



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**EXPLORATION LICENCE 25054**  
***Maud Creek Project***

**For Period Ending 17 April 2012**

Distribution:-

1. DOR Darwin, NT
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Report Number: EL25054 AN2012

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## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Exploration Licence (EL) 25054, is located about 20 km east of Katherine. It surrounds the Maud Creek gold project which has approximately 1 million oz of contained gold. The tenement was granted on 18 May 2006 to Terra Gold which was a subsidiary of GBS Gold Australia. Crocodile Gold took over the assets of the failed GBS Gold in November 2009. Since that time Crocodile Gold has conducted exploration activities on the Maud Creek project to assist with the final go ahead of the Maud Creek deposit located to the north of this tenement.

The geology of the Project area comprises older Palaeoproterozoic meta-sedimentary and volcanoclastic sequences. These are unconformably overlain by the Meso-Proterozoic Kombolgie Sandstone, which forms scarps. Flat-lying areas are covered by Cambrian Antrim Plateau basalts, and Cambro-Ordovician limestone covers much of southern part of EL 25054. Economically important rock units of the project area comprise greywackes, mudstones and tuffs of the Palaeoproterozoic Tollis Formation. The Maud Dolerite intrudes the Tollis Formation and forms irregular bodies up to 200m in width. The margins of the Maud Dolerite are strongly sheared, with mineralised quartz-filled shear zones. The Tollis Formation hosts the Maud Creek Gold Project on adjacent tenements.

Exploration activities for the reporting period included a desktop and data review into the new company document review database plus field work including some basic site recon and drilling of green field targets to the south of the main deposit. During the reporting period Crocodile Gold also conducted a detailed VTEM geophysical survey over the tenement, this has just been reviewed and reported for future work.

During the next reporting period, Crocodile Gold will continue to review all new historical documents related to this area. A follow-up of the drilling results from the last reporting period will also be completed. Finally a review of the processed VTEM results will be conducted which will include some site based work to review these targets.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

EL 25054 covers strategic landholding around Maud Creek Gold Deposit which has approximately 1 million oz of contained gold. The Tollis Formation hosts the Maud Creek Gold Project on the adjacent mining tenements. This same lithological unit is found within EL25054. This tenement now forms part of the Maud Creek exploration project with the newly granted EL28902.

In this report, exploration activity conducted on EL25054 between 18 April 2011 and 17 April 2012 are documented.

## **3 LOCATION AND ACCESS**

EL 25054 is located about 20 km east of Katherine, and surrounds the Maud Creek Project on three sides. Minor tracks and fence lines give access either east or south west of Maud Creek or north from the Stuart Highway via a track to King River and Rodgers Knoll. Access within the tenement is not well developed. Topography within the tenement varies with undulating plains, ridges and mesas. Earlier reports note that traversing within the tenement is difficult due to remnant spear grass covering most of the tenement, and deeply incised creeks and gullies accessible by helicopter.

The location of the EL25054 is shown in Figure 1.

## **4 TENEMENT DETAILS**

EL 25054 was originally granted to Terra Gold Mining Limited on 18 April 2006 and was due to expire on 18 April 2012. A renewal application has been submitted to the department for this lease. The tenement comprised of 21 blocks with an area of 65km<sup>2</sup>.

GBS Gold International acquired Terra Gold Mining Ltd on 7 November 2005, but the Titles remain in the name of Terra Gold Mining. On 15 September 2008, GBS Gold Australia went into voluntary administration and all assets were placed under care and maintenance. Crocodile Gold Australia purchased all assets including EL 25054 held by GBS Gold Australia in the Northern Territory. After meeting all regulatory and statutory requirements they were transferred to Crocodile Gold Australia on 6 November 2009.

Underlying cadastre is Freehold land held by Graham Mitchell.

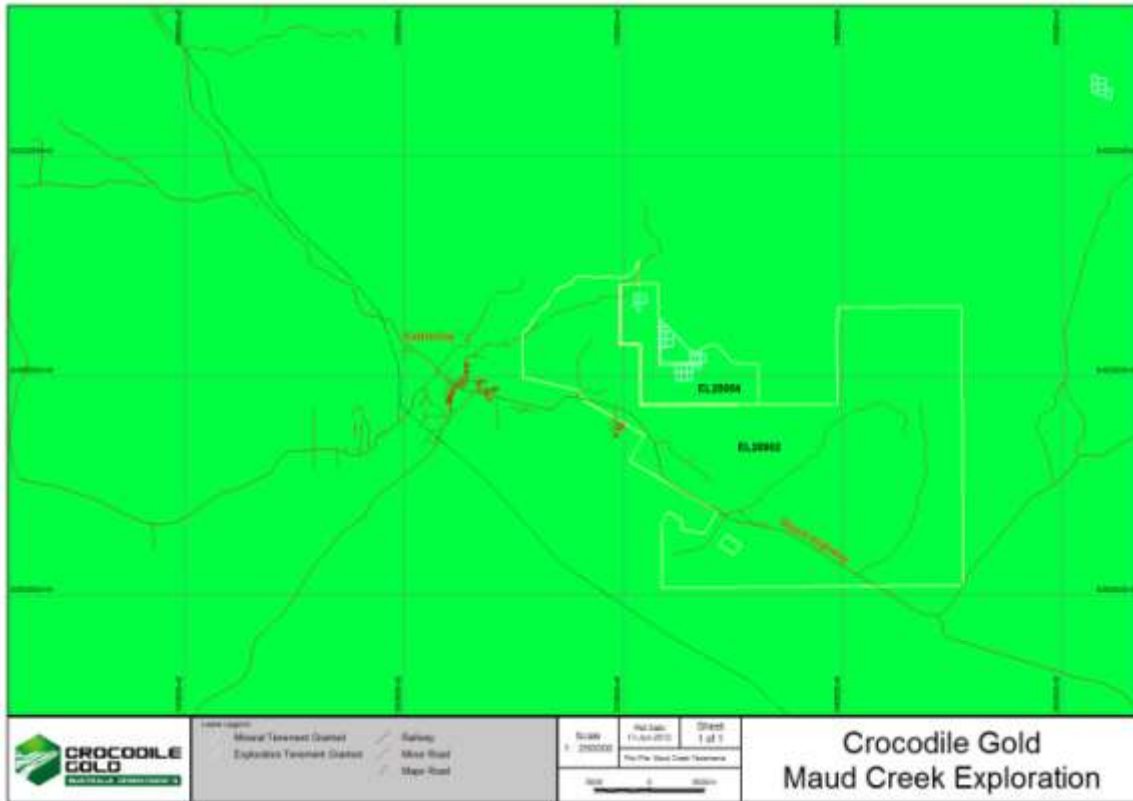


Figure 1: EL25054 Tenement Location

## 5 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

### 5.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Maud Creek goldfields lie within the exposed southern margin of the Pine Creek Orogen, a tightly folded sequence of Lower Proterozoic rocks, 10km to 14km in thickness, laid down on a rifted granitic Archaean basement during the interval ~2.2-1.87Ga. The sequence is dominated by pelitic and psammitic (continental shelf shallow marine) sediments with locally significant inter-layered cherty tuff units. Pre-orogenic mafic sills of the Zamu Dolerite event (~1.87Ga) intruded the lower formations of the South Alligator Group (Ahmad et al 1993). During the Top End Orogeny (Nimbuwah Event ~1.87-1.85Ga) the sequence was tightly folded, faulted and pervasively altered with metamorphic grade averaging greenschist facies with phyllite in sheared zones.

EL 25054 straddles the southern margin of exposed Palaeoproterozoic rocks of the Pine Creek Orogen represented by the Finnis River Group. Only the upper part of the Finnis River sequence is represented and comprises the greywacke/tuff assemblage of the Tollis Formation with interleaved mafic rocks of the Dorothy Volcanic Member.

The Katherine River Group crops out extensively in the northeast of EL 25054. It comprises the oldest parts of the sequence (sandstone-dominant Kombolgie Formation with interlayered volcanic members). The basal contact is locally concordant, but in a

more regional sense is unconformable and transgressive. The Kombolgie Formation was folded on northwest-trending axes with geometry possibly related to reactivation of basin faults. It was also intruded along fault/fractures by numerous NE-trending dolerite dykes.

According to recent mapping within EL 25054, the basement geology occupies erosion windows of Palaeoproterozoic Tollis Formation rocks that correlate with the host rocks of the Maud Creek gold field immediately to the west. The prospective sequence is irregularly exposed by creek erosion of on-lapping younger Proterozoic, Palaeozoic and Mesozoic cover.

Gold mineralisation at the nearby Main Zone deposit at Maud Creek (North of EL 25054) occurs at the sheared/brecciated contact between bedded Tollis Formation sediments (footwall) and mafic tuff (hanging wall). The contact (Main Zone Structure) is a N-striking, E-dipping complex multistage reverse dislocation cut by cross-faults which interacted to assist dilation and focusing of the mineralisation (Harmony, 2002). Other known mineral occurrences in the project area are Mount Gates, Chessman-Red Queen and Carpentaria Valley. No gold occurrences have been reported in EL 25054. Numerous NE-trending dolerite and/or lamprophyre dykes cut the Lower Proterozoic sequence and have a magnetic expression.

## 5.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the Project area comprises older Palaeoproterozoic meta-sedimentary and volcanoclastic sequences. These are unconformably overlain by the Meso-Proterozoic Kombolgie Sandstone, which forms scarps. Flat-lying areas are covered by Cambrian Antrim Plateau basalts, and Cambro-Ordovician limestone covers much of southern part of EL 25054. Economically important rock units of the project area comprise greywackes, mudstones and tuffs of the Palaeoproterozoic Tollis Formation. The Maud Dolerite intrudes the Tollis Formation and forms irregular bodies up to 200m in width. The margins of the Maud Dolerite are strongly sheared, with mineralised quartz-filled shear zones. The Tollis Formation hosts the Maud Creek Gold Project on adjacent tenements.

Maud Creek has a reported resource of 935,000oz contained Au. The old Maud Creek workings were hosted within the Maud Dolerite. Gold occurs in quartz-hematite lodes varying from a few centimetres to a metre in width, trending NE and NW.

Figure 2 illustrates the local geology of the Maud Creek Project.

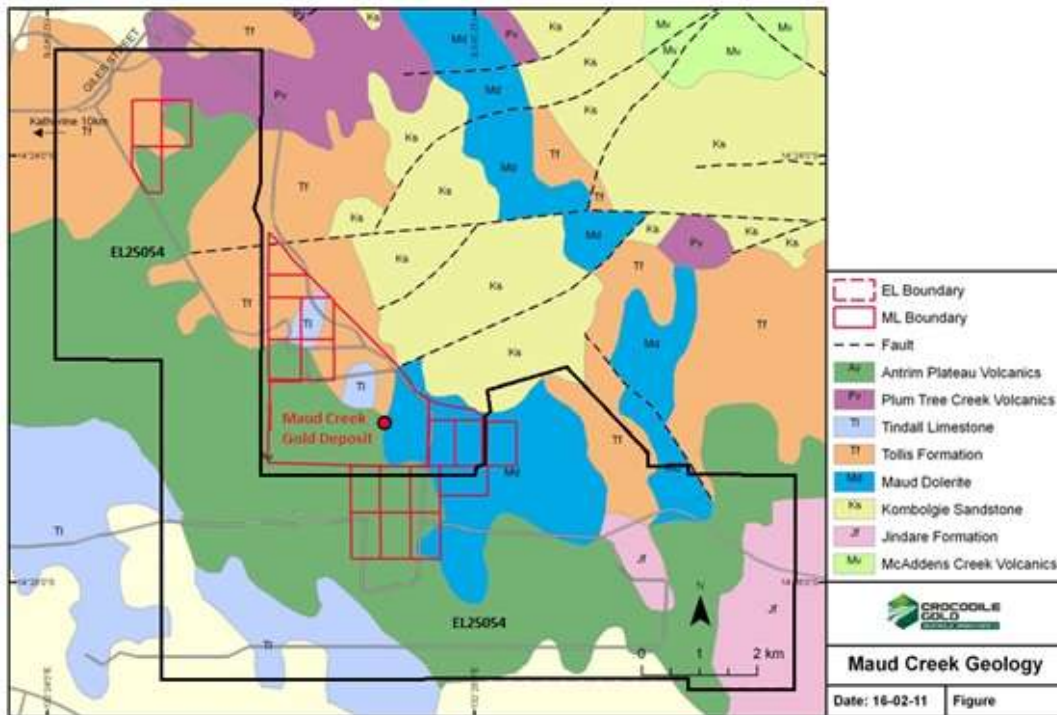


Figure 2: EL25054 Local Geology

## 6 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The Maud Creek goldfield was discovered around 1890, but the field was virtually abandoned in 1891. The goldfield was reworked between 1932 and 1934, but due to treatment difficulties only a small amount of gold was recovered. Approximately 400 tonne of ore was extracted from around 20 shallow shafts (6-12 depth) with drives around 15-20m long. The ore grade was around 30-45g/t Au.

Between 1966 and 1973 several companies explored the area for copper and uranium. Drilling of siliceous and gossanous breccias intersected anomalous copper and molybdenum in pyritic zones. Gold was not evaluated.

CSR explored the area for Kalgoorlie-style gold deposits during 1985 and 1986. Placer purchased all of CSR's Australian mineral assets in August 1988 and continued exploration of the project until 1992. In 1992, Placer granted a 5-year option to explore their tenements, and the option was exercised in 1994. Exploration activities included grid establishment and reconnaissance RAB drilling, stream sediment and rock chip sampling, airborne magnetic and radiometric survey (UTS Geophysics), aerial photography and geological mapping.

Pancontinental Mining along with JV partners explored for uranium mineralisation in the early 1970's. A target zone was the ABC prospect which reportedly had 1,073t @ 0.4% U as estimated by the BMR, and is located in the McAddens Creek Volcanic Member. Radiometric anomalies were followed up, but did not reveal any uranium concentrations.

Hunter Resources (through Eupene Exploration) conducted a stream sediment sampling programme to test the Proterozoic units for gold mineralisation. Stream sediment samples were collected from creeks draining Early Proterozoic rocks. Five kg samples were collected for cyanide leach gold analysis and also analysed for As, Cu, Pb and Zn by AAS. All Au values were <1ppb, and As <10ppm. Mild anomalism in Cu, Pb and Zn were attributable to Antrim Plateau Volcanics.

Trescabe Pty Ltd explored the Maud Creek project for base metal and gold. Twenty-two (5kg) BLEG stream sediment samples were collected, with a maximum value of 13.9ppb Au. There was no follow up work done on the anomaly.

Hill 50 Gold NL conducted minor exploration over the area including a review of airborne magnetic data and geological mapping.

The tenement then passed to Harmony Gold, then to Terra Gold Mining and on to GBS Gold Australia with little exploration conducted during this time.

GBS Gold Australia went into voluntary administration in 2008 and remained under care and maintenance with no exploration work completed. A review of the Maud Project was conducted which included EL25054 after which Crocodile Gold took over all assets including EL25054 in November 2009.

## 7 EXPLORATION ACTIVITY FOR YEAR ENDING 17 APRIL 2012

Several phases of exploration were conducted on EL25054 during the past reporting period. These will be noted below.

### VTEM Survey

The first major activity was the flying of a detailed VTEM Geophysical survey of the tenement. A total of 584 line kilometres were flown over the Maud Creek project with 356 of these assigned to EL25054. This survey was flown between July and August 2011.

The majority of the VTEM surveying on EL25054 was conducted at a sensor height of around 35-45 metres with line spacing's of 200m. The fly lines were generally in a North-West direction. Figure 3 below shows the area covered by the survey. Currently Southern Geoscience, a geophysical consultancy group based in Perth, are reviewing and reporting on this data captured. A detailed report of the survey will be delivered which will include the generation of several anomalies that will require on ground follow up such as mapping and sampling. If suitable some may require drilling to test at depth. No drilling is planned currently but if target has significant potential drilling could be mobilised to site quickly.



Figure 3: VTEM fly lines on EL25054

Figure 3 above shows an image from the survey, this image is a North Shaded view of the Bfield channel with a 20 Z component (NL) shaded with 505 North gradient (maud\_bfieldz-20\_Nshade\_NL.tif).

These images are produced at varying depths, this process allows modelling of a depth component of the survey allowing trends, plunges and potential size of targets to be determined. This is the process that Southern Geoscience is going through at the moment to allow potential targets to be generated for future work.

### **RC Greenfield Drilling**

During the reporting period a total of 14 RC holes were drilled on the project testing soil geochemical anomalies identified from past work. One of these anomalies lies to the south of the main Maud Creek deposit on EL25054. A total of 8 RC holes were drilled to a depth of 50m for a total of 400m. Figure 4 below shows the location of these



Figure 4: Location of RC drill holes on EL25054

Results from the drilling were not encouraging with no significant intersection noted in any of the holes. Since completed the drilling in September 2011 these holes have been cleaned up and rehabilitated.

### **Regional Document Review Database Construction**

Starting in May 2011 Crocodile Gold utilized Mercator Geological Services (a consultancy group based in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada) to commence work on a detailed geospatial database of all hard copy and digital data on file on site. This included maps, reports, GIS files, Geophysical files, drillhole and surface geochemical databases.

During this process there were two activities going on. In Australia the team compiled all local digital data, they also started the process of scanning all maps/sections on file plus all historic reports within the library. In Canada the team started reviewing all this new documentation that was sent and started loading a physical database (access). This information was also used to construct a set of geo-databases for use in ArcGIS format.

Over a period of around 6 months a total of 841.6GB of data comprising nearly 781,000 files was sent to Canada for inclusion in the new database. These files consisted of over 20,000 library scans, 937 access databases and around 30,000 Mapinfo TAB files. There were also 7,000 geophysical files sent for the database.

During the review process each file had a metadata file attached for ease of reporting and tracking. This metadata is basically data of data and is loaded into the geospatial dataset for tracking and reviewing as required. An example of the metadata is shown in figure 5 below. Figure 6 shows the format as represented in ArcGIS showing keyword tags and description

```


<?xml version="1.0"?>
<metadata srsInfo="esri">
  <data>
    <CreateDate>20110829</CreateDate>
    <CreateTime>09365200</CreateTime>
    <xmlFormat>1.0</xmlFormat>
    <arcInfoStyle>ESRI 30120 Metadata Implementation Specification</arcInfoStyle>
    <syncData>FALSE</syncData>
    <DataProperties>
      <image>
        <process export="Name" Title="003652" Data="20110829" ToolSource="C:\Program Files (x86)\ArcGIS\Desktop10.0\ArcToolbox\Toolboxes\Data Management Tools\Box\Project" Project="C:\Users\Amy MGS\Desktop\Drilling Compilation AT\Pine Creek\DH41_PineCreek_CS.shp" "C:\Users\Amy MGS\Desktop\Drilling Compilation AT\Pine Creek\3001_DH41_PineCreek_CS_Project.shp" PROJCS["GDA_1994_MGA_Zone_57",GEOGCS["GCS_GDA_1994",DATUM["GDA_1994",SPHEROID["GRS_1980",6378137.0,298.257222101]],PRIMEM["Greenwich",0.0],UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],PARAMETER["False_Easting",500000.0],PARAMETER["False_Northing",1000000.0],PARAMETER["Central_Meridian",129.0],PARAMETER["Scale_Factor",0.9996],PARAMETER["Latitude_Of_Origin",0.0],UNIT["Meter",1.0]] AGO_1994_To_GDA_1994_11_Pt22 PROJCS["AGO_1988_MGA_Zone_57",GEOGCS["GCS_Australia_1988",DATUM["D_Australia_1988",SPHEROID["Australian",6378130.0,298.25]],PRIMEM["Greenwich",0.0],UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],PARAMETER["False_Easting",500000.0],PARAMETER["False_Northing",1000000.0],PARAMETER["Central_Meridian",129.0],PARAMETER["Scale_Factor",0.9996],PARAMETER["Latitude_Of_Origin",0.0],UNIT["Meter",1.0]]</Process>
        <process export="Name" Title="003947" Data="20110829" ToolSource="C:\Program Files (x86)\ArcGIS\Desktop10.0\ArcToolbox\Toolboxes\Data Management Tools\Box\AddField" AddField="C:\Users\Amy MGS\Desktop\Drilling Compilation AT\Pine Creek\3001_DH41_PineCreek_CS_Project.shp" MGSCode TEXT ### NON_NULLABLE NOW_REQUIRED #</Process>
        <process export="Name" Title="004005" Data="20110829" ToolSource="C:\Program Files (x86)\ArcGIS\Desktop10.0\ArcToolbox\Toolboxes\Data Management Tools\Box\CalculateField" CalculateField="C:\Users\Amy MGS\Desktop\Drilling Compilation AT\Pine Creek\3001_DH41_PineCreek_CS_Project.shp" MGSCode 3001 VB #</Process>
        <process export="Name" Title="004040" Data="20110829" ToolSource="C:\Program Files (x86)\ArcGIS\Desktop10.0\ArcToolbox\Toolboxes\Data Management Tools\Box\AddXY" AddXY="C:\Users\Amy MGS\Desktop\Drilling Compilation AT\Pine Creek\3001_DH41_PineCreek_CS_Project.shp"</Process>
      </image>
    </DataProperties>
    <classInfo>
      <nameSpace Srs="TAB" ID="3001_PineCreek_CS" NameSpace="
    </classInfo>
    <arcContentInfo Srs="TAB" ID="302" ArcContentInfo="
    </arcContentInfo>
  </data>

```

Figure 5: Example of the construct of metadata in the document review database

### D1001\_AngloGold\_Tot\_Data

Shapefile



Tags

Drill, Collar, Survey, Assay, Litho, Burnside, Princess Louise, Yam Creek, Woolwonga, RC, RAB, Vacuum, Anglo

**Summary**  
AngloGold\_Tot\_Data.xls appears to be a previous compilation of drilling between 1987 and 2000. Collars + geology, geotech, specific gravity, mag susc, structure, surveys, assays, intercepts, standards and surface samples.

**Description**

Geoprocessing: Created .SHP from .XLS coordinates --> Defined projection as AGD84\_52 (indicated) --> Reprojected to MGA52 using 7 parameter transformation (Code 1280; AGD\_1984\_To\_GDA\_1994\_2; 1m accuracy) --> Added new xyz coordinate fields --> Added string date field --> Added MGSCode field = D1001 --> Loaded into DH\_Collars\_MGA52 feature class.

**Credits**  
Compiled by Marcatore Geological Services Ltd., 65 Queen Street, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, B2Y 1G4, Canada www.marcatorgeo.com

**Use limitations**  
Crocodile Gold Australian Operations and Joint Venture Partners only. Not for public release.

**ArcGIS Metadata** ▶

Figure 6: ArcGIS format of Metadata

In conjunction with the ArcGIS geospatial database, Mercator also constructed a document review database to assist with accessing several thousand technical reports on Crocodile Gold's properties. This reporting structure will then allow searches of this data to be conducted on site by the companies geologist during detailed reviews of projects. An example of the front end of the document review database is shown in figure 7 below. Each document loaded into the database has been reviewed and key words extracted. Each report has been given a document ID for ease of recovery if required.

The screenshot displays the 'DOCUMENT REVIEW DATABASE' interface for the 'CROCODILE GOLD COMPLETION PROJECT'. It features a header with the Mercator logo and Crocodile Gold logo. The main content is divided into two sections: 'Document Metadata' and 'Geological Review'.

**Document Metadata:**

- Document ID: NT02396
- Report Title: Background Note on Steve's Hill Anomaly
- Company (Title): CRG Gold Australia Pty
- Project Area: Mount Bundy
- Geological Province: Maud Creek Orogen
- Stratigraphy: Koolpin Formation
- Map Sheet 50K: [Blank]
- Map Sheet 100K: [Blank]
- Map Sheet 250K: [Blank]
- File Name: Good Morning Duncan.doc
- Date Entered: 24/01/2012

**Geological Review:**

- Mercator Abstract: Steve's Anomaly is located within the palaeoproterozoic Maud Creek Formation. Gold was discovered during a soil geochemistry survey in 2006. Follow up drilling showed 2m of Au at 3.3g/t at a depth of 4m. Mineralisation occurs in a multi-vein stockwork and is fault controlled. Farns Galley, just south of Steve's Hill anomaly, contains a number of historic mines and other prospects. A drill program was proposed to determine the extent and grade of the soil anomaly.
- Au Positive:  Anomalous Results:  Samples in NT Database:
- Significant Results: 2 metres of 3.3g/t Au at 4m depth.
- Follow-up Required:  # checked YES: 1 - High
- Company Proposed Follow-up Work:  Follow-up Ranking: 2 - Medium
- Company Recommendations: A optimisation drill program to determine the extent and grade of the gold anomaly.
- Follow-up Description: Check to see if proposed program was carried out.
- Missing Info:  Missing Description: Soil anomaly sample and assay data missing.
- Needs Digitizing:  To be Digitized: [Blank]

**Work Completed:**

- Drilling:
- Soils:
- Stream Sedts:
- Rock Chips:
- Geophysics:
- Mapping:
- Targeting:
- No New Work:

Reviewer: [Blank] Date: 25/01/2012

Figure 7: Example of a front end of the new document review database.

In total over 70,000 drill holes have been identified in our datasets. There are hundreds of thousands of surface geochemical points noted as well. This with the targeting files and geophysical files are being loaded into this new database for review. This work is still ongoing but is now managed by the team on site.

## 8 FORWARD PROGRAM YEAR ENDING 17 APRIL 2013

This tenement forms part of the Maud Creek project for both exploration and mining activities. Exploration activities planned for the coming year will include:

- Interpretation and review of VTEM results
- A small stream sediment geochemical survey is planned on the project for this year
- Geological mapping and sampling of VTEM targets as they are exposed
- Continuation of regional database construction and inputting.

Crocodile Gold sees the Maud Creek area as one of the highest ranked exploration targets that required further work. During the start of 2012 Crocodile Gold managed to

have EL28902 granted which increases our tenure within the Katherine area, Crocodile Gold plans to review this land holding to determine future potential for other deposits in and around the Maud Creek deposit.

A minimum budget of \$44,000 has been proposed for EL25054.

## 9 REFERENCES

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Humbertson, R.L., 2001. Exploration Licence 10213 held by Hill 50 Gold NL (unpubl). *Northern Territory Geological Survey Company Report CR2001-0236*.

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Needham, R.S and Stuart-Smith, P.G., 1984. Geology of the Pine Creek Geosyncline, Northern Territory – 1:500,000 scale map. Bureau of Mineral Resources, Australia.

Needham, R.S., Stuart-Smith, P.G., and Page, R.W., 1988. Tectonic evolution of the Pine Creek Inlier, Northern Territory. *Precambrian Research* 40/41, pp 543-564.

Shaw, J., 2002. Annual Exploration Report EL 10213 Year Ending June 18<sup>th</sup> 2002 (unpubl). *Northern Territory Geological Survey Company Report CR2002-0167*.

## 10 APPENDIX 1

### Drill Hole Collars on EL25054

<b>Hole_ID</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>RL</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Tenement</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Company</b>
MCRC-001	225356	8400861	130.6	50	EL25054	23/10/2011	Underdale
MCRC-002	225409	8400861	131.2	50	EL25054	23/10/2011	Underdale
MCRC-003	225452	8400865	131.7	50	EL25054	25/10/2011	Underdale
MCRC-004	225508	8400848	132.4	50	EL25054	27/10/2011	Underdale
MCRC-005	225350	8401044	130.2	50	EL25054	27/10/2011	Underdale
MCRC-006	225401	8401061	131.1	50	EL25054	29/10/2011	Underdale
MCRC-007	225442	8401057	131.5	50	EL25054	29/10/2011	Underdale
MCRC-008	225501	8401056	131.8	50	EL25054	30/10/2011	Underdale

## 11 APPENDIX 2

### Codes used in reporting

#### Lithology

Lith1	Description
ALUV	Alluvium
AMP	amphibolite
BIF	Banded Iron Fromation
BX	Breccia
CBRK	Carbonaceous Rock
CBSH	carbonaceous shale
CHRT	Chert
Cl	Clay
CLY	Clay
CNGL	Conglomerate
DLT	Dolermite
DOL	Dolerite
FILL	Fill
FLT	Fault
GOUG	Gouge
GYWK	Greywacke
HFL	hornfels
Lat	Laterite
LOM	loam
LPY	lamprophyre
ma	massive
MDST	Mudstone
MPEL	Pelite
MSU	massive sulphide
MUD	Mud
NSMP	no sample/ core loss
PHYL	Phyllite
QZT	Quartz
REG	Regolith
SCHT	Schist
SDST	Sandstone
SHLE	Shale
SKN	Skarn
SLA	Slate
SLST	Siltstone
SOIL	Soil
SPLT	saprolite
SPRK	saprock
TUF	Tuff
VEIN	Vein

## Lithology Texture

LITH1_TXTR	Description
bx	Breccia
cgr	coarse grained
eqg	equigranular
fgr	fine grained
ig	igneous
lam	laminated
ma	massive
mf	moderate foliation
mgr	medium grained
sf	strong foliation
sp	spotty
wf	weak foliation

## Alteration

Alt1	Description
am	amphibole
at	actinolite
bt	biotite
cb	carbonate
ch	chlorite
cy	clay
fe	ferruginous
fl	Flortie
gn	garnet
gp	graphite
hm	hematite
ka	kaolinite
kf	K-felspar
lm	limonite
mg	magnesite
mi	mica
mu	muscovite
pg	plagioclase
ph	phlogophite
se	sericite
si	siliceous
sm	smectite
ta	tantalite
tc	talc
tm	tremolite
to	tourmaline

## Sulphide

Sulp1	Description
asp	arsenopyrite
bn	bornite
cp	chalcopyrite
ga	galena
po	pyrrhotite
py	pyrite
sp	sphalerite

## Veins

Vein1	Description
Vapy	Talc rich zone in ultramafic
Vb	quartz carbonate typically boudinaged
VC	carbonate +/- quartz late stage
Vcb	carbonate vein
Vch	chlorite vein
Vdt	quartz with py +/- apy pressure shadow boudinage (large)
Vgp	quartz with py +/- apy pressure shadow boudinage (small)
Vh	chlorite/pyrite thin wispy black veins
Vm	quartz carbonate chlorite/sulphides
Vp	sulphides +/- chlorite +quartz + chert
Vpb	Galena +/- chlorite +quartz + chert
Vpy	Pyrite +/- chlorite +quartz + chert
Vqb	quartz carbonate vein
Vqc	quartz chlorite vein
Vqk	quartz K-feldspar veining +/- sulphides
Vqp	quartz pyrite vein
Vqt	quartz tourmaline vein
Vqz	quartz vein
Vs	late stage quartz veins (grey)
Vz	quartz + tourmaline
Xc	breccia with carbonate matrix
Xq	breccia with quartz matrix

## Transition

Ox	Description
1	oxide
2	oxide/transition
3	transition
4	transition/fresh
5	fresh