EXPLORATION LICENCE 3491

COX PENINSULA N.T.

DISTRIBUTION :

PERTH OFFICE
DARWIN OFFICE
N.T. DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY

BYNOE JOINT VENTURE

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2nd September 1985

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

This report is submitted to the Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy and details exploration carried out on EL 3491 during the period August 1984 - August 1985.

Exploration Licence 3491 is located on the Cox Peninsula south west of Darwin (Fig 1). It is one of a number of licences held by the Bynoe Joint Venture in the region, for the exploration and development of cassiterite and tantalite pegmatite and alluvial deposits.

The Bynoe Joint Venture partners are Greenbushes Tin Ltd and Barbara Mining Corporation a subsidiary of Bayer A.G. of West Germany. Greenex the exploration division of Greenbushes Tin Ltd is the operator of the joint venture.

2. LOCATION AND LEASING

EL 3491 is located on the Finniss River Station Road approx 30 kms SSE of Darwin. The Licence covering an area of 145 sqr km and 46 graticular blocks was granted on 2nd August 1984.

3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Primary cassiterite and tantalite mineralization is associated with pegmatite intrusions into the Burrell Creek Formation on the Cox Peninsula of the Northern Territory. The pegmatite intrusions probably have their origins in the Litchfield Complex of granitic rock on the western margin of the prospect.

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Secondary cassiterite and tantalite deposits have formed from the erosion of pegmatites and deposition within broad shallow drainage systems.

3.1 BURRELL CREEK FORMATION

This formation is part of the Lower Proterozoic Finniss River Group. It consists of medium to fine grained greywackes and siltstones with lenzes of sandstone, conglomerates and carbonaceous shales. In outcrop the unit is generally red or brown reflecting deep weathering. Flanking the Litchfield Complex the sediments have been altered to andalusite biotite schists and gneisses, and in contact zones with pegmatites tourmaline and biotite schists are common.

3.2 LITCHFIELD COMPLEX

The Litchfield Complex is a large mass of granitic rock including granodiorite, tonalite, granite and minor metamorphosed basic rocks. Little detailed information is available on the complex, but it is assumed that granites within the complex are the source of the Finniss River Pegmatites.
Gravity surveys of the Cox Peninsula (B Pietch personal communication) indicate ridging of the basement into the Burrell Creek Formation in various locations including the Observation Hill area, near Hang Gong and Lees Pegmatites. The existence of hidden granite cupolas may explain the distribution and localization of pegmatites swarms. For example (Fig 2):

- the linear Kings Table - Jewellers Pegmatite Belt

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- the swarm of tantalum rich pegmatites at Observation Hill, eg. Yan Yams, Booths, Hendersons, Hang Gong etc
- the linear belt of tantalum rich pegmatites from Wiggs to Annie and Mount Peel.

Rather than regional trends associated with distance from the Litchfield Complex the Finniss River Pegmatite Belt appears to have more localized relationships between pegmatites which are probably related to basement features.

3.3 FINNISS RIVER PEGMATITES

The Finniss River Pegmatite Belt is approximately 55 km long and up to 12 km wide. Within the belt are swarms of pegmatite veins and sills varying from a few metres to 350 m X 25 m. The larger pegmatites, eg. Hang Gong, Mount Finniss and Lees Pegmatites are predominantly sills owing their extnesive surface expression to a horizontal dip. Others like Grants, Bells Mona and Old Bucks pegmatites are steeply dipping dykes.
The attitude of pegmatite intrusions is conformable with the schistosity of the Burrell Creek Formation although local discontinuities are common. The strike direction generally varies from north, north east to north, north west in the north, to north east in the south, of the belt.

Weathering of bedrock associated with the development of the lateritic profile has kaolinized the feldspars and made interpretation of the internal structure of the pegmatites difficult. With the exception of the quartz cores, outcrop of pegmatite is negligible. Therefore, conclusions about the internal structure and pegmatite mineralogy are preliminary.

Four common mineralogical assemlages can be recognised in the weathered zone :

Quartz Unit

Massive milky to translucent quartz zone which would correspond to E Cameron et al (1949)'s quartz core. At Hang Gong and Annie (2) these units are generally up to 10 m long and 2 m to 3 m wide. They can be distinguished from quartz veining common in the east, by accessory muscovite. This unit rarely contains any significant mineralization.

Muscovite-Quartz Unit

This unit commonly surrounds the quartz core with massive quartz and silver muscovite to 5 cm often intergrown in a bladed texture. Cassiterite and tantalite minveralization have been noted in this zone, some 'locked' in quartz. Tantalum rich pegmatites like Hang Gong, Hendersons and Yan Yams often have significant muscovite rich zones with quartz and minor Kaolin.

Kaolin-Quartz Zones

This zone was probably derived from a K.Feldspar-Quartz or Spodumene-Quartz assemblage. The grades of cassiterite and tantalite are uniformly low. An example of this unit is the footwall of Grants Pegmatite.

Kaolin-Muscovite-Quartz Unit

This unit was probably an Albite-Quartz Muscovite assemblage before weathering and is usually strongly cassiterite-tantalite mineralized.

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Several pegmatites, eg. Hang Gong and Lees appear to be completely albitized with relatively uniform disseminated cassiterite and tantalite mineralization. Others, eg. Hordens, Far West and Crawfords have discrete segregations or 'pods' of high grade mineralization in a matrix of essentially barren pegmatite. This pattern is consitent with the replacement of K.Feldspar with an Sn, Ta mineralization sodium rich pegmatite phase.
Accessory minerals and trace amounts of amblygonite (weathered), garnet, illmentite, zircon, various iron oxides, cassiterite and tantalite have been recorded. Tourmaline, a common accessory mineral at Greenbushes Pegmatite is absent from mineralized Finniss River Pegmatites. A detailed assessment of concentrate mineralogy planned for 1985 will undoubtedly confirm the presence of other common pegmatite accessory minerals.
The pegmatite textures are primary and there is no evidence of significant post-intrusive tectonism or metamorphism. Contacts between the pegmatites and host rocks are sharp sometimes with a selvage of quartz and muscovite. The metasediments are altered to biotite, garnet, tourmaline rich schist up to 2 m to 3 m from pegmatite contacts.

3.4 GENERAL

Vast areas of Cox Peninsula are covered by ferruginous laterite caprock up to 2 m thick. The caprock varies from massive to cemented pisolitic, and is best developed in the north and west of the region. Several separate periods of Tertiary Lateritization are apparent in the region.

The Cainozoic geological and geomorphological

history of the area is complex and requires evaluation as it may have implications in the alluvial and marine resource enviroment.

4. PREVIOUS MINING AND EXPLORATION

4.1 HISTORY

Tin mining commenced on the field in 1886 and although many attemps were made over the years, invariably the projects closed down within a couple of years. Within the last 10 years, associated with the improvement in tnatalum price, there has been a resurgence in mining activity. Mining operations with small plants have worked Hang Gong, Mt Finniss, Wiggs, Picketts and Welcome Extended, pegmatite deposits.

4.2 GREENBUSHES TIN LTD EXPLORATION

The following work was carried out by Greenbushes Tin Ltd in the Cox Peninsula region :-

1979 - 33 line km of survey grid
900 holes and 2,593 m of auger drilling
490 m of trenching
140 individual pegmatites mapped
1,815 samples collected and processed

1980 - 57 line km of survey grid
2,560 holes and 6,950 m of auger drilling
955 m of trenching
5,249 samples collected and processed

The aim of the 1984 programme was to substantially expand the weathered pegmatite and alluvial 'soft rock' reserves of the region.

5. EXPLORATION PROCEDURES

5.1 SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Samples of weathered pegmatite and alluvium were collected from auger drill holes and backhoe trench samples.
Samples were collected at 1.5m intervals from auger drill holes and stored in plastic bags. Aluminium tags stapled to the bags designated the hole co-ordinates and the interval sampled. Generally the drill holes were continued until the drill bit could no longer penetrate or if unfavourable rock units were encountered the was abandoned. Often veins of quartz would halt penetration of the drill.

Each hole was geologically logged. The visible mineral assemblage was noted, the clay content, the consistency of the clay (its stickiness), the moisture content, colour, degree of weathering and the interval designated a rock type.

The trenches were channel sampled and logged. Approximately 10 litres of sample was collected from each interval. Care was taken in digging and the sampling of the trenches to get below the enriched eluvial zone.

All samples were hauled to a central processing facility by the main camp site.

5.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION

Between 6 litres and 10 litres of sample was collected from each trench or auger drill hole interval. A 6 litre volume of loosely compacted sample was measured in volume cylinders. The sample was mechanically mixed with calgon and

water in a steel bucket. In this process the clay was dispersed and formed a slurry. Water was slowly injected into the sample bucket forcing the suspended clay to be decanted. Care was taken to avoid the overflow of 'fine heavies'. The de-slimed sample was fed through a trommel with 10 mm screen onto a 1.75 m diameter concentrating cone, the slope of the cone and the water velocity flowing against the slope caused the heavy minerals : cassiterite, tantalite, illmenite, magnetite, rutile, zircon, etc. : to be separated from the light fraction, which was predominantly quartz and muscovite. Like any form of gravity concentration the recovery of heavy minerals will be dependent of their grainsize relative to that of the gangue minerals.
The plus 10 mm trommel oversize was rejected. Within the pegmatite belt the trommel oversize carried significant 'Locked' cassiterite and tantalite in various portions of the pegmatite. Careful monitoring of the oversize will be necessary during mining and processing, and a stockpile of mineralized oversize made for possible crushing and re-processing. No account has been taken of mineralized oversize in the evaluation of the Projects Mineralized Reserves. Any cassiterite or tantalite derived from over-size will be additional to that predicted by the projects reserve grade.

The cone concentrate was dried and scrap metal, which caused problems with the crucibles during the preparation of glass buttons for analysis was removed with a hand magnet. The scrap metal samples were periodically analysed to monitor heavy mineral levels. It was found that the bulk of the magnetic fraction came from surface samples, which were partially lateritized.

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TABLE 1 : MAGNETICS - Heavy Mineral Content

SAMPLE NUMBER	WEIGHT OF SAMPLE	ASSAY RESULT SnO_2	Ta_2O_5	Nb_2O_5
K 5338	281.01	1.916	0.416	0.206
K 5339	205.05	1.836	0.363	0.235
K 5340	264.75	3.471	0.837	0.469

The weight of material removed in the stongly magnetic fraction was less than 5% of the total weight of concentrate. Table 1 shows that the magnetic fraction grades were equal to or less than normal concentrate grades. The removal of the magnetic fraction at worst would cause a drop in the sample grade of 5%, but on average it is expected to be significantly less than this. At the Greenbushes Laboratory the entire concentrate sample was pulverized for 2 minutes in a 200 ml chrome steel bowl on a vibrating pulverizer. The pulverizer sample was fused with lithium borate containing lanthanum oxide to make a suitable glass disc for X-ray spectrographic analysis. The following elements Al_2O_3, SiO_2, K_2O, CaO, TiO_2, Fe_2O_3, ZrO_2, Nb_2O_5, SnO_2, Sb_2O_3 and Ta_2O_5 were determined on the disc. The accuracy of each determination was improved by the use of a matrix correction coefficient. The concentration calculation was made after background and overlap correction using the DeJongh alpha Correction mode 1.

Previous exploration at Cox Peninsula has used grain counting of tantalite as a means of assessing the Ta_2O_5 content. When using this information a 40% Ta_2O_5 content for tantalite was assumed.

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5.3 SAMPLING SYSTEM CHECKS

A number of programmes were in operation to monitor the procedures adoped in concentrating and analysising exploration samples.

5.3.1 CONE RECOVERY

Two series of test were carried out on the cone to establish and to monitor recovery. The first involved 8 samples of tantalite concentrate with five known weights of various grainsizes ranging from +125 micron to minus 75 micron. Under ideal conditions the tantalite recovery ranged from 70% for -75 micron up to 95% for + 125 micron tantalite.

In the second series of tests 52 samples containing known weights and grades cassiterite and tantalite were added to barren weathered granite. These were periodically processed by plant operators. They were able to achieve an overall recovery of 75% for SnO_2 and Ta_2O_5.

5.3.2 CONCENTRATE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS CHECK RESULTS

The Greenbushes Laboratory took a duplicate split of every tenth cone concentrate sample. This split was independently prepared and separately assayed. For samples with a grade greater than 0.1% SnO_2 or Ta_2O_5 the mean of the relative variability between samples was 2.9% (S.D. 3.2%) for SnO_2 and 2.7% (S.D. 3.0) for Ta_2O_5. This indicates a very small error in sample preparation and analysis compared with cone recovery.

5.3.3 LABORATORY ANALYSIS CHECK

Every 70th sample processed was checked by independent assay with S.G.S. laboratory Perth. The linear regressions of this data was as follows :-

SnO_2 (GTL)% = 1.045 X SnO_2 (SGS)% + 0.023%

Ta_2O_5 (GTL)% = 1.301 X Ta_2O_5 (SGS)% + 0.033%

6. EXPLORATION STATISTICS

During 1984 the B.J.V. carried out the following exploration activities regionally on all of its exploration licences :-

- 59.44 line kms of grid surveying
- 70 line kms of grid clearing and road construction
- 18,113.3 m of auger drilling
- 1,852 m of exploration trenching
- A total of 5,321 exploration samples were processed

As EL 3491 was a new licence much of the first years activities have been confined to prospect reconnaissance. During 1984 a field crew headed by Greenbushes Tin Mine Geologist Geoff Clynick discovered and mapped, Jan's pegmatite, Lianas pegmatite and Sues pegmatite. Three trenches were cut through these deposits and sampling was carried out.

In 1985 Project Geologist William Clayton carried out extensive prospecting in the region north of Annie River and south of the Charlotte River. A number of quartz ridges were prospected, but trenching will be required to determine the potential of these zones.

7. PROSPECT EVALUATION

7.1 JANS PEGMATITE

LOCATION : Jans Pegmatite is located in EL 3491. Access is via the Finniss River Station Road, to the Charlotte River Crossing, then by bush track south a distance of 4.5 km. The prospect is located 4.5 km south. Jans Pegmatite is 11 km south of Observation Hill Plantsite.

TOPOGRAPHY : The prospect lies on a gentle upland slope between laterite capped ridges of schist and alluvial black soil flats. Bedrock outcrop is absent.

HISTORY : There is no history of production and workings are shallow suggesting they were processing eluvial material.

1984 WORK : During 1984 the prospect was mapped and a 20 m trench cut across the pegmatite. One sample of weathered pegmatite was collected.

NUMBER, DIMENSIONS & ATTITUDE of PEGMATITES : Pegmatite has been exposed in old workings over a strikelength of 40 m (Fig 3) and the exploration trench showed the pegmatite to be at least 10 m wide. The pegmatite strikes at 325° m and appears to dip at 50° to the south west. At this stage the pegmatite would appear to be a dyke, but further work is required before the attitude of the deposit will be determined.

GENERAL GEOLOGY : The pegmatite is quartz-muscovite rich with the dumps containing bladed quartz-muscovite intergrowths. The pegmatite has intruded mica schists. There is sub-outcrop of massive milky quartz immediately north of the trench suggesting segregation

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of the pegmatite into zones. Further trenching is required although the backhoe trench did not reach hard rock, the pegmatite was relatively hard at a shallow depth.

CASSITERITE & TANTALITE MINERALIZATION : Coarse cassiterite-tantalite mineralization has been observed in the dumps of several pits, but a channel sample of pegmatite from the backhoe trench yielded only 0.02 kg/LCM SnO_2, 0.024 kg/LCM Ta_2O_5 and 0.024 kg/LCM Nb_2O_5. Resampling of this zone and additional trenching is required.

POTENTIAL RESERVES : The work carried out on Jans Prospect during 1984 was part of the initial phase of an investigation of the southern portion of the pegmatite belt. At this stage the project has low priority for future work. However some follow-up trenching is planned for 1985.

7.2 LIANAS PEGMATITE

LOCATION : This prospect is located in EL 3491. Access is via Finniss River Station Road to the Charlotte River Crossing and then 2.5 km due south on a bush track. The prospect is 8.5 km from the Observation Hill Plantsite.

TOPOGRAPHY : The pegmatite has been exposed by shafts on the steep slopes of a quartz veined mica schist ridge. Exposure of pegmatite is restricted to pits and shafts.

HISTORY : There is no history of production in the area. A number of shafts and shallow pits have been used to exploit this deposit, but ore production is likely to have been small.

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1984 WORK : A 20 m trench was cut across the pegmatite and the pegmatite intersected was sampled.

NUMBER, DIMENSIONS & ATTITUDE of PEGMATITES :
The northern pegmatite (Fig 4) strikes 250° and dips at 63° north west, and is approximately 1.5 m thick. There is no evidence of strike extent of this vein.
Seventy-five metres to the south west is a second pegmatite with a similar strike and slightly steeper dip to the north west. Outcrop is poor, but the pegmatite is probably 2 m wide and has been exposed over 20 m.
The centrally located pegmatite (Fig 4) is discordant with the host rock striking 112° m with a steep dip to the south west. The pegmatite has been exposed in pits, shafts and trench over 10 m and a width of approximately 4 m.

GENERAL GEOLOGY : There appears to be 2 pegmatites intruded subparallel with the foliation of the host mica schists and a third vein normal to the schists. The pegmatites are predominantly quartz-muscovite-kaolin rich with lenzes of milky quartz to 10cm common. Xenoliths of mica schists were common in all pegmatites. The depth of weathering was not determined, but is expected to be in the 5 m to 10 m depth range. In the area generally, but particularly north of the prospect, 1.0 m to 1.5 m wide massive milky quartz veins striking east west have been noted.

CASSITERITE & TANTALITE MINERALIZATION :
Coarse mineralization was observed on most pegmatite dumps. A trench sample from the 4 m wide central pegmatite assayed 0.2 kg/LCM SnO_2, 0.14 kg/LCM Ta_2O_5 and 0.06 kg/LCM Nb_2O_5. The ratio of SnO_2

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Ta_2O_5 was 1.4 : 1 and Ta_2O_5 : Nb_2O_5 was 2.3 : 1. The grade of this sample is encouraging and further trenching is required to follow up this anomalous result.

7.3 SUES PEGMATITE

LOCATION : This prospect is located in EL 3491. It is reached by taking the Finniss River Station turnoff from the Mandorah Road to the Charlotte River Crossing, and then 2 km due south by dry weather bush track to the prospect. Sues Prospect is 8 km from the Observation Hill Plantsite.

TOPOGRAPHY : The pegmatite is exposed in pits and trenches on a slope between a mica schist ridge and a tributary of the Charlotte River. There is no outcrop in the area.

1984 WORK : The pegmatite occurrence was mapped by geologist, G Clynick, and one trench 26 m long was cut and sampled. The results of this work are shown in figure 5.

NUMBER, DIMENSIONS & ATTITUDE of PEGMATITES : At Sues there is one pegmatite exposed in shallow pits over a strikelength of 110 m. The body is approximately 5 m wide, strikes north and dips approximately 50° west. Approximately 200 m south there are further workings, but these appear to be alluvial rather than pegmatite.

GENERAL GEOLOGY : Sues pegmatite is medium grained quartz-kaolin (feldspar) muscovite pegmatite grading to coarse grained in places. Weathering is moderately developed. The pegmatite has intruded the Burrell Creek Formation in a sequence siltstone greywacke and conglomeratic meta-sediment.

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CASSITERITE & TANTALITE MINERALIZATION :
One sample from the backhoe trench was trenched and this assayed 0.019 kg/LCM SnO_2, 0.024 kg/LCM Ta_2O_5 and 0.024 kg/LCM Nb_2O_5. In view of the pegmatite dimensions and the grade of the channel sample collected the prospect has limited reserve potential.

7.4 REGIONAL RECONNIASSANCE

Following airphoto evaluation the quartz varied ridges between Liana and Jans Pegmatite were traversed with the hope of locating muscovite in the prominent quartz veins (Fig 6). Several possible areas were identified and will be further evaluated during 1985/86.

Quartz veins in the south west of EL 3491 and near Sues mine were also visited with no success.

8. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1984-85

The Bynoe Joint Venture has spent in excess of $2 million on its exploration licences and other tenements in the Cox Peninsula near Darwin. This section contains an estimate of the expenditure on EL 3491.

MOBILE FLEET	Land cruisers - hire vehicles	$ 2,000
	Case 680E Backhoe	$ 1,000
	Inter 530 FEL	$ 200
	Fuel and Oil	$ 400
CAMP CANTEEN	Facilities	$ 2,000
	Food and Accomodation	$ 1,500
	Power and Water Supply	$ 400
	Staff House Facilities (Darwin)	$ 600
WORKSHOP	General (Tools, equipment, building)	$ 600
	Repairs and Maintenance	$ 1,000

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LABORATORY	Sample Prep	$ 100
	Transport	$ 100
	Sample Analysis	$ 50
	Sundries	$ 100
ADMINISTRATION	Accomodation	$ 1,000
	Communication	$ 200
	Travel and Food	$ 500
	Insurance	$ 300
	Technical Materials	$ 200
	Tenement Admin and Charges	$ 450
	Head Office Overheads	$ 7,000
EXPLORATION	Surveying	$ 1,000
	General (salaries and wages)	$ 7,000
	Trenching	$ 1,000
	Cone Preparation	$ 200
	Drafting - Air photo's	$ 1,000
	Reports	$ 1,000
		$ 30,900

This is an estimate of the proportion of the B.J.V. expenditure on the Cox Peninsula attributable to EL 3491.

9. EXPLORATION PROGRAMME 1985-86

The 1984-85 programme has delineated some pegmatite and quartz vein targets for further evaluation. Regionally there is the possibility of discovery of addition pegmatites and alluvial accumulations. $ 25,000 is expected during 1985-86.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Plan of Area

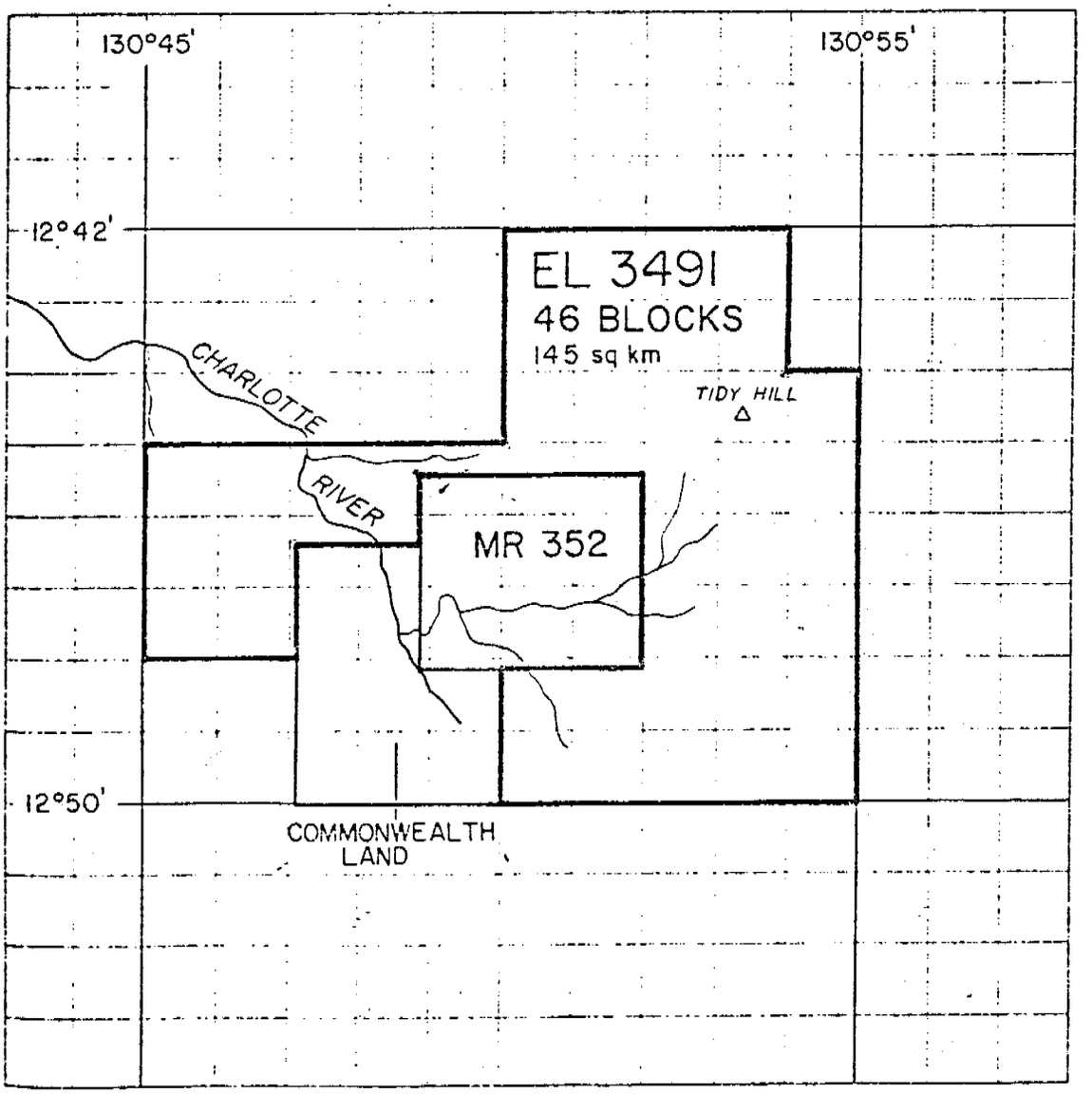


Figure 1

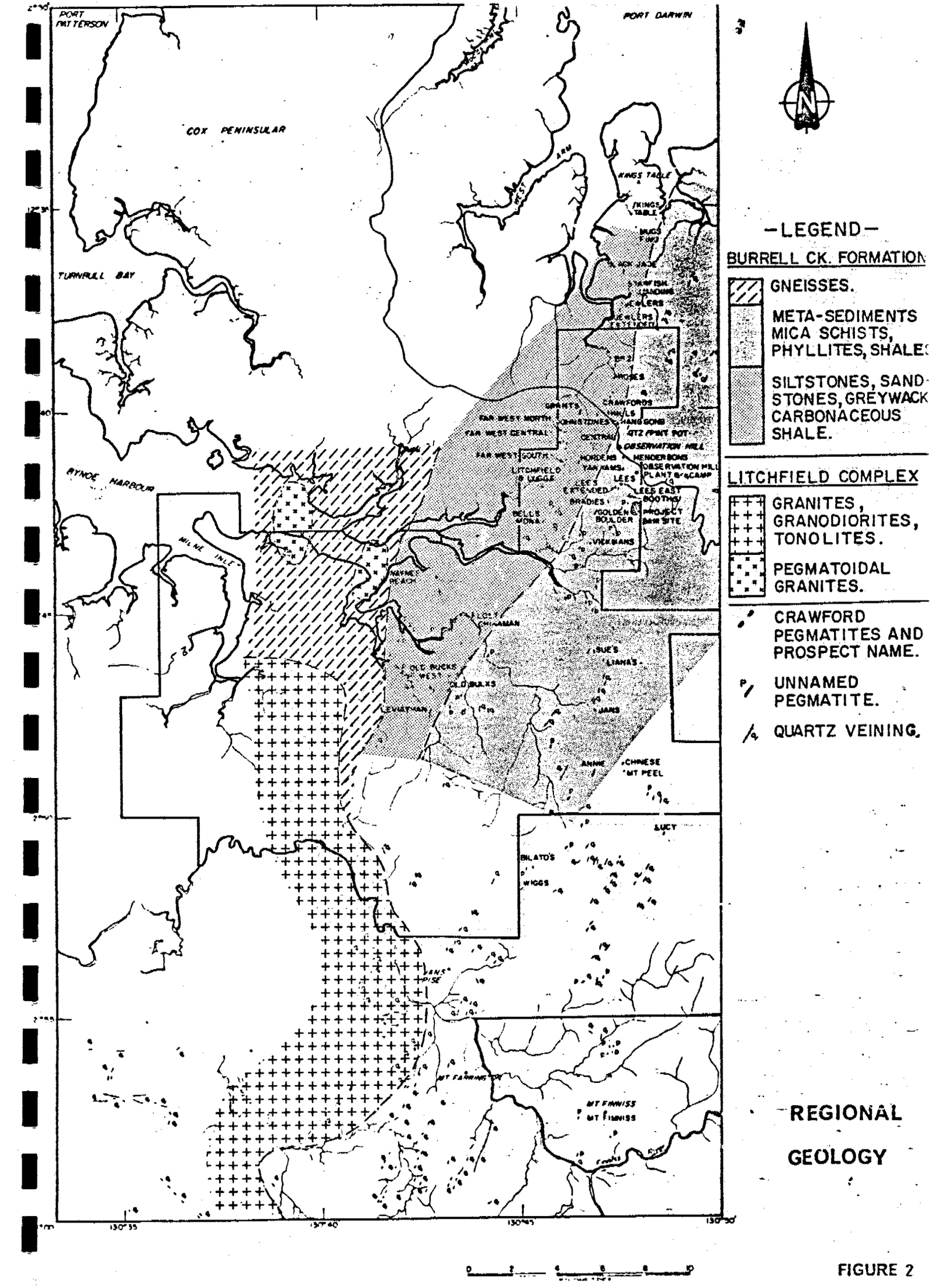
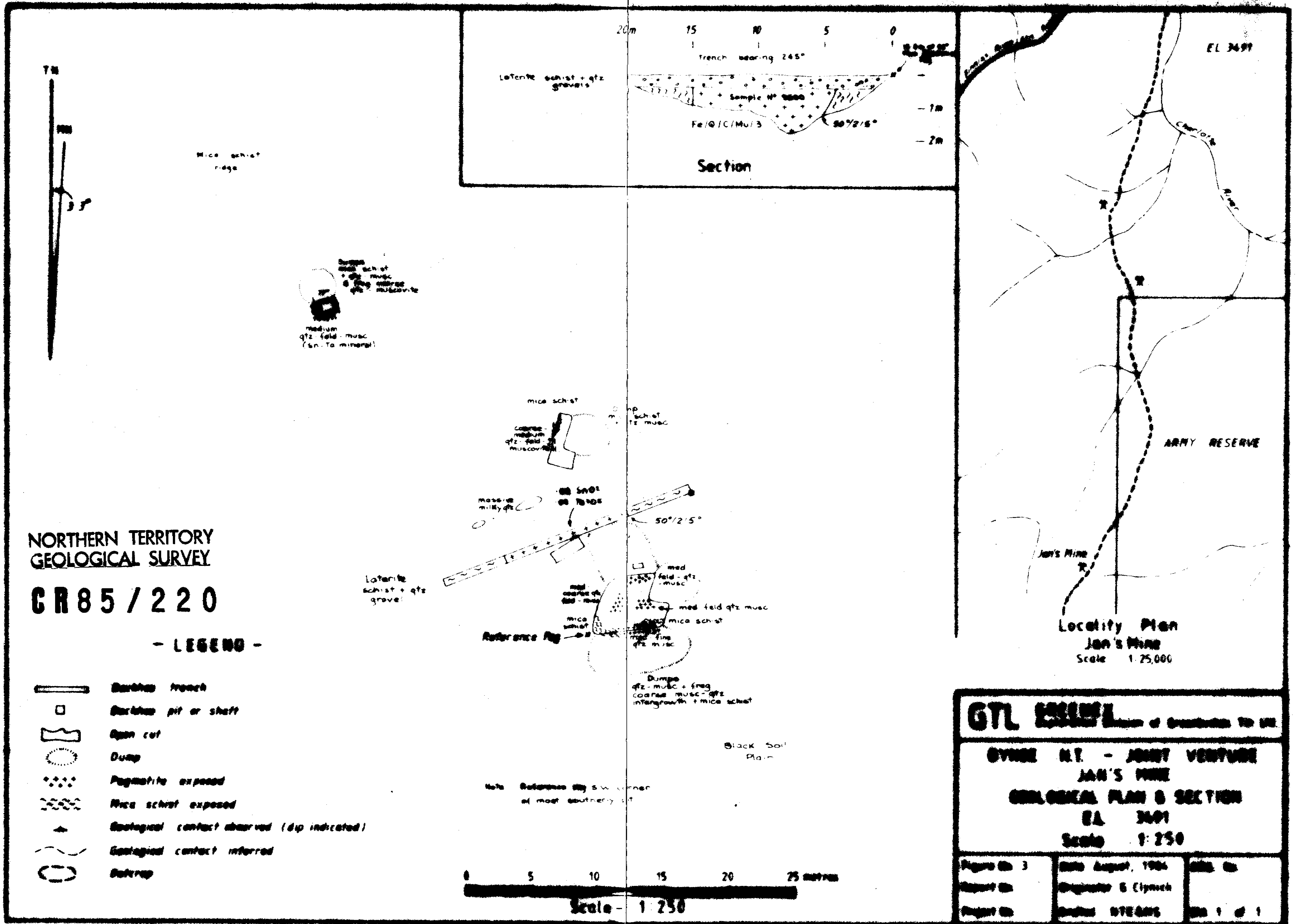
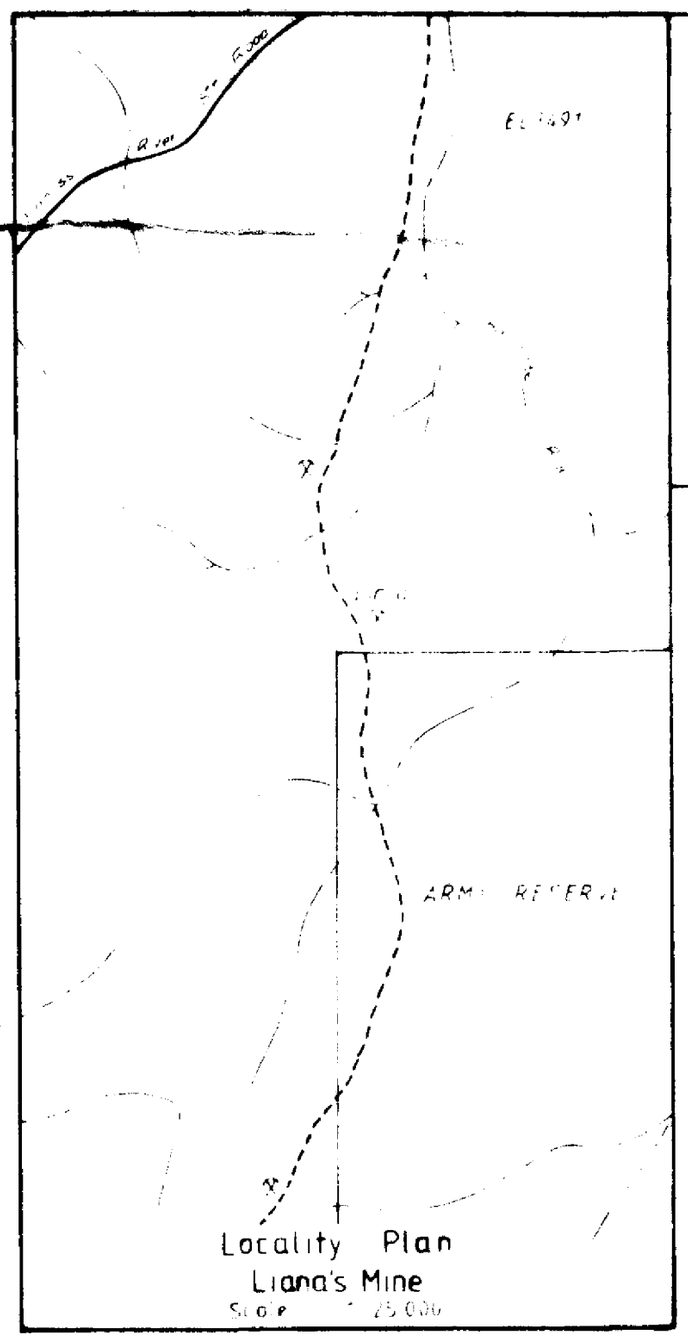
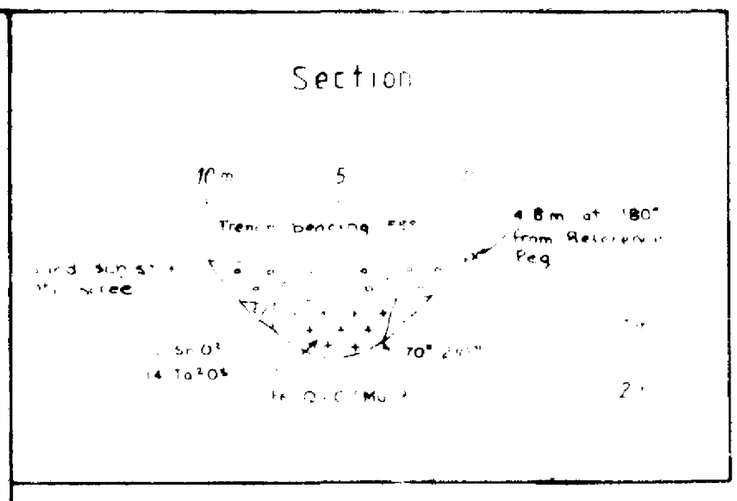

PORT PATTERSON
PORT DARWIN
COX PENINSULAR
WEST ARM
KINGS TABLE
TURNBULL BAY
BYNOE HARBOUR
MILNE INLET
FAR WEST NORTH
FAR WEST CENTRAL
FAR WEST SOUTH
CENTRAL
CRAWFORDS
GRANTS
HANDSOMS
OBSERVATION HILL
PLANT & CAMP
LITCHFIELD & LEGGE
LEES
LEES EXTENDED
LEES EAST
BOOTHS
PROJECT
BELLS MONA
GOLDEN BOULDER
VICKMANS
NAYNES BEACH
OLD BULKS
OLD BULKS WEST
LEVIATHAN
SUE'S
LIANAS
JANS
ANNIE
CHINESE
MT PEEL
LUCY
PILATO'S
WIGGS
MT FINNISS
130°35
130°40
130°45
130°50
-LEGEND-
BURRELL CK. FORMATION
GNEISSES.
META-SEDIMENTS MICA SCHISTS, PHYLLITES, SHALES
SILTSTONES, SANDSTONES, GREYWACKE CARBONACEOUS SHALE.
LITCHFIELD COMPLEX
GRANITES, GRANODIORITES, TONOLITES.
PEGMATOIDAL GRANITES.
CRAWFORD PEGMATITES AND PROSPECT NAME.
UNNAMED PEGMATITE.
QUARTZ VEINING.
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

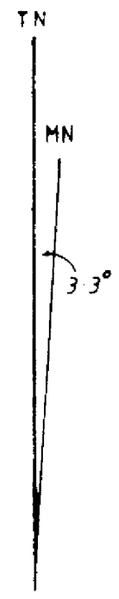
FIGURE 2

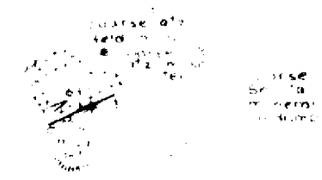


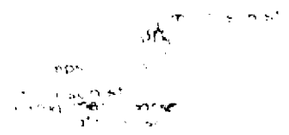
NORTHERN TERRITORY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CR85/220
TN
MN
3°
Mica schist ridge
Section
20m
15
10
5
0
Trench bearing 245°
Laterite schist + qtz gravels
Fe/Q/C/Mu/3
50°/2/5°
-1m
-2m
Medium qtz - feld - musc (Sn - Ta mineral)
mica schist
massive milky qtz
50°/2'5°
Laterite schist + qtz gravel
med feld qtz musc
mica schist
Reference Peg
Dumps qtz - musc + feld coarse musc - qtz intergrowth + mica schist
Black Soil Plain
Locality Plan
Jan's Mine
Scale 1:25,000
EL 3491
ARMY RESERVE
Jan's Mine
- LEGEND -
Open cut
Dump
Pegmatite exposed
Mica schist exposed
Geological contact observed (dip indicated)
Geological contact inferred
0
5
10
15
20
25 metres
Scale - 1:250
GTL
JAN'S MINE
GEOLOGICAL PLAN & SECTION
Scale 1:250
August, 1984
G Clymick
1 of 1











— LEGEND —

- Backhoe trench
- Backhoe pit or shaft
- Open cut
- Dump
- Pegmatite exposed
- Mica schist exposed
- Geological contact observed (dip indicated)
- Geological contact inferred
- Outcrop

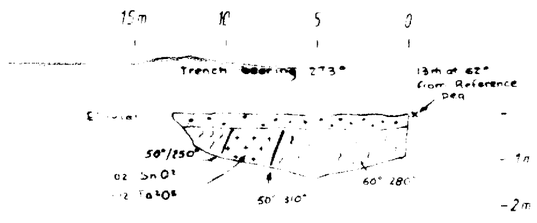
Note: Reference peg is an aerial ...

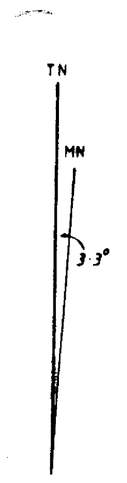
GTL **GREENEX**
EXPLORATION DIVISION OF GREENBUSHES TIN LTD

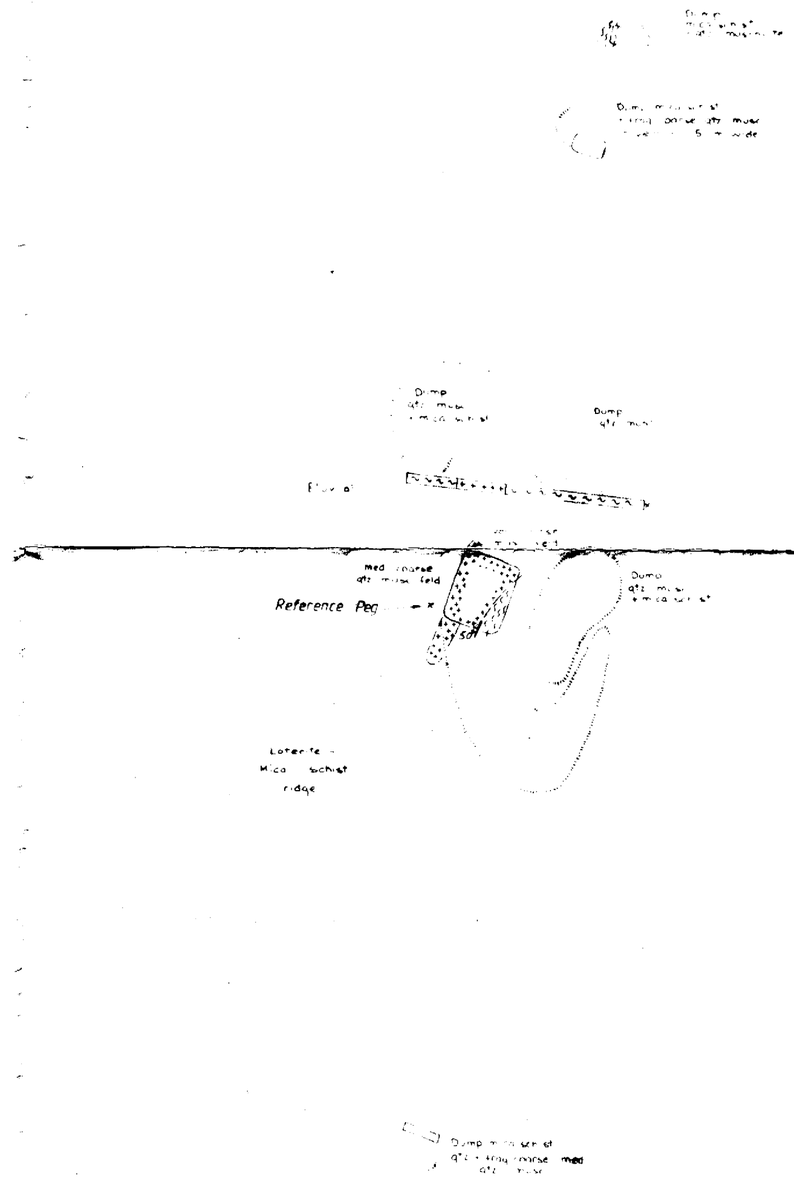
BYNOE N.T. JOINT VENTURE
LIANA'S MINE
GEOLOGICAL PLAN & SECTION

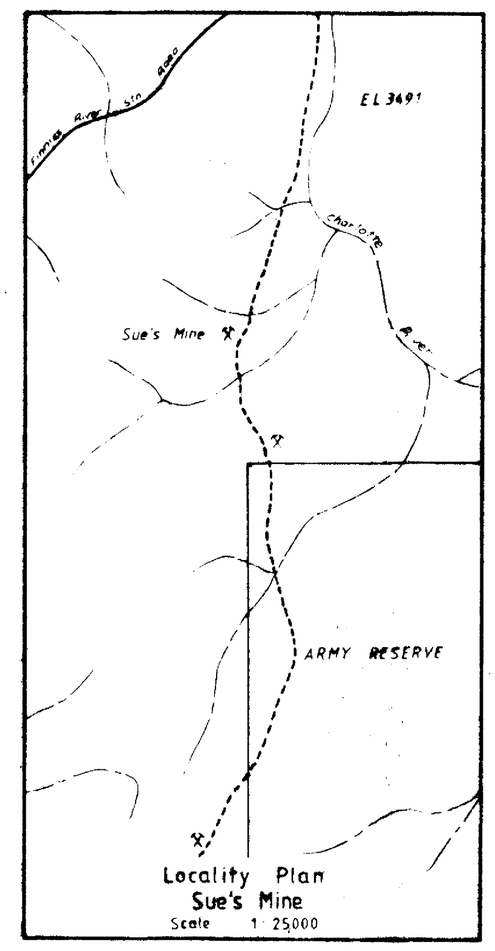
NORTHERN TERRITORY
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CR85/220

Section



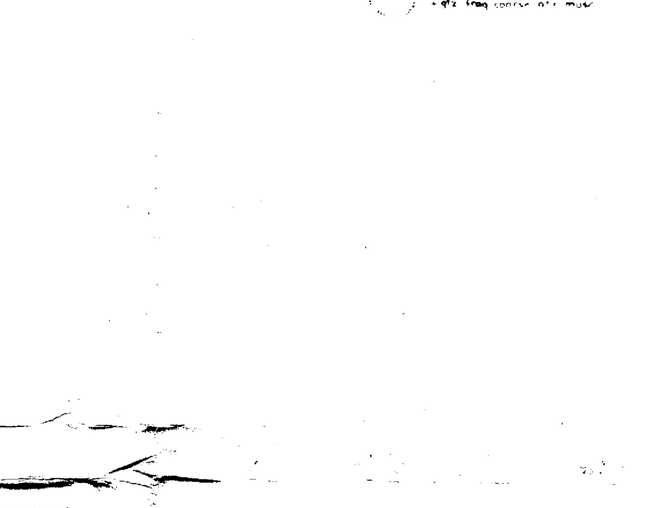






- LEGEND -

- Backhoe trench
- Backhoe pit or shaft
- Open cut
- Dump
- Pegmatite exposed
- Mica schist exposed
- Geological contact observed (dip indicated)
- Geological contact inferred
- Outcrop



Note Reference peg S.W. corner of main pegmatite dyke

NORTHERN TERRITORY
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

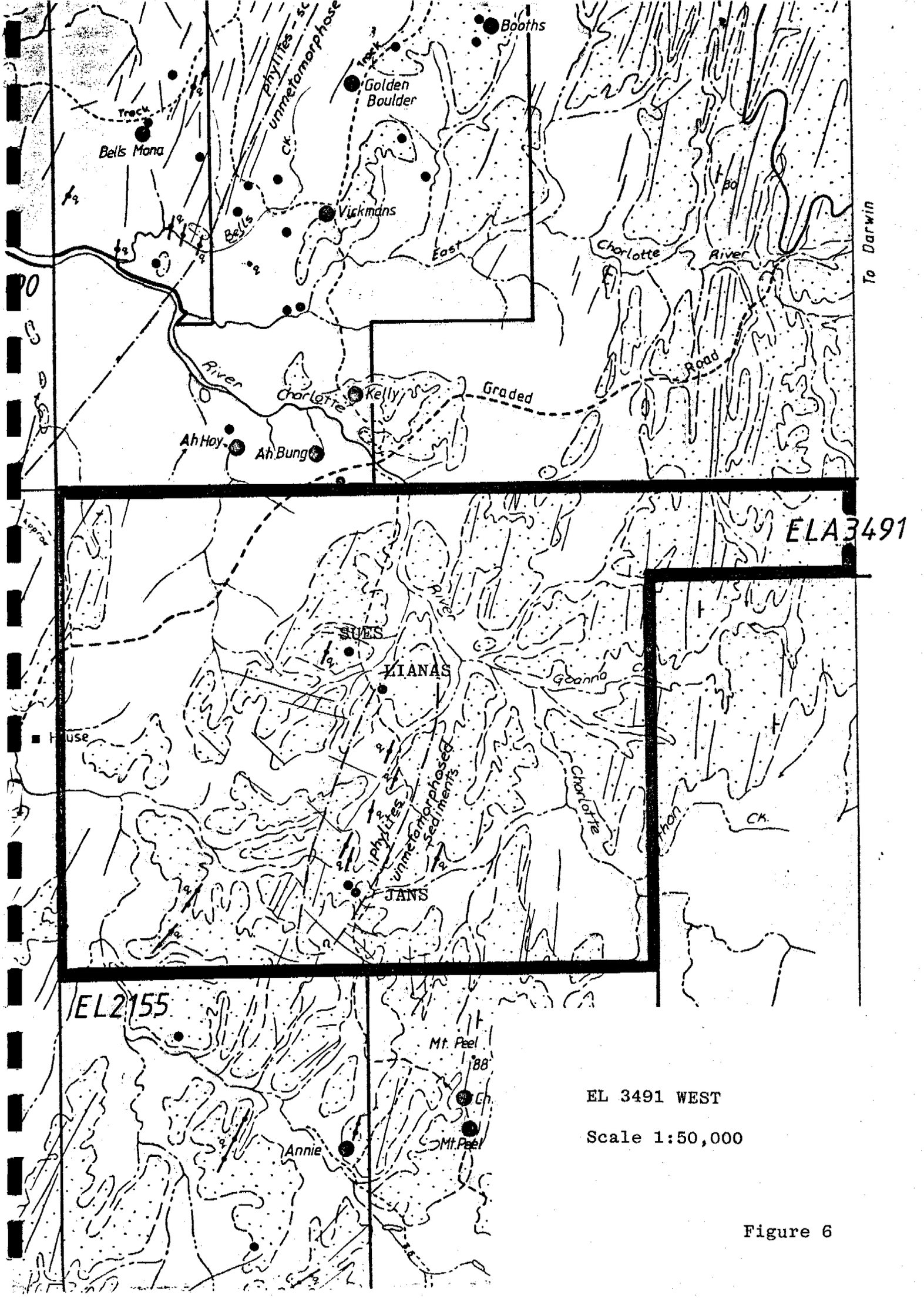
CR85/220

GTL **GREENEX**
EXPLORATION DIVISION OF GREENBUSHES TIN LTD

BYNOE NT - JOINT VENTURE
Sue's Mine
GEOLOGICAL PLAN & SECTION
EL 3491
Scale 1 250

0 5 10 15 20 25 metres

FIGURE No 5	DATE August 1984	DRG No
REPORT No	ORIGINATOR G Flynn	SHEET No
PROJECT No	DRAFTSPERSON N T E & M	



EL 3491 WEST

Scale 1:50,000

Figure 6