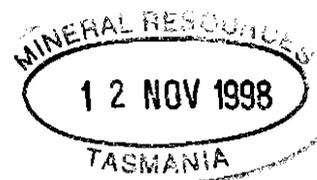


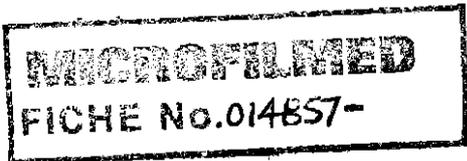
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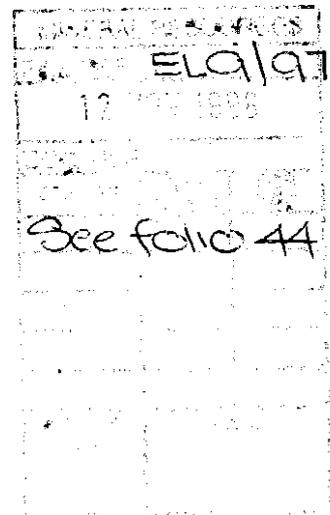
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EL09/97 CURRIE



REPORT ON EXPLORATION
ACTIVITY
12-12-97 TO 12-12-98



Volume 1 of 1

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ANNUAL REPORT-EL 9/97
CURRIE - PACIFIC NEVADA
R REID/S WESTBROOK

CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Regional Geology	1
3.0	Summary of Previous Exploration	2
4.0	Exploration Potential and Philosophy	6
5.0	Known Mineralisation	6
6.0	Exploration Activities by Pacific-Nevada	7
6.1	STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING	7
6.2	GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND ROCK CHIP SAMPLING	7
6.3	RESULTS	7
7.0	Proposed Exploration	8
8.0	Expenditure	8
9.0	References	8

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Location of Exploration License 09/97, Currie.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Summary of Previous Exploration

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1 Stream Sediment Sample Locations.

Plate 2 Rock Chip Sample Locations.

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Sample location and analytical data tables.

1.0 Introduction

King Island is situated at the western entrance to Bass Strait 50-60 km north west of Tasmania (Cape Grim). The island is approximately 60 km long and 25 km wide and it's widest point. Pacific-Nevada Mining Pty. Ltd. is exploring Currie EL 9/97 in conjunction with the companies other King Island EL's 28/97 and 23/97. Combined, these licenses cover most of the island, apart from the far north and east coastal areas. Exploration is focused upon Proterozoic continental shelf associated rocks of the Mary Hall Zone, which have been intensely metamorphosed, deformed and intruded by granitic complexes. Principal commodities of interest are gold and copper.

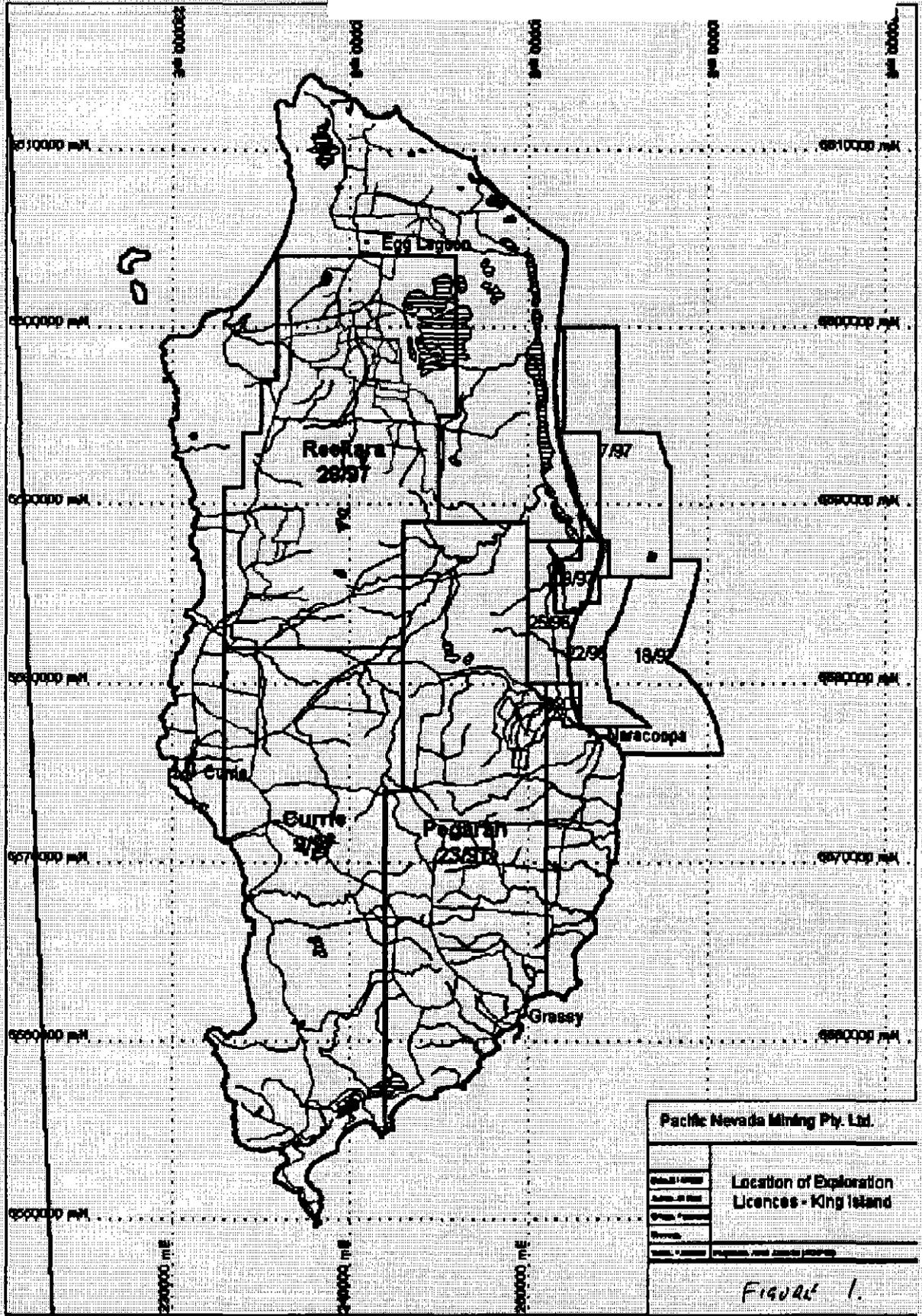
2.0 Regional Geology

The geology of King Island comprises Proterozoic correlates of the Rocky Cape Group (West Coast Metasediments), Proterozoic granites (West Coast Granite), Late Proterozoic to Middle Cambrian sedimentary (East Coast Metasediments) and mafic volcanic sequences, Early Carboniferous granites and Quaternary sediments. The Quaternary sediments, which consist of alluvium and aeolian sand deposits, cover a large portion of the island. Outcrop is generally confined to the coast, where it occurs almost continuously. Inland, outcrop is sparse, occurring mostly in incised creek beds of the east and south-east, road cuttings and quarries.

The oldest rocks on King Island comprise a >1000m thick succession of poly-deformed, amphibolite facies metasedimentary rocks with minor mafic intrusions. These are the Mesoproterozoic West Coast Metasediments. The lithologies predominantly consist of quartzofeldspathic schist with minor quartzite, pelitic schist, and rare thin calcareous lenses (Seymour & Calver, 1995). The mafic intrusions are hornblende amphibolite sills and were emplaced prior to regional deformation.

Precambrian granite intrusion was broadly synchronous with the amphibolite facies metamorphism and intense polyphase deformation (Penguin Orogeny). At least four periods of deformation are evident within the West Coast Metasediments: D1 producing tight to isoclinal folds and prograde metamorphism; D2 with associated open to tight minor folds which deformed the metasediments and granite intrusions; D3 producing moderate to gently inclined open folds; and D4 with upright folds. Most granite intrusions, which vary in composition from adamellite to granodiorite, are known to post-date (possibly late-syn D1) D1 folding, although minor granitic activity also post-dates D2 and D2 deformation (Seymour & Calver, 1995). Tholeiitic dolerite dyke swarms post-date D4 folding and may be associated with mafic extrusive rocks of probable Late Proterozoic age on the east coast of King Island (Cox, 1989).

ANNUAL REPORT-EL 9/97
 CURRIE - PACIFIC NEVADA
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- East Coast Metasedimentary sequences of probable Neoproterozoic age, consisting of relatively unmetamorphosed sedimentary rocks, are separated from the West Coast Metasediments and intrusions by an inferred unconformity. The East Coast Metasediments form the majority of the eastern half of the island and comprise a sequence of siltstone, mudstone and shale with minor sandstone sequences. This sequence is conformably overlain along the southeast coast by a volcanosedimentary succession of siliceous sandstone, siltstone, diamictite, dolomite, tuff and mafic volcanics. An intracontinental rift setting is suggested for the volcanosedimentary sequence (Waldron et al, 1993), which is also a possible correlate of the Togari Group of the Smithton Synclinorium in northwestern Tasmania. Numerous augite syenite dykes cut the lower sedimentary succession and are suggested to be genetically related to the volcano-sedimentary sequence (Waldron et al, 1993). A significant deformational event of unknown age (probably Devonian) caused folding and faulting of the east coast rocks.

Granitoid rocks of Early Carboniferous age intruded the volcanosedimentary sequences of the east coast of King Island, including the Mt. Counsel (probable Sea Elephant equivalent) Adamellite, the Grassy Granodiorite, and the Bold Head Adamellite. Metasomatic replacement of carbonate horizons resulted in scheelite skarn mineralisation associated with the Grassy and Bold Head stocks.

3.0 Summary of Previous Exploration

Previous exploration carried out on King Island is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 - Summary of Previous Exploration

Company/year/EL	Commodities & Models	Methods	Findings
<p>GEOPEKO LTD, 1969-1974 EL's 4/69 & 5/69</p>		<p>Stream Sediment Sampling with analysis for Mo, W, Pb, Zn and Sn. Mineralogical and petrological examinations. DDH to 92.9m at INV 13. Regional bedrock sampling program using a gemco auger driller (38 holes, 276.75m). Closed spaced gemco auger drilling on INV 19 grid. Airborne radiometric and aeromagnetic survey.</p>	<p>Anomalous values of Mo and W (attributed to known mineralisation), with relatively high background of Pb (attributed to presence of the limey Mine Series rocks) in the Bold Head area. Two adjacent W and Sn anomalies next to main road in the Porky Creek area. Highly anomalous Pb and Zn occur over a 1 square mile drainage pattern to the north and northeast of the airfield. Concluded that a definite zone of interest exists in the Porky Creek area where high Pb and Zn results appear to be related to a granite intrusive of similar age to the Grassy granodiorite. Petrological studies indicated that all granitic rocks within the EL except at Porky reek and possibly Currie are of an older age than the Grassy granodiorite. Recrystallisation of the granites in the Reekara Road and Cape Wickham areas is thought to be associated with later regional faulting. No strong anomalous zones were found in the Reekara Road area. Auger drilling on the INV 19 grid defined anomalous Pb and Zn geochem within a zone of chlorite-muscovite schist (up to 3500ppm Pb and 3100ppm Zn). The highest values were attributed to sphalerite and galena mineralisation occurring within quartz veins which locally transect the schist. Intense circular anomalies (No's 3 & 15) interpreted as magnetite rich olivine basalt plugs, similar to others found on KI.</p>
<p>GEOPEKO LTD EL 15/66</p>		<p>Regional Mapping Aeromagnetics and radiometrics were flown with follow-up ground magnetics carried out. A test infra-red scanning survey was flown over part of the area. Reconnaissance bedrock geochem sampling programs over magnetic and other targets including percussion drilling of two magnetic anomalies MA 11 (91.4m) and MA 10 (51.82m). Grid-based auger soil sampling.</p>	<p>Five areas of interest were defined:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bold Head granite contact (INV 4, 16 & 17). This area was considered prospective due to the presence of spotted shales and tremolite hornfels within the eastern sediments. Soil sample results in the area contained anomalous W but generally poor base metal values, best values being 510ppm Cu, 85ppm Pb and 460ppm Zn. The tremolite hornfels rock consists almost entirely of radiating laths of tremolite, and is considered to represent a re-mobilised and metamorphosed siliceous carbonate rich horizon. The Grassy River Fault in the area is a wide zone of brecciated and re-cemented silica. 2. N-S magnetic linears (MA 6, INV 9 & 10). Auger drilling returned no geochemically anomalous results (best 120ppm Cu, 60ppm Pb and 170ppm Zn). The magnetic feature considered due to magnetite content variation of the sediments. May prove a good marker horizon within the stratigraphy. 3. Circular magnetic feature (MA 11). Percussion drilling returned sediments with no anomalous geochemistry. Magnetic interpretation of a deep seated

			<p>intrusive body. Peak auger geochem was 45ppm Cu and 130ppm Zn. Auger and percussion drilling to test MA 10 encountered hornfelsed pyritic siltstones and shales with "no economic potential," no assay results are sighted.</p> <p>4. Ireland's Farm (INV 15). Jacro augering of a lateritic ironstone returned peak analyses of 140ppm Cu, 60ppm Pb and 230ppm Zn.</p> <p>5. Barrier Creek. Discontinuous quartz veins containing PB, Zn, As, Ag and Au occur at the Barrier Creek workings. Mineralisation does not extend into the sedimentary host rocks and was considered uneconomic.</p>
New Mount Costigan Mines LTD, 1967- (68-497, 68-530)		<p>Regional geological survey. Stream sediment geochemical survey. Bouger Gravity survey. Prospect-scale geological, geochemical and geophysical surveying in areas of interest. Exploratory shallow diamond drilling. Induced Polarisation surveys in selected areas.</p>	<p>335 stream sediment samples showed very low background results: 5-10ppm Cu, 10-20ppm Pb and 15-30ppm Zn. The only significant anomaly occurred at Porky Creek (25ppm Cu, 90ppm Pb and 110ppm Zn). The regional bouger gravity survey showed lower anomalies in the north than in the south, indicating the north is probably dominantly underlain by granite. High NW-SE trending values in the Pegarah area coincide with gabbroic bodies. Soil sampling surveys carried out in conjunction with IP surveys returned no anomalous results. Excessive deep weathering (up to 300 feet) together with heavy clay was suspected to account for notably flat stream sediment and soil geochemistry. Strong IP anomalies occur along the gabbro-sediment contact over a distance of 5000 feet in the "Ireland's Farm" area. Two diamond drill holes at the Ireland's Farm prospect showed the IP anomalies to be due to pyrite in the sediments. Assay results returned peak values of 700ppm Cu, 200ppm Pb, 400ppm Zn and 80ppm Mo in pyritic (to 10%) carbonaceous shale. Of possible interest is feldspar porphyry intruded into the sediments, which was intersected while drilling.</p>
GEOPEKO LTD EL 18/72		<p>Geophysical review. Ground follow-up</p>	<p>Four spot highs identified and interpreted as olivine basalt plugs. Linear magnetic highs were confirmed to be due to magnetite increase within biotite mica schists and quartzites.</p>
GEOPEKO LTD EL 39/80	Mt. Carbine style vein swarm scheelite deposit.	<p>Scout and grid auger soil sampling. Ground magnetics and self potential</p>	<p>No analyses for Au. No significant self potential or ground magnetics anomalies found. Considered a northern extension of the Grassy River Fault and the possibility of a westward subsurface extension of the Devonian-Carboniferous Mt. Council Granite would satisfy the geological and structural conditions envisaged for the formation of a mineralised vein swarm deposit in the Reekara area. Known presence of mineralised quartz-tourmaline veins in Reekara area.</p>
GEOPEKO LTD EL 54/89	Gold related to the Grassy Fault. Silica sands.	<p>Water sampling for assay by the Huminex method. Limited soil sampling.</p>	<p>Results considered uneconomic. Elevated base metal soil results were considered spurious due to fertiliser contamination (1000 to 2360ppm Zn with 190 to 784ppm Pb and 259 to</p>

		Rock chip sampling.	451ppm Cu associated). Water sampling results were very low. Silica sands potential was reviewed, results considered uneconomic.
North Exploration 1993-94 (94-3557)	McArthur River style Pb- Zn	Review of previous exploration Geological compilation and mapping Rock chip sampling Gravity and Ground Magnetic survey's Geophysical interpretation by D. Leaman	Rock chip geochemistry returned no anomalous results, peak analyses being 185ppm Cu, 340ppm Zn, 44 Pb and 52ppm As. Cu, Co and to a lesser extent Ni, reflect lithology with more elevated values from meta basalts and meta gabbros. Geophysical interpretation found the gravity and magnetic fields to be dominated by the effects of the Devonian Grassy-Sea Elephant Granite. Cusps of the granite intruding Precambrian sediments were interpreted. These cusps may have exploration significance, presumably for Sn-W mineralisation. Gravity and magnetic data do not support the hypothesis of a substantial depositional sub-basin within the Precambrian sedimentary sequence. Regional gravity data indicates that the regional NNW trending Grassy River Fault is intersected by a major E-W fault just north of Pegarah.

4.0 Exploration Philosophy

Exploration by Pacific-Nevada within Currie EL 9/97 is focused upon the Mary Hall Zone, as defined by Morritt (1997). The Mary Hall Zone comprises the Mesoproterozoic West Coast Metasediments, which are probable correlates of the Rocky Cape Group and similar to the Arthur Metamorphic Complex (AMC) of mainland Tasmania, and the West Coast Granites. TMI imagery suggests that the zone has rotated counter-clockwise from the north-northeast orientation observed for the AMC to its northerly orientation (Morritt, 1997). Proterozoic rocks such of those in the Mary Hall Zone are known world-wide to host profitable orebodies. For example Homestake at Lead, South Dakota, USA (160 Mt @ 8g/t Au), Selwyn, Queensland, Australia (4.6Mt @ 5.2g/t Au & 2.05% Cu).

The King Island Focal Structure is interpreted as a primary crustal feature, which transects the eastern side of Currie EL 9/97, passing through the center of the Mary Hall Zone and extends southeast almost as far as Hobart on mainland Tasmania. The world-class orebodies of the Hellyer Zn-Pb-Ag-Au-Cu and Mt. Bischoff Sn deposits occur within the King Island Focal Structure. Other world-class orebodies in Tasmania have an obvious spatial relationship to other focal structures identified by Morritt (1997). Based on this interpretation, there is clear potential for the discovery of world-class orebodies associated with the King Island FS within the Mary Hall Zone.

Potential targets include:-

- Proterozoic iron-formation Au (Homestake Model)
- Proterozoic iron-formation Cu-Au pipes (Selwyn/Starra Model)
- Proterozoic sediment-hosted Cu (eg. Kuperschiefer/White Pine Model)

5.0 Known Mineralisation

Known mineralisation on King Island primarily consists of tin and tungsten skarn and vein deposits. The best examples occur at the Dolphin and Bold Head W-Sn deposits (production of 60,000 tonnes WO₃ since 1937), which formed by metasomatic replacement of carbonaceous rocks during Early Carboniferous granitoid intrusion. Sn-W vein and alluvial workings occur over the island, particularly in the north east near Reekara. Gold and base metal workings are also known, although no commercial production has been recorded from these. The base metal mineralisation is manifest in sulphide bands associated with quartz-vein lodes within both the West Coast and East Coast Metasediments. The best known example of this style of mineralisation occurs at Barrier Creek, where quartz-sulphide lodes have assayed 3.86% Pb, 3.74% Zn, 0.02% Cu, 10.88% As, 2ozs. 6dwt. 12grs Ag and 0ozs. 1dwt. 7grs Au. Alluvial gold is known from numerous drainages over the island.

There are currently no known significant occurrences of gold or base metals within Currie EL9/97. An area of sulphide alteration is known at Pearshape Quarry.

6.0 Exploration Activities by Pacific-Nevada

Pacific-Nevada's exploration within Currie EL 9/97 was focused on regional stream sediment sampling, as well as regional geological mapping and rock chip sampling within the Mary Hall Zone. Work was carried out during 3 field days in late June. Most sample sites were readily accessed by vehicle using all-weather public and private roads.

6.1 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING

Stream sediment sampling comprised bulk (BLEG analysis, 18 samples), -80# sediments (18 samples) and panned concentrates (17 samples). Sampling of many drainages was difficult, especially in northern part of the area, as stream flows were low and sediment consisted of thick organic-rich top soil and peat. In these cases, panned concentrate sampling was not possible. Overall, the quality of stream sediment samples was poor to moderate due to the high level of weathering and contamination from soil and aeolian Quaternary sediments.

6.2 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND ROCK CHIP SAMPLING

Comprehensive geological mapping and rock chip sampling was not possible over most inland areas because of limited outcrop, which where present was located in sharply incised creek beds and banks. Outcrop is particularly sparse in the northern portion of Currie EL 9/97, where superficial deposits cover almost the entire area. However, quarries and rock float dug up during agricultural activities allowed some rock chip sampling and mapping in this otherwise impossible area. A total of 10 rock chip samples were collected.

6.3 RESULTS

Stream sediment and rock chip assay results for the regional reconnaissance programs were of a low order. Stream sediment samples in particular were low order when compared to surveys carried out by Pacific Nevada on mainland Tasmania. This is suspected to be due to a combination of deep bedrock weathering and dilution by superficial deposits. Most previous explorers on King Island have made similar conclusions. No highly anomalous results were obtained from rock chip samples.

The best results from the exploration program include:-

- 53ppb Au with 183ppm As in rock chip from the sulphide-bearing Pearshape Quarry
- 89ppm Cu and 179ppm Zn in -80# from the Seal River
- 9.31ppm Cu with 16.7ppm Zn in bulk (/BLEG) from the Seal River
- 134ug Au in pan concentrate from the Sea Elephant River
- 43ug Au in pan concentrate from the Sea Elephant River.

7.0 Proposed Exploration:

Exploration during the second year of tenure of EL 9/97 is expected to involve follow-up work and further assessment of prospective areas defined during 1998. This is likely to include focused stream sediment, rock chip and geological mapping, grid-based soil and geophysical surveys and possible drilling depending on results on priority of targets.

8.0 Expenditure

Geology	\$24,073
Geophysics - air	571
Administration	2,464
Total Expenditure	\$27,109

NB: Geochemical expenditure is included within the Geology category.

9.0 References

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- WALDRON, H.M; BROWN, A.V and KEAYS, R.R. 1993. Geological setting and petrochemistry of Eocambrian-Cambrian volcano-sedimentary sequences from southeast King Island: Report Mineral Resources Tasmania 1993/28.

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APPENDIX 1
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SAMPLE LOCATION
AND
ANALYTICAL DATA TABLES
12-12-97 TO 12-12-98

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Pacific Nevada Mining Pty. Ltd. November 1998

80#	East (AMG)	North (AMG)	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	Fe	Mn	Co	As
6130702	239180	5559810	-1	22	10	51	9	2.37	549	12	14
6130703	238420	5559570	-1	14	6	70	13	2.97	423	9	8
6130704	238370	5559660	3	27	11	100	10	1.19	85	3	6
6130705	238430	5556280	-1	9	3	14	5	0.86	196	-2	-1
6130706	238330	5559220	-1	89	6	179	45	2.18	227	18	10
6130707	238300	5559180	22	24	8	55	27	3.05	315	7	7
6130708	239430	5561420	1	32	9	42	25	1.08	193	6	2
6130709	239320	5561680	1	5	-3	10	7	0.5	55	-2	-1
6130715	240850	5580910	1	5	6	22	9	3.58	170	2	28
6130717	234760	5581660	1	7	11	37	10	3	111	4	2
6130718	237900	5578720	1	11	10	32	6	2.06	100	2	5
6130720	242640	5577950	-1	18	12	45	12	1.87	239	4	6
6130721	242680	5577920	-1	13	6	40	11	1.44	482	7	2
6130722	234830	5580310	-1	17	29	96	22	6.6	433	17	27
6130729	242090	5575100	-1	34	13	36	8	1.54	131	2	4
6130821	241860	5559110	-1	16	11	62	24	2.25	537	8	3
6130828	237080	5568160	-1	11	6	24	4	0.86	254	-2	4
7030701	242080	5576080	-1	15	7	50	8	1.57	516	6	3
7030800	240620	5567080	-1	9	6	19	8	0.91	624	2	2

Bulk	East (AMG)	North (AMG)	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn
6120702	239180	5559810	1.2	0.62	-0.3	1.8
6120703	238420	5559570	2	0.34	0.3	2.1
6120704	238360	5558660	4.1	6.77	0.3	4.7
6120705	238460	5555280	2.1	0.4	-0.3	0.8
6120706	238300	5558200	0.1	9.31	-0.3	16.7
6120707	238220	5558180	0.36	1.2	0.9	2
6120708	239420	5561420	0.72	3.25	0.4	4.8
6120709	239320	5561580	3.62	0.98	0.7	1.8
6120715	240850	5580900	2.4	0.47	-0.3	2.6
6120717	234760	5581660	2.37	0.62	-0.3	5
6120718	237900	5578720	1.79	0.33	-0.3	2.8
6120720	242640	5577950	2.3	0.12	-0.3	1.6
6120721	242680	5577920	0.5	0.4	-0.3	2.6
6120722	234830	5580310	1.97	1.66	5.5	22
6120728	237470	5598740	3.57	0.25	-0.3	0.9
6120729	242090	5575100	4.86	0.32	-0.3	1
6120800	240620	5567080	2.8	0.2	-0.3	1.1
6120819	241860	5559110	3.2	0.08	-0.3	1.8

Pancon	East (AMG)	North (AMG)	Au
6110703	238420	5559570	-1
6110706	238460	5555280	-1
6110707	238300	5558200	-1
6110708	238220	5558180	-1
6110709	239420	5561420	-1
6110710	239320	5561580	-1
6110714	241000	5580800	-1
6110717	242640	5577950	134
6110718	242680	5577920	-1
6110722	237470	5556420	-1
6110723	242090	5575100	43
6110800	240620	5567080	-1
6110819	241860	5559110	-1

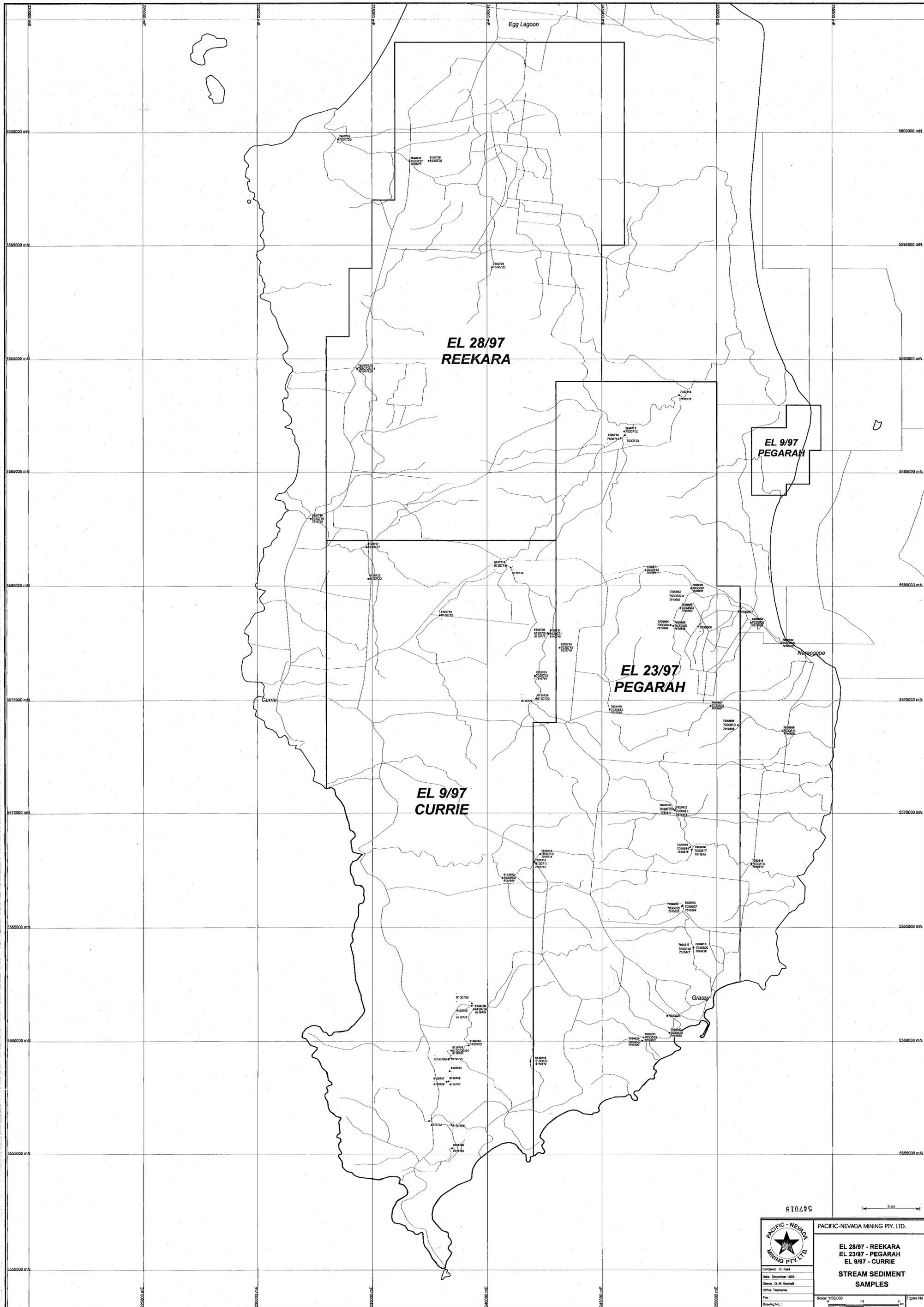
APPENDIX - EL09/97

Rock	East (AMG)	North (AMG)	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Ba	Co	Fe	Ca	K	Mg	Mn	Na	P	Ti	Zr	Ni
6140700	239110	5559860	13	10	-50	7	-5	25	55	-5	12100	50	3800	380	68	150	-30	202	13	11
6140701	239110	5559860	31	25	-50	44	-5	49	58	-5	12400	100	3900	360	57	150	-30	155	13	-10
6140702	239110	5559860	53	62	50	31	-5	183	83	-5	60700	200	4900	690	38	200	400	222	28	11
6140703	238420	5559570	-1	16	20	79	-5	36	535	-5	54300	600	30900	18100	339	9600	350	2320	169	-10
6140704	238370	5559660	2	22	-50	91	-5	36	826	8	56800	400	37100	7760	320	1900	250	3170	161	22
6140707	232300	5582850	-1	15	30	54	-5	29	486	-5	31000	12000	44500	7380	424	17900	700	3330	103	-10
6140708	238200	5578640	-1	-5	-50	17	-5	11	735	-5	19900	350	29800	1940	93	4200	50	2280	93	-10
6140709	242640	5577950	-1	-5	-50	29	-5	-10	377	-5	23700	800	15500	3550	272	21000	200	1700	114	-10
6140718	242090	5575200	-1	54	25	46	-5	29	531	-5	34500	1000	31600	7670	206	1300	200	2930	202	10
7540800	238565	5560360	-1	53	25	79	-5	66	428	12	46800	800	30100	11100	218	3700	450	2600	152	26
7540801	238540	5560360	10	33	-50	87	-5	44	458	12	42900	900	30000	11700	351	2950	350	2950	146	29
7540802	238515	5560350	2	10	-50	34	-5	35	705	-5	16500	650	32900	4740	100	13800	150	2820	146	-10
7540803	238490	5560345	29	21	30	45	-5	83	645	-5	29000	600	34300	6700	151	5900	200	2720	148	13
7540804	238465	5560340	49	11	30	34	-5	186	680	-5	22200	650	38400	5490	118	7900	150	2860	150	-10
7540805	238440	5560340	6	8	-50	23	-5	23	640	-5	14200	500	36700	4370	64	14600	100	2880	186	-10
7540806	238415	5560345	9	17	25	47	-5	39	665	-5	24600	850	38000	6340	144	12300	300	2610	173	11
7540807	238390	5560345	15	17	20	34	-5	34	665	-5	20000	350	36700	4460	102	10800	150	2690	186	12
7540808	238365	5560345	9	15	-50	26	-5	21	626	-5	19000	900	35100	4500	1103	14600	150	2630	202	11
7540809	238340	5560348	22	11	25	16	-5	33	659	-5	12100	600	35300	3270	53	11100	100	2370	169	-10
7540810	238315	5560348	5	15	-50	23	-5	54	661	-5	21400	250	40500	5400	87	9600	200	3130	214	-10
7540811	238290	5560345	22	13	-50	24	-5	54	483	-5	20000	400	29600	3410	117	1650	150	1840	137	-10
7540812	238265	5560345	45	14	45	37	-5	114	345	-5	16400	150	22500	2670	40	2650	100	2400	146	-10
7540813	238284	5560347	4	33	-50	20	-5	30	720	-5	13000	400	33800	2720	86	7300	50	4140	144	-10
7540814	238279	5560347	8	233	25	168	-5	48	300	25	41200	2700	10600	9880	383	26800	150	15600	69	51
7540815	238380	5560345	54	11	-50	33	-5	40	934	-5	19800	100	58500	6460	76	3950	50	3650	266	10

54701C

APPENDIX - EL09/97

Soil	East (AMG)	North (AMG)	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Ba	Co	Ni	Fe	P	Mo	Sb	U	V	Bi	Cd
6150500	238900	5560250	2	39	30	115	-3	43	472	6	28	62000	200	-10	17	-100	106	-20	-2
6150501	238850	5560250	1	25	35	88	-3	40	424	-5	25	53100	150	-10	-10	-100	113	-20	-2
6150502	238800	5560250	-1	32	25	132	-3	36	488	5	16	57200	100	-10	-10	-100	99	-20	-2
6150503	238750	5560250	-1	34	50	103	-3	30	428	-5	19	61100	250	-10	10	-100	93	-20	-2
6150504	238700	5560250	2	17	40	85	-3	23	709	-5	13	39100	100	-10	-10	-100	54	-20	-2
6150505	238675	5560250	-1	19	35	62	-3	21	537	-5	-10	34700	100	-10	-10	-100	90	-20	-2
6150506	238650	5560250	-1	-5	35	20	-3	25	645	-5	-10	8900	100	-10	11	-100	47	-20	-2
6150507	238625	5560250	-1	8	25	39	-3	32	579	-5	-10	22700	100	-10	-10	-100	48	-20	-2
6150508	238600	5560250	1	13	80	62	-3	-10	868	-5	-10	24400	200	-10	10	-100	50	-20	-2
6150509	238575	5560250	-1	19	35	68	-3	30	792	-5	11	37700	100	-10	-10	-100	52	-20	-2
6150510	238550	5560250	35	10	130	32	-3	26	782	-5	-10	13600	1000	-10	-10	-100	119	-20	-2
6150511	238525	5560250	3	78	50	120	-3	26	451	-5	16	71300	150	-10	-10	-100	109	-20	-2
6150512	238500	5560250	8	43	30	67	-3	44	455	-5	12	53200	100	-10	13	-100	102	-20	-2
6150513	238475	5560250	2	-5	40	14	-3	29	486	-5	-10	8600	100	-10	-10	-100	24	-20	-2
6150514	238450	5560250	2	-5	35	23	-3	24	786	-5	-10	12700	100	-10	11	-100	52	-20	-2
6150515	238425	5560250	4	-5	25	17	-3	16	648	-5	-10	11300	150	-10	-10	-100	54	-20	-2
6150516	238400	5560250	15	-5	-20	21	-3	28	633	-5	-10	19800	50	-10	10	-100	71	-20	-2
6150517	238375	5560250	4	12	30	50	-3	22	524	-5	18	18500	150	-10	12	-100	50	-20	-2
6150518	238350	5560250	7	14	35	51	-3	17	781	-5	-10	22900	50	-10	-10	-100	59	-20	-2
6150519	238325	5560250	2	11	20	63	-3	33	822	-5	-10	22100	100	-10	-10	-100	66	-20	-2
6150520	238300	5560250	-1	-5	-20	29	-3	20	668	-5	-10	16200	100	-10	12	-100	52	-20	-2
6150521	238275	5560250	7	6	25	63	-3	19	477	29	13	16600	250	-10	12	-100	33	-20	-2
6150522	238250	5560250	6	10	-20	22	-3	26	402	-5	-10	23100	150	-10	-10	-100	51	-20	-2
6150523	238225	5560250	-1	22	25	71	-3	69	167	43	15	188400	1000	-10	10	-100	68	-20	-2
6150524	238200	5560250	-1	17	-20	34	-3	33	754	-5	-10	45700	150	-10	-10	-100	81	-20	-2
6150525	238150	5560250	-1	7	-20	20	-3	20	663	-5	-10	19500	250	-10	-10	-100	66	-20	-2
6150526	238100	5560250	1	9	25	31	-3	15	519	-5	-10	15400	150	-10	-10	-100	56	-20	-2
6150527	238050	5560250	4	114	-20	77	-3	28	692	-5	-10	37100	150	-10	12	-100	72	-20	-2
6150528	238000	5560250	1	41	50	106	-3	32	552	7	20	33800	500	-10	-10	-100	63	-20	-2

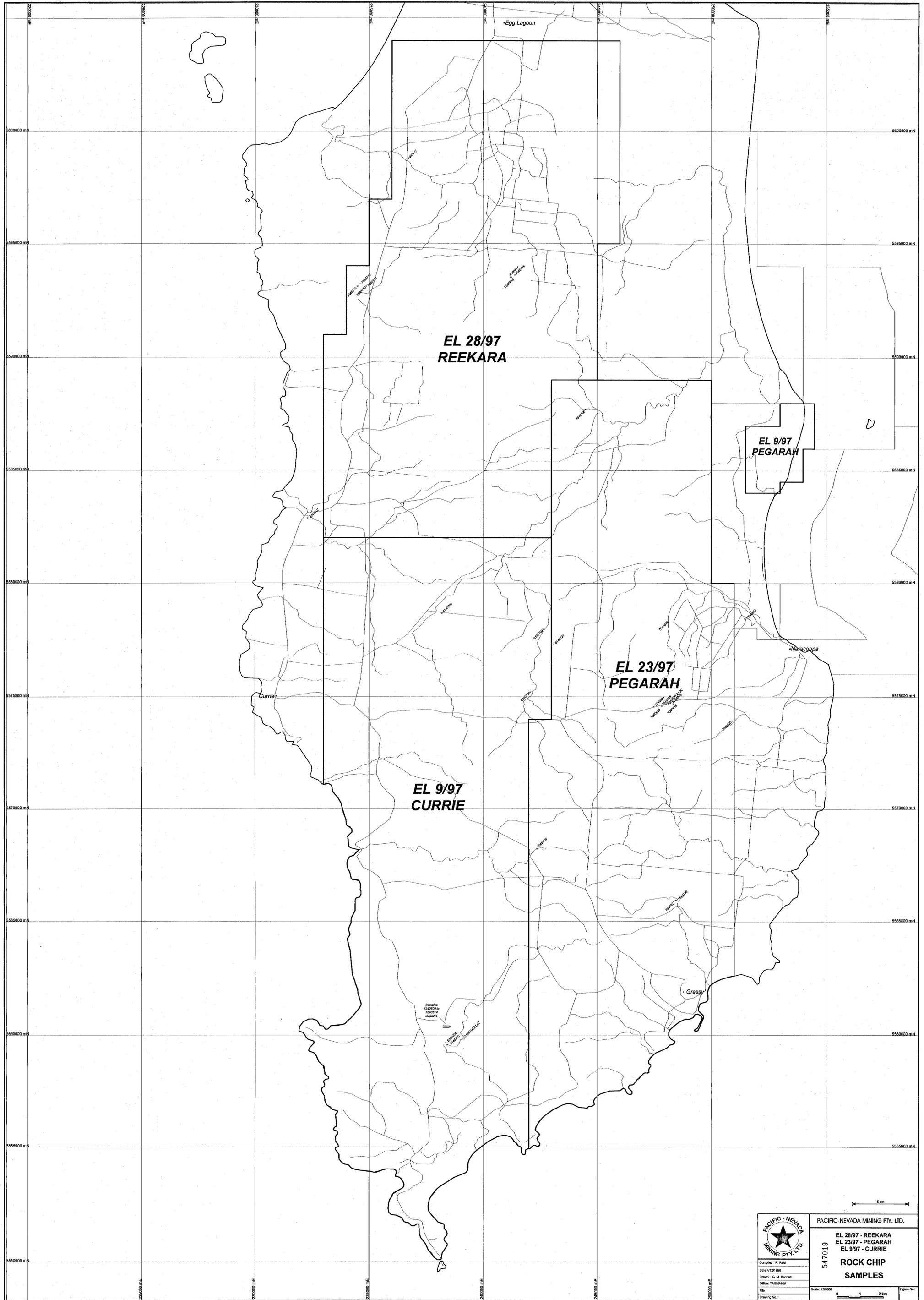


547018

6 cm

	PACIFIC-NEVADA MINING PTY. LTD.	
	EL 28/97 - REEKARA EL 23/97 - PEGARAH EL 9/97 - CURRIE	
	STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES	
	Scale: 1:50,000	Figure No.
	0 10 20	

PLATE 1



	PACIFIC-NEVADA MINING PTY. LTD.	
	EL 28/97 - REEKARA EL 23/97 - PEGARAH EL 9/97 - CURRIE	
	ROCK CHIP SAMPLES	
	547019	Scale: 1:50000
	Completed: R. Hill Date: 4/2/1999 Drawn: G. M. Bennett Office: TASMANIA File: Drawing No.:	Figure No.: