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1. SUMMARY

This document is submitted as a Partial Relinquishment Report for EL 29559, which is part of the Carrara Project. The Carrara project is deemed prospective for shale-hosted massive sulphide deposits (SHMS) containing zinc (Zn), lead (Pb) and silver (Ag). The Project area hosts lateral equivalents to the Lawn Hill Platform’s Upper McNamara Group members, which hosts the world class Century deposit. Ground was applied for in 2012 following a preliminary desktop study by Teck’s Zn Generative team. Historically exploration on the project has been focused on exploring for SHMS mineralisation around the Carrara Ranges, but excluding the relinquished portion of EL29559. Teck Australia has opted to explore under cover along the key structural corridor to the south. Teck Australia has not conducted any field work on the six relinquished sub-blocks. From granting to relinquishment of the sub-blocks Teck focused on historical data reviews and desktop interpretations.
2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

EL29559 located 300km northwest of Mt Isa, Queensland, in the Mt Drummond 250K mapsheet. The best way to access the EL from Camooweal is to drive west on the Barkly highway, turn right on the Ranken road due north west, take the turn off to Alexandria station and use station tracks to head north east towards Mittiebah station (Figure 1). Alternatively dirt tracks due north from Camooweal can be used to access the tenements from the east via Gallipoli.

The nearest sizeable township is Camooweal, which is located approximately 150km to the south-southeast of the project. Camooweal has a permanent population of about 200 people.

Land use in the region is predominantly cattle grazing on large pastoral holdings. EL29559 is located on Mittiebah station which is owned by North Australian pastoral Company Pty Ltd.

![Figure 1: Location Plan showing relinquished and retained EL29559 sub-blocks](image)

3. TENEMENT INFORMATION

EL29559 comprised 26 sub-blocks when granted on 21st January 2013. On 8th April 2016, 6 sub-blocks were relinquished (Block 2295 – Sub-blocks P, U and Block 2296 – Sub-blocks L, M, N, O). The tenement now consists of 20 sub-blocks which are shown in Figure 1.
4. GEOLOGY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
The Carrara Project lies within the MOUNT DRUMMOND 250K map sheet, at the northwestern limit of exposure of Palaeoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic Mount Isa Inlier (Figure 2). The Murphy Inlier separates the Mount Isa Inlier from the southeastern part of the coeval (Figure 4) McArthur Basin (Rawlings 1999). Both the Mount Isa Inlier and McArthur Basin belong to the extensive 1660 – 1590 Ma Isa Superbasin (Southgate et al., 2000). Rocks of the Isa Superbasin are host to giant sediment-hosted massive sulfide (SHMS) zinc-lead-silver deposits: Mount Isa Lead-Zinc, George Fisher, Hilton, Century Lady Loretta and McArthur River Mine. Figure 4 shows the litho-stratigraphy of the North Australian Proterozoic basins and ages of the key SHMS deposits.

The Carrara Project area is situated on the western limit of the Lawn Hill Platform which is part of the Western Fold Belt of the Mount Isa Inlier. Three distinct cover sequences are recognised within the Mount Isa Inlier. The Eastern and Western Fold Belts are separated by the Kalkadoon-Leichhardt Belt which is regarded as Cover Sequence 1 and mainly consists of granite and coeval felsic volcanic rocks. In the Western Fold Belt, rocks of Cover Sequence 2 are typical of those formed within a rift basin, with mafic volcanic rocks being extruded early in the rifting history and coarse to medium-grained clastic sediments filling the grabens.

Cover Sequence 3 is generally represented by the Mount Isa, McNamara and McArthur Groups which are regarded as coeval. Underlying these sequences are the sediment-dominated Surprise Creek Formation and the more restricted volcanic facies of the Fiery Creek Volcanics and Carters Bore Rhyolite. These sequences were laid down in local grabens and half grabens, unlike the sediments of the McNamara Group which are more widespread.
and more representative of a sag phase within the rift cycle. Structurally this accumulation of sediments is known as the Lawn Hill Platform.

![Figure 3: Regional tectonic framework for the North Australian Paleoproterozoic Basins.](image)

The Lawn Hill Platform comprises a moderately deformed sub-green schist metamorphosed terrain of Palaeoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic-aged sedimentary and lesser volcanic rocks formed within an intracontinental rift setting. The structural history of the wider Western Fold Belt is dominated by inversion tectonics which essentially defined the start and finish of various rift cycles. The effects of the Isa Orogeny are not as obvious in the Western Fold Belt as they are in the Eastern Fold Belt with both deformation intensity and metamorphic grade decreasing to the northeast, away from the Leichardt River Fault Zone. Structure in the Lawn Hill Platform is generally manifested by northeast growth faults, northwest transfer zones and moderately steep F1 and F2 related to north-south and east-west compression respectively (Andrews, 1998). The northeast growth faults are well documented through surface mapping and constitute the dominant structural fabric on regional magnetic maps of the Lawn Hill Platform. Subsequent inversion events have generally resulted in north side up reverse faulting and dextral strike slip movements.
In contrast, northwest striking faults are rarely discerned on magnetic maps with the exception of the Termite Range - Riversleigh Fault Corridor (Figure 5). Although first considered a transform fault zone, based on mapped strike slip movements, it also controlled basin development as attested by significant documented stratigraphic thickness changes of Isa Super Basin sequences across the fault zone (Andrews 1996). Consequently the Termite Range – Riversleigh Fault Corridor is considered the eastern bounding fault of the Mount Drummond Basin, which is a poorly understood sub-basin of the Lawn Hill Platform.

MT DRUMMOND LITHO-STRATIGRAPHY

The lithostratigraphy of the MOUNT DRUMMOND 250K is described by Rawlings et al. (2004) in terms of five principal tectonostratigraphic units - the Murphy Inlier, Lawn Hill Platform, and South Nicholson, Georgina and Dunmarra basins. Stratigraphic columns for seven areas of the map sheet are presented in Figure 6.
Sweet et al. (1984) were the first to recognise the Lawn Hill Formation (LHF) in the southeast area, known as the Carrara Ranges, based on the occurrence of the Widdallion sandstone member. Sweet could not identify other stratigraphic subdivisions, such as prospective Pmh1 and Pmh4 of the Lawn Hill Formation hence making it difficult to compare and contrast this formation on either side of the TRF. The lithostratigraphy of the Carrara Ranges (Figure 6) shows that two common members – namely the Lawn Hill Formation and the Shady Bore Quartzite - with the McNamara Group stratigraphic column in Figure 4.
However, work by Krassay and McConachie (1997), suggests the Plain Creek Formation (PCF) is a lateral equivalent of both the Termite Range Formation and the Riversleigh siltstone (Figure 7). Further, the Upper Brumby Formation is interpreted as the equivalent to Lady Loretta Formation, which hosts the the high grade deposit of the same name. Consequently, the Plain Creek and Lady Loretta Formations are considered prospective for McArthur River age and Lady Loretta age mineralisation respectively. Lithological descriptions of these units (Figure 8) shows that dolomitic siltstones and shales were mapped by Rawlings et al. (2004) within these units.

Based on chrono stratigraphic correlations across the Lawn Hill Platform, six units are considered prospective for SHMS deposits within the MT DRUMMOND map sheet:

- Doomadgee Formation
- Walford Dolomite
- Mt Les Siltstone
- Lawn Hill Formation
- Plain Creek Formation
- Upper Brumby Formation

Measured sections of the PCF produced by Rawlings et al. (2004) indicate that it varies in thickness from 400-1000 m (see figure 4). Its interpreted stratigraphic equivalents, the Termite Range Formation and the Riversleigh Siltstone are 200-1300m and 800-2900 m respectively according to Andrews (1998). The difference in thickness confirms sedimentation west of the Termite Range -Riversleigh Fault zone differs significantly from the rest of the Lawn Hill Platform at this time. From an exploration perspective this does
suggest the Mt Drummond Basin offered less accommodation than the LHP which potentially could limit the extent of deep water facies lithologies to discrete sub-basins.

Figure 7: Gamma ray log summary from Carrara Range measured section by McConachie and Krassay (1997), with interpreted correlations with type area for the McNamara Group in Lawn Hill, QLD. On the right columns show Mt Drummond stratigraphy used by Rawlings (2004).

**MT DRUMMOND STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK**

A number of easterly to east-northeasterly faults are mapped in the eastern half of MT DRUMMOND, and this domiant structural fabric is most abundant in the Carrara Ranges where inversion thrusting is mapped extensively. The main easterly faults, including Little Range and Mitchellbo (Figure 5), all show north-side-up movements, but some stratal growth is also documented. The structural geometry is interpreted as compressional inversion of earlier compressional and extensional faults (Rawlings et al. 2004). Fault density and thrusting increase southward towards the Little Range fault and elliptical structural horse blocks are mapped in the south ranges. Additionnally, a fence diagram (Figure 9) of measured sections of Carrara Ranges stratigraphy indicates that the Drummond Basin was deepening to the south, towards the Little Range fault, at Lawn Hill and Plain Creek formation times. This suggests the Little Range was a growth fault and based on surface geology and regional magnetic maps it is proposed that it was a basin bounding fault during Lawn hill Platform deposition. Based on this interpretation, the Little Range fault is considered a
highly prospective corridor for SHMS Zn-Pb-Ag exploration. The Carrara Project Tenure was secured accordingly.

Figure 8: Stratigraphy and lithological descriptions of interest. Source: Rawlings et al. (2004).
5. EXPLORATION RATIONALE

The Carrara Basin was originally identified, following an open file review, as prospective for massive sulphide hosted zinc-lead-silver (SEDEX) deposits similar in style to other deposits in the McArthur River-Mount Isa minerals province such as Century, McArthur River, George Fisher, Mount Isa lead-zinc and Lady Loretta. The basin lies west of the Termite Range Fault and hosts lateral equivalents to the Lawn Hill Platform’s Upper McNamara Group members. Six prospective lithologies of the McNamara Group are present in the Carrara basin including the Lawn Hill formation which hosts the Century Zn-Pb-Ag deposit.

Prospective host lithologies:
- Doomadgee Formation
- Walford Dolomite
- Mt Les Siltstone
- Lawn Hill Formation
- Plain Creek Formation
- Brumby Formation

The Little Range Fault in the south of the Carrara Basin is considered to be a key structural feature and as such constitutes a high priority target corridor. The area to the south of the relinquished sub-blocks is covered by Georgina Basin sediments and depth of cover is poorly constrained. This is the focus of early stage data research and exploration.
The strategy is to explore for SEDEX mineralisation under cover, and through hanging wall stratigraphies by applying modern geophysical techniques such as detailed gravity, IP, airborne EM and seismic surveys, combined with innovative and best practice surficial geochemical surveys to provide targets that warrant drilling.

6. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

No previous exploration has been carried out over the relinquished area.

7. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Exploration activities over the three year prior to relinquishment where confined to deskypop studies. Historic geophysical data were compiled which assisted in a structural interpretation of the broader area. The relinquished sub-blocks are covered by Cenozoic ferricrete, laterite and residual sand sheets, and are interpreted to be in a structural setting not favourable for SMHS mineralisation.

No field activities were carried out during the period of grant

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No field work was conducted on the EL 29559 six relinquished sub-blocks due to an interpreted unfavourable geology and structural location. Teck considers the Carrara Project area is highly prospective for sediment hosted massive sulfide (SHMS) Zn-Pb-Ag deposits and is committed to exploring the project area.
9. REFERENCES


