 10. Because of drilling difficulties, one of the holes was prematurely abandoned and a second was completed as BQ core below 90 m.

The holes were spaced at 35-40 m intervals and tested a 100 m strike interval of the Jubilee reefs, approximately 100 m along strike of EL 44/94. Thus, the results are of particular relevance to an assessment of the potential of that licence. Drill logs are presented as Appendix 3.

This writer's interpretation of the drilling results follows:

MT025 of 75 m was the northern-most hole. Between 14-20 m, it intersected 6 m 1.9 g/t Au, 250 ppm As which may equate with the Flat Reef near outcrop. A low gold but anomalous As zone between 45-60 m may represent the northern extension of the Derby Reef zone.

MT22 of 90 m again is interpreted as intersecting the Flat Reef between 32-39. This broad Au-As anomalous zone included a best assay of 1 m 1.36 g/t Au, 1,140 ppm As.

A second strongly As anomalous zone between 70-85 m possibly represents the Derby Reef zone. Best assays were 4 m 0.3 g/t Au, 600 ppm As.

MT23 was abandoned and redrilled as **MT 23B** (58 m). Between 43-47 m the hole intersected a cavity interpreted as mine workings. Unless this hole flattened dramatically, these workings are not shown on mine plans and would be approximately 5 m below the eastern end of No. 2 Adit. The cavity may represent stoping on the Eastern Reef.

Immediately below the cavity, the drill hole intersected 5 m 1.4 g/t Au 3,610 ppm As, interpreted as the Flat Reef beneath No 2 Adit.

MT17 of 99 m was core drilled BQ below 90 m. It intersected anomalous As but very low Au between 16-50 m in an area where the Flat Reef and Eastern Reef should have been present. A strongly Au-As anomalous zone between 88-97 m is interpreted as the Derby Reef. Best assay was 1 m 1.52 g/t Au, 4,100 ppm As.

6. MATHINNA MINERALISATION and EXPLORATION METHODOLOGY

As with most of the major Australian goldfields developed around the turn of the century, the Mathinna Field was developed by a large number of undercapitalised small groups. Records were poor and technical communications between the various mines was minimal.

To be economical in those days, production grades had to be around 1 oz/t (30 g/t) Au. Thus, only the very high grade reefs were mined and little attention was paid to mineralisation which, today, can be economically mined.

Most of the mines were closed by the 1920s and since then exploration has been patchy and, in many cases, arguably ineffective. In recent times, geological theories on the genesis, nature, control and potential of the field have abounded. Most of these theories have been based largely on surface observations and incomplete old mining records.

Two popular statements often made as justification for not exploring in the region are:

- lack of depth persistence of known lodes
- limited size of lodes

Both statements are not well-founded and are based on minimal data.

A number of lodes in the Mathinna Field were mined to substantial depths and often mining did not continue deeper for reasons such as lack of capital, faulted disruptions of lodes and an inability to explore for extensions, zones of lower (unpayable) grades, etc.

Lodes were often described as of very short strike length. Again, this may reflect lack of geological knowledge, ability to explore beyond low grade zones, fault offsets, lack of development capital.

The relationship between "knowledge" and "potential" can be demonstrated by analogy with the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield. The Tasmania Reef had a relatively poor outcrop over a short strike length. The upper section was worked as a series of short but high grade shoots, now known to have all been part of the one reef. As the mine developed deeper, there were large areas of unmined "lower" grade material which today would be economic. The reef was presumed to be a single structure and it was claimed that, at depth, the grade was diminishing, the gold was finer and the amount of sulfides was increasing.

Modern deep drilling programs have shown all these assumptions to be inaccurate, often founded on reasons other than technical knowledge and interpretation.

The Mathinna Goldfield has often been "condemned" by explorers without knowledge. An amazingly minimal amount of modern drilling has been undertaken at Mathinna and, interestingly, when drill programs have been completed results have generally produced both new mineralisation potential interpretations and obtained encouraging results.

A number of exploration programs in recent years have also been either somewhat superficial (eg, dump sampling) or based on ineffective and inappropriate exploration methodologies (eg, EM surveys).

Prior to reviewing the exploration potential of EL 44/94 and detailing recommended further exploration, it is appropriate to consider, firstly, a number of the more basic facts about the Mathinna Field and, secondly, the likely effectiveness of various exploration approaches.

Mathinna Mineralisation:

- (i) Most known gold mineralisation occurs within a north-west corridor of tightly folded sediments with a well developed north-west trending axial plane cleavage.
- (ii) All known Au mineralisation is contained within quartz veins orientated in various directions.
- (iii) These quartz veins which contain Au are also sulfidic, usually 1-2% pyrite and arsenopyrite.
- (iv) Auriferous quartz veins can occupy fault zones, parallel cleavage, parallel bedding, or occur in random fracture zones adjacent to main veins. Quartz veins in fault zones trend dominantly NNW or north-east. Bedding conformable veins are arranged around NNW trending fold axes, with dips naturally varying from vertical to horizontal.
- (v) Within any one reef structure or formation, shoots of high grade mineralisation were formed. Early mining tended to selectively mine these high grade shoots with little data being assembled or reported on from the intervening "low grade" sections of the reef.
- (vi) The **high grade shoots** tended to have short strike lengths (typically 30-60 m, but up to 300 m) and substantial vertical lengths (in excess of 300 m). Widths varied from 0-10 m, but were typically 0.5-1.0 m.

- (vi) Many of the more significant reefs either poorly outcropped or had no outcrop. Very thin discontinuous veins near surface sometimes gave way to substantial high grade shoots at depth. The Golden Gate Mine is a good example of this. The original mine was abandoned at a shallow depth when the Central and Western Reefs petered out. Later exploration on a small insubstantial vein in one of the drives led to the discovery of the deeper Main Reef and Loane's Reef which, in turn, led to the even deeper discovery of the East Reef.

Exploration Methodology:

The styles of mineralisation described above are in many respects very similar to the more thoroughly and effectively explored goldfields of central and western Victoria.

Exploration is most efficient in the form of underground mapping and sampling, and drilling.

Surveys based on geophysical and surface geochemical surveys rarely result in resource discovery.

The nature of the mineralisation and its host rocks is not conducive to effective electrical, gravity, or magnetic geophysics.

Surface geochemistry in the form of stream sediment, soil or rock chip sampling is usually only effective in locating old workings or sites geochemically contaminated by old workings.

Mapping and sampling of all accessible mine workings provides geological and assay data considered to be of more immediate and substantial benefit to exploration.

Drilling, either shallow RC or deeper core drilling, is the recommended method for testing either areas of interest highlighted by mapping and sampling workings, or extensions of previously mined reefs.

7. EL 44/94 RESOURCE POTENTIAL and RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION

It would appear that no drilling has ever been undertaken on the areas now covered by EL 44/94, and only a very minimal amount of mapping and systematic sampling of accessible workings has been completed.

This section reviews the resource potential on each of the three blocks of EL 44/94, and recommends programs of work to further explore the areas.

7.1 City of Hobart Block:

Most of the former workings are reportedly now inaccessible.

The north-east trending reef as mined was narrow and high grade. Most attraction here would be north-east and south-west strike extensions of the reef as a broader, probably lower grade, structure. Shallow RC holes are recommended to test this possibility.

The north-west trending reef as mined was apparently narrow and relatively low grade. Again, the best way to further evaluate this reef would be shallow RC holes along strike to the north-west and south-east.

Prior to any drilling on this block, its location relative to the former workings should be established by surveying.

The potential on this block is rated below that of the other two blocks.

7.2 Miners Dream Block:

The Miners Dream workings are considered important because their geological setting is analagous to the NGG mines 500 m north-west along strike.

Reefs worked were narrow, very high grade and suggestive of both fault controlled and bedding conformable styles.

The bedding conformable (?) reef mined in the underlay shaft appears to plunage 30-40° to the south and may not be intersected by the southern shaft designed to test the reef at depth.

Available data does not provide information on any spur reef development or lower grade mineralisation adjacent to the reef.

It is recommended that all former workings should be located, mapped and channel sampled where accessible.

Several medium length RC holes appear justified south of the underlay shaft. Their orientation would depend upon the results of the above mentioned mapping and sampling. Any such drill holes should continue well past the Main Reef in the underlay shaft, because if this reef is bedding conformable, potential exists below it to intersect additional stacked bedding conformable reefs.

The potential of the Miners Dream Block is rated above the City of Hobart Block, but just below the Jubilee-Mountaineer Block.

7.3 Jubilee-Mountaineer Block:

The resource potential of this block is rated high, because of the following possibilities:

- strike and depth extensions of the Derby Reef to the south-east through the Mountaineer area
- strike and depth extensions of the Eastern Reef to the south-east through the Mountaineer area
- strike extensions of the Flat Reef (Lyons Reef) to the south-east of the Jubilee Main Shaft
- additional bedding conformable reefs stratigraphically below Lyons Reef

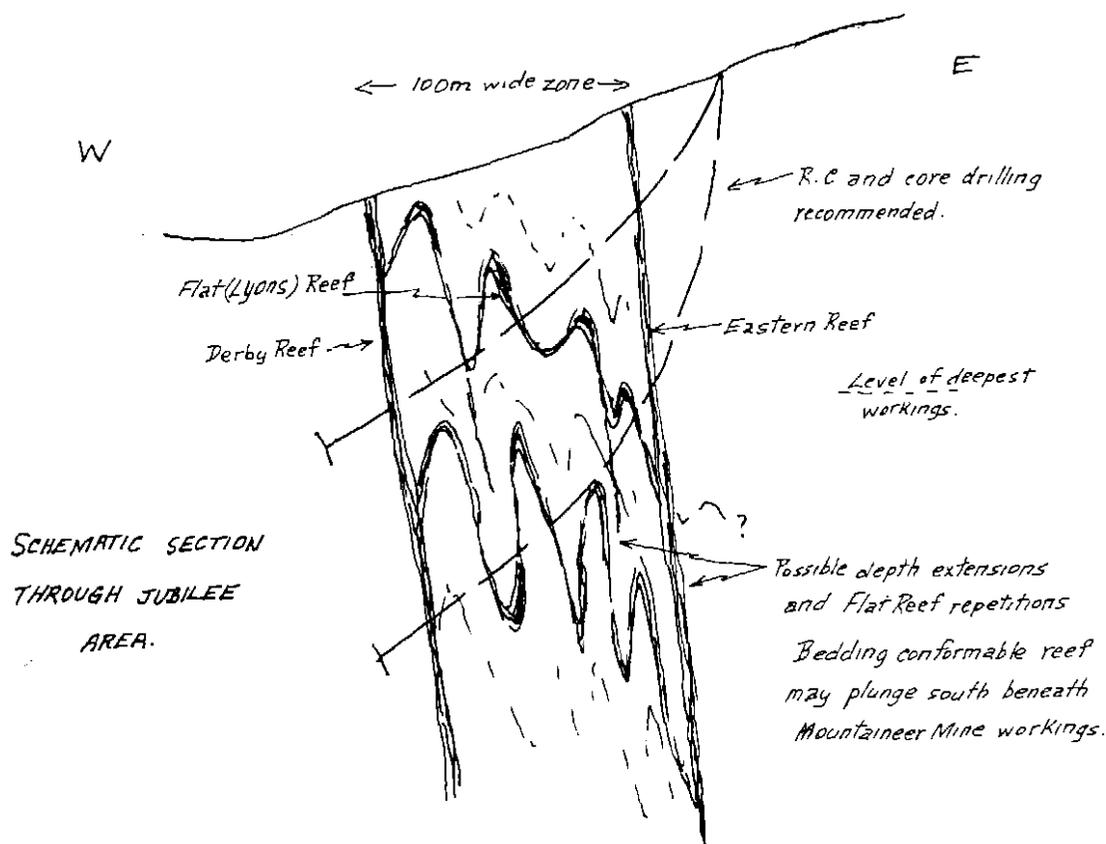
The combined results of Resolute Samantha's drilling and adit mapping and sampling to the immediate north of EL 44/94 were a very useful contribution to the understanding of the potential of this area.

Their work indicated the following:

- the known reefs occupy a north-west trending corridor approximately 100 m wide
- numerous small auriferous spur reefs and veinlets were developed in the immediate hangingwalls and footwalls of the principal reefs, thereby giving more robust widths to the mineralisation
- whilst the overall grades of reef structures, where sampled, were in the 1-3 g/t Au range, there were high grade "sweeteners" in the steep Derby and Eastern Reefs.

The poorly documented lower workings on the Lyons Reef south of the Main Shaft further suggest grades may be improving in that direction and that there may be more than one bedding conformable reef.

If this zone of mineralisation continues to plunge south of the Jubilee Mine into EL 44/94 towards (and below) the Mountaineer Mine, it might present an attractive opportunity for either a modest sized open-cut or underground operation. This potential is schematically illustrated below:



The following work is recommended to further assess this potential:

- (a) Locate and survey all workings on the block.
- (b) Where workings are safely accessible, they should be mapped in detail and channel sampled, including main reef wall rocks. Samples should be assayed for Au (fire assay) and As.
- (c) A program of combined RC and cored drill holes is recommended to test the "mineralised corridor" described above. Some of these holes should test for bedding conformable reefs below Lyons Reef, and coring of at least part of these holes is recommended.

The Jubilee-Mountaineer Block is considered to have the highest potential of the three EL 44/94 blocks, and **it is recommended** that future work should focus on this area in preference to the other two blocks.

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537043

APPENDIX 1

**FORMER MINE
DESCRIPTIONS**

(McONIE)

PROSPECT: JUBILEE MINE

LOCALITY: MATHINNA (2.8 km SSE of township)

COMMODITIES: Au, Ag

**MINING
HISTORY:**

Discovered pre-1870. Derby Co 1870-1881: surface stoping, shaft on Derby Reef, adit on Flat Reef; Jubilee Mining Co 1887-1892, tributors worked mine, Mains Flat Reef; Tasmanian Expln Coy 1896-(1912) conducted shaft extension and development on Derby Reef; New Jubilee 6. m. 1913-1916 development and discovered Lyons Reef; Mssrs Brock & Soloman 1923-? prospected northern end.

**PAST
PRODUCTION:**

Recorded : 59 oz Au from 55 t quartz, most of which came from surface workings averaging 1 oz/t.

**STYLE OF
MINERAL'N:**

Reefs are of the quartz-gold-arsenopyrite type, the latter being abundant but considered less favourable to gold than base metals where they occur.

STRUCTURE:

Noted the presence of some calcite at deeper levels. The reefs vary in attitude, the vertical parts of the Derby and Flat reefs outcropping at 328° strike, parallel to foliation, but sections may follow bedding or cut across both. A suggestion of saddle reef formation following folding.

SUMMARY:

Faulting is of minimum disruptive extent, but a small "slide" seems to have localized ore shoots in places. The localization of the various small shoots from? surface enrichment, reef junctions, etc.

- **The Flat Reef:** In outcrop extends 213 m. being parallel to the Derby Reef 6 m. to SE. Four adits and several shallow shafts are described - typically averages 0.3-0.6 m. wide (max 1.2 m.) and is commonly described as being horizontal (over 9 m.) at depth. the Reef is irregular with dense white quartz veins through reef formation. Typical assay values 1.5-3.0 g/t Au; 1.5 g/t Ag with a maximum of 23 g/t Au over 0.45 m. Quartz veining typically occupies only approximately 1/3 of the reef formation width; and gold values irregular.

- **The Derby Reef:** Doesn't extend further N than No.2 Adit. Surface stoped (attitude 328°/85° NE) and stoped in adits over distances typically of 30 m. over widths of 0.15-1.5 m. A branch with STEVENS REEF (300/65SW) to 0.4 m wide, and junction appears to form a saddle reef along the crest of an anticline (with minor quartz veins above crest) as a flat cap pitching 20° SE. Driving at the 48 m. level followed the reef to the "slide" (050/40SE) and the Derby "made" strongly to the south of the "slide" in association with another reef (Lyons) to the East: and here was 0.76 m. thick carrying 6.4 g/t Au.

Minor stoping carried out on the Lyons Reef and similarly to the Derby the reef lies horizontally at depth and breaks into a number of narrow veins on vertical extension.

Driving at the 79 m. level revealed typical quartz reefs or formation density of 15-18 m. between veins, and at this level the Derby did not cross the "slide" to the North.

- **Eastern Reef:** Lies about 18 m. East of the Derby on the 48 m. level where 0.9 m. formation contains 0.6 m. of poorly mineralized quartz. Attitude is 343°/60° E. Was driven on for 85 m.

- **City Reef:** Was cut in the old City P.A. Adit - formation consists of soft altered slates across a 7.6 m. width containing several narrow quartz veins (355°/85°E). The reef appears to extend on surface to the North end of the Flat Reef. Is massive white quartz.

**RECOMMEN-
DATIONS:**

[Twelvetrees considered work required at that time].

REFERENCES:

Nye 1924, (in Finucane 1935), Montgomery 1892, Twelvetrees 1906, 1914.

PROSPECT: CITY OF HOBART MINE

LOCALITY: MATHINNA

COMMODITIES: Au

**MINING
HISTORY:**

Mined at least 1877-1882 when abandoned, minor workings to 1901 (workings now caved and inaccessible). NEW CITY OF HOBART shaft to 30 m. in 1910, located 280 m. N of old workings - (no production)

**PAST
PRODUCTION:**

No official figures - estimated 22,000 oz Au produced

STRUCTURE:

Number of veins show a variation in strike. Reef trends 020°/dip W for 45 m. then turns 060°. Payable reef crosses the foliation.

SUMMARY:

First developed by **adit** with 152 m. being driven on reef of which 36.6 m. yielded an average of 1 oz/t Au over widths of 0.9 -1.2 m., with the rest of the drive being poor. A smaller vein (0.1 m. wide) of 19.9 g/t Au was also worked.

- The **Main Shaft** was sunk to 201 m. Over the first 91 m. the quartz was laminated with abundant arsenopyrite, and averaged 0.4 m. width, with the payable shoot being 15 m. long in a country rock and hard blue slate. At a depth of 176 m. the reef is reported to be displaced by a fault.
- **Reasons for closure:** The short shoot of payable quartz; lack of development; hard country rock; and expense in opening new levels.
- **The Champion Mine** in this vicinity averaged 10.7 g/t Au.
- **The North City of Hobart Mine** averaged 3.0 g/t Au.

**RECOMMEN-
DATIONS:**

[Twelvetrees (1906) considered the property undeveloped and requiring further work]

REFERENCES: Finucane 1935, Montgomery 1892, Twelvetrees 1906

PROSPECT: MINERS DREAM MINE WORKINGS

LOCALITY: MATHINNA (1.6 km SE on Golden Gate Ridge)

COMMODITIES: Au

MINING

HISTORY: Discovered 1903.
Active 1923-1926 as the Miners Dream G.M. Co.

PAST

PRODUCTION: 1904-1927 : 433.3 oz Au from 202 t quartz.
Note: this mine required grade of 1 oz/t for economic working. All production recorded, from underlay shaft workings.

**STYLE OF
MINERAL'N:**

Quartz reef: is located on the SE projection of the New Golden Gate "slide" and as it is also located on a minor fault it may represent an association with the larger feature.

STRUCTURE: Reef structure: range 350°/60°E, 200°/40°E.

SUMMARY: Originally a small shaft sunk to 6 m. intersected a 0.2 m. wide reef which was followed down in an underlay shaft for a total distance of 78 m. over which the vein varied 0.3 m.-4.8 m. in width. Levels were developed at the 36 m. and 76 m. distances. In the former driving was carried out along approximately 52 m. over which short distances of up to 15 m. of 0.15-0.3 m. wide quartz vein were stoped. Veining being generally irregular and narrow. At the deeper level, the vein was seen to be 36 m. in length but was only mineralized in very narrow sections and in the irregularly fractured country rock many branch veins are found.

- a nearby adit exposed a 4.5 m. long, 0.2 m wide ore shoot and other veining reported to carry 18.3 g/t Au over limited distances.

- In 1923 the Miners Dream G.M. Co sunk a new shaft (120 m. distant) to 85 m. depth and a 92 m. crosscut was unsuccessful and mine closed 1926.

NOTE: **South Miners Dream Adit:** Lies 200 m. from New Shaft, was extended 123 m. and although a number of small quartz veins (to 0.15 m.) were intersected, which were auriferous, most were barren and no production recorded.

REFERENCES: Finucane 1935, Reid 1925

LITERATURE SEARCH

537048

PROSPECT : THE MOUNTAINEER MINENUMBER :LOCALITY : MARTINNAMAP SHEET :COMMODITIES :MINING HISTORY :PAST PRODUCTION : 100 oz Au from 100t quartz.GRADE : - 103/t Au.RESERVES :STYLE OF MINERALIZATION : Quartz reefSTRUCTURE : Quartz vein 310°/vertical.SUMMARY : Three adits driven and a shallow shaft.

- The Shaft: was sunk on a 0.65m wide quartz vein to 30m returned values to 53g/t.
- Adit No 1: (located 12m SE of shaft) driven on reef for 20m. Quartzose formation appears to be 0.15-0.3m of quartz (max 0.6m). Values of 13.8 g/t Au reported.
- Adit No 2: (located 21m below No 1, and 39.6m North). in intensely sheared slates with numerous large and irregular patches and veins of quartz which have no general attitude (may cross them follow cleavage). Quartz is generally white, vitreous and barren.
- Adit No 3: (located 6m. W. of No 2 at same level.) - extends 63m. displays occasional narrow quartz veins and at 30m. a flat vein (one 1.2m width) of irregular bunches of quartz. Between 36.5m - 58m. rock is impregnated with innumerable irregular veins and bunches of quartz of average maximum width 0.1m. (some to 1.2m) and mostly highly deformed. As in No 2 Adit these appear barren.
- Note: near the NW corner of the section a 0.6m wide quartz vein has been exposed over 7m at the surface (105°/75°S); and also other small reef exposed. No information on gold contents given. Various other trenches, adits etc are found in the area on narrow quartz veins which don't persist for any lengths.

PREVIOUS COMPANY REPORTS :CURRENT MINING TITLE :RECOMMENDATIONS :REFERENCES : Finucane 1935, Thelwacker 1914.

537049

APPENDIX 2

**FORMER MINE
DESCRIPTIONS**

(TAHERI - MRT)

Prospect: GLADSTONE
Goldfield: Mathinna
Location: 574 350 mE, 5 405 450 mN

Style of Mineralisation:

Quartz vein striking 279° and dipping SW.

References:

Montgomery, 1892; Twelvetrees, 1907a; Finucane, 1935.

Summary:

The workings consist of a few shafts which were sunk on a 60 cm reef. The reef was worked to a depth of 12 m over a length of 20 metres. The crushing of 70 tons of quartz yielded about 1120 g of gold.

Prospect: MINER'S DREAM
Goldfield: Mathinna
Location: 574 600 mE, 5 405 850 mN

Style of Mineralisation:

Quartz veins striking between 190° to 339° and dipping 40° to 60° NE to SE.

References:

Reid, 1925; Finucane, 1935.

Summary:

Mining began in 1903 when the first auriferous quartz vein was discovered and continued until 1927. The workings consist of few shafts, drives, crosscuts and an adit.

The worked quartz veins were generally irregular and narrow, and mostly discontinuous. They varied in thickness from less than 10 cm to 4.8 m, and were up to 36 m long. The deepest shaft was sunk to a depth of 85 m below the surface with an unsuccessful 92 m crosscut.

Total recorded gold production is 12.29 kg which was won from 202 tons of quartz. More than 75% of the gold was produced prior to 1905 from only 67 tons of quartz, giving an average of 127 g/t.

Prospect: SOUTH MINER'S DREAM ADIT
Goldfield: Mathinna
Location: 574 850 mE, 5 405 730 mN

Style of Mineralisation:

Quartz veining with a general direction of 290°.

References:

Reid, 1925; Finucane, 1935; Daly, 1981.

Summary:

The adit lies 200 m to the south of the Miner's Dream main shaft and was extended for 123 m with the object of intersecting the Miner's Dream reef system. Some quartz veins up to 15 cm wide were intersected at different localities. Only two quartz veins (48 m and 95 m from the portal) contained "a little" gold whereas other veins were barren.

Crushing of 210 tons of quartz from the workings yielded 2.41 kg (85 oz) of gold. Mining ceased in 1905 for an unknown reason. The actual gold production from this mine is not known.

Prospect: **CHESTER AND MURRAY**

Goldfield: Mathinna

Location: 573 250 mE, 5 407 190 mN

Style of Mineralisation:

Quartz reef striking 117° and dipping south at 72°.

References:

Finucane, 1935.

Summary:

The mining activities began prior to 1896 and were suspended at different times until the late 1920s when the mine was shut down.

The mine consisted of a main shaft sunk to 107 m below the surface with drives opened out at different levels and some prospecting shafts and trenches.

The average gold values were stated to be over 28 g/t, however no information regarding the width of the reef is available. The recorded gold production is 2.55 kg.

A few prospecting shafts intersected two quartz reef striking 329° and dipping west. About 2.5 tons of quartz was crushed which yielded 10.5 g/t of gold. There were also some old workings on a vein striking 15°, but no details are available.

Prospect: **CITY OF HOBART**

Goldfield: Mathinna

Location: 573 630 mE, 5 406 850 mN

Style of Mineralisation:

Quartz reef striking 5° and dipping to the west.

References:

Montgomery, 1892; Twelvetrees, 1907a; Finucane, 1935.

Summary:

The mining activity began prior to 1877 and the mine was abandoned in 1882. In 1901 some work was carried out and in 1910 an unsuccessful shaft was sunk. The mine was developed by driving a 152 m long adit along the quartz reef. The first 36 m of the reef gave an average of 28 g/t gold, but the remainder of the drive was poor in gold grade.

A shaft was also sunk to a depth of 201 m and the reef was worked at different levels. The gold grade of the reef from the surface down to 100 m was more than 28 g/t. The width of the reef averaged about 90 cm from the surface to a depth of 91 metres. Below the 100 m level the quartz was laminated, about 40 cm wide, and had a high arsenopyrite content. At a depth of 177 m the reef appears to have been displaced by a fault. There was also a small NW-trending quartz vein which was worked in the adit and varied in width from 7 to 10 cm. The quartz contained about 20 g/t of gold. There is no recorded gold production, but it appears that gold to the value of £80,000 was won from this mine (Twelvetrees, 1907a).

537051

Prospect: THE COMMERCIAL REEF
Goldfield: Mathinna
Location: 573 500 mE, 5 404 550 mN

Style of Mineralisation:

Auriferous quartz veining striking 270° and dipping 80° to the north.

References:

Twelvetrees, 1907a; Finucane, 1935.

Summary:

The reef was worked by a shallow shaft and varied in width from 7 to 90 cm. The gold contents varied from 1.5 to 9 g/t. No further information regarding gold production has been reported.

Prospect: SECTION 1734-G
Goldfield: Mathinna
Location: Reef No. 1 573 850 mE, 5 405 760 mN
Reef No. 2 573 900 mE, 5 405 500 mN

Style of Mineralisation:

Two quartz reefs, No. 1 striking 312° and dipping 70°SW and No. 2 striking 4° and dipping 75°W.

References:

Finucane, 1935.

Summary:

The main workings consisted of an adit and two shafts. A shaft was sunk on quartz reef No. 1 to a depth of 11 m, the width of the intersected reef varying from 15 to 25 cm. The country rocks mainly consist of slate and quartzite striking 295° and dipping 72°N. An adit was also driven for 69 m and intersected a few small quartz veins and an irregular "quartzose formation", 1.2 m wide, containing small quartz veins. At the end of the adit a 2 to 15 cm wide quartz vein with a similar trend to the main lode was also intersected.

Quartz reef No. 2 was intersected by a 15 m deep shaft. The reef consisted of white vitreous quartz about 45 to 60 cm wide. No information regarding the gold content is available and the operation ceased in 1926.

Prospect: MOUNTAINEER MINE
Goldfield: Mathinna
Location: 575 150 mE, 5 404 430 mN

Style of Mineralisation:

Quartz reefs with attitudes of 118°/90° and 300°/90°.

References:

Twelvetrees, 1914; Finucane, 1935.

Summary:

The mine consisted of three adits and a shallow shaft. Adit No. 1 was about 21 m long, with the reef varying in width from less than 10 cm to 25 cm. Gold grades up to 14 g/t have been reported from the quartz veins.

Adit No. 2 was approximately 40 m long and was located about 40 m north of shaft No. 1. The adit was driven in intensely cleaved slate containing numerous quartz veins showing no general direction in strike or dip. The quartz is generally vitreous and barren.

Adit No. 3 was 63 m long and was about 6 m west of shaft No 2. Irregular quartz veins similar to those observed in adit No. 2 also occur in adit No. 3. At 30 m a flat vein and patches of quartz up to 1.2 m wide can also be seen. The quartz veins appear to be barren.

Prospect: SECTION 1729-G
Goldfield: Mathinna
Location: 575 320 mE, 5 404 280 mN

Style of Mineralisation:

Quartz veining with a general attitude of 94°/75°S

References:

Finucane, 1935.

Summary:

The reef was worked by a shaft and some trenches over a length of 17 metres. The quartz, where visible, is approximately 60 cm wide. At about 60 m north of these workings an adit was commenced in order to intersect the reef at a depth of 30 m below the outcrop. The adit needed to be driven for 60 m, although this project was not completed and it was only driven for 13 metres. There is no information on the gold content of this reef. A number of other trenches, shafts and adits can also be found within the area on irregular and discontinuous quartz veins.

Prospect: JUBILEE
Goldfield: Mathinna
Location: 575 010 mE, 5 404 550 mN

Style of Mineralisation:

Four main reefs, containing quartz, gold, arsenopyrite with minor chalcopyrite, pyrite and galena. The vertical parts of the Derby and Flat Reefs strike 318° and are parallel to the cleavage planes. However the reefs may follow the bedding or cut across both the bedding or the cleavage planes. Some of the reefs appear to have been related to a small shear zone slide striking 40° and dipping 30° to 50°SE. The Eastern Reef strikes 333° and dips 50° to 70°E. The strike and dip of the City Reef are 345° and 85°E.

References:

Montgomery, 1892; Twelvetrees, 1914; Nye, 1924.

Summary:

The quartz reefs were discovered some time prior to 1870 and were worked intermittently by different companies until at least 1923.

The Flat Reef: The total length of the reef is about 213 metres. The reef has been opened on the surface by trenching, shallow shafts and stopes and it was developed underground by four adits. The reef varies in width from 0.3 to 1.2 m and consists of irregular quartz veins hosted by slate. The results of a few assays indicate low (2 g/t) gold contents, however a combined sample taken from different portions of the reef contained 23 g/t of gold. Silver contents are low (<2 g/t).

Derby Reef: This reef varies in width from 15 cm to over one metre. It was worked through surface workings, an adit and a main shaft about 79 m deep. The reef apparently varies in gold content.

Eastern Reef: The reef was intersected by a crosscut at 49 m level in the main shaft. The reef is about 90 cm wide containing 60 cm mineralised quartz with little or no gold.

City Reef: The reef consists of altered (weathered?) slate with a width of over 7 m and containing several narrow quartz veins. The quartz is white and barren looking.

537054

APPENDIX 3

**RESOLUTE SAMANTHA
DRILL LOGS**

**(reproduction quality
reflects originals)**

RESOLUTE RESOURCES LIMITED			Hole No. MT17.	Co-ordinates 5404664 mN, 575060 mE (AM6)	RL collar 394 masl
Project (MATHIANA)	Location JUBILEE	Date 6th - 7th Sept '95 + 20th, 21st - 22nd Sept '95	Drill type RC/Diamond	Logged by G MacDonald	Azimuth 235° (TN) Incl -57.5°

From	To	Fol.	Description	4m composite ASSAY				Lith.	Qtz	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth (BotOx) %q
				Sample No.	Sample Wt	Au	As					
0	1		f. ll									
1	2		f. ll									
2	3	g	d ggy sll/sh >> d gneist org sll/sh (wed)	382501	0.001			sll/sh			Wg	
3	4	g	" >> " "	382501	Ar 0.001			"			Wg	
4	5	g	" > gneist ggy sll/sh (wed)	382502	Ar 0.001			"			Wg	
5	6	g	" "	382502	Ar 0.001			"			Wg	
6	7	g	" + ma d gneist org (wed) sll/sh	382502	Ar 0.001			"	some ferruginous + mst sll/sh		Wg	
7	8	g	" "	382502	Ar 0.001			"			Wg	
8	9	g	" + vma d gneist org (wed) sll/sh	382503	Ar 0.01			"			Wg	
9	10	g	" "	382503	Ar 0.01			"			Wg	
10	11	g	" "	382503	Ar 0.01			"			Wg	
11	12	g	" + tc hgn sll/sh	382504	Ar 0.01			"			Wg	
12	13	g	" + tc hgn sll/sh + ma py alter. fault?	382504	Ar 0.01			"			Wg	
13	14	g	" d ggy sll/sh + tc hgn sll/sh + vma d gneist org (wed) sll/sh	382504	Ar 0.01			sll/sh			Wg 5	
14	15	g	" " + tc hgn sll/sh	382504	Ar 0.01			"			Wg	
15	16	g	" " "	382504	Ar 0.01			"			Wg	
16	17	g	" " "	382504	Ar 0.01			"			Wg	
17	18	g	" " "	382504	Ar 0.01			"			Wg	
18	19	g	" d gneist ggy sll/sh + ma gneist org (wed) sll/sh	382505	Ar 0.005			"			Wg	
19	20	g	" gneist ggy sll/sh + 30%	382505	Ar 0.005			sll/sh		vma sin of sll	Wg 3	
20	21	g	" gneist ggy sll/sh + 10%	382506	Ar 0.04			"			Wg 1	
21	22	g	" " + 10%	382506	Ar 0.04			"			Wg 5	
22		g	" " + 5%	382506	Ar 0.04			"			Wg 3	

537055

From	To	Fol.	Description	Sample No.	ASSAY			Lith.	Qtz	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth. (BofOx)	%q	
					Sample#	Au	As							Ave.
22	23	S	gnst + 20% d. gwr. sh org (wed) slt/sh						slt/sh	sm	g ferrug	spalling on slt/sh	mg	8
23	24	S	gnst + 10% "						"			"	mg	
24	25	S	" + 10% d. gwr. sh org (wed) lt. olgy slt/sh						"			"	mg	
25	26	S	" + 10% d. gwr. sh org (wed) slt/sh	382507					"	sm		"	mg	1
26	27	S	lt. olgy slt/sh	Au 0.01 As 30					"			"	sy	tr
27	28	S	d. gwr. sh org slt/sh + mn pug alter fault?						"			"	sy	tr
28	29	S	" + "						"			spalling on slt/sh + cl	sy	3
29	30	S	"	382508					"			"	sy	5
30	31	S	"	Au 0.02 As 60					"		g ferrug	"	sy	5
31	32	S	gnst gy slt/sh + 40% lt. olgy slt/sh						"			"	mg	tr
32	33	S	" + 30% "						"		te app in pan g ferrug	"	mg	50
33	34	S	" + 50% "	382509					"			spalling on slt/sh	mg	5
34	35	S	d. gwr. sh org slt/sh + 20% d. gwr. sh org (wed) slt/sh	Au 0.02 As 60					"			"	mg	tr
35	36	S	" + 5% d. gwr. sh org (wed) slt/sh						"			"	mg	
36	37	S	" + 5% "						"	sm	g ferrug	"	mg	1
37	38	S	gnst gy slt/sh + 20% "	382510					"			"	mg	
38	39	S	"	Au 0.01 As 30					"			"		
39	40	S	"						"	sm		"		4
40	41	S	"						"		te app in pan	"		30
41	42	S	"	382511					"			"		
42	43	S	"	Au 0.01 As <10					"			"		
43	44	S	"						"			"		
44	45	S	"						"			"		
45	46	S	"	382512					"	sm		"		2
46	47	S	"	Au 0.01 As 40					"			"		4

03/05/06

From	To	Fol.	Description	Sample No.	ASSAY			Lith.	Qtz	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth. (BofOx) %g
					Sample#	Au	As					
47	48	50	gnish gy silt/sh	382573				silt/sh	sm/lw	mn asp in pan	spalling in silt/sh + cl	60
48	49	50	lt gnish gy silt/sh					"	"		"	7
49	50	50	"					"			spalling in silt/sh	
50	51	50	gnish gy silt/sh					"			"	
51	52	50	lt gnish gy silt/sh					"	m/sw		"	tc
52	53	50	"					"			"	"
53	54	50	"	382574				"	sm/lw	mn asp in pan	spalling in silt/sh + cl	5
54	55	50	"					"	"		"	40
55	55.5	50	gnish gy silt/sh					"	"		"	3
55.5	56	50	lt gnish gy silt/sh					"	"		"	
56	57	50	"					"	sm/lw		"	3
57	58	50	"	382569				"	"		"	3
58	59	50	"					"			"	
59	60	50	gnish gy silt/sh					"			"	
60	61	50	gnish bk silt/sh + 1% d gnish gy silt/sh					"			"	
61	62	50	" + 1%	382570				"			"	
62	63	50	" + 1%					"			"	
63	64	50	" + 2%					"			"	1
64	65	50	" + 2%					"			"	
65	66	50	" + 2%					"			"	
66	67	50	" + 10%	382571				"			"	
67	68	50	" + 10%					"			"	
68	69	50	lt gnish gy silt/sh + 10% gnish bk silt/sh					"		tc py	"	
69	70	50	"					"	sm/lw		"	1
70	71	50	" + 1% gnish bk silt/sh	382572				"			"	3
71	72	50	" + 1%					"			"	
72	72	50	" + 1%					"			"	

537057

From	To	Fol.	Description	Sample No.	ASSAY			Lith.	Qtz	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth. (BofOx) %g
					Sample No.	Au	As					
72	73	س	d gneiss gy skilsh	→								
73	74	س	"	382573	Au 0.01	As <10		slt/sh				2
74	75	س	"	←				"	fc py in g			5
75	76	س	"	←				"	"			3
76	77	س	"	→				"	"			3
77	78	س	"	382574	Au 0.01	As <10		"				
78	79	س	"	←				"				
79	80	س	"	←				"				
80	81	س	"					"				
81	82	س	"	382575	Au 0.02	As <10		slt/sh				1
82	83	س	"	←				"				
83	84	س	"	←				slt/sh		spothy in slt/sh		5
84	85	س	"	→				"		"		10
85	86	س	"	382576	Au 0.05	As <10		"		"		
86	87	س	"	←				"		"		
87	88	س	"	←				"		"		
88	89	س	"	382577	Au 0.20	As 380		"	fc py in g			5
89	90	س	"	←				"	ostopy, mn asp			50
90	91	س	DIAMOND CORE BELOW 90m SEE PAGES 6 & 7 FOR MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION	→				slt/sh				25
91	92	س	"		381604	0.22	200	"				60
92	93	س	"		381605	1.52	4100	"				10
93	94	س	"		381606	0.87	1280	"				20
94	95	س	"		381607	0.34	400	"				10
95	96	س	"		381608	0.65	600	"				40
96	97	س	"		381609	0.14	70	"				10
					381610	0.22	70	"				

537058

m	To	Fol.	Description	Sample No.	ASSAY			Lith.	Qtz	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth. (BofOx)	%g
					Sample	As	Ave.						
7	98	mg	1.00 st. g. s. l. h.		381611	0.02	10		Sl/Ch				0
8	99	mg	" "		381612	0.04	20		"				5
9	100												
0	101												
1	102												
2	103												"
3	104												
4	105												
5	106												
6	107												
7	108												
8	109												
9	110												
0	111												
	112												
2	113												
3	114												
4	115												
5	116												
5	117												
7	118												
3	119												
0	120												
0	121												
1	122												

537059

om	To	Fol.	Description	Sample No.	ASSAY				Ave.	Lith.	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth. (BofOx) %g
0	903		20% silica q as mod/ste sin of d quartz gy st/sh. 0.0% dsd py 1/2. A low generation of q vng cut the core at 10°-30° ca										
0	912		d quartz gy st/sh w 0.5% dsd py 1/2. From 92.65 to 93.70 is irregular qy thin a filling of vng at 30° of rectangular clots of py at 93.70 is ma puggy fault at 94.30 is ma puggy fault.										
2	916		90% q as sin of d quartz gy st/sh q is bl gy in part due to 3% asp as 1/d clots + box infilling st/sh is my red and vng appears to be generally at 30° ca.										
0	920		d quartz gy st/sh w sm/m q vng cut @ ± 30° ca and 0.5% py assd, generally in the matrix or selvages to the q vng.										
	921		ma puggy fault.										

537060

From	To	Fol.	Description	Sample No.	ASSAY				Lith.	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth. (BotOx) %g
								Ave.				
937			predominantly d grn sh slt/sh w at 20' ca. Py is assd w vns (20' ca). 0.5' dsd Pz 1/0.									
940			g, sm/m + brd w cl infilling									
970			intermittent zones of g vng/sin hor. m. slt/sh g predominantly from 94.30 - 94.55 94.70 - 94.85 95.05 - 95.20 95.50 - 95.75 96.00 - 96.20 96.80 - 97.00 sg fol/mn puggy zones from 94.00 - 94.30 + 96.00 - 96.60 There is mn amounts of py in some of these vns but no asp. vns are deformed and contain cl infilling the vn from 96.20 - 97.00 is folded and is sub-parallel to the ore-axis.									

537061

RESOLUTE RESOURCES LIMITED			Hole No. MT 22	Co-ordinates 5404739mN, 575028mE (AMG)	RL collar 391 m a.s.l
Project KATIUNA	Location JUBILEE	Date 10th-11th Sept '85	Drill type RC	Logged by G Mac Donald	Azimuth 235°(TN) Incl -56°

From	To	Fol	Description	4 composite Sample No.	ASSAY Au	Ag	Ave.	Lith.	Qtz	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth (BofOx) %q
0	1		fill									
1	2		fill									
2	3	sg	gy. sh. org silt/sh	38255	Au <0.01			silt/sh				my
3	4	sg	lt. ol. gy. silt/sh	38256	Au <0.01			"				tc
4	5	sg	"	38257	Au <0.01			"				my
5	6	sg	ol. gy. silt/sh + bn. sh. gy. silt sh	38258	Au <0.01			"				my
6	7	sg	lt. ol. gy. silt/sh + "	38259	Au <0.01			"				my
7	8	sg	"	38260	Au <0.01			"				my
8	9	sg	" + 10% p. yellowish bn. silt/sh + mn. pug. alter fault?	38261	Au <0.01			"				my
9	10	sg	" + 10% p. yellowish bn. silt/sh	38262	Au <0.01			"				my
10	11	sg	" + 1%	38263	Au <0.01			"				my
11	12	sg	" + 2%	38264	Au <0.01			"				my
12	13	sg	" + 1%	38265	Au <0.01			"				my
13	14	sg	gy. sh. gy. silt/sh + 2%	38266	Au <0.01			"				my
14	15	sg	gy. sh. org silt/sh + 1%	38267	Au <0.01			"				my
15	16	sg	lt. ol. gy. silt/sh + 10%	38268	Au <0.01			"				my
16	17	sg	" + 5%	38269	Au <0.01			"				my
17	18	sg	" + 3%	38270	Au <0.01			"				my
18	19	sg	" + 5%	38271	Au <0.01			"				my
19	20	sg	gy. sh. org silt/sh + 50% d. yellowish bn. silt/sh	38272	Au <0.01			"	sm/n		cl in	30
20	21	sg	lt. ol. gy. silt/sh + 5%	38273	Au <0.01			"				5
21	22	sg	45% " + 45% red lt. gy. silt/sh + 5%	38274	Au <0.01			"				7

537063

From	To	Fol.	Description	Sample No.	ASSAY			Lith.	Qtz.	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth. (Bo/Ox)	%g
					Sample No.	Au	As						
22	23	sg	80% gr. sh. gg silt/sh + 20% d. greenish org silt/sh					silt/sh	sm-lm		cl in g	my	7
23	24	sg	15% gr. sh. gg, 15% d. greenish org + 70% d. gg silt/sh	↓				"	"			my	15
24	25	sg	75% greenish gg - lt greenish silt/sh + 25% d. greenish org silt/sh	↑				"	"			my	40
25	26	sg	90% lt. d. gg silt/sh + 10% d. greenish org silt/sh	381521	Au 0.05	As <10		"				my	
26	27	sg	15% " + 80% " + 5% lt. gg silt/sh	381521	Au 0.05	As <10		"				my	
27	28	sg	85% lt. bn. sh. (ppl) gg silt/sh + 15% d. greenish org silt/sh	↓				"	sm-lm	hc py m silt	cl in g	my	3
28	29	sg	60% med. lt. gg silt/sh + 40% d. greenish org silt/sh	↑				"	"	"		my	
29	30	sg	" " " "	381522	Au 0.01	As <10		"				my	
30	31	sg	90% d. gg (ppl) + 10% greenish gg + lt. greenish gg silt/sh	381522	Au 0.01	As <10		"				my	
31	32	sg	70% " 30% " " "	↓				"				my	
32	33	sg	40% med. greenish bn. silt/sh + 60% med. lt. gg silt/sh	↑	381567	0.02	<10	"				my	
33	34	sg	50% " + 50% " " "	381523	Au 0.28	As 2.90	381568	0.38	<10			my	
34	35	sg	95% " + 5% " " "	381523	Au 0.28	As 2.90	381569	0.04	<10			my	
35	36	sg	70% " + 30% " " "	↓	381570	1.36	1140	"	sm-lm			my	30
36	37	sg	95% " + 5% " " "	↑	381571	0.08	<10	"	"		spotting	my	4
37	38	sg	5% " + 95% med. gg silt/sh	381524	Au 0.28	As <10	381572	0.02	<10		" cl in g	my	1
38	39	sg	20% d. greenish org silt/sh + 80% med. lt. gg silt/sh	381524	Au 0.28	As <10	381573	4.95	60		"	my	1
39	40	sg	60% med. d. gg silt/sh + 35% lt. greenish org silt/sh + silt/sh	↓	381524	0.20	<10	"				my	1
0	41	sg	60% med. d. gg silt/sh + 30% greenish org silt/sh + 10% med. greenish bn. silt/sh	↑				"				my	
11	42	sg	70% d. gg silt/sh + 15% greenish org silt/sh + 15% med. greenish bn. silt/sh	381525	Au 2.00	As <10		"	hc py m silt		cl in g	my	2
2	43	sg	90% d. gg silt/sh + 10% med. greenish bn. silt/sh	381525	Au 2.00	As <10		"			"	my	1
3	44	sg	70% d. gg silt/sh + 25% lt. greenish org silt/sh + 5% med. greenish bn. silt/sh	↓				"	hc py m silt		"	my	1
4	45	sg	50% med. gg silt/sh + 50% lt. greenish org silt/sh	↑				"	"		"	my	1
5	46	sg	15% " + 85% " " "	381526	Au 0.01	As <10		"				my	
16	47	sg	med. d. gg silt/sh	381526	Au 0.01	As <10		"				my	

537064

From	To	Fol.	Description	Sample No.	ASSAY			Lith.	Qtz	Mineralisation	Alteration	With	
					Sample No.	Au	As					Ave.	(BofOx)
47	48	sg	red d gg sll/sh	↓									
48	49	sg	90% red d gg sll/sh + 5% lt gnish gg sll/sh + 5% d ywish ^{org sll/sh}	↑									
49	50	sg	95% " + 5% lt gnish gg sll/sh	382527 Au <0.01 As <10									1
50	51	sg	95% " + 5% d ywish org sll/sh	↓									
51	52	sg	95% " + 5% gnish gg sll/sh	↑									
52	53	sg	red d gg sll/sh	↓									
53	54	sg	90% red d gg sll/sh + 1% gnish gg + 1% d ywish ^{org sll/sh}	382528 Au <0.01 As <10									
54	55	sg	red d gg sll/sh	↓									
55	56	sg	98% red d gg sll/sh + 2% lt gg sll/sh	↑									
56	57	sg	red d gg sll/sh	↓									
57	58	sg	"	382529 Au <0.01 As <10									
58	59	sg	50% red d gg sll/sh + 50% lt gnish gg sll/sh	↓									
59	60	sg	95% " + 2% lt gnish gg + 3% d ywish ^{org sll/sh}	↑									
60	61	sg	95% " + 5% lt gnish gg sll/sh	↓									
61	62	sg	90% " + 10% " "	382530 Au <0.01 As <10									
62	63	sg	50% red gg sll/sh + 50% mod ywish bn sll/sh	↑									mg
63	64	sg	98% gnish gg sll/sh + 2% " "	↓									
64	65	sg	100% " "	↑									15
65	66	sg	95% " + 5% mod ywish bn sll/sh	382531 Au <0.01 As <10									
66	67	sg	90% " + 10% " "	↓									1
67	68	sg	98% " + 2% " "	↑									
68	69	sg	100% " "	↓									
69	70	sg	90% d gnish gg sll/sh + 10% mod ywish bn sll/sh	382532 Au <0.01 As <40									mg
70	71	sg	80% " + 20% " "	↑									1
71	72	sg	60% " + 40% red d gg sll/sh	↓									2

537065

From	To	Fol.	Description	Sample No.	ASSAY	Sample	Au	As	Ave.	Lith.	Qtz	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth. (BofOx)	%g
72	73	sy	97% d gnish gy silt/sh + 3% mod ywish bn silt/sh	↑						silt/sh	sat	tc py in silt/sh			2
73	74	sy	90% " " 7% " "	382533	A=0.02	As 30				"		tc py in silt/sh		wy	
74	75	sy	95% " " + 5% " "	382534	A=	As				"	1-/-	tc py in q			3
75	76	my	60% lt bnish gy silt/sh + 40% gnish gy silt/sh	↓						"	"	0.5% py	cl - 2 + mn in		8
76	77	my	15% lt bnish gy + 82% gnish gy + 3% ywish gy silt/sh	↑			381585	0.05	40	"	"	mn py in q	" "		15
77	78	my	95% lt gnish gy + 5% mod gy silt/sh	382534	A=0.15	As 315	381581	0.06	40	"	"	mn py in q			95
78	79	my	gnish gy silt/sh	382534	A=	As	381582	0.08	110	"	"	tc py - abasp + pa. mn asp in q			98
79	80	my	" "	↓			381583	0.36	810	"	"	0.5% asp + mn py in q	gnish py in q s. in of silt/sh		50
80	81	my	lt gnish gy silt/sh	↑			381584	0.31	1200	"	"	0.5% asp + mn py in q	abasp + pa. in q		80
81	82	my	" "	382535	A=0.21	As 500	381585	0.17	200	"	"	mn asp = py	gnish py in q cl in q		60
82	83	sy	80% lt gnish gy silt/sh + 20% mod ywish bn silt/sh	382535	A=	As	381586	0.41	220	"	"	tc py in silt/sh			10
83	84	sy	" "	↓			381587	0.02	10	"	"	tc py in silt/sh	spthng		1
84	85	sy	45% gnish gy silt/sh + 45% mod lt gy silt/sh + 10% mod ywish bn silt/sh	↑											1
85	86	sy	lt al gy silt/sh	382534	A=0.02	As <10									
86	87	sy	" "	382534	A=	As									
87	88	sy	60% lt al gy silt/sh + 40% gnish gy silt/sh	↓											
88	89	sy	70% " " + 30% " "	382537	A=0.02	As <10									
89	90	sy	98% gnish gy silt/sh + 2% mod ywish bn silt/sh	↓											tc
90	91														
91	92														
92	93														
93	94														
94	95														
95	96														
96	97														

537066

RESOLUTE RESOURCES LIMITED			Hole No. MT 23	Co-ordinates 5404709mN, 575056mE (AMC)		R.L. collar 392 masl
Project MAIWINJA	Location JUBILEE	Date 11th Sept '95	Drill type RC	Logged by G MacDonald	Azimuth 235°(TN)	Incl -56°

From	To	Fol	Description	ASSAY				Lith.	Qtz	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth (Bo/Ox) %g	
				Sample No.	Ave.								
0	1		f. ll										
1	2		f. ll										
2	3		f. ll										
3	4	sg	grst gg slt/sh + lss med d gg slt/sh (f. ll?)					slt/sh					wg
4	5	sg	"					"	sn-l				wg
5	6	sg	lt ol gg slt/sh					"					wg
6	7	sg	med d gg slt/sh + lsr d ywish slt/sh					"					wg
7	8	sg	"					"					wg
8	9	sg	60% med d gg slt/sh + 30% med grst bn slt/sh + 5% lt ol gg slt/sh + 5% med py					"					wg
9	10	sg	97% med d gg slt/sh + 2% med ywish bn slt/sh + 1% lt ol gg slt/sh					"					
10	11	sg	75% " + 10% " + 15% lt grist gg slt/sh					"					wg
1	12	sg	75% " + 10% " + 15% "					"					wg
2	13	sg	75% med d gg slt/sh + 15% med ywish bn slt/sh + 10% lt gg slt/sh					"					wg
3	14	sg	60% lt grist gg slt/sh + 2% " + 38% "					"		lc py inst			
4	15	sg	60% " + 2% "					"		"			
5	16	sg	70% " + 3% " + 27% lt gg slt/sh					"		"			
6	17												
7	18												
8	19												
9	20												
0	21												
1	22												

537067

RESOLUTE RESOURCES LIMITED			Hole No. MT 23(c)	Co-ordinates 5404708 mN, 575055 mE (AMG)	RL collar 392 masl
Project MATHINNA	Location JUBILEE	Date 17th-13th Sept '95	Drill type RC	Logged by G MacDonald	Azimuth 235°(TN) Incl -55.5°

From	To	Fol	Description	4m composite Sample No.	ASSAY Au	Ag	Ave.	Lith.	Gr%	Mineralisation	Alteration	With (Bo/Ox) %g
0	1		fill									
1	2		fill									
2	3		fill									
3	4	Sg	gnish gy silt/sh + 5% mod ywish bn silt/sh					silt/sh				wy
4	5	Sg	30% lt ol gy silt/sh + 50% med d gy silt/sh + 20% mod ywish					"				wy
5	6	Sg	med d gy silt/sh					"				
6	7	Sg	50% med d gy silt/sh + 30% lt gnish gy silt/sh + 20% mod ywish	382538	Au	0.01		"				wy
7	8	Sg	99% med d gy silt/sh + 1% mod ywish bn silt/sh	382539	Au	0.01		"				
8	9	Sg	98% " + 2% "	382540	Au	0.02		"				
9	10	Sg	85% " + 13% " + 2% rhy mag	382541	Au	0.01		"				wy
10	11	Sg	45% " + 5% " + 50% lt gnish gy silt/sh	382542	Au	0.01		"				wy
11	12	Sg	90% " + 5% " + 5% bnish gy silt/sh	382543	Au	0.01		"				wy
12	13	Sg	70% med d gy, 15% lt gnish gy, 3% pinkish gy, 12% lt gy silt/sh	382544	Au	0.02		"				wy
13	14	Sg	90% lt ol gy silt/sh + 5% mod gnish bn silt/sh + 5% med d gy	382545	Au	0.01		"				
14	15	Sg	95% " + 4% " + 1% pinkish gy silt/sh	382546	Au	0.01		"				
15	16	Sg	95% " + 5% "	382547	Au	0.01		"				
16	17	Sg	98% " + 4% " + 1% pinkish gy silt/sh	382548	Au	0.01		"				
17	18	Sg	96% " + 2% " + 2% pug	382549	Au	0.01		"				
18	19	Sg	77% mod lt gy silt/sh + 3% mod ywish bn silt/sh	382550	Au	0.01		"				
19	20	Sg	99% " + 1% "	382551	Au	0.01		"		lc py in silt		
20	21	Sg	90% med gy silt/sh + 10% gnish gy silt/sh	382552	Au	0.01		"				
21	22	Sg	50% " + 50% "	382553	Au	0.01		"				

537068

From	To	Fol.	Description	Sample No.	ASSAY			Lith.	Qtz	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth. (BotOx)	%q
					Sample	Au	As						
22	23	sg	50% mod gg sll/sh + 49% gnish gg sll/sh + 1% mod yrish ^{bn sll/sh}							tc pg in sll			
23	24	sg	50% " + 49% " + 1% "	↓						"			
24	25	sg	50% " + 49% " + 1% "	↑						"	Spotting		
25	26	sg	95% gnish gg sll/sh + 5% mod yrish bn sll/sh	382543	Au <0.01	As <10				"	"		
26	27	sg	95% " + 5% "	382543	Au <0.01	As <10		s-l-m		"	"		15
27	28	sg	95% " + 5% "	↓				"		"	"	wy	10
28	29	sg	98% " + 2% "	↑			381600	<0.01	<10			wy	3
29	30	sg	99% " + 1% "	382544	Au 0.21	As <10	381601	0.02	<10				2
30	31	sg	99% " + 1% "	382544	Au	As <10	381602	0.67	<10				3
31	32	sg	98% " + 2% "	↓			381603	0.01	<10				5
32	33	sg	97% " + 3% "	↑						"	asp + pg in 1st q		1
33	34	sg	93% " + 7% "	382545	Au 0.03	As 30				"	tc asp in q		7
34	35	sg	80% ll of gg sll/sh + 20% "	382545	Au 0.03	As 30						my	
35	36	sg	95% " + 5% "	↓							spotting	wy	
36	37	sg	99% " + 1% "	↑							"	wy	
37	38	sg	80% " + 20% gnish gg sll/sh	382546	Au <0.01	As <10		s-l-m		"	"	wy	1
38	39	sg	50% " + 50% gnish gg sll/sh	382546	Au <0.01	As <10					"	wy	
39	40	sg	90% " + 10% "	↓							"	wy	
40	41	sg	80% mod bn sll/sh + 20% "	↑							"	my	
41	42	sg	40% mod yrish bn sll/sh + 60% "	382547	Au 0.09	As 400		s-l-m		"	"	my	2
42	43	sg	30% " + 70% "	↓							"	my	
43	44	sg	50% " + 50% "	NOT	SAMPLED						"	my	30
44	45		cavity - old workings										2
45	46		cavity - old workings										
46	47		cavity - old workings										
47	48		cutback from old workings > 70% gnish gg sll/sh + 30% mod yrish bn sll/sh	NOT	SAMPLED								

537069

From	To	Fol.	Description	Sample No.	ASSAY			Lith.	Qtz	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth. (BofOx)	%g
					Sample #	Au	Ag						
47	48	sy	70% gn. slt gy sll/sh + 30% mod yw. rh bn sll/sh	↑	381575	1.39	5000		slt-			mg	30
48	49	sy	80% " + 20% "		381576	2.39	1760		"	0.5% py. in slt/sh	spalling clay	mg	20
49	50	sy	70% " + 30% "	381548 Au 2.05 Ag 4320	381577	0.57	5370		"	mapy in slt/sh	" "	mg	30
50	51	sy	80% " + 20% "	381578 Au AS	381578	1.97	3880		"		"	mg	50
51	52	sy	50% " + 50% "	↓	381579	0.76	2040		"		"	mg	30
52	53	sy	97% d gnish gy sll/sh + 3 mod yw. rh bn sll/sh	↑							spalling		"
53	54	sy	97% " 3% "	382549 Au 0.07 Ag 170							"		
54	55	sy	98% " 2% "								"		
55	56	sy	99% " 1% "	↓							"		
56	57	sy	99% " 1% "	→	382550 Au 0.01 Ag 60				slt-				1
57	58	sy	99% " 1% "	↓									
58	59		rods stuck at 58m.										
59	60												
60	61												
61	62												
62	63												
53	64												
54	65												
55	66												
56	67												
7	68												
8	69												
9	70												
0	71												
1	72												

537070

RESOLUTE RESOURCES LIMITED			Hole No. MT 25	Co-ordinates 5404776 mN, 575012 mE (AMG)	RL collar 381 masl
Project MATHINNA	Location JUBILEE	Date 14th-15th Sept '95	Drill type RC	Logged by G MacDonald	Azimuth 235° (TN) Incl -56.5°

From	To	Fol.	Description	4m composite Sample No	ASSAY Sample #	Au	As	Ave.	Lith.	Gt%	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth (Bo/Ox) %g
0	1		f. ll										
1	2		f. ll										
2	3		f. ll										
3	4		f. ll										
4	5	sg	50% lt gnish gy silt/sh + 50% mod ywish bn silt/sh	↑					silt/sh				mg 2
5	6	sg	60% lt gnish gy silt/sh + 40% d ywish org silt/sh	15551	A= 0.02				"				mg
6	7	sg	mod ywish bn silt/sh	38256	A=				"				mg
7	8	sg	"	↓					"				mg 5
8	9	sg	"	↑					"				mg 7
9	10	sg	80% " + 20% mod d gy silt/sh	15552	A= 0.01				"				mg
10	11	sg	80% " + 20% "	38257	A=				"				mg
11	12	sg	100% "	↓					"				mg 1
12	13	sg	96% ll ol gy silt/sh + 4% mod ywish bn silt/sh	↑	381588	0.01	<10		"				mg
13	14	sg	96% " + 4% " + (mg) py	15553	A= 0.40	381589	<0.01	<10	"				sg
14	15	sg	d ywish org silt/sh	38258	A=	381590	1.25	40	"				mg 50
15	16	sg	50% mod ywish bn silt/sh + 50% lt gnish gy silt/sh	↓		381591	0.85	400	"				mg 10
16	17	sg	"	↑		381592	4.24	465	"				mg 70
17	18	sg	"			381593	1.97	540	"				mg 70
18	19	sg	30% " + 70% gnish gy silt/sh	38259	A= 1.05	381594	0.35	10	"				mg
19	20	sg	20% " + 80% "	↓		381595	2.77	<10	"				mg 3
20	21	sg	85% " + 15% mod lt gy silt/sh	15555	A= 0.10	381596	0.14	<10	"		to py in silt		mg
21	22	sg	98% " + 2% "	38255	A=	381597	0.35	<10	"				mg

537071

From	To	Fol.	Description	Sample No.	ASSAY			Lith.	Qtz	Mineralisation	Alteration	With. (Bot/Ox) %g
					Sample #	Au	Ag					
22	23	sg	30% mod lt gy silt/sh + 70% mod ywish bn silt/sh		381598	0.04	<10					wg
23	24	sg	40% mod d gy silt/sh + 60% "		381599	0.02	<10					wg
24	25	sg	70% mod gy silt/sh + 30% "						tc py in g-slt	spotting		wg 2
25	26	sg	80% " + 20% "						tc py in silt	"		wg
26	27	sg	60% " 20% mod ywish bn silt/sh + 20% lt gnish ^{py silt/sh}		382556	Au 0.03	As 10					wg
27	28	sg	80% mod gy silt/sh + 20% mod ywish bn silt/sh									wg
28	29	sg	90% " + 10% "									wg
29	30	sg	85% d gy silt/sh + 15% "		382557	Au 0.01	As <10					wg
30	31	sg	90% " + 10% "									wg tc
31	32	sg	95% " + 5% "									wg
32	33	sg	5% " + 55% gnish gy silt/sh + 40% mod ywish ^{bn silt/sh}						sn/ln	tc py in g-slt		wg 1
33	34	sg	50% mod lt gy silt/sh + 20% " + 30% "		382558	Au 0.01	As <10					wg 2
34	35	sg	60% " + 30% " + 10% "									wg
35	36	sg	50% " + 50% mod d gy silt/sh									wg
36	37	sg	95% mod d gy silt/sh + 3% gnish gy silt/sh + 2% mod ywish ^{silt/sh}									wg
37	38	sg	95% " + 3% " + 2% "		382559	Au 0.01	As <10					5
38	39	sg	95% " + 5% gnish gy silt/sh									5
39	40	sg	60% " + 40% "						sn/ln			15
40	41	sg	60% " + 40% "									2
41	42	sg	70% " + 30% "		382560	Au 0.01	As 10					1
42	43	sg	70% " + 30% "							spotting		5
43	44	ng	30% " + 70% "						sn/ln	tc py in silt		3
44	45	ng	70% d gy silt/sh + 30% "									3
45	46	sg	d gy silt/sh		382561	Au 0.05	As 100					3
46	47	sg	mod d gy silt/sh									3

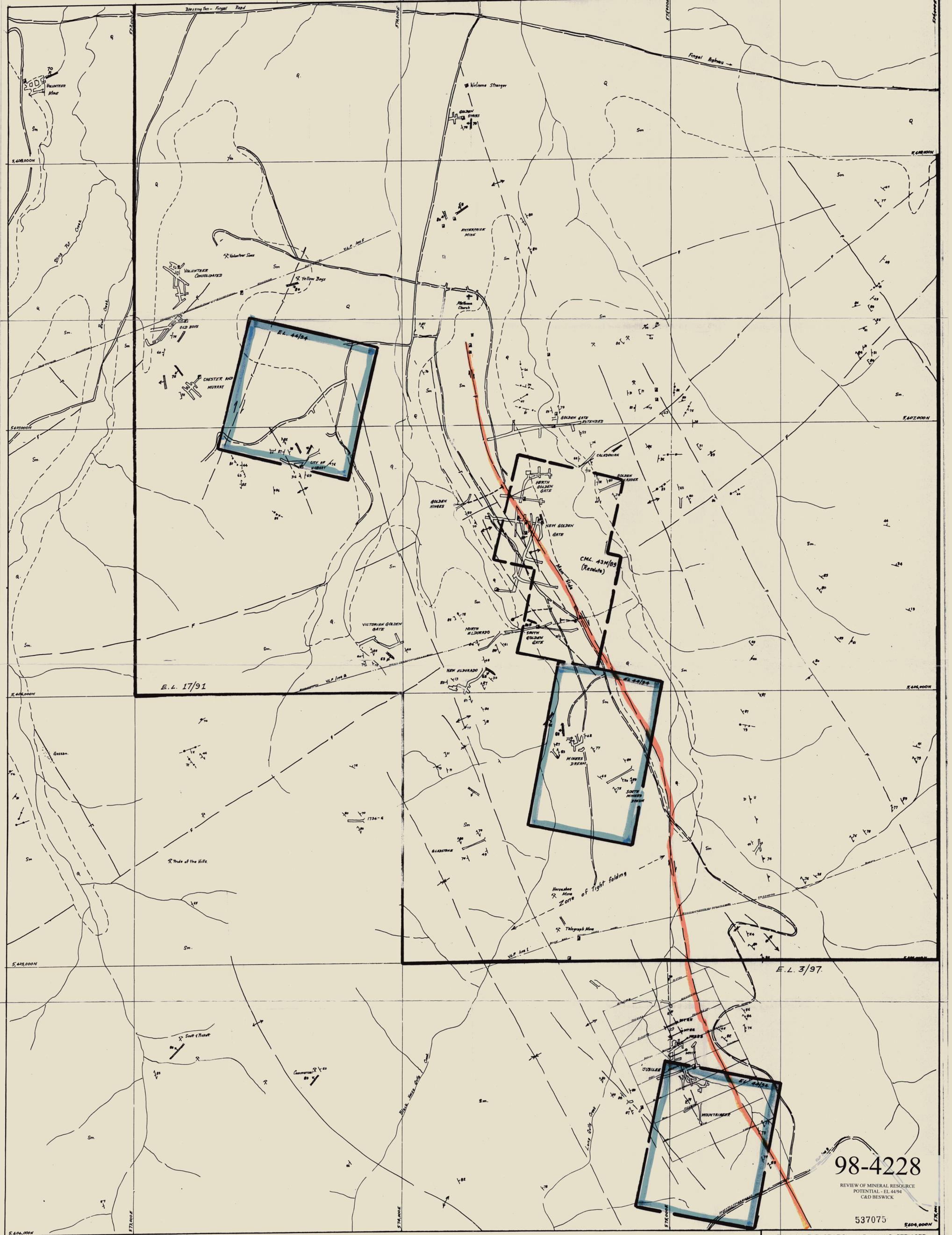
537072

From	To	Fol.	Description	Sample No.	ASSAY			Lith.	Qtz	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth. (BoIOx) %g
					Sample	Au	As					
47	48	sg	94% mod d ggy slt/sh + 3% mod gwrith bn ^{slt/sh} + 3% lt gnrish ^{sg} slt/sh	↓				slt/sh	sg	mn py, tc asp in g	mod sh of slt/sh	40
48	49	sg	40% lt gnrish ggy slt/sh + 10% mod gwrith bn slt/sh	↑				"	"	0.5% py, mn asp in g ab py, good asp in g	"	wg 30
49	50	sg	85% lt gnrish ggy slt/sh + 10% mod gwrith bn slt/sh + 5% mod d ggy ^{slt/sh}	382562 Au 0.04 As 90				"	"	"	"	90
50	51	sg	lt gnrish ggy slt/sh	382562 Au 0.04 As 90				"	"	"	"	40
51	52	sg	gnrish ggy slt/sh	↓				"	"	"	"	15
52	53	sg	95% mod gnrish ggy slt/sh + 5% mod gwrith bn slt/sh	↑				"	"	tc py in g	mn sin of slt/sh	10
53	54	sg	d gnrish ggy slt/sh	382563 Au 0.0 As 90				"	"	"	"	2
54	55	sg	"	382563 Au 0.0 As 90				"	"	"	"	
55	56	sg	"	↓				"	"	"	"	
56	57	sg	"	↑				"	"	"	"	1
57	58	sg	"	382564 Au 0.01 As 70				"	"	tc py in slt	"	
58	59	sg	"	382564 Au 0.01 As 70				"	"	"	"	1
59	60	sg	"	↓				"	sm	"	mn sin of slt/sh	3
60	61	sg	"	↑				"	"	"	"	5
61	62	sg	"	382565 Au 0.01 As 40				"	"	"	"	
62	63	sg	"	382565 Au 0.01 As 40				"	sm	tc py	"	2
63	64	sg	"	↓				"	"	"	"	1
64	65	sg	"	↑				"	"	tc py	"	
65	66	sg	"	382566 Au 0.02 As 50				"	sm	"	"	1
66	67	sg	"	382566 Au 0.02 As 50				"	"	"	"	1
67	68	sg	50% d gnrish ggy slt/sh + 50% mod d ggy slt/sh	↓				"	"	mn py in slt	"	3
68	69	sg	80% " + 20% "	↑				"	"	"	"	3
69	70	sg	60% " + 40% "	382567 Au 0.01 As 30				"	"	"	"	2
70	71	sg	50% " + 50% "	382567 Au 0.01 As 30				"	"	tc py in slt	"	
71	72	sg	60% " + 40% "	↓				"	"	mn py in slt	"	

537073

From	To	Fol.	Description	Sample No.	ASSAY				Lith.	Qtz	Mineralisation	Alteration	Wth. (BotOx) %g
					Sample No.	Ag	As	Ave.					
72	73	sg	98% d gg slt/sh + 2% d gnish gg slt/sh	↑					slt/sL				
73	74	sg	98% " + 2% "	38258					"	lc py in slt			
74	75	sg	98% " + 2% "	Ag KIO					"				
75	76												
76	77												
77	78												
78	79												
79	80												
80	81												
81	82												
82	83												
83	84												
84	85												
85	86												
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95	96												
96	97												

537074



98-4228

REVIEW OF MINERAL RESOURCE
POTENTIAL - EL 44/94
C&D BESWICK

537075

	Sm	Sliver Mathinna Beds	
	Q	Quaternary Cover (over alluvium)	
		Claystone	
		Shale	
		quartzites	

DATA SOURCE:
All data on this plan was taken directly from 1:10,000 and 1:50,000 plans by Resolute (1992) and Geophote (1972). Tenement boundaries were taken from map plans.
Resolute and Geophote data often conflicted and base map geophote (creeks, roads, mine workings) also varied in location. Thus there may be errors in the plotted locations of workings relative to tenement boundaries. Before any detailed ground work such as drilling is undertaken, it is recommended that key features be accurately located.

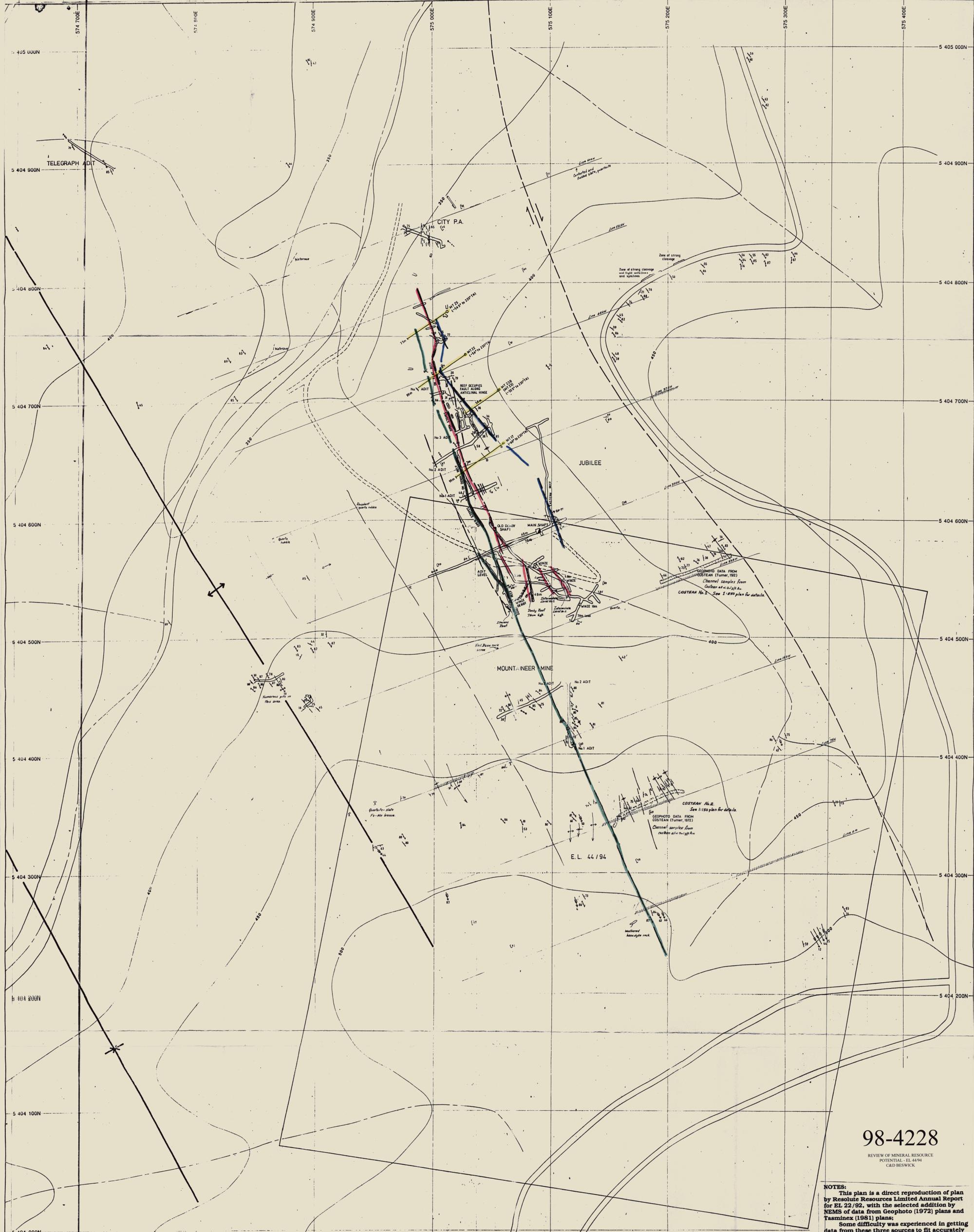
NEWMHAM EXPLORATION AND MINING SERVICES

C. and D. BESWICK
EL 44/94 - MATHINNA AREA
DISTRICT GEOLOGY

SCALE: 1:5,000

FIG. No. 6





98-4228
 REVIEW OF MINERAL RESOURCE
 POTENTIAL - EL 44/94
 C.D. BESWICK

NOTES:
 This plan is a direct reproduction of plan by Resolute Resources Limited Annual Report for EL 22/92, with the selected addition by NEMS of data from Geophoto (1972) plans and Tasmintex (1981) plans.
 Some difficulty was experienced in getting data from these three sources to fit accurately onto one plan, which reflects the lack of precise surface and underground survey data in this area; any errors are however relatively minor and do not compromise the overall thrust of the presentation

Geophoto grid lines with IP anomalies hatched
 Resolute drill holes

KEY	
	Alluvial cover
	Mathinna beds
	Bedding (S ₁)
	Primary cleavage (S ₁)
	Secondary cleavage (S ₂)
	Fault
	Anticline major as indicated
	Syncline major as indicated
	Minor anticlinal fold
	Minor synclinal fold
	Shear
	Representative or major vein orientation
	Flat Reef
	Derby Reef
	Lyons Reef
	Unnamed Reef
	Road, major: minor
	Contours, metres a.s.l.
	Creek

537076

NEWHAM EXPLORATION AND MINING SERVICES

C. and D. BESWICK
 EL 44/94 - MATHINNA AREA
 GEOLOGY and EXPLORATION PLAN

SCALE: 1:2,000

FIG. No. 7

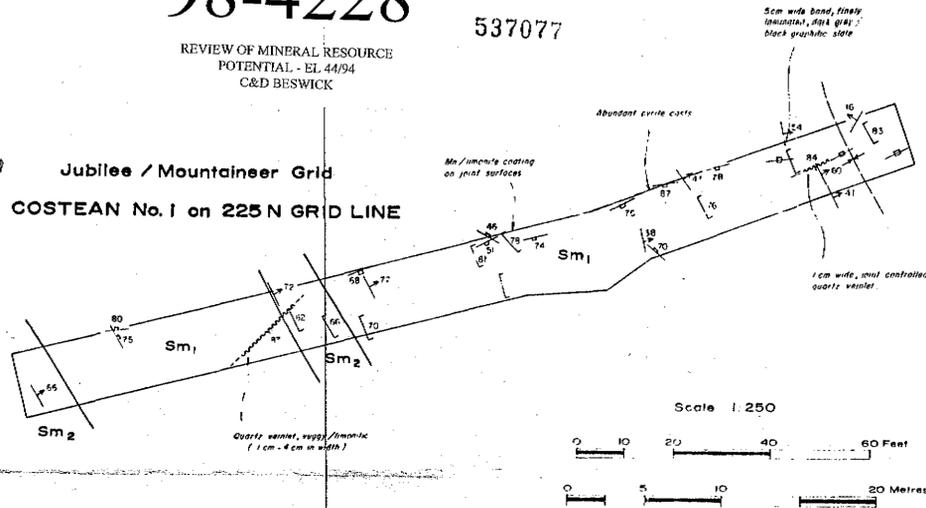
98-4228

537077

REVIEW OF MINERAL RESOURCE
POTENTIAL - EL 44/94
C&D BESWICK

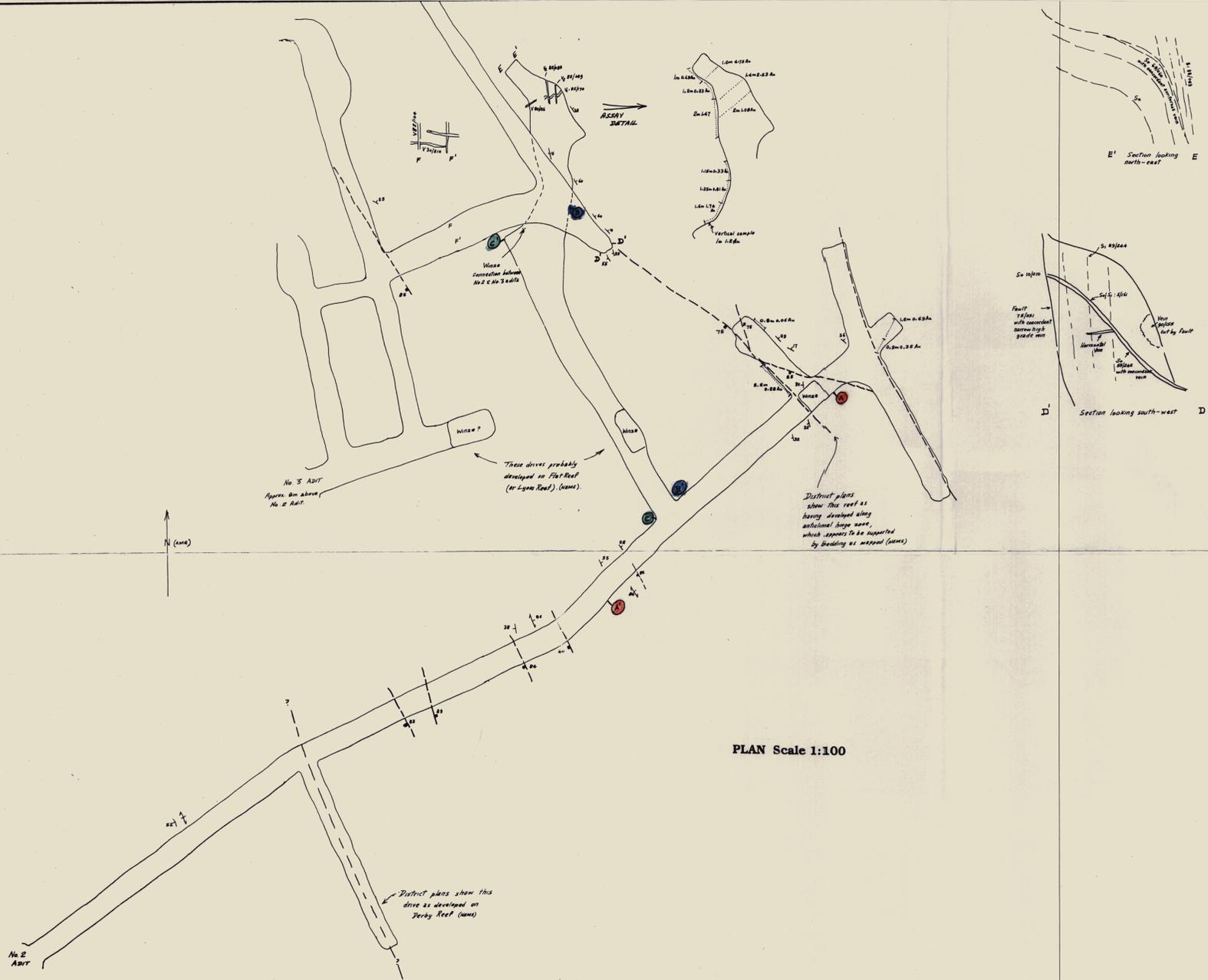


Jubilee / Mountaineer Grid
COSTEAN No. 1 on 225 N GRID LINE



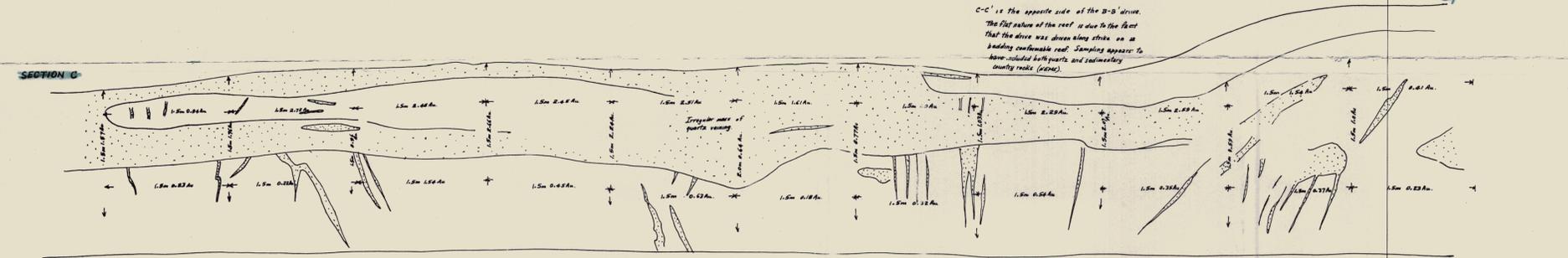
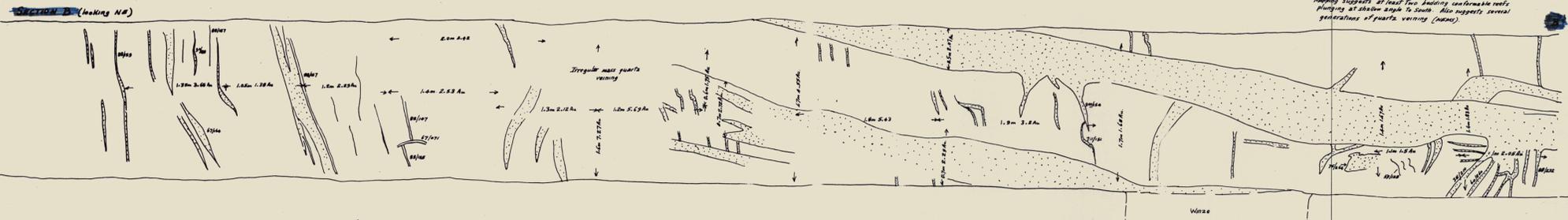
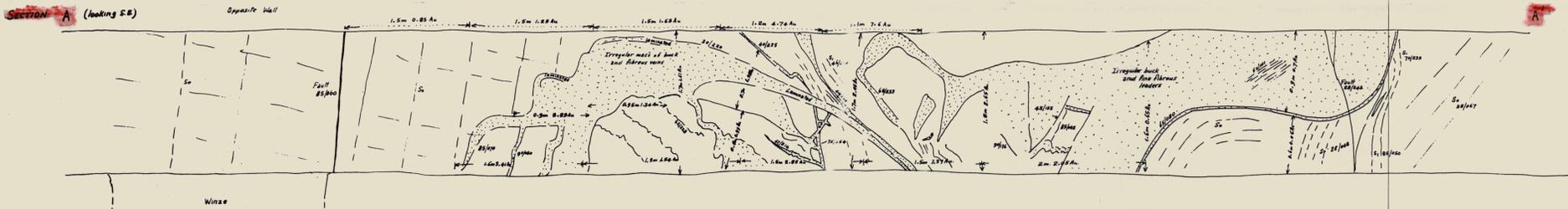
LEGEND

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|--|--|--------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| SILURIAN | Sm ₁ | Slate, pale grey, generally highly weathered | | Bedding - inclined | | Geological boundary - dashed where indefinite | |
| | Sm ₂ | Slate, red, weathering to tan or brown | | Bedding - vertical | | Zone of intense shearing and disruption | |
| | Sm ₃ | Slate, dark grey/black often finely laminated | | | Cleavage - inclined | | Outcrop boundary |
| | Sm ₄ | Slate, pale grey/khaki/brown, occasionally finely laminated, generally highly weathered | | | Joint - inclined | | Anticline - dashed where inferred |
| | Sm ₅ | Slate, grey/dark grey graphitic partings and narrow bands finely laminated graphitic slate common throughout this unit | | | Joint - vertical | | Syncline - dashed where inferred |
| | | | | | | | Minor anticlinal structures |
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PLAN Scale 1:100

A-A' is a section through the Flat Reef (Lygon Reef) in the No. 2 Jubilee Adit. The Flat Reef is possibly bedding conformable but disrupted by numerous small faults. (same).



SECTIONS Scale 1: 25

NOTES:
This adit mapping and sampling data was traced directly from Resolute drawings, with some annotation as shown by NEMS.
In places, the Resolute plans were difficult to interpret as to what was quartz veining; the stippled areas shown on the cross sections are the "best guess" interpretation of these drawings by NEMS.

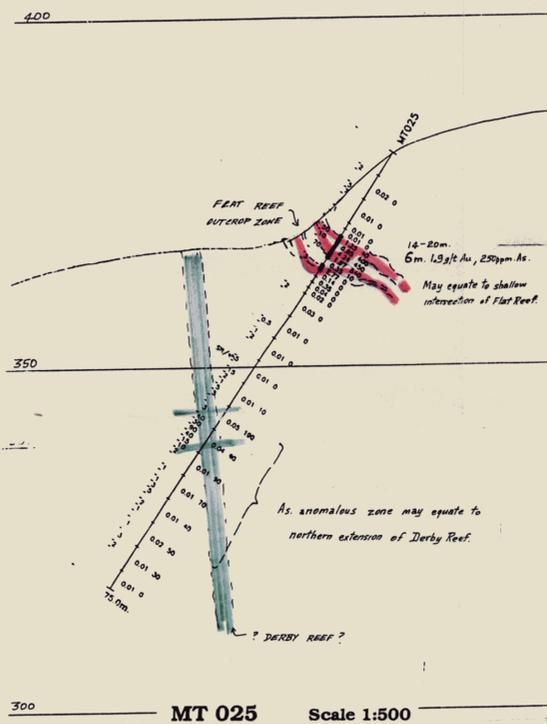
98-4228

REVIEW OF MINERAL RESOURCE
POTENTIAL - EL 44/94
C&D BESWICK

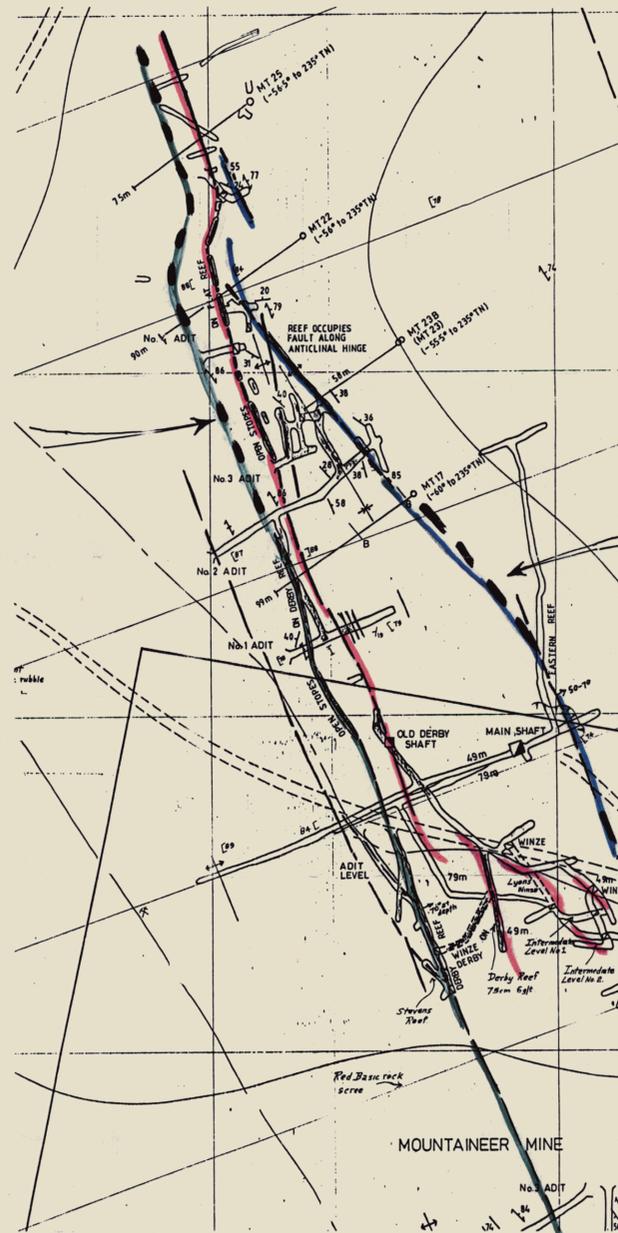
537079

NEWHAM EXPLORATION AND MINING SERVICES	
DRAWN:	C. and D. BESWICK
DRAFTSPERSON:	EL 44/94 - MATHINNA
DATE:	JUBILEE MINE
	No. 2 & 3 ADITS
	MAPPING & SAMPLING
FILE No.	
SCALE: 1:	FIG. No. 10

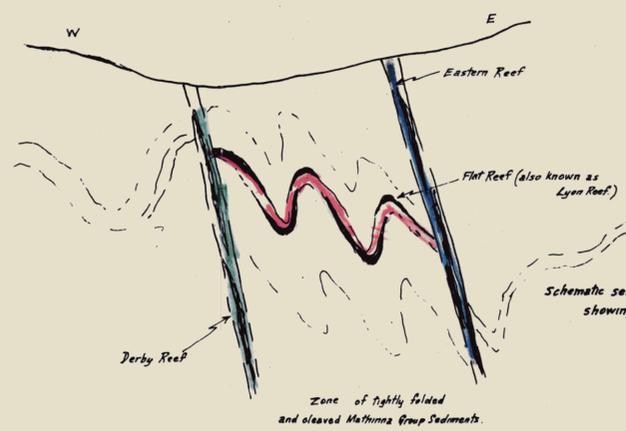
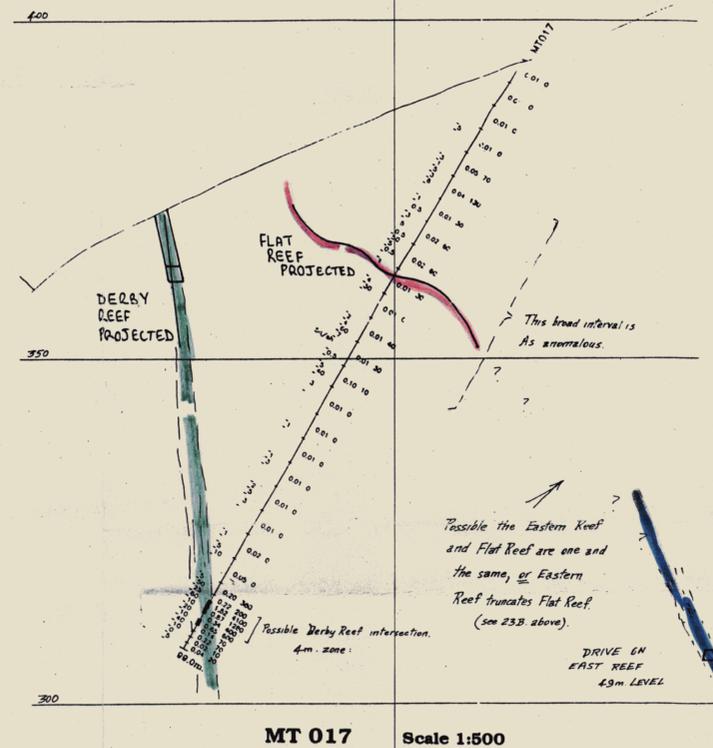
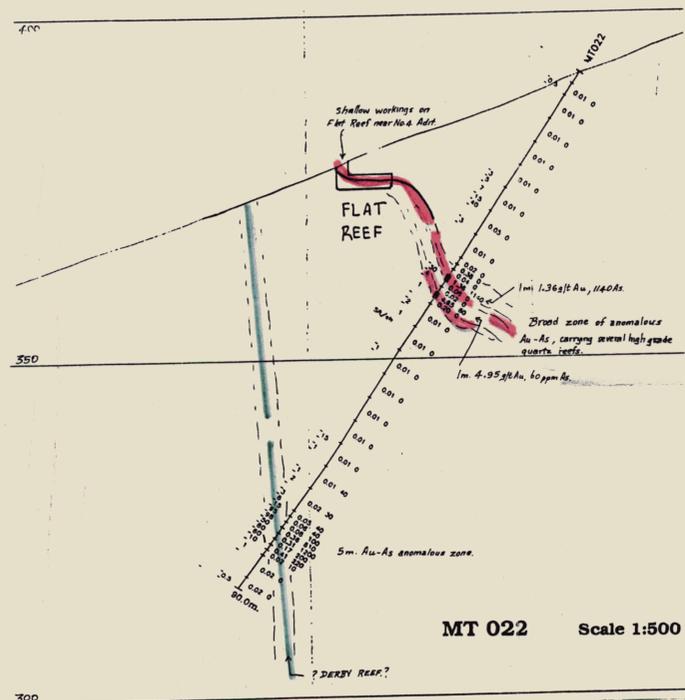
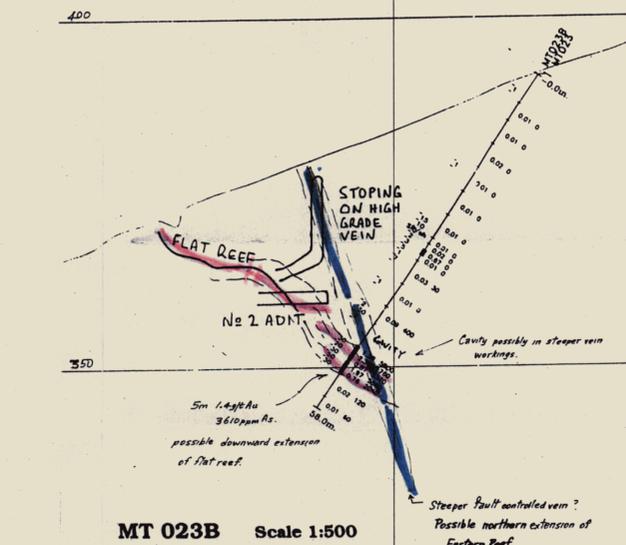
5cm



POSSIBLE
EXTENSION OF
DERBY REEF



POSSIBLE
TRENDS OF EASTERN REEF



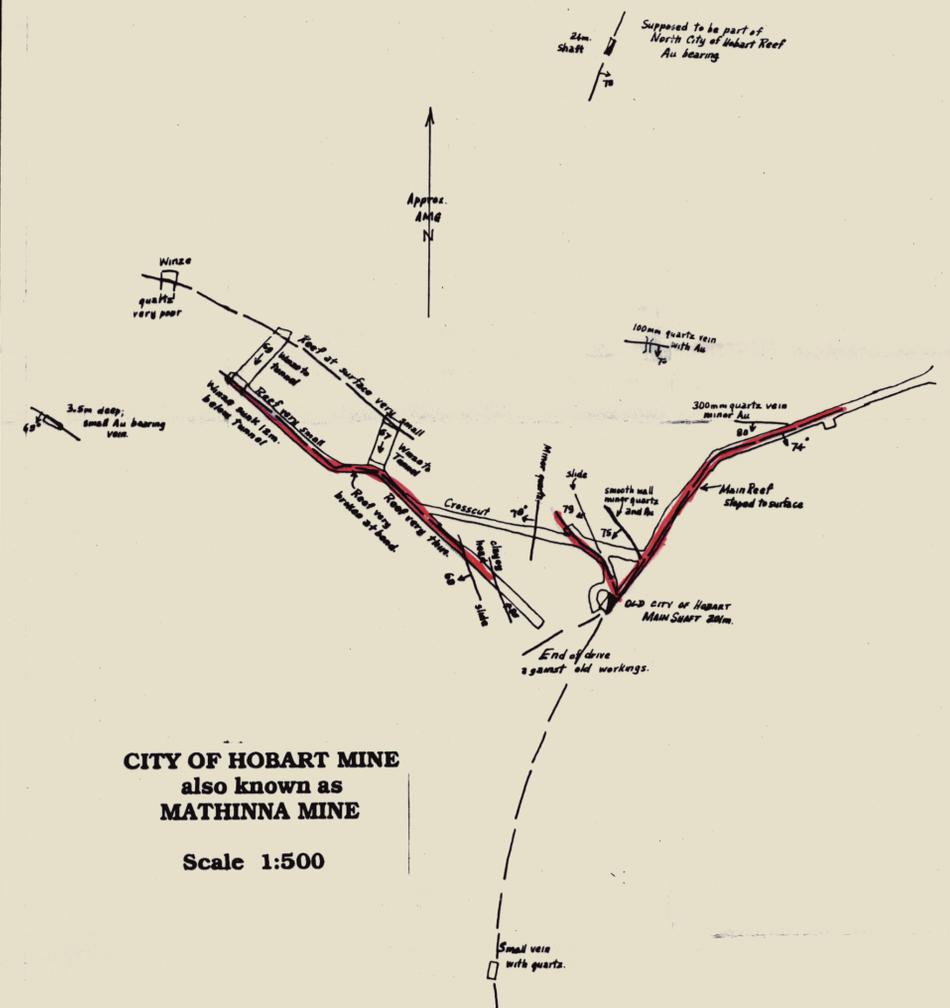
Note: The above drill hole sections are reproduced directly from Resolute reports.

NEWHAM EXPLORATION AND MINING SERVICES	
DRAWN: J. A. Munn	DRAFTSPERSON:
DATE: Sept. 58	
C. and D. BESWICK EL 44/94 - MATHINNA AREA JUBILEE MINE DRILL SECTIONS and PLAN	
FILE No.	FIG. No. 11
SCALE: 1: As shown	

537080

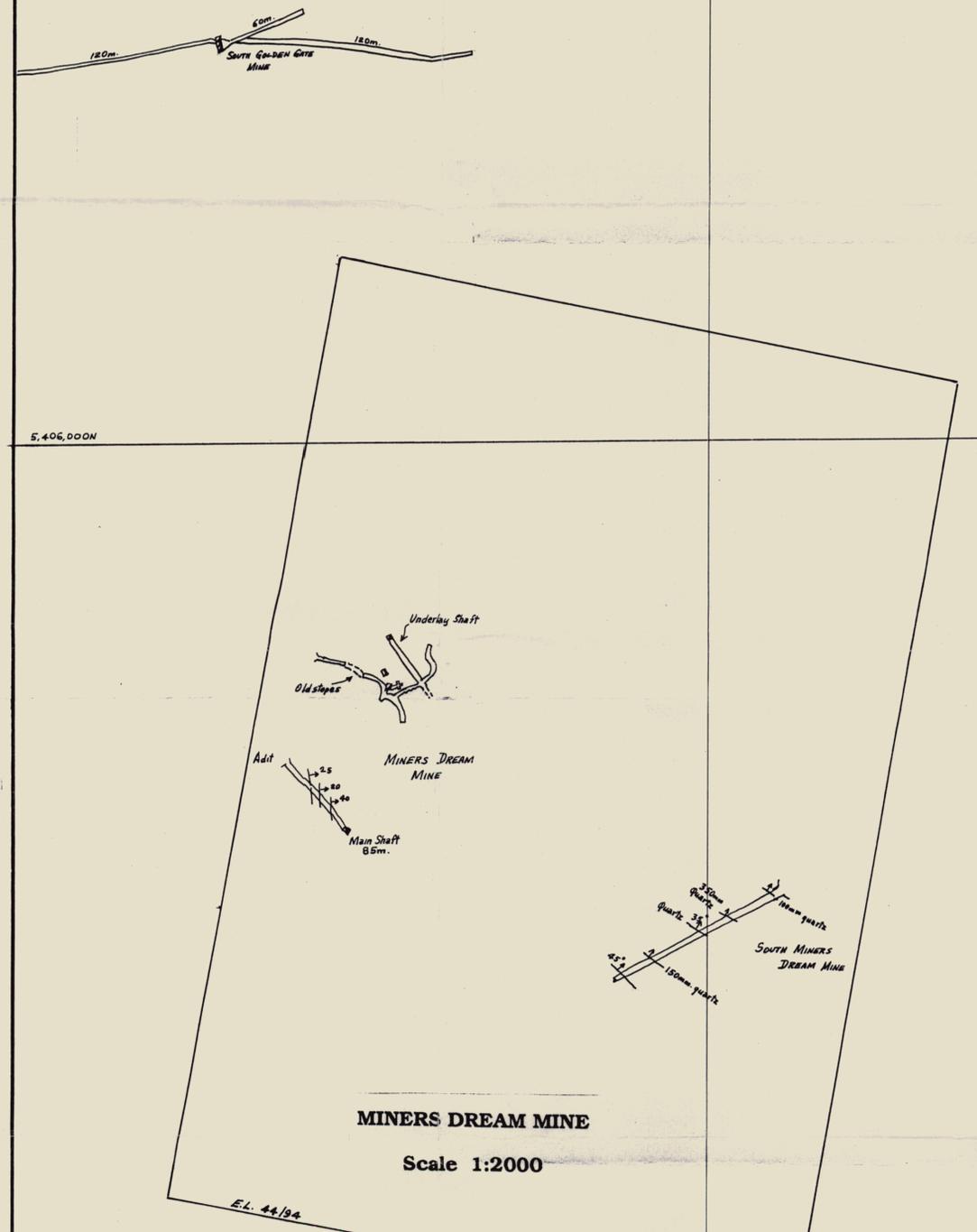
98-4228

REVIEW OF MINERAL RESOURCE
POTENTIAL - EL 44/94
C&D BESWICK



CITY OF HOBART MINE
 also known as
MATHINNA MINE
 Scale 1:500

These workings are not plotted relative to each other; see district plan for correct relative positions.



MINERS DREAM MINE
 Scale 1:2000

98-4228
 REVIEW OF MINERAL RESOURCE
 POTENTIAL - EL 44/94
 C&D BESWICK

Note:
 These workings and accompanying geology were plotted from old Government plans; geographical positioning of the workings should be confirmed by survey prior to undertaking any detailed exploration work.

NEWHAM EXPLORATION AND MINING SERVICES	
C. and D. BESWICK EL 44/94 - MATHINNA	DRAWN: LAN
	DRAFTSPERSON:
MINERS DREAM and CITY of HOBART MINE WORKINGS	DATE: Sept 98
	FILE No.
SCALE: 1:	FIG. No. 12.

