ANNUAL REPORT OF EXPLORATION. EXPLORATION LICENCE NO: 2435. CULLEN RIVER REGION. PINE CREEK.NT.



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- 2. SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS
- 3. PHYSICAL GEOLOGY
- 4. MINERALOGY
- 5. CONDUCT OF EXPLORATION

APPENDICES.

- 1. REGIONAL LOCALITY PLAN
- 2. SURFACE GEOLOGY SAMPLE LOCALITY PLAN (Base exBMR 1980)

Peter R Evans & Associates Mining Exploration & Mining Engineering Consultants DARWIN .NT. SCANNEI

CR83/127

The Director
Department of Mines & Energy
GPO Box 2901
DARWIN NT.

1. INTRODUCTION

During the dry season of 1982, field exploration and sampling of stream sediments, dry drainage patterns, and base of slopes, was carried out mainly in the northern sector of the subject Licence area.

As the region was largely trafficable by four wheel drive vehicle, there were no difficulties experienced in moving through the general terrain. There was therefore no requirement to carry out any access clearing or construction works.

The ensuing material is a report of the exploration conducted, together with the results of sampling that has been carried out.

An expenditure summary, exploration programme proposals, and associated costing of same, has earlier been submitted along with the application for renewal.

2. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 2.1. The completion of the exploration and sampling programme embracing the drainage patterns, and associated alluvial regimes, has established that no potentially economic concentrations of heavy density minerals are in existance in the areas examined.
- 2.2. Low grade values of Cassiterite, and very minor gold, were found to be present in the lower reaches of Pine Creek, near its confluence with the Cullen River.
- 2.3. A radiometric anomoly was investigated in the region of Harriet Creek, with no encouraging results. (Minitome Report. 1982.)
- 2.4. The Cullen Granite Pluton was examined ,both structurally as well as petrogenetically, to endeavour to isolate possible variations in character, and possible mineral content.
- 2.5. Much work was done on a microscale, of the units that comprise the general Cullen Granite Pluton, and the unit mineral grains were isolated, studied and measured, recorded for on-going checks and comparisons with earlier work done in the known tin granite province at Copperfield Creek, to the south west. This work is continuing.

3. PHYSICAL GEOLOGY

The northern sector of the subject Exploration Licence comprises a highly weathered and decayed horizon of porphyritic granite that has many similar features when compared with the general Umbrewarra granite, including a high degree of joint pattern development, with similar general trend line directions.

The granite is a coarse grained, pink and pale green prophyritic type, displaying an irregular weathering profile, boldly developed in zones where silica is the more dominant mineral.

The drainage patterns contain alluvial deposits made up mainly of coarse granitic sands and pebbly beds, well sorted and leached of both mica and clays. The alluvial beds are not generally very thick and are best developed along the channel of the Cullen River regime.

4. MINERALOGY

Gold occurs in the sediments of Harriet Creek in very fine flecks, very sparsely distributed, and there does not appear to be any appreciative volumes of alluvial deposition along the creek channel.

Minor amounts of cassiterite are present in the sediments of Nellie Creek and do not appear to warrant further investigation. Cassiterite is evident in small aggregate particles, very sparingly distributed throughout the sediments of the drainage channels emanating from within the main porphyry granite mass in the northern sector generally, and it may account to be the origin of the fine grained cassiterite found earlier in the general Cullen River regime.

A small number of outcrops of Barytes were found occasionally in the process of collecting "base of slope" samples. However, they are far too insignificant to warrant further work. The deposits will however be incorporated on surface mapping at a later time.

No other primary deposits of any other minerals have so far been encountered.

No results of primary granite analysis for cassiterite are yet available, as they so far form only a minor part of a much more regional study.

5. CONDUCT OF EXPLORATION

- 5.1. Samples were removed from all drainage patterns in the northern sector, (see sample locality plan annexed hereto.) and the samples were prepared for weighing, then reduced to final concentrates by dish panning, re-panning the reject material, and then drying and weighing the final concentrates. The tingold values, where applicable, were recorded. (see values and sample ident. sample locality plan herewith. Values expressed as ppm.)
- 5.2. Primary granitic rock samples were taken over all exposures, the locations of which were carefully plotted using air photo data. (see sample locations marked HG sample locality plan annexed hereto.)
- 5.3. During the stream sampling programme in the northern sector, a much more thorough investigation was conducted over the general Harriet Creek regime. The results however are evidence that there are no alluvial deposits present that are indicative of any further incentive for on-going exploration for heavy density minerals.
- 5.4. Much more emphasis is continuing to be placed upon research into the host granitic pluton and the petrology of the various units that are under study. Comparisons with other known tin granites of the same-similar age are continuing and would be projected on, regardless of renewal, or otherwise, as the work has progressed beyond any need for further field work.
- 5.5. Only very minor vegetation disturbance has been required for access purposes, and no major road-track construction has been required.
- 5.6. No sample holes have been left unfilled at any time and care has been taken to ensure that water holes and streams were not polluted in any way.

Respectfully submitted.

Peter R Evans & Associates. 23rd February 1983.

Leter R. Evans & Associates Date: 1 - 2 - 8 Momorandum to: The Secretary Department of Mines & Energy File: ONE Copies to: ____ Lanuni. NT Subject: ANNUAL REPORTING.
EXPLORATION & BURUEYS P.R. EVANS E.L 2435. PINE CREEK Down Sor. During 1982, field exploration was concentrated in the northern section of the Licence area. a series of slope, have of slopes, and stream sediment something, gridding and secretis, failed to disclose any zorten what could be hyarded as worthy of further assessment thek carry indications of possible rediometric anomalies, however, subsequent nevertigations encouraging results. (Copy Minitome Reports the may be seen, it has been decided to relinquish the new there zones as required and henceforth to commune assessments of the souther areas of the Licence It is proposed to commune or series of filet bulk tests of stream alluvate during 1983 and in pursuance to this a filet blant was designed and manufactured during and installation on site as soon as the quand conditions are suitable after the arried wet season dearing the year when Book 1000 contented

inte sensing techniques and Landsot sentellite idatabase, so ussist in determining the lecastions of particular structural phenomena within the Cullen granite However, it is difficult to justify the continuation of imploration activity for this cichesits during the current would state of the

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Pasign be fatriciation of Pilet flant \$21,400:00

Mobile eschloration equipment \$3,720:00

Frinting & stationers \$1,460:00

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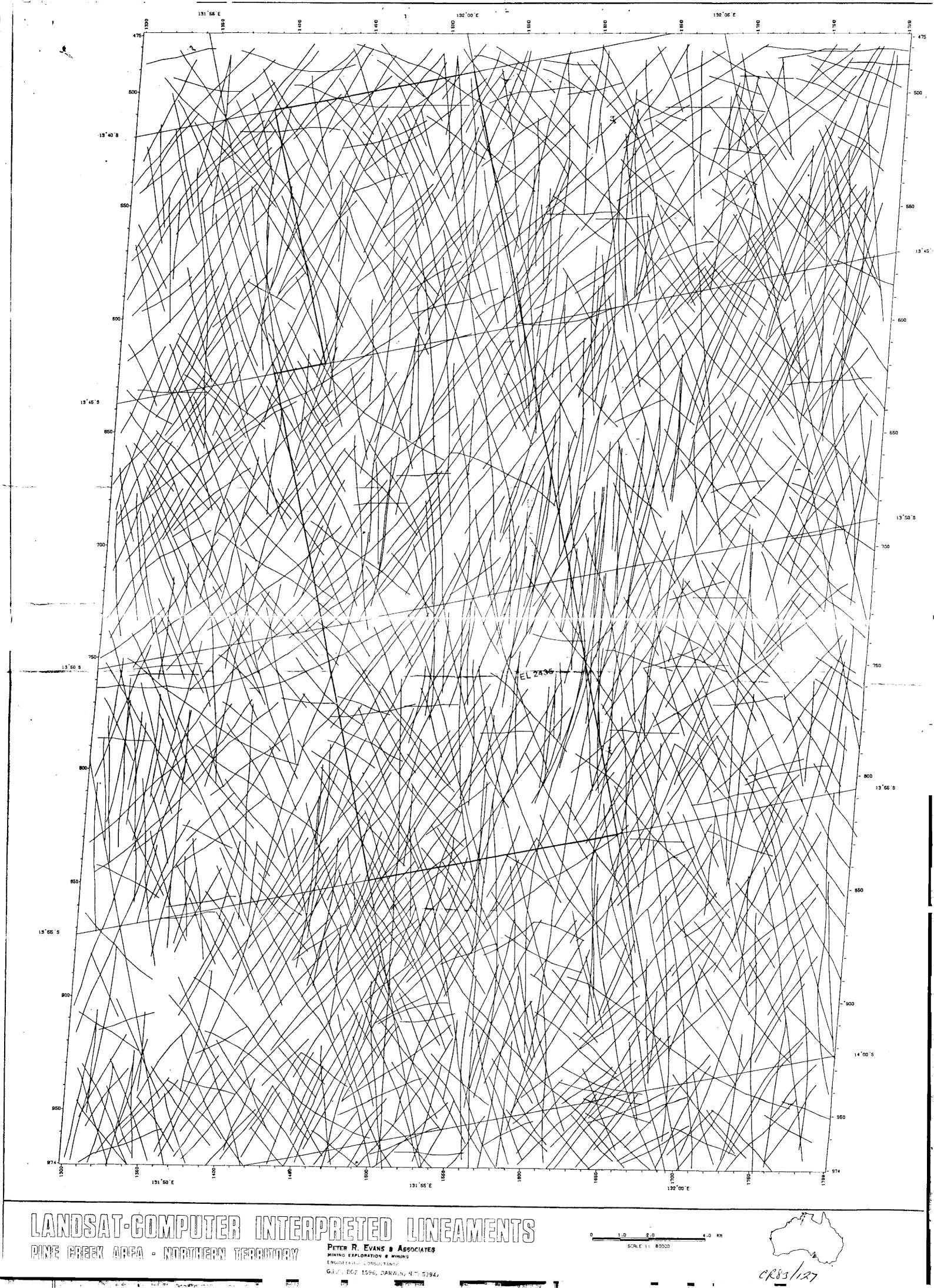
Total Expenditure \$49,192:00

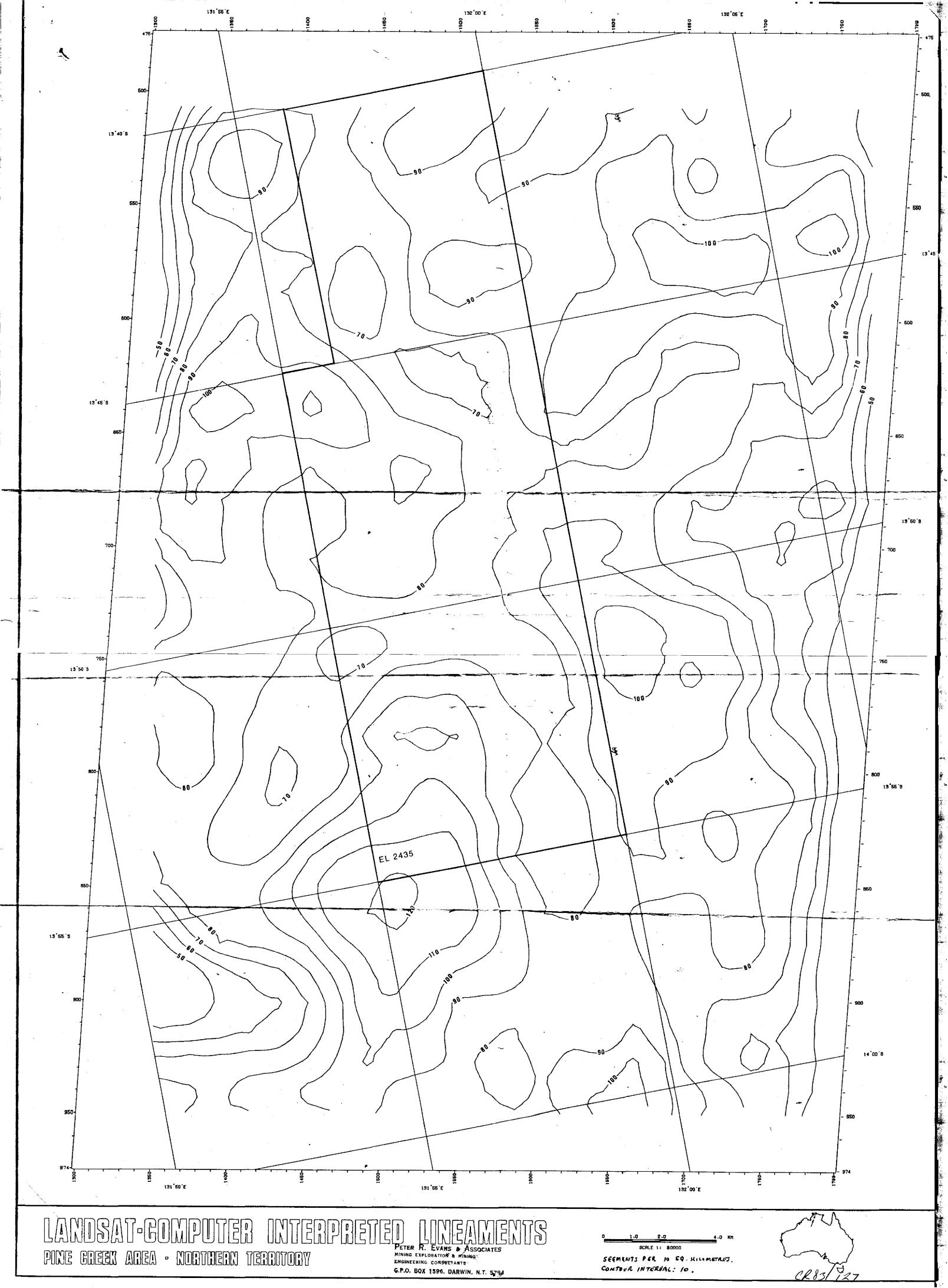
ENCL: Minitorne Ainst Report. Structural Lineament data

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France

PETER R. EVANS & ASSOCIATES





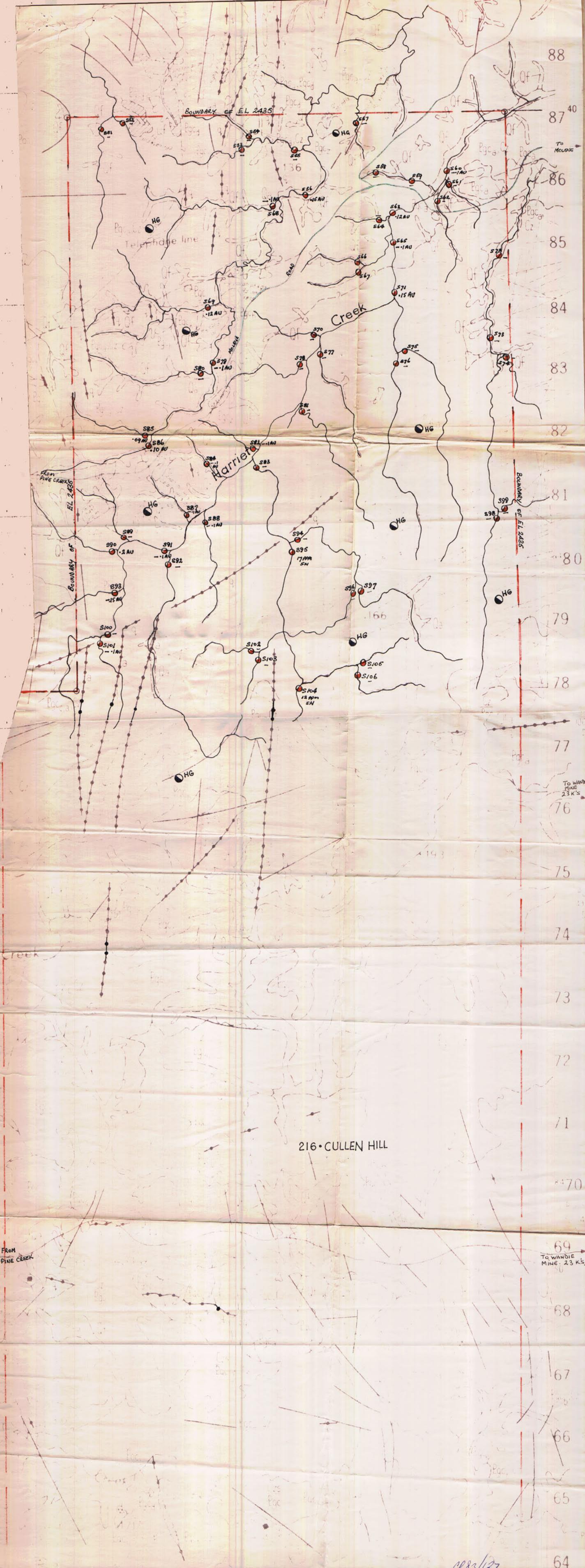


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REPORT ON EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

BY MINATOME AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED

ON EL 2435 HELD BY

PETER EVANS AND ASSOCIATES

INTRODUCTION

As a part of Minatomes overall appraisal of the Carpentarian Granites of the Fine Creek Geosyncline, permission was obtained from P Evans and Associates for the company to explore on EL 2435 which in part is underlain by the Cullen Granite.

This report covers all mineral exploration activity carried out by Minatome personnel during the 1982 dry season.

The object of the programme was to investigate the distribution of uranium in rafts of Lower Proterozoic units within the Cullen Granite.

2 CFFICE WORK CARRIED OUT

2.1 Landsat Imagery

Unenhanced full frame Colour Images (channels 4, 5 and 7) at a scale of 1:250.000 and part frames at 1:100.000 were used to deliniate contact aureoles and large rafts.

2.2 Orthodox Colour Airphotography

1:25.000 scale photography was used for more precise location of rafts and other outcrops.

2.3 BMR Line Compilations

In conjunction with 1:25.000 photography, these were used for locating the various contact metasomatic rock types and relating them to their unmetasomatised parent Lower Proterozoic units.

3 FIEID WORK CARRIED CUT

3.1 Reconnaissance

Having established the presence of several rafts within the Cullen Granite these were then located in the field. A series of them extends over a $3\frac{1}{2}$ km trend from 13° 42 30° / 131° 57 00° to 13° 43 00° / 131° 56 00° . All were geologically traversed and checked by footborne scintillometer (SRAT SPF2).

One of the rafts contained carbonaceous material and chiastolite and locally appeared gossanous. Samples 49015 - 49022 were collected and one returned 140 ppm from a site running 850 cps. (Table I).

This raft was subjected to closer examination and is reported on in section 3.2.

A stream reconnaissance in the Harriet Creek system gave anomalous SPP2 readings in certain unconsolidated alluvium layers. This anomaly was examined in some detail and is reported on in section 3.3.

3.2 Detailed Grid Exploration

A detailed grid with lines at 25 m intervals was established over the outcrops of carbonaceous hornfels. SPF2 readings at waist high were taken at 5 m spacings. Results are plotted on Plate I. Meaningfull geological mapping of the raft of hornfels in an effort to recognise primary banding or bedding was unsuccessful. The only partially visible subdivision in the raft was on the basis of the presence or absence of chiastolite lathes. The contacts of the raft with the enclosing granite were always obscured by sand.

3.3 Detailed Alluvial Anomaly Examination

An SFP2 scintillometer anomaly was located in Harriet Creek at approximately

13° 43′ 30″ / 131° 57′ 00″ 3. (Fig 2).

A reading of 7000 cps was obtained with an SPP2 instrument. Scintillometer readings were taken in the creek bed for 1 km up and down stream of the anomaly. No higher values were obtained.

On sinking a shallow pit (2m x 0.6m x 0.6m) it was found that radiation was coming from a thin layer at ± 15cm below surface and varying from 2.5 - 70cm thick. Fig. 3 is a Schematic Plan and Section showing this. The composition of the layer was not visibly different from surrounding unconsolidated sands, cobbles and pebbles - which included some hornfelsic matter but was predominantly of granitic origin. A sample of the material was taken and subjected to metallurgical testing and mineral identification - the results are shown in Appendix III and IV. The gravity fractions will be assayed for U and Th. A spectrometer reading of a bucket load of the material on a nearby granite outcrop is shown in Table II.

4 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The field work carried out over the hornfelsic rafts showed that no uranium concentration has taken place by the contact metasomatic effect of the Carpentarian Cullen Granite. The thorogummite occurrence in the unconsolidated sediments of the Harriet Creek drainage system is an enigma as the granite itself shows no radiation level background increase and no uranium mineralization is reported or could be found to explain the alluvial gummite presence.

5 PERSONNEL EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURE AND STAFF

Tables III and IV list these data.

TABLE I

ELERIFO GRID DETAIL

ROCK SAMPLE ASSAYS

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No	Description	U	Th	Cu	FЪ	Zn	Co	141
49015	Hfl, cacl?, dk grey f g	4	24	8	10	65	10	20
16	Efl, carbon	< 4	28	16	400	< 2	< 5	10
17	Hfl, ferrug, alt'd	110	14	150	15	40	15	120
18	#1	140	14	170	10	65	25	130
19	Ffls, carb, sericitic	6	20	16	10	<2	5	15
20	——— " ——— dk mass	4	< 4	10	10	< 2	< 5	5
21	as 49019, schist	12	26	520	25	< 2	5	50
49022	Hfl, graph, sericite	8	24	26	10	< 2	< 5	15
]					*.	

TABLE II

HARRIET CREEK ALLUVIAL ANCMALY

SPECTROMETER READING

	BACKGROUND	<u>SAMPLE</u>
	(Granite Outcrop)	(Sample on Cutcrop)
K	1483	1345
U	371	27
Th	556	13,795

Instrument: Saintrex GAD-6 coupled to GSP4 Senor

Mode \triangle 3 , 100 sec count

TABLE III

MINATOME PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT USED ON EL 2435 IN 1982

PERSONNEL

Resident Geologist 3 days
Administrative Agent 2 days

Field Assistants 22³/4 man/days

VEHICIES

Toyota 1 13³/4 days
Toyota 2 2 days
Holden 2 days

TQUIPMENT

Scintillometer 24 days

Spectrometer 1 day

Codan Radio 15³/4 days

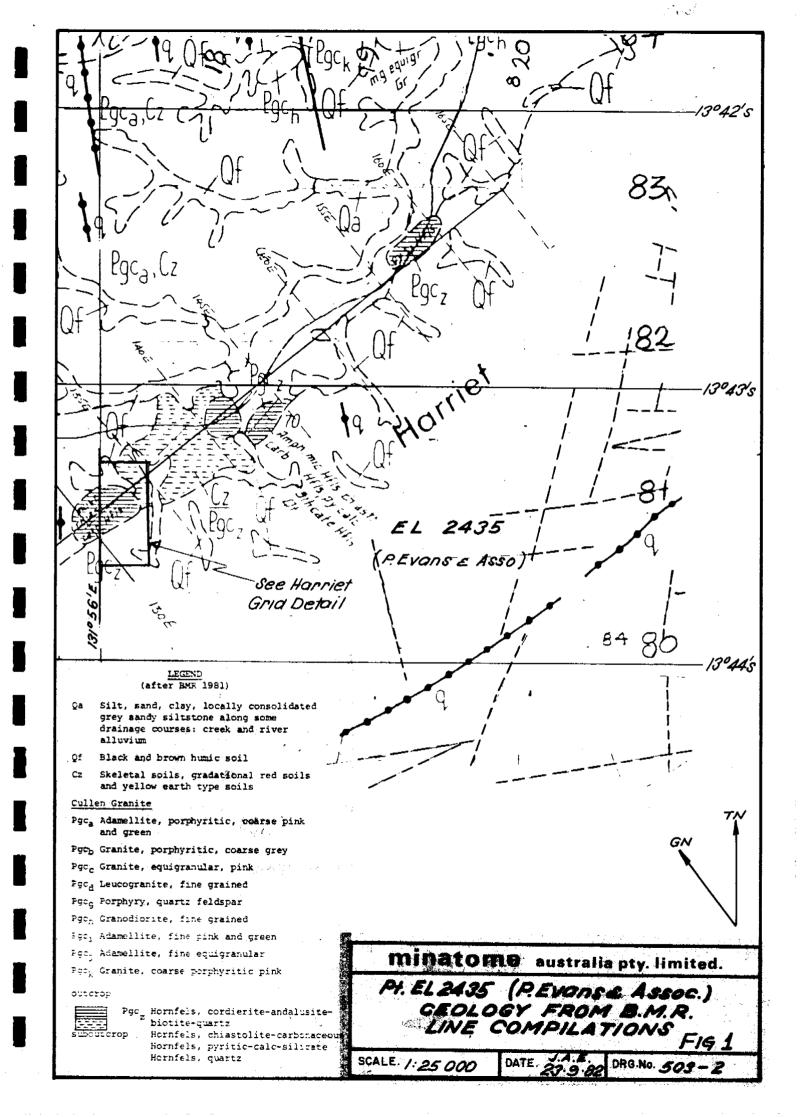
TABLE IV

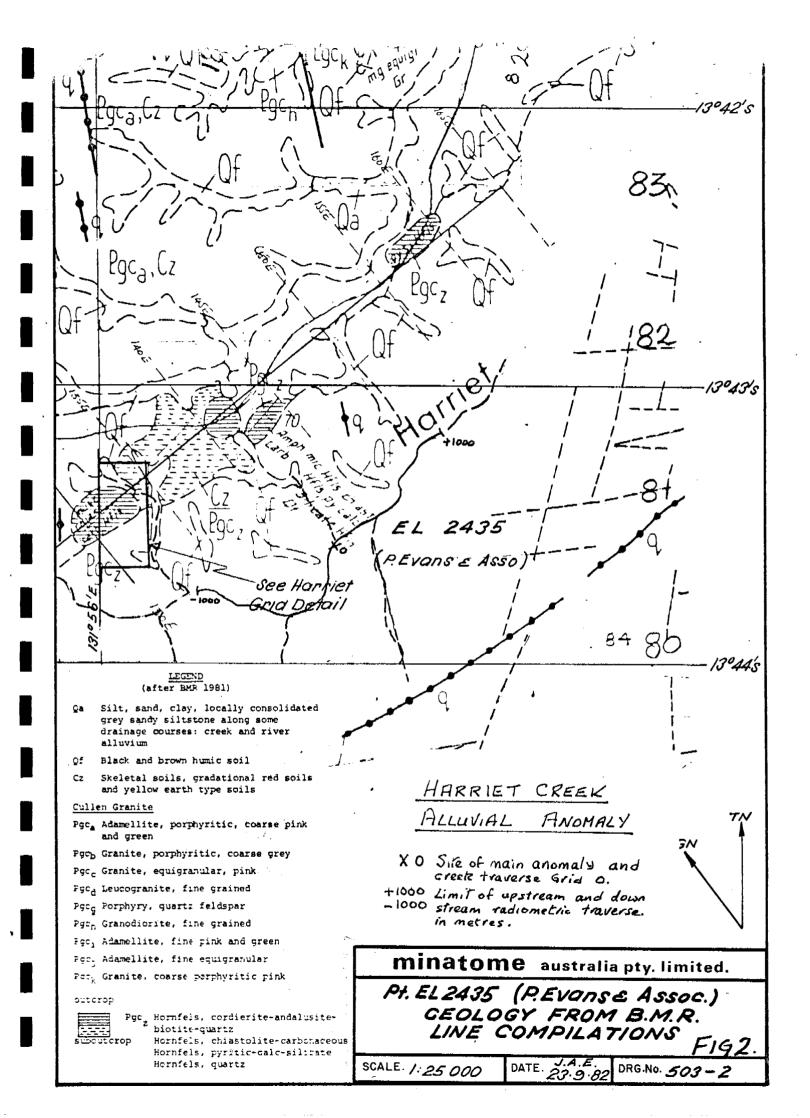
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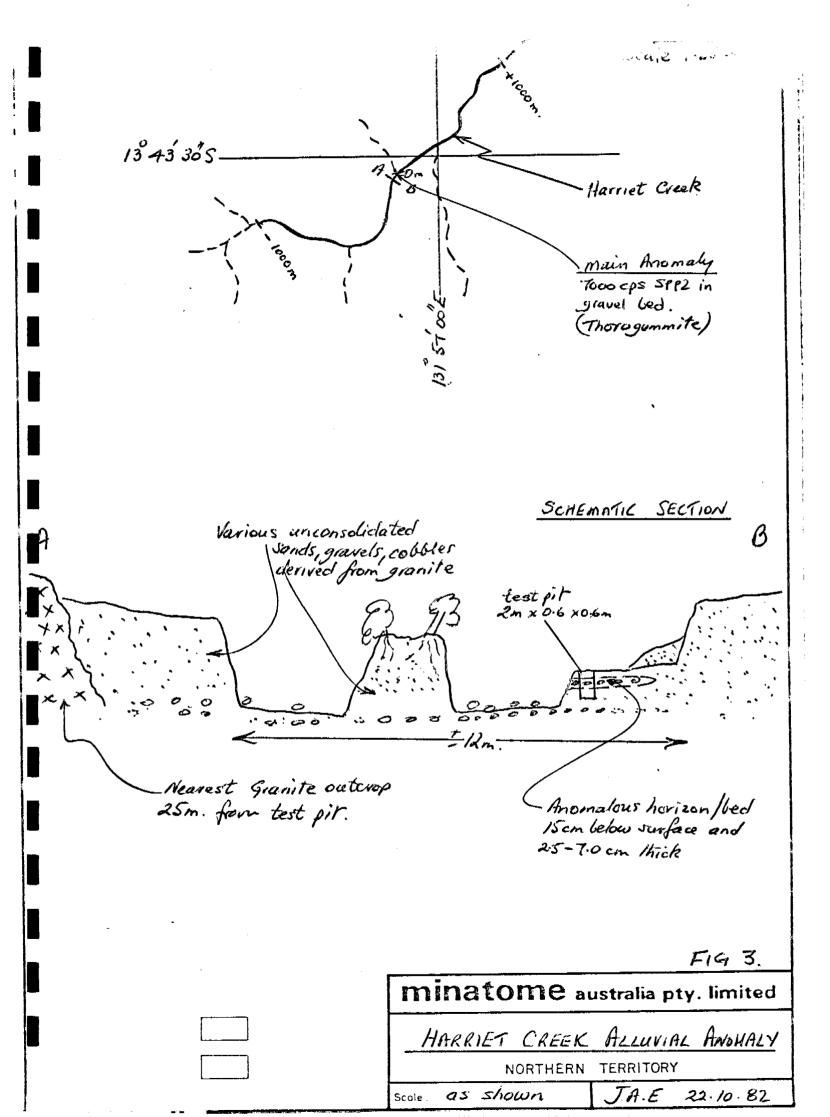
ON EL 2435

DURING 1982

PURCHASES	189
PERSCNNEI.	2,426
SUPPLIES AND SERVICES	97
TRANSFORT AND ACCOMMODATION	649
DEPRECIATION	34
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	3,130
CONTRACT STRVICTS	1 89
	6,714







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APPENDIX A

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RADIONETRIC SURVEY DATA Readings taken at smeles intervals in a satherly direction from original hol spot.

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-415	200	-655	200	
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-425	650	-665	30	
-430	250	-670	300	
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-440	26	-680	20	
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-450	250	-690	600	
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RADIONIETRIC SURVEY DATA
Reachings taken at 25 meter intervals in a northern direction from original hot spot.

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APPENDIX B

Department of Mines and Energy

HEAD OFFICE: MINERALS HOUSE, ESPLANADE, DARWIN, N.T. 5790.
POST OFFICE BOX 2901, DARWIN, N.T. 5794.
TELEPHONE (089) 81 5844; TELEX AA85473; VOCADEX (089) 81 4806.

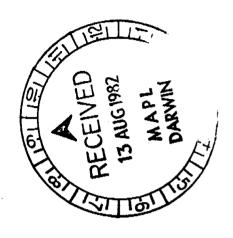


MINES DIVISION

IN REPLY 80/392 PLÉASE QUOTE:

RS/AG:222 1.5 E

The Manager Minatone Aust P/L PO Box 3994 DARWIN NT 5794



SAMPLE 49171 FOR IDENTIFICATION OF THORIUM MINERAL

The sample as originally received was crushed and scanned by x-ray diffraction. The light minerals present, mainly quartz and sodium feldspar, masked the minerals of interest.

A separation was carried out with tetrabromoethane and the heavy fraction dried, crushed and scanned.

The thorium mineral is a major component of the heavy fraction and is Thorogummite [Th, U (SiO_4)_{1-x} (OH)_{4x}].

The other major component is ilmenite. The diffraction pattern of the thorogummite matches very closely with the reference pattern, but, as with thorite, it is possible for varying degrees of replacement between the thorium and uranium, ionic size being similar. The mineral could, then, have much more Th than U.

R V SCHULZ Senior Chemist

Bob Sch

cc Elliot Dwyer,
 Project Geologist
 John Erkins
 Chief Occupational Hygienist

Department of Mines and Energy

HEAD OFFICE: MINERALS HOUSE, ESPLANADE, DARWIN, N.T. 5790.
POST OFFICE BOX 2901, DARWIN, N.T. 5794.
TELEPHONE (089) 81 5844; TELEX AA85473; VOCADEX (089) 81 4806.



MINES DIVISION

IN REPLY

PLEASE QUOTE: PH/SS:281

2.2 F

Minatome (Aust) Pty Ltd P O BOX 2994 DARWIN N T 5794

Attention: Mr J Earthrowl

Dear Mr Earthrowl

JOB NO 29/82/83

Please find attached report on gravity upgrading of your Harriet Creek sample.

Yours sincerely

M3/4- 11.10.82

PHIL HEARSE Chief Metallurgist

METTALLURGICAL SERVICES BRANCH REPORT

Title: Gravity Separation of Harriet Creek sample.

(your reference no 49361)

Job No: 29/82/83

Client: Minatome (Aust) Pty Ltd

Lease No: E L 2435

Location: Harriet Creek

Date sample submitted: 17.9.82

Report:

Sixteen kilograms of alluvial sample was submitted for gravity upgrading of heavy minerals.

Commencement of work was delayed while the Wilfley gravity table was refurbished with a new deck, feed launder and crankshaft.

The sample was screened over 2mm and 600 microns, using the mechanical Kason screen. Plus 2mm material was treated as reject. The two fractions -2mm + 600 microns, and -600 microns, were retained for gravity upgrading using the Wilfley table. The -600 micron fraction was more amenable to gravity upgrading than the coarser -2mm +3 600 micron fraction.

The following fractions are retained with this report.

Size Fraction	Gravity Fraction	Wt(kg)	% of total
+2mm	_	10.55	66.3
-2mm + 600m	concentrate middlings tailings	0.255 0.425 2.680	1.6 2.7 16.9
-600m	concentrate middlings tailings	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.122 \\ 0.530 \\ \underline{1.340} \\ 15.902 \end{array} $	0.8 3.3 8.4 100.0

