ROSE QUARTZ MINING N.L.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

EXPLORATION LICENCE NO. 5244

K. M. Ferguson
September 1988

CONTENTS:

1. SUMMARY:

Exploration in E.L. 5244 was directed at assessing the potential of the Early Proterozoic Burrell Creek Formation, outcropping as a narrow screen between two phases of the Cullen granitoid batholith, for epigenetic gold deposits in quartz vein lodes. Geological mapping was directed at structual controls on mineralisation.

This area is west of the structural influence of the Pine Creek Shear zone and F1 isoclinal fold axes seem to be sub-horizontal. A number of joint sets are found in the Burrell Creek Formation with a north-south horizontal set predominating, but quartz veining seems to be controlled by cleavage.

Small gossans and mineralised quartz veins are scattered through the area but gold levels are low. Two areas of some potential were recognised where shearing/faulting occurs. Gold values up to 0.41ppm were recorded.

More detailed sampling and mapping is required in these two areas to decide if any further exploration is justified.

2. INTRODUCTION:

2.1 Location & Access:

The Edna Creek tenement (E.L. 5244) is located in the Pine Creek area about 16km WSW of Pine Creek township. It covers 12 blocks, amounting to approximately 25sq km, (Figure 1).

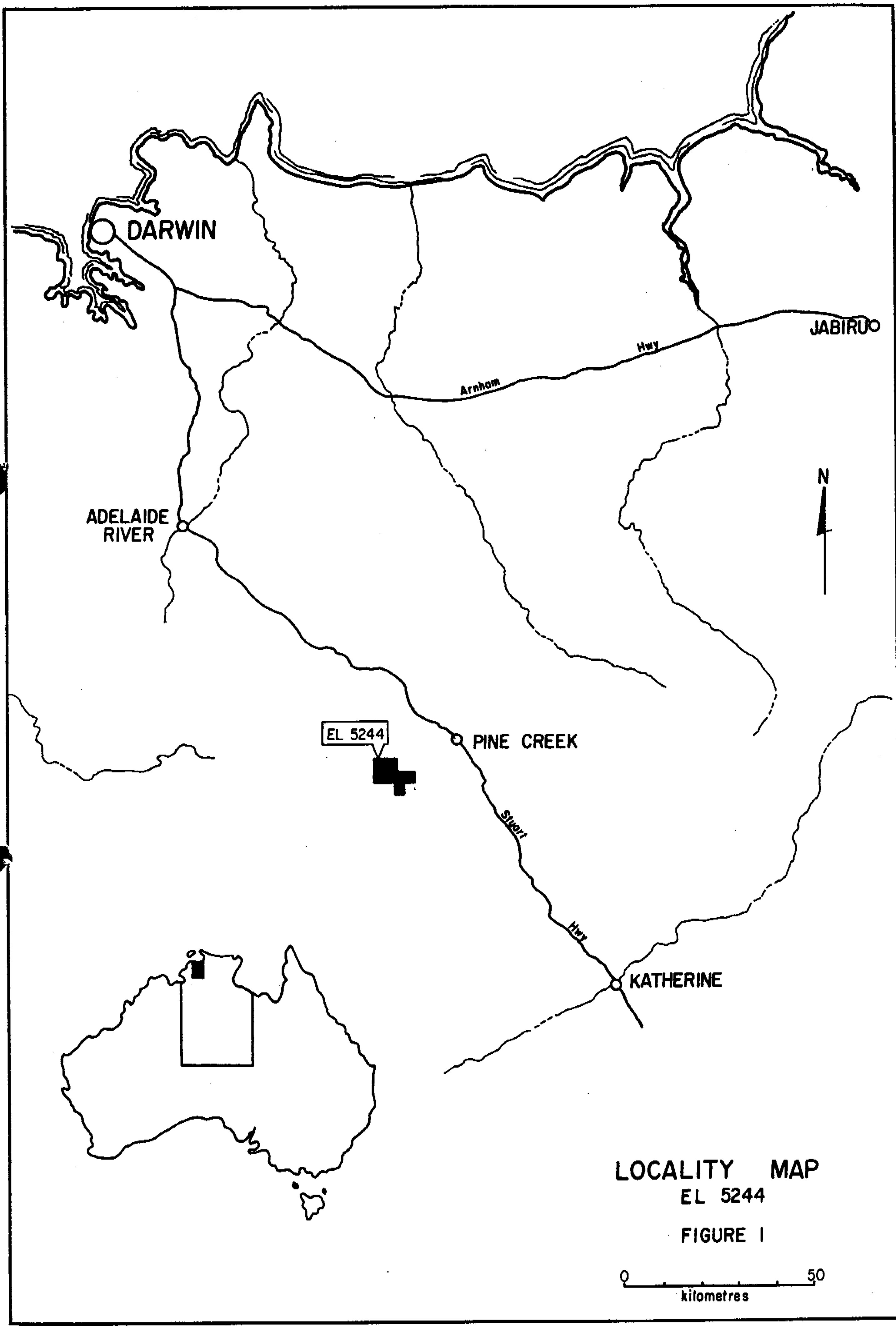
Access is via the Umbrawarra Gorge track from Pine Creek and then by a rough bush track which heads west from a point about 1km before the Playford Creek crossing.

2.2 Investigations:

10 days were spent mapping the Burrell Creek Formation in the tenement area with particular reference to structure and structural controls on mineralisation. Quartz vein systems and associated gossans were sampled and assayed for Au (Fire Assay), As & Ag (AAS) and ocassionally Cu, Pb and Zn (AAS).

X

FIGURES:



LOCALITY MAP
EL 5244
FIGURE 1

6 days were spent in the Darwin office plotting and interpreting the results and compiling a report.

2.3 Aim of Investigations:

The mapping and sampling was designed to assess the potential of the Burrell Creek Formation within the tenement area as a host for structurally controlled gold mineralisation within quartz veins and quartz vein breccias, similar to that known within the Cullen Mineral Field.

Proximity to syn-to post-orogenic granitoids is considered a favourable factor in assessing gold potential in this area. The position of the Burrell Creek Formation in this tenement, situated in a narrow zone between two phases of the Cullen Batholith, enhances its prospectivness. One of these phases, the Tabletop Granite, is closely associated with the Enterprise Mine at Pine Creek.

Folding, cleavage, faulting and jointing were all assessed as controls on quartz veining and mineralisation.

As a result of these investigations recommendations were to be made on the potential of the area and on further exploration.

3. <u>GEOLOGICAL SETTING:</u>

3.1 Regional:

Systematic mapping of the Pine Creek Geosyncline at 1:100,000 scale by the N.T.G.S. and B.M.R. in the 1970's & 80's has greatly enhanced the understanding of the regional setting. The Geosyncline contains a preserved 14km thickness of Early Proterozoic metasediments and some volcanics underlain by an Archaean gneissic or granitic basement. A major orogenic event (1870 - 1800 my) has extensively folded the sediments and metamorphosed them to greenschist facies, with higher grades in the north-eastern parts. From three to five episodes of folding may be present in the sediments which have also been intruded by a number of syn-to post-orogenic granitoid plutons and pre-and post-tectonic dolerites. These units are unconformably overlain by Middle to Late Protrozoic and Palaeozoic platform sediments and volcanics which are largely undeformed.

3.2 Local:

The Pine Creek area, in the southern part of the Geosyncline is dominated by granitoids of the Cullen Batholith which intrude metasediments of the South Alligator and Finniss River Groups and the two upper units of the Early Proterozoic metasediments in the central and western parts of the Geosyncline. A deep embayment about 10km wide in the Cullen batholith is occupied by the Finniss River Group Burrell Creek Formation. This is a flysch deposit and consists of greywackes, shales, slates and siltstones with rare felsic volcanics and volcanolithic conglomerates. These lithologies lens in and out and no consistent marker horizon has been recognised.

This unit has been isoclinally folded and cleaved about NNW trending sub-horizontal fold axes. In the McKinlay area (Allen' 88) this folding is upright and there is some evidence of earlier folding events. The major structural feature in the area is the Pine Creek Shear Zone which is about 2km wide and follows the NNW folding trend, and the embayment in the Cullen Batholith. Other faults related to this features show the small displacements up to 1km.

Rocks of the Burrell Creek Formation are contact metamorphosed by the granitoids up to hornblende-hornfels facies.

3.3 Economic:

The Pine Creek area has been a gold and base metal producer since the 1880's.

The gold is predominatly in quartz reefs and veins associated with arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, pyrrhotite, minor galena and silver. The quartz veins tend to follow bedding, thicken in fold crests and also follow sheared axial planes.

Mineralisation is commonly found close to the granite contacts, and is considered hydrothermal/epigenetic in origin. Many of the gold deposits and occurrences have a close spatial relationship to the Pine Creek Shear Zone where the shears and associated faults have presumabl facilitated, and localised the movement of ore bearing fluids into structural traps.

4. RESULTS:

4.1 Mapping:

Within the tenement area a roughly east-west trending screen of Burrell Creek Formation metasediments is located between two seperate phases of the Cullen batholith. The granite to the north of the Burrell Creek Formation is the Tabletop Granite, closely associated wit gold mineralisation at Pine Creek. To the south lies the Umbrawarra leucogranite.

4.1.1 Lithologies:

Lithologies within the Burrell Creek Formation were not mapped in exhaustive detail mainly due to the known lack of marker horizons and lateral continuity in units.

Two lithologies were, however, roughly distinguished.

These where: A. Coarsely, or poorly, bedded medium to coarse greywacke and sandstones with few interbedded pelites.

B. Interbedded greywacke, sandstones and pelitic sediments, siltstones and shales.

It was typically difficult to map bedding in type A except in large outcrops and cliff faces. Bedding planes could be confused for joint planes and vice versa. In type B bedding was more obvious with bedding thickness varying from 1cm to 0.5m. More colour variation was observed ranging from cream through to red and purple in the siltstones and sandstones.

The rough distribution of these lithologies is interpreted in Figure 3, indicating that type A is more common in this area.

No felsic to intermediate volcanics or volcanolithic conglomerate, as seen elsewhere in the Pine Creek area, were recognised within the tenement area.

Hornfels produced by contact metamorphic effects of the adjoining granites, is relatively common in the area close to both granite contacts. In the type A more quartzose greywackes, the recrystallisation produces a harder quartzite-like rock which typically forms ridges covered in sub-rounded cobbles of 10 - 30 cm in diameter as distinct from the angular. smaller scale float over normal Burrell

Creek Formation. The finer grained type B rocks are recrystallised to banded and spotted hornfels with prominant development of mica.

The distribution of quartz veining in the tenement area is shown in Figure 6. The strongest trend is between 115 & 160, peaking at 140 . This is sub-parallel to bedding and cleavage. Dips are more difficult to ascertain as many quartz veins are only represented by float. Also where mapped in detail, the veins show complex cross-cutting relationships with the sediments. However, most veins seem to be either vertical or dipping to the west.

4.1.2 Structure:

Figure 2 shows recorded bedding over the area. On the northern side of the screen of Burrell Creek Formation, north-west and south-east of Stray Creek, bedding is vertical along the granite contact, running parallel to it and parallel to the clear trend lines on the air photo interpretation (Figure 3). The strike trend remains similar up to 800m SW of this contact with dips becoming shallower to 20 NE. Further to the SW bedding seems to define set of open folds trending W to NNW with the main anticlinal feature plunging to the NNW. From a point about 1.5km ESE of Stray Creek, within the Burrell Creek Formation, the regular bedding trend (approximately 130/40 NE) again becomes interrupted by open folding, particularly along Edna Creek. These features are a little harder to define due to the lack of data.

In two places within the tenement (X & Y on Figure 2) the younging direction of the sediments was clearly indicated by sole marks. At X the beds were right way up, but at Y they were clearly overturned. This offers the possibility that in this area the Burrell Creek Formation is in the form of at least one isoclinal fold which lies over with the axis sub-horizontal in the western part of the outcrop area but vertical against the Tabletop Granite. Some of the exposed Burrell Creek Formation would therefore be below the axis and therefore overturned.

If this is the case the isoclinal folding would correspond to F1 (Stuart-Smith '87) or F3 (Allen). The more open folding would correspond to Stuart-Smith's F2 or might be related to distortions accompanying the emplacement of the granites.

The main mappable feature in the Burrell Creek Formation within the tenement area is jointing. To what extent this jointing shows lateral movement to become shearing or faulting is not clear though a small number of joints show slickensliding. The bedding trends, visible on airphotos show no displacement and it seems likely that shearing or faulting has only taken place in limited areas which will be described later.

Figure 4 shows the distribution of jointing in the area with major joint sets emphasised. Included is a plot of poles to joint planes and seperates the dominant groups which can only be partly recognised on the maps.

The dominant set in the western part of the area (where outcrop is most common) is the north-south set. This commonly shows as parallel repeated jointing through an outcrop and is usually vertical, or dipping steeply to the west. In the far west of the outcrop area, however, any variation from the vertical is to the east. The other major set in the western part is a dominantly vertical set trending between 240 and 260 . Normal to this is a vertical set at 155 - 165 which is dominant in the central part of the area around Edna Creek. A further set which trends 190 - 210 dips between vertical and 50 WNW. Only the N-S trending joint set is visible on air photos.

Cleavage, or incipient schistosity, was visible in some outcrops of type B lithologies. Figure 5 shows the trends with the strike sub-parallel to that of bedding but where dips could be measured they tended to be between 20 - 45 SSW. This may indicate the inclination of the axial plane of the F1 folding.

In only two areas were there features suggestive of some shearing and/or faulting with possible lateral displacement. In area A (Figure 4), a network of joints and possible shears parallel cleavage at roughly 150 - 160/ dip 50 W. Bedding is very difficult to see and a network of quartz veins runs sub-parallel to the jointing/shearing. This area of complex structure is about 300m by 200m in dimension. (see section 4.2.).

Area B, on Edna Creek is characterised by strong parallel vertical jointing at 160 which coincides with a 160 linear on the air photo interpretation (also present on the BMR 1:100,000 geology map). A step of about 100m on the granite contact occurs here. A further airphoto linear at 200 is also matched by jointing and quartz veins (see section 4.2.).

4.2 MINERALISATION:

Many quartz veins and breccias showed some development of metallic sulphides and oxides, locally more concentrated. In a few areas (see figure 6), metallic gossans were associated with quartz veining. These were generally small with no great verifiable extent along strike. These mineralised occurrences are described below :

1. This area is near the contact with the Tabletop Granite. A zone of gossanous float and associated quartz vein material strikes at approximately 140 over a length of about 120m (samples 024 - 027). Some mineralised quartz vein material was collected from beyond this zone (021 - 022) and a sample (023) was collected from a quartz breccia about 1 m wide trending 205 . Outcrop is poor and bedding could not be ascertained but is probably about 130 vertical. Apparent cleavage was measured trending 140 and relatively flat lying. Gold assays were in the range 0.06 - 0.10ppm (see Appendix 1).

2. In this area a 1.5m wide quartz vein intersects the creek on approximately a north-south trend but with apophyses at 165 and 250 . The vein is mineralised in part (samples 028, 033 and 034) and is associated with gossan float in the Creek. Extensive traversing upstream from this float failed to locate outcrop. Samples 031 & 032 are of the gossan. The Burrell Creek Formation in this area showed signs of alteration marginal to the quartz vein (samples 029 & 030). The area showed much jointing at 180 /vertical. No extensions of the quartz vein were found beyond the creek outcrop. The best gold assay result, 0.09ppm, was in the quartz vein. The other samples were all low.

3. In this area gossan and quartz veins about 1m wide outcropped trending 165 vertical over a strike length of about 40m. Extensions beyond this were not found except for some unmineralised quartz float to the south and more gossan float upstream to the north. One sample of gossan (042) and one of marginal Burrell Creek Formation (043) were taken. In retrospect this was probably inadequately sampled although the gossan showed only 0.02 ppm Au. Joints in the area trended 115 /vertical.

4. This coincides with area A described in section 4.1. Mineralised quartz vein material from here (038 & 039) assayed 0.03 & 0.02 ppm Au and similar material from south of Stray Creek, about 250m southeast on strike with the set of quartz veins, gave 0.03 ppm Au.

5. In this area, a further possible extension of area 4, an outcrop of gossan and quartz vein, about 0.5m wide and 170/55 W, could be followed over 20m but seemed to be part of a longer network of narrow veins. Joints were observed running 160/vertical and 250/28 N. Samples of gossan (048-9), however, showed only low gold. Another minor gossanous vein (045) with the same trend, about 250m south east of this recorded 0.04 ppm Au.

6. This coincides with area B described in Section 4.1. Mineralised quartz veins were found in two locations close to Edna Creek. One (065) trends 140 parallel to cleavage and the other (066) runs 210 /80 E. Both are in a zone of repeated jointing/shearing ? at 160 . A third sample was taken in this area from Burrell Creek sandstone showing strong development of haematite on bedding planes (067). 065 & 067 gave 0.05 and 0.03 ppm Au. 066 gave 0.41 ppm Au and also high Cu, 7100 ppm.

7. In this area a small outcrop of haematised quartz breccia trending sub-parallel to cleavage at 100 /vertical was sampled (061) and gave 0.09 ppm Au. Nearby a minor gossan associated with extensive quartz veining at 150 /vertical, which generally looked fairly clear, gave 0.06 ppm Au (057).

Controls on Mineralisation:

Regionally it is conspicuous that the trend of the quartz veining does not coincide with any of the joint sets. Rather, in two dimensions, it follows bedding and cleavage and in terms of dip is probably closer to cleavage. This is confirmed on outcrop scale by the observation that quartz veins seldom occupy joints and are much more erratically transgressive. Significantly the trend of quartz veining is also sub-parallel to the contact with the Tabletop Granite.

It has not been possible to recognise the axial zones of the F1 , isoclinal folding. This might be possible if enough "way up" structures could be mapped in the western part of the area.

In the zones where some mineralisation has been recognised in association with the quartz veining it looks as though cleavage is exercising some control. Mineralisation in the sheared/faulted area (4, 5 & 6) also shows that faulting on a 150-160 trend may be important.

Mineralisation in areas 5 and 6 may relate to proximity to granite contacts.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

In general gold assays from sampled veins and gossans were poor with only one sample (066) from area 6 above 0.1 ppm. Prospective areas associated with upright anticlinal axes within the Pine Creek Shear zone generally give significantly better levels.

The absence of upright isoclinal F1 anticlines in this area and the distance from major shear zones are therefore seen as negative factors.

Zones of gossan development and mineralised veins are rather scattered and do not seem to have developed into features beyond a few tens of metres of strike length.

Only in area 4 to 5 does this community of a possible sheared veined zone extend over about 1km. Unfortunately gold levels are weak.

In area 6 the association of structural complexities and the best grouping of gold results with associated arsenic and copper suggest some potential. There may also be some on strike connection with area 7.

It is recommended that further, more detailed mapping and sampling be carried out therefore, in areas 6 - 7 with emphasis on establishing the relationship between shearing/ faulting and mineralisation.

Similar detailed sampling and mapping might also be carried out in area 4.

If results from this mineral work are negative then no further work is recommended.

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Stuart-Smith. P.G., Needham R.S., Bagas. L., and Wallace D.A., 1987.

Pine Creek Northern Territory 1:100,000 Geological Series (Sheet 5270) and commentary BMR and NTGS Australia.

15

E X P E N D I T U R E

Geologist	$ 3,500.00
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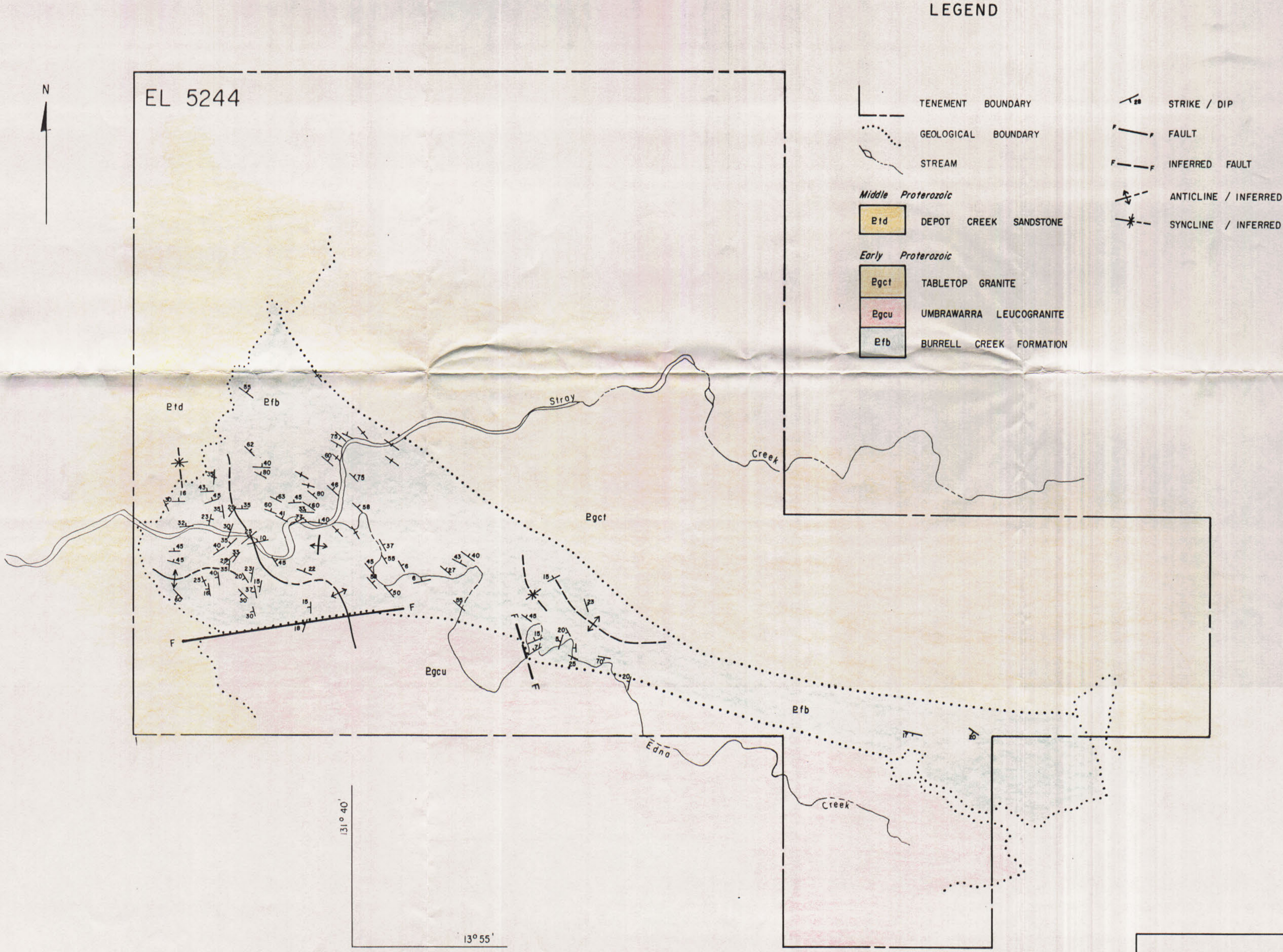
Drafting	$ 600.00
Airfares	$ 411.00
Administration	$ 1,855.00
T O T A L :	$14,225.00



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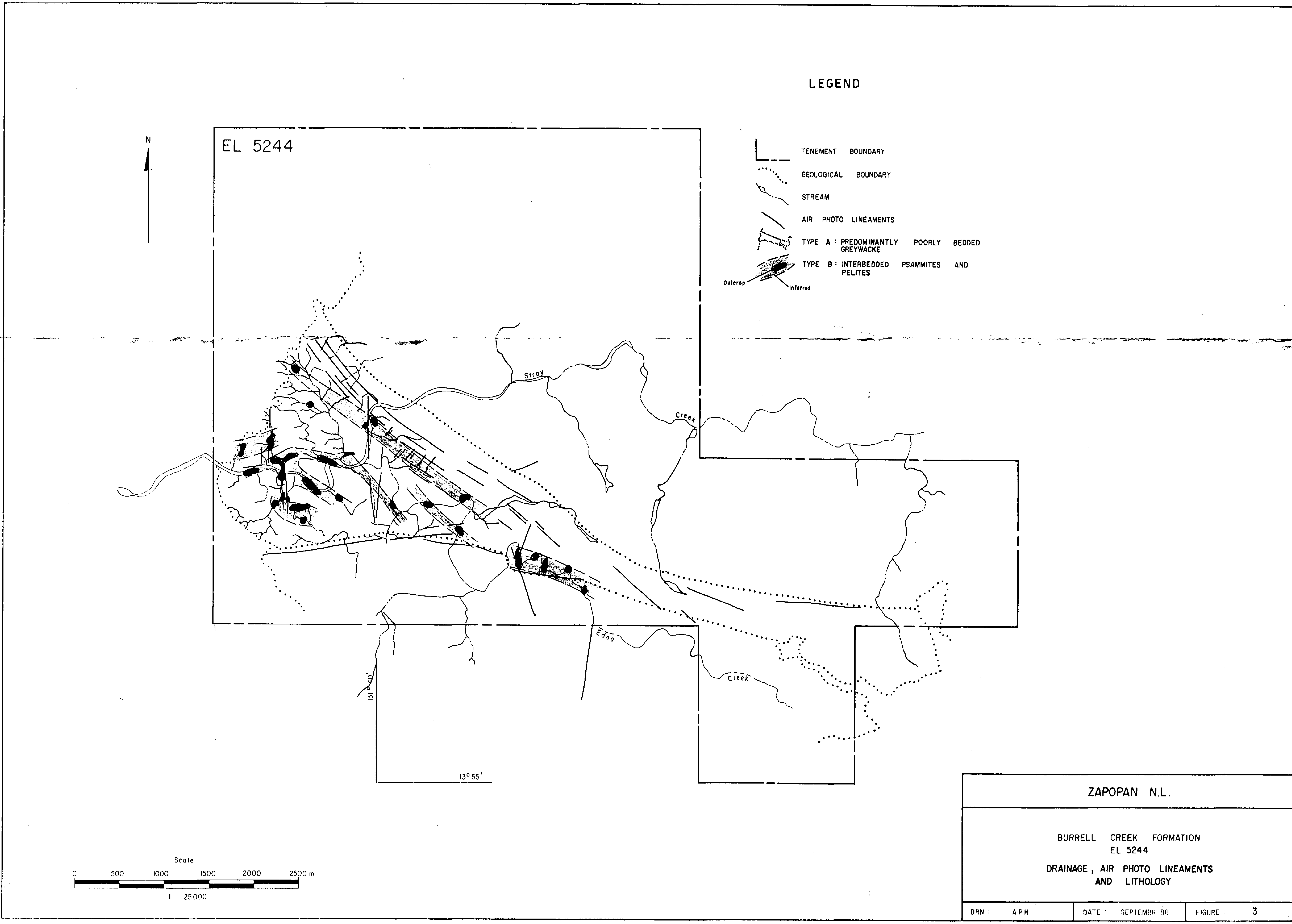
BURRELL CREEK FORMATION
EL 5244

GEOLOGY

DRN : APH	DATE : SEPTEMBR 88	FIGURE : 2


LEGEND
TENEMENT BOUNDARY
GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
STREAM
AIR PHOTO LINEAMENTS
TYPE A : PREDOMINANTLY POORLY BEDDED GREYWACKE
TYPE B : INTERBEDDED PSAMMITES AND PELITES
Outcrop
Inferred
EL 5244
N
Stray
Creek
Edna
Creek
131°40'
13°55'
Scale
0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 m
1 : 25000
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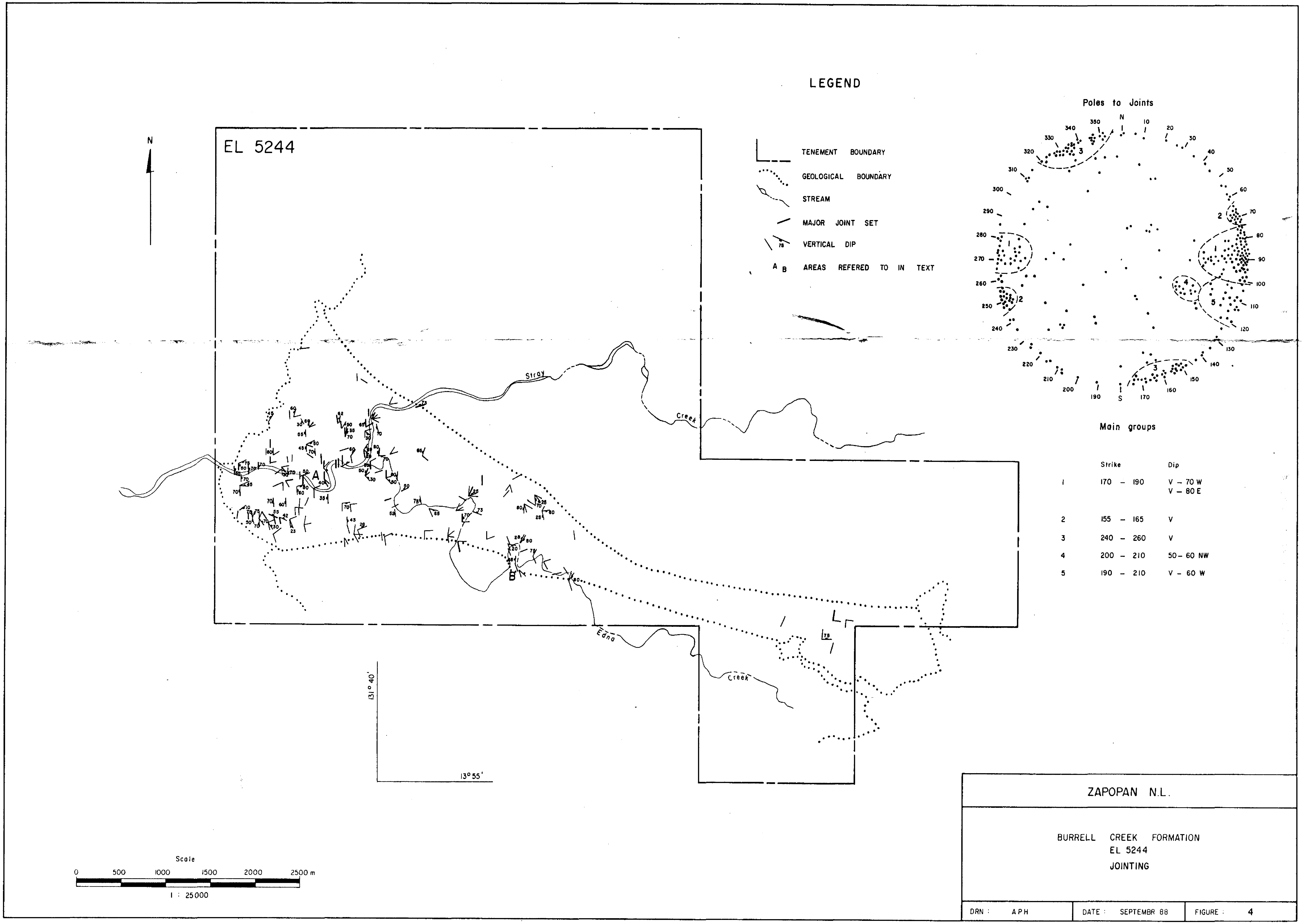
BURRELL CREEK FORMATION
EL 5244
DRAINAGE , AIR PHOTO LINEAMENTS AND LITHOLOGY
DRN : APH
DATE : SEPTEMBR 88
FIGURE : 3



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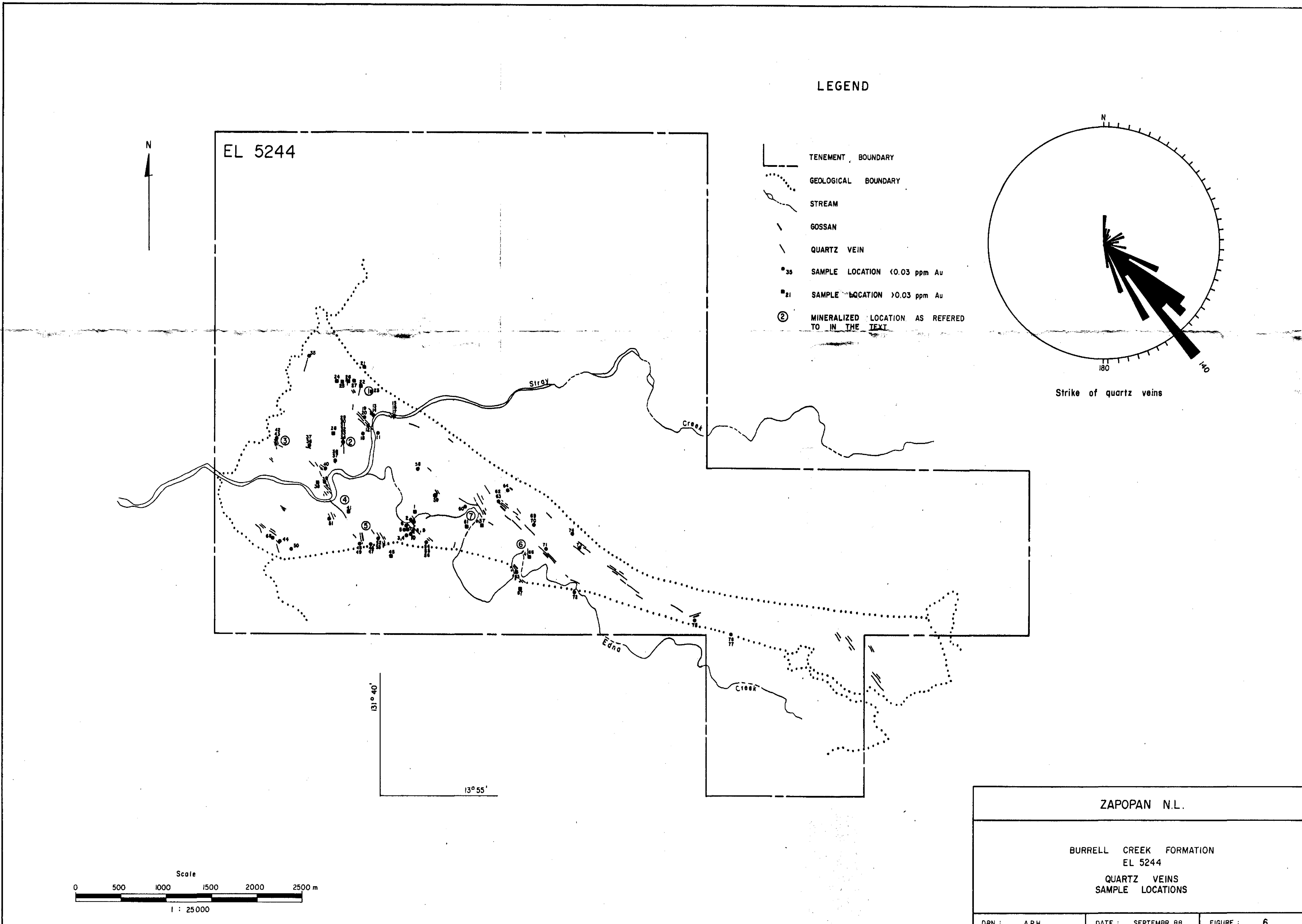
BURRELL CREEK FORMATION
EL 5244
JOINTING

DRN : APH	DATE : SEPTEMBR 88	FIGURE : 4



ZAPOPAN N.L.					
BURRELL CREEK FORMATION EL 5244 QUARTZ VEINS SAMPLE LOCATIONS					
DRN :	APH	DATE :	SEPTEMBR 88	FIGURE :	6

CR 89/379

ANALYSIS REPORT

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PINE CREEK: Lot 174 Ward Street
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ZAPOPAN NL

Provisional Report: PC 13221 **DATE: 30/08/1988**

Client reference: 806

Copies to:

SAMPLES: received 26/08/1988 TYPE PREPARATION

ANALYSIS	Code	Quality Parameter	Detection Limit	Units
Au	FA50/D610	Acc. ± 15%	0.01	ppm
Au(R)	: : :	: : :	0.01	ppm

LABORATORY MANAGER: Graeme Caplan

ANALYSIS REPORT

Australian Assay Laboratories Group

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Sample	Au	Au(R)
KF 038	0.03	
KF 039	0.02	
KF 040	0.01	<0.01
KF 041	0.03	
KF 042	0.02	<0.01
KF 043	<0.01	
KF 044	<0.01	0.02
KF 045	0.04	
KF 046	0.02	
KF 047	<0.01	
KF 048	<0.01	
KF 049	<0.01	
KF 050	<0.01	
KF 051	<0.01	
KF 052	0.02	
KF 053	<0.01	
KF 054	<0.01	
KF 055	<0.01	
KF 056	<0.01	
KF 057	0.06	
KF 058	<0.01	
KF 059	<0.01	
KF 060	<0.01	

Data in ppm unless otherwise stated.

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Provisional Report: PC 13116 DATE: 31/08/1988

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ANALYSIS	Code	Quality Parameter	Detection Limit	Units
Au	FA50/DS10	Acc. ± 15%	0.01	ppm
Au(R)	: : :	: : :	0.01	ppm

LABORATORY MANAGER: Graeme Caplan

9

ANALYSIS REPORT

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Sample	Au	Au(R)
KF 001	0.05	0.03
KF 002	<0.01	
KF 003	0.02	0.04
KF 004	<0.01	
KF 005	0.01	
KF 006	0.02	
KF 007	0.01	0.03
KF 008	0.02	
KF 009	0.01	
KF 010	0.02	0.02
KF 011	0.02	
KF 012	0.02	0.01
KF 013	0.01	
KF 014	<0.01	
KF 015	<0.01	0.02
KF 016	<0.01	
KF 018	0.01	0.02
KF 019	0.01	
KF 020	0.01	
KF 021	0.09	0.08
KF 022	0.06	
KF 023	0.06	
KF 024	0.07	0.06
KF 025	0.06	
KF 026	0.10	

(1)

Data in ppm unless otherwise stated.

KF027 0.10

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Sample	Au	Au(R)
KF 027	0.10	0.16

Data in ppm unless otherwise stated.

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TYPE	PREPARATION

ANALYSIS	Code	Quality Parameter	Detection Limit	Units
Au	FA50/DG10	Acc. ± 15%	0.01	ppm
Au(R)	: : :	: : :	0.01	ppm

LABORATORY MANAGER: Graeme Caplan

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ANALYSIS	Code	Quality Parameter	Detection Limit	Units
Au	FA50/DB10	Acc. ± 15%	0.01	ppm
Au(R)	: : :	: : :	0.01	ppm

LABORATORY MANAGER: Graeme Conlan

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23

REPORT: PC 13141

Sample	Au	Au(R)
KF 028	0.08	0.06
KF 029	<0.01	<0.01
KF 030	<0.01	<0.01
KF 031	<0.01	<0.01
KF 032	0.02	0.02
KF 033	<0.01	<0.01
KF 034	<0.01	<0.01
KF 035	<0.01	<0.01
KF 036	<0.01	<0.01
KF 037	0.01	<0.01
KF 036(b)	<0.01	<0.01

(2)

Data in ppm unless otherwise stated.

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ANALYSIS	Code	Quality Parameter	Detection Limit	Units
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Au(R)	: : :	: : :	0.01	ppm

LABORATORY MANAGER: Graeme Caplan

ANALYSIS REPORT

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REPORT: PC 13240

Sample	Au	Au(R)
KF 062	0.01	0.01
KF 063	0.01	<0.01
KF 064	0.01	0.01
KF 065	0.05	0.06
KF 066	0.41	0.40
KF 067	0.03	0.02
KF 068	<0.01	<0.01

Data in ppm unless otherwise stated.

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ANALYSIS	Code	Quality Parameter	Detection Limit	Units
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Au(R)	: : :	: : :	0.01	ppm

LABORATORY MANAGER: Graeme Caplan

ANALYSIS REPORT

Australian Assay Laboratories Group

REPORT: PC 13256

Sample	Au	Au(R)
061	0.09	0.06
069	0.02	0.01
070	0.02	0.01
071	0.01	0.01
072	0.01	<0.01
073	<0.01	<0.01
074	0.01	<0.01
075	<0.01	<0.01
076	<0.01	<0.01
077	<0.01	<0.01
074(b)	<0.01	<0.01

Data in ppm unless otherwise stated.

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SAMPLES: received 22/08/1988	**TYPE**	**PREPARATION**

ANALYSIS	Code	Quality Parameter	Detection Limit	Units
Ag	AAS/D100	Prec. ± 10%	1	ppm
As	AAS/D100	Prec. ± 10%	100	ppm
Cu	AAS/D100	Prec. ± 10%	2	ppm
Pb	AAS/D100	Prec. ± 10%	5	ppm
Zn	AAS/D100	Prec. ± 10%	2	ppm

LABORATORY MANAGER: Graeme Caplan

ANALYSIS REPORT

Australian Assay Laboratories Group

29

REPORT: PC 13116

Sample	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn
KF 001	<1	<100	34	88	10
KF 002	<1	<100	29	82	31
KF 003	<1	<100	38	85	10
KF 004	<1	<100	22	75	6
KF 005	<1	<100	27	84	8
KF 006	<1	<100	28	88	10
KF 007	<1	<100	18	72	7
KF 008	<1	<100	30	78	8
KF 009	<1	<100	9	74	11
KF 010	<1	<100	22	72	14
KF 011	<1	<100	8	91	14
KF 012	<1	<100	25	87	7
KF 013	<1	<100	29	81	17
KF 014	<1	<100	22	76	11
KF 015	<1	<100	24	72	13
KF 016	<1	<100	18	78	55
KF 018	<1	<100	31	80	32
KF 019	<1	<100	23	68	8
KF 020	1	<100	16	116	6
KF 021	<1	<100	11	125	7
KF 022	1	<100	14	116	9
KF 023	<1	<100	17	99	8
KF 024	<1	<100	9	135	8
KF 025	1	<100	14	102	2
KF 026	<1	<100	8	121	7

Data in ppm unless otherwise stated.

ANALYSIS REPORT

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REPORT: PC 13116

Sample	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn
KF 027	1	<100	11	126	10

Data in ppm unless otherwise stated.

ANALYSIS REPORT

Australian Assay Laboratories Group

PINE CREEK: Lot 174 Ward Street
P.O. Box 41 NT 0847
Ph. (089) 761261 or 761262
Fax. (089) 761310

ZAPOPAN NL

Report: PC 13240 **DATE: 01/08/1988**

Client reference: 806

Copies to: K. FERGUSON

SAMPLES: received 27/08/1988 TYPE PREPARATION

ANALYSIS	Code	Quality Parameter	Detection Limit	Units
Ag	AAS/D100	Prec. ± 10%	1	ppm
As	AAS/D100	Prec. ± 10%	100	ppm
Cu	AAS/D100	Prec. ± 10%	2	ppm
Pb	AAS/D100	Prec. ± 10%	5	ppm
Zn	AAS/D100	Prec. ± 10%	2	ppm

LABORATORY MANAGER: Graeme Caplan

ANALYSIS REPORT

Australian Assay Laboratories Group

REPORT: PC 13240

Sample	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn
KF 062	<1	<100	9	96	6
KF 063	<1	<100	28	45	<2
KF 064	<1	<100	11	71	4
KF 065	<1	<100	44	65	6
KF 066	<1	280	7100	65	3
KF 067	<1	<100	104	50	40
KF 068	<1	<100	24	42	11

Data in ppm unless otherwise stated.