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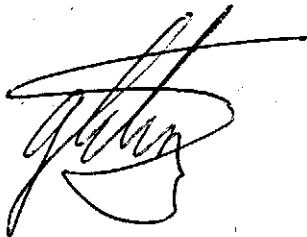
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E.L. 9/76 BLUE TIER AREA

PROGRESS REPORT, DECEMBER 1983

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SUMMARY

Drilling and lithogeochemical programmes over E.L. 9/76 were completed in July-October 1983. The results of the drilling programme were disappointing as all of the Alkali Granite intersections obtained contained very low levels of tin.

The Moon Mine Area's potential for a significant tonnage of moderate grade mineralisation was effectively eliminated by the four holes drilled there this year. At the North Anchor Area, the six holes drilled only encountered more of the tin-poor, greisenized Alkali Granite discovered there last year. However, the drilling results have provided useful information on the roof morphology of the Granite. Also, further information was gained from three regional holes drilled between the North Anchor and Moon Mine Areas. In general, the results of the 1983 drilling programme have caused little change to the overall intrusive morphology of the Alkali Granite, as interpreted in the 1982 report. The ridges and cupolas situated on the steep flanks of the main intrusion remain the best drilling targets. A more detailed model of the Alkali Granite roof contact is presented for the southeastern part of E.L. 9/76. Displayed on this are two areas with potential for shallowly buried Alkali Granite cupolas; one at North Anchor, the other in the vicinity of the Liberator Workings.

The lithogeochemical survey over the Anchor Mine mineralised body was successful in defining halo effects for the elements Rb, Ga and Ca. These elements are strongly enriched/depleted close to (0-30m) the mineralised body. Also, a regional, weak, narrow (0-20m) halo of these elements appears to exist around the Alkali Granite in general. Therefore at distances greater than 30m from the Granite, halo effects are likely to be negligible.



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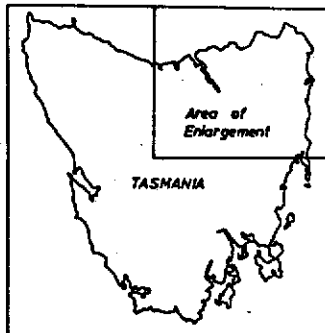
**1. INTRODUCTION**

E.L. 9/76, the Blue Tier Exploration Licence area, covers 76 square km. of elevated terrain in North Eastern Tasmania. Fig. 1 illustrates how the licence area overlies a portion of a large Devonian granite mass. Historically, the area was known as the Blue Tier Tinfield which produced approximately 4000 tonnes of tin between 1870 and 1930 from a number of mines. The largest mine on the field was the Anchor Mine in the southeastern part of E.L. 9/76. This accounted for some 59% of the total production of the field, the rest being won from the numerous smaller claims.

The topography at Blue Tier is dominated by a large, steep-sided plateau which rises to approximately 700m A.S.L., about 500m above the surrounding country. The lower slopes are covered with extensive eucalyptus, wattle and myrtle forests, while the upper slopes and the plateau are blanketed with a mixture of scrub myrtle, grass and rain forest. The entire region has been extensively logged.

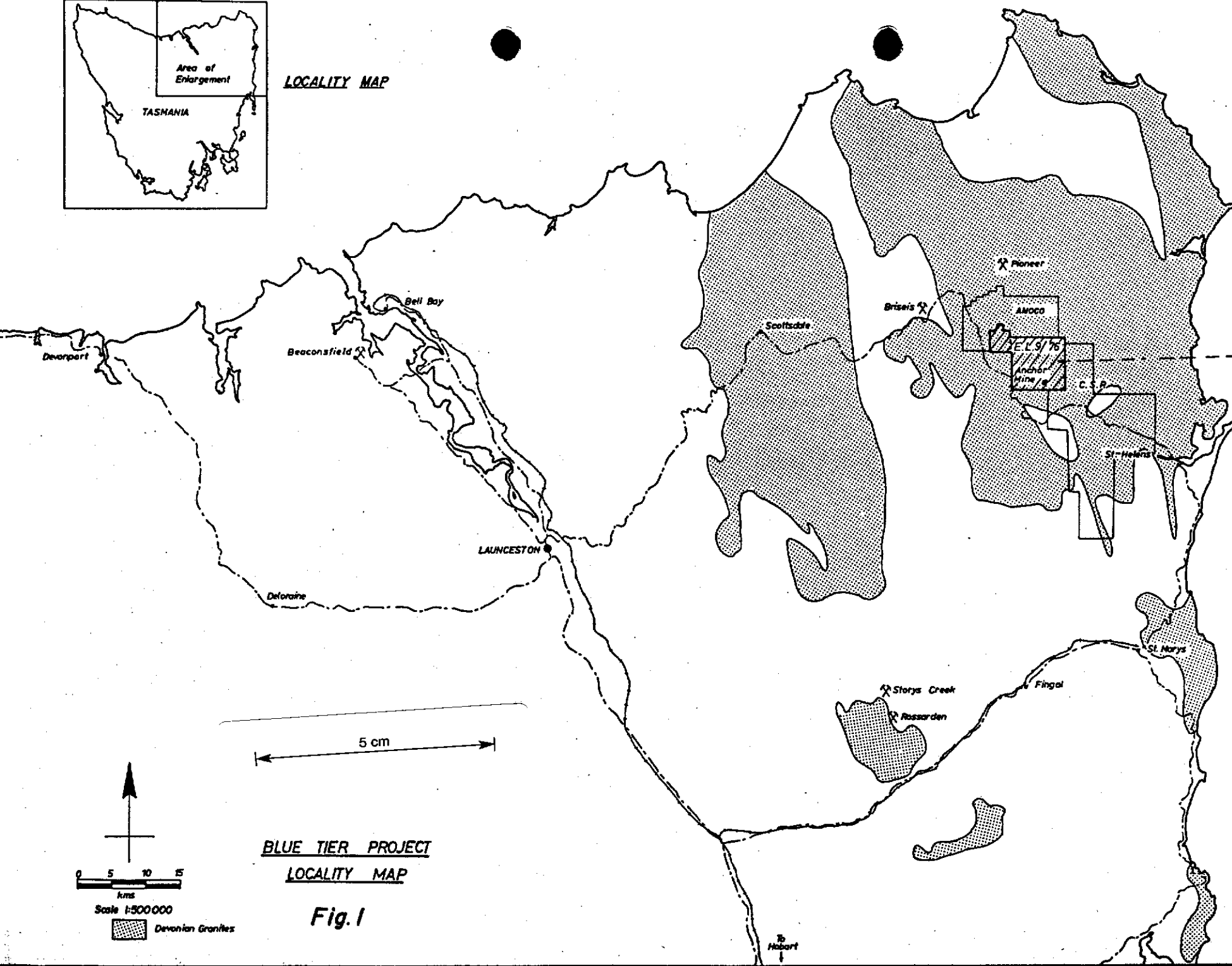
Two major rock types are found in E.L. 9/76; one is the Poimena Adamellite (Dg-p, Dg-fp), which is a convenient name given to a variety of porphyritic, tin-poor granites; the other is the Alkali Granite (Dg-a), which consists of equigranular, tin-bearing leucogranites. The Alkali Granite intrudes the Poimena Adamellite. A variety of stanniferous deposits are present. Vein style mineralisation occurs in both rock types, greisenized cupolas occur in the Alkali Granite and erosion of both these styles of mineralisation has produced alluvial tin deposits. In all three cases, cassiterite is the ore mineral.

Exploration on the area by Aberfoyle, in the 1960's, centred on the greisen deposit at the Anchor Mine. When Renison Ltd. commenced exploration in late 1977 as a Joint Venture project with Hellyer Mining and Exploration P/L., the Anchor



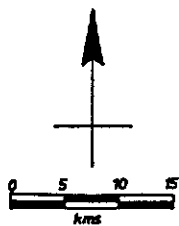
LOCALITY MAP

06



BLUE TIER PROJECT  
LOCALITY MAP

Fig. 1



Scale 1:500 000

Devonian Granites

E.L. 9/76 785 km.  
HELLYER MG. &  
EXPL. P/L

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remained the focus of attention. By mid -1981, a potential deposit had been assessed and delineated, however it was considered too small to justify the completion of a definitive feasibility study. Since then, the major exploration has been directed towards the rest of the Licence area, in an attempt to define additional tin deposits to supplement the Anchor resource.

This year, as proposed by Cartwright (1982), three areas considered to be prospective for concealed greisen deposits were drilled. Also, a geochemical orientation study of possible halo effects from a stanniferous greisen body was undertaken, using old drill core from the Anchor Mine Area. The results of the geochemical study and the drilling are detailed and discussed in this report.

## 2. LAND TENURE

E.L. 9/76 is held by Hellyer Mining and Exploration Pty. Ltd., and is explored under a Joint Venture Agreement with Renison Ltd. The Licence operator is Gold Fields Exploration Pty. Ltd. Current project equity is Renison 60%, Hellyer 40%.

A number of Mining Leases are held within the Licence area and these are detailed in Ross(1978) and Roberts (1982). In May, 1983, two small Mining Leases totalling 21 ha. over the Cambria Workings, were pegged and incorporated into E.L. 9/76.

## 3. EXPENDITURE

A total of \$145,980 was spent during 1982-83 and the 1983-84 expenditure to the end of October 1983 is \$92,835. A detailed expenditure statement for the year to date is attached (Appendix 1).

The total amount spent by the Joint Venture to the end of October is \$1,324,731.

4. PREVIOUS WORK

Exploratory work carried out on E.L. 9/76 prior to 1983 can be divided into two main areas: exploration around the Anchor Mine and exploration over the rest of the Licence.

4.1 Exploration at the Anchor Mine Area

As it accounted for over half the tin produced from the Blue Tier Tinfield, the Anchor Mine has long been the most important exploration target on the E.L. Various Companies investigated the deposit before 1977 (see Ross [1978]), when exploration programmes were commenced by Renison Ltd.

Between 1977 and 1981, the Anchor Mine Area was systematically drilled by Renison Ltd., who completed 99 diamond drill holes including 16 bulk sample holes for metallurgical test work. The early results of the drilling were encouraging enough to initiate an Indicative Feasibility Study (Goodman and Newnham, 1980). However, it was later decided (Ross, 1981) that the Anchor deposit was of an insufficient size for development and future exploration efforts should be directed towards the rest of the Licence, in an effort to locate additional resources to supplement the Anchor.

4.2 Exploration on the rest of E.L. 9/76

Historically, little work has been done on the Licence since the Mt. Lyell Mining and Railway Co.'s trenching and drilling programmes of 1904-05. The limited amount of exploration activity performed between then and 1979 was restricted to minimal drilling, sampling and surveying around some of the old workings, particularly the more productive ones (Ross, 1978).

In 1979, a more regional approach to exploration was adopted, in the form of a photogeological survey (Ross, 1980). Also in 1979, and later in 1980 and 1981, the majority of E.L. 9/76 was systematically ground surveyed over cut grid lines (Roberts, 1982).

A regional drilling programme was undertaken in 1982, based primarily on the geological results obtained from the ground surveys of previous years. This programme was designed (Roberts, 1982) to find concealed stanniferous greisen bodies. Although it was unsuccessful in doing this, it did separate areas of potential for this type of deposit from areas of little or no potential (Cartwright, 1982).

## 5. WORK COMPLETED JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1983

### 5.1 Drilling

Thirteen drill holes, numbered BT 166 to BT 177, totalling 1784.5m were completed between July and September, 1983. The programme was initially based on the proposals outlined by Cartwright (1982), but was amended when the results of the earlier drilled holes were known.

All the holes were triconed through the weathered rock zone, then cored through fresh/altered granite. The hole collars were survey located by G.J. Walkem and Co. (collars are shown on Fig. 2), and the greisenized Alkali Granite intersections obtained were assayed for Sn at the Renison Assay Laboratory. Logs are attached as Appendix 3.

### 5.2 Halo Geochemistry

A multi-element geochemical halo orientation survey over the Anchor Mine mineralised body was undertaken,



using core from previous drilling programmes. Difficulties were encountered in finding unweathered and unaltered Poimena Adamellite core a significant distance away from the mineralised Alkali Granite.

Five holes were found to be suitable for this work and one (BT62) was chosen to determine which elements showed signs of enrichment in the cap rock towards the buried deposit. Once this had been achieved, the other four holes were assayed for these elements.

## 6. RESULTS

### 6.1 Drilling

The drilling results can be grouped into three main areas:

- Moon Mine
- North Anchor
- Regional Holes

#### 6.1.1 Moon Mine Area

Four holes, BT 167, BT 168, BT 169 and BT 170 were drilled at the Moon Mine, with the aim of defining a potential 0.5million tonnes of approximately 0.4%Sn mineralisation. The holes were sited according to the recommendations of Cartwright (1982) in order to test all the possible major extensions of the known mineralisation (Fig. 3). Each hole encountered Alkali Granite and although this was quite altered and greisenized in some of the holes (notably BT 167 and BT 169), no significant tin was found.

The resultant shape of the Alkali Granite intrusion in the Moon Mine Area was changed very little (see Figs. 4, 5 and 6) from the shape shown by Cartwright (1982). The structural contours of the Alkali Granite roof plan (Fig. 6) now indicates an elongate (north-south), almost dyke-like intrusive body. As BT167 encountered the elongate portion of the body, a fifth possible hole in the southeast was not drilled (Cartwright, 1982). Holes BT 168 and BT 169 both drilled through a lower Alkali Granite/Poimena Adamellite contact and ended in the latter. The contact in the east, southeast and south therefore, appears to be either very steep or embayed. The cross-sections (Figs. 4 and 5) show a large tongue of Poimena Adamellite protruding from the steep southeastern contact.

The low assay results and the positions of the intersections have quite severely restricted the room within which a sizeable (0.5 million tonnes) mineralised deposit could exist. It may be possible that minor extensions of the mineralised zone could occur on the axis of the dyke-like intrusion (especially in the southwest near the BT 90 intersection), but this is unlikely to represent a significant increase in the potential size of the zone. At this stage, the tonnage estimate is probably little more than the 110,000 tonnes of 0.4% Sn suggested in the 1982 report.

#### 6.1.2 North Anchor Area

Six holes, BT 171 - BT 176 were drilled in a radial pattern around BT 163 and BT 165. The latter, drilled in 1982, discovered a strong greisen system approximately 80m vertically above the level of the Anchor cupola. The North Anchor

greisen, was however, found to be depleted in tin. Of the six holes completed in the 1983 programme, five intersected altered and greisenized Alkali Granite at a similar level while the other, BT 174, encountered altered Alkali Granite at 321 R.L. around 50m below this level. BT 175 contained very weakly altered Alkali Granite and BT 176 contained strongly greisenized Alkali Granite very similar to that found in BT 163 and BT 165. All six holes like the 1982 holes in this area intersected tin-depleted Alkali Granite.

Structural contours of the top of the Alkali Granite (Fig. 7) for the North Anchor Area show that BT 174 was drilled on the steep-sided edge of the major Alkali Granite mass. The other five holes occur over a planar feature which is gradually rising to the northwest.

A seventh North Anchor hole was drilled later in the programme after the results from earlier drilling were obtained. This hole is discussed in section 6.1.3 on regional drilling.

The North Anchor Area holes, like the Moon Mine holes, were devoid of tin. However unlike the Moon holes which were closing off a known mineralised zone, the North Anchor holes were an attempt to find such a zone and their failure to do so does not rule out the existence of one.

#### 6.1.3 Regional Areas

Two deep holes, BT 166 and BT 177, and an extension of an existing hole, BT 150 were drilled in the Lottah Tunnels, Ransome River/Poimena Road and North Anchor Areas respectively.

BT 166 was designed to test the possibility of large veins in the Poimena Adamellite representing "leakages" from an underlying mineralised greisen system in the Alkali Granite. The hole intersected the Lottah Tunnels veins, then continued on to approximately 240m below the surface without striking Alkali Granite. From this it was inferred that the steep-sided edge of the main Alkali Granite mass occurred between this hole and the nearest Alkali Granite exposure to the west.

The results of BT 166 meant that a proposed hole to the southeast (in the Ransome River) would be unlikely to encounter Alkali Granite. Therefore a decision was made to abandon this hole and deepen BT 150, a 1982 hole which had failed to reach Alkali Granite. This hole hit unaltered Alkali Granite, and provided useful information on the roof structure of the Alkali Granite (Fig.7).

BT 177 was a late addition to the programme in an attempt to find the Alkali Granite at depth in the south Poimena area. This hole encountered 200m of Poimena Adamellite before it was stopped, implying that the steep-sided edge of the Granite occurs further to the west. The three holes are shown on Fig. 7 which displays their influence on the structural contours of the roof of the Alkali Granite.

## 6.2 Halo Lithogeochemistry

Lithogeochemical studies using the Anchor greisen deposit were initiated in 1978 when BT 42 and BT 43 were assayed at 1.0m intervals for Rb, Li, Sn, Mn and F. The results obtained were discouraging (Roberts 1982). However, because of the close proximity of

these holes to the mineralised Alkali Granite, a more detailed study over a larger area was considered justified (Cartwright, 1982). Therefore, this year five holes from the Anchor Mine Area, BT 43, BT 42, BT 143, BT 96 and BT 62 were selected for a trace element halo lithogeochemical survey. BT 62 was initially used in an orientation study, to determine which of the chosen elements displayed a significant enough variation to be of use in the survey.

#### 6.2.1 Orientation Study

The result of the orientation study on BT 62 are shown in Table 1 below, where sample 3365 represents mineralised Alkali Granite, 3364 is fine-grained Poimena Adamellite immediately above the Alkali Granite contact and 3363-3361 are Poimena Adamellite samples progressing upwards from the contact. The general criterion for selection was a distinct trend in values (either enrichment or depletion in the Poimena Adamellite samples away from the Granite contact.

TABLE 1. Trace element lithogeochemistry of selected samples from BT 62 (all values in ppm).

Sample	Sample No.	3361	3362	3363	3364	3365
Details	Depth	26.0	42.5	70.0	74.0	87.5
Ca		8400	7700	5400	4100	2500
Li		110	110	80	190	300
F		620	300	420	420	1200
Ba		392	399	379	73	<15
In		<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Sr		149	153	132	41	11
Rb		589	584	631	1177	1823
Ge		<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Ga		21	24	23	36	53
Be		1	1	1	1	<1
Nb		<20	<20	<20	40	20
Zn		100	150	80	60	20
B		15	10	6	6	3

- (i) In, Ge, Be, Nb, Li and B. All of these elements displayed very little or no variation, especially between the Poimena Adamellite samples. They were therefore not used in the halo lithogeochemical survey.
- (ii) Rb and Ga. These two elements show an enrichment trend towards the Alkali Granite contact. It appears that a significant 'leakage' of these two elements from the mineralised Alkali Granite occurs. Both elements are strongly enriched in 3365, the Alkali Granite sample.
- (iii) Ca, Ba, Zr and Sr. As both Sr and Ba are known to substitute for Ca in various mineral phases, it is not surprising that all three become depleted towards the Alkali Granite, which contains low concentrations of these elements. Because both Ca and Sr are more readily assayed, they were both chosen over Ba and Zr.
- (iv) F. Fluorine shows an erratic relationship with distance from the Alkali Granite contact, being initially depleted then enriched. Despite this, F was chosen for the survey as it was thought that the element may show significant variations at a greater distance from the mineralised Alkali Granite at the Anchor.

The five elements chosen therefore, were Rb, Ga, Sr, Ca and F.

### 6.2.2 Lithogeochemical Variations

Selected samples, chosen for their lack of weathering and obvious alteration were analysed for the five elements. A full list of the results is given in Appendix 2 and the results for each of the drill holes are shown on Fig. 9. Using the graphical results on Fig. 9, a table of elemental abundance with respect to distance above contact was constructed (Table 2). A plan of the Anchor Mine Area is attached (Fig. 10) showing where the five hole collars are located, together with the appropriate geochemical values for each of the distances above the Alkali Granite contact.

Hole No.	Distance above contact	Rb	F	Sr	Ca	Ga
BT 42	10m	1590	4150	15	3400	43
	20m	1720	4200	20	3200	49
BT 143	10m	1060	3000	140	4500	31
	20m	660	2600	160	5500	25
BT 43	10m	520	2500	100	5100	26
	20m	490	1600	120	5100	20
BT 62	10m	650	4150	70	4800	30
	20m	600	3800	125	5999	26
	50m	580	5100	145	8100	22
BT 96	10m	510	1300	90	4300	29
	20m	540	750	130	4900	19
	50m	510	850	140	4800	24

TABLE 2. Trace element values in various drill holes, calculated from selected samples (Appendix 2). All values are in ppm.

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The geochemical results of each element displayed in Table 2 and Fig. 10, all consistently exhibit a zoned pattern around the deposit. It appears that a halo effect is developed in the Poimena Adamellite surrounding mineralised Alkali Granite. However, the distances involved in this study (10-50m vertically and 0-30m horizontally) were small, being restricted by the available drill holes. In an attempt to maximise the distance (horizontal) away from the mineralised Alkali Granite, to examine the halo effect at a greater distance, a Poimena Adamellite sample from BT 72, approximately 120m away from mineralised Alkali Granite and 20m above unaltered Alkali Granite, was analysed for Rb, Sr Ga and Ca. Also tested in this manner were Poimena Adamellite samples from BT 70 and BT 78. Both of these holes were sited a considerable distance from the Anchor Mine mineralised body, testing I.P. anomalies. The results given in Appendix 2 and displayed on Fig. 10, show that the halo effect extends at least to BT 70, but not as far as BT 78 or BT 70, which have relatively normal Poimena Adamellite trace element levels.

Background values for Ca, F, Ga, Sr and Rb in Poimena Adamellite samples were calculated using published results from a number of sources; Higgins et al. (in press), McClenaghan and Williams (1982) and McClenaghan et al. (1982). Average values for unaltered Poimena Adamellite were calculated and are shown in Table 3 below, together with the ranges for unaltered Adamellite. A combination of these results taken with the averaged results shown in Table 2, has enabled a schematic representation of relative elemental abundance against



Element	Average	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
Ca	16,900	12,000	21,000
F	880	580	1,300
Ga	17	13	19
Sr	102	45	136
Rb	348	277	460

TABLE 3. Average maximum and minimum values for unaltered Poimena Adamellite. All values in ppm.

distance above (mineralised) Alkali Granite to be constructed (Fig.11). This diagram clearly shows that Rb, Ga, and Ca are the most suitable elements to use as pathfinders for hidden Alkali Granite bodies. Gallium and Rb are significantly enriched (and Ca depleted) outside the normal Poimena Adamellite range of values as a mineralised Alkali Granite mass is approached. Fluorine and Sr are not as consistent and do not extend outside the background range as far. This schematic representation should hold for horizontal distances up to approximately 100m away from a mineralised Alkali Granite body.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The results from this year's drilling programme at the Moon Mine were disappointing. Although greisenized Alkali Granite was intersected in all of the holes, tin levels were very low. As a result the potential size of the mineralised body cannot be significantly larger than the 110,000 tonnes at 0.4% Sn suggested in the 1982 report.

The drilling results obtained at the North Anchor Area were, like those from the Moon Mine, disappointing. No tin bearing Alkali Granite intersections were obtained, despite the fact that strongly greisenized Granite was encountered in some holes. The hole drilled at the Lottah Tunnels failed to intersect Alkali Granite. The reason for this appears to be that beneath this region, the Alkali Granite roof contact plunges steeply to the east. This represents the steep edge of the main Alkali Granite intrusion. Therefore the actual source of the veins at Lottah Tunnels is probably either very deep or a large distance to the West (Fig. 7). Despite the failure of this hole, it is still possible that tin mineralised veins overlying known shallow buried Alkali Granite could represent leakage zones from a hidden greisenized cupola. This possibility, when combined with the information from the North Anchor Area drilling, and the Mt. Lyell (1904-05) Don Workings drilling, has led to a 'structural high' in the Alkali Granite being postulated under the Gough's Lode Area (see Figs. 7 and 12). It is possible that a buried greisenized cupola exists in this area, with the North Anchor Area representing a 'downslope' depleted zone, from which tin has been leached and the Gough's Lode a leakage zone of the concealed mineralisation.

The Alkali Granite structural contour map (Fig. 12) shows regions of possible Alkali Granite doming and the 100m depth contour of the Alkali Granite roof contact. Therefore areas with potential can be distinguished from those of little significance. Two areas where shallow buried Alkali

Granite cupolas may exist are indicated on Fig. 12. One, the Gough's Lode Area, is discussed above; the other is in the North Liberator Area. Little is known about the latter Area, other than the report (Reid and Henderson, 1928) of a few old workings.

The lithogeochemical work appears to have been successful to some extent. Calcium, Rb and Ga all show strong depletion/enrichment trends in Poimena Adamellite close to (0-30m) mineralised Alkali Granite. These trends weaken with increasing distance away from mineralised Alkali Granite, to reach a regional halo effect. This effect is confined to a distance 0-20m away from the Alkali Granite contact. Therefore very little can be determined from samples taken more than 30m away from the contact, whereas strongly enriched/depleted samples probably indicate proximity to mineralised Alkali Granite.

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APPENDIX 11983-84 EXPENDITURE

1983-84 EXPENDITURE

(July-October costs)

\$

GEOLOGY

- Salaries	12,946
- Salary on-costs	783
- Transport	44
- Miscellaneous	1,266
- Travel	1,409
- Stores	533

GEOCHEMISTRY

- Stores	209
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DRILLING

- Miscellaneous	26
- Outside Contractors	70,813
- Stores	696

SITE PREPARATION

- Outside Contractors	2,610
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INDIRECT MOTOR VEHICLE EXPENSES

1,500
<u>92,835</u>

APPENDIX 2

Selected element analyses for the Halo Geochemical Survey.

## Selected element analyses for the Halo Geochemical Survey

Hole (BT)	Depth	Sample No.	Rb	Sr	Ga all ppm	Ca	F
143	16.0	3350	780	150	20	5300	800
143	27.0	3351	770	140	30	6100	3800
143	35.5	3352	1300	260	20	4400	2700
143	45.0	3353	1510	10	50	2800	2800
143	54.0	3354	1870	10	50	4000	6400
143	84.0	3355	1510	60	50	1900	3600
96	33.0	3356	600	170	30	4400	800
96	45.0	3357	550	120	20	5200	1000
96	61.0	3358	740	120	20	4600	1100
96	83.5	3359	530	140	20	4800	400
96	88.0	3360	1770	10	50	2400	2900
62	26.0	3361	580	149	21	8400	620
62	42.5	3362	584	153	24	7700	300
62	70.0	3363	631	132	23	5400	420
62	74.0	3364	1177	41	36	4100	420
62	87.5	3365	1823	11	53	2500	1200
43	38.6	3366	660	160	20	6000	1900
43	56.1	3367	560	110	20	4000	1400
43	73.6	3368	650	130	20	6800	1800
43	87.6	3369	2250	10	60	3000	9600
43	97.6	3370	2300	10	50	1400	7400
42	23.7	3371	1730	20	50	2200	3800
42	34.7	3372	1640	30	50	4700	5200
42	45.7	3373	1500	10	30	2300	2400
42	50.2	3374	1800	10	40	2300	12000
42	73.2	3375	1320	50	40	4400	8000
70	222.0	10500	530	160	20	8400	-
70	115.0	10501	590	200	20	12500	-
72	22.4	10502	800	70	20	3100	-
146	95.5	7682	670	110	20	4000	-
147	83.5	7683	700	160	20	8400	-
148	102.7	7684	480	180	20	9700	
149	99.0	7685	490	200	20	7600	
151	100.9	7686	550	120	20	7500	
152	98.3	7687	520	150	20	11100	
154	101.2	7688	490	130	20	7400	
155	98.5	7689	510	160	20	9000	
156	89.5	7690	510	160	20	7400	
157	107.0	7691	450	190	20	9800	
158	99.3	7692	470	210	20	10200	
159	98.2	7693	450	120	20	4400	
160	95.7	7694	570	110	20	5300	
161	98.6	7695	530	160	20	7800	
162	93.4	7696	510	170	20	11000	
163	66.6	7697	610	120	20	6500	
	86.6	7698	480	180	10	8800	
164	98.5	7699	640	130	20	8400	



APPENDIX 3

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOGS (1983)

BT 166 - BT 177

[illegible]

473029

HOLE NO. BT 166

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

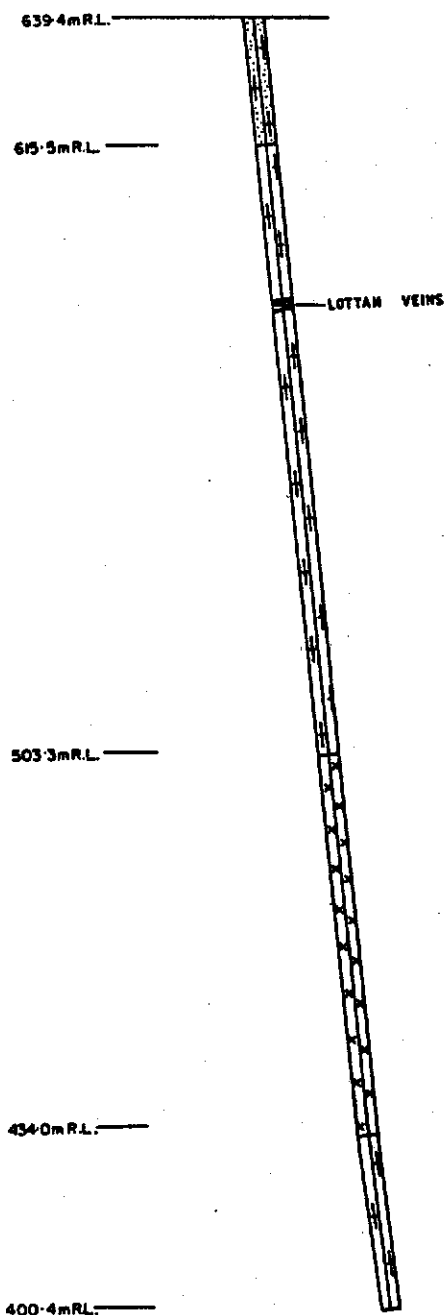
SCALE 1:



5 cm

PLAN

5 437 832 N 5 437 822 N  
585 013 E 585 036 E



DIP PROFILE



**GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED**

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 166

Page: 2.

**ULV. FREE**

[illegible]

473032

37

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
**DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA**

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: 8.T. 166

Page: 3.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (all ppm)												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	As	Sr	Rb	Cu	Ag	Mo		
				137.3-208.0 FINE GRAINED, NON-PORPHYRITIC POIMENA ADAMELLITE WITH A FEW COARSER GRAINED PHASES.													
					4280	137.0	139.0	100	<10	10	150	550	15	<1	20		
137.3	146.0	8.7	100	Fine grained grey granite. Equigranular except for a few rare feldspar phenocrysts elongated up to 2.5cm. Alteration is very weakly developed with unaltered feldspars and biotites. A few narrow zones of sericitisation/silicification exist. Unfractured.													
				At 145.2, a 0.8m thick clay zone. All the granite is altered to a soft clay-pale grey in colour.													
146.0	149.5	3.5	100	Silicified granite with original texture destroyed. Moderately altered. Few relict feldspar phenocrysts exist with minor sericite and pervasive grey quartz. Appears to have been a fine grained granite.	4281	146.0	148.0	100	10	10	160	580	15	<1	<10		
149.5	160.9	11.4	100	Medium-coarse grained grey granite. Feldspar phenocrysts up to 2cm wide and long. Unaltered apart from several thin (20cm) silicified zones. Unfractured, with no sericite developed at all. The last 2.0m gets finer grained gradually, grading into the unit below.													
160.9	180.4	19.5	100	Fine grained grey granite, non-porphyritic apart from the occasional large (2cm long) white feldspar. Mafic inclusions- commonly occur up to 2-3cm across, consisting predominantly of black biotite. Unaltered and unfractured except for a few rare,thin sericitised fractures. Several aplitic phases (approx. 10cm thick) also exist.	4282	161.0	163.0	100	<10	<10	160	500	5	<1	10		
				At 173.4, an equigranular but coarser grained (0.5cm) grey granite surrounds a thin veinlet of sericite for 1.1m.													
180.4	184.5	4.1	100	Medium-coarse grained, porphyritic, grey granite. Unaltered overall, apart from one sericitic and silicified vein. Becomes quite coarse grained in places with large (3-4cm across) white feldspar phenocrysts.	4283	181.0	183.0	100	<10	10	200	460	5	<1	<10		



Page: 5.

ULY. PRESS

[illegible]



473035

HOLE NO. : B.T. 167
STATE : TASMANIA

**GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED**  
**DRILL CORE RECORD**

ULV. PRESS

PROJECT	BLUE TIER	PURPOSE
DESIGNED BY	A.J. CARTWRIGHT	To test for extensions of the mineralisation in the Moon Mine Area.
LOGGED BY	A.J. CARTWRIGHT	
COMMENCED	14-7-83	
COMPLETED	20-7-83	

LOG SUMMARY	The Alkali Granite was encountered at 61.5m., with a 1.1m thick pegmatite overlying the contact. Between 76.0 and 124.0 the granite is topazised, otherwise it is only weakly altered. Significant assays are given below.
GENERAL COMMENTS	

## ASSAY SUMMARY

[illegible]

## LOCATION

NORTHING	5438940
EASTING	584245
R.L.	732.4
GRID	A.M.G.
LENGTH	144.5

**HOLE CONDITION**

SIZE	
Hole Size	Depth
TRICONE	0.0-6.0
NQ	6.0-15.0
BQ	15.0-144.5

### SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS INTERVALS

From	To	% Lost

### POOR GROUND CONDITION ZONES

[illegible]

### HOLE CONDITIONS AFTER COMPLETION

Hole open with a black plastic tube left as a marker.

**SURVEY DATA** (Note: Bearing type must be same as Project Grid Type)

[illegible]

HOLE NO. BT 167

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE 1:



PLAN

5 438 940 N 584 245 E 5 438 980 N 584 271 E

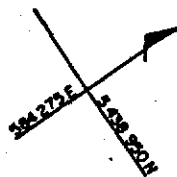
732.4m R.L.

707.7m R.L.

674.9m R.L.

616.3m R.L.

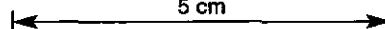
595.9m R.L.



DIP PROFILE

10.01% S

5 cm



**GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED**

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: 8.T. 167

Page: 1.

ULV. PRESS

[illegible]

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

Page: 2.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (Wt %)												
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Sn								
				At 53.6, a 0.5m quartz-pink feldspar-silvery muscovite coarse grained pegmatite.													
				The last 0.6m becomes quite sericitised with abundant lime green, soft sericite, pink feldspar and quartz.	4395	59.4	60.4	100	<0.01								
					4396	60.4	61.4	100	<0.01								
60.4	61.5	1.1	100	Pegmatitic. Large (up to 5cm long) blades of colourless, grey and white quartz with pink feldspar are mixed with abundant aplitic material, often banded at 20° CA. The aplite occurs in the centre with the two coarse grained pegmatite on the upper and lower contacts. Accessory micas and purple fluorite also exist.	4397	61.5	62.0	100	<0.01								
					4398	62.0	63.0	100	<0.01								
					4399	63.0	64.0	100	<0.01								
					4400	64.0	65.0	100	<0.01								
					4401	65.0	66.0	100	<0.01								
					4402	66.0	67.0	100	<0.01								
					4403	67.0	68.0	100	<0.01								
61.5				CONTACT	4404	68.0	69.0	100	0.01								
					4405	69.0	70.0	100	<0.01								
				61.5-76.0 WEAKLY GREISENED ALKALI GRANITE.	4406	70.0	71.0	100	<0.01								
					4407	71.0	72.0	100	<0.01								
61.5	76.0	14.5	100	Pale green alkali granite. Equigranular, medium grained and non-porphyritic with a patchily developed weak sericitic alteration. Unfractured. The unaltered-less altered section consists of quartz-feldspar and dark green sericitised micas. The stronger altered sections are less abundant and consist of quartz (colourless) and pervasive sericite, as dark green replacing micas and pale green in feldspars. Alteration overall is between these two extremes. Rare purple fluorite and red hematitic veins also occur.	4408	72.0	73.0	100	<0.01								
					4409	73.0	74.0	100	<0.01								
					4410	74.0	75.0	100	<0.01								
					4411	75.0	76.0	100	<0.01								
					4412	76.0	77.0	100	<0.01								
					4413	77.0	78.0	100	<0.01								
					4414	78.0	79.0	100	<0.01								
					4415	79.0	80.0	100	<0.01								
					4416	80.0	81.0	100	<0.01								
					4417	81.0	82.0	100	<0.01								
				76.0-124.0 VARIABLY ALTERED, TOPAZISED ALKALI GRANITE.	4418	82.0	83.0	100	<0.01								
					4419	83.0	84.0	100	<0.01								
76.0	124.0	48.0	100	Pale greenish grey and off-white alkali granite. Alteration is similar to above, however may be more intense as there is little trace of the micas. The granite consists of colourless quartz and topaz? with white feldspar and pale green sericite. Unfractured with rare, thin sericite enrichments in a vein - like form. Below 87.0 the feldspar becomes pale orange, probably due to hematite. This disappears at 94.0.	4420	84.0	85.0	100	<0.01								
					4421	85.0	86.0	100	<0.01								
					4422	86.0	87.0	100	<0.01								
					4423	87.0	88.0	100	0.16								
					4424	88.0	89.0	100	<0.01								
					4425	89.0	90.0	100	<0.01								
					4426	90.0	91.0	100	<0.01								



LOG SUMMARY	A 48.2m intersection of Alkali Granite was encountered at 62.8. This granite is not strongly altered, and is enclosed by Poimena Adamellite above and below. Significant assays are given below.
GENERAL COMMENTS	

[illegible]

SIZE	
Hole Size	Depth
TRICONE	0.0-17.0
BQ	17.0-26.0

[illegible][illegible]

Hole has been left open, with a black plastic marker.

[illegible]

HOLE NO. BT 168

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE 1:



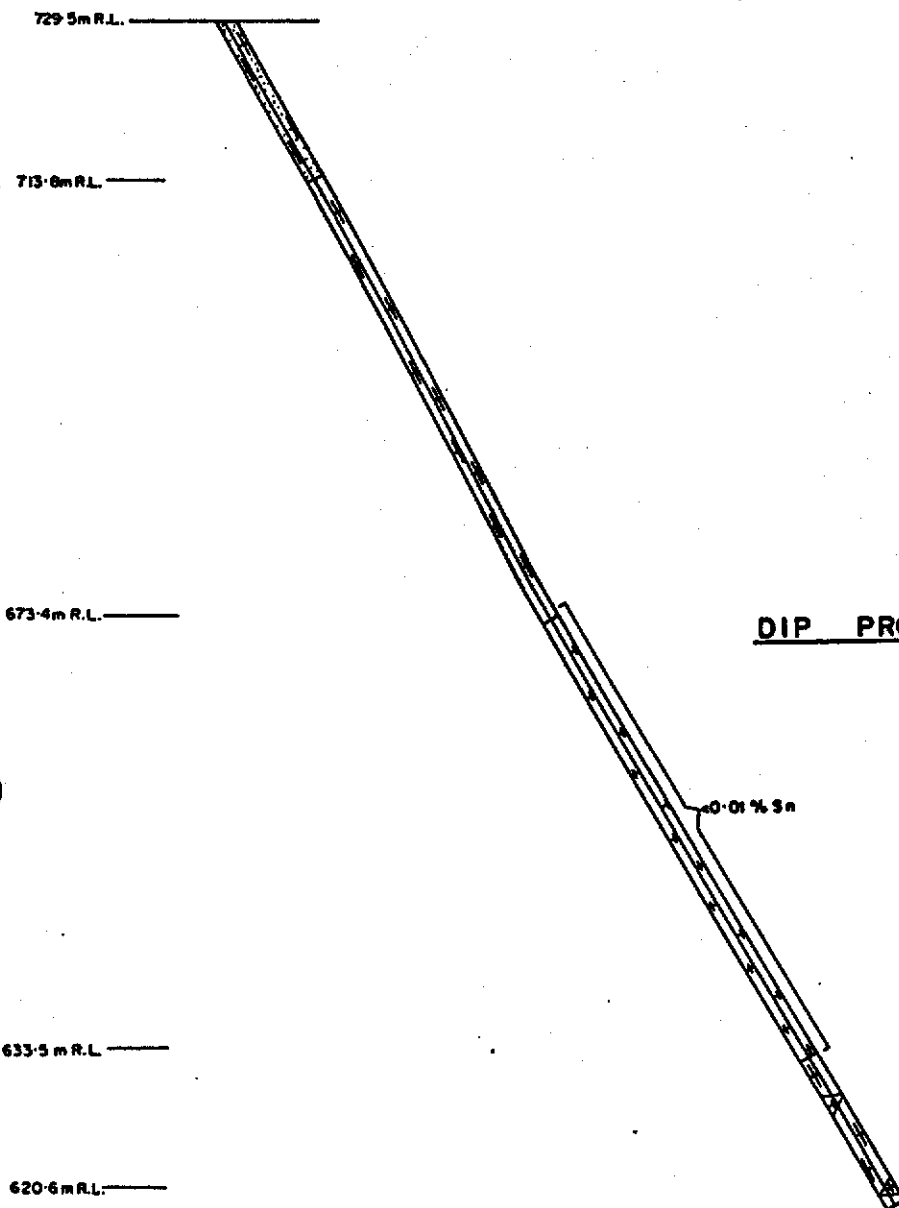
PLAN

5 439 024 N  
584 361 E

5 439 082 N  
584 333 E



DIP PROFILE



5 cm

## DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 168

Page: 1.

OLY. PRESS

[illegible]



473043

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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: B.T 168

Page: 2.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA									
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Sn					
				This continues for 1.3m, then gradually decreases in grain size over the next 1.5m.										
53.9	57.3	3.4	100	Moderately to strongly altered pale green granite. Medium grained and weakly porphyritic. All feldspars are replaced by pale green sericite and all biotites are sericitised. The rock is very fractured, soft and crumbly with several 20cm thick crushed zones.										
57.3	62.8	5.5	100	Greenish grey, medium grained porphyritic granite. Weakly altered with sericite commonly developed and minor crush and fractured zones occurring. Also zones up to 60cm long, of increased alteration and sericitisation (pale green as above) occur, including one over the last 80cm of this unit.	4541	61.8	62.8	100	<0.01					
					4542	62.8	63.8	100	0.02					
				62.8 CONTACT	4543	63.8	64.8	100	0.01					
					4544	64.8	65.8	100	0.01					
				62.8-111.0 WEAKLY AND MODERATELY ALTERED ALKALI GRANITE.	4545	65.8	66.8	100	0.01					
					4546	66.8	67.8	100	0.01					
62.8	66.0	3.2	100	Green alkali granite. Weakly and moderately greisenized, with some unaltered sections. Alteration varies overall, with darker and lighter green zones. Micas are replaced but their pseudomorphs are still visible. Unfractured.	4547	67.8	68.8	100	0.01					
					4548	68.8	69.8	100	0.01					
					4549	69.8	70.8	100	<0.01					
					4550	70.8	71.8	100	<0.01					
					4551	71.8	72.8	100	<0.01					
66.0	82.7	16.7	100	Very weakly altered alkali granite. Pale brown with sericite only weakly developed in a few micas, and restricted to fracture coatings. Moderately to highly fractured-blocky. A pale orange stain is also developed in the feldspars, probably due to hematite.	4552	72.8	73.8	100	0.01					
					4553	73.8	74.8	100	0.01					
					4554	74.8	75.8	100	0.01					
					4555	75.8	76.8	100	<0.01					
					4556	76.8	77.8	100	<0.01					
					4557	77.8	78.8	100	<0.01					
82.7	104.3	21.6	100	Weakly altered alkali granite as above, but several zones (approx. 1.0m thick) of increased alteration occur. These are characterised by a weakly developed pervasive sericitisation. Biotites and muscovites are still largely unaltered. Weakly fractured with hematitic (orange-red) zones also developed.	4558	78.8	79.8	100	<0.01					
					4559	79.8	80.8	100	<0.01					
					4560	80.8	81.8	100	0.01					
					4561	81.8	82.8	100	0.01					
					4562	82.8	83.8	100	<0.01					

473044

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
**DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA**

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 168

Page: 3.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Sn								
				The granite also appears to be slightly sericitised.	4563	83.8	84.8	100	<0.01								
					4564	84.8	85.8	100	<0.01								
104.3	111.0	6.7	100	Pale green alkali granite. Weakly greisenized and unfractured. All the micas are pseudomorphed by pale and dark green sericite.	4565	85.8	86.8	100	<0.01								
					4566	86.8	87.8	100	<0.01								
				The lower contact of this unit is marked by a 3cm coarse grained quartz pegmatite at 50° CA.	4567	87.8	88.8	100	<0.01								
					4568	88.8	89.8	100	<0.01								
					4569	89.8	90.8	100	<0.01								
				111.0 CONTACT	4570	90.8	91.8	100	<0.01								
					4571	91.8	92.8	100	<0.01								
				111.0-126.0 MEDIUM-COARSE GRAINED, UNALTERED POIMENA ADAMELLITE WITH NUMEROUS, THIN PEGMATITE AND ALKALI GRANITE PHASES.	4572	92.8	93.8	100	0.01								
					4573	93.8	94.8	100	<0.01								
					4574	94.8	95.8	100	<0.01								
111.0	126.0	15.0	100	Pink-grey medium-coarse grained granite, with large (2cm) pink feldspar phenocrysts. Some zones of sericitisation, otherwise unaltered. Unfractured. This granite phase is disrupted by many weakly greisenized, pale green alkali granites, varying in thickness from 5cm to 30cm. Narrow pegmatites or coarse grained variations surround these alkali granites.	4575	95.8	96.8	100	<0.01								
					4576	96.8	97.8	100	<0.01								
					4577	97.8	98.8	100	<0.01								
					4578	98.8	99.8	100	<0.01								
					4579	99.8	100.8	100	<0.01								
					4580	100.8	101.8	100	<0.01								
					4581	101.8	102.8	100	<0.01								
				END OF HOLE 126.0m.	4582	102.8	103.8	100	<0.01								
					4583	103.8	104.8	100	<0.01								
					4584	104.8	105.8	100	<0.01								
					4585	105.8	106.8	100	<0.01								
					4586	106.8	107.8	100	<0.01								
					4587	107.8	108.8	100	<0.01								
					4588	108.8	109.8	100	<0.01								
					4589	109.8	110.8	100	<0.01								

LOG SUMMARY	Approximately 80 metres of strongly altered, greisenized alkali granite was encountered between two Poimena Adamellite phases. Numerous xenoliths and intrusions of each occur. Significant assays are given below.
GENERAL COMMENTS	

HOLE CONDITIONS AFTER COMPLETION
Hole left open, with a black polythene marker.

[illegible]

473046

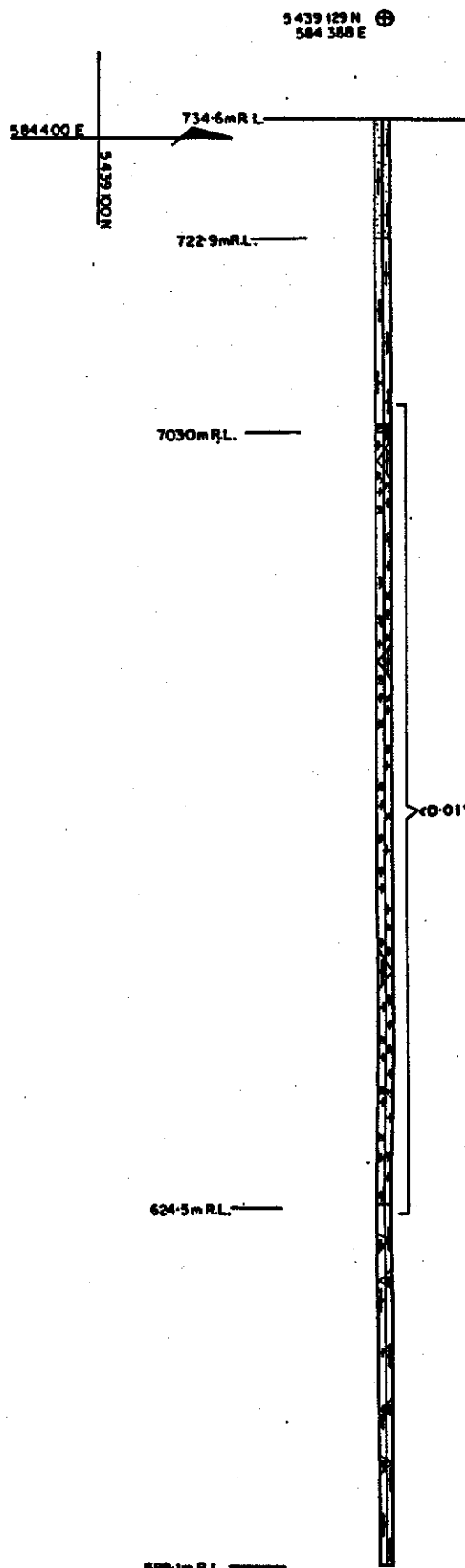
HOLE NO. BT 169

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE 1:



PLAN



DIP PROFILE

0-01% Sd

5 cm



**GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED**

**PROJECT:**

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 169

Page:2.

**ULV, FREE**

[illegible]

473049

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

## DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 169

Page: 3.

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	wt%							
				no trace of micas. A sugary texture. Weakly fractured with limonitic coatings. Similar grainsize variant to above also occur.													
53.3	57.8	4.5	100	A Poimena inclusion. An abrupt upper contact with a coarse-medium grained very pink-green strongly altered granite. Unfractured and not veined. The lower contact is angular at 40° CA.													
57.8	85.0	27.2	100	Weakly greisenized alkali granite. Patchy altered, with dark and light green zones. Micas are partially replaced. The top 0.5m is silicified (in contact with above). Fractures are rare, some are covered in bright purple fluorite.	4619	57.8	58.8	100	0.01								
					4620	58.8	59.8	100	<0.01								
					4621	59.8	60.8	100	<0.01								
					4622	60.8	61.8	100	0.02								
				At 74.4 a bleached silicified portion of granite for 0.4m then at 75.7 a 0.4m section of dark green-sericite-very fine grained.	4623	61.8	62.8	100	0.01								
					4624	62.8	63.8	100	0.01								
					4625	63.8	64.8	100	0.01								
				Below 76.0, the alteration becomes highly variable on a 0.5m scale, with zones of:- topazised? granite very dark green sericitised granite and pervasively silicified/sericitised granite.	4626	64.8	65.8	100	0.01								
					4627	65.8	66.8	100	0.01								
					4628	66.8	67.8	100	0.01								
					4629	67.8	68.8	100	0.01								
					4630	68.8	69.8	100	0.01								
85.0	87.1	2.1	100	Poimena inclusion. Strongly altered, weakly fractured with several thin (5cm) pegmatites. Colours include-pink, green and dark grey. Also minor intrusions of alkali granite occur.	4631	69.8	70.8	100	0.01								
					4632	70.8	71.8	100	<0.01								
					4633	71.8	72.8	100	0.01								
					4634	72.8	73.8	100	<0.01								
87.1	110.3	23.2	100	Alkali granite. The top 0.6m is topazised? pale green with no mica pseudomorphs. This is underlain by weakly greisenized, possibly slightly topazised granite. This unit is unusual because all the minerals, quartz, feldspars and micas are elongated in a direction 45° CA. Weakly fractured with abundant green sericite and purple fluorite coatings.	4635	73.8	74.8	100	0.01								
					4636	74.8	75.8	100	0.01								
					4637	75.8	76.8	100	<0.01								
					4638	76.8	77.8	100	0.01								
					4639	77.8	78.8	100	0.01								
					4640	78.8	79.8	100	0.01								
				At 104.1 a 30cm crumbly crush zone of white clays.	4641	79.8	80.8	100	0.01								
				At 108.4 a 20cm Poimena xenolith-pink green, highly altered and surrounded by an alteration halo (narrow) within the alkali granite.	4642	80.8	81.8	100	0.01								
					4643	81.8	82.8	100	0.01								
					4644	82.8	83.8	100	<0.01								
					4645	83.8	84.8	100	<0.01								

473050

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
**DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA**

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 169

Page: 4.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	wt%							
				110.3 CONTACT	4646	84.8	85.8	100	0.01								
					4647	85.8	86.8	100	<0.01								
				110.3-146.5 WEAKLY ALTERED, MEDIUM GRAINED, PORPHYRITIC POIMENA	4648	86.8	87.8	100	0.01								
				ADAMELLITE WITH MINOR ALKALI GRANITE INTRUSIONS.	4649	87.8	88.8	100	0.01								
					4650	88.8	89.8	100	0.01								
110.3	146.5	36.2	100	Medium grained, porphyritic pink-grey granite. Weakly altered	4651	89.8	90.8	100	0.01								
				with minor sericite developed. Pink pegmatites and aplites	4652	90.8	91.8	100	0.01								
				are common (a 0.8m thick one at 115.0). Weakly fractured.	4653	91.8	92.8	100	0.01								
				Pink feldspar phenocrysts up to 2cm across occur. The top	4654	92.8	93.8	100	0.01								
				3.0m also contains several thin alkali granite intrusions.	4655	93.8	94.8	100	<0.01								
				These become ever thicker (approx. 0.5m) and more frequent	4656	94.8	95.8	100	0.01								
				with depth, as do the pegmatites (usually associated with	4657	95.8	96.8	100	0.01								
				the alkali granites).	4658	96.8	97.8	100	<0.01								
				Between 127.2 and 131.0, approximately 50% of the core is	4659	97.8	98.8	100	<0.01								
				alkali granite. Relatively fresh with altered zones occurring	4660	98.8	99.8	100	<0.01								
				on the contacts.	4661	99.8	100.8	100	0.01								
					4662	100.8	101.8	100	<0.01								
				END OF HOLE 146.5m.	4663	101.8	102.8	100	0.01								
					4664	102.8	103.8	100	<0.01								
					4665	103.8	104.8	100	<0.01								
					4666	104.8	105.8	100	<0.01								
					4667	105.8	106.8	100	<0.01								
					4668	106.8	107.8	100	<0.01								
					4669	107.8	108.8	100	<0.01								
					4670	108.8	109.8	100	0.01								
					4671	109.8	110.8	100	0.01								



LOG SUMMARY	At 30.0m, a weakly altered/mildly greisenized sequence of Alkali Granite was intersected. Significant assays are recorded below.
GENERAL COMMENTS	

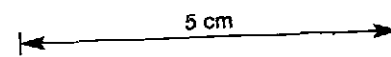
HOLE CONDITIONS AFTER COMPLETION
Hole left open with a black polythene marker.

[illegible]

HOLE NO. BT 170

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE 1:



PLAN

5 439 248 N ⊕  
584 321 E

725.6mRL

693.6mRL

5 439 200 N

584 300 E

DIP PROFILE

0.01% Ss

617.4mRL

473052

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
**DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA**

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 170

Page: 1.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	wt%							
				SUMMARISED LOG	4725	30.0	31.0	100	<0.01								
					4726	31.0	32.0	100	<0.01								
0.0	30.0	30.0		UNALTERED, MEDIUM GRAINED, PORPHYRITIC POIMENA ADAMELLITE.	4727	32.0	33.0	100	<0.01								
					4728	33.0	34.0	100	<0.01								
30.0				CONTACT.	4729	34.0	35.0	100	<0.01								
					4730	35.0	36.0	100	<0.01								
30.0	106.5	76.5		INCIPIENTLY AND WEAKLY ALTERED, MEDIUM GRAINED, EQUIGRANULAR ALKALI GRANITE.	4731	36.0	37.0	100	<0.01								
					4732	37.0	38.0	100	<0.01								
					4733	38.0	39.0	100	<0.01								
				DETAILED LOG	4734	39.0	40.0	100	<0.01								
					4735	40.0	41.0	100	<0.01								
				0.0-30.0 UNALTERED, MEDIUM GRAINED POIMENA ADAMELLITE.	4736	41.0	42.0	100	<0.01								
					4737	42.0	43.0	100	<0.01								
0.0	30.0	16.0	100	Medium grained, porphyritic grey granite. Unaltered with pink (hematitic) feldspar phenocrysts up to 2cm across (rarely 3.5cm). Weakly fractured. The granite is mildly weathered with limonite stained fractures down to 26.0m. At 26.81 a 10cm thick very coarse grained vuggy quartz pegmatite overlies 10cm of mildly greisenized alkali granite. Below 29.4, 0.3m of pale yellow strongly sericitised, soft granite occurs and this is in contact with 0.3 of silicified but weakly altered granite. Another abrupt contact occurs with the unit below.	4738	43.0	44.0	100	<0.01								
					4739	44.0	45.0	100	<0.01								
					4740	45.0	46.0	100	<0.01								
					4741	46.0	47.0	100	<0.01								
					4742	47.0	48.0	100	<0.01								
					4743	48.0	49.0	100	<0.01								
					4744	49.0	50.0	100	<0.01								
					4745	50.0	51.0	100	<0.01								
					4746	51.0	52.0	100	<0.01								
					4747	52.0	53.0	100	<0.01								
				30.0 CONTACT	4748	53.0	54.0	100	<0.01								
					4749	54.0	55.0	100	<0.01								
				30.0-106.5 WEAKLY ALTERED ALKALI GRANITE.	4750	55.0	56.0	100	<0.01								
					4801	56.0	57.0	100	<0.01								
30.0	58.5	28.5	100	Pale green weakly greisenized and sericitised alkali granite. A variety of alteration styles occur with green sericitised micas and feldspars showing a range of intensities of replacement. Yellow-brown sericite is also common. Mica pseudomorphs are always present. Unfractured.	4802	57.0	58.0	100	<0.01								
					4803	58.0	59.0	100	<0.01								
					4804	59.0	60.0	100	<0.01								
					4805	60.0	61.0	100	<0.01								
					4806	61.0	62.0	100	<0.01								
				At 47.8, a thin 2mm discontinuous veinlet of dark mica is enveloped by 30cm of bleached silicified altered granite.	4807	62.0	63.0	100	<0.01								
					4808	63.0	64.0	100	<0.01								
				At 54.9, 1.0m of highly silicified colourless granite with	4809	64.0	65.0	100	<0.01								

473054

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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
**DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA**

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 170

Page: 2.

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA											
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	wt%						
				brown micas occurs.	4810	65.0	66.0	100	<0.01							
					4811	66.0	67.0	100	<0.01							
58.5	106.5	48.0	100	Incipiently altered alkali granite. Pale yellow-white in	4812	67.0	68.0	100	<0.01							
				colour with pseudomorphed (by sericite) micas sparsely scattered	4813	68.0	69.0	100	<0.01							
				randomly throughout. A sugary granitic texture of white and	4814	69.0	70.0	100	<0.01							
				colourless quartz feldspar is developed. Medium grained and	4815	70.0	71.0	100	<0.01							
				unfractured.	4816	71.0	72.0	100	<0.01							
				At 61.5, 1.0m of highly silicified colourless granite with	4817	72.0	73.0	100	<0.01							
				brown micas occurs.	4818	73.0	74.0	100	<0.01							
					4819	74.0	75.0	100	<0.01							
				END OF HOLE 106.5m.	4820	75.0	76.0	100	<0.01							
					4821	76.0	77.0	100	<0.01							
					4822	77.0	78.0	100	<0.01							
					4823	78.0	79.0	100	<0.01							
					4824	79.0	80.0	100	<0.01							
					4825	80.0	81.0	100	<0.01							
					4826	81.0	82.0	100	<0.01							
					4827	82.0	83.0	100	<0.01							
					4828	83.0	84.0	100	<0.01							
					4829	84.0	85.0	100	<0.01							
					4830	85.0	86.0	100	<0.01							
					4831	86.0	87.0	100	<0.01							
					4832	87.0	88.0	100	<0.01							
					4833	88.0	89.0	100	<0.01							
					4834	89.0	90.0	100	<0.01							
					4835	90.0	91.0	100	<0.01							
					4836	91.0	92.0	100	<0.01							
					4837	92.0	93.0	100	<0.01							
					4838	93.0	94.0	100	<0.01							
					4839	94.0	95.0	100	<0.01							
					4840	95.0	96.0	100	<0.01							
					4841	96.0	97.0	100	<0.01							
					4842	97.0	98.0	100	<0.01							
					4843	98.0	99.0	100	<0.01							
					4844	99.0	100.0	100	<0.01							

## DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

Page: 3.

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

ULV. PRESS

[illegible]

LOG SUMMARY	103.7m of Dg-fp containing veinlets of Cu-bearing minerals was found overlying mildly greisenized Alkali Granite. Significant assays for both rock types are given below.
GENERAL COMMENTS	

[illegible]

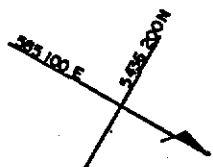
HOLE NO. BT 171

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE 1:



PLAN

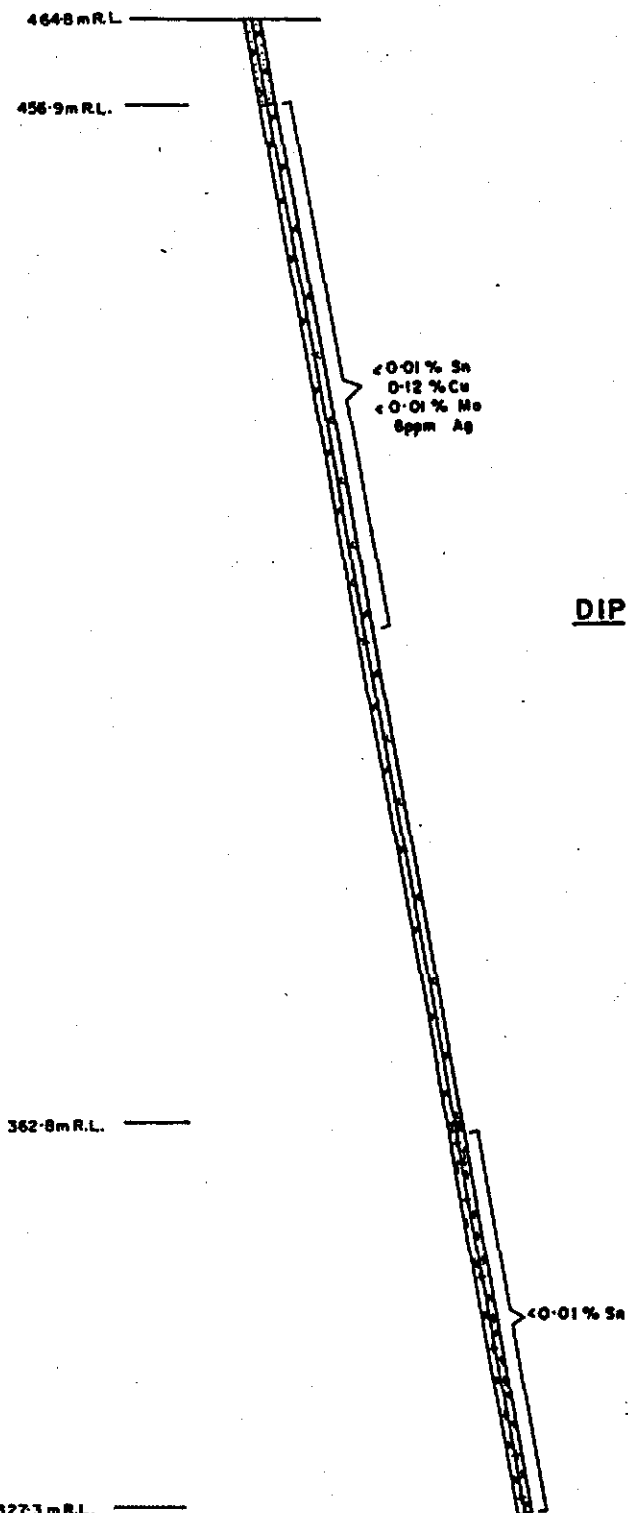


5436 214 N  
585 107 E



5436 237 N  
585 095 E

DIP PROFILE



473058

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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 171

Page: 1.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA											
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	Cu	(wt%)	Ag	Mo	(ppm)		
				SUMMARISED LOG	4791	8.0	9.0	100	0.01	0.01		1	<1			
					4792	9.0	10.0	100	<0.01	0.03		<1	<1			
0.0	103.7	100.7		FINE GRAINED, NON-PORPHYRITIC DG-FP, VARIABLY BUT USUALLY WEAKLY	4793	10.0	11.0	100	0.01	0.01		<1	<1			
				ALTERED WITH NUMEROUS VERTICAL VEINLETS OF QUARTZ, SERICITE,	4794	11.0	12.0	100	0.01	0.03		2	<.01			
				BORNITE AND CHALCOPYRITE.	4795	12.0	13.0	100	<0.01	0.02		1	<.01			
					4796	13.0	14.0	100	0.01	0.08		2	<.01			
103.7				CONTACT	4797	14.0	15.0	100	0.01	0.08		3	<.01			
					4798	15.0	16.0	100	0.01	0.01		1	<.01			
103.7	140.0	36.3		MEDIUM GRAINED, EQUIGRANULAR ALKALI GRANITE. OVERALL MILDLY ALTER-	4799	16.0	17.0	100	0.01	0.08		4	<.01			
				ED WITH SOME STRONGLY GREISENED PATCHES DEVELOPED. THE UPPER	4800	17.0	18.0	100	<0.01	0.05		4	<.01			
				CONTACT IS MARKED BY AN ALTERED ZONE OF MIXED LITHOLOGIES;	4851	18.0	19.0	100	0.01	0.07		2	<.01			
				ALKALI GRANITE, PEGMATITE AND APLITE.	4852	19.0	20.0	100	<0.01	0.23		14	<.01			
					4853	20.0	21.0	100	0.01	0.31		10	<.01			
					4854	21.0	22.0	100	0.01	0.01		2	<.01			
				DETAILED LOG	4855	22.0	23.0	100	0.01	0.01		<1	<.01			
					4856	23.0	24.0	100	<0.01	<0.01		<1	<.01			
				0.0-103.7 FINE GRAINED, WEAKLY ALTERED DG-FP ADAMELLITE WITH	4857	24.0	25.0	100	0.01	0.13		4	<.01			
				NUMEROUS QUARTZ AND QUARTZ-SULPHIDE VEINS.	4858	25.0	26.0	100	0.02	0.16		6	<.01			
					4859	26.0	27.0	100	0.01	0.01		1	<.01			
0.0	8.0			Tricone - no core recovered.	4860	27.0	28.0	100	0.02	0.10		5	<.01			
					4861	28.0	29.0	100	0.01	0.10		4	<.01			
8.0	15.0	7.0	100	Pink-grey, fine grained, very weakly porphyritic granite.	4862	29.0	30.0	100	<0.01	0.15		6	<.01			
				Moderately altered (yellow sericitised feldspars are common)	4863	30.0	31.0	100	0.01	0.06		2	<.01			
				and weathered (abundant limonite staining). Highly fractured.	4864	31.0	32.0	100	0.01	0.06		3	<.01			
				Typical granitic texture with a few feldspar phenocrysts up to	4865	32.0	33.0	100	0.01	0.16		6	<.01			
				1m across. Minor quartz veining.	4866	33.0	34.0	100	<0.01	0.03		1	<.01			
				At 13.5, a 0.5m long, 2mm wide, quartz-mica-bornite-veinlet	4867	34.0	35.0	100	<0.01	0.04		3	<.01			
				at 0° CA.	4868	35.0	36.0	100	<0.01	0.02		1	<.01			
					4869	36.0	37.0	100	<0.01	<0.01		<1	<.01			
15.0	103.7	85.7	97	Unweathered, grey, fine-grained, almost non-porphyritic granite.	4870	37.0	38.0	100	0.01	0.29		17	<.01			
				Very weakly altered with occasional pink-yellow stronger altered	4871	38.0	39.0	100	<0.01	<0.01		1	<.01			
				patches. These usually enclose quartz-chalcopyrite-bornite veins	4872	39.0	40.0	100	<0.01	0.05		3	.01			
(27.2-30.2, 2.0m recovered)				which are abundant. Sericite filled fractures are quite common.	4873	40.0	41.0	100	0.01	0.12		5	<.01			
				Hematite (red) and malachite(?) (green) also occur as fracture	4874	41.0	42.0	100	0.01	0.17		7	<.01			
				coatings. Thin aplite/pegmatites (<5cm thick) of pink feldspar	4875	42.0	43.0	100	0.01	0.10		4	<.01			



GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 171

**Page: 2.**

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	Cu	(wt%)	Ag	MO	(ppm)				
				and white quartz are found below 30.0. The sulphide veins are	4876	43.0	44.0	100	0.01	0.23		11	<.01					
				all between 0°-20° CA. The granite becomes slightly coarser	4877	44.0	45.0	100	0.01	0.11		5	<.01					
				grained and slightly more porphyritic in places.	4878	45.0	46.0	100	<0.01	<0.01		<1	<.01					
				Below 57.0, the quartz-sulphide veins are absent, and the core	4879	46.0	47.0	100	<0.01	0.69		36	<.01					
				is less fractured (unfractured). Also it gradually becomes	4880	47.0	48.0	100	<0.01	0.25		16	<.01					
				unaltered, apart from 0.5m thick zones of increased fracturing	4881	48.0	49.0	100	0.01	0.28		13	<.01					
				and sericite development between 80.0 and 89.0. Beneath this,	4882	49.0	50.0	100	0.01	0.24		12	<.01					
(86.0-89.0, 1.0m recovered)				the granite is unaltered again, with minor quartz veining.	4883	50.0	51.0	100	<0.01	0.32		17	<.01					
				After 100.5, the quartz veining with associated alteration	4884	51.0	52.0	100	<0.01	0.08		13	<.01					
				haloes increases, along with increased sericite development.	4885	52.0	53.0	100	<0.01	0.01		1	<.01					
					4886	53.0	54.0	100	0.01	0.21		23	<.01					
103.70				CONTACT	4887	54.0	55.0	100	<0.01	0.19		10	<.01					
					4888	55.0	56.0	100	0.01	0.18		11	<.01					
				103.70-140.0 MILDLY ALTERED, MEDIUM GRAINED ALKALI GRANITE.	4889	56.0	57.0	100	0.01	0.21		11	<.01					
				AN APLITIC/PEGMATITIC COMPLEX IS DEVELOPED ON THE UPPER CONTACT.	4890	103.7	105.0	100	<0.01									
					4891	105.0	106.0	100	0.01									
103.70	104.8	1.1	100	A mixed greisenized alkali granite - coarse grained pegmatite -	4892	106.0	107.0	100	<0.01									
				layered (80° CA) aplitic complex. Green sericitised alkali gran-	4893	107.0	108.0	100	<0.01									
				ite with pseudomorphed micas has horizons of 10cm thick coarse	4894	108.0	109.0	100	<0.01									
				(3 cm) grained feldspar (pink), quartz and biotite pegmatite.	4895	109.0	110.0	100	<0.01									
				Aplitic (very fine grained) phases of alkali granite also occur.	4896	110.0	111.0	100	<0.01									
				Fractures are rare, with sericite-fluorite coatings.	4897	111.0	112.0	100	<0.01									
					4898	112.0	113.0	100	<0.01									
104.8	140.0	35.2	100	Patchily but overall weakly altered alkali granite. Medium grain-	4899	113.0	114.0	100	<0.01									
				ed and non-porphyritic, it is weakly and moderately sericitised.	4900	114.0	115.0	100	<0.01									
				Large (several metre) zones of a dark green siliceous greisen	4901	115.0	116.0	100	<0.01									
				occur randomly. Narrower (approx. 0.5m) zones of bleached	4902	116.0	117.0	100	<0.01									
				granite with no micas or pseudomorphs developed are less common.	4903	117.0	118.0	100	<0.01									
				The core is unfractured and unveined.	4904	118.0	119.0	100	<0.01									
				At 125.1, a 0.4m long intergrowth of green sericite and white	4905	119.0	120.0	100	<0.01									
				quartz. Sinuous in an irregular vein-like intergrowth.	4906	120.0	121.0	100	<0.01									
				At 135.7, another such intergrowth occurs, with purple	4907	121.0	122.0	100	<0.01									
				fluorite developed as well.	4908	122.0	123.0	100	<0.01									
				The last 20.0m of this unit does not contain any strong alter-	4909	123.0	124.0	100	0.02									
				ation zones and exhibits a uniform weakly altered state.	4910	124.0	125.0	100	0.03									
				END OF HOLE 140.0														

**GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED**  
**DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA**

473060

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 171 Page: 3.

VLV. PRESS

[illegible]

LOG SUMMARY	94m of Poimena Adamellite is underlain by 6.2m of strongly altered Dg-fp containing fluorite and molybdenite. At 100.2, approximately 6m of greisenized alkali granite occurs. Assays are given below.
GENERAL COMMENTS	

[illegible]

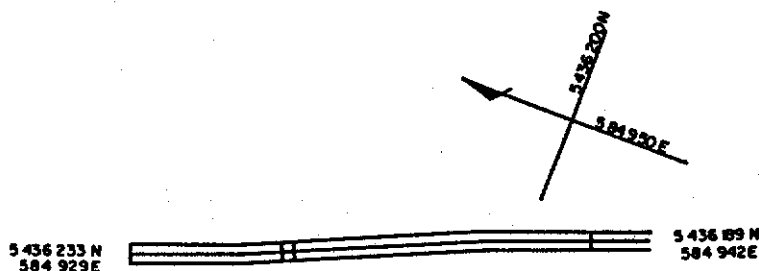
HOLE NO. 8T 172

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

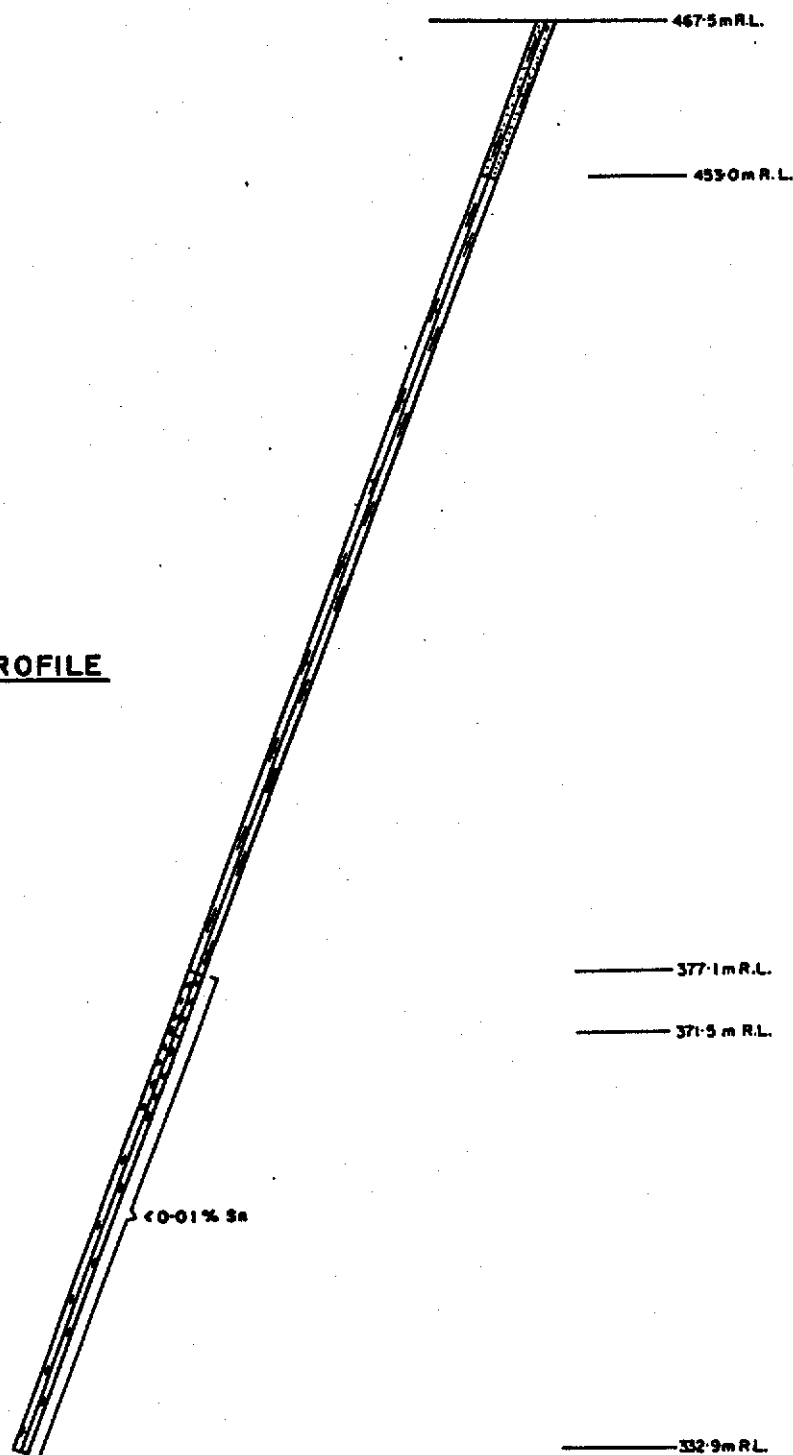
SCALE 1:



PLAN



DIP PROFILE





PROJECT: Blue Tier

## DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 172 Page:2.

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (ppm)												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Si								
61.0	94.0	33.0	100	A thick (2.0m) zone of strongly altered, pale pink-grey granite occurs. Pale grey sericite is common, pervasively with quartz. All trace of micas is gone. Patches of silicified (medium grey) granite are developed. Fractures are abundant with clay coatings.													
				Below this altered zone, the medium grained, porphyritic granite is pink with no grey granite patches. Fractured and crushed zones are still common. Weakly altered overall, apart from a few minor sericitised zones (thin, 20-30cm) similar to the one described above. In places the granite is quite red with hematitic alteration well developed. Rare, thin (5cm) pegmatites and aplites occur.													
				At 75.4, a 5cm thick pink-red pegmatite is underlain by 0.5m of dark grey silicified, sericitised aplitic granite.													
				A moderately gradational contact with the unit below occurs.													
94.0				CONTACT	5451	94.0	95.0	100	60								
					5452	95.0	96.0	100	30								
				94.0-100.2 HIGHLY ALTERED DG-FP	5453	96.0	97.0	100	30								
					5454	97.0	98.0	100	20								
94.0	100.2	6.2	100	Highly altered, sericitised fine grained, non-porphyritic granite. Much of the original texture has been replaced with a pervasive silicification and sericitisation. Pale green and grey, moderately fractured, in places crumbly and soft with sericite and rare fluorite coating and infilling fractures. Molybdenite is also present. Dark grey silicified zones and a few weakly altered granite zones occur. Rare feldspar phenocrysts (2cm long) are also discernable. Could be medium grained Poimena Adamellite in places. No pegmatite on lower contact.	5455	98.0	99.0	100	20								
					5456	99.0	100.0	100	20								
					5457	100.0	101.0	100	30								
					5458	101.0	102.0	100	30								
					5459	102.0	103.0	100	60								
					5460	103.0	104.0	100	40								
					5461	104.0	105.0	100	30								
					5462	105.0	106.0	100	50								
					5463	106.0	107.0	100	20								
					5464	107.0	108.0	100	20								
100.2				CONTACT	5465	108.0	109.0	100	20								
					5466	109.0	110.0	100	10								
				100.2-141.0 MODERATELY ALTERED, WEAKLY GREISENED ALKALI GRANITE.	5467	110.0	111.0	100	10								
					5468	111.0	112.0	100	20								
100.2	106.0	5.8	100	Moderately altered, greisenized alkali granite. Medium grained,	5469	112.0	113.0	100	10								

473065

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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
**DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA**

PROJECT: Blue Tier

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 172

Page: 3.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (ppm)												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Sn								
				equigranular and unfractured. Alteration is variable ranging from	5470	113.0	114.0	100	20								
				weakly sericitised to moderately greisenized, in a patchy random	5471	114.0	115.0	100	20								
				fashion. Veins of quartz sericite and fluorite occur. The colours	5472	115.0	116.0	100	20								
				of the granite are pale green-cream to very dark green-grey.	5473	116.0	117.0	100	20								
					5474	117.0	118.0	100	10								
106.0	141.0	35.0	100	Pale green-orange grey alkali granite. Very weakly altered	5475	118.0	119.0	100	10								
				(abrupt contact with the more altered phase above) and unfractured	5476	119.0	120.0	100	20								
				Slightly more altered in some places (e.g. 121.2-122.5) it	5477	120.0	121.0	100	10								
				also contains a few rare quartz-fluorite veinlets. Some fractures	5478	121.0	122.0	100	70								
				(also rare) have fluorite coatings.	5479	122.0	123.0	100	140								
					5480	123.0	124.0	100	20								
				END OF HOLE 141.0m	5481	124.0	125.0	100	20								
					5482	125.0	126.0	100	20								
					5483	126.0	127.0	100	20								
					5484	127.0	128.0	100	10								
					5485	128.0	129.0	100	20								
					5486	129.0	130.0	100	20								
					5487	130.0	131.0	100	20								
					5488	131.0	132.0	100	20								
					5489	132.0	133.0	100	20								
					5490	133.0	134.0	100	30								
					5491	134.0	135.0	100	20								
					5492	135.0	136.0	100	20								
					5493	136.0	137.0	100	20								
					5494	137.0	138.0	100	20								
					5495	138.0	139.0	100	20								
					5496	139.0	140.0	100	20								
					5497	140.0	141.0	100	10								

LOG SUMMARY	Weakly altered Poimena Adamellite is underlain (at 88.0m) but weakly altered Alkali Granite.
GENERAL COMMENTS	

[illegible]



473067

HOLE NO. BT 173

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

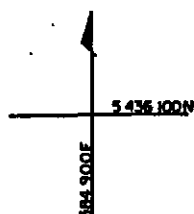
SCALE 1:



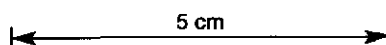
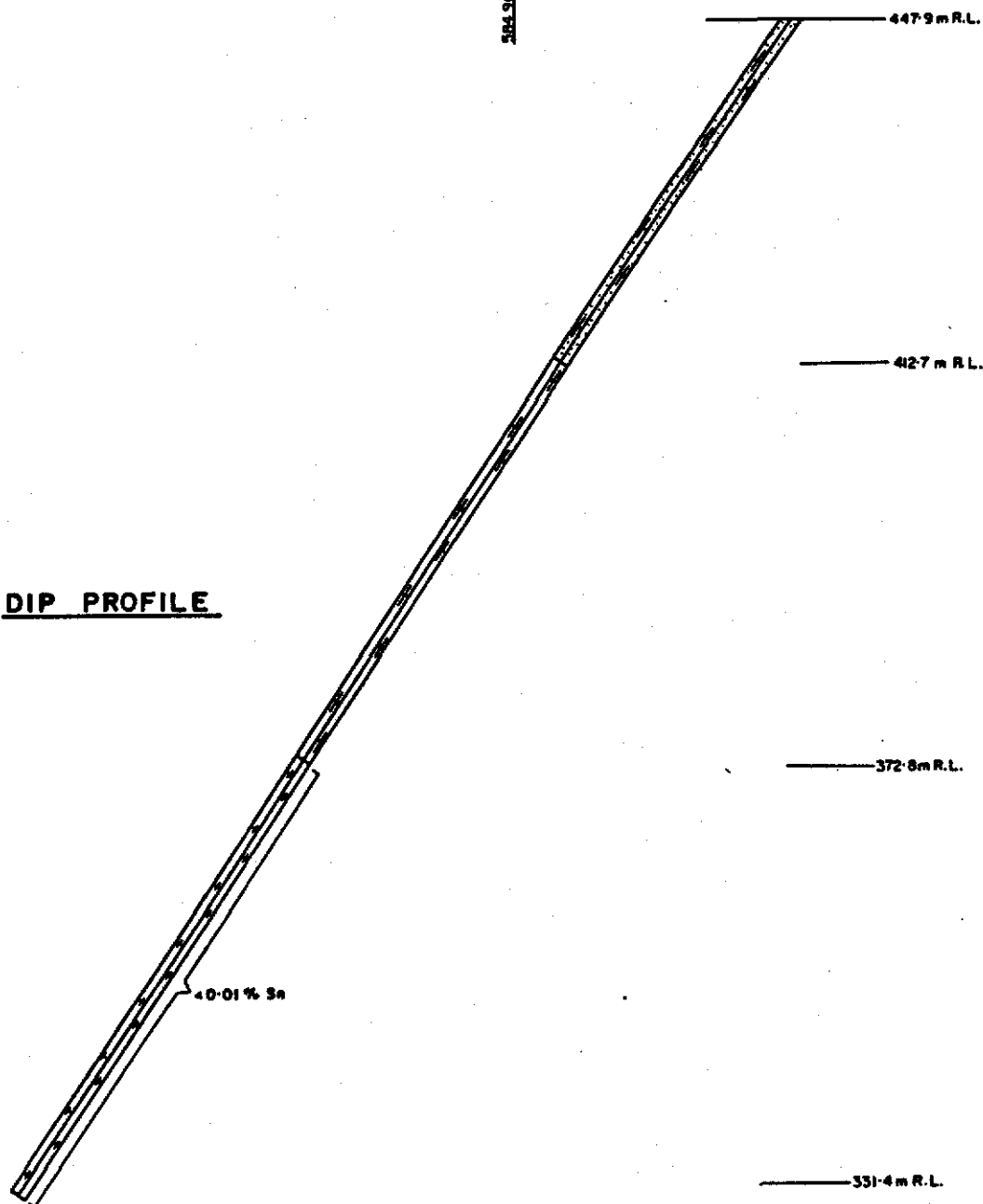
PLAN

5436122N  
584852E

5436112N  
584928E



DIP PROFILE



**PROJECT:** Blue Tier

Page: 1.

[illegible]

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: Blue Tier

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 173

Page: 2.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (ppm)											
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Sn							
				quartz-muscovite veins at approx. 30° CA. Altered zones are crumbly, otherwise fracturing is moderate.												
				At 45.8, 0.9m of green sericitised granite.												
53.7-57.2	3.0m core recovered)			At 51.5, a 30cm thick pale pink aplite. Very fine grained.												
				At 57.2, a 70cm thick intrusion of dark green, fractured greisen- ed alkali granite. A 20cm, intrusion also occurs at 59.1.												
				Small pegmatitic/aplitic complexes are developed on the contacts and the larger intrusion containing abundant sericite and accessory fluorite.												
				The degree of alteration and redness decreases below this to grade into the unit below.												
65.5	87.5	22.0	100	Grey, medium grained, weakly porphyritic granite. Several thin (5cm) pegmatites and aplites occur, as do thin (10cm) crumbly, sericitised zones and thin (10-20cm) silicified (dark grey) zones surrounding quartz veinlets. In places, the granite becomes fine grained (Dg-fp) but this is an irregular relationship.	5498	88.0	89.0	100	10							
				Overall unaltered and incipiently fractured.	5499	89.0	90.0	100	10							
				At 82.0, the pink (hematitic) colouration returns.	5500	90.0	91.0	100	10							
					5524	91.0	92.0	100	20							
					5525	92.0	93.0	100	10							
					5526	93.0	94.0	100	20							
					5527	94.0	95.0	100	30							
					5528	95.0	96.0	100	40							
87.5	88.0	0.5	100	A coarse grained pegmatite, consisting of pale pink feldspar, colourless quartz and dark green sericitised micas, all very coarse grained.	5529	96.0	97.0	100	60							
					5530	97.0	98.0	100	30							
					5531	98.0	99.0	100	30							
					5532	99.0	100.0	100	20							
88.0				CONTACT	5533	100.0	101.0	100	20							
					5534	101.0	102.0	100	30							
				88.0-139.5 VARIABLY BUT WEAKLY ALTERED AND GREISENED ALKALI GRANITE.	5535	102.0	103.0	100	30							
					5536	103.0	104.0	100	30							
					5537	104.0	105.0	100	30							
88.0	88.8	0.8	100	Medium grained, equigranular, weakly altered alkali granite with a finer grained, more altered, banded (at 50° CA) sequence. Unfractured.	5538	105.0	106.0	100	20							
					5539	106.0	107.0	100	20							
					5540	107.0	108.0	100	20							
					5541	108.0	109.0	100	20							
88.8	106.0	18.2	100	Variably but overall weakly altered alkali granite. Predominantly, pale green-cream in colour and only slightly altered, with	5542	109.0	110.0	100	20							
					5543	110.0	111.0	100	20							

473070

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: Blue Tier

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 173

Page: 3.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (ppm)											
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Sn							
				patches up to 1.5m long of dark green greisenized granite. Unfractured.	5544	111.0	112.0	100	10							
					5545	112.0	113.0	100	20							
					5546	113.0	114.0	100	20							
106.0	139.5	33.0	99	Very weakly altered, pale cream alkali granite with green (dark) sericitised micas. Unfractured.	5547	114.0	115.0	100	10							
					5548	115.0	116.0	100	10							
118.8	122.3	3.0m recovered)		At 112.0, 10.3m of fractured granite. Sericite (pale green-white) occurs as fracture infillings. No increase in alteration occurs.	5549	116.0	117.0	100	10							
					5550	117.0	118.0	100	20							
				Below this fractured zone, the granite becomes slightly more green, with slightly more sericite replacing micas.	6001	118.0	119.0	100	20							
					6002	119.0	120.0	100	20							
				Between 133.0 and 139.5, the sericite filled fractures return, producing a more incompetent rock.	6003	120.0	121.0	100	20							
					6004	121.0	122.0	100	20							
					6005	122.0	123.0	100	20							
					6006	123.0	124.0	100	10							
				END OF HOLE 139.5m.	6007	124.0	125.0	100	20							
					6008	125.0	126.0	100	10							
					6009	126.0	127.0	100	20							
					6010	127.0	128.0	100	10							
					6011	128.0	129.0	100	20							
					6012	129.0	130.0	100	20							
					6013	130.0	131.0	100	20							
					6014	131.0	132.0	100	20							
					6015	132.0	133.0	100	20							
					6016	133.0	134.0	100	20							
					6017	134.0	135.0	100	20							
					6018	135.0	136.0	100	<10							
					6019	136.0	137.0	100	<10							
					6020	137.0	138.0	100	<10							
					6021	139.0	139.5	100	<10							

LOG SUMMARY	114.0m of Poimena Adamellite was drilled before a contact with weakly altered Alkali Granite was obtained.
GENERAL COMMENTS	

HOLE CONDITIONS AFTER COMPLETION
Hole open, with a black polythene marker.

[illegible]

473072

HOLE NO. BT 174

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

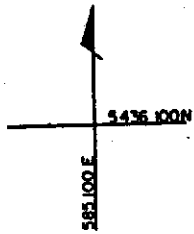
SCALE 1



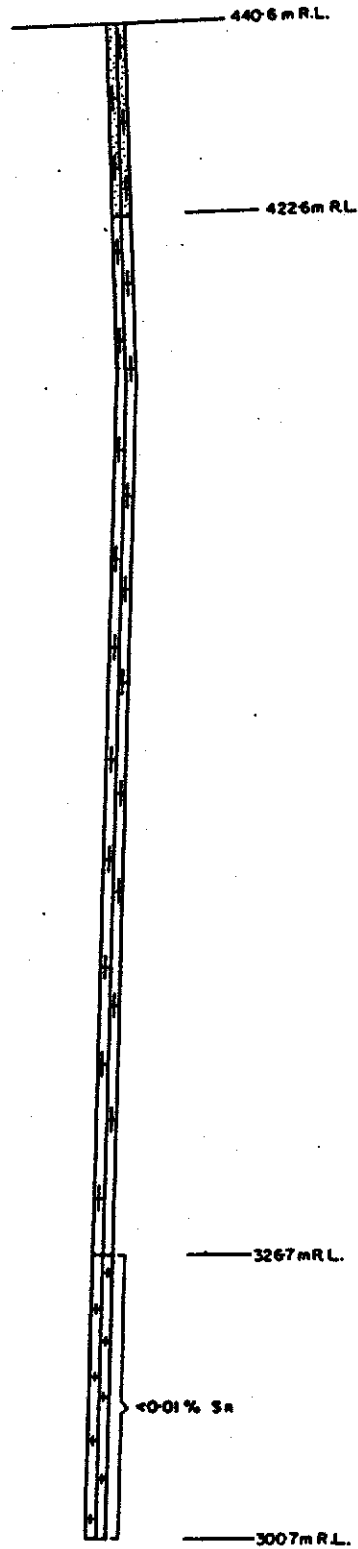
PLAN

S 436 111 N  
S 85 145 E

S 436 107 N  
S 85 149 E



DIP PROFILE



5 cm



HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 174

Page: 2.

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

ULV. PRESS

[illegible]



LOG SUMMARY	Quite strongly altered and greisenized Alkali Granite was encountered at 30.3 under a well developed pegmatite. Molybdenite and fluorite were observed. The degree of alteration lessened with depth. Significant assays are recorded below.
GENERAL COMMENTS	

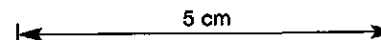
HOLE CONDITIONS AFTER COMPLETION
Hole open, with a black polythene marker.

[illegible]

HOLE NO. BT 175

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE 1:



5435 976N  
585 139 E

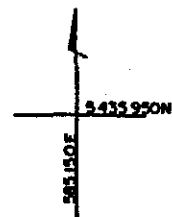


5435 974N  
585 142 E

PLAN

392.0m R.L.

361.3m R.L.



DIP PROFILE

0.01 % Sn

29.1m R.L.

473076



473078

77

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 175

Page: 2.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (ppm)									
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	Ag	Cu	Mo		
				30.3-101.0 MODERATELY TO STRONGLY ALTERED ALKALI GRANITE.	6058	28.0	29.0	100	40	<1	5	30		
				ALTERATION RANK DECREASES WITH DEPTH.	6059	29.0	30.0	100	20	<1	5	<10		
					6060	30.0	31.0	100	30	<1	5	<10		
30.3	33.1	2.8	100	Moderately altered and greisenized alkali granite. Green-grey in colour and unfractured. All mica phases are replaced with green sericite.	6061	31.0	32.0	100	30	<1	5	90		
					6062	32.0	33.0	100	20	<1	5	10		
				At 32.2, a 10cm thick aplite-pegmatite complex occurs.	6063	33.0	34.0	100	20	<1	10	<10		
					6064	34.0	35.0	100	30	<1	15	<10		
					6065	35.0	36.0	100	20	<1	10	10		
33.1	38.2	5.1	100	Pale yellow, weakly altered, sericitised alkali granite.	6066	36.0	37.0	100	30	<1	5	<10		
				Medium grained and equigranular, with several yellow-sericite filled fractures. Micas are still all replaced.	6067	37.0	38.0	100	20	<1	15	<10		
					6068	38.0	39.0	100	40	<1	5	130		
					6069	39.0	40.0	100	40	<1	5	240		
38.2	39.5	1.3	100	From above, the granite gradually becomes darker green and overall strongly altered. Pale brown and dark green sericite are common.	6070	40.0	41.0	100	40	<1	5	120		
				and disseminated molybdenite and fluorite occur. Both feldspars and micas are replaced.	6071	41.0	42.0	100	50	1	5	60		
					6072	42.0	43.0	100	50	<1	5	140		
					6073	43.0	44.0	100	50	<1	10	110		
39.5	45.3	5.8	100	Weakly altered, paler green-grey alkali granite. Only the micas have been sericitised. Unfractured.	6075	45.0	46.0	100	30	2	10	10		
					6076	46.0	47.0	100	40	3	10	10		
					6077	47.0	48.0	100	30	2	20	<10		
45.3	51.3	6.0	100	Variably altered alkali granite. Predominantly dark green and moderately strongly altered and silicified, with patches of weaker altered granite and patches of pale yellow-cream bleached granite.	6078	48.0	49.0	100	70	<1	5	10		
				In places, strongly fractured, with a blocky fracture developed.	6079	49.0	50.0	100	50	1	5	10		
				The darker, more intense alteration zones surround poorly developed quartz veins.	6080	50.0	51.0	100	50	1	5	20		
					6081	51.0	52.0	100	50	1	5	10		
					6082	52.0	53.0	100	30	<1	5	10		
					6083	53.0	54.0	100	30	<1	5	<10		
					6084	54.0	55.0	100	40	<1	5	10		
51.3	59.7	8.4	100	Moderately and uniformly altered, greisenized alkali granite. Green-grey and rarely fractured, some with sericite infillings. All micas and some feldspars are altered and replaced. This alteration state grades into the one below.	6085	55.0	56.0	100	30	<1	5	<10		
					6086	56.0	57.0	100	40	<1	5	20		
					6087	57.0	58.0	100	30	<1	<5	10		
					6088	58.0	59.0	100	50	<1	<5	10		
					6089	59.0	60.0	100	50	<1	5	10		
59.7	95.7	36.0	100	Weakly altered alkali granite. Pale green-cream in colour and rarely fractured. Some sericite infilled fractures occur. The micas have been partially replaced with dark green sericite. This	6090	60.0	61.0	100	30	<1	<5	30		
					6091	61.0	62.0	100	40	<1	5	<10		
					6092	62.0	63.0	100	40	<1	5	10		

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
**DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA**

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 175

Page: 3.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (ppm)											
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Sn	Ag	Cu	Mo				
				alteration style is slightly more variable than above, with	6093	63.0	64.0	100	50	<1	<5	10				
				patches of darker, slightly more altered granite, and pale cream	6094	64.0	65.0	100	40	<1	<5	30				
				unaltered zones.	6095	65.0	66.0	100	40	<1	5	20				
				At 82.4, 86.1, 87.0, fractures with sericite-fluorite infillings	6096	66.0	67.0	100	40	<1	5	20				
				occur.	6097	67.0	68.0	100	40	<1	<5	10				
				Overall, the green colour and degree of alteration decrease with	6098	68.0	69.0	100	40	<1	<5	50				
				depth.	6099	69.0	70.0	100	40	<1	<5	<10				
					6100	70.0	71.0	100	40	<1	<5	10				
95.7	101.0	5.3	100	Unaltered, cream-grey alkali granite. Equigranular, medium grained	6101	71.0	72.0	100	30	<1	<5	10				
				and unfractured. A gradational contact with the above unit occurs	6102	72.0	73.0	100	40	<1	5	10				
					6103	73.0	74.0	100	30	<1	<5	<10				
				END OF HOLE 101.0	6104	74.0	75.0	100	40	<1	<5	<10				
					6105	75.0	76.0	100	40	<1	<5	50				
					6106	76.0	77.0	100	40	<1	<5	<10				
					6107	77.0	78.0	100	30	<1	<5	110				
					6108	78.0	79.0	100	40	<1	<5	120				
					6109	79.0	80.0	100	30	<1	<5	20				
					6110	80.0	81.0	100	40	<1	<5	10				
					6111	81.0	82.0	100	40	<1	<5	90				
					6112	82.0	83.0	100	40	<1	<5	40				
					6113	83.0	84.0	100	30	<1	<5	20				
					6114	84.0	85.0	100	40	<1	<5	30				
					6115	85.0	86.0	100	30	<1	<5	30				
					6116	86.0	87.0	100	30	<1	<5	40				
					6117	87.0	88.0	100	30	<1	<5	20				
					6118	88.0	89.0	100	40	<1	<5	10				
					6119	89.0	90.0	100	40	<1	<5	10				
					6120	90.0	91.0	100	30	<1	<5	10				
					6121	91.0	92.0	100	30	<1	<5	<10				
					6122	92.0	93.0	100	40	<1	5	<10				
					6123	93.0	94.0	100	30	<1	<5	<10				
					6124	94.0	95.0	100	30	<1	<5	<10				

LOG SUMMARY	Moderately altered Poimena Adamellite overlies (at 21.5m) incipiently altered Alkali Granite.
GENERAL COMMENTS	

[illegible]

HOLE NO. BT 176

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE 1:



5 cm

PLAN⊕ 5435 924 N  
584 884 E

396.1m R.L.

374.0m R.L.

316.0m R.L.

5435 900 N

584 900 E

0.01 % Sn

DIP PROFILE

473081

473082.

81

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 176

Page: 1.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (ppm)									
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Sn					
				SUMMARISED LOG										
0.0	21.5	14.0		MODERATELY ALTERED, MEDIUM GRAINED, PORPHYRITIC POIMENA ADAMELLITE.										
21.5				CONTACT.										
21.5	80.0	58.5		WEAKLY ALTERED TO UNALTERED ALKALI GRANITE. MEDIUM GRAINED AND EQUIGRANULAR.										
				DETAILED LOG										
				0.0-21.5 MODERATELY ALTERED, MEDIUM GRAINED POIMENA ADAMELLITE.										
0.0	9.0	9.0		Tricone, no core recovered.										
9.0	19.5	3.0	30	Moderately weathered and altered, brown-grey-pink granite.										
(9.0-20.0, 3.5m recovered)				Medium grained and weakly porphyritic with patches of hematitic feldspar developed. Limonite is common at the top of the unit.										
				Moderately to highly fractured in places with some crushed zones.										
19.5	21.5	2.0	100	Pale pink-grey aplite. Very fine grained and weakly altered.										
				Weakly fractured, with sericite (yellow) infillings. Slightly hematitic in places. Unusual, subhorizontal quartz lamellae approx. 2mm thick are developed throughout.	6201	21.5	22.5	100	20					
				At 21.2, a 30cm pegmatite-aplite occurs. It consists of quartz feldspar and unaltered biotite.	6202	22.5	23.5	100	50					
					6203	23.5	24.5	100	40					
					6204	24.5	25.5	100	20					
21.5				CONTACT	6205	25.5	26.5	100	20					
					6206	26.5	27.5	100	20					
				21.5-80.0 WEAKLY ALTERED TO UNALTERED ALKALI GRANITE.	6207	27.5	28.5	100	20					
					6208	28.5	29.5	100	30					
21.5	80.0	58.5	100	Weakly altered alkali granite. Medium grained and equigranular.	6209	29.5	30.5	100	30					
				A few patches (up to 0.5m thick) of stronger, moderately altered granite occur. These are dark green, otherwise the rock is very	6210	30.5	31.5	100	30					
					6211	31.5	32.5	100	20					





LOG SUMMARY	0 - 39.0	Weathered Poimena Adamellite.
	39.0 -171.0	Variably altered Poimena Adamellite.
GENERAL COMMENTS	171.0 -191.0	Unaltered Alkali Granite.

[illegible]

66943 N  
5003-9 E

PLAN

473085

HOLE NO. BT 150

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

DIP PROFILE

SCALE 1:



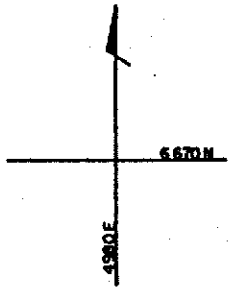
5 cm

308.6 m R.L.

328.6 m R.L.

4602 m R.L.

499.6 m R.L.



85

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

Page: 1.

**ULV, PRESS**

[illegible]



Page: 3.

[illegible]



HOLE NO. BT 177

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

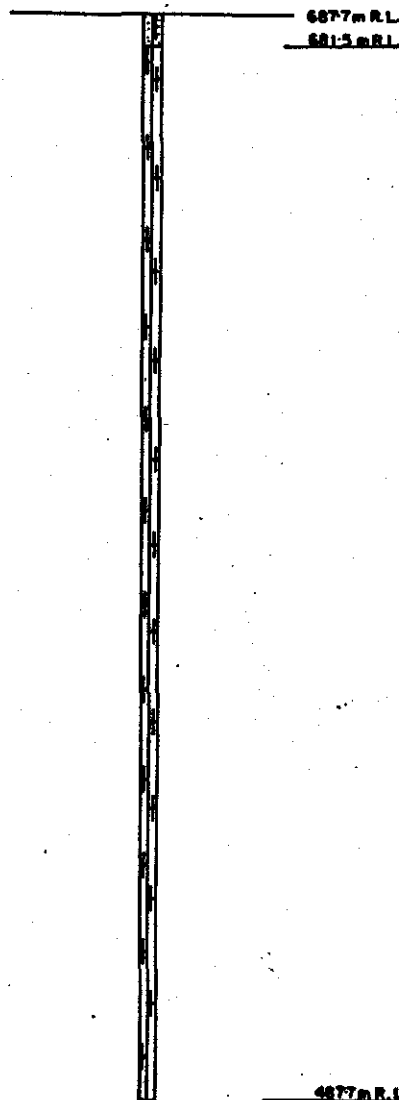
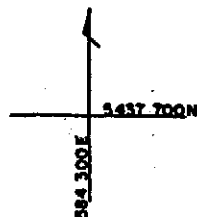
SCALE :



PLAN

⊕ 5 437 796 N  
584 398 E

5 cm



DIP PROFILE

473090





**BOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED**

PROJECT: BLUE TIER

HOLE NUMBER: 8.T. 177

Page: 2.

[illegible]

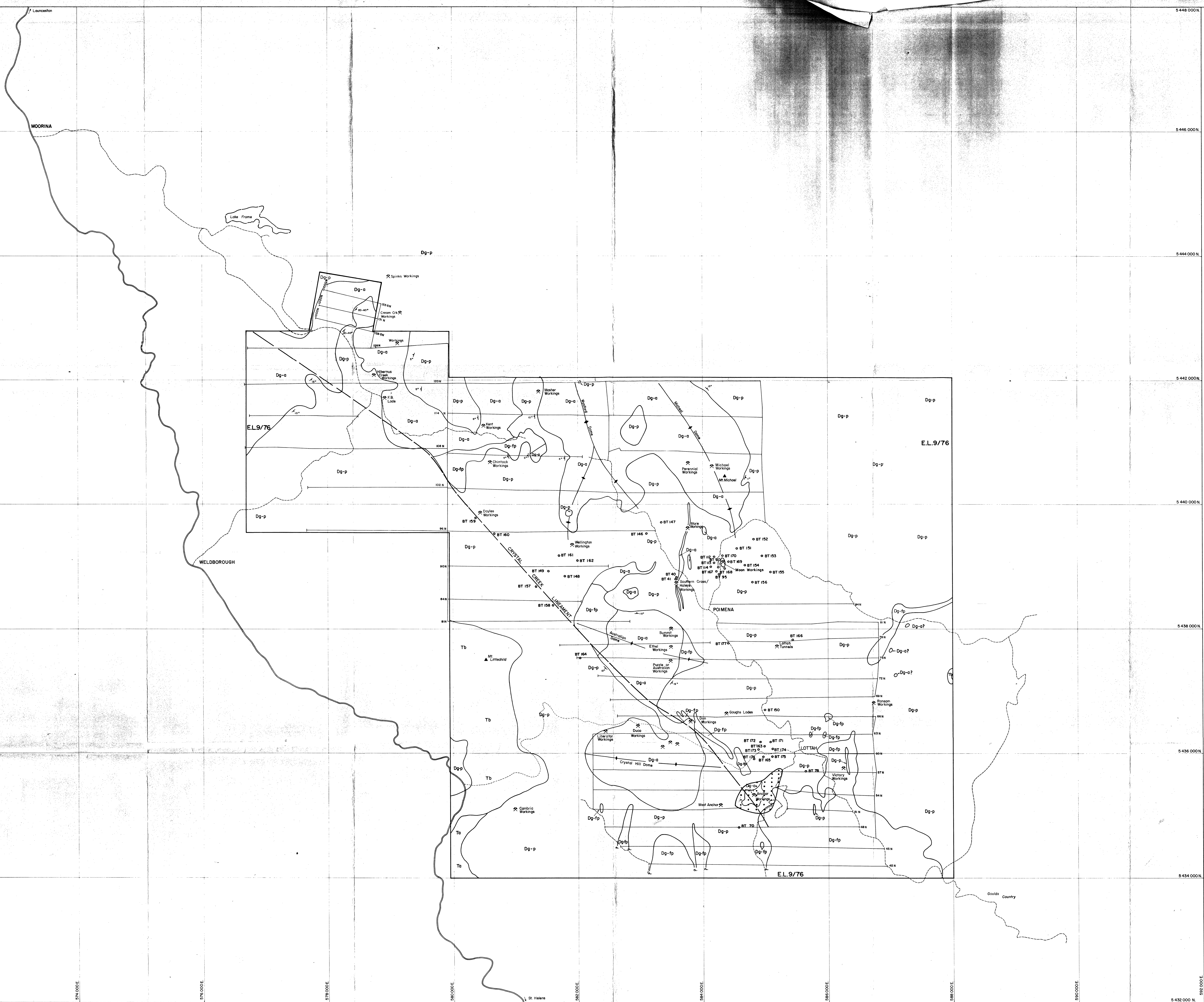
**GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED**  
**DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA**

**PROJECT: BLUE TIER**

HOLE NUMBER: B.T. 177 Page: 3.

[illegible]



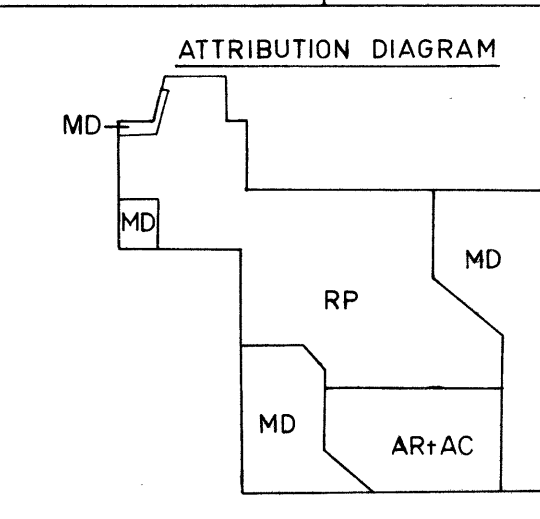


Drill Holes  
BT = Renison/Goldfields Drilling

Area of Detailed Drilling  
at the Anchor Mine

- LEGEND
- Quaternary  
Tertiary  
Siluro-Devonian
- Devonian
- BLUE TIER COMPOSITE BATHOLITH
- Leucocratic Granite Types
- Apparent Dike feature in roof of dike granite
- Dip of granite contact
- Interpreted geological contact
- Photo-lineament
- Old Workings
- Cut Grid Line
- Vehicle Track
- Sealed Road
- Licence Boundary

473094



MAPPING BY  
R. Pollack (contract geologist)  
A. Ross  
Mines Department  
(1:50,000 mapping)  
A. CARTWRIGHT

RENISON LIMITED

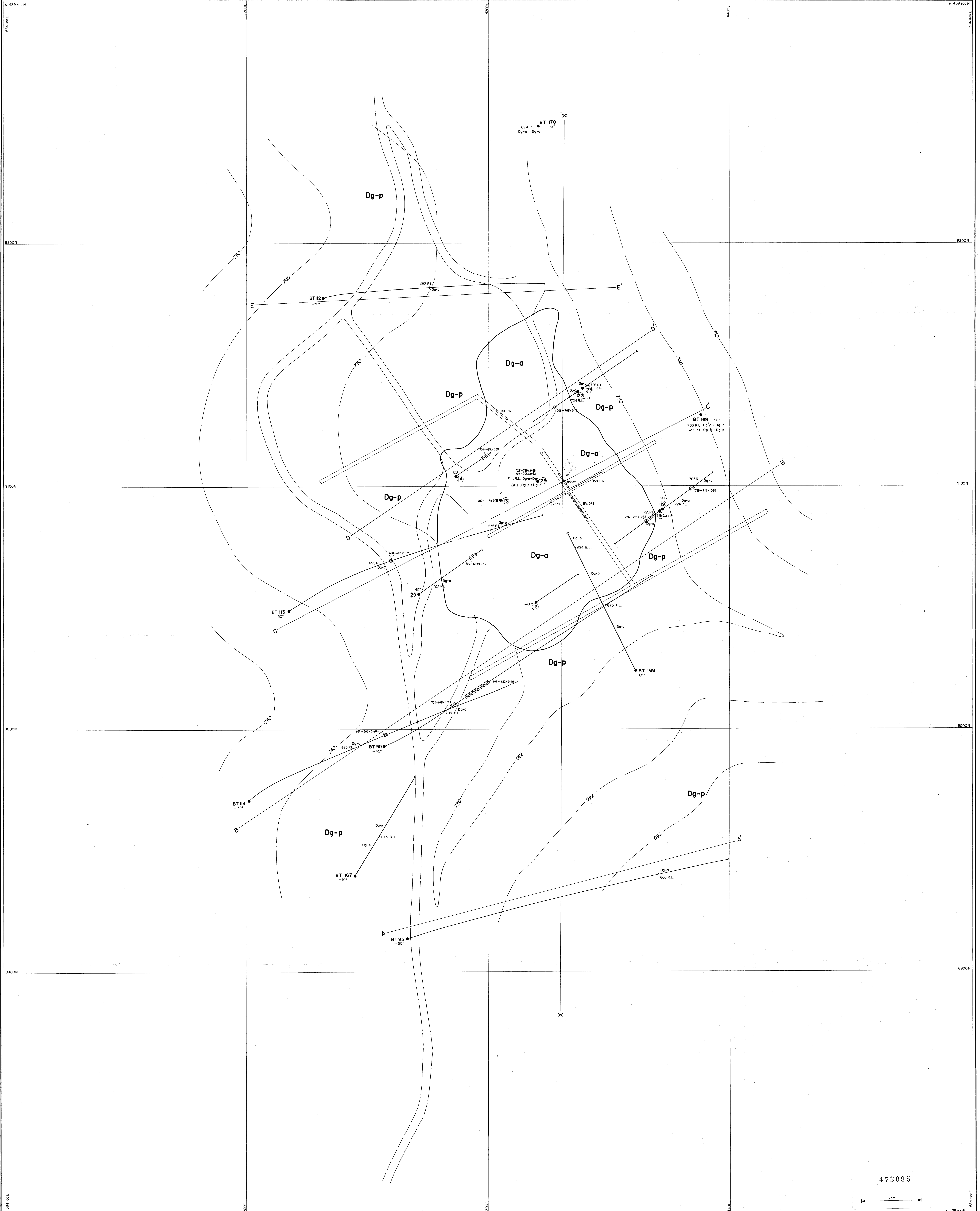
BLUE TIER AREA  
INTERPRETATIVE GEOLOGY  
& DRILL HOLE LOCATION PLAN

GEOLOGIST: P.A.R.  
DRAUGHTSMAN: T.O.D.S.  
DATE: APRIL 1982  
REVISIONS: A.J.C. Nov 83

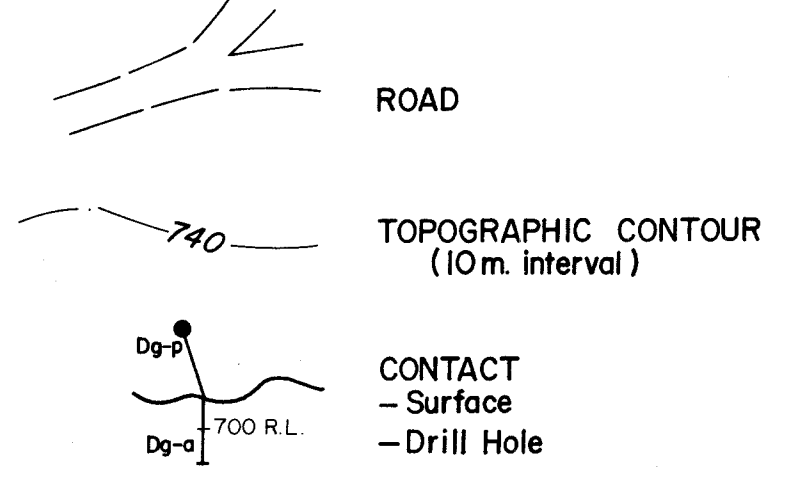
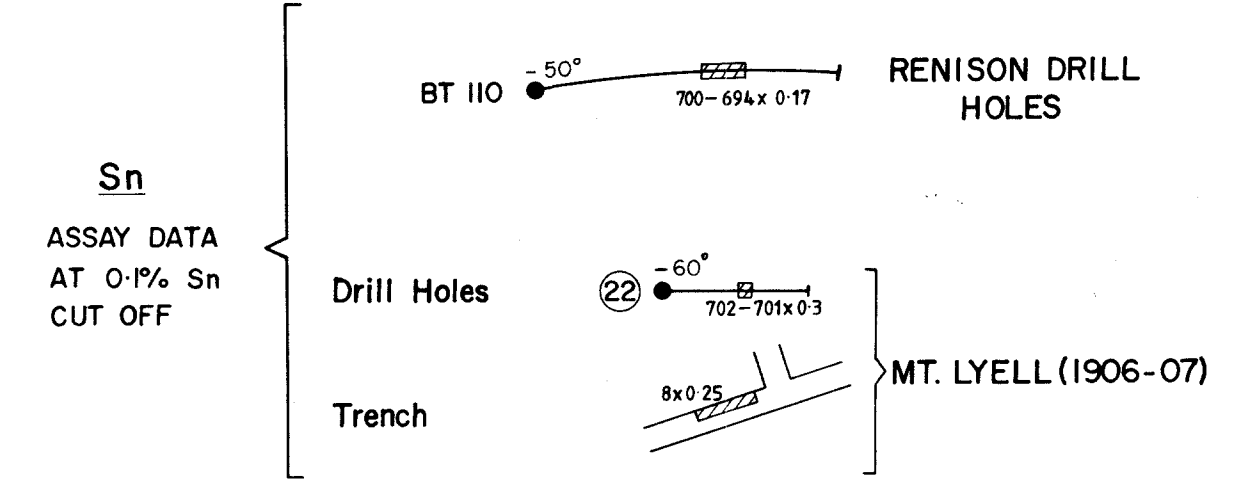
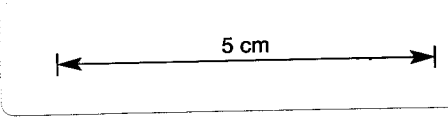
SCALE 1:20,000 METRES

DRAWING No. 2

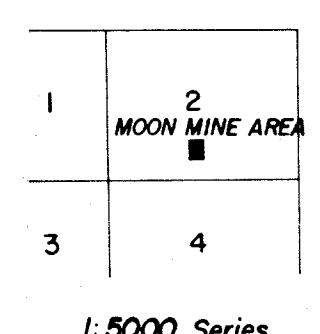
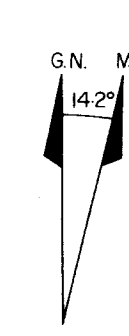




473095



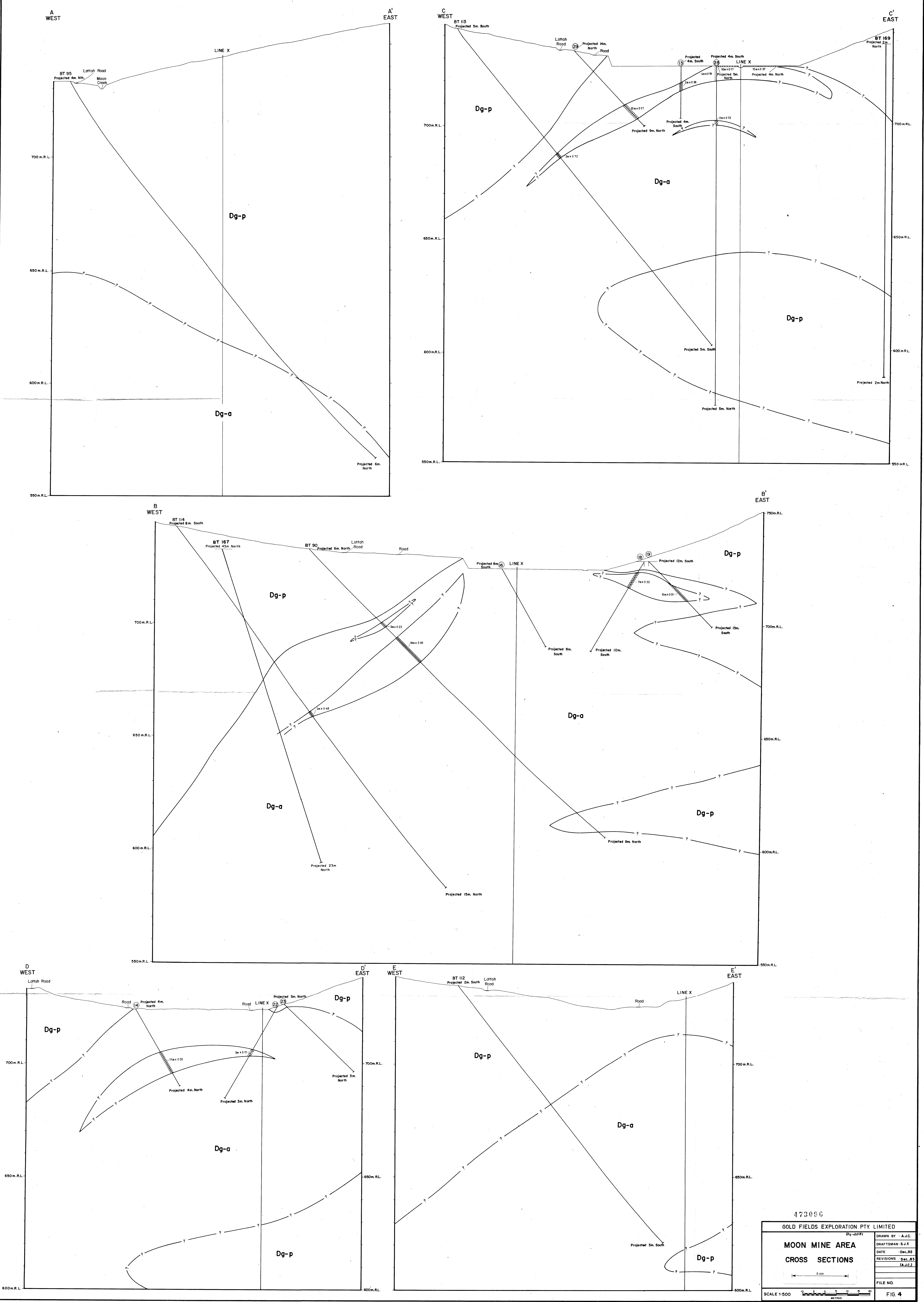
NOTE: OPEN CUTS WITHIN MOON MINE WORKINGS NOT SHOWN.



1:5000 Series

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
24-287	
MOON MINE AREA	
INTERPRETATIVE GEOLOGY AND DRILL HOLES	
SCALE 1:500	FIG. 3

DRAWN BY: A.J.C.
DRAFTSMAN: S.J.F.
DATE: Nov. 82
REVISIONS: Dwg. 83 (A.J.C.)
FILE NO.



473096

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

MOON MINE AREA

CROSS SECTIONS

5 cm

SCALE 1:500

10 5 0 5 10 20

METRES

FIG. 4

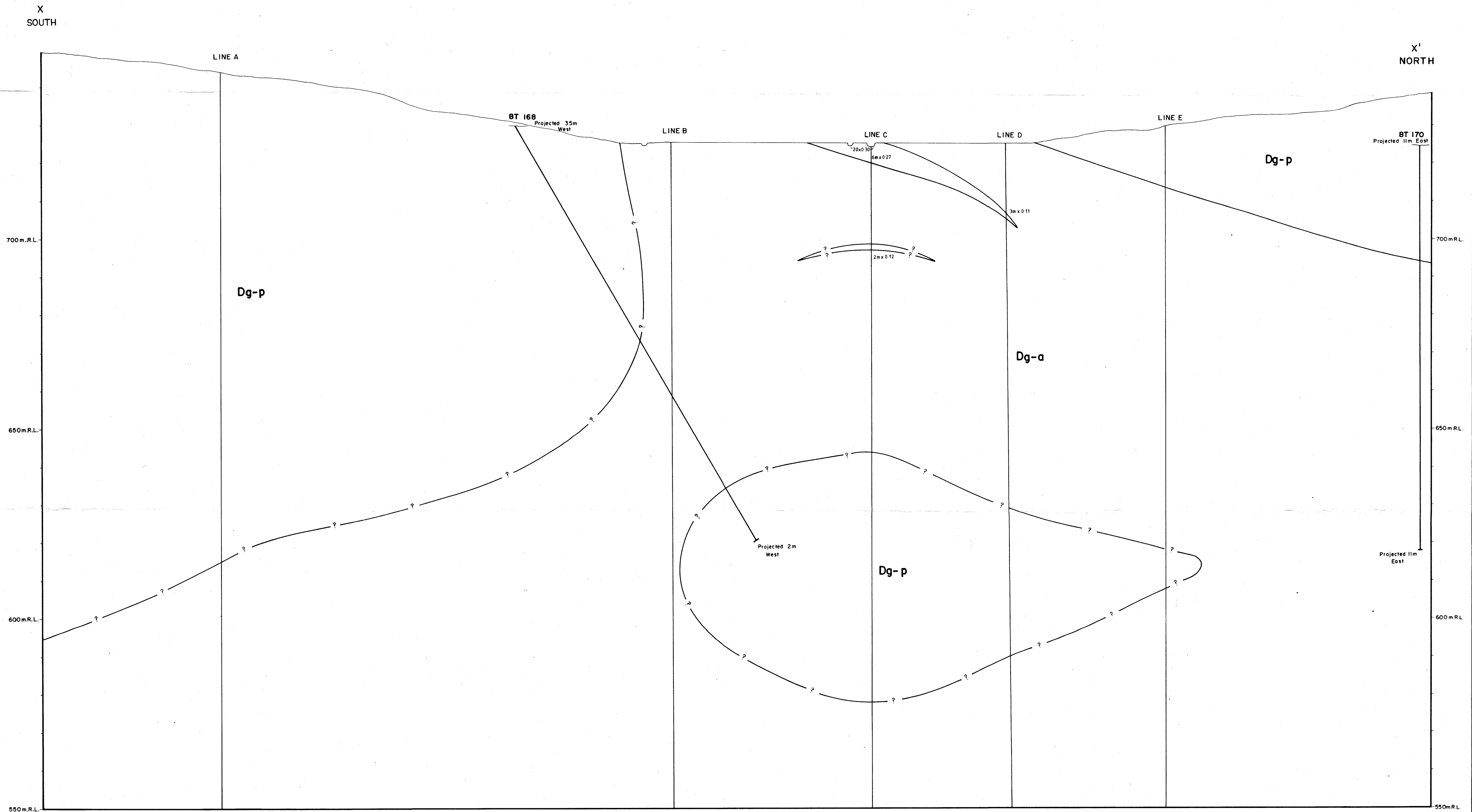
DRAWN BY: A.J.C.

DRAFTSMAN: S.J.E.

DATE: Dec. 82

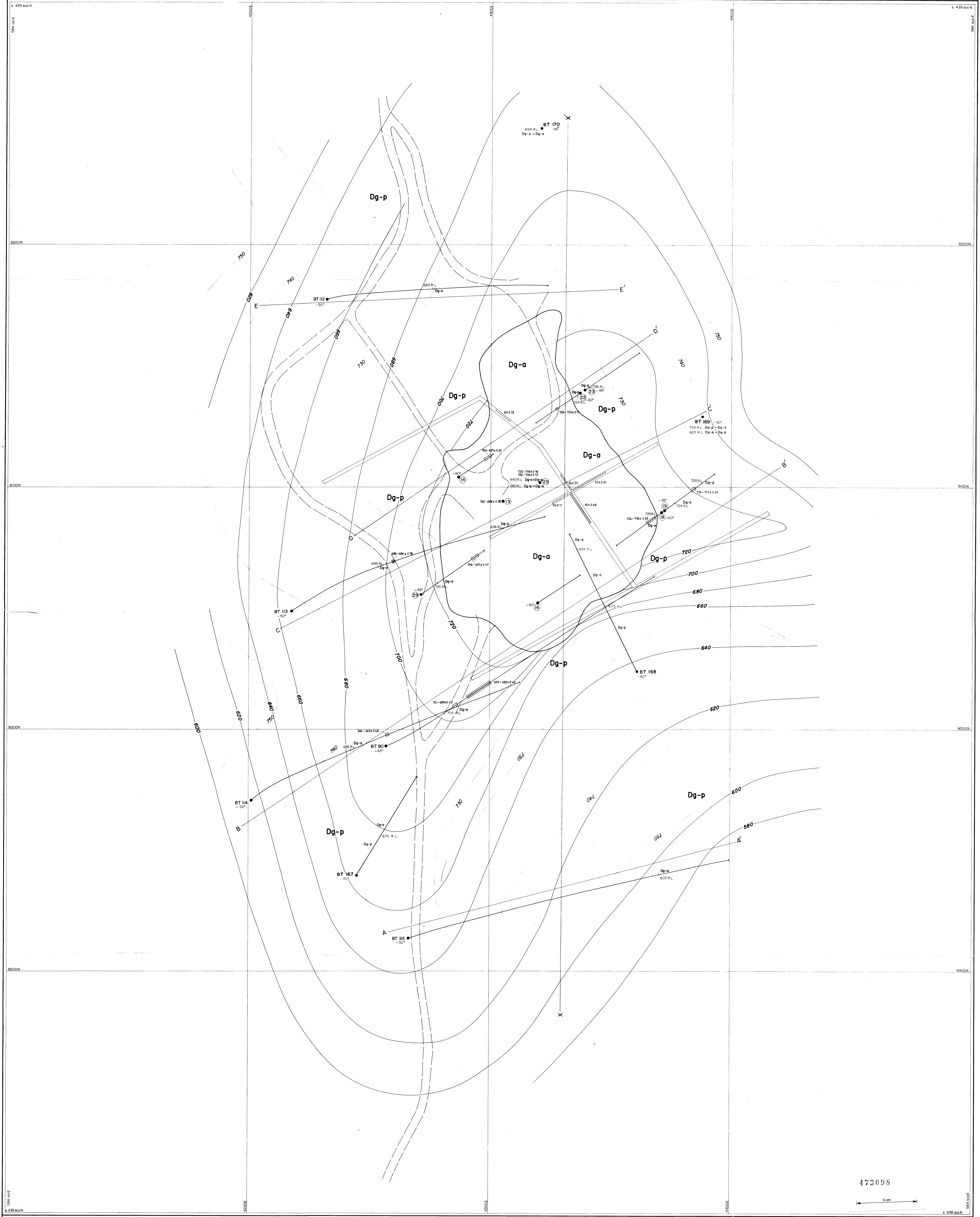
REVISIONS: Dec. 83

FILE NO.

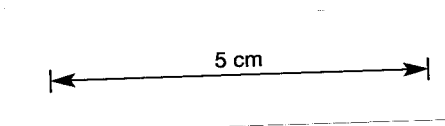


473097

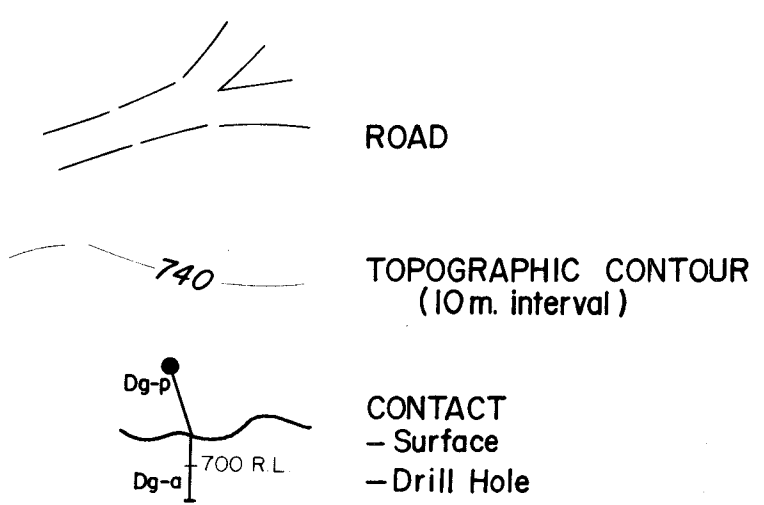
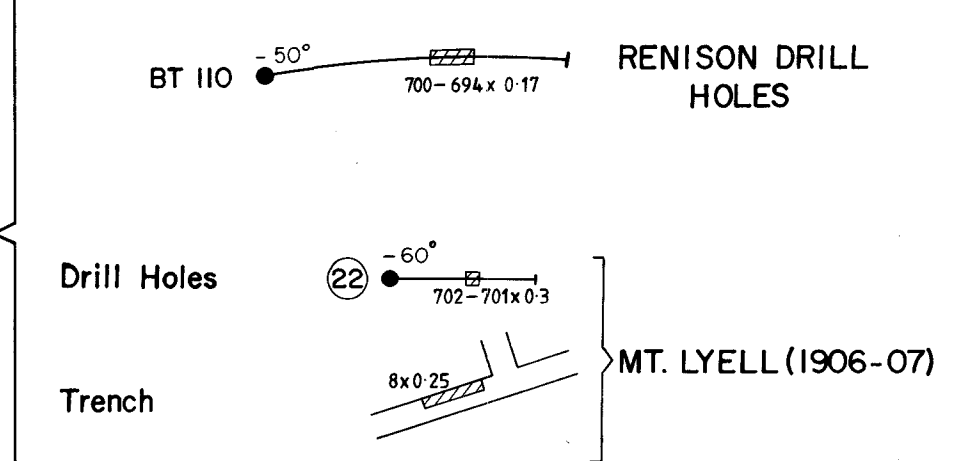
GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED						
24-2087.						
MOON MINE AREA						
LONGITUDINAL SECTION						
SCALE 1:500	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DRAWN BY : A.J.C.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRAFTSMAN: S.J.F.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE : Dec. 82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REVISIONS : Dec. 83 (A.J.C.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FILE NO.</td> </tr> </table>	DRAWN BY : A.J.C.	DRAFTSMAN: S.J.F.	DATE : Dec. 82	REVISIONS : Dec. 83 (A.J.C.)	FILE NO.
DRAWN BY : A.J.C.						
DRAFTSMAN: S.J.F.						
DATE : Dec. 82						
REVISIONS : Dec. 83 (A.J.C.)						
FILE NO.						
	FIG. 5					



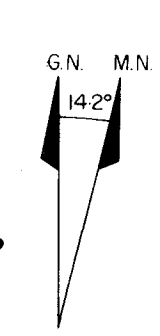
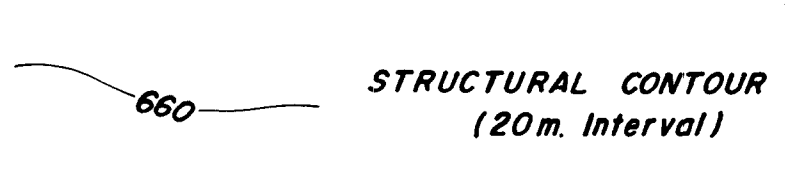
473098



Sn  
ASSAY DATA  
AT 0.1% Sn  
CUT OFF



NOTE: OPEN CUTS WITHIN MOON MINE WORKINGS NOT SHOWN.

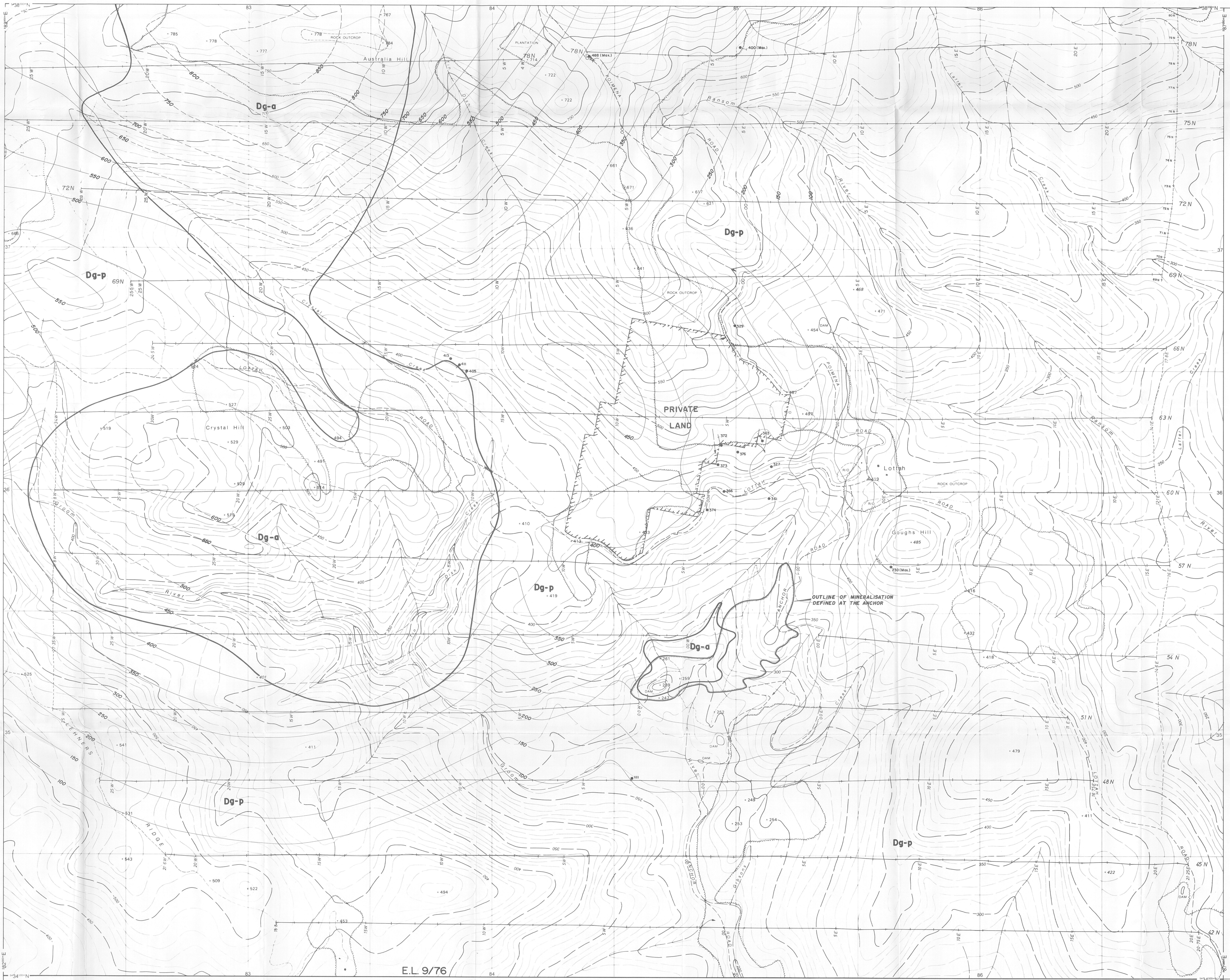


1	2
3	4
MOON MINE AREA	
1:5000 Series	

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED	
<b>MOON MINE AREA</b>	
<b>STRUCTURAL CONTOURS</b>	
<b>AT THE TOP OF THE</b>	
<b>ALKALI GRANITE</b>	
SCALE 1:500	FIG 6

DRAWN BY	A.J.C.
DRAFTSMAN	S.J.F.
DATE	Nov. 82
REVISIONS	Dec. 83 (A.J.C.)
FILE NO.	



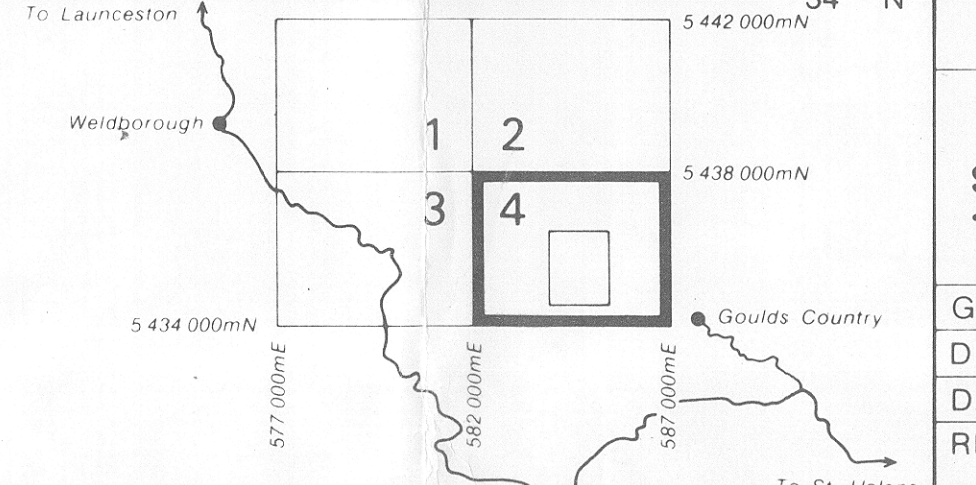


- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- STRUCTURAL CONTOURS AT THE TOP OF THE ALKALI GRANITE
- Dg-a ALKALI GRANITE
- Dg-p POIMENA ADAMELLITE

473099

5 cm

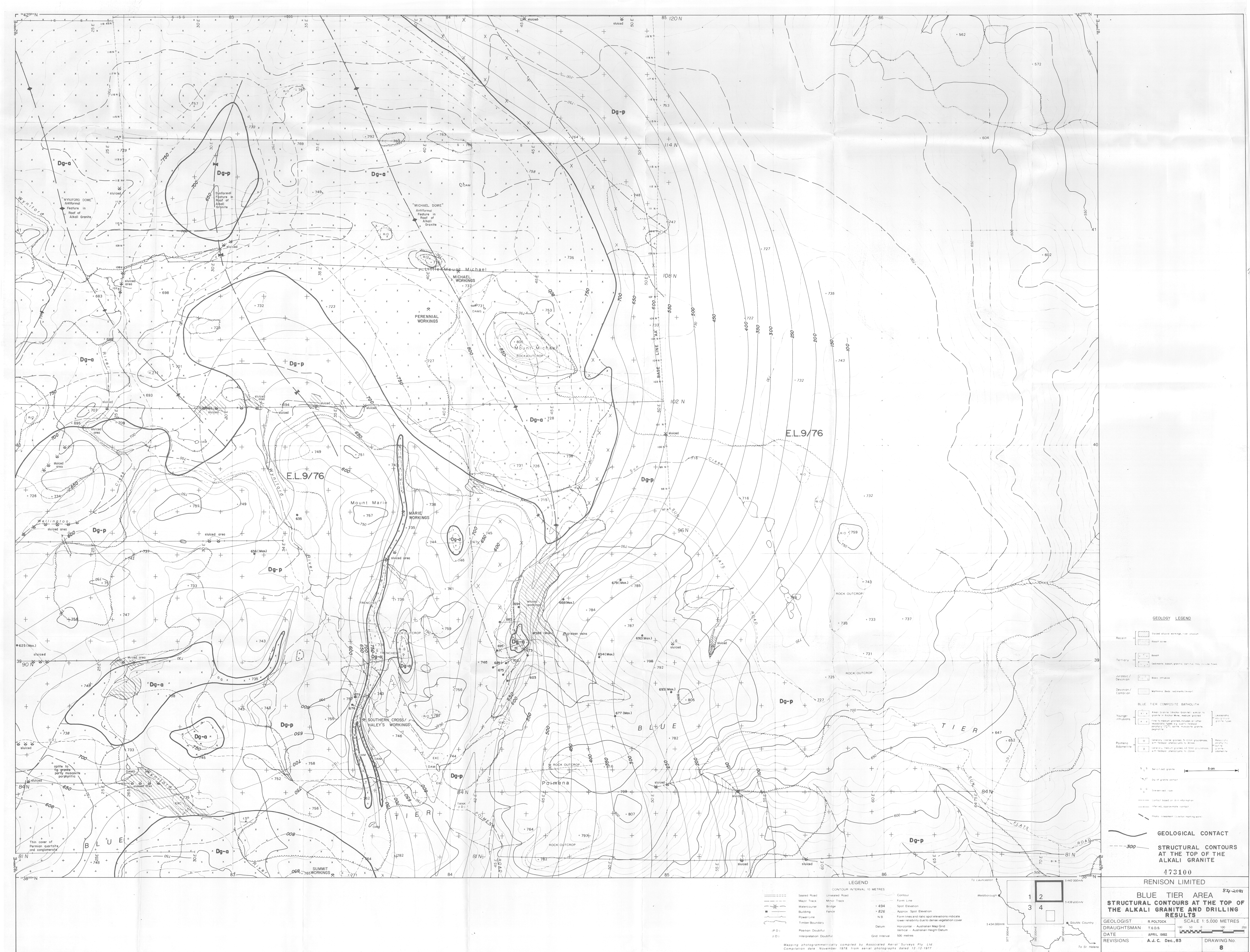
LEGEND	
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 METRES	
Contour	Form Line
Spot Elevation	Spot Elevation
Approx. Spot Elevation	Approx. Spot Elevation
Form lines and their spot elevations indicate lower reliability due to dense vegetation cover	
N.B.	Horizontal Australian Map Grid
Datum	Vertical Australian Height Datum
500 metres	Grid Interval



REINSON LIMITED	
BLUE TIER AREA	
STRUCTURAL CONTOURS AT THE TOP OF THE ALKALI GRANITE AND DRILLING RESULTS	
GEOLOGIST	A.J.C.
DRAUGHTSMAN	S.J.F.
DATE	Dec. 83
REVISIONS	
SCALE 1:5,000 METRES	
DRAWING No. 7	

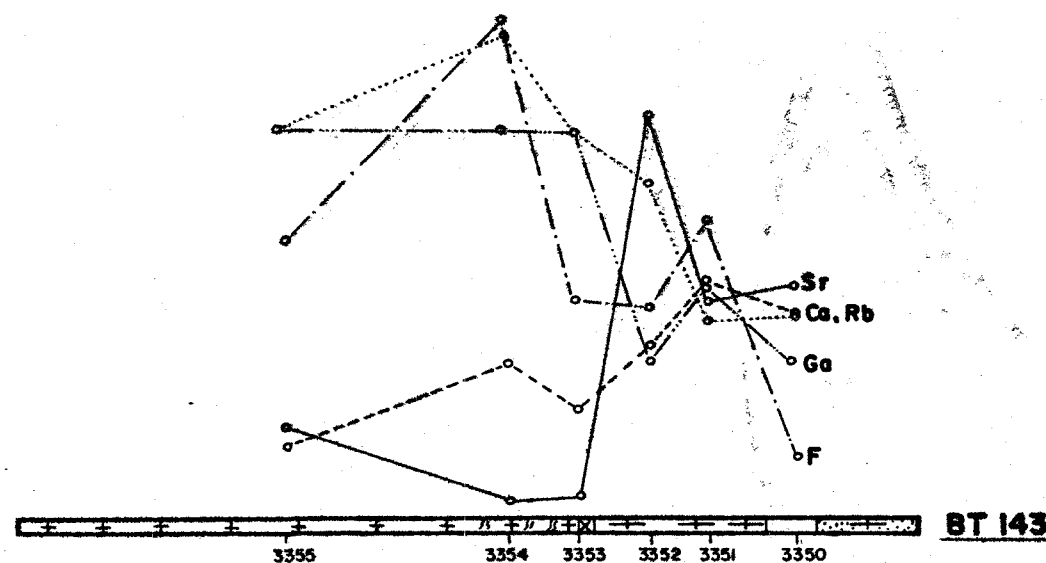
Mapping photogrammetrically compiled by Associated Aerial Surveys Pty. Ltd. Compilation date November 1978 from aerial photographs dated 12 12 1977



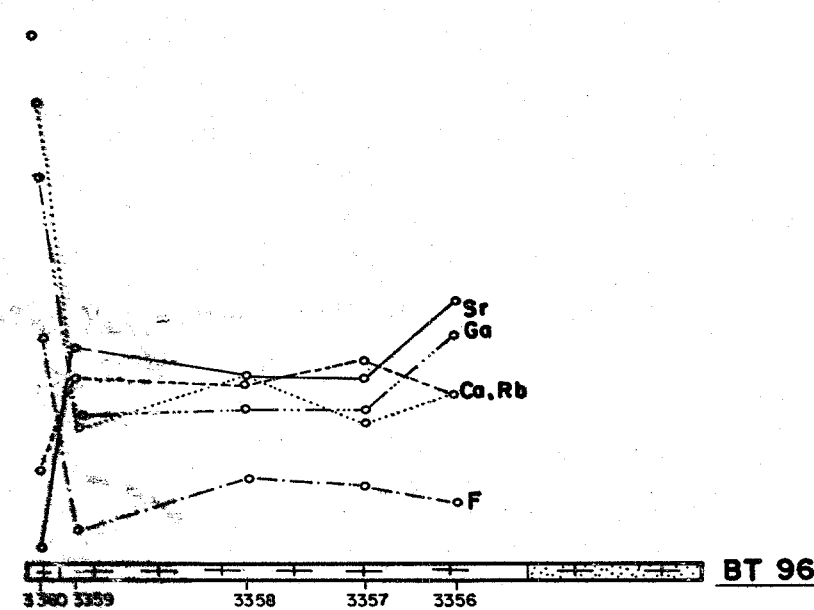




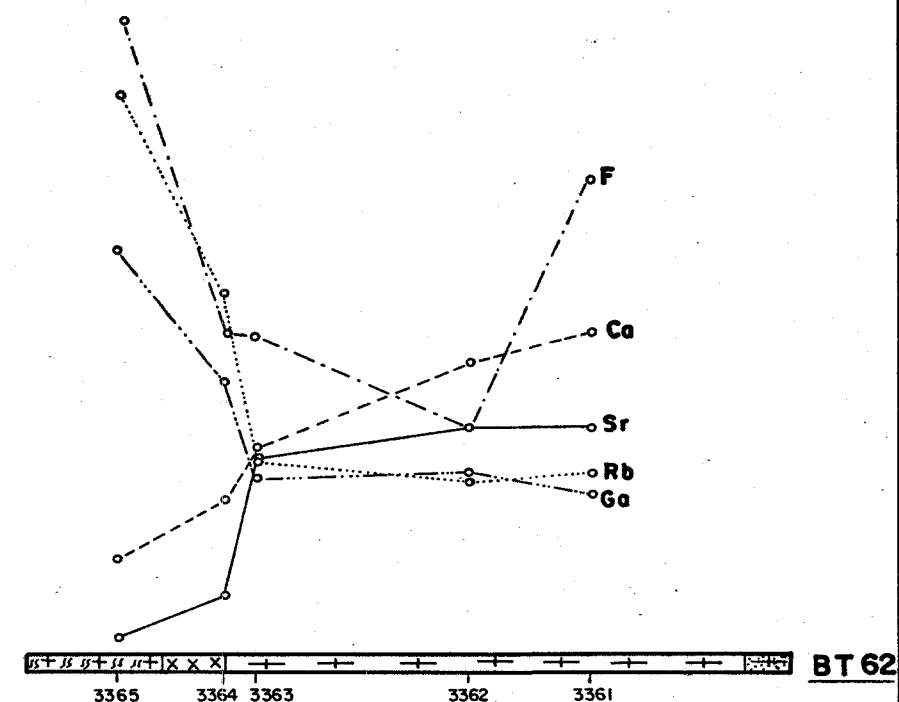
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE



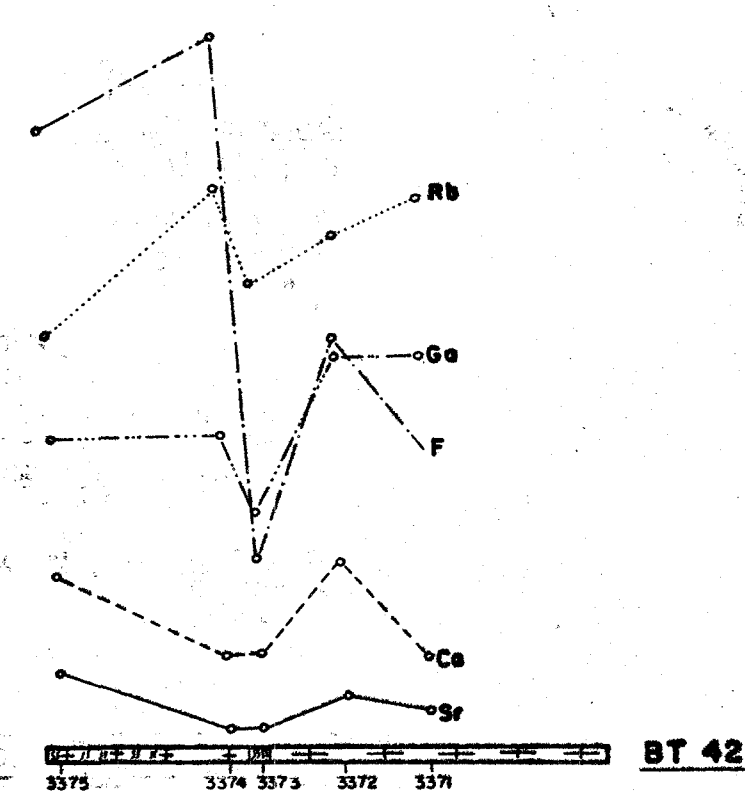
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE



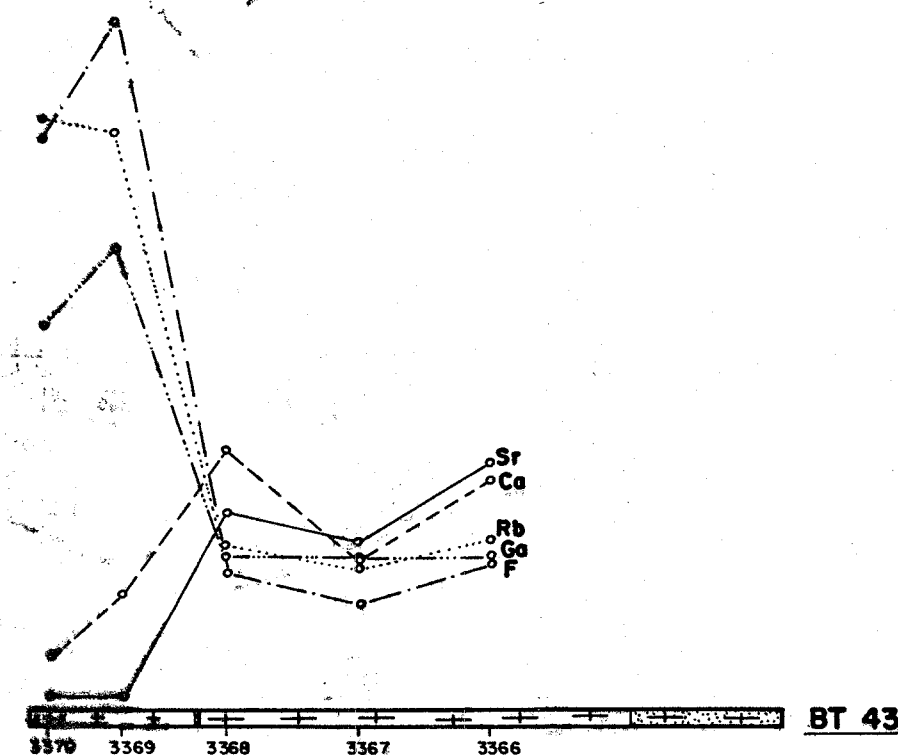
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE



RELATIVE ABUNDANCE



RELATIVE ABUNDANCE



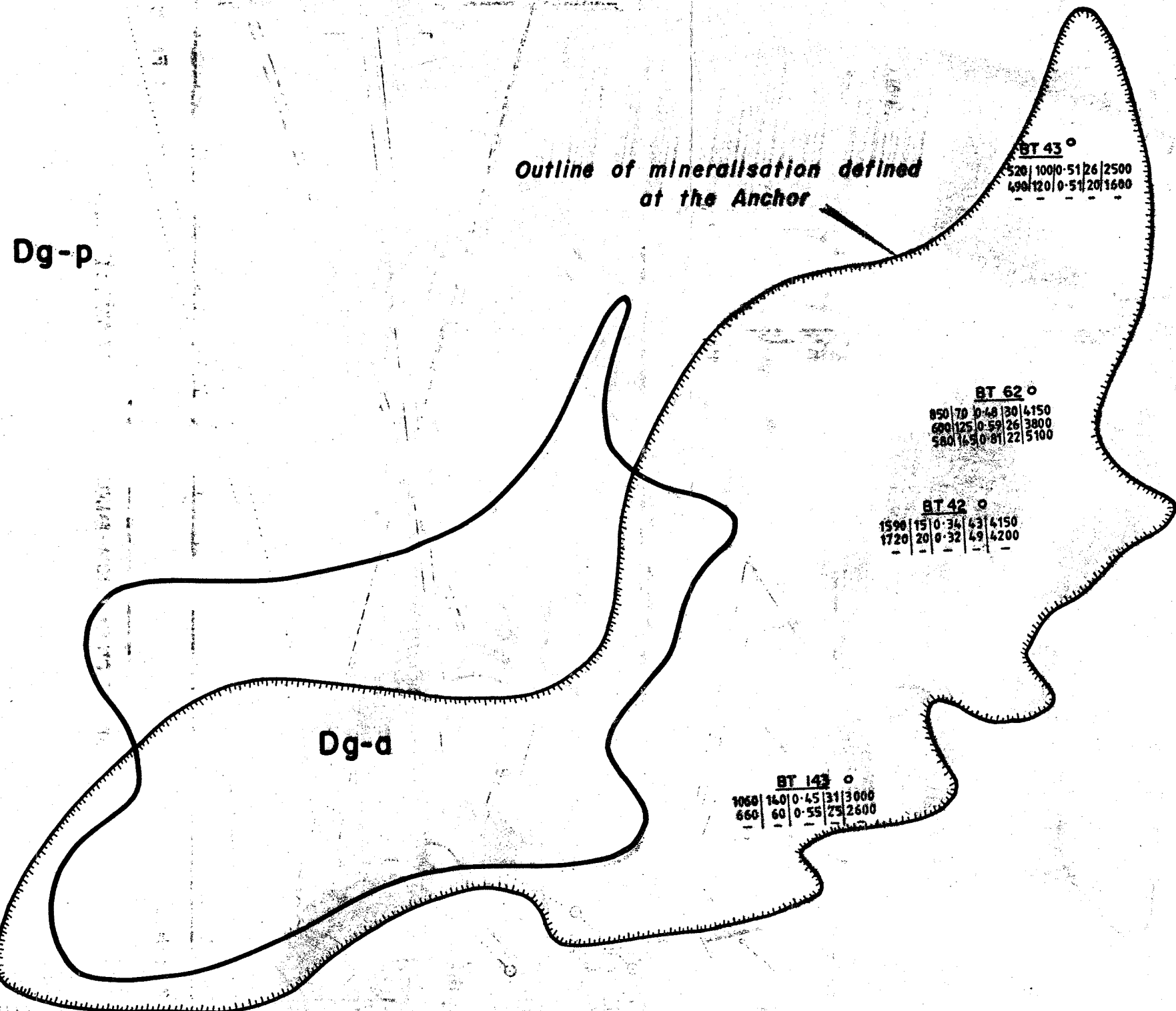
# LEGEND

- POIMENA ADAMELLITE
- POIMENA ADAMELLITE - WEATHERED
- FINE GRAINED POIMENA ADAMELLITE
- PEGMATITE
- ALKALI GRANITE
- ALKALI GRANITE - ALTERED

473101

5 cm

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
84-2081	
SELECTED ELEMENT	
HALO GEOCHEMISTRY	
OF	
ANCHOR MINE AREA	
DRILL CORE	
SCALE 1:1000	10 0 20 Metres
DRAWN BY : A.J.C.	FILE NO.
DRAFTSMAN: S.J.F.	FIG. 9
DATE : Dec. 83	
REVISIONS :	



**LEGEND**

**Order of Values**

Rb|Sr|Ca|Ga|F

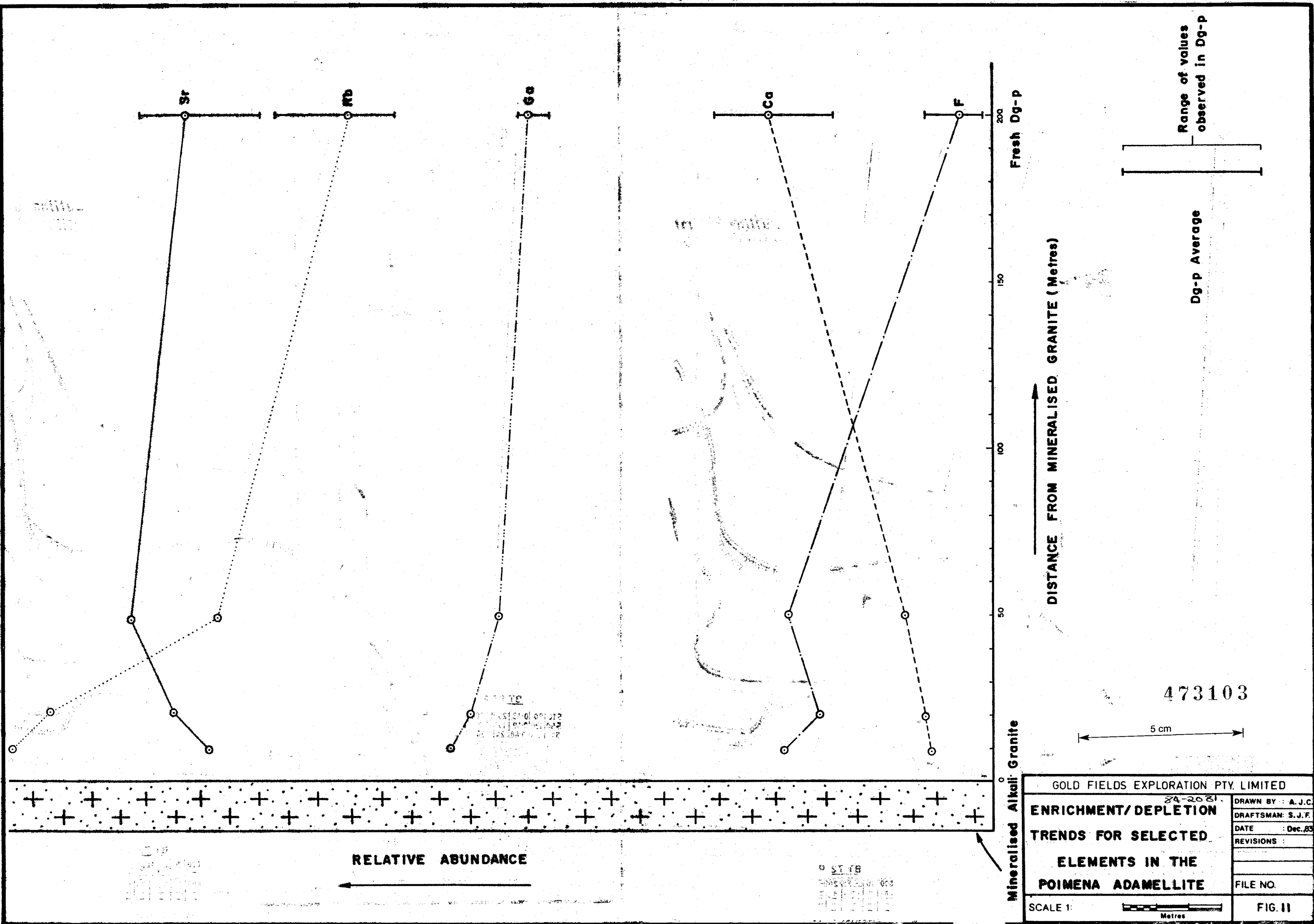
10m above contact  
20m above contact  
50m above contact

Rb average for Dg-p = 348 p.p.m.  
Sr average for Dg-p = 102 p.p.m.  
Ca average for Dg-p = 1.69 %  
Ga average for Dg-p = 17 p.p.m.  
F average for Dg-p = 880 p.p.m.

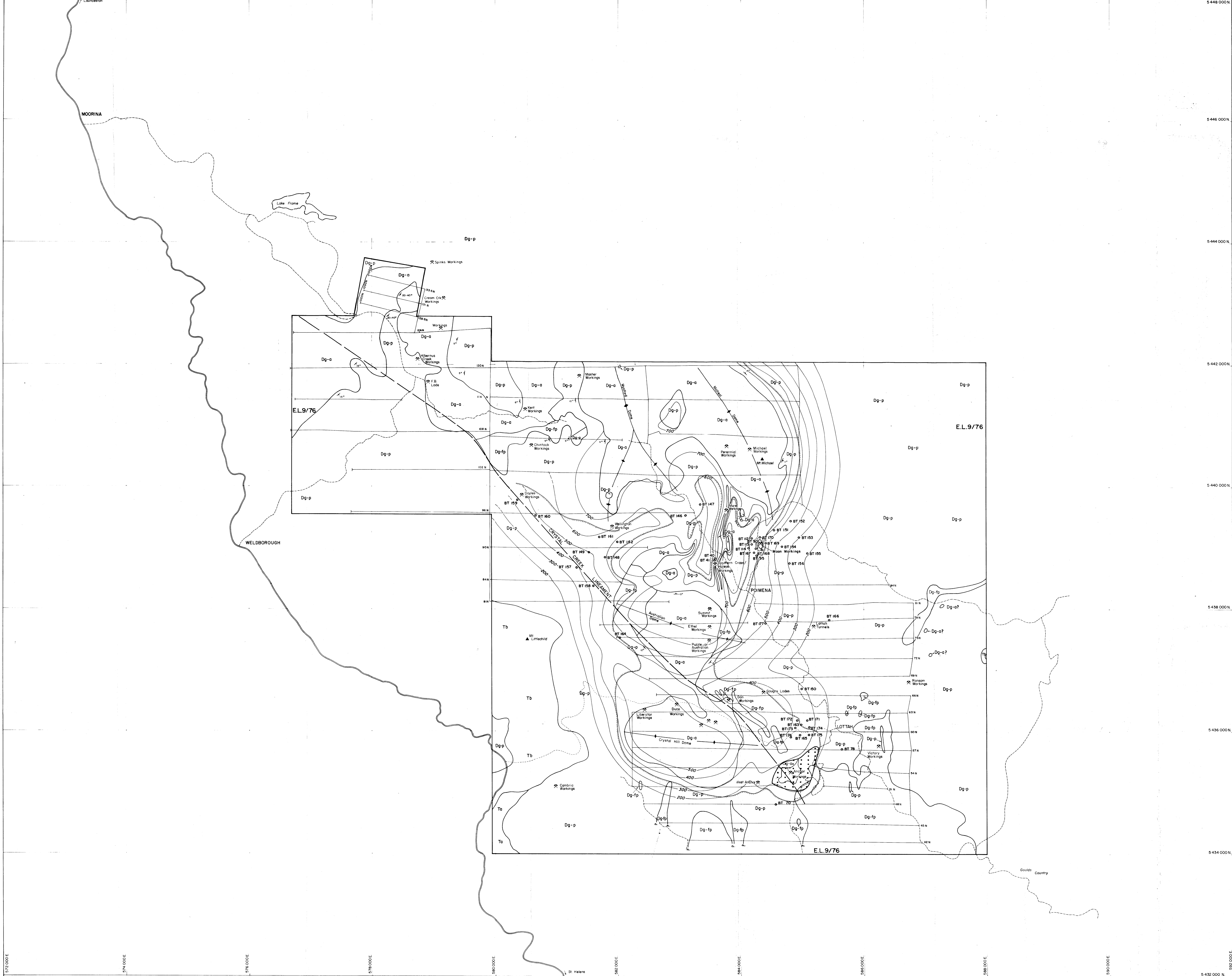
Rb, Sr, Ga & F values in p.p.m.  
Ca values in %  
- no assay taken

473102

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
<b>SELECTED ELEMENT HALO GEOCHEMISTRY OF ANCHOR MINE AREA DRILL HOLE PLAN</b>	DRAWN BY : A.J.C.
	DRAFTSMAN: S.J.P.
	DATE : Dec. 83
	REVISIONS :
	FILE NO.
SCALE 1	FIG. 10



GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
ENRICHMENT/DEPLETION	
TRENDS FOR SELECTED	
ELEMENTS IN THE	
POIMENA ADAMELLITE	
SCALE 1:	Metres
DRAWN BY: A.J.C.	FIG. 11
DRAFTSMAN: S.J.F.	
DATE: Dec. 83	
REVISIONS:	
FILE NO.	



**Drill Holes**  
BT a Renison / Goldfields Drilling

**Area of Detailed Drilling at the Anchor Mine**

**Structural Contours at the top of the Alkali Granite**

**Top of Alkali Granite Contact - 100m below surface**

**LEGEND**

Quaternary	Qa	Alluvium, colluvium
Tertiary	Ta	Gravel, sand, clay
	Tb	Basalt
	Tc	Agglomerate and tuff
Sluro-Devonian	SD	Maficite Beds

**BLUE TIER COMPOSITE BATHOLITH**

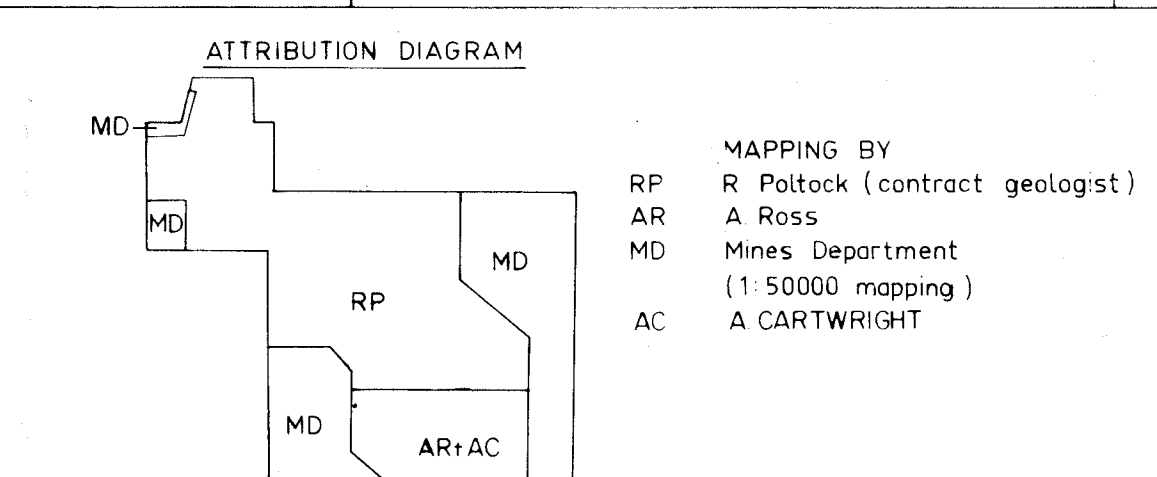
Devonian	Dg-a	Alkali Granite - similar to granite in Anchor Mine, medium grained
	Dg-b	Fine to medium grained, includes all other supracrustal types e.g. quartz-feldspar porphyry, aplite etc.
	Dg-c	Poimene, Admetite - megacrystic porphyritic, biotite granite/leucogranite
	Dg-d	Granodiorite

**Other Symbols:**

- Apparent Dike feature in roof of alkali granite
- Dip of granite contact
- Interpreted geological contact
- Photo-lineament
- Old Workings
- Cut Grid Line
- Vehicle Track
- Sealed Road
- Licence Boundary

473104

5 cm



**RENISON LIMITED**

**BLUE TIER AREA**

**STRUCTURAL CONTOURS AT THE TOP OF THE ALKALI GRANITE**

**SCALE 1:20,000 METRES**

**GEOLOGIST** P.A. J.C.

**DATE** APRIL 1982

**REVISIONS** A.J.C. Nov 83

**DRAWING No.** 12