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BEACONSFIELD EL 7/88
ANNUAL REPORT
1999

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September 1999

Annual Report for 1999 - EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield

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1. SUMMARY

EL 7/88 lies north along stratigraphic strike from the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture's mining lease CML 1669P/M which encompasses the Beaconsfield Gold Mine centred on the Tasmania Reef. The current resource is 1.929 million tonnes @ 17.37 g/t Au for 1.08 million ounces of contained gold. Historically, 854,000 ounces of gold were produced at recovered grade 24.5 g/t Au from 1877 to 1914 making a pre-mining resource of approximately 2 million ounces.

Previous exploration has been sporadic, fluctuating with and generally secondary to attempts to reopen the Tasmania Mine. Recent exploration has become more focussed and ongoing with a number of prospects been defined. Although EL 7/88 had reached its 10th year final relinquishment date in October 1998 an area of 4.82 square kilometres centred on Pease Creek was retained for two years for further evaluation work to be carried out.

Work this year has focused on the Pease Creek prospect with the drilling of a single 500.2 metre diamond drill hole B51.

B51 intersected two significant zones of mineralisation. A discrete reef like structure on a faulted contact between medium dark grey sandstones and lighter greenish grey sandstones assayed 1.95m @ 1.26g/t Au and 2540ppm As.

A second broader zone of gold anomalous mineralisation was intersected between 337.0 and 500.2 and is defined by common ankeritic veins generally 5-20mm thick. Within this zone are two more significant intersections. The zone of ankerite ± arsenopyrite veining from 384.4m to 388.3m assayed 3.9m at 0.97g/t Au and 2997ppm As and is centred on a 100mm true thickness arsenopyrite rich vein assaying 0.65m @ 3.95g/t Au and 1.41% As. A second zone from 408.1m to 410.6m of ankerite veins and associated disseminated and veinlet sulphides assaying 2.5m @ 0.7g/t Au and 2130ppm As.

Based upon measured structures (in particular ankeritic veining) and the interpolation of intersections both vertically and horizontally, the zone from 384.4m to 388.3m, is considered to be the principal mineralised structure intersected in previous drilling.

If this interpretation is correct the principal structure dips approximately 85°/138° (TN). It is apparently offset by two approximately north striking dextral wrench cross-course faults. Based upon the intersections summarised in Table 1 an Inferred Resource of 264,000t @ 1.6 g/t Au (14,000 ounces) was estimated using a manual polygonal method. The resource estimate was compiled in compliance with the *Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves - September 1999* (JORC, 1999). Assuming geological controls analogous to the Tasmania Reef an additional resource potential of 570,000t @ 1.6 g/t Au (30,000 ounces) was extrapolated beyond the limit of the Inferred Resource. This extrapolated resource potential is not considered a Resource under JORC (1999) but rather points to the potential for future exploration activity in favourable economic circumstances.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

Beaconsfield lies approximately 40 kilometres by road northwest of Launceston in northern Tasmania on the western side of the Tamar River.

The retained portion of EL 7/88 "Beaconsfield" lies immediately north-west of the town of Beaconsfield (see figure 1). The licence shares its southern boundary with CML 1669P/M, the mining lease held by the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture over the Tasmania Reef.

Access to the Licence is via the West Tamar Highway. Access within the Licence is good with a number of gravel tracks (generally 2WD standard).

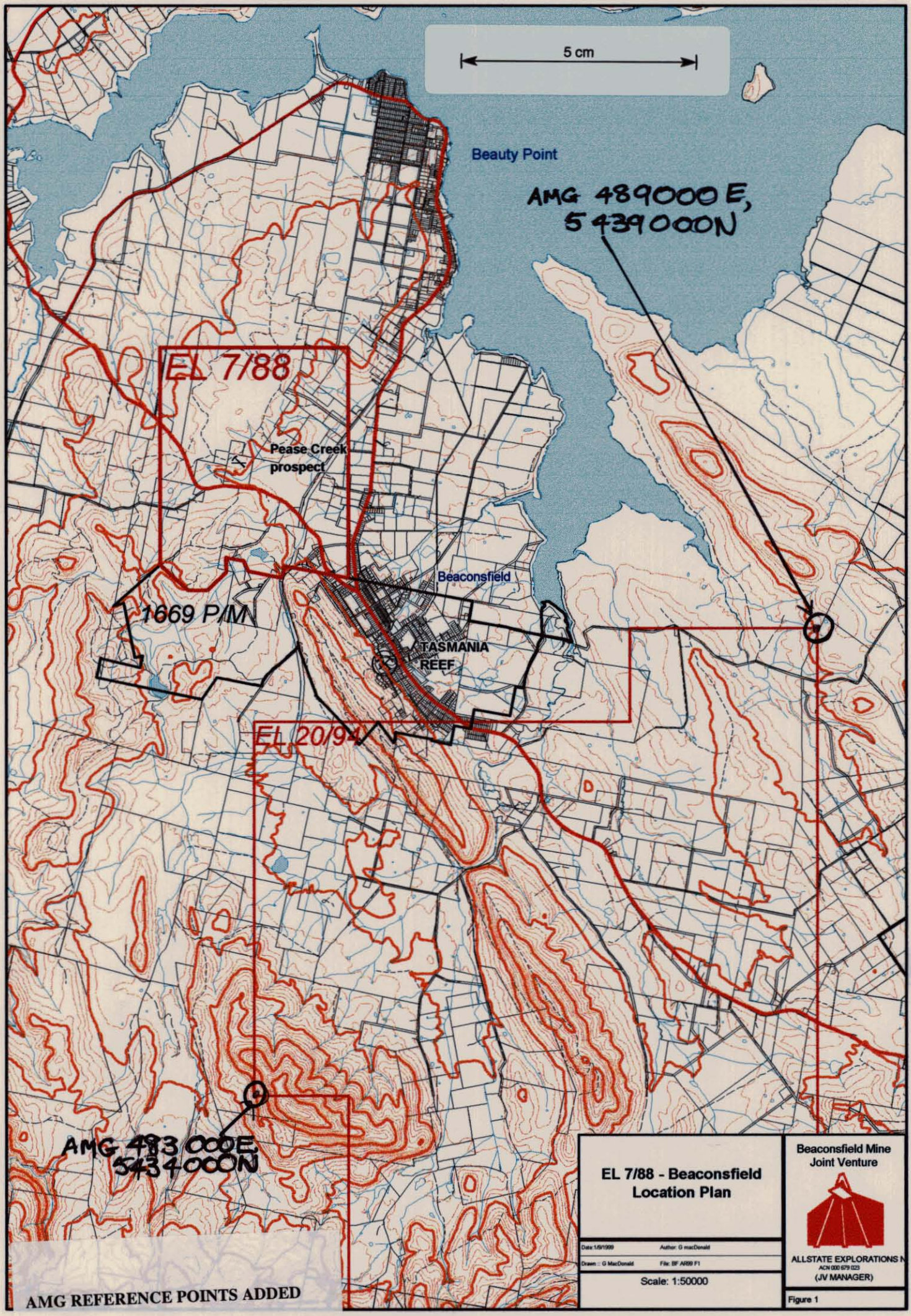
2.2 TENURE AND LAND USAGE

EL 7/88 was granted to Beaconsfield Operations Pty Ltd on 14th October 1988. An extension was granted on 11th February 1999 in order to allow the recently discovered Pease Creek prospect to be further tested. The lease now covers an area of 5 skm and is due to expire on 14th October 2000.

The retained portion of EL 7/88 is largely Crown Land and multiple use State Forest. A small portion of the area is used for residential, rural residential and agriculture purposes.

2.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The 5 square kilometres of EL 7/88 largely consists of an elevated surface at 50 - 70 metres A.S.L. underlain by Tertiary gravel. The area is covered by dry sclerophyll regrowth, in part swampy, vegetation though most of the area has been disturbed in the search for high quality gravel for construction purposes in the past 30 – 40 years.


5 cm
Beauty Point
AMG 489000E,
5439000N
EL 7/88
Pease Creek
prospect
Beaconsfield
1669 P/M
TASMANIA
REEF
EL 20/94
AMG 483000E
5434000N
AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED
EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield
Location Plan
Date:1/9/1999
Author: G macDonald
Drawn :: G MacDonald
File: BF AR99 F1
Scale: 1:50000
Beaconsfield Mine
Joint Venture
ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS N
ACN 000 679 023
(JV MANAGER)
Figure 1

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3. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

3.1 EL 7/88 GENERAL

Gold was discovered at Brandy Creek in 1869 and led to the establishment of the Beaconsfield gold field. Prospecting saw most discoveries made in the following 6 or 7 years of the fields' history. The Tasmania Reef was discovered on Cabbage Tree Hill in 1877 and was worked until 1914 producing 854 000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 24.5g/t Au.

The 10 year exploration licence EL 7/88 and its predecessor EL 17/73 were principally taken up to facilitate investigations into the feasibility of re-opening the Tasmania Mine. Throughout the past 30 years the Tasmania Mine has been the focus of most activity and it was recognised that without a 'greenfields-type' discovery the future of mining in the Beaconsfield area relied on successful redevelopment of the Tasmania Mine ahead of the other historical workings on the field.

However, the current EL 7/88 (Pease Creek) has seen some activity. The first phase of exploration was undertaken by Bates (1979) and consisted of limited mapping and drilling of two fences of RAB holes drilled across the line of the North Tasmania workings on the southern boundary of the current licence. A result of 1m @ 1.5 g/t Au from RB35 on Line 3 at Brandy Creek/North Tasmania was particularly significant. Work by Hamlyn (1982) included grid based mapping at 1:2000 and mapping of North Tasmania Adits 1, 2 and 3 and the London Adit also at North Tasmania. Hicks (1989) completed mapping at 1:5000 scale (using airphotos as the base), regional BLEG sampling, an aeromagnetics/radiometrics survey and RC and RAB drilling programme. Most of the drilling occurred in the vicinity of the Tasmania reef but some holes were drilled at Brandy Creek following up the earlier RB35 intersection. Allen McGain completed mapping and sampling in the North Tasmania area including reopening the North Tasmania Inclined Shaft to 24 metres and mapping and sampling the London Adit (Blanchard and McGain, 1991).

Other work within the current EL 7/88 involved diamond drilling of the North Tasmania reef as proposed by Newnham (1996). This programme was completed with 4 diamond holes (B37 to B41) but failed to locate economic mineralisation (Hills, 1997). A high resolution helimagnetic survey and subsequent enhancement and interpretation of the data also covered the current licence (MacDonald, 1998).

3.2 PEASE CREEK

In 1995 a series of 25 RC holes (BRC1 to BRC25) for 1409 metres (including a total of 140 m of diamond tails on BRC24 and BRC25) were drilled in the Pease Creek area (McKeown, 1995). This was essentially a 'wildcat' programme and represented the first attempt exploration north of the Yorktown Road.

Exploration since 1995 has been ongoing. Anomalous gold mineralisation in BRC15 of the order of 2m @ 0.163 g/t Au was followed up with a 10 hole programme in 1997 (BRC26 to BRC35) for 697 metres (Hills, 1997). The results of the 1997 RC drilling were quite encouraging, with BRC29 in particular showing promise. That hole returned 2m @ 2.89 g/t Au from 73m and was terminated at 75m. A diamond tail was added and extended the zone of mineralisation 13.0m @ 1.21 g/t Au from 68m. A diamond tail was also added to the BRC34 extending it beneath BRC29 and intersected lower tenor mineralisation of 3.0m @ 0.53 g/t Au

from 145.6m. BRC29 was twinned with a diamond drill hole (B41) which returned a spectacular result of 10.0m @ 5.3g/t Au from 66.5m including 3.5m @ 11.06g/t Au from 71.0m in August 1997.

Drilling at Pease Creek continued until late 1997 with hole B42 to B44, B44A and B46 plus a diamond tail on BRC28. Total diamond drilling to that point totalled 1145m. Up to that point a number of intercepts had been obtained with the general tenor of mineralisation around 5m @ 1.5 – 2.0g/t Au and tentative thoughts on likely mineralisation scenarios had been expressed with little defensible evidence. Results of all previous work at Pease Creek were reported by Hills (1996, 1997) and MacDonald (1998).

Activity during calendar 1998 was confined to the helimagnetic survey mentioned above. The purpose of the survey was to explore the entire area of EL 7/88 prior to compulsory relinquishment in October 1998. A number of anomalous features were delineated but little additional light was cast over the Pease Creek Prospect. A number of unanswered questions remained in regard to the nature of mineralisation at Pease Creek and an application for extension sought and was ultimately granted to allow further investigations to take place.

4. GEOLOGY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The Beaconsfield Gold Mine in Northern Tasmania is focussed on a mineralised shear structure of Middle Devonian age, the Tasmania Reef, which crosscuts an easterly dipping Ordovician stratigraphy. This deposit provides the model upon which the geology of the Pease Creek prospect is interpreted.

4.2 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Descriptions of the regional geology of the Beaconsfield area are becoming relatively numerous and won't be reiterated in great detail here. A programme of relatively intense grass roots exploration over the past few years have added substantially to the regional understanding and this continues to grow. Work over the past year on adjacent EL 20/94 has continued to build on earlier work and this is described in detail in the Annual Report for that tenement (MacDonald, 1999).

The basis of the regional geology in respect of EL 7/88 and the Pease Creek prospect in particular is summarised graphically in figures 2 and 3. The Beaconsfield Block, comprising the Denison Group and overlying Gordon Group correlates which host the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield and other like mineralisation including the Pease Creek mineralisation, is an upward fining supra-littoral grading to marine sequence of Ordovician sediments (Hills, 1998). Work by Lewis (1998) has recently formalised the stratigraphy of the Denison Group in the Beaconsfield Block. It now includes the Cabbage Tree Formation of quartz pebble conglomerate, the Salisbury Hill Formation (formally Lower Transition beds) of quartz sandstone, grit and micro-conglomerate with occasional pebble horizons and the Eaglehawk Gully Formation of quartz siltstone and interbedded stylolitic limestone overlain by Flowery Gully Limestone.

4.3 LOCAL GEOLOGY

Within the framework of the regional geology loosely described above the local geology of the Pease Creek prospect is illustrated in figure 4. Lack of outcrop in scrubby sclerophyll vegetation is exacerbated by Tertiary and Quaternary cover. Indeed the main Pease Creek mineralised structure as defined by the drilling is completely obscured at the surface.

4.4 STRUCTURE

At Beaconsfield, widespread structural deformation associated with the Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny which is evident over much of southeastern Australia led to the occurrence of northeast – southwest directed shears. Within the brittle Denison Group correlates and the Salisbury Hill and Eaglehawk Gully Formation rocks in particular, these shears were dilational perpendicular to the thrust direction and formed a locus for subsequent quartz + ankerite + sulphide mineralisation. The Pease Creek structure as illustrated is modelled on the Tasmania Reef 3 km to the south. The structure is shown offset by two north – south striking faults. By analogy with historical descriptions of the Tasmania Reef and recent mapping by Dr Richard Keele in the TEMCO Quarry on Cabbage Tree Hill (Hills, 1997) these faults are presumed to be near vertical or steeply west-dipping with a predominantly dextral transcurrent sense of movement. Evidence for the faults is somewhat circumstantial but fits well with

- Crush zones logged in B42 and B46 in particular,

Beauty Point

EL 7/88

Cabbage Tree Creek Thrust

Cobblestone Creek Thrust

Pease Creek prospect

Area shown on figure 4

Peaked Hill

1669 P/M

Beaconsfield

TASMANIA REEF

Main slide

EL 20/94

slice

slice

slice

Ppwa Ps Pbm Ts Cgr Qha Pbt Pb Pbl Oct Octc Cgra SD Qt Cpy Cms Ppma Ppct Wgr Ps Cdss Ol Jd Tb Rs Caa Cto

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

QUATERNARY
- Stream alluvium, swamp and marsh deposits
- Qpg — Silt with rounded clasts of granite, schist, quartzite, conglomerate, derived from Permian strata.
- Talus
- Dolerite talus.

TERTIARY
- Talus dominantly of Ordovician sandstone
- Cgs — Partially consolidated granule sand
- Angular gravel, mainly vein quartz
- Rounded gravel, mainly vein quartz
- Cgra — Rounded and angular gravel, mainly vein quartz
- Dominantly non-marine sequences of gravel, sand, silt, clay and regolith.
- Tbd — Basaltic dolerite
- Tb — Basalt.
- Tl — Plisolitic ironstone

TRIASSIC
- Rs — Cross-bedded quartz sandstone, feldspathic sandstone and shale.

PERMIAN
- P — Undifferentiated sediments
- Ps — Undifferentiated Ppct, Ppmn, Ppwa equivalent to Pm and Pg
- Ppct — Carbonaceous sandstone and shale
- Ppwa — Wormcast siltstone and sandstone
- Fossiliferous sandstone, siltstone and limestone
- Dominantly well sorted qtz-sandstone, usually cross-bedded & commonly with interbedded and interlaminated carbonaceous shale lesser cong & rare coal
- Pb — Poorly sorted pebbly mudstone, sandstone and minor conglomerate marine fossils present in places
- Pbm — Mudstone, pebbly siltstone and sandstone
- Pbl — Clastic limestone
- Pbr — Angular boulder beds, tillite and erratic rich mudstone

LOWER DEVONIAN SILURIAN
- Sd — Shallow marine quartz sandstone, siltsone and shale (Corn Hill Beds -Eldon Group correlates).
- SDq — Quartzite.
- Ogg — Shale and siltstone (Grubb Beds)
- Limestone sequence with siltstone in some areas. (Flowery Gully Limestone)
- Oct — Quartz grits, sandstone and siltstone, basalt unit shown (Salisbury Hill - Eaglehawk Gully Formations)
- Quartz conglomerate (Cabbage Tree Conglomerate)

CAMBRIAN
- Cdss — Slate.
- Cdcb — Altered andesite
- Cdcb — Interbedded slate and chert.
- Cdsg — Slate with impersistent greywacke sandstone.
- Cpy — Pyroxenite and serpentinised pyroxenite.
- Cdsc — Siliceous metamorphic rock.

PRECAMBRIAN
- Sandstone, slate and phyllite

IGNEOUS ROCKS
- Basalt.
- Dolerite and related rocks
- Altered andesite
- Cdi — Diorite.
- Cpy — Pyroxenite and serpentinised pyroxenite.

- Thrust
- Faults
- Tasmania Reef at No.6 level (-46m ASL)

5 cm

- Exploration licences - BMJV
- Mining lease - BMJV

EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield Regional Geology and Pease Creek prospect location

Date: 8/9/1999 — Author: G MacDonald

Drawn :: G MacDonald — File: BF AR99 F2

Scale: 1:25000

Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture

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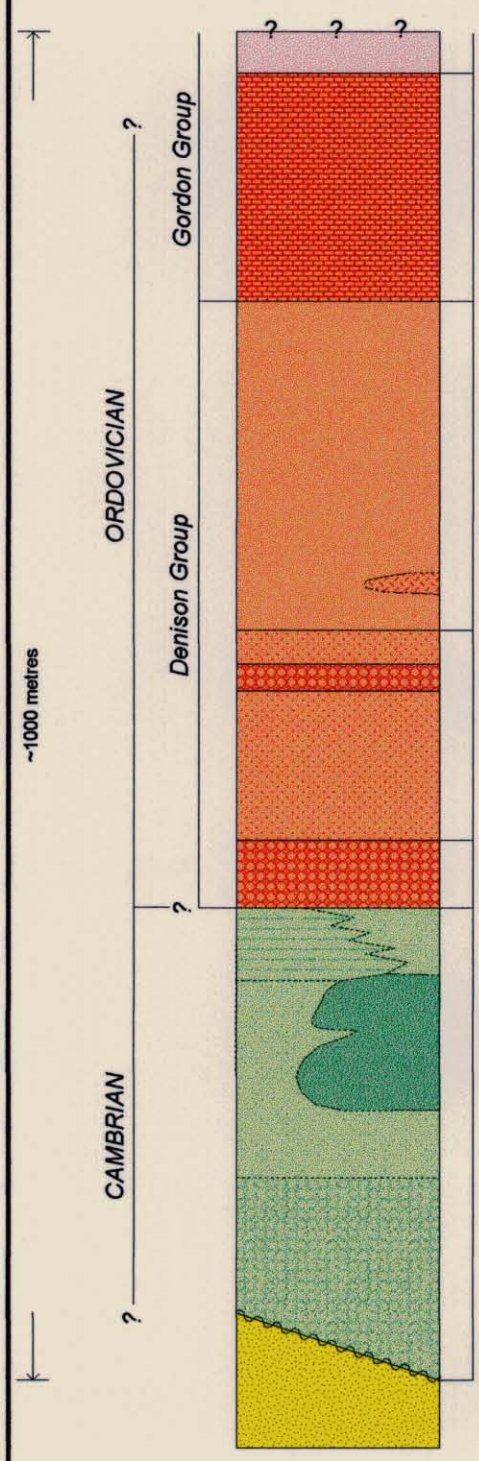
Figure 2

605010

Stratigraphic Column; Cambrian-Ordovician sequence Beaconsfield area



Grubb Shale

Graphitic black shale. Upper contact truncated by thrusting. Probable equivalent of Corn Hill Beds at Flowery Gully.

Flowery Gully Limestone

Pure stylolitic deep water limestone. Apparently conformable with overlying Grubb Shale.

Eaglehawk Gully Formation (formerly Upper Transition beds)

Calcareous sandstones and siltstones with discrete limestone beds generally towards the top. Contains interbedded basalt flow in Middle Arm Gorge.

Salisbury Hill Formation (formerly Lower Transition beds)

Quartz sandstones, grits and pebbly conglomerates including the 'Wet Beds' clast rich conglomerate.

Cabbage Tree Conglomerate

Quartz pebble conglomerate.

Blyths Creek Formation

Relatively poorly defined sequence of interbedded limestone, siltstone, quartz sandstone with intercalated basaltic andesite, and a distinctive polymict conglomerate near the base. Truncated at base by thrusting.

Andersons Creek Ultramafic Complex and associated units

5 cm

EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield Stratigraphic Column; Cambrian - Ordovician sequence Beaconsfield Area	Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
Date: 4/9/1999 Author: P Hills	ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL ACN 000 679 023 (JV MANAGER)
Drawn :: G MacDonald File: BF AR99 F3	
Scale: as shown	Figure 3

- The lack of a mineralised intercept in B46, and
- The logic of depicting mineralisation approximately parallel to the Tasmania Reef.

Indeed it is also not unreasonable to suggest that the abandoned sand soap quarry located in the centre of the prospect was focussed on weathered fault gouge along these structures.

At a meso- or micro- scale, the structural geology of the Pease Creek prospect is poorly known but as at the macro scale, is considered to be analogous to that observed at Beaconsfield.

4.5 MINERALISATION

Again the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield is considered the type locality for the Pease Creek prospect. Quartz + ankerite + sulphide veining is the host to gold mineralisation. In most drill hole intercepts the mineralisation is of substantially lower tenor than that observed in the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield. However, the similarities despite deep oxidation at Pease Creek see the latter as a further example of the Tasmania Reef style. Certainly the Pease Creek mineralisation is mirrored by several low grade reefs which parallel the Tasmania Reef at separations of a few hundred metres.

5. EXPLORATION PHILOSOPHY

The Tasmania Reef is a quartz + ankerite + gold + arsenopyrite + chalcopyrite + sphalerite + galena reef of mesothermal type. The reef strikes in a northeasterly direction and dips moderately to the southeast. It is hosted within the carbonaceous sandstones, grits and pebbly conglomerates of the Salisbury Hill Formation and the calcareous sandstones and siltstones and interbedded limestones of the Eaglehawk Gully Formation.

The reef occupies a dilational shear zone, the principal control on which appears to be the relative rheology of the host rock. Dilation and consequently reef development is most pronounced in the most brittle strata. The reef does not 'make' in the Cabbage Tree Conglomerate which stratigraphically underlies the Salisbury Hill Formation, nor in the Flowery Gully Limestone which stratigraphically overlies the Eaglehawk Gully Formation. Within the host stratigraphy, local variations in the rheological index (expressed as the ratio E:UCS[1]) appears to be the critical factor in reef thickness. It is not simply a matter of whether the rock is strong, nor is it simply related to elasticity.

Chemically the host rocks are bimodal. The lower part of the mine sequence, corresponding approximately with the Salisbury Hill Formation, is carbonaceous and indicates a reduced assemblage, whilst the upper part of the mine sequence contains carbonate, indicating an oxidised assemblage.

Gold distribution within the reef is most probably related both to the rheology and chemistry of the host rocks.

The Tasmania Reef structure has undergone an apparent dextral offset of around 40 metres although there is also evidence for a normal strike slip component to this displacement. The deformation responsible for the formation of the Tasmania Reef is considered to be the Middle Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny with the Tasmania Reef structure opening under a roughly northeast/southwest principal stress regime.

There is evidence of mineralisation in a number of other orientations than that of the Tasmania Reef which strikes northeast – southwest and dips southeast at an average of 60°.

- The North Tasmania reef strikes more towards 080°, dipping moderately southwards. This vein is quite sulphidic, particularly rich in chalcopyrite.
- Mineralisation in the Moonlight-cum-Wonder workings has a wide range of orientations (including sub-horizontal and both north-south and east-west striking) along a trend which strikes north-north-westerly, parallel to the regional strike.
- The old workings at Salisbury Hill 6 km south-southeast from the Tasmania Reef, dip shallowly to the west and are hosted within quartz sandstones and grits in the hangingwall to a thrust? contact with ultramafics.
- East of the Tamar River auriferous reefs of the Lefroy Goldfield strike approximately 080 and are arranged in an en-echelon pattern along a 5km long north-north-west trending zone. Although the Lefroy reefs are hosted within the Siluro-Devonian Mathinna Beds the structural setting is very similar in orientation to the Tasmania Reef.

Any rocks older than Middle Devonian may be mineralised and nature and orientation of the mineralisation may vary. Empirically however, the perceived trap for gold mineralisation at Pease Creek is structurally dilational zones formed under a

[1] E = Tangential Young's Modulus (GPa), UCS = Uniaxial Compressive Strength (MPa)

northeast/southwest principal stress regime in the Middle Devonian and the ideal trap rocks are the Salisbury Hill and Eaglehawk Gully Formations, the "Transition beds".

The source of the gold is considered to be the devolatilisation of metamorphic rocks at depth, probably greenstones. There has been some suggestion that the Anderson's Creek Ultramafic Complex may be the source, or associated with the source of the gold. Leaman (Appendix 5 in MacDonald, 1998) shows the presence of a mafic/ultramafic body at depth to the east of the Tamar River.

6.0 WORK COMPLETED - PEASE CREEK PROSPECT

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Pease Creek prospect was discovered in 1997 by RC follow up of an anomalous result, 2 metres @ 0.16g/t Au, intersected in BRC15, an essentially wildcat hole drilled previously by McKeown (1995).

The 1997 programme undertaken by Hills (1997) returned anomalous results of up to 13.0m @ 1.21 g/t Au in BRC/RD29 and 3.0m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 145.6m in BRC/RD34. Highest individual grades from 1m samples were 3.8, 2.0 and 1.6 g/t Au (from BRC/RD29). The results were sufficiently encouraging to see a 1000m diamond drilling programme initiated in short order. This programme had immediate success with the first hole, B41, intersecting 10m @ 5.3 g/t Au from 66.5 metres. The intersection included 3.5m @ 11.1 g/t Au from 71.0m which itself included 1.0m @ 21.1 g/t Au from 73.0m. Mineralisation intersected in B41 was hosted within a zone of sulphidic and ankeritic veining. It was not a well defined discrete quartz + ankerite + sulphide reef as is the case for the Tasmania Reef however the zone was highly oxidised at the cost of much of the fresh rock structure and the programme continued to progress on the basis of the Tasmania Reef model.

Diamond drilling of holes B41 to B44, B44A was undertaken on two initial drill sections separated by approximately 40 metres and oriented in a north north-westerly direction. Hole B46 was drilled in a more north-westerly direction perpendicular to the strike of presumed Pease Creek mineralised zone. The locations of these and all earlier and subsequent drill holes are shown in figure 4. A series of six 50 metre spaced drill sections follow as figures 5 through 10.

After early success, the results of the 1997 diamond drilling, while encouraging, failed to repeat the B41 intersection. Prior to further drilling it was decided to obtain high resolution magnetic data over the prospect to help in resolving the structural picture. A helimagnetic survey was flown over the entire exploration licence and was complimented by mapping of the limited exposure. The work, which was in no way definitive in respect of Pease Creek, was reported by MacDonald (1998).

6.2 LICENCE EXTENSION

By the time the above described work had been completed, the tenure of EL 7/88 had expired. At that point the Pease Creek Prospect was a poorly understood area of mineralisation with many Tasmania Reef similarities but perhaps just as many differences and one tantalising diamond drill intercept.

It was considered by the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture that further work was required to investigate the potential of Pease Creek. Application was made under the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1995* to extend the tenure of EL 7/88 over the immediate environs of the prospect to allow exploration to continue. Extension was duly granted on 11th February 1999 until 14th October 2000.

6.3 DIAMOND DRILLING B51

As the first step in endeavouring to better understand the Pease Creek Prospect, a single diamond drill hole was proposed to test the mineralised zone defined by previous drilling. The hole was designed with a number of targeting considerations in mind:

605016

2100mRL

2000mRL

1900mRL

Tertiary cover

Quaternary alluvium

BRC31

BRC32

BRC30

BRC33
22.0m

BRC31
51.7m

BRC32
72.0m

BRC30
15.5m

BRC33
66.0m

1.0m @ 0.96g/t Au

Ordovician Transition beds

Pease Creek South

Reference Line

5440800mN

482700mE

5440700mN

482800mE

5440600mN

EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield
Pease Creek Prospect
Section 14

Date: 4/9/1999 Author: P Hills

Drawn : G MacDonald File: BF AR99 F5

Scale: 1:1000

Beaconsfield Mine
Joint Venture

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Figure 5

5 cm

605017

2100mRL

2000mRL

1900mRL

BRC15

BRC27

BRC/RD28

Tertiary cover

Quaternary alluvium

50

BRC27
54.3m

BRC15
49.0m

BRC31
50.5m

BRC/RD28
87.9m

BRC31
75.0m

1.0m @ 0.64g/t Au

Pease Creek South

BRC30
14.0m

BRC30
69.0m

Pease Creek South

Pease Creek South

Ordovician Transition beds

Reference Line

482700mE
5440800mN

5440700mN

482800mE

482900mE

5440600mN

EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield
Pease Creek Prospect
Section 15

Date: 4/9/1999 Author: P Hills

Drawn :: G MacDonald File: BF AR99 F6

Scale: 1:1000

Beaconsfield Mine
Joint Venture

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
ACN 000 679 023
(JV MANAGER)

Figure 6

5 cm

605018

2100mRL

BRC26

BRC/RD34

Tertiary cover

Quaternary alluvium

B51

3.0m @ 1.04g/t Au

60

BRC26
61.0m

BRC27
52.9m

BRC27
75.0m

BRC/RD34
50.7m

B51
86.7m

2000mRL

BRC/RD28
86.2m

100

150

BRC/RD28
163.3m

Ordovician Transition beds

Pease Creek

Pease Creek South

Reference Line

1900mRL

5440800mN

482800mE

5440700mN

482900mE

5440600mN

EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield
Pease Creek Prospect
Section 16

Date: 4/5/1999 Author: P Hills

Drawn :- G MacDonald File: SF A899 F7

Scale: 1:1000

Beaconsfield Mine
Joint Venture

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
ACN 000 679 023
(JV MANAGER)

Figure 7

5 cm

605019

2100 mRL

2000 mRL

1900 mRL

BRC16
BRC35
B43
BRC/RD29
B41
B42
B46
B44A
B44

B42
5.8m

Tertiary cover

Quaternary alluvium

BRC35
26.7m

8.8m @ 1.49g/t Au

BRC16
43.0m

13.0m @ 1.21g/t Au

10m @ 5.3g/t Au

BRC/RD44
52.0m

Ordovician Transition beds

B41
116.1m

BRC/RD29
130.0m

Pease Creek

3m @ 0.53g/t Au

BRC/RD34
160.5m

B43
119.1m

4m @ 0.97g/t Au

B44A
102.2m

B44
102.8m

B46
179.4m

Pease Creek

Reference Line

Pease Creek

Pease Creek South

B51
86.5m

1.95m @ 1.26g/t Au

B51
200.2m

5440900 mN

482800 mE

5440800 mN

482900 mE

5440700 mN

EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield
Pease Creek Prospect
Section 17

Date: 4/9/1999 Beaconsfield
Drawn :: G MacDonald File: BF AR99 F8

Scale: 1:1000

Beaconsfield Mine
Joint Venture

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
ACN 000 679 023
(JV MANAGER)

Figure 8

5 cm

605020

2100mRL

BRC17

B42
5.9m

Tertiary cover

BRC35
26.2m

Quaternary alluvium

50

BRC17
42.0m

50

2000mRL

BRC35
75.0m

Ordovician Transition beds

100

B44A
102.5m

B44
103.1m

Pease Creek South

6.0m @ 1.42g/t Au

5.9m @ 1.53g/t Au

B42
149.6m

150

B44A
164.0m

Reference Line

B51
200.7m

Pease Creek

200

250

1900mRL

300

B44
240.0m

B51
310.2m

482800mE

5440900mN

482900mE

5440800mN

5440700mN

483000mE

EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield
Pease Creek Prospect
Section 18

Date: 4/9/1999 Author: P Hills

Drawn :: G MacDonald File: BF AR99 F9

Scale: 1:1000

Beaconsfield Mine
Joint Venture

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
ACN 000 679 023
(JV MANAGER)

Figure 9

5 cm

605021

2100 mRL

Tertiary cover

Quaternary alluvium

2000 mRL

Ordovician Transition beds

Pease Creek

Reference Line

Pease Creek South

1900 mRL

B51
309.9m

350

400

3.9m @ 0.97g/t Au

2.5m @ 0.73g/t Au

B51
421.4m

1800 mRL

5 cm

1700 mRL

6440900 mN

482900 mE

6440800 mN

483000 mE

6440700 mN

EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield
Pease Creek Prospect
Section 19

Date: 4/9/1999 Author: P Hills

Drawn : G MacDonald File: BF AR99 F10

Scale: 1:1000

Beaconsfield Mine
Joint Venture

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
ACN 000 679 023
(JV MANAGER)

Figure 10

(a) As the orientation of individual intersections as well as the mineralised defined by these intersections was unclear (MacDonald, 1998) it was necessary for the hole to cover the range of possible dip/strike options. These options were essentially (i) sub-vertical with a WNW-ESE strike, (ii) vertical with a NW-SE strike and (iii) moderately to steeply south-easterly dipping with NE-SW strike (analogous to the Tasmania Reef). The hole was designed to cover all three possibilities.

(b) A second zone of mineralisation defined by RC intersections of 4m @ 0.64g/t Au in BRC30 and 1m @ 0.96g/t Au in BRC33 lay approximately 150 metres south of the principal mineralised zone (see figure 4). It was considered that these sub-economic intercepts could represent a similar potential for discrete mineralisation as the 'Pease Creek Mineralised Zone'.

(c) Target 11 interpreted from the Helimagnetics survey (MacDonald, 1998) was oriented in a north-easterly direction through the centre of the mineralised zone in (a) (see figure 4) and justified adequate coverage by the planned hole.

(d) It was considered that the relatively low grade and more ankeritic style of mineralisation seen in earlier Pease Creek drilling, as opposed to a more classic discrete reef structure usually observed in Tasmania Reef, may have been peripheral to a more significant mineralised structure. The hole was designed to cover as much country to the north and south of the main mineralised zone as possible with the hole planned at an inclination of -40°.

(e) Lastly, the first order ore shoot in the Tasmania Reef plunges steeply south-easterly and is best developed immediately above the base of the Upper Transition beds (Eaglehawk Gully Formation; Lewis, 1998). The 1999 Pease Creek hole was planned to track down this stratigraphic position as much as possible. Bedding orientations from outcrop (see figure 4) as well as limited information from previous drilling indicated that the hole needed to be drilled in a northerly direction at -40° to achieve this objective.

Diamond drill hole B51 commenced on 11th May 1999 and was completed to a depth of 500.2 metres on 9th July 1999 having satisfied all objectives outlined above. The hole was drilled by Danny Whamond and Anthony Burrows of Diamond Drilling Tasmania using a Longyear 38 rig (Plate 1). The hole was located at 482954.52E, 5440572.24N, 2044.61m RL on the property of Mr Ron Nicholas of Beauty Point. The hole was collared at -40°/000° (TN) and down-hole surveys were undertaken approximately every 30 metres. The first few surveys (at 16, 46 and 76 metres) showed that the hole had dropped to approximately -45° after which it remained reasonably consistent throughout the hole. The azimuth swung between 357° and 359° (TN) throughout the hole.

The hole was drilled HQ size to 332.8 metres with the rest of the hole completed NQ3 size. Some difficulties were experienced with the broken nature of the ground and inability of the hole to retain water. A section of the hole was cemented and subsequently redrilled.

Core was split for screen fire AAS assay at Analabs, Burnie, Tasmania.

Plate 1: Diamond Drilling Tasmania's LY38 drilling B51.

A summary log of the hole follows:

0 - 2.3 m	No core.
2.3 - 3.1	Tertiary "greybilly" conglomerate/ironstone.
3.1 - 113.4	Calcareous quartz sandstones, variably leached and weathered with bioturbation and trace limestone.
113.4 - 114.8	Minor fault.
114.8 - 158.1	Medium dark grey quartz sandstones with occasional ankerite veins to 10mm thick.
158.1 - 191.2	Medium dark grey quartz sandstones now variably but generally weakly carbonate altered and deformed.
191.2 - 194.7	Ankerite + quartz + sulphide (arsenopyrite + pyrite) reef / fault. Includes 1.95m @ 1.26g/t Au and 2540ppm As (see plate 2.).
194.7 - 219.0	Light greenish grey calcareous quartz sandstones with only trace veining/mineralisation (in selvedge to reef), and minor dark greenish grey shaley beds.

Plate 2: 191.2m to 194.7m, Ankerite + quartz + sulphide (arsenopyrite + pyrite) reef/fault. Includes 1.95m @ 1.26g/t Au and 2540ppm As.

219.0 - 237.0 Variably greenish grey, light greenish grey calcareous quartz sandstones and medium dark grey quartz sandstones and minor dark greenish grey shaley beds.

237.0 - 246.4 Medium dark grey quartz sandstones.

246.4 - 262.2 Greenish grey >> medium grey calcareous quartz sandstones and minor dark greenish grey shaley beds.

262.2 - 310.4 Light greenish grey calcareous quartz sandstones with fine ankeritic veinlets, and minor dark greenish grey shaley beds.

310.4 - 337.0 Dark greenish to greenish grey calcareous quartz sandstones with minor shaley beds.

337.0 - 422.6 Initially light greenish grey quartz sandstones becoming more greenish grey down hole with minor shaley beds and limestones beds. Ankeritic veining (variably sulphidic) relatively common. Contains a number of significant veined/mineralised zones;

337.0 - 339.6 Ankerite ± sulphide veined zone including 0.5m @ 0.2% Cu.

Plate 3: 384.4m to 388.3m, Mineralised zone with central 100mm true thickness arsenopyrite rich vein assaying 0.65m @ 3.95g/t Au and 1.41% As within 3.9m @ 0.97g/t Au and 2997ppm As.

384.4 - 388.3 Mineralised zone with central 100mm true thickness arsenopyrite rich vein assaying 0.65m @ 3.95g/t Au and 1.41% As within 3.9m @ 0.97g/t Au and 2997ppm As (see plate 3.).

408.1 - 410.6 Ankerite veins and associated disseminated and veinlet sulphides assaying 2.5m @ 0.7g/t Au and 2130ppm As (see plate 4.).

420.4 - 422.6 Ankerite veined/mineralised zone with all gold assays below 0.1g/t Au and best As assay only 0.45m @ 600ppm.

422.6 - 443.2 Light greenish grey to greenish grey calcareous sandstones and minor shaley beds and occasional limestone beds. Rarer veined/mineralised zones with the best 50mm ankerite > quartz + sulphide (arsenopyrite + pyrite) vein at 435m assaying 0.35m @ 0.59g/t Au and 1200ppm As.

443.2 - 444.5 Fault - cataclasite with very minor quartz veining.

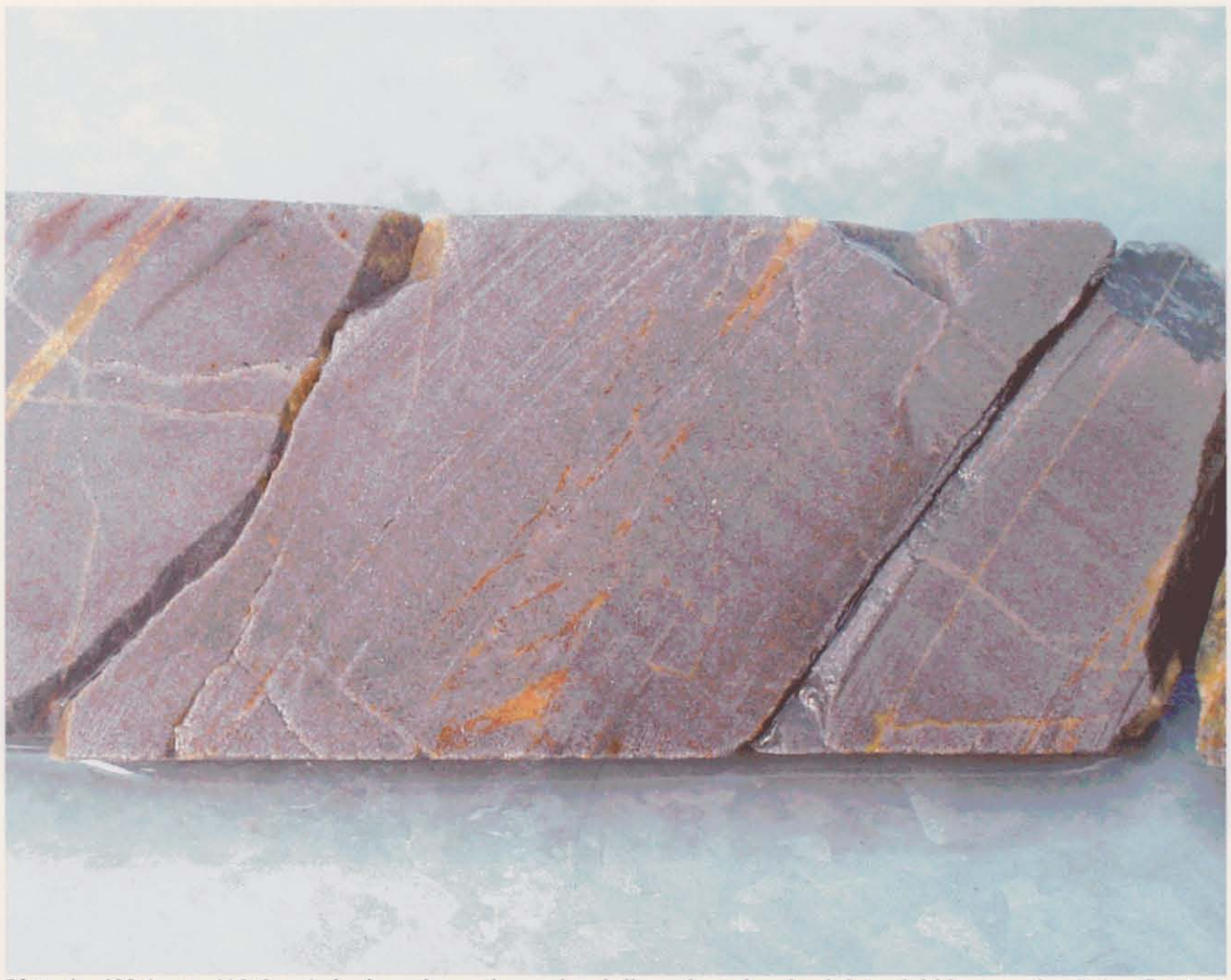


Plate 4: 408.1m to 410.6m, Ankerite veins and associated disseminated and veinlet sulphides assaying 2.5m @ 0.7g/t Au and 2130ppm As.

444.5 - 500.2 Greenish grey to light greenish grey calcareous quartz sandstones with minor shaley beds. Ankeritic veining rare above 478m becoming more common below 478m.

A complete drill log is included in appendix 1. Independent laboratory assay sheet are reproduced in appendix 2. A detailed drill section is presented as figure 11. Further discussion of the results of the drilling continues in the next section.

6.4 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

6.4.1 Introduction

The initial interpretation considered the reef intersected between 191.2m and 194.7m to be the projection of the mineralised structure summarised in Table 1 (see below). However, a more detailed appraisal argues for the arsenopyrite rich zone focussed on the ~100mm thick discrete arsenopyrite + gold vein between 384.4m and 388.3m being the same mineralised structure as that intersected in drilling to the east.

Evidence for this interpretation comes largely from measuring orientations of veining in drill core and interpolation between intersections both up and down dip and between sections.

Drill core was oriented using a heavy brass spear with a paint marker at its tip. Such a tool requires a clean break roughly perpendicular to the core axis. Problems were encountered due to the degree and orientation of the numerous fractures in the rock, however the core was apparently reliably oriented at a number of points down the hole. The following section is a detailed discussion of the orientations of the various vein sets and structures. Figure 12 illustrates the orientation data.

6.4.2 Bedding

With rare exceptions, bedding to core axis angles averaged from 0°- 10° down to approximately 115m. They averaged 5°- 15° from 195m to 230m, 30°- 35° from 230m to 275m, 0°- 10° from 280m to 302m, 25°- 40° from 316m to 411m, 10°- 15° from 421m to 434m and 0°- 15° from 444m to 500m.

Oriented S_0 from 347.25m was measured at 37°/083° and 18°/092°, averaging 28°/088° with bedding to core axis 30°.

At 364.9m S_0 was measured at 25°/079° with bedding to core axis 25°.

At 388m S_0 was measured at 22°/040° and 26°/029°, averaging 24°/035°. Bedding to core axis here was measured at 20°.

At 421.4m and 423m S_0 was measured at 75°/253° and 70°/265° respectively, i.e. it averaged 72°/260° where bedding to core axis angle was measured at 15°. At 433.2m and 433.6m where bedding to core axis was measured at 10°, S_0 was measured at 50°/045° and 45°/050° respectively, averaging 48°/048°.

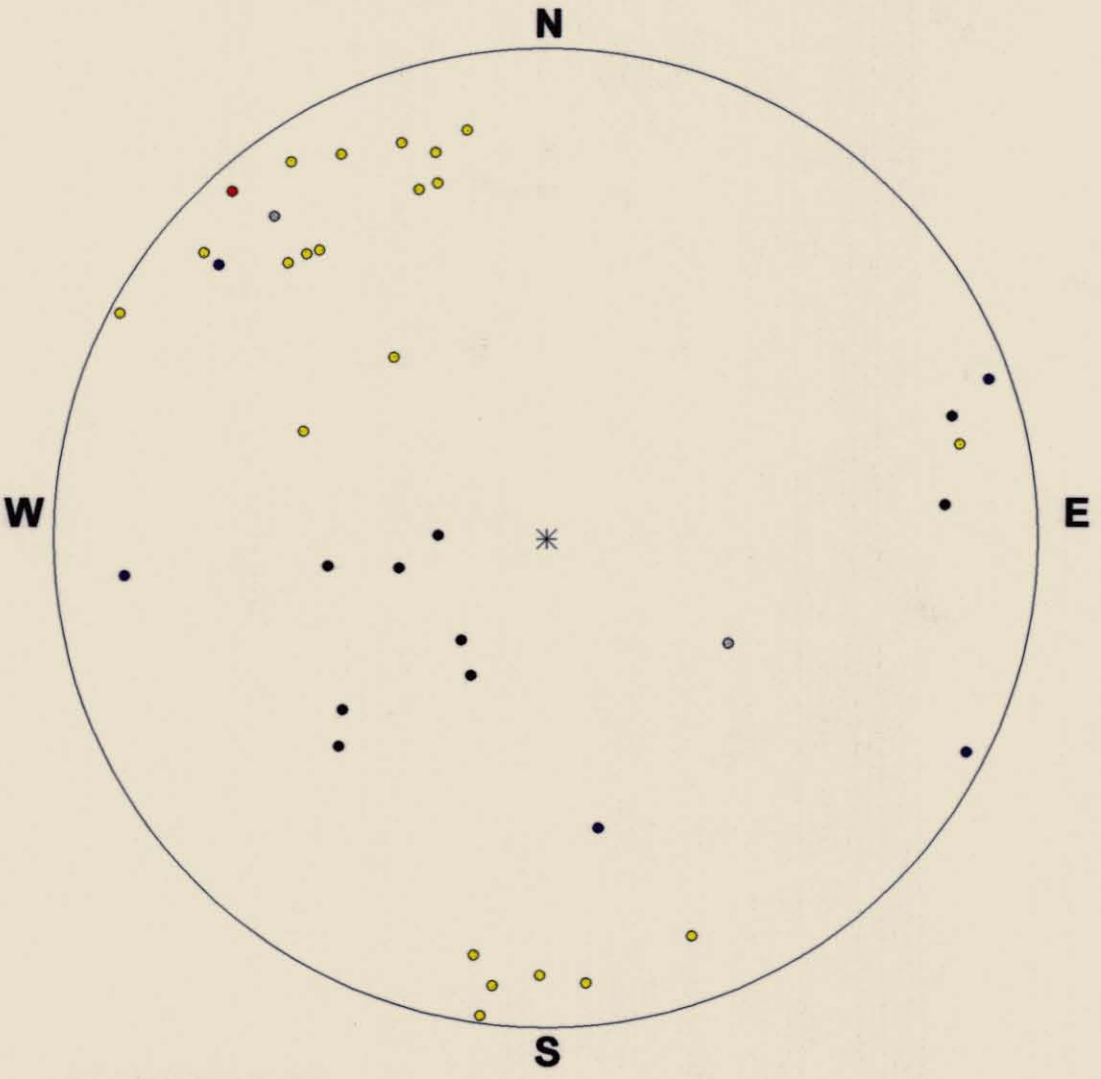
These orientations are similar to those obtained from the limited outcrop in the lower transition beds in and around the sand soap quarry (i.e. the four S_0 readings are 28°/037°, 43°/080°, 30°/038° and 38°/047°).

From 347m to 388m the hole was surveyed at -46° on an azimuth 359°. At 347.25m the holes azimuth was surveyed as being parallel to the strike of the oriented core. The bedding to core axis angles in such a case was expected to be 16° which was moderately consistent with the 30° measured considering the "rocket launcher" technique used. The discrepancy could be partly explained if the strike of bedding is more north-northwesterly than the northerly strike measured. At 364.9m, 25° to core axis translates to an apparent dip of 21°, more consistent with the 25° measured. At 388m, 20° to core axis translates to an apparent dip of 26°, again consistent with the 20° measured.

From 421m to 433m the hole was surveyed at -45°/359°. At 421.4m and 423m, 15° to core axis translates to an apparent dip of 30° which is consistent with the 25° expected from an average true orientation of 72°/260°. However, this orientation is quite anomalous regionally and must be used with some caution. It is probably due to the broad open folding occasionally seen elsewhere.

Finally at 433.2m and 433.6m, 10° to core axis translates to an apparent dip of 36° which is very consistent with the 36° expected from a true orientation of 48°/048°.

Poles to Oriented Structures in DDH B51



- Ankeritic veins
- Calcite vein/breccia
- Bedding
- Microfaults
- Interpreted orientation of Pease Creek (-85° to 138° TN)

EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield Pease Creek Prospect Poles to Oriented Structures from DDH B51	Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
Date: 4/9/1999 Author: P Hills	ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL ACN 000 679 023 (JV MANAGER)
Drawn :: G MacDonald File: BF AR99 F12	
Scale: 1:1000	Figure 12

5 cm

A number of conclusions can be drawn from these bedding orientations. Firstly the consistency between bedding to core axis angles, regional north-northwesterly strike, bedding orientations from outcrop and the oriented bedding readings in drill core suggest that the orientation marks are sufficiently reliable for conclusions regarding the orientation of mineralised and other structures in drill core to be made relatively confidently.

Secondly, a number of conclusions can be made regarding bedding at depth at Pease Creek which should be incorporated into the planning for future drilling.

It may be possible to divide the drill hole into S_0 domains:

- Surface to 230m is characterised by bedding to core axis angles of 0°-15° and probably the 30°/040° averaged from three of the four outcrop readings. Most of this domain lies up-hole from (and in the hangingwall to) the mineralised fault between 191.2m and 194.7m.
- 230m to 275m is characterised by bedding to core axis angles of 30°-35° and probably also a more northerly strike i.e. 25°/085° by analogy with the domain from 316m to 411m (see below).
- 275m to 305m is characterised by bedding to core axis angles of 0°-10° and perhaps a more north-westerly strike by analogy with the domain from 421m to 500m.
- 316m to 411m is characterised by bedding to core axis angles of 25°-40° and a more northerly strike and steep westerly dip i.e. 72°/260°. Bedding orientations at 388m are possibly anomalous in this domain. Significantly, this domain contains most of the anomalous mineralisation and ankeritic veining.
- 421m to 500m is characterised by bedding to core axis angles of 0°-15° with a more north-westerly strike i.e. 48°/048°.

It is not clear whether this generally relatively shallow dip is retained at depth beneath the sand soap quarry. The hole BRC/RD28 intersected grits and microconglomerates typical of the lower transition series rocks on Section 15 (see figure 4). With a moderate dip, lower transition series rocks should have been intersected in BRC/RD34 yet the rocks in this latter hole are sandstones typical of the upper transition series. Further, bedding to core axis angles in BRC/RD34 are around 60°, suggesting a shallow dip by analogy with the bedding orientations in B51.

Such a discrepancy could be partly explained by dextral movement on a north striking (post-mineralisation) fault similar to faults to the east (see figure 4, as well as in the Temco quarry and Beaconsfield Mine to the south). However, such a structure does not appear adequate to fully explain the discrepancy as the shallowly dipping lower transition rocks in the sand soap quarry lie to the south of BRC/RD34. Resolution will require further drilling. However, at this stage, it is considered reasonable to place the contact between the upper and lower transition series rocks just west of BRC/RD34 on the long section (see figure 11).

6.4.3 Veining/Mineralisation

There are a number of generations of veining in the drill core, only one of which is gold bearing. The most common are yellowish brown ankerite ± quartz ± sulphide veins, typically 5-20mm thick and generally at high angles to the core axis. It is this set which appears to control gold and associated arsenopyrite mineralisation. The reef intersection from 191.2m to 194.7m is included within this set based largely upon mineralogy. Fine irregularly oriented hairlike (<0.5mm thick) ankeritic veinlets are similarly considered to be related to this set. This auriferous vein set is discussed in some more detail in the following section.

Less common but not rare are zones of barren white calcite veining and brecciation. Veining of this style commonly occurs at low angles to the core axis. In a number of locations, e.g. 413.0m to 413.3m, this calcite veining overprints the ankeritic veining, indicating that calcite veining of this style is later stage. In part the calcite occurs as hydraulic breccias with jigsaw fit clasts in massive calcite. A number of intervals characterised by calcite veining/brecciation were cut and assayed but no gold or associated mineralisation was discovered. Oriented measurements of this style of veining were only obtained from two locations. At 394.5m the relatively thick calcite veins were measured at 75°/140° (based upon assuming adjacent ankerite veins dip steeply to the south-southeast) and at 418.2m a minor zone of calcite brecciation at 25° degrees to the core axis was measured at 35°/300°. Neither orientation is confidently considered to be representative of the vein set although the latter is probably the better of the two.

The medium dark grey sandstones are characterised by fine pyrite veinlets on fracture surfaces as well as occasional discrete blebs. Leached fractures in more weathered core are considered to be the product of leaching of these fine pyrite veinlets. Much of this sulphide may have had a diagenetic origin. It is not auriferous.

The cataclasite fault zone from 443.2m to 444.5m contains milled fragments of quartz as well as some preserved quartz veins 5 - 20mm thick. The fault is not gold bearing and so neither are the associated quartz veins.

6.4.4 Auriferous Veining/Mineralisation

Auriferous ankeritic veining and associated sulphidic mineralisation (pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite) occurs in a number of locations throughout the hole though it is possible to define two separate zones of mineralisation/veining.

The ankerite + quartz + sulphide (arsenopyrite + pyrite) reef intersected between 191.2m and 194.7m (including 1.95m @ 1.26g/t Au and 2540ppm As) occurs as a discrete mineralised structure at the contact between medium dark grey sandstones up hole and lighter more calcareous sandstones down hole. Mineralisation is hosted predominantly within the more massive ankeritic part of the structure and in the altered (disseminated sulphide) rocks immediately up hole from the ankeritic part.

There are no orientation marks in the vicinity of the reef and so the orientation of the reef cannot be measured. Although it lies at the contact

between two discrete lithologies this contact is most probably structural. A similar reef is intersected in DDH B44 approximately 100 metres away where it is again marked by a fault. By analogy with ankeritic veining down hole, the structure probably strikes north-northeasterly and dips steeply to the south-southeast. This orientation is analogous with the Tasmania Reef.

The second zone of mineralisation/veining intersected by B51 occurs pervasively from 337.0m to the EOH at 500.2 metres. However, the interval between 337.0m and 422.6m contains most of the veining and mineralisation with only occasional rarer veins/mineralisation below 422.6m. The second zone is characterised by ankerite ± quartz ± sulphide veining. The veins generally occur as discrete veins 5-20mm thick and generally at high angles to the core axis. Notwithstanding the previous comment, the same generation veins also occur at low angles to the core axis. Vein density is up to 5 – 8 per metre. The country rock to this zone is greenish grey to light greenish grey variably calcareous sandstone. There are no medium dark grey sandstones in this second zone.

Two significantly mineralised zones occur within the second zone. The first of these is from 384.4m to 388.3m, 3.9m @ 0.97g/t Au and 2997ppm As including a 100mm true thickness arsenopyrite rich vein assaying 0.65m @ 3.95g/t Au and 1.41% As. The second occurs from 408.1m to 410.6m where a zone of more intense ankerite veining and associated disseminated and veinlet sulphides assay 2.5m @ 0.7g/t Au and 2130ppm As. As mentioned earlier the former zone (384.4m - 388.3m) is considered to be the same mineralised structure as that intersected to the west in earlier drilling and summarised in Table 1.

True orientations were obtained for a number of these second zone ankeritic veins. These are shown on figure 11. The veins commonly dip steeply to the southeast to south-southeast, reasonably consistent with the orientation of the Tasmania Reef.

As mentioned previously, the orientation of prior intersections as well as the 'orezone' defined by these intersections was unclear, prior to drilling B51. One of the three possible interpretations saw mineralisation striking northeasterly and dipping steeply to the southeast. The intersection from 384.4m to 388.3m fits this latter model quite neatly. If such a correlation is made the strike of the principal mineralised structure can be determined. The dip of this structure is interpreted from multiple intersections on Section 17. The orientation of this structure is calculated to be 85°/138° (TN). This orientation is reasonably consistent with the orientations of associated ankeritic veining measured from orientated core. This interpretation forms the basis for the resource calculated below.

6.4.5 Lithology

All of the rocks intersected in the hole are interpreted to be from the Upper Transition beds; i.e. Eaglehawk Gully Formation (Lewis, 1998). The rocks are commonly medium to dark grey quartz sandstones interbedded with greenish grey to light greenish grey calcareous sandstones. These rocks are typical of the Upper Transition beds elsewhere in the district. No gritty or conglomeratic rocks were intersected. Some discrete limestone beds occur

between 422.6m and 443.2m as well as two richly fossiliferous beds between 347.9m and 348.3m.

7.0 RESOURCE ESTIMATION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The recent drilling at Pease Creek and in particular the increased information obtained from oriented core has significantly increased understanding of the controls on mineralisation. This in turn, together with defensible assumptions based on comparison with the Tasmania Reef has brought the Prospect to the point where an Inferred Resource can be estimated. The resource estimate was undertaken in accordance with and meets the criteria of the *Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, September 1999* (JORC, 1999).

7.2 DATABASE

As discussed in Section 3.2, a total of 35 RC holes, 5 with diamond tails and 6 diamond holes, 1 with a wedge, have been drilled thus far in the course of exploration at Pease Creek. Drilling has totaled 3,891m.

Complete drill logs with detailed survey information for all holes at Pease Creek prior to B51 have been reported previously by McKeown (1995), Hills (1997) and MacDonald (1998). All holes completed since the discovery programme were collar surveyed in detail. Those drilled by McKeown (1995) were surveyed by means of GPS to acceptable accuracy but these are not used in resource estimation as none actually impact on Pease Creek mineralised structure. All collars remain identifiable in the field. Downhole surveys using an Eastman single shot camera were completed at approximately 30m intervals in all diamond drill holes.

Summary collar information for all relevant holes is reproduced in Table 1. Also included are details for hole B42 which due to post mineralisation movement on cross-course faults does not intersect the Pease Creek structure. Details of individual intercepts used for resource estimation are reproduced in Table 2.

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Length
BRD29	482825.93	5440788.64	2066.87	-58.6	351.5	130.0
BRD34	482836.66	5440742.77	2063.67	-60.0	349.2	160.5
B41	482826.25	5440787.00	2066.61	-59.7	350.6	116.1
B42	482465.94	5440802.60	2065.13	-60.0	354.5	149.6
B43	482808.57	5440854.55	2060.78	-54.5	168.0	119.1
B44	482887.20	5440740.86	2058.26	-59.8	349.7	239.6
B44A	482887.20	5440740.86	2058.26	-59.8	349.7	164.0
B46	482887.62	5440740.12	2058.43	-60.0	330.5	179.4
B51	482954.52	5440572.24	2044.61	-40.4	0.2	500.2

Table 1. Details of diamond drill hole locations.

Hole	From	To	Length (m)	E.H.T. (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
BRD29	68.0	81.0	13.0	6.3	1.21
BRD34	145.6	148.6	3.00	1.5	0.53
B41	66.5	76.5	10.00	5.2	5.30
B43	45.0	53.8	8.80	3.8	1.49
B44	137.8	143.7	5.90	2.7	1.53
B44A	135.5	141.5	6.00	2.9	1.42
B46	150.3	154.3	4.00	2.1	0.97
B51	384.4	388.3	3.90	2.3	0.98

Table 2. Details of mineralised intercepts.

7.3 DATA PRESENTATION

All holes in the vicinity of the Pease Creek resource are illustrated in plan in figure 4. Collar, survey and assay information for all holes drilled at Pease Creek is stored in a digital database in EXCEL which is suitable for export to MAPINFO for the purpose of 3 dimensional data presentation using the DISCOVER add-on. A series of 50m spaced sections perpendicular to strike were cut through the vicinity of the Pease Creek resource. Their location and coverage is illustrated in figure 4. The sections themselves comprise figures 5 to 10.

7.4 RESOURCE ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

The resource was estimated using a manual polygonal technique. Individual intercepts were plotted on a vertical longitudinal projection which was created parallel to the apparent strike of the mineralisation as determined from oriented core measurements of B51 discussed in Section 6.4 above (138°). Based on the average dip and dip direction of the mineralised structure, intercept lengths were converted to true width (E.T.T.) using the mathematical solution described by Berkman (1995). These were further converted to horizontal width (E.H.T.) for use on the longitudinal projection. Longitudinal projection intercept data is presented in Table 3.

Hole	Hole		Reef		Factor	Length	E.T.T.	E.H.T.
	Dip	Azimuth	Dip	Azimuth				
BRD29	-59.0	351.5	-85	138	0.50	13.0	6.53	6.56
BRD34	-60.0	349.0	-85	138	0.50	3.0	1.51	1.51
B41	-60.7	349.0	-85	138	0.49	10.0	4.94	4.96
B43	-55.4	166.3	-85	138	0.43	8.8	3.75	3.77
B44	-63.0	351.7	-85	138	0.45	5.9	2.68	2.69
B44A	-60.7	352.0	-85	138	0.48	6.0	2.88	2.89
B46	-62.5	329.0	-85	138	0.53	4.0	2.12	2.12
B51	-45.8	359.0	-85	138	0.59	3.9	2.29	2.30

Table 3. Intercept width converted to E.H.T. for vertical longitudinal projection.

As discussed in Section 4.4, two near north striking post-mineralisation dextral faults are believed to offset the Pease Creek mineralised structure. The longitudinal projection was "corrected" to remove these features. For the purposes of the correction all movement was presumed to be horizontal.

It is considered likely that low grade anomalism recorded in 4m composite samples in BRC31 might be related to the Pease Creek mineralised structure but this hole is not included in the resource estimates.

Triangulated resource polygons were constructed to delimit the area of influence of each intercept. The polygons were extended to a maximum of 50m beyond the triangulated core using perpendicular bisectors. This defined the limits of the identified mineral resource (figure 13). The area of individual polygons was measured using a Tamaya "Planix 7" digital planimeter. From this point it was a simple matter of multiplying the area of each polygon by the horizontal width and a nominal bulk density (ρ) of 2.8 t/m^3 to determine tonnes. (Note that no bulk density determinations were undertaken and figure used is based on measurements undertaken for the Tasmania Reef in fresh rock). Individual tonnes and grade for each polygon were used to determine a tonnage weighted total resource. Details are presented in table 4.

Polygon	Area (m)	E.H.T. (m)	ρ (t/m^{-3})	Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grams Au (g)	Ounces (oz)
BRD29	1910	6.6	2.8	35,083	1.21	42,450	1,365
BRD34	3280	1.5	2.8	13,868	0.53	7,350	236
B41	1680	5.0	2.8	23,332	5.30	123,659	3,976
B43	2420	3.8	2.8	25,546	1.49	38,063	1,224
B44	4010	2.7	2.8	30,203	1.53	46,211	1,486
B44A	2110	2.9	2.8	17,074	1.42	24,245	780
B46	5820	2.1	2.8	34,548	0.97	68,059	2.188
B51	13140	2.3	2.8	84,622	0.98	82,929	2,666
Total				**264,275**	**1.64**		**13,920**

Table 4. Polygonal resource estimation.

The resource is considered an Inferred Mineral Resource under JORC (1999). The Pease Creek Inferred Mineral Resource as at 15th September 1999 is

264,000 t @ 1.6 g/t Au (14,000 ounces Au)

7.5 ADDITIONAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

The geology shown on the longitudinal projection is drawn largely from a detailed knowledge of the stratigraphy at the Beaconsfield Mine but is considered reasonable based on available knowledge. If that is so and the analogy between the Pease Creek mineralisation and the Tasmania Reef is accepted, there is potential to extrapolate the Pease Creek resource as illustrated in figure 13. If this is done to depth of current drilling represented by B51, then an additional potential resource of 570,000t could be realised. At the average grade of 1.6 g/t Au estimated above, this amounts to an additional 30,000 ounces Au. This figure is a guide only. In no way is it intended to represent an Identified Mineral Resource in terms of JORC (1999).

Figure 4 illustrates the potential for a Pease Creek South mineralised structure. Direct translation of the projected Pease Creek mineralised structure 170m south neatly overlies mineralised intercepts in BRC30 and B51. As is the case in the vicinity of the Tasmania Reef, these intercepts might represent mineralisation parallel to the Pease Creek mineralised structure which in turn, might hold potential for further investigations in the future. The Pease Creek South structure is illustrated in figures 5 to 10.

7.6 STATEMENT OF COMPETENCE

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Peter B. Hills B.Sc.(Hons) M.Eng.Sc. who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 1999 Edition of the *Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves*.

8.0 EXPENDITURE

8.1 1998-99 EXPENDITURE

Drilling	$69,850
Assaying	$2,151
Exploration Geologist	$19,760
Drafting	$625
Consumables	$664
Management	$8,670
Total	**$101,720**

8.2 FUTURE EXPENDITURE

The Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture Committee has determined that in the current economic outlook for gold and at the current stage of development of the Beaconsfield Gold Mine, further exploration expenditure at Pease Creek cannot be justified. Exploration during the past year has greatly increased understanding of the nature and extent of mineralisation at Pease Creek to the point where it has been possible to estimate an Inferred Mineral Resource with a high degree of confidence. To this end, Allstate Explorations NL acting for Beaconsfield Operations Pty Ltd on behalf of the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture is applying for a Retention Licence over the Pease Creek prospect. It is the belief of the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture that exploration to date has met the following criteria.

- Exploration by the Joint Venture over the past 4 years has led to the discovery of previously unknown mineralisation at Pease Creek.
- The nature and extent of that mineralisation is now sufficiently well known to permit an Inferred Resource to be estimated which meets the requirements of JORC (1999).
- Knowledge gained from mining and exploration activities elsewhere has allowed assumptions to be made which point to as yet indefinable additional resources.

Unfortunately, the tenor of the mineralisation thus far delineated does not warrant further exploration or consideration of exploitation at this time. The area of EL 7/88 retained by Beaconsfield Operations Pty Ltd was chosen to cover the entire Pease Creek prospect centred close to 483000E 5441000N and provide contiguous tenure with the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture mining lease CML1669P/M to facilitate any future resource development. As a consequence, the entire remaining 5 skm tenement of EL 7/88 will be requested for retention.

9.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1

DRILL LOG OF B51

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log

Hole No. : B51

Date Started	:	11th May 1999	**Drilled by**	:	Diamond Drilling (Tas.)
					Danny Whamond
Date Completed	:	9th July 1999	**Logged by**	:	G MacDonald

Collar

Northing	:	5440572.24
Easting	:	482954.52
R.L.	:	2044.61
Dip	:	-40.44°
Bearing	:	0.2° (TN)

Hole Details

Final Depth	:	500.2		
Hole Length	:	500.2		
Core Size	:	0	2.3	no core
		2.3	332.8	HQ
		332.8	550.2	NQ

Purpose: To follow up intersections in previous drilling and test country to north and south

Summary Results:

	From	To	Length	Description	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	S
	190.60	192.55	1.95	Ankerite+quartz+sulphide(arsenopyrite+pyrite) reef/fault	1.26					2540	
	384.40	388.30	3.90	Ankerite±sulphide veined zone containing ↓	0.98					2997	
inc.	386.90	387.55	0.65	100mm true thickness arsenopyrite vein	3.95					14100	
	408.10	410.60	2.50	Dissemin. sulphides associated with ankeritic veining	0.73					2130	

Comments: The intersection from 384.4m to 388.3m is interpreted to be the same mineralised structure as intersected in drilling to the east and is defined as the Pease Creek zone. The intersection from 190.6m to 192.55m is considered to be a separate zone, Pease Creek South

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log - Down Hole Survey Data

Hole Number **B51**

Depth	Dip	Brg (A.M.G.)	From	To	Length	Sin.Dip	Vertical Difference	R.L.	Cos.Dip	Horizontal Difference	Cos.Brg	Diff. N	Northing	Sin.Brg	Diff. E	Easting
Collar								2044.61					5440572.24			482954.52
0	-40.4	0.2	0	8	8	-0.65	-5.19	2039.42	0.76	6.09	1.00	6.09	5440578.32	0.00	0.02	482954.54
16	-42.0	356.5	8	31	23	-0.67	-15.39	2024.03	0.74	17.09	1.00	17.06	5440595.38	-0.06	-1.04	482953.49
46	-44.0	356.5	31	61	30	-0.69	-20.84	2003.19	0.72	21.58	1.00	21.54	5440616.92	-0.06	-1.32	482952.18
76	-44.8	357	61	91	30	-0.70	-21.14	1982.05	0.71	21.29	1.00	21.26	5440638.18	-0.05	-1.11	482951.06
106	-45.5	356.5	91	121	30	-0.71	-21.40	1960.65	0.70	21.03	1.00	20.99	5440659.17	-0.06	-1.28	482949.78
136	-45.0	356.5	121	158.5	37.5	-0.71	-26.52	1934.14	0.71	26.52	1.00	26.47	5440685.64	-0.06	-1.62	482948.16
181	-44.2	356.5	158.5	196	37.5	-0.70	-26.14	1907.99	0.72	26.88	1.00	26.83	5440712.47	-0.06	-1.64	482946.52
211	-44.2	357.5	196	226	30	-0.70	-20.91	1887.08	0.72	21.51	1.00	21.49	5440733.96	-0.04	-0.94	482945.58
241	-44.3	358.5	226	256	30	-0.70	-20.95	1866.12	0.72	21.47	1.00	21.46	5440755.42	-0.03	-0.56	482945.02
271	-45.0	358.3	256	286.5	30.5	-0.71	-21.57	1844.56	0.71	21.57	1.00	21.56	5440776.98	-0.03	-0.64	482944.38
302	-45.7	358	286.5	316	29.5	-0.72	-21.11	1823.45	0.70	20.60	1.00	20.59	5440797.57	-0.03	-0.72	482943.66
330	-46.0	358.1	316	345	29	-0.72	-20.86	1802.58	0.69	20.15	1.00	20.13	5440817.70	-0.03	-0.67	482942.99
360	-46.2	358.2	345	375	30	-0.72	-21.65	1780.93	0.69	20.76	1.00	20.75	5440838.46	-0.03	-0.65	482942.34
390	-45.8	358.5	375	405.5	30.5	-0.72	-21.87	1759.07	0.70	21.26	1.00	21.26	5440859.71	-0.03	-0.56	482941.78
421	-45.4	358.5	405.5	442.5	37	-0.71	-26.34	1732.72	0.70	25.98	1.00	25.97	5440885.68	-0.03	-0.68	482941.10
464	-44.7	358.3	442.5	481	38.5	-0.70	-27.08	1705.64	0.71	27.37	1.00	27.35	5440913.04	-0.03	-0.81	482940.29
498	-44.0	358.5	481	500.2	19.2	-0.69	-13.34	1692.30	0.72	13.81	1.00	13.81	5440926.84	-0.03	-0.36	482939.93

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log

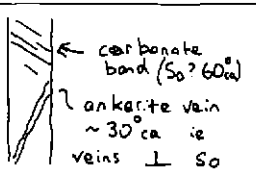
Hole B51

From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
0.0	2.3			No core				
2.3	3.1			**Ironstone conglomerate.** Dark yellowish orange ironstone with pebbles definable. Formed at base of Tertiary through groundwater.				
3.1	113.4			**Variably weathered/leached light grey, medium light grey, medium grey and yellowish orange calcareous quartz sandstones with very occasional limey or shaley beds.** Colour variation due to differences in weathering/leaching. Most rock has seen some leaching of carbonate matrix and also minor high angle veinlets in joints. Sandstones show bioturbation in parts. 3.1m - 28.5m; Moderately weathered and leached (calcareous?) sandstone.	Where fresh core shows weak pervasive carbonate alteration.	No faults. Core is generally badly broken with S0 sub-parallel to ca and a prominent joint set at high angles to core axis.	No significant veins.	Trace to minor pyrite on fracture surfaces in fresher pieces of core.
				28.5m - 79.8m; Variably bioturbated and leached calcareous sandstone.	Weak carbonate where fresh.	S0 0°-5°ca down to ~61.5m, ~5°ca below this.	No significant veins.	Trace to minor pyrite on fracture surfaces where core fresh.
				79.8m - 101.3m; Generally yellowish orange weathered calcareous sandstone with limestone bed (~50mm thick) 84.5-85.3m.	Weak carbonate where fresh.	S0 5°-10°ca throughout.	No significant veins.	Trace pyrite on fracture surfaces.
				101.3m - 105.0m; Medium light grey less weathered calcareous sandstone with 5-20mm thick ankerite veining and calcite veinlets.	Weak carbonate.	S0 5°-10°ca throughout.	5-20mm thick ankerite veins at moderate/low angles to core axis are overprinted by finer calcite veining also moderate/low angles ca but sub-orthog to ankerite veins.	No sulphides associated with veining but trace pyrite on fracture surfaces.

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log

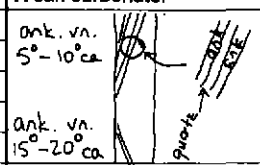
Hole B51

From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
				105.0m - 114.8m; Medium light grey calcareou	Weak carbonate.	S0 5°-10°ca.	Trace ankerite veining as above.	Trace pyrite on fracture
				sandstone as for preceding unit but				surfaces.
				without significant ankerite veining.				
				Bioturbated.				
113.4	114.8			**Minor fault.** Minor pug, predominantly	None.	Broken core but fabric immediately	No veining in or associated with	No mineralisation in or
				sandy and brecciated medium dark grey		downhole says 20°ca.	structure.	associated with structure.
				sandstone. Marks contact between lighter				
				calcareous sandstones uphole and these				
				darker sandstones (and downhole). From				
				fabric in rocks immediately downhole				
				shearing is at 20°ca.				
114.8	158.1			**Medium dark grey quartz sandstone.** S0	Mottled brown carbonate in	Coherent core with no faults but	Generally only occasional	Pyrite common on fracture
				Similar to dark quartz sandstones seen	parts looks sedimentary but	minor zones broken core. If	fine ankerite veinlets with	surfaces. also as blebs and
				in the lower transition series, however, a	other 'bands' are more diffuse	'bands' in carbonate alteration	no significant veined/	as fine dissemination/
				similar sandstone unit from 237.0m - 246.4m	and discontinuous. Weaker	are S0 then S0=60°ca @ 132.4m	mineralised zones other	alteration associated with
				is interbedded with typical upper transition	but pervasive spotty carbon-	S0=60°ca @ 146.6m. S0 definite	than those noted below.	ankerite veining.
				series calcareous sandstones so this unit	ate with variable pyrite as	40°ca @ 153.4m defined by finer		
				also probably upper transition series.	disseminations and very	sandstone beds.		
				Minor more finely bedded sandstone and	occasional blebs (to 5mm).			
				siltstone in part.	Alteration intensity increases			
					downhole.			
				132.9m - 133.5m; Zone of discrete ankerite	Weak carbonate.		7x1-10mm thick sharp	No sulphides in veining.
				veins with ~7x1-10mm veins.			discrete ankerite±quartz	
							(no sulphides) @ 30°ca.	
							Veining apparently	
							perpendicular to S0.	
				133.5m - 137.4m; Sandstone.	Weak carbonate.			
				137.4m - 138.0m; Fine ankerite veinlets	Weak carbonate.	Veinlets are at 25°-30° ca with	Fine ankerite veinlets.	No sulphides associated with
						both sinistral and dextral		these veinlets.

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log

Hole B51

From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
						dislocation of 1-10mm along		
						same orientation as banding in		
						carbonate.		
				138.0m - 144.8m; Sandstone.	Weak carbonate.			
				144.8m - 145.8m; Ankerite±quartz veining	Weak carbonate.	5x10-20mm ankerite±quartz (as	5x10-20mm ankerite±quartz (as	Trace disseminated arsen-
						core to veins) veins with two orientations i.e. 5°-10° ca and 15°-20° ca with ~10° different strike.	core to veins) veins with two orientations i.e. 5°-10° ca and 15°-20° ca with ~10° different strike.	pyrite adjacent to veining
				145.8m - 158.1m; Sandstone.	Weak carbonate.			
158.1	191.2			**Medium dark grey quartz sandstones**	Variable but pervasive	Number of zones of broken and	Discrete ankerite veining below	~1-2% pyrite throughout with
				aa, now more altered and deformed.	carbonate (mottled to dissem-	less commonly puggy core but	189.4m. Pyrite veinlets are variably	individual zones up to 10%.
				Same rock as previous unit but now with	inated) - generally a pale	deformation characterised by	oriented but 60°ca is common.	Pyrite occurs as veinlets as
				variable carbonate alteration and more	creamy yellow (i.e. lighter	brecciation. One minor puggy fault		well as larger blebs (infilling
				deformed.	than vein ankerite) - and	from 180.9-181.3m. More carbonate		brecciation) and broader
					pyrite (as blebby zones and	altered zones preserve a fabric at		zones of pervasive alteration
					disseminations).	35°ca.		with a similar morphology to
								carbonate alteration.
				158.1m - 158.2m; Discrete ankerite breccia	Moderate carbonate alteration			Trace disseminated pyrite in
				with ~30% ankerite, the rest sandstone	of sandstone fragments in			sandstone.
				clasts.	breccia with trace disseminated			
					pyrite.			
				158.2m - 161.05m; Sandstone moderately	Moderate pervasive carbonate	Moderately brecciated. Foliation	Ankerite veining/brecciation from	Minor disseminated pyrite
				carbonate altered and deformed.	alteration.	40°-60°ca from 160.6-160.8m.	160.8-161.1m otherwise negligible	associated with ankerite
						Possible S0 40°ca at 160.1m.	veining.	breccia.
				161.05m - 163.7m; Sandstone, less altered	Weak carbonate alteration as	Massive.	Minor very fine (<1mm) pyrite	
				and deformed.	spotting.		veinlets.	

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log

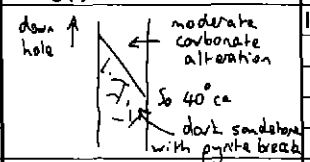
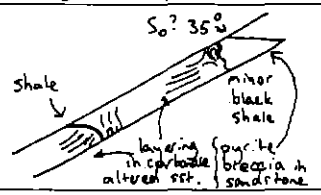
Hole B51

From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
				163.7m - 163.9m; Moderately sheared, strongly pyritic brecciated zone.	Weak carbonate but moderate pyrite alteration.	Discrete shearing at 20°ca.	Massive pyrite veining to 10mm at 20°ca also perpendicular this set and irregular. 10mm ankerite+ trace arsenopyrite 20°ca.	Pyrite as veining and breccia infill, 5% pyrite in total and trace arsenopyrite.
				163.9m - 164.4m; Sandstone.	Weak carbonate.	Massive.	Trace fine pyrite veinlets.	Pyrite.
				164.4m - 171.0m; Moderately carbonate altered sandstone.	Moderate pervasive carbonate alteration as pervasive, minor pyrite in parts. Stronger carbonate alteration from 167.1-167.5m & 168.4-168.5m, the latter zone with minor pyrite.	Still a breccia but with weak fabric discernible. Pyrite veinlets are perpendicular to fabric. 	Fine pyrite veinlets throughout, more common below ~167.5m.	Pyrite in fine veinlets and minor disseminations.
				171.0m - 180.5m; Strongly pyritic brecciated sandstone.	Generally weak carbonate alteration but zones of pyrite with pyrite associated with veinlets and also as discrete massive/semi-massive 'bands' at 60°-70°. Minor moderate carbonate alteration from 174.2-174.5m & 175.7-176.0m.	Strongly brecciated core with jig-saw fit clasts with pyrite infill. Weak fabric in more carbonate altered zones @ 60°-70°ca parallel to banding in pyrite. Leached fractures are possibly after pyrite.	Fine pyrite veinlets and massive veins('bands') of pyrite.	Pyrite in veinlets/veins, no arsenopyrite recognisable. ~2% pyrite throughout with zones up to 5-10% i.e. @ 171.1-171.7m, 174.2-174.5m, 175.0-175.3m, 175.9-176.1m & 179.1-180.0,
				180.5m - 180.7m; Weak/moderately carbonate altered sandstone as selvedge to fault.	Weak/moderate carbonate alteration.			
				180.7m - 181.3m; Minor puggy fault. Sandstone with 5% black shale focussing deformation.	Moderate carbonate altered.	Shearing is at 15°ca - conformable to S0.	None	None
				181.3m - 182.7m; Moderately carbonate altered sandstone.	Moderate carbonate.		None	None

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log

Hole B51

From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
				182.7m - 183.4m; Strongly pyritic breccia.	Weak/moderate carbonate and strong pyrite.	Possible S0 @ 35°-40°ca, brecciated in part. Breccia appears to be at least partly lithologically controlled.	Fine pyrite veinlets blow out to massive pyrite infill of breccia.	5% pyrite in veinlets/veins and occasional large blebs to 30mm.
								
				183.4m - 185.2m; Moderate carbonate altered sandstone.	Moderate carbonate and minor pyrite in breccia from 183.8-184.0m.	S0 irregular possibly some soft-sediment deformation. (see diagram below)	Fine pyrite veinlets between 183.6 to 184.3m with numerous veinlets between 183.8-184.0m.	Pyrite in veinlets and breccia infill.
								
				185.2m - 187.0m; Sandstone. Weakly carbonate altered, brecciated and pyritic.	Weak carbonate alteration	Leached veinlets 15°-20°ca otherwise massive. Possible weak S0 ~35°-40°ca.	Occasional fine pyrite veinlets.	Minor pyrite in veinlets.
				187.0m - 187.5m; Strongly brecciated, pyritic sandstone.			Pyrite veinlets. 2 sets, one at ~70° ca, the other at 20°ca.	Pyrite in veinlets.
				187.5m - 187.9m; Carbonate altered and puggy zone associated with black shale bed.	Moderate carbonate alteration.	S0(?) 40°ca.	Minor pyrite veinlets.	Minor pyrite in veinlets.
				187.9m - 189.3m; Strongly pyritic and brecciated sandstone.	Some weak carbonate.	Breccia with leached veining ~40°-60°ca.	Pyrite veining.	2% pyrite with 10% from 188.2-188.3m.

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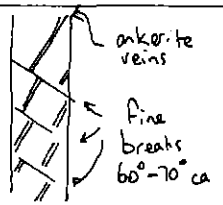
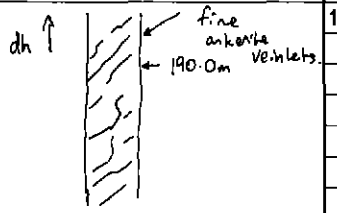
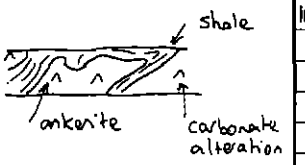
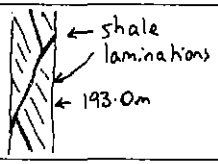
From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
				189.3m - 191.15m; Selvedge to reef but with a discrete zone of fine ankerite veining focussed on ~189.9m. Becomes sulphidic below 190.6m.	Weak to moderate carbonate alteration. Moderate carbonate alteration from 189.3-190.1m but no associated pyrite.	Fine veinlets are discrete and show later microfaulting. 	Fine creamy ankerite veinlets. Some similar to tension veins but some also breccia fill. 	~1% disseminated pyrite below 190.6m with disseminated arsenopyrite below 191.05m.
191.2	194.7			**Ankerite+quartz+sulphide reef** Puggy carbonaceous fault zone between medium dark grey sandstones (uphole) and light greenish grey sandstones (downhole).	More massive ankerite+quartz+ sulphide altered zone above 192.55m, more pervasively carbonate altered below.	Faulting is at 15°-25°ca with rock change @ 194.7m.		
				191.15m - 192.55m; Massive ankerite+quartz+ sulphide (pyrite+arsenopyrite) mineralisation as altered medium dark grey sandstone.	Reef has formed by brecciation of sandstone with infilling of matrix and subsequent alteration of country rock clasts.	Massive, becoming more puggy and carbonaceous downhole. Sharp contacts between mineralisation and sandstone indicates post mineralising movement.	Massive ankerite+quartz+sulphide veining. 	Pyrite>arsenopyrite particularly in sandstone and increasingly in the ankerite below 191.7m
				192.55m - 193.5m; Dirty, dark brown/grey carbonate altered sandstone.	Pervasive murky but moderate carbonate alteration above 193.0m decreasing downhole.	Shearing focussed on shaley parting 	Very minor ankerite veining.	None.
				193.5m - 193.7m; Broken core. Sandy carbonate altered sandstone and shaley material.	Moderate carbonate.		None.	None.

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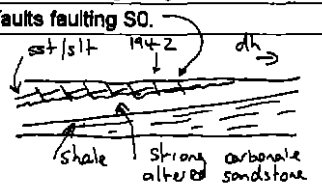
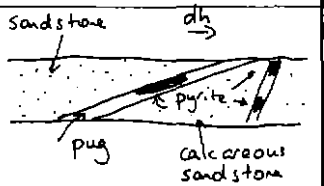
From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
				193.7m - 194.4m; Moderately carbonate	Moderate carbonate.	Numerous high angle to ca micro-		None.
				altered sandstone.		faults faulting S0.		
								
				194.4m - 194.5m; Moderately carbonate	Moderate carbonate.	Similar high angle to ca microfaults	None.	None.
				altered sandstone with ankerite veinlets.		faulting S0 also ankerite veinlets.		
				194.5m - 194.7m; Medium dark grey	Weak carbonate.	Shearing conformable to pug at	None.	Minor disseminated pyrite in
				sandstone in sheared contact with light		15°ca.		sandstone.
				greenish grey sandstones downhole.				
				Contact marked by 15mm strongly pyritic				
				pug at 15°ca.				
194.7	219.0			**Light greenish grey calcareous quartz**	Weak carbonate throughout.	Numerous high angle to ca fractures	Veining has leached out leaving	Pyrite in immediate footwall to
				sandstones and minor shaley siltstone		S0 5° @ 195.5-196.0m, 18° @ 198.6	fractures @ ~60°-70° ca.	reef with ~5% pyrite from
				interbeds. Broken core and puggy zones		15° @ 199.5m, 15° @ 200.5m, 5° @		194.7-194.85m.
				focussed on siltstone interbeds common		203.5-204.5m, 15° @ 204.8m, 10° @		Some clots of pyrite
				Main shaley siltstone 199.4-199.7m, 200.0-		207.5, 0° @ 209.5m, 5° @ 210.2m,		conformable to S0 from 209.9-
				200.3m, 202.0-202.3m, 205.2-205.7m, 212.8-		10° @ 212.5, 15°-5° @ 214.5-215.0m,		210.3m.
				215.0m.		5° @ 217.5m.		
219.0	237.0			**Variably greenish grey, medium grey**	Weak carbonate alteration in par	Much broken core with shearing	No veining.	None.
				and almost black quartz sandstones> siltstones and shale. Shale from 227.0-		focussed on shaley/silty zones.		
				228.3m. Lower contact is in broken core.		S0 15° @ 220.0, 5° @ 222.5-223.0,		
						5° @ 224.5-225.0, 5° @ 228.0,		
						35° @ 232.2, 5° @ 232.5-233.0 &		
						35° @ 235.5m.		

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From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
237.0	246.4			**Medium dark grey quartz sandstones**	Weak carbonate.	S0(?) defined by banding of weak	Leached veinlets at 60°-70°ca.	None but leached veinlets
						carbonate alteration. S0 35°-40°ca.	Rare 5mm quartz tension veinlets	may have been pyritic in part.
							~45° ca.	
246.4	262.2			**Greenish grey>>medium grey quartz**	Weak carbonate spotting in mos	Broken core due to leaching of	No veining but leached fractures	None.
				sandstones and minor silty zones.	core.	veinlets. S0 10° @ 246.8m, 35° @	at high angles ca.	
				Most core is in broken core. The lower		248.4, 35° @ 253.3, 30° @ 254.5,		
				contact is in a weathered sandy zone.		35° @ 257.0 & 35° @ 259.0m.		
				Possibly minor fault or movement on S0.				
262.2	310.4			**Light greenish grey weakly calcareous**	Weak spotty carbonate through-	Much of unit in broken core (partic-	No major vein but abundance of	Very minor zones of pyrite
				sandstones with occasional shaley	out.	ularly above 289.0m) but no faults.	fine hairlike ankerite veinlets in two	in and associated with fine
				siltstone interbeds with common		S0 30° @ 267.2m, 30° @ 275.0,	sets, most ~70°ca, other set	ankerite veinlets. 263.2-263.9
				fine ankerite veinlets.		5°-10° @ 282.0-283.0, 0° @ 283.3,	~30°ca. Rarer quartz veins @	1% pyrite associated with
						10° @ 288.5, 10° @ 301.3 & 15° @	40°ca with some minor associated	minor pug @ 264.0m. Pyrite
						302.5m. Most sandstone is	pyrite e.g. 293.1m, 295.3 and	occurs as fine disseminations
						massive. Hairlike veinlets often	297.9m, the latter zone also has	and fine veinlets at low
						show microfaulting (commonly	15mm quartz>ankerite veins @	angles ca. 266.1-266.2m fine
						50°-70°ca) with sinistral movement	60°ca microfaulted (dextrally) on	pyrite+quartz+ankerite veinlets
						common.	30°ca microfaults. Zone of discrete	at 15°ca. 271.0-272.0m 1%
						The lower contact is sharp marked	5mm ankerite veins generally	pyrite in fine veinlets @
						by a 20mm ankerite breccia, weakly	15°-35°ca from 307.0-310.4m and	50°-60°ca and 20°ca.
						puggy but conformable to S0 so	into underlying unit.	
						probably due to movement on S0		
						plane.		
310.4	337.0			**Dark greenish grey to greenish grey**	Very weak pervasive carbonate	Occasional zones of broken core	Sharp discrete ankerite veins	Trace disseminated pyrite
				quartz sandstones and minor shaley	with moderate carbonate	but no significant faults.	especially down to 313.5m possibly	in parts. From 327.9-328.2m
				siltstone interbeds.	alteration from 322.6-323.0m.	S0 22°ca @ 316.0m, 25°ca @	focussed on 100mm ankerite	with trace pyrite. ~2% pyrite
						322.5, 30°ca @ 330.0m.	breccia zone (minor pyrite) @	over the last 15cm in fine
						Lower contact is sharp and	312.1m. Occasional veins below	veinlets and disseminations.
						very weakly puggy at 30°ca,	325.0m ~3/m @ 60°ca but with no	
						possibly due to mobilisation of S0.	significant sulphides.	
							From 332.4-334.6m is a zone of	

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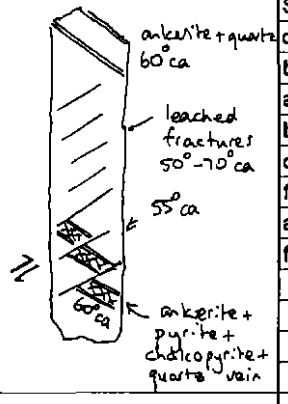
From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
							fine creamy carbonate veinlets	
							(hairlike) with nearly all	
							20°-30°ca. Similar zone from	
							324.8-327.3m more of a low angle	
							breccia.	
337.0	422.6			**Initially light greenish grey (uphole)**	Very weak carbonate spotting	No major faults. Minor puggy zone	Common fine hairlike ankerite	A number of significant
				becoming greenish grey quartz	with some minor zones of	at 387.9m with associated arseno-	veinlets generally @ ~50°ca with	zones of sulphide mineral-
				sandstones with occasional shaley	moderate carbonate alteration.	pyrite. Some shaley beds have	less at lower angles ca. Low	isation, predominantly
				siltstone beds and discrete limestone		focussed some movement.	angle ankerite veins @ 30°ca	associated with ankeritic
				beds. Contains a number of			from upper contact to 338.8m	veining as noted below.
				significant zones of ankerite			with trace associated pyrite.	
				and/or sulphide mineralisation as			There are a number of significant	
				noted below.			zones of ankerite±sulphide veining	
				337.0m - 339.6m; Zone of ankerite+quartz+	Moderate/strong ankerite.	Not a fault structure. Veining is	From 337.3-337.5m is ~10cm true	Main sulphides are in vein @
				sulphide veining.		conformable/sub-conformable to	width ankerite vein @ ~15°-20°ca.	339.6m. Trace pyrite else-
						S0 and upper contact. Ankerite+	338.5-338.7m 20mm thick	where.
						quartz veins @ 55°-60°ca are	sulphide+ankerite vein. 339.6 is	
						the same generation as broader	15mm thick chalcopyrite+pyrite+	
						ankerite+quartz+sulphide veins	ankerite	
						but some ankeritic veining is also		
						conformable to S0. Leached		
						fractures 50°-70°ca orthog to		
						ankeritic veining some with micro-		
						faulting.		
				339.6m - 340.7m; Sandstone			Minor ankerite veinlets.	None.



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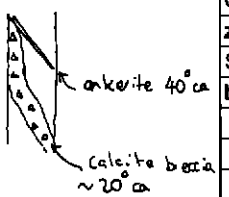
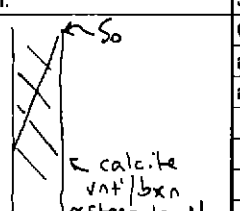
From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
				340.7m - 342.3m; Fine calcite veinlets		Calcite breccia is @ 20°ca. Similar	Fine hairlike calcite veinlets	No associated sulphides.
				focussed on hydraulic breccia between		zones downhole dip steeply north.	overprinting earlier yellow brown	
				341.9m and 342.0m.		Strike of ankerite veining and calcite	ankerite veining between 342.0	
						breccia almost perpendicular.	and 342.3m.	
				342.3m - 346.3m; Sandstone with fine calcite		S0 30°ca @ 346.0m,	Ankerite+quartz ~5mm 60°-80°ca	
				veinlets and+E503 ankerite+quartz			(~5/m) and occasional fine calcite	
				veins.			veinlets.	
				346.3m - 346.9m; Moderately carbonate	Moderate carbonate.	Weathered zone but not fault. Looks	Occasional ankerite veins	
				altered zone.		to be focussing of movement on	~25°ca=*80°-355°* and *78°-001°*	
						shaley interbeds. S0 35°ca @	and microfaulting *85°-297°*.	
						346.5m,		
				346.9m - 347.9m; Limestone.		S0 is 30°ca @ 347.25 which is		
						37°-083° and *18°-092°*.		
				347.9m - 348.3m; Two fossiliferous				
				limestone or strongly calcareous siltstone				
				beds. Fossils include brachiopods, also				
				minor rip-up clasts of siltstone (including				
				some very pyritic - diagenetic).				
				348.3m - 356.9m; Sandstone with minor	Weak carbonate.	S0 and calcite veinlets/breccia	Calcite veining/breccia from	
				zones calcite breccia.		~orthogonal.	349.0-349.4m and 350.6-350.8.	
							Occasional fine calcite veinlets	
							and high angle ca ankerite veins	
							above 352.8m.	

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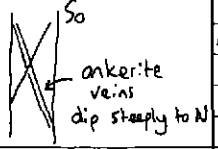
From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
				356.9m - 357.0m; Murky limestone.				
				357.0m - 360.4m; Calcareous sandstone with fine calcite veinlets.		Ankerite vein @ 20°ca faulted by microfaults @ 80°ca.	Fine calcite veinlets becoming more common downhole.	
				360.4m - 361.9m; Shale bed with minor limestone 356.9-357.0m probably uphole unit running sub-parallel core axis.		S0 30°ca at upper contact, 0°ca at 361.3 and 30°ca at lower contact.		
				361.9m - 364.2m; Limestone.			Very fine calcite(?) veinlets @ 70°ca.	
				364.2m - 365.0m; Limestone with shaley matrix and shaley partings.		Ankerite veins dip *steeply to north*	Occasional ankerite veins almost orthogonal to S0 - dip *steeply to north*.	
				365.0m - 370.6m; Calcareous sandstone with four shaley interbeds from 368.0-368.8m		Microfaulting of shaley interbeds with microfaults dip *~85°-~250°*. Dextral movement.	Occasional sharp but fine ankerite veinlets.	
				370.6m - 373.0m; Calcareous sandstone.	Weak/moderate carbonate.		370.6-370.8m calcite veining @ ~45°ca; 371.9-372.1m calcite vein/breccia - hydraulic - same generation as calcite breccia and fine low angle calcite veinlets.	
				373.0m - 374.9m; Broken core associated with shaley partings in predominantly calcareous sandstone.				

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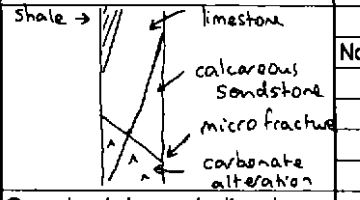
From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
				374.9m - 384.6m; Calcareous sandstone	Weak carbonate in fine	High angle veinlets 70°-80°ca		
				with fine ankerite veinlets.	veinlets.	dip *steep to 200°* also 5°-15°ca		
						and also 30°-40°ca.		
								
				384.6m - 386.3m; Moderate carbonate	Moderate carbonate and	Carbonate alteration stops sharply		No obvious sulphides.
				altered zone with limestone and shaley	possibly silicification similar	against a high angle microfracture		
				interbeds.	to mineralised zone from	which is ~orthogonal to S0, dipping		
					386.9-388.3m.	sub-vertically towards north/south.		
				386.3m - 386.9m; Calcareous sandstone	Weak carbonate.		Occasional sharp ankerite veins	
				between altered zone uphole and			<5mm ~40°-50°ca.	
				mineralised zone downhole.				
				386.9m - 388.3m; Mineralised zone with	Upper contact defined by first	Very minor puggy seam @ 60°ca	Arsenopyrite rich core is in a	Up to 5% arsenopyrite>
				central arsenopyrite rich vein.	significant disseminated	at 387.0m otherwise no obvious	50-70mm thick diffuse ankerite+	pyrite in central core i.e.
					pyrite+arsenopyrite. Moderate/	reason for mineralisation. Ankeritic	quartz+arsenopyrite+pyrite vein	387.1-387.25m, 0.5% 386.9-
					strong carbonate+sulphide±	veins at 387.65 @ 35°-40°ca	at 30°-35°ca. Other than central	387.1, 0.5% 387.25-387.55m,
					silica alteration to 387.2m,	dips *88°-008°*, at 387.95m	core and associated alteration	below this ankerite veins
					weak below this.	35°ca dips *75°-010°*, at 388.05m	selvedges the zone contains	contain occasional pyrite
						40°ca dips *81°-007°*. At 388.05m	sharp ankerite±pyrite veins ~8/m	clots.
						a microfracture showing sinistral	from 387.65-388.3m also parallel	
						movement dips *76°-130°*.	to 2mm massive pyrite vein	
				388.3m - 390.4m; Calcareous sandstone.	Weak carbonate	Massive.	Occasional fine calcite fractures	
							and lesser fine ankerite veinlets.	
				390.4m - 391.2m; Calcareous sandstone	Weak carbonate.	generally massive. If S0 is	7 ankerite±quartz veins at 25°-	
				with ankerite veining.		shallower than DDH then ankerite	45°ca.	
						veins dip *steep to 160°* (est.).		
				391.2m - 394.0m; Calcareous sandstones	Weak carbonate.	S0 25°ca @ 391.8 & 392.0m.	Occasional fine fractures and	

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From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
				with 2 shaley beds.			occasional sharp ankerite veinlets	
							at ~30°-40°ca.	
				394.0m - 396.6m; Calcareous sandstone	Weak carbonate.	If ankerite vein @ 394.1m dips	Really one calcite vein in three	
				with numerous irregularly oriented calcite		steeply to 160°ca then this calcite	parts @ 394.5m.	
				veins/veinlets focussed on 394.5m.		veining dips steeply towards SE i.e.		
						~130°-150° e.g. ~75°-150°.		
				396.6m - 397.4m; Calcareous sandstone	Weak carbonate.	S0 20°ca @ 397.4m.	Few fine hairlike fractures.	
				with shaley bed at 396.9m, then limestone				
				from 397.0-397.1m, and increasingly				
				limestone rich sandstone down to 397.4m,				
				limestone has a nodular texture.				
				397.4m - 398.6m; Calcareous sandstones.	Weak carbonate.		Moderate fine hairlike fracture	
							veinlets, also 1 weak calcite vein	
							5-10mm @ 40°-50° @ 398.9m.	
				398.6m - 400.2m; Limestone.		S0 25°-30°ca.	Minor fine calcite veinlets.	Discrete pyrite clots to 5mm.
				400.2m - 404.4m; Calcareous sandstone			2x5-15mm ankerite veins @	
				except for 402.2-402.9m which is an			15°-25°ca @ 400.2-400.4m,	
				incipient limestone bed.			2x10mm calcite veins @ 20°ca	
							at 403.9-404.1. Also moderate	
							fine calcite veinlets/fractures.	
				404.4m - 404.7m; Minor shear @ 70°ca	Weak/moderate carbonate.	Shear @ 70°ca.	Minor ankerite.	No obvious sulphides.
				focussed on shaley bed.				
				404.7m - 408.1m; Calcareous sandstone.	Weak carbonate.		Ankerite veins<5mm @ 40°-50°ca	Trace pyrite and arsenopyrite
							with ~1-2/m also fine calcite	associated with ankerite veins.
							veinlets/fractures.	
				408.1m - 411.6m; Calcareous sandstone	Weak to moderate (in more	S0 40°ca @ 409.7m	~5/m sharp ankerite veins	Disseminated pyrite+

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From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
				(minor shaley beds) with disseminated	sulphidic zones) carbonate		~40°-50°ca.	arsenopyrite mineralisation
				pyrite & arsenopyrite and fine sulphidic	alteration with minor			associated with ankeritic
				veinlets associated with sharp ankerite	disseminated pyrite and			veining.
				veins. Weakly puggy zone from 408.2-408.4	arsenopyrite			
				and more strongly veined mineralised				
				zone from 410.5-410.6m.				
				411.6m - 413.0m; Calcareous sandstone.	Weak carbonate.		Minor 1-3mm thick sharp ankerite	
							~70°ca.	
				413.0m - 413.4m; Minor calcite breccia as	Weak carbonate.	Massive.	Myriad calcite veinlets at low angles	
				myriad veinlets.			to core axis, also minor ankerite.	
							Calsite veinlets postdate ankerite	
							veining.	
				413.4m - 420.4m; Calcareous sandstone.	Weak carbonate.	Massive	Occasional sharp ankerite veins	
							<5mm ~70°ca also minor zone	
							calcite breccia at 418.2m 25°ca is	
							dipping ~*35°-300°*.	
				420.4m - 422.8m; Ankerite veined and	Weak carbonate.	In incipient reef zone, 40°-50°ca set	420.4-420.85m incipient reef with	No significant sulphides other
				variably mineralised zone.		dips *45°-114°, 78°-152°, 64°-142°,*	ankerite veining ~50%. Two sets	than pyritic vein at 421.2m.
						80°-130°, 20°ca set dips *75°-257°*	sub-orthog. ~40°-50°ca and	
						and *85°-250°*. Pyritic vein dips	~20°ca; 420.85-422.6m ~5-8/m	
						40°-140° and is faulted 15mm	5-10mm ankerite veins 50°-55°ca.	
						on *50°-350°* microfault with north	40mm thick ankerite+pyrite(50%)	
						block up. 5-8/m ankerite veins e.g.	vein at 421.2m.	
						422.2m @ 50°-55°ca dips *66°-137°*,		
						at 422.3m dips *65°-140°*, at 422.4m		
						dips *88°-118°*. S0 @ 15°ca dips		
						75°-253° at 421.4m.		

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log

Hole B51

From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
422.6	443.2			**Light greenish grey to greenish grey**	Weak carbonate with more	S0 from ankerite zone downhole	Four significant veined zones	Other than more significant
				calcareous sandstones with shaley	weak/moderate below 441.75m.	to 424.5m is 15ca i.e. *70°-265°* @	described below. Other than this	veined zones only very minor
				interbeds and more limestone beds		423.0m. At 433.2m S0 10°ca dips	~3-6/m <5mm high angle ankerite	sulphides except for minor
				below ~430.0m. Four discrete zones of		*50°-045°*, at 433.6m 10°ca dips	veins above 435.3, occasional	sulphide in high angle ankerite
				significant veining though ankerite veins		*45°-050°*. High angle ankerite veins	below this. Later stage calcite	veins and in selvedges to
				throughout. Core becomes more deformed		e.g. 433.2m 70°ca dips *65°-163°*,	veining/breccia below 435.3m	these e.g. ~433.5m ~0.25%
				below ~435.0m. Well preserved bioturbation		*82°-146°*, *71°-164°*, @ 433.5m	and increasing downhole.	arsenopyrite and pyrite.
				and burrows e.g. 436.2 and 437.3m.		~60°ca dips *74°-169°* also 25°ca		
						ankerite vein @ 433.5m 25°ca dips		
						75°-340°.		
				425.7m - 425.95m; Ankerite vein.			Zone of ankerite veining/alteration	
							(high angle ca set) overprinted	
							by 30mm calcite vein with trace	
							sulphides	
				430.15m- 430.2m; Laminated quartz+ankerite		Vein @ 45°ca similar to S0	Minor carbonaceous material in	
				vein with very minor sulphides.		conformable but not S0.	vein.	
				435.0m - 435.3m; 50mm ankerite>quartz+		If S0 is consistent this high angle	50mm thick ankerite>quartz+sulphi	Pyrite>arsenopyrite in 50mm
				sulphide vein with associated fine pyrite		vein set dips *~70°-160°*.	(pyrite+arsenopyrite) @ 65°ca	vein and veinlets as well as
				veinlets.			and associated fine pyrite veinlets	immediate selvedges.
							<3mm.	
				442.5m - 442.6m; Minor quartz>calcite vein.			10mm S0 conformable quartz>	
							calcite minor pyrite vein @ 25°ca	
							same generation/style as veining	
							in underlying cataclsaite.	
443.2	444.5			**Fault zone - cataclasite.** Upper and lower	Moderately carbonate altered	Breccia and associated shears	Fractured quartz veins 10-30mm	Trace pyrite associated with
				contacts 30°-35°ca. Sub-angular to sub-	throughout.	~30°-35°ca. Fine pyrite veinlets @	30°-50°ca with ~5/m. Same set	quartz. Fine pyrite veinlets
				rounded quartz clasts are almost certainly		55°ca similar orientation to quartz	as vein @ 442.5 in prevous unit.	443.8-444.5m ~55°ca.
				derived from milled quartz veins. This fault		veins.	Fine pyrite veinlets 443.8-444.5m.	
				is the focus of calcite brecciation uphole.				
				Deformation of quartz veining in relatively				

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log

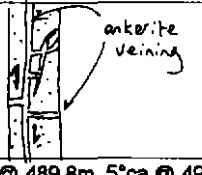
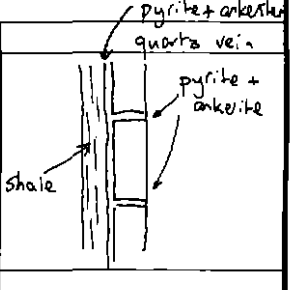
Hole B51

From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
				later movement may be associated with				
				calcite brecciation/veining.				
444.5	500.2			**Greenish grey (above 378m) to light**	Weak/moderate carbonate		Ankerite veins more common below	
				greenish grey calcareous quartz	alteration throughout. Weaker		478.0m. Both high and low angle	
				sandstones with occasional shaley	above 478.0m, moderate below.		sets.	
				interbeds. Ankerite veining becomes				
				more common below ~478.0m with both				
				high and low angle core axis sets represented.				
				Similar unit to that uphole from the fault zone				
				suggesting limited movement on this fault.				
				444.5m - 448.2m; Calcareous sandstone	Weak carbonate.	S0 0°ca throughout.	Occasional sharp ankerite veinlets.	
				with dark greenish grey shale running down				
				core axis.				
				448.2m - 450.7m; Calcareous sandstone with	Moderate carbonate.	S0 sub-parallel core axis, some	Quartz±ankerite @ 70°ca.	
				shale running down core axis.		microfaulting.		
				450.7m - 456.0m; Calcareous sandstone	Weak carbonate.	S0 2°ca @ 451.5m 10°ca @	S0 conformable quartz vein 10mm	
				with shaley bed.		475.0m.	at 476.0m else only very minor	
							fine ankerite veinlets.	
				456.0m - 461.7m; Calcareous sandstone.	Weak carbonate.	Massive	Common ankerite veins 60°-80°ca.	
				461.7m - 466.9m; Calcareous sandstone	Weak carbonate.	S0 5°ca 462.5m	Trace ankerite veining.	
				with shaley bed.				
				466.9m - 467.6m; Minor shearing focussed	Weak/moderate carbonate.	Shearing at 20°ca conformable S0.		
				on shaley bed.				
				467.6m - 469.2m; Sandstone with blotchy	Weak carbonate.	S0 15°ca.	Fine ankerite veinlets ~30°ca.	
				purple colour (Fe?).				
				469.2m - 471.0m; Calcareous sandstone.	Weak carbonate.	Veinlets occupy microfaults in part.	Irregular ankerite veinlets at low	

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log

Hole B51

From	To	Unit	Code	DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	STRUCTURE	VEINING	MINERALIZATION
							to moderate angles to core axis.	
				471.0m - 473.0m; Calcareous sandstone.	Weak carbonate.	S0 ~5°ca.	Less common ankerite veinlets.	
				with shaley bed ~5°ca.				
				473.0m - 475.8m; Calcareous sandstone.	Weak carbonate.	S0 10°-15°ca.	Minor ankerite>quartz veining at	
							high angles core axis between	
							474.2-474.4m.	
				475.8m - 476.4m; Calcareous sandstone with	Weak/moderate carbonate.		10mm S0 conformable quartz vein.	None.
				shaley bed and S0 conformable quartz vein.				
				476.4m - 481.9m; Calcareous sandstone.	Weak/moderate carbonate.	S0 20°ca.	Fine ankerite veinlets	
							with a range of orientations.	
				481.9m - 488.5m; Calcareous sandstone	Weak/moderate carbonate.	S0 not clear.	Common ankerite±quartz veins in	None.
				with common ankerite veinlets.			two forms, (1) two sets with both	
							high and low angle veins. Low	
							angle set shows dextral (?) micro-	
							faulting, (2) irregular fine ankerite.	
				488.5m - 494.9m; Calcareous sandstone.	Weak carbonate.	S0 10°ca @ 489.8m, 5°ca @ 493.5m	Minor ankerite veining with zone	None.
							more intense veining 492.6-492.7m.	
				494.9m - 499.0m; Calcareous sandstone	Weak carbonate.	S0 0°ca @ 497.0m otherwise	2-5% pyrite between 496.7-497.3m	
				with shaley bed running down core axis		5°ca e.g. 498.0m.	with pyrite in two forms. 5-10mm	
				and ankerite±pyrite veining.			pyrite±ankerite±quartz runs along	
							shaley bed and is same generation	
							as 5-10mm pyrite±ankerite±quartz	
							5-10mm veins at high angles.	
				499.0m - 500.2m; Calcareous sandstone.	Weak carbonate.		Minor high angle ankerite veinlets.	
500.2				**End of Hole.**				

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log - Assays & Recoveries

Hole B51

RECOVERIES						SAMPLING			ASSAYS (ppm)										
From	To	Interval	Recov'd	Recov'd (%)	RQD (%)	From	To	Int	Au ppb	Au (rpt) ppb	Au (ave) ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	S %		
0.0	3.0	3.0	0.65	21.7		144.8	145.8	1.0	1050	1040	1045	670	<1	4	4	25	0.442		
3.0	5.2	2.2	1.65	75.0		158.1	159	0.9	20	18	19	125	<1	10	9	40	0.284		
5.2	6.8	1.6	1.60	100.0		159	160	1.0	<1	-	<1	40	<1	7	5	50	0.192		
6.8	8.2	1.4	1.30	92.9		160	161.15	1.2	<1	-	<1	5	<1	10	4	37	0.251		
8.2	9.8	1.6	1.75	109.4		161.15	163	1.8	<1	-	<1	13	<1	4	7	57	0.542		
9.8	11.5	1.7	1.50	88.2		163	163.7	0.7	<1	-	<1	15	<1	6	19	90	0.553		
11.5	14.5	3.0	0.90	30.0		163.7	165	1.3	7	-	7	45	<1	6	54	81	2.759		
14.5	16.0	1.5	1.25	83.3		165	166	1.0	18	-	18	48	<1	8	40	124	0.659		
16.0	17.5	1.5	0.65	43.3		166	167	1.0	36	32	34	60	<1	7	73	93	0.478		
17.5	19.0	1.5	0.95	63.3		167	168	1.0	131	128	130	250	<1	10	52	113	2.464		
19.0	20.5	1.5	1.20	80.0		168	169	1.0	91	82	87	130	<1	7	15	53	0.7		
20.5	22.0	1.5	1.10	73.3		169	170	1.0	<1	-	<1	21	<1	8	9	72	1.107		
22.0	23.5	1.5	1.00	66.7		170	171	1.0	<1	<1	<1	8	<1	6	9	62	1.7		
23.5	25.0	1.5	1.35	90.0		171	172	1.0	<1	-	<1	36	<1	6	11	48	3.194		
25.0	26.5	1.5	0.80	53.3		172	173	1.0	9	-	9	43	<1	5	17	41	2.943		
26.5	28.0	1.5	1.60	106.7		173	174	1.0	2	-	2	65	<1	10	9	46	3.174		
28.0	29.5	1.5	0.60	40.0		174	175	1.0	<1	-	<1	14	<1	9	10	55	2.01		
29.5	31.0	1.5	0.85	56.7		175	176	1.0	12	14	13	49	<1	9	9	48	3.859		
31.0	32.5	1.5	0.95	63.3		176	177	1.0	<1	-	<1	30	<1	7	6	47	1.737		
32.5	34.0	1.5	1.70	113.3		177	178	1.0	<1	-	<1	21	<1	8	10	74	1.909		
34.0	35.5	1.5	1.50	100.0		178	179	1.0	4	-	4	31	<1	6	19	72	2.506		
35.5	37.0	1.5	1.45	96.7		179	180.5	1.5	14	14	14	65	<1	11	11	34	4.444		
37.0	38.5	1.5	1.20	80.0		180.5	181.3	0.8	<1	<1	<1	4	<1	8	46	79	0.193		
38.5	40.0	1.5	1.70	113.3		181.3	182.7	1.4	<1	-	<1	11	<1	8	35	46	0.148		
40.0	42.0	2.0	2.20	110.0		182.7	183.4	0.7	<1	-	<1	23	<1	6	19	54	2.212		
42.0	43.5	1.5	1.20	80.0		183.4	184.2	0.8	<1	-	<1	1	<1	9	20	56	1.978		
43.5	45.0	1.5	1.50	100.0		184.2	185.2	1.0	<1	-	<1	11	<1	5	12	42	0.594		
45.0	46.5	1.5	1.50	100.0		185.2	187	1.8	<1	-	<1	9	<1	7	15	47	0.764		
46.5	47.1	0.6	0.60	100.0		187	187.5	0.5	<1	-	<1	55	<1	6	8	63	3.01		
47.1	48.6	1.5	1.50	100.0		Lab: Analabs, Cooee		Method:	F614	F614	F614	A/H102	A102	A102	A102	A102	V821		

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log - Assays & Recoveries

Hole B51

RECOVERIES						SAMPLING			ASSAYS (ppm)										
From	To	Interva	Recov'd	Recov'd (%)	RQD (%)	From	To	Int	Au ppb	Au (rpt) ppb	Au (ave) ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	S %		
48.6	50.1	1.5	1.5	100.0		187.5	187.9	0.4	36	32	34	65	<1	7	19	116	1.125		
50.1	51.6	1.5	1.5	100.0		187.9	188.5	0.6	<1	-	<1	32	<1	6	27	49	3.192		
51.6	53.5	1.9	1.5	78.9		188.5	189.3	0.8	<1	-	<1	22	<1	9	4	46	0.946		
53.5	55.0	1.5	1.5	100.0		189.3	190.1	0.8	<1	<1	<1	12	<1	4	8	51	0.111		
55.0	56.5	1.5	0.3	20.0		190.1	190.6	0.5	<1	-	<1	16	<1	5	3	47	0.064		
56.5	58.6	2.1	1.7	81.0		190.6	191.15	0.6	890	960	925	3050	<1	8	39	37	1.766		
58.6	60.1	1.5	0.6	40.0		191.15	192.55	1.4	1450	1320	1385	2340	<1	7	58	131	1.771		
60.1	61.6	1.5	1.2	80.0		192.55	193.5	0.9	152	139	146	885	<1	6	69	68	1.967		
61.6	64.0	2.4	1	41.7		193.5	194.7	1.2	28	22	25	125	<1	9	9	69	1.285		
64.0	65.5	1.5	1.8	120.0		194.7	195.5	0.8	10	12	11	23	<1	7	6	58	1.453		
65.5	66.5	1.0	1	100.0		195.5	196.5	1.0	22	25	24	55	<1	7	8	66	0.321		
66.5	68.0	1.5	1.6	106.7		248.15	248.4	0.3	194	190	192	150	<1	11	5	22	-		
68.0	69.5	1.5	1.5	100.0		336	337	1.0	7	-	7	16	<1	9	<3	22	-		
69.5	71.0	1.5	1.5	100.0		337	337.6	0.6	15	-	15	30	<1	14	3	28	-		
71.0	72.2	1.2	1.2	100.0		337.6	338.7	1.1	3	-	3	18	<1	14	7	27	-		
72.2	73.7	1.5	1.5	100.0		338.7	339.3	0.6	<1	-	<1	28	<1	12	7	19	-		
73.7	75.2	1.5	1.6	106.7		339.3	339.8	0.5	28	-	28	55	<1	1970	41	51	-		
75.2	76.8	1.6	1.4	87.5		341.7	342.3	0.6	17	20	19	55	<1	9	<3	12	-		
76.8	78.3	1.5	1.5	100.0		349	349.4	0.4	<1	-	<1	6	<1	8	3	24	-		
78.3	80.0	1.7	1.4	82.4		357.7	358.7	1.0	<1	-	<1	9	<1	25	5	29	-		
80.0	81.5	1.5	1.5	100.0		358.7	359.7	1.0	<1	<1	<1	29	<1	12	<3	20	-		
81.5	83.0	1.5	1.5	100.0		359.7	360.5	0.8	12	-	12	40	<1	10	<3	20	-		
83.0	85.4	2.4	2.1	87.5		376.3	377.3	1.0	40	-	40	190	<1	6	<3	17	-		
85.4	86.7	1.3	1.3	100.0		377.3	378.3	1.0	20	-	20	240	<1	5	<3	20	-		
86.7	88.2	1.5	1.5	100.0		378.3	379.3	1.0	<1	-	<1	26	<1	7	<3	23	-		
88.2	89.0	0.8	0.8	100.0		384.4	385.3	0.9	252	260	256	295	<1	8	<3	20	-		
89.0	90.8	1.8	1.1	61.1		385.3	386.3	1.0	330	320	330	565	<1	7	<3	21	-		
90.8	92.3	1.5	1.5	100.0		386.3	386.9	0.6	407	460	434	1470	<1	8	<3	131	-		
92.3	93.4	1.1	1.1	100.0		386.9	387.55	0.7	3360	4540	3950	14100	<1	12	55	354	-		
93.4	94.9	1.5	1.5	100.0		Lab: Analabs, Cooee		Method:	F614	F614	F614	A/H102	A102	A102	A102	A102	V821		

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log - Assays & Recoveries

Hole B51

RECOVERIES						SAMPLING			ASSAYS (ppm)										
From	To	Interval	Recov'd	Recov'd (%)	RQD (%)	From	To	Int	Au ppb	Au (rpt) ppb	Au (ave) ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	S %		
94.9	96.4	1.5	1.5	100.0		387.55	388.3	0.8	563	530	562	1080	<1	7	4	35	-		
96.4	97.9	1.5	1.4	93.3		390.4	391.2	0.8	22	-	22	65	<1	6	<3	11	-		
97.9	99.5	1.6	1.6	100.0		394.3	395.3	1.0	10	-	10	42	<1	5	<3	29	-		
99.5	102.2	2.7	1.2	44.4		395.3	396.3	1.0	16	-	16	40	<1	7	7	37	-		
102.2	103.7	1.5	1.5	100.0		404.4	404.7	0.3	<1	-	<1	10	<1	13	<3	47	-		
103.7	105.2	1.5	1.5	100.0		408.1	409.1	1.0	650	720	685	2030	<1	6	<3	29	-		
105.2	106.7	1.5	1.5	100.0		409.1	410.1	1.0	559	490	535	1140	<1	7	<3	31	-		
106.7	108.2	1.5	1.6	106.7		410.1	410.6	0.5	1212	1236	1224	4310	<1	29	5	40	-		
108.2	109.7	1.5	1.5	100.0		410.6	411.6	1.0	130	-	130	305	<1	11	<3	47	-		
109.7	111.2	1.5	1.5	100.0		420.4	420.85	0.5	7	-	7	600	<1	4	14	28	-		
111.2	112.4	1.2	1.4	116.7		420.85	421.25	0.4	15	-	15	115	<1	9	83	98	-		
112.4	113.4	1.0	0.8	80.0		421.25	422.6	1.4	5	-	5	31	<1	11	4	21	-		
113.4	115.1	1.7	1.1	64.7		425.7	425.9	0.2	9	-	9	110	<1	5	<3	10	-		
115.1	116.5	1.4	1.1	78.6		429	430.1	1.1	43	48	46	190	<1	9	6	12	-		
116.5	118.0	1.5	1.2	80.0		430.1	430.25	0.1	17	-	17	60	<1	20	6	25	-		
118.0	119.5	1.5	1.6	106.7		433	433.6	0.6	438	340	389	455	<1	20	7	22	-		
119.5	121.0	1.5	1.7	113.3		435	435.3	0.3	576	604	590	1200	<1	9	10	21	-		
121.0	122.5	1.5	1.5	100.0		441.75	443.2	1.4	8	-	8	21	<1	8	<3	29	-		
122.5	124.0	1.5	1.6	106.7		443.2	444.5	1.3	<1	-	<1	11	<1	13	6	25	-		
124.0	124.7	0.7	0.8	114.3		445.5	446.3	0.8	<1	-	<1	6	<1	12	<3	28	-		
124.7	126.2	1.5	1.5	100.0		478.3	479.5	1.2	<1	-	<1	13	<1	11	<3	27	-		
126.2	127.7	1.5	1.5	100.0		481.9	482.8	0.9	<1	-	<1	6	<1	8	<3	39	-		
127.7	129.4	1.7	1.3	76.5		482.8	483.7	0.9	105	110	108	220	<1	11	<3	40	-		
129.4	130.9	1.5	1.6	106.7		483.7	484.7	1.0	93	-	93	195	<1	9	<3	43	-		
130.9	132.4	1.5	1.5	100.0		484.7	485.6	0.9	8	-	8	17	<1	5	<3	26	-		
132.4	133.9	1.5	1.6	106.7		485.6	486.6	1.0	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	13	<3	32	-		
133.9	135.4	1.5	1.5	100.0		486.6	487.6	1.0	<1	<1	<1	4	<1	5	<3	25	-		
135.4	137.4	2.0	2.0	100.0		487.6	488.6	1.0	<1	-	<1	6	<1	5	<3	43	-		
137.4	138.9	1.5	1.45	96.7		494.7	495.7	1.0	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	12	<3	38	-		
138.9	140.4	1.5	1.6	106.7		Lab: Analabs, Cooee		Method:	F614	F614	F614	A/H102	A102	A102	A102	A102	V821		

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log - Assays & Recoveries

Hole B51

RECOVERIES						SAMPLING			ASSAYS (ppm)										
From	To	Interval	Recov'd	Recov'd (%)	RQD (%)	From	To	Int	Au ppb	Au (rpt) ppb	Au (ave) ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	S %		
140.4	141.9	1.5	1.6	106.7		495.7	496.7	1.0	<1	-	<1	2	<1	14	<3	26	-		
141.9	143.4	1.5	1.6	106.7		496.7	497.4	0.7	127	130	129	205	<1	451	30	122	-		
143.4	144.9	1.5	1.4	93.3															
144.9	146.4	1.5	1.6	106.7															
146.4	147.9	1.5	1.5	100.0															
147.9	149.4	1.5	1.5	100.0															
149.4	150.9	1.5	1.55	103.3															
150.9	152.4	1.5	1.5	100.0															
152.4	153.9	1.5	1.3	86.7															
153.9	155.4	1.5	1.5	100.0															
155.4	156.9	1.5	1.5	100.0															
156.9	158.4	1.5	1.5	100.0															
158.4	159.9	1.5	1.1	73.3															
159.9	161.4	1.5	1.5	100.0															
161.4	163.0	1.6	0.9	56.3															
163.0	164.5	1.5	1.8	120.0															
164.5	166.0	1.5	1.2	80.0															
166.0	167.5	1.5	1.5	100.0															
167.5	169.0	1.5	1.2	80.0															
169.0	170.5	1.5	1.6	106.7															
170.5	172.0	1.5	1.5	100.0															
172.0	174.2	2.2	2.0	90.9															
174.2	175.7	1.5	1.55	103.3															
175.7	177.2	1.5	1.5	100.0															
177.2	178.7	1.5	1.5	100.0															
178.7	180.2	1.5	1.65	110.0															
180.2	181.7	1.5	1.5	100.0															
181.7	183.2	1.5	1.5	100.0															
183.2	184.7	1.5	1.5	100.0															
184.7	186.2	1.5	1.6	106.7		Lab: Analabs, Cooee		Method:	F614	F614	F614	A/H102	A102	A102	A102	A102	V821		

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log - Assays & Recoveries

Hole B51

RECOVERIES						SAMPLING			ASSAYS (ppm)										
From	To	Interval	Recov'd	Recov'd (%)	RQD (%)	From	To	Int	Au ppb	Au (rpt) ppb	Au (ave) ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	S %		
186.2	187.7	1.5	1.5	100.0															
187.7	189.2	1.5	1.5	100.0															
189.2	190.7	1.5	1.45	96.7															
190.7	192.2	1.5	1.55	103.3															
192.2	193.7	1.5	1.6	106.7															
193.7	195.2	1.5	1.6	106.7															
195.2	196.7	1.5	1.6	106.7															
196.7	198.2	1.5	1.5	100.0															
198.2	200.5	2.3	2.2	95.7															
200.5	202.0	1.5	0.9	60.0															
202.0	203.5	1.5	1.2	80.0															
203.5	205.0	1.5	1.6	106.7															
205.0	205.9	0.9	0.8	88.9															
205.9	207.2	1.3	1.3	100.0															
207.2	208.9	1.7	1.5	88.2															
208.9	210.4	1.5	1.6	106.7															
210.4	211.9	1.5	1.5	100.0															
211.9	214.2	2.3	2.35	102.2															
214.2	215.5	1.3	0.9	69.2															
215.5	217.0	1.5	1.5	100.0															
217.0	218.5	1.5	1.1	73.3															
218.5	220.0	1.5	1.35	90.0															
220.0	221.0	1.0	1	100.0															
221.0	222.0	1.0	1	100.0															
222.0	223.1	1.1	1.05	95.5															
223.1	224.2	1.1	1	90.9															
224.2	225.6	1.4	0.9	64.3															
225.6	227.1	1.5	1.1	73.3															
227.1	228.3	1.2	1.2	100.0															
228.3	229.3	1.0	0.9	90.0		Lab: Analabs, Cooee		Method:	F614	F614	F614	A/H102	A102	A102	A102	A102	V821		

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log - Assays & Recoveries

Hole B51

RECOVERIES						SAMPLING			ASSAYS (ppm)											
From	To	Interval	Recov'd	Recov'd (%)	RQD (%)	From	To	Int	Au ppb	Au (rpt) ppb	Au (ave) ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	S %			
229.3	230.5	1.2	1.3	108.3																
230.5	232.0	1.5	1.4	93.3																
232.0	233.3	1.3	1.2	92.3																
233.3	234.3	1.0	0.7	70.0																
234.3	235.2	0.9	0.7	77.8																
235.2	237.0	1.8	1.6	88.9																
237.0	237.6	0.6	0.6	100.0																
237.6	239.2	1.6	1.6	100.0																
239.2	240.4	1.2	1	83.3																
240.4	241.9	1.5	1	66.7																
241.9	243.0	1.1	1.1	100.0																
243.0	244.2	1.2	0.6	50.0																
244.2	245.6	1.4	1.5	107.1																
245.6	246.4	0.8	0.9	112.5																
246.4	247.9	1.5	1.2	80.0																
247.9	250.2	2.3	2.4	104.3																
250.2	251.7	1.5	1.6	106.7																
251.7	252.8	1.1	1.2	109.1																
252.8	254.3	1.5	1.1	73.3																
254.3	255.5	1.2	1.2	100.0																
255.5	256.6	1.1	1	90.9																
256.6	258.1	1.5	1.6	106.7																
258.1	259.1	1.0	1.1	110.0																
259.1	260.5	1.4	1.4	100.0																
260.5	261.5	1.0	1	100.0																
261.5	262.9	1.4	1.3	92.9																
262.9	265.0	2.1	2	95.2																
265.0	266.1	1.1	0.9	81.8																
266.1	267.4	1.3	1.4	107.7																
267.4	269.8	2.4	1.3	54.2		Lab: Analabs, Cooee		Method:	F614	F614	F614	A/H102	A102	A102	A102	A102	V821			

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log - Assays & Recoveries

Hole B51

RECOVERIES						SAMPLING			ASSAYS (ppm)											
From	To	Interval	Recov'd	Recov'd (%)	RQD (%)	From	To	Int	Au ppb	Au (rpt) ppb	Au (ave) ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	S %			
269.8	271.0	1.2	1	83.3																
271.0	272.2	1.2	1.1	91.7																
272.2	274.0	1.8	0.8	44.4																
274.0	274.6	0.6	0.4	66.7																
274.6	275.2	0.6	0.6	100.0																
275.2	276.1	0.9	1	111.1																
276.1	278.3	2.2	2.2	100.0																
278.3	278.6	0.3	0.3	100.0																
278.6	280.0	1.4	1.1	78.6																
280.0	281.0	1.0	0.5	50.0																
281.0	282.0	1.0	0.5	50.0																
282.0	283.2	1.2	0.3	25.0																
283.2	284.2	1.0	0.9	90.0																
284.2	286.0	1.8	1.4	77.8																
286.0	289.0	3.0	1.7	56.7																
289.0	290.2	1.2	1.2	100.0																
290.2	292.0	1.8	1.8	100.0																
292.0	293.5	1.5	1.5	100.0																
293.5	295.0	1.5	1.5	100.0																
295.0	296.8	1.8	1.9	105.6																
296.8	299.9	3.1	3.1	100.0																
299.9	301.0	1.1	1	90.9																
301.0	302.3	1.3	1.2	92.3																
302.3	305.5	3.2	1.6	50.0																
305.5	308.0	2.5	2.7	108.0																
308.0	309.6	1.6	1.8	112.5																
309.6	310.8	1.2	1.2	100.0																
310.8	312.7	1.9	1.5	78.9																
312.7	313.0	0.3	0.2	66.7																
313.0	314.5	1.5	1	66.7		Lab: Analabs, Cooee		Method:	F614	F614	F614	A/H102	A102	A102	A102	A102	V821			

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log - Assays & Recoveries

Hole B51

RECOVERIES						SAMPLING			ASSAYS (ppm)										
From	To	Interval	Recov'd	Recov'd (%)	RQD (%)	From	To	Int	Au ppb	Au (rpt) ppb	Au (ave) ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	S %			
314.5	316.5	2.0	1.1	55.0																
316.5	317.5	1.0	0.8	80.0																
317.5	318.6	1.1	0.8	72.7																
318.6	319.6	1.0	1	100.0																
319.6	320.8	1.2	1.2	100.0																
320.8	322.0	1.2	1.1	91.7																
322.0	323.0	1.0	1	100.0																
323.0	324.2	1.2	1.1	91.7																
324.2	325.0	0.8	1.2	150.0																
325.0	326.8	1.8	1.8	100.0																
326.8	328.1	1.3	1.4	107.7																
328.1	329.2	1.1	1.1	100.0																
329.2	332.8	3.6	3.4	94.4																
332.8	334.0	1.2	1.2	100.0																
334.0	337.0	3.0	2.9	96.7																
337.0	337.6	0.6	0.7	116.7																
337.6	338.2	0.6	0.5	83.3																
338.2	339.3	1.1	1.1	100.0																
339.3	341.7	2.4	2.4	100.0																
341.7	343.3	1.6	1.7	106.2																
343.3	346.0	2.7	2.7	100.0																
346.0	347.2	1.2	1.2	100.0																
347.2	349.0	1.8	1.7	94.4																
349.0	350.3	1.3	1.3	100.0																
350.3	352.7	2.4	2.4	100.0																
352.7	354.2	1.5	0.5	33.3																
354.2	354.6	0.4	0.3	75.0																
354.6	356.0	1.4	1.2	85.7																
356.0	357.2	1.2	1.2	100.0																
357.2	358.7	1.5	1.5	100.0		Lab: Analabs, Cooee		Method:	F614	F614	F614	A/H102	A102	A102	A102	A102	V821			

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log - Assays & Recoveries

Hole B51

RECOVERIES						SAMPLING			ASSAYS (ppm)										
From	To	Interva	Recov'd	Recov'd (%)	RQD (%)	From	To	Int	Au ppb	Au (rpt) ppb	Au (ave) ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	S %			
358.7	360.5	1.8	1.8	100.0																
360.5	362.0	1.5	1.5	100.0																
362.0	363.7	1.7	1.8	105.9																
363.7	365.2	1.5	1.6	106.7																
365.2	366.0	0.8	0.8	100.0																
366.0	369.0	3.0	3	100.0																
369.0	372.0	3.0	3	100.0																
372.0	373.5	1.5	1.5	100.0																
373.5	374.7	1.2	1.2	100.0																
374.7	376.1	1.4	1.4	100.0																
376.1	378.7	2.6	2.7	103.8																
378.7	380.1	1.4	1.4	100.0																
380.1	382.0	1.9	1.8	94.7																
382.0	383.0	1.0	1.1	110.0																
383.0	385.0	2.0	2.2	110.0																
385.0	387.8	2.8	2.9	103.6																
387.8	390.2	2.4	2.5	104.2																
390.2	391.0	0.8	0.8	100.0																
391.0	393.4	2.4	2.4	100.0																
393.4	395.3	1.9	1.9	100.0																
395.3	397.0	1.7	1.6	94.1																
397.0	398.7	1.7	1.8	105.9																
398.7	401.5	2.8	2.8	100.0																
401.5	403.5	2.0	2	100.0																
403.5	404.8	1.3	1.4	107.7																
404.8	406.2	1.4	1.4	100.0																
406.2	407.9	1.7	1.7	100.0																
407.9	409.7	1.8	1.9	105.6																
409.7	412.0	2.3	2.3	100.0																
412.0	413.7	1.7	1.7	100.0		Lab: Analabs, Cooee		Method:	F614	F614	F614	A/H102	A102	A102	A102	A102	V821			

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log - Assays & Recoveries

Hole B51

RECOVERIES						SAMPLING			ASSAYS (ppm)									
From	To	Interval	Recov'd	Recov'd (%)	RQD (%)	From	To	Int	Au ppb	Au (rpt) ppb	Au (ave) ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	S %	
413.7	415.5	1.8	1.8	100.0														
415.5	418.0	2.5	2.6	104.0														
418.0	421.0	3.0	3	100.0														
421.0	424.0	3.0	3	100.0														
424.0	427.0	3.0	3	100.0														
427.0	430.0	3.0	3	100.0														
430.0	433.0	3.0	3	100.0														
433.0	433.6	0.6	0.6	100.0														
433.6	436.0	2.4	2.4	100.0														
436.0	439.0	3.0	3	100.0														
439.0	442.0	3.0	3	100.0														
442.0	444.5	2.5	2.6	104.0														
444.5	446.3	1.8	1.8	100.0														
446.3	449.3	3.0	3.1	103.3														
449.3	451.0	1.7	1.7	100.0														
451.0	454.0	3.0	3	100.0														
454.0	457.0	3.0	3	100.0														
457.0	460.0	3.0	3	100.0														
460.0	462.0	2.0	2	100.0														
462.0	465.0	3.0	3.1	103.3														
465.0	468.0	3.0	2.9	96.7														
468.0	469.4	1.4	1.5	107.1														
469.4	472.0	2.6	2.6	100.0														
472.0	475.0	3.0	2.9	96.7														
475.0	476.4	1.4	1.5	107.1														
476.4	478.0	1.6	1.6	100.0														
478.0	480.1	2.1	2.1	100.0														
480.1	481.9	1.8	1.8	100.0														
481.9	483.7	1.8	1.8	100.0														
483.7	486.6	2.9	3	103.4		Lab: Analabs, Cooee		Method:	F614	F614	F614	A/H102	A102	A102	A102	A102	V821	

BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

Diamond Drill Core Log - Assays & Recoveries

Hole B51

RECOVERIES						SAMPLING			ASSAYS (ppm)										
From	To	Interva	Recov'd	Recov'd (%)	RQD (%)	From	To	Int	Au ppb	Au (rpt) ppb	Au (ave) ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	S %		
486.6	489.6	3.0	3	100.0															
489.6	491.6	2.0	2	100.0															
491.6	494.0	2.4	2.5	104.2															
494.0	496.0	2.0	2	100.0															
496.0	499.0	3.0	3	100.0															
499.0	500.2	1.2	1.2	100.0															
						Lab: Analabs, Cooee		Method:	F614	F614	F614	A/H102	A102	A102	A102	A102	V821		

APPENDIX 2

ASSAY RESULTS

605071

A N A L A B S

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
ACN 004 591 664
14 Thirkell St, Burnie
Tasmania 7320
Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

Our reference : BU016512
Your reference : **114170**
Project code : 8903052733
Date received : 30/06/99
Date reported : 16/08/99

Grant MacDonald

Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
PO Box 58
BEACONSFIELD

TAS 7270

Number of pages of results : 2
Number of Samples : 8
First Sample : B51 189.3-190.1
Last Sample : B51 195.5-196.5

Invoice to:
Grant MacDonald

Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
PO Box 58
BEACONSFIELD

TAS 7270

Electronic Data Transmission :
Modem Y 16/08/99
Facsimile / /
Disk Report Y / /

Preliminary Reports :
02/07/99 Report
02/07/99 Modem Report

Results to:

Results to:

Remarks :

c As ×50

Authorised by .....
On ~~behalf~~ of:

Rob Chapman
Laboratory Manager

The results in the following analytical report pertain to the samples provided to this laboratory for preparation and/or analysis as requested by the client.

605072

ANALABS

Our reference : BU016512
Your reference : 114170
Project code : 8903052733
Report date : 16/08/99
Report status : Final
Page : 1 of 2

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
ACN 004 591 664
14 Thirkell St, Burnie
Tasmania 7320
Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

ANALYTICAL DATA

Sample	Au	Au(R)	As	S		
B51 189.3-190.1	<1	<1	12	0.111		
B51 190.1-190.6	<1	--	16	0.064		
B51 190.6-191.15	890	960	>50	1.766		
B51 191.15-192.55	1450	1320	>50	1.771		
B51 192.55-193.5	152	139	>50	1.967		
B51 193.5-194.7	28	22	>50	1.295		
B51 194.7-195.5	10	12	23	1.453		
B51 195.5-196.5	22	25	>50	0.321		
Method	F614	F614	H102	V821		
Units	ppb	ppb	ppm	%		
Detection Limit	1	1	1	0.005		
Upper Method			A102			

Notes: N.A. = not analysed, -- = element not determined, I.S. = insufficient sample, L.N.R. = listed not received

ANALABS

Our reference : BU016512
Your reference : 114170
Project code : 8903052733
Report date : 16/08/99
Report status : Final
Page : 2 of 2

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
ACN 004 591 664
14 Thirkell St, Burnie
Tasmania 7320
Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

ANALYTICAL DATA

Sample	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	
B51 189.3-190.1	4	8	51	<1	<50	
B51 190.1-190.6	5	3	47	<1	<50	
B51 190.6-191.15	8	39	37	<1	3050	
B51 191.15-192.55	7	58	131	<1	2340	
B51 192.55-193.5	6	69	68	<1	885	
B51 193.5-194.7	9	9	69	<1	125	
B51 194.7-195.5	7	6	58	<1	<50	
B51 195.5-196.5	7	8	66	<1	55	
Method	A102	A102	A102	A102	A102	
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
Detection Limit	2	3	2	1	50	

Notes: N.A. = not analysed, -- = element not determined, I.S. = insufficient sample, L.N.R. = listed not received

605074

ANALABS

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
ACN 004 591 664
14 Thirkell St, Burnie
Tasmania 7320
Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

Our reference : BU016515
Your reference : 114171
Project code : 8903052744
Date received : 01/07/99
Date reported : 16/08/99

Grant MacDonald

Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
PO Box 58
BEACONSFIELD

TAS 7270

Number of pages of results : 2
Number of Samples : 32
First Sample : B51 144.8-145.8
Last Sample : B51 188.5-189.3

Invoice to:
Grant MacDonald

Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
PO Box 58
BEACONSFIELD

TAS 7270

Electronic Data Transmission :
Modem Y 16/08/99
Facsimile / /
Disk Report Y / /

Preliminary Reports :
06/07/99 Report

Results to:

Results to:

Remarks :

c As <50

Authorised by .....
On behalf of:

Rob Chapman
Laboratory Manager

The results in the following analytical report pertain to the samples provided to this laboratory for preparation and/or analysis as requested by the client.

ANALABS

Our reference : BU016515
Your reference : 114171
Project code : 8903052744
Report date : 16/08/99
Report status : Final
Page : 1 of 2

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
ACN 004 591 664
14 Thirkell St, Burnie
Tasmania 7320
Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

ANALYTICAL DATA

Sample	Au	Au(R)	As	S		
B51 144.8-145.8	1050	1040	>50	0.442		
B51 158.1-159.0	20	18	>50	0.284		
B51 159.0-160.0	<1	--	40	0.192		
B51 160.0-161.15	<1	--	5	0.251		
B51 161.15-163.0	<1	--	13	0.542		
B51 163.0-163.7	<1	--	15	0.553		
B51 163.7-165.0	7	--	45	2.759		
B51 165.0-166.0	18	--	48	0.659		
B51 166.0-167.0	36	32	>50	0.478		
B51 167.0-168.0	131	128	>50	2.464		
B51 168.0-169.0	91	82	>50	0.700		
B51 169.0-170.0	<1	--	21	1.107		
B51 170.0-171.0	<1	<1	8	1.700		
B51 171.0-172.0	<1	--	36	3.194		
B51 172.0-173.0	9	--	43	2.943		
B51 173.0-174.0	2	--	>50	3.174		
B51 174.0-175.0	<1	--	14	2.010		
B51 175.0-176.0	12	14	49	3.859		
B51 176.0-177.0	<1	--	30	1.737		
B51 177.0-178.0	<1	--	21	1.909		
B51 178.0-179.0	4	--	31	2.506		
B51 179.0-180.5	14	14	>50	4.444		
B51 180.5-181.3	<1	<1	4	0.193		
B51 181.3-182.7	<1	--	11	0.148		
B51 182.7-183.4	<1	--	23	2.212		
B51 183.4-184.2	<1	--	1	1.978		
B51 184.2-185.2	<1	--	11	0.594		
B51 185.2-187.0	<1	--	9	0.764		
B51 187.0-187.5	<1	--	>50	3.010		
B51 187.5-187.9	36	32	>50	1.125		
B51 187.9-188.5	<1	--	32	3.192		
B51 188.5-189.3	<1	--	22	0.946		
Method	F614	F614	H102	V821		
Units	ppb	ppb	ppm	%		
Detection Limit	1	1	1	0.005		
Upper Method			A102			

Notes: N.A. = not analysed, -- = element not determined, I.S. = insufficient sample, L.N.R. = listed not received

ANALABS

Our reference : BU016515
Your reference : 114171
Project code : 8903052744
Report date : 16/08/99
Report status : Final
Page : 2 of 2

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
ACN 004 591 664
14 Thirkell St, Burnie
Tasmania 7320
Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

ANALYTICAL DATA

Sample	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	
B51 144.8-145.8	4	4	25	<1	670	
B51 158.1-159.0	10	9	40	<1	125	
B51 159.0-160.0	7	5	50	<1	<50	
B51 160.0-161.15	10	4	37	<1	<50	
B51 161.15-163.0	4	7	57	<1	<50	
B51 163.0-163.7	6	19	90	<1	<50	
B51 163.7-165.0	6	54	81	<1	<50	
B51 165.0-166.0	8	40	124	<1	<50	
B51 166.0-167.0	7	73	93	<1	60	
B51 167.0-168.0	10	52	113	<1	250	
B51 168.0-169.0	7	15	53	<1	130	
B51 169.0-170.0	8	9	72	<1	<50	
B51 170.0-171.0	6	9	62	<1	<50	
B51 171.0-172.0	6	11	48	<1	<50	
B51 172.0-173.0	5	17	41	<1	<50	
B51 173.0-174.0	10	9	46	<1	65	
B51 174.0-175.0	9	10	55	<1	<50	
B51 175.0-176.0	9	9	48	<1	<50	
B51 176.0-177.0	7	6	47	<1	<50	
B51 177.0-178.0	8	10	74	<1	<50	
B51 178.0-179.0	6	19	72	<1	<50	
B51 179.0-180.5	11	11	34	<1	65	
B51 180.5-181.3	8	46	79	<1	<50	
B51 181.3-182.7	8	35	46	<1	<50	
B51 182.7-183.4	6	19	54	<1	<50	
B51 183.4-184.2	9	20	56	<1	<50	
B51 184.2-185.2	5	12	42	<1	<50	
B51 185.2-187.0	7	15	47	<1	<50	
B51 187.0-187.5	6	8	63	<1	55	
B51 187.5-187.9	7	19	116	<1	65	
B51 187.9-188.5	6	27	49	<1	<50	
B51 188.5-189.3	9	4	46	<1	<50	
Method	A102	A102	A102	A102	A102	
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
Detection Limit	2	3	2	1	50	

Notes: N.A. = not analysed, -- = element not determined, I.S. = insufficient sample, L.N.R. = listed not received

605077

A N A L A B S

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
ACN 004 591 664
14 Thirkell St, Burnie
Tasmania 7320
Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

Our reference : BU016591
Your reference : 114172
Project code : 8903052766
Date received : 20/07/99
Date reported : 04/08/99

Grant MacDonald

Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
PO Box 58
BEACONSFIELD

TAS 7270

Number of pages of results : 2
Number of Samples : 49
First Sample : B51 248.15-248.4
Last Sample : B51 496.7-497.4

Invoice to:
Grant MacDonald

Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
PO Box 58
BEACONSFIELD

TAS 7270

Electronic Data Transmission :

Modem		Y 04/08/99
Facsimile		/ /
Disk Report	Y	/ /

Preliminary Reports :

21/07/99	Report
22/07/99	Report
22/07/99	Modem Report
03/08/99	Report

Results to:

Results to:

Remarks :

Authorised by .....
On behalf of:

Rob Chapman
Laboratory Manager

The results in the following analytical report pertain to the samples provided to this laboratory for preparation and/or analysis as requested by the client.

605078

ANALABS

Our reference : BU016591
Your reference : 114172
Project code : 8903052766
Report date : 04/08/99
Report status : Final
Page : 1 of 2

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
ACN 004 591 664
14 Thirkell St, Burnie
Tasmania 7320
Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

ANALYTICAL DATA

Sample	Au	Au(R)	As	As		
B51 248.15-248.4	194	190	>50	--		
B51 336.0-337.0	7	--	16	--		
B51 337.0-337.6	15	--	30	--		
B51 337.6-338.7	3	--	18	--		
B51 338.7-339.3	<1	--	28	--		
B51 339.3-339.8	28	--	>50	--		
B51 341.7-342.3	17	20	>50	--		
B51 349.0-349.4	<1	--	6	--		
B51 357.7-358.7	<1	--	9	--		
B51 358.7-359.7	<1	<1	29	--		
B51 359.7-360.5	12	--	40	--		
B51 376.3-377.3	40	--	>50	--		
B51 377.3-378.3	20	--	>50	--		
B51 378.3-379.3	<1	--	26	--		
B51 384.4-385.3	252	260	>50	--		
B51 385.3-386.3	330	320	>50	--		
B51 386.3-386.9	407	460	>50	--		
B51 386.9-387.55	3360	4540	--	1.41		
B51 387.55-388.3	563	530	>50	--		
B51 390.4-391.2	22	--	>50	--		
B51 394.3-395.3	10	--	42	--		
B51 395.3-396.3	16	--	40	--		
B51 404.4-404.7	<1	--	10	--		
B51 408.1-409.1	650	720	>50	--		
B51 409.1-410.1	559	490	>50	--		
B51 410.1-410.6	1212	1236	>50	--		
B51 410.6-411.6	130	--	>50	--		
B51 420.4-420.85	7	--	>50	--		
B51 420.85-421.25	15	--	>50	--		
B51 421.25-422.6	5	--	31	--		
B51 425.7-425.9	9	--	>50	--		
B51 429.0-430.1	43	48	>50	--		
B51 430.1-430.25	17	--	>50	--		
B51 433.0-433.6	438	340	>50	--		
B51 435.0-435.3	576	604	>50	--		
B51 441.75-443.2	8	--	21	--		
B51 443.2-444.5	<1	--	11	--		
B51 445.5-446.3	<1	--	6	--		
B51 478.3-479.5	<1	--	13	--		
B51 481.9-482.8	<1	--	6	--		
B51 482.8-483.7	105	110	>50	--		
B51 483.7-484.7	93	--	>50	--		
B51 484.7-485.6	8	--	17	--		
B51 485.6-486.6	<1	--	<1	--		
B51 486.6-487.6	<1	<1	4	--		
B51 487.6-488.6	<1	--	6	--		
B51 494.7-495.7	<1	--	<1	--		
B51 495.7-496.7	<1	--	2	--		
B51 496.7-497.4	127	130	>50	--		
Method	F614	F614	H102	A103		
Units	ppb	ppb	ppm	%		
Detection Limit	1	1	1	0.01		
Upper Method			A102			

Notes: N.A. = not analysed, -- = element not determined, I.S. = insufficient sample, L.N.R. = listed not received

ANALABS

Our reference : BU016591
Your reference : 114172
Project code : 8903052766
Report date : 04/08/99
Report status : Final
Page : 2 of 2

Analabs Pty. Ltd.
ACN 004 591 664
14 Thirkell St, Burnie
Tasmania 7320
Telephone : (03) 6431 6837
Facsimile : (03) 6431 8890

ANALYTICAL DATA

Sample	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As
B51 248.15-248.4	11	5	22	<1	150
B51 336.0-337.0	9	<3	22	<1	<50
B51 337.0-337.6	14	3	28	<1	<50
B51 337.6-338.7	14	7	27	<1	<50
B51 338.7-339.3	12	7	19	<1	<50
B51 339.3-339.8	1970	41	51	<1	55
B51 341.7-342.3	9	<3	12	<1	55
B51 349.0-349.4	8	3	24	<1	<50
B51 357.7-358.7	25	5	29	<1	<50
B51 358.7-359.7	12	<3	20	<1	<50
B51 359.7-360.5	10	<3	20	<1	<50
B51 376.3-377.3	6	<3	17	<1	190
B51 377.3-378.3	5	<3	20	<1	240
B51 378.3-379.3	7	<3	23	<1	<50
B51 384.4-385.3	8	<3	20	<1	295
B51 385.3-386.3	7	<3	21	<1	565
B51 386.3-386.9	8	<3	131	<1	1470
B51 386.9-387.55	12	55	354	<1	>5000
B51 387.55-388.3	7	4	35	<1	1080
B51 390.4-391.2	6	<3	11	<1	65
B51 394.3-395.3	5	<3	29	<1	<50
B51 395.3-396.3	7	7	37	<1	<50
B51 404.4-404.7	13	<3	47	<1	<50
B51 408.1-409.1	6	<3	29	<1	2030
B51 409.1-410.1	7	<3	31	<1	1140
B51 410.1-410.6	29	5	40	<1	4310
B51 410.6-411.6	11	<3	47	<1	305
B51 420.4-420.85	4	14	28	<1	600
B51 420.85-421.25	9	83	98	<1	115
B51 421.25-422.6	11	4	21	<1	<50
B51 425.7-425.9	5	<3	10	<1	110
B51 429.0-430.1	9	6	12	<1	190
B51 430.1-430.25	20	6	25	<1	60
B51 433.0-433.6	20	7	22	<1	455
B51 435.0-435.3	9	10	21	<1	1200
B51 441.75-443.2	8	<3	29	<1	<50
B51 443.2-444.5	13	6	25	<1	<50
B51 445.5-446.3	12	<3	28	<1	<50
B51 478.3-479.5	11	<3	27	<1	<50
B51 481.9-482.8	8	<3	39	<1	<50
B51 482.8-483.7	11	<3	40	<1	220
B51 483.7-484.7	9	<3	43	<1	195
B51 484.7-485.6	5	<3	26	<1	<50
B51 485.6-486.6	13	<3	32	<1	<50
B51 486.6-487.6	5	<3	25	<1	<50
B51 487.6-488.6	5	<3	43	<1	<50
B51 494.7-495.7	12	<3	38	<1	<50
B51 495.7-496.7	14	<3	26	<1	<50
B51 496.7-497.4	451	30	122	<1	205
Method	A102	A102	A102	A102	A102
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	2	3	2	1	50

Notes: N.A. = not analysed, -- = element not determined, I.S. = insufficient sample, L.N.R. = listed not received

Legend

- Quaternary alluvium
- Tertiary cover
- Eaglehawk Gully Formation
- Salisbury Hill Formation
- 2035mRL — Base of Tertiary RL (RL=m ASL+2000m)
- 2050mRL (50m ASL) — Topographic contours (RL=m ASL+2000m)
- Drainage
- Vehicular tracks
- B41: 66.5m - 76.5m, 10.0m @ 5.3g/t Au (2005mRL) / B41 — Surface trace of drillholes with significant intersections projected vertically
- Interpreted mineralised structure projected up dip (85°) to 2000mRL
- Potential mineralised structure projected up dip (85°) to 2000mRL
- Post mineralisation faults
- Section 17 — Drill sections
- Reference Line — Reference line for drill sections
- Outcrop/Float

5441100 mN

5441000 mN

5440900 mN

5440800 mN

5440700 mN

5440600 mN

5440400 mN

482600 mE

482700 mE

482800 mE

482900 mE

483000 mE

BRC20

BRC19

BRC14

BRC13

BRC26

BRC16

BRC15

BRC22

BRC17

BRC35

B43

B43: 45.0m - 53.8m, 8.8m @ 1.49g/t Au (2020mRL)

B41: 66.5m - 76.5m, 10.0m @ 5.3g/t Au (2005mRL)

BRC/RD29: 68.0m - 81.0m, 13.0m @ 1.21g/t Au (2003mRL)

BRC/RD34: 135.6m - 148.6m, 3.0m @ 0.53g/t Au (1940mRL)

B46: 150.3m - 154.3m, 4.0m @ 1.97g/t Au (1925mRL)

B42

B44A: 135.5m - 141.5m, 6.0m @ 1.42g/t Au (1937mRL)

B44: 137.8m - 143.7m, 5.9m @ 1.53g/t Au (1935mRL)

B51: 408.1m - 410.6m, 2.5m @ 0.7g/t Au (1756mRL)

B51: 384.4m - 388.3m, 3.9m @ 0.97g/t Au (1772mRL)

B51: 190.6m - 192.55m, 1.95m @ 1.26g/t Au (1910mRL)

B51

BRC/RD28

BRC/RD29

B41

BRC/RD34

B44A B44 B46

BRC31

BRC32

BRC33

BRC30

2020mRL

2030mRL

2035mRL

2040mRL

2045mRL

2060mRL (60m ASL)

2050mRL (50m ASL)

Pease Creek

Pease Creek South

Helimag Target 11

Reference Line

Section 19

Section 18

Section 17

Section 16

Section 15

Section 14

Pease Creek

York Town Road

Quaternary alluvium

EAGLEHAWK GULLY FORMATION

SALISBURY HILL FORMATION

sandstone and siltstone

sandstone and grits

sand soap sand quarry

sandstone and pebbly conglomerate

Slumped sides of Tertiary gravels and sands

grit

grits and pebbly conglomerate

pebbly conglomerate

sandstone and grits

grits

set

conglomerate and grits

sandstone and grits

siltstones

BRC33: 56.0m - 57.0m, 1.0m @ 0.96g/t Au (1999RL)

BRC30: 59.0m - 60.0m, 1.0m @ 0.66g/t Au (1995mRL)

Tertiary sands and gravels over Ordovician sandstones and grits

Contact Eaglehawk Gully and Salisbury Hill Formations

99_4373

Annual Report for 1999 - EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield

Allstate Explorations NL*
Hills. P.B. EL7/88

EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield Pease Creek Prospect Geology and Drillhole Locations

605080

Date: 3/9/1999 Author: P Hills

Drawn : G MacDonald File: BF AR99 F4

Scale: 1:1000

5 cm

Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
ACN 000 679 023
(JV MANAGER)

Figure 4

Tertiary cover
Tertiary cover
B51
(-40 to 000 TN)
2000mRL
1800mRL
1600mRL
Legend
Medium dark grey sandstones
Medium dark grey sandstones with weak/moderate carbonate alteration
Dark greenish grey to greenish grey and medium grey sandstones>>siltstones
Light greenish grey calcareous sandstones>>siltstones
Light greenish grey to greenish grey calcareous sandstones>>siltstones with occasional limestone beds
Fault zone
Gold assays in ppb
Significant zones of mineralisation/veining noted
Significant intersections
Medium dark grey sandstones with trace pyrite
144.8m - 145.8m, 1.0m @ 1.05g/t Au
190.6m - 192.55m, 1.95m @ 1.26g/t Au
Medium dark grey sandstones as above but now weak/moderate carbonate altered with ~2% pyrite throughout as disseminations, blebs and on fracture surfaces
Fault - ankerite+quartz+sulphide (arsenopyrite+pyrite) reef
Light greenish grey calcareous sandstones >> siltstones with weak carbonate alteration
Greenish grey, medium grey and medium dark grey calcareous sandstones >> siltstones
Medium dark grey sandstones
Light greenish grey weakly calcareous sandstones with common fine ankerite veinlets
Dark greenish grey to greenish grey calcareous sandstones >> siltstones
ankerite breccia
fine ankerite veinlets
384.4m - 388.3m, 3.9m @ 0.97g/t Au
408.1m - 410.6m, 2.5m @ 0.73g/t Au
Light greenish grey to greenish grey calcareous sandstones and occasional siltstones with discrete limestone beds and fine ankerite veinlets
Fault - cataclasite with minor milled quartz veining, moderately carbonate altered with minor pyrite
Greenish grey to light greenish grey calcareous sandstones >> siltstones
Ordovician Eaglehawk Gully Formation
(Upper Transition beds)
5441000mN
5440800mN
5440600mN
5440400mN
99_4373
Annual Report for 1999 - EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield
Allstate Explorations NL*
Hills. P.B.
EL7/88
605081
EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield
Pease Creek Prospect
DDH B51 Section
Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
ACN 000 679 023
(JV MANAGER)
Date:2/9/1999
Author: G MacDonald
Drawn :: G MacDonald
File: BF AR99 F11
Scale: 1:1000
Figure 11
5 cm

2000 mRL

1900 mRL

1800 mRL

1700 mRL

B43: 3.8m @ 1.49g/t Au

B41: 5.0m @ 5.3g/t Au

BRC/RD29: 6.6m @ 1.21g/t Au

BRC/RD34: 1.5m @ 0.53g/t Au

B44A: 2.9m @ 1.42g/t Au

B44: 2.7m @ 1.53g/t Au

B46: 2.1m @ 0.97g/t Au

B51: 2.3m @ 0.98g/t Au

Western crosscourse fault

Eastern crosscourse fault

Extrapolated Potential Resource
297,000t @ 1.6g/t Au
16,000oz Au
(c.f. Tasmania Reef)

Inferred Mineral Resource
264,000t @ 1.6g/t Au
14,000oz Au

Extrapolated Potential Resource
273,000t @ 1.6g/t Au
14,000oz Au
(c.f. Tasmania Reef)

Legend

- Tertiary cover
- Flowery Gully Limestone
- Eaglehawk Gully Formation
- Salisbury Hill Formation
- Cabbage Tree Conglomerate
- Blyths Creek Formation
- Drillhole pierce point
- B41: 5.2m @ 5.3g/t Au — Intercept horizontal width and grade
- Resource polygon

605082

EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield
Pease Creek Prospect
Resource Longitudonal Projection

(Corrected for post-mineralisation crosscourse faults)

Date:1/9/1999 Author: P Hills

Drawn :: G MacDonald File: BF AR99 F13

Scale: 1:1000

5 cm

Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
ACN 000 679 023
(JV MANAGER)

Figure 13

99_4373

Annual Report for 1999 - EL 7/88 - Beaconsfield

"Allstate Explorations NL"