OPEN FILE

REPORT ON

PHASE I EXPLORATION

OF THE

GIGANTIC AND NEW MOON - HOPEFUL STAR AREAS

TENNANT CREEK DISTRICT - NORTHERN TERRITORY

CR 1991/96A
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REPORT ON
PHASE I EXPLORATION
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TENNANT CREEK DISTRICT - NORTHERN TERRITORY

CONCLUSIONS

1. The Gigantic Mine area contains an east-plunging, drag-folded, asymmetrical, anticline succeeded to the north by a flat-lying sequence cross-folded into shallow domes.

There are three magnetic anomalies in the Gigantic Mine area. One of these is associated with copper anomalies in soil and bedrock, but falls mainly within M.C. 429E, optioned to Veritas Mining.

2. The Hopeful Star Mine is on a west-plunging overturned syncline having minor folding. The Hopeful Star and Hopeful Star Extended Mines are located in en echelon quartz-hematite bodies parallel to the synclinal axis.

A small magnetic anomaly over the Hopeful Star Extended Mine is associated with copper and bismuth anomalies.

A copper anomaly in soil east of the Hopeful Star Mine has no corresponding magnetic anomaly.

3. The New Moon Mine is on a brecciated zone containing thin, parallel, near vertical quartz-hematite bodies.
A small magnetic anomaly over the New Moon Mine is associated with copper anomalies in soil and bedrock.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following work is recommended -

1. Closer gridding and levelling of the following main areas of interest -

   **New Moon - Hopeful Star Area**
   
   39200N to 40400N
   42400E to 40400E

   and

   41800N to 43400N
   43200E to 44800E

   It should be noted that the former area overlaps, to a slight extent, P.A. 2389 held by Nobelex N.L. It has been included in the programme so as to provide a more complete picture of the area of interest within the claims held by Inter-Copper N.L.

   **Gigantic Area**
   
   48200N to 49000N
   55800E to 59600E

   and

   55800E to 59400E
   50000N to 49600N

   This area includes part of M.L. 429E, optioned to Veritas Mining Pty. Ltd.

2. Induced polarisation survey of the more closely gridded areas.
3. Gravity survey of the more closely gridded areas.

The gravity survey should locate any non-magnetic quartz-hematite bodies and the induced polarization survey should delineate the deeper quartz-magnetite ironstones, and any shallow concentrations of sulphide minerals.

This work will enable the more precise selection of diamond drilling targets.

INTRODUCTION

GIGANTIC MINE

The Gigantic Mine area comprises 13 gold mining leases, Nos. 715E-717E and 722E-731E, which are owned by Inter-Copper N.L., and one mining lease M.L. 429E, which is optioned to Veritas Mining Pty. Ltd. The 13 gold mining leases total 205.2 acres.

The leases are 19 miles east of Tennant Creek township on the Pigeon Holes road.

Rock outcrops on G.M.Ls. 715E-717E form a T-shaped hill with the stem of the T facing north. Other outcrops occur on G.M.L. 722E and M.L. 429E, otherwise the leases are flat and covered with powdery soil or siliceous and ironstone rubble.

A creek, which drains the northern leases, contains water for several months of the year. Permanent water is obtainable at the Pigeon Holes, three miles downstream.

Vegetation consists of mulga, spinifex and stunted eucalypts.
NEW MOON - HOPEFUL STAR AREA

The mine area comprises G.M.L. 720E and M.L. 237E, totalling about 40 acres, and P.A. 2043 of 640 acres. The Hopeful Star Mine is on G.M.L. 720E and the Hopeful Star Extended on M.L. 237E. The New Moon Mine is in the centre of P.A. 2043. The leases are about 15 miles from Tennant Creek township, just to the south of the Pigeon Holes road.

Rock outcrop is sparse, being confined to isolated hillocks on G.M.L. 720E and P.A. 2043.

SUMMARY OF PHASE 1 INVESTIGATION

SURVEY GRIDDING

A surveyed grid was established at 400 by 200 feet centres over the lease areas, and closed up to 200 feet by 200 feet over outcrop areas.

GEOLOGY

Gigantic

The underground and surface geology of the main Gigantic Mine area was mapped by the Bureau of Mineral Resources in 1952. The geology of G.M.L. 722E and M.L. 429E was subsequently mapped by Minefields Exploration N.L.

The mapping carried out by Minefields and the B.M.R. was thoroughly checked by geologist J. Barnett of Geotechnics (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. in June, 1971 and found to be substantially correct. The areas covered by Minefields Exploration N.L. were remapped on a larger scale and corrected with respect to the survey grid. Maps have been produced at a scale of one inch to 40 feet.
New Moon - Hopeful Star

The hillock on G.M.L. 720E was previously mapped by the B.M.R. and the outcrops to the east by Minefields Exploration N.L. This mapping was checked by J. Barnett, and a few minor additions made.

The underground workings of the Hopeful Star and Hopeful Star Extended Mines were mapped and sampled by Geotechnics in August, 1970, and the results are detailed in a previous report, dated 27th August, 1970.

The hillock on P.A. 2043 has previously been mapped by the B.M.R., as have the underground workings of the New Moon mine below the hillock.

PERCUSSION DRILLING AND GEOCHEMISTRY

Two hundred and seventy-nine percussion holes, totalling 4,915 feet of drilling, investigated the Gigantic and New Moon - Hopeful Star areas.

A Gardner-Denver Airtrac drill (Model 3100) was used with a 600 C.F.M. compressor. The contractor was Angeli and Lorger Pty. Ltd., of Mount Isa.

Two samples from each drillhole were submitted for copper and bismuth assay - one from the base of the soil profile and one from the bedrock surface. The contoured assay results are shown on Figs. 4-1 to 4-4 and 9-1 to 9-4.

The values ranged up to 540 ppm copper and 177 ppm bismuth, the mean values being as follows -

- Copper - base of soil profile : 11 ppm
- bedrock surface : 10 ppm

- Bismuth - base of soil profile : 32 ppm
  bedrock surface : 30 ppm

There is good correlation between the data from both soil and bedrock, and also between the results for copper and bismuth. The base of soil profile values are generally slightly higher than those obtained from the bedrock, indicating concentration by weathering.
A B.M.R. geochemical survey of all the ironstones in the Tennant Creek one-mile sheet area (McMillan and Debnam, 1961) showed a background copper value of 30 ppm and also that surface values consistently agree, relatively, with values at depth obtained by drilling or mining.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A magnetic survey was carried out over the gridded areas at 200 feet station spacing. A Jalandar magnetometer with 10 gammas maximum sensitivity was used.

The readings were corrected for drift, reduced to a base level and contoured plans (Figs. 3 and 8) of vertical magnetic intensity were produced.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

GIGANTIC AREA

Geology

The previous mapping of the main Gigantic Mine area indicated an asymmetric anticline plunging to the east, with drag folding on the steeper southern limb. This interpretation, made from both surface and underground evidence, is apparently correct. At present, the underground workings are inaccessible.

Rock types present in the area consist of shales and sandstones of the Proterozoic Warramunga series, variably impregnated by hematite and containing a breccia horizon associated with massive quartz-hematite bodies. These quartz-hematites or "ironstones", are hard and massive, consisting of variable proportions of hematite, magnetite and quartz, and often containing chlorite or sedimentary remnants. That the ironstones originated partly as intrusives and partly as replacements is shown by the variation from sharp to gradational boundaries. As they are conformable with the bedding, they were probably formed at the same time as, or prior to, the main folding.
Ivanac (1954) noted that the quartz-hematite bodies are aligned generally along bearings of 60° and 300°. This is probably related to cross-folding, as the magnetic data also indicates these two general directions.

The gold ore-bodies worked previously were found on the south limb of the anticline, on the west side of the T-shaped hill, and are reported as being localised where shear zones intersect favourable siltstone and mudstone horizons, and generally underly quartz-hematite bodies. Faulting is reported as being associated with the folding, but this is not apparent from the surface.

Ivanac (1954) reported the presence of an east-west "crush" zone on the north side of the western area of the main hill, with minor faults striking off it at various angles. This "crush" zone can also be interpreted as breccia folded over on the north limb of the anticline. This breccia horizon crops out beneath the quartz-hematite in the northern part of the leases, and appears identical with the so-called "crush" zone.

North of the main workings, on the "stem" of the T-shaped hill, the beds dip flatly with no preferred direction and consist of sandstone and shale, overlain by breccia, which is in turn overlain by quartz-hematite.

The east end of the main hill shows outcrops of quartz-hematite and sandstone dipping east, again probably due to cross-folding.

The extreme eastern outcrop of quartz-hematite terminates abruptly along a north-northeast trending line, which may denote a fault.

The successions found on the stem of the T-shaped hill again crops out as a dissected dome further north, on G.M.L. 722E. The long axis of the dome trends northwesterly and the dips around the edges of the dome vary from 20° to 50°. This dome again indicates the presence of cross-folding.

Another small outcrop of sediments and quartz-hematite occurring at the north end of G.M.L. 722E possibly represents the edge of another dome.
West of the main hill, a line of discontinuous ironstone exposures, flanked by sediments and dipping south, represent the westerly continuation of the southern limb of the main anticline.

**Summary of Previous Diamond Drilling**

In 1959 United Uranium N.L. investigated the large magnetic anomaly on M.L. 429E, by diamond drilling. The hole went to an inclined depth of 621 feet on a bearing of 43° magnetic at a depressed angle of 53°. Traces of chalcopyrite were found between 265 and 380 feet and sparse pyrite in joints between 280 and 621 feet. Only traces of copper and gold were present. Biotite-lamprophyre was intersected near the top of the hole and between 265 and 380 feet the drillhole passed through ironstone.

Also in 1959, Australian Development N.L. drilled two surface diamond drillholes on G.M.Is. 715E-717E, as well as several underground holes. Few details of this work are available but it was reported that two five-feet underground intersections gave assays of 8 and 10 dwts gold per ton. The ore body was interpreted as having an east-southeast strike and an easterly pitch. Both the surface holes intersected ironstone with only low gold assays.

In 1966 the B.M.R. put down four diamond drillholes. DDHs 1 and 2 were drilled into the southeastern side of the main hill investigating a large magnetic anomaly which, it was thought, might indicate the down-pitch extension of the previously worked ore body. Both holes were drilled on a bearing of 323° magnetic, DDH 1 to 250 feet at a depressed angle varying from 44½ to 47 degrees, and DDH 2 to 488 feet at a depressed angle of 48½ degrees.

Both of these drillholes intersected ironstone but did not locate any significant gold values. However, DDH 2 did show chalcopyrite films between 156 and 167 feet, and a chalcopyrite veinlet between 330 and 350 feet.

Drillholes 3 and 4, on M.L. 429E were drilled into the magnetic anomaly already tested by United Uranium N.L. Diamond Drillhole 3 was drilled to 567 feet on a bearing of 26° magnetic and at a depressed angle of 48°. Diamond Drillhole 4 was drilled to a depth of 410 feet at a bearing
of 49° magnetic and at a depressed angle of 53°. Both holes intersected the biotite-lamprophyre near the surface and ironstone at depth. No gold or copper values were obtained, however.

Geochemistry

Both soil and bedrock copper values show an anomalous east-west trend through Veritas Mining's M.L. 429E (Giant Moon), correlating with a magnetic high over ironstone outcrops. These anomalies extend onto G.M.L. 729E in the west and G.M.L. 717E on the east. Bismuth values are also higher over this area and show a trend swinging southwest-erly through G.M.L. 729E.

Magnetic Results

A large arcuate anomaly on the boundary between G.M.Ls. 715E and 716E was the target for B.M.R. Diamond Drillholes 1 and 2. The indicated depth to the anomaly is about 100 feet.

Another large anomaly, with slightly lower intensity, is centred in Veritas Mining's M.L. 429E and extends northwest, and southeast into G.M.L. 717E. This anomaly correlates with the surface quartz-hematite outcrops on M.L. 429E and with geochemical anomalies. Its source is probably slightly deeper than the anomaly on G.M.Ls. 715E and 716E.

A third, smaller, anomaly occurs on the east side of G.M.L. 726E.

Detailed magnetic data from the previous Minefields Exploration survey indicates two general trend directions along bearings of 60° and 300°. These trends are ascribed to cross-folding.

Because quartz-hematite without associated magnetic highs crops out in some parts of this area, the anomalies probably reflect increases in the magnetite content of the ironstones.

A magnetic low over the mine area is probably due to oxidation, but might also be caused by a lack of magnetite in the quartz-hematite sequence present in that area.
NEW MOON - HOPEFUL STAR AREA

Geology - New Moon Mine

Outcrop is mainly confined to a small hillock (on which the mine workings are located), which is composed of breccia with four bands of ironstone trending easterly. A few sandstone outcrops, one of which shows an easterly dip of $10^\circ$, occur on the south side.

To the north of the hillock is a small outcrop of sandstone and a quartz blow.

The underground workings are presently inaccessible but have previously been mapped by the B.M.R. Their map shows a south-southwest pitching minor anticline west of the main shaft at the 60 feet level, with minor faults downthrowing to the south. At that level the rocks are mainly brecciated slate, as at the surface, with quartz-hematite on the south, and banded slate on the west.

Geology - Hopeful Star Area

Rocks in the area are similar to those exposed at the Gigantic Mine - namely, sandstones and shales of the Proterozoic Warramunga series together with breccia and quartz-hematite bodies.

The Hopeful Star Mine is on an easterly trending quartz-hematite body occurring in the axis of an overturned, west-plunging syncline. The overturning is to the south.

The top of the hillock is capped by breccia containing another quartz-hematite body, which is northwest of the Hopeful Star ironstone, and an echelon with it, as is a body of jasperised sediments outcropping further to the northwest.

Southeast of the Hopeful Star, the Hopeful Star Extended Mine is on another en echelon quartz-hematite body.
The ironstones therefore seem to be filling en echelon shears parallel to the synclinal axis. Gold is associated with all four of these ironstones, as shown by various shallow mineshafts and adits. The ironstone bodies are all apparently near vertical.

The syncline closes to the east, and strike changes also suggest approaching closure to the west. This suggests cross-folding similar to the Gigantic.

The sediments all show a pronounced easterly cleavage parallel to the synclinal axis.

No faulting is evident, but there is some minor folding.

The B.M.R. drilled two diamond holes into the north and south sides of the hillock but obtained no gold values. DDH 1 was drilled from the south side of the hill to 474 feet inclined depth on a bearing of $360^\circ$ and at a depressed angle of $45^\circ$. Diamond Drillhole 2 was drilled from the north side of the hill to 305 feet on a bearing of $180^\circ$ and at a depressed angle of $55^\circ$.

Neither hole encountered any ironstone bodies but this is not surprising because the ironstone and breccia outcrops on the hillock appear to be only the basal remnants.

Geochemistry

Over the New Moon mine there is a large bedrock copper anomaly which extends to the east, associated with a small soil copper anomaly. Bismuth values are also higher over the mine area.

Over the remainder of P.A. 2043, bedrock and soil bismuth values are higher in the southeast, southwest and to the west of the New Moon Mine, but no significant anomalies occur.

There is a zone of low bismuth values in both soil and bedrock, which bisects the gridded area just west of the New Moon Mine.
Copper anomalies in the soil occur east of the Hopeful Star Extended mine and east of the Hopeful Star mine, extending north and south. A small bedrock copper anomaly and a soil bismuth anomaly are associated with the former.

Magnetic Results

There is very little magnetic relief in this area.

There are only two significant anomalies - one over the New Moon mine and one over the Hopeful Star Extended. The sources of these anomalies are probably less than 150 feet deep.

GEOTECHNICS (AUST.) PTY. LTD.

[Signature]

for JOHN D. WYATT
Manager - Western Australia

P331.17
14th September, 1971
INTER-COPPER N.L.
GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION
GML 725E
HOPEFUL STAR MINE
TENNANT CREEK DISTRICT - NORTHERN TERRITORY

REFERENCE

Mulluck
Supercritical deposits
Quartz - hematite
Breccia
Hematitic shale
Sandstone
Diagrammatic cross section line
Geological boundary - approximate

Projected drifths
(vertical depth below color)

CR 711/1

DOH 1

DIAGRAMMATIC

TO 300' VERTICAL DEPTH
TO 332' VERTICAL DEPTH
REPORT ON

PHASE I EXPLORATION

M.L.429E - GIANT MOON PROJECT

TENNANT CREEK DISTRICT - NORTHERN TERRITORY

Geotechnics (Aust) Pty. Ltd.
68-70 Daly Street,
BELMONT W.A. 6104
REPORT ON

PHASE I EXPLORATION

M.L.429E - GIANT MOON PROJECT

TENNANT CREEK DISTRICT - NORTHERN TERRITORY

CONCLUSIONS

The Giant Moon lease, M.L.429E is underlain by Warra-
munga Group sediments on the southern limb of an anticline
which extends eastwards through the adjoining Gigantic Mine
area held by Inter-Copper N.L. The anticline is drag folded
plunges eastwards, and is asymmetrical, the southern limb
being steeper than the northern one.

Discontinuous quartz-hematite ("ironstone") outcrops
on the lease correlate with a large magnetic anomaly and
with copper anomalies in both soil and bedrock.

Similar ironstones elsewhere in the Tennant Creek
area host copper-bismuth-gold and lead-zinc-silver ore
bodies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following work is recommended over the magnetically
and geochemically anomalous area.

1. Closer gridding and levelling of the lease south of
   co-ordinate line 49000N.

2. Induced polarization survey of the more closely
   gridded area to delineate deeper quartz-magnetite
   bodies and shallow zones of sulphide minerals.

3. Gravity survey of the more closely gridded area to
delineate non-magnetic quartz-hematite bodies.

Selection of diamond drilling targets will be made after
geological and geophysical assessment of the completed field-
work.

.../2
INTRODUCTION

M.L.429E, known as the Giant Moon, is optioned to Veritas Mining Pty. Ltd. The lease is bordered by claims held by Inter-Copper N.L., except on the north side where it adjoins P.A.2619, belonging to Nobalex N.L. The lease is 19 miles east of Tennant Creek township, on the gravel road to Pigeon Holes.

A nearby creek to the northwest contains water for several months of the year and permanent water is available at the Pigeon Holes, 3 miles downstream. Vegetation consists of mulga, spinifex and stunted eucalypts.

Exposure is confined to small outcrops on the east central side of the lease, which is otherwise flat and mantled by 'bulldust'.

SUMMARY OF PHASE I EXPLORATION

The outcrops have previously been mapped by Minefields Exploration N.L., and magnetic surveys have been carried out over the lease by both Minefields Exploration and by United Uranium N.L.

The lease was remapped at a scale of one inch to 40 feet by Geologist J. Barnett, of Geotechnics (Aust) Pty. Ltd., during June, 1971, and tied to a new grid. Geotechnics also carried out auger-drilling and a magnetometer survey over the grid. Two samples from each drillhole were submitted for copper and bismuth assay - one sample from the base of the soil profile, and one from the bedrock surface. The assay results have been contoured.

GEOLOGY

Regional

The Tennant Creek area contains sheared and faulted sediments of the Lower Proterozoic Warramunga Group intruded by granite, adamellite, quartz-feldspar porphyry, diorite, dolerite and lamprophyre.

Copper, bismuth and gold ore-bodies (e.g. the Warrego, Peko and Gecko mines) and silver-lead-zinc ore-bodies (e.g. Orlando mine) occur in the Warramunga Group sediments, usually associated with quartz-magnetite or quartz-hematite bodies referred to as "ironstones". These ironstones are usually either in fault or shear zones, at the margins of larger
porphyry bodies, or replacing unsheared or slightly sheared hematite shale. The ironstone bodies may be up to forty feet wide and several hundred yards long. They are mostly tabular or lenticular, but some may be pipelike.

Extensive leaching has taken place. Enriched gold ores occur in the leached zone but commercial deposits of secondary ore shallower than 280 feet depth, or primary sulphides shallower than 380 feet, are unlikely to occur.

**Detailed**

Exposure in the area is confined to a discontinuous line of quartz-hematite outcrop. A small outcrop against the north side of the outcrop exposes hematitic shale dipping south at 65° and a similar outcrop on the south side shows sandstone dipping south at 75°.

This sequence represents the southern limb of an anticline exposed to the east in G.M.Ls.715E-717E owned by Inter-Copper N.L. Gold has previously been worked on the southern limb of the anticline on G.M.L.716E. The gold was reportedly in shear zones at their intersection with favourable siltstone and mudstone horizons and generally underlying quartz-hematite bodies.

The anticline on the Gigantic leases is asymmetric, with a steeper, drag-folded southern limb, and plunges to the east.

The quartz-hematite bodies in the area are hard and massive, consisting of variable proportions of hematite, magnetite and quartz, and often contain chlorite or sedimentary remnants. They originated partly as replacements, partly as intrusives as shown by gradational boundaries in some places, sharp boundaries in others. Because they are conformable with the bedding they were probably formed at the same time as, or prior to, the main folding.

To the east the quartz-hematite is associated with a breccia horizon, but this does not crop out on M.L.429E.

Previous diamond drilling, which is detailed below, shows a shallow biotite-lamprophyre sill south and southwest of the outcrop area.
SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS DIAMOND DRILLING

In 1959 United Uranium N.L. drilled into the large magnetic anomaly on M.L.429E, to 621 feet inclined depth on a bearing of 43° magnetic and a depressed angle of 53°. Traces of chalcopyrite were found between 265 feet and 380 feet and sparse pyrite in joints between 280 and 621 feet. Assays revealed only traces of gold and copper.

Biotite-lamprophyre was recorded near the top of the hole, and the drillhole passed through ironstone between 265 and 380 feet.

In 1966 the Bureau of Mineral Resources put down two further diamond drillholes, DDHs 3 and 4, on either side of the United Uranium drillhole. DDH 3 was drilled to 567 feet on a bearing of 26° magnetic and at a depressed angle of 48°, and DDH 4 to a depth of 410 feet at a bearing of 49°. Both drillholes intersected the biotite-lamprophyre near the surface and both intersected ironstone. No significant gold or copper values were recorded.

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

A total of 23 percussion drillholes aggregating 592 feet were put down in M.L.429E. The drill used was a Gardner-Denver 'Airtrac' Model 3100 and the contractor was Angeli and Lorger Pty. Ltd.

Two samples from each drillhole were submitted for copper and bismuth assay, one from the base of the soil profile and one from the bedrock surface. The assay results have been contoured, and are included as figs .

Assay values ranged up to 186 ppm copper and 58 ppm bismuth. Background values for the area are as follows :

- Copper - base of soil profile : 11 ppm
  - bedrock surface : 10 ppm
- Bismuth - base of soil profile : 32 ppm
  - bedrock surface : 30 ppm

The data show good correlation between values for soil, and those from bedrock, and also between copper and bismuth.

.../5
A geochemical survey in 1961 of all the ironstone in the Tennant Creek one-mile sheet area by McMillan and Debnam of the Bureau of Mineral Resources showed a background copper value of 30 ppm. The surface values consistently agreed, relatively, with values at depth obtained by drilling or mining.

Both the soil and bedrock copper values show an anomalous east-west trend through the lease correlating with the ironstone outcrops, and the magnetic high associated with them. The bismuth values are also higher over this area.

**MAGNETIC RESULTS**

The lease was surveyed by a Jalandar magnetometer, with 10 gammas maximum sensitivity, at 200 feet station spacing.

The readings have been corrected for drift, reduced to a base level and a contoured plan of vertical magnetic intensity produced (fig. ).

The survey confirmed the results of the two previous surveys made over the area, in that there is a large easterly trending anomaly in M.L.429E, correlating with the quartz-hematite outcrops and geochemical anomalies. The source of the anomaly is estimated to be at a depth of 150 feet.

GEOTECHNICS (AUST) PTY. LTD.

JOHN D. WYATT
Manager - Western Australia.

P386.02
29th September, 1971.
REFERENCE

Geochemical contour in ppm

Boundary of area gridded
Mineral lease boundary
Percussion drillhole

VERITAS MINING PTY. LTD.
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOUR PLAN
COPPER — BEDROCK SURFACE
GIANT MOON
TENNANT CREEK DISTRICT — NORTHERN TERRITORY

SCALE IN FEET

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REFERENCE

Geochemical contour in ppm

Boundary of area gridded

Mineral lease boundary

Percussion drillhole

VERITAS MINING PTY. LTD.

GEOCHEMICAL CONTOUR PLAN

BISMUTH - BEDROCK SURFACE

GIANT MOON

TENNANT CREEK DISTRICT - NORTHERN TERRITORY

SCALE IN FEET

400 ft
REFERENCE

Geochemical contour in ppm

Boundary of area gridded

Mineral lease boundary

Percussion drillhole

LOCALITY PLAN

TENNANT CREEK

AREA SHOWN

GEOCHEMICAL CONTOUR PLAN
COPPER - BASE OF SOIL PROFILE
GIANT MOON
TENNANT CREEK DISTRICT - NORTHERN TERRITORY
SCALE IN FEET

VERITAS MINING PTY. LTD.

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VERITAS MINING PTY. LTD.
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOUR PLAN
BISMUTH – BASE OF SOIL PROFILE
GIANT MOON
TENNANT CREEK DISTRICT – NORTHERN TERRITORY
SCALE IN FEET

REFERENCE
Geochemical contour in ppm.
Boundary of area gridded
Mineral lease boundary
Percussion drillhole
REFERENCE

Contours of vertical magnetic intensity
Contour interval 200 gammas
Contour interval 1000 gammas

Magnetic intensity in gammas

Vertical magnetic intensity
> 2000 gammas
1000 - 2000 gammas
< 1000 gammas

Magnetic low

Boundary of area gridded

Lease boundary

Corner peg

Track

VERITAS MINING PTY. LTD.
MAGNETIC CONTOUR PLAN
M.L. 429E
GIANT MOON
TENNANT CREEK DISTRICT - NORTHERN TERRITORY

SCALE IN FEET

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Quartz - hematite
Breccia
Hematitic shale
Sandstone
Geological boundary - approximate
Mullock
Diamond drillhole
Mineral lease boundary, corner peg
Boundary of area gridded
Track

VERITAS MINING PTY. LTD.
GEOLOGICAL PLAN
M.L. 429E
GIANT MOON
TENNANT CREEK DISTRICT - NORTHERN TERRITORY
SCALE IN FEET

PROJECT No. 366-02
DEPOSITS
INDIA
MEADOWS
KONGORI
RECLAIMED
P.W. 850.71
Tennant Creek District - Northern Territory

Giant Moon
ML 429E

Geological Plan

Vertias Mining Pty. Ltd.

Sheet Layout

Mineral lease boundary
Diamond drill hole
Strike and dip of bedding

Soil profile
Hematite relics
Quartz - Hematite

Reference

D 65