

# ARGENT DAM FINAL DRILLING REPORT

Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative Round 10  
September 2025

Renison Project  
Murchison Highway, Renison Bell, Tasmania 7469  
12M/1995

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**Distribution:** Mineral Resources Tasmania  
Bluestone Mines Tasmania Joint Venture Pty Ltd

**Note:** All figures and grids are according to the GDA94 datum and MGA94 zone 55 grid system except where stated otherwise.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under Round 10 of the Tasmanian Government's Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative, Bluestone Mines Tasmania Joint Venture Pty Ltd was awarded a grant of up to \$70,000 to drill two holes at the Argent Dam target. The Argent Dam target is located near Renison Bell in 12M/1995 and is defined by magnetic, IP, EM and soil anomalies, along a structure within the Renison Mine Sequence. The exploration program aimed to test for stratabound or fault hosted tin-bearing massive sulphide ore hosted within the prospective horizon of the Renison Bell Mine Sequence along the Argent Fault Corridor. The Renison Bell mine was used as a model to guide the exploration strategy, leveraging geophysical, geochemical, and stratigraphic analysis to define the drill targets.

Previous work in the Argent Dam area dates back to the 1890s, with historical prospecting for silver, lead and tin. Modern exploration confirmed the areas prospectivity, yet no drilling had been conducted in the area for over 30 years. Historic drill holes S0495 and S1467 are not believed to have effectively tested or explained the magnetics anomaly, with two new drillholes planned and completed to assess the areas prospectivity.

The two drillholes, S1728A and S1729, with proposed depths of 550m and 700m respectively, were drilled between April and June 2025. S1728A reached a final depth of 642.3m remaining in the Dalcoath member for its entirety. S1729 was drilled to a depth of 864.65m drilling through the Renison Mine Sequence, intersecting a wide interval of dolomitic sediments, before entering the Dalcoath Member. Both holes passed through two large fault zones which may represent the Argent Fault zone, however further work is required to confirm this interpretation. This would present a compelling conceptual target if the wide dolomitic horizons could be intersected proximal to the Argent Fault. In total, 478 samples were assayed for tin by XRF, gold by fire assay as well as a full multi-element suite by ICP-MS, including REE.

Significant assays were limited to S1729 and include 0.5m at 0.60% tin from 244.4m, 1.1m at 0.52% tin from 537.3m, 1.5m at 1.22% tin from 660.5m and 1.8m at 0.65% tin from 670.2m. All significant assays were within the Dalcoath Member and were associated with massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite or quartz breccia veining  $\pm$  pyrrhotite. A downhole electromagnetic survey is planned to further assess the areas prospectivity and determine future exploration activities at Argent Dam.

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Table 1: Digital files submitted with this report:

<b>Filename</b>	<b>File format</b>
12M1995_202509_01_EDGI10_ArgentDam_Report.pdf	pdf
12M1995_202509_02_EDGI10_ArgentDam_SL_1_Collar.xls	xls
12M1995_202509_03_EDGI10_ArgentDam_DS_1_Survey.xls	xls
12M1995_202509_04_EDGI10_ArgentDam_DL_1_Geology.xls	xls
12M1995_202509_05_EDGI10_ArgentDam_DL_1_Magsus.xls	xls
12M1995_202509_06_EDGI10_ArgentDam_DL_1_Structure.xls	xls
12M1995_202509_07_EDGI10_ArgentDam_DG_1_Assays.xls	xls
12M1995_202509_08_EDGI10_ArgentDam_QAQC_1.xls	xls
12M1995_202509_09_EDGI10_ArgentDam_Codes.xlsx	xlsx
12M1995_202509_10_EDGI10_ArgentDam_CorePhotos.zip	zip
12M1995_202509_11_EDGI10_ArgentDam_PhotosIndex.csv	csv
12M1995_202509_12_EDGI10_ArgentDam_RawAssays.zip	zip
12M1995_202509_13_EDGI10_ArgentDam_FileListing.xls	xls

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Introduction

Bluestone Mines Tasmania Joint Venture Pty Ltd (“BMTJV”) was awarded a grant of up to \$70,000 under the Tasmanian Government’s Round 10 of the Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative (EDGI) for the Argent Dam Target (Figure 1). The Argent Dam targets are defined by coincident magnetic, IP, Heli-EM and surface geochemical anomalies, both historic and recent. Two magnetic high anomalies are associated with surface tin (plus As-Bi-Pb-Mo) anomalies and historic mine workings. These anomalies are located along a zone of complex faulting within the Argent Fault Corridor which offsets faulted blocks of Crimson Creek and Success Creek units (Figure 2). Gossan outcrops with elevated tin values and dolomite units have also been mapped along the structural corridor and are closely associated with the magnetic anomalies. Two historic drillholes were collared to test the anomalies but are considered ineffective and cannot explain the anomalies. No drilling has occurred in the area since 1991. The coincident geophysical anomalies, tin in soils, historic workings and prospective structures and stratigraphy justify additional work being undertaken in the area.

The proposed program consisted of two holes S1728A and S1729 with planned depths of 550m and 700m respectively, for a total of 1250m. The two diamond drill holes were proposed to target untested magnetic highs along the Argent Fault Corridor with the primary aim of improving structural and stratigraphic understanding and identify pyrrhotite-hosted tin mineralisation.

### 1.2. Exploration Rationale

BMTJV’s overarching approach to surface exploration on 12M/1995 is designed to maximise the chance of discovery whilst delivering tangible results via;

- Broadening and testing near mine geological understanding, and follow-up on anomalous areas as already identified in drilling.
- Performing regional exploration on best informed geological principles and concepts utilising structural, geochemical and geophysical vectors.
- Evaluating the potential for extraction of other commodities on a co-product or stand-alone basis (i.e.. Cu, W, Co, Zn, Pb, Ni, Au, REE).
- Evaluating projects for acquisition within our zone of strategic influence.

Programs and areas within each sector are prioritised utilising a ranking process which is based on a combination of geological prospectivity, potential size, historical results/resources/production, tenement status and location, lead-time, vicinity to current or potential mining centres.

The Renison Bell mineralisation is used as a conceptual model for the Argent Dam target. At Renison, the tin is believed to be sourced from the Pine Hill Granite, transported along the Federal Basset Fault and trapped within the three dolomite horizons. The exploration model at the Argent Dam target is directly analogous to the carbonate replacement pyrrhotite tin mineralisation associated with the Federal Basset Fault, based on the stratigraphic units intersected by the Argent Fault Zone and similar orientation of the fault. The shape and orientation of the targeted magnetic anomalies, the coinciding conductivity, and their position in relation to the Argent fault zone suggest there may be both replacement-style and fault-hosted pyrrhotite hosting tin mineralisation associated with this setting.

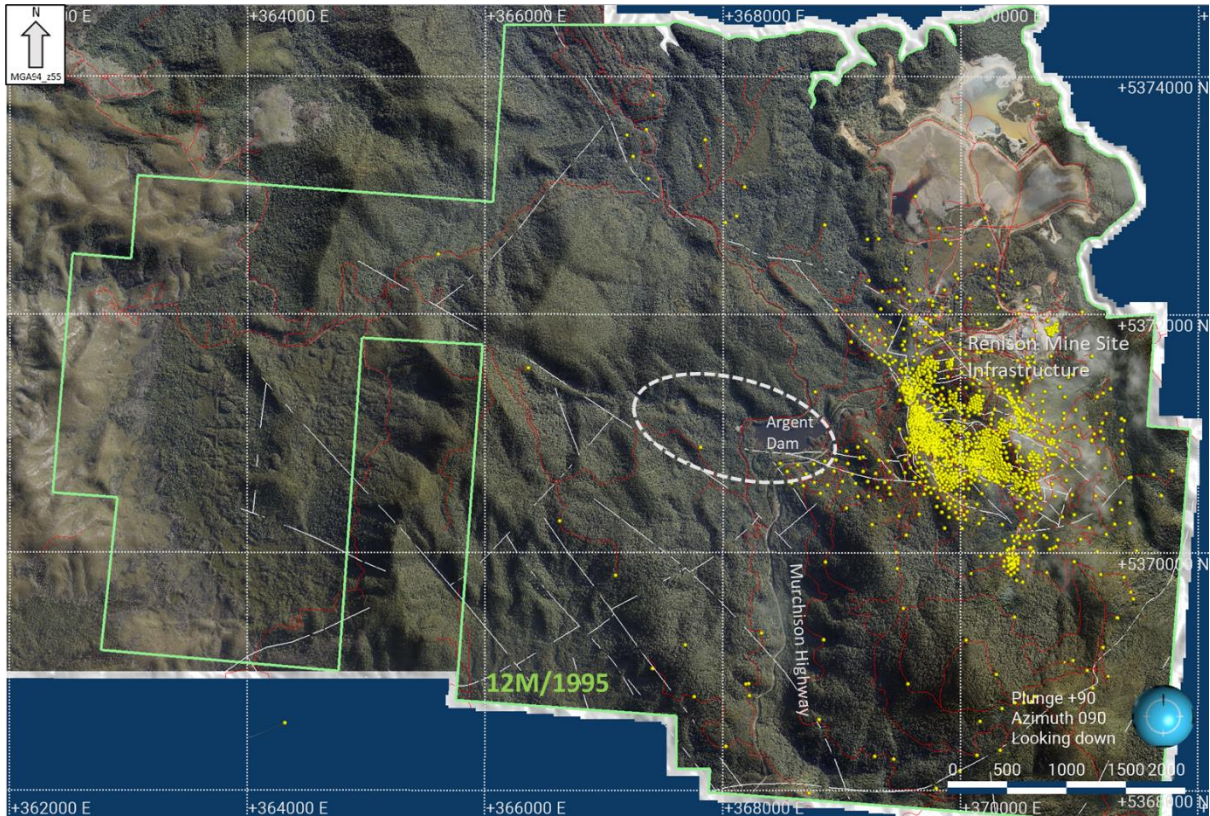


Figure 1. Argent Dam target location map with Renison ML outline and location of Renison Mine site. All surface drill collars shown in yellow and regional structural interpretation faults in pale grey

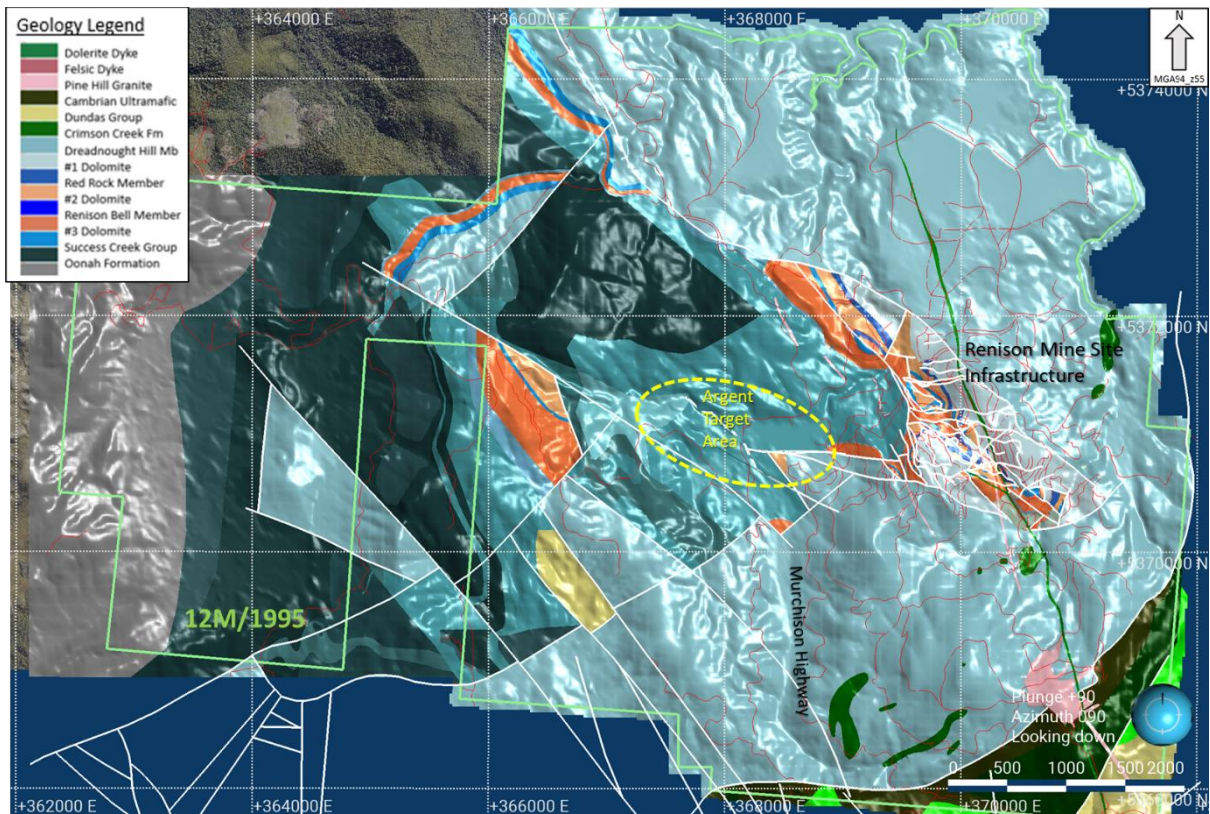


Figure 2. Argent Dam target location map on regional mapped geology. The Argent Dam target area features complex faulting of Crimson Creek-Success Creek units which continues for most of the length of the Argent Fault zone.

### 1.3. Location and Access

Argent Dam is located in the centre of the Renison Mine Lease, 12M/1995, approximately 2.3km west of the Renison Mine site (Figure 1). The Argent Dam drillholes can be accessed via the Murchison Highway, then the gravelled Argent Road before turning off onto a re-opened historical drilling access track. S1728A was drilled from a previous drill pad (S0495) and accessed via an existing but overgrown access track off the Argent Road which was re-established. Proposed drill hole S1729 was collared from an old track which was also re-established.

### 1.4. Tenement Details

The Renison operation is located within the 4,495 hectare consolidated mining lease 12M/1995 (Figure 3), which was granted for a period of 21 years from the 1<sup>st</sup> August 1995 and subsequently renewed to 1<sup>st</sup> of August 2031. Bluestone Mines Tasmania, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bluestone Tin Limited, bought the mine in 2004. Bluestone Tin Limited and Metals Exploration Limited merged to form Metals X Limited in 2007. Settlement of a joint venture between Bluestone Mines Tasmania Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Metals X Ltd) and YT Parksong Australia Holdings Pty Ltd (YTPAH) was concluded in 2010. The Renison Mine and tenement 12M/1995 is now operated by Bluestone Mines Tasmania Joint Venture Pty Ltd, which is 50% owned by Bluestone Mines Tasmania P/L and 50% by YTPAH.

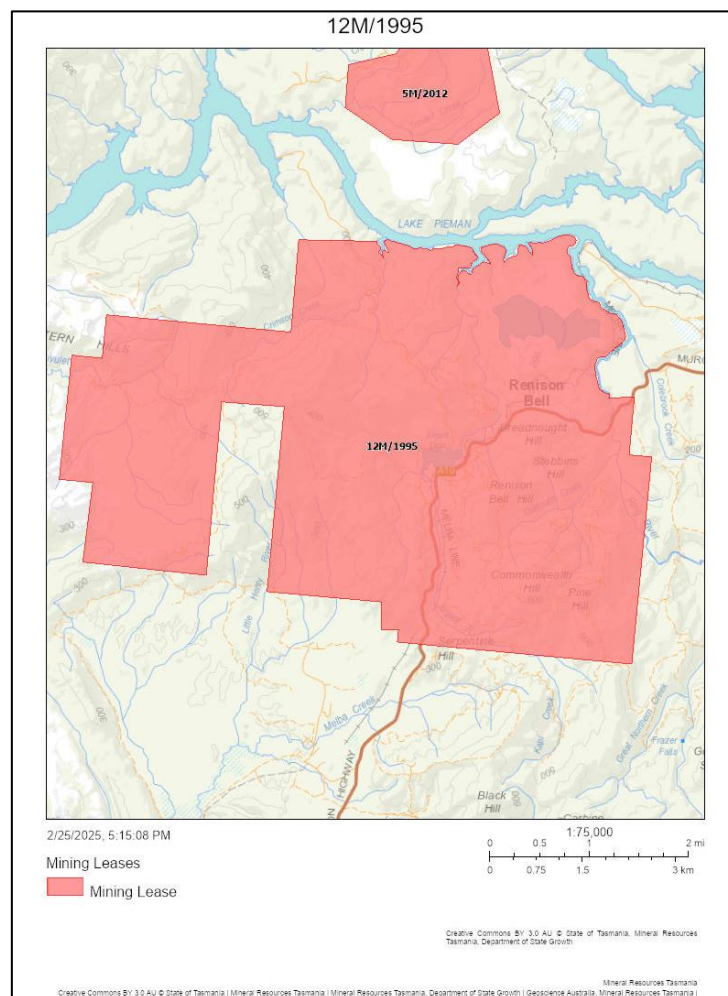


Figure 3: 12M/1995 location map and topography.

The land tenure plan in Figure 4 shows that 12M/1995 is predominantly Crown Land. This Crown Land is variously classified as Permanent Timber Production Zone Land, Future Potential Production Forest Zone, Regional or Informal Reserves. There is minor private freehold land within the tenement, much of which is owned by BMTJV. The majority of the tenement is covered by open myrtle rainforest with lesser blackwood forests or button grass plains to scrubby eucalyptus. Argent Dam is located within a Permanent Timber Production Zone and Future Potential Production Forest Zone under the Forest Management Act, managed by Sustainable Timbers Tasmania. There is no privately held land within the target area. Argent Dam is covered by open myrtle rainforest.

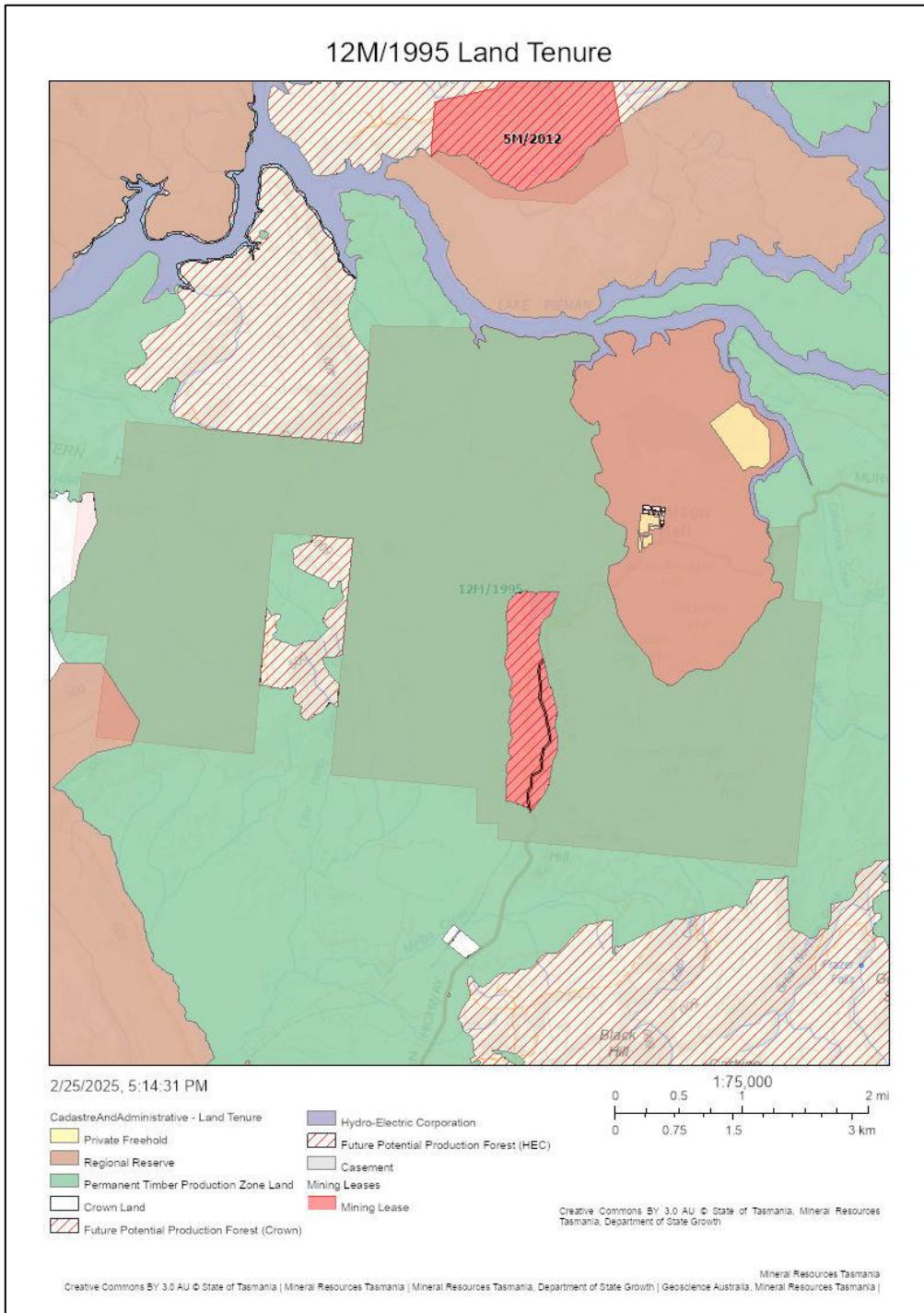


Figure 4: 12M/1995 land tenure.

## 2. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

### 2.1. Regional Geology

Argent Dam and Renison Mine are located within the Dundas Trough, a province underlain by a thick sequence of siliciclastic and volcanoclastic rocks (Figure 5). The Renison Mine Sequence straddles the contact between the sub-aerial to shallow marine Neoproterozoic Success Creek Group (SCG) and the shallow marine Early Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation (CCF).

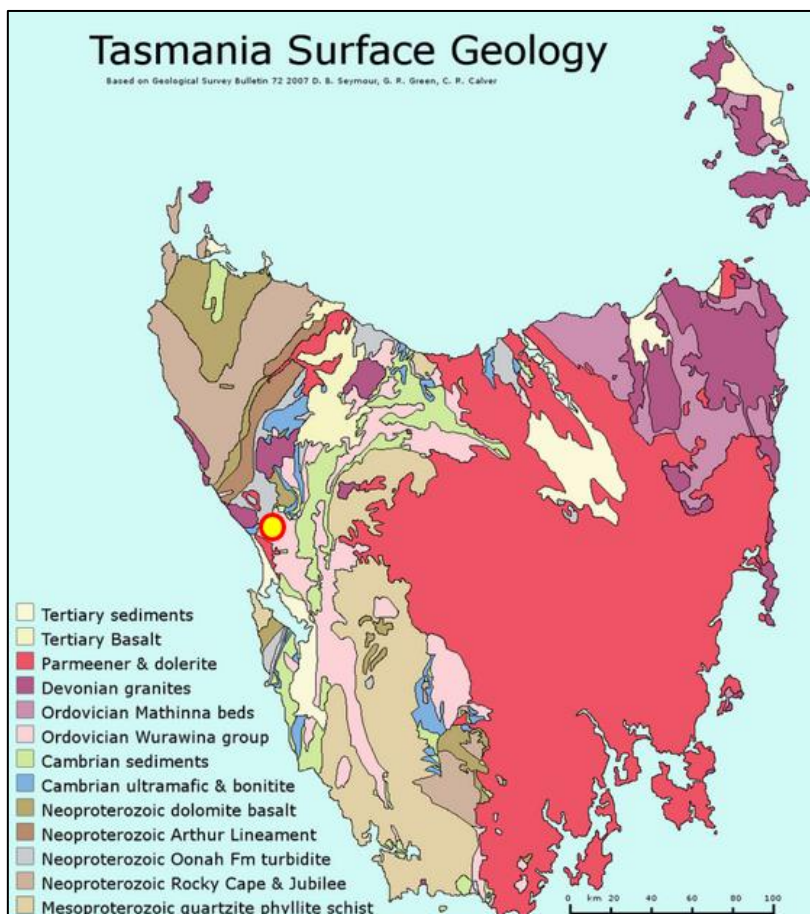


Figure 5. Tasmania geological map showing geo-tectonic domains and location of Renison Mine within the Dundas Trough.

### 2.2. Local Geology

Renison area local stratigraphy comprises the CCF, including the Dreadnought Hill Member (DHM), #1 Dolomite and Red Rock Member (RRM). The base of the CCF is marked by the top of the #2 Dolomite. The upper SCG at Renison contains the Renison Bell Member (RBM), #3 Dolomite and Dalcoath Member (DM) (Figure 6). The three dolomite units within the lower CCF to upper SCG host replacement tin mineralisation at Renison and are generally flat-lying to shallowly dipping, to more steeply dipping proximal to major fault zones. Previous drilling at Argent Dam has been interpreted to intersect the majority of the units within the Renison Mine sequence from the Crimson Creek and Success Creek Groups as well as the Oonah Formation.

Forceful emplacement of an asymmetrical granite ridge associated with the Devonian Pine Hill Granite (PHG) ( $355 \pm 4$  Ma) resulted in complex brittle (+/- ductile) deformation of the host rocks. The PHG is

the presumed source of tin bearing fluids responsible for mineralisation at Renison. An ANSWT survey in 2022 identified a several shallow high-velocity protrusion surrounding the Argent Dam area interpreted to represent a felsic intrusive, likely related to the PHG.

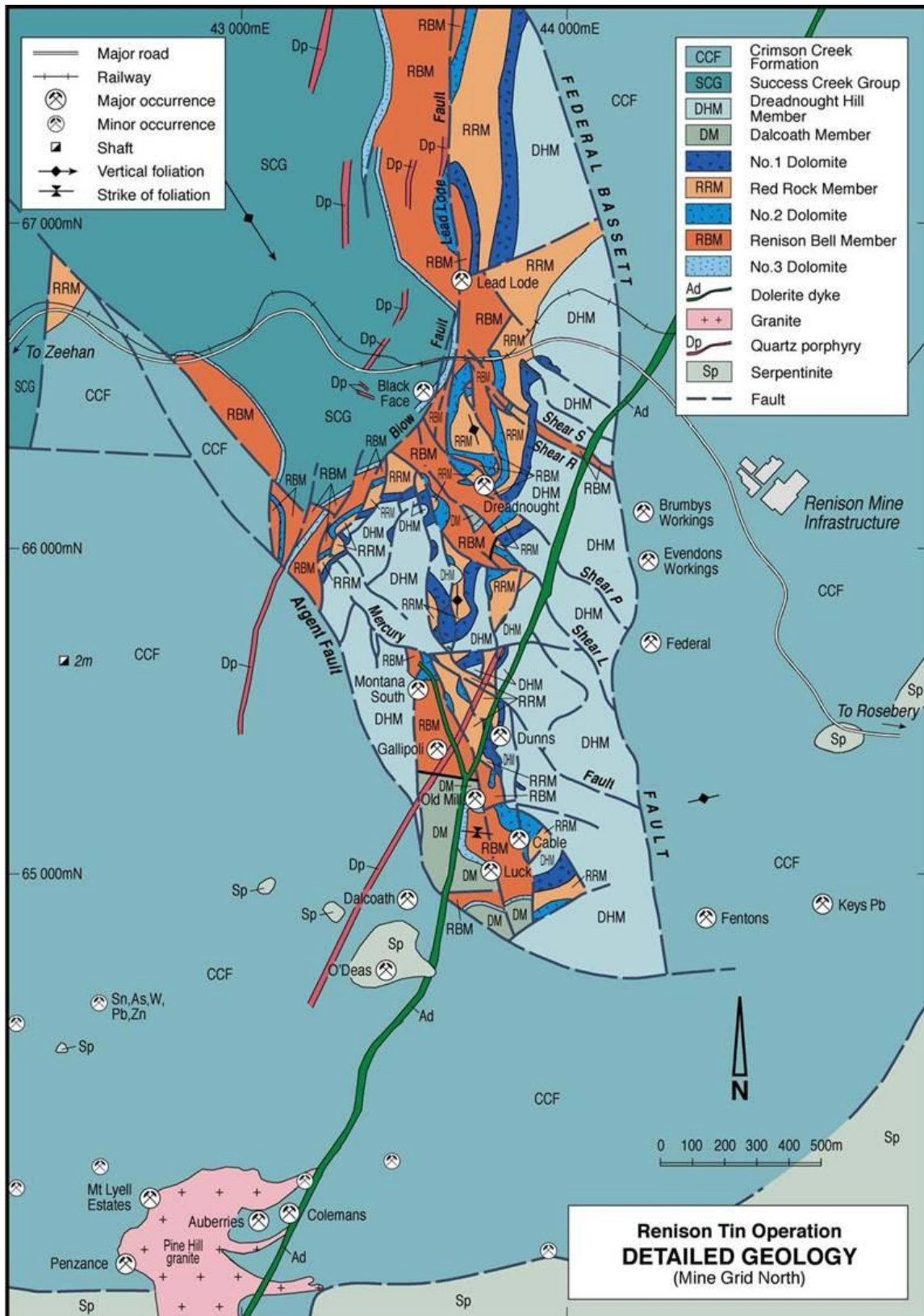


Figure 6. Renison local geology and major structures. Note: figure is orientated to New Renison Mine Grid north.

### 2.3. Structure

At Renison the Federal Bassett Fault is a north-west/south-east striking normal fault zone interpreted to have provided the main pathway for the introduction of mineralising fluids. The Federal Bassett Fault is the dominant structure in the Renison Mine and occurs above a local high point in the upper surface of the Pine Hill Granite, close to the steeply dipping north-eastern margin of the granite. Extensive normal faulting, and possibly some minor folding (flexing), appears to have accompanied the intrusion of the granite. The sedimentary sequence is typically flat to shallow-dipping. However, dips steepen eastward into the Federal Bassett structure as the fault is approached. Four main phases of deformation have been recognised with mineralisation occurring during each of the phases. Tin-rich mineralisation is considered to be a product of the initial two phases.

Within the camp, several other associated major structures, such as the Argent Fault, have also acted as conduits for mineralising fluids. The Argent Fault corridor, present at Argent Dam, is a complex zone of faulting similar to the Federal Bassett Fault system but potentially less exposed, i.e. shallower level of erosion. The Argent Dam target area is analogous to Renison with repeats of the mine sequence mapped at surface and intersected in sparse drill holes further to the west in the Tunnel Hill area, and to the south of the Murchison Highway. At Argent Dam the Argent Fault is interpreted to be moderately dipping towards the southwest.

### 2.4. Mineralisation

Renison represents the largest of three major skarn, carbonate replacement, pyrrhotite-cassiterite deposits within western Tasmania. The dolomites at Renison provided a chemical trap for the tin laden mineralising fluids. Extensive normal faulting, and possibly some minor folding (flexing) accompanying the intrusion of the granite, structurally prepared the host sequences, allowing hydrothermal fluids access to the dolomite units. Four main styles of mineralisation have been recognised at Renison:

- Carbonate replacement mineralisation (over 70% of tonnes mined)
- Fault mineralisation (about 15% of tonnes mined)
- Stratafault zones (approximately 10% of ore mined)
- Fracture mineralisation is the least common ore type

All styles contain tin as cassiterite within pyrrhotite mineralisation (+/- stannite). Argent Dam is expected to have similar styles of mineralisation to Renison.

### 3. PREVIOUS WORK

The Argent Dam area was historically prospected for silver and lead, and subsequently tin, following discovery and prospecting in the North Dundas Field (now the Renison Bell Field) during the 1890's. Ringrose Nicholson pegged claims along the Ring River for cassiterite and shortly after, the Renison Bell Prospecting and Mining Company NL commenced operations to become the first of numerous companies to develop operations on Renison Bell lodes. Active mining has occurred in the field almost continuously until the present day, with gossanous outcrop and historic workings located within the Argent Dam area (Figure 7). Significant exploration investment occurred intermittently from the 1970's through to the mid-1990's with a survey grid established over the area in the early 1970's and the completion of aerial and ground magnetic surveys and IP surveys (Figure 8). Soil sampling lines were also completed with samples assayed for tin and base metals. Subsequent management and corporate changes led to a lack of continuity and inconsistent exploration methods. Momentum for exploration was lost during this time and regional exploration targets and ideas were not pursued, despite a review of geophysical targets highlighting the magnetic-conductive anomalies as prospective drill targets in the 2012. The lack of exploration focus over many years has left several prospective targets, including the Argent Dam magnetic anomalies, largely untested.

Two historic drill holes, S0495 and S1467, were collared to test the magnetic anomalies, but both drill holes failed to adequately test the magnetic highs. Review of S0495, drilled in 1978 to a depth of 400.10m, indicates this hole was not drilled deep enough, nor in the optimum direction to intersect the magnetic anomaly. Magnetic susceptibility measurements of core from S0495 also did not identify sufficiently magnetic responses to explain the magnetic anomaly. S0495 intersected siltstones within the Dalcoath Member until 200m before intersecting the interpreted Oonah Formation until end of hole. A large dolomite bed was logged within the Oonah Formation from 200-250m. Drill hole S1467, drilled in 1990-91 to a depth of 674.8m, was designed to test a larger magnetic anomaly situated directly below the Argent Dam. This hole also failed to intersect the source of the magnetic anomaly, but closely grazed its northern margin, intersecting massive pyrrhotite near end of hole at 576.5m. The hole was interpreted to remain in the Dalcoath Member of the Success Creek Group throughout the entire hole with broadly quartz rich sandstone units until 220m and then siltstone with occasional narrow dolomite beds intersected to end of hole.

A regional scale Heli-EM survey was flown over the Argent Dam area by Mineral Resources Tasmania in 2002. The survey generated a conductive response in the Argent Dam area, coincident with the magnetic anomaly. More recently, the area was covered by ridge and spur soil sampling in 2022, which showed consistent geochemical anomalism along the Argent Fault Zone and over the northern magnetic target (Figure 8). No surface geochemistry was conducted over the larger magnetic anomaly as it is located almost entirely under the Argent Dam. While the Argent Fault Corridor has been extensively investigated to the east, closer to Renison Mine Development, the western portion of this fault zone has been largely overlooked with the vast majority of drilling having occurred south of the Murchison Highway and closer to the immediate mine area. S0495 and S1467 are the only holes to have been drilled north of the highway in the dam area, and no drilling has occurred in the vicinity for 30 years.

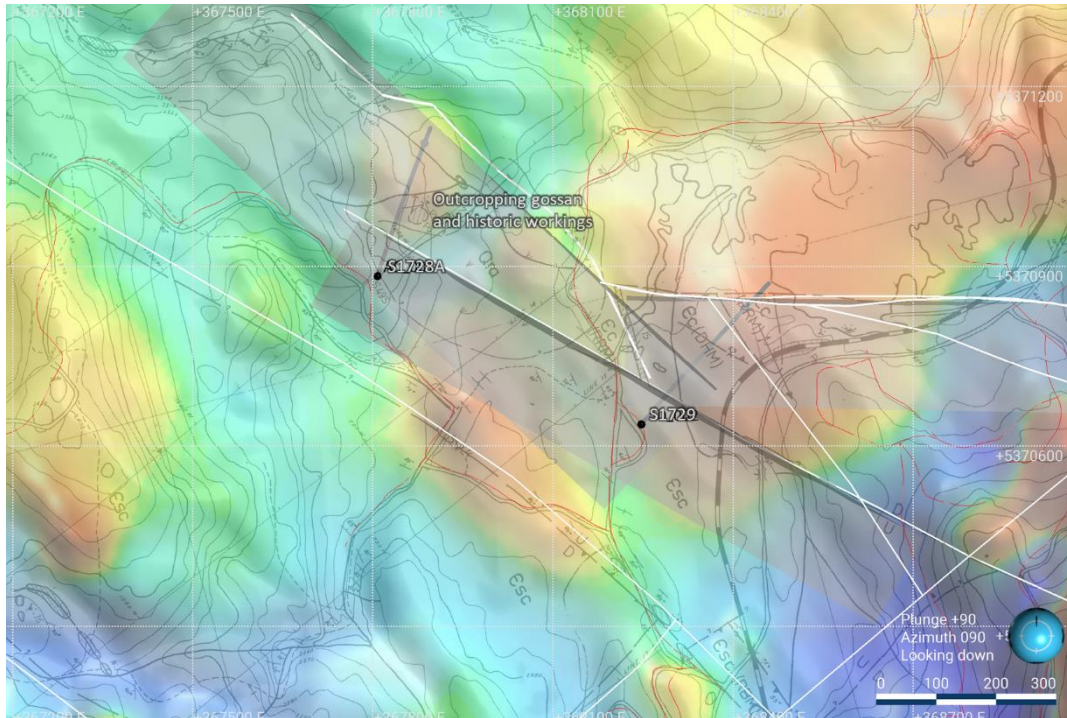


Figure 7. Planned drillhole traces for S1728A and S1729 targeting the magnetic highs. Mapped and modelled faults indicate structural complexity along the Argent Fault corridor and associated magnetic high features. The Argent Fault is mineralised along strike to the SE (i.e. at Ringrose).

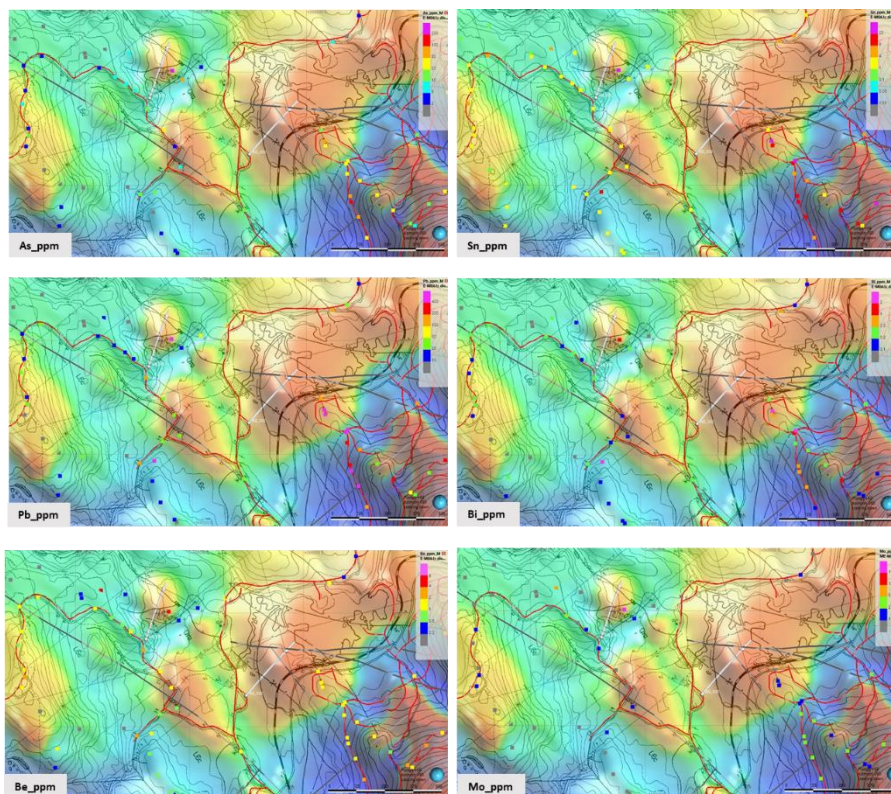


Figure 8. Argent Dam soil geochemistry samples from the 2022 ridge and spur soil sampling program. Results confirmed coinciding anomalous pathfinder values associated with the S1728A magnetic anomaly at the location of a soil Sn-As-Pb anomaly identified in 1977. This anomaly coincided with an historic magnetic and IP anomaly and was drilled to a depth of 277m in S495 which missed the target. Background magnetic image is RTP-1VD-Hi60a45 image with 1977 NE-SW soil lines and mapping overlay. Note lack of samples over S1729 magnetic anomaly due to the Argent Dam.

#### 4. WORK COMPLETED

##### 4.1. Drilling

Spaulding Drillers of Devonport mobilised an Atlas Copco CS1400 track mounted diamond drill rig to Argent Dam on the 14<sup>th</sup> April 2025. Drilling was conducted five days a week, 24 hours a day. Axis Champ orientation gear was run after the ground became competent in each hole, with bottom dead centre marked. Holes were nominally drilled in three metre run lengths and triple tubed to increase the likelihood of obtaining successful core orientations. The locations of the two holes, S1728A and S1729, are shown in Figure 9 and details of drilling the holes is described below. S1728 was collared and abandoned at 39.2m after the first survey indicated the rig was aligned on the wrong azimuth and will not be discussed further in this report. Both S1728A and S1729 were cased with 40mm class 12 PVC to enable DHEM surveys to be completed at a later date.

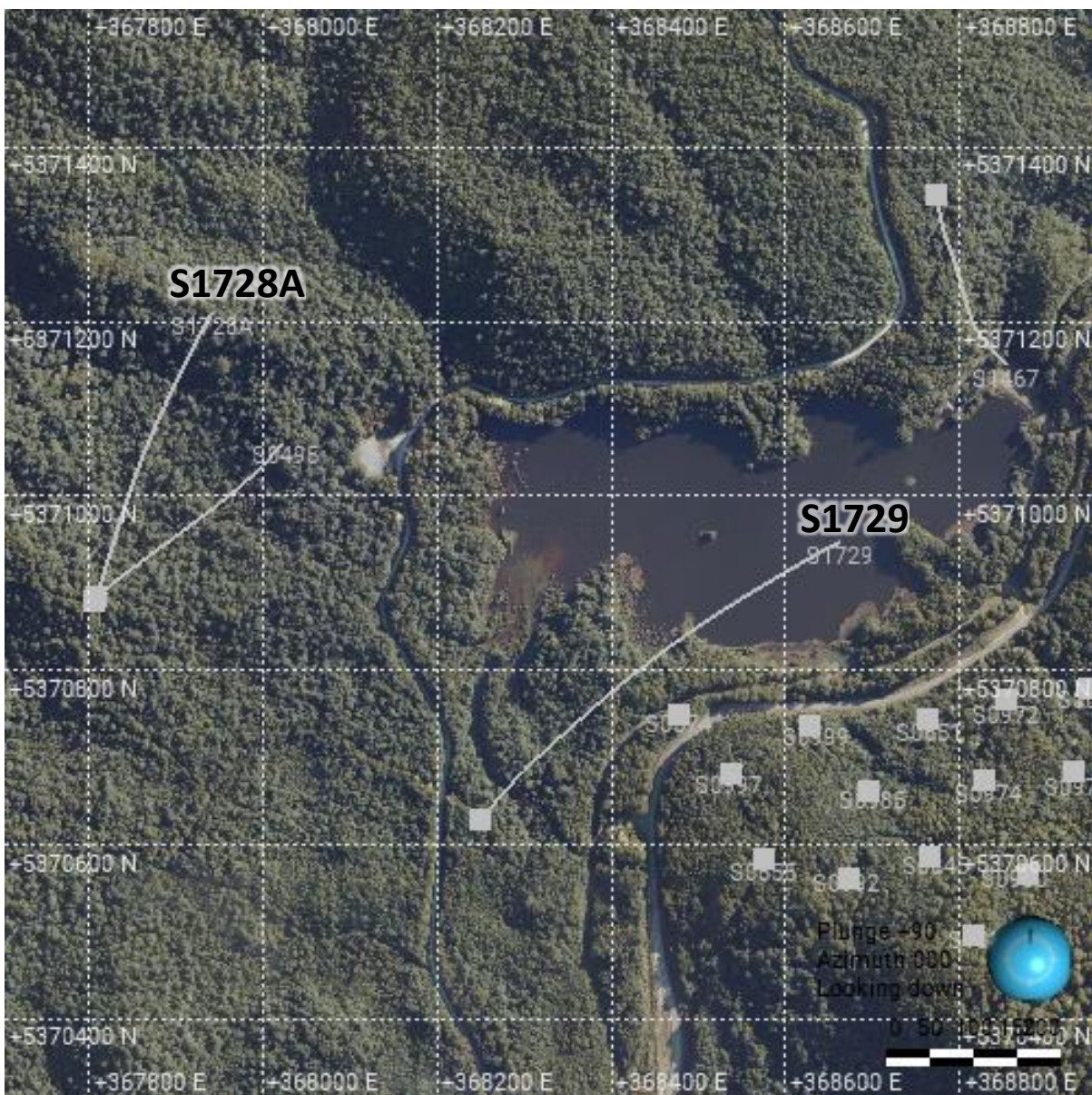


Figure 9. Plan view of completed drill holes S1728A, S1729 and surrounding historic holes.

### S1728A

Drilling of S1728A commenced on the 15<sup>th</sup> April 2025. The hole was cased off from HQ to NQ at 155.6m to ensure the hole path stayed straight (Table 2). From this point NQ triple tube was used to increase likelihood of obtaining core orientations. No drilling issues were encountered.

### S1718

Drilling of S1729 commenced on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 2025. The hole was drilled HQ to 102.6m, again to ensure a straight hole path, before casing off to NQ triple tube to the end of hole depth at 864.65m. Ground conditions were reportedly very good with drilling speed slowed down to keep the hole path straight, and a chrome barrel ultimately being required to maintain direction. The drill rig demobilised from site on the 6<sup>th</sup> June 2025.

Table 2. Summary of drill hole diameters and depths

Hole ID	Size	From (m)	To (m)	Total (m)	Comments
S1728A	HQ	0	155.6	155.6	Drilled to 155.6m to keep hole path straight
S1728A	NQ3	155.6	642.3	486.7	
<b>S1728A</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>642.3</b>	
S1729	HQ	0	102.6	102.6	
S1729	NQ3	102.6	864.65	762.05	
<b>S1729</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>864.65</b>	
<b>Total metres</b>				<b>1,506.95</b>	

## 4.2. Surveying

Collar coordinates were recorded using a Garmin 66i handheld GPS with details recorded in Table 3. Coordinates were averaged for approximately 5 minutes over the collar location. Accuracy (x,y) will be approximately +/- 3m. Elevation is recorded from DEM surface produced from the 2022 LiDAR survey conducted by BMTJV and has an accuracy of +/- 20cm in flat, level ground.

Table 3. Drillhole collar coordinates and hole details.

Hole ID	Easting (m) (MGA55)	Northing (m) (MGA55)	Elevation (m) (AHD)	Azimuth (°) (MGA55)	Inclination (°)	Total Depth (m)
S1728A	367807.40	5370878.75	259.81	17.86	-60.5	642.3
S1729	368250.12	5370629.81	213.49	41.26	-60.4	864.65

Downhole surveys were completed with an Axis Champ gyro survey tool in north seeking, single shot mode at 30m intervals to monitor hole progress. The two holes were also surveyed, in north seeking, continuous mode recording at five metre intervals in and out of the hole at end of hole.

## 4.3. Logging and Photography

The program delivered orientated drill core which was logged in detail using Renison's existing logging codes. Logged data captured weathering, stratigraphy, lithology, alteration and mineral occurrences.

Structural observations were collected from the orientated core. pXRF readings were taken at irregular intervals providing rapid, in-field geochemical analysis, which allowed for preliminary interpretation of mineralisation zones. pXRF readings were not digitally recorded and are not available as part of this report. Magnetic susceptibility and conductivity readings were collected on 1m intervals using a Terraplus KT-10 magsus metre. Magnetic susceptibility readings were recorded as SI x 10<sup>3</sup> and conductivity readings were recorded with units of S/m. The drill core was photographed while wet, prior to cutting. The logged data, Renison’s logging codes, magsus readings and photographs are provided in the digital appendices (Table 1). Section 5.2 contains a summarised lithological log and 5.4, a summarised alteration and mineralisation log. Graphic logs are in Appendix 1 at the end of this document.

#### 4.4. Sampling and Analysis

The drill core was half-cored and sampled on nominal 1m intervals. Samples were sent to ALS’ Burnie laboratory for analysis at their labs throughout Australia. The ALS assay methods used to analyse the samples are listed in Table 4. In total, 424 drill core samples and 54 QAQC samples were submitted from the two holes (Table 5).

Significant results returned include:

S1729: 0.5m at 0.60% Sn from 244.4m and  
1.1m at 0.52% Sn from 537.3m and  
1.5m at 1.22% Sn from 660.5m and  
1.8m at 0.65% Sn from 670.2m.

Multi-element data was interpreted using ioGAS and Leapfrog (discussed in 5.3 and 5.5).

#### 4.5. QAQC

Two types of certified reference material standards were inserted approximately every 25 samples, one certified for tin and the other certified for gold and multi-elements. Quartz gravel was used as a coarse blank material. Blanks are distributed throughout the hole at an average of approximately one every 40 samples, with frequency decreasing in zones with minimal mineralisation and increasing in mineralised zones. If standards fail within a job the surrounding samples are sent for re-assay and the lab is requested to conduct an investigation. No QAQC failures were recorded.

Table 4. ALS analyse methods descriptions.

ALS code	Digestion	Analysis	Elements
ME-XRF15b	Lithium borate fusion on a 0.5g sample.	XRF	Sn
Au-ICP21	Fire assay fusion on a 30g sample.	ICP-AES	Au
ME-MS61r	Four acid digest prepared on a 0.25g sample.	ICP-MS and ICP-AES	Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb

Table 5. Details of number of samples and analyse methods used on holes S1728A and S1729 per assay batch.

Hole ID	Depths (m)	Sample IDs	Number of samples/ QAQC samples	ALS Method Codes	Batch
S1728A	1.5-642.3	RDD307485- RDD307492	147/18	ME-XRF15b, Au-ICP21, ME-MS61r	BU25248993
S1729	3-333.4	RDD307916- RDD308103	171/17	ME-XRF15b, Au-ICP21, ME-MS61r	BU25257586
S1729	341.8- 864.65	RDD308539- RDD308663	106/19	ME-XRF15b, Au-ICP21, ME-MS61r	BU25257605

## 5. DISCUSSION

### 5.1. Drilling

No drilling issues were encountered at Argent Dam with the drillers reporting the good ground conditions. S1728A lifted at an average rate of 0.6° per 30m and swung clockwise at a rate of 0.5° per 30m. Similarly, S1729 lifted at an average rate of 0.6° per 30m and swung clockwise at a rate of 0.7° per 30m.

### 5.2. Lithological Summary

Summarised lithological logs for the two holes are detailed below considering all the compiled data, including litho-geochemical classification. More detail is provided in Appendix 1: Graphic Logs at the end of this document as well as in the complete geological logs and core photos provided in the digital appendices (Table 1).

#### S1728A

##### 0 – 642.3m (EOH). Dalcoath Member (undifferentiated).

- **0 – 44.5m:** Highly to moderately weathered siltstone interbedded with minor sandstone with significant core loss.
- **44.5 – 62.15m:** Siltstone interbedded with minor sandstone with weathering mostly restricted to joint planes.
- **62.15 – 87.3m:** Fine grained massively bedded siltstones.
- **87.3 – 121.2m:** Fine grained massively bedded to laminated siltstones with 5-10cm nodules/clasts of dolomite and 0.5-1cm clasts of siltstone.
- **121.2 – 125.9m:** Fault zone in siltstone marked by crumbly broken ground and increased foliation.
- **125.9 – 135.7m:** Grey tuffaceous, laminated mudstone.
- **135.7 – 197.1m:** Regularly laminated, grey to dark grey, siltstone interbedded with minor shale and mudstone.
- **197.1 – 241.7m:** Regularly laminated, grey to dark grey, siltstone interbedded with minor sandstone.
- **241.7 – 256.0m:** Grey, massively bedded siltstone.
- **256.0 – 261.5m:** Grey, massively bedded siltstone brecciated by late-stage carbonate veining.
- **261.5 – 270.8m:** Fault zone marked by broken, crumbly ground in shaley siltstone with minor sandstone.
- **270.8 – 289.6m:** Shaley siltstone, commonly brecciated from soft-sediment deformation.
- **289.6 – 311.0m:** Regularly laminated, grey to dark grey, siltstone interbedded with minor sandstone.
- **311.0 – 317.0m:** Shaley siltstone, commonly brecciated from soft-sediment deformation.
- **317.0 – 324.9m:** Possible lapilli-tuff interbedded with shaley-siltstone. Lapilli-tuff has boudinaged 0.5-1cm quartz and calcite clasts and possible fiamme and appears to be sericite altered.
- **324.9 – 326.2m:** Shaley siltstone, commonly brecciated from soft-sediment deformation.
- **326.2 – 382.0m:** Regularly laminated, grey to dark grey, siltstone interbedded with minor sandstone.

- **382.0 – 391.4m:** Bleached, massively bedded siltstone.
- **391.4 – 446.9m:** Regularly laminated, grey to dark grey, siltstone interbedded with minor sandstone. Increasing calcite veining towards end of interval.
- **446.9 – 454.6m:** Possible fault zone marked by zone of intense brecciation and calcite veining. The chaotic, matrix supported, poorly sorted lithic breccia has clasts ranging from <0.5cm to >5cm and vary in angularity from occasionally angular to commonly rounded. Clasts are typically composed of sedimentary material (i.e. siltstone, shale, sandstone and possible dolomite). May represent a splay of the Argent Fault? Originally logged as a breccia/conglomerate.
- **454.6 – 476.4m:** Regularly laminated, grey to dark grey, siltstone interbedded with minor sandstone.
- **476.4 – 508.4m:** Large possible fault zone marked by zone of intense brecciation and calcite veining. The chaotic, matrix supported, poorly sorted lithic breccia has clasts ranging from <0.5cm to >5cm and vary in angularity from occasionally angular to commonly rounded. Clasts are typically composed of sedimentary material (i.e. siltstone, shale, sandstone and possible dolomite). May represent the Argent Fault? Originally logged as a breccia/conglomerate.
- **508.4 – 519.0m:** Dark grey to grey siltstone interbedded with minor sandstone.
- **519.0 – 523.4m:** Light grey, crackle brecciated, dolomitic siltstone.
- **523.4 – 642.3m:** Regularly laminated, grey to dark grey, siltstone interbedded with minor sandstone and 1-2m wide tuffaceous siltstone beds. Minor faulting at 548.5 and 575.0m.

## **S1729**

### **0 – 54.3m. Crimson Creek Formation (undifferentiated).**

- **0 – 50.5m:** Finely bedded tuffaceous siltstone. Beds are often discontinuous/brecciated interbedded with occasional medium grained, moderately sorted volcanoclastic sandstone. Broken, possibly faulted, ground. No weathering present.
- **50.5 – 54.3m:** Finely bedded shale with clasts of siltstone. Narrow dolomite bed from 52.1 – 52.4m. Broken, possibly faulted, ground.

### **54.3 – 77.5m. #1 Dolomite.**

- **54.3 – 59.55m:** Very hard, silicified dolomite.
- **59.55 – 77.5m:** Dolomitic siltstone and siltstone interbedded with dolomite. Dolomitic sediments are carbon rich in places.

### **77.5 – 132.85m. #2 Dolomite.**

- **77.5 – 97.1m:** Very hard, silicified dolomite with minor carbonaceous siltstone from 86 – 89.9m.
- **97.1 – 132.85m:** Carbon rich dolomitic siltstone and siltstone interbedded with dolomite.

### **132.85 – 142.3m. Renison Bell Member.**

- **132.85 – 142.3m:** Laminated to finely bedded, buff coloured, tuffaceous siltstone.

### **142.3 – 170.6m. #3 Dolomite.**

- **142.3 – 156.25m:** Very hard, silicified dolomite.
- **156.25 – 170.6m:** Carbon rich dolomitic siltstone and siltstone.

### **170.6 – 176.1m. Dalcoath Member (Carbonaceous and Non-carbonaceous).**

- **170.6 – 176.1m:** Shaley siltstone occasionally brecciated from soft-sediment deformation.

176.1 – 273.5m. Dalcoath Member (Red and Green).

- **176.1 – 273.5m:** Grey green to red brown laminated tuffaceous siltstone to volcanoclastic sandstone. The siltstone is very fine grained whereas the sandstone is well sorted, sub angular and typically medium grained (1mm) but can be occasionally coarser (2mm). Sandstone contains broken quartz crystal fragments, lenticular tuff siltstone fragments and occasional fiamme. Younging uphole.

273.5 – 293.0m. Dalcoath Member (Contorted).

- **273.5 – 293.0m:** Shaley siltstone, commonly brecciated from soft-sediment deformation.

293.0 – 864.65m (EOH). Dalcoath Member (undifferentiated).

- **293.0 – 297.4m:** Fine to medium grained, well sorted, quartz-lithic sandstone interbedded with minor shale.
- **297.4 – 301.4m:** Possible lapilli-tuff interbedded with shaley-siltstone. Lapilli-tuff has rounded to hexagonal 0.2-0.8cm quartz crystals and 2-5mm angular tabular chlorite altered material which are commonly aligned to bedding. From 301-301.4m the unit is brecciated with clasts (5-50mm) which have ragged edges and may be juvenile lava clasts.
- **301.4 – 307.65m:** Fine to medium grained, well sorted, quartz-lithic sandstone interbedded with minor shale.
- **307.65 – 341.8m:** Well bedded, finely laminated siltstone to shaley siltstone, occasionally brecciated from soft-sediment deformation. Small dolomite bed present from 332.15-332.4m.
- **341.8 – 359.6m:** Large possible fault zone marked by zone of intense brecciation and calcite veining. The chaotic, matrix supported, poorly sorted lithic breccia has clasts ranging from <0.5cm to >5cm and vary in angularity from occasionally angular to commonly rounded. Clasts are typically composed of sedimentary material (i.e. siltstone, shale, sandstone, quartz veins and possible dolomite). Matrix is quartz rich throughout. May represent a splay of the Argent Fault? Originally logged as a breccia/conglomerate.
- **359.6 – 373.6m:** Shaley siltstone, commonly brecciated from soft-sediment deformation.
- **373.6 – 397.35m:** Large possible fault zone marked by zone of intense brecciation and calcite veining. The chaotic, matrix supported, poorly sorted lithic breccia has clasts ranging from <0.5cm to >5cm and vary in angularity from occasionally angular to commonly rounded. Clasts are typically composed of sedimentary material (i.e. siltstone, shale, sandstone quartz veins and possible dolomite). Matrix is quartz rich throughout with significant pyrite present from 374.6-377.8m. Semi massive pyrite with lesser pyrrhotite is present from 377.8 – 380.45m and 383.45 – 388.6m. May represent the Argent Fault? Originally logged as a breccia/conglomerate.
- **397.35 – 409.9m:** Laminated siltstone to shaley siltstone.
- **409.9 – 424.0m:** Siltstone to shaley siltstone interbedded with lesser tuffaceous siltstone.
- **424.0 – 435.0m:** Laminated siltstone to shaley siltstone.
- **435.0 – 506.8m:** Laminated shaley siltstone, commonly brecciated from soft-sediment deformation. Narrow dolomite beds between 454.7 – 455.7m.
- **506.8 – 613.2m:** Shale to shaley siltstone, brecciated from slumping.

- **613.2 – 660.5m:** Shale to shaley siltstone which is commonly laminated and occasional brecciated from slumping interbedded with millimetre to metre wide beds of very well sorted, fine to medium grained (~1mm) quartz rich sandstone.
- **660.5 – 660.9m:** 40cm quartz breccia vein with 5cm band of massive pyrrhotite on upper and lower margins and about 20% pyrrhotite in the centre.
- **660.9 – 669.5m:** Shale to shaley siltstone, brecciated from slumping.
- **669.5 – 670.95m:** Massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite replacing shale to shaley siltstone.
- **670.95 – 864.65m:** Shale to shaley siltstone which is commonly brecciated from slumping, interbedded with very well sorted, fine to medium grained (~1mm) quartz rich sandstone which is typically found in 1-2cm wide beds.

The logging improved the stratigraphic understanding of the area but left some questions unanswered. Based on historical logging of S0495, hole S1728A was expected to intersect Dalcoath Member and Oonah Formation but only Dalcoath Member was logged. Hole S1729 broadly intersected the expected stratigraphic sequence but did vary significantly to the typical mine sequence which is seen at Renison. S1729 appears to lack the Red Rock Member and the interval logged as Renison Bell Member is uncharacteristically tuffaceous. Furthermore, the wide interval from 54.3 – 170.6m in S1729 which can be generalised as dolomites to dolomitic sediments, rarely interbedded with siliciclastic or volcanoclastic sediments and is atypical of the Renison Mine Sequence seen closer to the Renison Mine.

The green and red sediments recorded between 176.1 – 273.5m in S1729 may correlate with Morrison's (1982) Dalcoath Red and Green Siltstone but this would indicate that the logged observations of laminated tuffaceous siltstone to volcanoclastic sandstone is incorrect. Litho-geochemistry supports the correlation with Morrison's Red and Green Siltstone with  $V < 100\text{ppm}$ ,  $Sc < 15\text{ppm}$  and  $Ti < 0.4\%$  and indicates that the sedimentary source is different to the mafic volcanoclastics of the Crimson Creek Formation.

The stratigraphy and lithology of the main Renison Mine Sequence cannot be correlated between the two holes, however facies within the Dalcoath Member can be. The unit described as a lapilli tuff is one such marker horizon with its distinct componentry and sericite altered nature. It also has a distinct litho-geochemical signature with relatively elevated Ni ( $>175\text{ppm}$ ) and Cr ( $>150\text{ppm}$ ) but low Sc ( $<25\text{ppm}$ ) and V ( $<175\text{ppm}$ ). As mentioned below the units classified as "CCF" and "CCF? Low Sc" within the Dalcoath Member may also prove to be able to be usable as marker horizons as they can be correlated across S1728A and S1729. However, as these facies appear after the two large fault zones noted in both holes an alternate interpretation may be that there has been significant displacement of stratigraphy and that these units do not belong to the Dalcoath Member. Despite this, the current interpretation is that the Dalcoath Member was mislogged as the Oonah Formation in S0495, although it is equally likely that the opposite is true with S1729 being mislogged.

### 5.3. Litho-geochemical Classification

Multi-element assays were interpreted in ioGAS and Leapfrog using methods described by Halley (2019). The classification provided confidence in the logging. A plot of Ca vs. Mg was used to define a population of samples that are dolomite, calcite or talc rich (Figure 10). A plot of Fe vs. S with  $>5\%$  S and the stoichiometry of pyrrhotite we assigned to a group called "Su" which represents semi-massive sulphide.

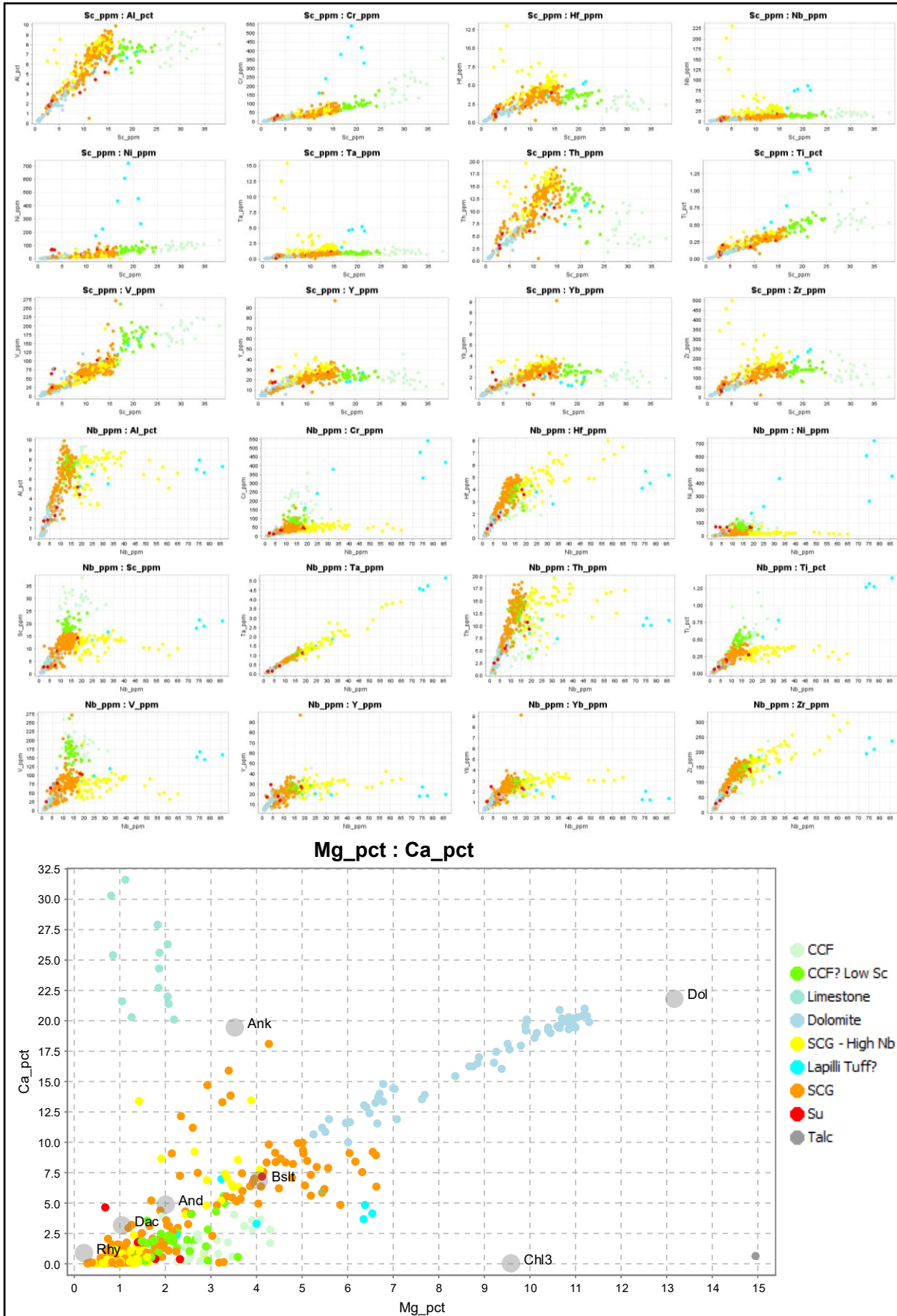


Figure 10. Plots of elements showing litho-geochemical classification with 9 distinct geochemical groups identified.

Plots with Ti, V etc vs. Sc, Nb (Figure 10) appear to effectively discriminate between units of the Crimson Creek Formation and the Success Creek Group. Samples with <0.5% Ti, <15ppm Sc and <125ppm V generally indicate the Success Creek Group within S1728A and S1729. The Success Creek Group was split into two main groups based on Nb-Ta-Zr levels. An additional group, “Lapilli Tuff?” was separated based on elevated Ni and Cr levels. The mafic trend defined by the samples classified as Crimson Creek Formation were split into two smaller groups based on a more “felsic” signature with decreased Sc, Ti and V relative to the main population. The “CCF” group corresponds well to the logged Crimson Creek Formation at the start of S1729. The remainder of the “CCF” group and “CCF? Low Sc” group are situated within the logged Dalcoath unit. These intervals indicate a change in the sedimentary source, compared to the majority of the Success Creek Group. Similar “mafic” sediments are seen at other locations within the Renison camp (e.g. in the footwall of the Argent Fault at Ringrose) and may prove to be a suitable marker horizon within the Dalcoath Member.

#### 5.4. Alteration and Mineralisation Summary

Alteration and mineralisation throughout the majority of S1728A and S1729 was generally weak silica ± sericite ± pyrite ± pyrrhotite alteration. There was a significant increase in alteration, veining and mineralisation associated with the large fault zones. There was also a notable change in sulphide species in S1729 changing from pyrite dominant from the start of the hole to 410m before changing to being pyrrhotite dominant to end of hole. The main mineralised zones with tin >0.5% were associated with narrow discrete zones of massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite or quartz breccia veining ± pyrrhotite. Based on the logged minerals and magnetic susceptibility readings it appears that the cause of the magnetic anomaly remains unexplained. A generalised summary of the alteration and mineralisation for the two holes is detailed below. More detail is provided in Appendix 1: Graphic Logs at the end of this document as well as in the complete geological logs and core photos provided in the digital appendices (Table 1).

##### S1728A

- **0 – 44.5m:** Intensely to highly weathered.
- **44.5 – 122.0m:** Minimal alteration.
- **122.0 – 135.7m:** Moderate bleaching around fault.
- **135.7 – 256.0m:** Minimal alteration with blebby to disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralisation commonly aligned with bedding planes.
- **256.0 – 261.5m:** Late-stage carbonate veining, brecciating surrounding rock. Moderately silicified.
- **261.5 – 270.8m:** Increase in carbonaceous material surrounding fault.
- **270.8 – 317.0m:** Minimal alteration with blebby to disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralisation commonly aligned with bedding planes.
- **317.0 – 324.9m:** Strong pervasive sericite alteration within lapilli tuff beds.
- **324.9 – 382.0m:** Minimal alteration and pyrite mineralisation.
- **382.0 – 391.4m:** Moderate pervasive silica-sericite alteration.
- **391.4 – 409.0m:** Patchy bands of weak sericite alteration.
- **409.0 – 431.5m:** Increase in calcite ± quartz veining towards fault.
- **431.5 – 446.9m:** Significant (10-20%) calcite ± quartz veining
- **446.9 – 454.6m:** Moderate pervasive siderite alteration. Fine-grained pyrite ± pyrrhotite alteration in matrix of fault breccia with significant (10-20%) calcite ± quartz veining.

- **454.6 – 476.6m:** Patchy bands of weak sericite alteration with calcite ± quartz veining and rare large blebs of pyrite.
- **476.6 – 508.4m:** Moderate pervasive siderite alteration. Fine-grained pyrite ± pyrrhotite alteration in matrix of fault breccia with significant (10-20%) calcite ± quartz veining.
- **508.4 – 630.9m:** Patchy bands of weak sericite alteration with calcite ± quartz veining and disseminated to blebby pyrite.
- **630.9 – 642.3m:** Moderate silica-sericite alteration with rare 10cm bands of semi-massive pyrrhotite.

### **S1729**

- **0 – 54.3m:** Weak pervasive carbonate ± chlorite alteration
- **54.3 – 59.55m:** Strong pervasive silica alteration with 5-10% quartz veins.
- **59.55 – 77.5m:** Weak pervasive primary carbonate or alteration.
- **77.5 – 97.1m:** Strong pervasive silica alteration with 5-10% quartz veins.
- **97.1 – 132.85m:** Weak pervasive primary carbonate or alteration.
- **132.85 – 142.3m:** Weak pervasive silica-sericite alteration.
- **142.3 – 156.25m:** Strong pervasive silica alteration with 2-5% quartz veins.
- **156.25 – 170.6m:** Weak pervasive primary carbonate or alteration.
- **170.6 – 176.1m:** Minimal alteration with blebby to disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite commonly aligned with bedding planes.
- **176.1 – 273.5m:** Moderate pervasive sericite alteration with patchy moderate pervasive haematitic alteration.
- **273.5 – 297.4m:** Weak silica alteration with minor blebby pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralisation.
- **297.4 – 301.4m:** Strong pervasive sericite alteration within lapilli tuff beds.
- **301.4 – 341.8m:** Weak silica alteration with minor blebby pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralisation.
- **341.8 – 359.6m:** Fault zone with strong pervasive silica and moderate pervasive carbonate alteration with blebby pyrite and pyrrhotite and 2-5% stockwork quartz ± calcite veins.
- **359.6 – 373.6m:** Moderately pervasive silica-sericite alteration with blebby pyrite and pyrrhotite and 2-5% stockwork quartz ± calcite veins.
- **373.6 – 390.9m:** Fault zone with intense pervasive silica and strong pervasive carbonate. Significant fine-grained pyrite ± pyrrhotite alteration in matrix of fault breccia with significant (10-20%) quartz ± calcite veining.
- **390.9 – 397.35m:** Two zones of semi-massive to massive pyrite ± pyrrhotite with moderately silicified siltstone between 392 – 395m.
- **397.35 – 409.9m:** Moderate pervasive silica alteration with large (1-2cm) blebs of yellow pyrite.
- **409.9 – 424.0m:** Moderate pervasive sericite alteration.
- **424.0 – 537.3m:** Weak patchy silica-sericite alteration with minor blebby pyrrhotite.
- **537.3 – 538.4m:** Quartz-actinolite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite breccia vein.
- **538.4 – 655.9m:** Weak patchy silica alteration with moderate blebby pyrrhotite.
- **655.9 – 660.5m:** Moderate to strong pervasive silica alteration with 10-20% quartz veins and moderate blebby pyrrhotite.
- **660.5 – 660.9m:** 40cm quartz breccia vein with 5cm band of massive pyrrhotite on upper and lower margins and about 20% pyrrhotite in the centre.
- **660.9 – 664.4m:** Strong pervasive silica alteration with 10-20% quartz veins and moderate blebby pyrrhotite.

- **664.4 – 669.5m:** Weak patchy silica alteration with moderate blebby pyrrhotite.
- **669.5 – 670.95m:** Massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite.
- **670.95 – 678.0m:** Weak patchy silica alteration with moderate veined pyrrhotite.
- **678.0 – 864.65m:** Weak patchy silica alteration with blebby to disseminated pyrrhotite with minor stringers and veining. Weak carbonate-tremolite alteration occasionally present in some shaley beds.

### 5.5. Pathfinders

Select pathfinder elements are displayed downhole for S1728A and S1729 in Figure 11. There is an association of arsenic, indium, antimony, lead and zinc with the tin mineralisation >0.5%. Broadly speaking there is elevated antimony, lead and zinc within the hanging wall of the large fault but otherwise little coherent pathfinder zonation is noted. Discrete zones of elevated lead and zinc are noted throughout the holes, especially in S1728A. Max lead and zinc levels are unknown as they were greater than the upper detection limit of the ME-MS61r method (>1%).

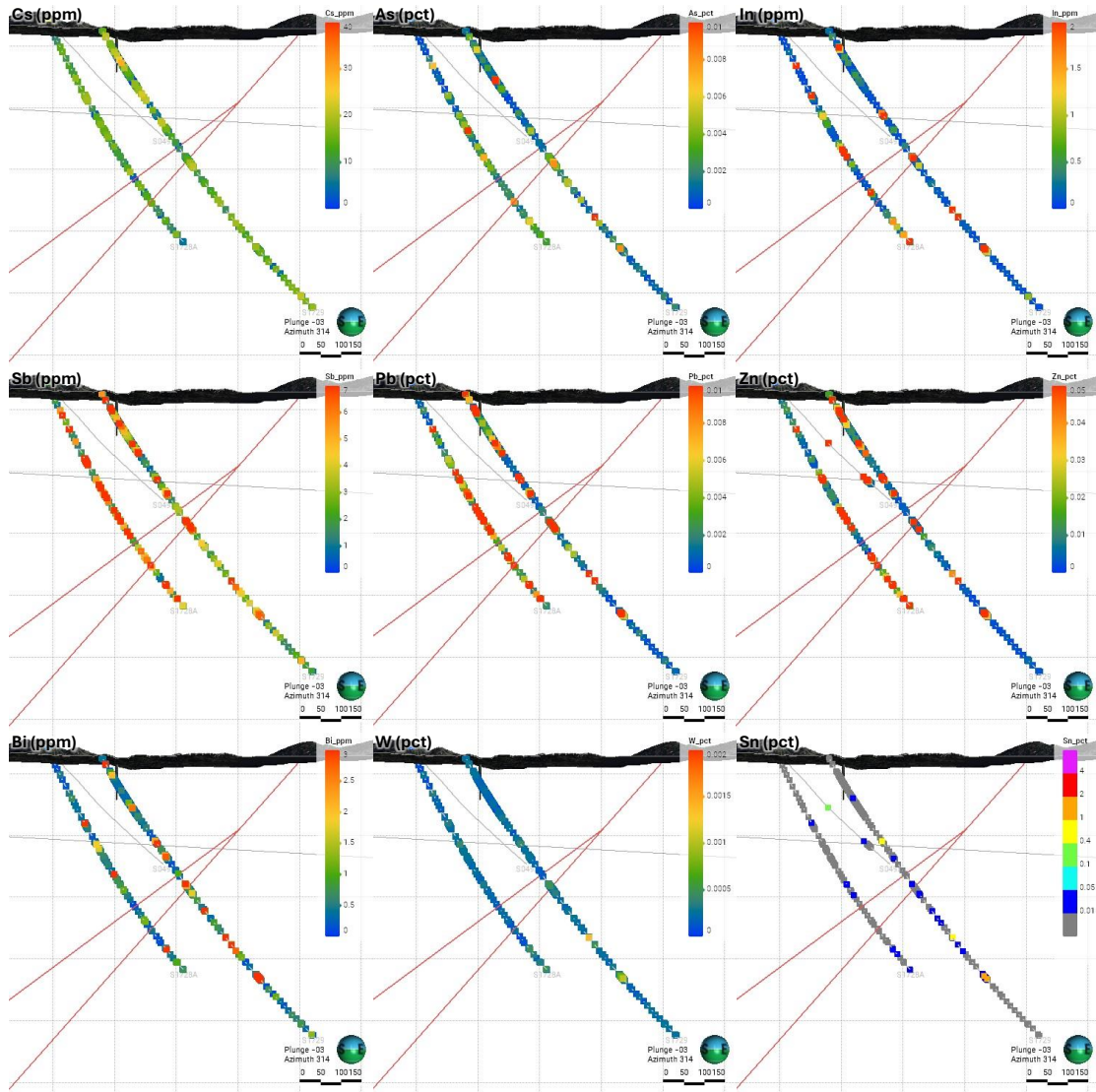


Figure 11. Maximum intensity projection of key pathfinder elements plotted downhole of S0495, S1728A and S1729. The modelled position of the hanging wall and footwall of the large fault breccia (possible Argent Fault) is shown for reference.

## 5.6. Structural Summary

Marker horizons in the hanging wall of the large fault breccia (e.g. lapilli tuff) can be correlated across drillholes and indicates that bedding is moderately dipping to the southeast. Structural readings taken confirm this observation (Figure 12). Younging direction of sediments in this region is uphole. The bedding data within the footwall of the large breccia fault indicates that bedding is steeply dipping towards the southeast. There are no clear marker horizons within the footwall to corroborate these data but the litho-geochemical data can be interpreted to confirm this observation. Vein data (Figure 13) is moderately dipping to the southeast in the hanging wall of the fault and steeply dipping to the southeast in the footwall, broadly similar to the bedding orientations. Limited other structural data was collected but observations are too variable to draw meaningful conclusions from. Additional work is required to confirm that the large faults, are indeed faults and if so, are the Argent Fault zone.

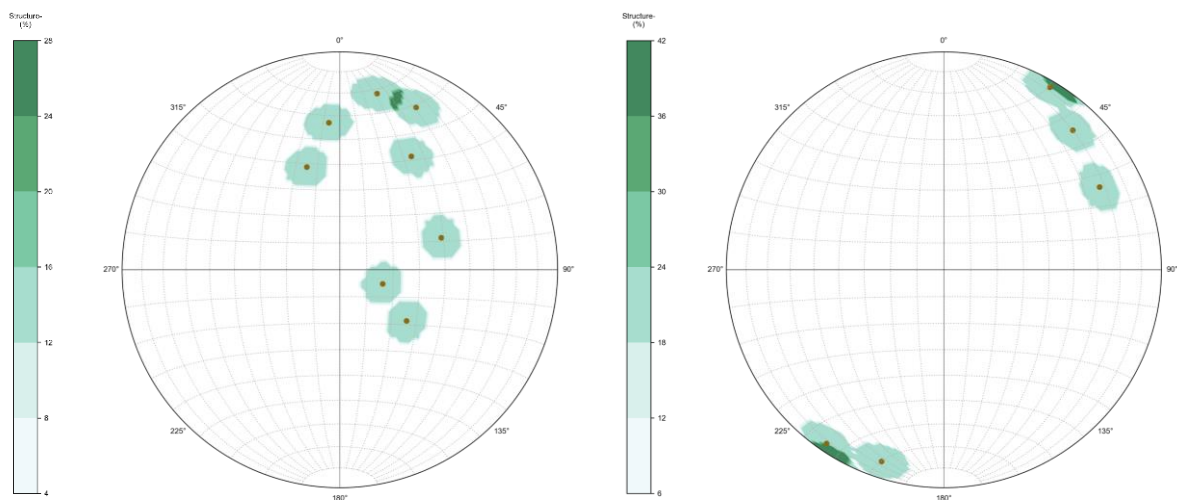


Figure 12. Stereonets showing the poles to bedding planes for measurements taken in the hanging wall (left) and footwall (right) of the large fault breccia seen in S1728A and S1729.

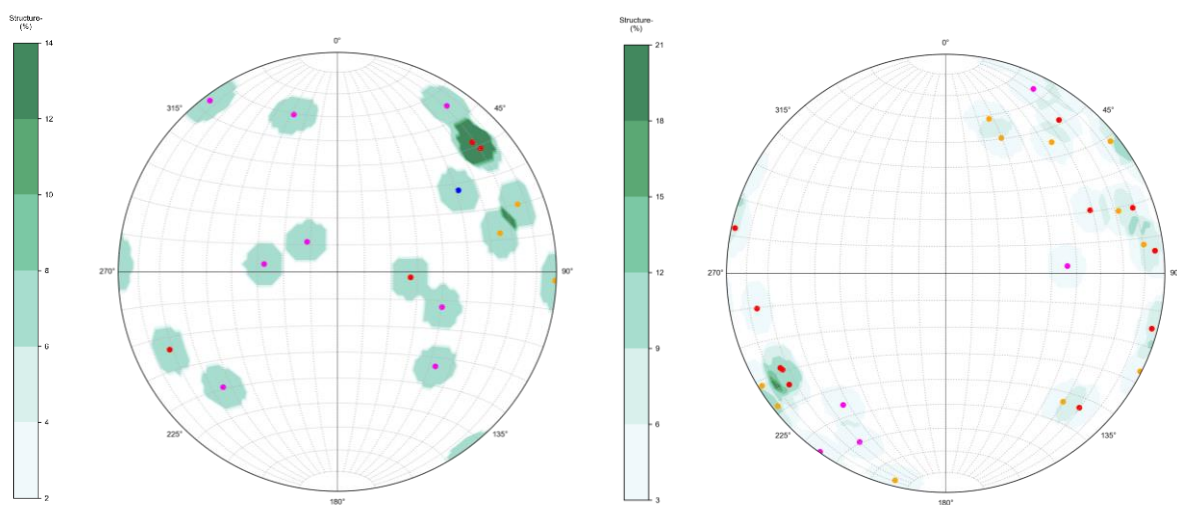


Figure 13. Stereonets showing the poles to vein planes for measurements taken in the hanging wall (left) and footwall (right) of the large fault breccia seen in S1728A and S1729. Orange points indicate quartz veins, red indicate sulphide veins, blue indicate carbonate veins and magenta indicate unclassified veins.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

Two holes were drilled at Argent Dam to test coincident magnetic, IP, Heli-EM and soil anomalies adjacent to historic workings where known prospective structures and stratigraphy are mapped. Hole S1728A, planned to a depth of 550m, was extended to 642.3m. Likewise hole S1729 was planned to a depth of 700m and extended to 864.65m. S1728A is interpreted to have remained in Dalcoath Member for its entirety, whereas S1729 intersected a reduced section of the Renison Mine Sequence.

There is uncertainty in the logged stratigraphy given the almost contiguous nature of the #1, #2 and #3 dolomites and absence of the Red Rock Member and uncharacteristic Renison Bell Member seen in S1729. There is also uncertainty at the end of the holes as to whether the stratigraphy is Dalcoath Member, as logged in S1728A and S1729, or the Oonah Formation, as logged in S0495. The two interpreted large faults seen in both holes are possibly the Argent Fault zone, which appears to be unmineralised in these holes. A proposed exploration target based on this drilling, is to test for the wide interval of dolomites proximal to the Argent Fault. This should only be completed after all recommendations below are completed.

Hole S1729 intersected four notable mineralised zones with the most significant being 1.5m at 1.22% tin from 660.5m associated with massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite within the Dalcoath Member. S1728A had no significant intercepts but did have discrete zones of elevated (0.1-1%) lead and zinc. Downhole electromagnetic surveys will be completed on the two holes to provide additional context to the potential scale of the mineralised zones and inform future exploration programs within the region.

## **7. FUTURE WORK**

Future work at Argent Dam will involve:

- Conduct a downhole electromagnetic survey on holes S1728A and S1729 with the aim of defining the extent of mineralisation seen in S1729 and to define additional off-hole conductors.
- Thin sections are recommended on the interpreted lapilli-tuff units, large fault zones and the Dalcoath Member at the end of the holes to confirm whether the current interpretations are correct.
- Review Argent Fault model to confirm whether it was intercepted in the holes. Assuming the interpreted large fault zones are shown to be the Argent Fault, additional sampling is recommended.
- Review the logging data and magnetic susceptibility readings with a geophysicist to confirm the interpretation that the magnetic anomalies remain unexplained.
- Rehabilitation of drill sites once all activities are completed.

## **8. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

Two, 15m x 15m sized drill pads with 2m x 2m sumps were recleared/constructed. Vegetation was cleared from the Argent Road to the drill sites to provide access. Drill pads were likewise located on previously cleared historic tracks and historic drill pads. All clearing was completed in accordance with MRT approval conditions.

Rehabilitation of the sites has not yet taken place as the holes will be surveyed with DHEM. When the areas disturbed by these exploration works are no longer required, rehabilitation will be completed to meet the standards outlined in the Mineral Exploration Code of Practice. In the interim, the tracks are chained off to prevent public access and the holes are temporarily capped.

## 9. EXPENDITURE

The total amount expended on direct drilling costs was \$321,329.35 (excluding GST) with costs broken down in Table 6. Drilling invoices and electronic plod data has been provided to MRT.

Table 6. Direct drilling costs per hole

<b>Drillhole</b>	<b>Expenditure - Direct Drilling (excl. GST)</b>
S1728A	\$141,557.48
S1729	\$179,771.87
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$321,329.35</b>

## 10. REFERENCES

Halley, S, 2019, *Renison Bell: Rock Compositions, Alteration Mineralogy and Pathfinder element patterns derived from 4 acid ICP\_MS assays*, Mineral Mapping presentation, unpubl.

Morrison, G. W., 1982, *Stratigraphy and Sedimentology of the Renison Mine Sequence*, Mine Report, unpubl.



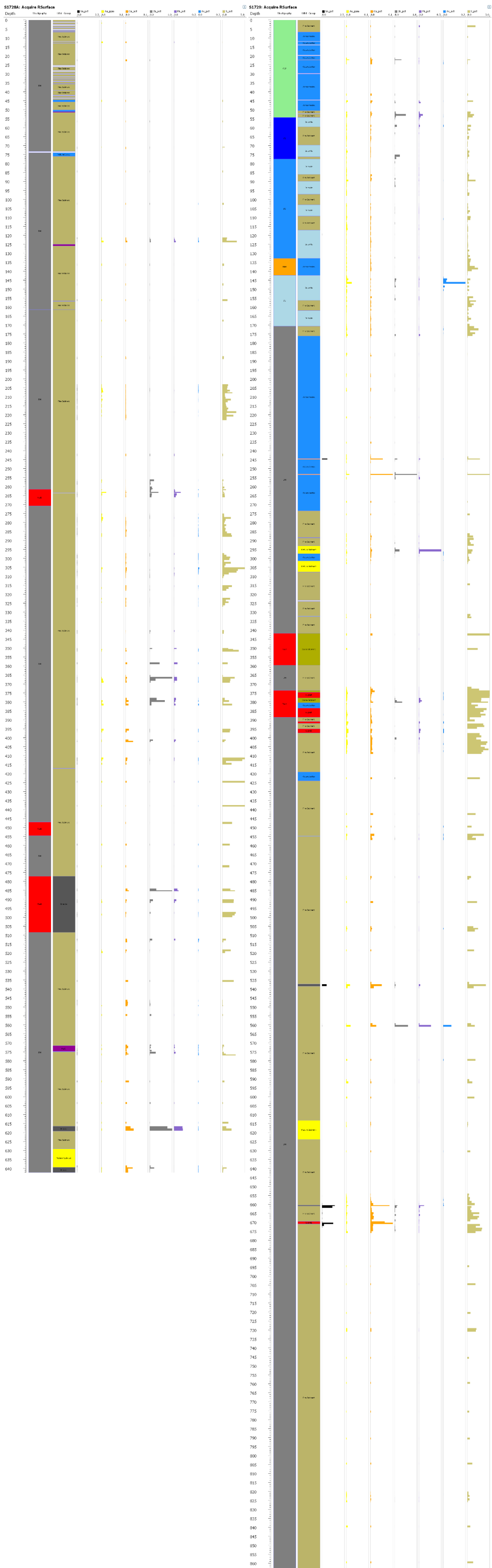


Figure 15. Graphic log for holes S1728A and S1729 showing summarised stratigraphy, primary lithology and assay results for tin, gold, copper, zinc, lead, arsenic and sulphur.