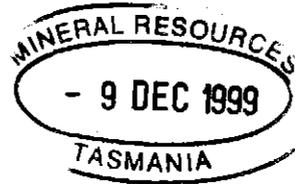


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NEUNHAM EXPLORATION & MINING SERVICES



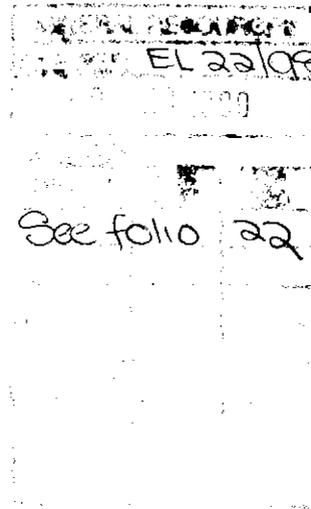
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**EL 22/98 MEREDITH RANGE**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**FOR PERIOD ENDING  
NOVEMBER 1999**

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED



For:

Goldstream Mining NL  
Level 2 28-42 Ventnor Ave  
West Perth WA 6872

By:

L A Newnham, B.Sc., F.A.I.M.M.  
PO Box 132  
Riverside, Tas 7250

Ph: (03) 6394 3434  
Fax: (03) 6394 3435

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Annual Report - P.E. November 1999 - EL 22/98 -  
Meredith Range -  
Goldstream Mining NL\*; Newnham Exploration & Mining  
Newnham, L.A. EL22/98

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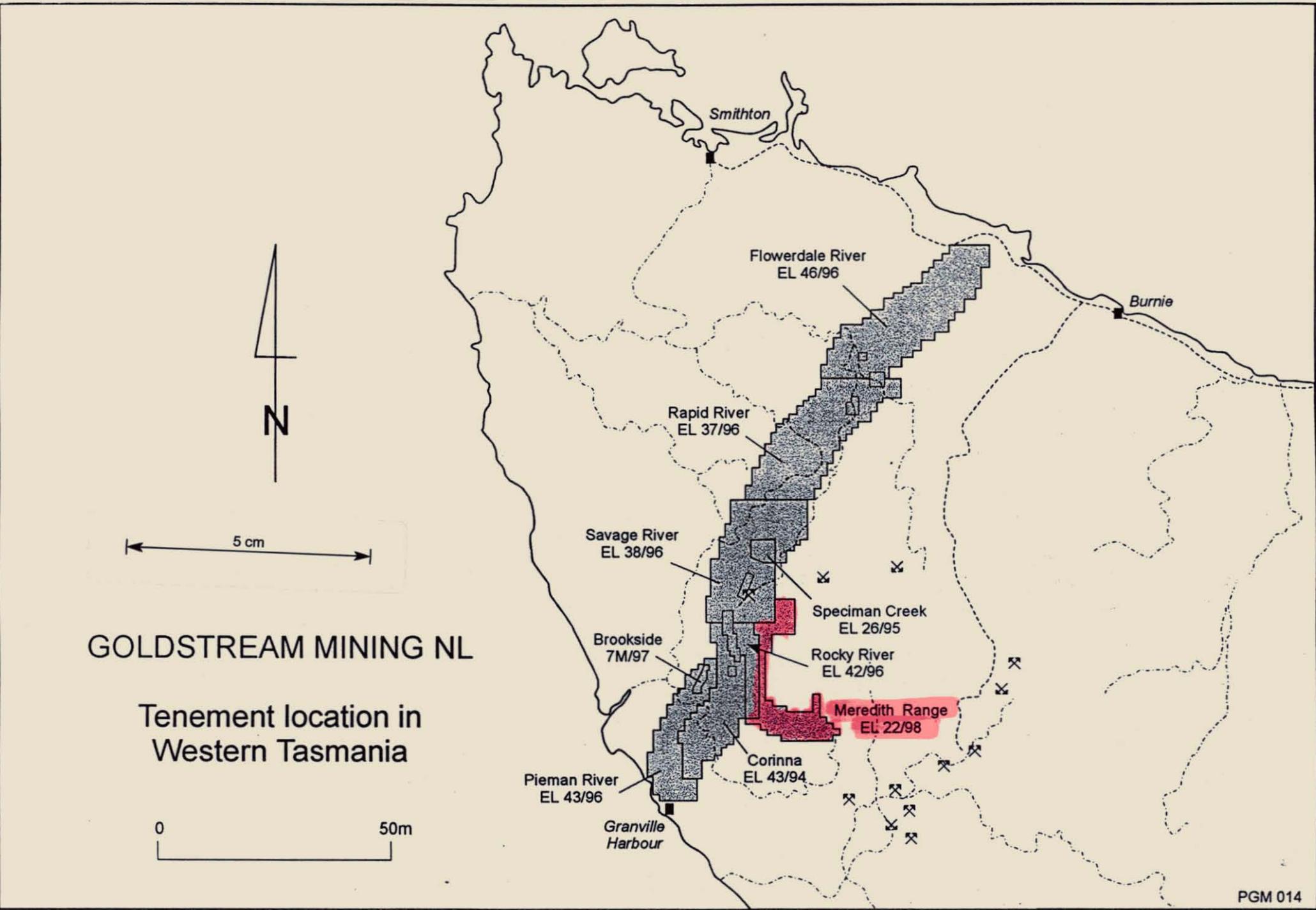
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence 22/98 of 98 square kilometres lies to the south-east of Savage River township.

It was granted to Goldstream Mining NL on 25 December 1998 for a five-year period ending 24 December 2003.

The licence was acquired because of the presence of an extensive polymetallic geochemical anomaly on the adjacent EL 42/96 to the east of the Rocky River workings. It was thought that the intruded rocks on the western margin of the Meredith Granite may have been poorly explored for base metal deposits.



GOLDSTREAM MINING NL

Tenement location in  
Western Tasmania

## 2. INITIAL REVIEW OF RESOURCE POTENTIAL

### 2.1 Geology: (Fig 2)

The western section of EL 22/98 is underlain by sediments generally correlated with the upper Proterozoic Oonah Formation. They consist dominantly of quartzites, siltstones, mudstones and minor sandstones. Minor dolomitic units are present within the Oonah at the extreme north end of the licence.

Overlying (either unconformably or by fault contact) the Oonah sediments, in the southern section of the EL, are the lower Cambrian Success Creek Group and Crimson Creek Formation. The Success Creek Group consists of siltstones, mudstones, shales, with minor chert, conglomerate and dolomite horizons which equate with the mine sequence rocks in the Renison Mine to the south-east.

The conformably overlying Crimson Creek Formation consists of mafic volcanoclastics, siltstones, mudstones and minor cherts and dolomite.

This sequence is considered to correlate with the host rock sequence on the Cleveland tin mine.

A slab of Cambrian ultramafic rocks has been faulted into the upper section of the Crimson Creek Formation along the western margin of the Huskisson Syncline. A very thin slice (<200 m wide) of these ultramafics is present in the extreme eastern section of EL 22/98.

The Devonian-Carboniferous Meredith Granite intrudes all of the above formations and underlies a large proportion of the licence area.

Folding and faulting in the southern section generally trends north-west and gradually wraps around to the north-east, on going north.

The Meredith Granite has produced extensive and intense alteration of intruded rock units along its contact margin.

The upper Wilson River ultramafics have been extensively serpentinised and large masses of magnetite and calc silicates have formed in the contact zone.

At Mt Lindsay and Stanley River, intrusion of the Meredith Granite has extensively hornfelsed the intruded lower Cambrian formations. Accompanying the hornfelsing has been the introduction of large quantities of magnetite, generally replacing calcareous members with magnetite-skarn assemblages.

Whilst contact alteration has been mapped along the western margin of the granite over a relatively narrow (<0.5 km) strip of land, no

mineral occurrences has been reported.

In the extreme north of the tenements minor tungsten veins have been mined in Precambrian sediments close to the Granite Margin.

## 2.2 Previous Mining and Exploration

Small scale open-cut and underground tin mining has taken place on the skarned carbonates at Mt Lindsay. Production has been hampered by the relatively complex nature of mineralogy when tin is present as cassiterite, stannite, and possibly some complex Sn-Fe compounds in a sulfidic host.

Alluvial and hard rock tin mining has occurred on an even smaller scale at Stanley River.

Tungsten (wolframite) was mined from narrow veins near Mt Youngbuck north of the granite, on a very small scale.

Exploration of the Mt Lindsay-Stanley River area was extensive during the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s due to geological similarities with Renison and Cleveland. The principal target was carbonate replacement tin deposits. Large numbers of drill holes were completed following numerous geophysical and geochemical surveys.

The quantity of reports produced during this period is substantial and no attempt has been made to review them at this stage.

At Mt Lindsay drilling defined several major magnetite skarn deposits which hosted minor discontinuous stanniferous zones. The resultant tin resource was small but the magnetite resource was substantial.

At Stanley River drilling failed to locate any significant mineralisation.

Due to the extremely rugged nature of the western side of the Meredith Range, the contact aureole has been only superficially explored. Several widely spaced mapping traverses along creeks have been completed by government geologists.

The Meredith Granite itself has been regarded by some companies as having potential for Sn-W deposits, but the few attempts to evaluate this potential have not been encouraging.

In summary, the main resource potential within EL 22/98 is probably:

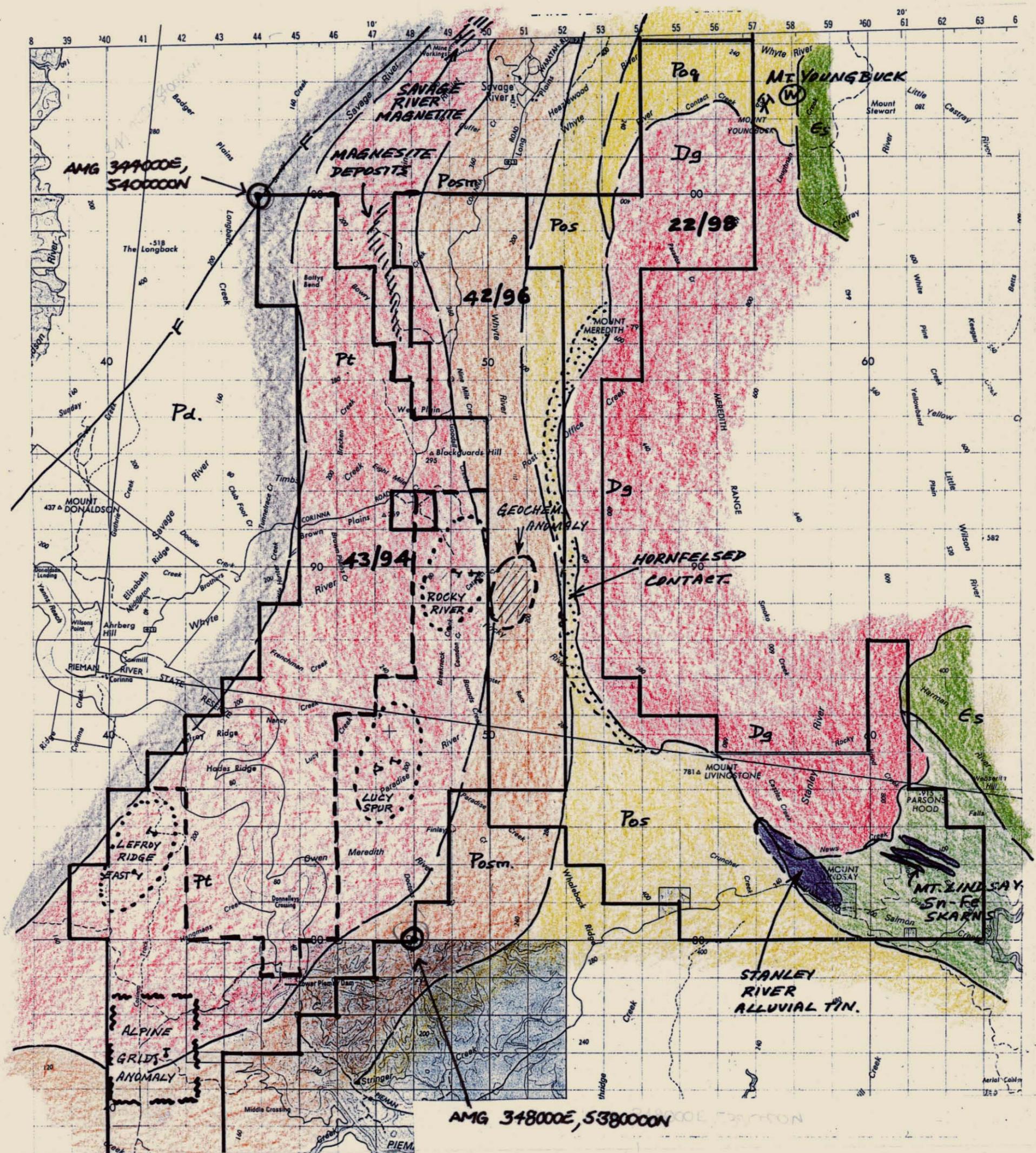
- Tin and magnetite deposits hosted by skarns in the Cambrian formations south of the Meredith Granite.

- Deposits in the Oonah Formation in the narrow hornfelsed zone along the poorly explored western margin of the Meredith Granite. Potential for this style of deposit was suggested by the broad stream sediment polymetallic anomaly defined by Goldstream between the Rocky River Mine workings and the Meredith Granite ("Goldstream Anomaly").

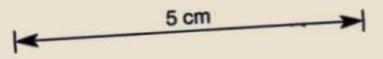
### **2.3 Goldstream Anomaly:**

The Goldstream Anomaly is an extensive low order As, Sb, Pb, Bi, Ag stream sediment anomaly occurring over a 2 km x 1 km area immediately north of Rocky River, very close to the boundary with EL 42/96.

The underlying sedimentary units, which are probably producing the anomaly, extend for a short distance (330 m) into EL 22/98.



- Dg Meredith Granite, Devonian-Carboniferous age
- Es Cambrian ultra mafic and mafic units
- Ecc Cambrian volcanoclastic sediments and carbonates of Crimson Creek Formation over mudstones, siltstones of Success Creek Group
- Poq Quartzite, minor carbonate and conglomerate; upper Oonah Formation
- Pos Quartzites, siltstones and mudstone of upper Oonah Formation
- Posm Precambrian micaceous quartz schists, equated with lower Oonah Formation
- Pt Precambrian phyllites and schist, part of Bowry Formation and Timbs Group
- Pd Precambrian siltstones, slates, minor carbonates and chert; equated with Ahrberg and Interview River Groups;



Geological information taken from State 1:50000 Corinna geological map

<b>NEWHAM EXPLORATION AND MINING SERVICES</b>		
<b>GOLDSTREAM MINING NL</b>		
<b>CORINNA PROJECT</b>		
<b>EL 43/94, EL 42/96 and EL 22/98</b>		
<b>PRINCIPAL GEOLOGICAL ELEMENTS</b>		
Scale: 1 : 100,000		Fig 2
Drawn: LAN	Date: 11 Nov 99	

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

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### 3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Unless Goldstream views the tin and magnetite skarns near Mt Lindsay as desirable targets, it is recommended that work in 1999-2000 be confined to following up the "Goldstream Anomaly" north of Rocky River.

It is further recommended that the **initial** follow-up of this anomaly be confined to EL 42/96, where a brief program of mapping and lithogeochemical sampling is proposed (see EL 42/96 1999 Annual Report).

There are two reasons for recommending this approach:

- (a) The amount of "prospective" ground adjacent to the anomaly within EL 22/98 is very small.
- (b) The anomaly as defined is confined to creeks draining off an elevated ridge line which is entirely within EL 42/96; ie, the anomalism does not appear to be coming from further east in EL 22/98.

If the follow-up program recommended for the "Goldstream Anomaly" on EL 42/96 produces encouraging results, the on-going program should be extended into the contact altered sediments within EL 22/88.

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