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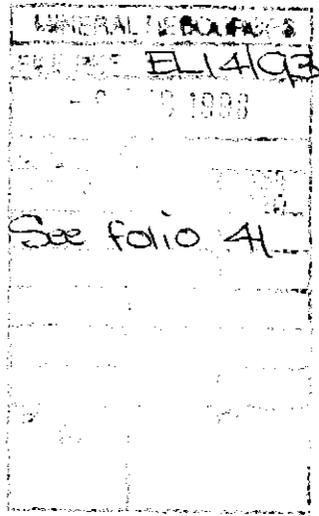
TASMANIAN BASE METALS PROJECT

EL 14/93

BASIN LAKE

Vol 1 of 1

Text and Appendix



HELD BY: RENISON LIMITED

MANAGER & OPERATOR: RGC EXPLORATION PTY LTD

**MICROFILMED**  
FICHE No.014837-

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1 December, 1998

PROSPECTS: Basin Lake, Tyndall Creek

MAP SHEETS: 1:250,000: Tyndall  
Gormanston

1:100,000: Sophia  
Franklin

GEOGRAPHIC COORDS Min East: 380 000mE  
Min North: 5349 000mN

Max East: 382 000mE  
Max North: 5357 000mN

COMMODITY(s): Zn, Pb, Cu, Au, Ag

KEY WORDS: Basin Lake, Exhalative Massive Sulphide Deposits, Tyndall Group,  
Central Volcanic Sequence, Anthony Road Andesite

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ANNUAL REPORT 1998  
RENISON LTD - EL 14/93  
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## SUMMARY

EL 14/93 - Basin Lake is located approximately 8 km south of the Henty Mine. The target at Basin Lake is a volcanic hosted massive sulphide deposit developed at the contact between the Anthony Road Andesite and the Tyndall Group, a sequence of interbedded rhyolitic - dacitic volcanoclastic sediments and lavas. This contact is a proven exhalite horizon and hosts mineralisation at Henty, Howard's Anomaly and Comstock.

Re-evaluation of the geology in the south of the EL, has shown that there is a stratigraphically lower exhalite horizon developed at the contact between the Anthony Road Andesite and the underlying Central Volcanics Sequence. An extensive sericite - pyrite alteration zone within a quartz phyric rhyolite intrusion forms the footwall to exhalite horizon. It has been intersected in three drill holes TYN011, TYN015 and BL001 and has a strike length of about 1 kilometre and a true thickness of between 75 and 135m. Massive carbonate horizons thicken away from areas of the most intense footwall alteration.

The EL is covered by extensive glacial deposits (up to 40m thick) and the geological interpretation is based on the results of subglacial diamond drilling, limited geological mapping and a Helimag survey.

The aim of the exploration program at Basin Lake is to test known exhalite horizons close to mineralising structures. Diamond drill core logging and geological mapping has been used to establish a detailed stratigraphy across each exhalite horizon. Rapid along strike changes in lithology, facies and unit thickness are considered to represent the influences of syn-volcanic faulting (growth faults) and the location of such faults is of primary importance as they are the potential pathways for mineralising fluids. The Great Lyell Fault which longitudinally bisects the EL was an active structure during Cambrian volcanism and several diamond drill holes have targeted the intersection of the exhalite horizon with the fault. The Helimag data suggests the presence of a series of E - W cross faults in the EL. Many of these faults have the potential to be mineralising structures.

EL 14/93 - Basin Lake will undergo a compulsory 50% relinquishment on January 14, 1999. It is recommended that 5 sq km in the southern half of the EL be relinquished.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

EL 14/93 - Basin Lake is held by Renison Limited and is explored by RGC Exploration, both wholly owned subsidiaries of RGC Limited. The licence is located in western Tasmania approximately 12 km north of Queenstown, and is situated on the flank of the Tyndall Range (Figure 1). It was granted on January 14, 1994 and initially had an area of 8 sq km. In January 1995 a further 3 sq km was incorporated into the EL making its present area 11 sq km.

The major access to the EL is via the Anthony Road, approximately 12 km east of the junction with the Zeehan Highway. Access within the EL is provided by a vehicular track which follows a HEC powerline close to the western edge of the EL.

The vegetation consists predominantly of buttongrass plains and light tea tree scrub with some patches of medium eucalypt forest. The area has been extensively glaciated and except for a block of about 0.5 sq km in the north of the EL, the EL is covered by glacial moraine and outwash.

The area was acquired for its potential to host Rosebery style Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag and Henty style Au mineralisation.

The EL will undergo a compulsory 50% relinquishment on January 14, 1999.

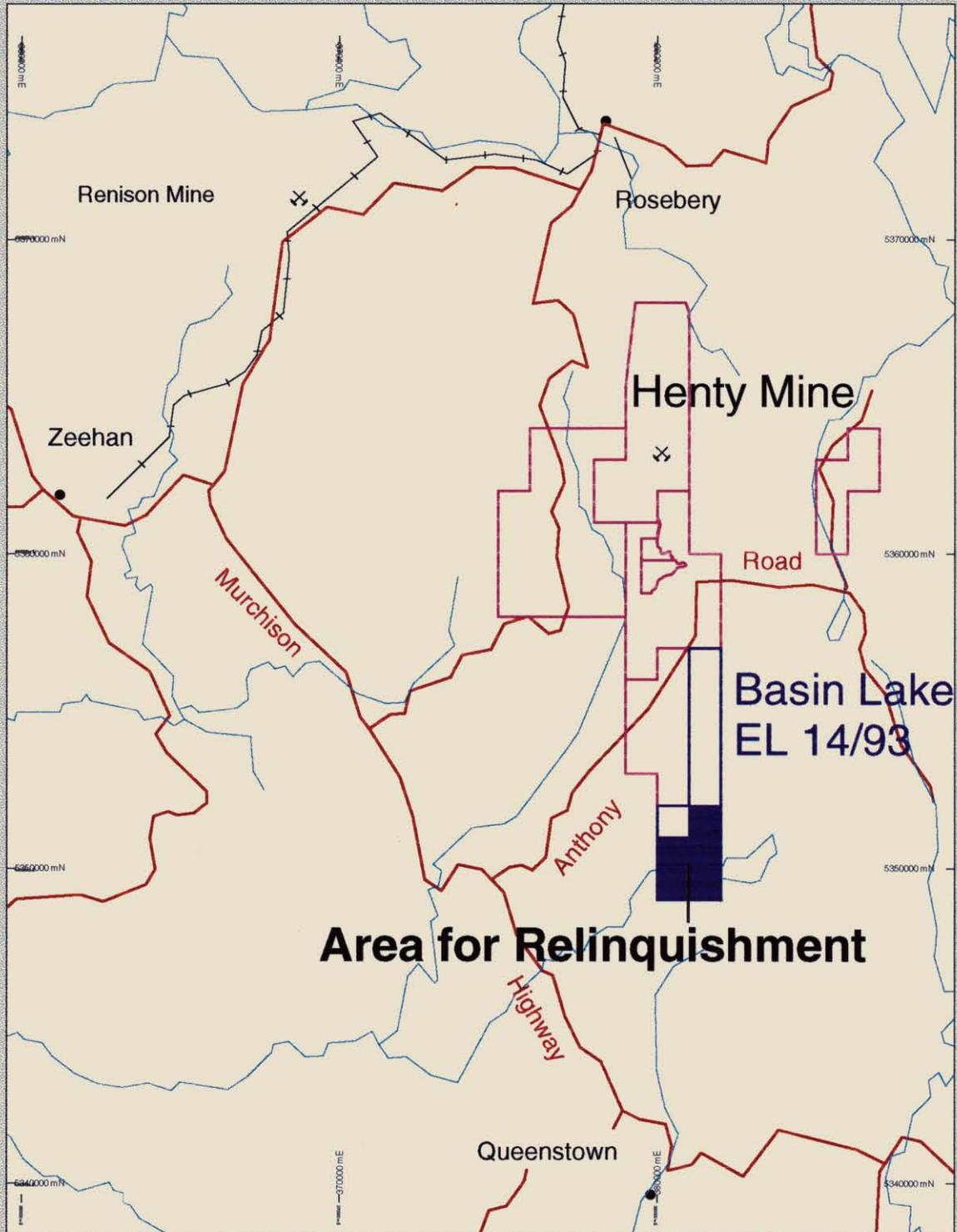
## 2. TENURE

The EL comprises: Crown Land (Deferred Forest Land)  
Crown Land  
Land Vested in HEC.

The area is partly within the South West Tasmania Australian Heritage Act - Registered Entry (South West Conservation Area).



# Figure 1. Basin Lake EL 14/93 Location Map



5 cm

### 3. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION - (Modified from Donaldson, 1993)

Exploration prior to 1983 is discussed comprehensively by Fitzgerald in Purvis et al 1983 and is presented below.

The first detailed exploration of Basin Lake was carried out by Pickands Mather between 1965 and 1971. Following an initial reconnaissance, they gridded the Mt Read Volcanics-Owen Conglomerate contact for some eleven miles north of the Mt Lyell Mine Lease and surveyed this using a dipole-dipole IP array. The strongest anomaly was located north east of Basin Lake over an area covered by glacial moraine. Two vertical holes (BL801 and BL802) were drilled to test this anomaly, the second being abandoned before reaching target. Pickands Mather ran a Turam EM survey over this zone following the inconclusive drilling, and delineated a linear anomaly just west of the IP anomaly. The response was attributed to pyritic black shales intersected in the upper part of BL801. They carried out no further work here, partly it appears because of serious drilling problems in penetrating the thick glacial over-burden.

The northern part of the Basin Lake area was covered by dipole-dipole IP surveys in 1967-68 over the East Tyndall grid, within Mt Lyell's E.L. 9/66. Two anomalous zones were outlined and two drill targets were identified. These anomalies were resurveyed by gradient array IP in 1973-74 which reaffirmed the drill target in the north western zone. In-fill grids were cut and resurveyed by gradient array IP in the following year which detailed the north west zone into five anomalies. One of these was tested by hole TYN002 drilled in 1975, but subsequent reinterpretation indicates that the anomaly has not been explained. Costeaming and a second drill hole, were recommended to test other anomalies within this zone but the program was not carried out because of budget restrictions at the time.

The rest of the Basin Lake area was pegged by Mt Lyell in 1971 as part of E.L. 41/71 but gridding and detailed exploration did not commence until 1974. The grid was initially mapped and surveyed by gradient array IP and magnetics. Primary anomalies were followed-up by soil geochemistry and infill IP surveys, and two holes (BL001 and 002) were completed in 1978 in the vicinity of the Pickands Mather drillholes. The holes intersected minor base metal mineralisation in a felsic tuffaceous sequence.

Following the results of testing at Howard's Anomaly to the north, the area was further evaluated for possible extensions to the zone. Additional dipole-dipole IP, magnetic and soil geochemistry surveys were carried out and two holes (BL003 and 004) were drilled in 1981.

The most significant result to date at Basin Lake was the discovery in BL004 of a strongly altered and pyritic sequence of epiclastics enclosing a lens of massive pyrite up to 2.5m thick. However, base metal values were low. Additional dipole-dipole IP and Genie EM surveys were carried out in 1982, along with reassaying of drill core and sulphidic outcrops for gold. Work completed after the writing of the summary above includes the drilling of two diamond drill holes and a geophysical

review. BL005 was drilled in 1984 to test the southern extension of the massive pyrite and an IP anomaly, results were negative. The other drill hole was drilled by the Mines Department in 1984 (Corbett, 1985) at the Leech Hill sericite-pyrite alteration zone and intersected minor base metal sulphide in altered andesitic volcanics (Fitzgerald and Pease, 1985).

During the 1985 to 1986 season some mapping was undertaken as well as UTEM and SIROTEM geophysical surveys. These surveys along with previous geophysical data outlined three anomalies that required follow-up work. Results for the Bradshaws Road and Leech Hill pyrite zone were discouraging (Fitzgerald and Cartwright, 1986).

In the following season, 1986/87, minor mapping, drilling and downhole EM surveys were undertaken. Drill holes TYN004 and TYN005 did not intersect any significant mineralisation and downhole EM surveys of TYN004, TYN005 and BL004 indicated that no new significant conductors were present. It was concluded that, although the Basin Lake area had been extensively covered by geophysical surveys and that the diamond drilling was quite widely spaced, it was difficult to identify any further targets for further investigation (Fitzgerald, 1987). The lease covering the Basin Lake area was relinquished in 1987.

The ground within EL 14/93 was held by an Aberfoyle - Billiton Joint Venture as EL 103/87 from 1987 until it was relinquished in April 1993. Work done included limited geological mapping, a limited ground magnetics and CSAMT survey on lines 349000N - 353000N, a gravity survey on line 350200N, and a six loop 59 line km UTEM survey (Richardson, 1993). Diamond drill hole BLD 89-3 was drilled to test a CSAMT anomaly adjacent to the Great Lyell Fault. The hole was collared in a sequence of rhyolitic to dacitic lavas and volcanoclastics (Tyndall Group) and intersected the Great Lyell Fault at 358.6m. A base metal poor alteration zone with disseminated pyrite was intersected from 130 to 230m and was considered to be the source of the CSAMT anomaly. The downhole EM survey of BLD 89-3 by Billiton indicated the presence of an off hole conductor centred around 210m. The hole was later resurveyed by Aberfoyle and the anomaly confirmed. However revaluation of the data suggested that it may be due to a surface conductor tested by drillhole BL002 and no further work was recommended.

EL 14/93 was acquired by RGC after a successful tender for ETA 323. The EL was granted on the 14<sup>th</sup> January 1994.

The work completed by RGC Exploration in EL 14/93 - Basin Lake includes the following:-

January 1994 - January 1995 (Vicary, 1994)

- 1) Geological Mapping at 1:5000 and 1:1000 scale,
- 2) Relogging of old drillholes,
- 3) Drilling of 3 diamond drill holes (TYN006, 007 and 008),
- 4) Down hole EM survey of TYN006 and 007,
- 5) 13 lines of Ground Magnetics, and
- 6) 50 rock chip samples from TYN006, 007 and 008 were analysed.

January 1995 - January 1996 (Vicary, 1995):-

- 1) Drilling of 4 diamond drill holes (TYN009, 010, 011 and 012),
- 2) A Self Potential Survey near BL001,
- 3) A Helimag Survey,
- 4) Down hole EM surveys of holes TYN008 to TYN012, and
- 5) 315 split core samples from various drill holes were analysed.

January 1996 - January 1997 (Vicary, 1996):-

- 1) Drilling of 3 diamond drill holes (TYN013, 014, and 015),
- 2) Relogging of BLD89-3, BL001 and BL002,
- 3) Reprocessing of Helimag data,
- 4) 8 carbonate samples assayed for oxygen and carbon isotopes,
- 5) 7 carbonate samples analysed by ICP/NAA analysis,
- 6) 407 split core samples from various drill holes were analysed.

January 1997 - January 1998 (Vicary, Dauth and Elliston, 1997):-

- 1) Drilling of 1 diamond drill hole (TYN016),
- 2) 43 core samples from TYN011 and TYN015 analysed for a lithogeochemical and alteration study,
- 3) 11 Lithogeochemical samples of various rhyolites were analysed by NAA and XRF,
- 4) 6 Carbonate samples analysed for carbon and oxygen isotopes,
- 5) 6 pyrite samples analysed for sulphur isotopes,
- 6) 5 samples analysed for lead isotopes,
- 7) Drill holes TYN013, TYN014 and BLD89-3 surveyed by DHEM.

#### 4. WORK COMPLETED

in the period January 1997 - January 1998 the work completed in EL 14/93 - Basin Lake includes the following:-

- 1) Nine samples from TYN016 analysed by NAA, XRF and AAS.

#### 5. RESULTS

##### 5.1 Drill Hole Core Geochemistry

###### 5.1.1 TYN016 Lithochemistry

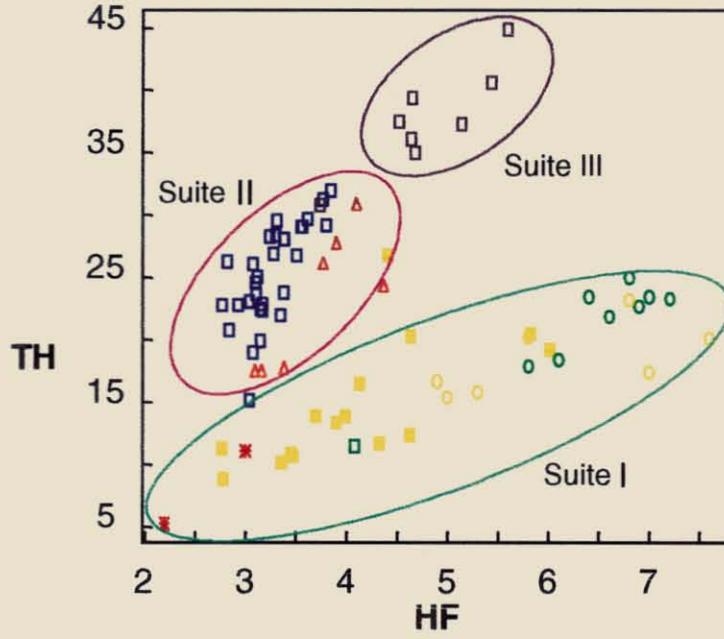
Nine samples were collected from drill hole TYN016 and analysed for a variety of elements by NAA, XRF and AAS. The results are tabulated in Appendix 1.

These analyses have been combined with the Basin Lake data base (see Vicary, Dauth and Elliston, 1997 Appendices 3 and 4) and are presented on the following plots.

A plot of Th verses Hf (Figure 2) clearly shows how the volcanics in the Basin Lake area can be subdivided into three distinct suites. The samples from TYN016 plot exclusively as Suite I, implying that the hole intersected only Central Volcanic Sequence correlates. This contrasts with the interpretation presented in Vicary et al, 1997 which suggested that the hole intersected the contact between the Anthony Road Andesite and the Central Volcanic Sequence.

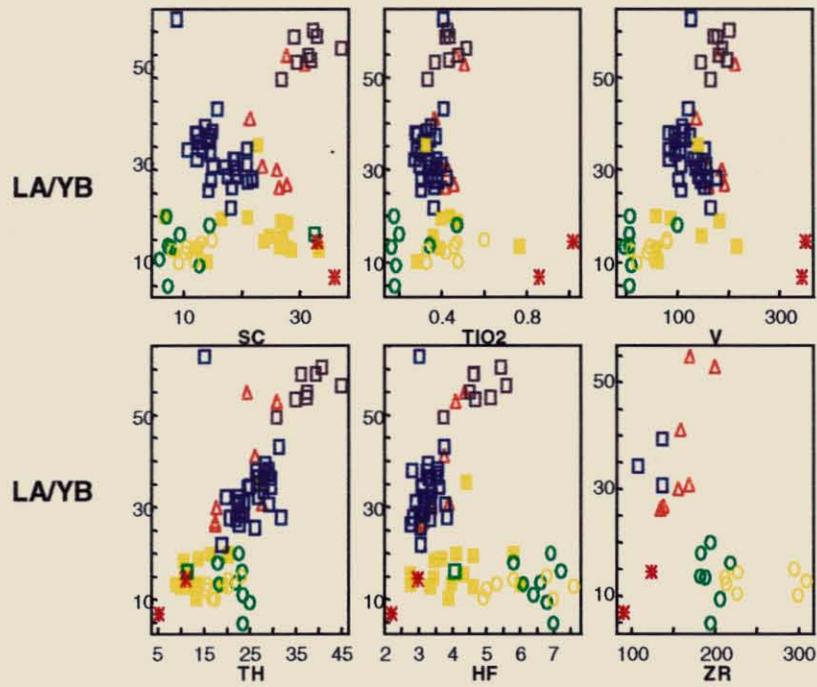
The two basalt dykes from TYN016 can be clearly differentiated from Suite III basalts by its low La/Yb ratios (Figure 3) and are probably Suite I correlates. The dykes possibly represent feeders to over lying basaltic formations. The Spillway Basalt and the Howards Basalt are possible lithochemical correlates.

Figure 2. TYN016 Lithogeochemistry. Th verses Hf



Suite 1	Tyndall Group Rhyolite Tyndall Group Dacite CVC CVC - TYN016 CVC (Basalt) - TYN016	Open Green Circle Open Green Square Solid Yellow Square Open Yellow circle Red Star
Suite 2	Anthony Road Basin Lake Porphyry	Open Orange Triangle Open Blue Squares
Suite 3	Target Horizon	Open Purple Squares

Figure 3. TYN016 Litho geochemistry. La/Yb verses various elements



<b>Suite 1</b>	Tyndall Group Rhyolite Tyndall Group Dacite CVC CVC - TYN016 CVC (Basalt) - TYN016	Open Green Circle Open Green Square Solid Yellow Square Open Yellow circle Red Star
<b>Suite 2</b>	Anthony Road Andesite Basin Lake Porphyry	Open Orange Triangle Open Blue Squares
<b>Suite 3</b>	Target Horizon	Open Purple Squares

## 6. DISCUSSION

Since 1994 RGC has drilled 11 holes totalling 5026.9m within EL 14/93. The first two holes TYN006 and TYN007 (see Figure 4) tested carbonate horizons within the Lower Tyndall Group along strike of weak to moderate base metal mineralisation at Howard's Anomaly. The carbonate horizons are characterised by high  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values that range from 15.4 to 18.5 ‰, lack of Eu enrichment and low base metal abundances. They are considered to represent the low temperature distal equivalents of massive sulphide mineralisation which occurs within the Lower Tyndall Group at Henty and Comstock. These two holes have effectively sterilised the Tyndall Group - Anthony Road Andesite contact( - the Henty Horizon) to the north of the Whitham Bluff Fault to a depth of about 450 m and it is considered unlikely that significant mineralisation will be discovered by testing the horizon at greater depths.

The majority of the diamond drill holes have targeted the strike extent of a zone of weak mineralisation intersected by previous explorers in drill holes (BL001:-4.5m at 0.46% Zn and 0.13% Pb from 296 to 300.5m and 4.5m at 0.44% Zn and 0.11% Pb from 303.5 to 308m and BLD89-3) to the south of the Whitham Bluff Fault. The drilling program has confirmed that the sequence is west facing and the following stratigraphy has been established:-

Youngest	Anthony Road Andesite
	Target Horizon
	Basin Lake Porphyry
Oldest	Central Volcanic Sequence.

The Anthony Road Andesite is a complex sequence of interbedded andesitic lavas and intrusives with lesser amounts of black siltstone, andesitic volcanoclastic sediments, reworked hyaloclastite sediments and massive carbonate. It is possible that the Anthony Road Andesite was deposited in a elongate sub-basin with two cross structures, the Hamilton Moraine Fault and the Newton Creek Fault, defining the basin margins.

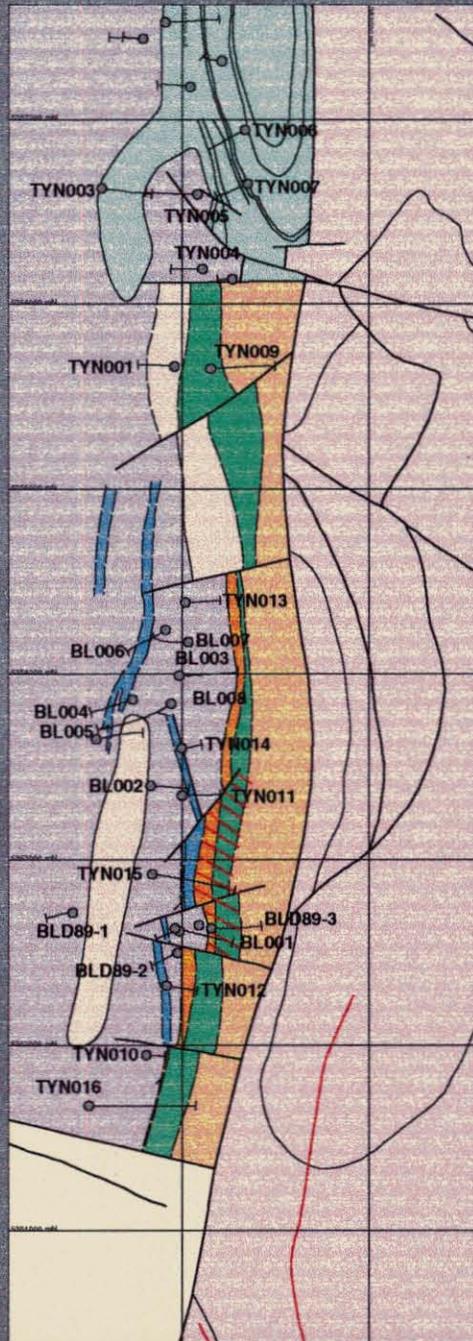
The Target Horizon is a chemically distinct sequence of andesitic to dacitic lavas and intrusives that is interbedded with dacitic volcanoclastic sediments of the underlying Central Volcanic Sequence and varying proportions of carbonate horizons. The lavas and intrusives are characterised by high La/Yb ratios and are compositionally equivalent to Suite III rocks (Crawford, Corbett and Everard, 1992).

A major quartz - feldspar phyric rhyolite, the Basin Lake Porphyry generally underlies the target Horizon. It is chemically distinct from abundant rhyolitic lavas and intrusives that occur in the overlying Tyndall Group and is more compositionally similar to Suite II rocks (ie. Anthony Road Andesite) than to the Tyndall Group rhyolites which belong to Suite I.

The lowest stratigraphic unit in the EL is the Central Volcanic Sequence. This is a complex sequence of interbedded feldspar phyric dacitic volcanoclastic sediments



# FIGURE 4. BASIN LAKE GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

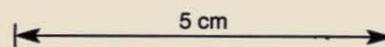


-  Owen conglomerate
-  Tyndall Group
-  Anthony road andesite
-  Black siltstone
-  Target horizon
-  Unassigned (possible target horizon)
-  Rhyolite intrusive
-  Central volcanics sequence
-  Undifferentiated cambrian volcanic rocks
-  Sericite - pyrite alteration

1km



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and dacitic lavas and intrusives. Lithochemical studies show that they have Suite I affinities. Minor amygdaloidal basaltic intrusives can occur within the central Volcanic Sequence.

Massive carbonate horizons occur at several stratigraphic horizons throughout the sequence. The lowest stratigraphic position they have been identified is in the Target Horizon. They occur at numerous levels within the Anthony Road Andesite and two distinct levels have been identified within the Lower Tyndall Group. It is suggested that carbonate deposition was initiated during deposition of the Suite III Target Horizon rocks in the early phase of basin development.

Suite III rocks commonly have phenocrysts of olivine, clinopyroxene and chromite and are compositionally more primitive than Suite I and Suite II rocks. This suggests that deposition of Suite III formed at higher temperatures than the overlying Suite II rocks. It is suggested that the development of Suite III rocks occurred in response to high heat flows generated by the initial rifting phases of the Anthony Road Andesite basin. The high heat flows within the basin produced early massive carbonate horizons with characteristically lower  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values.

Carbonates were continuously deposited throughout the emplacement of the Anthony Road Andesite and occur as massive carbonates, matrix fillings in resedimented hyaloclastite breccias, and late stage cross cutting breccia forming veins. The carbonate horizons in the Lower Tyndall Group have the highest  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values and represent the final phases of carbonate deposition of the Comstock Tuff and overlying Upper Tyndall Group rocks.

The increase in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values of the carbonates from the Target Horizon to the Lower Tyndall Group is considered to represent the influence of an evolving hydrothermal fluid. It is suggested that carbonate horizons deposited at higher stratigraphic levels reflect deposition at lower temperatures with a greater input of sea water in the system.

A major sericite - pyrite alteration zone is hosted in the Basin Lake Porphyry and forms the footwall to an inferred sea floor position defined by the presence of carbonate units in the overlying Target Horizon. The alteration zone has been tested over a strike length of about 800 m between drill holes BL001 and TYN011 and its strike length is defined by two poorly constrained cross faults (Figure 4). These faults may have been active syn-volcanic structures and focussed hydrothermal fluids.

In TYN011 and TYN015 the Basin Lake Porphyry is generally more altered at its upper and lower contacts. This may suggest that the alteration is synchronous with the intrusion of the porphyry.

Sulphur isotope data from the footwall alteration and for pyrite alteration in the overlying Target Horizon range from 0.61 to 3.88 ‰. These values are typical of low temperature barren hydrothermal systems. The carbonate horizons in the Target

Horizon have  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values that range from 10.6 ‰ directly overlying the footwall alteration zone to 12.8 ‰ in more distal zones and are indicative of low temperature sea water dominated systems. Although the apparent isotopic zonation in the Target Horizon away from the alteration zone is consistent with a temperature gradient there is insufficient data to constrain the direct relationship between the footwall alteration zone and the overlying exhalative system. However, the similarities in the sulphur isotopic values between the Target Horizon and the footwall alteration zone suggest a possible genetic link.

The isotopic data suggests that the alteration is formed by low temperature hydrothermal fluids and is consistent with the base metal poor nature of the alteration.

The exploration within EL 14/93 has failed to locate a high temperature region within the TYN011 - TYN015 alteration zone. Such a zone would be formed by hydrothermal fluids with a greater capacity for transporting significant quantities of base metals and be highly prospective for VHMS mineralisation.

Adjacent to EL 14/93 there appears to be an inferred structural repeat of the Target Horizon in EL 19/98 currently held by Goldfields Exploration. This zone was previously tested by drill holes BL005 and possibly BL004. Significantly BL004 intersected a thin unit of massive sulphide mineralisation which assayed 2m @ 475ppm Cu, 2315ppm Pb, 232ppm Zn, 57ppm Ag, 0.05ppm Au, 655ppm As and 1.7% Ba. Recent drilling by Aberfoyle (BL006, BL007 and BL008) targeted the along strike and down dip extents of this intersection. The base metal rich intersection in BL004 suggests that the alteration and mineralisation occurred at higher temperatures than the TYN011 - TYN015 alteration zone and highlights the high exploration potential of this area.

The exploration within EL14/93 has defined the base of the Anthony Road Andesite as a potential mineralised horizon. The systematic nature of the exploration has characterised the stratigraphy, lithogeochemistry and isotopic signature of this horizon and has generated a database that forms a useful tool for regional exploration and in future target identification.

## **7. RECOMMENDATIONS**

EL 14/93 is to undergo a compulsory 50% relinquishment on January 14, 1999. To date over \$1 million has been spent on exploration which has been conducted mainly in the northern half of the tenement. Only minimal exploration has been completed in the area between the Hamilton Moraine and upper reaches of the Yolande River near Lake Margaret. In lieu of the expected thick glacial cover and potential environmental restrictions within the area, 5 of the southern 6 sq km's are recommended for relinquishment (see Figure 1).

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**Appendix 1**  
**TYN016 Litho geochemistry**

TYN016 Litho geochemistry

Hole	Number	Type	From	To	AG_A	AG_N	AS_N	AU_N	BA_N	BR_N	CA_N	CE_N	CO_N
TYN016	41795	HALFCORE	100.35	100.45	1	-5	1	-5	759	-1	-1	139	-1
TYN016	41796	HALFCORE	127.90	128.05	1	-5	1	-5	1070	-1	1.4	119	10
TYN016	41797	HALFCORE	178.05	178.20	1	-5	3	-5	372	-1	1.9	105	5
TYN016	41798	HALFCORE	190.24	190.42	1	-5	3	-5	929	-1	1.1	86	6
TYN016	41799	HALFCORE	206.20	206.35	1	-5	22	-5	307	-1	3.2	95	5
TYN016	41800	HALFCORE	334.90	335.05	1	-5	1	-5	478	1	3.7	96	29
TYN016	43195	HALFCORE	341.20	341.40	1	-5	1	-5	559	-1	-1	129	3
TYN016	43196	HALFCORE	369.25	369.45	-1	-5	2	-5	638	-1	1.6	107	5
TYN016	43197	HALFCORE	388.95	389.10	1	-5	3	-5	667	-1	2.7	44	36
		Units			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
		Detection Limit			1	5	1	5	100	1	1	2	1
		Method			A101	N701							
		Laboratory			Analabs	Becquerel							

Hole	Number	Type	From	To	CR_N	CS_N	CU_A	EU_N	FE_N	HF_N	IR_N	K_N	LA_N
TYN016	41795	HALFCORE	100.35	100.45	12	5	9	1.8	2.34	6.8	-20	2.6	59.8
TYN016	41796	HALFCORE	127.90	128.05	105	7	10	1.1	4.47	5.8	-20	2.3	51.5
TYN016	41797	HALFCORE	178.05	178.20	-5	4	6	1.3	3.51	5.3	-20	1	45.5
TYN016	41798	HALFCORE	190.24	190.42	66	6	5	1	3.74	4.9	-20	2.3	36.1
TYN016	41799	HALFCORE	206.20	206.35	-5	2	8	1.5	3.05	5	-20	1.2	40.2
TYN016	41800	HALFCORE	334.90	335.05	19	8	86	1.1	6.76	3	-20	2.7	40.4
TYN016	43195	HALFCORE	341.20	341.40	6	8	8	1.3	2.02	7.6	-20	2.2	53.6
TYN016	43196	HALFCORE	369.25	369.45	83	8	22	1.3	2.22	7	-20	2	44
TYN016	43197	HALFCORE	388.95	389.10	9	9	146	1	6.82	2.2	-20	2.8	17.8
		Units			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	%	ppm
		Detection Limit			5	1	2	0.5	0.02	0.5	20	0.5	0.2
		Method			N701	N701	A101	N701	N701	N701	N701	N701	N701
		Laboratory			Becquerel	Becquerel	Analabs	Becquerel	Becquerel	Becquerel	Becquerel	Becquerel	Becquerel

TYN016 Lithochem

Hole	Number	Type	From	To	LU_N	MO_N	NA_N	P_X	PB_A	RB_N	SB_N	SC_N	SE_N	
TYN016	41795	HALFCORE	100.35	100.45	0.5	-5	2.22	731	-3	105	0.8	14.8	-5	
TYN016	41796	HALFCORE	127.90	128.05	0.5	-5	1.21	690	-3	115	0.9	12.9	-5	
TYN016	41797	HALFCORE	178.05	178.20	0.5	-5	2.93	658	-3	35	0.6	10.4	-5	
TYN016	41798	HALFCORE	190.24	190.42	0.5	-5	0.68	641	10	90	0.8	11.9	-5	
TYN016	41799	HALFCORE	206.20	206.35	0.4	5	2.74	645	19	50	1.4	10.1	-5	
TYN016	41800	HALFCORE	334.90	335.05	0.3	-5	2.36	1428	-3	125	2.4	33	-5	
TYN016	43195	HALFCORE	341.20	341.40	0.6	-5	1.43	208	-3	125	1.5	8	-5	
TYN016	43196	HALFCORE	369.25	369.45	0.6	-5	1.3	241	87	65	4	9.2	-5	
TYN016	43197	HALFCORE	388.95	389.10	0.3	-5	0.95	707	-3	100	4	36	-5	
					Units									
					ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
					Detection Limit	0.2	5	0.01	30	3	20	0.2	0.1	5
					Method	N701	N701	N701	X401	A101	N701	N701	N701	N701
					Laboratory	Becquerel	Becquerel	Becquerel	Analabs	Analabs	Becquerel	Becquerel	Becquerel	Becquerel

Hole	Number	Type	From	To	SM_N	TA_N	TE_N	TH_N	TI_X	U_N	V_X	W_N	YB_N	
TYN016	41795	HALFCORE	100.35	100.45	10.3	4	-5	23.2	3620	3	79	-2	4	
TYN016	41796	HALFCORE	127.90	128.05	8.2	2	-5	20.2	2797	4	79	-2	3.6	
TYN016	41797	HALFCORE	178.05	178.20	8.1	5	-5	15.8	2742	3	46	-2	3.4	
TYN016	41798	HALFCORE	190.24	190.42	6.5	-1	-5	16.7	2862	4	55	-2	3.5	
TYN016	41799	HALFCORE	206.20	206.35	7.8	3	-5	15.4	2522	3	42	-2	3.3	
TYN016	41800	HALFCORE	334.90	335.05	7.9	3	-5	11.1	6100	2	351	-2	2.8	
TYN016	43195	HALFCORE	341.20	341.40	9.4	-1	-5	20.1	1964	5	8	-2	4.2	
TYN016	43196	HALFCORE	369.25	369.45	8.2	1	-5	17.4	1996	7	21	-2	4.4	
TYN016	43197	HALFCORE	388.95	389.10	4.7	-1	-5	5.3	5131	-2	344	-2	2.6	
					Units									
					ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
					Detection Limit	0.2	1	5	0.5	100	2	5	2	0.5
					Method	N701	N701	N701	N701	X401	N701	X401	N701	N701
					Laboratory	Becquerel	Becquerel	Becquerel	Becquerel	Analabs	Becquerel	Analabs	Becquerel	Becquerel

TYN016 Lithochemisty

Hole	Number	Type	From	To	ZN_A	ZN_N	ZR_X	ZR_N
TYN016	41795	HALFCORE	100.35	100.45	97	150	295	-500
TYN016	41796	HALFCORE	127.90	128.05	107	140	227	-500
TYN016	41797	HALFCORE	178.05	178.20	213	303	212	-500
TYN016	41798	HALFCORE	190.24	190.42	64	-100	226	-500
TYN016	41799	HALFCORE	206.20	206.35	147	284	213	-500
TYN016	41800	HALFCORE	334.90	335.05	112	170	124	-500
TYN016	43195	HALFCORE	341.20	341.40	40	-100	309	-500
TYN016	43196	HALFCORE	369.25	369.45	88	139	299	-500
TYN016	43197	HALFCORE	388.95	389.10	129	173	91	-500
		Units			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		Detection Limit			2	100	5	500
		Method			A101	N701	X401	N701
		Laboratory			Analabs	Becquerel	Analabs	Becquerel

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