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COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LTD

Progress Report

on

E.L. 2/70

Mackintosh River

Tasmania

Que River Prospect

by

CEPL Staff

3rd December 1974

SUMMARY:

During the last six months, activity has been concentrated on the Que River Prospect.

The continuing programme was designed to drill test geochemical anomalies having anomalous geophysical responses, and to improve definition of ore lenses by continued drilling. Surface exploration over an expanding grid is testing along and across strike, by soil geochemistry and I.P.

Two significant lenses of base metal mineralisation have been identified, within altered and to immediate pyroclastics.

Three untested lead/zinc/copper soil anomalies are known, one open ended at present.

Polished section examination of ore material suggests that grinding to 0.02mm would achieve virtual complete liberation of sulphides.

INTRODUCTION:

A. Location

E.L. 2/70 is defined in two parts, the western being to the east of the Murchison Highway, the eastern to the immediate north of Cradle Mountain - Lake St Clair National Park. The Que River Prospect is situated 3km east of the Murchison Highway and immediately south of the Que River, (Plate DT32).

B. Exploration History

1971/2: Paringa stream sediment survey, activity concentrated in the eastern part of the licence.
1972(Feb): Airborne e.m. programme by McPhar for Paringa on CEPL initiative.
1972/3: Ground reconnaissance VHEM by CEPL.
1973/4: Detailed ground programmes throughout E.L. 2/70 as reported previously.

Interest in Anomaly 8 (Que River) promoted by stream sediment anomalies located by Paringa and Comstaff and by presence of old workings 1km to the north of the EM conductor. There are no old workings in the vicinity of the ore lenses.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING:

Two major base metal deposits, Mt Lyell and Rosebery, plus other lesser deposits occur in the Mt Read Volcanic Belt. This suite of andesites, dacites and rhyolites occupies the eastern margin of the Dundas Trough which extends from Deloraine 200km west and south to Elliot Bay. The western side of the trough is characterised by Proterozoic to L.Cambrian unfossiliferous sediments and M-U Cambrian fossiliferous sediments.

In the Mt Charter - Que River area, a broad sequence of andesitic volcanics is overlain by fossiliferous black shales, (Que River Beds), (Plate QR35).

WORK DONE 1973/4 PROGRAMME

A. Survey

2600 metres baseline, 15850m crosslines all surveyed by stadia, with all stations now located with respect to

State Grid and Datum. A precise level traverse has been carried along the access road from HEC stations on the Murchison Highway.

B. Roads

Approximately 3km of rock formation (with a timber bridge) are complete.

C. Geochemistry

a) Soils. 2269 A and C horizon soil samples were analysed for copper, lead, zinc and including 1559 also for iron.

b) Streams. 36 sediment samples were analysed for copper, lead, zinc. Water samples were analysed for mercury, selenium, cadmium, zinc, copper, lead and sulphate.

Soil sampling is in progress.

D. Geophysics

a) Induced Polarisation. 2500m at 25m and 50m spreads.

b) Self Potential. 8000m.

c) Ground Magnetics (GP70 proton-precession magnetometer) approx. 17000m at 25m station intervals.

d) VHEM. 3500m HEM, 8000mVEM.

e) Misé-a-la-masse. Electrodes in QR1, 2, 7.

E. Drilling (Holes QR1 to QR10)

2398m diamond coring in NQ and BQ sizes is complete. Drilling continues. Primary assaying by ACS Laboratories, Adelaide (registered NATA) uses AAS to scan copper, lead, zinc and to define silver, gold, then XRF to check copper, lead, zinc. Iron is analysed by titration. High gold is checked by fire assay. Check assaying by Supervise - Sheen (Sydney)(registered NATA) uses iodometric titration for copper, gravimetry for lead and titration for zinc.

443 samples have been assayed from holes QR1 to QR10 with sample intervals in the range 0.25m to 1.25m.

F. Metallurgy

Preliminary polished section studies and ore type identification have been conducted by CEPL and Amdel staff.

G. Geology

Grid mapping is part complete. Regional traversing is in progress.

RESULTS

A. Geochemistry (Plates QR31A-C, QR32A-C, QR33A-C, QR34B 1:1000; Plates QR25A-E, QR29A-E, QR30A-E 1:2500; Plate QR36 1:10,000)

Soil sampling was conducted at 10 metre intervals on lines 50m or 100m apart.

Six major lead "C" horizon soil anomalies are defined or indicated with values in excess of 1000ppm and attaining 5000ppm. Associated copper, zinc and (where analysed) iron anomalies occur. Three of these anomalies have been

tested by diamond drilling. All are related to base metal sulphides, two of ore grades and widths. Detailed correlation of anomalies and mineralisation are considered to be complicated by dispersion related to sulphides mobilised into faults and to groundwater movement. The subcrop of the eastern ore lens as extrapolated from drilling does not correlate with the lead geochemical anomaly on 7400N defined by 10m sampling (but with the EM conductor axis)(Plate QR31B). Detailed 1 metre spaced sampling along 7400N however demonstrated the presence of a narrow anomaly at the subcrop position, 5280E (Plates QR48 and QR49). One metre spaced sampling is not a reasonable exploratory method. 10m sampling is viable but the data achieved may not be regarded as always definitive of ore location.

'A' horizon samples are restricted in coverage; where data are available, lower order, broader, anomalies occur.

Stream sediments show a dispersion train with lead peaking nearest the metal source; copper and zinc peak 300 to 700 metres downstream of the source, (Plates QR6, QR7, also Plate QR36). Best individual values are 70ppm copper, 700ppm lead, 440ppm zinc. Several size fractions were analysed. The anomalous reponses are clear in all sizes, (from minus 40 to minus 200 mesh).

Water samples were collected without acidifying and were immediately despatched for analysis by Amdel. Highest values are listed: 52ppb copper, 30ppb lead, 54ppb zinc, 14ppb cadmium, 0.05ppb mercury, 2ppb selenium, 5ppm sulphates. pH values were in the range 4.65 to 7.35 increasing downstream.

Plates QR9 and QR10 recording soil profile sampling data show a general tendency for deeper samples to be higher in value for copper, lead, zinc and iron.

Pitting was on the basis of soil anomalies and as indicated above, these (in part) are not coincident with the subcrop of the mineralisation as inferred from EM data or geological projection. Pitting of the ore lenses is hence yet to be undertaken.

B. Geophysics

For background and future reference purposes, comments on the airborne programme are included prior to descriptions of surface activity.

a) Airborne Survey

The two portions of E.L. 2/70 (totalling 160 sq. miles) were flown with a 1/5 mile line separation, by McPhar Geophysics Pty Ltd, using the magnetic and electromagnetic methods. The total magnetic field was measured by a Barringer proton-precession magnetometer with a noise envelope of 5 gammas. The electromagnetic unit was a McPhar H400, two frequency (340 hz and 1070 hz) quadrature system utilising large transmitter (horizontal dipole) to receiver (vertical dipole) separation of approximately 400 feet.

The data are recorded as shown in figure 1, with two channels of EM data (upper trace is high frequency response, lower trace is low frequency response), two channels of magnetic data (coarse setting of 1000 gammas full scale deflection, fine setting of 100 gammas full scale deflection) and one channel of altimeter data.

(The example in figure 1 illustrates the responses obtained over a flat sheet of Tertiary basalt. The magnetic

response is typically, (southern hemisphere) magnetic high over northern edge and magnetic low over the southern edge. The electromagnetic data show a strong response with both frequencies (ratio of 0.4) and sharp edges which are coincident with the magnetic anomalies mentioned above).

A lag of up to two fiducials in the EM response is to be expected due to the "bird" trailing the magnetic sensor by 200 feet.

Standard interpretation procedure is to assess anomaly patterns by shape, amplitude of the low frequency response and the ratio of low to high frequency response. A chart for quantitative analysis of conductivity-thickness and source depth parameters for the McPhar H400 system is shown in figure 2, together with evaluation of data recorded over the Whistle mine (Canada)(figure 3). These data are illustrated for comparison with the Mackintosh data.

The airborne EM data for anomaly number 8 are illustrated in figure 4 together with data for flanking lines. It is readily observed that the (number 8) anomaly on line 43A, is not recorded on flanking lines, possibly due to flight line divergence in this vicinity, and poor line recovery.

Quantitative analysis of the anomaly at fiducial 1622 on line 43A indicates a conductivity-thickness parameter of 2.3 mhos, not allowing for the effects of finite length and depth extent.

b) Ground Magnetics (Plate QR43C)

Using a McPhar GP70 proton-precession magnetometer, readings have been taken at 25m intervals on all cut lines between 7000N and 7600N.

The variations are considered to represent rock type changes with most relief present in an area of andesitic agglomerate to the south east of 5300E 7200N. Drilling data suggest that the positive anomaly on 7500N is due to magnetite dust in an intermediate to basic volcanic.

Subtle magnetic anomalies are considered of value in defining the stratigraphy.

The Plate QR43 is of raw data. The survey has been repeated to permit appropriate correction for diurnal variation but data are not yet plotted.

c) Surface VHEM (Plates QR37, QR38, QR39)

i) Qualitative Assessment

The horizontal loop electromagnetic (HEM) traverses with a McPhar VHEM unit (600/2400 Hz) at 300 feet separation (Plate QR37) showed the presence of a definite conductor from lines 7250N to 7500N, with strongest response on lines 7450N and 7400N in the vicinity of 5250N and 5300E. The HEM responses detected on lines 7250N and 7350N were indicative of a poor conductor.

As priority required that the HEM equipment be used in other areas, a contract geophysical crew, with long range VEM equipment (McPhar SS15 unit), was employed to accurately locate the conductor axis. The grid was surveyed from two transmitter locations 7150N, 5271E and 7400N, 5275E (Plate QR38) using the set-up method, thus covering the area of interest within the most effective range of the equipment. For ease of presentation these

data have been transformed by the procedure of Fraser (1969) and plotted in contour form in Plate QR39. (This procedure results in anomaly axes being located along contour highs, instead of at crossover points).

The VEM data show the presence of a conductor between lines 7250N and 7500N in close proximity to the baseline, i.e. 5300E. The presence of a weak second conductor is readily observed at 5250E on lines 7350N and 7300N. The main conductor can be classified "strong" from 7350N to 7450N whilst the western flanking conductor can be classified as "poor". The close proximity of this second "poor" conductor probably explains the only "Fair" overall HEM response on line 7350N. The two conductors are observed to merge on line 7400N.

Drilling on line 7300N revealed the presence of two massive pyrite lenses correlatable with the EM conductor axes.

ii) Quantitative Assessment

The HEM data have been analyses to determine conductivity-thickness (σ s) parameters and source depths for classification purposes. (These parameters are only approximate, as readings were taken every 50 metres along traverses).

Table 1 lists the results of this analysis, plus classification of the conductivity-thickness parameters according to the system listed by Hamilton of Cominco Ltd in 1973. Each anomaly gave an apparent depth to source value of less than 10 metres, i.e. 0.1 times the coil separation, the limit of resolution for the technique. The interpretation curves used in this analysis were those computed for a vertically dipping source, which was assumed appropriate from geological and magnetic considerations as the dip cannot be estimated from the HEM profiles. Ambiguities in the HEM curve shapes are probably due to the multiple sources indicated on several lines by the VEM data. These assumptions are not expected to be a source of major error.

d) Misé-a-la-masse (Plates QR40, QR41)

As intersections of conductive mineralisation were anticipated in the drilling programme, provisions were made to survey the prospect with the misé-a-la-masse technique. The aim of this work was to ascertain the strike length of the eastern mineralisation and its electrical continuity. Later, the technique was used to determine the electrical parameter of the western mineralisation and its continuity if conductive.

An electrode was placed at 118m in DH QR1 adjacent to the massive mineralisation. The surface potential pattern, due to energising this electrode, indicated electrical continuity from 7200N to 7550N. However, strong potential gradients from the infinite current electrode produced curve asymmetry which prevented detailed analysis.

The surface current electrode was moved farther away (to 7500N, 4300E, which is 100m west of the baseline) to lessen its influence within the survey area. The potential measurements due to the electrode in QR1 were repeated when electrodes were also available in QR2 and QR7. The latter electrodes were planned to energise the western mineralisation; however, QR2 was cased to considerable depth and because the casing could not be removed, contact with the mineralisation was attempted through the casing. Also QR7 exhibited considerable caving due

to faulting, and the electrode was unintentionally left in this fault zone.

The surface potentials due to energising these electrodes are displayed in contour format in plates QR40, 41. As can readily be seen by the gradients in the western portion of the survey area, the effects of the infinite current electrode were not entirely removed.

The potential pattern due to the current electrode in QR1 indicates a response from the eastern mineralisation that mirrors the response measured by the EM and S.P. techniques. Good continuity is indicated from 7350N to 7550N with weaker continuity to 7200N. This is supported by drilling results, though the mineralisation is variable along strike.

The potential patterns due to the current source in QR7 and QR2 show a distinctly different response to that above. In each case a sharp anomaly, up to 60 millivolts is observed over the electrode, but superimposed on a broader response, of 80mv to 100mv, which is centred to the east of the electrode. Qualitative interpretation suggests that the broad anomaly is the response of the sericitised rock unit which contains disseminated pyrite mineralisation, as indicated in QR1. This rock unit is thus inferred to be a weak conductor which is being energised by the electrodes in QR2 and QR7. Its effect is probably not observed in the earlier case due to the dominant influence of the eastern mineralisation.

The sharp anomaly centred on QR2 and QR7 electrodes would be the potential pattern generated by a point source, with pattern asymmetry (ellipses rather than circular contours) due to a lower conductivity across strike than along strike. These sharp anomalies indicate that the fault zone and western mineralisation are either poor conductors or of limited strike length.

Data are not commented upon quantitatively in this report, as analysis is not yet complete.

e) Induced Polarisation

The geophysical techniques described above, successfully defined a massive sulphide body. Drilling, however, revealed the presence of an ore lens which had responded only to geochemistry.

Orientation IP and SP surveys were thus designed to examine this ore lens, which at the time was represented by only one intersection, (Hole QR2).

The IP survey comprised 5 lines 50 metres apart (7300N to 7500N inclusive) surveyed with 25 metre dipoles (n = 1 to 6) and three lines (7300N, 7400N and 7500N) with 50 metre dipoles. It was designed to resolve the responses of the two massive mineralised zones, i.e. whether or not the western zone could be detected. Line 7400N was surveyed with Cominco IP equipment, to establish the above criteria, and later a contract crew was employed to complete the orientation survey.

The western mineralisation was detected on all lines; indeed, its frequency effect anomalies were generally stronger than those recorded over the eastern mineralisation. As anticipated, the resistivity anomaly pattern of the eastern zone was extremely strong, first separation resistivity values equal to or less than 3 ohm m., with pattern asymmetry due to either dip or terrain.

Subsequent drilling demonstrated the presence of ore grade mineralisation on lines 7300N and 7500N only relatively poorly represented by geochemical anomalies.

f) Self Potential (Plate QR42C)

The S.P. data were obtained from 5050E to 5450E on lines 7000N to 7600N inclusive.

The contoured plan of the S.P. data, Plate QR42C, illustrates that this technique also strongly reflects the eastern mineralised zone, with anomalies in excess of -300 millivolts. The zone of strong response, i.e. anomalies in excess of -60mv, correlates with the zone of anomalous EM response, especially the Fraser transformed VEM data.

The strongly anomalous S.P. zone is superimposed on a broader (up to 250m wide) S.P. anomaly which trends grid 030° from 7200N to at least 7550N. This broad S.P. low probably reflects the pyritic rock unit encountered in drilling. The oxidising pyrite and possible overall low resistivity of this unit could explain this -40 to -50 millivolt anomalous zone.

The anomalous S.P. zone is flanked on the southeast by an area of positive (+24 to +36mv) S.P. response which correlates with a zone of magnetic disturbance and probably indicates a different geological rock type. Similar magnetic and S.P. correlation occurs to the northwest of the broad S.P. low mentioned above, and should indicate another rock type change.

Other local S.P. anomalies of low amplitude are observed within the survey area, but their significance has not been established. The lack of a significant response over the western mineralisation does not allow this technique to be a definitive aid to exploration, but it should be of assistance in geological mapping.

C. Drilling (Plate QR1)

Reference is made to Table II, showing summary assay results (detailed data are also appended) and to Plates QR46/72, 73, 74, 75; QR27, QR28 (1:2500 Summary Cross Sections, Long Projections). It is emphasized that intersections quoted represent preliminary assessment only, of ore and sub-ore.

Two subvertical lenses have been identified subparallel and approximately 100m apart, striking 010° magnetic. The eastern lens has apparently been encompassed by drilling. The western lens is open in strike and (partly) in depth. Several other minor intersections and zones of disseminated and stringer mineralisation occur between these lenses and to the east of the eastern lens.

D. Detailed Geology

Rock Types

Mapping and logging of core indicates an east to west sequence (about 150m true thickness) as follows, dipping vertically to 85°E striking approximately 030°m:

a) andesitic(?) lithic tuffs, crystal tuffs

b) vitric tuffs, pumice tuffs, autobreccias, - with stringer pyrite-chalcopyrite or pyrite-sphalerite mineralisation

c) eastern ore lens - pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite

d) lithic tuffs, tuff agglomerates, with minor pyrite lenses, and one 'major' lens on 7300N, (causing the weaker VEM anomaly)

e) vesicular lavas, tuff-lavas, pumice tuffs and tuff-agglomerates

f) western ore lens - massive sphalerite-galena pyrite, matrix contains sericite and graphite(?)

g) pumice tuff, agglomerate

h) andesitic tuffs, lavas(?), agglomerates

i) andesitic feldspar crystal tuffs.

Alteration

Sericite is abundant throughout units (b) to (e) and (g) above. Chlorite is patchily developed with short irregular massive sections most common in (d). The andesitic suite (h) is heavily carbonated, forming a dense fine grained unit. Units (d) and (e) also show strong carbonation. Rock colour is dominantly grey in the pumice tuffs (g), tuffs and lavas (e), and part of the lithic tuffs (d), before becoming yellow to yellow green, part (d), and (b).

The original composition of the volcanics is not definable, but except as specified above, is interpreted to have been dacitic to rhyodacitic.

Structure

Dips as defined by the ore lenses are subvertical. Correlation from hole to hole is difficult in the volcanics due to the probable wedge like deposition of the coarse pyroclastics and the masking of original characteristics by alteration.

Several major faults occur and are currently interpreted to dip steeply eastwards, with a strike of approximately 030^{o} magnetic. The ore lenses strike 010^{o} magnetic. The effect of faulting on the continuity of mineralisation is not yet known.

Mineralisation

The two main ore lenses are macroscopically distinguishable in general.

East Lens:

i) relatively coarsely crystalline pyrite-galena-sphalerite -chalcopyrite (individual crystals commonly distinguishable by eye). Crudely banded with slump(?) structures, recrystallised and locally remobilised. Sulphide content is 50% plus, circa 10% copper-lead-zinc combined.

ii) massive (90%) pyrite (plus pyrrhotite?) with splashes up to 5mm of chalcopyrite.

West Lens:

i) finely (< 1mm to 2cms) bedded fine grained sphalerite -galena-pyrite-(chalcopyrite) with variable graphite(?). Galena crystal faces barely distinguishable by eye. Sphalerite and pyrite are typically cryptocrystalline. The former is normally orange brown in colour but some is

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yellow.

ii) Sulphide content of this lens is 70% plus, containing up to 40% combined lead-zinc.

Assay results are appended.

Metallurgy

The most significant statement made by Amdel is: "Most of the coarser grained sulphide would be liberated at 0.1mm (150 mesh) and much of the finer grained sulphide at 0.05mm (300mesh). The sulphides would be virtually completely liberated at 0.02mm except for minute inclusions of chalcopyrite in sphalerite and some fine grained intergrowths of galena and pyrite".

Iron analyses of sphalerite show values below 2% iron. Silver is largely associated with the galena, whilst free gold has been observed in polished section.

FINANCE

Expenditure for the six months subsequent to the last progress report.

Geology	14,926
Survey	10,345
Geophysics	13,074
Geochemistry	9,593
Drilling	136,802
Road Works	31,799
Metallurgy	2,601
Legal	2,247
Total	$221,387

CONCLUSIONS

Two significant ore lenses have been identified by drilling and other untested targets are known. The attractive west lens (lead-zinc-silver) is open at both ends and (partly) in depth.

Soil geochemistry has successfully located base metal mineralisation, but geophysical techniques, particularly I.P., are essential to accurate definition of drill targets.

No serious metallurgical problems have yet been foreshadowed.

The prospective ground is untested to the north and interpreted faults may be responsible for westward displacement of the southern strike extensions.

The mineralisation occurs within a dominantly andesitic suite, with local acid pyroclastics. Only very minor clastic sediment (or reworked tuff) has been noted. Coarse pyroclastics are common. This setting is in contrast with the Rosebery situation where the ore is hosted by shales.

ATTACHMENTS

Figure 1 - Airborne Geophysics Data Profiles - Mackintosh Licence.
2 - Chart for Quantitative Analysis of H400 System EM Data.

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Figure 3 - H400 EM Data. Whistle Mine.

4 - Airborne Geophysics - Data Profiles - Que River Prospect.

Plate DT32 N/A 1:50,000 Fact Geology, Mackintosh Hatfield River.

QR1 N/A 1:1000 Fact Geology and Location of Drill Holes.

QR6 N/A 1:1000 Stream Geochemical Orientation. Streams A-C.

QR7 N/A 1:1000 Stream Geochemical Orientation. Stream X.

QR9 N/A Pit Soil Geochemical Profiles.

QR10 N/A Repeat soil sampling Line 7350N.

QR25A-E 1:2500 Que River "C" Horizon Lead Geochemistry.

QR27 1:2500 Long Projection Western Mineralisation.

QR28 1:2500 Long Projection Eastern Mineralisation.

QR29A-E 1:2500 Que River "C" Horizon Copper Geochemistry.

QR30A-E 1:2500 Que River "C" Horizon Zinc Geochemistry.

QR31A-C N/A 1:1000 Que River "C" Horizon Lead Geochemistry.

QR32A-C N/A 1:1000 Que River "C" Horizon Zinc Geochemistry.

QR33A-C N/A 1:1000 Que River "C" Horizon Copper Geochemistry.

QR34B N/A 1:1000 Que River "C" Horizon Iron Geochemistry.

QR35 N/A 1:10,000 Surface Outcrop Geology.

QR36 N/A 1:10,000 Summary Geochemistry

QR37 1:2500 HEM Profiles.

QR38 1:2500 VEM Profiles.

QR39 1:2500 Contours of Filtered VEM Data.

QR40 1:2500 Misé-a-la-masse electrodes in QR1 and QR7

QR41 1:2500 Misé-a-la-masse electrodes in QR2.

QR42C 1:2500 Contours of Self Potential Data.

QR43C 1:2500 Contours of Ground Magnetic Data.

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Plate QR46/72, '73, '74, 75 · 1:2500 Cross Sections, Lines 7200N, 7300N, 7400N, 7500N, showing drill holes and intersections.

QR48 · 1:1000 "C" Horizon Soil Profiles for Copper-Lead, Line 7400N.

QR49 · 1:1000 "C" Horizon Soil Profiles for Zinc-Iron, Line 7400N.

QR58 Que River Prospect. Summary Plan.

Table I · Summary of HEM Interpretation.

II · Summary of Drill Hole Assays.

I.P. Profiles Lines 7300N to 7500N.

Sheets 1-9

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TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF H.E.M. INTERPRETATION

Line	Anomaly	σ_s (mhos) High Frequency	Cominco Classification	σ_s (mhos) Low Frequency	Cominco Classification	Remarks
7500N	5310E	0.72	Poor	___		
7450N	5290E	7.2	Good	7.2	Good	
7400N	5285E	7.2	Good	5.7	Good/Fair	
7350N	5285E 5250E	1.8	Fair	2.4	Fair	Double Conductor
7300N	5285E 5250E	1.8	Fair	___		Double Conductor
7250N	5270E	0.6	Poor	___		
7200N	5240E	N.D.	Probably Poor			

N.B. Cominco Classification (Hamilton, 1973)

Classification	σ_s mhos
Excellent	15.0
Good	6.00 - 15.0
Fair	1.5 - 6.0
Poor	1.5

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4 weeks ending 15 May 74

MACKINTOSH - QUE RIVER DRILLING RESULTS

Exploration Licence 2/70

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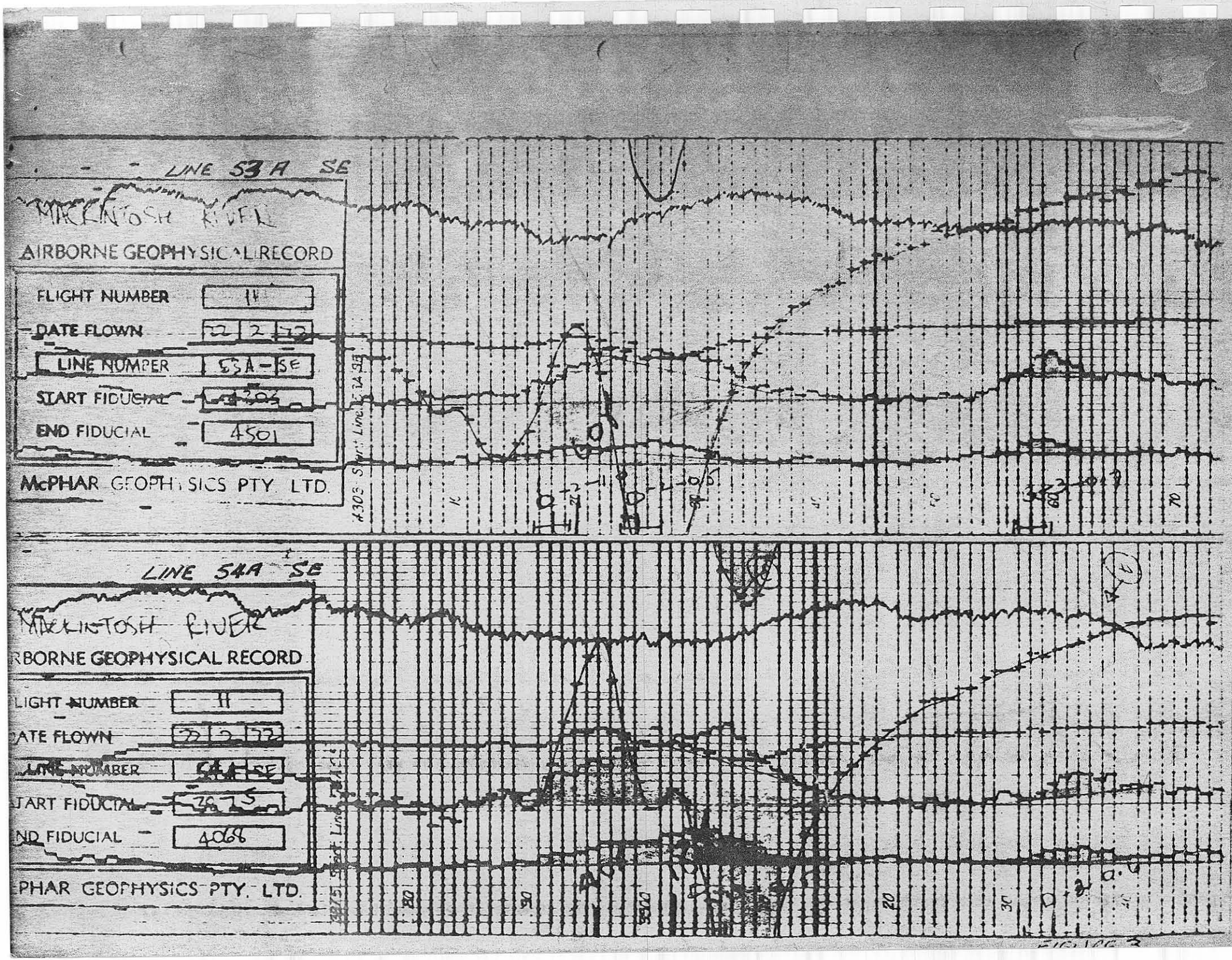
Hole No.	Commencement date	Completion date	Metres N	Metres E	Declination	Bearing (Magnetic)	Length Metres	Metres Intersection	IW	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag g/mt	Au g/mt
QR 1	23.4.74	29.4.74	7400.0	5225.0	50°	101°	163.35	107.88 to 112.57	4.49	0.21	0.24	1.34	14.9	-
								112.37 to 121.20	8.83	2.63	6.07	7.39	122.94	0.1
								121.20 to 123.81	2.61	0.31	1.71	7.34	17.5	-
								123.81 to 135.93	12.11	0.09	0.80	2.42	12.8	-
								150.92 to 155.92	5.00	0.04	0.61	2.36	18.0	-
QR 2	2.5.74	21.5.74	7401.5	5123.0	52°	101°	309.20	78.38 to 82.19	3.81	0.36	13.20	22.03	371.5	3.8
								93.23 to 97.12	3.89	0.05	1.18	1.60	13.3	-
								97.12 to 100.69	3.57	0.08	2.84	5.54	21.1	-
								282.44 to 284.75	2.31	0.11	1.90	5.83	11.2	-
QR 3	27.5.74	3.6.74	7500.3	5248.1	50°	106°	160.1	91.94 to 96.94	5.00	0.53	2.57	7.36	28.20	-
QR 4	5.6.74	11.6.74	7301.2	5198.8	49.5°	104°	184.8	131.20 to 139.50	8.30	3.32	0.09	0.26	27.98	-
QR 5	12.6.74	18.6.74	7204.0	5252.0	50°	285.5°	203.6	31.45 to 33.55	2.10	0.07	0.58	1.46	12.95	
								35.75 to 36.85	1.10	0.10	2.26	2.47	27.00	-
								175.22 to 179.52	3.37	0.10	3.45	5.94	51.1	2.6
QR 6	19.6.74	25.6.74	7196.8	5326.7	50°	286°	150.95	No significant base metal mineralisation intersected						
QR 7	26.6.74	9.7.74	7396.8	5301.2	60°	284°	259.85	205.91 to 217.12	11.21	0.44	12.98	19.73	346.6	6.36
								9.75 to 17.22	7.47	1.81	2.16	3.95	71.6	-
QR 8	4.10.74	23.10.74	7303.5	5100.4	51°	101°	360.8	71.30 to 72.40	1.10	0.25	0.23	0.47	82.27	21.05
								72.40 to 83.08	10.68	0.57	12.91	29.5	351.96	8.10
								236.60 to 238.00	1.40	0.14	3.61	8.47	19.0	-
								287.00 to 288.25	1.25	1.77	0.01	0.01	13.0	-
QR 9	23.10.74	4.11.74	7299.0	5323.6	50°	279°	310.8	8.80 to 10.86	2.06	0.06	0.76	1.25	9.46	-
								50.17 to 51.40	1.23	1.03	0.06	0.07	22.29	-
								55.15 to 56.95	1.80	0.29	0.46	1.99	13.5	-
								237.88 to 238.59	0.74	1.74	1.74	2.15	58.0	1.3
QR 10	6.11.74	23.11.74	7501.8	5129.8	52°	104°	346.8	87.90 to 88.80	0.90	0.19	2.36	6.17	42.0	1.0
								91.95 to 94.99	3.04	0.13	6.03	11.38	175.0	1.9
								97.21 to 98.15	0.94	0.17	8.39	9.37	115.0	3.95
								Av91.95 to 98.15	6.20	0.09	4.27	7.03	104.0	2.0
								239.99 to 247.02	7.03	0.15	0.70	2.62	14.0	0.8
QR 11	24.11.74	7.12.74	7502.9	5018.6	50°	105°	319.8	222.96 to 225.02	2.06	0.39	3.05	6.10	25.0	0.7
								243.27 to 261.45	18.18	0.27	4.59	8.61	38.9	3.2
QR 12	9.12.74	15.12.74	7603.9	5100.5	50°	103°	200.0	171.61 to 177.98	6.37	0.23	9.43	13.8	169.8	2.1
								177.98 to 181.73	3.75	0.09	1.94	2.73	33.6	0.6
								171.61 to 181.73	10.12	0.18	6.65	9.70	119.0	1.3
QR 13	6.1.75	20.1.75	7595.4	4957.7	50°	95°	383.0	339.55 to 345.98	6.43	0.14	2.35	4.15	17.7	0.37
QR 14	21.1.75	31.1.75	7701.7	5076.9	52°	95°	303.95	*54.04 to 59.14	5.10	0.16	1.72	6.50	41.9	-
								65.56 to 69.22	3.66	0.45	3.04	10.97	60.7	0.5
								131.41 to 147.49	16.08	0.29	2.51	4.93	48.7	0.1
								Including						
								132.51 to 137.32	4.81	0.66	4.00	7.01	98.0	0.2
								237.26 to 253.54	16.28	0.19	4.21	5.80	73.2	2.1
								Including						
								237.26 to 241.80	4.54	0.39	9.06	12.16	184.0	4.1
QR 15	26.1.75	2.2.75	7800.7	5080.7	52°	98°	293.5	38.55 to 40.35	1.80	0.24	2.34	4.17	64.9	0.8
								98.77 to 104.06	5.29	0.27	5.76	9.13	114.2	1.7
								209.92 to 210.38	0.46	0.82	10.80	18.9	230.0	2.0
								264.43 to 267.26	2.83	0.26	4.93	8.89	112.1	2.4
QR 16	2.2.75	6.2.75	7702.5	6150.4	48°	96°	203.4	52.33 to 68.46	16.13	0.13	5.02	8.69	71.3	1.0
								Including						
								64.37 to 68.46	4.09	0.57	15.46	25.57	170.0	3.0
QR 17	4.2.75	10.2.75	8301.1	5077.1	50°	98°	223.0	No significant base metal mineralisation intersected						
QR 18	8.2.75	12.2.75	7800.6	5140.2	47°	97°	233.8	21.41 to 23.43	2.02	0.06	1.33	2.29	20.4	0.5
								96.52 to 103.36	6.84	0.05	1.38	2.02	29.5	0.6
								204.26 to 205.73	1.47	0.15	3.05	3.99	32.1	0.1
QR 19	12.2.75	16.2.75	8300.4	4976.8	52°	97°	253.0	No significant base metal mineralisation intersected						
QR 20	14.2.75	19.2.75	7804.1	5274.6	51°	97°	209.0	" " " " " "						
QR 21	18.2.75	21.2.75	8397.7	4975.4	49.5°	102°	184.6	155.68 to 156.28	0.6	0.13	1.99	5.4	9.0	-
QR 22	21.2.75	2.3.75	7801.1	5019.7	66°	97.5°	384.66	258.64 to 259.11	0.47	0.14	5.16	8.68	50.0	-
								265.29 to 267.39	2.10	0.33	5.02	7.85	94.4	-
QR 23	24.2.75	1.3.75	6800.2	4828.4	48°	101°	210.9	66.80 to 67.49	0.69	0.08	0.73	8.83	6.0	-
								146.62 to 147.20	0.58	0.92	1.32	4.67	20.0	
								QR 14 Insert* 59.14 to 65.56	6.42	0.03	0.76	2.21	17.0	-

014 TABLE II MACKINTOSH - QUE RIVER DRILLING RESULTS TABLE III 74-1058

552015

Hole No.	Commencement date	Completion	Metres N	Metres E	Declination	Bearing	Length	Metres Intersection	Metres	IW	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag g/mT	Au g/mT
QR 1	23.4.74	29.4.74	7400.0	5225.0	50°	Grid E	163.0	107.88 to	112.57	4.49	0.21	0.24	1.34	-	-
								112.37 to	121.20	8.83	2.63	6.07	7.39	122.94	0.073
								121.20 to	123.81	2.61	0.31	1.71	7.34	-	-
								123.81 to	135.92	12.11	0.09	0.80	2.42	-	-
								150.92 to	155.92	5.00	0.04	0.61	2.36	-	-
QR 2	2.5.74	21.5.74	7401.5	5123.0	50°	Grid E	309.8	78.38 to	82.19	3.81	0.36	13.20	22.03	371.5	3.8
								93.23 to	99.12	5.89	0.04	1.32	2.40	-	-
								99.12 to	100.69	1.57	0.14	4.41	7.55	-	-
								282.44 to	284.75	2.31	0.11	1.90	5.83	-	-
QR 3	27.5.74	3.6.74	7500.3	5248.1	50°	Grid E	160.1	91.94 to	96.94	5.00	0.53	2.57	7.36	28.20	-
QR 4	5.6.74	11.6.74	7301.2	5198.8	50°	Grid E	184.5	131.20 to	139.50	8.30	3.32	0.09	0.26	27.98	-
QR 5	12.6.74	18.6.74	7204.0	5252.0	50°	Grid W 285.5°	150.95	31.45 to	33.55	2.10	0.07	0.58	1.46	12.95	-
								35.75 to	36.85	1.10	0.10	2.26	2.47	27.00	-
QR 6	19.6.74	25.6.74	7196.8	5326.7	50°	Grid W 286°	150.95	No significant base metal mineralisation intersected							
QR 7	26.6.74	9.7.74	7396.8	5301.2	60°	Grid W	259.85	205.91 to	217.12	11.21	0.44	12.98	19.73	346.60	6.36
								9.75 to	17.22	7.47	1.81	2.16	3.95	71.60	-
QR 8	4.10.74	23.10.74	7303.5	5100.4	50°	Grid E	360.8	71.30 to	72.40	1.10	0.25	0.23	0.47	82.27	21.05
								72.40 to	83.08	10.68	0.57	12.91	29.25	351.96	8.10
								236.60 to	238.00	1.40	0.14	3.61	8.47	-	-
								287.00 to	288.25	1.25	1.77	<0.01	0.012	-	-
QR 9	23.10.74	4.11.74	7299.0	5323.6	50°	Grid W 279°	310.8	8.80 to	10.86	2.06	0.061	0.76	1.25	9.46	-
								50.17 to	51.40	1.23	1.03	0.062	0.074	22.29	-
								55.15 to	56.95	1.80	0.29	0.46	1.99	13.50	-
								237.88 to	238.59	0.71	1.74	1.74	2.15	58.00	1.5
QR10	6.11.74	23.11.74	7501.8	5129.8	52°	Grid E 104°	346.8	87.90 to	888.80	0.90	0.19	2.36	6.17	42	
								91.95 to	94.99	3.04	0.13	6.03	11.38	175	
								97.21 to	98.15	0.94	0.17	8.39	9.37	115	
								Av91.95 to	98.15	6.20	0.09	4.27	7.03	105	
								239.99 to	247.02	7.03	0.15	0.78	2.62	14	-



015 85801-74

552016

Figure 1.

552017 Fig 2

74-10858 90.

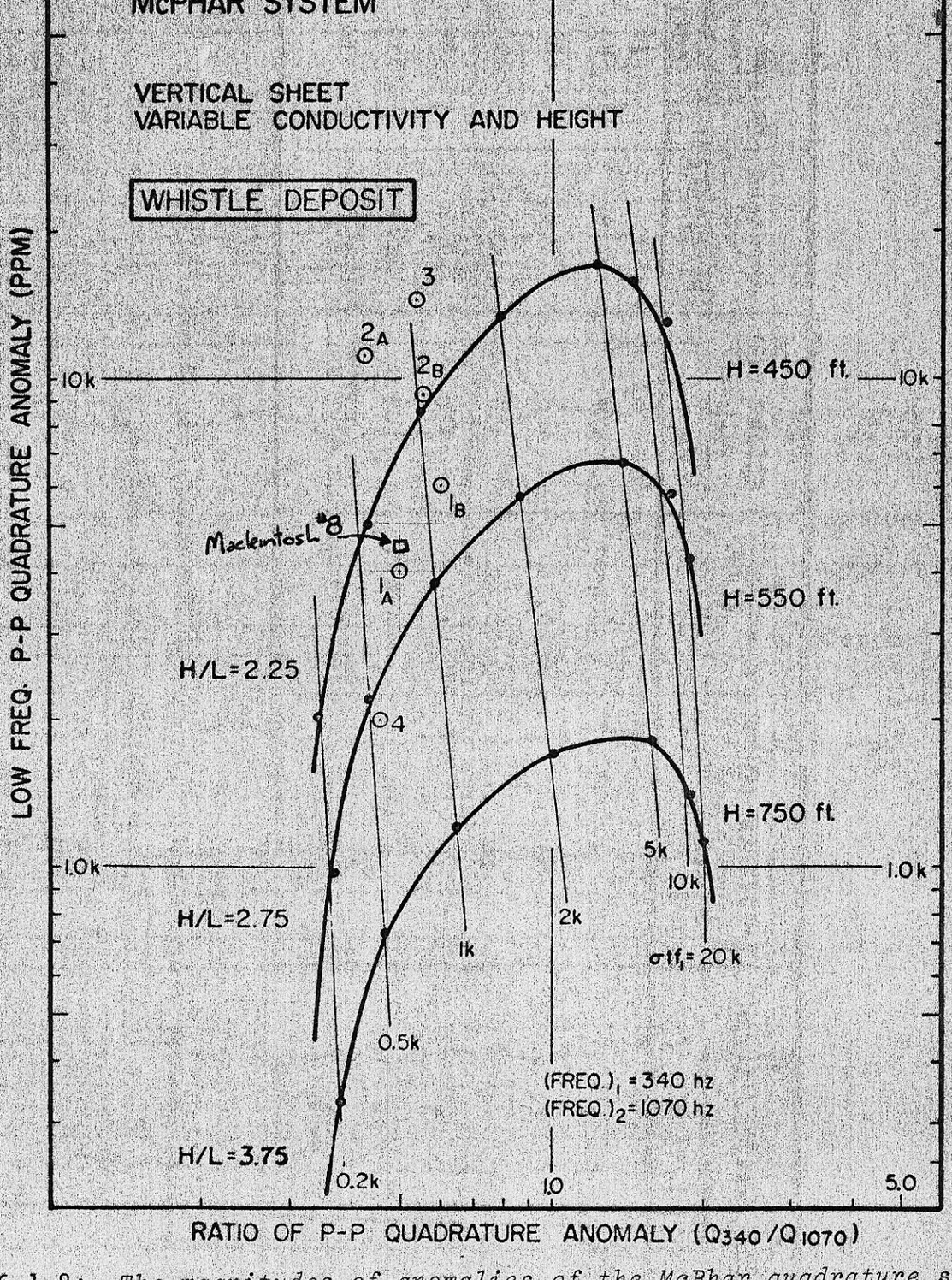


Fig. 3.6.1.8:- *The magnitudes of anomalies of the McPhar quadrature system show that the apparent 'σ' of conductors lie between the limit 1.8-3.2 mhos which is much smaller than those of the helicopter and whale-tail systems.*

Figure 2.

McPHAR QUADRATURE SYSTEM
WHISTLE DEPOSIT

552018 74-10358

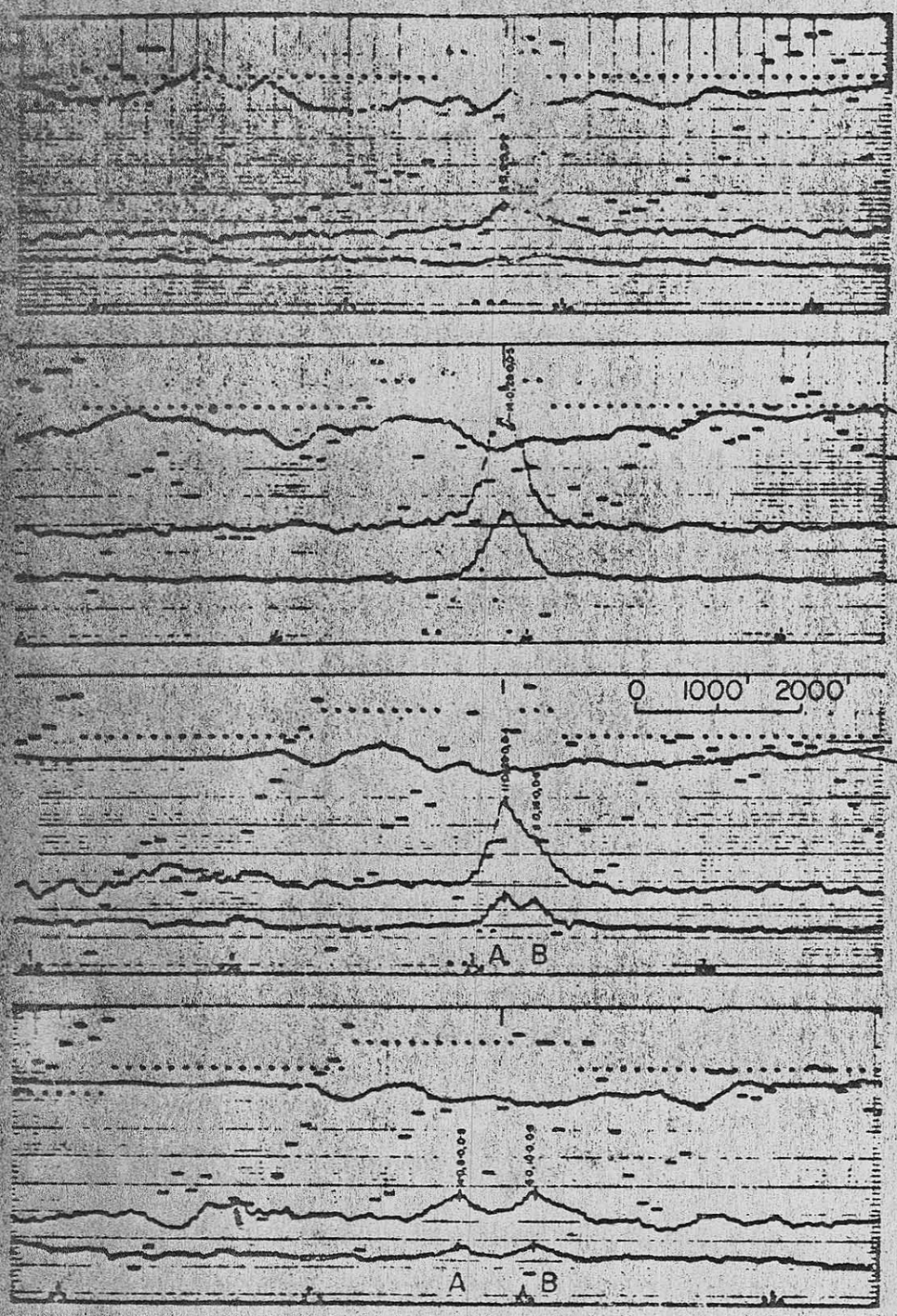


Fig. 3.6.1.7

Flight records of the McPhar quadrature system over the Whistle body. Double peaks are obtained on lines 1 and 2.

Figure 3.

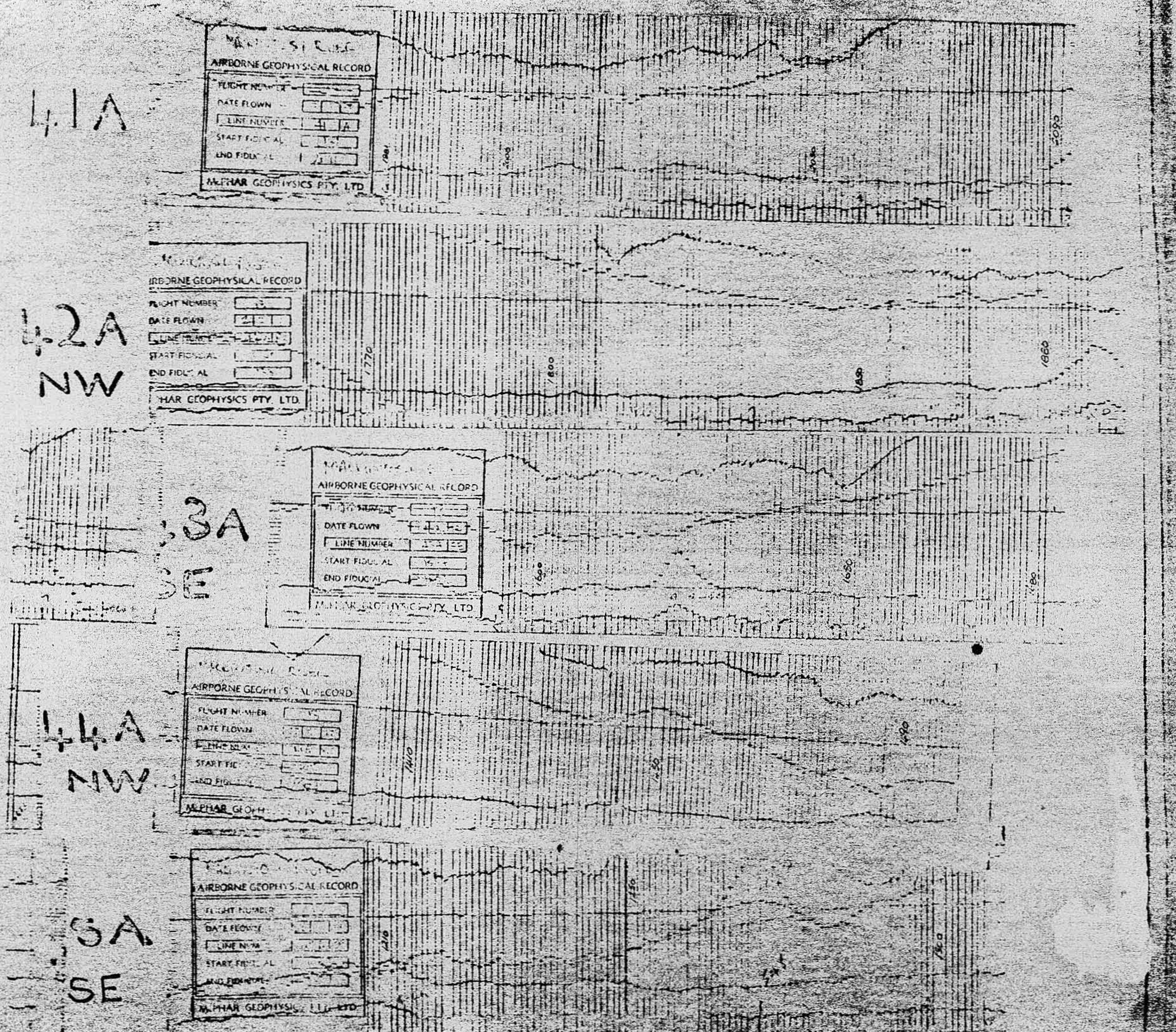
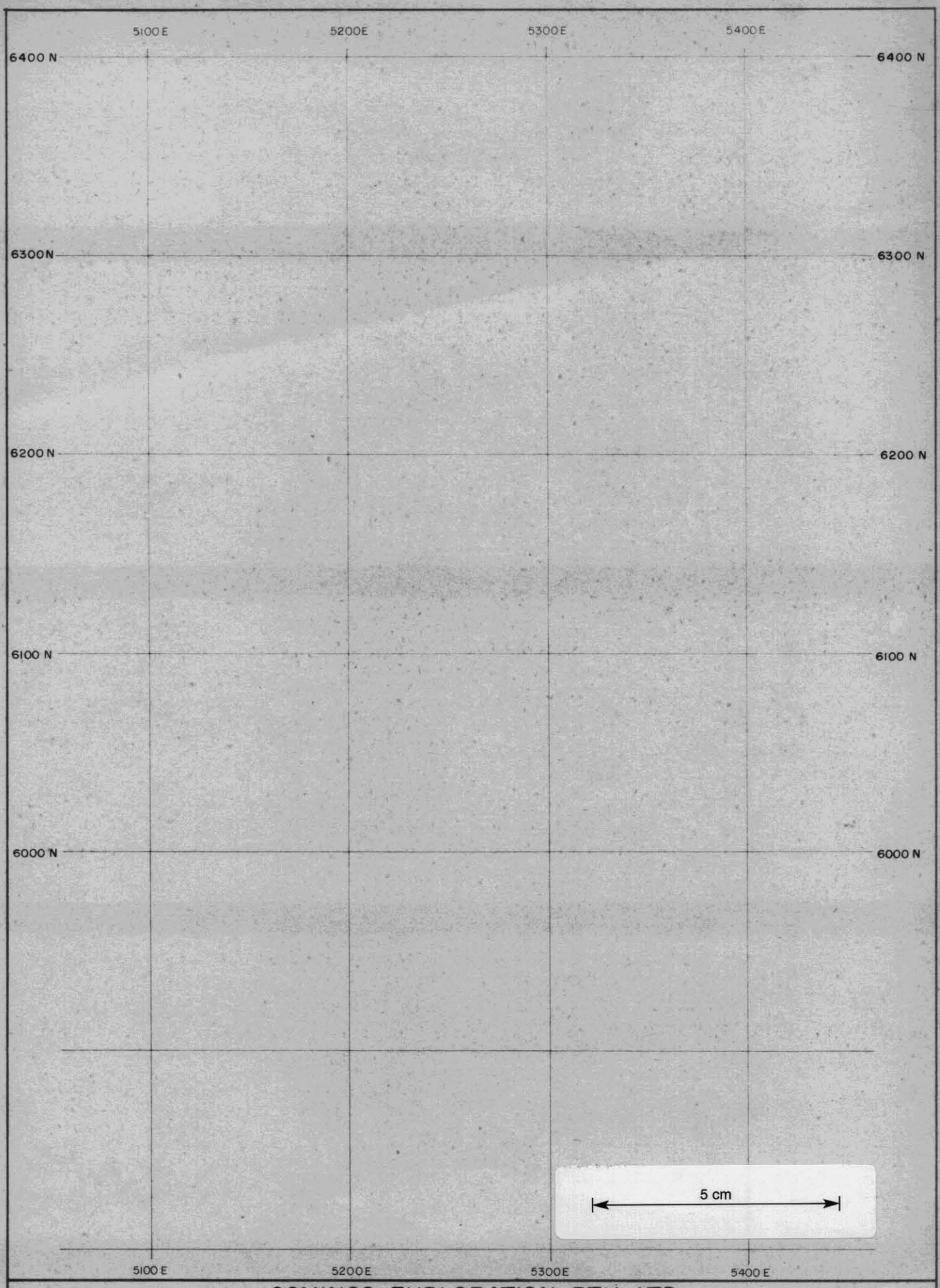
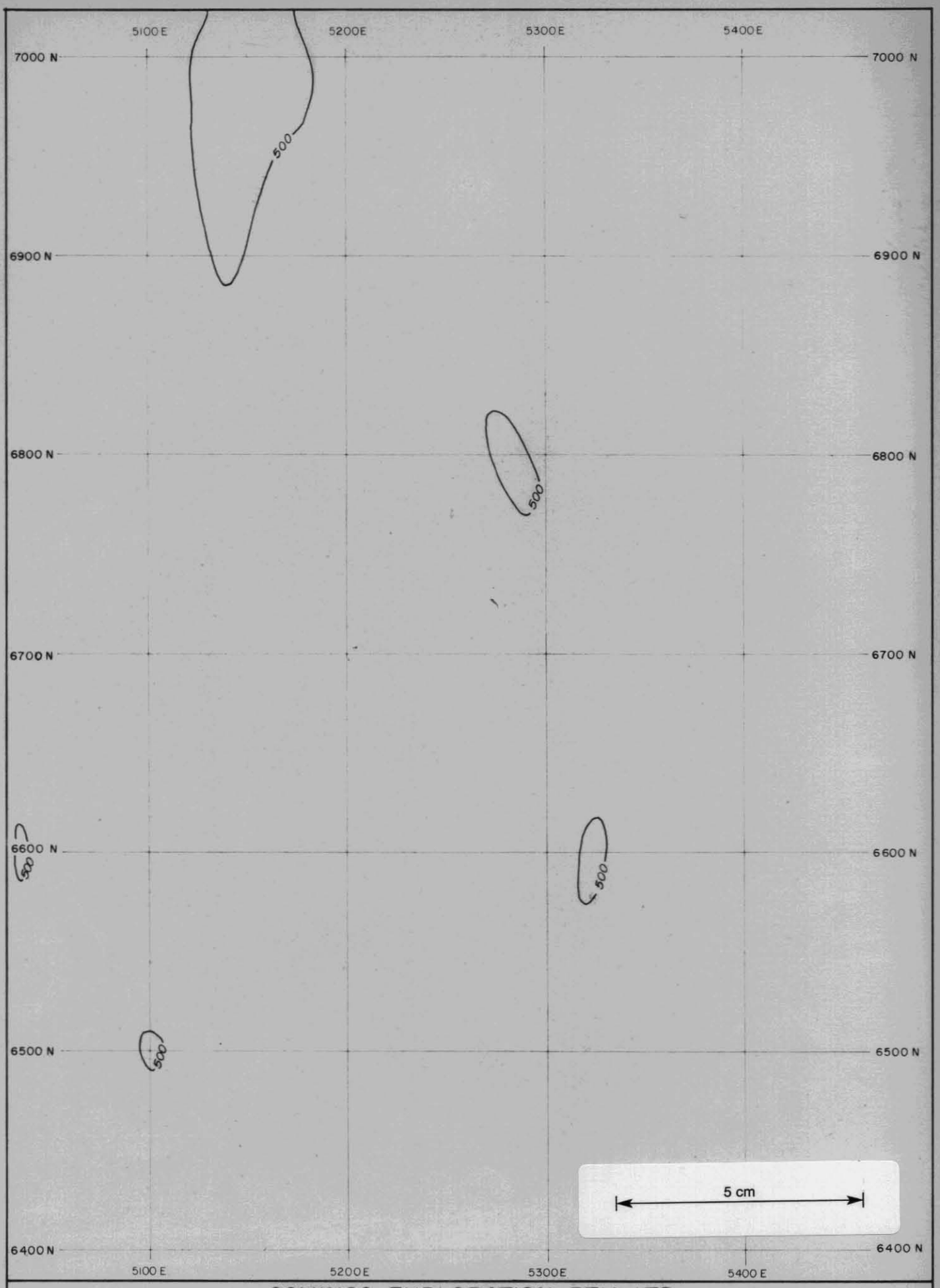


Figure 4.



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

Drawn: EHS	NORTH WEST TASMANIA	Location code: K55/6/44
Traced: JJB	QUE RIVER PROSPECT	Scale: 1:2,500
Checked:	'C' Horizon geochemistry – LEAD (ppm)	Date: November 1974
Revised: ——— Date: ———		Plate N° QR 25A



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

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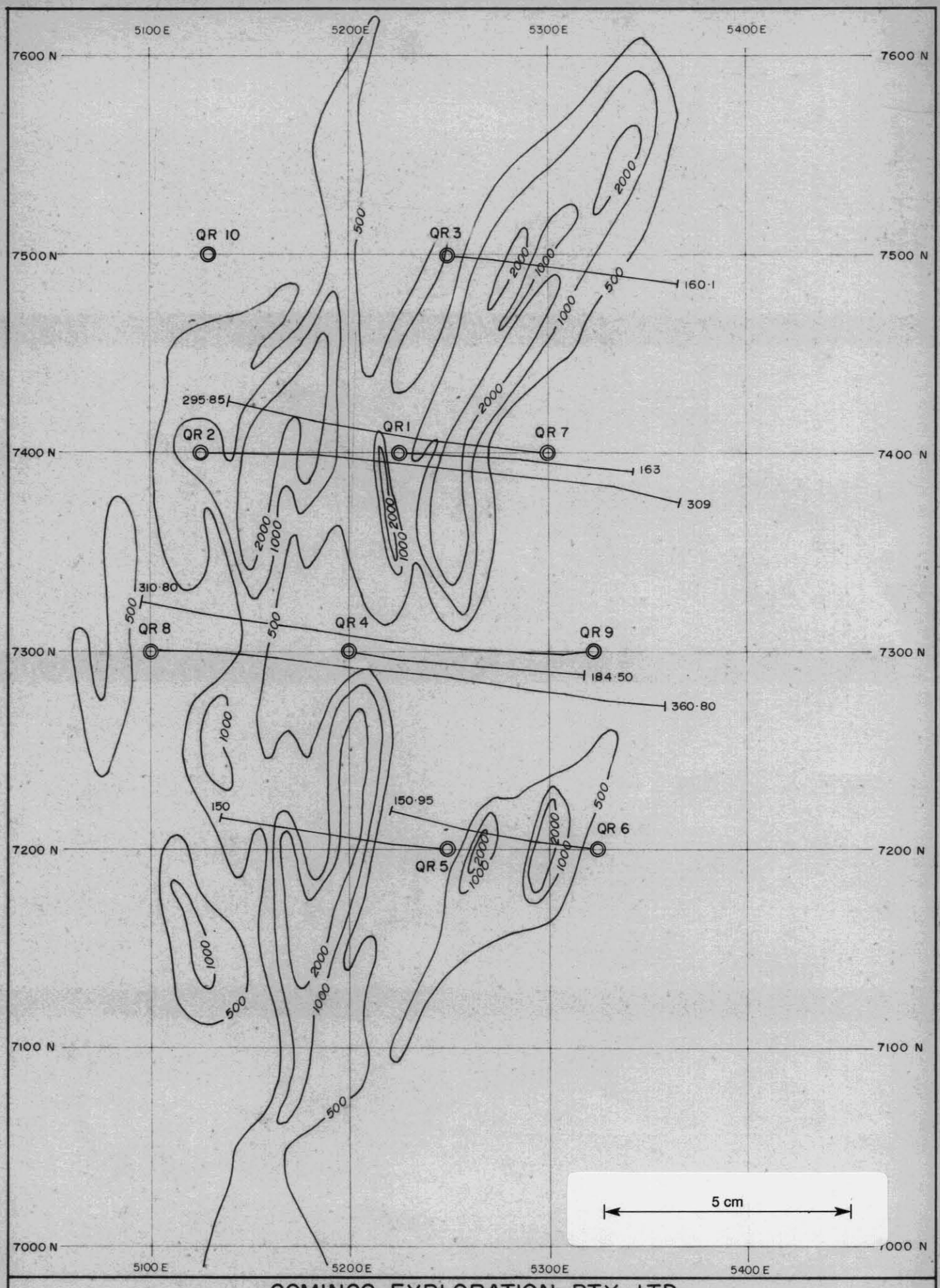
Traced: JJB	QUE RIVER PROSPECT	Scale: 1:2,500
Checked:	'C' Horizon geochemistry — LEAD (ppm)	Date: November 1974
Revised: —— Date: ——		Plate Nº . QR 25B



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

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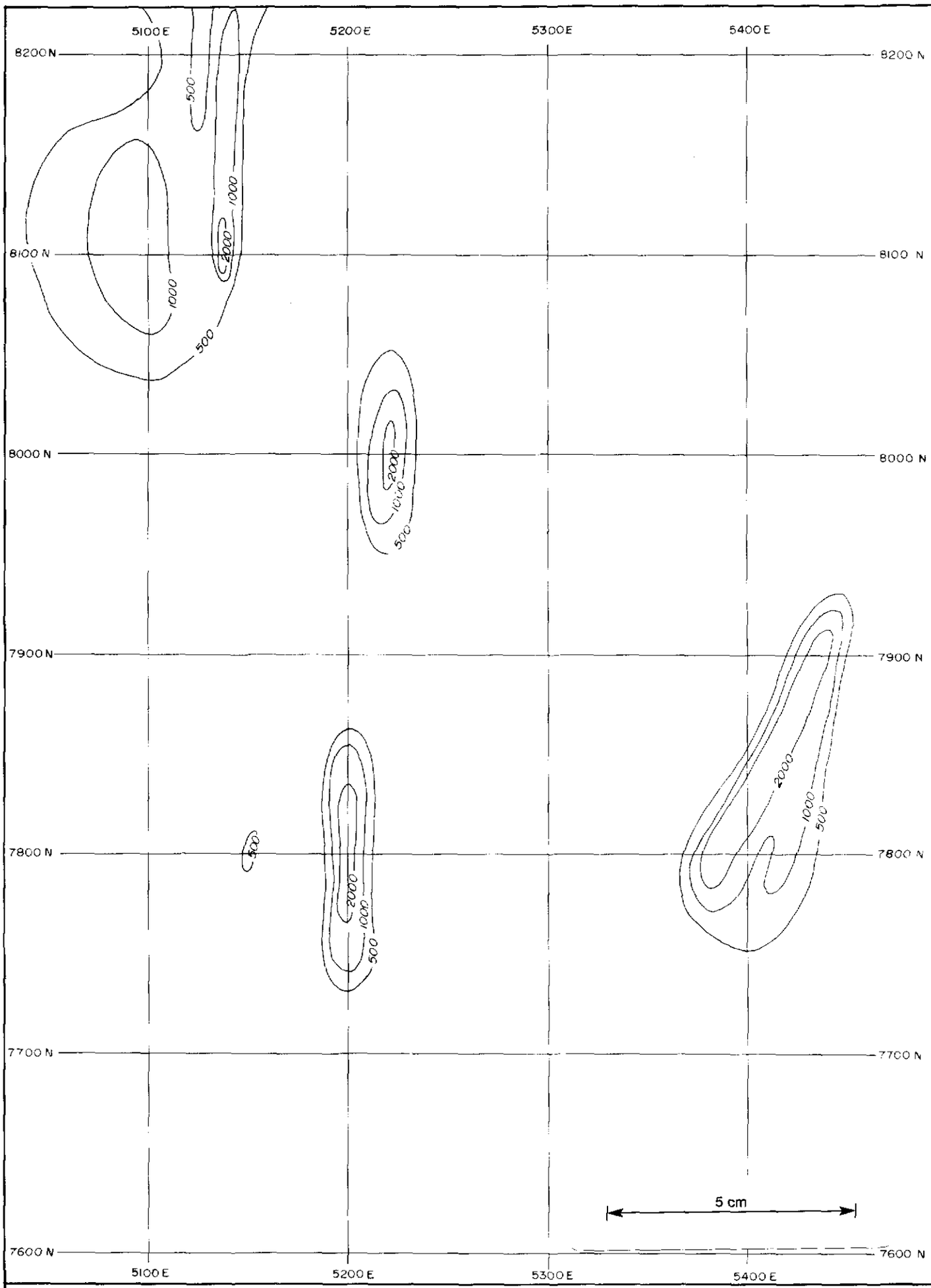
Traced: JJB	QUE RIVER PROSPECT	Scale: 1:2,500
Checked:	'C' Horizon geochemistry – LEAD (ppm)	Date: November 1974
Revised: Date:		Plate N° QR 25C

U22

552023



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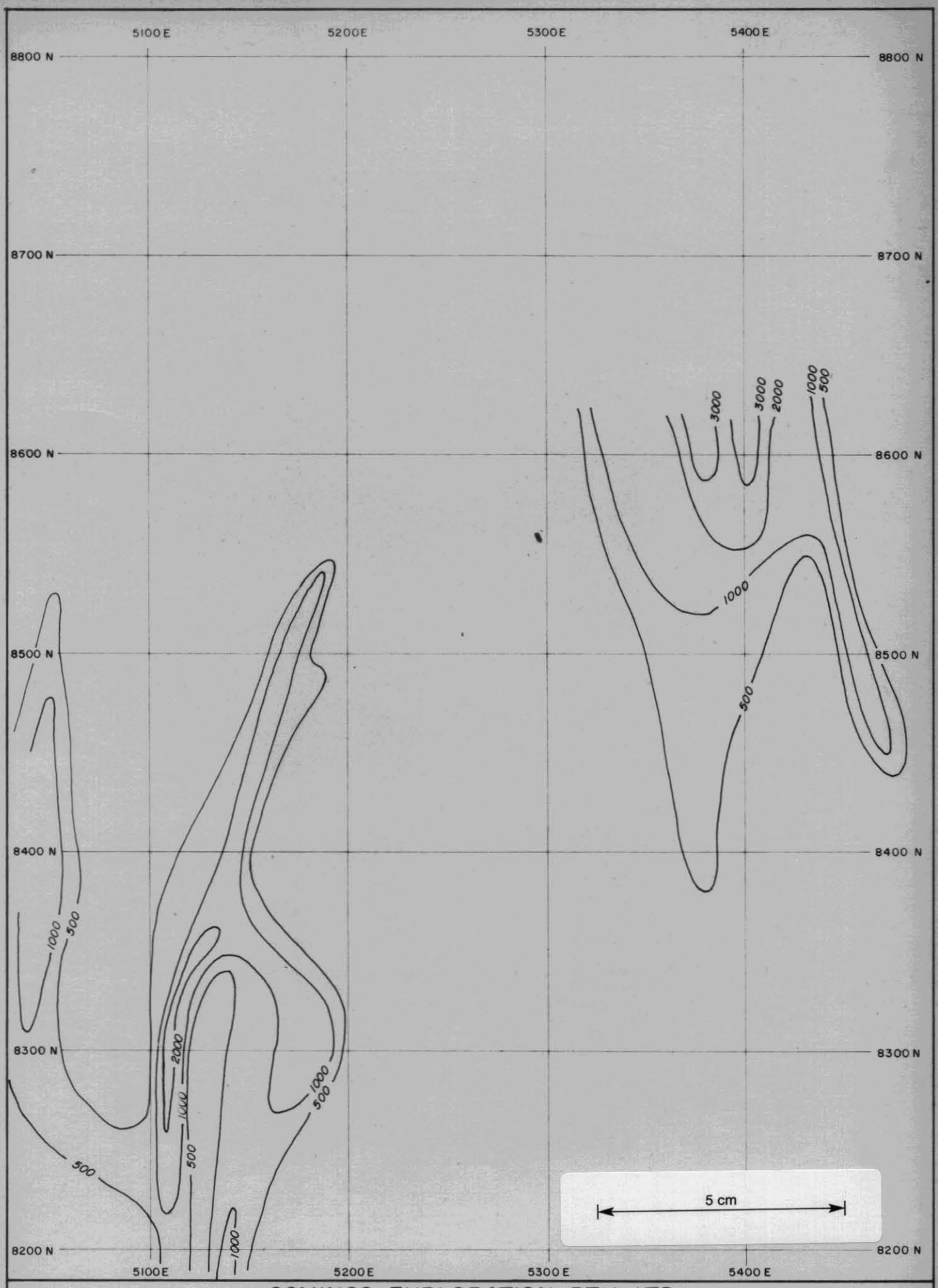
Revised: —— Date: ——		Plate N° QR 25D



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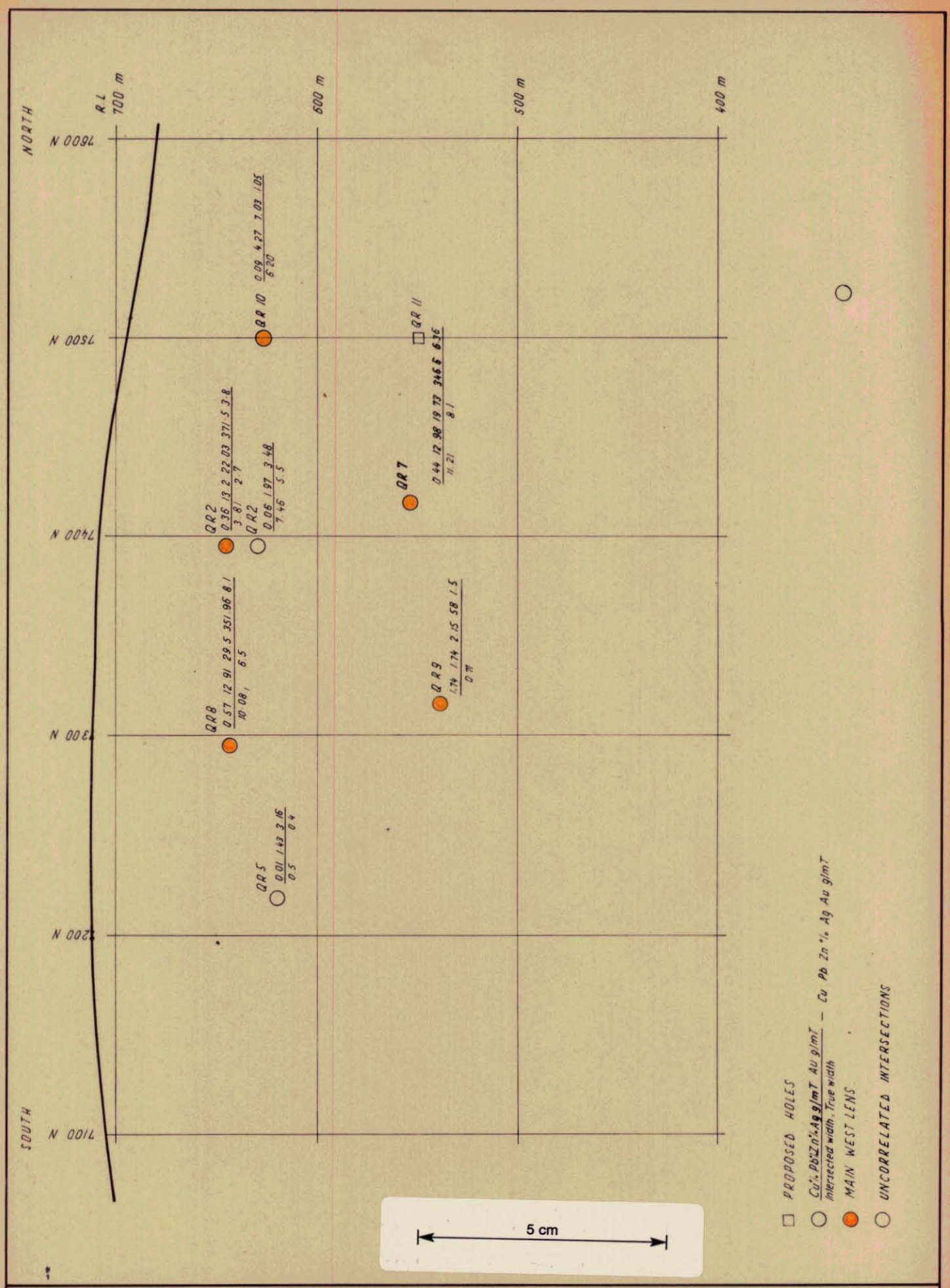
Revised: Date		Plate Nº QR 25E

024

5520025



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LTD

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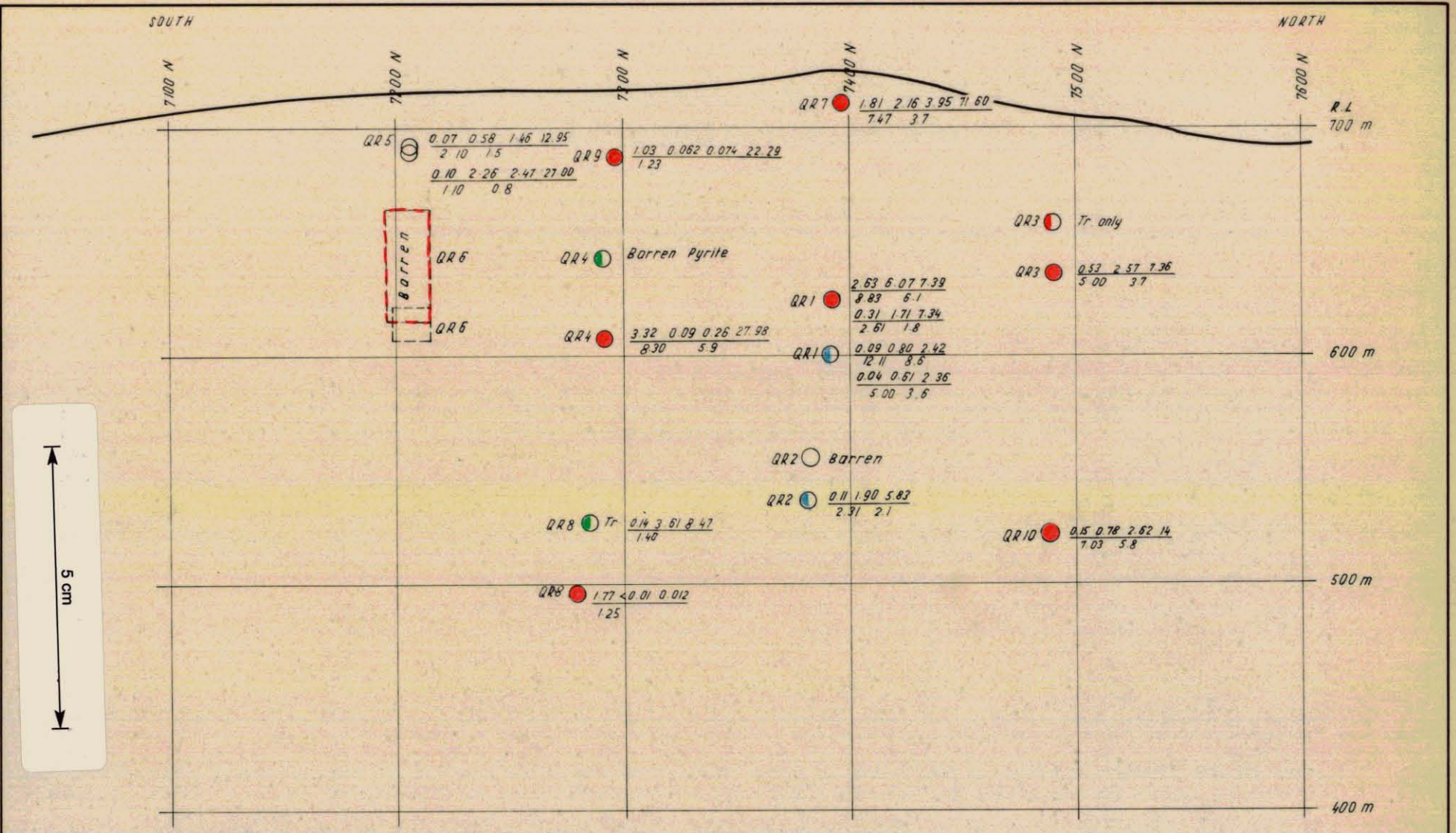
Traced: E.D.	QUE RIVER PROSPECT		Scale: 1 : 2500
Checked:	LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION		Date: 1-11-1974
Revised:	Date:	WESTERN MINERALIZATION	Plate No: QR 27

552026

025



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LTD

NORTH WEST TASMANIA

QUE RIVER PROSPECT

LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION

EASTERN MINERALIZATION

Drawn: E.W.S.

Traced: E.D.

Checked:

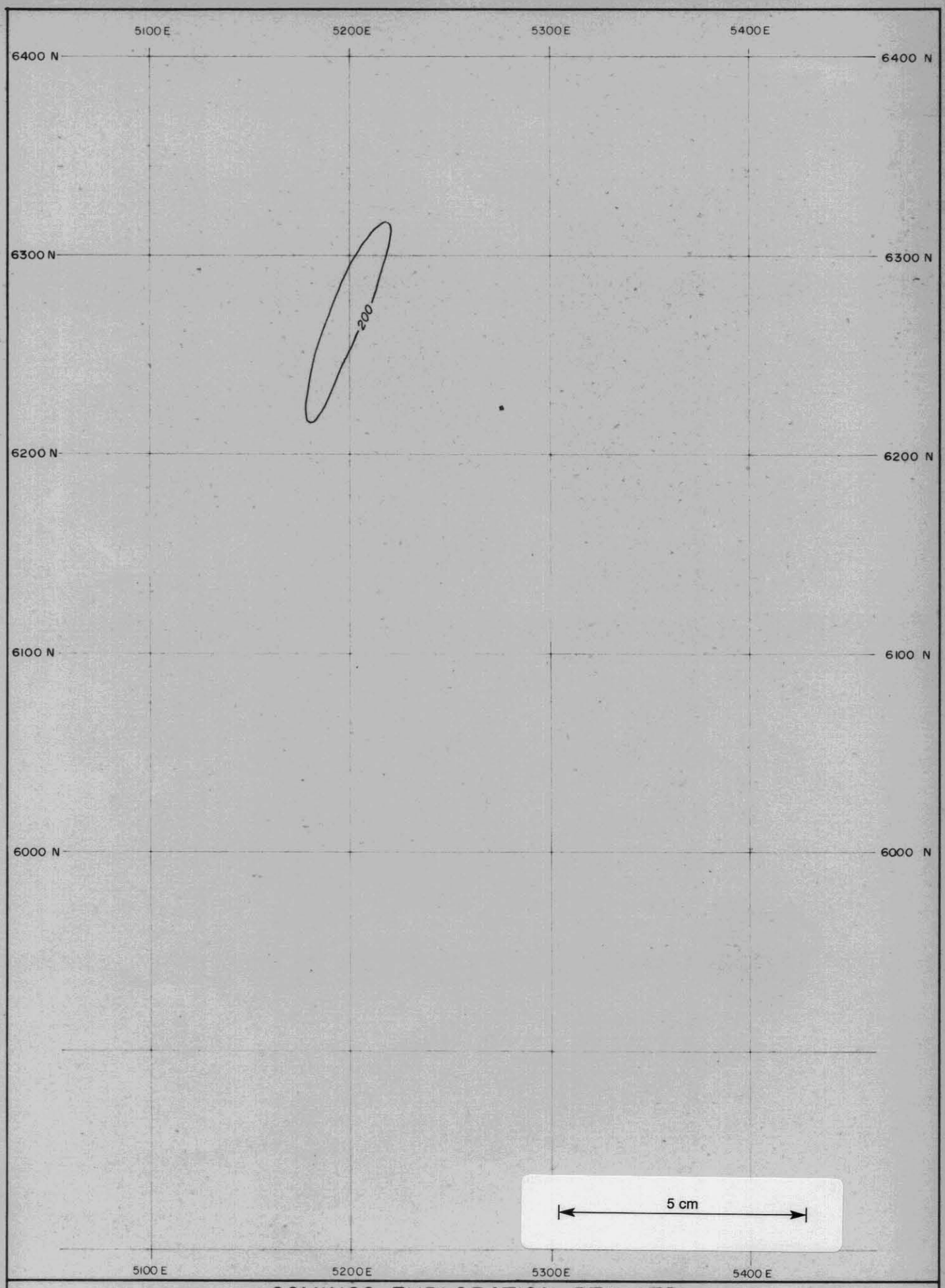
Revised: Date:

Location code:

Scale: 1:2500

Date: 1-11-1974

Plate No. QR 28



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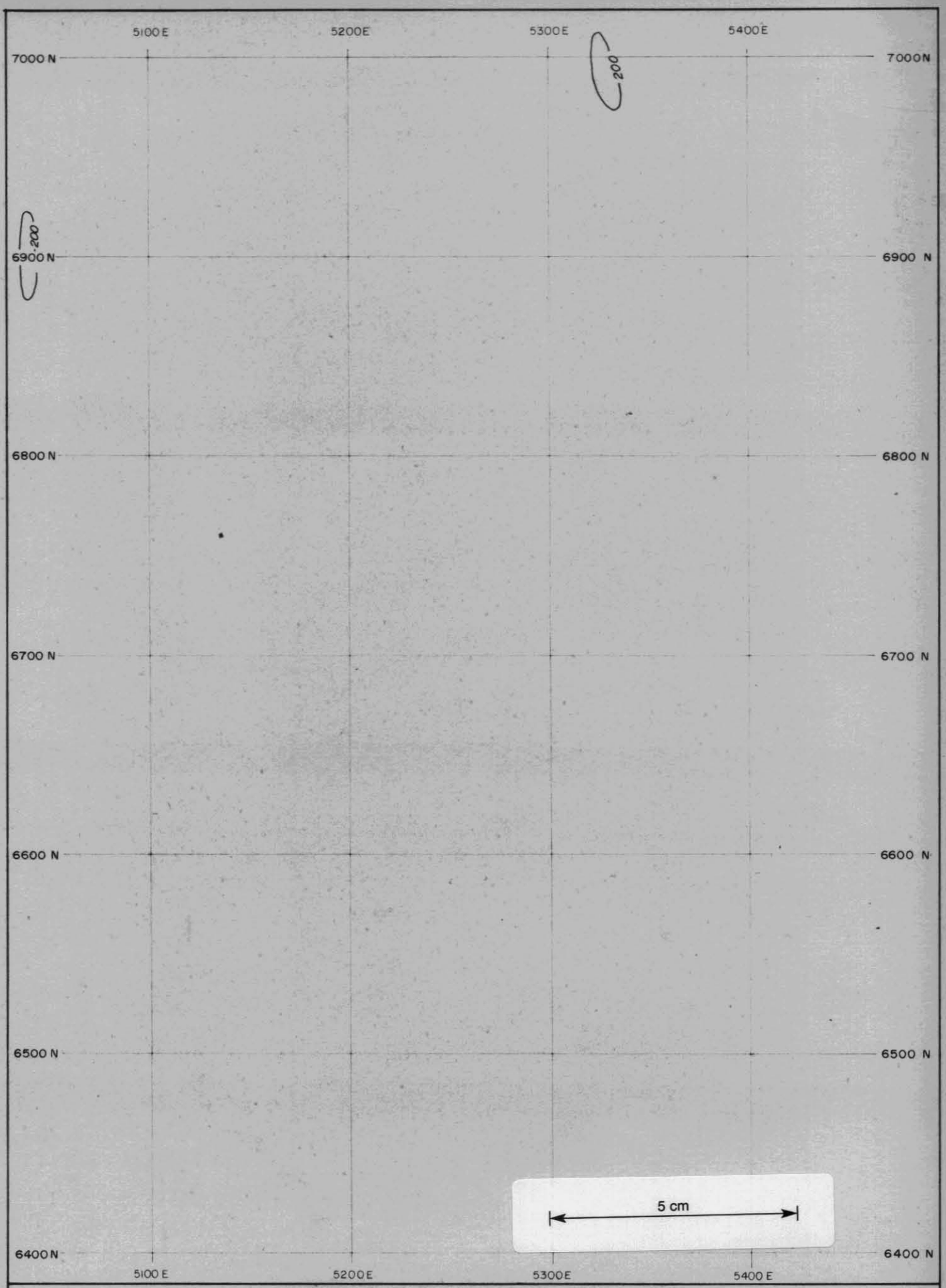
Traced: JJB	QUE RIVER PROSPECT	Scale: 1:2,500
Checked:	'C' Horizon geochemistry - COPPER (ppm)	Date: November 1974
Revised: —— Date: ——		Plate No QR 29A

027



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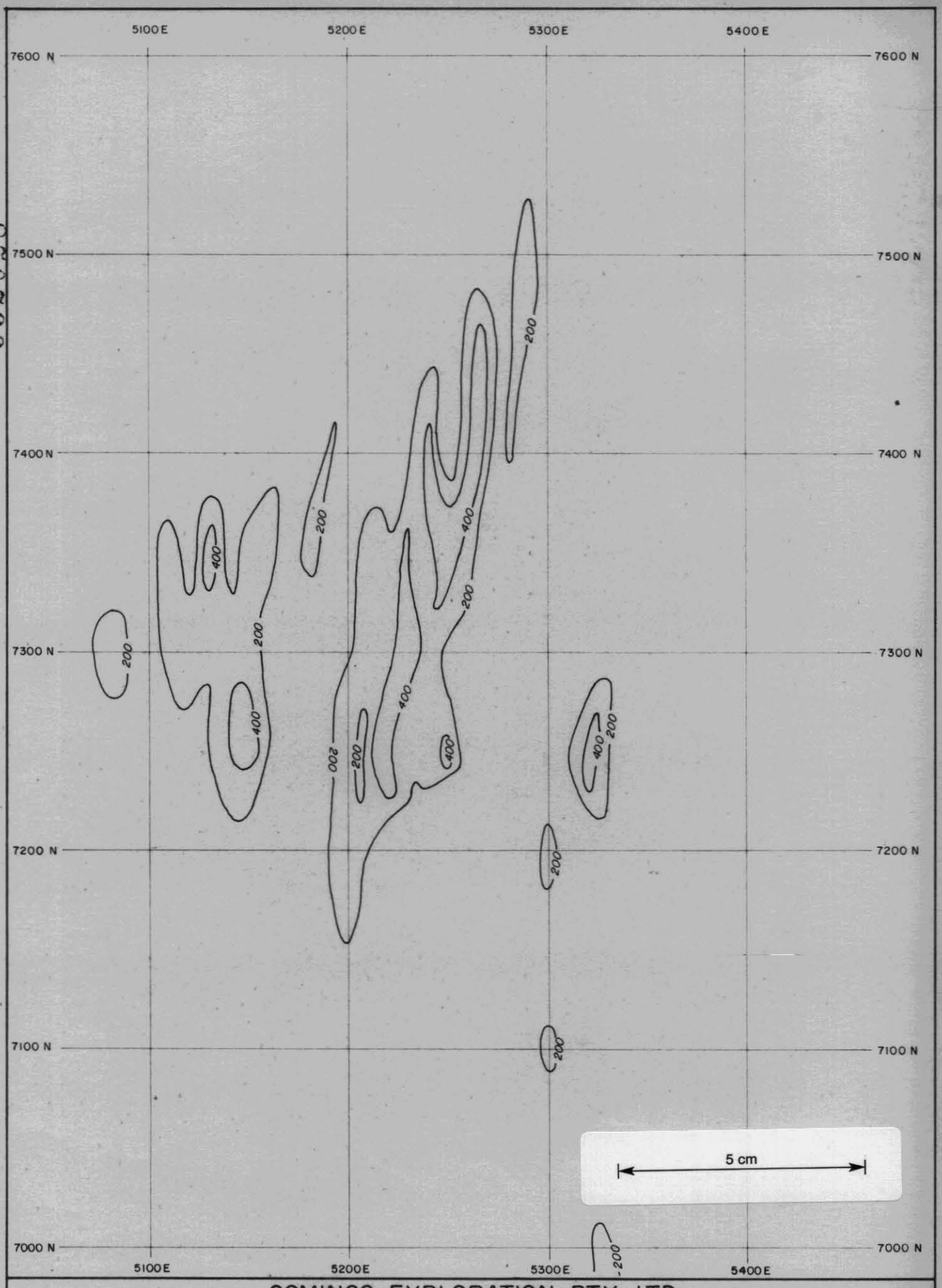
Traced. JJB	QUE RIVER PROSPECT	Scale 1:2,500
Checked:	'C' Horizon geochemistry - COPPER (ppm)	Date November 1974
Revised: ——— Date: ———		Plate N° QR 29B

028

552028



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

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Revised: Date:		Plate N° QR 29C

029

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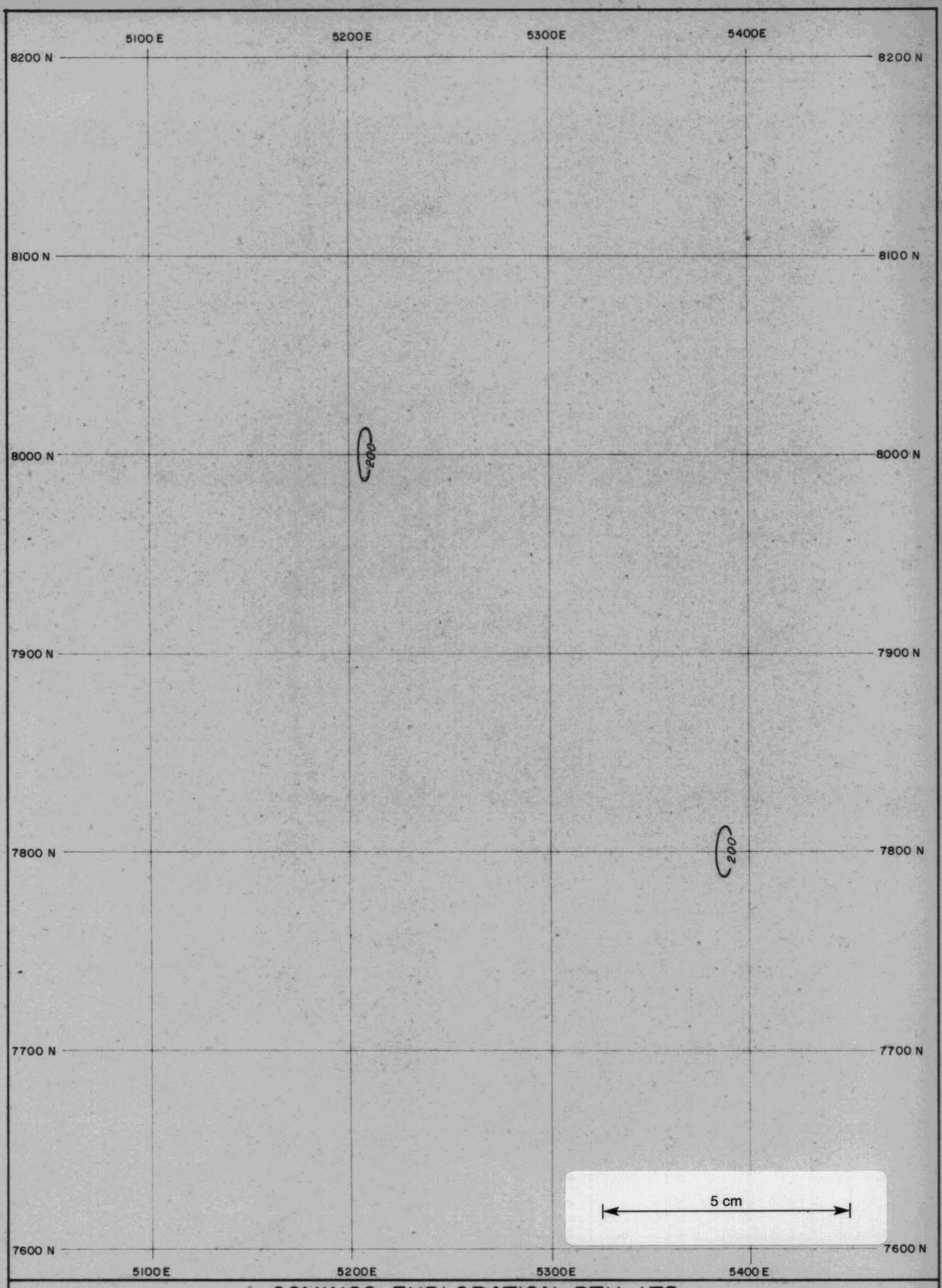

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

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Traced: JJB	QUE RIVER PROSPECT	Scale: 1:2,500
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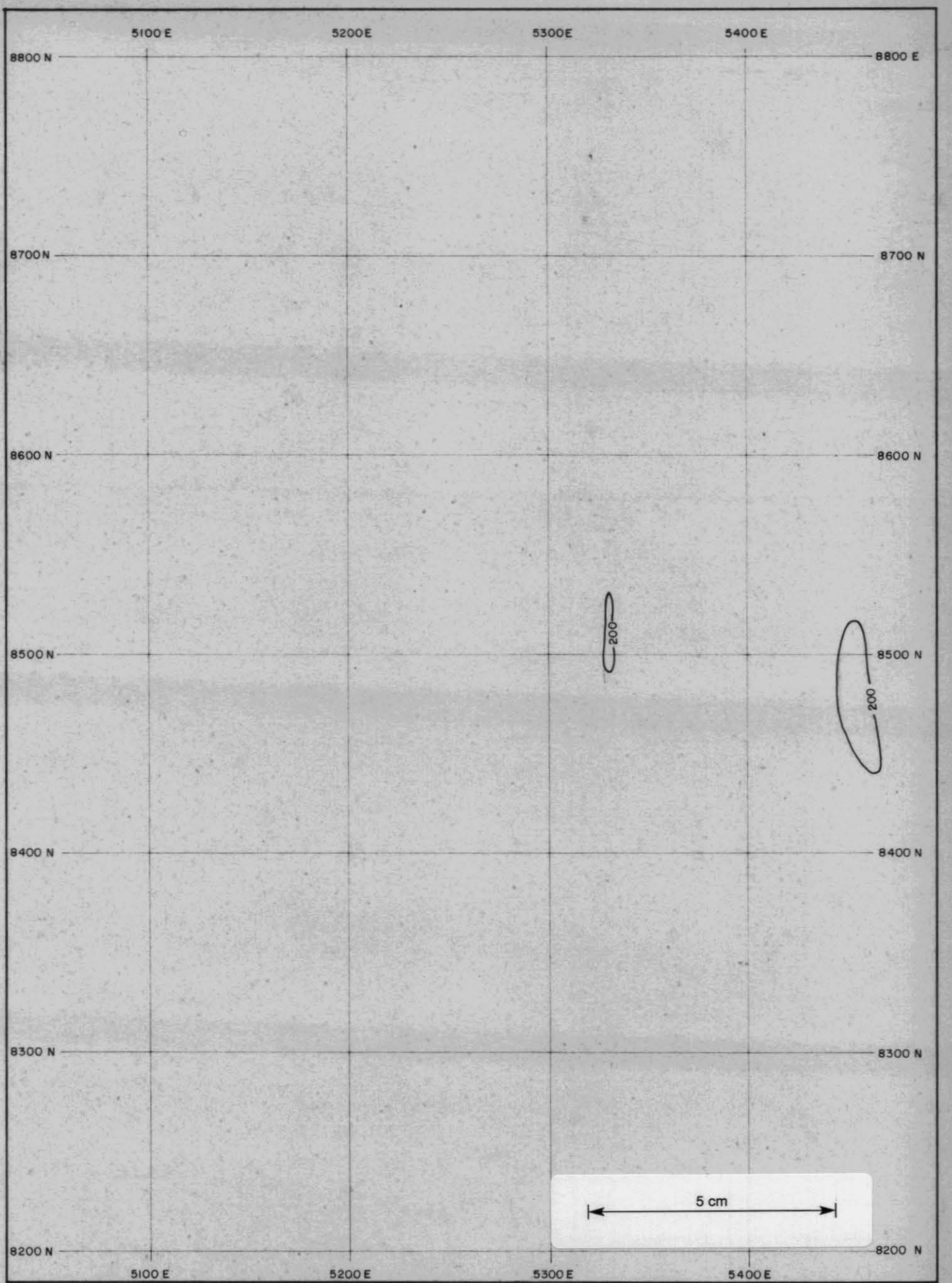
Revised: —— Date: ——		Plate N° QR 29D

030

552030



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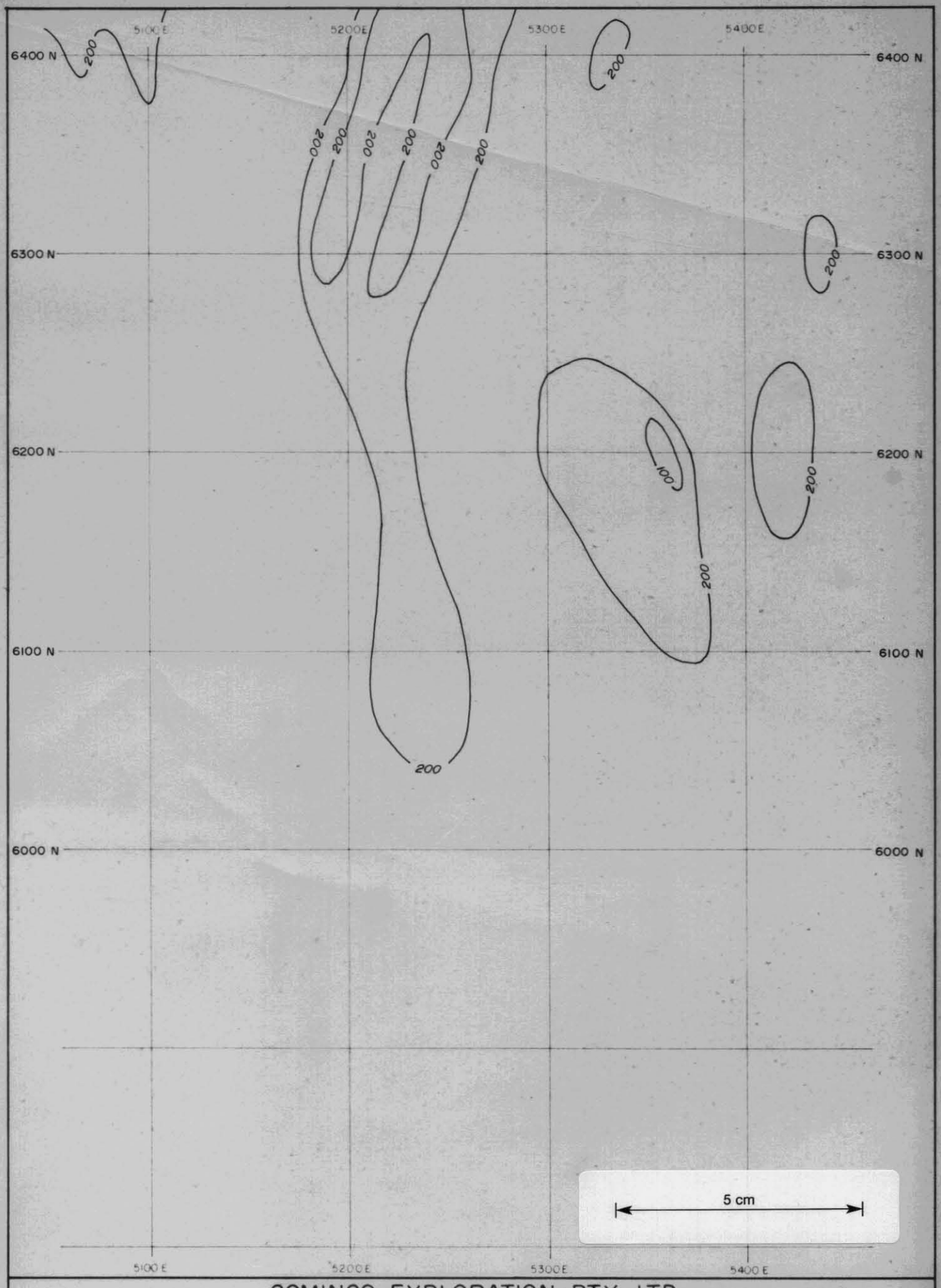
Revised: —— Date: ——		Plate N° QR 29E



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Traced JJB	QUE RIVER PROSPECT	Scale 1:2,500
Checked	'C' Horizon geochemistry – ZINC (ppm)	Date November 1974
Revised ——— Date ———		Plate N° QR 30 A

032

552032

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

Drawn EHS	NORTH WEST TASMANIA	Location code K55/6/44
Traced JJB	QUE RIVER PROSPECT	Scale 1:2,500
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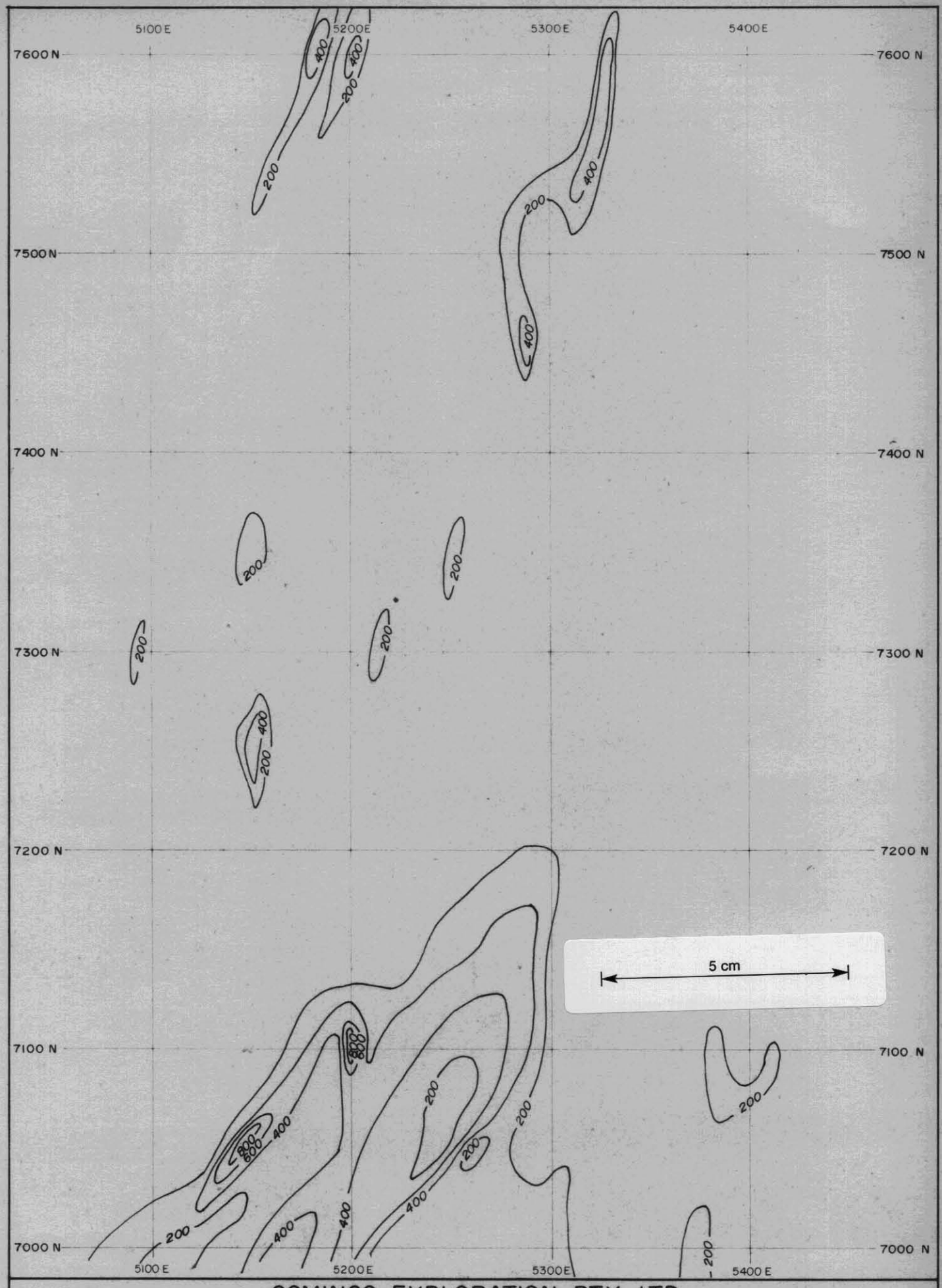
Revised ——— Date ———		Plate No. QR 30 B

033

552033



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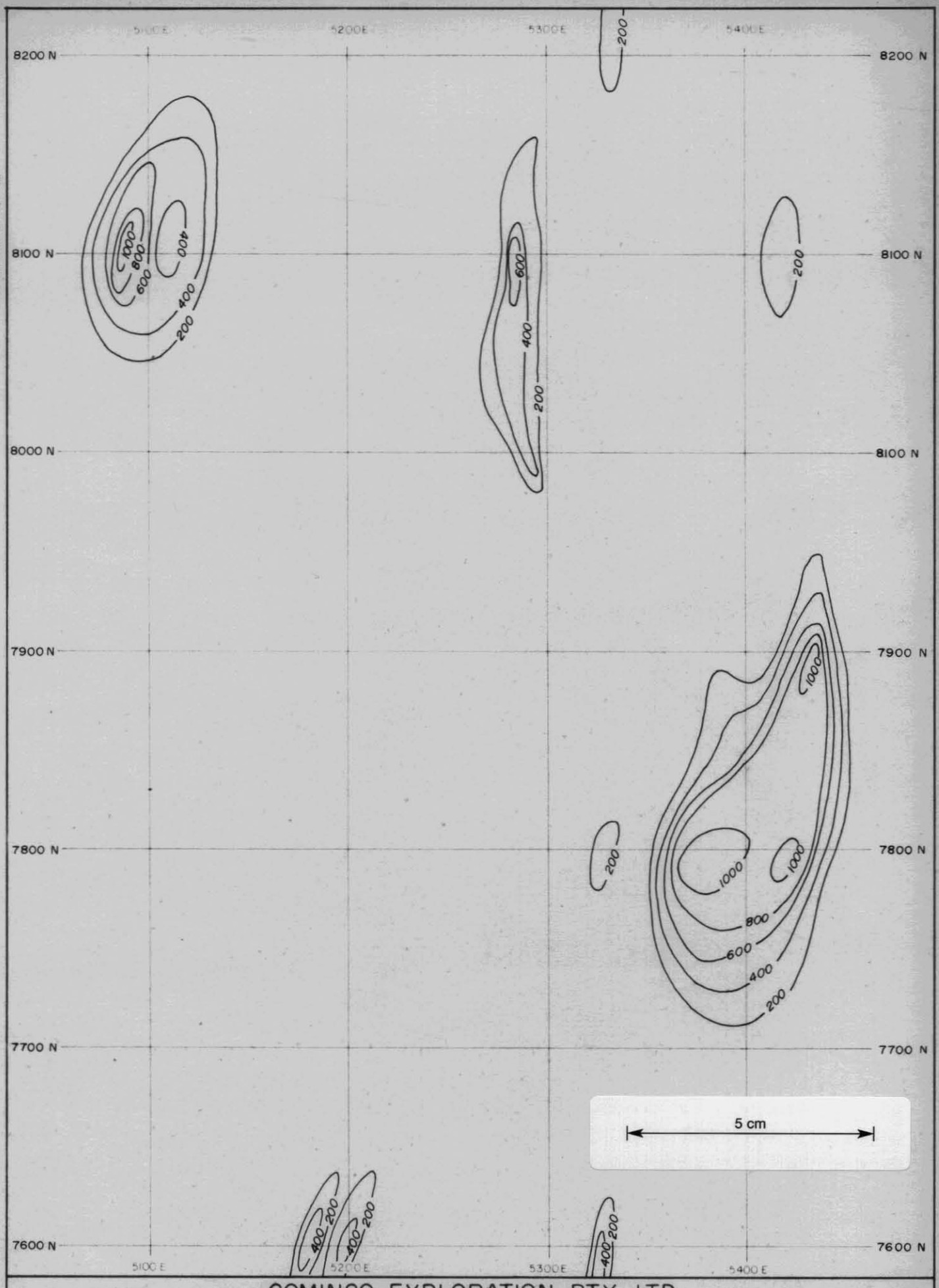
Revised: ——— Date: ———		Plate N° QR 30C

034

552034



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

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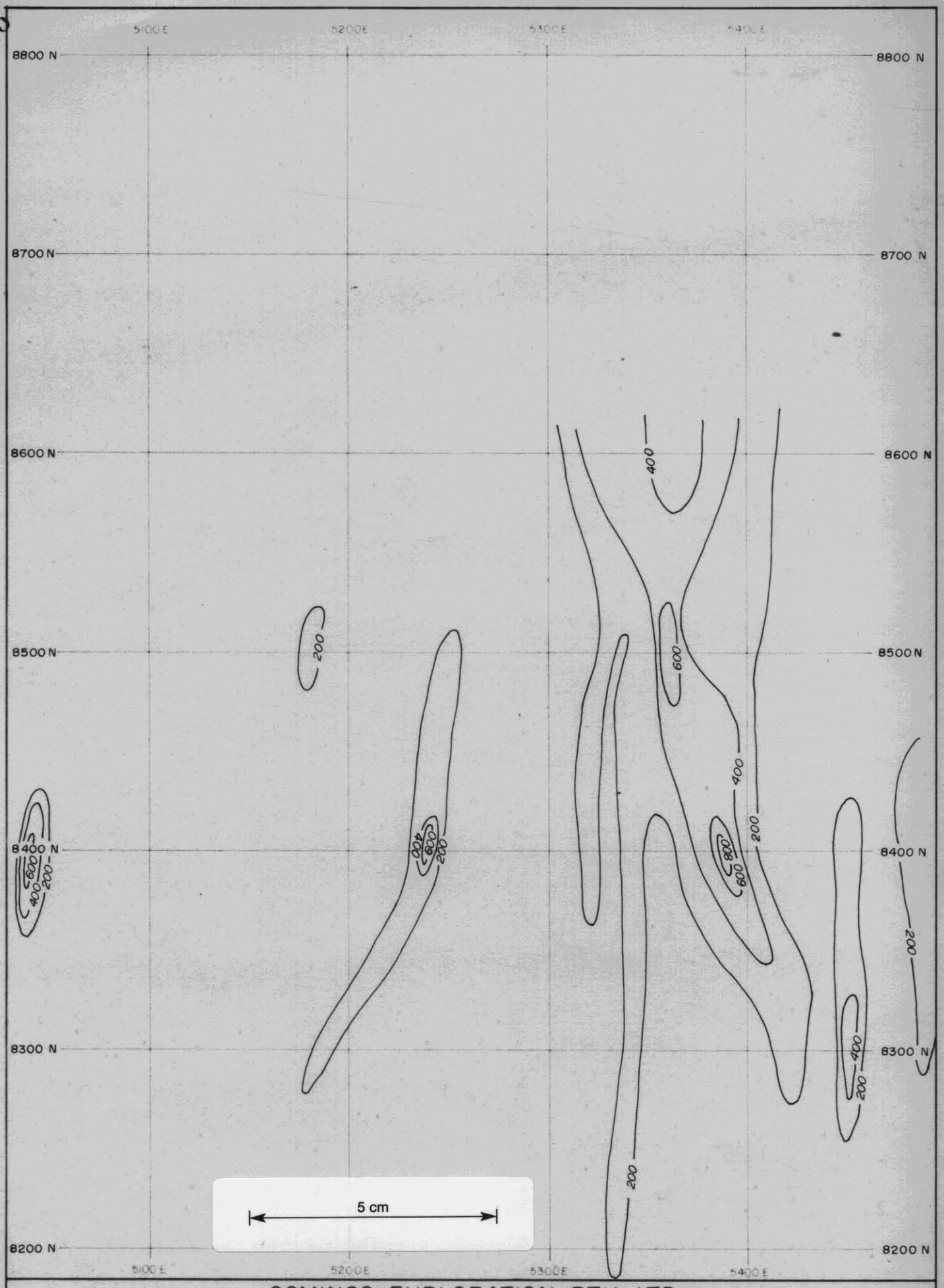
Checked	'C' Horizon geochemistry – ZINC (ppm)	Date November 1974
Revised —— Date ——		Plate N° QR 30 D

035

552035



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

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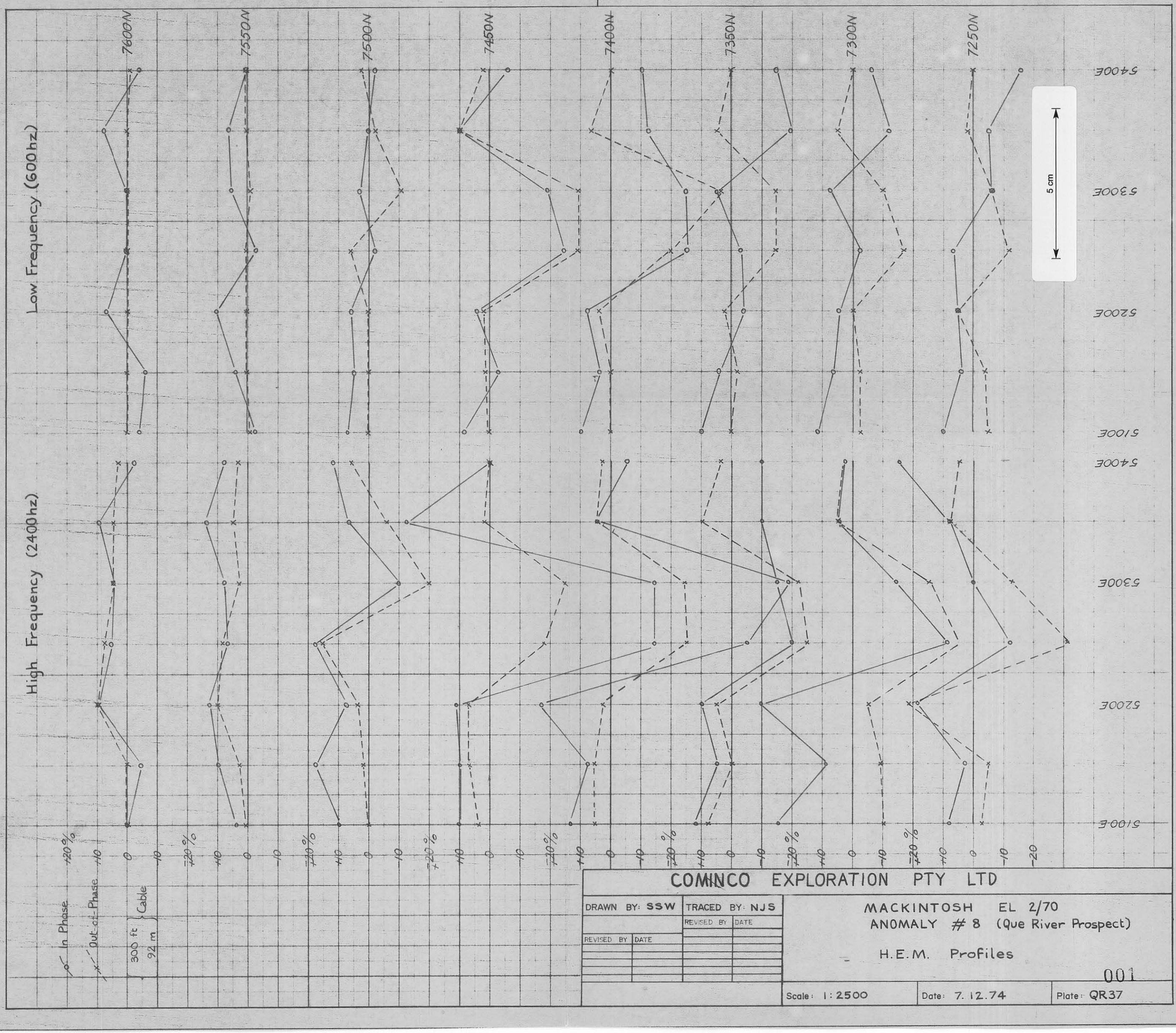
Checked	'C' Horizon geochemistry — ZINC (ppm)	Date November 1974
Revised ——— Date ———		Plate N° QR 30 E

552036



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LTD

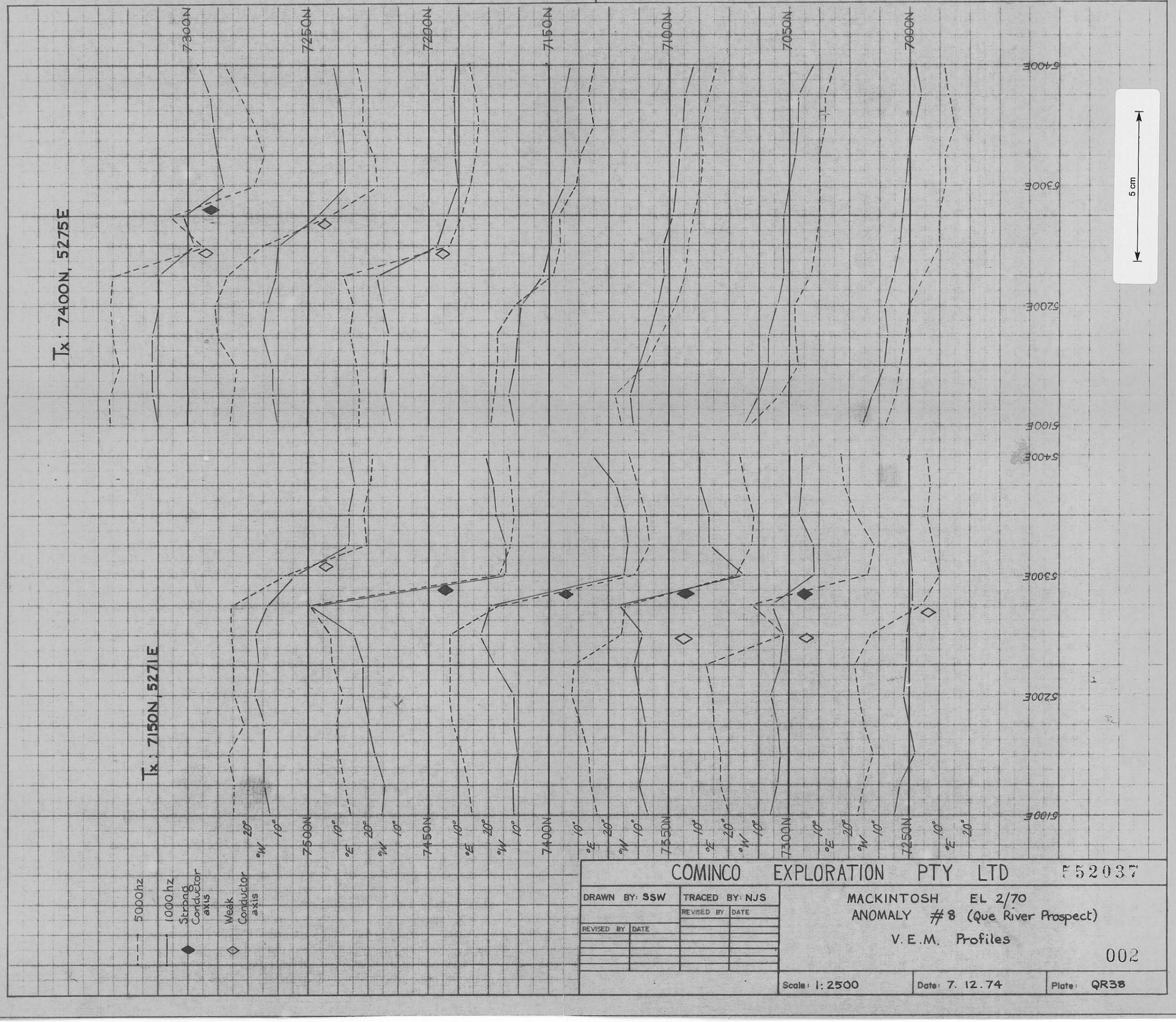
DRAWN BY: SSW		TRACED BY: NJS	
		REVISED BY	DATE
REVISED BY	DATE		

MACKINTOSH EL 2/70
ANOMALY # 8 (Que River Prospect)

H.E.M. Profiles

001

Scale: 1:2500 | Date: 7.12.74 | Plate: QR37



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LTD

552037

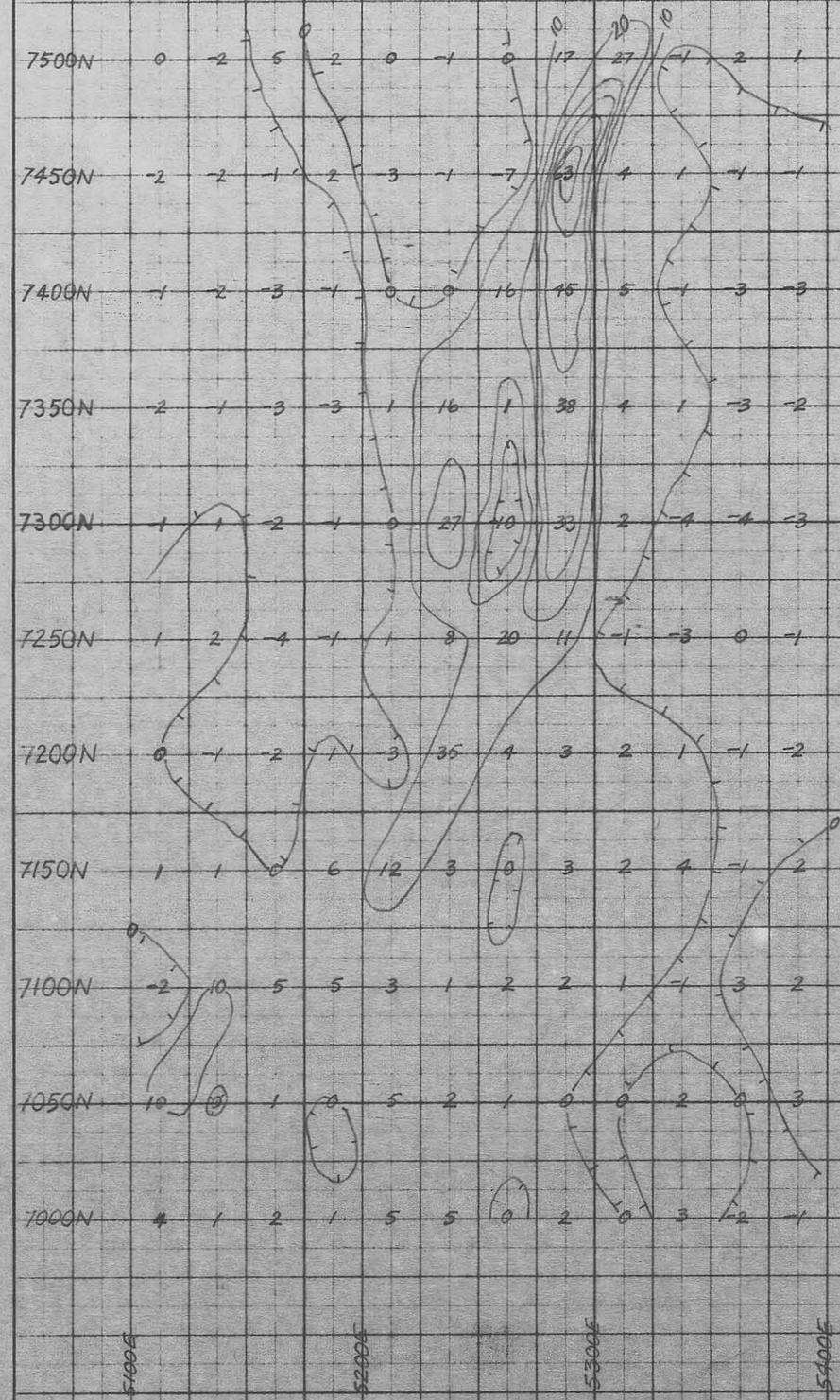
DRAWN BY: SSW	TRACED BY: NJS
	REVISED BY / DATE
REVISED BY / DATE	

MACKINTOSH EL 2/70
ANOMALY #8 (Que River Prospect)
V.E.M. Profiles

002

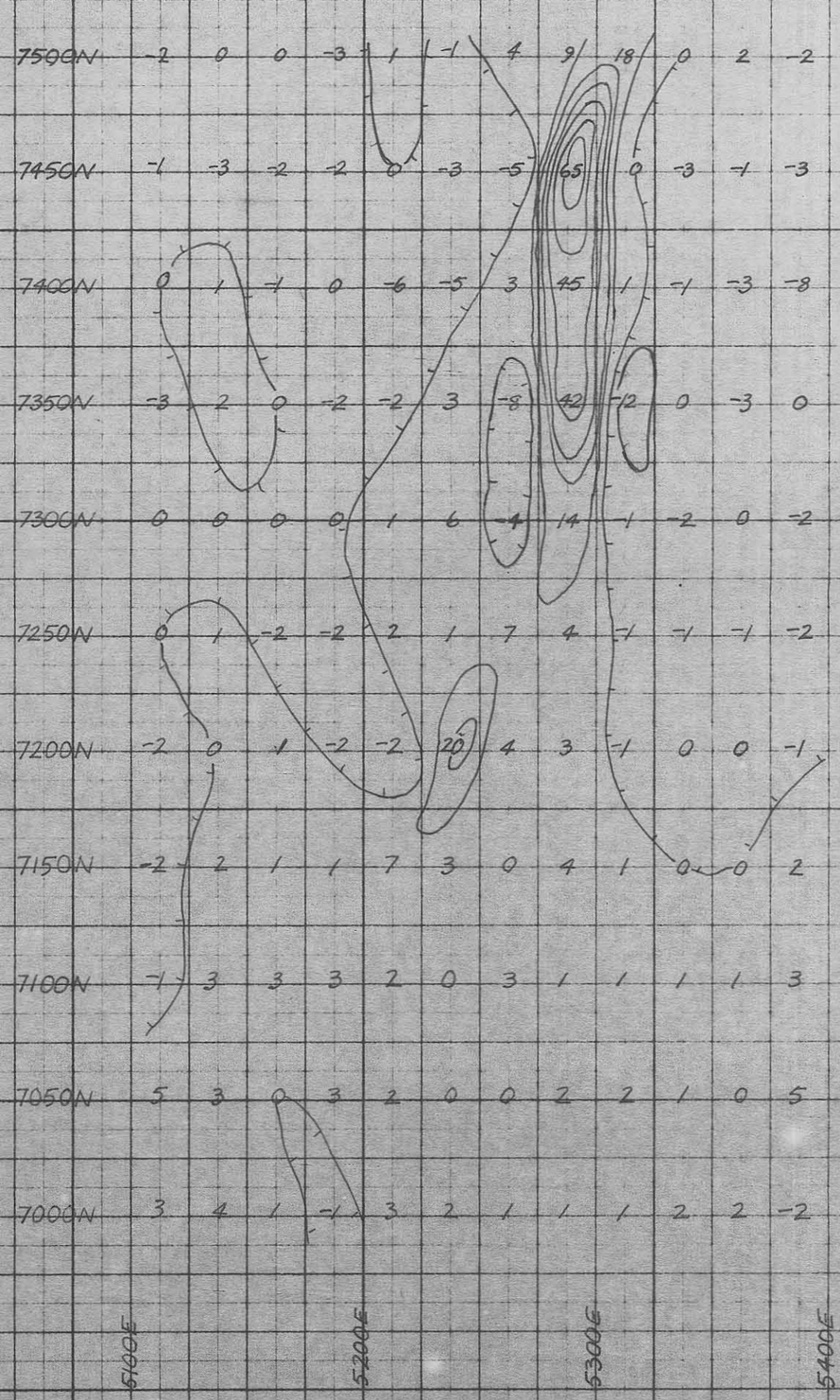
Scale: 1:2500 | Date: 7. 12. 74 | Plate: QR38

HIGH FREQUENCY (5000hz)



Contour interval 10°/25m

LOW FREQUENCY (1000hz)



5 cm

Tx: 7150N 5271E for this data

Data averaged on lines 7250N & 7300N

Tx: 7400N 5275E for this data

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LTD 552038

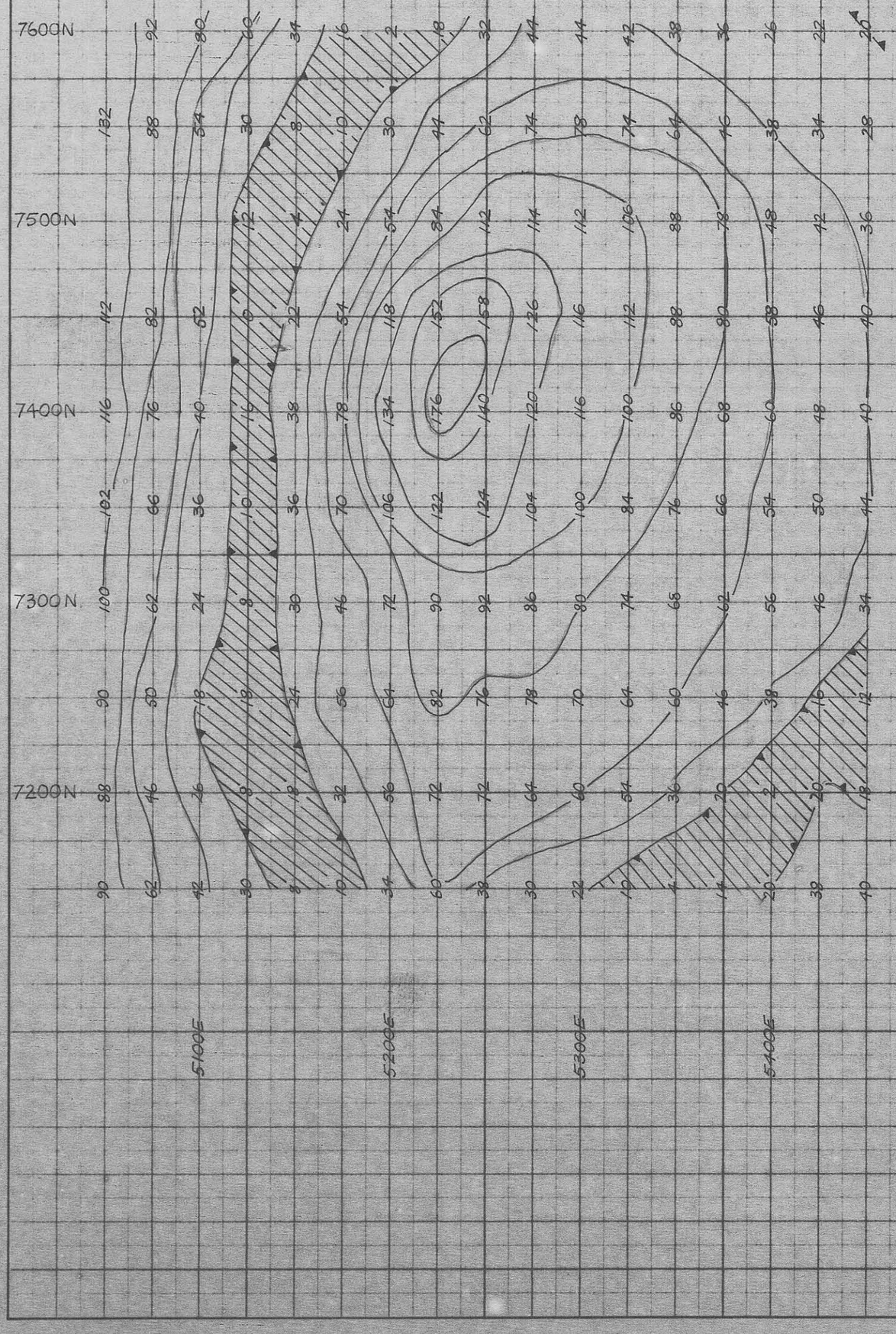
DRAWN BY: SSW	TRACED BY: NJS
REVISED BY / DATE	REVISED BY / DATE

MACKINTOSH EL 2/70
ANOMALY #8 (Que River Prospect)
Contours of Filtered V.E.M. Data
(transformed after Fraser). 003

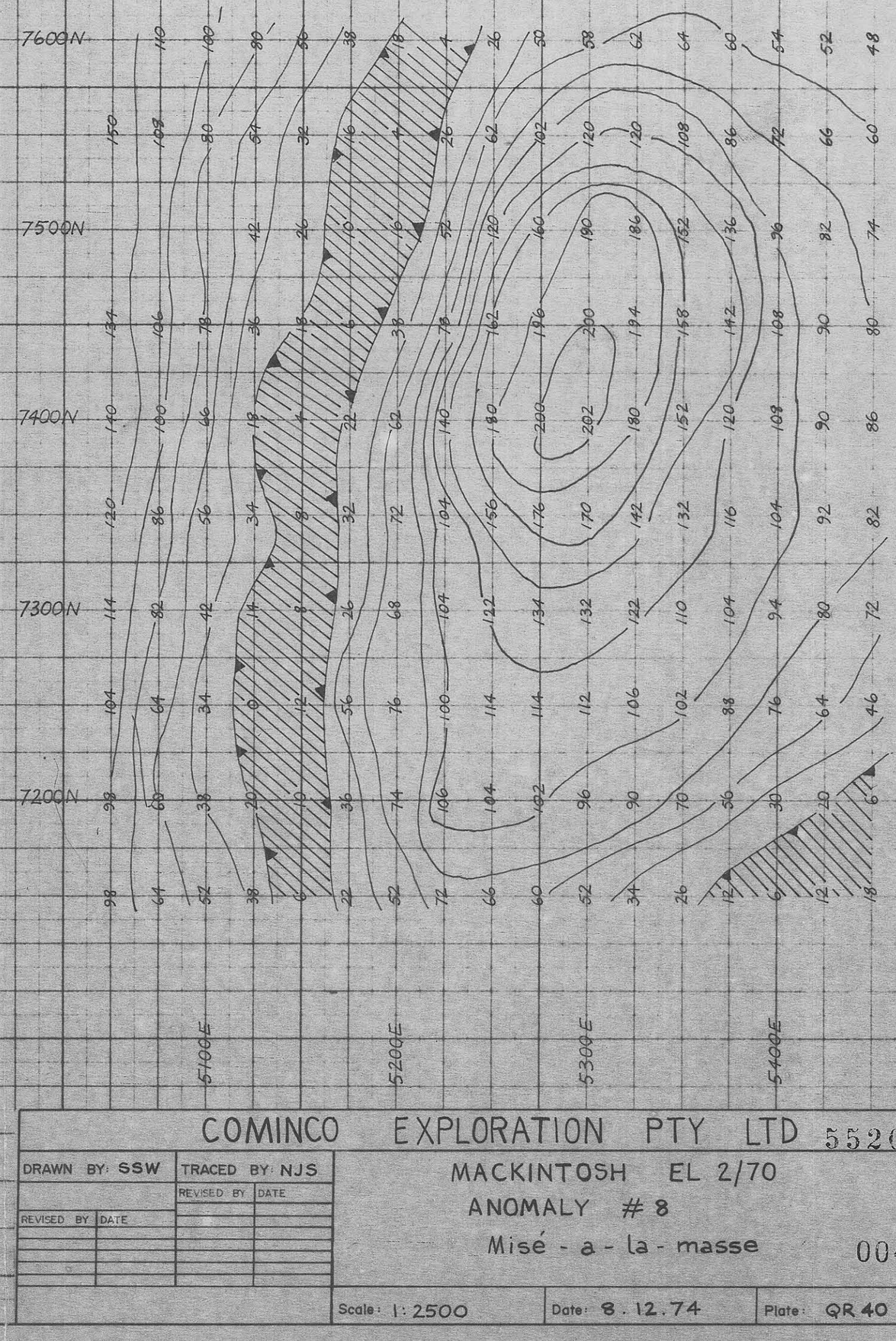
Scale: 1:2500 | Date: 6.12.74 | Plate: QR39

5 cm

Current at Shear Zone
via Drill Hole QR 7
Contour Interval : 20mv/amp



Current in Eastern Mineralisation
via Drill Hole QR 1
Contour Interval : 20mv/amp.



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LTD 552039

DRAWN BY: SSW	TRACED BY: NJS
	REVISED BY / DATE
REVISED BY / DATE	

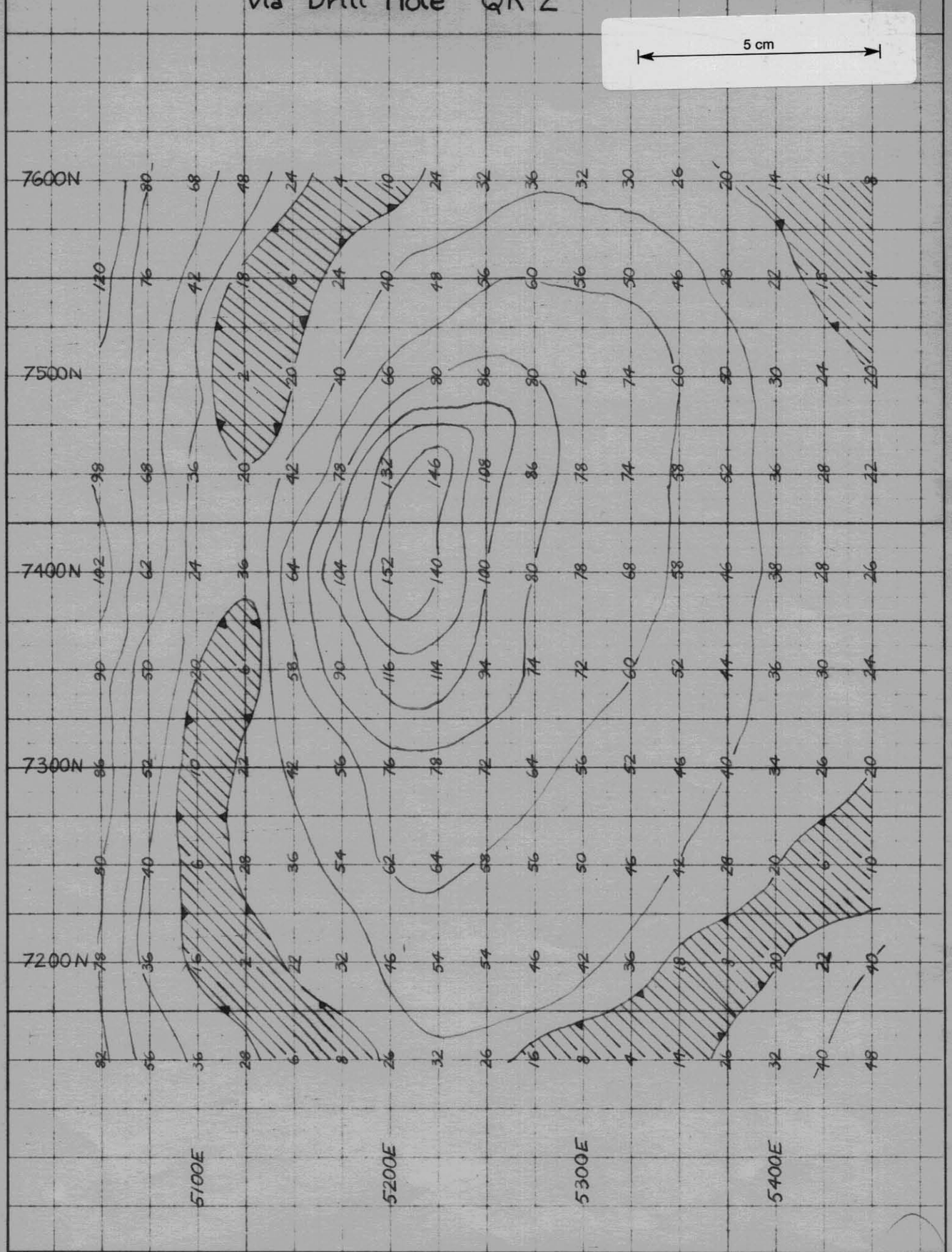
MACKINTOSH EL 2/70
ANOMALY # 8
Misé - a - la - masse 004

Scale: 1:2500 | Date: 8.12.74 | Plate: QR 40

036

552040

Current in Western Mineralisation via Drill Hole QR 2



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LTD

DRAWN BY: SSW	TRACED BY: NJS	MACKINTOSH EL 2/70
	REVISED BY / DATE	ANOMALY # 8 (Que River Prospect)
REVISED BY / DATE		Misé - a - la - masse
	Scale: 1:2500	Date: 8.12.74 / Plate: QR41

037

552041

7600N

7500N

7400N

7300N

7200N

7100N

7000N

5050E

5100E

5200E

5300E

5400E

5450E

5 cm

Contour Interval ±20mv to −100mv thence 50mv

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LTD

DRAWN BY: SSW	TRACED BY: NJS
	REVISED BY / DATE
REVISED BY / DATE	

MACKINTOSH EL 2/70

ANOMALY # 8 (Que River Prospect)

SELF - POTENTIAL CONTOURS

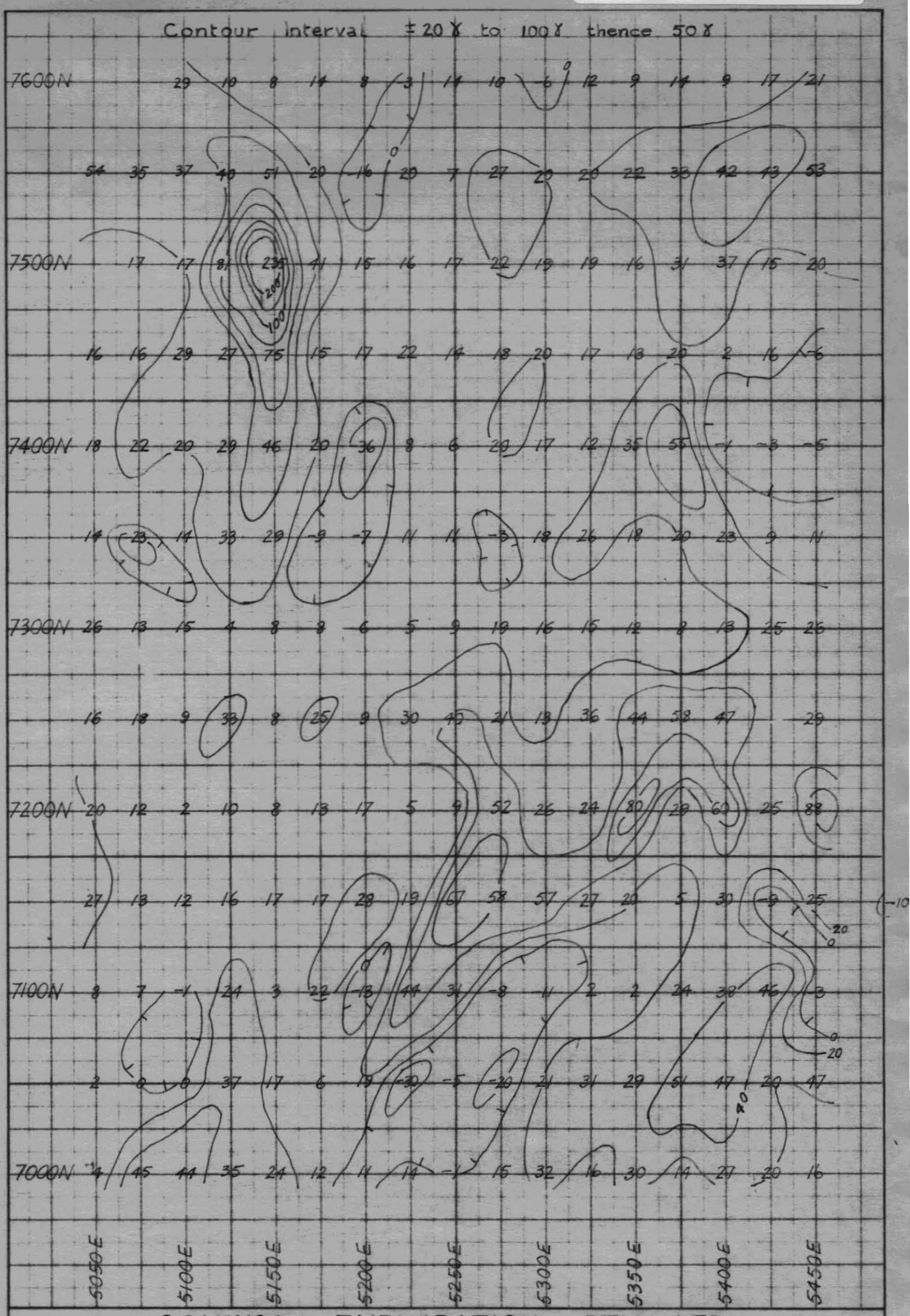
Scale: 1:2500 | Date: 7.12.74 | Plate: QR42C

552042

033

5 cm

Contour Interval ± 20 γ to 100 γ thence 50 γ

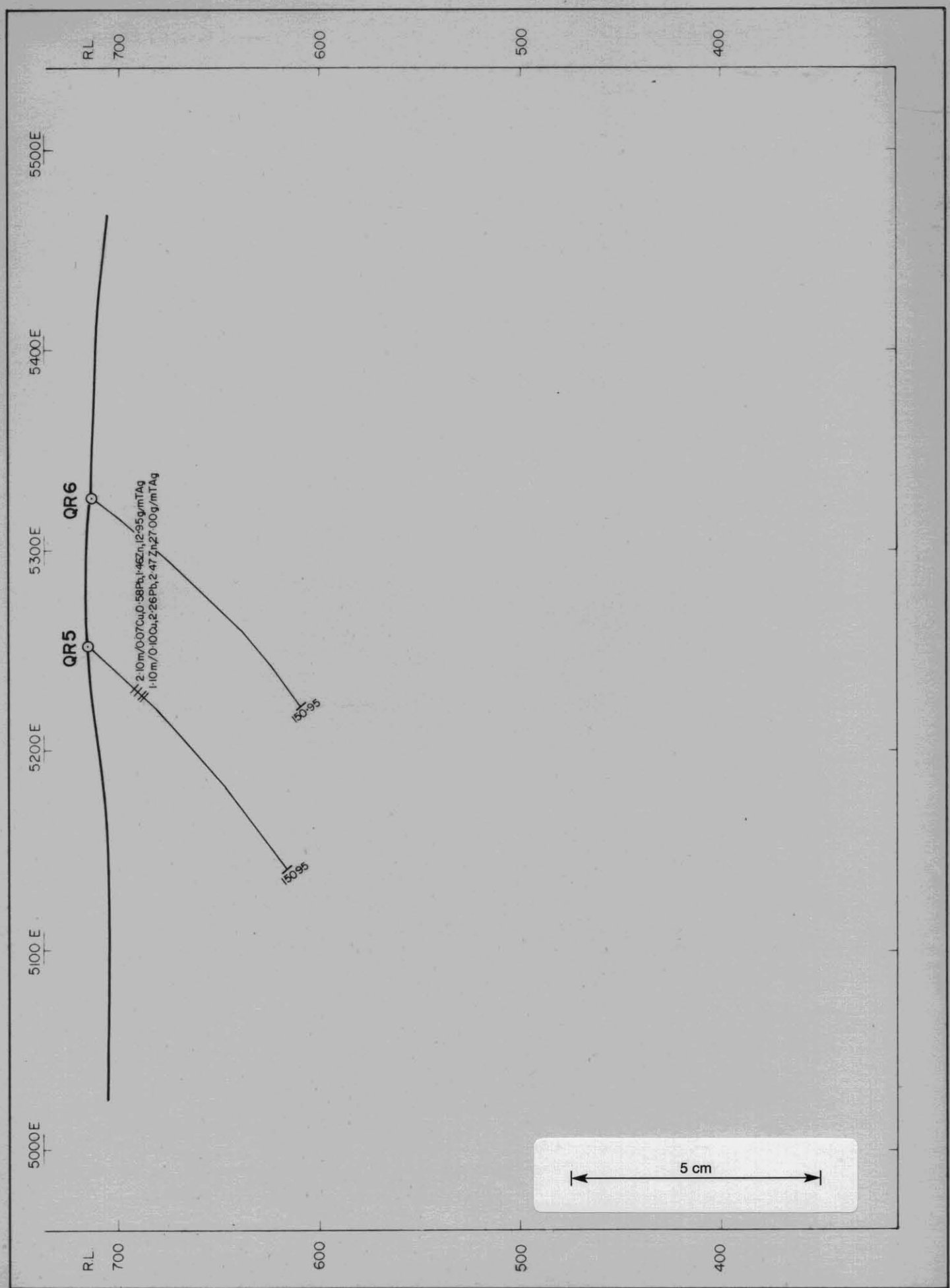


COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LTD

DRAWN BY: SSW	TRACED BY: NJS
REVISED BY / DATE	REVISED BY / DATE

MACKINTOSH EL 2/70
ANOMALY # 8 (Que River Prospect)
Contours of (relative) Total Magnetic Intensity

Scale: 1:2500 | Date: 7.12.74 | Plate: QR43C

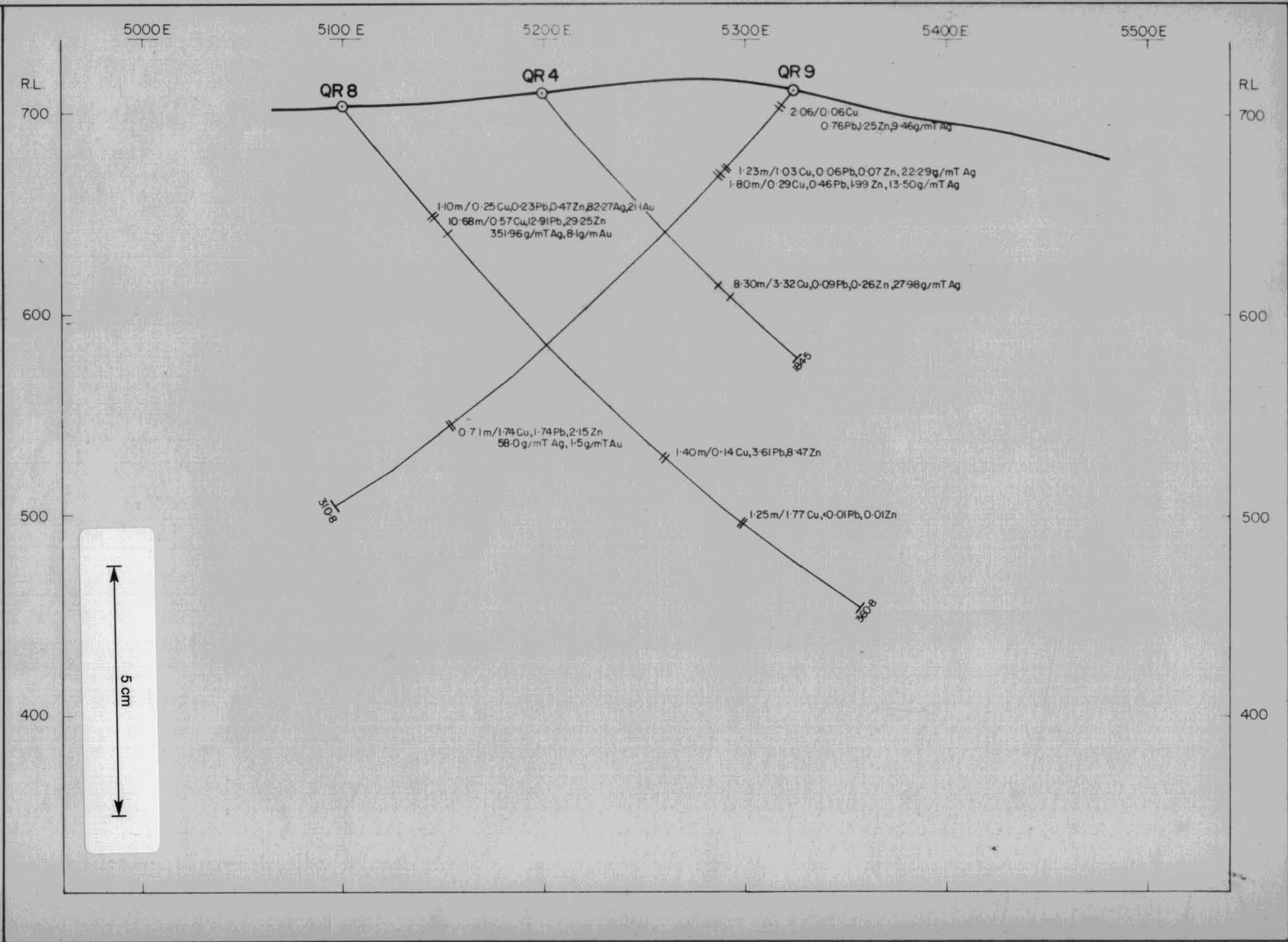


COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

Drawn R.K.Y	NORTH WEST TASMANIA MACKINTOSH WEST E.L.2/70 QUE RIVER PROSPECT SECTION 7,200 N	Location code K55/6/44
Traced R.K.Y		Scale 1:2,500
Checked		Date December 1974
Revised — Date		Plate N° QR 46/72

552044

039



Drawn RKY
Traced RKY
Checked
Revised —— Date ——

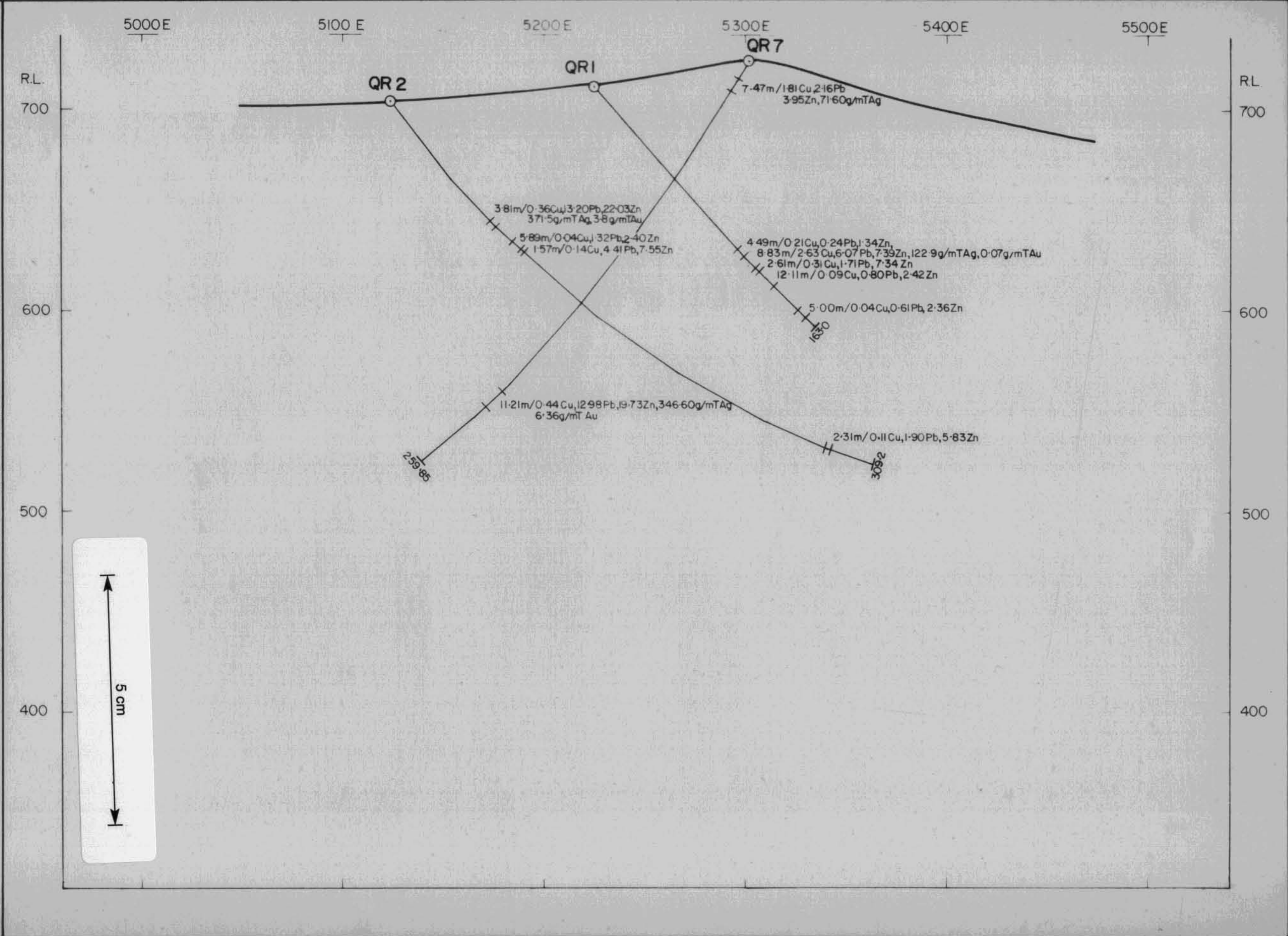
COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

NORTH WEST TASMANIA
MACKINTOSH WEST E.L. 2/70

QUE RIVER PROSPECT
SECTION 7,300 N

Location code K55/6/44
Scale 1:2,500
Date December 1974
Plate Nº QR 46/73

552045 041



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

NORTH WEST TASMANIA

MACKINTOSH WEST E.L.2/70

QUE RIVER PROSPECT

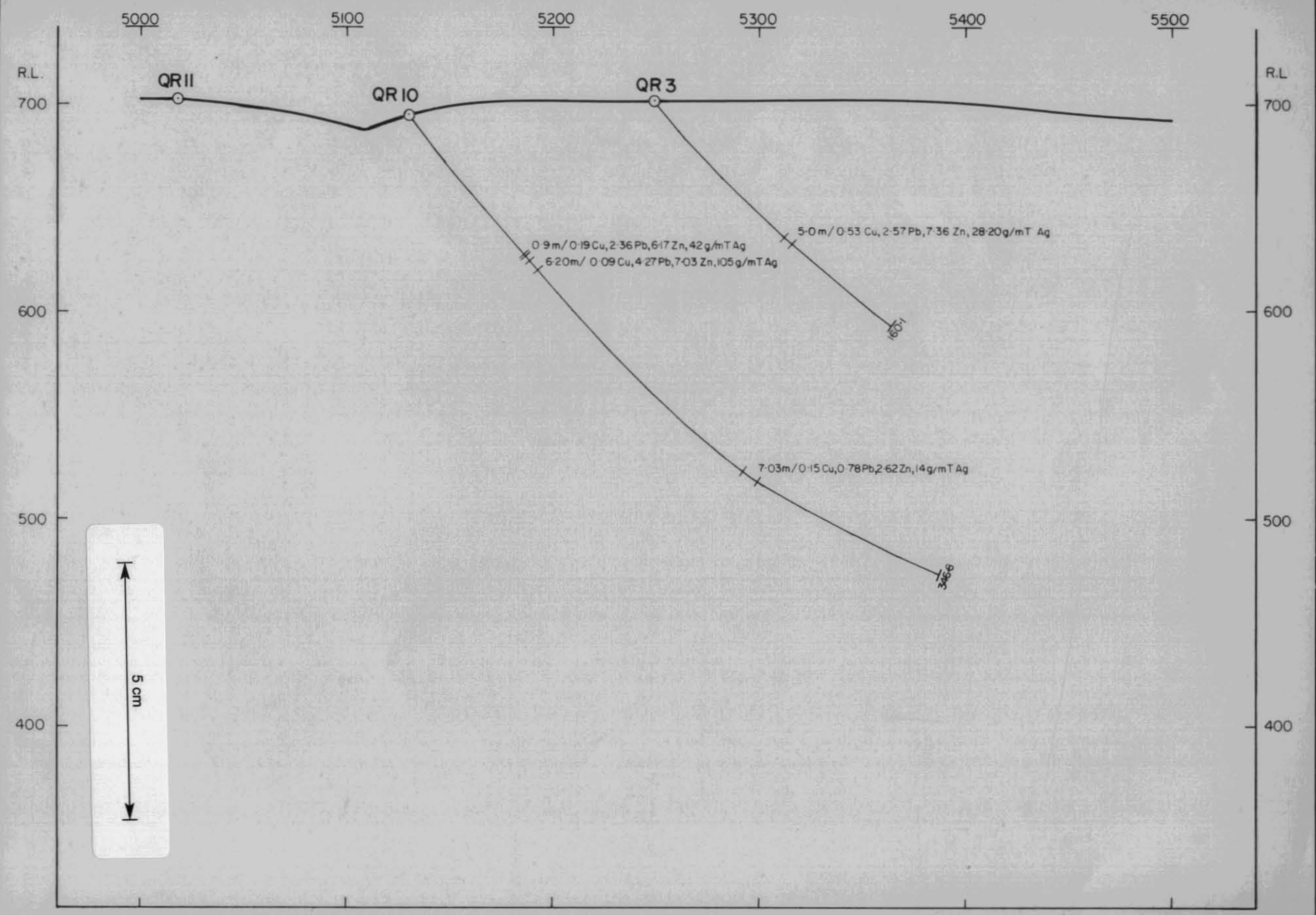
SECTION 7,400 N

Drawn	RKY
Traced	RKY
Checked	
Revised — Date —	

Location code	K55/6/44
Scale	1:2,500
Date	December 1974
Plate Nº	QR 46/74

552046

042



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

NORTH WEST TASMANIA

MACKINTOSH WEST E.L.2/70

QUE RIVER PROSPECT

SECTION 7,500N

Drawn	R.K.Y
Traced	RKY
Checked	
Revised	Date
Location code	K55/6/44
Scale	1:2,500
Date	December 1974
Plate Nº	QR 46/75

5400 5000 8600 8000 5200

4800 4600 4400 4200 4000 3800 3600 3400 3200 3000 2800 2600 2400 2200 2000 1800 1600 1400 1200 1000 800 600 400 200 0

PPM

600 400 200 0

PPM

LEAD

COPPER

5300E 5350E 5400E

5100E 5150E 5200E 5250E

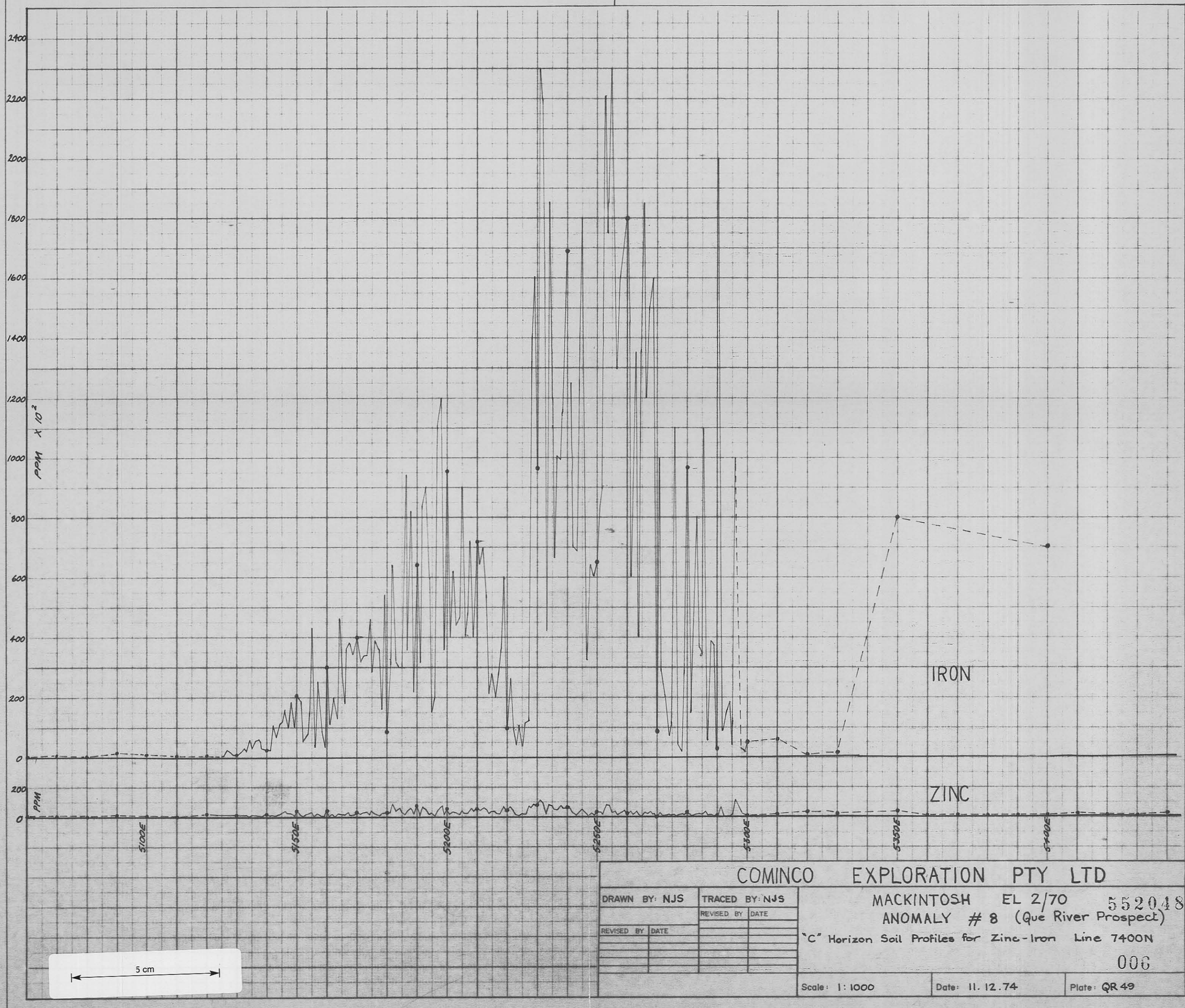
5 cm

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LTD. 552047

DRAWN BY: NJS	TRACED BY: NJS
	REVISED BY / DATE
REVISED BY / DATE	

MACKINTOSH EL 2/70
ANOMALY # 8 (Que River Prospect)
'C' Horizon Soil Profiles for Copper - Lead Line 7400N.
005

Scale: 1:1000 | Date: 11.12.74 | Plate: QR 48



COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LTD

DRAWN BY: NJS	TRACED BY: NJS
	REVISED BY / DATE
REVISED BY / DATE	

MACKINTOSH EL 2/70 552048
ANOMALY # 8 (Que River Prospect)
"C" Horizon Soil Profiles for Zinc-Iron Line 7400N
006

Scale: 1:1000 | Date: 11.12.74 | Plate: QR 49

QR47 QR32 QR49 QR22 QR15 QR18 QR20 QR44 QR39 QR14 QR16 QR31 QR34 QR13 QR12 QR33 QR43 QR35 QR37 QR11 QR27 QR25 QR10 QR3 QR41 QR42 QR48 QR2 QR1 QR7 QR40 QR45 QR8 QR36 QR4 QR9 QR38 QR5 QR6 QR30 QR26 QR23 QR29 QR24 QR28

Campsite and core shed

8,000 N
7,900 N
7,800 N
7,700 N
7,600 N
7,500 N
7,400 N
7,300 N
7,200 N
7,100 N
7,000 N
6,900 N
6,800 N
6,700 N
6,600 N
6,500 N
6,400 N
6,300 N
6,200 N
6,100 N
6,000 N

4700 E
5300 E

ML 2m/75
ML 4m/75

---- Extent of road construction (at 30.6.75)

Grid lines cut with 10 metre spacing 'C' horizon soil geochemistry

500 Lead contours - contour interval 500, 1000, 2000 p.p.m

Diamond drill hole with surface projection

• Holes completed March 5th to June 30th

5 cm

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

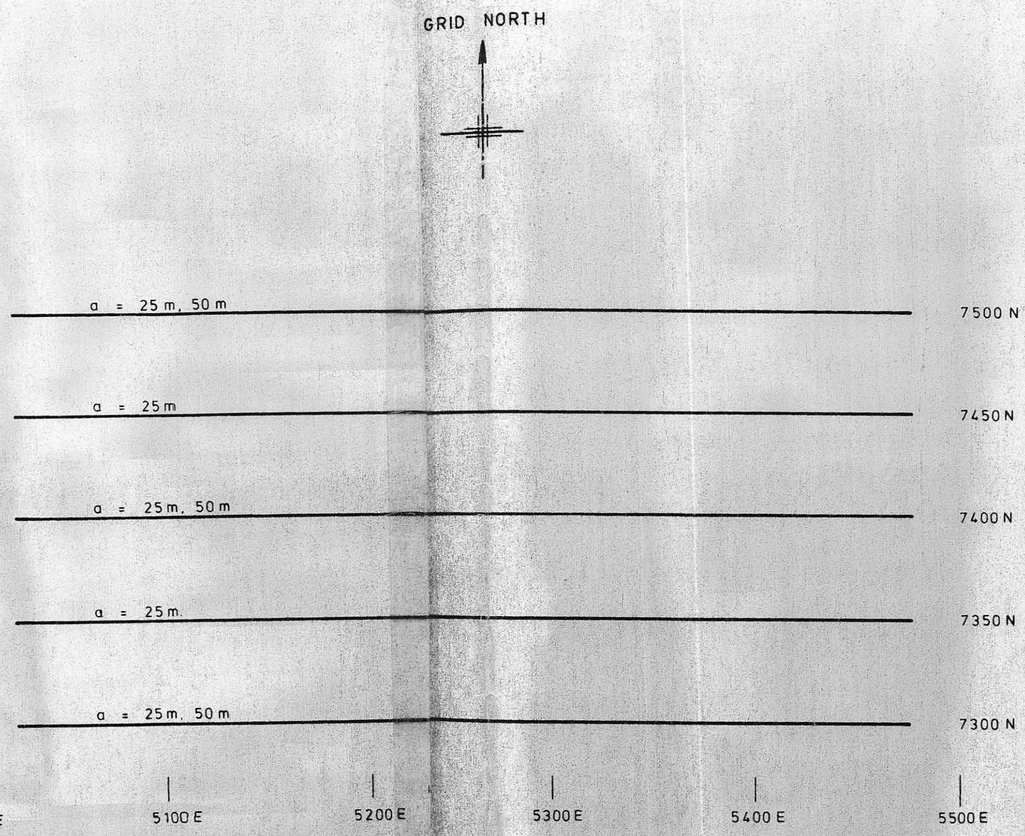
NORTH WEST TASMANIA
MACKINTOSH WEST EL 2/70
QUE RIVER PROSPECT
SUMMARY PLAN
SHEET 1

Location code K55/6/44 | Drawn by RKY | Checked by | Traced by | Scale 1:2,500 | Date February 1975 | Plate QR 58

552049 74-1058

552050 74-1058

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED



RESISTIVITY AND INDUCED POLARISATION SURVEY

MACKINTOSH #8 PROSPECT TASMANIA

GEOPHYSICAL GRID LAYOUT

7300 N a 25 m
7300 N @ 50 m
73500 N @ 25 m
7400 N @ 25m
7400 N @ 50m
7450 N @ 50m
7500 N @ 25m
7500 N @ 50m

5 cm

by
GEOQUEST PTY. LIMITED

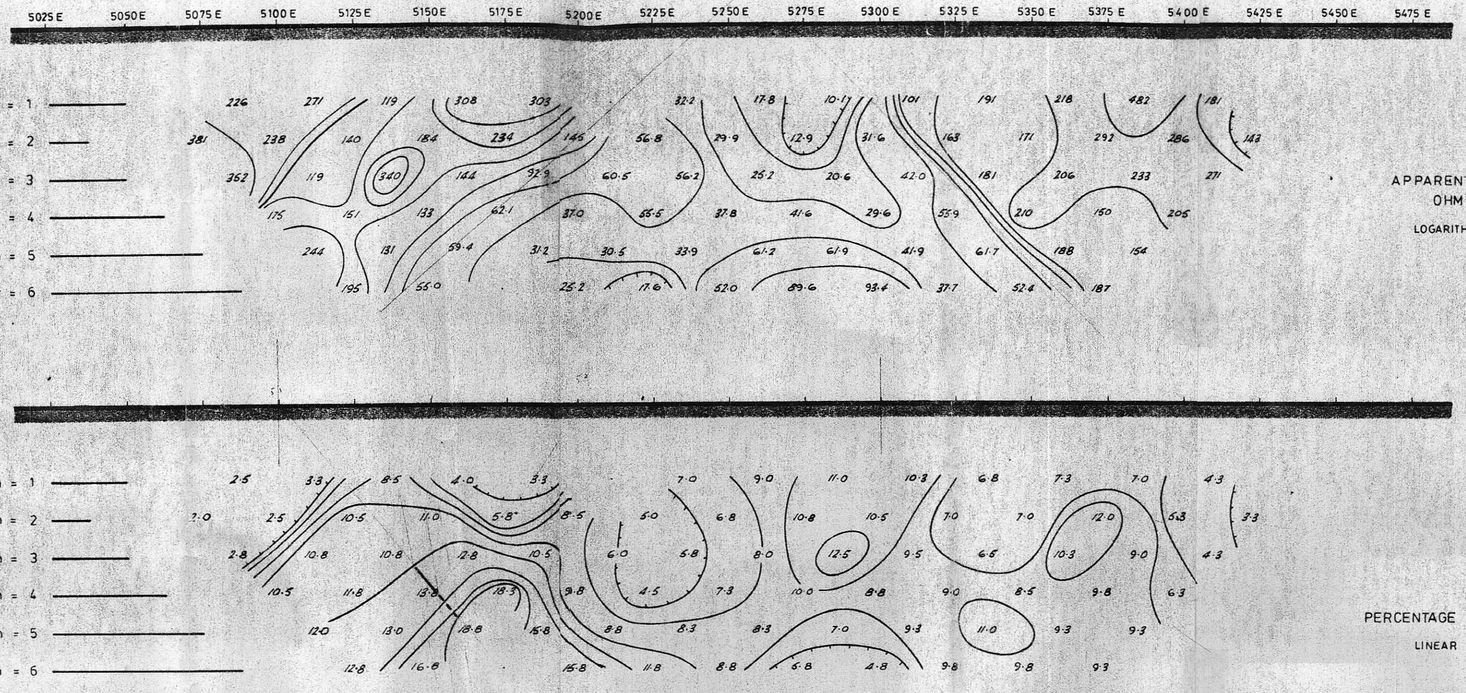
015

FIG. No.
DWG. No. 7416-09
AUGUST 1974

552051

74-10158

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED



APPARENT RESISTIVITY
OHM METRES

LOGARITHMIC CONTOURING

PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY EFFECT

LINEAR CONTOURING

METALLIC CONDUCTION FACTOR

LOGARITHMIC CONTOURING

RESISTIVITY AND INDUCED POLARISATION SURVEY

MACKINTOSH #8 PROSPECT
TASMANIA

TRAVERSE: 7300 N

a = 25 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2·5 - 0·3 Hz
SURVEYED: 26 AUG. 1974

5 cm

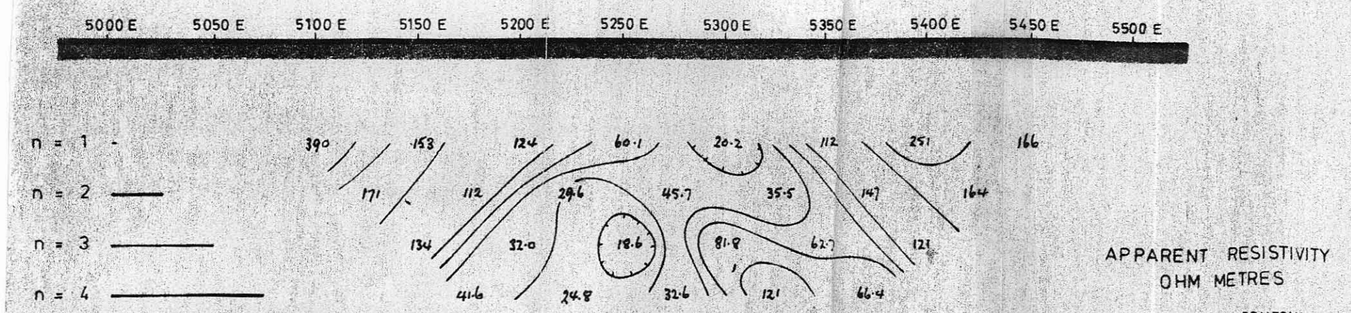
by
GEOQUEST PTY LIMITED

007

FIG No.
DWG No. 7416 - 02
AUGUST 1974

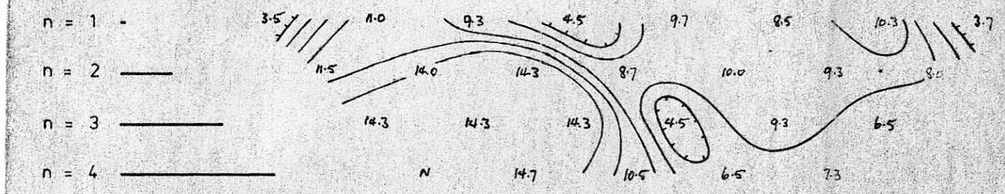
552052 74-10858

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED



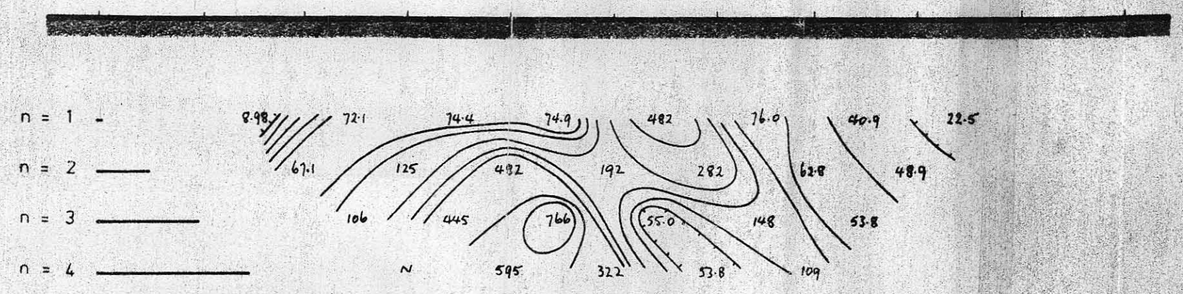
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
OHM METRES

LOGARITHMIC CONTOURING



PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY EFFECT

LINEAR CONTOURING



METALLIC CONDUCTION FACTOR

LOGARITHMIC CONTOURING

GEOQUEST PTY LTD
CHECKED

RESISTIVITY AND INDUCED POLARISATION SURVEY

MACKINTOSH #8 PROSPECT
TASMANIA

TRAVERSE: 7300 N

a = 50 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2·5 - 0·3 Hz
SURVEYED: 29 AUG. 1974

5 cm

by
GEOQUEST PTY LIMITED

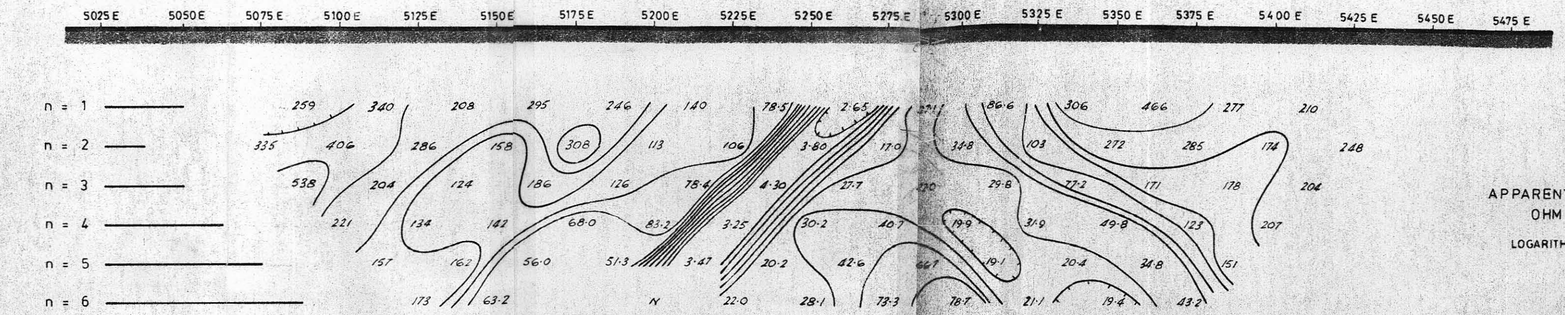
008

FIG No.
DWG No. 7416 - 01
AUGUST 1974

552053

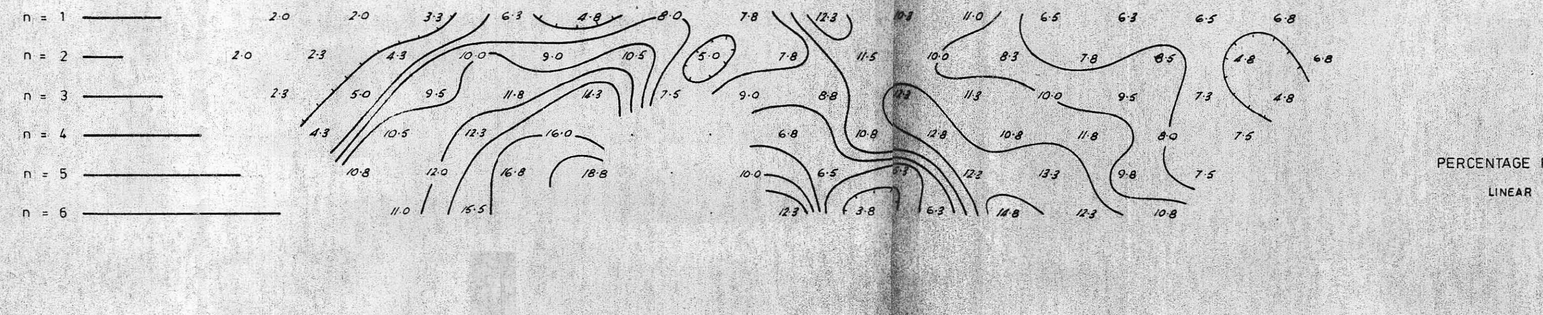
74-10858

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED



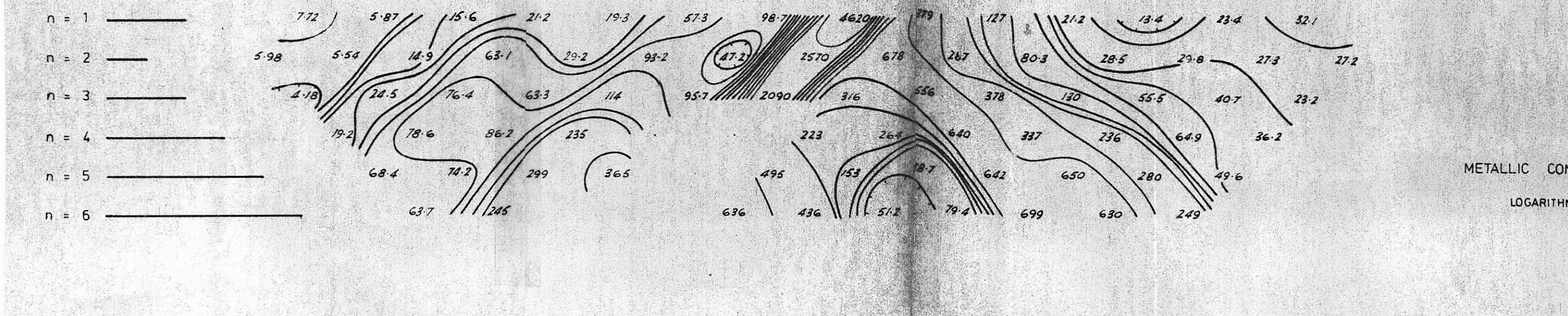
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
OHM METRES

LOGARITHMIC CONTOURING



PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY EFFECT

LINEAR CONTOURING



METALLIC CONDUCTION FACTOR

LOGARITHMIC CONTOURING

RESISTIVITY AND INDUCED POLARISATION SURVEY

MACKINTOSH #8 PROSPECT
TASMANIA

TRAVERSE: 7350 N

a = 25 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2.5 - 0.3 Hz
SURVEYED:

5 cm

by
GEOQUEST PTY LIMITED

003

FIG No.
DWG No. 7416-03
AUGUST 1974

552054

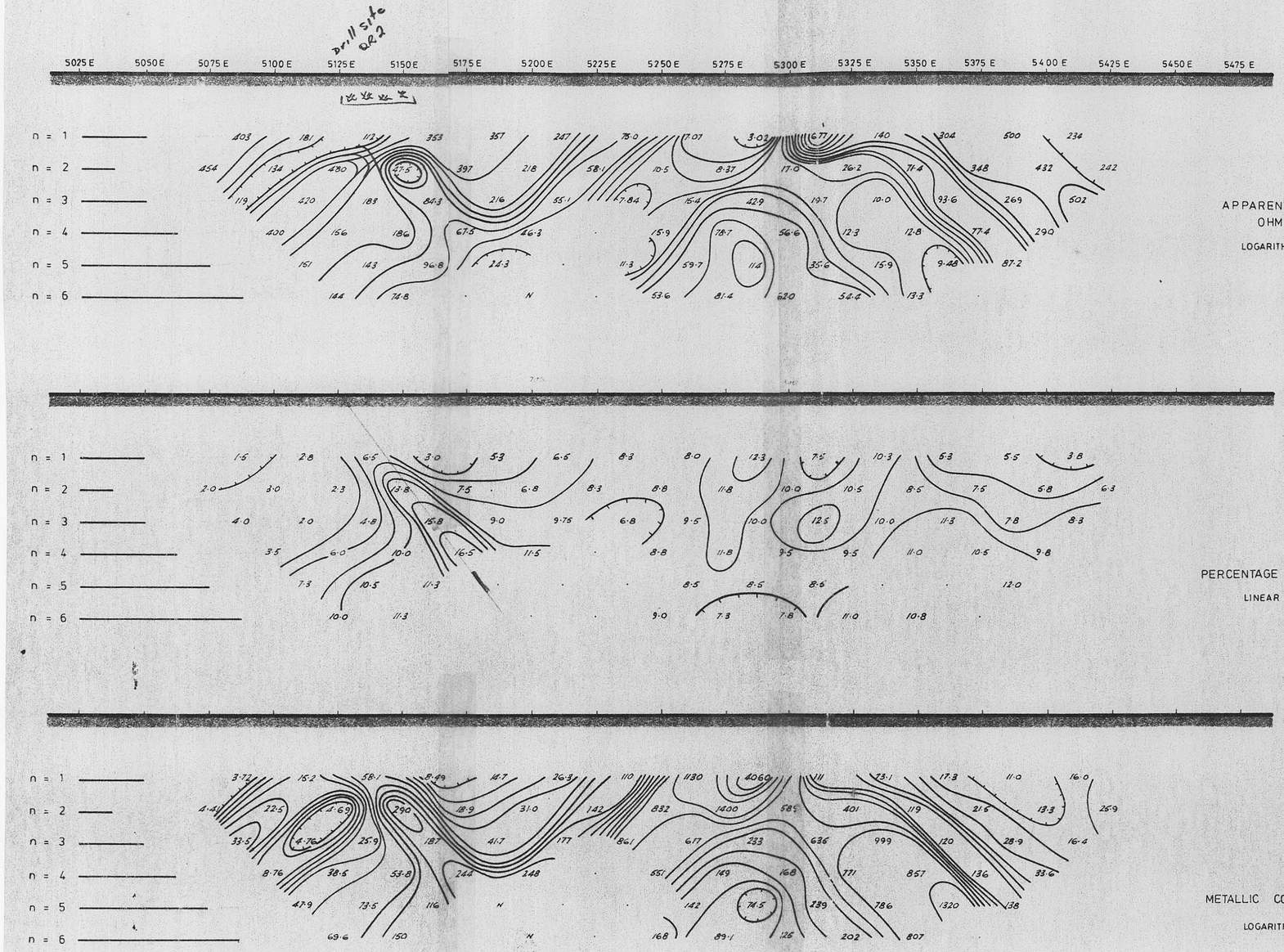
COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

RESISTIVITY AND INDUCED POLARISATION SURVEY

MACKINTOSH #8 PROSPECT
TASMANIA

TRAVERSE: 7400 N

a = 25 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2.5 - 0.3 Hz
SURVEYED: 24 AUG. 1974



GEOQUEST PTY. LTD. CHECKED

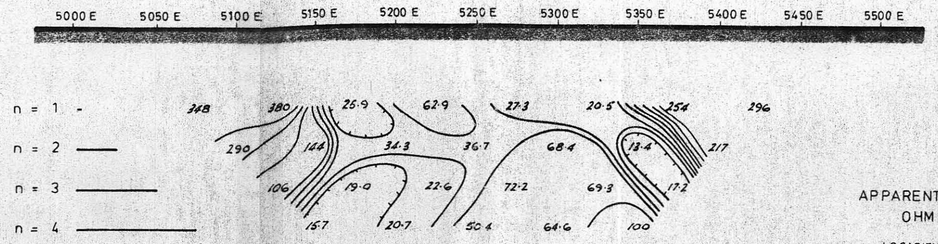
5 cm

by
GEOQUEST PTY LIMITED

011
FIG No.
DWG No. 7416 - 05
AUGUST 1974

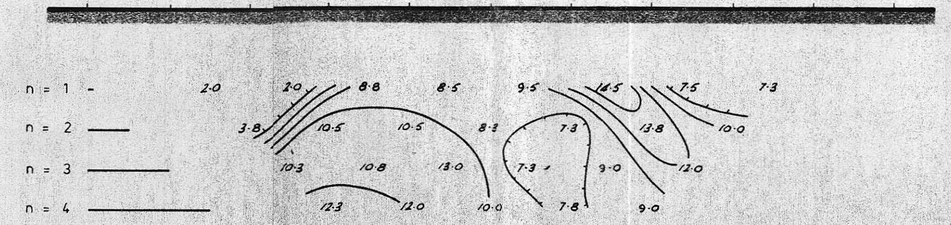
552055 74-10858

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED



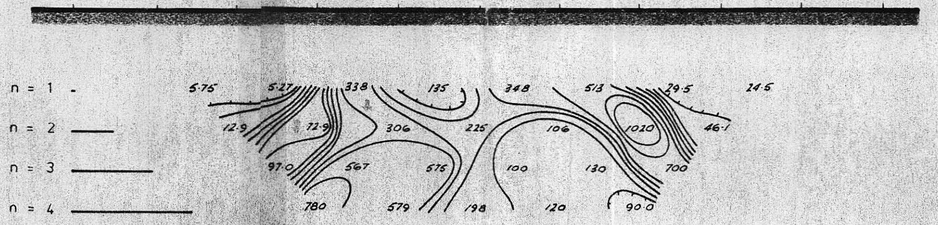
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
OHM METRES

LOGARITHMIC CONTOURING



PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY EFFECT

LINEAR CONTOURING



METALLIC CONDUCTION FACTOR

LOGARITHMIC CONTOURING

RESISTIVITY AND INDUCED POLARISATION SURVEY

MACKINTOSH #8 PROSPECT
TASMANIA

TRAVERSE: 7400 N

a = 50 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2·5 - 0·3 Hz
SURVEYED: 29 AUG. 1974

5 cm

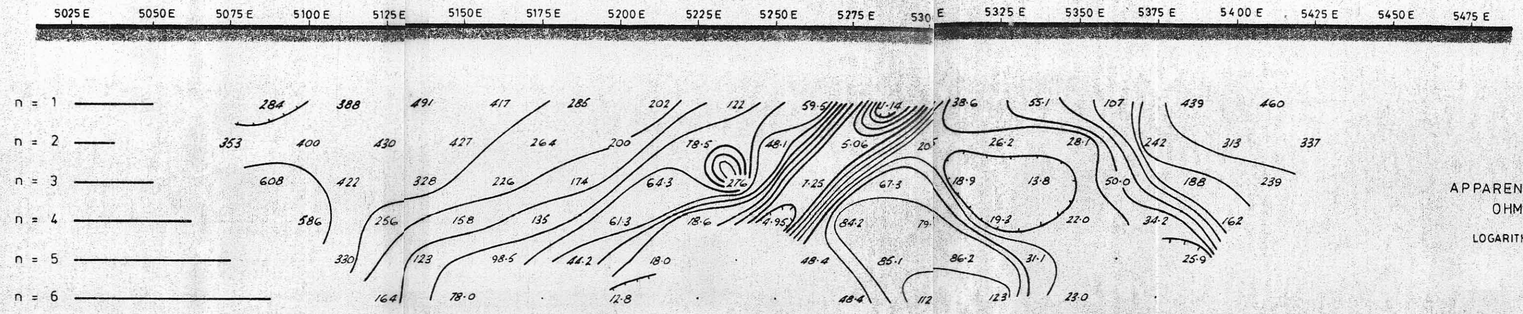
by
GEOQUEST PTY LIMITED

010

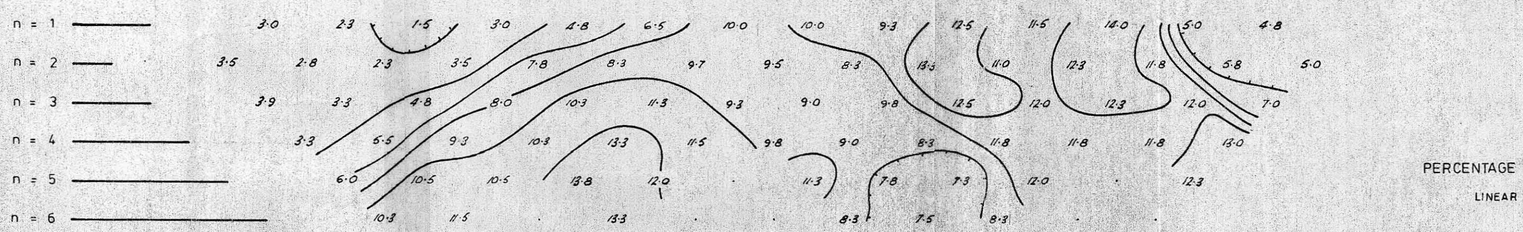
FIG No.
DWG No. 7416 - 04
AUGUST 1974

552056 75-10-58

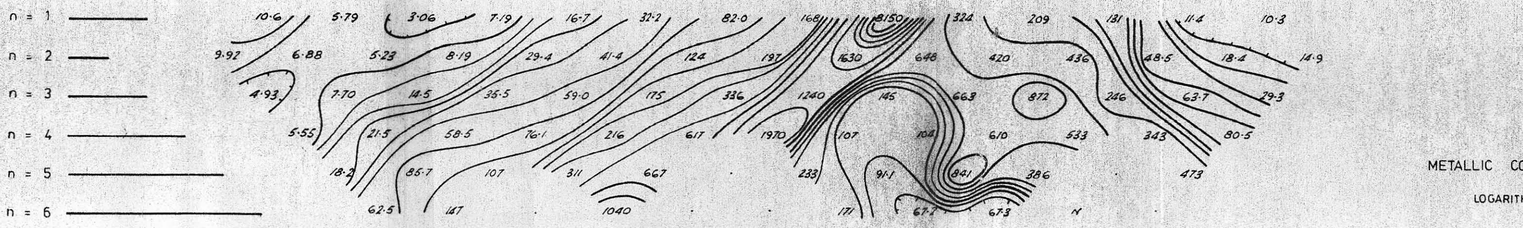
COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED



APPARENT RESISTIVITY
OHM METRES
LOGARITHMIC CONTOURING



PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY EFFECT
LINEAR CONTOURING



METALLIC CONDUCTION FACTOR
LOGARITHMIC CONTOURING

GEOQUEST PTY LTD
CHECKED

RESISTIVITY AND INDUCED POLARISATION SURVEY

MACKINTOSH #8 PROSPECT
TASMANIA

TRAVERSE: 7450 N

a = 25 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2.5 - 0.3 Hz
SURVEYED: 28 AUG. 1974

5 cm

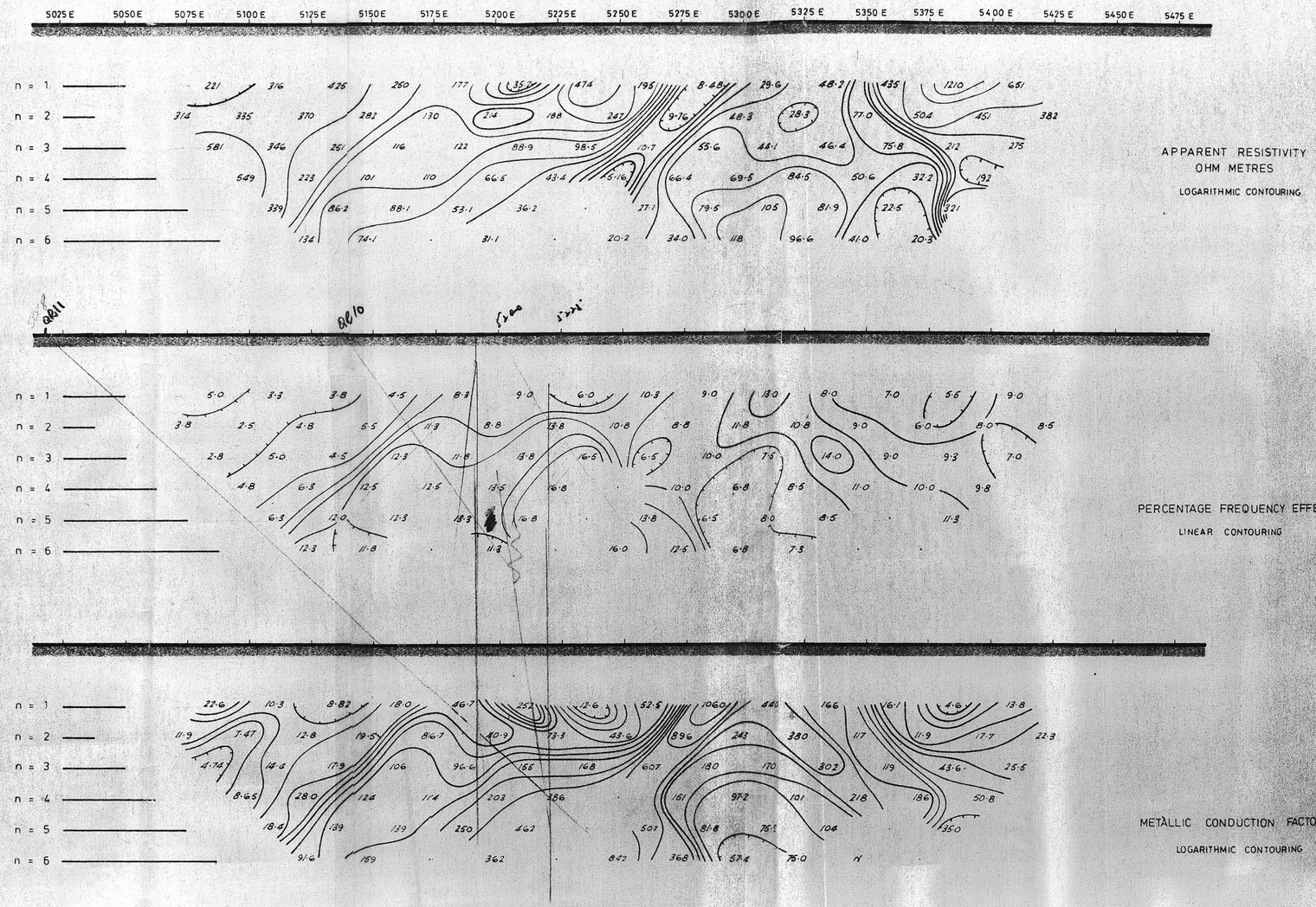
by
GEOQUEST PTY LIMITED

012

FIG No.
DWG No. 7416 - 06
AUGUST 1974

552057 74-1058

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED



RESISTIVITY AND INDUCED POLARISATION SURVEY

MACKINTOSH #8 PROSPECT
TASMANIA

TRAVERSE: 7500 N

a = 25 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2.5 - 0.3 Hz
SURVEYED: 28 AUG 1974

5 cm

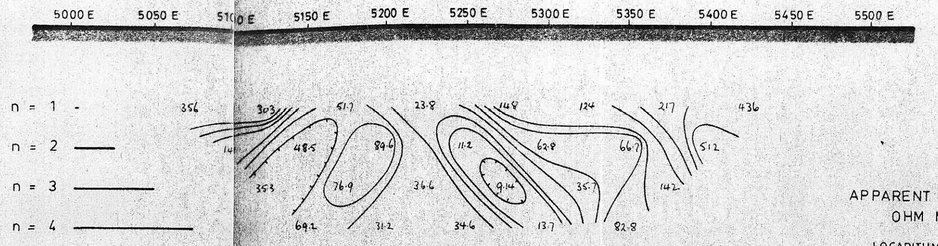
by
GEOQUEST PTY LIMITED

014

FIG No.
DWG No. 7416-08
AUGUST 1974

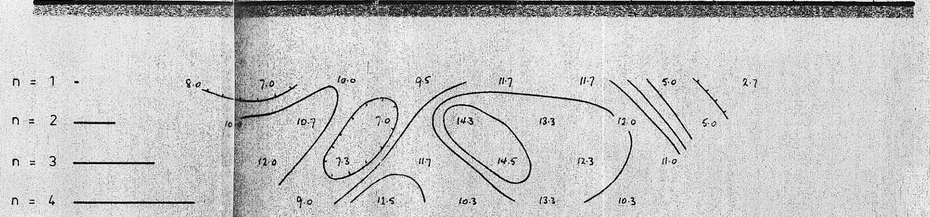
552058 74-10558

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED



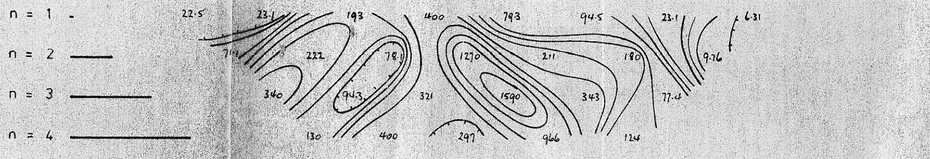
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
OHM METRES

LOGARITHMIC CONTOURING



PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY EFFECT

LINEAR CONTOURING



METALLIC CONDUCTION FACTOR

LOGARITHMIC CONTOURING

RESISTIVITY AND INDUCED POLARISATION SURVEY

MACKINTOSH #8 PROSPECT
TASMANIA

TRAVERSE: 7500 N

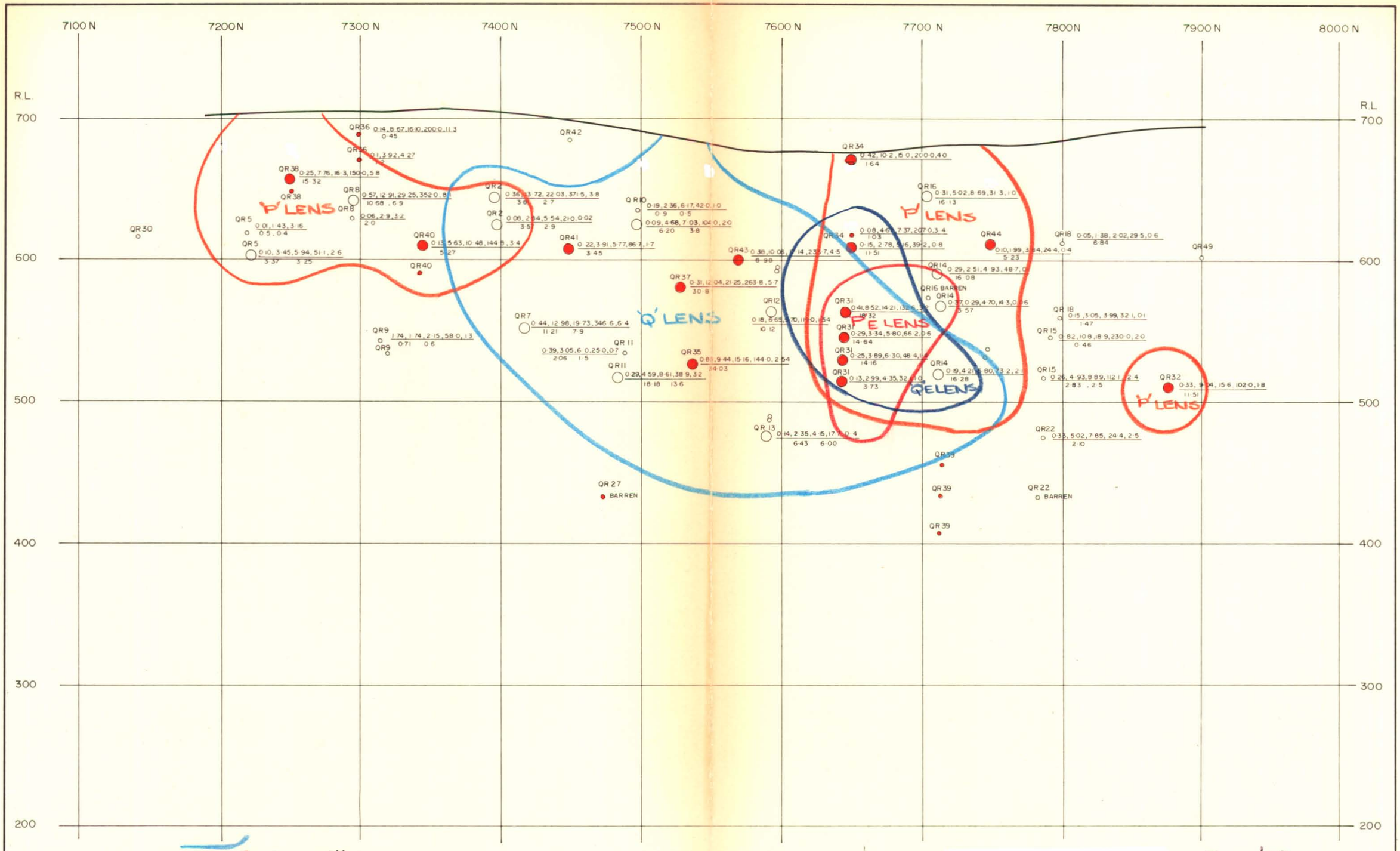
a = 50 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2·5 - 0·3 Hz
SURVEYED: 28 AUG 1974

5 cm

by
GEOQUEST PTY LIMITED

013

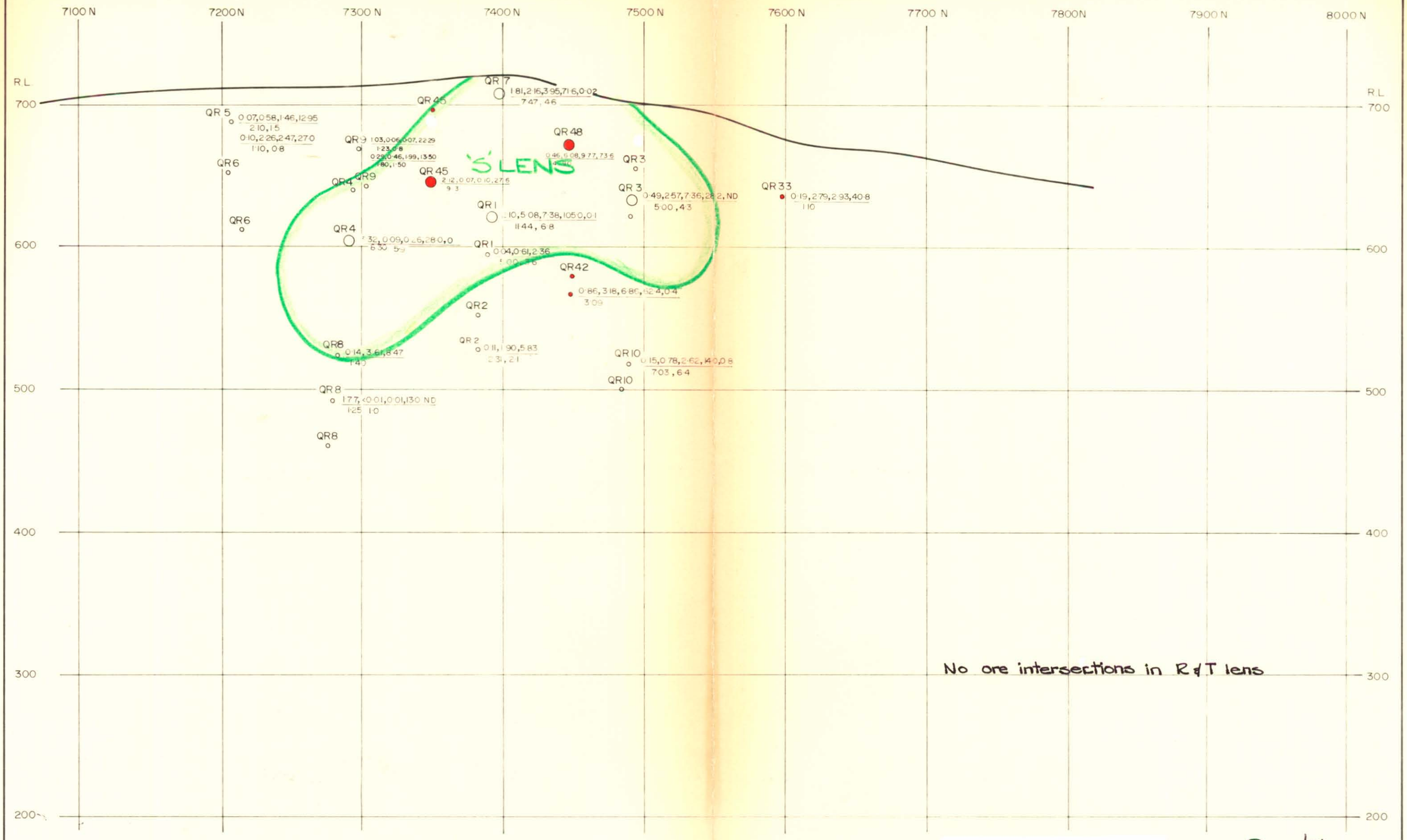
FIG No.
DWG No. 7416 - 07
AUGUST 1974



Page 60

74-1058

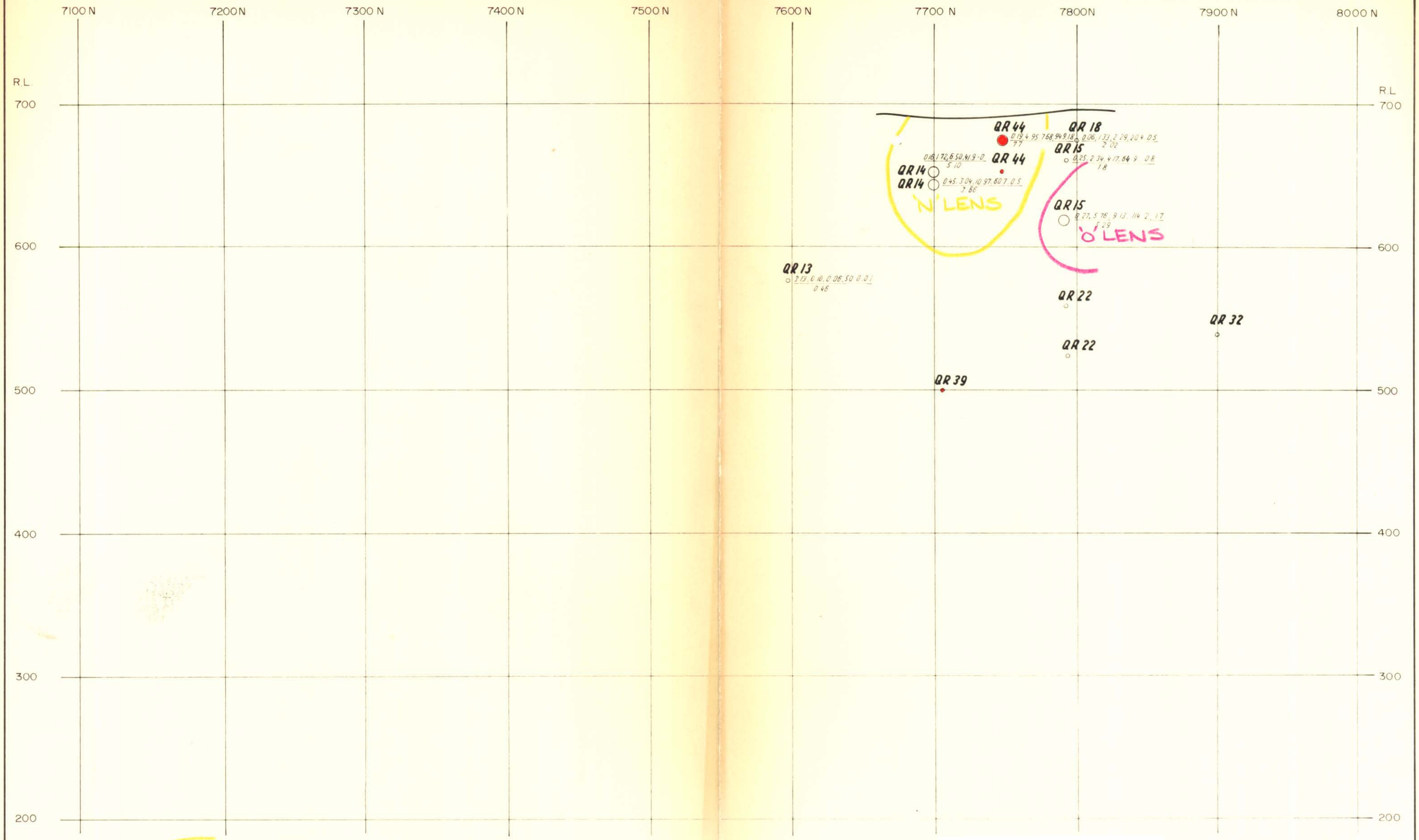
COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.		
Drawn: L.V.G	NORTH WEST TASMANIA MACKINTOSH WEST E.L.2/70 QUE RIVER PROSPECT LONG PROJECTION P AND Q LENS	Location code:
Traced: R.J.E.		Scale: 1:2,500
Checked:		Date: 25, JUNE, 1975
Revised: — Date: —		Plate N°: QR78a



Page 61

74-1058

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.		
Drawn:	NORTH WEST TASMANIA	Location code
Traced:	MACKINTOSH WEST E.L.2/70	Scale: 1:2,500
Checked:	QUE RIVER PROSPECT	Date: June 1975
Revised: Date:	LONG PROJECTION S,R & T LENS	Plate N°: QR786



Page 62

74-1058

COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.		
Drawn: LVG	NORTH WEST TASMANIA	Location code
Traced: E.D	MACKINTOSH WEST E.L.2/70	Scale: 1 2,500
Checked:	QUE RIVER PROSPECT	Date: 25 JUNE 1975
Revised: Date	LONG PROJECTION N AND O LENS	Plate N° QR78c

QR47
QR32
QR49
QR22
QR15
QR18
QR20
QR44
QR39
QR14
QR16
QR31
QR34
Campsite and core shed
QR13
QR12
QR33
QR43
QR35
QR37
QR11
QR27
QR25
QR10
QR3
QR41
QR42
QR48
QR2
QR1
QR7
QR40
QR45
QR8
QR36
QR4
QR9
QR38
QR5
QR6
QR30
QR26
QR23
QR29
QR24
QR28

8,000 N
7,900 N
7,800 N
7,700 N
7,600 N
7,500 N
7,400 N
7,300 N
7,200 N
7,100 N
7,000 N
6,900 N
6,800 N
6,700 N
6,600 N
6,500 N
6,400 N
6,300 N
6,200 N
6,100 N
6,000 N

4700 E
5,300 E

ML 2m/75
ML 4m/75

Page 63
74-1058

---- Extent of road construction (at 30.6.75)

Grid lines cut with 10 metre spacing 'C' horizon soil geochemistry

500 Lead contours - contour interval 500, 1000, 2000 ppm

Diamond drill hole with surface projection

Holes completed March 5th to June 30th

5 cm

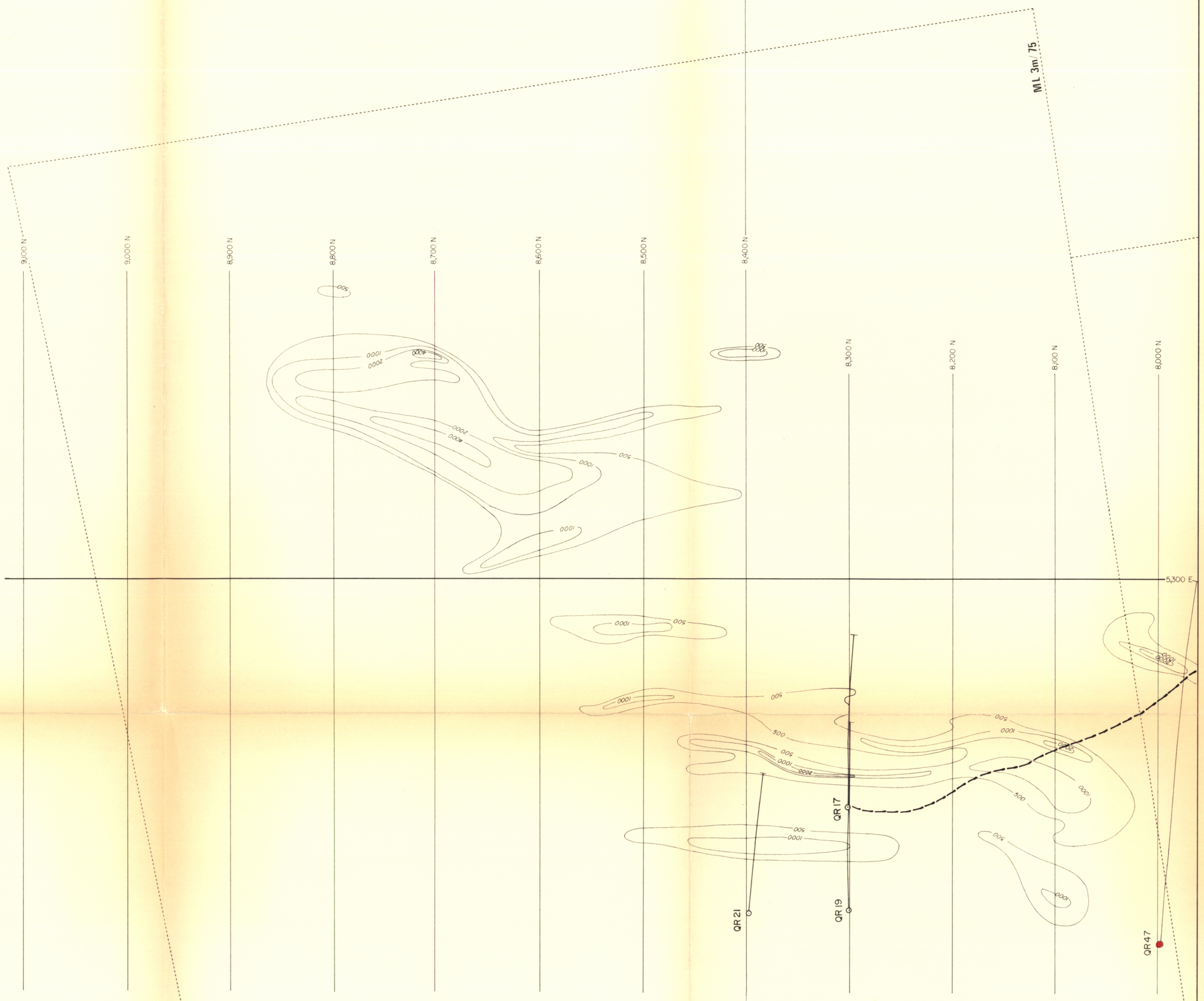
COMINCO EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

NORTH WEST TASMANIA
MACKINTOSH WEST EL 2/70

QUE RIVER PROSPECT
SUMMARY PLAN
SHEET 1

74-1058

Drawn by R.K.Y
Checked by
Traced by
Location code K55/6/44
Scale 1:2,500
Date February 1975
Plate QR 58a



5 cm

74-1058
Page 64

74-1058

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Drawn by	Traced by
Checked by	
Location code K55/6/44	

NORTH WEST TASMANIA
MACKINTOSH WEST EL 2/70
QUE RIVER PROSPECT
SUMMARY PLAN
SHEET 2

Scale 1:2,500 | Date February 1975 | Plate QR 58b

Area of exploratory drilling (est. 5 holes)

Area of exploratory drilling (est. up to 5 more holes)

Proposed gravel access road to ML 4M/75

Area of ore reserve drilling (10-15 holes)

Area of exploratory drilling (est. up to 5 more holes)

EL 15/73

EL 2/70

EL 5/74

3M/75

2M/75

4M/75

Main access road (established along old track)

Rock formation access road

Compsite

HIGHWAY

MURCHISON

Mt Charter reconnaissance line

MT CHARTER

STATE G.N. MN LOCAL G.N.

13°20'26"

8°45'00"

LEGEND

- HIGHWAY
- ROCK FORMATION ACCESS ROAD
- TRACK
- TENURE BOUNDARIES
- DRILL HOLE COLLAR POSITIONS
- LEAD SOIL ANOMALIES
- >8% Frequency effect (Induced polarisation data)
- Hand cut survey lines
- Proposed hand cut line extensions

74-1058 Page 65

5 cm

Plan to accompany programme description to June 30th 1975.

74-1058

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Drawn: N.J.S.	Traced:		
Checked:	REVISED BY	DATE	
REVISED BY	DATE		
R.M.S. KCY	4-8-75		
Location code:			

NORTH WEST TASMANIA

MACKINTOSH EL 2/70 - HATFIELD E.L. 15/73

VICINITY OF QUE RIVER

SUMMARY PLAN

Scale: 1:10,000 | Date: February 1975 | Plate: