Exploration Licence 23846

Tennant Creek District, Northern Territory
Tennant Creek 1:250,000 Sheet SE 53-14
  Short Range 5659
  Kelly 5658
  Flynn 5759
  Tennant Creek 5758

1st Relinquishment Report

Author: Laurie Whitehouse

Date: September 2006

OPEN FILE
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**Appendix 1**

1. SUMMARY

Exploration Licence 23846 is wholly owned by Sitzler Savage Pty Ltd comprising 79 graticular blocks for a total area of 201 square kilometres. The second annual report, previously submitted, records the exploration work carried out by the licensee during the reporting period February 9, 2005 – February 8, 2006.

Exploration Licence 23846 is considered to be highly prospective with several large producers located within 10kms of its boundaries. The Warrego Mine is located immediately to the west of the EL, the White Devil and Black Angel White Devil mines are in the centre of the EL but within exclusions, the Orlando and Gecko mines are within 7 kms of the east of the EL and Ivanhoe Mine is within 4kms of the south-east corner.

Recent analysis of regional geophysics and geological mapping and extensive literature searching shows potential for gold and base metal mineralisation and further exploration work is justified to test this potential.

Based on geophysical and geological interpretation, it is recommended that 40 of the 79 sub-blocks be relinquished. Further geological, geophysical and geochemical work is recommended for the forthcoming year to determine the resource potential of the remaining 39 sub-blocks within the licence.

This report details the work carried out on the 40 sub-blocks recommended for relinquishment.
2. INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence 23846 is wholly owned by Sitzler Savage Pty Ltd comprising seventy nine (79) graticular blocks for a total area of 201 square kilometres. This report records the exploration work carried out by the licensee during the reporting period February 9, 2005 – February 8, 2006.

3. LOCATION

The south-east corner of the licence is located 25.5 kms by road north-west of Tennant Creek township. Access is along the Warrego Road which passes through the centre of the licence (Figure 1). Several major mines are located within 10kms of the licence including Warrego Mine located immediately to the west of the EL, the White Devil and Black Angel White Devil mines are in the centre of the EL but within exclusions, the Orlando and Gecko mines are within 7 kms of the eastern boundary and the Ivanhoe Mine is within 4kms of the south-east corner.

4. TENURE

The EL covers 79 graticular blocks with a total area of 201 square kilometres as shown on Figure 1. The licence was granted for six years from February 9, 2004. A compulsory 50% area reduction is due at the end of the second year of exploration on February 9, 2006. A total of 40 out of the 79 sub-blocks have been recommended for relinquishment as shown on Figure 2.

5. GEOLOGY

Regional

The Tennant Creek geology is described by Geoscience Australia as volcanoclastic/volcanic rocks and flysch sediments, intruded by granites and deformed by the Tennant Orogeny at ~1850 Ma. This succession is unconformably overlain by younger relatively undeformed and predominantly sedimentary successions of the Ashburton Province to the north and mildly deformed and metamorphosed Davenport Province to the south. The major rocktypes found within the Warramunga Formation, the host unit to most of the important economic mineralisation located at Tennant Creek, are greywackes, shales, siltstones and haematitic shales. Other rocktypes commonly found at Tennant Creek are granites, felsic volcanic rocks, sandstones, dolostones, mafic volcanics, dolerites.

The target style of mineralisation on the licence is typical of Tennant Creek which is believed to be a result of mineralised hydrothermal fluids, usually passing along a shear zones and reacting with Proterozoic iron oxide rich sediments of the Warramunga
Formation and precipitating out Au-Cu-Bi sulphide mineralisation. The main characteristics of this style of mineralisation are a compact ore body within a magnetite host with distinct mineralogical zoning. This zoning is generally shown as a high grade gold core with a copper/bismuth capping. Later tectonic movements may modify the structure.

Local
The NT Geol Survey 1:100 scale mapping shows the majority of the licence covered by Proterozoic sediments of the Lower Hatches Creek Sandstone. This unit conformably overlies other finer grained Proterozoic sediments of the Warramunga Formation comprising of greywacke, shale, siltstone and hematitic shales in the south-central portion of the licence. It is these older finer grained sediments that host most of the known mineralisation in the area, including the Warrego, White Devil, Black Angel White Devil, Orlando, Gekko and the Ivanhoe Mines. Proterozoic granite/gneiss intrusions are found along the south west and south east edges of the licence.

Figure 2 shows the geology of the area around EL 23846.
6. WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR

Data Compilation
Tenure and geoscientific data compilation from all available sources for all Sitzler Savage tenements was completed and included mainly NT Geological Survey geological mapping and tenement maps.

Geophysical Interpretation
All available regional geophysical data was compiled and anomalous areas identified by Southern Geoscience Consultants over all the Peko Rehab tenements in the Tennant Creek region including EL23846. Most of the data listed above is regional and includes coverage of EL23846. Figures 3 and 4 are examples of geophysical data used to select areas of interest for reconnaissance mapping and sampling.

Figure 3: EL 23846 overlain on Regional Gravity
Reconnaissance Mapping and Sampling

A total of 17 blocks were identified as having limited exploration potential, hence were selected for relinquishment. A further 23 blocks where also selected, but still required a field survey to be completed to confirm any possible exploration potential. To complete this task, a geological field survey was conducted in September 2005. During the field survey, most field reconnaissance was conducted with the use of a 4WD vehicle. Several traverses were also completed on foot, to allow access to areas of rough terrain. Navigation was based on maps prepared by Peko Rehabilitation Project, with a hand-held GPS (Garmin model GPS 72) used to determine exact co-ordinates. Localities visited are shown on Figures 5 and 6.

A detailed report on this activity as undertaken by consulting geologist, Gary Price, is included in Appendix 1. The following is a summary of the results of this reconnaissance:

NW Quadrant

This quadrant included blocks contained in the northern part of EL 23846, located in the area immediately north to north north-east of the Warrego mill-site. The northern edge of this quadrant abuts an area of abandoned workings (now a prospecting reserve) and the Alice Springs to Darwin railway line. As a result of the field examination, the northern blocks in this quadrant are considered to contain limited exploration potential. It is important to note however, that because much of this area is under shallow soil cover, a final review of all available exploration data and previous reports is strongly recommended before each block is relinquished.
**NE Quadrant**

This quadrant included 3 blocks contained in the north-eastern corner of EL 23846, located immediately north of the main road between Tennant Creek and Warrego mill-site. The Alice Springs to Darwin railway line runs through the middle of this area. Several large ironstone-rich outcrops where observed further south, in the immediate area. Extensive mining activity in this area further highlights the possible presence of significant structure and potential for gold mineralisation. As a result of the field examination, the most eastern block in this quadrant is considered to contain significant exploration potential. Although outcrop is completely obscured by soil cover, this block is located immediately east of the outcrops examined and directly along strike of the east-west trending structure in this area. This block should be retained to allow for further exploration to be completed. The next two blocks further west are considered however, to contain limited exploration potential.

**Figure 5: Reconnaissance Locality Plan (1)**

**South-east quadrant**

This quadrant included a single block directly east of the White Devil mine site and approximately due south of the old copper smelter stack, plus a further 4 blocks located along the bottom edge of EL 23846, from the south-eastern corner of the tenement. As a result of the field examination, this block is considered to contain good exploration potential on the western side and only limited exploration potential towards the east. This block should be retained to allow for further exploration to be completed in the western area. The other four blocks were not examined, but are considered to contain limited exploration potential. It is important to note however, that because much of this area is under shallow soil cover, a final review of all available exploration data and previous reports is strongly recommended before each block is relinquished.
South-west quadrant

This quadrant comprised 5 blocks running along the south-western corner of EL 23846, which were all located in the area south to south-east of the Warrego mill site. The landscape across the entire area consisted of shallowly undulating country containing shallow to deep soils and heavily vegetated drainage courses. Most of the blocks in this area were not traversed, as it was expected that no outcrop would be visible. Access was also greatly hindered by the presence of thick vegetation, that occurred across much of the south-west quadrant. Old access tracks had also become heavily overgrown by thick scrub and two tyre punctures occurred in quick succession when access to one area was attempted by 4WD vehicle via an old track. Field examination was completed across the central block only (between northing 19deg. 30-31min. and easting 133deg. 50-51min.), to test the possible occurrence of a uranium anomaly. The area was traversed and tested with a hand-held scintillometer, which failed to identify any anomalous radiation levels present within this block. Several small outcrops, containing minor quartz and sediment were identified during this traverse (a number of thin quartz sills, all striking north-south). Owing to the soil and vegetation cover, a field examination was only completed for one block in the SW quadrant. Traverses conducted with a scintillometer failed to confirm the presence of any significant uranium anomalies. As a result of the field examination, blocks in the SW quadrant are considered to contain limited exploration potential. It is important to note however, that because much of this area is under shallow soil cover, a final review of all available exploration data and previous reports is strongly recommended before each block is relinquished.

Figure 6: Reconnaissance Locality Plan (2)
7. AREA TO BE RELINQUISHED

Based on geophysical and geological interpretation, it is recommended that 40 blocks be relinquished as shown on Figure 2 and as listed below:

**EL 23846: Sub-blocks Nominated For Relinquishment**

SE 532975  B, C, D, E
SE 532976  A, B, C, U, X, Y, Z
SE 533047  A, B, G, H
SE 533048  C, D, E, J, K
SE 533049  A, F, G

![Figure 7: EL23846: Sub-blocks Proposed For Relinquishment](image-url)
INTRODUCTION

Exploration tenement EL 23846 is located approximately 50 kilometres north-west of the regional centre of Tennant Creek, in the central south of Northern Territory. This licence, comprising 79 Blocks (237.90 square km.) was granted to Peko Rehabilitation Project, on 9th February, 2004 for the purpose of mineral exploration for a period of six (6) years.

AIM OF THE FIELD SURVEY

According to the Northern Territory Mining Act, relinquishment of at least half of 79 blocks must occur by 9th February, 2006 as part of the licence conditions stipulated for EL 23846. A total of 17 blocks were identified as having limited exploration potential, hence where selected for relinquishment. A further 23 blocks where also selected, but still required a field survey to be completed to confirm any possible exploration potential. To complete this task, a geological field survey was conducted on EL 23846 between Thursday, 8th and Sunday, 11th September 2005.

During the field survey, most field reconnaissance was conducted with the use of a 4WD vehicle. Several traverses were also completed on foot, to allow access to areas of rough terrain. Navigation was based on maps prepared by Peko Rehabilitation Project, with a hand-held GPS (Garmin model GPS 72) used to determine exact co-ordinates.

AREAS EXAMINED ON EL 23846

Field survey work was completed in a clock-wise direction, in four separate quadrants of EL 23846;

1) North-west quadrant; 19 blocks total, 10 selected for examination,
2) North-east quadrant; 3 blocks selected for examination,
3) South-east quadrant; 13 blocks total, 5 selected for examination,
4) South-west quadrant; 5 blocks total, 4 selected for examination.

North-west quadrant

This quadrant included blocks contained in the northern part of EL 23846, located in the area immediately north to north north-east of the Warrego mill-site. The northern edge of this quadrant abuts an area of abandoned workings (now a prospecting reserve) and the Alice Springs to Darwin railway line.
Field examination commenced at the northern tip (northing 19deg 21min) near to the prospecting area and then continued southward. Several traverses were conducted by foot and 4WD vehicle in an east to west direction and focussed on mapping any visible outcrops exposed in the area. In the northern part of the quadrant (between northing 19deg 21min and 19deg 22min 30sec) a series of shallow, laterite-capped ridgelines were examined by traverse and provided good exposures and allowed for geological mapping and sampling. No outcrop was observed further south however, with the landscape changing shallow open floodplains with deep soil profiles and heavily vegetated drainage courses.

**GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY**

Geological mapping identified steeply dipping, generally east-west striking units of both sedimentary and tuff lithologies throughout the area. Weakly foliated textures (sub-parallel to general strike) and faulting (oblique to general strike) was observed in some exposures. Low to moderate levels of alteration (haematite and silica) were observed throughout most of the exposures examined. Steeply inclined to isoclinal folding was identified in one area, which confirmed the presence of an east-west striking structural corridor of approximate width 100metres. Two samples (GO 001 / 002) were collected from this area to confirm possible gold occurrence. A third sample (GO 003) was collected from a fault zone, also to confirm the possible presence of gold mineralisation.

Quartz blows were common across the entire area. A large vertical quartz sill, of width 2-3metres width and striking north-south was also observed to outcrop across the top of the ridgeline near to the structural corridor.

The only evidence of previous workings consisted of shallow surface workings (several bulldozer cuts) in one area which were probably associated with dry blowing. Visible haematite enrichment and fine quartz veining occurred close to a lithological contact, in outcrops in the immediate area. One sample (GO 003) was collected from this area to confirm possible gold occurrence.

**DISCUSSION**

Field examination of blocks was restricted to a limited area of outcrop in most northern part of the quadrant. Traverses conducted in this part of the quadrant identified only low-levels of alteration, evidence of only weak ductile structure and a thin corridor containing heavily folded structure that did not contain any significant mineralisation. Only one small area of previous working was identified, with minor mineralisation and shearing being confirmed (refer sample GO 003).

As a result of the field examination, the northern blocks in this quadrant are considered to contain limited exploration potential. It is important to note however, that because much
of this area is under shallow soil cover, a final review of all available exploration data and previous reports is strongly recommended before each block is relinquished.

**North-east quadrant**

This quadrant included 3 blocks contained in the north-eastern corner of EL 23846, located immediately north of the main road between Tennant Creek and Warrego mill-site. The Alice Springs to Darwin railway line runs through the middle of this area.

Field examination commenced at the eastern boundary (easting 133deg 60min) and continued westward. Traverses were conducted by foot and 4WD vehicle and focussed on mapping any visible outcrops exposed in the area. In the most eastern part of the quadrant, the landscape is dominated locally by several prominent ironstone ridges. A trig point is located on the highest point of one ridge and abandoned workings are observed along the top of another. Approximately 200-300 metres north, a traverse was completed to examine another series of shallower, laterite-capped ridges. No outcrop was observed further towards the west. The landscape was open and flat, with deep soil cover.

In the two most western blocks (immediately west of the railway line), the landscape consisted of shallowly undulating country. No outcrop was observed, as deep soil covered the entire area. Creek lines and drainage courses were heavily vegetated in this area.

**GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY**

Mapping of the elevated ridgelines identified east-west striking and steeply dipping sedimentary units. Outcrops examined strong foliation, shearing and anastomised textures (both ductile and brittle deformation textures). Rocks also contained moderate to high alteration (haematite and silica) and thin haematite veining that was oriented sub-parallel to the dominant shear direction. Minor quartz veining was also observed in some parts of the ridgeline.

Mapping was also conducted further west of the railway line, on a small area of outcrop located on the northern edge of the block (northing 19deg. 25min.). A thin haematite-rich vein was identified, with vertical dip and east-west strike. A single geological sample (GO 006) was collected to determine possible presence of gold mineralisation.

**DISCUSSION**

Field examination was restricted to limited outcrop in only the north-eastern corner of the quadrant. Traverses conducted in this part of the quadrant identified the presence of moderate-high levels of alteration, evidence of ductile and brittle structural deformation and areas containing much haematite and quartz veining. Several large ironstone-rich outcrops where observed further south, in the immediate area. Extensive mining activity
in this area further highlights the possible presence of significant structure and potential for gold mineralisation.

As a result of the field examination, the most eastern block in this quadrant is considered to contain significant exploration potential. Although outcrop is completely obscured by soil cover, this block is located immediately east of the outcrops examined and directly along strike of the east-west trending structure in this area. This block should be retained to allow for further exploration to be completed.

The next two blocks further west are considered however, to contain limited exploration potential. It is important to note however, that because much of this area is under shallow soil cover, a final review of all available exploration data and previous reports is strongly recommended before each block is relinquished.

South-east quadrant

This quadrant included a single block directly east of the White Devil mine site and approximately due south of the old copper smelter stack, plus a further 4 blocks located along the bottom edge of EL 23846, from the south-eastern corner of the tenement.

Field examination commenced on the single block located directly east of White Devil (between northings 19deg29-30min and eastings 133deg56-57min). A traverse was conducted by 4WD vehicle and focussed on mapping any visible outcrops exposed in the area. A series of laterite-capped ridgelines, with approximate east-west trend outcropped across the block and were surrounded by shallowly undulating plains, with deep soil cover and heavily vegetated drainage courses.

Further south, the landscape consisted of shallowly undulating country containing shallow to deep soils and heavily vegetated drainage courses. This area was not traversed, as it was expected that no outcrop would be visible and that access would be difficult owing to the thick vegetation cover that was present across much of the area.

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Mapping of most of the elevated ridgelines identified geology consisting of east-west striking and steeply dipping sedimentary and tuff units. Outcrops examined in the western side of the block contained moderate foliation and weakly sheared textures (ductile deformation textures only), which were noted to become much weaker towards the eastern side of the block. Moderate levels of haematite and silica alteration where common in some outcrops on the western side of the block, but alteration levels diminished towards the eastern direction. This haematite and quartz veining were observed in some areas and kaolinitic replacement and vein-filling was also observed in one outcrop.
Evidence of previous mining activity was observed in the side of the ridgeline in one area only. This comprised of a single, small excavation of 1-2metres horizontally into the eastern side of the ridge (into a weakly mineralised shear zone).

Small quartz-rich (quartz-blows?) outcrops were common throughout most of the block. At one outcrop, the coarse quartz rock was observed to contain large, irregular haematite crystals and dull green copper oxide staining. One geological sample (GO 007) was collected to confirm the possible presence of gold, base metal and other mineralisation in this area.

A large quartz sill was observed to be the most prominent outcrop on the eastern edge of the block. The sill was between 2-10 metres wide, dipped vertically, with north-south strike and outcropped over a distance of greater than 500metres.

**DISCUSSION**

Field examination was restricted to a limited area of outcrop in only 1 out of 5 blocks in the SE quadrant. This block is located further east, along strike of the White Devil group of workings. Traverses conducted in this part of the quadrant identified low-moderate levels of alteration, evidence of weak-moderate ductile structural deformation and some areas of haematite veining in exposures examined on the eastern side of this block. Both structural and alteration were observed to become weaker in the western direction and to completely diminish in outcrops at the western edge of the block. Only one small area of previous working was identified and one small outcrop contained evidence of minor mineralisation (refer sample GO 007).

As a result of the field examination, this block is considered to contain good exploration potential on the western side and only limited exploration potential towards the east. This block should be retained to allow for further exploration to be completed in the western area.

The other four blocks were not examined, but are considered to contain limited exploration potential. It is important to note however, that because much of this area is under shallow soil cover, a final review of all available exploration data and previous reports is strongly recommended before each block is relinquished.

**South-west quadrant**

This quadrant comprised 5 blocks running along the south-western corner of EL 23846, which were all located in the area south to south-east of the Warrego mill site. The landscape across the entire area consisted of shallowly undulating country containing shallow to deep soils and heavily vegetated drainage courses. Most of the blocks in this area were not traversed, as it was expected that no outcrop would be visible. Access was also greatly hindered by the presence of thick vegetation, that occurred across much of
the south-west quadrant. Old access tracks had also become heavily overgrown by thick scrub and two tyre punctures occurred in quick succession when access to one area was attempted by 4WD vehicle via an old track.

Field examination was completed across the central block only (between northing 19deg. 30-31min. and easting 133deg. 50-51min.), to test the possible occurrence of a uranium anomaly. The area was traversed and tested with a hand-held scintillometer, which failed to identify any anomalous radiation levels present within this block. Several small outcrops, containing minor quartz and sediments were identified during this traverse (a number of thin quartz sills, all striking north-south).

DISCUSSION

Owing to the soil and vegetation cover, a field examination was only completed for one block in the SW quadrant. Traverses conducted with a scintillometer failed to confirm the presence of any significant uranium anomalies. As a result of the field examination, blocks in the SW quadrant are considered to contain limited exploration potential. It is important to note however, that because much of this area is under shallow soil cover, a final review of all available exploration data and previous reports is strongly recommended before each block is relinquished.

Gary Price

Contract Geologist
Tuesday, 13th September 2005

Appendix

Geological mapping data for the north-western quadrant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINT</th>
<th>NORTHING</th>
<th>EASTING</th>
<th>DETAILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>19° 20’ 180</td>
<td>133° 51’ 620</td>
<td>Coarse sandstone outcrop, in creek bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>19° 20’ 187</td>
<td>133° 51’ 367</td>
<td>Siltstone outcrop, strike 280°, dipping -80°S, weak silica and haematitic alteration, surrounding country consists of minor outcrop amongst shallow residual? soil cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>19° 20’ 205</td>
<td>133° 51’ 289</td>
<td>Felsic volcanic outcropping on shallow ridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>19° 20’ 262</td>
<td>133° 51’ 124</td>
<td>Small quartz outcrop (quartz blow?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>19° 20’ 625</td>
<td>133° 50’ 706</td>
<td>Creek, area towards east has much deeper (transported?) soils and deep-rooted vegetation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>19° 20’ 774</td>
<td>133° 50’ 914</td>
<td>Shallow soil cover over bedrock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19° 20' 865</td>
<td>133° 51' 008</td>
<td>Foliated sediments, minor flexure/ductile deformation, minor magnetite, much haematite/quartz gravel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>19° 20' 988</td>
<td>133° 51' 126</td>
<td>East-west trending ridgeline, laterite capping and minor coarse/bucky quartz. Foliation in outcrop strikes 285°dips -80° to -85°S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>19° 21' 000</td>
<td>133° 51' 259</td>
<td>Top of east-west ridge, minor brittle textures and coarse, heavily oxidised/haematite-rich fragments. Ductile deformation textures surrounding zone. On northern edge of ridge, quartz veining strikes at 030° and cross-cuts surrounding E-W trend. Minor buldozing also visible (possible exploration for nuggets?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>19° 20' 877</td>
<td>133° 51' 313</td>
<td>Sample GO 001, collected at northern end of thin quartz vein with 030°strike. Sample contains quartz veining with much haematite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>19° 20' 900</td>
<td>133° 51' 320</td>
<td>Approximate co-ordinates of heavily folded corridor. Outcrop on south flank of ridge strikes 285° and dips steeply south, outcrop on northern flank strikes 255°and dips -60°N. On next ridgeline towards north, dip is -80°S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>19° 20' 748</td>
<td>133° 51' 454</td>
<td>Sample GO 002, haematitic sandstone, thin quartz veins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>19° 21' 519</td>
<td>133° 52' 357</td>
<td>Sample GO 003, Sample of lateritic material collected from area of old workings located on shallow ridge on eastern side of main access track. General strike 285°, lithological contact is exposed by workings between haematitic sandstone and felsic volcanic. Minor thin quartz stringers and thick carbonate coatings (fault gouge?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>19° 21' 359</td>
<td>133° 51' 555</td>
<td>Shallow ridgeline west of dam, comprising haematitic siltstone and silicification. No structural deformation, minor quartz outcrop (quartz blow?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>19° 21' 501</td>
<td>133° 51' 148</td>
<td>Shallow ridgeline, comprising haematitic siltstone and silicification. No structural deformation, minor quartz outcrop (quartz blow?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>19° 21' 568</td>
<td>133° 50' 822</td>
<td>Folded sediments, strike 300°, dip -45NE, no alteration. This quartz vein strikes 340°, dips -50°E. Strike on ridge crest 270°, dips -85N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>19° 21' 507</td>
<td>133° 50' 822</td>
<td>Quartz vein on ridge top strikes 010°, siltstone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINT</th>
<th>NORTHING</th>
<th>EASTING</th>
<th>DETAILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>19° 24' 935</td>
<td>133° 58' 076</td>
<td>Sample GO 006, thin haematite-rich vein exposed in track on ridgeline and striking 255°, dipping vertical. Surrounding sediments strike roughly east-west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>19° 24' 995</td>
<td>133° 57' 864</td>
<td>Quartz/sediments outcrop with strike 290°, vertical dip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>19° 25' 031</td>
<td>133° 57' 087</td>
<td>Stony soils further west, no visible outcrop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>19° 26' 598</td>
<td>133° 57' 915</td>
<td>Large ironstone outcrop known as “Mouse Rock”. Very significant structure, several large ironstone ridges on south side of highway, which contain much previous mine workings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>19° 26' 184</td>
<td>133° 59' 926</td>
<td>Eastern end of ridgeline, containing very significant geological structure. Brittle/ductile deformation textures, anastomised textures, much haematite and quartz veining. General strike of 270°, steeply dipping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>19° 26' 226</td>
<td>133° 59' 550</td>
<td>Western end of ridgeline, no outcrop towards west due to shallow soil cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>19° 29' 546 133° 56' 337</td>
<td>Large ridgeline, with very sharp/angular sedimentary outcrop containing boudinaged/anastomised lenses, ductile textures striking 300° and 330°, with steep north plunge. Minor cross-cutting quartz veins/veinlets strike 010, dip closely to vertical. NB; outcrop has significant structure, but only weak iron alteration (minor to nil haematite alteration).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>19° 29' 363 133° 56' 379</td>
<td>Small ridge with felsic volcanic/tuff outcrop. Tuff contains kaolinitic replacement. Thin quartz vein strikes 240° dips at 50° towards north Sample GO 007 (pegmatite?), collected from small outcrop immediately east, contains coarse haematite and copper oxide staining.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>19° 29' 792 133° 56' 838</td>
<td>Large quartz sill, up to 1km in length with strike 330° to 350°, steeply dipping, minor fault offset along strike.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>19° 29' 136 133° 56' 664</td>
<td>Foliated sediments, E-W strike, vertical dip, no alteration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Traverse data for the south-west quadrant:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINT</th>
<th>NORTHING</th>
<th>EASTING</th>
<th>DETAILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>19° 30' 000</td>
<td>133° 50' 891</td>
<td>North-eastern corner, start and end of traverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>19° 31' 000</td>
<td>133° 50' 869</td>
<td>South-eastern corner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>19° 30' 990</td>
<td>133° 50' 990</td>
<td>South-western corner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>19° 30' 000</td>
<td>133° 50' 260</td>
<td>North-western corner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB; Traverse conducted on foot in clock-wise direction. Instrument; Scintrex Scintillometre, model “801 001”. Setting; 100 counts/second. Results; no readings observed above 5 counts/second.