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EL 56

CARTERS WELL

PROGRESS REPORTS TO LICENCE EXPIRY/SURRENDER FOR THE PERIOD 30/3/1973 TO 29/3/1975

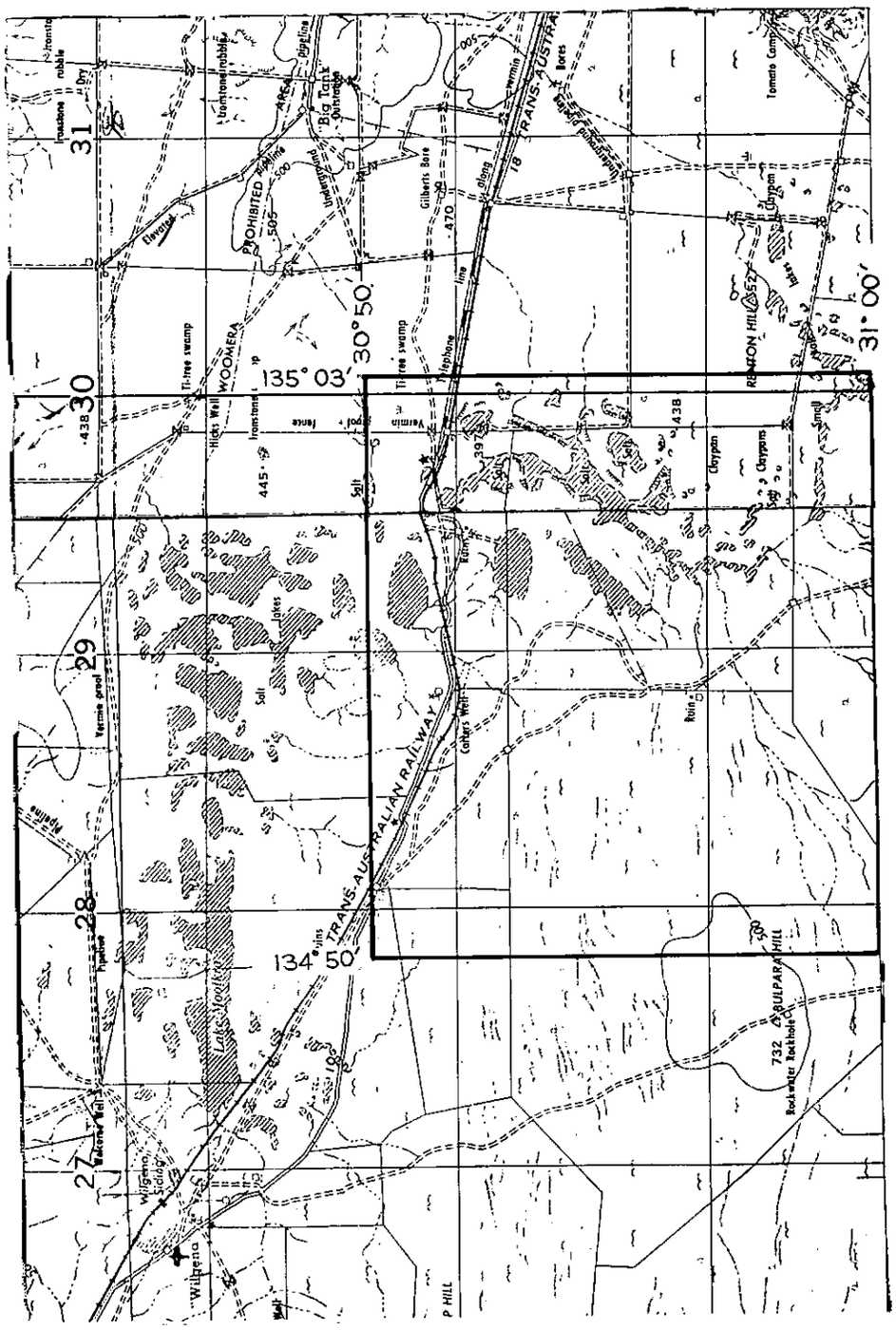
Submitted by
Abadon Holdings NL
1975

Enquiries: Customer Services Branch
Minerals and Energy Resources
7th Floor
101 Grenfell Street, Adelaide 5000

Telephone: (08) 8463 3000
Facsimile: (08) 8204 1880

Government of South Australia
Primary Industries and Resources SA

SCHEDULE 'A'



SCALE 1:250,000

ABADON HOLDINGS N.L.

DOCKET DM 206/73 AREA 382 km²

1:250000 PLANS . TARCOOLA · KINGOONYA

LOCALITY CARTERS WELL - APPROX 39 km. S E OF TARCOOLA

E.L. No. 56 EXPIRY DATE ~~29-3-74~~

EXTENDED 29. 3. 75.

OFFER 13.2.73

ENVELOPE 2276

TENEMENT: EL 56, Crockers Well

TENEMENT HOLDER: Abadon Holdings NL

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END OF CONTENTS

0003

KENELLA RUCK INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY

FOR

ARADON HOLDINGS (N.L.)

E.L.S4 56

~~E.M.L. 680~~

March 1973

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Induced Polarization & Resistivity Pseudosections

(a) Line 12W, Kenella Rock
(b) Line 6W, Kenella Rock
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(d) Line 50E, East Lake

0005

KENELLA ROCK INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY

FOR

ABADON HOLDINGS (N.L.)

S.M.L. 680

March 1973

1. LOCATION AND PREVIOUS WORK:

For information on location, access and previous work, the reader is referred to the report entitled: "Summary Report on Exploration S.M.L. 680, Tarcoola Glenloth Region, S.A, for Abadon Holdings N.L.", by F. Holcapek, February 19th, 1973.

2. PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY:

The purpose of the I.P. survey was two-fold.

(a) To confirm the probable occurence of sulphide mineralization as indicated by previous geochemical and geophysical surveys, surface geology mapping and the thin section study of selected samples.

(b) To aid in the detailed spotting of percussion drill holes at the Kenelle Rock locations proposed by F. Holcapek in a letter to R. Philp dated 12th March, 1973.

3. EQUIPMENT:

Equipment used in the survey was as follows.

AUSTRAL I.P. RECEIVER, Model R172

GEOSCIENCE I.P. TRANSMITTER, Model 5170. (Max. current 2.0 amps)

HONCA 4-STROKE MOTOR with 115V/400 cps power generator.

SANWA MULTIMETER, Model U50DA.

4. ARRAY, FIELD TECHNIQUE, CALCULATION AND PLOTTING:

A dipole-dipole array was used with 6 electrodes, (5 dipoles),

4. ARRAY, FIELD TECHNIQUE, CALCULATION AND PLOTTING: (cont'd)

spaced at 300 feet apart. Readings of apparent resistivity and percent frequency effect were taken at 4 separations.

Frequencies used were 3.0 and 0.3 Hz.

A variety of electrode types were used in an attempt to reduce calibration problems and noise. These were as follows:

Transmitting Electrodes

(a) Aluminium foil in 2 feet deep trenches.

(b) 5 feet x 3 inch angle-iron stakes.

(c) 2 feet x 1 inch steel stakes.

(d) Copper fly-screen in 2 feet deep trenches.

All transmitting electrodes were thoroughly wet with a brine solution, and all were prepared the day before use to allow maximum stability of contact.

Receiving Electrodes

(a) Porous pots with copper sulphate solution, in dampened 1 foot holes.

(b) 2 feet x 1 inch steel stakes, dampened.

Apparent resistivities were calculated as follows, using direct measurements of voltage at 3.0 cps.

$$\text{Apparent Resistivity} = \frac{V.l.n(n^2-1)}{2000\ I} \quad \text{(Ohm-feet)}$$

where, V = potential difference between receiving electrodes (mV)
l = electrode spacing (300 feet)
n = separation number (2 to 5)
I = transmitter current at 3.0 Hz. (amps)

Percent frequency effects were read directly from the receiver.

Calibration

The transmitter was calibrated in Adelaide immediately prior to the survey.

The receiver was calibrated for frequency effect against the transmitter at every transmitting electrode pair used in the survey.

4. ARRAY, FIELD TECHNIQUE, CALCULATION AND PLOTTING: (cont'd)

Corrections

Every frequency effect read was corrected for transmitter deviation and appropriate calibration error.

Plotting

Corrected Percent Frequency Effects and Apparent Resistivities have been plotted using the pseudosection method.

5. SUMMARY OF RESULTS:

Three lines each of approximately 1 mile, were run over proposed drill tarbets at Kenella Rock, (on lines 12W, 6W, 6E), and an additional half mile was run over a coinciding geochemical and magnetometer anomaly on line 50E East Lake.

The results were disappointing.

The largest percent frequency effects definitely observed were 1.6% at Kenella Rock and 1.9% at East Lake. Background effects were around zero, and two zones of apparently valid negative frequency-effect were observed.

These minor anomalies show no indication of the economic occurrence of sulphides to the maximum depth penetration obtained. Further depth penetration was not possible with the available power generator and transmitter.

Apparent resistivities were low, ranging from 0.5 to 26 ohm-feet. Clear resistivity pseudosections were obtained showing several high and low resistivity anomalies.

Lines 12W and 6W showed low resistivity anomalies near surface over the main zone of interest. These anomalies are typical of those caused by highly conductive clays and salt lake environments in Western Australia, and it is highly probably that similar severe masking effects have resulted in this case.

The zones of negative frequency effect are also typical of these environments.

5. SUMMARY OF RESULTS: (cont'd)

It is very unlikely that the theoretical penetration depths plotted on the pseudosections have been effectively reached. Under ideal circumstances true penetration of the dipole-dipole array is seldom more than twice the spacing distance (i.e. 600 feet). In this case, because of masking, effective penetration may be as low as 300 feet in vicinity of the highly conductive surface anomaly. No frequency effects indicative of sulphides were associated with this zone.

Because of the probability of similar masking effects in the E.M. method and on the basis of these I.P. results, it now seems unlikely that the shallow E.M. anomalies at the proposed drift targets are caused by sulphides. Sulphide occurrence would be below the depth of maximum penetration of both the E.M. and I.P. methods used.

On line 6E, between stations 18S and 24S, a high resistivity anomaly at depth was found to be associated with noisy frequency effects of up to 2.7%. This cannot be considered a reliable I.P. anomaly because of excessive ground noise, but maximum depth penetration in this vicinity is considered to be between 400 and 500 feet.

The reliability of frequency effect readings was reduced to a barely tolerable limit at third and fourth separations. This was partly a result of generally low resistivities with consequently very small (to 0.01 mV) signals being delivered to the receiver.

Ground noise encountered on high frequency, (3.0 Hz), was related to strong tellu.ric voltages on each of the four lines surveyed.

These ground voltages were measured at several locations with an ohmmeter, using various types of electrode. Measured voltages ranged up to 50 mV at East Lake, over 300 feet in soundness, and 15 mV, over 300 feet, on line 6E in Kenella Lake.

Given this combination of difficult conditions (low apparent resistivity and high noise) it is possible that a subtle I.P. anomaly

5. SUMMARY OF RESULTS: (cont'd)

say 2% P.F.E. above background at lower separations, could have been missed.

6. PRECISION OF DATA:

Repeatability of readings was checked by using reversed transmitting and receiving electrode configurations on line 12W. The worst discrepancy in resistivity indicated a precision of ± 7% at the fourth separation.

The precision of frequency effect measurements was similarly tested and found to have varying limits of accuracy dependant on separation depth, resistivity, transmitter current and magnitude of spurious ground voltage.

Generally, first separation readings were found to have an accuracy to ± 0.5% frequency effect, reducing to ± 1.0% at lower separations. Readings with more than ± 1.0% estimated error have been shown in brackets on the plotted pseudosections. Readings with greater than ± 2.0% estimated error were not recorded, their plotted locations denoted by (T.N.) on the pseudosections.

At Eagle Lake a 50 mV telluric voltage was observed to cause ± .01 mV noise with the receiver set at 3.0 Hz, slightly more at 10.0 Hz, but only minor noise at 0.3 Hz.

The presence of this noise was largely responsible for the poor precision of frequency-effect readings, particularly at low separations where it was often required to measure 1% or 2% change in voltages as low as 1.0 mV. (Signal to noise ratio approximately 1)

A total of 187 readings were taken, of which 58 (or 37%) had an accuracy ranging between ± 0.8% and ± 2.0%. A total of 14 readings (7%) were omitted because of estimated errors greater than ± 2.0%. The remaining readings can be considered accurate to ± 0.5% frequency effect.

7. TELLURIC EFFECTS:

Spurious ground noise was encountered on every line surveyed. After unsuccessful attempts to reduce this noise by use of lower frequencies and a variety of electrode types, the troublesome effects were traced to ground voltages measurable on a multimeter.

These voltages are most easily interpreted as resulting from telluric effects. Interpretation as S.P. effects is rendered unlikely because of their consistent and widespread nature over the surveyed area.

Further measurements with an S.P. meter are planned and will soon be in progress. This work should clarify the cause of these voltages.

During the I.P. survey voltage measurements were taken with a multimeter at five grid locations. Results were as follows:

ELECTRODE LOCATIONS	ELECTRODE TYPE	CIRCUIT RESISTANCE (ohms)	OBSERVED POTENTIAL DIFFERENCE (mV)
Line 6E (Kenella Rock) 6S - 3S	Brine dampened steel stakes	15.0 ± 0.5	12.0 ± 1.0
	$CuSO_4$ solution porous pots in 18" dampened holes	58.0 ± 5.0	15.0 ± 1.0
Line 50E (East Lake) 9N - 12N	$CuSO_4$ solution porous pots in 18" dampened holes	0500 ± 50	5.0 ± 0.5
6N - 9N	Copper fly screen in 2' deep brine soaked trenches	62.0 ± 5.0	50.0 ± 5.0
9S - 6N	"	110.0 ± 5.0	20.0 ± 1.0
00 - 9S	"	85.0 ± 5.0	12.0 ± 1.0

8. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS:

(a) Line 12W, Kenella Rock grid.

A low resistivity anomaly was encountered at shallow depth between stations 3S and 15S. It is very likely that any I.P. effect of sulphides beneath this conductive layer would be masked, and that actual penetration is of the order of 300 feet in this vicinity. This was the zone of a proposed drill target.

High resistivity anomalies at depth, between 2N and 10N, at 14S, and between 18S and 24S are attributed to the banded granitic gneisses inferred from mapping of surface geology. These zones were found to give negligable I.P. effect.

A narrow plunging low resistivity zone at depth beneath 1S coincides with a northwesterly striking fault that has been inferred from the geology.

Negative frequency effects associated with this zone, and with the first mentioned low resistivity zone, were double checked and found to be valid within the stated limits of accuracy.

(b) Line 6W, Kenella Rock grid.

The resistivity pseudosection is very similar to that of Line 12W and can be similarly interpreted.

The highly conductive surface feature between 2N and 15S could be masking I.P. effects from depths greater than 300 feet. Predominently small negative and noisy readings were read in this low resistivity zone, and the one anomalous reading of 1.2% (± 0.5%) at second apperation beneath 12S is not considered significant.

Frequency effects of up to 1.6% (± 0.5%) are associated with the periphery of a well defined high resistivity anomaly between 18S and 24S. There is some indication of increasing frequency effects at fourth separation, beneath the main centre of the high resistivity zone, but these readings were only measurable with poor precision, (± 1%).

8. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (cont'd)

The zone of high resistivity is where banded amphibolites have been interpreted to occur near an inferred contact with granitic gneisses.

Higher resistivities northward of 4N can also be related to the occurence of these gneisses.

A plunging linear low-resistivity zone at 18S gives support to an inferred fault within 50 feet of this location.

The deep zone of increased resistivities between 0 and 15S at fourth separation is the most interesting for farther investigation. No significant I.P. effects were measured in this zone, but the readings are considered not sufficiently reliable for reasons explained.

(c) Line 6E, Kenella Rock grid.

Again on this line, a highly conductive surface could be masking effects from an increasing resistivity zone of greater interest but below maximum penetration depth. Most frequency effects at fourth separation were too noisy to be measurediin this vicinity, and the readings taken have poor accuracy, (up to ± 2% error).

There is indication of slightly increased frequency effects surrounding a deep high resistivity anomaly between 18S and 24S, northward of 1N, in an area interpreted as being underlain by a dolerite dyke and possibly leuco-adamellites, increased resistivities were found at all four separations.

At 12S a narrow low resistivity zone extending to depth may indicate a fault. Slightly higher I.P. effects along this zone are not conclusive because of unavailability of relieble background readings to the North.

(d) Line 50E, East Lake grid.

Background resistivities similar to the Kenella Rock lines were obtained, showing lower resistivities near surface, increasing in discrete zones at depth at either end of the surveyed line.

8. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS: (cont'd)

No sufficiently reliable frequency effects were obtained from third and fourth separations to indicate the presence or absence of an anomaly.

The high resistivity anomaly at depth beneath 6S shows indication of being capped by a zone of slightly increased frequency effects, but these are not of an order normally considered to be indicative of the economic occurrence of sulphides.

9. CONCLUSIONS:

Because of the generally difficult environment and conditions, the present survey has been unsuccessful in its purpose of confirming and more closely spotting the recommended drill targets.

Application of the I.P. method with this equipment was shown to be severely limited in the Kanella Rock area.

The resistivity pseudosections show good correlation with geological mapping, but the strong E.M. anomalies occuring in the most promising target area can no longer be considered to be caused by sulphides.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS:

(a) S.P. SURVEY:

An S. P. survey will soon be in progress, at the earliest availability of either a Geonics SP10 Self-Potential unit (from Austral), or the equivalent McPhar equipment. Data from this survey should clarify the source of spurious ground voltages encountered during the recent I.P. survey, and help to determine if greater resolution of I.P. data might be possible with more powerful equipment and/or quieter noise conditions.

Attempts have been made to obtain a record of upper atmospheric activity, (magnetic storms), from the Adelaide Bureau of Meteorology, and from the Physics Department of the University of Adelaide. The Bureau of Meteorology keep no such records, but the University of Adelaide will supply photocopies of daily reports which apparently show minor activity between the 25th and 28th of March. We have not yet received these reports but they might well be of significance.

During the running of the S.P. survey we will take our own approximate record of any severe magnetic effects with a Scintrex MF2 Magnetometer.

This work will be relatively inexpensive.

If the troublesome noise can be related to upper atmospheric activity rather than local S.P. effects a second I.P. and Resistivity survey might be warranted as follows.

(b) I.P. and RESISTIVITY SURVEY:

Under a lower-noise situation, using a higher output power supply, a transmitter capable of delivering 5 amps, by using wider spacings and reading at lower frequencies on a receiver with more efficient frequency filters, greater depth penetration and much improved resolution should be obtained.

1. RECOMMENDATIONS:(cont'd)

Problems encountered in the recent survey have been discussed with Bob Smith, Chief Geophysicist of McPhar, and with John Webb of Austral. Both agree that if the noise problem can be overcome, more I.P. and Resistivity work should be recommended.

McPhar are willing to supply equipment plus one man at a rate of $120.00 per operation day, $75.00 per standby day. With full reporting including computer plots, their rate is $220.00 per operating day.

Additional work could be done with the same equipment as follows.

(a) RESISTIVITY DEPTH SOUNDING:

The supposed target zone, on each of the lines surveyed, lies beneath a highly conductive surface. The depth to lower boundary of this layer is not clear from the present work.

An expanding Schlumberger or Pole-Dipole array should provide a good apparent resistivity with depth profile. This could be matched against theoretical curves which are available for the one, two and three layer cases.

There is a recent publication by the European Association of Exploration Geophysicists containing articles and theoretical curves for this kind of application, but I have not been able to locate this publication in Adelaide. I have written to the publishers, (in the Netherlands), asking them to airmail a copy as soon as possible.

If satisfactory penetration of the conductive surface still cannot be achieved with the more powerful equipment, further geophysical work could be done as follows.

This would be more expensive, but almost certainly produce decisive results as far as further drilling is concerned.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS: (cont'd)

(d) DRILL-HOLE RESISTIVITY SURVEY:

If the masking layer could be penetrated at key locations with a Proline auger, or a down-hole hammer percussion rig, and transmitting electrodes applied directly to the underlying rocks, meaningful resistivity and possibly induced polarization information could be obtained from received signals at surface locations.

(e) SEISMOLOGY:

As an alternative to (d), seismology could be used to establish a boundary below the conductive surface and the possible sulphide bearing rocks beneath. Success of this method would largely be determined by the nature of the boundary. If we are dealing with a saline saturated, leached or oxidized zone above a deeper zone of mineralization, the boundary may not be sufficiently sharp to be detected.

Hammer seismic would probably not be suitable, except to establish overburden depth, and explosives would therefore be necessary for meaningful results.

Because the relevant E.M. anomalies appear to have the same source as the low resistivity surface anomaly, and because this source has been shown to have negligible I.P. effect, the previously recommended drill targets are now supportable only by geochemistry, interpreted geology, and to some extent, by magnetic data.

We have no information on depth of a possible ore zone, and for this reason it is suggested that drilling be delayed until at least some of the above work can be carried out, in an attempt to delineate a target of geophysical, as well as geochemical interest.

Respectfully submitted,

L. F. ALTMAN
Geophysicist

[illegible] GEO (AUST.) PTY. LTD.
23 AUSTRAL AVENUE, LINDEN PARK, S.A. 5065

0017

KENELLA ROCK SPONTANEOUS POTENTIAL SURVEY

for

ABADON HOLDINGS (N.L.)

E.L. 86

April, 1973

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23 AUSTRAL AVENUE, LINDEN PARK, S.A. 5065

BENELLA ROCK SPONTANEOUS POTENTIAL SURVEY

for

AHADON HOLDINGS (N.L.)

E.L. 50

April, 1973

1. PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

Spurious ground effects were encountered during an induced polarization and resistivity survey at Kenella Rock between March 25th and 28th, 1973. The purpose of the present S.P. survey was to determine the source, nature and variation of these effects with time, as an aid in deciding if further surface or downhole electrical methods might be practical.

2. EQUIPMENT

Equipment used in the survey was as follows:

Austral S.P.1, Spontaneous Potential meter.

I.P. wire and Porous Pot electrodes.

Scintrex MF2 Magnetometer.

3. FIELD TECHNIQUE

Two methods were seperately used to measure S.P. effects across surface, and an attempt was made to study S.P. effect v.s. depth at two locations. Variation in the vertical component of the magnetic field was recorded at a base station and plotted against time. The techniques used were as follows:

(a) S.P. Method 1

A fixed porous pot electrode was placed at a base station, and a second pot moved in 200 feet intervals along a line. Potential difference and polarity were measured with an S.P. meter, and resistance was measured with a multimeter. Simultaneously, readings of potential difference were taken between the base station and another fixed colinear electrode to record fluctuations with time.

3. FIELD TECHNIQUE (cont'd)

Observed potential variations with time were compared with magnetic variations to determine if effects could be related to a telluric source.

(b) S.P. Method 2

Readings were taken between a pair of porous pot electrodes, spaced 200 feet apart, and both moved along the line. Corrected data from this method was then compared with that from method 1.

4. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

No correlation was possible between data obtained using the two S.P. methods, and moreover, repeatability of readings was generally impossible using either method. Potential differences were found to unpredictably vary with time and with re-seating of the pots, even when pot-holes were prepared and watered a day previously.

Line 12 West was repeated three times and both individual readings and the general trends showed no correlation.

Magnetic variation was only diurnal during the survey.

When a pair of electrodes were progressively lowered into deeper holes, the circuit resistance decreased as expected but potential difference was found to be relatively constant. At the water table, resistance suddenly reduced to values comparable to the lake surface, and the potential difference approximately doubled in magnitude and reversed polarity.

This phenomena was checked at a second location with almost identical results, showing a well-defined upper boundary of a highly conductive zone.

4. SUMMARY OF RESULTS (cont'd)

The indication from these results is that the observed spurious electrical effects are related to local electrochemical phenomena. These phenomena are probably related to position and movement of the water table and the generally high salinity of ground water in the area.

Unusually high rainfall in recent months, amounting to almost the annual mean is probably the initiating cause of these effects.

5. TABULATED DATA & CURVES

(a) The following data has been included to demonstrate the apparently random nature of the horizontal measurements obtained.

Station	S.P. METHOD 1		S.P. METHOD 2	
	Potential Difference Between Stn. and 10S (millivolts)	Resistance (ohms)	Corrected Potential Difference (millivolts)	Resistance (ohms)
10S	0	-	0	3,500
8S	+12	550	+35	2,000
6S	+10	400	+67	90
4S	+38	550	+107	90
2S	-10	450	+123	90
L	+12	420	+160	90
2N	+26	390	+190	90
4N	+27	390	+210	90
6N	+25	390	+220	10
8N	+43	500	+252	-
10N	+43	350	-	-

(b) Potential Difference & Resistance versus depth.

The following data was read between stations 4S and 6S on Line 12W.

DEPTH (feet)	POTENTIAL DIFFERENCE (millivolt)	RESISTANCE (ohms)
0	+40	3,500
0.5	+39	2,400
1.0	+40	2,000
2.0	+40	1,350
3.0	+24	220
5.0	+43	240
7.0	-115	97

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Further application of electrical methods will be rendered slow and difficult because of spurious ground effects.

To a large extent these problems could be overcome by using the older type I.P. receiver which incorporates an "S.P. bucking" system rather than electronic filters, and taking measurements at very low frequencies, say 0.1 or 0.05 Hz. Such equipment is readily available.

Down-hole methods should overcome the penetration difficulty but would be equally subject to noise problems unless the above mentioned receiver type is used.

Respectfully,

L. F. Altman
Geophysicist

23 AUSTRAL AVENUE, LINDEN PARK, S.A. 5065

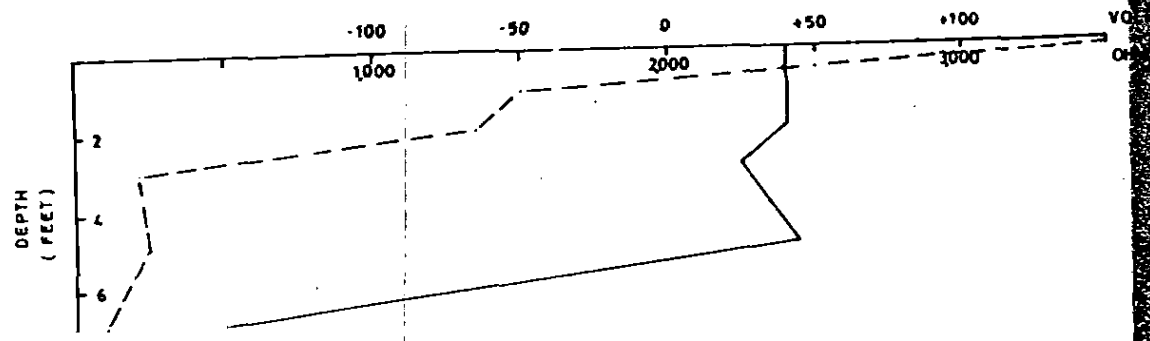
0023

KENELLA ROCK

DEPTH PROFILE OF POTENTIAL
AND RESISTANCE ACROSS STNS
4S AND 6S LINE 12W

POTENTIAL DIFFERENCE (VOLT) ----

RESISTANCE (OHM) ——



AGIUS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST) PTY. LTD.

ABADON HOLDINGS N.L.

EL. 56

PROFILE OF POTENTIAL AND RESISTANCE
FOR
LINE 12 WEST 4S - 6S

DRAWN BY MB	CHECKED BY L.A.	APRIL 1973

0024

ABADON HOLDINGS N. L.

FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT

(APRIL - JUNE 1973)

E. L. 56, KEYNELLA ROCK

(PREVIOUSLY S. M. L. 680)

BY

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST.) PTY. LTD.

17th JULY, 1973

GENERAL

Exploration Licence No. 56, previously SML 680, was granted to Abadon Holdings N. L. on 30/3/73 for one year.

Fairly intensive exploration, centred mainly around the Keynella Rock area, continued on the E. L. during the first quarter, April to June, involving at least one geologist and one field assistant full time, in addition to relevant professional consultation and support services.

DETAILED DISCUSSION OF WORK

(1) I. P. and Resistivity Survey, Keynella Rock:

Several traverses of experimental I. P. and Resistivity work were completed in selected localities around Keynella Rock on the Keynella Rock grid. The purpose of this work was to provide additional information on which to more selectively base a drilling programme and guide further geophysical investigations.

Unfortunately the work was completely unsuccessful, the conclusion being that I. P. and related electrical geophysical methods have limited application to the area under investigation. This was expected on geological grounds as the area is a salt lake environment and some of the rocks contain a high proportion of graphite.

It was recommended that no further I. P. or Resistivity work be carried out in this area unless of an experimental nature.

It was further recommended to the Company that it abandon any idea of attempting down-hole-I. P. investigations until techniques applicable to Australian conditions are fully documented. This opinion was expressed

by several geologists and geophysicists with whom the matter was discussed.

As a result of the spurious ground effects encountered with the I. P. work a small programme of experimental S. P. was proposed apparently in an attempt to better understand the nature of these effects.

(2) S. P. Survey, Keynella Rock:

Again this work was unsuccessful and, in view of the prevailing ground conditions in this region, it was recommended that no further S. P. surveys be carried out unless of an experimental nature.

High local rainfall was a major factor.

(3) Geological Fieldwork:

In addition to the above field work, minor geological investigations continued and area re-examinations were conducted, mainly in relation to determining drill site locations.

Several supervisory and familiarization visits were made to the area by the Company's Senior Staff, Consultants, and the Managing Director.

(4) Drilling Programme:

A drilling programme was proposed for the Keynella Rock area based on all available technical data. After several reviews, the final programme involves an initial minimum footage of 2,000 feet of percussion/diamond drilling to test significant geochemical and magnetic anomalies in structural locations thought likely to be favourable for economic mineralization.

Tenders were called for the drilling contract. A tender submitted by Longyear (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. was accepted and the contract signed. A field inspection was carried out by a Longyear representative. The Landowner was notified of the Company's intention to drill and permission to use water from property bores was granted.

The general concensus of opinion was that difficulty would be experienced with ground water and inhibit the successful use of percussion drilling.

Drilling was due to commence in July, 1973.

Company staff carried out all necessary preparation, including drill cross sections, sampling and assay arrangements, etc. Samples will be analysed initially for Pb, Zn, and Cu. Where necessary, sample material will be submitted to a mineralogist for petrological description and interpretation.

(5) Review of Recommendations from "Summary Report on S.M.L. 680, Feb. 19th, 1973"

Efforts to obtain more detailed information to assist in more specific location and design of drill holes at Keynella Rock were generally unsuccessful. The holes finally proposed are considered as geochemical prospecting holes for testing broad anomalous zones.

The drilling planned should yield valuable geological information on the fresh lithology and structure of the area, which has been difficult to establish from only surface geological mapping and related geophysical investigations.

A. J. Weil
MANAGING GEOLOGIST

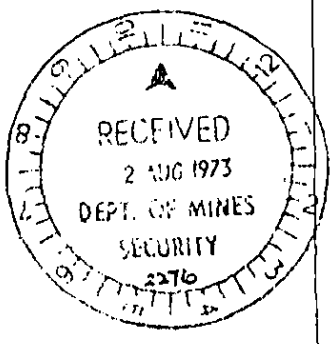
AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST.) PTY. LTD
23 AUSTRAL AVENUE, LINDEN PARK, S.A. 5065

0023

E. L. 56 - EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

FIRST QUARTER (APRIL-JUNE)

Personal		3,879.00
Disbursements		2,409.05
Other Expenses		1,896.25
	Total	$8,184.30
	Progress Total	$8,184.30



AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST.) PTY. LTD.
23 AUSTRAL AVENUE, LINDEN PARK, S.A. 5065

0030

ABADON HOLDINGS N.L.

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT

(JULY - SEPTEMBER, 1973)

E.L. 56, KEYNELLA ROCK

(PREVIOUSLY S.M.L.680)

BY

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST.) PTY. LTD.

1st OCTOBER, 1973

Quarterly Report to September 30,1973

on Exploration Licence No. 56 of

Abadon Holdings N.L.

GENERAL:

During this quarter a drill contract was let with Longyear (Australia) Pty. Ltd. to carry out rotary/percussion and diamond drilling in the Keynella Rock area of Exploration Licence 56.

Drilling consisted of rotary/percussion, maintaining a 4" diameter hole, to the maximum practicable depth followed by diamond drilling using BQ coring equipment to the projected depth of the hole where possible.

Depth limits of rotary/percussion drilling were generally restricted by high water in-flow. Considerable delays and problems were experienced by the Contractor due mainly to equipment breakdowns.

A total of 3066 feet of rotary/percussion and diamond drilling was completed in 9 holes. Drilling was carried out primarily to test Pb,Zn,Cu geochemically aromalous conditions together with favourable geologic structures and aromalous magnetic and electromagnetic features in the Keynella Rock area.

All samples submitted for analysis were tested for lead, zinc, copper and gold. Spectrograph analysis is being carried out on selected samples.

Completion and correlation of this drill data and correlation

with previous surveys is being carried out and will be submitted in total in the following quarterly report. Duplicate percussion samples and all drill core will be stored in Adelaide.

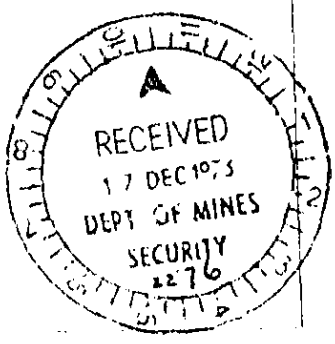
Abadon Holdings N.L.

R. PHILP
Per: N. Jarvis

E.L. 56 - EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

SECOND QUARTER (JULY - SEPTEMBER 1973)

Personel		$ 7,018.14
Disbursements		$ 4,000.96
Drilling		$ 25,234.17
	Total	$ 36,253.27
	Previous expenditure	$ 8,184.30
	Progress total	$ 44,437.57



AGLIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST.) PTY. LTD.
23 AUSTRAL AVENUE, LINDEN PARK, S.A. 5065

0034

E.L. 56 - EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

THIRD QUARTER (OCTOBER - DECEMBER, 1973)

Personnel:		$3,032.00
Disbursements:		$2,594.56
	Total	$5,626.56
Previous expenditure		$44,437.57
Progress total		$51,064.13

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST.) PTY. LTD.
23 AUSTRAL AVENUE, LINDEN PARK, S.A. 5065

REPORT ON THE DRILL RESULTS EL 56 FOR ABADON HOLDINGS LTD. NL

Vancouver, B.C.
March 15, 1974.

F. Holcapek, Geologist

AGILIS ENGINEERING LTD.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS
107 - 925 HOWE STREET, VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REPORT ON THE DRILL RESULTS EL 56 FOR ABADON HOLDINGS LTD. NL

INTRODUCTION

Abadon Holdings NL acquired what is known as the Kenella Rock Mining Lease (SML 436, SML 680, now EL 56) in 1970.

Since then a program of regional and detailed geological mapping, regional and detailed magnetic, geochemical and electromagnetic and induced polarization surveys has been completed.

The results in the Kenella Rock area, East Lake area, and Hopeful Hill were highly encouraging and a combination diamond-percussion drill program was initiated during July 1973 to test the best defined anomalies outlined at Kenella Rock.

A total of 3,109 feet in 9 holes using a combination percussion-diamond drill were completed. The cutting were examined by microscope, the core logged and assayed.

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the results of the program.

LOCATION

Exploration License 56 is located in the Kingoonya-Tarcoola Region of South Australia. The closest commercial centre is Port Augusta approximately 260 miles east. The nearest town with public facilities is Kingoonya 30 miles to the east. The trans-Australian Railway passes thru the northern part of the property and an unpaved road leads to the property from the same centre.

GEOLOGY

The geology has been described in progress reports submitted in 1970, 1971 and 1972 and the reader is referred to these reports especially to the "Summary Report on Exploration, SML 436, Kenella Rock area, dated September 15, 1971."

Kenella Rock is underlain by Gneisses, schists leyco adamellites of Lower Protorozoic Age intruded by red granites related to the Gawler Range Extrusives.

Iron stone, consisting of quartz, magnetite and hematite with sulphides, has been found to be associated with skarn zones and areas of metasomatic activities.

DRILL PROGRAM

The purpose of the drill program was to test areas of indicated favourable geology or coinciding geochemical, magnetic and/or electromagnetic anomalies.

The drill program was initiated during July 1973, but heavy winter rains render roads nearly impassable and low areas were flooded or too soft for access, hence the time involved was much longer than allowed for.

Samples were sent to Geochemical and Mineralogical Laboratories (W.A.) Pty. Ltd., Perth for analysis by atomic absorption method. Samples were assayed for copper, lead and zinc.

DISCUSSION OF DRILLING

Drill Hole	Co-ordinates	Dips	Bearing	Depth
1 A	18+97W., 4+00S	-60°	N 25° E	500 ft.
2 A	12+00W., 5+03S	-60°	N 25° E	404 ft.
3 A	6+50W., 7+50S	-60°	N 25° E	145 ft.
4 A	4+88W., 1+00S	-60°	N 25° E	500 ft.
5 A	8+00W.,23+00S	-60°	340°	350 ft.
6 A	1+00W., 4+60N	-60°	160°	346 ft.
7 A	16+00W., 1+40W	-90°		317 ft.
8 A	17+35W., 1+00S	-60°	160°	158 ft.
9 A	19+00W., 2+50S	-60°	N 25° E	389 ft.
			Total	3,109 ft.

Both rotary cutting and core samples were submitted for assaying by atomic absorption methods. All samples were taken at 10-foot intervals and assayed for lead, zinc and copper.

DH 1 A

- Percussion: 0 ft. - 162 ft. Diamond: 162 ft. - 500 ft.

The purpose of this drill hole was to test a lead-zinc soil anomaly coinciding with a weak electromagnetic conductor located along the flanks of a magnetic high.

Rock units intersected are gneises, phyllites, quartzites and levco adamellites cut by basic dykes.

Drom 0 - 162 feet the rocks are strongly weathered and oxidized and look like alluvial, but primary lamination due to gneissic texture is recognizable.

The best intersection was at the end of the hole from 460 feet to 490 feet and appears to be terminated by a fault zone.

Sample #	Width	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm
460-490	10 ft.	600	1.8%	250
470-480	10 ft.	350	2.1%	150
480-490	10 ft.	1,100	1.0%	400

From 37 feet to 107 feet the weathered rock is anomalous in both lead and zinc but all assays are less than 1% for lead and zinc. Copper values are high background only.

DH 2 A

- Percussion: 0 - 270 Diamond: 270 - 409

This hole was located to intersect a strong lead, zinc and copper anomaly in the vicinity of a northwesterly trending EM conductor.

The results were disappointing. The rock units intersected are part of the gneissic complex, but no leuco adamellites were intersected. Banded iron stone and possible skarn type rocks were absent.

None of the samples assayed higher than 0.1% for lead, zinc or copper.

DH 3 A

- Percussion: 0 feet - 130 feet Diamond: 130 feet - 145 feet

The hole was stopped at 145 feet in a strong fault zone because of caving. No fresh unoxidized rock was intersected. Assays for all samples are less than .10% for lead, zinc and copper.

The hole was located along the same anomalous zone as DH 2 A for the same purpose.

DH 4 A

- Percussion: 0 feet - 210 feet Diamond: 210 feet - 500 feet

DH 4 A was located west of the main Kenella Rock banded ironstone associated with garnet skarn and sulphides as indicated by box works. The object was twofold, first to check on the sulphide potential of the ironstone and secondly to intersect the source for a strong buried magnetic anomaly.

From 155 to 265 feet a band of magnetite - quartz gneiss (banded) ironstone) was intersected. The magnetite content is high and hence the magnetite anomaly can be explained.

Assay results for copper, lead, and zinc were less than .1%.

DH 5 A

- Percussion: 0 feet - 175 feet Diamond: 175 feet - 350 feet

The purpose of this hole was to intersect the junction of a northwesterly and westerly trending E.M. conductor in an area of magnetic high.

No magnetic rocks were intersected and assays are all less than .10% Zn.

DH 6 A

- Percussion: 0 feet - 148 feet Diamond: 148 feet - 346 feet

The drill hole was located along the northern limits of Kenella rock and drilled under the outcropping ironstone containing sulphide boxwork.

No ironstone was intersected, although the down dip projection of the outcrop suggests that it should occur at 200 feet in the drill hole.

Assay obtained are all less than 0.1% zinc and lead.

The indicated lead and zinc rock anomaly was confirmed by assays from the top of the hole.

DH 7 A

Percussion: 0 feet - 170 feet Diamond: 170 feet - 317 feet

The purpose was to check on the high zinc and lead values intersected in DH 1 A and to obtain further geological information.

The fault zone and associated mineralization intersected of the bottom of DH 1 A was not encountered. No correlation of rock units is apparent.

Assays in the .1% to 1% range for lead and zinc were intersected from 210 feet to 240 feet. All other assays were less than .1%.

DH 8 A

- Percussion: 0 feet - 148 feet Diamond: 148 feet - 158 feet

A northwesterly trending EM conductor and a coinciding lead, zinc

anomaly are located in this area. DH 8 A was spotted north of the conductor and drill south to intersect it at depth.

No rock units, structural feature or sulphide concentration to explain the indicated conductor was intersected.

Samples assayed are all less than .1% zinc.

DH 9 A

This drill hole lies due north of DH 1 A and has a bearing of 160°. The mineralized fault zone intersected in DH 1A lies to the east of the hole. From 300 feet to 360 feet two bands of ironstone have been intersected.

The percussion drill cutting from 0 feet to 130 feet have been assayed but all samples are less than .1% lead and zinc except one 20 foot sample from 35 to 55 foot assays between .1 to 1% lead.

CONCLUSION

The drill program completed did not encounter economic concentration of lead, zinc or copper.

The best intersection obtained was in DH 1 A at the bottom of the hole within a fault zone. Assays are over 30 feet between 1% and 2.1% zinc.

The area in the vicinity of DH 1 A is overburden covered. Little is known about the structural setting of the area and hence no geologic interpretation can be made without further drill data.

The results of DH 1 A are encouraging and more work will be required to evaluate the property fully.

Respectfully submitted,

F. Holcapek

F. Holcapek, Geologist

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. HOLCAPEK

Vancouver, B.C.
March 15, 1974

0045

E.L. 56 - EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

FOURTH QUARTER (JANUARY - MARCH, 1974)

Personnel:		$2,750.00
Disbursements:		$1,048.60
	Total	$3,798.60
	Previous expenditure	$51,064.13
	Total expenditure for year	$54,862.73

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST.) PTY. LTD.
23 AUSTRAL AVENUE, LINDEN PARK, S.A. 5065

0046

EL 56

DRILL HOLE 1A

SAMPLE INDEX

No.	Interval	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
A54	27-30	110	>2000	2200
56	37-47	44	400	620
57	47-57	36	380	660
58	57-67	70	530	1500
59	67-77	28	650	2500
60	77-87	14	300	800
61	87-97	30	140	420
62	97-107	12	70	540
63	107-117	16	120	720
64	117-120	14	190	50
65	120-127	10	150	230
66	127-137	28	140	140
67	137-147	32	76	106
68	147-157	30	66	94
69	157-162	36	68	140
70	162-170	30	70	150
71	170-180	32	76	80
72	180-190	22	52	84
73	190-200	50	140	92
74	200-210	56	46	96
75	210-220	32	58	76
76	220-230	44	30	52
77	230-240	46	24	56
78	240-250	44	26	58
79	250-260	28	34	90
80	260-270	20	32	30
81	270-280	8	30	20
82	280-290	24	34	22
83	290-300	4	50	38
84	300-310	14	38	38
A85	310-320	18	30	44

No.	Interval	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
A86	320-330	10	24	32
87	330-340	80	42	48
88	340-350	200	42	170
89	350-360	74	210	110
90	360-370	170	44	150
91	370-380	52	98	88
92	380-390	28	48	46
93	390-400	102	24	110
94	400-410	100	34	150
95	410-420	12	24	58
96	420-430	72	38	50
97	430-440	16	30	42
98	440-450	20	42	74
99	450-460	24	66	130
A100	460-470	250	600	>1%
B1	470-480	150	350	>1%
B2	480-490	400	1100	9600
B3	490-500	30	24	170

0048

EL 56

DRILL HOLE 2A

SAMPLE INDEX

No.	Interval	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
C 1	15-25	340	160	74
2	25-35	74	240	120
3	35-45	70	220	190
4	45-55	60	250	310
5	55-65	62	170	280
6	65-75	60	180	230
7	75-85	62	150	180
8	85-95	50	170	190
9	95-105	64	210	150
10	105-118	60	270	140
11	118-128	50	190	150
12	128-138	46	104	102
13	138-148	56	160	160
14	148-158	44	90	94
15	158-168	36	66	72
16	168-178	36	53	86
17	178-188	32	58	94
18	188-198	28	46	58
19	198-208	44	60	86
20	208-218	46	98	84
21	218-228	24	56	140
22	228-238	18	40	100
23	238-248	38	120	104
24	248-258	44	120	104
C25	258-270	56	82	80

EL 56

DRILL HOLE 3A

SAMPLE INDEX

No.	Interval	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
C26	0-5	32	94	34
27	5-15	48	180	84
28	15-25	22	56	34
29	25-38	18	30	30
30	38-49	74	92	120
31	49-59	74	72	130
32	59-69	56	56	84
33	69-79	34	96	58
35	89-99	28	40	56
36	99-109	26	36	52
37	109-119	38	44	86
C38	119-130	52	54	94

0050

EL 56

DRILL HOLE 4A

SAMPLE INDEX

No.	Interval	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
B 5	5-15	22	52	210
7	25-35	30	48	130
8	35-45	38	78	210
9	45-55	34	66	110
10	55-65	38	60	92
11	65-75	26	56	86
12	75-87)	26	44	78
13	75-87)	24	68	102
14	87-97	40	42	110
15	97-107	32	32	68
16	107-117	38	20	52
17	117-127	36	28	64
18	127-137	48	24	58
19	137-147	44	22	56
20	147-157	22	24	40
21	157-167	16	30	34
22	167-177	10	32	28
23	177-187	20	28	26
24	187-196	22	26	30
25	196-197	22	22	36
28	210-220	16	24	38
29	220-230	4	18	10
30	230-240	6	20	10
31	240-250	4	20	8
32	250-260	8	24	12
33	260-270	22	28	54
34	270-280	16	24	34
35	280-290	36	52	88
36	290-300	68	36	66
37	300-310	44	42	70
B38	310-320	24	96	150

No.	Interval	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
B39	320-330	20	30	48
40	330-340	30	24	40
41	340-350	24	42	54
42	350-360	18	34	46
43	360-370	22	32	220
44	370-380	18	30	66
45	380-390	28	30	34
46	390-400	34	28	78
47	400-410	18	46	240
48	410-420	18	26	28
49	420-430	12	24	32
50	430-440	20	28	44
51	440-450	20	30	46
52	450-460	26	34	56
53	460-470	32	30	44
54	470-480	22	28	42
55	480-490	22	34	44
B56	490-500	32	34	56

0052

EL 56

DRILL HOLE 5A

SAMPLE INDEX

No.	Interval	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
D 1	0-10	94	56	68
2	10-20	106	36	74
3	20-30	76	28	52
4	30-40	98	42	74
5	40-50	116	30	80
6	50-60	102	32	62
7	60-70	70	26	62
8	70-80	68	24	66
10	90-100	72	28	60
11	100-110	84	30	60
12	110-120	100	44	82
13	120-130	92	36	76
14	130-140	100	36	82
15	140-150	88	34	68
16	150-160	90	28	64
C61	220-232	34	26	30

0053

EL 56

DRILL HOLE 6A

SAMPLE INDEX

No.	Interval	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
C87	10-20	38	190	350
86	20-30	44	230	320
85	30-40	28	170	260
83	55-65	16	210	320
82	65-70	16	440	280
75	130-140	20	56	90
74	140-150	36	58	80
56	150-160	50	26	72
57	178.5-185.5	14	170	170
58	220-230	64	38	66
59	270-280	18	1350	2800
C60	320-330	76	88	160

0054

EL 56

DRILL HOLE 7A

SAMPLE INDEX

No.	Interval	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
B57	0-12	18	108	120
58 A Dup.	12-16	16	96	190
58 B Dup.	12-16	18	100	190
59	16-26	18	64	240
60	26-31	16	64	200
61	31-40	10	40	130
62	40-50	22	40	110
63	50-60	14	40	92
66	60-70	22	30	62
67	70-80	20	26	36
68	80-90	24	32	44
69	90-100	20	30	46
70	100-110	22	34	56
71	110-120	32	58	110
72	120-130	14	32	56
73	130-140	22	42	70
74	140-150	48	280	190
75	150-160	50	350	170
B76	160-170.	14	46	46
C49	197-206.5	20	470	740
48	206.5-219	32	2100	3100
47	219-232	16	1550	4800
46	232-242	26	60	84
C45	242-253	98	190	740
B79	253-263	42	46	140
77	263-270	46	32	44
78	270-279	32	28	44

EL 56

DRILL HOLE 8A

SAMPLE INDEX

No.	Interval	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
B80	0-15	34	54	130
81	15-25	12	26	28
82	25-35	34	36	86
83	35-45	32	28	76
84	45-58	32	30	76
85	58-68	30	150	270
86	68-78	40	60	96
87	78-88	24	62	54
88	88-98	8	26	28
89	98-108	8	22	24
90	108-118	34	38	64
91	118-128	22	28	44
92	128-138	22	36	56
93	138-148	20	30	66

0056

EL 56

DRILL HOLE 9A

SAMPLE INDEX

No.	Interval	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
B 98	30-40	74	1200	350
99	40-50	44	1000	240
B100	50-60	48	750	210
C100	60-70	56	600	240
99	70-80	62	470	250
98	80-90	52	600	260
97	90-100	66	850	320
96	100-110	60	850	300
95	110-120	52	700	240
94	120-130	64	440	260
53	317-327.5	20	240	200
54	337-347	30	40	24
C 55	355-365	22	46	26

GEOCHEMICAL AND MINERALOGICAL LABORATORIES (WA) PTY. LTD.

0057

Registered Laboratory Number 347

Phone 09-4022 (3 Lines)
Telex 92418
Cable Geochem Perth

Your Ref.	Zorin
Date In	18/7/73
Client	AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST.) PTY. LIMITED

Typist : T. Greaves.

ATOMIC ABSORPTION ASSAY

Analyst		RLH				Analyst				
Limit of detection		0.01%				Limit of detection				
Precision ± %		5%				Precision ± %				
Sample No.		Zn%				Sample No.				
A 100		1.8								
B 1		2.1								
B 2		1.0								

All results expressed as a percentage unless otherwise indicated.
"X" indicates that the content of the element sought is below the limit of detection.
"-" means not determined

N.A.T.A. SIGNATORY

GEOCHEMICAL AND MINERALOGICAL
LABORATORIES (WA) PTY. LTD.

Registered Laboratory Number 847

Phone: 65-4322 (3 Lines)
Telex: 92418
Cables: Geochem Perth

Your Ref. CRE 3897	Our Ref. [illegible]
Date In 26/7/73	Date Out [illegible]
Client: AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST.) PTY. LIMITED.	
Samples Identification: As per sheets.	

ANALYTICAL REPORT

REMARKS: * = These samples have been checked.
Au, Col Scan to follow.

ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE	ELEMENTS	PRECISION AT LEVEL		LIMIT OF DETECTION
AAS ($HClO_4$)	Cu Ni Co Pb Zn	10%	300ppm	2
AAS (Aqua Regia)	Ag	20%	2ppm	0.2
AAS (Aqua Regia)	Bi	20%	50ppm	1
AAS (Aqua Regia)	Cd	20%	50ppm	0.2
AAS (HCl-$HClO_4$)	Mn	10%	1000ppm	2
AAS (Aqua Regia)	Sr			1

AAS *Geochemical Analysis by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Sample attack by methods giving highest extraction within cost-limitations. Conditions carefully controlled to give high precision. Suitable for levels up to 1%.*

Sorting *Sorting Analysis. As above but technique extended to operate in percentage range. Generally suitable for levels up to 15%.*

Colorimetric *Geochemical Analysis by Colorimetry. Used for elements which cannot be determined by AAS due to poor sensitivity -- Sample attack by methods giving highest extraction within cost limitations. Generally suitable for levels up to 1000 ppm. Above 1000 ppm AAS can usually be used.*

PRECISION is determined with standards similar in composition to the samples. The value given is ± two standard deviations. This means that if the analysis is repeated sixteen times, on average only one result will differ from the mean by more than the value given. Results are usually rounded to the nearest 0.5 standard deviation.

This laboratory is registered by the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia

These results comprising 2 *page/s have been obtained in accordance with the Association's terms of registration.*

NATA SIGNATORY

0059

GEOMIN LABORATORIES

SYDNEY – DARWIN – KALGOORLIE – PERTH

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

All results in parts per million unless otherwise stated

Typist : T. Greaves.

28126/1

Analyst	JS	CJ	CP	CP	CJ
Sample No.	Cu	Ni	Co	Pb	Zn
Composite A 56-60 *	36	260	140	440	1100
Composite A 61-66 *	22	160	74	160	420
Composite A 67-78	38	66	26	72	92
INTERNAL STANDARD					

– not requested G [illegible] 1% greater than [illegible] below limit of detection S/P [illegible] US [illegible] SNR [illegible]

0060

GEOMIN LABORATORIES

SYDNEY – DARWIN – KALGOORLIE – PERTH

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

All results in parts per million unless otherwise stated

SHEET No.

P8126/2

Analyst	CJ	CP	CP	CJ	CP
Sample No.	Ag	Bi	Cd	Mn	Sr
Composite A 56-60 *	1.6	32	2.6	7250	100
Composite A 61-66	1.4	26	2.2	2050	120
Composite A 67-78	0.6	12	0.8	325	26
INTERNAL STANDARD "A"					

* not requested G.T. 1% greater than ... L/E ... below limit of detection S/P sent previously I.S. insufficient sample SN/I sample not rece...

... accompanied by cover sheet signed by the ... and NATA ... only.

0061

GEOCHEMICAL AND MINERALOGICAL
LABORATORIES (WA) PTY. LTD.
[illegible] STREET, BELMONT, PERTH, W.A. 6104

Registered Laboratory Number 847

Phone: 65-4322 (3 Lines)
Telex: 92418
Cables: Geochem Perth

Your Ref.	Batch 9	Our Ref.	P9340
Date In	24/8/73	Date Out	6/9/73
Client	ACILIS EXPLORATION SERVICE		
Samples Identification	As per sheets.		

ANALYTICAL REPORT

REMARKS

* = These samples have been checked.

ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE	ELEMENTS	PRECISION AT LEVEL		LIMIT OF DETECTION
AAS (Ext.)	Au	20%	10ppm	0.02

AAS *Geochemical Analysis by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Sample attack by methods giving highest extraction within cost-limitations. Conditions carefully controlled to give high precision. Suitable for levels up to 1%.*

Sorting *Sorting Analysis. As above but technique extended to operate in percentage range. Generally suitable for levels up to 15%.*

Colorimetric *Geochemical Analysis by Colorimetry. Used for elements which cannot be determined by AAS due to poor sensitivity — Sample attack by methods giving highest extraction within cost limitations. Generally suitable for levels up to 1000 ppm. Above 1000 ppm AAS can usually be used.*

PRECISION *is determined with standards similar in composition to the samples. The value given is ± two standard deviations. This means that if the analysis is repeated sixteen times, on average only one result will differ from the mean by more than the value given. Results are usually rounded to the nearest 0.5 standard deviation.*

This laboratory is registered by the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia.

These results, comprising 1 *pages, have been obtained in accordance with the Association's terms of registration.*

NATA SIGNATORY

0062

GEOMIN LABORATORIES

SYDNEY — DARWIN — KALGOORLIE — PERTH

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

All results in parts per million unless otherwise stated.

Typist : T. Greaves.

F8340/1

	Analyst	EC
	Sample No.	Au
B	80	0.02
	81	x
	82	0.04
	83	x
	84 *	0.02
	85	0.08
*	86	0.12
	87	0.04
	88	0.02
	89 *	x
	INTERNAL STANDARD	2.9
	90	0.02
	91	0.04
	92	0.08
	93	0.04
	98	0.02
	99	x
B	100	0.04
C	53	0.04
	54	0.02
	55 *	0.04
	56	0.04
	57	0.02
	58	0.06
	59	0.02
C	60	0.04

- not requested G.T. 1% greater than 1% T/F to follow X below limit of detection S/P sent previously I.S. Insufficient sample. SNR sample no

0063

GEOMIN LABORATORIES

SYDNEY – DARWIN – KALGOORLIE – PERTH

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

All results in parts per million unless otherwise stated

P8340/2

Analyst

RC

Au

	Sample No.	
C	61	x
	74	0.04
	75	0.02
	82	0.04
	83 *	x
	85	0.04
	86	0.06
	87	0.08
	94	0.04
	95	0.04
	INTERNAL RC STANDARD	2.6
	96	0.04
	97	0.04
	98	0.10
	99	0.06
C	100 *	0.02
D	1	0.02
	2	0.06
	3	0.08
	4	0.02
	5 *	0.04
	6	x
	7	0.04
	8	0.02
	10	0.06
D	11 *	0.08

– not requested G.T. 1% greater than 1% T/F to follow X below limit of detection S/P sent previously I.S. insufficient sample SNR sample not receive

These results are authentic only when accompanied by cover sheet signed by the registered NATA signatory

0064

GEOMIN LABORATORIES

SYDNEY — DARWIN — KALGOORLIE — PERTH

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

All results in parts per million unless otherwise stated

P8340/3

Analyst

Sample No.		EC Au
D	12	0.02
	13	0.02
	14	0.02
	15	0.04
D	16	x

INTERNAL STANDARD

— not requested G.T. 1% greater than 1% ... X below limit of detection S/P ... previously I.S. insufficient sample SNR sample not received

These results are authentic only when accompanied by cover sheet signed by the registered NATA signatory

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS AND GEOPHYSICISTS

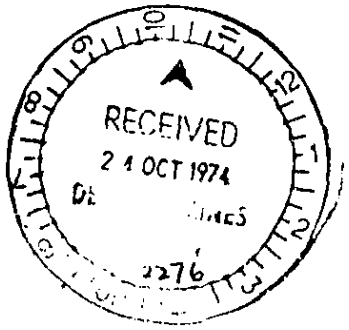
Vancouver, CANADA; Adelaide, AUSTRALIA

22 YURILLA DRIVE
BELLEVUE HEIGHTS, S.A. 5050

2767176

Telephone: ~~79 6284~~
~~33 AUSTRAL AVENUE~~
~~LINDEN PARK 5065~~
~~SOUTH AUSTRALIA~~

26 October 1974



Director of Mines,
Department of Mines South Australia,
169 Rundle Street,
Adelaide S.A. 5000

Dear Sir,

ABADON HOLDINGS N.L. - E.L. 56

FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT (April-June 1974)

In view of the climatic conditions affecting access and the policy uncertainty existing in the mining industry, no field work was conducted during the period.

However, appraisal of results and maps continued in Vancouver Office, particularly in relation to designing a follow-up drill programme. Results from drill hole 1A especially, justify further drill investigation of a postulated NE/SW trending mineralized fault zone immediately west of Keynella Rock.The postulated fault was demonstrated by a strong displacement of the magnetic trends and geochemical contours, and confirmed by drill intersections of highly sheared, broken, and mineralized ground.

Sample index sheets for the 1973 drilling were despatched to you on 22 April 1974. All the drill core is now stored at the Mines Department core library at Thebarton. Sample residues are stored at 22 Yurilla Drive, Bellevue Heights, S.A. 5050.

.....2

ABADON HOLDINGS N.L. - E.L. 56

FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT (April-June 1974)

Exploration expenditure for the period --

$525.13

Expenditure for previous year --

$54,862.73

A.J.Weil
Managing Geologist

0067

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

CON. ,LTING GEOLOGIST'S AND GEOPHYSICISTS

Vancouver, CANADA; Adelaide, AUSTRALIA

2767176

Telephone: ~~70 6294~~

~~89 AUSTRAL AVENUE~~

~~LINDEN PARK 5065~~

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

22 Yurilla Drive,

Bellevue Heights, S.A. 5050

7 January 1975

Director of Mines,
Department of Mines South Australia,
169 Rundle Street,
Adelaide S.A. 5000

Dear Sir,

ABADON HOLDINGS N.L. -- E.L. 56

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT (July - Sept. 1974)

No field work was conducted during the period.

A consulting geologist was engaged by Vancouver Office to prepare a synthesis of all data from the Company's previous and current Exploration Licences in South Australia.

This review is required to enable an up to date and fresh assessment of the current Exploration Licence 56. The review, to be completed in the October - December quarter, will provide a base for a further exploration programme and will be used for presentation to major exploration companies for proposed joint venture discussion.

A statement of expenditure for the period is attached.

Yours faithfully,

A.J. Weil

Managing Geologist.

ABADON HOLDINGS N.L. -- E.L. 56

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT (July - Sept. 1974)

Exploration expenditure for the period---
$5,231.58

Total expenditure to date--- $5,806.71

0069

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS AND GEOPHYSICISTS

Vancouver, CANADA; Adelaide, AUSTRALIA

~~Telephone: 79 6294~~
~~93 AUSTRAL AVENUE~~
~~LINDEN PARK 5065~~
~~SOUTH AUSTRALIA~~

22 YURILLA DRIVE
BELLEVUE HEIGHTS, S.A. 5050

13 February 1975

Director of Mines,

Department of Mines South Australia,

169 Rundle Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000

Dear Sir,

ABADON HOLDINGS N.L. --- E.L. 56

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT (Oct. - Dec.1974)

No field work was conducted during the period.

An independant consultant's review of the exploration results from E.L. 56 is in progress.

An approach was made to Carpentaria Exploration Company regarding a joint venture programme on the area. C.E.C. are currently considering the proposal and plan a field visit.

A statement of expenditure for the period is attached.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. Weil

ARADON HOLDINGS N.L. ---- E.L. 56

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT (Oct. -- Dec. 1974)

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

Exploration expenditure for the period

----- $1,156.43

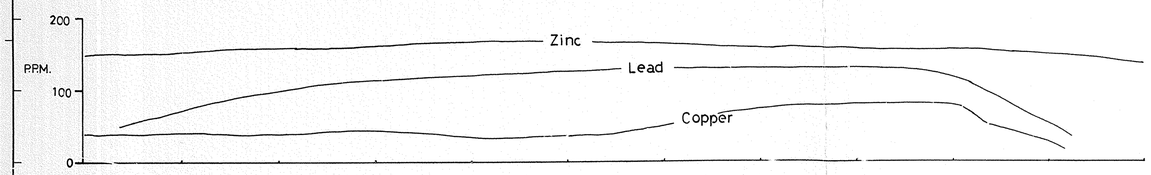
Total expenditure to date ----- $6,963.14

CROSS-SECTION FOR

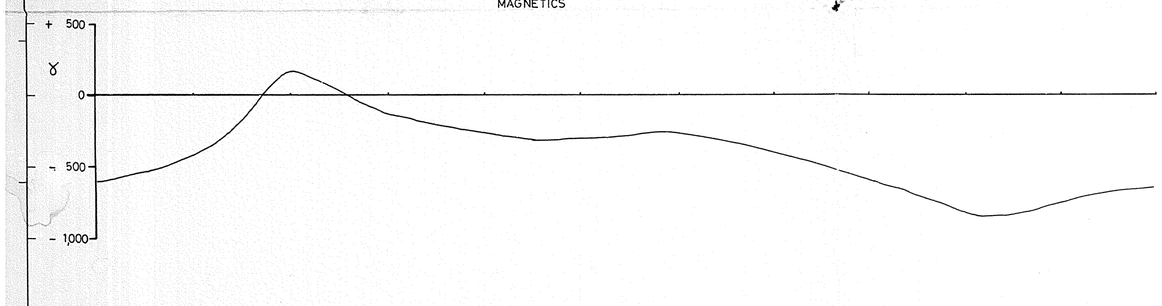
D.H.-1A (Coords. 18·97 W, 4·00 S ; dip -60°→ N25E mag.)

D.H. 7A (Coords. 16·00W, 1·40 S ; vertical

GEOCHEMISTRY



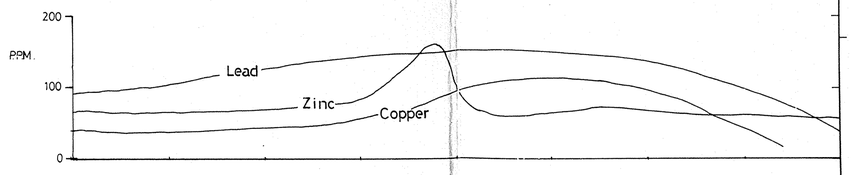
MAGNETICS



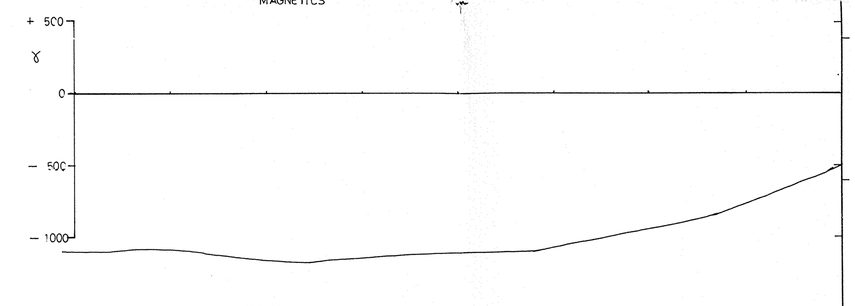
CROSS-SECTION FOR

D.H. 2A (Coords. 12·00 W, 5·03 S ; dip -60°→ N25E mag.)

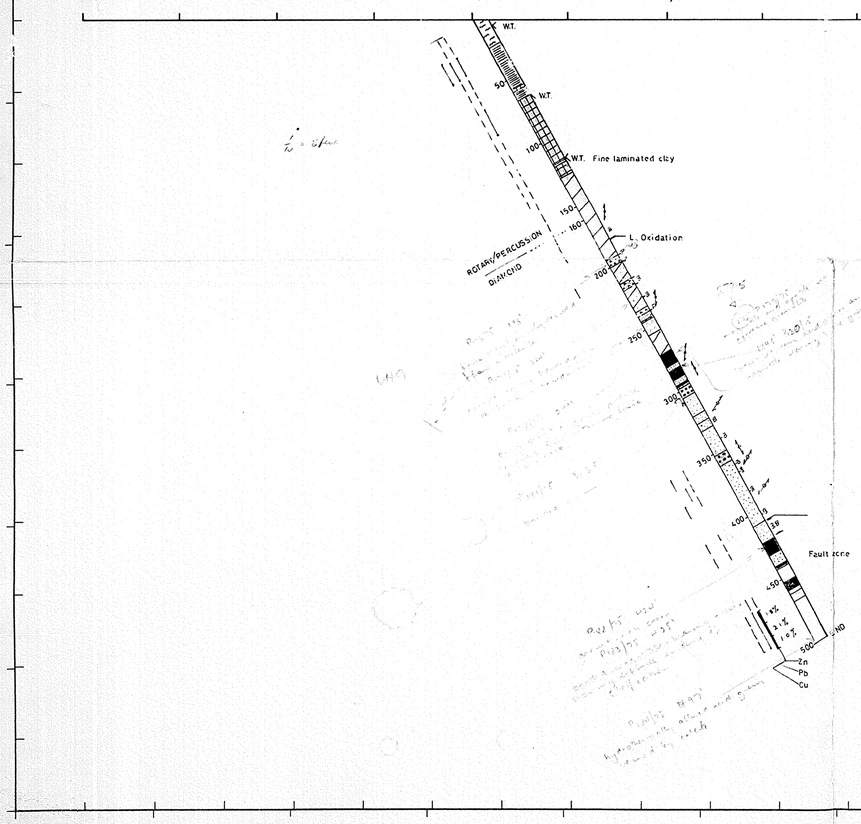
GEOCHEMISTRY



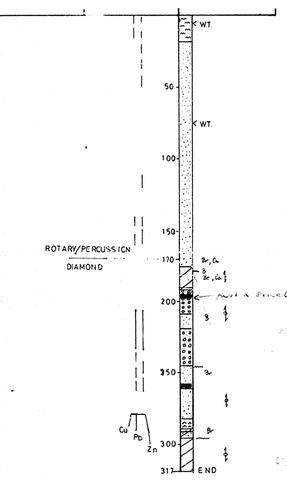
MAGNETICS



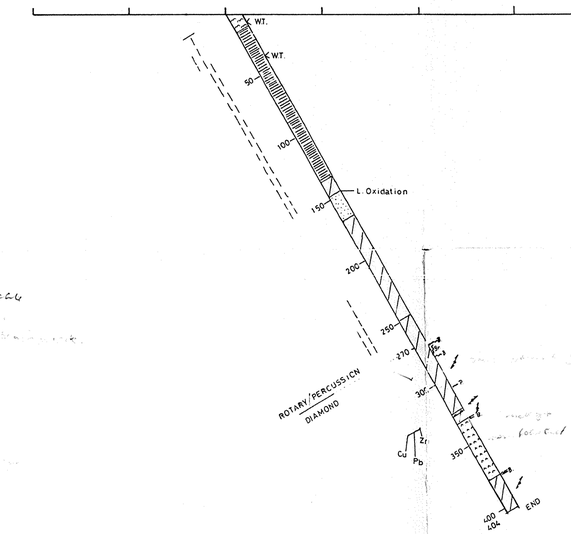
D.H. 1A

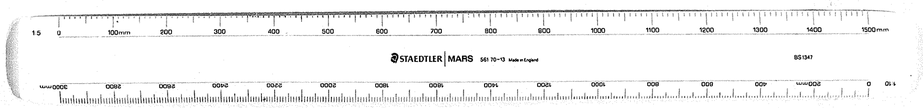


D.H. 7A



D.H. 2A





REFERENCE

ROCK TYPES

- Alluvial, aolian sand, clay, gypsum.
- Weathered altered bedrock; clay, soft soapy red/green dark foliated ? fragments, quartz, gneiss.
- Dark green, fine grained, basic dyke
- Light calcite rich rock with variable amounts of mafic minerals epidote and magnetite; foliation sometimes apparent
- Ironstone, a foliation sometimes apparent
- Dark greenish, magnetite-mafic-quartz gneiss
- Quartz-mafic-garnet gneiss, augens of mafics
- Quartz-biotite gneiss, augens of mafics
- Red, porpnyry blastic feldspar-quartz gneiss, minor magnetite, variable amount of mafics.

SYMBOLS

- P fault pug
- B brokern
- BB badly brokern
- Br brecciated
- Ca calcite infilling
- Cu copper
- Pb lead
- Zn zinc
- WT water table
- foliation to core axis; not necessarily in plane of section

ASSAYS

- > 0·01% — —
- > 0·10% ——
- > 1·00% ▬▬

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST) PTY. LTD.

ABADON HOLDINGS N.L.

E.L. 56

KEYNELLA ROCK

DRILL HOLE CROSS-SECTIONS

ORIENTATION ALONG N 25°E mag.

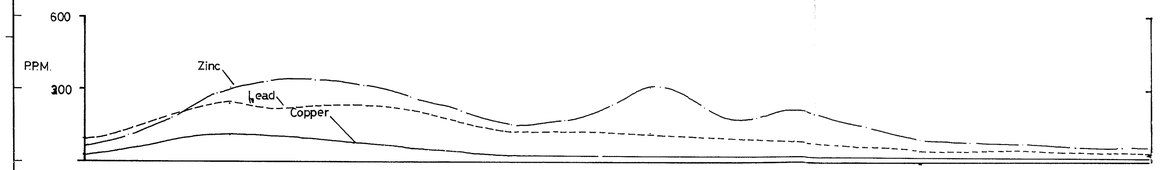
4, 29, 74

SCALE 1" = 50'	DRAWN M.C.B.	SEPTEMBER/73

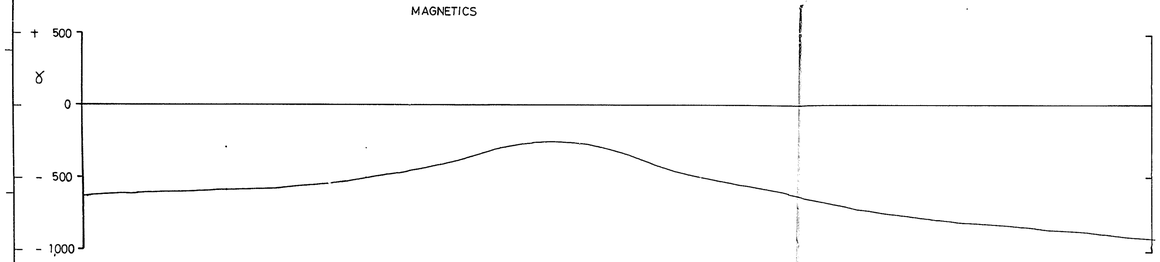
ENV 2276 - 1

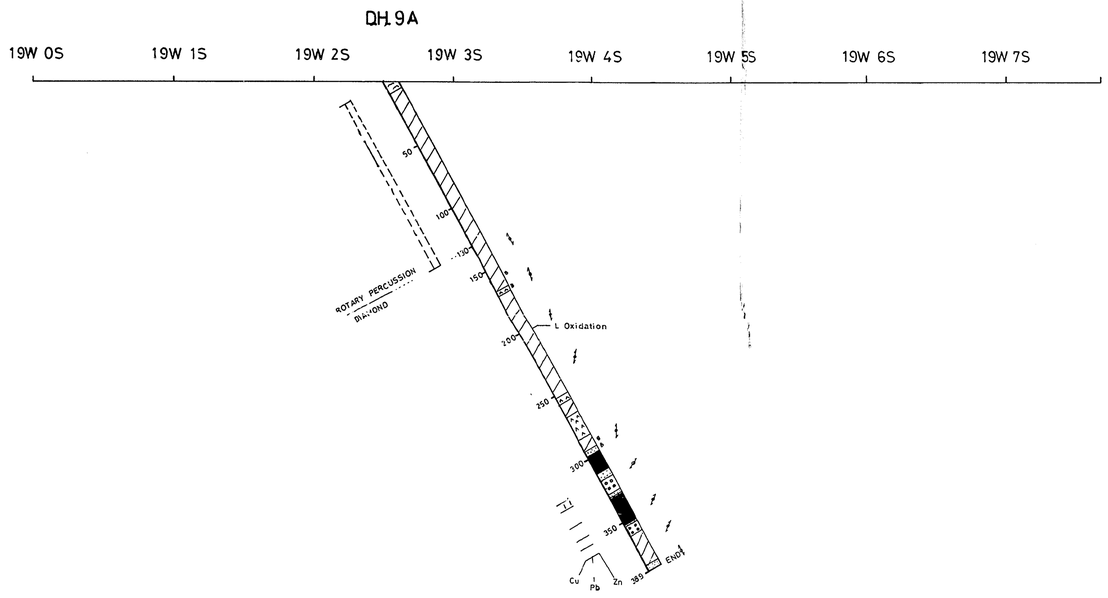
CROSS-SECTION FOR
D.H. 9A (Coords. 19·00W, 2·50 S ; dip -60°→160 mag.)

GEOCHEMISTRY



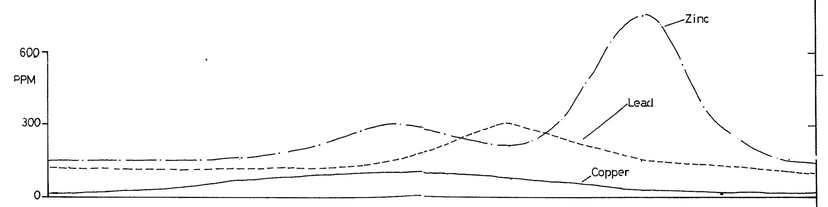
MAGNETICS



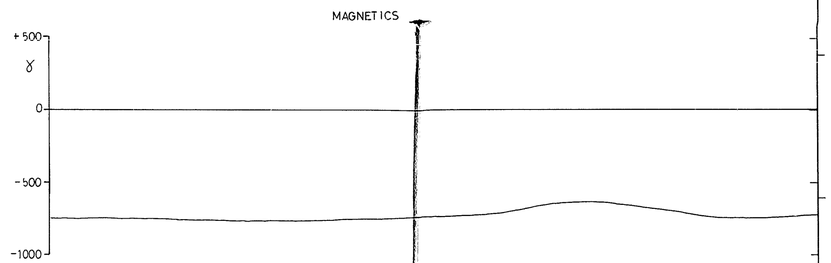


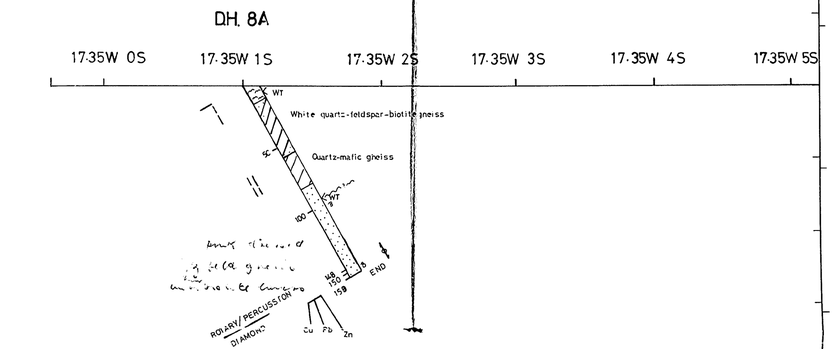
CROSS-SECTION FOR
D.H. 8A (Coords. 17·35W, 1·0S ; dip -60°→160 mag.)

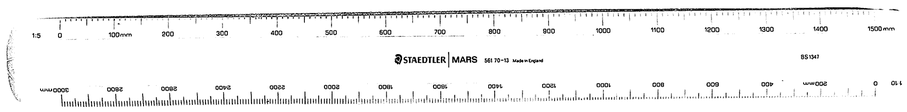
GEOCHEMISTRY



MAGNETICS







REFERENCE

ROCK TYPES

- Alluvial, æolian sand, clay, gypsum
- Weathered altered bedrock
- Dark green, fine grained, basic dyke
- Light calcite rich rock with variable amounts of mafic minerals epidote and magnetite ; foliation sometimes apparent
- Ironstone
- Dark greenish, magnetite-mafic-quartz gneiss
- Quartz-mafic-garnet gneiss,
- Quartz-biotite gneiss, augens of mafics
- Red, porphyryblastic feldspar-quartz gneiss,

SYMBOLS

P	fault pug
B	brokern
BB	badly brokern
Br	brecciated
Ca	calcite infilling
Cu	copper
Pb	lead
Zn	zinc
WT	water table

foliation to core axis not necessarily in plane of section

ASSAYS

- > 0·01% — —
- > 0·10% ——
- > 1·00% ▬▬

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST.) PTY. LTD.

ABADON HOLDINGS NL

E.L. 56

KEYNELLA ROCK

DRILL HOLE CROSS-SECTIONS

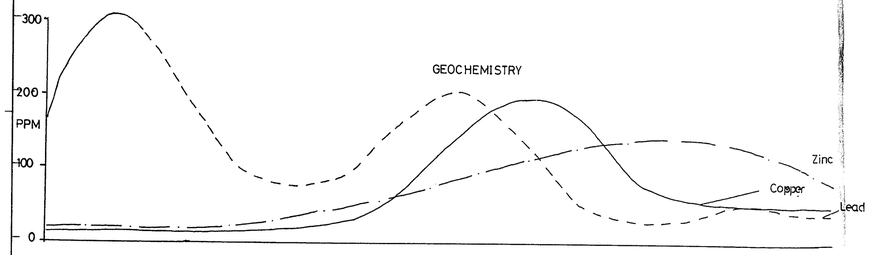
ORIENTATION ALONG 160°mag.

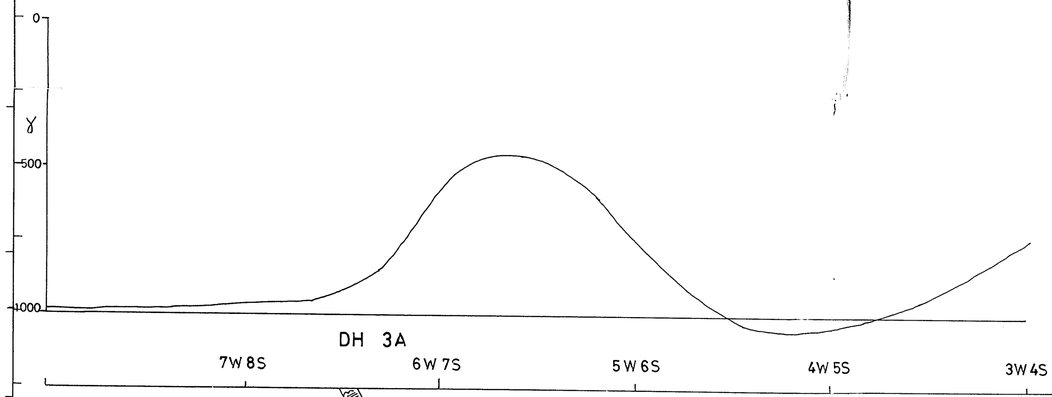
SCALE 1" ≡ 50'	DRAWN M.C.B.	SEPTEMBER/73

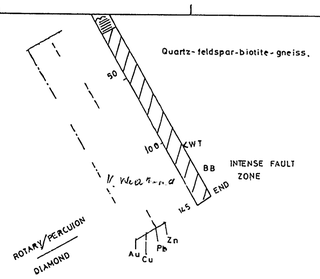
ENV 2276-2

CROSS SECTION FOR

DH 3A (Coords 6·50 W 7·50 S dip 60°→N25E mag.)

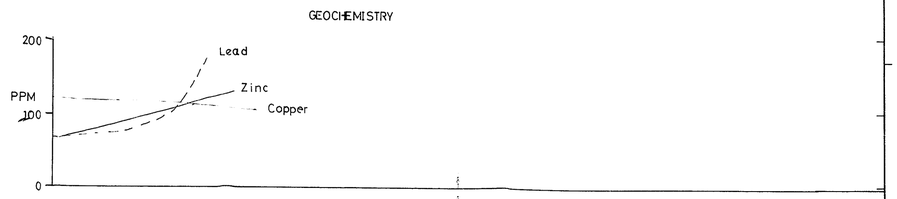


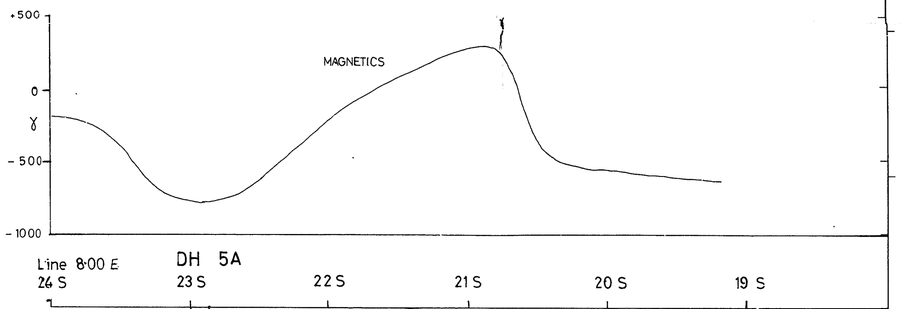


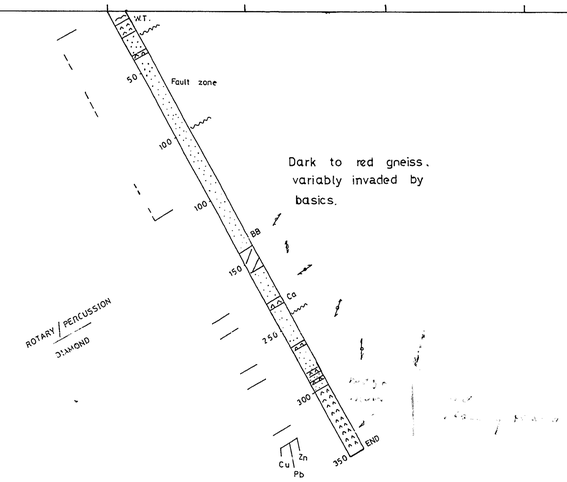


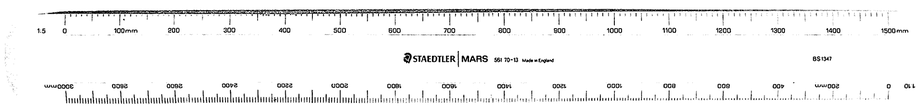
CROSS SECTION FOR

DH 5A (Coords. 8 00 E ,23 00 S dip 60°→340° mag)









REFERENCE

ROCK TYPES

- Alluvial, aeolin sand, clay, gypsum.
- Weathered altered bedrock clay
- Dark green fine grained basic dyke.
- Calcite rich rock.
- Ironstone
- Dark greenish magnetitic mafic quartz gneiss.
- Quartz mafic garnet gneiss
- Quartz biotite gneiss augens of mafics
- Red porphyroblastic feldspar quartz gneiss

SYMBOLS

P	fault pug
B	broken
BB	badly broken
Br	brecciated
Ca	calcite infilling
Au	gold
Cu	copper
Pb	lead
Zn	zinc
WT	water table

- foliation to core axis not necessarily in plane of section
- fault
- --- outcrop boundary

ASSAYS

- > 0·01% — — < 0·10%
- > 0·10% —— < 1·00%
- ⩾ 1·00% ▬
- > 0·05 ppm —·— < 0·10 ppm

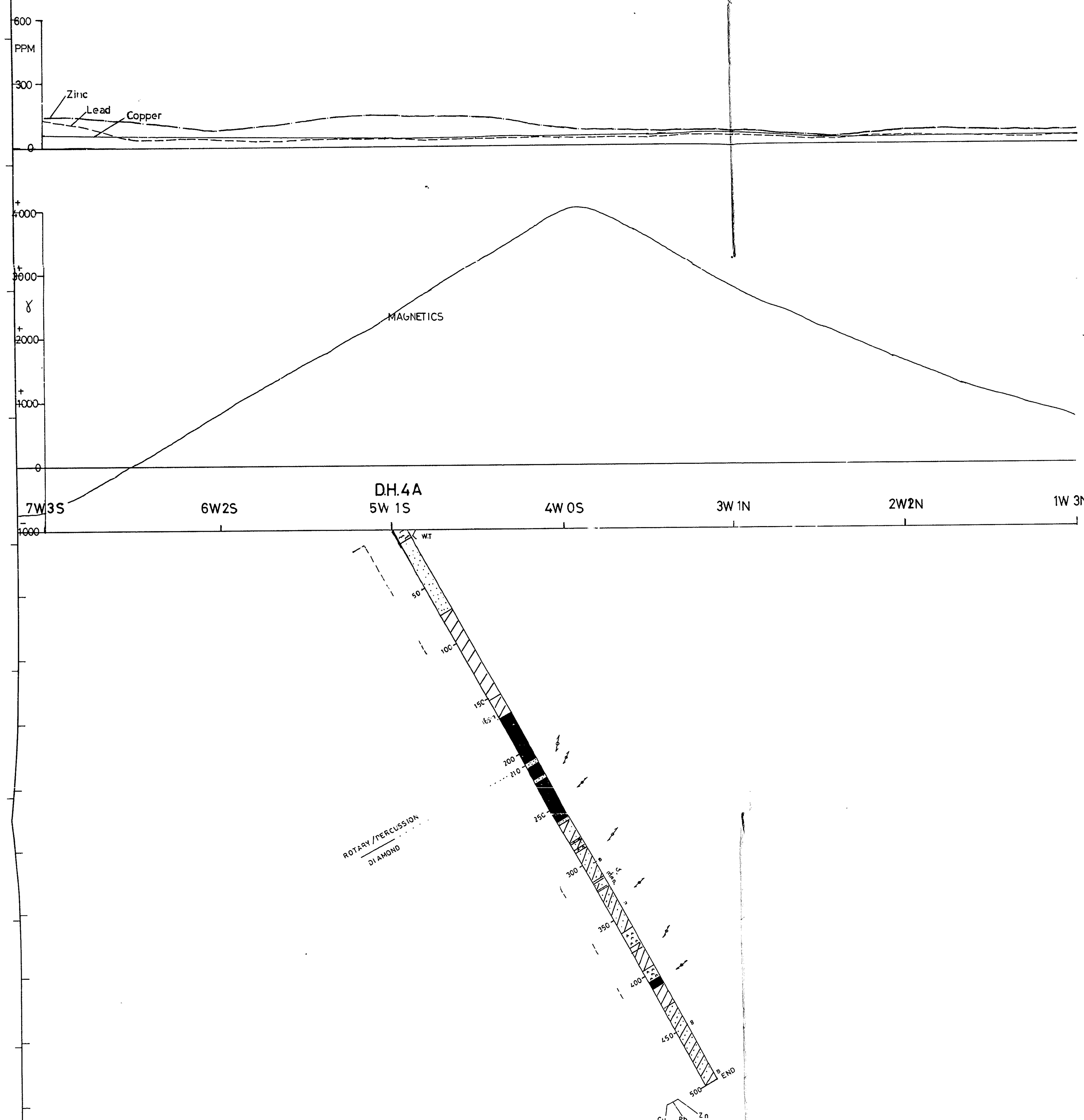
AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST.) PTY. LTD.

ABADON HOLDINGS N.L.
E.L. 56
KEYNELLA ROCK
DRILL HOLE CROSS SECTIONS
DH 3A , DH 5A

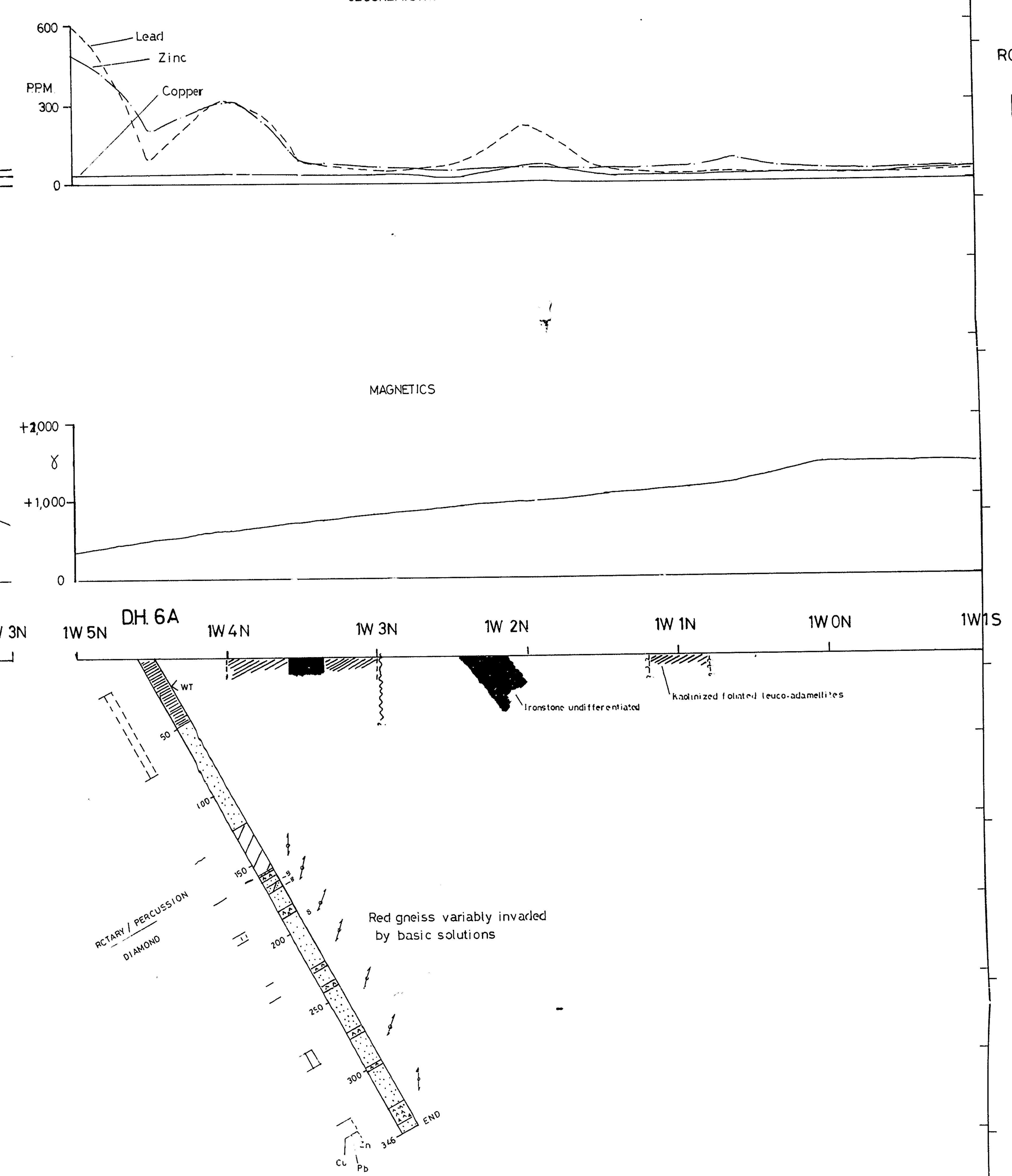
SCALE 1" = 50'	DRAWN MAH	SEPTEMBER/73

ENV 2276-3

CROSS-SECTION FOR DH 4A (Coords 4·88 W, 1·00 S ; dip -60° → N25E mag.)



CROSS-SECTION FOR DH 6A (Coords. 1·00 W, 4·60N ; dip -60° → 160° mag.)



REFERENCE

ROCK TYPES

- Alluvial, aeolian sand, clay, gypsum
- Weathered altered bedrock, clay
- Dark green, fine grained, basic dyke.
- Light calcite rich rock
- Ironstone
- Dark greenish, magnetite-mafic-quartz gneiss.
- Quartz-mafic-garnet gneiss augens of mafics
- Quartz-biotite gneiss, augens of mafics
- Red, porphyryblastic feldspar-quartz gneiss.

SYMBOLS

P	fault pug
B	brokern
BB	badly brokern
Br	brecciated
Ca	calcite infilling
Cu	copper
Pb	lead
Zn	zinc
WT	water table

foliation to core axis not necessarilly in plane of section

fault

outcrop boundary

ASSAYS

> 0·01%	– –	< 0·10%
> 0·10%	——	< 1·00%
> 1·00%	▬	

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST.) PTY. LTD.

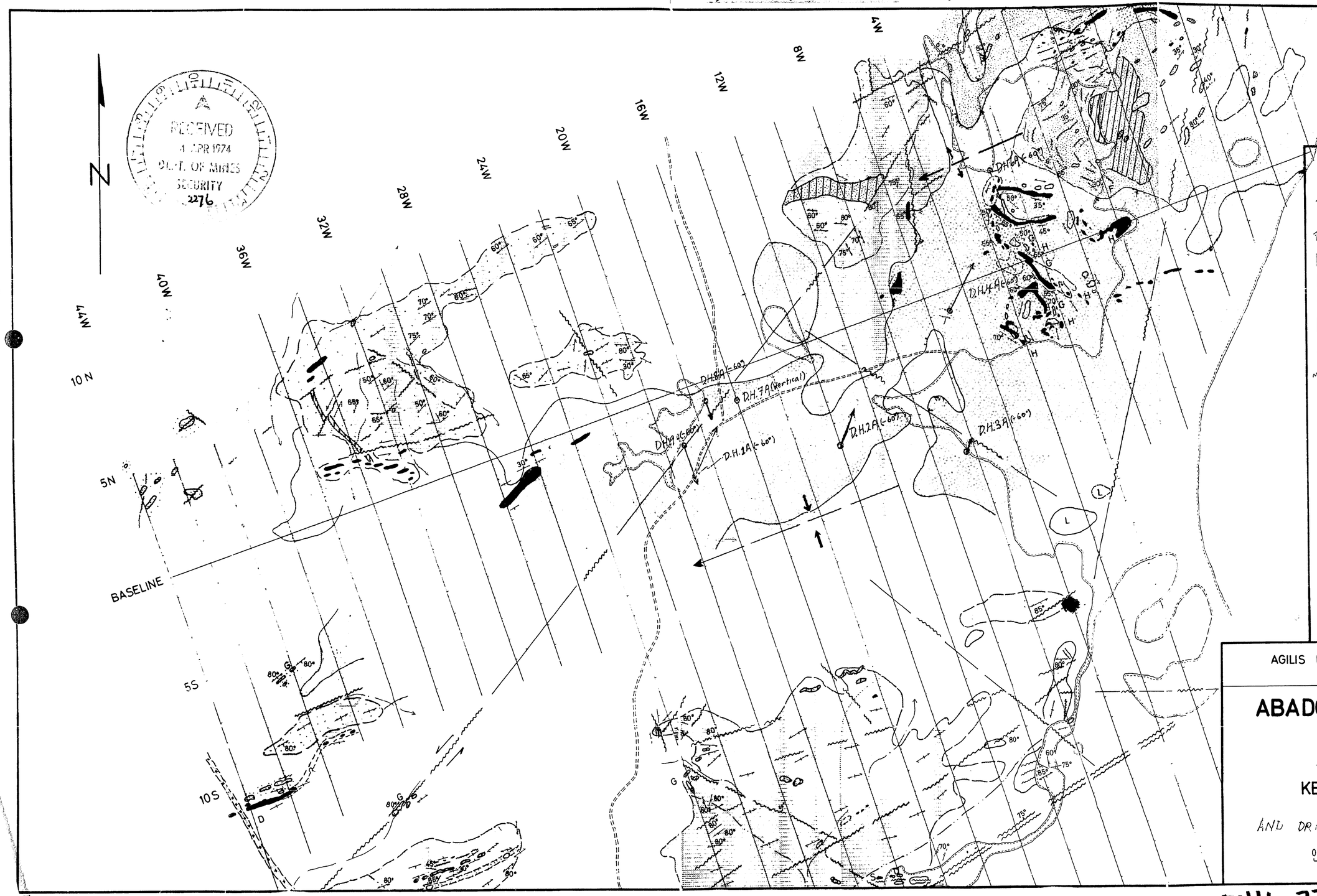
ABADON HOLDINGS N.L.

EL 56
KEYNELLA ROCK
DRILL HOLE CROSS-SECTIONS
DH.4A ; DH 6A

SCALE 1" = 50'	DRAWN M.C.B	SEPTEMBER/73

ENV 2276-4

DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS KEYNELLA ROCK.



LEGEND

- Rhyolitic Feldspar Porphyry
- Dolerite Dykes & thin bands of Amphibole
- Leuco-Adamellites
- Porphyroblastic Gneiss & Schist
- Ironstone-metasomatic
- Hydrothermal Kaolinization
- Fault, observed
- Fault, inferred
- 60° Foliation
- Fold Axis, inferred
- L Bleached-Quartz, limonitic
- G Garnet
- H Gossan-Sulfide-Garnet Boxworks
- S Fe-metasomatism
- F Small drag folds
- Outcrop Outline, approximately
- Creek
- Lakeshore
- Track

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUST.) PTY. LTD.

ABADON HOLDINGS N.L.

SML 680

KENELLA ROCK AREA

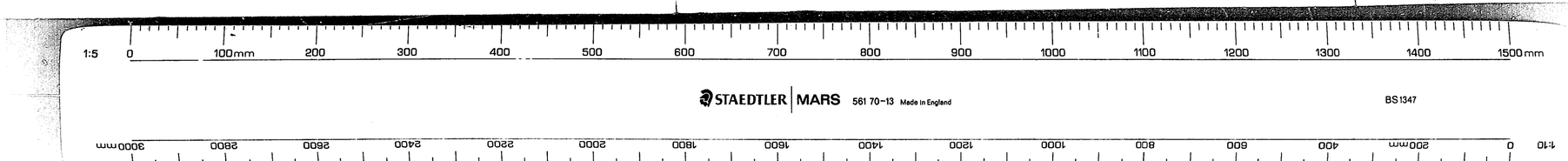
GEOLOGY

AND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

SCALE (FT.)

0 400 200 800 400 1200 600 1600 800

ENV 2276-5



LINE 50 E. EAST LAKE

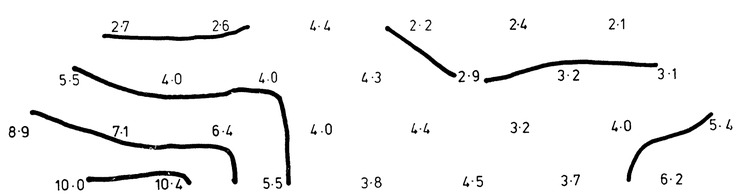
DATE, MARCH 28th. 1973
SPACING (l) = 300 feet
FREQUENCES, 0·3 and 3·0 Hz.
ELECTRODES, Cu fly-screen
OPERATOR L.F. Altman

18S. 15S. 12S. 9S. 6S. 3S. 00. 3N. 6N. 9N. 12N. 15N. 18N.

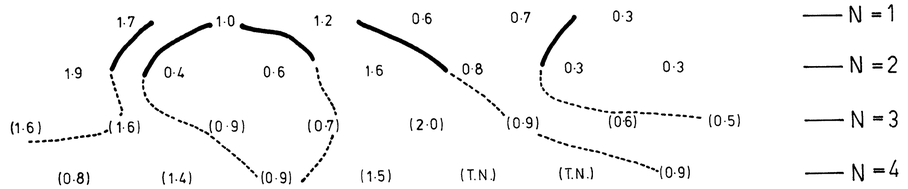
LEGEND

- 3N. survey stations
- transmitter locations
- 3·6 definite readings
- (0·2) noisy readings
- (T.N.) too noisy
- definite contours
- probable contours

APPARENT RESISTIVITIES
$\left(\frac{\rho A}{2\pi}\right.$ ohm-feet$\left.\right)$



PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECTS

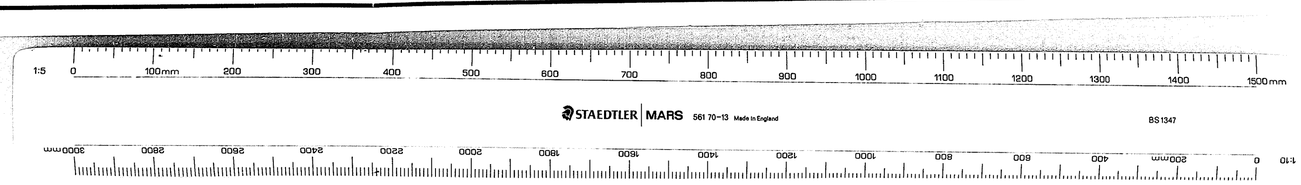


ENV 2276-6

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

ABADON HOLDINGS N.L.
SML 680
EAST LAKE AREA
I.P. AND RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS

SCALE: 1" = 300 ft.	DRAWN BY L.A.	CHECKED BY M.B.	MARCH 1973

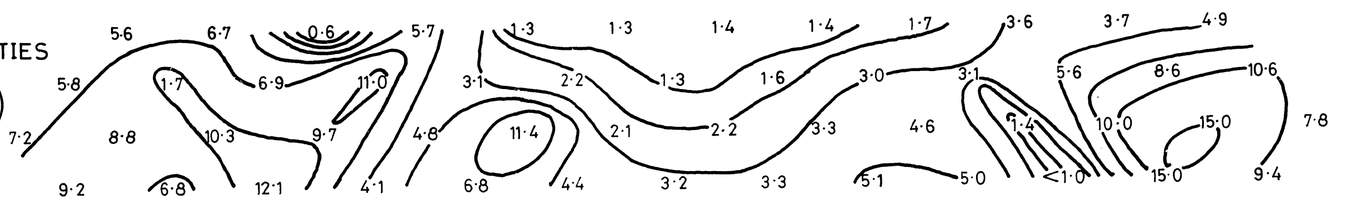


LINE 12W. KENELLA ROCK
DATE, MARCH 25th., 1973
SPACING, (l) = 300 feet
FREQUENCIES, 0·3 and 3·0 Hz.
ELECTRODES, Al-foil
OPERATOR, L. F. Altman

LEGEND
- 3N. survey stations
- ▼ transmitter locations
- 3·6 definite readings
- (0·2) noisy readings
- (TN) too noisy
- definite contours
- probable contours

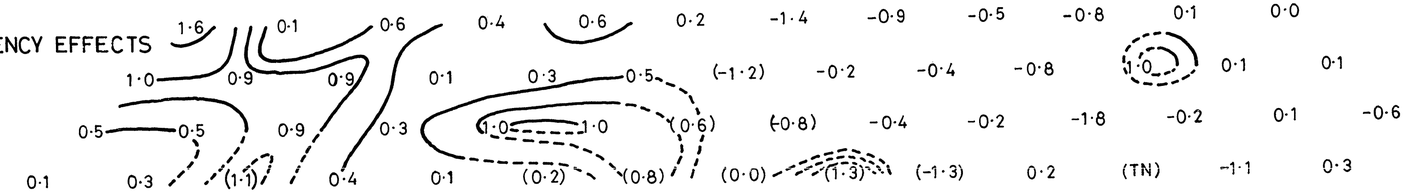
36S. 33S. 30S. 27S. 24S. 21S. 18S. 15S. 12S. 9S. 6S. 3S. 00. 3N. 6N. 9N. 12N. 15N. 18N.

APPARENT RESISTIVITIES ($\frac{\rho A}{2\pi}$ ohm-feet)



N=1 N=2 N=3 N=4

PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECTS



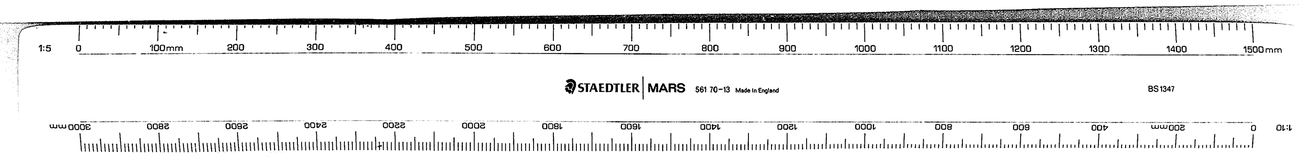
N=1 N=2 N=3 N=4

ENV 2276-7

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

ABADON HOLDINGS N.L.
SML 680
KENELLA ROCK AREA
I.P. AND RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS

SCALE: 1" = 300ft.	DRAWN BY L.A.	CHECKED BY M.B.	MARCH 1973



LINE 6 W. KENELLA ROCK

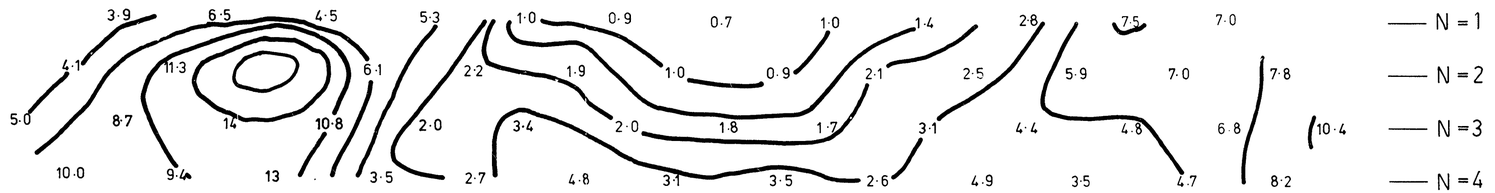
DATE, MARCH 26th., 1973
SPACING, (l) = 300 feet
FREQUENCIES, 0.3 and 3.0 Hz.
ELECTRODES, Cu fly-screen
OPERATOR, L.F. Altman

LEGEND

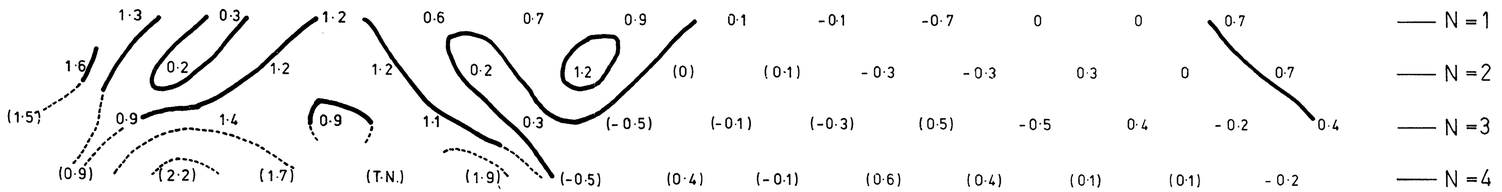
3N	survey stations
▼	transmitter locations
3·6	definite readings
(0·2)	noisy readings
(T.N.)	too noisy
———	definite contours
- - - -	probable contours

36S. 33S. 30S. 27S. 24S. 21S. 18S. 15S. 12S. 9S. 6S. 3S. 00. 3N. 6N. 9N. 12N. 15N. 18N.

APPARENT RESISTIVITIES ($\frac{\rho A}{2\pi}$ ohm-feet)



PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECTS

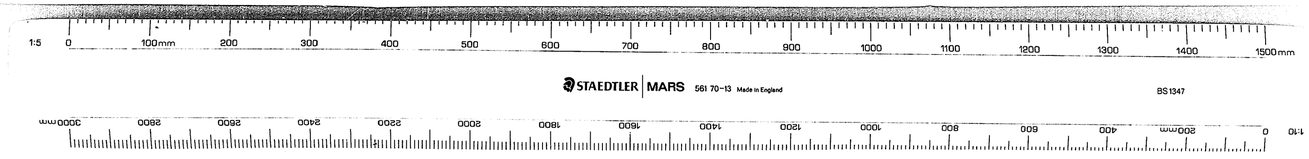


ENV 2276-8

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

ABADON HOLDINGS N. L.
SML 680
KENELLA ROCK AREA
I.P. AND RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS

SCALE: 1" 300 ft.	DRAWN BY L.A.	CHECKED BY M.B.	MARCH 1973



LINE 6E. KENELLA ROCK

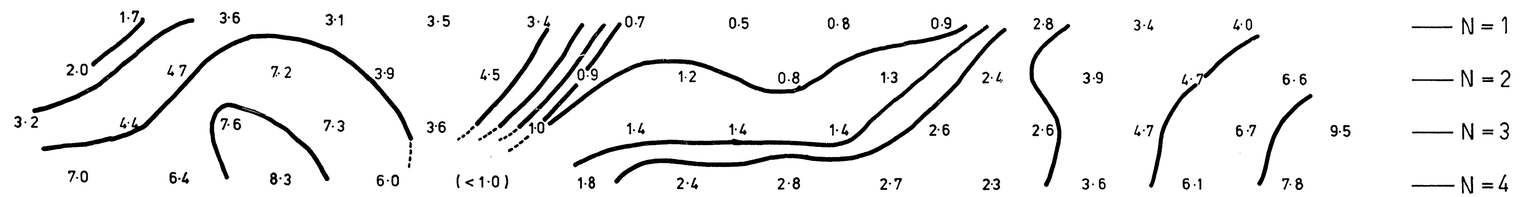
DATE, MARCH 27th. 1973
SPACING, (l) = 300 feet
FREQUENCES, 0·3 and 3·0 Hz.
ELECTRODES, Cu fly-screen
OPERATOR, L.F. Altman

LEGEND

- 3N. survey stations
- ▼ transmitter locations
- 3·6 definite readings
- (0·2) noisy readings
- (T.N.) too noisy
- definite contours
- probable contours

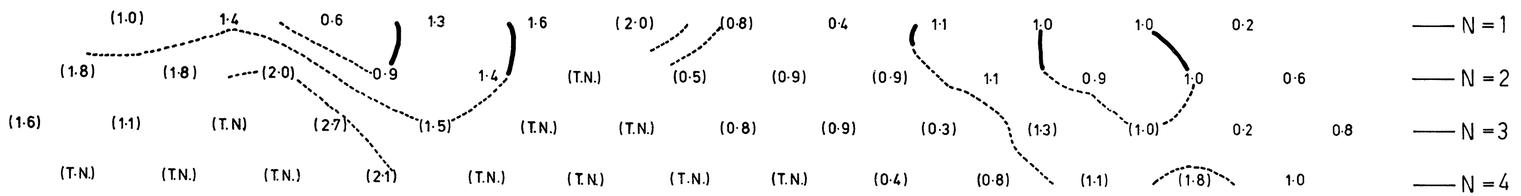
36S. 33S. 30S. 27S. 24S. 21S. 18S. 15S. 12S. 9S. 6S. 3S. 00. 3N 6N. 9N. 12N. 15N. 18N.

APPARENT RESISTIVITIES ($\frac{\rho A}{2\pi}$ ohm - feet)



N = 1
N = 2
N = 3
N = 4

PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECTS



N = 1
N = 2
N = 3
N = 4

ENV 2276-9

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

ABADON HOLDINGS N.L.
SML 680
KENELLA ROCK AREA
I.P. AND RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS

SCALE: 1" = 300 ft.	DRAWN BY L.A.	CHECKED BY M.B.	MARCH 1973

CRA Exploration Pty. Limited
Incorporated in New South Wales
31 Osmond Terrace, Norwood 5067, South Australia

21st November, 1989

Mr. Brian Logan,
SADME Core Library,
Conyngham Street,
GLENSIDE. S.A. 5065.

Dear Brian,

Please find enclosed a copy of sample ledger and geochemical assay results pertaining to grindings of core from Abadon Holdings drill hole 73DH1A (SML680 Kenella Rock).

Regards,

D.C. PALMER
GEOLOGIST

DCP/pq

Enc.

RESULTS
EL 56
ENV. 2276
PLEASE PLACE IN APPROPRIATE ENVELOPE.

SAMPLE LEDGER - 73DH1A ABADON HOLDINGS

Sample ledger accompanying Classic Comlabs Analytical Report No. 9AD2987, CRAE DPO 37771.

CRAE Sample #	Depth From (ft)	To (ft)
950908	333	339
950909	339	345
910	345	352
911	352	360
912	399	404
913	404	409
914	409	415
915	415	421
916	421	426
917	426	431'6"
918	431'6"	440
919	440	445
920	445	451'6"
921	451'6"	458
922	458	464
923	464	470
924	470	475
925	475	480
926	480	485
927	485	490
928	490	495
929	495	500

CLASSIC COMLABS LTD
Analytical Laboratories (INC. IN WA.)

305 South Road, Mile End South, South Australia, 5031
Telephone: (08) 43 5722 Fax: (08) 234 0321 Telex: LABCOM AA89323

Mr David Palmer
CRA Exploration Pty Ltd
31 Osmond Terrace
NORWOOD
SA 5067

Job Number: 9AD2987

Your Reference: DPO 37771
Number of Samples: 22
Extra Samples : 0

Date Received: 07-NOV-1989
Date Reported: 09-NOV-1989

This report comprises a cover sheet and pages 1 to 1

This report relates specifically to the samples tested in so far as that the samples as supplied are truly representative of the sample source. Please address any enquiries to Mr. Trevor Francis.

Approved Signature:

for

Dr. John Kikkert
General Manager - Adelaide.

CC Mr L D Kennedy Norwood
CC Chief Geologist Fyshwick

Report Analyte Codes:
N.A. - Not Analysed.
L.N.R. - Listed But Not Received.
I.S. - Insufficent Sample for Analysis.

Distribution Codes:
CC - Carbon Copy
EM - Electronic Media
MM - Magnetic Media

CLASSIC COMLABS LTD

Analytical Laboratories (INC. IN W.A.)

Job: 9AD2987
O/N: DPO 37771

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Sample	Au
950908	<0.01
950909	<0.01
950910	<0.01
950911	<0.01
950912	<0.01
950913	<0.01
950914	<0.01
950915	<0.01
950916	<0.01
950917	<0.01
950918	<0.01
950919	<0.01
950920	<0.01
950921	<0.01
950922	<0.01
950923	<0.01
950924	<0.01
950925	<0.01
950926	<0.01
950927	<0.01
950928	<0.01
950929	<0.01
Units	ppm
Detn Limit	0.01
Scheme	FA1