FINAL REPORT

ON

MCNs 2647 - 2648.

TRESCABE PTY LTD
MARCH 1994.
CONTENTS

i) Title Page.

ii) Contents.

1. Introduction.

2. Summary.

3. Location and Access.

4. Regional Geology.

5. Work done in the First Year.

6. Work done in Years 2 to 5.

7. Conclusions.

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 1 Location Map.

Fig. 2 Tenement Map.

Fig. 3 Regional Geological Map.

Fig. 4 Prospect Geological Map.
1. INTRODUCTION.

Mineral claims N 2647 and 2648 were applied for to cover the postulated extensions of a small silver lead prospect located near the old Jessops Tin Mine in the central Pine Creek geosyncline.
The mineral claims were applied for on 18/08/88 and were granted on 22/12/88 for a period of 5 years.
They thus expired on 21/12/93.

The silver/lead prospect was first located by J James in the 1970s and he mined a small parcel of ore by hand and put it through the Mt Wells Battery in 1973.
The surface expression of the area lead us to believe that there were three lenses of base metal mineralisation within the immediate vicinity of James' old workings.
This was the motivation for the pegging of these leases.
2. SUMMARY.

Work done on what was known colloquially as the silver/lead prospect essentially occurred in the first year of tenure. It consisted of a detailed literature search which showed that there was only one parcel of ore removed from the area and put through the Mt Wells Battery. This was parcel No 297 in 1973.

A detailed series of geological traverses over the leases showed the lenses to be cold fractures occurring within the Gerowie Tuff unit of the South Alligator Group. A diamond Drill hole was located on the northern boundary of mineral claim N 2647. No information on the purpose or the data derived from this drill hole was able to be located although the author thinks that it was a Department stratigraphic hole drilled sometime in the 1970s, probably 1974-77.

Geological mapping over the lenses showed that there were two lenses striking in a north westerly direction exhibiting poor outcrop. The average width was about 600mm with the strike lengths being 60m and 35m respectively for the northern and southern lens. Because of the poor outcrop it was decided to delay any further action until we could get a back hoe in to trench the area and hopefully locate further strike extensions.

This unfortunately never occurred and the area expired without having any further work done on it.
3. LOCATION AND ACCESS.

Mineral Claims Nos. N2647 and 2648 are located immediately to the north of the
unsealed Mt Wells to Mt Harris road in the central geosyncline area.
The claims are located approximately at latitude 13° 19'S and longitude 131° 47' 30"E
and both consist of 20Ha mineral claims having a north/south axis of 500m and an
east/west axis of 400m.

Access to the claims from Darwin was via the Stuart Highway 145km south to the
Fountain Head Turnoff, thence via the Fountain Head and Mt Wells roads past Mt
Wells for another 35km along the Mt Harris road.
The claims are located approximately 2.5km to the east of the old Jessops Tin Mine.
The area is accessible year-round with the exception of the height of the wet season
when the Mt Harris Road is blocked at the McKinlay River.
4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY.

The regional geology of the prospect area is the same as most of the central geosyncline in that the area consists of the metasediments and intrusives of the Lower Proterozoic South Alligator Group. The actual silver/lead prospect occurs within the Gerowie Tuff in a cold fracture set subparallel to the regional fold axes.

The stratigraphic sequence in the regional context also includes the underlying upper unit of the Mt Partridge Group the Wildman Siltstone and the overlying Finnis River Group.

The Finnis River Group consists of interbedded siltstones, shales, slates and geywackes containing occasional conglomerate beds and calcareous tombstone greywacke.

The South Alligator Group consists of three units, the uppermost Mount Bonnie Formation which consists of interbedded reddish-brown siltstone and shale, feldspathic greywacke and thin beds of banded iron formation.

The middle Gerowie Tuff consists of siliceous tuffaceous shale and siltstone fine grained silicified tuff, and grey chert. This is the stratigraphic placement of the silver/lead prospect.

The lowermost unit is the Koolpin Formation which consists of 3 subunits which are not differentiable in this area. The Koolpin Formation broadly consists of interbedded shale and siltstone, massive to rubbly ironstone containing paraquartzite breccia and minor shale with chert or paraquartzite nodules.

The South Alligator Group is intruded by sills of metamorphosed mafic rocks, termed the Zamu Dolerite.

The underlying Wildman siltstone consists of interbedded shale and argillite which are commonly colourbanded.

Structurally the area contains a number of complexly folded anticlines and their associated synclines whose axial trace is refolded around the Mt George Granite to the south.
McKINLAY RIVER
NORTHERN TERRITORY
AUSTRALIA 1:100 000 GEOLOGICAL SERIES
5. WORK DONE IN THE FIRST YEAR.

Work done in the first year of tenure represented the majority of the work that was conducted on these tenements.
The work consisted of a literature survey looking for records on the area by previous workers. The only information that could be found on the base metal mineralisation that was the subject of our exploration was in the records of the Mt Wells Battery. Parcel No 297 was delivered by Jim James and crushed on 22/9/73.
The crushing weighed 26 tons and the battery made a concentrate of 2.15 tons.
The head grade of the crushing was 6.2% Pb and the concentrate grade was 68% Pb and 5.75 oz/t Ag.
This concentrate was achieved through the gravity circuit at the Battery which consisted essentially of the crushing circuit (the jaw crusher and 10 head of stamps) and the recovery (gravity) section which consisted of 3 Wilfley tables.
The head grade of this ore was confirmed by our sampling of material in some old 44 gal drums out the front of the Battery that were part of this parcel and for some reason were never crushed. This sample assayed 6% Pb.
No other information of any benefit was found in old reports on the area. This was probably due to the bulk of the work being concentrated on tin with the nearby Jessops Mine/ Mt Masson Mine line of tin deposits and mineralisation being the focus for much of this work.

Along the extrapolated strike of the northern lens and further to the northwest there is a diamond drill hole located half way along the northern boundary of MCN 2647. Unfortunately there was no records of any data from this hole being lodged with Geol. Survey. Taking an informed guess as to the purpose of this hole lead us to the conclusion that it was a Department stratigraphic hole drilled sometime in the middle 1970s (the same era as the rest of the Department holes in this area.)
Work on the silver/lead prospect itself was minimal due to the lack of outcrop.
The base metal mineralisation in the two lenses could only be observed and sampled at 4 locations at the prospect. This was due to the covering of laterite over the area surrounding Jims shaft.
The shaft itself has collapsed and so is really of no use for sampling. It was reputedly 4m deep and ended in a bell 2m high, 6m long and 1m wide. The ore from Parcel No 297 came from the base of this shaft.

Due to the lack of outcrop we decided to engage the services of a back hoe when we could afford it to further investigate the two lenses.
As we could not afford it at the time the prospect went to the bottom of the priority list and was not returned to before it expired.
The company had its main area of interest located at Katherine and this project was taking up all available funds so the silver/lead project was left to languish.
Fig. 4  PROSPECT GEOLOGICAL MAP.

MCN 2647 & 2648
SILVER/LEAD PROSPECT
Scale: 1:5000
6. WORK DONE IN YEARS 2 TO 5.

As was previously discussed the majority of the work was carried out on these mineral claims in their first year of occupancy. There was no serious exploration carried out on the claims in years 2 to 5. The slowing down of the mining scene from 1989 onwards meant that the claims went into the hold category whilst available exploration funds were spent on projects that had a more immediate benefit to the company. The only base metal operation occurring in the region is located at Woodcutters and when approached they did not show any great interest in evaluating or even looking at the tenements.
7. CONCLUSIONS.

Mineral Claims N2647 and N2648 were pegged to cover the shaft and postulated extensions to a small base metal prospect to the east of the Jessops Tin Mine in the Central Geosyncline area of the Northern Territory. Historical information supported by sampling of the remains of the ore from the prospects only crushing gave a grade of approximately 6% Pb. This ore came from the oxidized zone and there is no information on grades in the enriched secondary zone and we would expect to see better grades come from here. In conclusion the silver/lead prospect is still a valid target but is hampered by a lack of size and would warrant a small exploration program to clarify the extent and grade of the 2 lenses that are known to exist here.

As with all mineral commodities it is the product price that ultimately determines what is merely mineralization and what is ore and currently the price for lead is still continuing its very weak price tradition of recent years.