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PROGRESS REPORT ON
EXPLORATION OF TASMANIA
REEF, BEACONSFIELD, TASMANIA

C. Pease

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March, 1984.

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

CONTENTSTEXT

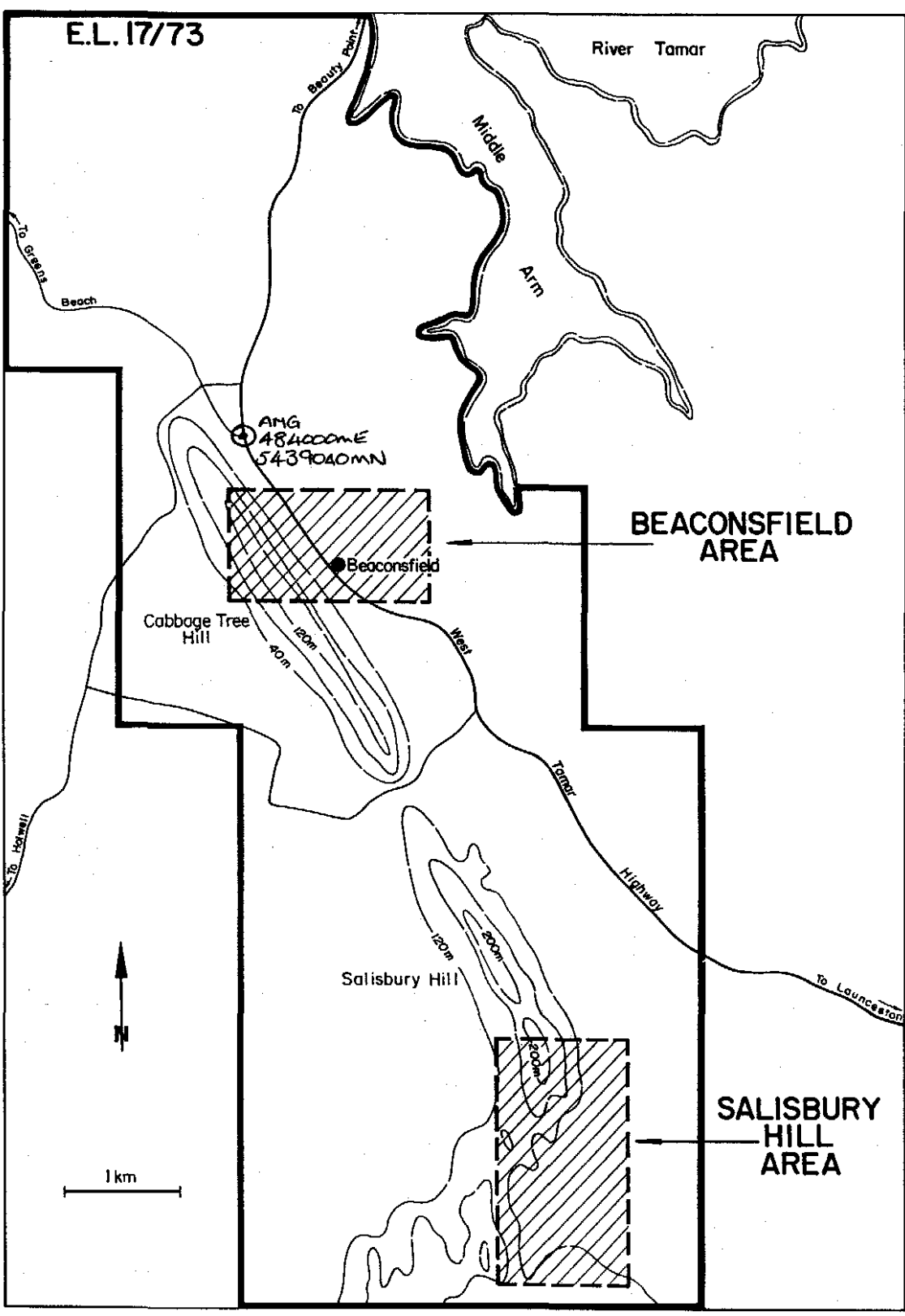
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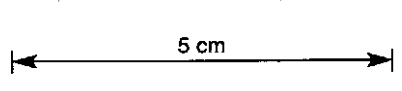
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Location of Main Works Areas on Amalgamated E.L.17/73



AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

1. SUMMARY:

The Tasmania Reef produced 26150 kg. of gold from 1,066,566 tonnes of ore between 1877 and 1914. Drilling completed in the late 1960's and early 1970's suggested that the reef continued beneath the former workings.

A deep drilling program designed to test this suggestion was commenced late in 1982. The prime object of this program was to drill indicate the potential for approx. 1.5 M. tonnes of reef mineralisation, averaging 25 g/t between 450 and 900m. beneath surface.

To date four holes and associated wedges totalling 4160m. of core drilling have been completed. One of these holes (B11) intersected a strongly developed reef carrying attractive but highly variable gold values 250m. beneath the former workings.

A second hole (B13) indicated minimal opportunities for the reef to extend significantly to the West.

The third and fourth holes (B10 and B12) are now interpreted as having failed to intersect the easterly reef extensions due to major structural complexities in that area.

Using the current structural interpretation of the reef in combination with reef data from B11, it is estimated that an indicated potential of 700,000 tonnes exists to a depth of 300m. beneath the former workings. An estimate of the grade or reef payability of this tonnage is difficult using the scanty data available. However, it would be reasonable to regard the reef as "high grade".

No data has been acquired to suggest that both the reef structure and gold mineralisation will not persist to greater depths.

2. INTRODUCTION

In 1982, R.G.C. entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with Allstate Exploration Limited, Amax (Australia) Limited and Tricentrol Australia Pty. Limited, to continue exploration firstly of the depth extension potential of the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield and secondly of the gold potential of the surrounding exploration tenements then held by the Joint Venture partners.

This report describes the work completed on the Tasmania Reef since that date and discusses the interpreted implications of this work.

A further report on exploration elsewhere on the Tenements will be compiled at a logical and meaningful point in that program.

3. PREVIOUS WORK:

Between 1877 and 1914, two major Companies mined the Tasmania Reef.

A total of 1,066,556 tonnes of ore were mined and 26150 kgs. of gold were produced, giving an average recovered gold grade of 24.5 g/t.

Mining was almost exclusively by narrow vein underground methods, with the workings being serviced by three major shafts - Main, Hart and Grubb.

Mining ceased in 1914, apparently for a combination of reasons (e.g.) shortage of labor, low gold prices, union problems, strong water inflows, low grades etc.

The reef on the lowest level suggested that a previously mined poor section of the reef on the succeeding level was possibly not a persistent trend as grades, length and width were apparently improving. This idea was supported by the intersection in a winze on the lowest level which intersected a strong, high grade reef.

The mine lay in a dormant and deteriorating state until the 1960's when firstly the State Mines Department and secondly Allstate decided to test the reef beneath the former workings by means of core drilling.

This work produced several encouraging intersections and in the late 1970's, a consortium of Allstate, Amax and Tricentrol, decided to test the reef further from underground by re-opening the Hart Shaft. The consortium concluded that if this work was encouraging, then there was adequate justification for commencing a new mine.

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However, unexpected ground condition difficulties were experienced around the collar of the Hart Shaft and with the Shaft reopened to 55m. it was finally decided to place it on a care and maintenance basis and seek a further partner to continue work.

R.G.C. accepted this role and initiated a program of surface core drilling aimed at indicating a resource capable of supporting a sizable gold mining and processing operation.

4. WORK COMPLETED:

The work completed by RGC since their entry in late 1982 can be grouped as:

- surface core drilling
- compilation of previous data
- shaft care and maintenance

A total of \$600,000 has been expended on this work to date.

4.1 Surface Core Drilling:

Drilling commenced in September 1982 and to date 4161.5m of drilling have been completed. Four holes have reached target depths and where suspected reef intersections were obtained, several additional sample wedges were completed. Some meterage was lost in the early part of the program due to drilling difficulties.

All core is stored in the Gold Fields core shed in Burnie and a full photographic record of all core is kept at the Gold Fields Burnie Office.

Hole collars were surveyed by a Licenced Surveyor from Launceston, and all down hole surveys were taken with an Eastman single shot camera. Specific hole details are:

D.D.H. B8-B9-B10

This hole was collared as B8 at 38838.8N, 4970.6E and drilled to 209m. before down hole conditions necessitated its abandonment; B9, commenced by run-off 66m down B8, was advanced to 748.8m. before the collapse of an uncased section of a fault zone at 358-400m. prevented further progress.

Attempts to case-off the fault and continue B9 resulted in a run-off within the fault, and thus B9 was lost; the run-off B10 was drilled BQ without further problems to a depth of 1015.2m.

Three additional sample wedges B10A, B10B and B10C were drilled from the immediate H.W., through the main structure intersected in this hole.

D.D.H. B12:

This was a controlled wedged hole off B10.

The drilling of B9 indicated that the deviation pattern experienced in B10 could be enhanced to obtain an intersection of the B10 structure at a higher R.L. Thus a wedge was placed just below the cased fault zone in B10 and a new hole (B12) commenced. This hole was completed at 907.8m., and two additional sample wedges B12A and B12B were drilled through a structure equated to that in B10.

On completion of B12B, the site was abandoned and some casing was left in the major fault and in the upper sections of the hole.

D.D.H. B11:

Due to delays incurred in the first part of the program, a second rig was introduced during the drilling of the above holes. This rig, sited at 38617.4N, 4645.3E drilled B11 to a final depth of 802.7m. in NQ.

Three additional sample wedges B11A, B11B and B11C, were drilled through the Reef intersected in the parent hole.

Hole B11A intersection has subsequently been submitted in its entirety for metallurgical work.

D.D.H. B13:

This hole, collared at 38523N, 4535.1E, was completed at 851m. in BQ. No wedging was undertaken.

The upper 133m. of this hole were in a swelling alluvial gutter (Deep Lead) and a considerable amount of casing was left in this section of hole on completion.

All drill sites have been satisfactorily rehabilitated.

4.2 Previous Data Compilation

During the course of the drilling program, a significant amount of additional work was directed towards a re-examination of previous studies in the area.

This work consisted primarily of:

- detailed study of the reports and records of the Tasmania Mine during its operative years, with particular emphasis on the geology of the Reef.
- compilation of all previous drilling and geochemical sampling programs.

The prime aim of this work was to document all previous work in a standard format and present it on a standard base to facilitate the interpretation of results and provide an improved overview of the geology of the Beaconsfield area.

This work is not yet complete.

4.3 Mine Care and Maintenance:

During the above programs, the Hart Shaft (which has been dewatered and rehabilitated to 55m.) and associated surface facilities have been placed on a care and maintenance basis.

This work included:

- (a) Running and maintaining a bunch of submersible pumps and associated pump-lines.
- (b) Maintenance of the discharge canal and water lines from the Shaft collar, through the town, to the settling dams.
- (c) survey monitoring movement of the collar beams.
- (d) monitoring water table depths in drill holes in the general region of the shaft.
- (e) generally keeping the mine site in a clean and safe condition.

This work was ably undertaken by Taffy Perkins, and supervised by R.G.C. engineering personnel.

In summary, it could be said that this work progressed very satisfactorily, with shaft subsidence slowing down almost to zero.

A serious situation was narrowly averted with the timely reaming out of the main discharge water lines beneath the main street of Beaconsfield, which had all but been choked off by a build up of iron oxides.

Pump maintenance and rising main costs are steadily increasing as this equipment ages.

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5. RESULTS:

Complete drill logs, assay data, sample preparation data are appended to this report.

Two 1:2000 scale maps are attached:

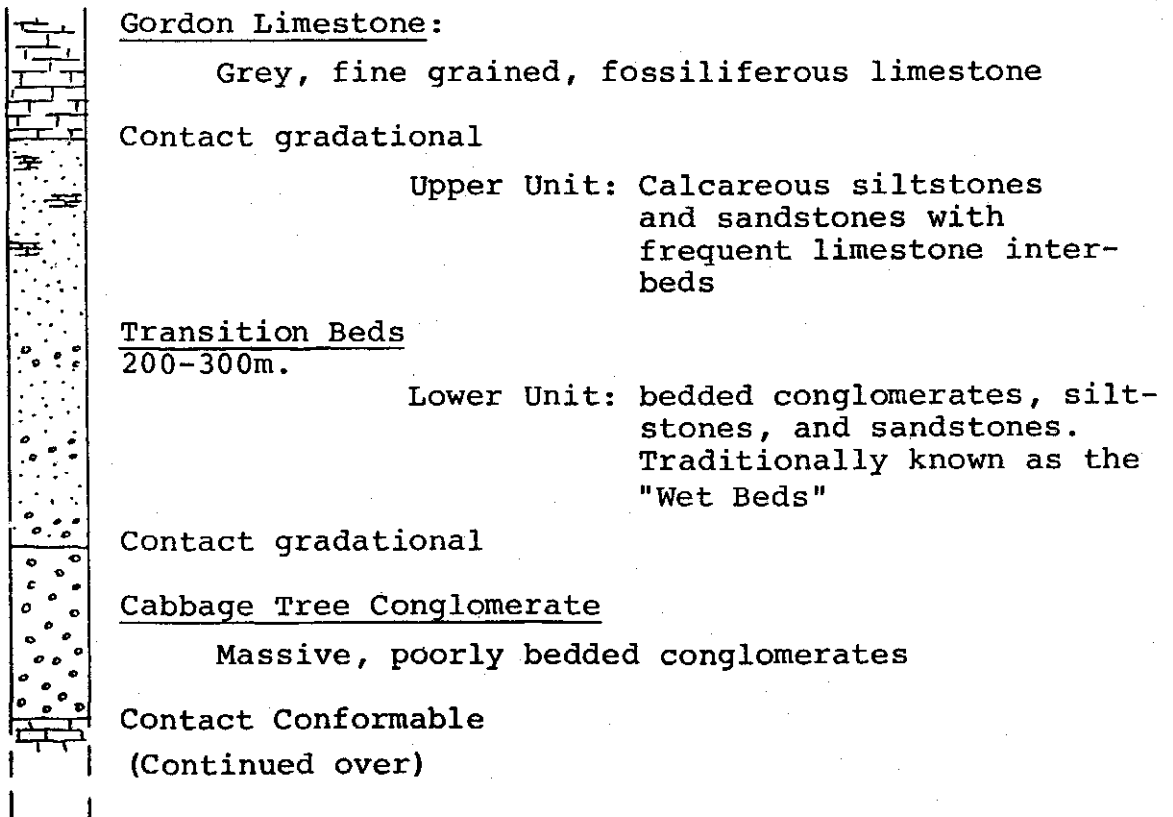
- composite structural contour plan.
- longitudinal projection of the reef.

5.1 Stratigraphy:

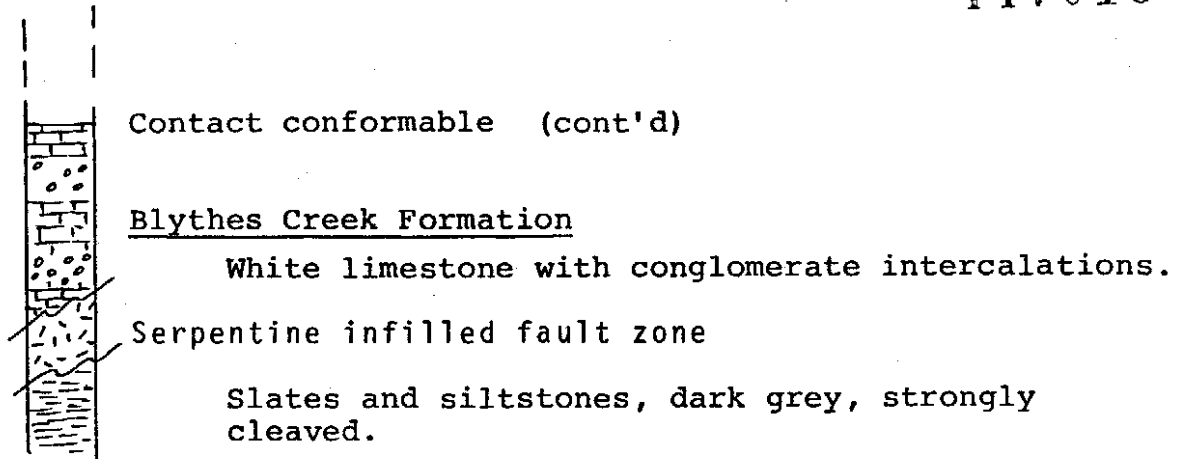
Stratigraphic knowledge of the Beaconsfield area has been substantially advanced by the recently completed drilling.

Essentially the stratigraphy is a conformable sequence of Ordovician Sediments which may either conformably or unconformably overlie Cambrian Sediments.

From top to bottom the sequence is:



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The stratigraphy has been tilted and now possesses a N.W. strike and dips moderately ($\approx 45^\circ$) to the East. The stratigraphy has been flexured, giving a sinusoidal section with the Transition Beds - Conglomerate contact dipping $45-50^\circ$ to the ENE through the old workings, then steepening to approx. 75° at depth before shallowing to less than 30° below 950 R.L. This flexure is mirrored at the Transition Beds-Limestone contact but at a higher level (i.e.) steep in the old workings and shallowing below 1400 R.L. Such flexuring essentially represents gentle folding parallel to strike, with fold axes approx. 90° to the dip of the beds.

A feature of the stratigraphy was the nature of Ordovician-Cambrian contact intersected in B13. The contact was represented by a wide fault (?) zone which was infilled by serpentinite containing stichtite. The genetic implications of this intrusive are interesting but will not be pursued further in this report.

5.2 Structure:

As a result of the drilling program, combined with information extracted from many old reports, a considerably more complex structural picture of the Mine area has emerged.

Because this structural interpretation is very important

to the economic potential of the reef, it is discussed at length below:

The traditional structural picture at Beaconsfield was a dominant N.E. trending normal fault (The Reef) with the South block thrown down.

Hole B10 was drilled to intersect this reef to the East of previously drilled holes, near its contact with the Gordon Limestone. It intersected four weakly mineralised structures. The first of these, as a drill depth of 713- 720m. (R.L.1349) is regarded as a bedding plane fault and is correlatable with a similarly located structure in B9 and B12.

The second structure at R.L. 1268-1265 was represented by a well developed broken ankerite-quartz vein breccia with mineralised veining in the F.W. and H.W. It was originally thought to be the Tasmania Reef. This structure was 7m. wide in the parent hole but wedging across the section revealed extreme variations in width, being only 0.4m. in B10C.

Hole B12 intersected a similar and comparable structure at 1380 R.L. Here it was 6m. wide and wedging indicated a fairly consistent width and appearance.

Further it is considered that when B9 was abandoned at 1358 R.L., it was just entering the broken H.W. zone of this same structure.

Beyond this structure in B10, two other breccia-fault zones were intersected. The first of these was a 2m. wide quartz-breccia which B12 doesn't appear to have intersected. The second, and more significant of these structures at R.L.1107 was a 1.5m. wide fault breccia with mineralised F.W. and H.W. veining. This

structure carried significant gold (see 5.3 below) and whilst this structure in itself may not be economically important, the presence of gold mineralisation just above 1100 R.L. may auger well for the presence of gold mineralisation in the Tasmania Reef at that same level. Again this structure was not recognised in B12.

Structurally, D.D.H. B11 was a relatively straight forward hole. Two structures were intersected: the first, equated with the Tasmania Reef, was a 4.5m true width ankerite-quartz-sulfide structure at 1340 R.L. Subsequent wedging showed the Reef thickness at this point to be fairly consistent. The second structure was a 0.7m. true width vein, 25m. down hole in the F.W. of the main Reef. Despite the fact that it was intersected in the wedged holes, it is not considered to be a major structure as it was not intersected in the higher level B4 and A6 series of holes. Thus it may simply represent a local 'split' or 'feather' off the main Reef.

Hole B13 was designed to test the Tasmania Reef within the Cabbage Tree Conglomerates, well to the West of previous drilling. This unit was traditionally considered to be unfavourable for reef development. However, literature on the Bonanza workings indicated that two reefs, one the Tasmania Reef, were intersected in that area, and contained moderate gold values. The hole is interpreted as having intersected a stockwork of veins at R.L. 1366 which could be equated with the Tasmania Reef.

The main problem in structurally interpreting the results of the current and previous drilling programs is essentially the difficulty in identifying the Reef in the core. The interpretation is assisted by a

thorough study of old records. It is apparent from these records that the Tasmania Reef is not a single, homogenous structure but rather it pinched and swelled along strike and down dip and commonly split into two or locally three branches. Furthermore it was disrupted and displaced by several directions of cross faulting.

In attempting to contour the main, mineralised structures in B10 and B12, it is apparent that both of the structures cannot be the Tasmania Reef unless a significant fault existed between the two, effectively displacing the B10 structure down with respect to that in B12.

Such a fault would have to be either above the vein in B12 and after that in B10 or vica versa. The latter is not considered likely because firstly that would require a significant change in strike and a steepening of dip to the Tasmania Reef in order to correlate the intersections in A6, B11 with that in B10, and secondly the results of B9 do not fit such a situation.

If the former alternative is considered, inspection of the B12 core reveals no significant structure prior to the main vein which can be equated to such a required fault. Hence it would seem likely that the main structure in B12 is not the Tasmania Reef but another major cross-cutting fault.

If this is the case, then on lithological grounds alone, the main structure in B10 could also be interpreted as this same fault. This suggestion is further supported firstly by the possibility that the veining in the end of B9 is in fact the hangingwall of this fault and secondly if the structure in B10 was the Reef rather than another major fault, then the absence of a correlatable structure in A3 has to be explained.

An examination of the core and logs of A3 III revealed only two significant structures below the base of the Gordon Limestone viz. a small quartz vein breccia at 1017 R.L. and a severely broken zone within the Cabbage Tree Conglomerate at 975 R.L. The latter correlates well with the proposal fault in B10 and B12.

Thus at this stage it is postulated that a major fault intersected in B10, B12 and A3 III disrupts the Eastern end of the Tasmania Reef.

However, it should be pointed out here that the extreme variations in grade and width experienced in these intersections were also quite common in the Tasmania Reef and do not in themselves preclude the intersections from equation with the Reef. Furthermore the gangue mineralogy and overall appearance of these intersections are also similar to the Reef and it must therefore be emphasised that if it were not for their relative positions in B10 and B12, then their correlation with the Tasmania Reef would not have been questioned.

Support for the existence of such a fault structure was sought from old reports:

In 1891, Montgomery proposed a fault to the East of the workings to explain both the absence of the Reef in the East Tasmania workings and some stratigraphic "anomalies".

In 1903, Twelvetrees noted a unit which he called the "Dyke" in the eastern end of the 715' Level on the boundary between Transition Beds and Gordon Limestone. This feature was also noted in the 600', 815' and possibly on the 1250' Levels (1669 R.L.). The position

of this structure correlates well with an up-dip extension of the proposed fault.

However, there are two points which are negative to this correlation. Firstly, Twelvetrees considered the "dyke" to be stratigraphically conformable and secondly it was not observed in the two lowest levels of the mine.

On the first point, it should be noted that no such unit has been observed in deeper drill holes at this stratigraphic position and further, in the middle-upper levels of the mine, bedding was steep and in the small exposure available to Twelvetrees, the fault may have appeared parallel to bedding.

On the second point, records of the lower levels of the mine are poor but it is apparent that severe structural complexities existed in their eastern extremities. Not only is the Reef split but it is displaced by the "East Fault", a N-S striking structure encountered below the 1000' Level (1744 R.L.). This fault appears to have caused considerable confusion and no conclusions as to its effects of the Reef are possible.

It is thus proposed that the main fault structures observed in B10, B12, A3 III, and indicated in the eastern end of the mine workings below the 600' Level are in fact one structure tentatively named the Twelvetrees Fault.

Contouring of this fault suggests it strikes NW and dips 80° to N.E.

Movement and displacement on the fault is debatable. If displacement of the Reef across the Twelvetrees Fault is E side N (normal fault), then effective horizontal

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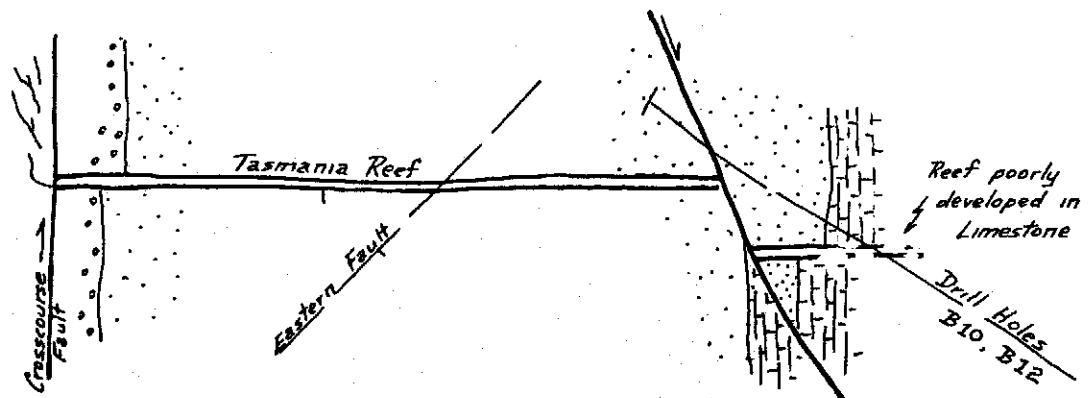
displacement of stratigraphy would have to be in excess of 200m. which is greater than any other faults in the area.

However, if it can be assumed that the Reef didn't exist as a major feature in the Gordon Limestone, a movement of only 40m. E side S is required to explain why the Reef was apparently not intersected in B9, B10, B12 and A3.

Such a movement is more in tune with the local tectonic scene, and is supported by the Reef orientation in the upper levels of the mine where the Reef strike swings South on approaching the Twelvetrees Fault.

The movement suggested above assumes essentially strike-slip movement. However, a similar result can be achieved with reverse dip-slip movement (i.e.) the Twelvetrees fault could either be a reverse fault or a strike-slip fault or a combination of both.

The important implication of this postulation is that the projected positions of the Tasmania Reef in A3, B9, B10 and B12 would lie in the Gordon Limestone and because of this unit's limiting effects on the development of the Reef, no recognizable intersections were obtained. (See sketch following)



Sketch Plan of Structural Model

5.3 Mineralisation:

A summary of the major assay results received is presented in the following Table 1.

Considerable care was undertaken with sample preparation and assaying techniques and these procedures are fully documented in the appended drill logs.

Only the mineralised structure in B11 is both confidently equated with the Tasmania Reef and contained significant gold mineralisation. The B11 parent hole cored 8.6m. (4.5m. true width) of an ankerite-quartz-sulfide (chalcopyrite-pyrite-arsenopyrite) structure which bulk assayed at 59 g/t Au. This result is heavily dependent on one sample which averaged 354 g/t Au.

The wedged hole B11A, which cannot be more than a metre or two from B11 has been submitted whole for metallurgical test work. The equivalent intersection in this hole averaged 9 g/t Au. This highlights the extreme "spotty" nature of the gold mineralisation within the Reef and stresses the need for caution in quantitatively using assay results at this early evaluation stage.

The width of the reef in this area seemed consistent at 4.0-4.5m. (true) in the parent and three wedged holes.

Also of note in B11 is the 0.7m (true) width structure assaying 24 g/t Au in the F.W. of the main Reef. Although not assayed, similar levels could be anticipated in the wedged holes.

The very low Au values in the structure in B13 which is equated with the reef possibly confirm the limiting

effects of the Cabbage Tree Conglomerate on economic styles of mineralisation.

The Twelvetrees Fault in holes B10 and B12 was represented by a 6-7m. (drill width) ankerite-quartz zone which, in combination with the veined F.W. and H.W. mineralisation generally returned values in the 1-2 g/t Au range.

As mentioned previously, the deep structure intersected at 998.3-999.7m., in combination with veining in the F.W. and H.W. is of interest as it averaged 3.9 g/t Au, including one sample at 7.1 g/t. It demonstrates that encouraging gold mineralisation can be expected within the total mineralising system at least down to 1100 R.L.

Drill Hole	Width (Est.True)	RL of Footwall	Feature	Assays						
				Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	S%
B9	1.5m	1358	Hangingwall Stockwork of Twelvetrees fault.	0.5	0.4	3034	<5	16	134	-
B10	4.0	1349	Bedding parallel fault zone.	1.81	<1	1.11%	16	42	246	2.71
B10	8.0	1266	Twelvetrees Fault (Inc. FW & HW)	1.01	<1	4457	11	16	98	1.21
B10	1.5	1107	Unknown	3.94	<1	3250	9	320	815	2.11
B10B	5.0	1263	Twelvetrees Fault. (Incl. FW & HW)	1.29	<1	4965	8	60	100	1.72
B10C	3.5	1263	Twelvetrees Fault. (Incl. FW & HW)	1.48	<1	5660	7	11	160	1.58
B11	4.5	1339	TASMANIA REEF	59	3	1395	1466	133	675	3.95
B11	0.7	1313	Footwall Vein	24	3	620	100	820	1000	-
B11A	4.5	1339	TASMANIA REEF	9.0	2.4	-	1870	-	-	3.0
B12	4.0	1379	Twelvetrees Fault	1.27	<1	4533	26	28	67	1.46
B13	1.5	1366	?TASMANIA REEF	<0.1	<1	33	451	305	159	1.47

TABLE 1: ASSAY RESULTS OF SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES INTERSECTED DURING G.F.E.L. DRILLING PROGRAM.

6. IMPLICATIONS OF INTERPRETATION:

The major implication of the above interpretation is that the main Reef has been broken into three (3) essentially en-echelon blocks by two major cross-cutting faults viz: the Main Crosscourse in the West and Twelvetrees Fault in the East.

These blocks are tentatively named the Western Block (Upper Workings Lode) West of the Main Crosscourse, the Central Block between that fault and the Twelvetrees Fault and the Eastern Block, East of the Twelvetrees Fault. This latter fault has had the effect of subdividing the original targeted area into two sections.

The reef in the Western Block (Upper Workings Lode) lies mainly in Cabbage Tree Conglomerate and as Cundy and Fawcett (1914) noted, the Reef in these workings was "well defined, but the quartz very small as a rule" Furthermore, the grades appear to have been generally poor. This block is essentially mined out and no potential is considered to exist there.

The Central Block was the source for the bulk of ore extracted from the Tasmania Mine, and is considered as possessing by far the greatest potential for additional ore.

The block is bounded in the West by the Main Crosscourse in the upper mine levels, and the Cabbage Tree Conglomerate H.W. at depth. To the East it is bounded by the Twelvetrees Fault. Due to the difference between the dip of the stratigraphy and that of the fault-Reef contact, this block is expected to decrease in strike length with depth. The strike length to 950 R.L. is fairly constant at approx. 340m., but due to a flattening of the Transition Beds - Conglomerate contact below this level, the length will decrease sharply and may pinch out by 800 R.L.

The Central Block has now been tested by the B4, A6 and B11 drill hole series to a depth of 250m. beneath the bottom level of the mine. The estimated potential indicated by this drilling is 700,000 tonnes of Reef material.

If an average Reef width of 2.5m and an S.G. of 2.7 are assumed the Central Block has a tonnage potential in excess of the desired 1.5 Mt.

The third, somewhat hypothetical block - the Eastern Block - lies between the Twelvetrees Fault and the base of the Gordon Limestone. The Gordon Limestone in previous reports has been considered to be a limiting factor on Reef development to the East. This appears to be a result of observations in Twelvetrees (1903) concerning the 715' Level. He noted that the Reef tailed out on approaching the "Dyke" which lies on the F.W. of the limestone. As the "Dyke" was considered to be a stratigraphic unit, it followed that the Reef pinched out against the limestone.

But if the Dyke is interpreted as the Twelvetrees Fault, the Reef pinches out as it approaches this fault, and hence may not exist on its hangingwall.

If this is the case, the movement across the Fault cannot be deduced on the criteria used in the interpretation. It is however considered that the direction of movement proposed is supported by stratigraphic evidence.

Even if the Reef does exist on the H.W. of the Twelvetrees Fault, whether that be in Transition Beds or Gordon Limestone then, as with the Reef West of the Main Crosscourse, it may not be well developed. If this is the case, then the potential of the Eastern Block is substantially reduced.

Thus the proposed model may imply that the potential for economic mineralisation is restricted to the Central Block.

7. CONCLUSIONS:

It can be concluded from the above report that:

- (i) The Reef is more structurally complex than previously thought. It is cut by two major faults, the Main Crosscourse in the West and the Twelvetrees Fault in the East.
- (ii) At least part of the mineralisation in the area is post-faulting, accounting for the ankerite-quartz vein breccia development on all of these structures.
- (iii) Mineralisation is developed preferentially in the Tasmania Reef fault, possibly due to the fact that it is a normal (tensional) fault, as opposed to the others which are reverse (compressional) structures.
- (iv) Of the three (3) Reef blocks resulting from the cross-cutting faults, only the Central Block is considered at this stage as having the required economic potential.
- (v) The Central Block has a potential in excess of the desired 1.5 Mt. down to a level 900-1000m. beneath surface.
- (vi) Of the four (4) holes drilled to target depth in the current program, only two intersected the Reef and only one (B11) intersected economically significant gold mineralisation.
- (vii) The B11 intersection together with previous higher level intersections indicates a potential for approx. 700,000 tonnes of "high grade" Reef to exist down to 300m. below the old workings.
- (viii) Intersections received to date suggest a pattern of extreme grade variations on the Reef.

REFERENCES

- Montgomery, 1981:- Report on the Geological Structure of the Beaconsfield Goldfield (Mines Department).
- Twelvetrees, 1903:- Report on the Mineral Resources of the Districts of Beaconsfield and Salisbury (Mines Department).
- Cundy and Fawcett, 1914:- Report on the Tasmania Mine, Beaconsfield (Mines Department).
- Various "Examiner" reports 1878-1914.

APPENDIX 1

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOGS & DIP PROFILE PLOTS

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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE RECORD

HOLE NO: B8
STATE: TASMANIA

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PROJECT	BEACONSFIELD	PURPOSE To test Tasmania Reef at Depth.
DESIGNED BY	L.A. NENWHAM	
LOGGED BY	A. McONIE	
COMMENCED	23/9/82	
COMPLETED	14/10/82	

LOG SUMMARY	0.0 - 17.0m - overburden.
	17.0 - 65.1m - sandstone.
	65.1 - 222.1m - limestone and impure limestones.
GENERAL COMMENTS	222.1 - 232.9m - calcareous sandstone.

ASSAY SUMMARY

INTERVAL												COMMENTS
From	To											
no significant assays.												

LOCATION

NORTHING	38838.76
EASTING	4970.64
R.L.	2035.47
GRID	AMG
LENGTH	232.9m

HOLE CONDITION

SIZE	
Hole Size	Depth
HW	50.0
HQ	232.9

SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS INTERVALS		
From	To	% Lost
31.80	67.00	30%
180.00	182.20	16%

POOR GROUND CONDITION ZONES		
From	To	Condition
50	67	Broken, hard quartzite.

HOLE CONDITIONS AFTER COMPLETION
Hole caved at 66m and whilst clearing the hole with NQ bit a new hole, B9, was started. All of B8 below 66m lost.

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

SURVEY (AMG)			INTERVAL			VERTICAL		HORIZONTAL		SURVEY			INTERVAL			VERTICAL		HORIZONTAL	
Depth	Bearing	Dip	From	To	Distance	D.Sin.Dip	R.L.	D.Cos.Dip	Prog.Total	Depth	Bearing	Dip	From	To	Distance	D.Sin.Dip	R.L.	D.Cos.Dip	Prog.Total
0	269	80	0	11.5	11.5	11.33	2024.67	1.997	2.0										
23	270	80	11.5	37.0	25.5	25.11	1999.56	4.43	6.43										
51	268	81	37.0	65	28	27.66	1971.91	4.38	10.81										
79	266	80.9	65	97	32	31.60	1940.31	5.06	15.87										
115	265	80.25	97	131.5	34.5	34.00	1906.31	5.84	21.71										
148	270	79	131.5	163	31.5	30.92	1875.39	6.01	27.72										
178	270	77	163	193	30.0	29.23	1846.16	6.75	34.47										
208	276	75	193	220	27	26.08	1820.08	6.99	41.46										
232.9	276	72.75	220		(30)	(28.65)	1791.43	8.896	50.35										

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B 8

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA										Bedding Foliation		
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)		°
0.0	13.80	5.05	36%	Poorly consolidated, frequently hematitic, clay rich recent sediments. Quartz pebbly horizons common.													
13.80	15.60	1.60	89%	Fine grained, grey, bedded clay rich shale with carbonaceous fragments.													
15.60	17.10	0.45	30%	Poorly consolidated sand bed with pebbly base.													
17.10	19.00	0.85	45%	SILICEOUS SANDSTONE: - with some quartz pebbles. Very broken zone.													
19.00	31.80	12.8	100%	SILICEOUS SANDSTONE: highly fractured and limonitically stained through zone of oxidation.													55°
31.80	43.90	5.35	44%	SILICEOUS SANDSTONE: porous white sandy rock commonly with 5% disseminated pyrite and some MnO ₂ associated on fractures. Porous texture possibly due to dissolved carbonate.	2352	31.8	38.6	40%	-	-	12	-	10	-	150		
					2353	38.6	43.9	49%	-	-	18	-	5	-	45		
43.90	67.00	19.5	85%	CALCAREOUS QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE: with minor shale, characterized by high pyrite content (av. 3-4%, max 15%). Disseminated pyrite is concentrated in bedded horizons (to 10cm) but it is also finely disseminated throughout the section and also associated with common open space quartz - calcite veinlets (to 2mm) which comprise <1% of the rock. Very broken zone.	2354	43.9	46.9	76%	-	-	39	-	5	-	25		45°
					2355	46.9	47.9	100%	-	-	14	-	5	5	35		
					2356	47.9	48.9	100%	-	-	12	-	5	5	30		
					2357	48.9	49.9	100%	-	-	-	-	5	25	25		
					2358	49.9	50.9	100%	-	-	18	-	10	10	35		
					2359	50.9	51.9	100%	-	-	22	-	5	-	15		
					2360	51.9	52.9	100%	-	-	15	-	5	-	10		
					2361	52.9	53.9	100%	-	-	24	-	10	10	15		
					2362	53.9	54.9	100%	-	-	13	-	5	-	15		
					2363	54.9	55.9	100%	-	-	6	-	5	5	20		
					2364	55.9	56.9	100%	-	-	3	-	10	-	25		
					2365	56.9	57.9	100%	-	-	11	-	10	10	35		
					2366	57.9	58.9	100%	-	-	10	-	5	-	15		
					2367	58.9	59.9	100%	-	-	2	-	-	-	10		
					2368	59.9	60.9	100%	-	-	3	-	-	5	10		
					2369	60.9	61.9	100%	-	-	2	-	-	-	20		
					2370	61.9	67.0	41%	-	-	-	-	5	-	15		

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA										Bedding		Foliation	
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As g/t	Sb g/t	Cu g/t	Pb g/t	Zn g/t			
103.85	108.40	4.55	100%	CARBONACEOUS LIMESTONE: black, quite pyritic (3-4%). Small irregular calcite veinlets (2mm) in part give a brecciated appearance. Pyrite predominantly, formed on joint/fracture surfaces and locally to 10%. Minor siderite may be associated with pyrite concentrations. This section relatively broken.	2395	103.85	105.0	100%	-	-	15	-	-	20	45			
					2396	105.0	106.0	100%	-	-	20	-	-	20	40			
					2397	106.0	107.0	100%	-	-	22	-	-	15	35			
					2398	107.0	108.0	100%	-	-	580	-	5	520	3250			
					2399	108.0	108.7	100%	-	-	54	-	5	60	95			
108.40	114.70	6.3	100%	STYLOLITIC LIMESTONE: white, relatively massive. Weakly pyritic ($\leq 1\%$) both as fine grained disseminated or more predominantly as concentrated on the thin carbonaceous stylolitic structures.	2400	108.70	109.9	100%	-	-	10	-	-	25	30			
					2401	109.9	110.9	100%	-	-	5	-	5	20	25			
					2402	110.9	111.9	100%	-	0.5	15	-	-	20	20			
					2403	111.9	112.9	100%	-	-	7	-	-	25	20			
					2404	112.9	113.9	100%	-	0.5	6	-	-	20	20			
					2405	113.9	114.9	100%	-	-	7	-	-	20	20			
114.70	121.70	7.0	100%	LIMESTONE: grey, commonly with small irregular calcite veinlets (2-3mm). Pyrite as previously, averages 1-2% mostly as irregular fine grained aggregates on carbonaceous fractures or stylolitic structures. Some sections quite broken over 0.2m.	2406	114.9	115.9	100%	-	-	8	-	5	20	25			
					2407	115.9	116.9	100%	-	0.5	7	-	5	20	30			
					2408	116.9	117.9	100%	-	0.5	4	-	-	20	25			
					2409	117.9	118.9	100%	-	-	7	-	5	15	25			
					2410	118.9	119.9	100%	-	-	10	-	-	15	25			
					2411	119.9	120.9	100%	-	-	4	-	-	15	35			
					2412	120.9	121.9	100%	-	-	13	-	5	15	45			
121.70	133.70	11.65	97%	MASSIVE WHITE LIMESTONE: - Note some small cavities (to 0.3m) and open space-filled calcite veining evident in the interval 122.25 - 126.50m. Note: interval 129.0 - 133.7m has weakly developed stylolitic texture. Pyrite $\leq 1\%$ is weakly disseminated through the rock and associated with the calcite veining. Note: interval 127.4 - 127.7m contains blebby elongate concentrations of impure limestone containing light green talc ?/sericite and also contains some indications of the green secondary ?copper/mineral.														
133.70	134.90	1.2	100%	CALCAREOUS- QUARTZOSE SANDSTONE: white, granular subangular textured (grainsize $\leq 1\text{mm}$). Weakly developed fine grained disseminated pyrite (<1%). Note: presence of mineral with green (?copper/ ^{chroma} carbonate) alterations are rare grains in primary bedding concentrations.	2413	133.9	134.9	100%	-	-	11	-	-	15	25			

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA										Bedding	Foliation	
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)			Zn (ppm)
134.90	136.90	2.0	100%	IMPURE LIMESTONE: whitish-green, finely foliated highly calcareous fine grained impure limestone with fine foliation lamellae (<1mm thick) at 1-2mm spacings constituting ~ 40% of the rock. Lamellae are light green and composed mainly of chlorite, sericite and/or possible talc?. In this section these micaceous lamellae are highly pyritic with fine grained banded pyrite ~ 5-8% of the rock.	2414	134.9	135.9	100%	-	-	11	-	45	20	115		
					2415	135.9	136.9	100%	-	-	-	-	35	20	100		
136.9	145.10	8.2	100%	IMPURE LIMESTONE: similar to above but less pyritic, however fine grained disseminated pyrite persists (1%). Small (to 2 cm) pyritic aggregate bands occasionally occur and these appear to reflect primary concentration of sulphide. Foliation is now defined purely by sericite which imparts a grey, rather than green, cover to the rock. Small scale deformation textures are seen, but foliation is relatively uniform in nature. Rock displays a somewhat boundinage textural appearance due to the micaceous foliation surfaces surrounding "eyes" of carbonate. <u>Note:</u> Small fault 143.6 - 143.65m	2416	136.9	137.9	100%	-	-	-	-	5	15	50		
					2417	137.9	138.9	100%	-	-	-	-	5	15	45		
					2418	138.9	139.9	100%	-	-	-	-	5	15	135		
					2419	139.9	140.9	100%	-	0.5	1	-	10	25	235		45°
					2420	140.9	141.9	100%	-	0.5	1	-	50	30	110		
					2421	141.9	142.9	100%	-	-	-	-	45	20	90		30°
145.10	180.00	34.9	100%	RED IMPURE LIMESTONE: (previously called "red leopard" rock by Allstate). Rock is texturally similar to impure limestone described above with the texture defined by a well developed fine micaceous foliation developed about calcareous "eyes". Chemically however there is a significant change due to overall deep red colour from presence of very fine grained hematite particularly associated with the micaceous minerals which now also include some dark green chlorite as well as hosting minor pyrite - which is also occasionally seen on fractures. Carbonate "eyes" are pink. Proportion of carbonate "eyes" ~ 60% of rock. Foliation is well developed with some local small scale deformation and shearing. <u>Note:</u> that some sections up to 2-3m are very finely banded, reflecting bedding, with the fine grained dark red micaceous													av 40% (min 30%) max 50%

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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA										Bedding Foliation		
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As g/t	Sb g/t	Cu g/t	Pb g/t	Zn g/t		°
				segment predominating over the carbonate blebs (which may be reduced to $\leq 20\%$).													
				Note: that section 145.70 -146.90m is quite broken.													
				Note: a small fault at 163.8m.													30°
180.00	182.20	1.85	84%	Broken zone with some fault breccia (over 30 cm) in a reddish-green impure limestone containing 2-3% disseminated pyrite.													
182.20	191.10	8.9	100%	IMPURE LIMESTONE: predominantly light green in colour although some pink carbonate seen. This section somewhat deformed with some brecciation by calcite veining. One small fault at 191.8m (at 20° to core axis). Fine grained pyrite commonly observed in particular where rock is broken.													
191.10	222.10	30.7	99%	RED IMPURE LIMESTONE: Uniformly banded hematitic red impure limestone characteristically displays banded/spotted pink carbonate texture. Banding features are approx. 1 cm in thickness and probably reflect primary bedding (or foliation). Note: some recrystallized shell fragments recognized. Pyrite is not common but may occasionally be seen associated with rare small white calcite veinlets or on fractures. Note: at 199.25m - 4 cm chloritic rich shear zone at 45° to core axis. at 211.13m - 1cm chloritic shear zone at 45° to core axis.													45°
222.10	232.90	10.8	100%	Interbedded white impure limestone and dark green calcareous feldspathic sandstone. Often displays a convoluted bedding pattern which is commonly disrupted by small calcite veinlets. Note: some suggestion of graded bedding in part (right way up). Pyrite is common throughout this section developed on fine fracture surfaces or disseminated in bands (to 10cm) which may contain up to 5%.	2422	222.1	223.1	100%	-	-	1	-	25	15	35		45°
					2423	223.1	224.1	100%	-	-	-	-	10	85	50		
					2424	224.1	225.4	100%	-	-	37	-	15	20	105		
					2425	225.4	226.4	100%	-	-	20	-	10	10	80		
					2426	226.4	227.4	100%	-	-	21	-	20	20	100		
					2427	227.4	228.7	100%	-	-	20	-	15	15	95		
					2428	228.2	229.7	100%	-	-	12	-	15	5	60		
					2429	229.7	230.7	100%	-	-	14	-	15	10	85		

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (x= B.L.D.)											
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	Sb	Bedding
				minor pyrite as lace-veining. More severely broken towards end of unit.												
403.80	430.45	26.65	100	DARK GREEN/GREY-GREEN SHALE/PHYLLITE: Laminated, locally contorted, and well foliated towards end of unit. Generally appears chloritized, and contains laminae of pyrite parallel to bedding. Pyrite also present in crosscutting stringers (quartz-carbonate) and very fine grained dissemination and patches.	3158	403.8	404.8	100	x	x	2	55	25	115		
					3159	412.8	413.8	100	x	0.5	2	50	25	110		
					3160	421.8	422.8	100	x	x	9	60	30	105		
					3754	428.8	429.8	100	x	x	5	25	20	110		
					3755	429.8	430.8	100	x	x	5	5	10	110		
430.45	434.7	4.25	100	VERY BROKEN AND SHEARED SHALE/PHYLLITE: Strongly foliated, sheared chloritised phyllite containing several thin pug zones at 45-60° to core axis. Both upper and lower contacts marked by quartz-carbonate vein breccias containing patchy pyrite development. Pyrite also present as stringers and lace veining (irregular) in less sheared ground near both contacts. Probable minor fault zone.	3756	430.8	431.8	100	x	x	1	25	10	125		
					3757	431.8	432.8	100	x	x	x	20	x	90		
					3758	432.8	433.8	100	x	x	2	50	10	115		
					3759	433.8	434.8	100	x	x	x	40	5	125		
434.7	442.4	7.70	100	FINELY LAMINATED SHALE: Dark grey-black shale generally regularly laminated though locally contorted, cut by minute lace veining of quartz-carbonate and occasional stringers of the same, with pyrite associated locally, commonly developed parallel to bedding. Foliated and broken near top of unit with small shear in evidence. Also foliated and fractured (60°) towards end of unit where it becomes lighter in colour with increase in carbonate content. Very fine grained pyrite dissemination near base of unit.	3760	434.8	435.8	100	x	x	2	30	10	120		
					3761	435.8	436.8	100	x	x	2	50	15	125		
					3762	436.8	437.8	100	x	x	2	50	20	120		
					3763	437.8	438.8	100	x	0.5	2	50	15	125		
					3764	438.8	439.8	100	x	x	4	45	25	105		
					3765	439.8	440.8	100	x	0.5	6	50	15	100		
					3766	440.8	441.8	100	x	0.5	6	55	15	105		
					3767	441.8	442.8	100	x	x	4	35	80	370		
442.4	444.5	2.1	100	LIMESTONE: Light grey massive stylolitic limestone pervaded by many 1mm stringers. Local patchy fine grained pyrite development. Top of unit marked by limestone-shale sedimentary breccia (wacke) at 60° to ca.	3768	442.8	443.8	100	x	0.5	22	5	25	45		
					3769	443.8	444.8	100	x	x	31	10	20	40		
444.5	444.7	0.2	100	LIMESTONE-SHALE BRECCIA: Rounded and angular black shale fragments in gritty grey limestone matrix, all being cut by thin												

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (x= B.L.D.)										
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	Sb
				minor pyrite. Evidence of minor shearing. Contacts at 55° to ca.											
467.45	501.4	33.95	100	LIMESTONE: Broad zone of light grey limestones containing several stylolites and shale partings, grading into a generally darker grey coarser grained laminated component, these being intermixed throughout. Cut by several calcite- (quartz) stringers, generally more so in the coarser horizons. Only trace sulphide development. Locally shale fragments up to 3cm in length in coarser component. Laminated at 50-55° to ca.	3164	475.8	476.8	100	x	x	2	5	20	45	50-55
					3165	484.8	485.8	100	x	x	x	x	15	150	
					3166	493.8	494.8	100	x	x	3	x	35	40	
501.4	501.8	0.4	100	BRECCIA: Limestone pervaded by network of calcite stringers with coarse crystalline calcite veinlet at base of unit. Only trace sulphide development.											
501.8	511.8	10.0	100	LIMESTONE: Fine-medium grained limestone, light grey in colour, laminated at 50° to ca. White calcite fragments (1-3mm) throughout. Only minor stylolite and shale partings. Cut by few calcite-quartz stringers increasing in abundance towards end of unit.	3167	502.8	503.8	100	x	x	1	x	30	125	50
511.8	515.2	3.4	100	LIMESTONE: Gradational from previous unit with increasing calcite-(quartz) net-veining towards centre of unit (up to 75%) and overall decrease to end of unit. No preferred orientation to veining (probably diagenetic). Only trace pyrite present.	3168	511.8	512.8	100	x	x	2	x	20	80	
15.2	525.2	10.0	100	LIMESTONE: Laminated light-dark green limestone, slightly finer grained than 501.8-511.8m, and containing relatively more calcite - (quartz) veining, (overall ≈ 2%) showing no preferred orientation. Stylolitic/shale partings widespread. Local minor pyrite development. Fairly uniform sequence lithologically laminated at 50-60° to ca.	3169	520.8	521.8	100	x	x	2	x	30	30	50-60

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (x= B.L.D.)												
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	Sb	Bedding	Foliation
525.2	526.2	1.0	100	LIMESTONE: Grey limestone with strongly disturbed lamination, appearing brecciated by calcite veinlets. Stylolites throughout. Possibly slumped. Only trace sulphide.													0
526.2	530.1	3.9	100	LIMESTONE: Fairly uniform laminated grey limestone with many very thin shale partings/stylolites throughout. Lamination only disturbed locally and generally at 60° to ca. Several calcite (quartz) stringers throughout. Only trace very fine grained pyrite.													
530.1	548.15	18.05	100	LIMESTONE: Laminated grey limestone containing many very thin shale partings and stylolites, cut and brecciated by numerous thin calcite stringers notably near middle of unit. Veining parallel to bedding is common, but overall there is no preferred orientation. Locally patchy fine grained pyrite is developed in the stringers but generally only trace sulphide present. Veining weakens considerably towards end of unit, which is arbitrary, based on proportion of veining.	3170	529.8	530.8	100	x	x	2	x	35	85			
					3171	538.8	539.8	100	x	x	x	x	20	255			
					3172	547.8	548.8	100	x	x	2	x	25	155			
548.15	554.1	5.95	100	LIMESTONE: Laminated grey fine-medium grained limestone with several very thin shale partings/stylolites. Cut by many calcite-(quartz) stringers, often with patchy fine grained pyrite developed. Laminated at 45° to ca.												45	
554.1	560.1	6.00	100	LIMESTONE: Laminated grey fine-medium grained limestone as previous unit but generally disrupted and disturbed bedding, and pervaded by net-veining of calcite - (quartz), with breccias developed near both contacts. Stylolites throughout. Minor fine grained pyrite developed locally. Contact at 45-50° to ca. Similar to 530.1-548.15m in veining proportion.	3173	556.8	557.8	100	x	x	1	x	25	35			
560.1	573.8	13.7	100	LIMESTONE: Laminated grey fine-medium grained limestone. Commonly fractured causing slightly broken ground. Fractures parallel to bedding and sub-parallel to c.a. Locally lenticular areas ("augen") of coarse calcite occur, sometimes appearing	3174	565.8	566.8	100	x	x	3	x	20	35			55

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (x= B.L.D.)											
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	Sb	Bedding Foliation
				calcareous siltstone. Minor fine grained pyrite disseminated throughout, more strongly in coarser horizons.												
624.7	640.0	15.3	100	INTERBEDDED LIMESTONE AND SILTSTONE: Light blue-grey medium grained and light grey-whitish-greenish finer grained limestone components interbedded with fine laminae - thin beds of greenish calcareous siltstone (a small % of which imparts greenish colour to limestone). Local manganese dendrite development in more silty horizons. Fine grained pyrite disseminated throughout locally as aggregates. Overall ~1%. Few thin fossiliferous beds. Only minor calcite-quartz veining.	3180	628.8	629.8	100	x	x	15	5	15	45		60-70
					3181	637.8	638.8	100	x	x	9	5	15	20		
					3782	638.8	639.8	100	x	x	21	10	5	20		
640.0	640.45	0.45	100	CARBONACEOUS BRECCIA: Carbonate vein brecciating and invading grey limestone. Minor sulphide development associated. Non-parallel contacts.	3783	639.8	640.8	100	x	x	69	5	10	25		
640.45	656.70	16.25	100	INTERBEDDED LIMESTONE AND CALCAREOUS SANDSTONE: Light grey-bluish grey and silty greenish grey limestones intermixed, with 40% interbeds of coarse gritty calcareous sandstone throughout, locally being pebble conglomerate. Limestone locally contains high proportion of brownish silty material. Thin beds of calcareous siltstones throughout. Only minor carbonate-quartz veining. Local disseminated and patchy fine grained pyrite development. Local manganese dendrite formation.	3784	640.8	641.8	100	x	x	100	10	15	35		70-75
					3182	646.8	647.8	100	x	x	4	x	15	15		
					3183	655.8	656.8	100	x	x	3	x	5	20		
656.7	661.1	4.4	100	LIMESTONE-SANDSTONE: Coarse fragmental dirty limestone and calcareous sandstone - pebble conglomerate generally becoming finer towards end of unit. Contains beds of coarse milky white limestone, but generally in greenish brown - dark grey in colour. Aggregates of fine grained pyrite developed throughout. Pyrite also as very fine grained dissemination.												70
661.1	668.3	7.2	100	LIMESTONE - SANDSTONE: Light grey fine-medium grained limestones and calcareous sandstones intermixed, generally being	3184	664.8	665.8	100	x	x	11	5	15	45		65-70

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: 89

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (x= B.L.D.)										Bedding	Foliation	
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn			Sb
				of similar appearance. Few silty greenish interbeds throughout. Only very minor calcite stringers but pyrite as dissemination and aggregates are developed throughout. Crinoid fragments observed locally.													e
668.3	675.85	7.55	100	SANDSTONES: Light greenish fine-medium grained moderately weakly calcareous sandstones-quartzites, containing few limestone interbeds near top of unit, but absent in latter half of unit. Cut by few carbonate (ankerite?) veinlets locally. Also occasional quartz stringers. Towards middle of unit lithology darkens, possibly a response to carbon or manganese oxide content. Laminae of silty material throughout. Only trace fine grained pyrite.	3185	673.8	674.8	100	x	x	10	10	5	25			70
675.85	683.9	8.05	100	CALCAREOUS SANDSTONES AND SILTSTONES: Laminated-finely bedded sandstones, siltstones and limestones in distinctive marker horizons. Generally light greenish-brown to dark green (chloritic) in colour with light grey-whitish medium-coarse grained variably fossiliferous limestone interbeds and lenses throughout. Interbedded are distinctive hematitic purple-red coarse fossiliferous horizons containing abundant crinoid fragments. These tend to get less hematitic towards end of unit. Several thin carbonate stringers. Minor pyrite as very fine grained dissemination.	3186	682.8	683.8	100	x	x	4	10	10	35			60-70
683.9	693.55	9.65	100	SANDSTONES: Light grey-green/grey variably calcareous fine grained sandstones, quartzites, laminated-finely bedded at 70° to c.a. Contains few beds of 15cm thickness of whitish-grey-orange coarse-medium grained fossiliferous limestone and several laminae of greenish slightly calcareous siltstone. Minor dark grey quartzite. Unit becomes increasingly fractured parallel to bedding towards end of unit. Cut by several carbonate stringers with no preferred orientation. Minor fault pug at 687.05m (70° to c.a.).	3187 3880	691.8 692.8	692.8 693.8	100 100	x x	x x	24 40	10 35	x 20	20 75			70

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

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (x=B, D)										
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	Sb
693.55	699.2	5.55	98	FAULT ZONE: Top of unit marked by carbonate-quartz brecciating sandstone preceding fault pug at 694.35m. (60° to c.a.).	3881	693.8	694.8	98	x	x	250	50	45	90	
				Rest of unit consists of variably brecciated sandstones (no bedding indications) that for the most part have been severely broken through fracturing and faulting. Local thin pugs exist. Pervaded throughout by carbonate-quartz net veining.	3882	694.8	695.8	98	x	x	27	5	x	25	
				Near base of unit another large fault pug exists at 60° to c.a.	3883	695.8	696.8	98	x	x	15	10	x	25	
					3884	696.8	697.8	98	x	x	30	5	10	30	
					3885	697.8	698.8	98	x	x	85	10	5	35	
					3886	698.8	699.8	100	x	x	540	20	20	55	
699.2	702.4	3.4	100	BROKEN LIMESTONE: Continuation of previous unit, the ground being severely broken near top of unit (unbroken towards end), with minor fault pugs, but major lithological change occurs. Unit is a distinctive light grey oolitic limestone, brecciated and disrupted near top of unit, but fairly thickly bedded and regular towards base, with a few sandstone interbeds. Few carbonaceous partings/stylolites. Few calcite stringers. Minor pyrite in carbonaceous partings.	3887	699.8	700.8	100	x	x	35	40	10	75	
					3188	700.8	701.8	100	x	x	19	15	10	50	
					3888	701.8	702.8	100	x	x	25	10	15	50	
702.4	706.4	4.0	100	IMPURE LIMESTONE: Medium grey, relatively uniformly bedded but with some fine bedding (approx. 1mm). This is a quartzose sediment containing 40-50% carbonate. Becomes quite broken and increasingly carbonaceous to base of the section.	3889	702.8	703.8	100	x	x	34	10	5	30	
				Calcite veining to 1 cm, not uncommon (av. 2-3mm) at a density of approx 3/metre.	3890	703.8	704.8	100	x	x	38	5	20	50	
				Minor fine grained disseminated and vein related pyrite observed throughout.	3891	704.8	705.8	100	x	x	38	10	15	80	
				- 8 cm wide pyritic shear breccia at 703.6m.	3892	705.8	706.8	100	x	x	35	5	5	40	
				- zone of broken and brecciated, carbonate veined, pyritic carbonaceous shear at 704.8 - 705.0m.											
				- a 2cm thick finely bedded carbonaceous horizon carrying up to 10% pyrite occurs at 706.6m											
706.4	709.3	2.9	100	EXTREMELY BROKEN ZONE, ROCKS AS IN ABOVE SECTIONS: At 707.0m a fault breccia runs at a small angle to the core axis (almost parallel). Rock is finely bedded and contains some highly	3893	706.8	707.8	100	x	x	33	20	15	55	
					3894	707.8	708.8	100	x	x	20	10	10	60	

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

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PROJECT: Beaconsfield

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (x= B.L.D.)											
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn	Sb	Bedding
				pyritic zones both disseminated and fracture related.												
				Minor pyrite veining 1mm thick occurs in the fault breccia.												
				Calcite veining also developed as above.												
709.3	740.4	31.1	100	INTERBEDDED IMPURE LIMESTONE, CALCAREOUS QUARTZOSE, SANDSTONES	3895	708.8	709.8	100	x	x	15	5	5	60		
				AND PHYLLITIC SHALES: All this interval is relatively broken	3189	709.8	710.8	100	x	x	15	5	20	45		
				ground being particularly broken 713.8-720.6 and 727.9-736.0m.	3896	710.8	711.8	100	x	x	10	10	5	65		
				The section is predominantly finely interbedded mainly calc-	3897	711.8	712.8	100	x	x	40	10	35	55		
				areous sediments, with some "calcitic" buff brownish stained	3898	712.8	713.8	100	x	x	180	5	x	35		
				limestone units up to 0.4m thick, and grey silicic sediments	3899	713.8	714.8	100	x	x	73	5	5	25		
				and minor shale. Rare disseminated pyrite occurs throughout.	3900	714.8	715.8	100	x	x	25	5	5	40		40°
				Pyrite is found associated with carbonaceous shale.	3901	715.8	716.8	100	x	x	20	5	10	85		
				Fissile thin dark grey shaley beds of average width approx	3190	716.8	717.8	100	x	x	40	10	15	50		
				1cm commonly developed towards the base of the section, these	3902	717.8	718.8	100	x	x	150	10	25	70		
				also becoming an increasing component of the less calcareous	3903	718.8	719.8	100	x	x	200	10	25	175		
				sediments.	3904	719.8	720.8	100	x	x	930	15	35	55		
					3905	720.8	721.8	100	x	x	40	5	10	55		
					3906	721.8	722.8	100	x	x	35	10	10	45		
				Note a barren 3cm thick milky white quartz vein with minor	3907	722.8	723.8	100	x	x	18	15	25	50		
				siderite occurs at 740m.	3908	723.8	724.8	100	x	x	47	5	10	60		
					3191	724.8	725.8	100	x	x	19	10	25	70		
				The section contains a slight increase in very fine grained	3909	725.8	726.8	100	x	x	1000	10	10	75		
				vein development with calcite veins (≤1mm) common and larger	3944	726.8	727.8	100	x	2.5	7	15	x	60		
				(av. 3mm) calcite veining, (often transverse to bedding at	3201	727.8	728.8	100	x	x	13	15	15	30		
				70° and less commonly sub parallel to core) at a density	3202	728.8	729.8	100	x	x	27	5	5	30		
				of 2-3 veins/metre. Carbonaceous material is commonly	3203	729.8	730.8	100	x	x	18	5	10	35		
				seen on the margins of the thin calcite veinlets. Minor chal-	3204	730.8	731.8	100	x	x	12	5	20	50		
				copyrite observed in the open space filled carbonate veinlet	3205	731.8	732.8	100	x	x	5	x	x	35		
				at 737.8m.	3206	732.8	733.8	100	x	x	9	10	x	45		
					3207	733.0	734.8	100	x	x	14	15	10	50		
				- Note a 20mm wide fault breccia at 730.3.	3208	734.8	735.8	100	x	0.5	11	10	55	50		
				- Quartz-carbonate veinlets developed below 730.8m	3209	735.8	736.8	100	x	x	9	5	20	50		
				- Section 733.8-734.1m contains well developed carbonate	3210	736.8	737.8	100	x	x	8	10	5	40		
				veining to 40% of the rock with minor pyrite and rare	3211	737.8	738.8	100	x	0.5	10	55	5	50		
				chalcopryrite associated in the veins.	3212	738.8	739.8	100	x	x	12	15	x	50		
					3213	739.8	740.8	100	x	x	5	5	5	30		

052

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE RECORD

447053

HOLE NO.:	B10
STATE:	TASMANIA

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PROJECT	Beaconsfield	PURPOSE To intersect Tasmania Reef at 1300 R.L. on Longitudinal 1700
DESIGNED BY	L.A. Newnham	
LOGGED BY	C.F.D. Pease	
COMMENCED	20/5/83	
COMPLETED	14/7/83	

LOG SUMMARY	Holes started by run-off while attempting to restart B9. Hole cased at base of fault and drilled to 1015.2 giving complete section of shales, limestones, Transition Beds and the top of the Cabbage Tree Conglomerate. Tasmania Reef(?) at 812.3-816.25m. Wedging holes drilled from B10. NB:- Re-interpretation of March 1984 suggests veinity at 812.3-816.25m is Talsbeers Fault, (Not Tasmania Reef). Also did not reach top of Cabbage Tree Conglomerate, but start of "Wet Beds".
GENERAL COMMENTS	

ASSAY SUMMARY

INTERVAL		Au	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	%S	COMMENTS													
From	To																					
671.8	681.8	0.24	4010	48	134	18	102	1.96														
705.8	708.8	0.33	1383	4	9	4	20	0.30														
713.8	720.8	1.81	1.11%	21	16	42	246	2.71														
808.3	824.3	1.01	4457	14	11	16	98	1.21														Possible Tasmania Reef with F/W and H/W mineralisation.
873.45	875.45	0.60	205	8	4	26	14	1.47														
991.8	1000.8	1.56	1490	7	8	146	741	0.97														Contains 3m at 3.94 g/t Au.

LOCATION

NORTHING	38838.76
EASTING	4970.64
R.L.	2035.47
GRID	AMG
LENGTH	1015.2

HOLE CONDITION

SIZE	
Hole Size	Depth
NQ	407.5
BQ	1015.2

SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS INTERVALS		
From	To	% Lost
378.0	400.0	24

POOR GROUND CONDITION ZONES		
From	To	Condition
378	390	Severely crushed Fault Zone.
796.9	812.3	Variably broken due to fracturing.
812.3	816.25	Severely shattered zone.

HOLE CONDITIONS AFTER COMPLETION
Wedge for DDH B12 placed at 420m and new hole started. B10 inaccessible below this point.

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

SURVEY			INTERVAL			VERTICAL		HORIZONTAL		SURVEY			INTERVAL			VERTICAL		HORIZONTAL	
Depth	Bearing	Dip	From	To	Distance	D.Sin.Dip	R.L.	D.Cos.Dip	Prog.Total	Depth	Bearing	Dip	From	To	Distance	D.Sin.Dip	R.L.	D.Cos.Dip	Prog.Total
382(B9)	264°	75.25	361.0	391.0	30	29.01	1653.54	7.64	80.3	643	255.5°	62	631.0	655	24	21.19	1405.82	11.27	173.34
400	257°	74.0	91.0	410.5	20.5	19.71	1633.83	5.65	86.48	667	256°	61.75	655	679	24	21.14	1384.68	11.36	184.70
421	256.5°	73.75	410.5	433	22.5	21.60	1612.23	6.30	92.78	691	257°	61.75	679	703	24	21.14	1363.54	11.36	196.06
445	257°	73.5	433	458.5	25.5	24.45	1587.78	7.24	100.02	715	256°	61.25	703	727	24	21.04	1342.50	11.54	207.60
472	258°	72	458.5	484	25.5	24.25	1563.53	7.88	107.90	739	256.5°	61.0	727	751	24	20.99	1321.51	11.64	219.24
496	257°	71	484	508	24	22.69	1540.84	7.81	115.71	763	Doubtful	60.0	751	775	24	20.78	1300.73	12.0	231.24
520	256.5°	70	508	532	24	22.55	1518.29	8.21	123.92	787	254.5°	60.0	775	807.5	32.5	28.15	1272.58	16.25	247.49
544	256.5°	69.75	532	556	24	22.52	1495.77	8.31	132.23	828	255.5°	60.0	807.5	845.0	37.5	32.48	1240.10	18.75	266.24
568	254°	68.75	556	580	24	22.37	1473.40	8.70	140.93	862	256°	59.5	845	883	38	32.74	1207.36	19.29	285.53
592	255.5°	67	580	605.5	25.5	23.47	1449.93	9.96	150.89	904	256.5°	60	883	925	42	36.37	1170.99	21.00	306.53
619	257°	64	605.5	631.0	25.5	22.92	1427.01	11.18	162.07	946	256.5°	59.25	925	967	42	36.10	1134.89	21.47	327.98
										988	260	60	967	1015.2	48.2	41.74	1093.15	24.10	352.08

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B10

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Au(Fire)	Au	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	%S
				Commonly these two components are intermixed. Fine grained pyrite as disseminations and small aggregates developed, particularly in silty lithology. Manganese dendrites(?) occur locally in siltstones. Few thin fossiliferous beds observed. Bedding at 50-55° to ca.														
659.7	672.2	14.3	100	INTERBEDDED LIMESTONES AND CALCAREOUS SILTSTONES:- Grey medium-coarse grained limestones interbedded with greenish buff-grey calcareous siltstones as previous unit but contains relatively high proportion of calcite-ankerite-(quartz) veinlets and stringers cutting and brecciating host, commonly at low angles to ca. Most veining has only trace mineralisation associated, but pyrite-arsenopyrite observed locally as fine grained aggregates. Pyrite commonly developed as disseminations and aggregates in siltstones, and to lesser extent in limestone, notably at 665m. Fossiliferous limestone bed at 669.5-669.8m.	4292	670.8	671.8	100	0.12	<1	490	<4	12	12	75	<4	1.05	
672.2	673.85	1.65	100	SILICEOUS ZONE:- Slightly calcareous fine grained sandstone cut and pervaded by sulphide-rich quartz-carbonate veins. Distinct veinlets tend to be poorly mineralised relative to pervaded silicified zones which contain abundant fine grained pyrite and arsenopyrite as disseminations and aggregates. Very broken at top of unit. Possible minor fault zone.	4293	671.8	672.8	100	0.13	<1	1700	<4	14	6	18	<4	1.75	
					4294	672.8	673.8	100	0.49	<1	9150	24	12	30	100	<4	2.90	
673.85	678.5	4.65	100	SANDSTONES-SILTSTONES-LIMESTONES:- Light buff slightly calcareous sandstones and siltstones with occasional limestone beds, interbedded at 45-50° to ca, cut by several quartz-carbonate stringers. Sandstones locally pebbly but generally fine-medium grained. Pyrite as fine disseminations and aggregates throughout, with arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite in the quartz breccia at 677.4-677.6m (30° to ca).	4295	673.8	674.8	100	0.61	<1	8300	10	12	10	24	<4	1.80	
					4296	674.8	675.8	100	0.11	<1	240	<4	12	4	20	<4	1.10	
					4297	675.8	676.8	100	0.07	<1	260	<4	14	6	30	<4	1.15	
					4298	676.8	677.8	100	0.17	9	2150	390	1200	55	560	<4	3.15	
					4299	677.8	678.8	100	0.07	<1	300	<4	40	6	44	<4	1.55	
678.5	681.0	2.5	100	CALCAREOUS SANDSTONE:- Medium grained, commonly brecciated-reworked slightly calcareous buff sandstone, cut and pervaded by many quartz carbonate stringers. Pyrite as disseminations	4300	678.8	679.8	100	0.23	<1	4250	26	16	6	42	6	1.75	
					4351	679.8	680.8	100	0.34	<1	9000	28	10	28	75	6	3.10	

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447061

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: 810

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ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au(Fire)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	%S
				ct hematitic crinoidal limestones seen in B9, and noted in B4, A6 and A3. Less Chloritic-Hematitic than in other inter-sections. Siltstones appear reworked in places cut by few calcite-quartz stringers. Only trace very fine grained pyrite. Bedded at approx 50° to ca.														
703.85	711.8	7.9	100	SILTSTONES:- Greenish grey fairly bedded coarse grained slightly calcareous siltstones-fine grained sandstones, slightly locally very broken throughout. Contains interbeds of creamy buff coarse fossiliferous limestones(crinoidal). Several calcite-quartz stringer throughout, as breccia at 706.7-707.0m. Trace fine grained pyrite as dissemination. Base of unit gradational.	4355	705.8	706.8	100	0.32		<1	2000	<4	8	<4	16	<4	0.42
					4356	706.8	707.8	100	0.41		<1	1700	<4	8	6	14	<4	0.34
					4357	707.8	708.8	100	0.28		<1	450	<4	10	<4	30	<4	0.14
					4358	708.8	709.8	100	0.02		<1	42	4	8	<4	24	<4	0.07
					4359	709.8	710.8	100	0.01		<1	30	<4	12	<4	16	<4	0.23
					4360	710.8	711.8	100	0.01		<1	24	<4	8	<4	12	<4	0.11
711.8	713.9	2.1	100	SILTSTONES:- Continuation of previous unit but cut by numerous calcite-quartz stringers and veinlets, with no preferred orientation. Ground slightly broken throughout. Only trace sulphides.	4361	711.8	712.8	100	0.01		<1	20	6	10	<4	32	<4	0.11
					4362	712.8	713.8	100	0.07		<1	130	6	8	<4	165	<4	0.16
713.9	717.55	3.65	100	MINERALISED FAULT ZONE:- Brecciated greenish-grey siltstones, cut and brecciated by series of quartz-carbonate stringers and veins, with pugs developed locally. Ground very broken throughout. Fine-medium grained, generally euhedral-sub-euhedral pyrite occurs in patches and as disseminations throughout veining, with minor arsenopyrite also present. Pug at 45-60° to ca. No preferred orientation to veining.	4363	713.8	714.8	100	1.07		<1	3550	22	42	85	820	<4	2.10
					4364	714.8	715.8	100	1.89		<1	1.11%	34	16	60	65	10	2.80
					4365	715.8	716.8	100	4.20		<1	1.91%	28	18	95	590	<4	3.15
					4366	716.8	717.8	100	0.86		<1	6300	12	10	14	85	<4	2.10
717.55	719.3	1.75	100	SILTSTONES:- Dark greenish grey "muddy" siltstone-fine grained sandstone cut by many quartz-carbonate stringers and generally slightly broken throughout. Pyrite occurs as small aggregates throughout both veining and host, as does arsenopyrite(?) which occurs as distinctive euhedral asicular crystals. Laminated at 50° to ca.	4367	717.8	718.8	100	2.22		<1	5600	4	8	4	16	<4	2.20
719.3	720.6	1.3	100	QUARTZ-VEINED SILTSTONES:- Grey siltstones cut by series of sulphide-rich quartz-carbonate. Abundant pyrite and arsenopyrite as fine grained disseminations and aggregates in quartz, minor	4368	718.8	719.8	100	1.71		<1	1.92%	28	10	12	38	<4	2.40
					4369	719.8	720.8	100	0.71		<1	1.28%	22	8	26	110	<4	4.20

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447065

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B10

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au(Fire)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	%S
813.2	813.7	0.5	100	QUARTZ-ANKERITE VEIN:- Continuation of reef structure, this section being unbroken. Mineralisation appears more patchy but is again restricted to fine grained pyrite and asicular arsenopyrite. Cleaner whiter, possibly late-stage quartz seems less mineralised than dirty grey phase which contains fine grained aggregates and bands of pyrite and arsenopyrite.	3230	813.3	814.3	100	0.73	0.53	<1	2600	12	8	16	100	<4	0.65
813.7	815.55	1.85	100	VERY BROKEN AND CRUSHED QUARTZ VEIN:- Generally very broken continuation of quartz structure with few narrow sections of relatively competent rock. Appears to be faulted with possible pugs observed at 814.0m, 814.4m and 815.0m, these being flanked by seriously crushed core as quartz and possible carbonaceous shales. Pyrite and arsenopyrite occur throughout as very fine grains and asicular crystals respectively as aggregates, bands and disseminations, with local concentrations in very thin micro-fractures.	3231	814.3	815.3	100	0.75	0.50	<1	3850	24	10	55	340	<4	1.40
815.55	816.25	0.7	100	QUARTZ BRECCIA:- Relatively competent white grey "dirty" quartz brecciating and silicifying country rock quartzites, which make up approx. 40% of unit. Mineralisation is concentrated in silicified quartzite fragments as fine grained pyrite and asicular arsenopyrite. End of unit is gradational with weakening of breccia and drop in quartz veining.	3232	815.3	816.3	100	0.91	0.73	<1	7600	28	12	8	310	<4	1.20
816.25	820.4	4.15	100	QUARTZ STOCKWORK:- Light grey silicified fine grained quartzites cut and brecciated by many quartz veinlets, the stockwork decreasing in intensity towards end of unit. Overall approx. 25-30% quartz as veinlets. Silicified quartzites well mineralised by fine grained pyrite and asicular arsenopyrite, which are relatively uncommon in quartz veinlets. Towards end of unit, a vein running sub-parallel to ca in blackish quartzites has thin rim of fine grained pyrite along its contact with the host. End of unit is gradational. Veining irregular. Quartzites bedded at approx. 45° to ca. Appears to be a stockwork in the footwall of the Tasmania Reef.	3233	816.3	817.3	100	1.94	1.55	<1	7400	18	12	18	195	<4	1.45
					3247	817.3	818.3	100	1.80	1.53	<1	5750	10	8	8	12	<4	1.30
					3248	818.3	819.3	100	2.32	1.15	<1	8100	18	10	10	38	<4	2.25
					3249	819.3	820.3	100	1.33	0.15	<1	4050	14	12	32	110	<4	2.05

070

447071

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B10

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Au(Fire)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	%S
				pyrite on some fracture surfaces. Unit competent.														
968.9	970.4	1.5	100	LIMESTONE:- White-brownish-grey limestones and greenish-white coarse grained calcareous sandstones-sandy limestones interbedded at 60-70° to ca. Section of limestone-rich calcareous sediments. Minor fine grained pyrite. Base gradational.														
970.4	973.5	3.1	100	SANDSTONE:- Dark greenish variably calcareous coarse grained massive sandstone, only faintly calcareous near middle of unit. Fractured locally but generally competent unit. Very few calcite quartz stringers. Trace pyrite.														
973.5	976.75	3.25	100	SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE:- Light green-greenish grey strongly calcareous sandstone-sandy limestone containing interbeds of dirty grey-white limestone as continuation of sequence from 930.1m. Also contains distinctive 5cm interbed of pebble conglomerate, with well rounded purple-white translucent quartz pebbles up to 1cm in length in sandy calcareous matrix at 974.9m. Could be a useful marker horizon. Isolated quartz pebble just below this point. First appearance of conglomerate in Transition Beds. Few very thin stringers. Unit competent. Bedding at 60-70° to ca.														
976.75	986.5	9.75	100	SANDSTONE:- Massive light greenish coarse grained variably calcareous sandstone becoming grey towards end of unit. Cut by few very thin quartz-carbonate stringers. Generally competent. Isolated quartz pebbles observed, but rare. Minor granule conglomerate bed at 984.8m (3cm). Bedding at 70° to ca. Base of unit marks end of broad sequence of greenish calcareous sandstones and limestones (930.1-986.5m).	4490	985.8	986.8	100	0.01	<1	5	<4	18	<4	22	<4	0.09	
					4491	986.8	987.8	100	0.05	<1	170	<4	12	26	260	<4	0.20	
					4492	987.8	988.8	100	0.11	<1	460	<4	4	6	75	<4	0.18	
986.5	996.3	9.8	100	SANDSTONES-GRITSTONE:- Distinct light-dark grey slightly calcareous medium-coarse grained sandstone, with gritstone interbeds locally. Also contains rare thin interbeds of pebble conglomerate, notably near top of unit. Variably bedded unit	4493	988.8	989.8	199	0.06	<1	145	<4	6	<4	20	<4	0.17	
					4494	989.8	990.8	100	0.02	<1	46	<4	6	<4	26	<4	0.18	
					4495	990.8	991.8	100	0.04	<1	50	<4	8	10	30	<4	0.13	
					4496	991.8	992.8	100	0.81	<1	920	<4	12	44	42	<4	0.68	

071

447072

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: B10

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Au(Fire)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	%S
				(thin-massive) but consistent at 60-70° to ca. Cut by few quartz carbonate stringers with no preferred orientation. Minor pyrite as local disseminations. Marked change in colour from previous unit.	4497	992.8	993.8	100	0.26		<1	700	<4	10	120	1000	<4	0.53
					4498	993.8	994.8	100	0.13		<1	240	<4	10	160	3100	<4	0.24
					4499	994.8	995.8	100	0.17		<1	420	4	4	24	44	<4	0.37
					4500	995.8	996.8	100	0.16		<1	140	4	2	<4	22	<4	0.22
996.3	998.3	2.0	100	VEINED SANDSTONE :- Grey medium-coarse grained faintly calcareous fairly massive sandstone cut by series of milky white-translucent quartz stringers, locally forming minor breccias. Minor pyrite associated with veining. Base of unit marked by vein at 35° to ca.	4501	996.8	997.8	100	0.69		<1	1250	<4	4	4	20	<4	0.39
998.3	999.7	1.4	100	QUARTZ HEALED FAULT BRECCIA:- Strongly mineralised quartz fault breccia. From 998.3-998.5m unit fairly competent quartz breccia with white-translucent quartz as matrix to small sandstone fragments, with common fine grained pyrite as small aggregates. The rest of unit is very broken continuation of the same, but the quartz appears darker and more strongly mineralised. Would appear to be re-faulted quartz healed fault breccia.	4502	997.8	998.8	100	1.88		<1	2400	14	4	190	60	<4	0.99
					4503	998.8	999.8	100	7.09		<1	3800	30	16	620	2300	10	3.60
999.7	1005.8	6.1	100	SANDSTONE-GRITSTONE:- Grey coarse grained sandstone-gritstone fairly massive, only faintly calcareous, and cut by several quartz stringers, notably a 1cm pyritic veinlet at top of unit running sub-parallel to ca. Broken in patches in top half of unit, competent in latter half. Towards base of unit isolated well rounded quartz pebbles lie in gritstone, increasing in abundance to the end of unit, which marks base of Transition Bed.	4504	999.8	1000.8	100	2.86		<1	3550	12	6	150	85	<4	1.75
					4505	1000.8	1001.8	100	0.19		<1	150	6	2	<4	36	<4	0.07
					4506	1001.8	1002.8	100	0.27		<1	110	<4	4	8	44	<4	0.17
					4507	1002.8	1003.8	100	0.22		<1	90	<4	2	<4	48	<4	0.11
					4508	1003.8	1004.8	100	0.07		<1	40	<4	2	70	290	<4	0.07
					4509	1004.8	1005.8	100	0.06		<1	36	<4	2	<4	16	<4	0.06
1005.8	1015.2	9.4	100	PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE:- Fairly sharp contact between Transition Beds and Cabbage Tree Conglomerate. The unit is variable, the conglomerate being well-poorly sorted, coarse-granule in size and well-poorly contacted. Pebbles are generally well rounded and sub spherical white-grey quartz-quartzite pebbles with occasional black shale component. Matrix light-dark in	4510	1005.8	1006.8	100	0.18		<1	22	<4	12	<4	110	<4	0.07
					4511	1006.8	1007.8	100	0.22		<1	220	<4	4	<4	20	<4	0.24
					4512	1007.8	1008.8	100	0.21		<1	115	<4	2	<4	12	<4	0.13
					4513	1008.8	1009.8	100	0.03		<1	6	<4	2	<4	340	<4	0.17

073

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: BEACONSFIELD

HOLE NUMBER: B10

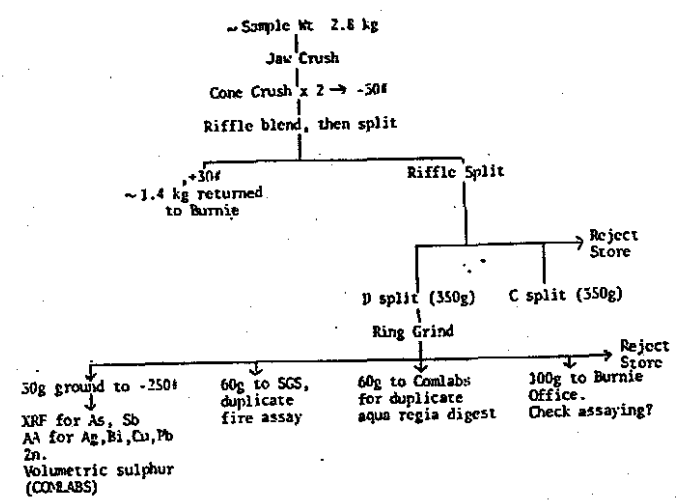
Page: 1.

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA								
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Fire(1)	Fire(2)	AAS(1)	AAS(2)	Fire(3)
				Au Assaying of B10 Reef, Hanging wall and Footwall	3234	796.3	797.3		0.08	0.07	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1
					3235	797.3	798.3		0.03	0.02	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1
					3236	798.3	799.3		0.04	0.04	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1
				Fire (1) and (2) By SGS Australia Pty.	3237	799.3	800.3		0.03	0.03	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1
					3238	800.3	801.3		0.05	0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1
				AAS (1) and (2) By Comlabs Pty.	3239	801.3	802.3		0.04	0.04	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1
					3240	802.3	803.3		0.04	0.04	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1
				Fire (3) By Mt. Lyell Mining & Railway Co. Ltd.	3241	803.3	804.3		0.04	0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1
					3242	804.3	805.3		0.05	0.06	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1
					3243	805.3	806.3		0.05	0.04	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1
					3244	806.3	807.3		0.07	0.07	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1
					3245	807.3	808.3		0.07	0.07	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1
					3246	808.3	809.3		0.52	0.58	0.55	0.50	0.5
					3226	809.3	810.3		0.04	0.05	0.10	<0.05	<0.1
					3227	810.3	811.3		1.90	1.94	1.70	1.60	2.0
					3228	811.3	812.3		0.90	0.94	0.85	0.85	0.9
					3229	812.3	813.3		0.59	0.57	0.55	0.50	0.5
					3230	813.3	814.3		0.73	0.72	0.60	0.45	0.5
					3231	814.3	815.3		0.76	0.74	0.50	0.50	0.7
					3232	815.3	816.3		0.91	0.91	0.80	0.65	0.8
					3233	816.3	817.3		1.97	1.91	1.65	1.45	1.6
					3247	817.3	818.3		1.80	1.79	1.60	1.45	1.7
					3248	818.3	819.3		2.40	2.24	1.20	1.10	2.3
					3249	819.3	820.3		1.32	1.34	0.20	0.10	1.2
					3250	820.3	821.3		0.30	0.33	0.20	0.20	0.2
					3288	821.3	822.3		0.26	0.27	0.20	0.15	0.1
					3289	822.3	823.3		0.52	0.54	0.45	0.40	0.5
					3290	823.3	824.3		1.27	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.1
					3291	824.3	825.3		0.12	0.08	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1

B10 Reef

(b) Samples 3226 - 3250, 4288 - 4291 (Your submission 0056)



NOTE : The D split was processed rapidly to ensure fast turn-around of assay results. We can conduct check assays on the C split to exclude possibility of erroneous results due to imprecision at the C/D splitting stage if required.

ALL REJECT MATERIAL HELD IN CANBERRA

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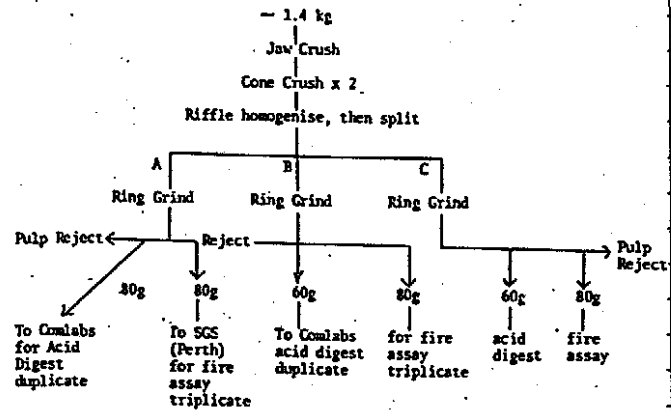
INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3
					3222				0.25	0.13	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.16
				Au Assaying of Footwall vein in B10 Bu Fire Assay at	3223				0.61	0.84	0.70	0.70	0.50	0.69	0.55	0.53	0.52
				SGS Pty. Three splits, 3 assays of each, split	3224				0.72	0.04	0.53	0.60	0.65	0.54	0.48	0.47	0.56
					3225				0.13	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.02	0.15	0.14	0.22	0.12
									A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2			
					3222				0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.06			
					3223				0.47	0.41	0.50	0.54	0.40	0.47			
				Au Assaying of Footwall vein in B10 By Acide Digest at Comlabs.	3224				0.35	0.34	0.42	0.40	0.33	0.36			
				3 splits with 2 assays each.	3225				0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01			

B10 Footwall Vein

* ALL REJECT MATERIAL HELD IN CANBERRA

1 SAMPLE PREPARATION

(a) Samples 3222 - 3225 (Your submission 0055)



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447081

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B108

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Te	%S
				Run off from B10 at 781m. Coring commenced at 783.9m.														
783.9	796.7	12.8	100	SANDSTONES:- Light-dark grey fine grained sandstones-siltstones interbedded with greenish-grey green medium grained sandstones. Laminae of shaley fine grained black siltstones throughout, particularly near top of unit. All lithologies faintly calcareous with thin sandy limestone laminae observed locally. Bedded at 40-50°. Cut by few quartz stringers. Trace fine grained pyrite disseminated throughout. Sequence of faintly calcareous sandstones and siltstones.														
796.7	801.0	4.3	100	BROKEN GROUND:- Light grey to grey-green fine-medium grained faintly calcareous sandstones severely shattered throughout. There are few thin possible pugs parallel to bedding but majority of breaking appears to be result of severe fracturing. Cut and brecciated by series of quartz stringers, notably in first half of unit, with minor sulphides associated, dominantly fine grained pyrite, with some minor asicular arsenopyrite. Bedding at 40-55° to ca.														
801.0	802.5	1.5	100	SANDSTONE:- Light grey fine-medium grained faintly calcareous, laminated sandstones. Bedding has swung to 25-30° to ca. Few thin possible reworked laminae in middle of unit. Cut by few thin carbonate stringers. Minor fine grained pyrite as dissemination throughout.														
802.5	804.55	2.05	100	BLACK SANDSTONE:- Dark grey-black fine-medium grained weakly - moderately calcareous sandstone, fairly massive with distinct contacts, with limestone laminae at 30° to ca. Cut by few quartz-carbonate stringers. Minor fine grained pyrite as dissemination throughout, and in small aggregates.														
					4672	805.4	806.4	100		<0.05	<1	24	6	8	<4	18	<10	0.03
804.55	813.6	9.05	100	SANDSTONE:- Greenish-grey/grey fine-medium grained faintly calcareous laminated-finely bedded sandstone. Bedding at top of unit is at low angles to ca, sub-parallel in broken ground	4673	806.4	807.4	100		<0.05	<1	20	<4	10	<4	26	<10	0.18
					4674	807.4	808.4	100		<0.05	<1	20	<4	10	<4	22	<10	0.08
					4675	808.4	809.4	100		<0.05	<1	24	<4	8	<4	50	<10	0.08

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B10B

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au(Fire)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Te	S
				at 806.8m, but by 807.0m has swung to approx. 60° to ca. The reason for the change is obscured by broken ground. Overall bedding at 50-60° with minor flexures for the rest of unit.	4676	809.4	810.4	100		<0.05	<1	28	6	6	<4	28	<10	0.08
					4677	810.4	811.4	100		<0.05	<1	85	<4	6	<4	28	<10	0.06
					4678	811.4	812.4	100		<0.05	<1	32	4	14	<4	48	<10	0.14
				Broken in patches but generally not severe. Cut by few stringers locally. Trace fine grained pyrite throughout. Base gradational.	4679	812.4	813.4	100		<0.05	<1	310	10	24	100	24	10	0.38
813.6	817.8	4.2	100	SANDSTONE (MINERALISED):- Light greenish grey very faintly calcareous fine-medium grained laminated sandstone containing fine grained pyrite and asicular arsenopyrite as impregnation throughout, locally concentrated in thin bands parallel to bedding. Unit also has silicified appearance locally. Bedded at 40-50° to ca. Appears to be "fragmented" towards base of unit and healed by minute quartz stringers at low angles to ca. Mineralised sandstone in hanging-wall of possible reef.	4680	813.4	814.4	100		<0.05	<1	3200	8	8	4	12	<10	1.08
					4681	814.4	815.4	100	0.77	0.82	1	5200	14	6	16	8	<10	1.76
					4682	815.4	816.4	100	1.55	1.50	1	6700	14	8	18	90	<10	1.85
					4683	816.4	817.4	100	0.22	0.15	<1	1850	<4	6	<4	80	<10	0.74
817.8	818.5	0.7	100	QUARTZ HEALED FAULTED SANDSTONE:- Fragmented greenish sandstone, which has been healed, silicified and mineralised by probably contemporaneous translucent quartz phase. Quartz is only very minor with pyrite and arsenopyrite impregnated throughout unit. Base of unit marked by 2cm low angle (approx. 20°) fault pug. This marks contact zone between sandstones and following reef.	4684	817.4	818.4	100	0.94	0.75	1	4400	14	10	20	400	<10	1.77
818.5	820.35	1.85	100	QUARTZ-(CARBONATE) VEIN BRECCIA:- Complex and irregular vein-breccia with milky white - dirty white quartz - (carbonate) material containing zones with common sandstone breccia fragments. Vein material itself is generally not well mineralised but where fractured and re-healed pyrite and fine grained arsenopyrite are common. Ground is only slightly broken (compared to B10, B10A where grinding is severe). Appears to be at low angles to ca. Base fairly sharp. Probable Tasmania Reef, but thinner and more competent than previous intersections.	4685	818.4	819.4	100	3.04	2.55	1	4750	26	14	26	310	<10	2.08
					4686	819.4	820.4	100	1.16	0.90	1	2200	6	10	480	42	<10	1.85
820.35	823.7	3.35	100	QUARTZ STOCKWORK:- Series of thin quartz-(carbonate) veinlets of similar composition to previous unit, cutting and brecciating silicified greenish-grey fine-medium grained laminated sand-	4687	820.4	821.4	100	1.14	0.97	<1	4800	6	6	24	12	<10	1.52
					4688	821.4	822.4	100	1.53	1.25	<1	5650	14	6	<4	8	<10	1.75
					4689	822.4	823.4	100	1.79	1.45	1	8650	30	6	12	40	<10	2.18

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA											
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	AAS(i)	AAS(ii)	Fire(i)	Fire(2)				
				Au Assaying of B10B reef H/W and F/W.	4681	814.4	815.4	100	0.70	0.95	0.76	0.77				
					4682	815.4	816.4	100	1.40	1.60	1.55	1.55				
					4683	816.4	817.4	100	0.15		0.22	0.21				
					4684	817.4	818.4	100	0.75		0.86	1.02				
					4685	818.4	819.4	100	2.10	3.00	2.98	3.09				
				AAS (i) and AAS (2) - By Comlabs Pty.	4686	819.4	820.4	100	0.90		1.18	1.14				
					4687	820.4	821.4	100	0.90	1.05	1.15	1.12				
				Fire (1) and Fire (2) - By SGS Aust. Pty. (Perth).	4688	821.4	822.4	100	1.20	1.30	1.51	1.55				
					4689	822.4	823.4	100	1.30	1.60	1.82	1.76				
					4690	823.4	824.4	100	0.60	0.80	0.80	0.78				
<p>SAMPLE PREPARATION PROCEDURE D.</p> <p>All other Samples from B10 All samples from B10B, B10C All samples from B11 All samples from B12</p> <pre> graph TD A[nKg (1/2 core)] --> B[Jaw Crush] B --> C[Mixer Mill for 1 min (80-150#)] C --> D[Incrementally sample from mixer barrel (20 random scoops)] D --> E[Reject (80-150#)] D --> F[250 gms] F --> G[Ring Grind 1 min (-150#)] G --> H[Riffle Mix and Split] H --> I[30 or 80g] H --> J[30g] I --> K[for Au assay: 50 for duplicate, 80 for triplicate] J --> L[Ring Grind -> -200#] L --> M[XRF analyses] </pre> <p>* ALL REJECT MATERIAL HELD IN CANBERRA</p>																

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447086

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B10C

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Au(Fire)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Te	S
				Run off from B10 at 771.0m. Coring commenced at 773.8m.														
773.8	796.6	22.8	100	SANDSTONE AND SILTSTONE:- Light-dark grey, locally faintly greenish fine-medium grained, weakly-moderately calcareous sandstones and siltstones laminated and finely bedded at 45-60° to ca. Thin interbeds of black shaley mudstone and whitish coarse limestone throughout. Overall appears to lighten in colour towards base of unit. Local contourtions in bedding. Very few quartz stringers. Only trace pyrite as dissemination observed.														
796.6	802.1	5.5	100	BROKEN GROUND:- Light, locally dark, faintly greenish grey fine-medium grained sandstones, generally weakly calcareous, badly broken by possible shearing with intense fracturing associated. Becomes only slightly broken/broken in patches towards end of unit. Cut and brecciated by few quartz stringers near top of unit. Only trace sulphides observed. Bedding steepens from 60° near top, to approx 10° to ca near base of unit.														
802.1	803.8	1.7	100	BLACK SANDSTONE:- Dark grey-black medium grained faintly calcareous sandstone with dirty buff limestone laminae at both contacts which lie at approx 25° to ca. Cut by few thin quartz-calcite stringers near middle of unit. Trace pyrite as fine grained dissemination throughout. Base sharp. Competent unit.														
803.8	816.2	12.4	100	SANDSTONE:- Light grey, becoming light greenish-grey fine-medium grained faintly calcareous, finely bedded sandstone. Broken in patches throughout. Bedding variable, swinging from 25-40° near top of unit, then to 10° and back to 50° to ca by middle of unit, and remains at 40-60° to ca to end of unit. Cut by only very few quartz stringers and only trace pyrite as fine grained dissemination observed. Few thin limestone interbeds throughout. Base gradational.	4700	808.6	809.6	100	<0.05	<1	20	8	8	<4	36	<10	0.12	
					4701	809.6	810.6	100	<0.05	<1	50	<4	8	<4	70	<10	0.16	
					4702	810.6	811.6	100	<0.05	<1	34	4	12	<4	65	<10	0.10	
					4703	811.6	812.6	100	<0.05	<1	30	6	10	<4	80	<10	0.16	
					4704	812.6	813.6	100	<0.05	<1	22	<4	12	<4	34	<10	0.18	
					4705	813.6	814.6	100	<0.05	<1	115	<4	14	4	32	<10	0.70	
					4706	814.6	815.6	100	<0.05	1	85	<4	12	70	28	<10	0.60	
4707	815.6	816.6	100	<0.05	<1	60	6	12	<4	32	<10	0.35						
816.2	819.9	3.7	100	SANDSTONE (WEAKLY MINERALISED):- Light greenish-grey faintly calcareous, fine-medium grained finely bedded sandstone, with	4708	816.6	817.6	100	0.53	0.35	1	1950	8	4	<4	36	<10	0.60
					4709	817.6	818.6	100	0.18	0.10	1	1150	6	4	<4	65	<10	0.38

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447087

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B10C

Page: 2.

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au(Fire)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Te	S
				few buff-green limestone interbeds and shaley mudstone laminae, notably near top of unit. Trace fine grained pyrite as dissemination throughout locally concentrated in thin bands with fine grained euhedral asicular arsenopyrite, particularly towards end of unit. Cut by few quartz stringers. Ground broken near base of unit which is sharp. Mineralised sandstones in hanging-wall of possible Tasmania Reef, but appears weaker than previous intersections. Bedded at 40-50° to ca.	4710	818.6	819.6	100	1.20	1.15	<1	3000	4	6	<4	110	<10	0.82
819.9	820.2	0.3	100	BROKEN GROUND:- Badly broken sandstones as previous unit with evidence of shearing/faulting throughout. Fine grained pyrite and asicular arsenopyrite observed in fragments. Marks contact zone between sandstones and possible reef. (30° to ca).														
820.2	820.6	0.3	100	BROKEN QUARTZ-(CARBONATE) VEIN:- Complex-irregular milky-dirty white quartz-(carbonate) vein with breccias near both contacts. Broken throughout obscuring footwall contact, and with lcm fault pug on hanging-wall contact at 30° to ca. Minor fine grained pyrite and arsenopyrite observed, notably in breccia zone. Very thin and poorly mineralised possible Tasmania Reef.	4711	819.6	820.6	100	1.03	1.05	1	3750	22	8	14	910	<10	1.42
820.6	825.7	5.1	100	WEAK QUARTZ STOCKWORK:- Light greenish fine-medium grained faintly calcareous - siliceous (silicified?) laminated sandstones cut by series of thin quartz-(carbonate) stringers. Though quartz veining comprises only approx 10% of unit, significant concentrations of fine grained pyrite and asicular arsenopyrite occur throughout. Veining at low angles to ca bedded at 40-50° to ca. Weak stockwork in strongly mineralised sandstones on foot-wall of possible Tasmania Reef.	4712	820.6	821.6	100	1.58	1.45	<1	5600	18	6	14	36	<10	1.55
					4713	821.6	822.6	100	2.51	2.25	<1	6000	12	6	8	16	<10	1.68
					4714	822.6	823.6	100	1.92	1.65	1	8700	20	8	20	20	<10	2.11
					4715	823.6	824.6	100	1.51	1.45	1	6850	14	6	14	14	<10	2.02
					4716	824.6	825.6	100	0.61	0.50	1	5700	10	6	10	12	<10	1.45
825.7	836.6	10.9	100	SANDSTONE:- Light greenish weakly-moderately calcareous fine-medium grained faintly laminated sandstone with few limestone and shale laminae - thin beds interbedded throughout at 30-50° to ca. Contains minor concentrations of pyrite-arsenopyrite near top of unit but only very minor-trace for most of section.	4717	825.6	826.6	100	<0.05	1	2350	4	6	6	12	<10	1.00	
					4718	826.6	827.6	100	0.10	1	2250	8	6	6	24	<10	0.75	
					4719	827.6	828.6	100	<0.05	<1	790	6	4	<4	24	<10	0.46	
					4720	828.6	829.6	100	<0.05	1	75	10	6	<4	40	<10	0.15	
					4721	829.6	830.6	100	<0.05	1	28	4	6	<4	16	<10	0.10	

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

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PROJECT: BEACONSFIELD

HOLE NUMBER: B10C

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA											
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	AAS(i)	AAS(2)	Fire(i)	Fire(ii)				
				Au Assaying of B10C Reef H/W and F/W.	4708	816.6	817.6	100	0.35		0.52	0.53				
					4709	817.6	818.6	100	0.10		0.20	0.15				
					4710	818.6	819.6	100	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.20				
					4711	819.6	820.6	100	1.10	1.00	0.99	1.06				
					4712	820.6	921.6	100	1.40	1.50	1.58	1.58				
				AAS (i) and AAS (2) - By Comlabs Pty.	4713	821.6	822.6	100	2.20	2.30	2.57	2.45				
					4714	822.6	823.6	100	1.60	1.70	1.92	1.91				
				Fire (i) and Fire (ii) - By SGS Aust. Pty. (Perth)	4715	823.6	824.6	100	1.50	1.40	1.53	1.49				
					4716	824.6	825.6	100	0.50		0.61	0.60				
<p><u>SAMPLE PREPARATION PROCEDURE D.</u></p> <p>All other Samples from B10 All samples from B10B, B10C All samples from B11 All samples from B12</p> <pre> graph TD A["2Kg (1/3 core)"] --> B["Jaw Crush"] B --> C["Mixer Mill for 1 min (80-150#)"] C --> D["Incrementally sample from mixer barrel (20 random scoops)"] D --> E["250 gms"] D --> F["Reject (80-150#)"] E --> G["Ring Grind 1 min (-150#)"] G --> H["Riffle Mix and Split"] H --> I["50 or 80g"] H --> J["30g"] I --> K["for Au assay: 50 for duplicate, 80 for triplicate"] J --> L["Ring Grind -> -200#"] L --> M["XRF analyses"] </pre>																
<p>* ALL REJECT MATERIAL HELD IN CANBERRA</p>																

089

447090

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE RECORD

HOLE NO.:	B11
STATE:	TASMANIA

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PROJECT	Beaconsfield	PURPOSE To test Tasmania Reef at 1300 RL. on Longitudinal.
DESIGNED BY	C.F.D. Pease	
LOGGED BY	C.F.D. Pease	
COMMENCED	17-6-83	
COMPLETED	20-10-83	

LOG SUMMARY	Intersected Reef at 1350 RL on Transition Beds-Cabbage Tree Conglomerate contact. Strong quartz-carbonate vein system containing visible gold locally, with small vein in footwall also containing gold.
GENERAL COMMENTS	

ASSAY SUMMARY

INTERVAL		Au(Fire)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	%S					COMMENTS
From	To													
693.2	701.8	59.02	3	1395	58	1466	133	675	3.97					Tasmania Reef (incl. 1m @ 354 g/t).
726.8	728.2	24	3	620	55	100	820	1000						Footwall Vein.

LOCATION

NORTHING	38617.36
EASTING	4646.29
R.L.	2039
GRID	A.M.G.
LENGTH	802.7

HOLE CONDITION

SIZE	
Hole Size	Depth
PW	27.2m
HW	79.0m
HQ	315m
NQ	802.7m

SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS INTERVALS		
From	To	% Lost
0.0	79.0	100

POOR GROUND CONDITION ZONES		
From	To	Condition
682.5	693.2	Slightly Broken (Reef H/W)
693.2	696.3	Very Broken (Reef)

HOLE CONDITIONS AFTER COMPLETION
Wedge placed at 642m for hole B11A, Hole below this point is inaccessible. See B11C for final hole condition.

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

SURVEY			INTERVAL			VERTICAL		HORIZONTAL		SURVEY			INTERVAL			VERTICAL		HORIZONTAL	
Depth	Bearing	Dip	From	To	Distance	D.Sin.Dip	R.L.	D.Cos.Dip	Prog.Total	Depth	Bearing	Dip	From	To	Distance	D.Sin.Dip	R.L.	D.Cos.Dip	Prog.Total
0.0		90°	0	44.5	44.5	44.50	1995.0	0.0	0.0	404	286.5°	86.25°	389.0	420.5	31.5	31.43	1619.23	2.06	11.40
89.0	224°	89.5°	44.5	104.0	59.5	59.50	1935.5	0.52	0.52	437	271.0°	86.5°	420.5	452.0	31.5	31.44	1587.79	1.92	13.32
119.0	226°	89.5°	104.0	137.0	33.0	33.00	1902.50	0.29	0.81	467	264.0°	86.5°	452.0	482.0	30.0	29.94	1557.85	1.83	15.15
155.0	338°	89.75°	137.0	171.5	34.5	34.50	1868.00	0.15	0.96	497	266°	86.0°	482.0	512.0	30.0	29.93	1527.92	2.09	17.24
188	308°	89°	171.5	203.0	31.5	31.50	1836.50	0.55	1.51	527	260°	84.75°	512.0	542.0	30.0	29.87	1498.05	2.75	19.99
218	291.5°	88°	203.0	234.5	31.5	31.48	1805.02	1.10	2.61	557	249°	83.75°	542.0	572.0	30.0	29.82	1468.23	3.27	23.26
251	312.0°	88°	234.5	266.0	31.5	31.48	1773.54	1.10	3.71	587	253.5°	83.75°	572.0	602.0	30.0	29.82	1438.41	3.27	26.53
281	301.5°	87.75°	266.0	297.5	31.5	31.48	1742.06	1.24	4.95	617	251°	83.75°	602.0	632.0	30.0	29.82	1408.59	3.27	29.80
314	294.5°	87.5°	297.5	328.0	30.5	30.47	1711.59	1.33	6.28	647	247.5°	83.0°	632.0	662.0	30.0	29.78	1378.81	3.66	33.46
342	302.0°	87.25°	328.0	358.0	30.0	29.97	1681.62	1.44	7.72	677	250°	83.5°	662.0	692.0	30.0	29.81	1349.00	3.40	36.86
374	292.0°	87.0°	358.0	389.0	31.0	30.96	1650.66	1.62	9.34	707	246°	83.0°	692.0	721.5	29.5	29.28	1319.72	3.56	40.42
										736	248°	83.0°	721.5	752.5	31.0	30.77	1288.95	3.78	44.20

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B. 11

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au Fire	Au AAS	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	%S
				minor fault with crushed core associated at 180.4m													
197.0	198.8	1.8	100	LIMESTONE:- Grey silty laminated limestone containing several interbeds of finer grained, darker grey, siltier limestone, bedded at 25-30° to c.a. At top of unit there are a few thin coarse calcitic interbeds (<1cm) with pyrite associated. Unit broken towards centre. Base gradational.													
198.8	204.6	5.8	100	LIMESTONE:- Grey silty medium grained laminated limestone containing only few stylolites and poorly developed carbonaceous partings. Minor thin coarse calcitic intercalations near base of unit. Fractured, with slightly broken ground locally. Only few thin calcite stringers. Laminated at 30° to c.a.													
204.6	206.6	2.0	100	LIMESTONE:- Grey silty medium grained limestone containing few thin interbeds of coarser calcitic and darker grey siltier limestone. The coarser horizons contain common pyrite as aggregates and disseminations. Laminated at 30-40° to c.a. Possible correlate to mineralised limestone of B9-B10?													
206.6	214.9	8.3	100	LIMESTONE:- Grey silty medium-coarse grained laminated limestone containing several stylolites and many poorly developed carbonaceous partings. Cut by few calcite stringers. Only trace pyrite observed. Increasing number of very thin calcitic laminae towards end of unit. Bedded at 35° to c.a. Base sharp.													
214.9	216.7	1.8	100	SHALEY LIMESTONE:- Grey-dark grey shaley limestone containing thin lensoid calcitic intercalations, interbedded with limestone as previous unit. Fractured along shaley bedding planes notably towards base of unit. Trace pyrite observed.													
216.7	239.7	22.7	100	LIMESTONE:- Grey medium grained laminated silty limestone containing sections of increased shaley - carbonaceous content but generally the proportion of this material is as preceding limestones. Bedding - laminations very regular at 30-50° to c.a.	12022	216.5	217.5	100		<001	<1	32	8	4	26	60	12.6

095

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B.11

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA														
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %											
				Only minor fracturing, with some pyrite observed on few fracture surfaces. Cut by very few calcite stringers. Gets more silty towards end of unit.															
239.7	244.7	5.0	100	LIMESTONE AND CALCAREOUS SILTSTONES:- Light grey limestones, dark grey-brownish grey calcareous siltstones and coarse fragmental limestones interbedded throughout at 30-40° to c.a. Section in middle of unit where whitish limestone lenses lie in dark grey silty matrix. Fragments in coarse limestone generally fossiliferous but silty granules and pebbles are observed throughout. Cut by few barren calcite stringers. Local fine grained pyrite in limestone. Unit marks end of laminated limestone and possible start to Transition Beds.															
244.7	286.4	41.7	100	INTERBEDDED LIMESTONES AND CALCAREOUS SILTSTONES:- Light grey/bluish-grey, fine-medium grained limestone and greenish-buff-grey calcareous siltstones interbedded and intermixed throughout. Limestone is dominant component. Siltstones grade from calcareous siltstones - silty limestones. Locally coarse fragmental (fossiliferous) limestone units are observed. Pyrite occurs throughout as disseminations and aggregates in both components, but minor overall. Cut by few quartz-carbonate stringers, more so in latter half of unit. Ground is generally competent. Base gradational. Slickensided quartz-pyrite stringer running parallel to c.a. at 251.5-252.3m. Bedded at 30-40° to c.a.															
286.4	288.3	1.9	100	VEINED LIMESTONE:- Limestone -(siltstone) as previous unit cut by quartz-ankerite veinlet sub-parallel to c.a. Vein is thin and small stringers pervade limestone on either side, brecciating host which has been strongly mineralised with fine grained pyrite and fine-medium grained euhedral asicular arsenopyrite. Structure appears to weaken towards both contacts. Strongly mineralised veined limestone.															
288.3	299.9	11.6	100	LIMESTONE AND SILTSTONE:- Well bedded whitish grey commonly															

288.3

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B.11

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au Fire	Au AAS	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	%S
344.0	352.5	8.5	100	LIMESTONES AND SILTSTONES:- Continuation of marker horizon with well bedded greenish and locally hematitic crinoidal coarse limestones and strongly calcareous siltstones-sandstones bedded at 30-40° to c.a. Overall unit gets lighter in colour towards end of unit which is gradational, possibly representing drop in chlorite content. Siltstones-sandstones finely laminated. Though minor hematite occurs after the base of this unit, this would appear to mark end of marker horizon.													
352.5	362.8	10.3	100	SILTSTONE-SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE:- Light greenish laminated weakly, locally moderately, calcareous fine grained sandstone-siltstone containing several interbeds of coarse pinkish white limestones. Overall drop in calcareous content from preceding unit with less limestone (approx 15°) and less carbonate in siltstones. Generally well bedded at 40° to c.a. Cut by very few quartz carbonate stringers. Evidence of local minor shearing. Local trace fine grained pyrite. Few darker siltstone-limestone interbeds.	12019	361.5	362.5	100		<0.01	<1	22	6	12	6	28	0.09
362.8	363.0	0.2	100	MINERALISED QUARTZ VEINLET:- Quartz-carbonate vein cutting and brecciating greenish sandstones at 30° to c.a., with minor shearing at base of unit. Fine grained pyrite and arsenopyrite in patches in vein, and concentrated in fractured sandstone near base of unit.	12020	362.5	363.5	100		0.75	3	1.28	60	150	130	460	1.54
363.0	379.5	16.5	100	SANDSTONES AND LIMESTONES:- Light greenish fine-medium grained moderately calcareous, finely bedded-laminated sandstones containing several thin interbeds of coarse fragmental fossiliferous variably faintly-moderately hematitic limestone (whitish-pink-cream in colour) throughout. Also few thin shaley darker green siltstone laminae throughout. Broken in patches throughout due to minor shearing, and few quartz-carbonate stringers some of which are weakly mineralised with pyrite and arsenopyrite. Bedded at 30-40° to c.a. Crinoid remains visible in several limestone interbeds. Base gradational.	12021	363.5	364.5	100		<0.01	<1	24	4	4	10	34	0.13

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B.11

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec. %	Au(Fire)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Te	%S
675.2	680.0	4.8	100	SANDSTONE:- Dark grey medium-coarse grained massive faintly calcareous sandstone containing fine light buff-brown mineral disseminated throughout imparting lighter colour than previous unit. Faint bedding indication at 45° to ca. Ground slightly broken throughout, more severely locally-very few carbonate stringers. Fine grained pyrite disseminated throughout locally concentrated in fine aggregates. Base gradational.														
680.0	686.7	6.7	100	SANDSTONE:- Dark grey-black, medium-coarse grained sandstone, with bands containing brownish mineral mentioned in previous unit, all being poorly bedded-massive. Several very thin quartz granule and quartz pebble conglomerate interbeds throughout at approx. 30° to ca. Broken in patches throughout, possibly result of minor shearing. Very few quartz-carbonate stringers throughout. Fine grained pyrite disseminations throughout, and on fracture surfaces. Base gradational.	5301	685.2	686.2	100	0.03		1	46	4	6	<4	34	<10	0.06
					5302	686.2	687.2	100	0.03		<1	55	4	6	<4	26	<10	0.10
686.7	693.2	6.5	100	QUARTZ-VEINED SANDSTONE:- Dark grey-black coarse grained faintly calcareous massive sandstone as previous unit, cut and locally brecciated by series of thin quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets and stringers. Ground is slightly broken throughout with pyrite locally observed on fracture surfaces, particularly towards end of unit where stringers also tend to contain common fine grained pyrite. Sulphides also disseminated through host sandstone. Signs of minor shearing throughout, again, more so towards base of unit. This would appear to be a minor stockwork in the hanging-wall of Tasmania Reef, with fairly minor veining throughout but sulphides increasing towards end of unit. Base sharp at low angles to ca.	5303	687.2	688.2	100	0.07		<1	180	10	10	<4	50	<10	0.15
					5304	688.2	689.2	100	0.11		<1	310	6	8	40	220	<10	0.46
					5305	689.2	690.2	100	0.44		<1	2800	12	6	18	26	<10	0.30
					5306	690.2	691.2	100	0.33		<1	2950	8	6	6	1400	<10	0.32
					5307	691.2	692.2	100	1.02		<1	3400	12	18	230	410	<10	1.60
					5308	692.2	693.2	100	0.31		<1	1350	4	8	28	230	<10	0.35
693.2	695.15	1.95	100	QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEIN:- Very broken complex carbonate-quartz, vein creamish in colour, containing common fine-medium grained pyrite as grains and aggregates throughout, locally concentrated in bands. Vein has been severely fractured apparently causing local remobilisation of sulphide and shattering of core. Quartz and	5309	693.2	694.2	100	21.1	25.0	3	1050	30	500	150	1300	<10	5.60
					5310	694.2	695.2	100	6.06	7.80	2	1250	24	70	330	1600	<10	6.12

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B.11

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au(Fire)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Te	%S
				carbonate are part of same phase as opposed to two separate events Marks hanging-wall of Tasmania Reef. Sulphide content decrease to end of unit.														
695.15	695.30	0.15	100	CRUSHED QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEIN:- Continuation of previous unit but severely broken and crushed. Contains minor sulphides. Base sharp at approx. 35° to ca. Some late-stage(?) carbonate veinlets in evidence at top of unit.														
695.30	695.50	0.20	100	QUARTZ-(CARBONATE) VEIN:- Banded translucent-milky white quartz and buff-cream carbonate vein with broken contacts at 30-35° to ca. Pyrite occurs as aggregates, but is not abundant, in both components. Contains fine-medium grains of gold near middle of unit. Carbonate commonly plucked	5311	695.2	696.2	100	52.0	49.0	4	2200	20	100	350	1100	<10	2.10
695.50	697.7	1.2	100	BROKEN QUARTZ-(CARBONATE) VEINING:-Severely broken at top of unit, becoming slightly broken by base. Consists of grey-white translucent quartz and creamy-white carbonate in complex irregular vein, lighter in colour than vein in Hanging-wall (less carbonate) and contains less sulphides generally fine grained pyrite. Bedded at approx. 35° to ca. Base gradational.	5312	696.2	697.2	100	4.23	4.65	1	2450	20	14	50	140	<10	2.10
					5313	697.2	698.0	100	0.90	1.05	1	360	180	850	12	90	< 10	0.38
697.7	699.05	2.35	100	CARBONATE-QUARTZ VEIN: - Coarsely crystalline creamish yellow carbonate and milky white sub-opaque - translucent quartz vein, the former component being the more abundant, displaying open-space filling textures, containing pyrite and chalcopryite as grains and aggregates throughout though not abundant. Also some possible sphalerite grains. Slightly broken near top of unit but overall is competent. Sharp base.	5314	698.0	698.9	100	2.50	2.90	2	550	145	8200	36	260	< 10	2.22
699.05	699.80	0.75	100	CARBONATE-QUARTZ-SULPHIDE VEIN:- Continuation of previous vein but contains abundant pyrite with subordinate chalcopryite as aggregates and patches throughout, decreasing in abundance towards end of unit where quartz becomes dominant component. Base sharp at 35-40° to ca.	5315	698.9	699.8	100	31.9	32.0	4	2850	115	3400	170	1300	< 10	14.0

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

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B.11

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au(Fine)	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Te	%S
699.80	701.75	1.95	100	QUARTZ STOCKWORK:- Series of well defined milky white coarsely crystalline quartz-carbonate veins cutting brecciating and silicifying dark grey-black gritstones and conglomerates. Major veining at 700.4-700.85m and 701.05-701.75m, these containing common fine-coarse grained gold in quartz, and sulphides within structures. Sulphides dominantly, fine-medium grained pyrite and chalcopyrite. Gold not observed in carbonate phase. Veining at low-medium angles to ca. Base sharp at 35-40° to ca. Strongly mineralised stockwork marking footwall of Tasmania Reef.	5316	699.8	700.8	100	38.5	46.5	1	1150	10	150	26	80	<10	1.12
					5317	700.8	701.8	100	354.0	375.0	10	550	20	650	40	110	<10	2.16
701.75	708.4	6.65	100	GRITSTONE-GRANULE CONGLOMERATE:- Dark grey, locally greenish grey bedded gritstones and granule conglomerates, with local thin pebble conglomerate beds. Unit disturbed and brecciated near contact with Tasmania Reef, being silicified and containing minor sulphides. Few carbonate-quartz stringers throughout but mineralisation only minor. Possible minor shearing near top of unit. Base sharp at approx. 40° to ca. Unit competent.	5318	701.8	702.8	100	1.50	2.3	<1	400	8	48	14	38	<10	0.30
					5319	702.8	703.8	100	0.10		<1	44	<4	12	<4	18	<10	0.04
					5320	703.8	704.8	100	0.04		<1	55	<4	6	<4	14	<10	0.05
					5321	704.8	705.8	100	0.21		<1	115	<4	6	6	12	<10	0.29
					5322	705.8	706.8	100	0.10		<1	44	<4	4	<4	14	<10	0.16
					7651	706.8	707.8	100		<0.05	<1	28	<4	4	6	12		
					7652	707.8	708.8	100		<0.05	<1	28	<4	4	8	18		
708.4	723.1	14.7	100	PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE:- Sequence of fine-coarse pebble conglomerate. Pebbles dominantly vein quartz, well rounded and generally well sorted with excellent contact in siliceous matrix. Few black shale fragments also well rounded throughout. Grey-light grey in colour. Generally pebbles of medium size but thin horizons of finer and coarser material are found throughout. Towards base of unit conglomerate becomes less dense and finely bedded with gritstone and sandstone horizons, dark grey in colour. Towards base, shale fragments become angular. Sequence cut by many thin carbonate-(quartz) stringers and few veinlets, notably carbonate veinlet at 712.25m, and a pyritic quartz-carbonate veinlet at 722.35m at 35-40° to ca. Fine grained pyrite disseminated throughout conglomerate matrix locally forming rims around pebbles. Pyrite not observed in pebbles. Weakly bedded at 30° to ca. Lithology gradational to base which is itself sharp. Unit slightly broken in patches but generally fairly competent.	7653	708.8	709.8	100	<0.05	<1	16	<4	8	14	65			
					7654	709.8	710.8	100	<0.05	<1	18	<4	12	18	46			
					7655	710.8	711.8	100	<0.05	<1	105	8	38	26	24			
					7656	711.8	712.8	100	<0.05	<1	14	<4	12	14	46			
					7657	712.8	713.8	100	<0.05	<1	30	<4	8	12	6			
					7658	718.8	719.8	100	<0.05	<1	24	<4	4	14	14			
					7661	719.8	720.8	100	<0.05	<1	20	<4	16	8	16			
					7662	720.8	721.8	100	<0.05	<1	12	8	6	8	14			
					7663	721.8	722.8	100	0.45	<1	150	<4	20	110	140			
					7664	722.8	723.8	100	<0.05	<1	85	<4	12	30	14			

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B.11

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Te	%S
				Lost water at 708.6m. Cavity at 715.5m.													
723.1	725.7	2.6	100	SANDSTONE:- Dark grey-black medium grained siliceous sandstone containing few gritstone-conglomerate bands towards both contacts. Fractured parallel to weak bedding throughout at 30-40° to ca. Cut by few quartz stringers. Small aggregates of pyrite disseminated through sandstone and conglomerate matrix. Pyrite also found on some fracture surfaces. Base gradational.	7665	723.8	724.8	100	<0.05	<1	135	<4	10	22	20		
					7666	724.8	725.8	100	<0.05	<1	18	<4	12	16	14		
725.7	726.95	1.25	100	CONGLOMERATE AND GRITSTONE:- Thin sequence of poorly bedded and commonly poorly sorted quartz pebble-grit conglomerates interbedded and mixed with few black gritstone horizons. Also near ends of unit brownish sandy horizons observed. Cut by few quartz and carbonate stringers with minor pyrite associated. Pyrite disseminated through siliceous matrix. Base sharp. Unit slightly broken near base of unit.	7667	725.8	726.8	100	<0.05	<1	50	<4	20	38	32		
726.95	728.1	1.15	100	QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEIN:- Zoned vein comprising of coarse milky white quartz with minor pyrite-chalcopryrite from 726.95-727.3m, then a 10cm band of strongly pyritic quartz-carbonate with subordinate chalcopryrite, then a carbonate quartz breccia to 727.8m containing only very minor sulphides followed by broken quartz-carbonate zone, which is locally pyritic and contains fine-coarse visible gold near centre of unit. Appears to be a zone of fracturing and rehealing and refracturing. Veining oriented at 30-40° to ca, broken near base of unit. Well defined gold bearing mineralised quartz-carbonate vein in Cabbage Tree Conglomerate.	7668	726.8	728.2	100	24.0	3	620	55	1000	820	1000		
728.1	730.9	2.8	100	PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE:- Vein quartz and minor black siltstone fine-coarse pebbles, generally reasonably sorted and rounded. Sub-rounded but showing only some contact, in generally dark siliceous matrix, through near top of unit is buff sandy. Less dense than 708.4-723.1m. Cut by very few quartz-carbonate stringers with minor pyrite-(chalcopryrite) associated. Pyrite observed	7669	728.2	729.2	100	0.10	<1	34	6	14	14	26		
					7670	729.2	730.2	100	<0.05	<1	32	4	14	12	85		

APPENDIX 1
GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

PROJECT: BEACONSFIELD

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

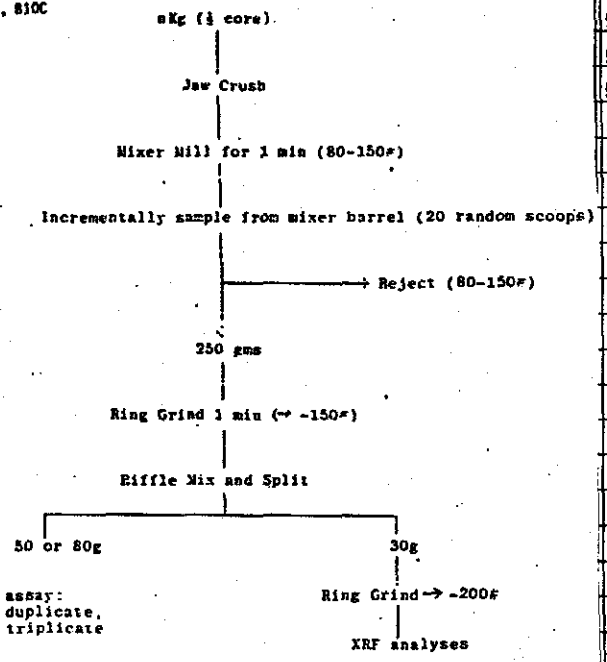
HOLE NUMBER: B11

Page: 1.

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA											
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Fire 1	Fire 2	Fire 3	Fire 4	Fire 5	Fire 6	Acid Dig	Acid Dig
				Au Assaying of B11 Reef and Immediate Hanging and Footwalls.												
					5301	685.2	686.2		0.03	0.02						
					5302	686.2	687.2		0.03	0.03						
					5303	687.2	688.2		0.07	0.07						
				Fire 1 - 6 by SGS Australia Pty. Ltd.	5304	688.2	689.2		0.10	0.11						
					5305	689.2	690.2		0.43	0.44						
				Acid Digest 1-2 by Comlabs Pty. Ltd.	5306	690.2	691.2		0.36	0.29						
					5307	691.2	692.2		1.00	1.03						
				N.B. Further assaying on 5311, 5316 and 5317 on Page 2.	5308	692.2	693.2		0.31	0.30						
					5309	693.2	694.2		20.4	21.8				24.0	26.0	
					5310	694.2	695.2		6.31	5.80				7.8	7.8	
					5311	695.2	696.2		44.0	52.0	49.6	75.0	45.0	52.0	46.0	
					5312	696.2	697.2		3.46	4.50				4.60	4.70	
					5313	697.2	698.2		0.82	0.97				1.10	1.00	
					5314	698.2	698.9		2.37	2.63				2.60	3.20	
					5315	698.9	699.8		31.6	32.1				36.0	28.0	
					5316	699.8	700.8		41.0	28.2	40.0	19.8	50.0	52.0	39.0	54.0
					5317	700.8	701.8		337.0	316.0	377.0	385.0		36.0	39.0	
					5318	701.8	702.8		1.32	2.14	1.04			2.40	2.20	
					5319	702.8	703.8		0.15	0.10	0.06					
					5320	703.8	704.8		0.04	0.04						
					5321	704.8	705.8		0.20	0.22						
					5322	705.8	706.8		0.12	0.07						

SAMPLE PREPARATION PROCEDURE D.

All other Samples from B10
All samples from B10B, B10C
All samples from B11
All samples from B12



* ALL REJECT MATERIAL HELD IN CANBERRA

*MATERIAL REMAINING IN CANBERRA 01 DECEMBER, 1983

80- 150# 0.9 - 2.1 Kg.
-150# 0.8 Kg.

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

PROJECT: BEACONSFIELD

HOLE NUMBER: B.11

Page: 2.

ULV. PR.

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA																																																															
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	<-----150#----->	<-----+150#----->	+80#	Mean -150#	Mean +150#	wtAssay																																																						
				Assaying of three samples from B11	5311	695.2	696.2		33.0	29.4	32.8	286	286	-	-	31.7	286.0	49.34																																																		
				Please see accompanying notes.	5316	699.8	700.8		14.8	15.8	13.6	193	274	-	-	14.7	234.0	36.0																																																		
				Fire assays by SGS Australia Pty. Ltd.	5317	700.8	701.8		94.0	96.0	96.8	556	636	643	9850	95.6	612.0	358.2																																																		
<p>FIGURE 2. SAMPLE PREPARATION PROCEDURE E. E. (5311, 5316, 5317 Only) - Preparation for screened assay.</p> <pre> graph TD A[n Kg (~150# Mixer Mill Reject after preliminary assaying)] --> B[Riffle Mix and Split] B --> C[500 g] B --> D[Reject] C --> E[Screen at 150#] E --> F["-150# (> 450g)"] E --> G["+150#"] F --> H[Riffle Mix and Split] H --> I[80g (assay total in three portions)] H --> J[Reject] G --> K[Light Ring Grind] K --> L[Assay in entirety] </pre>					<p>ACCOMPANYING NOTES</p> <p>After processing in the usual way Despatches N2443 SGS Fire/Assay (Au) N2448 COMLABS AAS (Au) N2450 COMLABS (Various) (Multi elements)</p> <p>The residue of these three samples were gone back to and riffle split to attain an amount of exactly 500g. The 500g of each sample was then screened at 150#. The 150# was bagged and assayed in its entirety. The -150#, (The bulk of the 500g) was further riffle split to attain an amount of 80 g for triplicate assay. *The 80g being assumed to be representative of the total -150# fraction.) In the case of sample 5317 because of the large amount of +150 fraction a further screening was done at 80#.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Results: Sample</th> <th>-150# Assays (g/t)</th> <th>Mean</th> <th>+150# Assays</th> <th>Mean</th> <th>+80#</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5311</td> <td>33.0, 29.4, 32.8</td> <td>= 31.7</td> <td>286.0, 286.0</td> <td>= 286.0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5316</td> <td>14.8, 15.8, 13.6</td> <td>= 14.7</td> <td>193.0, 274.0</td> <td>= 234.0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5317</td> <td>94.0, 96.0, 96.8</td> <td>= 95.6</td> <td>556.0, 636.0, 643.0</td> <td>= 612.0</td> <td>9850.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Calculation of Weighted Average:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>5311(-150) * 465.3g</td> <td>31.7</td> <td>14750.01</td> <td>5316(-150) * 451.4g</td> <td>14.7</td> <td>5317(-150) * 410.3g</td> <td>95.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(+150)</td> <td>34.7g</td> <td>286</td> <td>(+150)</td> <td>48.6g</td> <td>234</td> <td>(+150)</td> <td>80.5g</td> <td>612</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Total for 500g</td> <td colspan="3">= 24674.21</td> <td colspan="3">(80) 9.2g</td> <td>9850</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>SAMPLE 5311 = 49.34 g/t SAMPLE 5316 = 36g/t SAMPLE 5317 = 358.2 g/t</p>														Results: Sample	-150# Assays (g/t)	Mean	+150# Assays	Mean	+80#	5311	33.0, 29.4, 32.8	= 31.7	286.0, 286.0	= 286.0		5316	14.8, 15.8, 13.6	= 14.7	193.0, 274.0	= 234.0		5317	94.0, 96.0, 96.8	= 95.6	556.0, 636.0, 643.0	= 612.0	9850.0	5311(-150) * 465.3g	31.7	14750.01	5316(-150) * 451.4g	14.7	5317(-150) * 410.3g	95.6	(+150)	34.7g	286	(+150)	48.6g	234	(+150)	80.5g	612	Total for 500g			= 24674.21			(80) 9.2g			9850
					Results: Sample	-150# Assays (g/t)	Mean	+150# Assays	Mean	+80#																																																										
5311	33.0, 29.4, 32.8	= 31.7	286.0, 286.0	= 286.0																																																																
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<p>* ALL REJECT MATERIAL HELD IN CANBERRA</p>																																																																				

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE RECORD

447117

116
HOLE NO.: 811
STATE : TASMANIA

PETROLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS

(CMS REPORT 83/12/1)

Summary - Petrology

Almost all the intersections are either quartzose clastic sediments or vein material; only one rock, in B 12, was a limestone (in part only).

The sediments are all characterised by a high degree of induration, almost amounting to incipient metamorphism, though curiously this is not reflected in the limestone intercalation (7527 - meterage unknown, not listed in drill logs provided, and may thus be a "stray"). The induration has taken the form of widespread recrystallization of framework grains and reconstitution of matrix clays to sericite (and chlorite in some rocks); it is suspected too, that carbonaceous matter has become subgraphitic. These changes were very probably diagenetic, though rather more intense than usual. Sedimentary features were preserved.

The rocks are fine sandstones ranging into siltstones, and are generally sericitic and sometimes carbonaceous; detrital muscovite flakes occur in varying but generally small amounts, though there are micaceous partings and laminations or lenses, usually more carbonaceous than the remainder of the rock. Whilst the rocks appear generally similar, there are minor differences between upper portions (i.e. around 689-693 m) and lower intersections (704 m) which may be useful in correlation/comparison; however, this aspect needs further study to determine its significance and validity.

The rocks all contain small ankerite patches throughout; these seem to have a replacive relationship towards the other minerals, implying an epigenetic phase of formation since the diagenetic changes had already occurred at this stage. The deposition of the pervasive ankerite was logically contemporaneous with quartz-ankerite veining, perhaps a precursor; it would be necessary to examine rocks unaffected by veining to judge the extent and temporal relationships of the pervasive ankerite to the veins. The scattered, isolated pyrite crystals occurring in the host rocks may be contemporaneous with the ankerite, though there is no particular spatial association between the two minerals; on the other hand, the pyrite may be recrystallized syngenetic material (which would be expected in this type of lithology).

After diagenesis, lithification and "ankeritisation"(!), the rocks were brecciated and veined. The style of the brecciation and veining indicates that the rocks were thoroughly lithified and competent at this stage and that brittle fracturing occurred. The veins appear to be fairly random at this scale, though perhaps following a more orderly pattern on a larger scale. The veins consist of varying proportions of quartz, ankerite and sulphides, with ankerite generally predominating.

Many of the samples show evidence of a late, post-vein brecciation event which has affected all components; although the brecciation is generally confined to thin zones rather than being generalised, it was evidently intense and had subsidiary, more widespread effects, causing strain-extinction in vein-quartz and ankerite. More particularly, this late tectonic event caused microfracturing and shattering of pyrite crystals, and there is clearly a relationship between this and the occurrence of coarse gold (see below).

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED
DRILL CORE RECORD

447118

117

HOLE NO.: B11
STATE : TASMANIA

PETROLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS
(CMS REPORT 83/12/1)

Depth(m)	Sample No.	Rock Name - Petrography	HOLE B 11
689.4	5305	<u>Ankeritic, Sericitic, Indurated Sandstone.</u> Framework of subrounded, incipiently recrystallized, stressed quartz grains; interstitial sericite, partly carbonaceous, representing recrystallized clays; minor detrital muscovite. Small ankerite patches throughout, marginally replacing quartz - epigenetic. Scattered pyrite crystals. Quartz veins with ankerite selvages. Younger faulting.	
690.3	5306	<u>Carbonaceous, Ankeritic, Indurated Sandstone.</u> Framework of subrounded stressed quartz, incipiently recrystallized; interstitial sericite and conspicuous carbonaceous matter. Irregular ankerite patches are common, replacive. Scattered pyrite. Quartz-ankerite veins with pyrite, fine arsenopyrite needles and siderite (yellow). Similar to 5305, but much more carbon.	
691.5	5307	<u>Carbonaceous, Ankeritic, Indurated Sandstone.</u> Very similar to 5306, with more abundant replacive ankerite which is quite massive adjacent to veins. Rock is cut by massive pyrite veins with fine arsenopyrite needles; pyrite in adjacent rock.	
692.7	5308	<u>Ankeritic, Sericitic, Indurated Sandstone.</u> Closely similar to 5305, with a network of ankerite/siderite veinlets throughout. Ultrafine interstitial pyrite in carbon films may be syngenetic, contrasting with introduced pyrite. Older quartz veins cut by ankerite veinlets. Rock fabric almost schistose in places. Minor detrital muscovite.	
693.3	5309	<u>Ankerite-Pyrite Vein.</u> Mainly composed of coarse (1-3 mm) ankerite crystals, with scattered crystals and clusters of euhedral pyrite. Traversed by narrow zones of brecciated pyrite, ankerite. A few scattered quartz crystals.	
694.5	5310	<u>Ankerite-Pyrite Vein.</u> Same as 5309, but with numerous thin, vein-like breccia zones forming networks, and occasional wider zones of finely crushed material.	
695.3	5311A	<u>Quartz-Ankerite-Sulphide Vein.</u> Coarse, stressed and partly recrystallized quartz; coarse stressed ankerite, also recrystallized to smaller, pseudomorphous aggregates. Scattered, minor pyrite and fine arsenopyrite needles. A few gold grains, in quartz, crystals and dendrites, 30-250 μ across. Other sulphides present (galena, chalcopyrite, very pale sphalerite).	
696.2	5311B	<u>Ankerite-Quartz-Sulphide Vein.</u> Mainly medium-grained interlocking ankerite crystals, with a few coarser patches. Vein-like distribution of quartz. Small arsenopyrite needles and pyrite crystals in ankerite adjacent to quartz.	
696.5	5312	<u>Ankerite-Sulphide Vein.</u> Mainly coarse and fine interlocking ankerite crystals, bands and clusters of pyrite crystals, scattered arsenopyrite needles. A few patches, veins of quartz. Traces of pale sphalerite.	
697.9	5313	<u>Ankerite-Sulphide Vein.</u> Coarse interlocking ankerite crystals, scattered crystals and clusters of sulphides; quartz patches and veins with embedded and adjacent sulphides, including pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite needles.	

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE RECORD

447119

HOLE NO.:	B11
STATE:	TASMANIA

PETROLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS
(CMS REPORT 83/12/1)

Depth(m)	Sample No.	Rock Name - Petrography	HOLE B 11
698.7	5314	<u>Ankerite-Sulphide Vein.</u> Very coarse interlocking ankerite crystals, weakly stressed, brecciated in places, with scattered sulphides, notably chalcopyrite. Post-brecciation quartz veins with included sulphides; veins are thought to be replacive.	
699.4	5315A	<u>Ankerite-Sulphide Vein.</u> Interlocking ankerite crystals of variable size, with scattered crystals and clusters of pyrite, a few arsenopyrite needles and traces of pale sphalerite.	
699.9	5315B	<u>Quartz-Ankerite-Sulphide Vein.</u> Mainly medium to coarse interlocking, unstressed quartz; groups of ankerite crystals, scattered pyrite with associated colourless/white sphalerite, small arsenopyrite needles.	
700.5	5316	<u>Quartz Vein with Sandstone Fragments.</u> Mainly massive vein-quartz, with fragments of carbonaceous indurated sandstone; wide ankerite veins. Scattered pyrite crystals, stringers of arsenopyrite needles. Carbon films.	
701.5	5317	<u>Quartz-Ankerite-Sulphide-Gold Vein.</u> Mainly typical, weakly stressed coarse/fine vein-quartz, patches of coarse ankerite, clusters of pyrite crystals with embedded gold, < 20 µ to 200x400 µ. A few fragments of indurated carbonaceous sandstone included in vein-quartz. Many gold grains.	
702.1	5318	<u>Conglomerate.</u> Generally composed of subangular to subrounded, grit- and pebble-sized grains of indurated carbonaceous, sericitic sandstone, occasional vein-quartz and quartz/ankerite pebbles, in a matrix/cement of fine quartz, sericite, ankerite. Thin layers of paler grey, rounded to subrounded pebbles of indurated orthoquartzite, same matrix. Scattered pyrite; disrupted ankerite veins parallel to crude bedding. Sandstone correlates with 5306. Detrital tourmaline.	
703.4	5319	<u>Indurated, Carbonaceous Lithic Sandstone.</u> Subrounded to rounded small (average size = 0.15 mm) stressed quartz grains, sporadic larger grains (up to 1-2 mm) of white quartz, chert, metaquartzite. Fine intergranular sericite and carbonaceous matter. Occasional detrital tourmaline grains. Ankerite veins. Lithology different in minor details from sandstones above, but may be critical. 5318 may be top of this unit.	
704.1	5320	<u>Indurated Pebbly Sericitic Sandstone.</u> Scattered pebbles, granules of stressed vein-quartz in poorly sorted mass of silt- to coarse sand-size stressed quartz grains; interstitial subparallel wisps of sericite with interleaved chlorite. Relatively conspicuous detrital heavy-mineral suite, including tourmaline, zircon, leucoxene, ?topaz, ?cassiterite. Micaceous laminations (deformed). Scattered epigenetic pyrite and ankerite. Differs significantly from upper sandstones.	

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE RECORD

447120

119
HOLE NO.: B11
STATE : TASMANIA

PETROLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS
(CMS REPORT 83/12/1)

Sulphide Mineralogy

Pyrite. This is the major sulphide mineral present, occurring in virtually all rocks described here. It is believed that there may be two generations, the first being the scattered small crystals in the host rocks which could be recrystallized syngenetic material; if so, it is likely to be barren (of gold), but it is, in any case, quantitatively insignificant.

The bulk of the pyrite occurs in the ankeritic veins, and carries the visible gold; it also generally contains inclusions of other sulphides and, where micro-fractured, is penetrated by veinlets of galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

Arsenopyrite. In most occurrences, this mineral seems to have been deposited separately from the other sulphides, generally as thin stringers of small needles unrelated to any visible gold; the assays also suggest that there is not relationship between gold and arsenic. No references could be found which give any special significance to its acicular habit, though in at least three other Australian gold deposits known to the writer, the arsenopyrite also occurs as fine needles.

Other Sulphides. These are chalcopyrite and sphalerite, galena and sporadic occurrences of tetrahedrite-tennantite (fahlerz group). The sphalerite is a very pale variety, low in Fe, suggesting low-temperature formation. Chalcopyrite is generally quite coarse and would present no particular metallurgical problems, whereas galena is patchy and tends to occur as very small inclusions in pyrite and as fine veinlets.

Gold. Three distinct forms of gold were detected, but only two are quantitatively important.

Pale argentiferous gold occurs as very small (< 30 μ) inclusions in pyrite and is thought to represent the original, first generation gold carried by the pyrite; since the inclusions are so small, there is a possibility that even finer (submicroscopic) gold may also be present.

"Dark" gold, presumably containing little or no Ag and possibly containing a trace of Cu, occurs as generally much coarser irregular bodies within, and adjacent to, shattered pyrite and in vein-quartz. This gold is either remobilised, "de-silvered", first generation material, i.e. simply re-distributed gold already contained in the system, or a second generation, of new material from another source. A study of the sulphur assays, which mainly reflect the amount of pyrite present, suggests little or no correlation with gold; this could imply

that some gold was added to the system, but the source could still have been within the general system.

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
 DRILL CORE RECORD

447121

HOLE NO.:	B11
STATE:	TASMANIA

PETROLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS

(CMS REPORT 83/12/1)

Depth(m)	Sample No.	Sulphide Mineralogy (B11 - Selected Samples)
693.3	5309	Mainly euhedral pyrite, with small (< 50 μ) chalcopyrite and sphalerite inclusions. Separate irregular chalcopyrite grains 5 μ to 400 μ (mostly < 100 μ) and thin veinlets in pyrite. Minor trace fine tetrahedrite. Minute inclusions of pale gold in pyrite, 1-10 μ diameter, rarely up to 10x50 μ and darker (less Ag). Many pyrite crystals contain gold inclusions. Pyrite crystals range from 10 μ to 600 μ and most are > 200 μ , singly and in clusters.
694.5	5310	Pyrite is the dominant sulphide, as euhedral crystals with occasional small inclusions of galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite. No gold was detected.
695.3	5311A	Mainly pyrite, as extensively microfractured euhedral crystals with closely associated gold. Irregular patches (up to 1 mm) of intergrown sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena. Thin veinlets of fine arsenopyrite, which are preferred loci for later fracturing. Gold occurs as irregular masses in and around fractured pyrite, and in quartz, as films and grains < 5 μ to 100 μ , mostly > 50 μ . Gold is a dark (Ag-poor) variety, evidently related to fracturing, but also to pyrite.
698.7	5314	Mainly chalcopyrite, ranging from < 5 μ to several millimetres across and mostly > 200 μ ; the larger patches generally contain pyrite crystals. Scattered arsenopyrite, 5 μ to 200 μ crystals. Conspicuous tetrahedrite (probably the As-rich end-member tennantite, in view of the low Sb assay), with arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite inclusions; individual patches are up to 1-2 mm across. No gold was detected.
699.4	5315A	Abundant pyrite, generally as clusters of euhedral crystals, mostly 100-500 μ in size; extensively microfractured, with veinlets of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena. Larger chalcopyrite patches up to 1 mm. A few small tetrahedrite-tennantite grains and arsenopyrite crystals. Gold mostly as 10-20 μ pale grains included in pyrite, but rarely also as < 5 μ inclusions in chalcopyrite embedded in pyrite. Isolated larger particles up to 20x75 μ with small inclusions of "red gold" (i.e. Au with Cu in solid solution).
699.9	5315B	Euhedral crystals of pyrite, weakly microfractured, 10 μ to 1 mm in size, mostly > 200 μ , with chalcopyrite and sphalerite veinlets. Occasional larger chalcopyrite patches up to 400 μ , sporadic arsenopyrite crystals. Gold as 3-20 μ inclusions of pale colour (Ag) in pyrite, not particularly related to fracturing.
700.5	5316	Sulphides are sparse, as scattered small crystals of pyrite and arsenopyrite, with occasional traces of fine chalcopyrite. Gold occurs as irregular small patches 10-50 μ , intergrown with pyrite.
701.5	5317	The only sulphide detected was pyrite, as scattered euhedral crystals, but extensively microfractured. Gold is conspicuous, as irregular grains from 5 μ to 400x600 μ , but mostly 20-50 μ . It invariably occurs in fractured pyrite and sometimes contains splinters of pyrite and cleavage-fragments of ankerite.

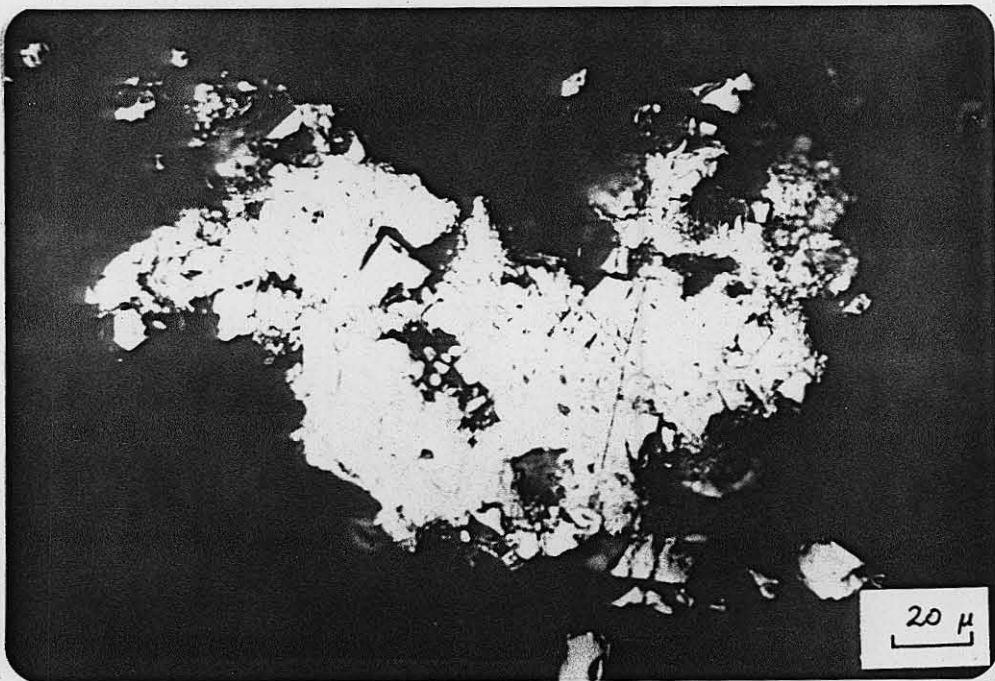
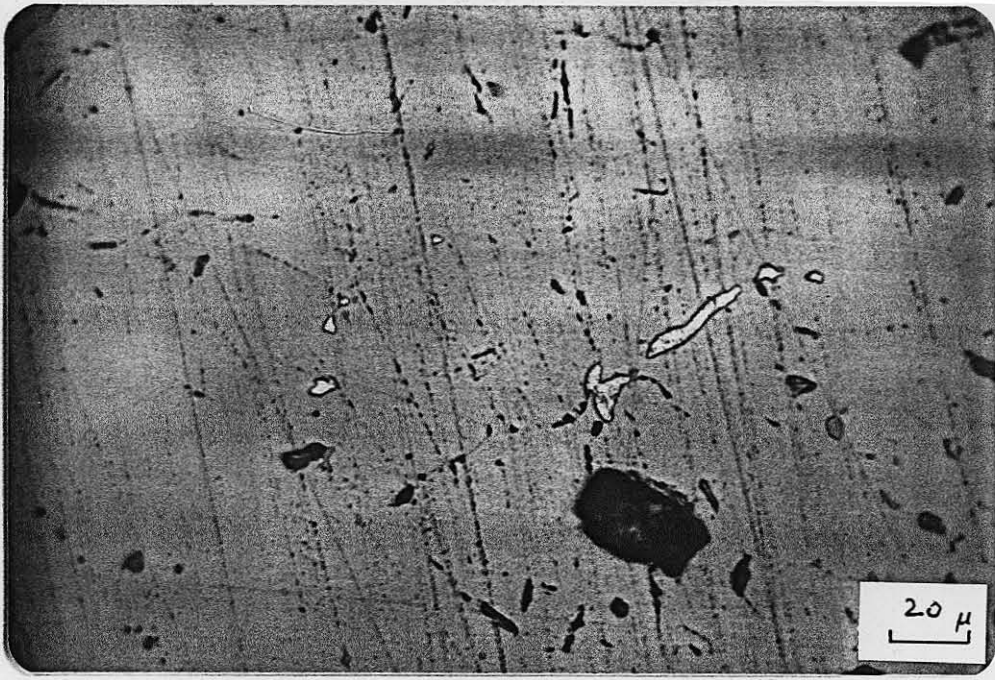
REPORT CMS 83/12/1PhotomicrographsBeaconsfield Gold Samples

1. 5309 Magnification = 500x (167x)
Small irregular gold inclusions in massive pyrite.
2. 5311A Magnification = 500x (167x)
Fractured pyrite, with coarser gold filling fractures.
3. 5311A Magnification = 500x
Gold with embedded pyrite splinters, in gangue (quartz).
4. 5315A Magnification = 200x (67x)
Gold in fractured pyrite; fractures contain sphalerite (grey) and chalcopyrite (yellow).
5. 5317 Magnification = 200x
Coarse gold in fractured pyrite.
6. 5317 Magnification = 100x (33x)
Very coarse gold in fractured pyrite, with embedded gangue (dark grey) and pyrite fragments.

H.W. Fander, M. Sc.

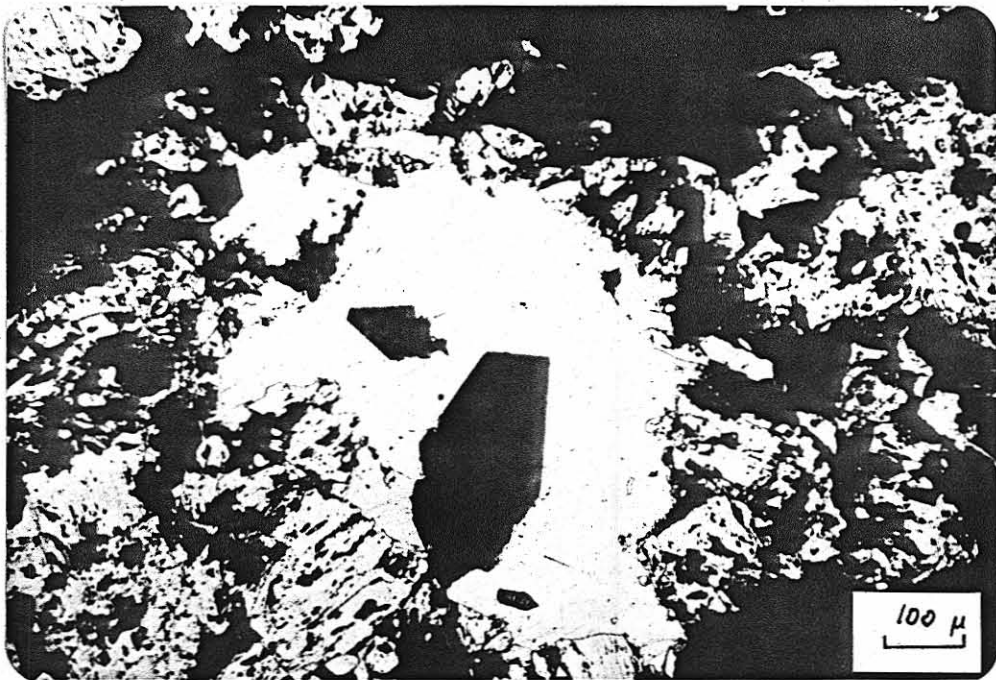
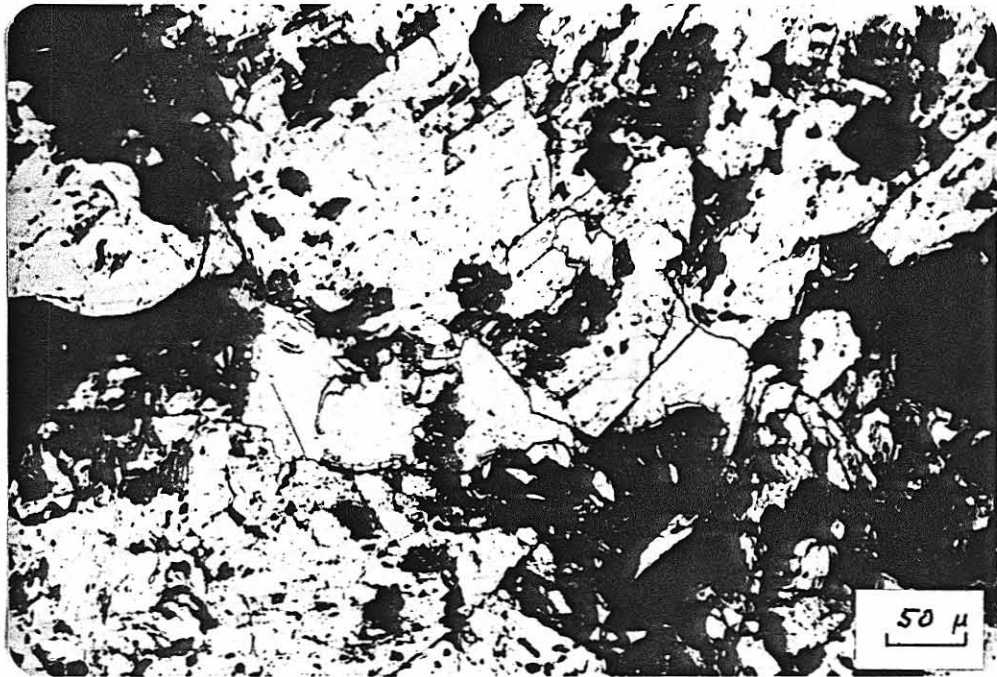
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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B 11A

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA								
From	To	m	%		Sample No	From	To	Rec %	Au(ppm)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	%Fe	%S
				and veinlets, increasing in abundance in latter half of unit, but only minor sulphides associated. Slightly broken in patches throughout. Base sharp.									
690.2	691.7	1.5	100	BROKEN VEINED SANDSTONE:- Grey, coarse grained faintly calcareous sandstone with generally disturbed and disrupted bedding, cut by several irregular quartz and carbonate stringers with increasing amounts of sulphide (pyrite) associated towards base of unit. Broken with possible minor shears, throughout. Fragments in first part of this unit believed to be cavings from further up hole, falling during bit change at this depth. Base sharp. Minor veining and breaking in Hanging-wall of Tasmania Reef.									
691.7	695.5	3.8	100	QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEINING:- Complex irregular vein consisting of white quartz and creamy carbonate as single phase, and cut by few later carbonate stringers. Carries variable quantities of sulphides locally being abundant, and in some places is only minor. Sulphides generally pyrite with very minor arsenopyrite. Overall, sulphides decrease in abundance from top of unit to base. Top of unit contains thin fault pugs, and the veining appears to have been fractured and rehealed. Unit severely broken through much of its length, with only the last metre and a 50cm patch near the top of unit being competent. Local wallrock fragments observed in some breccia sections. Veining appears to trend at 35° to ca. Base gradational.	1	691.7	692.64	100	37.5	4.7	700	19.3	11.2
					2	692.64	693.46	100	5.4	3.5	350	14.8	3.9
					3	693.46	694.39	100	7.8	2.0	215	9.8	2.0
					4	694.39	695.49	100	2.1	2.5	85	13.5	3.0
695.5	699.0	4.5	100	CARBONATE-(QUARTZ) VEINING: Continuation of reef structure, but dominant component is now creamy carbonate, with only a 5-10% quartz within vein. For much of unit sulphide content is fairly minor, but towards base, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and possible sphalerite become increasingly abundant being in quartz patches within carbonate, and in bands at base. Broken in middle of unit but overall is fairly competent carbonate locally vuggy. Base gradational with increasing quartz content.	5	695.49	696.48	100	1.3	2.0	40	12.5	0.6
					6	696.48	697.18	100	1.1	2.0	190	12.4	0.4
					7	697.18	698.08	100	3.1	1.7	0.49%	12.6	0.9
					8	698.08	699.08	100	21.7	4.0	1.00%	14.0	4.4

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE RECORD

447146

HOLE NO.: B12
STATE : Tasmania

ULV. PRESS

PROJECT	Beaconsfield	PURPOSE To intersect Tasmania Reef between 1350-1400 RL.
DESIGNED BY	C.F.D. PEASE	
LOGGED BY	C.F.D. PEASE	
COMMENCED	11-8-83	
COMPLETED	15-9-83	

LOG SUMMARY	Hole intersected possible Tasmania Reef at approx. 1380 RL but low grade gold mineralisation only. The position of this intersection with respect to that in B10 suggests the possibility of a fault between the two, down-throwing B10 w.r.t. B12. Hole finished at top of Cabbage Tree Conglomerate N.B. Re-interpreation of March 1984 suggests major intersection at 1380RL is Tumbledown Fault (NOT Tasmania Reef). Also did not end in Cabbage Tree Conglomerate but in Wet Beds (Transition Bed).
GENERAL COMMENTS	

ASSAY SUMMARY

INTERVAL		Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	%S	COMMENTS	
From	To										
721.4	727.4	1.27	<1	4533	16	26	28	67	1.46	Tasmania Reef(?) with immediate Hanging Wall.	

LOCATION

NORTHING	38838.76
EASTING	4970.64
R.L.	2035.47
GRID	A.M.G.
LENGTH	907.8

HOLE CONDITION

SIZE	
Hole Size	Depth
BQ	907.8m

SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS INTERVALS		
From	To	% Lost

POOR GROUND CONDITION ZONES		
From	To	Condition
699.9	701.9	Severely crushed and puggy fault zone.
719.1	722.2	Severely broken. Reef Hanging-wall??
722.2	728.35	Reef. Broken in Patches.
742.8	752.8	Broken, locally severely. Sheared zone?

HOLE CONDITIONS AFTER COMPLETION
Hole cased in HW from collar to 72m and capped. This has been buried and marked by pin at collar co-ordinates. Open to 351m. HQ casing from 351m-375.1m, and cased in NQ from 355m-407.5m, thus fault cased off. Open to end of wedge B12B at 732.8m in BQ size.

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

SURVEY			INTERVAL			VERTICAL			HORIZONTAL			SURVEY			INTERVAL			VERTICAL			HORIZONTAL		
Depth	Bearing	Dip	From	To	Distance	D. Sin. Dip	R.L.	D. Cos. Dip	Prog. Total	Depth	Bearing	Dip	From	To	Distance	D. Sin. Dip	R.L.	D. Cos. Dip	Prog. Total				
From B10							1633.83		86.48	637	248.0	43.75	625	649	24.0	16.60	1430.68	17.34	205.33				
421	256.5	73.75°	410.5	424	13.5	12.96	1620.87	3.78	90.26	661	Doubtful	43.0	649	673	24	16.37	1414.31	17.55	222.88				
427	253.5	72°	424	436	12	11.41	1609.46	3.71	93.97	685	248.0	41.0	673	697	24	15.75	1398.56	18.11	240.99				
445	253.0	70.25°	436	455.5	19.5	18.35	1591.11	6.59	100.56	709	247.5	40.0	697	721	25	15.43	1383.13	18.39	259.38				
466	252.5	68°	455.5	476.5	21.0	19.47	1571.64	7.87	108.43	733	249.0	38.75	721	757	36	22.53	1360.60	28.08	287.46				
487	254.0	65°	476.5	502.0	25.5	23.11	1548.53	10.78	119.21	781	246.5	37.0	757	794.5	37.5	22.57	1338.03	29.95	317.41				
517	252.5	62°	502.0	529.0	27.0	23.84	1524.69	12.68	131.89	508	243.5	35.25	794.5	820.0	25.5	14.72	1323.31	20.82	338.23				
541	250.0	60.25°	529.0	553	24.0	20.84	1503.85	11.91	143.80	832	242.0	33.0	820.0	844.0	24.0	13.07	1310.24	20.13	358.36				
565	249.5	57.25°	553	577	24.0	20.18	1483.67	12.98	156.78	856	240.0	31.25	844.0	868.0	24.0	12.45	1297.79	20.52	378.88				
589	250.0	52.25°	577	601	24.0	18.98	1464.69	14.69	171.47	880	238.5	30.0	868.0	893.9	25.9	12.95	1284.84	22.43	401.31				
613	248.5	46.5°	601	625	24.0	17.42	1447.28	16.52	187.99	907.8	238.0	30.0	893.9	907.8	13.9	6.95	1277.89	12.04	413.35				

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

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PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B12

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ULV. PA.

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA											
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au(AAS)	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	%S
				to be a sequence of chloritic-hematitic limestones and calcareous siltstones. Generally thinly bedded at 65-75° to ca. though locally slightly disturbed. Base gradational. Trace fine grained pyrite as dissemination locally. Unit competent.												
679.25	686.7	7.45	100	SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE:- Light grey and faintly greenish buff grey fine grained moderately-strongly calcareous laminated-finely bedded sandstones containing several interbeds of coarse creamy-white fragmental limestone with faint chloritic-hematitic hue to them locally. These make up approx. 10% of unit. Few thin dark green shaley laminae observed. Regularly bedded at approx. 70° to ca. Trace fine grained pyrite. Base gradational. Unit competent.												
686.7	692.8	6.1	100	SANDSTONE & LIMESTONE:- Continuation of previous unit but with increase in proportion of coarse creamy fragmental limestones to 25-30% bleakly-strongly calcareous fine grained sandstones generally light buff-green-grey in colour, but locally thin laminae interbeds of darker brown-green material. Few shaley laminae throughout. Regularly bedded at 70-75° to ca. Trace fine grained pyrite locally. Base gradational. Unit competent.												
692.8	697.6	4.8	100	SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE:- Light grey, buff-green-grey fine grained weakly-moderately calcareous sandstones containing interbeds of coarse fragmental limestone. As previous unit but limestones now creamy orange in colour and there is an increase in the number of dark shaley laminae along which core has been commonly fractured, and locally sheared to a minor extent. Cut by few calcite stringers. Regularly bedded-laminated at 70-75° to ca. Fairly sharp contact.												
697.6	699.9	2.3	100	DISTURBED SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE:- Continuation of previous unit but has been severely disrupted, with bedding swinging to sub-parallel to ca for first half of unit, and variably 45-80° in latter half. Bedding parallel fracturing common,	7315	697.8	698.8		<0.05	<1	34	<4	6	14	14	0.50
					7316	698.8	699.8		<0.05	<1	40	10	12	8	60	0.12

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

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ULV. PR.

PROJECT: Beaconsfield

HOLE NUMBER: B12

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA											
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	AuAAS	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	%S
				notably along shaley laminae contact and local minor shearing in evidence. Some minor stringers. Disrupted sequence of sandstones, presumably caused by following fault.												
699.9	701.9	2.0	100	FAULT ZONE:- Severely broken zone with sandstones crushed in visible pugs, and veined and brecciated by quartz-carbonate stringers with associated pyrite mineralisation, notably near centre of structure. No clear orientation to unit. Base sharp. Very broken throughout.	7317	699.8	700.8		<0.05	<1	890	14	60	36	120	0.70
					7318	700.8	701.8		<0.05	1	2150	26	60	24	170	2.0
701.9	706.4	4.5	100	SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE:- Buff-orange sandy limestone-calcareous sandstone containing coarse limestone and shaley siltstone interbeds, becoming buff-grey medium grained calcareous sandstone, with similar interbedding. Bedding locally disturbed in first half of unit becoming regular at approx 70° to ca. Slightly broken near top of unit. Cut by few stringers. Base sharp. Slightly disturbed sediments on contact with fault.	7319	701.8	702.8		<0.05	<1	85	<4	8	4	100	0.18
					7320	702.8	703.8		<0.05	<1	32	4	6	8	70	0.15
706.4	707.1	0.7	100	OOOLITIC LIMESTONE:- Bed of grey coarse oolitic limestone containing few stylolites. First appearance of this unit, and as such a useful marker horizon.												
707.1	711.0	3.9	100	SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE:- Sequence of interbedded buff-greenish fine-medium grained calcareous sandstones and coarse oolitic limestones, with few laminae of siltstones-mudstone throughout. Well bedded at 60-70° to ca until base of unit where bedding appears to become increasingly disturbed. Slightly broken in patches. Few carbonate-(quartz) stringers. Base gradational.	7321	711.4	712.4		<0.05	<1	12	4	4	6	30	0.10
					7222	712.4	713.4		<0.05	<1	26	4	6	12	24	0.15
					7323	713.4	714.4		<0.05	<1	28	4	6	8	16	0.08
					7324	714.4	715.4		<0.05	<1	20	<4	6	4	10	0.06
					7325	715.4	716.4		<0.05	<1	30	4	6	8	10	0.20
					7326	716.4	717.4		<0.05	<1	18	<4	2	4	12	0.06
711.0	719.1	8.1	100	SANDSTONES AND LIMESTONES:- Continuation of previous unit, but with few oolitic limestone interbeds, and more grey fragmental and silty limestone horizons. Major gradation is that unit becomes more broken and bedding is generally disturbed and disrupted throughout, with angles more acute to ca than before (approx. 30-40°). Also an increase in the number of quartz-carbonate stringers.	7327	717.4	718.4		<0.05	<1	55	4	8	4	18	0.25

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

PROJECT: BEACONSFIELD

HOLE NUMBER: B12

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ULV. PR.

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA														
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	AcidD	AcidD	Fire 1	Fire 2							
				Au Assaying of B12 Reef	5323	718.4	719.4		0.20	0.30									
					5324	719.4	720.4		0.25	0.35									
					5325	720.4	721.4		0.25	0.45									
				Acid Digest By Comlabs Pty.	5326	721.4	722.4		0.70	0.85									
					5327	722.4	723.4		0.84	1.30									
					5328	723.4	724.4		1.10	1.20									
					5329	724.4	725.4		0.50	0.50									
					5330	725.4	726.4		0.25	0.25									
					5331	726.4	727.4		3.90	3.90									
				<p>SAMPLE PREPARATION PROCEDURE D.</p> <p>All other Samples from B10 All samples from B10B, B10C All samples from B11 All samples from B12</p> <pre> aKg (1/2 core) v Jaw Crush v Mixer Mill for 1 min (80-150#) v Incrementally sample from mixer barrel (20 random scoops) v Reject (80-150#) v 250 gms v Ring Grind 1 min (-150#) v Riffle Mix and Split v 50 or 80g v for Au assay: 50 for duplicate, 60 for triplicate v 30g v Ring Grind -> -200# v XRF Analyses </pre> <p>* ALL REJECT MATERIAL HELD IN CANBERRA</p>															

G ● FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
● DRILL CORE RECORD

447164

HOLE NO.: B12
STATE : TASMANIA

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PETROLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS
(CMS REPORT 83/12/1)

Summary - Petrology

Almost all the intersections are either quartzose clastic sediments or vein material; only one rock, in B 12, was a limestone (in part only).

The sediments are all characterised by a high degree of induration, almost amounting to incipient metamorphism, though curiously this is not reflected in the limestone intercalation (7527 - meterage unknown, not listed in drill logs provided, and may thus be a "stray"). The induration has taken the form of widespread recrystallization of framework grains and reconstitution of matrix clays to sericite (and chlorite in some rocks); it is suspected too, that carbonaceous matter has become subgraphitic. These changes were very probably diagenetic, though rather more intense than usual. Sedimentary features were preserved.

The rocks are fine sandstones ranging into siltstones, and are generally sericitic and sometimes carbonaceous; detrital muscovite flakes occur in varying but generally small amounts, though there are micaceous partings and laminations or lenses, usually more carbonaceous than the remainder of the rock. Whilst the rocks appear generally similar, there are minor differences between upper portions (i.e. around 689-693 m) and lower intersections (704 m) which may be useful in correlation/comparison; however, this aspect needs further study to determine its significance and validity.

The rocks all contain small ankerite patches throughout; these seem to have a replacive relationship towards the other minerals, implying an epigenetic phase of formation since the diagenetic changes had already occurred at this stage. The deposition of the pervasive ankerite was logically contemporaneous with quartz-ankerite veining, perhaps a precursor; it would be necessary to examine rocks unaffected by veining to judge the extent and temporal relationships of the pervasive ankerite to the veins. The scattered, isolated pyrite crystals occurring in the host rocks may be contemporaneous with the ankerite, though there is no particular spatial association between the two minerals; on the other hand, the pyrite may be recrystallized syngenetic material (which would be expected in this type of lithology).

After diagenesis, lithification and "ankeritisation"(!), the rocks were brecciated and veined. The style of the brecciation and veining indicates that the rocks were thoroughly lithified and competent at this stage and that brittle fracturing occurred. The veins appear to be fairly random at this scale, though perhaps following a more orderly pattern on a larger scale. The veins consist of varying proportions of quartz, ankerite and sulphides, with ankerite generally predominating.

Many of the samples show evidence of a late, post-vein brecciation event which has affected all components; although the brecciation is generally confined to thin zones rather than being generalised, it was evidently intense and had subsidiary, more widespread effects, causing strain-extinction in vein-quartz and ankerite. More particularly, this late tectonic event caused microfracturing and shattering of pyrite crystals, and there is clearly a relationship between this and the occurrence of coarse gold (see below).

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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE RECORD

HOLE NO.:	B12
STATE	TASMANIA

PETROLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS
(CMS REPORT 83/12/1)

Depth(m)	Sample No.	Rock Name - Petrography	HOLE B 12
719.1	5323	<u>Indurated Sericitic, Ankeritic Sandstone.</u> Small (0.1 mm) quartz grains, fairly extensively recrystallized, but with clastic textures recognisable; detrital muscovite flakes and heavy-mineral grains (tourmaline, rutile, zircon); interstitial sericite (= recrystallized clays), replacive small ankerite patches. Lenses of carbonaceous, micaceous siltstone. Cut by quartz-ankerite veins, with some brecciation. Scattered pyrite throughout, in veins and host.	
720.6	5325	<u>Recrystallised Sandstone (Metaquartzite).</u> Mosaic of fine cloudy quartz with some relict clastic textures; fine sericite inclusions. Small ankerite patches common. Contorted lenses, streaks of finer, carbonaceous silty material. Quartz-ankerite veinlets. Scattered pyrite crystals. Featureless rock, comparison/correlation difficult.	
721.7	5326	<u>Brecciated, Indurated Carbonaceous Sandstone.</u> Fine quartz (extensively recrystallized clastic material), with interstitial carbonaceous matter, detrital muscovite; small ankerite patches and scattered pyrite crystals. Quartz-ankerite veins common; younger brecciation has affected veins also, i.e. two tectonic episodes. Probably correlatable with 5306?	
723.3	5327	<u>Breccia.</u> Mostly angular fragments of slightly finer (i.e. siltstone) version of 5326; also tabular fragments of dark, fine sericite schist (from micaceous/argillaceous siltstone) - see under 5323. Fragments embedded in, and cemented by, coarse ankerite, vein-quartz; ankerite is brecciated, but quartz unaffected, thus younger.	
724.1	5328	<u>Brecciated Quartz-Ankerite Vein.</u> Large areas of coarse ankerite intergrown with coarse, cloudy vein-quartz. Traversed by shear zones filled with crushed mineral fragments, mainly ankerite. Rare arsenopyrite.	
724.7	5329	<u>Breccia.</u> Fragments of indurated siltstone and micaceous siltstone heavily impregnated with ankerite, set in coarse ankerite and quartz; sediment fragments contain coarse pyrite and arsenopyrite crystals and are cut by quartz-ankerite-pyrite-arsenopyrite veins. Younger brecciation has affected all components.	
725.6	5330	<u>Breccia.</u> Mainly coarse ankerite, with quartz; embedded small fragments of indurated siltstone, dark mica schist (or phyllite) impregnated with arsenopyrite and veined by arsenopyrite/ankerite. All components affected by younger brecciation as in 5329.	
726.5	5331A	<u>Breccia.</u> Small fragments of siltstone, micaceous siltstone, embedded in coarse quartz-ankerite intergrowths. Sulphides, especially arsenopyrite, virtually confined to rock fragments, i.e. these were mineralised before brecciation and ankerite/quartz veining. A younger brecciation event has formed narrow zones of crushed quartz-ankerite.	
727.2	5331B	<u>Breccia.</u> Fragments of indurated quartzose siltstone set in stressed vein-quartz with conspicuous arsenopyrite and pyrite; all cut by occasional quartz-ankerite veins (unstressed).	

447166

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE RECORD

HOLE NO.:	B12
STATE:	TASMANIA

PETROLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS
(CMS REPORT 83/12/1)

Depth(m)	Sample No.	Rock Name - Petrography	HOLE B 12
718.3	7527	<u>Siltstone/Limestone.</u> Beds of fossiliferous (?coralline) limestone, with transition of silty limestone into indurated siltstone with carbonaceous partings. Siltstone ranges into fine sandstone, is micaceous and sericitic (recrystallized clays), with many small replacive ankerite patches and scattered fine pyrite. Strangely, limestone is completely unaffected. Ankerite veins cut rock and contain quartz, minor carbonaceous matter.	
728.3	7528	<u>Indurated Carbonaceous, Ankeritic Sandstone.</u> Fine sand-sized quartz grains, largely recrystallized, but with relict clastic textures; detrital muscovite, small black carbonaceous grains, detrital heavy minerals (mainly leucoxene, some tourmaline, zircon, ?cassiterite). Intergranular sericite. Intercalations of fine micaceous bands with conspicuous leucoxene.	
729.2	7529	<u>Indurated Ankeritic Sandstone.</u> Small interlocking grains of recrystallized quartz with relict clastic textures, detrital muscovite, occasional carbonaceous wisps, scattered replacive ankerite patches. Intercalations of more micaceous sandstone. Scattered heavy-minerals include tourmaline, zircon, leucoxene, ?cassiterite (generally < 50 μ). Cut by thin ankerite veins. Scattered pyrite crystals.	
		<u>Sulphide Mineralogy (B 12)</u>	
727.2	5331B	Single crystals and clusters of intergrown pyrite and arsenopyrite, microfractured in part. No other sulphides, or gold, detected.	

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE RECORD

HOLE NO.: B13
 STATE : TASMANIA

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PROJECT	BEACONSFIELD	PURPOSE To test Tasmania Reef within Cabbage Tree conglomerate at the 1400 R.L.
DESIGNED BY	C.F.D. PEASE	
LOGGED BY	C.F.D. PEASE	
COMMENCED	7-10-83	
COMPLETED	27-1-84	

LOG SUMMARY	Drilled through Deep Lead to 133m. The provided good section of Transition Beds. Cabbage Tree Conglomerate and Blythe's Creek Formation before entering fault containing serpentinite end of hole. Possible very weak Tasmania Reef at 682.1-684.8m, but only trace Au.
GENERAL COMMENTS	

ASSAY SUMMARY

INTERVAL														COMMENTS	
From	To														

LOCATION

NORTHING	38523.02
EASTING	4535.15
R.L.	2042.5
GRID	A.M.G.
LENGTH	851.0m

HOLE CONDITION

SIZE	
Hole Size	Depth
PW	68.5
PQ	124.8
HQ	201.0
NQ	375.0
BQ	851.0

SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS INTERVALS		
From	To	% Lost
0.0	133.4	81

POOR GROUND CONDITION ZONES		
From	To	Condition
0.00	133.0	Tertiary Deep Lead. Unconsolidated.
133.0	200.0	Slightly Broken.
835.1	851.0	Sheared. Faulted.

HOLE CONDITIONS AFTER COMPLETION
Following casing left in hole.
PW:- 1.0-68.5m.
PQ:- 72.0-121m
HQ:-124.0-201m
NQ:-335-375m
Hole considered to be unusable.

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

SURVEY			INTERVAL			VERTICAL		HORIZONTAL		SURVEY			INTERVAL			VERTICAL		HORIZONTAL	
Depth	Bearing	Dip	From	To	Distance	D.Sin.Dip	R.L.	D.Cos.Dip	Prog.Total	Depth	Bearing	Dip	From	To	Distance	D.Sin.Dip	R.L.	D.Cos.Dip	Prog.Total
0.0	270°	85°	0.0	76	76	75.71	1966.79	6.62	6.62	419	234°	79.5°	407	435	28.0	27.53	1610.16	5.10	46.51
152.0	244°	85°	76.0	164	88	87.67	1879.12	7.67	14.29	451	232°	79.0°	435	463	28.0	27.49	1582.67	5.34	51.85
176.0	238°	84.5°	164	188	24	23.89	1855.23	2.30	16.59	475	230°	78.5°	463	487	24.0	23.52	1559.15	4.78	56.63
200.0	242°	84.5°	188	213.5	25.5	25.38	1829.85	2.44	19.03	499	232°	78°	487	511	24.0	23.48	1535.67	4.99	61.62
227.0	243°	84.5°	213.5	239.5	26.0	25.88	1803.97	2.49	21.52	523	231.5°	78°	511	535	24.0	23.48	1512.19	4.99	66.61
252.0	241.5°	84.25°	239.5	263.5	24.0	23.88	1780.09	2.40	23.92	547	232°	78°	535	559	24.0	23.48	1488.71	4.99	71.60
275.0	232.5°	84.0°	263.5	287.0	23.5	23.37	1756.72	2.46	26.38	571	234.5°	79°	559	583	24.0	23.56	1465.15	4.58	76.18
299.0	736.5°	83.75°	287.0	311.0	24.0	23.86	1732.86	2.61	28.99	595	236.0°	78.75°	583	607	24.0	23.52	1441.63	4.68	80.86
323.0	233°	84.0°	311.0	335.0	24.0	23.87	1708.99	2.51	31.50	619	238.0°	78.75°	607	629.5	22.5	22.04	1419.56	4.39	85.25
346.0	236.5°	83°	335.0	359.0	24.0	23.82	1685.17	2.92	34.42	640	240.5°	78°	629.5	652	22.5	22.08	1397.55	4.68	89.93
371.0	235°	82.25°	359.0	383.0	24.0	23.78	1661.39	3.24	37.66	664	242°	77.5°	652	676	24	23.43	1374.12	5.19	95.12
395.0	232.5°	81.0°	383	407	24.0	23.70	1637.69	3.75	41.41	688	244°	77.5°	676	701.5	25.5	24.90	1349.22	5.52	100.64

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Au	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	%S
				apparently due to fracturing with only minor shearing in evidence. Cut by several quartz stringers of varying orientation some of which contain fine-coarse pyrite, and minor carbonate. Pyrite also occurs as fine dissemination throughout matrix of unit, locally in blebs, but overall seems to be slight drop in quantity from previous unit. Sequence of siliceous conglomerates with few sandstone interbeds near top of unit. Base gradational on basis of state of ground. This appears to be continuation from 595.1m and maybe true "Cabbage Tree Conglomerate" mentioned in old reports as opposed to the interbedded sandstones and conglomerates used in modern drilling programmes being fairly massive.													
619.9	634.4	14.5	100	CONGLOMERATE:- Continuation of previous unit, with fairly massive poorly sorted conglomerate showing generally poor contact, but unit is competent and cut by only few very thin quartz stringers which appear to be barren. The conglomerate however, as previously contains significant pyrite as dissemination and blebs throughout matrix. Matrix dominantly siliceous but towards base of unit patches and bands of calcareous matrix occur but not apparently orientated parallel to bedding which is poorly developed at 40-50° to ca. Grades to gritstone throughout. Base of unit sharp.	11965	632.8	633.8	100		0.01	<1	<20	< 4	6	6	38	1.56
					11966	633.8	634.8	100		0.01	<1	18	6	4	44	50	1.35
634.4	634.65	0.25	100	QUARTZ VEINLET:- Thin veinlet of coarse milky white quartz and coarse whitish carbonate cutting conglomerate at 25-45° to ca. Vein itself contains no mineralisation except in wall rock inclusions but immediate contact zones well mineralized by pyrite. Unit competent. Base sharp.													
634.65	638.3	3.65	100	CONGLOMERATE:- Section of very poorly sorted conglomerate with whitish quartz clasts, sub-angular to sub-rounded, up to 2cm in length in variably siliceous (grey) to whitish calcareous, which occurs as distinct patches and bands. Matrix also contains common, locally abundant pyrite. Cut by few quartz -	11967	634.8	635.8	100		0.01	<1	18	6	6	8	26	1.64
					11968	635.8	636.8	100		<0.01	<1	16	6	8	22	140	2.05
					11969	636.8	637.8	100		<0.01	<1	10	4	4	10	48	1.91
					11970	637.8	638.8	100		<0.01	<1	6	4	4	4	44	1.21

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Fire	AAS	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	%S
				carbonate stringers. Bedding poorly developed at approximately 40° to ca. Base gradational with decrease in pyrite content. Unit competent. Overall more coarse than previous conglomerates.														
638.3	644.4	6.1	100	CONGLOMERATE:- Continuation of previous unit with fine-coarse weakly bedded poorly sorted conglomerate, consisting of dominantly sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz fragments in siliceous matrix which contains patches and bands of calcareous matrix as previous unit, though perhaps to lesser degree. Significant pyrite disseminated through matrix being locally common. Cut by very few quartz-carbonate stringers. Unit competent. Bedded at 40-50° to ca. Base gradational.	11971	638.8	639.8	100			<0.01	< 1	5	4	4	8	55	1.23
					11972	639.8	640.8	100			<0.01	< 1	18	4	4	6	32	1.46
					11973	640.8	641.8	100			<0.01	< 1	9	6	4	4	75	2.10
					11974	641.8	642.8	100			<0.01	< 1	12	4	10	6	50	2.45
					11975	642.8	643.8	100			<0.01	< 1	10	6	6	10	55	1.61
					11976	643.8	644.8	100			<0.01	< 1	10	< 4	6	8	28	2.30
644.4	656.7	12.3	100	CONGLOMERATE:- Grey dark grey siliceous conglomerate consisting of poorly sorted sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz clasts, locally up to 2cm but generally less than 1cm in length in grey siliceous matrix. Unlike previous unit, carbonate matrix is only minor and local. Conglomerate grades to gritstone locally, and unit also contains few distinct sandstone beds. At top of unit conglomerate is cut by very few thin quartz-carbonate stringers but towards base the veining increases in intensity with some brecciation observed. Pyrite as fine grained dissemination, bleb and thin irregular strings observed throughout but not in stringers. Ground also starts to get fractured towards base and is otherwise competent. Section of fairly massive conglomerate increasingly pervaded by quartz-carbonate towards base of unit. Generally poor contact in conglomerate. Weakly bedded at approx. 45° to ca. Base gradational.	11977	644.8	645.8	100			<0.01	< 1	5	< 4	4	< 4	24	1.31
					11978	645.8	646.8	100			<0.01	< 1	8	< 4	8	8	18	1.70
					11979	646.8	647.8	100			<0.01	< 1	6	< 4	6	< 4	18	1.54
					11980	647.8	648.8	100			<0.01	< 1	4	< 4	4	4	32	1.44
					11981	648.8	649.8	100			<0.01	< 1	10	< 4	6	12	38	2.25
					11982	649.8	650.8	100			<0.01	< 1	5	< 4	4	10	14	1.51
					11983	650.8	651.8	100			<0.01	< 1	12	4	6	10	34	1.80
					11984	651.8	652.8	100			<0.01	< 1	6	< 4	4	6	12	0.47
					11985	652.8	653.8	100			<0.01	< 1	8	< 4	6	6	16	1.24
					11986	653.8	654.8	100			<0.01	< 1	14	< 4	4	8	26	1.34
					11987	654.8	655.8	100			<0.01	< 1	36	4	4	16	75	1.06
					11988	655.8	656.8	100			<0.01	< 1	24	6	6	44	2400	0.47
					11989	656.8	657.8	100			<0.01	< 1	30	< 4	4	10	180	1.19
656.7	662.7	5.9	100	VEINED CONGLOMERATE-GRITSTONE:- Sequence of dark grey-black silicified conglomerates and gritstones cut and pervaded by many quartz and quartz-carbonate stringers and veinlets. Dominant veinlet at 660.5m with 10cm quartz veinlet with broken-sheared contacts, which has abundant pyrite and a light green powdery	7746	657.8	658.8	100	0.03		< 1	36	< 4	12	65	420	.96	
					7747	658.8	659.9	100	0.07		< 1	600	< 4	16	95	1050	1.40	
					7748	659.8	660.8	100	0.11		< 1	260	4	60	70	830	2.60	
					7749	660.8	661.8	100	0.04		< 1	28	< 4	12	34	180	.91	
					11990	661.8	662.8	100			<0.01	< 1	40	4	4	100	500	1.03

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

PROJECT: BEACONSFIELD

HOLE NUMBER: B.13

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Au	Aq	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	%S
				mineral associated. This would appear to be a narrow fault-shear at approx. 40° to ca. Most other veining contains only trace sulphides but pyrite is common throughout silicified conglomerate. Ground slightly broken throughout due to fracturing and shearing. Veining which decreases towards base of unit generally of low angles to ca. No clear bedding indications. Zone of shearing and veining.													
662.6	670.2	7.6	100	CONGLOMERATES:- Dark grey-black siliceous conglomerates, similar in lithology to previous unit, but cut by only few stringers and ground is competent. Reason for the dark colour would appear to be partly due to black "streaking" of quartz clasts in conglomerate as well as dark matrix. Unit is massive with only weak fabric developed at approximately 40° to ca. Pyrite is common throughout as dissemination in bleb and irregular strings. The quartz-carbonate stringers contain only trace mineralisation but commonly the wallrock contains abundant pyrite. Base conglomerate.	11991	662.8	663.8	100	<0.01	<1	36	8	4	6	190	0.96	
					11992	663.8	664.8	100	<0.01	<1	60	8	6	85	130	1.43	
					11993	664.8	665.8	100	<0.01	<1	22	4	8	16	34	2.20	
					11994	665.8	666.8	100	<0.01	<1	10	4	8	48	110	2.35	
					11995	666.8	667.8	100	<0.01	<1	14	6	4	20	120	1.85	
					11996	667.8	668.8	100	<0.01	<1	12	8	4	28	170	1.62	
					11887	668.8	669.8	100	<0.01	<1	12	8	4	18	55	1.39	
					7750	669.8	670.8	100	0.11	<1	75	6	12	130	860	1.82	
670.2	679.1	8.9	100	QUARTZ-CARBONATE PERVADED CONGLOMERATE:- Coarse, poorly sorted conglomerate with white quartz (commonly black streaked) clasts, generally sub-angular to sub-rounded showing moderate contact in siliceous-calcareous matrix. This massive sequence has been pervaded, cut and brecciated by quartz and quartz-carbonate stringers, increasingly so towards base of unit. Pyrite as fine grained dissemination, blebs and irregular stringers occurs throughout, with a slight increase towards base of unit. Bedding is generally observed by the pervasive but local indications at approximately 40° to ca are noted in otherwise massive unit. This is a sequence of mineralised conglomerates on the hangingwall of the ensuing stockwork system.	7751	670.8	671.8	100	0.02	<1	14	<4	10	18	100	0.80	
					7752	671.8	672.8	100	0.05	<1	8	6	10	12	85	0.76	
					7753	672.8	673.8	100	0.03	<1	30	<4	10	10	580	1.02	
					7754	673.8	674.8	100	0.12	<1	7	<4	8	6	80	0.58	
					7755	674.8	675.8	100	0.10	<1	20	<4	6	20	80	0.86	
					7756	675.8	676.8	100	0.02	<1	48	<4	12	140	800	1.26	
					7757	676.8	677.8	100	0.06	<1	32	<4	8	38	100	1.32	
					7758	677.8	678.8	100	0.12	<1	55	<4	10	14	330	1.46	
					7759	678.8	679.8	100	0.04	<1	65	<4	8	80	100	1.66	
679.1	679.7	0.6	100	CARBONATE VEIN BRECCIA:- Thin section of a carbonate based breccia zone with coarse carbonate and wallrock brecciated by later carbonate (quartz) phase, with thin broken fault-	7760	679.8	680.8	100	0.12	<1	40	8	8	36	55	1.34	

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

PROJECT: BEACONSFIELD

HOLE NUMBER: B.13

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Fire Au	AAS Au	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	%S
				shear section at base of unit common pyrite within wallrock inclusions but vein breccia phases appear to contain only trace sulphides. Possible hanging wall vein of stockwork.													
679.7	682.1	2.4	100	MINERALISED CONGLOMERATE:- light grey poorly sorted conglomerate pervaded by quartz-carbonate with common locally abundant pyrite associated. There are a few thin stringers but overall this section seems to be less intensely pervaded than previous conglomerate but contains higher levels of pyrite. No bedding indications. Base gradational. Unit competent.	7761	680.8	681.8	100	0.07	<1	34	<4	14	36	100	2.20	
					7762	681.8	682.8	100	0.09	<1	50	<4	18	60	140	2.30	
682.1	684.8	2.7	100	CARBONATE-(QUARTZ) BRECCIA STOCKWORK:- Complex system of carbonate and carbonate quartz vein breccias cutting variable wall rock forming stockwork system. The wall rock changes through the fairly open stockwork from conglomerate on the hanging-wall side, to limestone on the footwall side with medium grained black sandstone also present. Pyrite is observed throughout as fine grained dissemination, bleb and irregular stringers and in last metre of zone several large aggregates of chalcopyrite occur. Also present is a dark green mineral with a light green halo surrounding it. This is a complex structure, with only limited veining but significant sulphide associated. Possible Tasmania Reef. Sharp lithology change occurred.	7763	682.8	683.8	100	0.06	<1	28	12	36	16	36	1.14	
					7764	683.8	684.8	100	0.03	<1	22	24	1300	180	290	0.97	
684.8	689.3	4.5	100	LIMESTONE-(CONGLOMERATE):- Sharp change in lithology from preceding conglomerates with light grey medium grained limestone containing numerous silty-shaley partings and few stylolites, and few irregular bands of coarse quality pebble conglomerate which consists of well-moderately rounded and sorted white quartz pebbles in calcareous matrix. Sequence cut by several carbonate-(quartz) stringers and veinlets, these only having trace mineralisation associated. Trace pyrite in limestone, but silty partings commonly contain fine grained pyrite. The conglomerate bands contain common dark green mineral with light green halo, which commonly stains enclosing rock imparting	11998	684.8	685.8	100	<0.01	<1	12	12	36	10	420	0.37	
					11999	685.8	686.8	100	<0.01	<1	10	<4	6	14	42	0.63	
					12000	686.8	687.8	100	<0.01	<1	46	46	130	32	1.00%	1.56	
					12001	687.8	688.8	100	<0.01	<1	125	<4	4	18	370	0.73	
					12002	688.8	689.8	100	<0.01	<1	140	<4	2	22	450	0.33	

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

PROJECT: BEACONSFIELD

HOLE NUMBER:

B.13

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au	Fire	Au ^{AAS}	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	%S
				greenish colour to the beds. Also fine grained pyrite as dissemination in matrix and in blebs and irregular strings. Limestones laminated at 50° to ca but generally irregular. Base gradational with limestone becoming less silty. Unit competent. Marks top of Blyths Creek Formation (?).														
689.3	696.9	7.6	100	LIMESTONE:- Light grey medium grained fairly pure limestone containing only few silty partings or stylolites. Cut by several calcite stringers near top of unit, but only minor for rest of unit. Few thin irregular beds of quartz pebble conglomerate and sandstone, both containing minor quantities of green mineral and pyrite (as previous unit). Appears poorly bedded at 15-50° to ca. Conglomerate beds tend to have non-parallel contacts. Minor pyrite in sandy horizon. Base fairly sharp. Unit competent.	12003	689.8	690.8	100		<0.01	< 1	26	<4	2	28	220	0.29	
					12004	690.8	691.8	100		<0.01	< 1	16	4	16	8	260	0.16	
					12005	691.8	692.8	100		<0.01	< 1	4	6	2	12	210	0.42	
					12006	692.8	693.8	100		<0.01	< 1	3	6	2	14	65	0.65	
					12007	693.8	694.8	100		<0.01	< 1	< 2	<4	2	26	150	0.22	
					12008	694.8	695.8	100		<0.01	< 1	3	<4	2	8	170	0.19	
					12009	695.8	696.8	100		<0.01	< 1	2	<4	2	6	20	0.14	
696.9	699.8	2.9	100	LIMESTONE-SANDSTONE-CONGLOMERATE:- Thin sequence of interbedded, limestones, sandstones and conglomerates, with limestones changing to a mottled appearance, being grey, spotted brown-purple (perhaps alteration or original) Conglomerates vary from fine-coarse pebble and are generally highly charged with green mineral and locally pyrite. Finer horizons well bedded at approximately 50° to ca but coarse conglomerates are very irregular. Cut by few calcite stringers. Locally fractured. Base sharp.	12010	696.8	697.8	100		<0.01	< 1	36	6	6	50	140	1.63	
					12011	697.8	698.8	100		<0.01	< 1	28	4	4	36	240	0.58	
					12012	698.8	699.8	100		<0.01	< 1	20	<4	10	18	640	0.30	
699.8	701.3	1.5	100	CARBONATE BAND:- Distinct creamy yellow, coarsely crystalline carbonate horizon with minor coarse white carbonate component, the former reacting much less vigorously to acid. Dark grey banding imparts "tiger stoped" effect to unit, this generally being at high angles to ca. Top and lower contacts irregular. Greenish mineral in stylolites(?) and fractures. Minor pyrite near base of unit in band. Possible ankerite vein or bed. Base sharp. Unit competent.	12013	699.8	700.8	100		<0.01	< 1	44	6	8	22	55	0.20	
					12014	700.9	701.8	100		<0.01	< 1	260	8	12	840	1450	10.9	
					12015	701.8	702.8	100		<0.01	< 1	< 2	<4	4	10	90	0.19	
701.3	704.2	2.9	100	LIMESTONE (PYRITIC):- Light grey-white medium grained limestone	12016	702.8	703.8	100		<0.01	< 1	270	12	4	40	110	3.40	

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

PROJECT: BEACONSFIELD

HOLE NUMBER: B.13

Page: 27.

ULV. PRESS

INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Au ^{fire}	Au ^{AAS}	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	%S
				containing few partings and stylolites, and several zones of coarse pyrite aggregates in limestone and white calcite matrix. Near centre of unit a quartz-carbonate vein(?) cut unit, with pyrite as previously noted on either contact. Away from this some alteration of the limestone seems to have occurred with with a purple mineral formed. Base gradational. Unit competent. White limestone with pyritic horizons, cut by quartz carbonate vein with minor alteration associated.	12017	703.8	704.8	100		<0.01	<1	30	10	4	36	80	7.00
704.2	717.0	12.8	100	LIMESTONE:- Continuation of previous unit with fairly massive light grey-white medium grained limestone containing very few irregular coarser limestone horizons, and towards end of unit, a few irregular thin pebble conglomerate bands. Locally limestone mottled or spotted purple-brown coarser interbeds contain same green mineral as pyrite, and unit is commonly fractured at these points. Otherwise limestone competent. Weak fabric at 30-40° developed in limestone. Cut by few stringers near base of unit. Fairly massive bed of whitish limestone. Base sharp.	12018	704.8	705.8	100		<0.01	<1	2	4	2	10	22	0.21
					11950	714.3	715.3	100		<0.01	<1	4	<4	4	10	46	0.64
					11951	715.3	716.3	100		<0.01	<1	<2	4	2	6	75	0.43
					11952	716.3	717.3	100		<0.01	<1	<2	6	4	4	180	0.41
717.0	719.0	2.1	100	QUARTZ VEINED CONGLOMERATE:- Poorly sorted quartz pebble conglomerate which has been cut and pervaded by milky white quartz veining. Original matrix appears to have been calcareous, this being observed towards both contacts, but towards dominant vein (at 717.5-717.9m) matrix appears silicified. Following vein unit appears brecciated and weakly faulted. Towards base conglomerate interbedded with limestone and fine grained sandstone. Dark green mineral observed in conglomerates and to lesser extent in sandstones, as is pyrite. Appears to be faulted and quartz veined conglomerate. Base gradational.	11953	717.3	718.3	100		<0.01	<1	12	6	6	22	150	2.05
					11954	718.3	719.3	100		<0.01	<1	<2	6	2	10	24	0.32
719.1	722.0	2.9	100	LIMESTONE-(CONGLOMERATE):- Greyish-white medium grained limestone containing few irregular beds of calcareous granule-pebble conglomerates the latter containing minor green mineral and pyrite. Few partings and laminae of similar fine grained sand-	11955	719.3	720.3	100		<0.01	<1	<2	10	2	10	44	0.31
					11956	720.3	721.3	100		<0.01	<1	<2	<4	2	12	28	0.45
					11957	721.3	722.3	100		<0.01	<1	7	4	4	18	55	1.25

APPENDIX 2

EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

TOTAL EXPENDITURE TO END FEBRUARY, 1984GEOLOGY

- Salaries	64,051
Salary on-costs	4,160
Transport	14,185
Miscellaneous	10,293
Assays	3,129
Outside Contractors	8,787
Travel	10,143
Stores	4,051
Data Processing	17
	<u>118,816</u>

GEOCHEMISTRY

- Assays	15,723
Outside Contractors	13,742
Stores	767
	<u>30,232</u>

DRILLING

- Salaries	80
Salary on-costs	4
Transport	370
Miscellaneous	802
Assays	252
Outside Contractors	331,175
Travel	23
Stores	15,861
	<u>348,567</u>

LAND ACQUISITION

- Miscellaneous	3,684
Outside Contractors	1,140
	<u>4,824</u>

SITE PREPARATION

- Transport	200
Outside Contractors	2,914
	<u>3,114</u>

TUNNELLING

- Salaries	27,037
Salary on-costs	7,684
Transport	2,530
Miscellaneous	35,885
Outside Contractors	11,699
Travel	35
Stores	701
	<u>85,571</u>

METALLURGY

- Transport	34
Miscellaneous	7
Travel	<u>370</u>
	<u>411</u>

SURVEYING

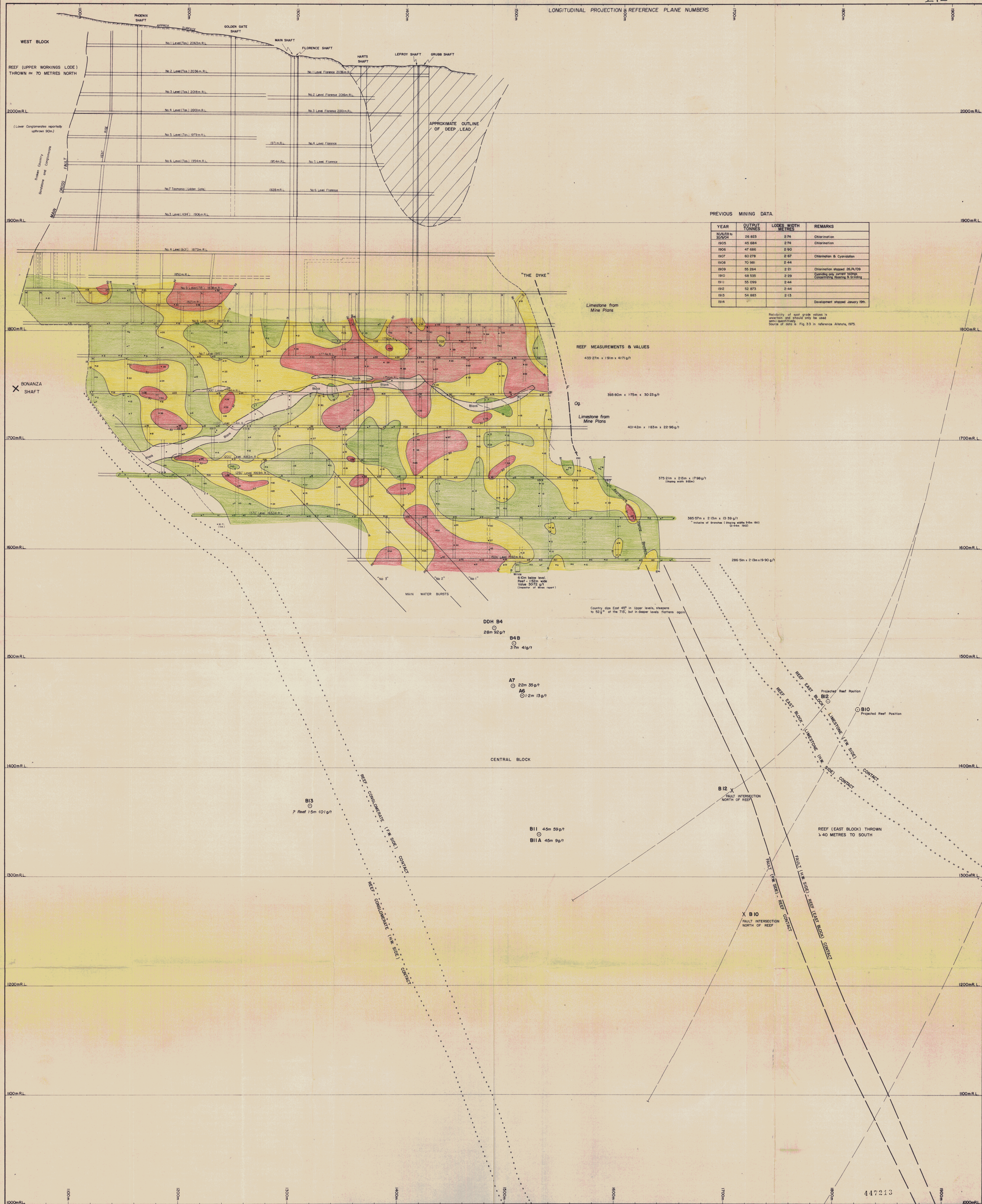
- Outside Contractors	<u>2,105</u>
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<u>LABORATORY COSTS</u>	<u>4,908</u>
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<u>JOINT VENTURE COSTS</u>	<u>12,035</u>
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<u>INDIRECT MOTOR VEHICLE EXPENSES</u>	<u>4,750</u>
--	--------------

	<u><u>615,333</u></u>
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PREVIOUS MINING DATA

YEAR	OUTPUT TONNES	LODES WIDTH METRES	REMARKS
1904/05 to 1905/06	26 823	2.74	Chlorination
1905	45 684	2.74	Chlorination
1906	47 686	2.90	
1907	62 276	2.67	Chlorination & Cyanidation
1908	70 981	2.44	
1909	55 264	2.21	Chlorination stopped 26/4/09
1910	68 535	2.29	Cyaniding only carried 1910/11
1911	55 099	2.44	Concentrating, Roasting & Grinding
1912	52 875	2.44	
1913	58 885	2.15	
1914			Development stopped January 1914

Reliability of spot grade values is not stated and should only be used semi-quantitatively.
Source of data is Fig. 93 in reference literature, 1975.

REEF MEASUREMENTS & VALUES

433.27m x 191m x 417g/t

395.80m x 175m x 50.23g/t

Limestone from Mine Plans
401.42m x 183m x 22.96g/t

375.21m x 233m x 17.98g/t
(Average of 1909-1914)

365.97m x 215m x 15.39g/t
(Average of 1909-1914)

286.5m x 213m x 19.90g/t

DDH B4
28m 52g/t

B4B
3.7m 41g/t

A7
22m 35g/t

A8
1.2m 13g/t

B13
? Reef 15m 01g/t

B11 45m 59g/t

B11A 45m 9g/t

B12
Fault Intersection North of Reef

X B10
Fault Intersection North of Reef

NOTE: Intersection widths shown are the estimated true thicknesses.
Int. grades are grams/tonne of Au.
Int. points are F.W. points.

447213

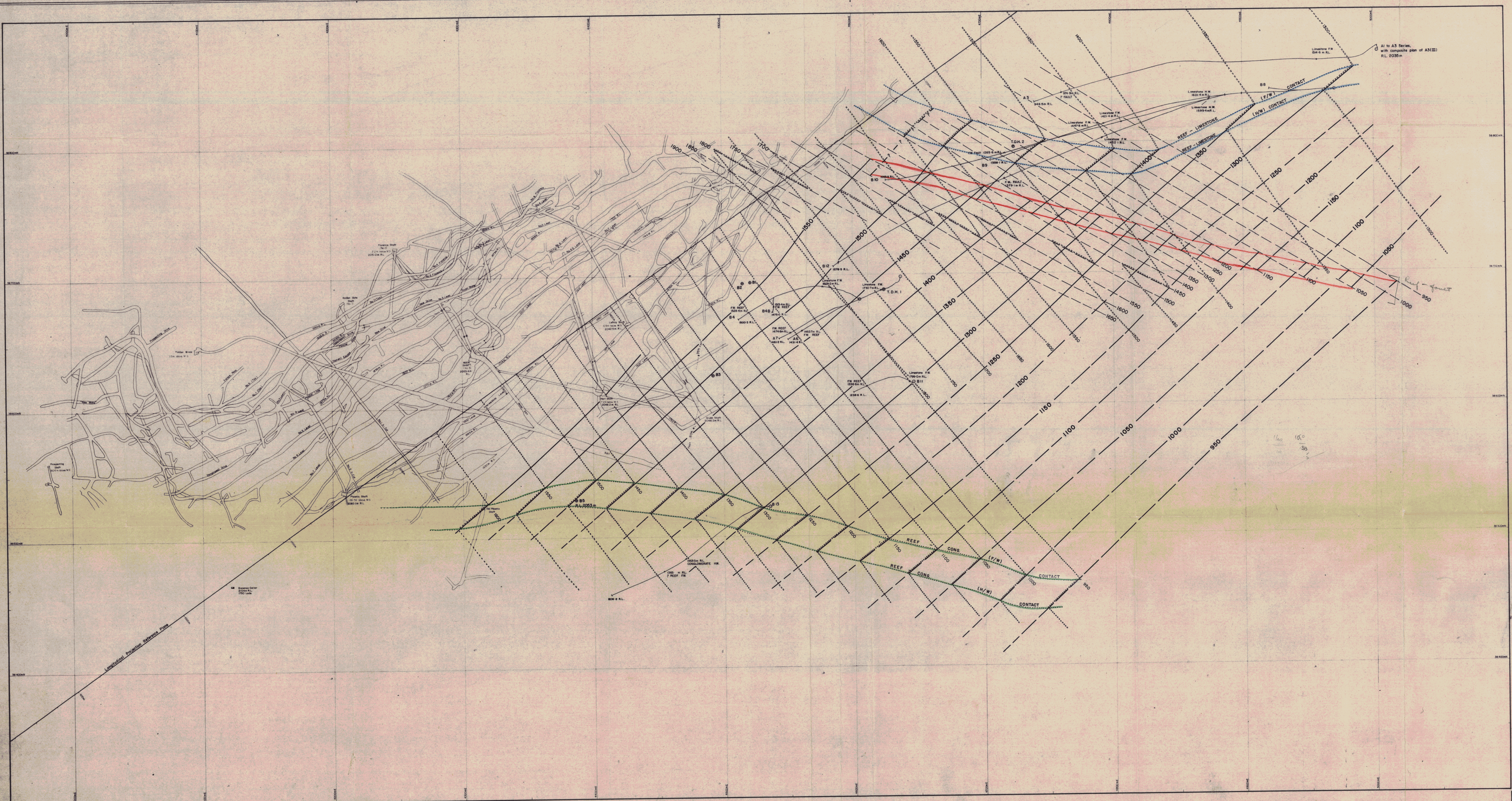
GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

BEACONSFIELD PROJECT
TASMANIA
TASMANIA REEF
LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION
(Looking North)

SCALE 1:1000

FIG. 1

447213



447214
5 cm

- LEGEND**
- Tasmania Reef
 - - - - Twelvevres Fault
 - Gordon Limestone Footwall
 - · - · Cabbage Tree Conglomerate Hangingwall

84-2107
GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

**BEACONSFIELD PROJECT
TASMANIA**

**DRILL HOLE LOCALITY PLAN
STRUCTURAL CONTOURS**

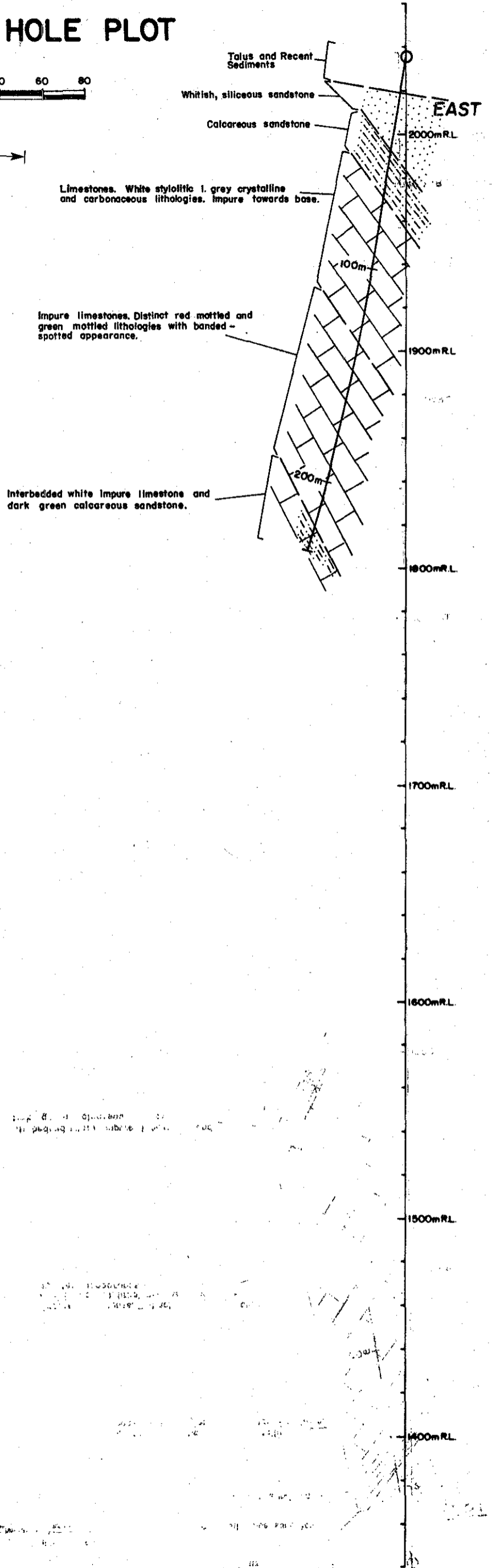
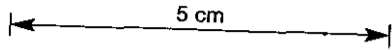
DESIGNED BY	L.A.S.
DRAWN BY	S.J.F.
CHECKED BY	S.J.F.
DATE	Sept. 82
REVISED BY	
APPROVED BY	A.S. (Geol. - March 83)
	C. Pinner - Feb 1985
	C. Pinner - March 1985
FILE NO.	
SCALE	1:1000
FIG.	2

HOLE NO : BEACONSFIELD
B8

G.F.E.L.
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

WEST

EAST



DIP PROFILE

Scale 1:2000

Note: These are profiles in the curve of the drill hole. They are not sectional views.

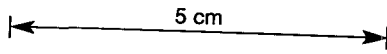
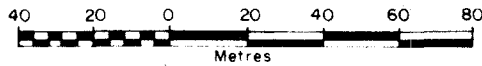
THIS IS NOT SECTIONAL VIEW
 THE CURVE OF THE DRILL HOLE
 WHICH SHOWS THE STRATIGRAPHY
 0005-1-1968
 G.F.E.L.

THIS IS NOT SECTIONAL VIEW
 THE CURVE OF THE DRILL HOLE
 WHICH SHOWS THE STRATIGRAPHY
 0005-1-1968
 G.F.E.L.

HOLE NO : BEACONSFIELD
B9

G.F.E.L.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT



WEST

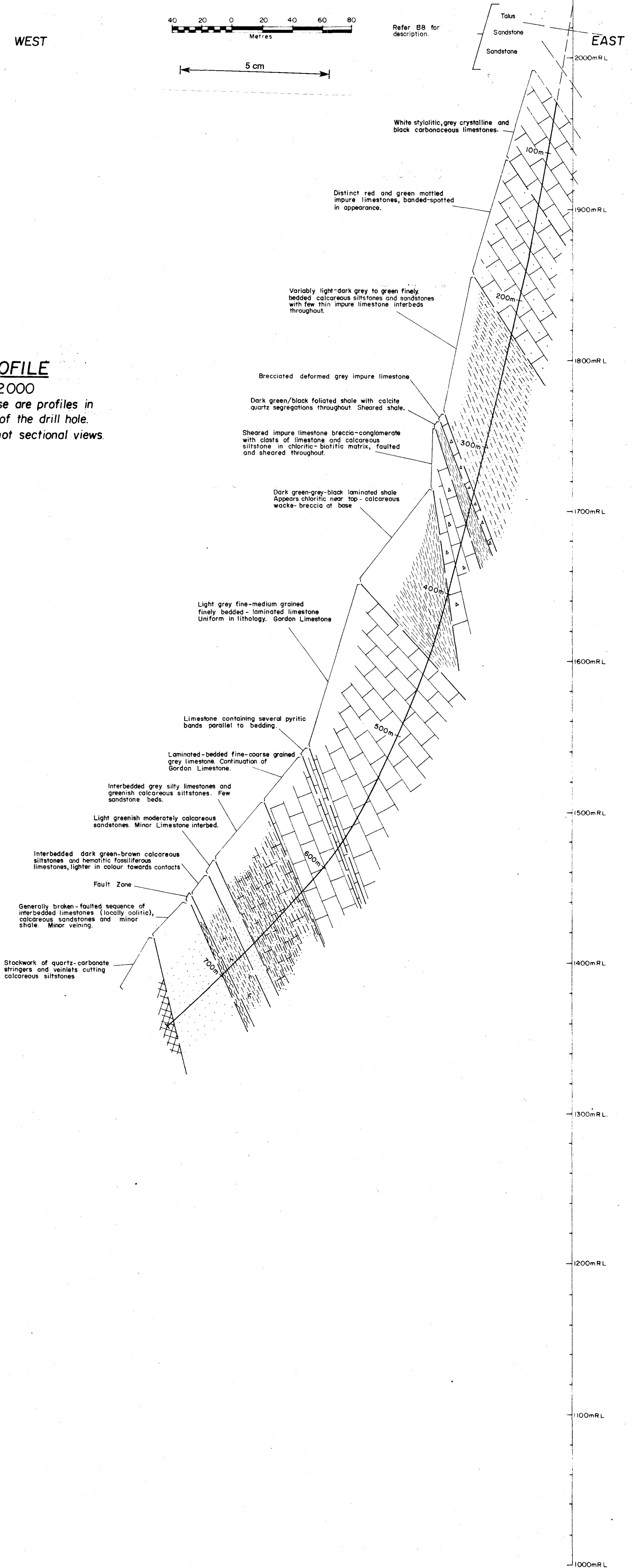
EAST

Refer B8 for description.

DIP PROFILE

Scale 1:2000

Note: These are profiles in the curve of the drill hole. They are not sectional views.

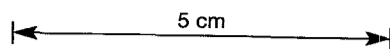
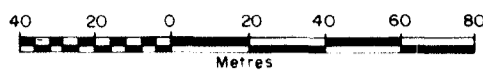


HOLE NO : BEACONSFIELD
BIO
(BIOA, B & C)

GF.E.L. DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

WEST

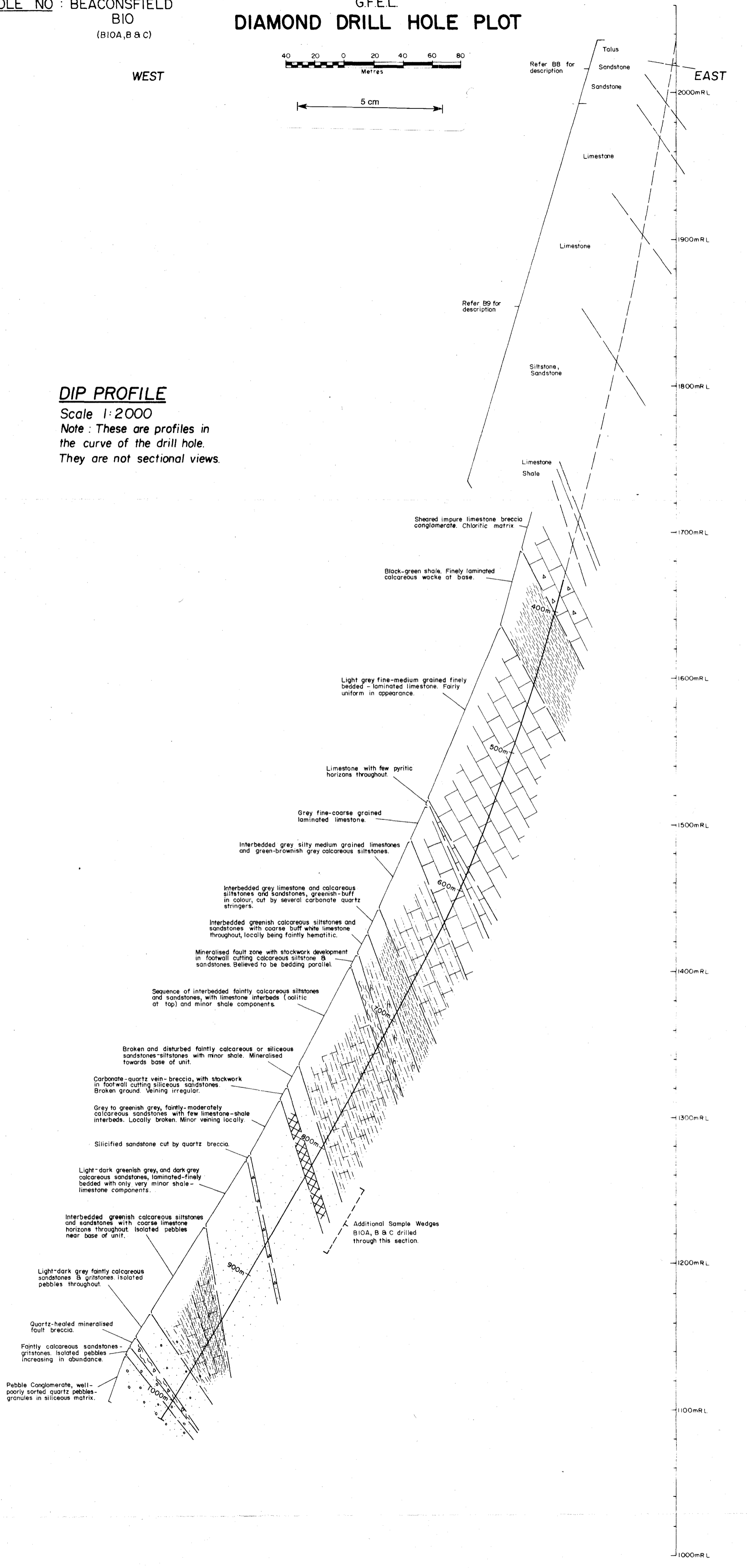
EAST



DIP PROFILE

Scale 1:2000

Note: These are profiles in the curve of the drill hole. They are not sectional views.



Refer BB for description

Talus

Sandstone

Sandstone

2000mRL

Limestone

1900mRL

Refer B9 for description

Siltstone, Sandstone

1800mRL

Limestone

Shale

1700mRL

Sheared impure limestone breccia conglomerate. Chloritic matrix

Black-green shale. Finely laminated calcareous wacke at base.

Light grey fine-medium grained finely bedded - laminated limestone. Fairly uniform in appearance.

1600mRL

Limestone with few pyritic horizons throughout.

500m

Grey fine-coarse grained laminated limestone.

1500mRL

Interbedded grey silty medium grained limestones and sandstones, greenish-buff in colour, cut by several carbonate quartz stringers.

600m

Interbedded greenish calcareous siltstones and sandstones, with coarse buff white limestone throughout, locally being faintly hematitic.

Mineralised fault zone with stockwork development in footwall cutting calcareous siltstone & sandstones. Believed to be bedding parallel.

1400mRL

Sequence of interbedded faintly calcareous siltstones and sandstones, with limestone interbeds (oolitic at top) and minor shale components.

700m

Broken and disturbed faintly calcareous or siliceous sandstones-siltstones with minor shale. Mineralised towards base of unit.

Carbonate-quartz vein-breccia, with stockwork in footwall cutting siliceous sandstones. Broken ground. Veining irregular.

Grey to greenish grey, faintly-moderately calcareous sandstones with few limestone-shale interbeds. Locally broken. Minor veining locally.

1300mRL

Silicified sandstone cut by quartz breccia.

800m

Light-dark greenish grey, and dark grey calcareous sandstones, laminated-finely bedded with only very minor shale-limestone components.

Interbedded greenish calcareous siltstones and sandstones with coarse limestone horizons throughout. Isolated pebbles near base of unit.

1200mRL

Light-dark grey faintly calcareous sandstones & gritstones. Isolated pebbles throughout.

900m

Quartz-healed mineralised fault breccia.

Faintly calcareous sandstones-gritstones. Isolated pebbles increasing in abundance.

Pebble Conglomerate, well-poorly sorted quartz pebbles-granules in siliceous matrix.

1000m

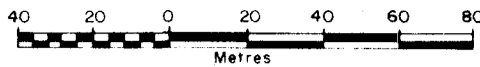
1100mRL

Additional Sample Wedges B10A, B & C drilled through this section.

HOLE NO : BEACONSFIELD
BII
(BIIA, B & C)

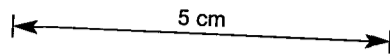
G.F.E.L.
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

Case-advanced. No core recovery.
Cuttings suggest black shale.



WEST

EAST



DIP PROFILE

Scale 1:2000

Note: These are profiles in the curve of the drill hole.
They are not sectional views.

Light grey laminated-finely bedded limestone fairly uniform throughout. Locally flexured Gordon Limestone.

Interbedded silty limestones and brownish-greenish grey calcareous siltstones.

Interbedded light-dark greenish calcareous sandstones and siltstones, with hematitic-fossiliferous coarse limestone throughout-locally contoured.

Brownish-greenish grey calcareous sandstones and siltstones, with coarse limestone interbeds, throughout. Oolitic limestones near top of unit.

Brownish-greenish grey calcareous sandstone. Only trace limestone content

Interbedded greenish grey calcareous sandstones and medium-coarse creamy limestone.

Fairly massive greenish grey calcareous sandstones with few isolated pebbles locally.

Greenish-dark grey sandstone with few gritstone interbeds and occasional pebble band.

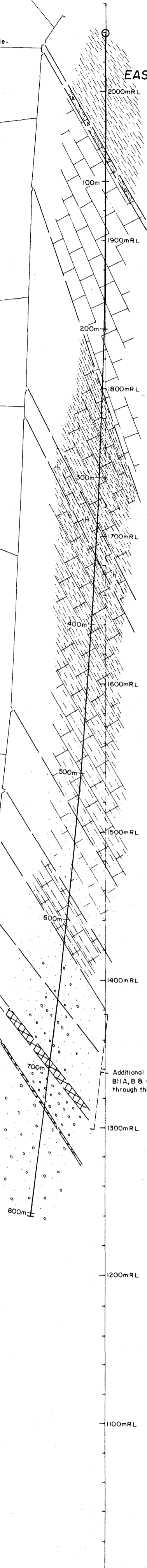
Well mineralised carbonate-quartz vein breccia with stockwork on footwall in which visible gold is observed Tasmania Reef.

Coarsely bedded pebble-granule conglomerates, gritstones and sandstones. Quartz, clasts in generally siliceous matrix.

Well mineralised Quartz, -Carbonate vein

Bedded conglomerates, gritstones and sandstones. With generally siliceous, but locally calcareous matrix.

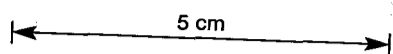
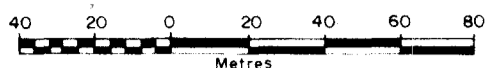
Calcareous wacke, shale-limestone breccia.



Additional Sample Wedges BIIA, B & C drilled through this section.

HOLE NO : BEACONSFIELD
BI2
(BI2A & B)

G.F.E.L.
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT



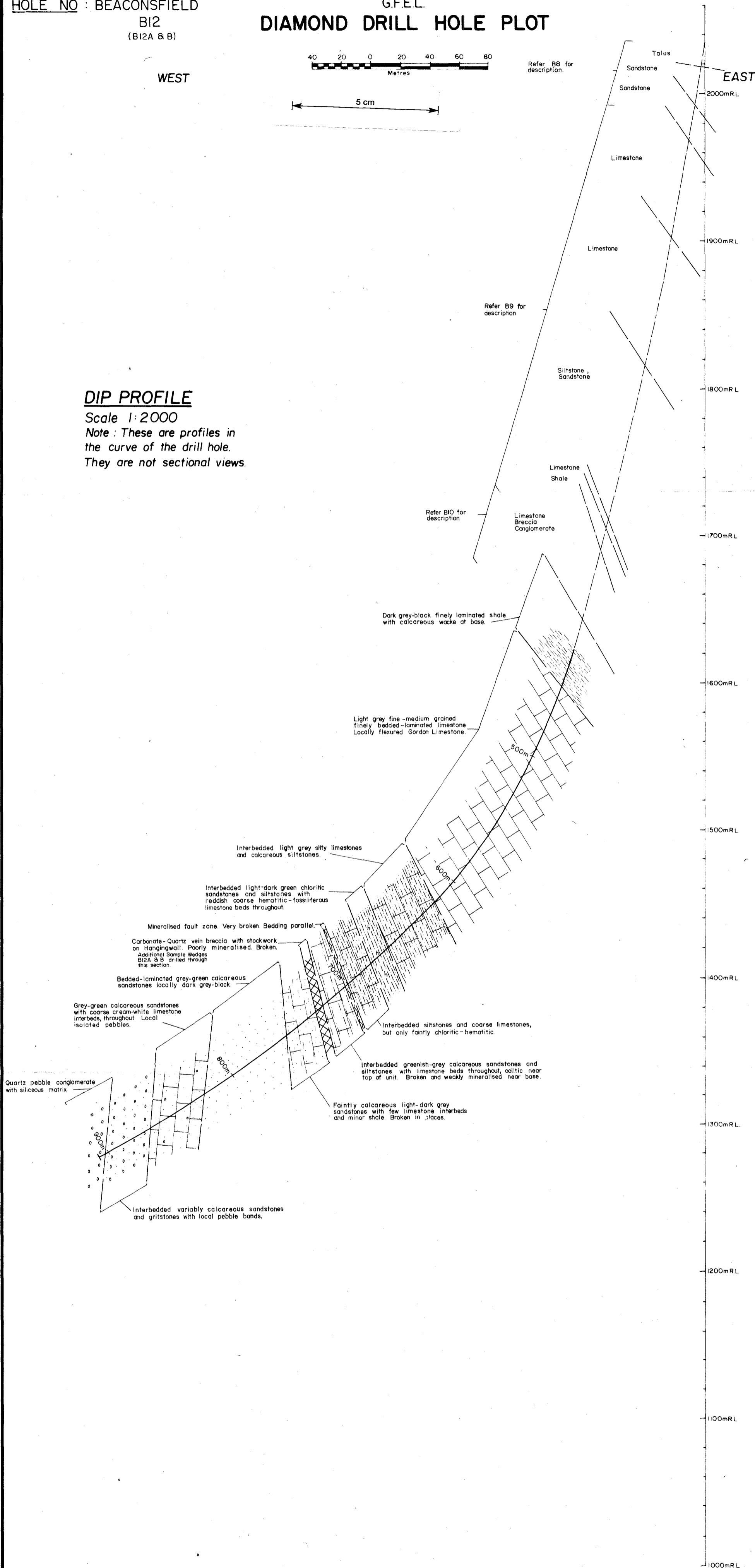
WEST

EAST

DIP PROFILE

Scale 1:2000

Note : These are profiles in the curve of the drill hole. They are not sectional views.

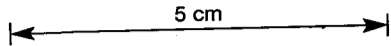
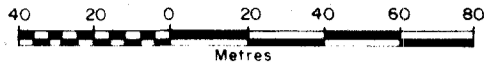


HOLE NO : BEACONSFIELD
B13

G.F.E.L.
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

WEST

EAST



DIP PROFILE

Scale 1:2000

Note: These are profiles in the curve of the drill hole. They are not sectional views.

