



An associate of the Normandy Group

# NORTH FLINDERS MINES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

## OPEN FILE

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT FOR EL8287 (SORE TOOTH NORTH)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 11 SEPTEMBER 1996

1:250,000 Sheet Reference:	Mt Solitaire	SF52-4
1:100,000 Sheet Reference: Davidson Reiff	Mines & Energy 56/1 56/2	National Mapping 5057 5157

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Soretooth North EL 8287 is located 85 kilometres northeast of The Granites Gold Mine. Figure 1 indicates the position of the licence area in relation to other NFM tenements.

Quartz vein systems mapped within EL8287 by the BMR on the Mt Solitaire 1:250 000 geological map sheet provided the Company with the initial gold exploration targets it sought in the area. During the first year of tenure, exploration activity comprised appraisal of Tanami Joint Venture reports, assessment of remotely sensed data, lag sampling, composite rock chip sampling and petrological study of rock chips.

Some difficulty has been experienced gaining permission from traditional owners to access specific target areas.

## 2. TENEMENT DETAILS

EL8287 was applied for on the 6th of July 1993, and granted on September 12, 1995 (see Figure 1 for location). It comprises 168 blocks. A 50% reduction of the licence area is due to be notified by August 11, 1997.

**Table 1 - Tenement Details for EL8287**

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Name	No of Blocks	Covenant (\$)
12/09/95	11/09/01	Sore Tooth North	168	35, 000

## 3. LOCATION AND ACCESS

Situated within the 1:250 000 map sheet SF52-4, the Sore Tooth North EL8287 lies approximately 85 kilometres northeast of The Granites Gold Mine (see Figure 1). Access from The Granites is via a well established track which services the Mt Davidson Outstation and then continues to the northeast until EL8287 is reached. This track, and others in the licence area, are shown on Figure 2.

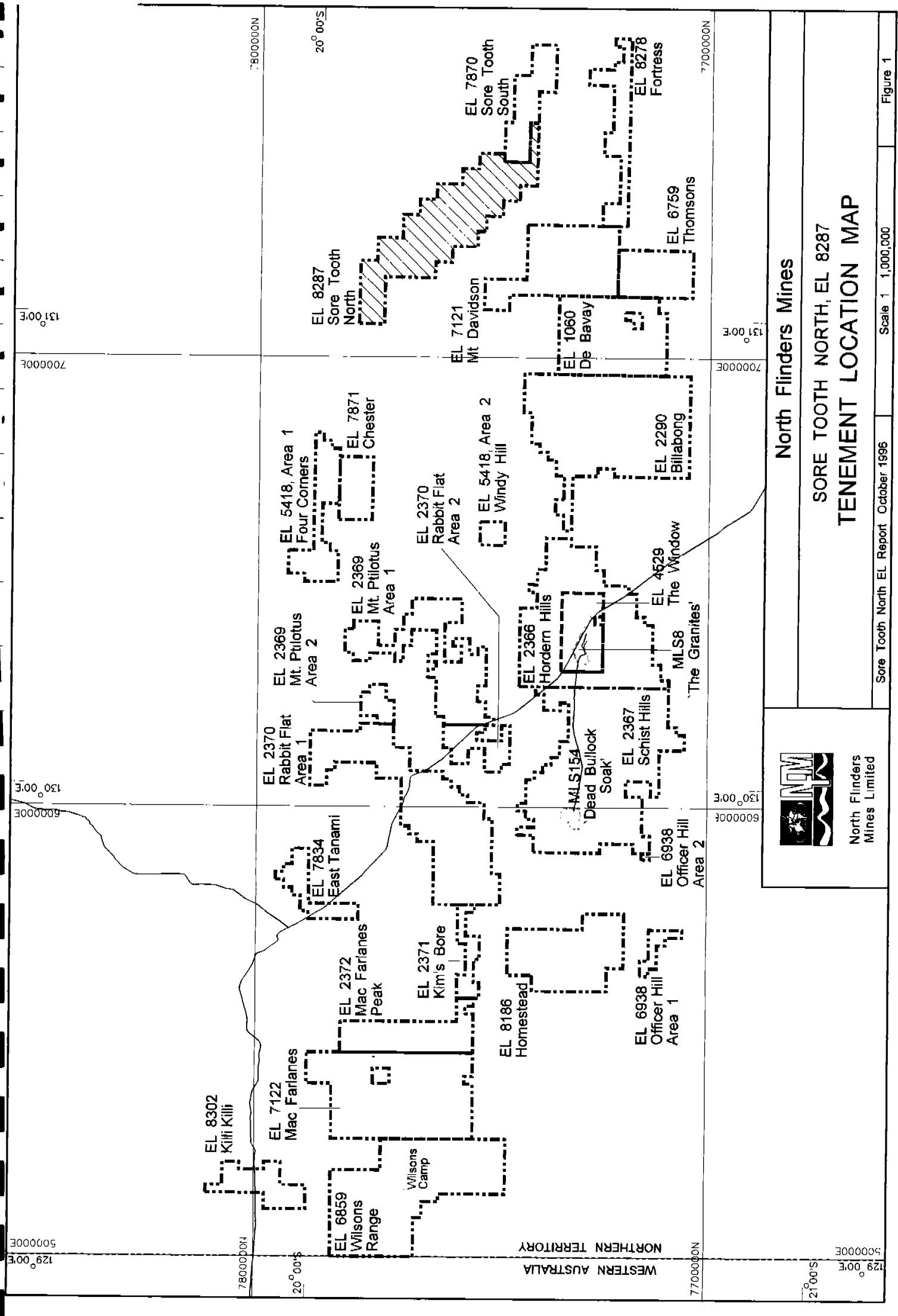
## 4. EXPLORATION OBJECTIVES

During the first year of tenure the exploration objectives were to :-

- assess work already undertaken by Zapopan NL
- interpret airborne magnetic data in combination with SPOT satellite imagery
- undertake a detailed regional lag sampling programme over the entire licence area
- undertake a composite rock chip sampling programme wherever outcrop or subcrop existed

Exploration targets can be defined as :-

- Potential gold mineralisation associated with the mapped quartz vein systems.



## 5. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

There has been little previous exploration over EL8287. Between 1962 and 1978 the BMR carried out a regional mapping programme and a helicopter supported gravimetric survey of the Mt Solitaire sheet.

In 1989 the Tanami Joint Venture partners commissioned an airborne magnetic/radiometric survey (terrain clearance 90m, flight line spacing 500m) which covered much of the area currently held as EL8287. Shortly afterward, in May 1989, Harlock Pty Ltd was granted exploration licences 5419 (which includes much of the central and northern parts of EL8287) and 5420 (which includes a small southern portion of EL8287). The TJV team were initially attracted to the more magnetically responsive zones away from the area covered by this report.

In August 1990 a helicopter supported geochemical sampling programme was carried out. Outcrop, subcrop, laterite and quartz-ironstone gravel were collected and subjected to multi-element assay. However, only about five samples were collected from ground subsequently relinquished by the TJV out of EL5419 & 5420 and later granted to North Flinders Mines Ltd as EL 8287.

## 6. GEOLOGY

### 6.1 Regional Geology

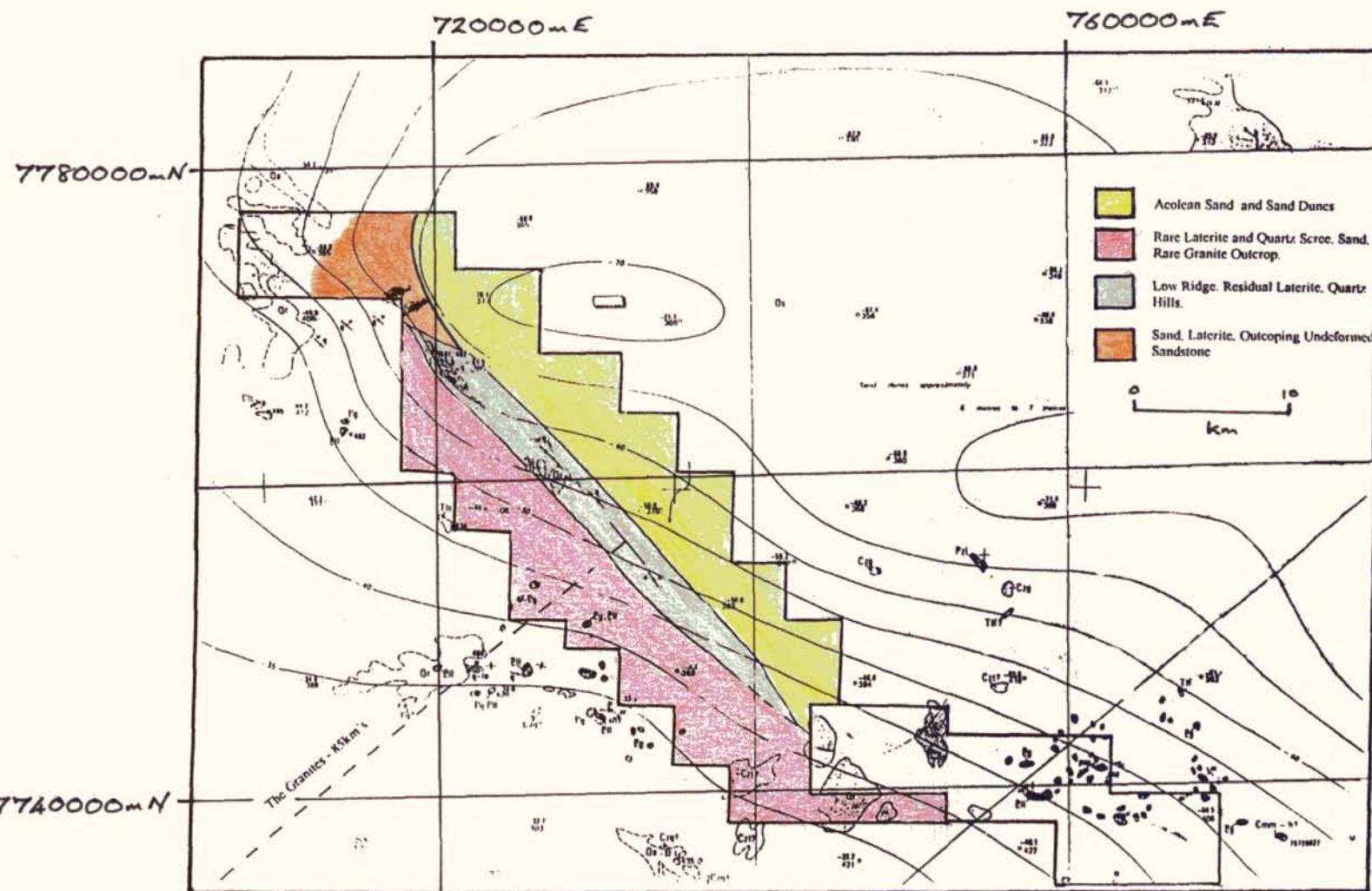
Sore Tooth North (EL8287) is interpreted to lie on the margin of the Wiso Basin. Rare granitic exposures in the southwest of the licence area indicate the presence of Proterozoic basement below thin sand cover. Younger basin sediments are thought to exist beneath cover to the northeast, in an area characterised by low magnetic response and a negative gravimetric anomaly. The location of these rock types is shown in Figure 3.

### 6.2 Local Geology

A low topographic ridge runs in a northwesterly direction along the axis of this elongated exploration licence. Southwest of this ridge the landscape is flat, with rare occurrences of pisolithic laterite and quartz scree. There are also scattered outcrops of foliated and unfoliated Proterozoic granite in this area. Sands derived from these granites contribute to the surficial cover.

The highest parts of the central ridge rise tens of meters above the surrounding plain and are marked by exposures of quartz vein (breccia) systems, which have been mapped by the BMR. Abundant residual laterite flanks these topographic features.

The portion of the tenement northeast of the ridge is largely covered by wind blown sand and sand dunes. Sediments of the Wiso Basin are thought to lie beneath the aeolian cover. Low outcrops of undeformed sandstone mapped in the far north of EL8287 may represent Lake Surprise basinal sandstones. The age relationship of this sandstone is not clear from field evidence, but it is clearly younger than Proterozoic age. The sandstone could represent part of the Wiso Basin sediments, or perhaps a younger capping unit.



EL8287, SORE TOOTH NORTH

BMR GEOLOGY (Interpretation)



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FIGURE 3

## 7. EXPLORATION ACTIVITY FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF TENURE

A summary of work completed during the first year of tenure is provided in the table below:-

**Table 2 - Fieldwork Undertaken During the Year to September 11, 1996**

Year	Rockchip (samples)	Lag (samples)	Petrology (samples)
1	76	244	3

### 7.1 Airborne Geophysics

Available airborne magnetic and radiometric data with a flight line spacing of 500m was imaged and interpreted at a scale of 1:50,000. Total magnetic intensity (TMI) images were used for the identification of magnetic features and first vertical derivative images were employed for feature enhancement and the identification of linears. TMI contours defined the extent of features. Refer to Figures 4 & 5 for TMI and Total Count Radiometric images (presented here at 1:250,000).

#### **Results**

The processed TMI image indicated a linear change in magnetic domains, probably representing the change from Proterozoic rocks to the Wiso Basin sediments. This feature has a northwesterly trend through the centre of the tenement.

Within the basin margin are two linear magnetic features, possibly representing basement highs. There are few magnetic features to the south of the basin margin.

### 7.2 Lag Sampling

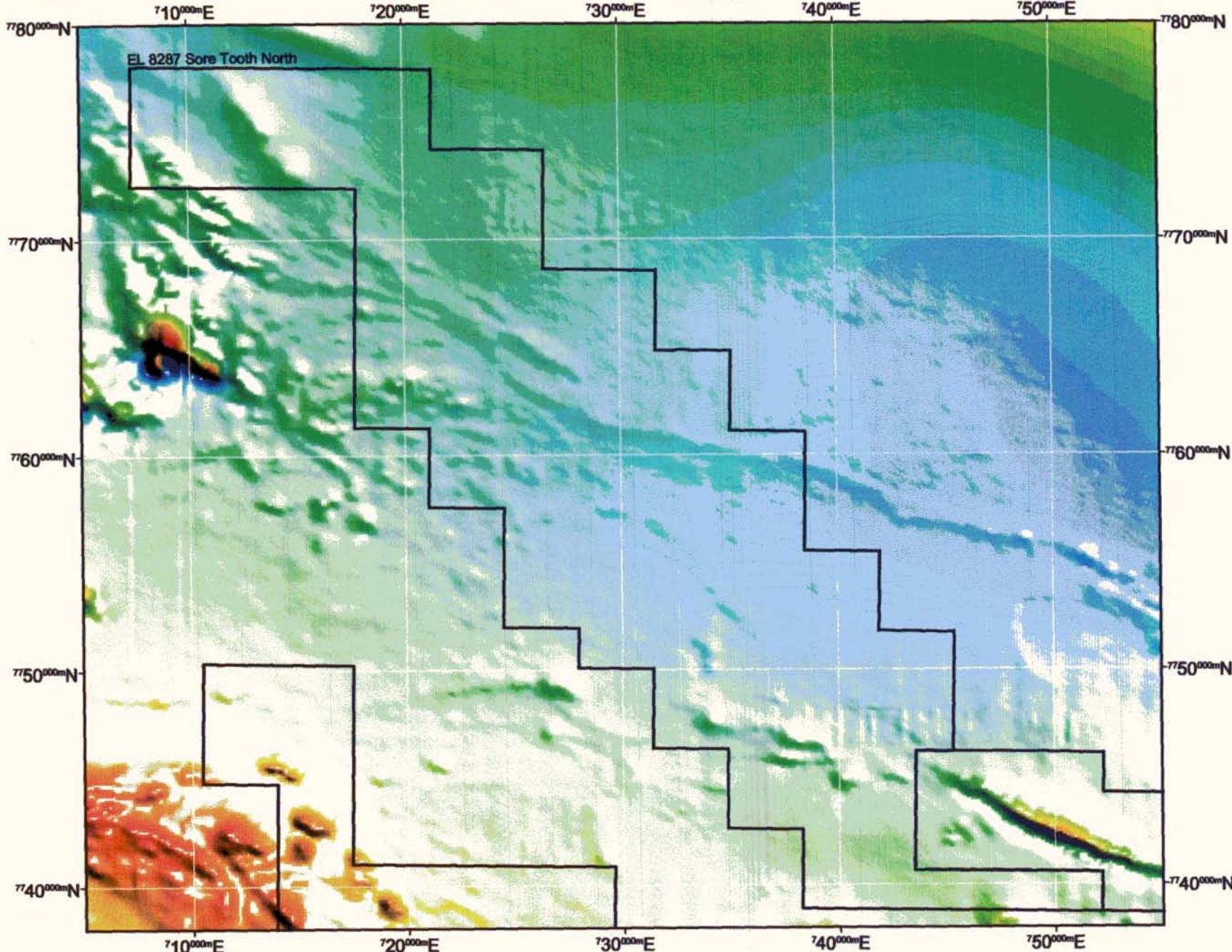
A total of 244 samples were collected (Sample numbers 3013401 to 3013646, two not submitted). 3660 analyses were performed.

Lag samples were collected at a spacing of 1000m x 500m wherever possible over the Soretooth North EL. A Global Positioning System (GPS), utilising a Trimble Transpac II instrument with external aerial, was used for sample location as well as for navigation along north-south orientated AMG traverses. These lines commence on the northeast - southwest access track. Traverses were extended from this road at regular (AMG) eastings 1000m apart, and identified for possible future follow-up access by a single grid peg with the relevant easting noted (see Figure 6 for locations).

The limited occurrence of suitable material at surface left some areas untested by either lag or rock chip sampling. Where a lag sample could not be taken at the 500m interval, then another was taken prior to the next 500m interval, if lag material was available. Where lag was identified for sampling at the five hundred metre interval, flagging tape was tied to a nearby tree. An average of thirty sites per day were visited using this method.

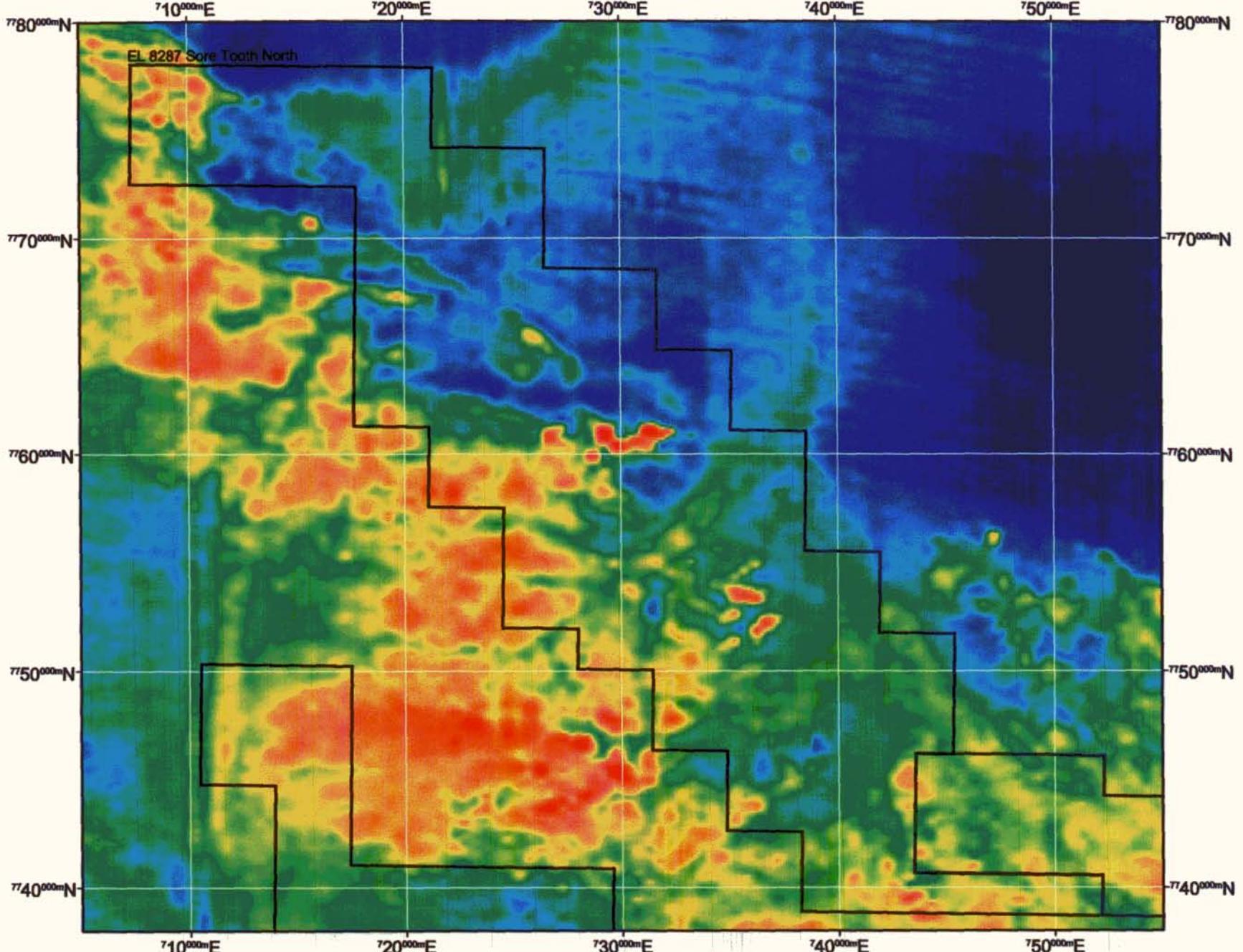
As lag material is not abundant in this tenement, less than 30% of the planned sites were sampled. Though the actual coverage of the lag sampling programme shrank below the planned level, this was offset by increasing in sample density where lag material was available.

All samples were sieved to +2 mm and a 100g - 500g amount was double bagged and retained for analysis. Notes were made regarding the sample type, quality, description and grain size of the lag.



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SORE TOOTH NORTH - EL 8287  
TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY



North Flinders  
Mines Limited

SORE TOOTH NORTH - EL 8287  
RADIOMETRICS - TOTAL COUNT

Scale 1:250000

DATE: SEPTEMBER 1996

Quartz scree constituted the most frequently sampled material. This quartz was commonly 10 - 35 mm in size with patches of scree often found in the centre of small evaporative clay pans. These samples were obviously transported, but were sampled in the absence of better material. The central topographic ridge which runs along the axis of this elongated tenement was commonly covered by a capping of residual ironstone pisolithes and where possible these concretions were collected.

Samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty (Perth) for assay by the methods outlined in Table 3. Assay results are shown in Appendix 1.

**Table 3 - Lag Sampling Analytical Techniques / Detection Limits (Genalysis Laboratory Services)**

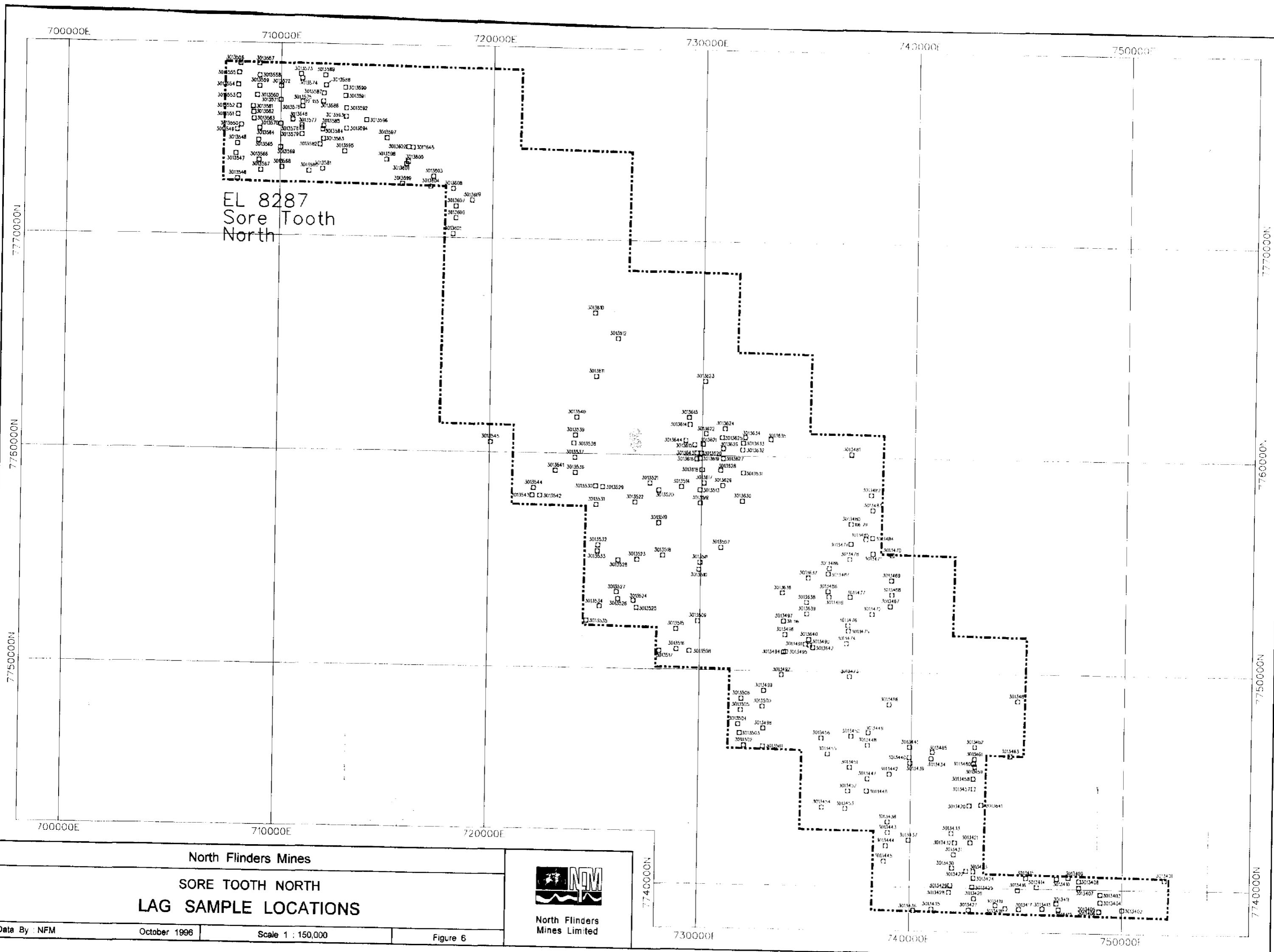
Genalysis Method	Element [detection limit]
B/ETA <i>(Type B Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry)</i>	Au [1 ppb]
A/MS <i>(Digestion/Induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry)</i>	As Pb [2ppm] Co Sn [1ppm] Sb [0.2ppm] Mo Bi [0.5ppm] W U [0.1ppm]
A/AAS <i>(Type A Atomic Absorption Spectrometry)</i>	Ni [2ppm] Zn Cu [1ppm] Fe [0.1%]
B/AAS <i>(Type B Atomic Absorption Spectrometry)</i>	Ag [0.1ppm]

### Results

Orientation studies undertaken in other parts of the Tanami indicated statistically anomalous thresholds suitable for this geochemical survey. Table 4 identifies the best anomalies identified.

**Table 4 - Anomalous Lag Results**

Sample	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Anomalous Values
3013420	742753	7743851	Laterite	11ppm U
3013426	743034	7739517	Laterite/ Rock	0.3ppm Ag, 12ppm Sn, 6.6ppm U
3013442	738985	7745259	Laterite	23ppm Co, 8.8ppm U
3013458	742932	7745103	Laterite	34ppm U
3013480	737045	7756884	Laterite	106ppm Pb
3013497	733931	7752329	Rock	116 ppm Zn
3013500	732980	7748345		12ppm Sn, 13 ppm W, 7.2ppm U.
3013505	731964	7748168	Laterite + Quartz	23ppm Co
3013509	729895	7752273	Laterite + Quartz	8ppm W
3013515	728880	7751891	Quartz	9ppm W
3013517	728102	7750874	Quartz	8ppm W
3013531	725046	7757630	Quartz	11ppm W
3013533	725129	7755464	Quartz	8 ppm W
3013535	724642	7752215	Quartz + Rock	10ppm W, 6.6ppm U
3013567	709086	7773177	Quartz + Granite	47ppm Co
3013575	711010	7776200	Laterite	82ppm Co, 145ppm Ni, 155ppm Zn.
3013587	712015	7776620	Laterite	10ppm Sn



**Table 4 - Anomalous Lag Results (continued)**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Anomalous Values</b>
3013590	713011	7776910	Laterite	10ppm Sn
3013632	731905	7760284	Laterite	29ppm Co
3013635	733227	7760788	Rock + Quartz	0.3ppm
3013641	743340	7743889		13ppm U

### **Results**

Numerous lag samples returned uranium values between 5.5ppm and 10ppm. The analyses are unusually high, but probably correlate to the abundant granite underlying the southwestern portion of the licence area. These values have been excluded from the above table. Anomalous tungsten and tin results may also reflect the geochemistry of proximal granites.

The results of greatest interest were the three anomalous lead and zinc assays. Sample No 3013575 (from laterite) yielded 22ppm Pb & 155ppm Zn. It was located within the margin of the Wiso Basin and lay adjacent to a low amplitude magnetic feature which may represent a basement high. Sample No 3013480 (from transported laterite) yielded 106ppm Pb & 29ppm Zn. It lay proximal to, but 1km from the interpreted basin margin. Sample No 3013497 (from quartz fragments) yielded 38ppm Pb & 116ppm Zn. It was probably related to fault breccias, 10 kilometres distant from the interpreted basin margin.

### **7.3 Composite Rock Chip (CRC) Sampling**

A total of 56 composite rock chip samples were collected (Sample numbers 757238, 757296 - 757300, and 757531 - 757581). 748 analyses were performed.

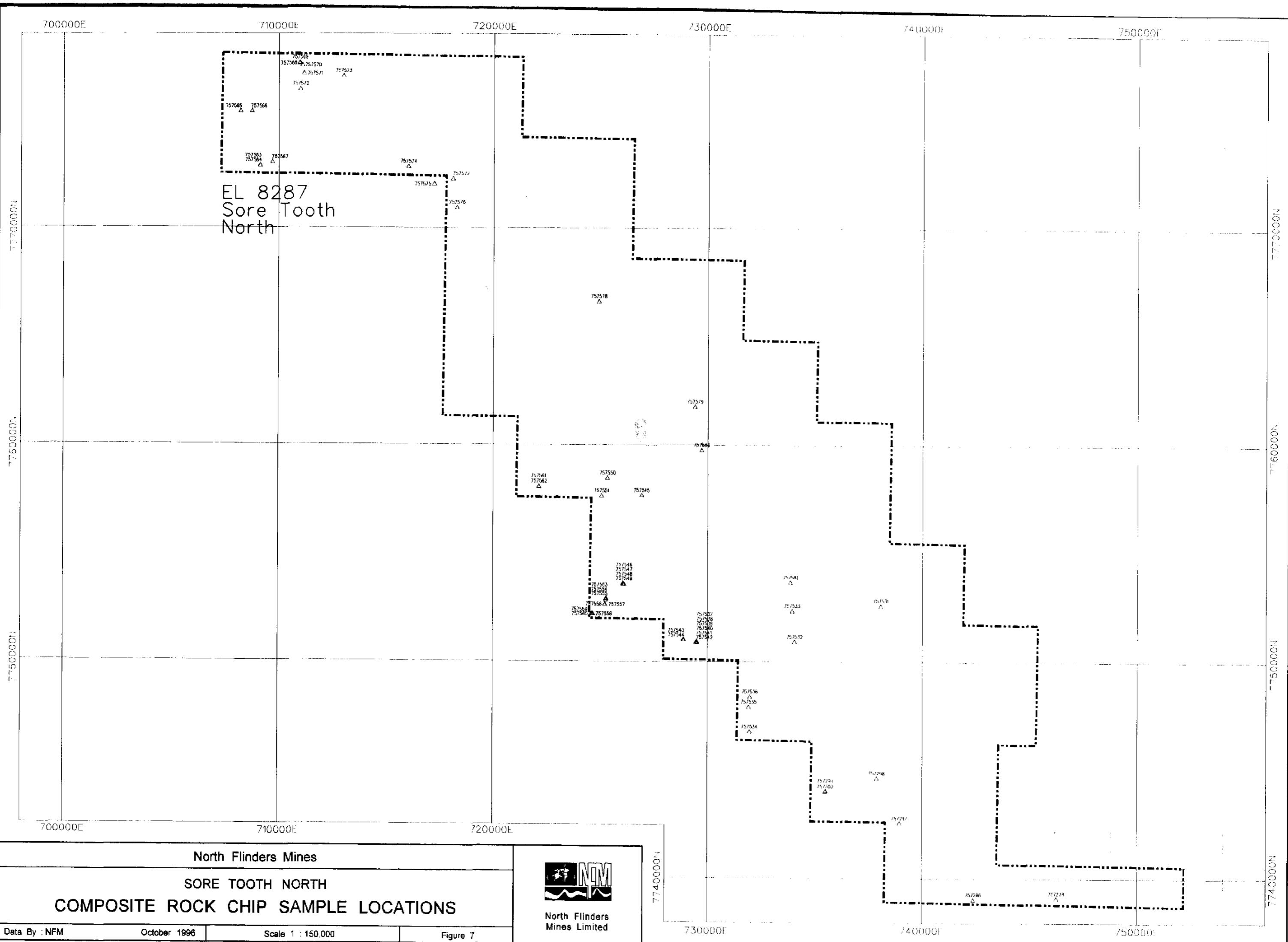
Rock chip sampling was undertaken as a secondary sampling technique in conjunction with lag sampling. Material was collected from outcrop, sub-outcrop and scree patches (see Figure 7 for locations).

CRC samples consisted of granite, foliated granite, schists, quartz, undeformed sandstone and laterite.

A Global Positioning System (GPS), utilising a Trimble Transpac II instrument with external aerial, was used for sample location. All rock chip sample sites were marked with an aluminium tag displaying the sample number, and wrapped, face down, around a fragment of the rock sampled, with flagging tape. The samples consisted of 10-15 chips with a combined weight of 1.0 - 1.5kg. Samples were assayed by Analabs (Adelaide) by the methods described in Table 5.

**Table 5 - Composite Rock Chip Sampling Analytical Techniques / Detection Limits (Analabs)**

<b>Analabs Method</b>	<b>Element [detection limit, ppm]</b>
334 <i>30g sample, aqua regia digest, carbon rod</i>	Au[0.01]
115 <i>30g sample, perchloric acid digest/hydride generation, AAS</i>	As[5]
GA115 <i>30g sample, aqua regia digest, carbon rod</i>	Ag[0.1], Co[0.5], Cu[0.5], Mo[1], Ni[0.5], Pb[0.5], Zn[0.5]
GS201 <i>aqua regia/perchloric acid/hydrofluoric acid digest; ICP</i>	Sb[0.1], W[0.1], Bi[0.1], Sn[0.5], U[0.05]



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**SORE TOOTH NORTH**  
**COMPOSITE ROCK CHIP SAMPLE LOCATIONS**



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Mines Limited

### **Results**

Assay results are shown in Appendix 2. Anomalous samples are shown below in Table 6.

**Table 6 - Anomalous Rock Chip Results**

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Description	Result
757238	746238	7739070	Quartz	5ppb Au
757296	742384	7739013	Quartz	14.5 ppm U
757300	735495	7744000	Quartz veins in Granite	3ppb Au

### **7.4 Petrology**

Mineralogical examination of 3 rock chip samples was undertaken by consultant petrologists Pontifex and Associates Pty Ltd. All samples were collected from the area interpreted as being part of the Wiso Basin sequence from geophysical data.

### **Results**

Summary descriptions are presented in Table 7 below. Appendix 3 contains full mineralogical descriptions of the samples listed in the table.

**Table 7 - Summary Description of Samples Submitted for Petrological Examination**

Sample Number	Sample Description
757576	Undeformed quartz rich coarse grained sandstone
757577	Undeformed well bedded medium to coarse grained sandstone with some lithic grains
757578	Poorly sorted, grain supported lithic sandstone

## 8. EXPENDITURE INCURRED FOR THE TWELVE MONTH PERIOD TO SEPTEMBER 1996

### EL 8287 (SORE TOOTH NORTH)

ACTIVITY	\$
Geologist (28 days @ \$400/day)	11,200.00
Field Assistant (19 days @ \$250/day)	4,750.00
Track Establishment (bulldozer)	4,250.00
Analyses (Surface Sampling)	8,125.00
Geophysical Data Processing	1,000.00
Petrology	347.00
Accommodation	1,140.00
Vehicles	1,520.00
Air Fares	980.00
Base Support Costs	3,331.00
Administration	5,496.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,139.00</b>

Covenanted expenditure for the period was set at \$35 000.

## 9. PROPOSED WORK

### 9.1 Follow-up Exploration

Access restrictions will hinder further exploration of quartz vein hosted gold targets and extensions to the lag sampling coverage are prevented by the lack of suitable sample material. Some form of shallow drill testing of weathered bedrock may be implemented in the future.

There is scope for infill lag sampling around locations known to have generated anomalous base metal samples in the initial regional programme. Shallow drill testing of the margins of the Wiso Basin for base metal may be undertaken, perhaps in the vicinity of magnetic anomalies identified by the airborne survey.

### 9.2 Proposed Expenditure

Exploration expenditure on EL8287 is anticipated to exceed \$20,000 for the twelve month period to 11 September 1997.

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## 10. REFERENCES

- Zapopan NL (Tanami Joint Venture), 1990. First Annual Report for EL5419 (CR90/396)
- Zapopan NL (Tanami Joint Venture), 1990. First Annual Report for EL5420 (CR90/393)
- Zapopan NL (Tanami Joint Venture), 1991. Second Annual Report for EL5419 (CR91/346)
- Zapopan NL (Tanami Joint Venture), 1991. Second Annual Report for EL5420 (CR91/345)

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **LAG SAMPLE DATA**



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## FEDERAL DATABASE

Methyl Chloroform Experimentation

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Emissions Test No. 22

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## **APPENDIX 2**

### **CRC SAMPLE DATA**

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## **APPENDIX 3**

### **PETROLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS**

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Cover (?Wiso Basin) SORETOOTH NORTH (EL 8287).

757576                    Quartz-rich coarse grained sandstone with some vein quartz and quartz-muscovite-biotite schist grains, also tourmaline and zircon.  
718216 E, 7770945 N

**Field Note:** Arenite.

The dominant components in this sample are elongate to subrounded single crystal quartz grains to 0.8 mm long, plus minor polycrystalline quartz (?vein quartz) and fine quartz-muscovite-biotite schist fragments. Accessory brown to green tourmaline is present, and there is about 35% limonitic clays as a cement. Rare zircons are to 0.1 mm in size, consistent with a coarse grained sandstone. There is no sign of metamorphism, and this sample may be part of the Wiso Basin sequence, as suggested in your letter.

757577                    Well-bedded medium to coarse grained sandstone with some lithic grains and tourmaline, in a limonite cement.  
718096 E, 7772238 N

**Field Note:** Arenite.

There seem to be some bedding laminations in this sample, which is dominated by generally elongate single crystal quartz grains, with maximum grainsizes in different layers from 0.3 to 0.6 mm. There are rare polycrystalline quartz grains ( $\pm$  sericite, biotite) and accessory tourmaline is present, as in the previous sample. However the quartz grains typically have a common elongation direction, defining a bedding-parallel foliation. There is an abundant limonite cement, which may have been carbonate, although this is not certain. In some of the coarser layers the cement has been leached rather than limonitised.

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757578                    Poorly sorted but grain supported medium to coarse grained sandstone with common lithic grains (largely fine quartz-rich quartz-sericite schist), also tourmaline. Clay-filled microfaults with comminuted quartz fragments and some possibly stylolitic grain boundaries.

724897 E, 7766579 N

**Field Note:** Arenite.

This is a poorly sorted but massive sandstone, with more rounded, less elongate single crystal quartz grains than those in the previous samples, ranging from 0.1 to 0.8 mm in size, but largely  $> 0.25$  mm (medium to coarse grained sandstone). Lithic grains, commonly quartz-rich quartz-sericite schists, are more abundant (to 10%) than in the previous samples, and there is some green to blue tourmaline as well as leucoxene after opaque oxide and rare detrital muscovite. However, this sample has a narrow clay-rich zone containing comminuted fragments of quartz. This zone is possibly a microfault. There is only minor porosity in this sample, rarely containing limonite, and many stylolitic grain boundaries seem to have developed.

757582                    Quartz-rich apparently bimodal quartz-sericite schist with a quartz-sericite schist matrix, some detrital tourmaline and leucoxene after opaque oxides, also abundant limonite. Some broad similarities with Madigan Beds arenites, but less clearly matrix-supported.

**Field Note:** (None, not listed).

There are abundant single crystal quartz grains in this sample, but this sandstone seems to be bimodal, with well-rounded grains from 0.5 to 1 mm in length, as well as smaller grains about 0.1 mm in diameter, typically with fine schistose muscovite to sericite. There are some quite large tourmaline grains (some of which are blue), to 0.3 mm long, as well as zircons to 80  $\mu\text{m}$  long, consistent with the larger single crystal quartz grains. There is some leucoxene after rounded detrital opaque oxides and abundant supergene limonite.

The schistosity in this sample suggests that it is a metasandstone and has some similarities with Madigan Beds arenites, without the obviously matrix-supported character of such sediments.