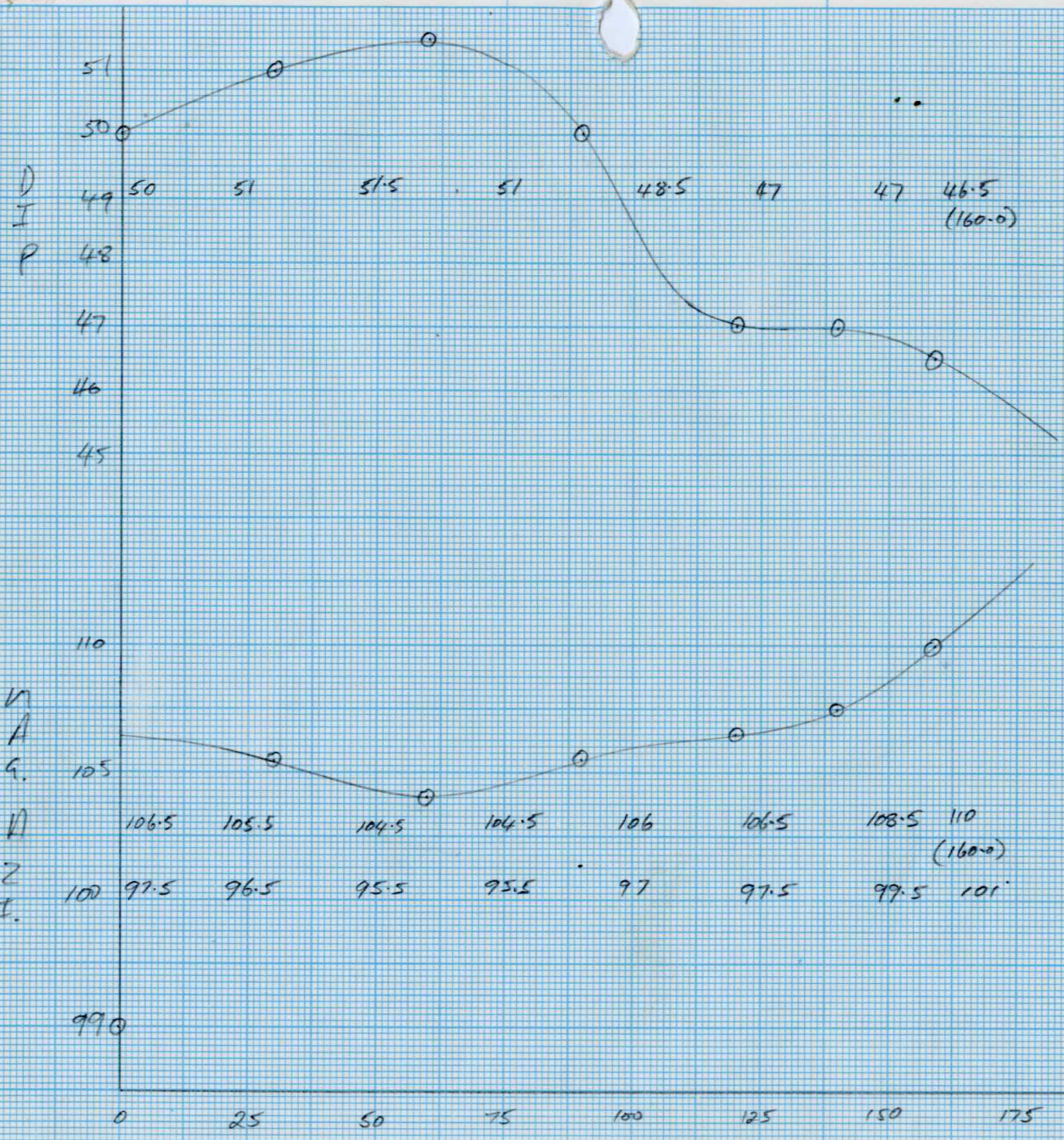


GORMACK GRAPH PAPERS : CHRISTCHURCH N.Z. C101Y 19 cm x 28 cm in mm



ASSUME COLLAR SET UP OK. SO 6° SUBTRACTED FROM ALL ANGLE'S 9/91



DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole No H.1

Page No 1.

Feature : Bedding Shearing
 Foliation Fault
 Fragment - size & shape Vein carbonate
 quartz

Mineralization : Trace 1-5%
 Common 5-15%
 Abundant 15-60%
 Massive >60%

CORE REC'D	DEPTH m	GEOLOGY	VISUAL LOG	TRACE	COMMON	ABUNDANT	MASSIVE	DEPTH m	MINERALIZATION
	210	Massive black (carbonaceous) slate. Fine (<1 mm) laminar bedding uniformly at 55° to core axis to 30 m then 60°.	BROKEN RUBBLE						Slight brown discolouration may be due to fine pyrite (<1%)
	.95	Below 25 m the rock is less weathered and beds up to 1 cm thick are discernible due to a slight variation in grain size (mud to fine silt) fine mica is present throughout.							
	5	There is no cleavage but several joint planes are evident at both low and high angles to C.A. with several strike orientations.							Disseminated pyrite on joint surfaces.
	290								
	285								
	10								
	285								
	295								
	15								
	275								
	20								
	240	22.00 - 24.00 m Zone of jointing parallel to core axis, with fine (2 mm) quartz vein swarm.							Rare 1-2 mm beds of pyrite parallel to bedding in shale.
	250								Pyrite on joint surfaces.
	25.0								24.25 Elongate pellet of massive pyrite parallel to bedding.



DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole No H.1

Page No 2.

Feature : Bedding Shearing
 Foliation Fault
 Fragment - size & shape Vein carbonate
 quartz

Mineralization : Trace 1-5%
 Common 5-15%
 Abundant 15-60%
 Massive >60%

CORE REC'D	DEPTH m	GEOLOGY	VISUAL LOG	TRACE	COMMON	ABUNDANT	MASSIVE	DEPTH m	MINERALIZATION
		Sample at 26.5 m for conductivity testing.							25.65 - 2 cm massive pyrite band parallel to bedding.
260									
	30								28.50 - 1 cm band massive pyrite parallel to bedding.
275									
	35	34.25 - 46.00 Zone of very broken core and slicken-sided fragments, some fine quartz veining.							34.10 - 5 mm 'bed' of massive pyrite, but terminated, occupies only 1/2 core. Appears to have slumped into place, and been surrounded by fresh deposits of shale.
250									
	40	Bedding locally 60 - 65° to core axis. Sample at 39 m for conductivity testing.							
285									
	45								
245									
	46.5	Silty zone, faulted at 46.55, 5 cm pug.							
	46.9	<u>Black shale</u> . Fainter bedding than previously, colour uniformly black. Bedding 50° to C.A. Sample at 49 m for conductivity testing.							Pyrite on joint surfaces, also rare lenticles (to 3 mm) parallel to the bedding.
285									
	50								

VERY BROKEN



DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole No H.1

Page No 6.

Feature : Bedding Shearing
 Foliation Fault
 Fragment - size & shape Vein carbonate quartz

Mineralization : Trace 1-5%
 Common 5-15%
 Abundant 15-60%
 Massive >60%

CORE REC'D	DEPTH m	GEOLOGY	VISUAL LOG	TRACE	COMMON	ABUNDANT	MASSIVE	DEPTH m	MINERALIZATION
	125.95	Mid grey weakly sericitic, carbonated							Trace pyrite throughout.
300	126.65	porphyritic dacite. Sparse carbonate and quartz veins.							
		Mottled green-grey siliceous <u>dacite feldspar porphyry</u> weakly foliated at 45° to core axis. Patchy carbonate alteration imparts a mottled texture.							
300		There are areas andesitic in appearance with white feldspar phenocrysts to 2 mm in a green lava matrix.							
	130	Narrow carbonate veinlets are present throughout typically at 70° - 80° to C.A.							
115									
	180	Thin section specimen 126.5 m No. 179620.							
	150	Thin section specimen 135.8 m No. 179621.							
	135								
	165								
	300								
	30								
	140	Broken zone, possible Fault.							
120		Thin section specimen 142.7 m No. 179622.							
120	142.00	Scoriaceous andesite. Numerous closely packed silica filled vesicles have been							
	143.00	noted.							
	143.63	Mottled andesite lava as above.							
300		Midgrey vesicular porphyritic andesite lava. Feldspars and carbonate filled vesicles define a foliation at 50° to C.A. The rock is scoriaceous towards the base of the unit.							
	145								
	146.10	Mottled porphyritic andesite as above. Distinctly fragmented (lava breccia)? in part.							
300									
	148.85	Massive fine grained grey porphyritic andesite often vesicular, similar to above.							
300									
	150								

Pyrite 1 - 3%.



DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole No H.1

Page No 7.

Feature : Bedding
 Foliation
 Fragment-size & shape

Shearing
 Fault
 Vein c carbonate
 q quartz

Mineralization : Trace 1-5%
 Common 5-15%
 Abundant 15-60%
 Massive >60%

CORE REC'D	DEPTH m	GEOLOGY	VISUAL LOG	TRACE	COMMON	ABUNDANT	MASSIVE	DEPTH m	MINERALIZATION
	150.05	<p>Altered agglomerate of <u>andesitic to dacitic</u> composition, with dark green porphyritic and mid-pale green sericite-carbonate-epidote(?) rich fragments.</p> <p>Fragments vary up to 5 cm in size. The matrix is both carbonated and silicified. Rare quartz veins of 2 cm are present.</p> <p>There is no distinctive foliation, fracturing is rare.</p>						150.05	Pyrite is rare.
	300								
	155								
	300								
	230								
	160	END OF HOLE.							

Jan R. Pontifex & Associates Pty. Ltd.

TEL. 332 6744
A.H. 31 3816

26 KENSINGTON ROAD, ROSE PARK
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

P.O. BOX 91, NORWOOD
SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5067

MINERALOGICAL REPORT NO. 2097

16th February 1977

TO: Mr. C. H. Young,
Abminco N.L. (Exploration Division)
c/- Cleveland Mine,
LJINA, Tasmania 7321

COPY TO: The Accountant,
Abminco N.L.
1 Greenhill Road,
WAYVILLE, S.A. 5034

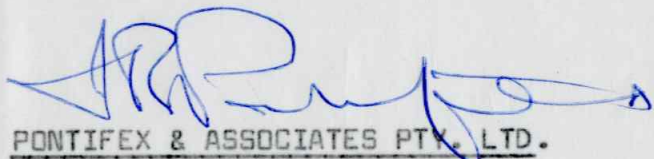
YOUR REFERENCE: Order No. 7503
Charge: Hatfield 1400

MATERIAL: Drill Core (DHH 1 and 2)

IDENTIFICATION: 179617 to 179622

WORK REQUESTED: Petrographic examination and
comments as requested

SAMPLES & SECTIONS: Returned to -
H. Skey,
Abminco N.L.,
1 Greenhill Road,
WAYVILLE, S.A. 5034


PONTIFEX & ASSOCIATES PTY. LTD.

EHS

Jan R. Pontifex & Associates Pty. Ltd.

TEL. 332 6744
A.H. 31 3816

26 KENSINGTON ROAD, ROSE PARK
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

P.O. BOX 91, NORWOOD
SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5067

*Half paid 3100
data*

MINERALOGICAL REPORT NO. 2077

14th December, 1976

TO: Mr. S. Webster,
Cominco Exploration Pty. Ltd.,
1 Greenhill Road,
WAYVILLE, S.A. 5034

YOUR REFERENCE: Samples personally delivered

MATERIAL: Drill Core

IDENTIFICATION: H1 - 39m
H1 - 54m

WORK REQUESTED: Microscopic examination to determine
reasons for different I.P. response

SAMPLES & SECTIONS: Returned to you

[Handwritten signature]
PONTIFEX & ASSOCIATES PTY. LTD.

COMMENTS

These black shale samples contain dispersed, extremely fine pyrite and graphite, both of which are marginally more abundant at 54m than at 39m. Also, about 25% of the pyrite tends to selectively form small aggregates in very fine sandy laminations at 54m, which are not present at 39m.

On the basis of these differences in estimated abundances, and distribution, it is expected that sample at 54m will produce a "slightly stronger" I.P. response than the 39m sample.

However, the optical data may not adequately explain what is understood to be a "large" difference in I.P. response between the two samples. A chemical analysis for C and S may indicate a more specific, total abundance of carbon (graphite) and pyrite, which may more positively explain their different geophysical properties.

- - -

H1 - 39m: black shale; evenly dispersed extremely fine pyrite (5-7%) and ultrafine graphite (5%)

Macroscopically, and as viewed in thin section this is a laminated black shale. Individual laminae and/or thin beds consist of variable concentrations of clays, ultrafine sericite, opaque grains and relatively minor quartz and feldspar silt and some chlorite. Variation in composition and grain size between laminations is very minor, certainly less than in sample H1-54m.

In polished section fine pyrite is seen quite evenly dispersed throughout the rock, forming an estimated 5-7% of it. These grains range in size from 0.002 mm to 0.04 mm, average about 0.006 mm, (i.e. 6 microns). One exception to this is a single irregular segregation of chalcopyrite which has a maximum dimension of 0.4 mm.

This is mainly framboidal and spheroidal pyrite, with subordinate generally coarser subhedral to euhedral crystals.

Trace chalcopyrite very rarely occurs as inclusions in this pyrite, and even more rarely occurs as single grains.

.../

H1-39m contd. :

Ultrafine graphite is ubiquitous throughout the clay fraction of the rock. It occurs essentially as a finely divided "dust" with individual flakes rarely greater than 0.01 mm although several, extremely thin, variably continuous laminae occur sporadically along the bedding. Some of this finest "dust" may not be truly crystalline carbon, i.e. not genuinely graphite.

The fine size and diffuse, dispersed distribution of the graphite makes it difficult to ascertain its abundance, but it is estimated at about 5%.

If the exact quantity of C becomes important in resolving the geophysical problem, then a chemical analysis for this element is recommended.

Likewise, if the exact quantity of pyrite becomes important for the same reason, then an analysis for total sulphur is recommended (since this resides almost exclusively in pyrite.) An Fe analysis may also be considered, however this may be not as diagnostic due to probable Fe in minor chlorite through the rock.

H1 - 54m: black shale; dispersed and minor locally aggregated pyrite (up to 10%) and extremely fine graphite (7-10%)

This is also a laminated black shale. In thin section it is seen to be somewhat more sericitic than at 35m and slightly more silty. The quartz (and feldspar) silt has a consistent average size in a given lamination, which is generally very slightly coarser than at 39m, and layers up to very fine sand size occur at irregular intervals through the sequence.

The opaque material is slightly less dense than at 39m, apparently due to a slightly greater average size.

Fine grains of framboidal and spheroidal pyrite, and subordinate subhedral to euhedral pyrite are also dispersed throughout this core. Generally the size of these is about the same as at 39m, but the abundance of this pyrite appears to be marginally more than at 39m, possibly up to 10%, as a result the individual grains are slightly more closely packed.

In addition to being dispersed, minute spheroids of pyrite form clusters up to 0.1 mm across, and these, and trace, single euhedral crystals up to 0.05 mm are scattered along fine sandy layers. These account for about one quarter of the total pyrite.

.../

H1-54m contd. :

Ultrafine graphite is ubiquitous throughout the clays and fine micas which form a large proportion of this rock. The graphite is marginally more distinct as micron-size flakes, rather than the dominant finely divided "dust" at 39m. Maximum size of the graphite however is also about 0.01 mm, and several thin foliae of graphite are present as at 39m.

The graphite appears to be slightly more abundant than at 39m (7-10%).

samples the feldspar phenocrysts are totally sericitized and are scattered through what appears to be basally a primary siliceous matrix. A few slightly "reabsorbed" quartz grains are also present in similar to those normally encountered in dacites.

Diamond Drill Hole DDMH 1 and H 2 (samples 206252, 60.5 m; 206253, 103.5 m)

Sample 206252 is a fine siltstone consisting of a very weakly foliated mass of sericite, quartz, chlorite, some fine pyrite and carbonaceous material. Secondary veinlets of pyrite with pressure fringes of chlorite and quartz cut the rock. Sample 206253 is sericitized, chloritized and silicified andesitic tuff lava or pyroclastic although the alteration is not as strong as in the acid samples of DDM's MC 1, 2, and 3. The rock consists of variably sized, often large (up to many millimetres) porphyritic andesitic rock fragments with partially altered feldspar phenocrysts separated by zones of polycrystalline fine-grained quartz containing some smaller feldspar crystals. The latter are also only slightly altered.

Diamond Drill Hole H 2 (samples 206254, 202 m; 206255, 153 m)

Sample 206254 is a weakly altered andesite or dacite consisting of feldspar laths and euhedra (0.3 to 0.8 mm) in a "dusty" matrix of feldspar, quartz, chlorite, minor sericite and some secondary leucoxene. Sample 206255 seems to be a more altered (carbonatized) version of sample 206253.

TRACE ELEMENT ANALYSIS BY XRF Continued...

Hole No.	Depth	Sample No.	Ba	Ce	Co	Cr	Cu	La	Nb	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sc	Sr	Th	V	Y	Zn	Zr	Geological Log
H1	60.5 m	206252	955	82	47	160	137	111	9	160	48	103	19	7	15	150	30	183	117	Pyritic black shale (Que River Slates)
	103.5 m	206253	1601	197	44	22	110	222	5	31	0	95	22	550	13	178	30	73	140	Andesitic pyroclastic
H2	202 m	206254	2304	153	65	10	18	171	6	22	70	79	18	460	30	128	24	2684	123	Andesite
	153 m	206255	2240	138	25	3	135	165	9	21	842	28	20	508	20	174	26	1775	125	Andesitic pyroclastic

ANALABS

A division of MacDonald Hamilton & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Phone (09) 458 7999

52 Murray Road, Welshpool, W.A. 6106

Telex AA92560

FAX: 004 31 8890

ANALYTICAL REPORT No. 23.3.08.06288

THIS REPORT MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING ANALYTICAL DATA

Aberfoyle Resources Exp. Division
P.O. Box 952
Burnie
Tasmania 7320

ORDER No.	PROJECT
7860	
DATE RECEIVED	RESULTS REQUIRED
19/06/89	ASAP

No. OF PAGES OF RESULTS	DATE REPORTED	No. OF COPIES	TOTAL No. OF SAMPLES
2	11/07/89	1	19

STATE OF SAMPLES	REFER BELOW	SAMPLE NUMBERS	PRE-TREATMENT						ANALYSIS				
			DRY	CRUSH	SPLIT	PULVERISE	SIEVE	OTHER SEE REMARKS	NONE	REFER TO ANALYSIS SECTION	PREPARATION	METHOD	
		515650/668	CG	Prep: 01e							Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag/101, As/114		
		515650/668	CG								Ba/401, Au, AuChk/309		
		515656/668	CG								Cr, Zr, Ti/401		

RESULTS

TO

Aberfoyle Resources Exp. Division
P.O. Box 952
Burnie
Tasmania 7320

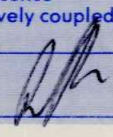
RESULTS

TO

REMARKS

MAT-1

STATE OF SAMPLES	ANALYSIS — PREPARATION	ANALYSIS — METHOD
whole core WC	perchloric acid A1	atomic absorption CA
split core SC	hydrochloric acid A2	x-ray fluorescence SS
cutting CU	nitric acid A3	spectrophotometry Ma
rock Ro	aqua regia A4	colorimetry AA
soil SO	nitric-perchloric A5	chromatography VO
pulp PU	HF mixture A6	titration IG
water WA	HF under pressure A7	other chemicals means PP
tissue TI	fusion A8	miscellaneous GF
stream sediment SS		fluorescence
heavy mineral HM		inductively coupled plasma ICP

AUTHORISED OFFICER 

ANALABS

A Division of Macdonald Hamilton & Co. Pty. Ltd.

ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

23.3.08.06288

11/07/89

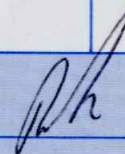
7860

2 OF 2

TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Ti	Zv/Ti						
1	515650	-							
2	515651	-							
3	515652	-							
4	515653	-							
5	515654	-							
6	515655	-							
7	515656	2300	.07						
8	515657	2450	.037						
9	515658	2250	.071						
10	515659	2800	.064						
11	515660	2450	.09						
12	515661	1800	.111						
13	515662	3150	.07						
14	515663	2800	.061						
15	515664	2900	.062						
16	515665	2600	.065						
17	515666	2350	.072						
18	515667	2350	.072						
19	515668	2650	.068						
20									
21									
22									
23	DETECTION	50							
24	UNITS	PPM							
25	METHOD	401							

Results in ppm unless otherwise specified
 T = element present; but concentration too low to measure
 X = element concentration is below detection limit
 -- = element not determined

AUTHORISED OFFICER



HAT-1

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ANALYTICAL DATA

SAMPLE PREFIX

REPORT NUMBER

REPORT DATE

CLIENT ORDER No.

PAGE

SAMPLE PREFIX		REPORT NUMBER				REPORT DATE		CLIENT ORDER No.		PAGE	
		23.3.08.06288				11/07/89		7860		1 OF 2	
TUBE No.	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Ba	As	Cr	Zr	
1	0-10 515650	65	75	110	1.5	0.020	1600	14	-	-	
2	10-20 515651	75	75	110	1.0	0.016	1500	18	-	-	
3	20-30 515652	110	65	155	1.5	0.014	1150	21	-	-	
4	30-40 515653	110	100	190	1.0	0.013	900	22	-	-	
5	40-50 515654	100	205	15	0.5	0.024	1050	50	-	-	
6	50-64.7 515655	80	100	290	0.5	0.022	930	20	-	-	
7	64.7-73.3 515656	100	40	110	0.5	<0.008	2000	5	650	160	
8	515657 ^S 515657	130	215	2200	1.0	<0.008	1100	19	910	90	
9	73.3-83.3 515658	100	50	110	<0.5	<0.008	1500	4	640	160	
10	83.3-92.25 515659	100	45	120	<0.5	<0.008	1400	9	770	180	
11	92.25-93.1 515660 _{score}	50	60	130	<0.5	0.008	2100	26	60	220	
12	93.1-94.9 515661 _{score}	25	35	70	<0.5	<0.008	2100	18	35	200	
13	94.9-104.5 515662	80	215	820	0.5	<0.008	1650	73	15	220	
14	104.5-114.5 515663	80	100	480	<0.5	0.009	1500	19	<5	170	
15	114.5-124.5 515664	85	85	240	1.0	0.011	1050	12	<5	180	
16	124.5-130 515665	110	75	200	1.5	<0.008	1500	9	7	170	
17	130-140 515666	130	60	180	0.5	0.009	1300	8	15	170	
18	140-150.1 515667	75	60	160	0.5	0.012	1150	10	6	170	
19	150.1-160 515668	60	70	185	<0.5	0.013	690	9	10	180	
20											
21											
22											
23	DETECTION	5	5	5	0.5	0.008	10	1	5	5	
24	UNITS	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	401	PPM	PPM	PPM	
25	METHOD	101	101	101	101	309	401	114	401	401	

Results in ppm unless otherwise specified
 T = element present; but concentration too low to measure
 X = element concentration is below detection limit
 -- = element not determined

AUTHORISED OFFICER



Aberfoyle Exploration Pty Ltd

(Incorporated in Victoria)

144 Camberwell Road, Hawthorn East, Victoria 3123 Australia

Telephone: (03) 82 2226

Telex: AA38646

Aberfoyle Exploration Pty. Ltd.

Lot 9, River Rd., Wivenhoe

(P.O. Box 952, Burnie)

Tasmania 7320

Phone 31 633²

11th January, 1985

Mr. H.W. Fander,
Central Mineralogical Services,
39 Beulah Road,
NORWOOD. S.A. 5067

Dear Wally,

Enclosed are the two samples (270991, 270992) I mentioned to you on the phone today. I think that they represent a distal ore horizon and that the light and dark banding are a result of alternating exhalative and clastic deposition. Can this be confirmed under the microscope? If so can you please return the slides as soon as possible - I may try some electron probe microanalysis on them.

Yours faithfully,
ABERFOYLE EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

270991 DDH H-1/93-35

270992 DDH H-1/93-9

HARTFIELD EL 15/73 TASMANIA

A. M. Hespe
A. M. HESPE,
GEOLOGIST.

Encl.