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EL 1924

ALLANDALE

ANNUAL REPORT TO LICENCE RENEWAL FOR THE PERIOD 5/12/94 TO 31/5/95

Submitted by John P. Howard 1995

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ENVELOPE 8911

TENEMENT:

EL 1924 Allandale

TENEMENT HOLDER:

J.P.Howard, Sapphire Mines NL

[Joint Venture]

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PETRA SEARCH/SAPPHIRE MINES N.L. A.C.N. 009 153 128

ALLANDALE E.L. 1924 SOUTH AUSTRALIA

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MAY 1995

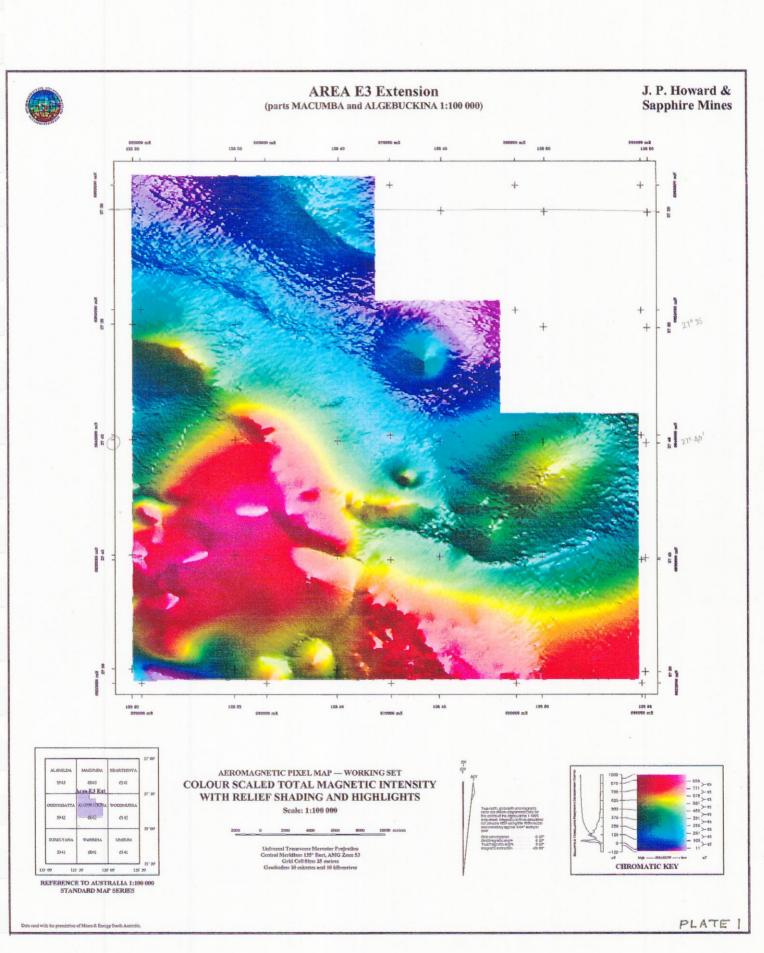


J.P.Howard MAY 1995

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1. SUMMARY

The likely young age of the sources of the Abminga magnetic anomalies, together with the probable Jurassic age of large numbers of indicator minerals, including chrome diopsides and fragments of six diamonds, on the western side of the Peak and Denison Ranges suggests that the Tertiary and Mesozoic of Allandale EL 1924 are prospective for diamonds (figure 2).

This interpretation was supported by the presence of a Niobium stream sediment anomaly located by Techmin adjacent to a major fault within the EL 1924, possibly indicating a kimberlitic or lamproitic source.

Previous diamond exploration in the Allandale area has been inconclusive to date, with laboratory technicians experiencing difficulties removing limonite from large quantities of heavy mineral concentrate in gravel samples. However, three samples contained probable pyrope garnet.

A joint venture agreement was made between the Licence holder, J.P.Howard, and Sapphire Mines NL during January 1994, pending the granting of the EL in June 1994, in order to explore for diamonds associated with the Niobium anomaly and the Peak and Denison and Lake Eyre Faults.

The exploration programme carried out during the first year of tenure included an aeromagnetic and radiometric survey (5500 line kilometres, 200 metres line spacing and 80 m MTC), geophysical and geological interpretation, aboriginal liaison and investigation of two kimberlite/lamproite targets with a total of 580 m of rotary mud drilling.

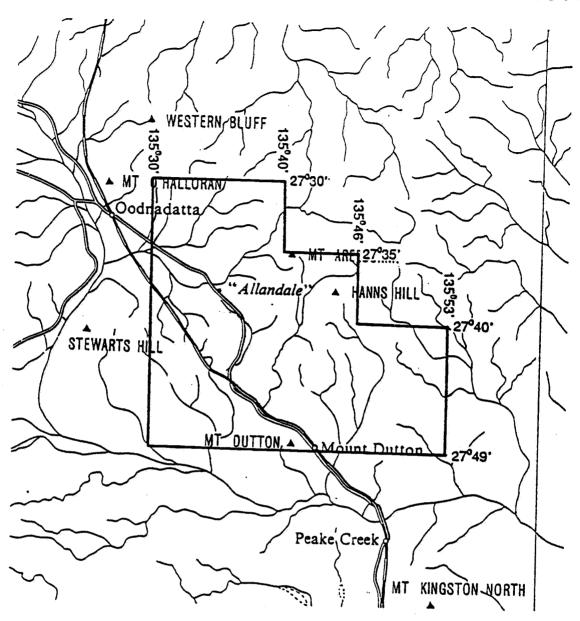
The aeromagnetic survey disclosed a previously unknown province of elevated magnetic response which will form the basis of future extoration for gold and copper-gold (-uranium) deposits.

At the time of writing this report, Sapphire Mines NL had earnt a 75% interest in EL 1924.

2. INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence 1924 (Allandale) is located in the far northern area of South Australia approximately 25 kilometres southeast from the township of Oodnadatta (Figure 1).

J.P.Howard applied for the Licence on the 7th October, 1993 under Application no. DME 432/93. Processing was delayed as MESA considered the implications of the Mabo High Court ruling. The Licence was eventually granted for six months commencing on the first day of June, 1994 with additional conditions to protect Native Title rights. An Extension to the Licence was



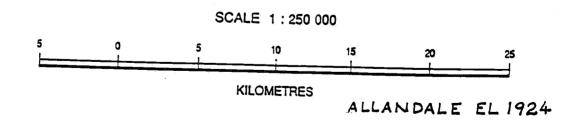


FIGURE I

granted by MESA on 5 December, 1994 to expire on the 28th November, 1995.

During December 1993 and January 1994 a joint venture agreement was negotiated between J.P.Howard and the Western Australian company Sapphire Mines N.L. (A.C.N.009 153 128), whereby the latter would earn a 75% interest with expenditure which satisfied MESA's requirements for the first year of tenure. As Sapphire Mines NL have spent in excess of the \$110000 required by MESA at the time of this report, they now have a 75% equity in EL 1924.

Discussions were also held between J.P.Howard and MESA which arranged a joint venture whereby the area of EL 1924 would be added to the large area "E3" to be flown for magnetic and radiometric data in early 1994 as a part of the South Australian Exploration Initiative (SAEI). The Howard/Sapphire JV contributed \$25000 to the costs of the survey.

Subsequently, geophysical interpretation, aboriginal liaison and a programme of rotary mud drilling of subtle potential kimberlite/ lamproite targets has been completed. Future work will focus on deeper base and precious metal aeromagnetic targets.

3. CONCLUSIONS

- (i) High quality aeromagnetic and radiometric data has been acquired over the entire licence area.
- (ii) Geophysical interpretation defined three near surface subtle aeromagnetic anomalies of significant ficant aerial extent within potentially economic depths which were thought to be kimberlite/ lamproite sources
- (iii) A programme of rotary mud drilling at these anomalies found no kimberlitic or lamproite rocks, penetrating only Cretaceous shale and sandstone
- (iv) Anomalous niobium in outcropping fault breccia suggests that the niobium geochemical anomaly of Techmin may result from the migration of fluids along a shear zone from magnetic, possible BIFs at depth
- (v) A large, previously unknown, totally unexplored area of elevated magnetic response (1000nT) measuring 18x10 km has been defined by the aeromagnetic survey
- (vi) The source could be Proterozoic or Archaean BIFs with associated gold or copper-gold mineralisation; gold and copper ocurrences and iron formations are known 28 km southeast in outcropping Proterozoic lithologies of the northern Peak and Denison Ranges

- (vi) Alternatively, the source could be magnetitic breccias in the Olympic Dam style, with associated copper-gold-uranium mineralisation; a significant gravity anomaly is known over the area of elevated magnetic response and long term regional growth faults bound the area
- (vii) A programme of drilling is necessary to test the base metal and precious metal potential of this magnetic ridge

4. REGIONAL SETTING

Geological

The "Allandale" area straddles the boundary of the Gawler Craton which trends in a northwesterly direction as shown on Figure 2. The boundary is marked by a major fault with the Proterozoic Peak and Denison Inlier forming a horst on the northeast, and Paleozoic sediments forming the intracratonic Boorthanna Trough on the southwest. A second major fault, the Lake Eyre Fault, marks the northeast definition of the horst in the area of the EL and other splayed and parallel structures have been interpreted. These faults have controlled sedimentation at least for the Paleozoic and have probably also been active during the Mesozoic or later Periods. They may also have influenced Proterozoic sedimentation.

Geophysical

The Bouger Gravity Anomaly Map of northern SA, indicates that the Allandale area is situated on the edge of a major regional gravity low, comparable with that associated with the Abminga dipolar anomalies northwest of Allandale which are discussed below (Figure 2). The gravity low is suggestive of major crustal downwarping. At Allandale the gravity expression is similar to that of the mobile zones which contain the Ellendale and Argyle lamproite-diamond fields, bordering the Kimberly Craton in northern WA.

The Total Magnetic Intensity Map of northern SA, indicates that the area is relatively quiet magnetically and is, therefore, well suited to detecting low amplitude magnetic anomalies which may be associated with prospective kimberlite or lamproite intrusives.

5. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS DATA

Outcrop within EL 1924, shown on the published Oodnadatta 1:250000 geological map and traced on Figure 12, consists mainly of Tertiary silcrete, laterite and sandstone and Cretaceous shale, sandstone and siltstone with Jurassic and Permian pebbly, conglomeratic sandstone

around the base of the Mount Dutton Proterozoic Inlier. The "Reference" on Figure 12 gives a more detailed description of the lithologies and stratigraphy.

A search at the Mines Department Library revealed that very little geological work has been carried out on the area; Els and Envelopes examined are listed in Appendix 1.

Most work was carried out by Techmin/Oilmin who held EL 750 during 1981 and 1982. They used stream sediment and gravel sampling programmes to search for diamondiferous kimberlite intrusives (Envelope 4041). An initial series of 17 gravel samples weighing 20 kilograms each was examined by AMDEL. Nine of these were taken from the area of Allandale EL 1924, and three of these (DT-9,23,24) contained possible pyrope garnets. Great difficulty was experienced removing limonite from the samples, some of which occurred as coating on grains. Although extensive tests were run using an acid leach to remove the limonite, only 10% of the large quantities of heavy mineral concentrate was processed. A second series of 160 gravel samples were taken during 1981 from EL 750, but only 14 were examined for kimberlitic indicators; of these only seven (B series) are from EL 1924. No indicator minerals were detected in any of these samples (Env. 4041, p136).

EL 750 and two other EL's were subjected to a stream sediment sampling programme of 1500 samples. Two size fractions were collected. Sample positions within Allandale EL 1924 are shown on Figure 3. The -2mm +850 microns fraction was assayed for Niobium whilst the -180 micron fraction was assayed for Nickel, Chromium and Cobalt. An area of Niobium anomalism, where values are greater than four times background, was defined 10 km southeast from Allandale Station. It covers an area of 20 square kilometres adjacent to the regional Lake Eyre Fault. Repeat analyses confirmed the anomaly (Env. 4041, p158), although it is not detected in the minus 180 micron fraction. There is no accompanying Nickel, Cobalt or Chromium anomaly in either of the size fractions. Techmin believed that the Niobium Anomaly was a secondary dispersion effect related to ferruginous geodes. The primary source was unknown.

During 1973 Shell held EL 108, which included a large part of the Allandale EL 1924, to explore for Permian coal measures (Env 2388). No new data was collected on the area of EL 1924 but hole SDA 15, 17 km southwest from the Mount Dutton Proterozoic Inlier, outside the EL, was drilled into the Boorthanna Trough (Figure 12).

EL 743 was held by Carpentaria in the early 1980s, covering the southern strip of Allandale EL. They mapped basal Jurassic conglomerates and sampled for gold, particularly around Mount Dutton, with no anomalous results.

Other tenure over the area produced no information relevant to the Allandale EL.

6. WORK CARRIED OUT

6.1 AEROMAGNETIC AND RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

After discussions with the Director of Mineral Exploration, Ric Horne, and the payment of \$10000 by the JV on 7th January, 1994 "Allandale" EL 1924 was added to the SAEI area "E3" as area "E3 Extension", to be included in airborne surveys.

5500 kilometres of aeromagnetic and radiometric survey were subsequently flown over this area by Geoterrex Pty Limited between the 6th and 14th May, 1994. The survey specified a mean terrain clearance of 80m along north-south AMG lines spaced at 200 m, with tie lines at 2000 m east-west AMG. Image processing, microlevelling and production of magnetic tapes and maps was carried out by Pitt Research Pty Limited during June. The data was acquired with the payment of a further \$15000 to MESA on 24th August. Detailed specifications are given for both the survey and the processing on the contoured 1:100000 scale maps (e.g. Figure 4) which are enclosed.

Aeromagnetic and radiometric plans and profiles are presented as Figures 4-11. Full sized images of the processed data at 1:100000 scale will be presented with the final report on the EL. Reduced copies at approximately 1:300000 scale are presented here as Plates 1-4.

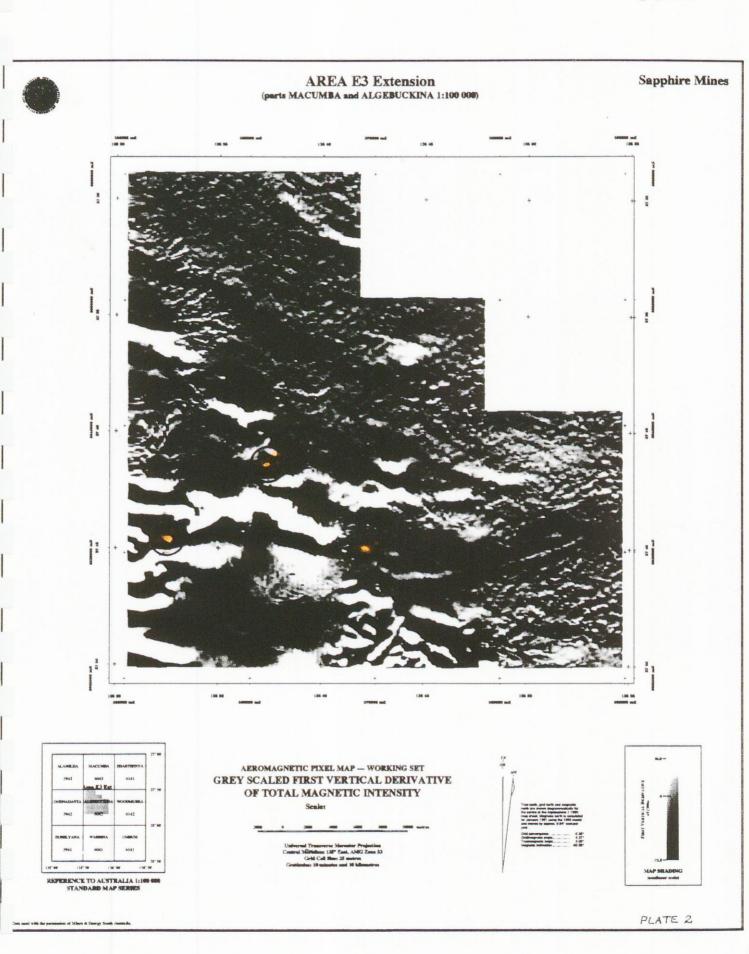
6.2 GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

John Ashley's report "Interpretation of Airborne Geophysical Data (September, 1994) is included as Appendix 2. Parameters and comments on each aeromagnetic anomaly examined are summarised in Table 1, the locations of which are shown on Ashley's Figure 2B.

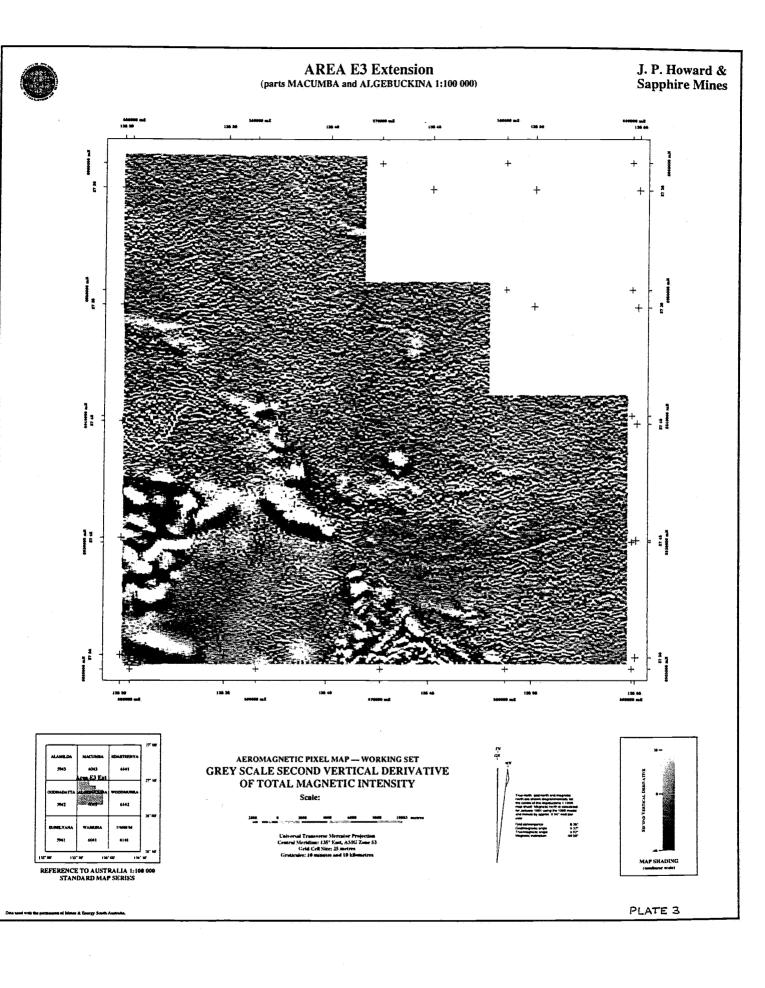
Diamond Exploration

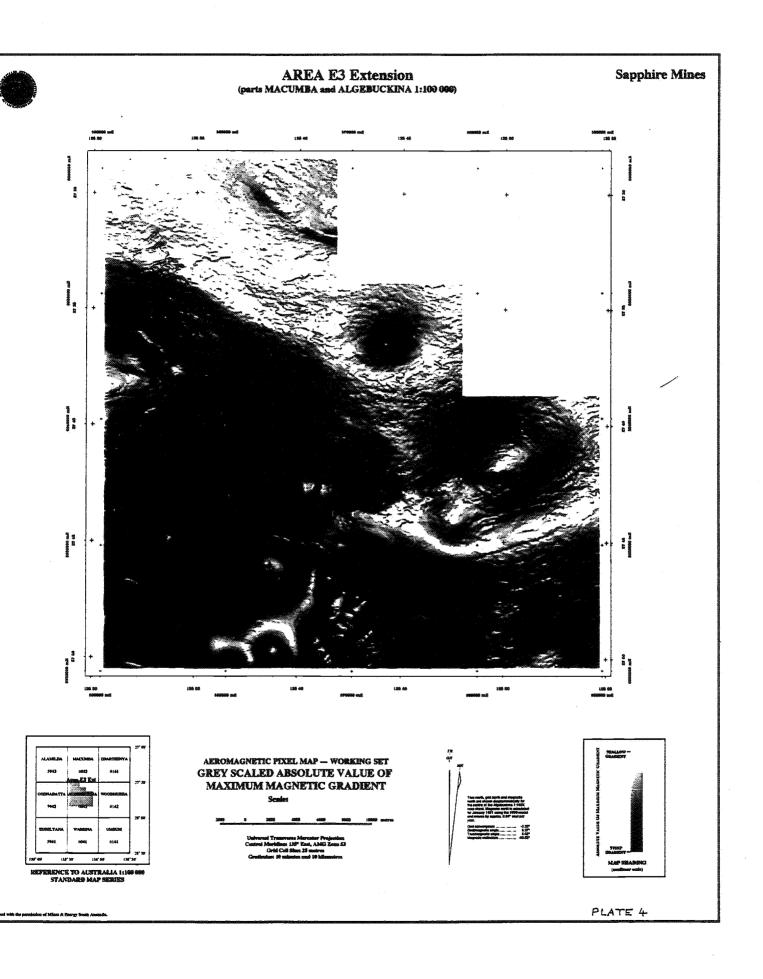
Ashley defined six discrete, low amplitude magnetic anomalies from the first vertical derivative of the TMI data, which could be caused by kimberlite or lamproite intrusive. The emplacement of these 'pipes' is spatially related to the regionally persistent Lake Eyre and Peake and Denison Faults, the latter of which has large numbers of indicator minerals and six diamonds totalling 0.75MC associated with it (MESA Env 3771, p291). One possible kimberlite/lamproite dyke, 2.5 km long and 10 m wide was also indicated.

It was recommended that three of the kimberlite/lamproite targets, defined by Ashley as being within economically attractive parameters of depth and area be tested using aircore drill holes. Anomaly locations are shown on Figure 13 on a topograhic base map. Figures 14, 15 and 16 show the planned traces of drill holes at Anomaly K1 and the actual traces for anomaly K3 and K5. A high pass filter was made through the aeromagnetic data at each anomaly and presented as figures 17, 18 and 19.









AN.	EAST m	NORTH m	Depth SUSC cgsu	AREA	H.Depth m
K 1	553200	6930700	90m 0.00004	16 h	150
K 3	560700	6939350	65m 0.000025	9 h	115
K5	569000	6929900	150m 0.000051	20 h	200

Other Intrusives

Four large intrusives with modelled magnetic susceptibilities consistent with basic rocks (or carbonatites) appear to be at depths of 450 to 1300 m.

Base Metal Exploration

The southwestern corner of the EL shows an area measuring 18x10 kilometres of elevated magnetic response (about 1000 nT). As there is no drill hole information in this area, the source is of unknown age and lithologies. It could be a magnetite-rich BIF of Proterozoic or Archaean age with potential to host gold or gold-copper mineralisation. Ashley has interpreted the source rocks, on the basis of gravity and magnetic character, as being equivalent to the Proterozoic Peak Metamorphics (BIF, schist, quartzite, amphibolite, gneiss) outcropping to the south, but at around 500 m depth. Alternatively, potential may exist for Olympic Dam type Mesoproterozoic magnetitic breccias with associated copper-gold-uranium mineralisation.

The three milligal bouger gravity anomaly which is spatially associated with the magnetic features, may result from the downthrown horst block of Proterozoic metamorphics or from magnetitic breccias (see Ashley's figure 4 in appendix 2).

A summary geological map (Figure 12) at 1:100,000 scale has been compiled using the published 1:250000 Geological Map of Oodnadatta in conjunction with the new aeromagnetic and radiometric maps to produce a regional geological interpretation of the Allandale EL. The 20 kilometre strike-length of possible BIFs are shown on this map as "Allandale Units" as are the previously unamed BIFs which outcrop to the south of the EL. Copper and gold occurrences are shown 15 km south of Mt Dutton in the vicinity of these latter BIFs.

The Techmin Niobium anomaly may derive from migration of fluids originating in these rocks along a thrust fault (TF2) which shows in the geophysical interpretation on Figure 12 and Ashley's Figure 3.

6.3 ABORIGINAL LIAISON

Three days were spent in July 1994 with Aboriginal Consultants Reg Dodd, Norm Wood and Paddy Jones of the Marree Arabanna People's Committee and the Oodnadatta Dunjibar Community Council, familiarising them with the forthcoming drilling programme. A further day was spent in early November with Norm Wood, just prior to the commencement of drilling, visiting sites and explaining the final plans.

6.4 DRILLING PROGRAMME

A three hole rotary mud drilling programme totalling 580m was carried out by Strata Exploration Pty. Ltd. using the Hydra 1000 rig. Sites were located using and handheld GPS unit, with 30 repeats at each site and a check during drilling.

D. H.	EAST m	NORTH m	Depth SUSC cgsu	AREA	H.Dth m
K3/M1	560700	6939350	65m 0.000025	9 h	120
K5/M1	569000	6930200	150m 0.000051	20 h	210
K5/M2	569000	6930050			250

Drill holes are plotted on aeromagnetic contour plans on Figures 18 and 19 and on Ashley's geophysical cross sections on Figures 15 and 16. These holes were drilled into the best of the very subtle aeromagnetic anomalies of less than 5 nT, but no kimberlitic nor lamproitic lithologies were intersected. Only Cretaceous clays and sands of the Great Artesian Basin, with low but significant magnetic susceptibilities were encountered.

Summary Logs:

K3/M1	0-1 m 1-120m EOH	Gibber and bulldust BULLDOG SHALE-medium grey clay with minor gypsum Maximum magnetic susceptibility of clay 0.08x10 ⁻⁵ SIU
K5/M1	0-1.5 m 1.5-6m 6-210m EOH	Gibber and bulldust SILCRETE AND BULLDOG SHALE BULLDOG SHALE-light-medium grey clay; minor gypsum Maximum magnetic susceptibility of clay 0.25x10 ⁻⁵ SIU
K5/M2	0-2.6m 2.6-6m 6-210m 210-250mEOH	Gibber and bulldust SILCRETE AND BULLDOG SHALE BULLDOG SHALE-light to medium grey clay; minor gypsum CADNA-OWIE SANDSTONE-fine to medium, angular to well rounded, clear quartz grains and aggregates; minor jasper Maximum magnetic susceptibility of clay 0.17 x10 ⁻⁵ SIU Maximum magnetic susceptibility of sandstone 0.29 x10 ⁻⁵ SIU

Owing to the lack of success in drilling the K3 and K5 aeromagnetic anomalies, and the loss of 130m of NQ drill string in K5/M2, it was decided not to drill the K1 target.

These magnetic anomalies may be explained by the magnetic susceptibility values noted above in the clays and sands, augmented by possible remnant magnetism.

Sites were rehabilitated during December.

6.5 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

Chip samples were taken in the headwaters of the creek which had elevated niobium geochemistry in the Techmin stream sediment survey. Results for gold and a wide range of ICP elements (AMDEL Codes AA9 and IC3M) are presented in Appendix 4 with sample locations in AMG co-ordinates and located generally on Figure 3. Elevated niobium assays to 40 ppm were returned from a possible fault breccia at 563288m E, 6935389m N AMG. This may be the surface expression of the shear mentioned in section 6.2

7. FUTURE WORK

In order to drill the deeper base and precious metal targets, a new joint venture partner is being sought.

8. KEYWORDS

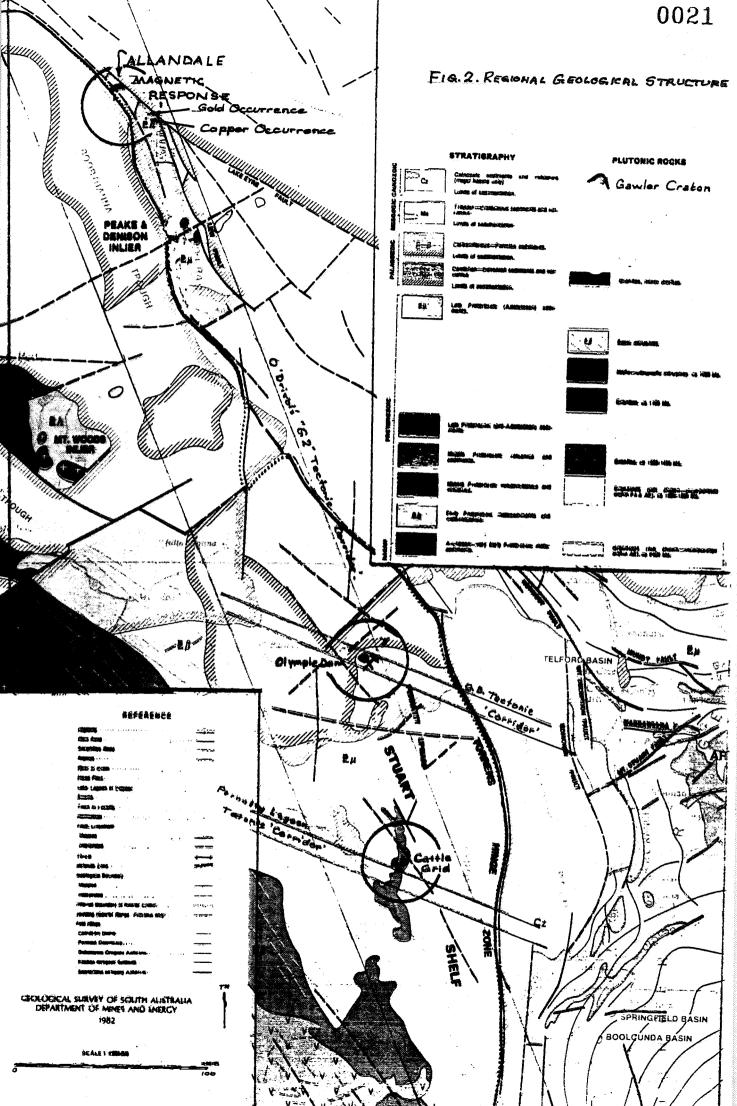
Aeromagnetic Suvey; Radiometric Survey; Rotary Mud Drilling; Multielement assays Kimberlite/Lamproite; BIF; Archaean; Proterozoic; Olympic Dam

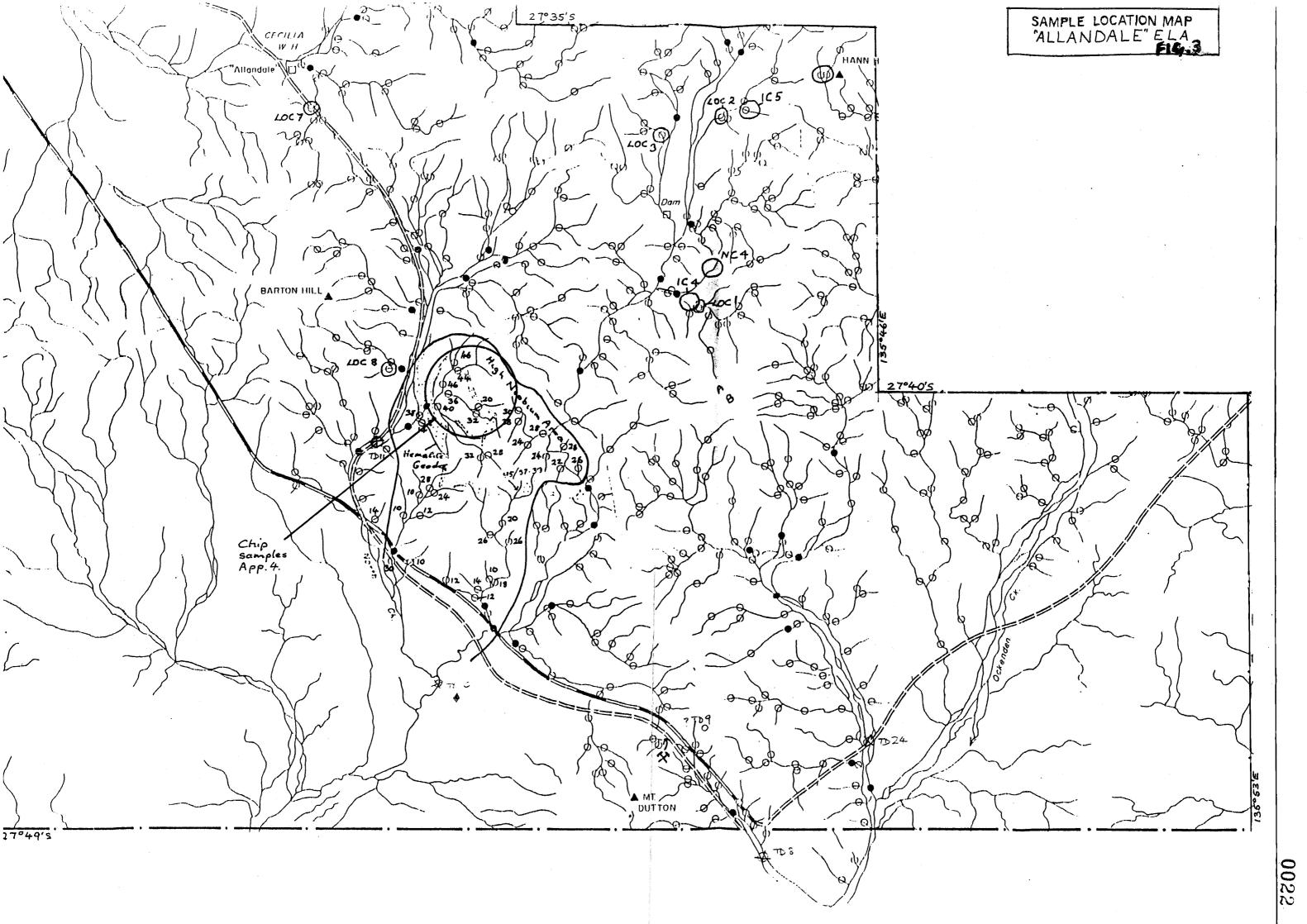
9. EXPENDITURE

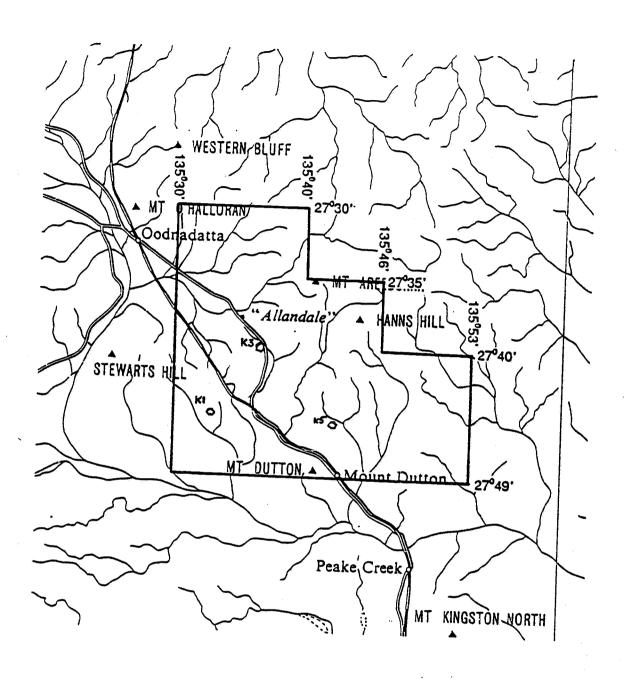
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SITE PREPARATION	\$3450.00
DRILLING	\$24420.00
LOST DRILLING EQUIPMENT	\$6105.00
GEOPHYSICS	\$29790.00
LAND EXPENSES	\$6291.00
EQUIPMENT EXPENSES	\$2418.00
DATABASE AQUISITIONS	\$577.00
STAFF RELATED COSTS	\$9545.00
CONSULTANTS	\$38517.00
VEHICLE COSTS	\$1857.00
DRAFTING AND COMPUTING	\$369.00
OFFICE EXPENSES	\$2015.00
FREIGHT	\$151.00
CAMP & FIELD	\$1251.00
TOTAL	\$126972.00

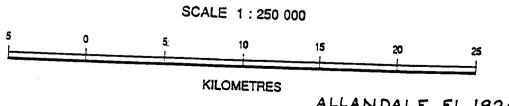
TABLE 1 ALLANDALE EL 1924 SUMMARY OF AEROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES

ANOM	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	AMP. (nT)	DEPTH (m)	DIP	SUSCEPTIBILITY (cgs)	AREA(h)	COMMENTS
A1	571434	6936675	80	450	50-60S	0.001749	100	Possibly dolerite or carbonatite
A2	563400	6935570	50	700	70S	0.010267		Narrow magnetic source-?BIF
А3	563375	6928233						Iron railway bridge
A4	559500	6931750						Iron railway bridge
A5	557830	6943790	10					Allandale Homestead
A6	571770	6943950					-	Levelling error
Α7	572600	6945900	60	1100	90	0.00199	375	Possibly dolerite or carbonatite
A8	568400	6926500	60	450	808	0.001883	100	Possibly dolerite or carbonatite
A9	555000	6933000	20	700	65 \$	0.008977		Narrow magnetic source-?BIF
A10	564000	6921500	40	1300	90	0.003633	100	Possibly dolerite or carbonatite
A11	550500	6933700	120	650	60	0.009979		?BIF or mag breccia
A12	552000	6926000	200	500	65S	0.006255		?BIF or mag breccia
A13	553000	6930000	200	550	50	0.010318		Narrow magnetic source-?BIF
A14	555500	6934000	low					Not modelled
A15	557500	6933500	900	300-1500	60S	.002343016595		Narrow magnetic source-?BIF
A16	560500	6933500	low					Not modelled
A17	562000	6933500	500	500-1000	65S	.00267019845		Narrow magnetic source-?BIF
A18	568500	6927500	10	250	70S	0.000792	4	Possible kimberiite, carbonatite or dolerite
A19	565500	6942500	4	10	35 S	0.000395	1	Possible kimberlite dyke, 2.5 km long, 10 m wide
K1	553200	6930900	3	90	90	0.00004	16	Possible kimberlite-recommended for drilling
K2	553600	6927000	10	360	90	0.000588	5.3	Possible kimberlite
К3	560700	6939200	3	65	90	0.000025	9	Possible kimberlite-recommended for drilling
K4	561200	6936700	1	25	90	0.000005	0.6	Possible kimberlite
K5	569000	6930000	4	150	90	0.000051	20	Possible kimberlite-recommended for drilling
К6	577500	6923800	10	210	90	0.00024	23	Possible kimberlite

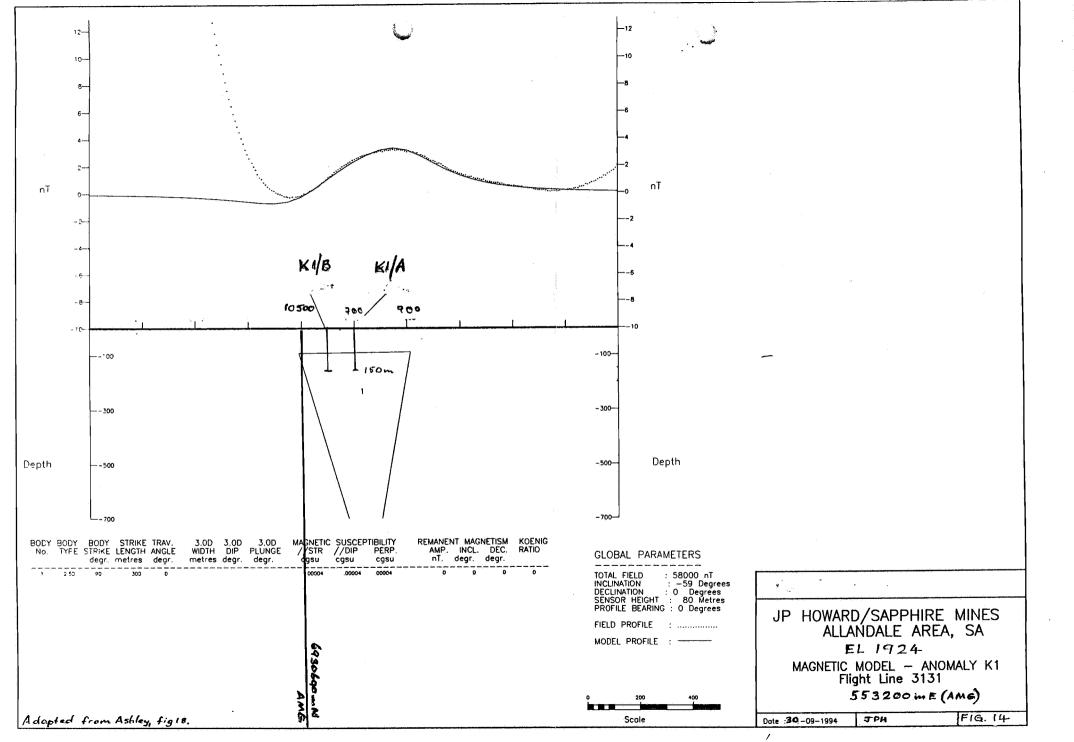


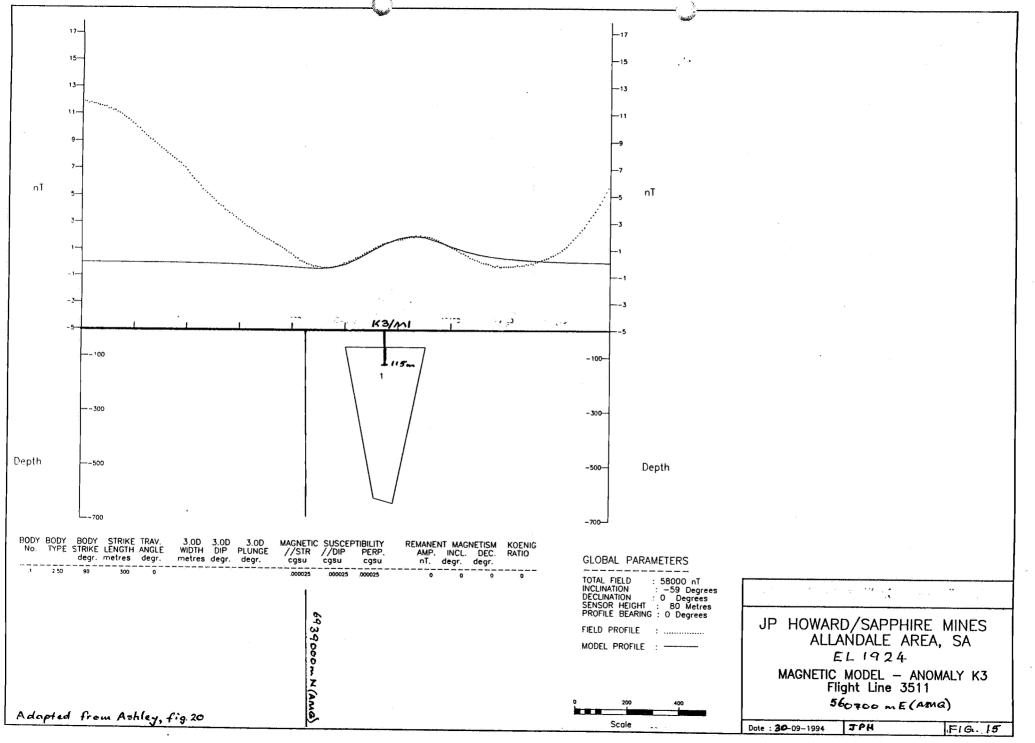






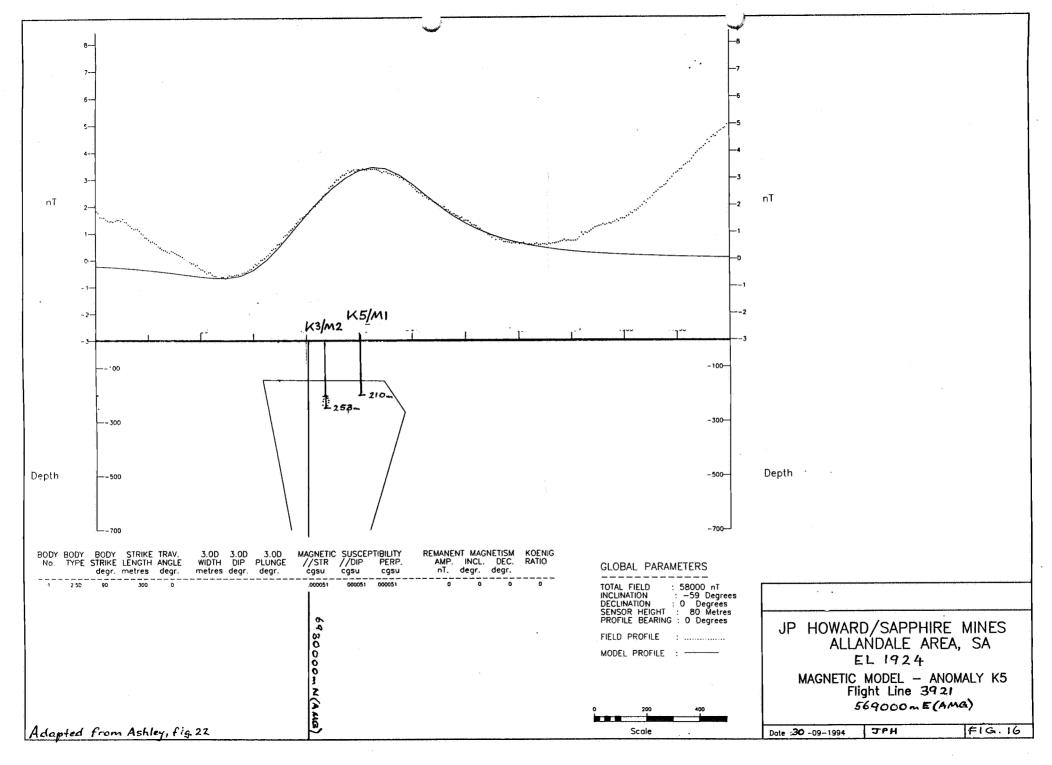
ALLANDALE EL 1924
TARGET LOCATIONS
FIGURE 13.



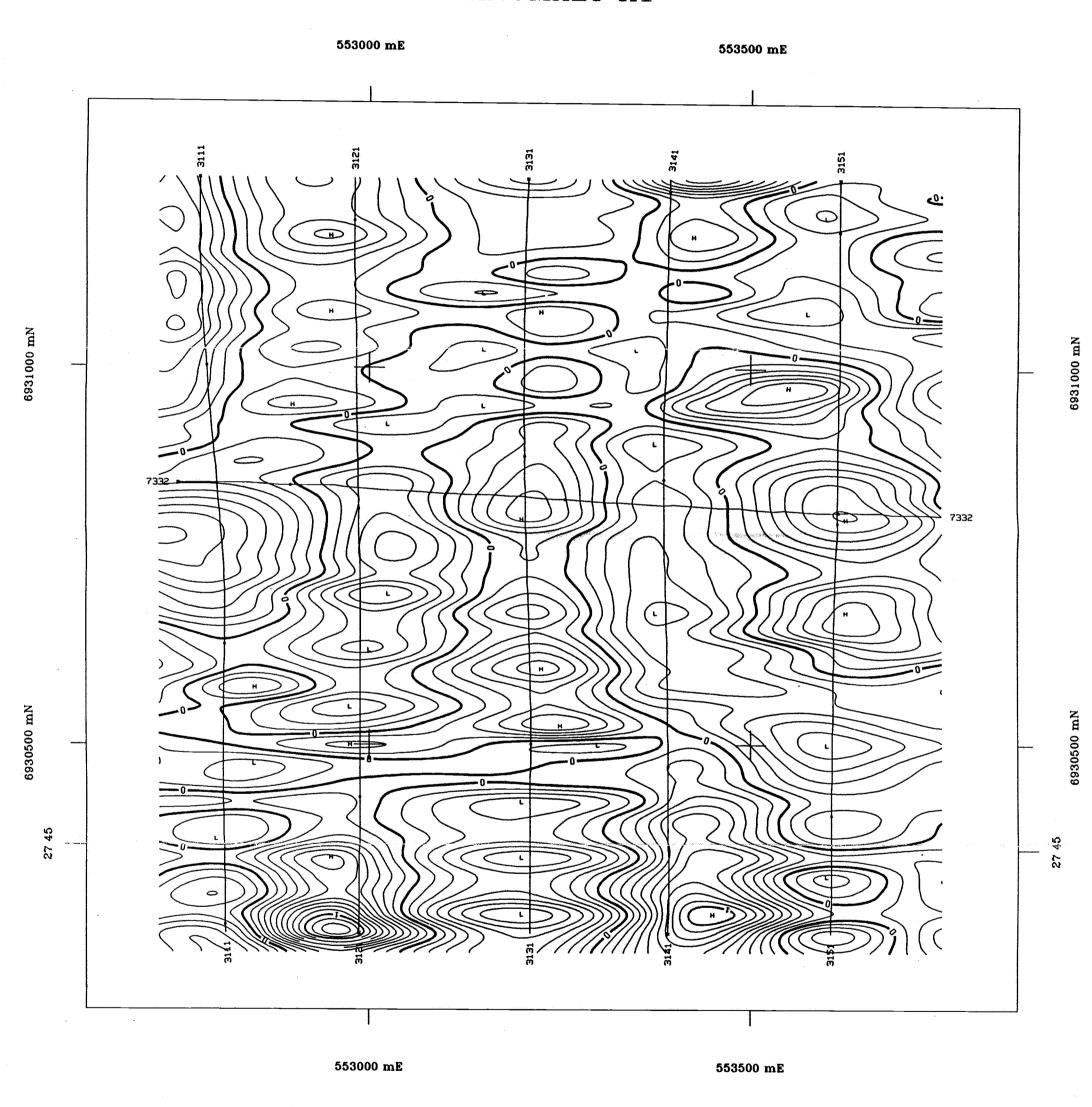


C





ANOMALY K1

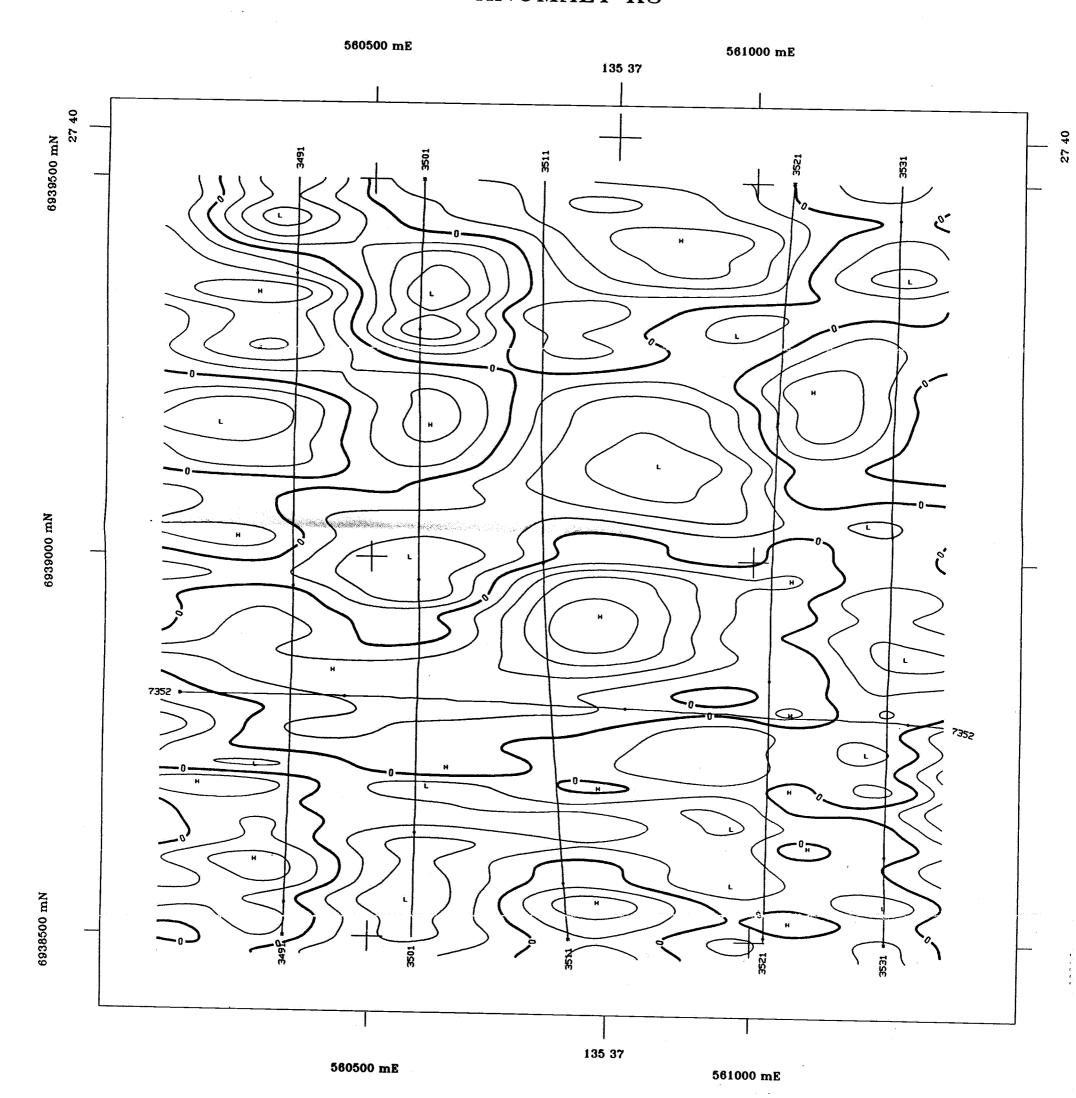


AEROMAGNETIC CONTOUR MAP HIGH-PASS FILTERED MAGNETIC INTENSITY

Contour Interval 0.1 nT Scale: 1:5 000

ALLANDALE EL 192 ANOMALY KI EIGURE 1-7

ANOMALY K3



AEROMAGNETIC CONTOUR MAP HIGH-PASS FILTERED MAGNETIC INTENSITY

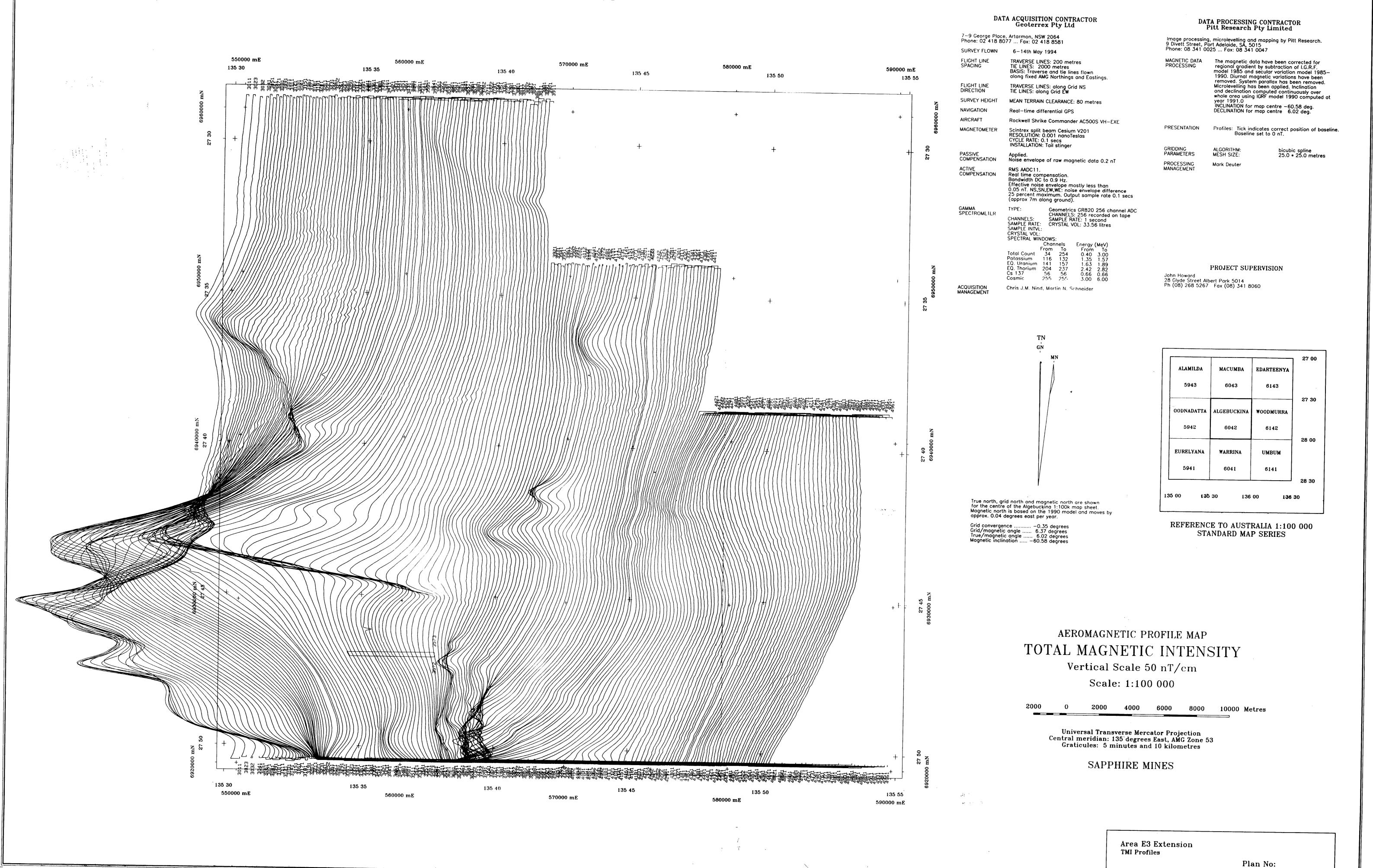
Contour Interval 0.1 nT

Scale: 1:5 000

ALLANDALE EL 1924 ANOMALY K3 FIGURE 10

AREA E3 Extension

SAEI 1993-94



135 35

550000 mE

135 30

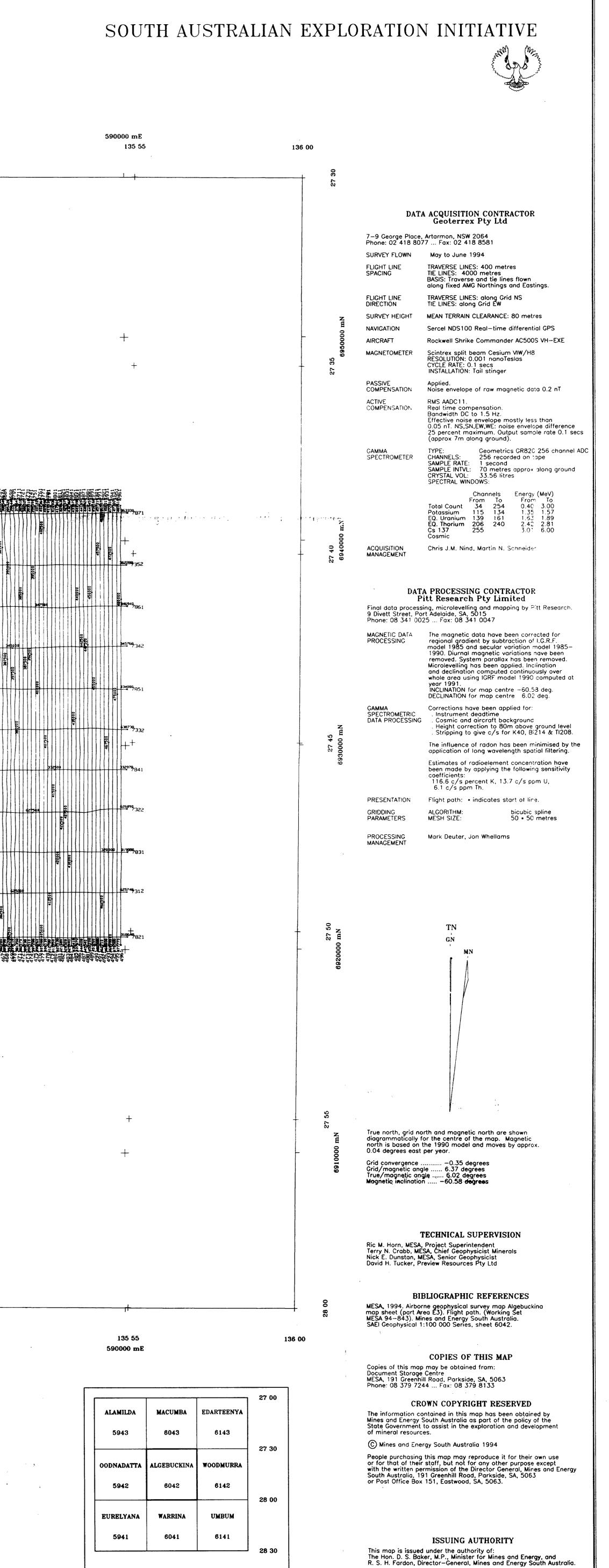
6042

135 45

580000 mE

135 50

570000 mE



SOUTH AUSTRALIA 141 129 A9 SOUTHERN OCEAN 129 135 141

1993-94 SAEI SURVEYS

135 30

550000 mE

135 35

560000 mE

135 40

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY MAP - WORKING SET FLIGHT PATH

135 45

570000 mE

135 50

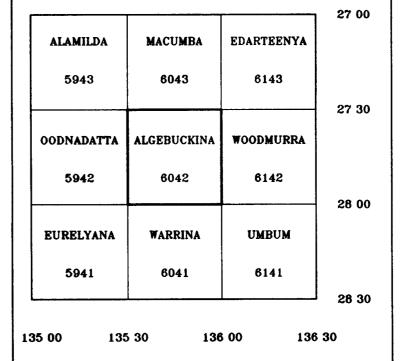
580000 mE

Scale: 1:100 000

8000 10000 Metres 4000 6000 2000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection Central meridian: 135 degrees East, AMG Zone 53 Graticules: 5 minutes and 10 kilometres

> MINES AND ENERGY SOUTH AUSTRALIA

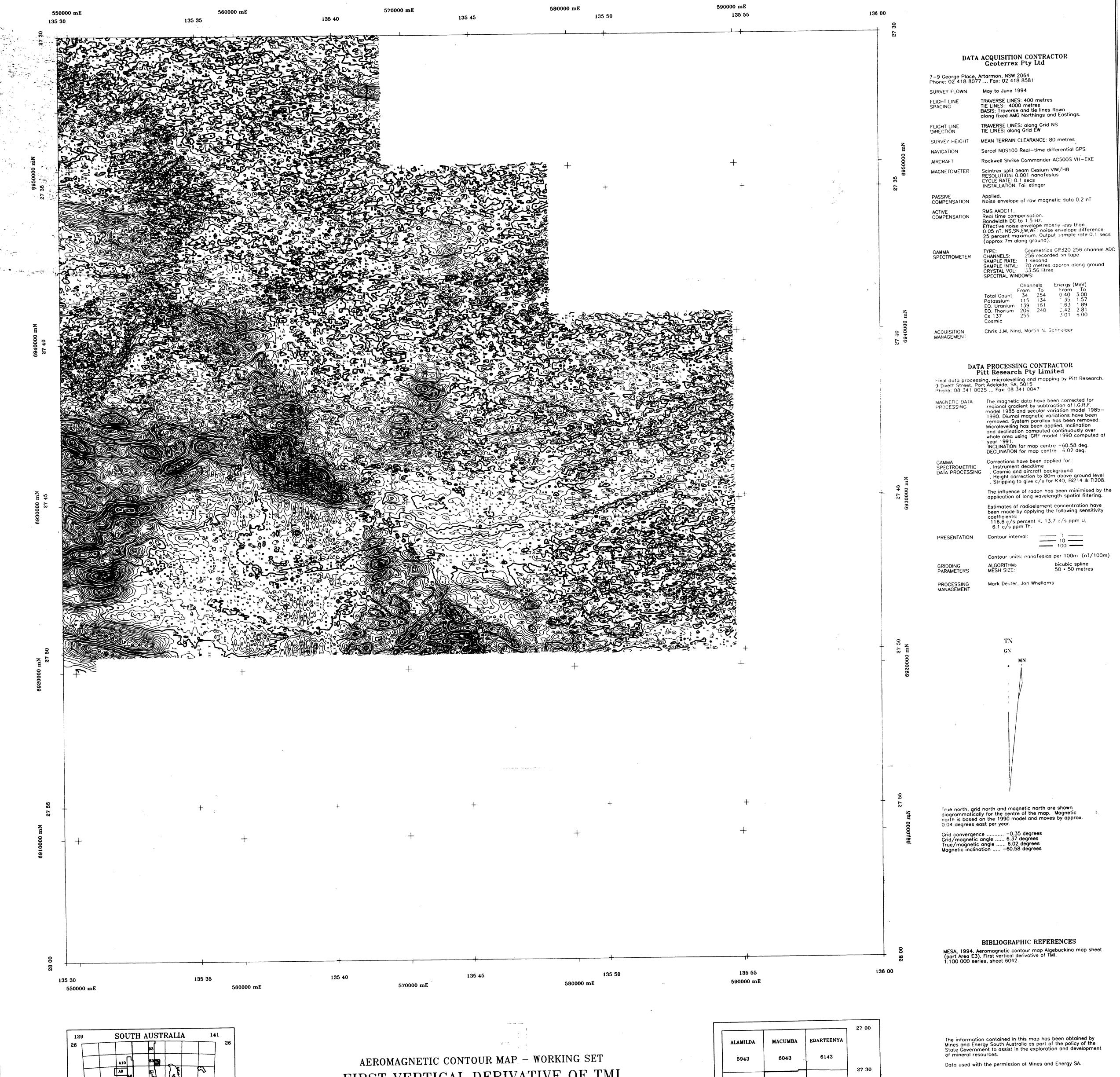


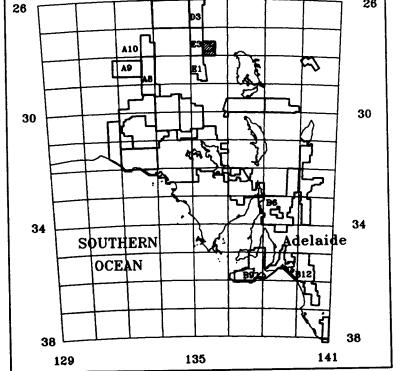
REFERENCE TO AUSTRALIA 1:100 000 STANDARD MAP SERIES

Algebuckina 1:100 000 (part Area E3) GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY FLIGHT PATH MAP

MESA 94-843







1993-94 SAEI SURVEYS

FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE OF TMI Contour Interval 1 nT/100m

Scale: 1:100 000

10000 Metres 8000 6000 4000 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection Central meridian: 135 degrees East, AMG Zone 53 Graticules: 5 minutes and 10 kilometres

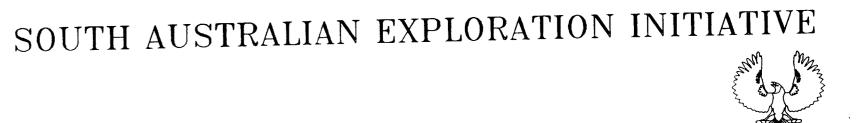
MINES AND ENERGY SOUTH AUSTRALIA

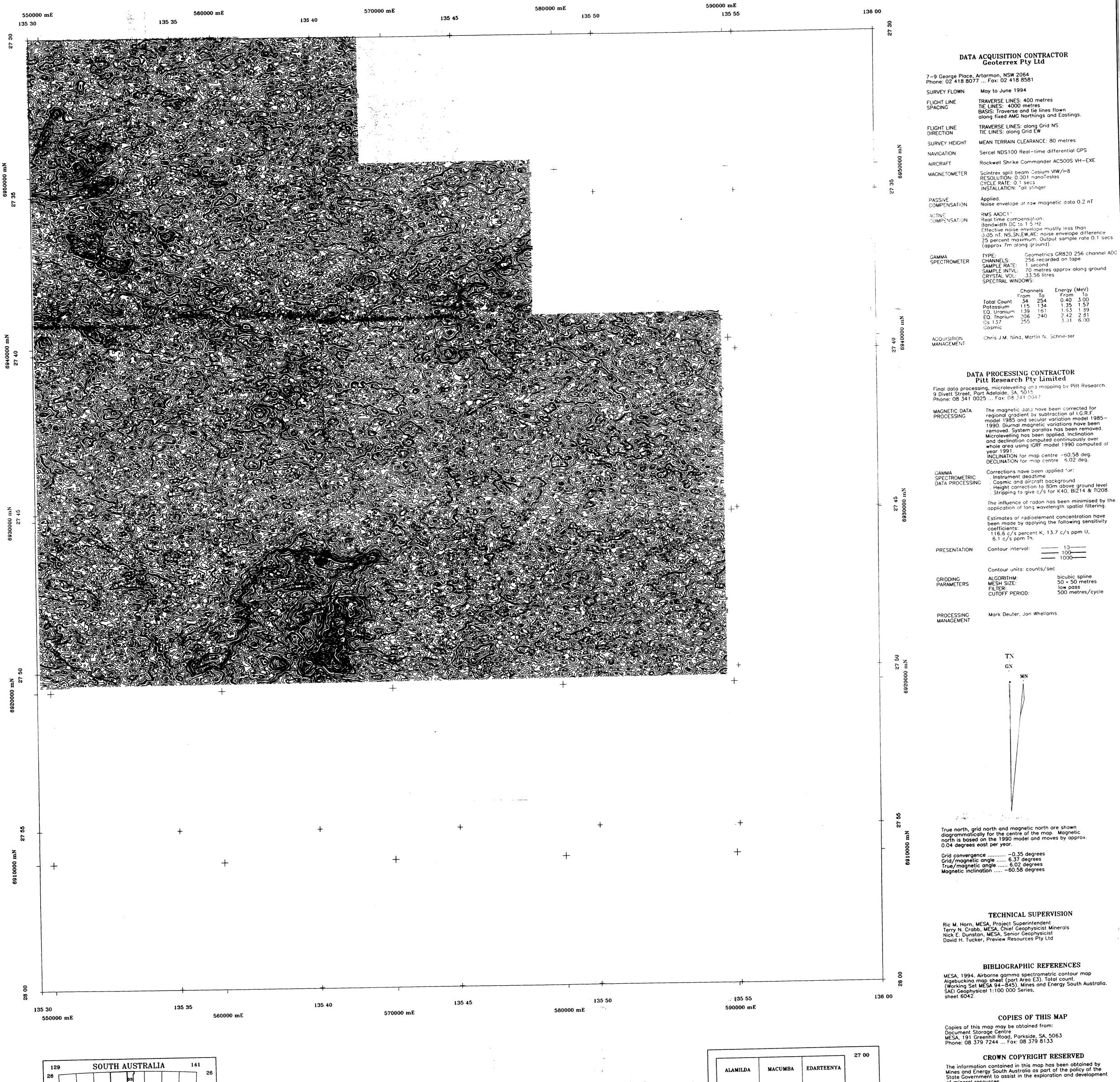
ALAMILDA	MACUMBA	EDARTEENYA	
5943	6043	6143	
			27 30
OODNADATTA	ALGEBUCKINA	WOODMURRA	
5942	6042	6142	
			28 00
EURELYANA	WARRINA	UMBUM	
5941	6041	6141	
			28 30

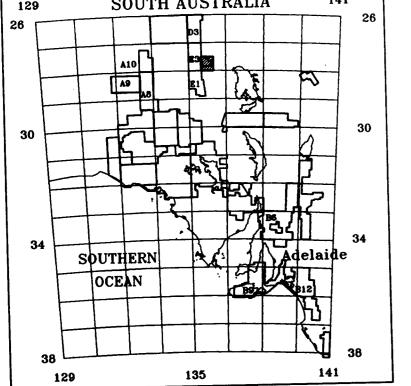
REFERENCE TO AUSTRALIA 1:100 000 STANDARD MAP SERIES

Algebuckina 1:100 000 (part Area E3) FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE CONTOUR MAP

6042







1993-94 SAEI SURVEYS

AIRBORNE GAMMA SPECTROMETRIC CONTOUR MAP - WORKING SET TOTAL COUNT

Contour Interval 10 counts/sec

Scale: 1:100 000

10000 Metres 8000 6000 4000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection Central meridian: 135 degrees East, AMG Zone 53 Graticules: 5 minutes and 10 kilometres

MINES AND ENERGY SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ALAMILDA	MACUMBA	EDARTEENYA	
5943	6043	6143	
			27 30
OODNADATTA	ALGEBUCKINA	WOODMURRA	
5942	6042	6142	
EURELYANA	WARRINA	UMBUM	28 00
5941	6041	6141	
			28

REFERENCE TO AUSTRALIA 1:100 000 STANDARD MAP SERIES

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ISSUING AUTHORITY

Algebuckina 1:100 000 (part Area E3) TOTAL COUNT CONTOUR MAP

of mineral resources.

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MESA 94-845

bicubic spline 50 * 50 metres

low pass 500 metres/cycle

OCEAN

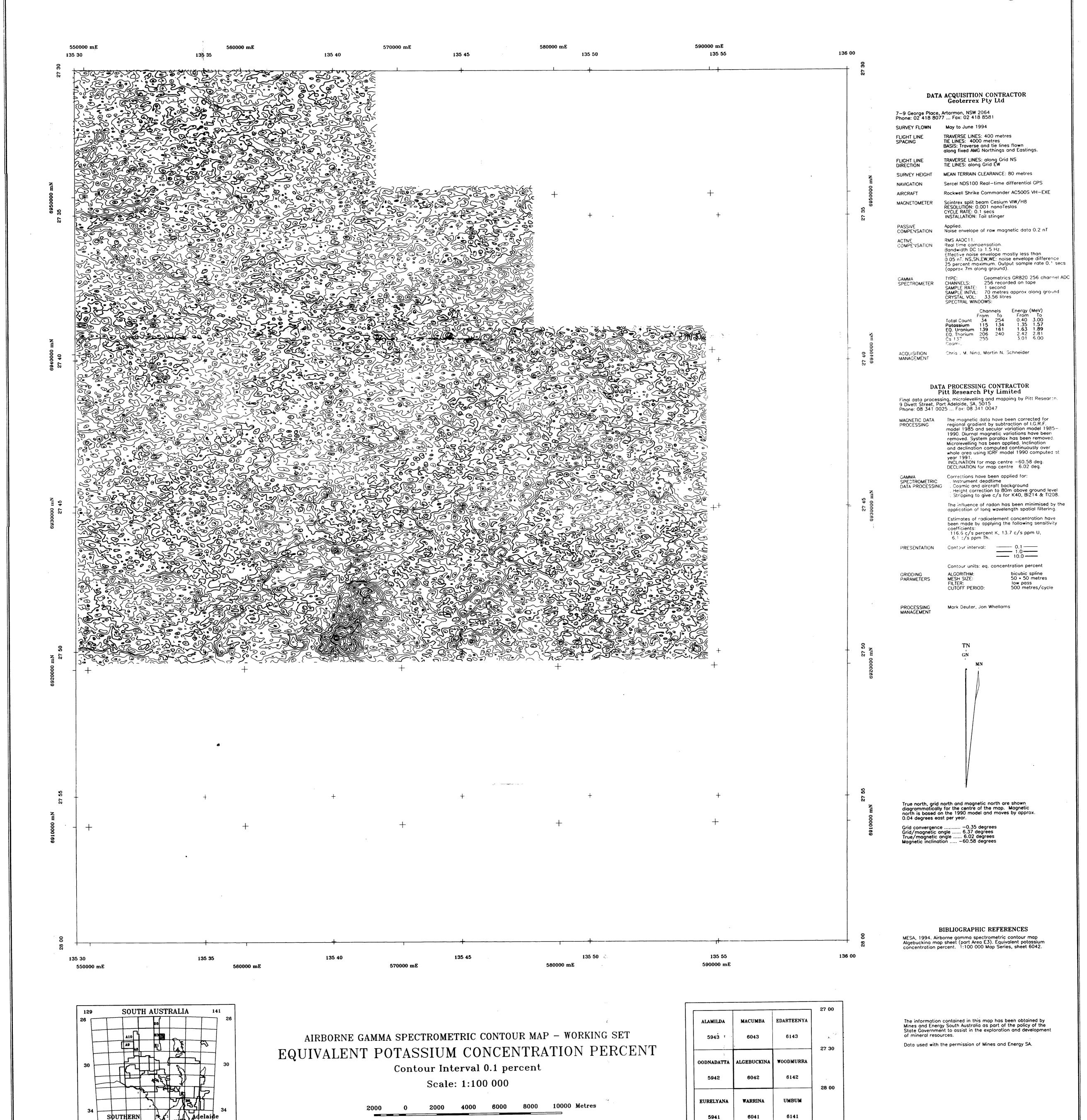
135

1993-94 SAEI SURVEYS

129

ALGEBUCKINA 1:100 000 6042





Universal Transverse Mercator Projection Central meridian: 135 degrees East, AMG Zone 53 Graticules: 5 minutes and 10 kilometres

MINES AND ENERGY SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Algebuckina 1:100 000 (part Area E3) EQ. POTASSIUM CONCENTRATION CONTOUR MAP

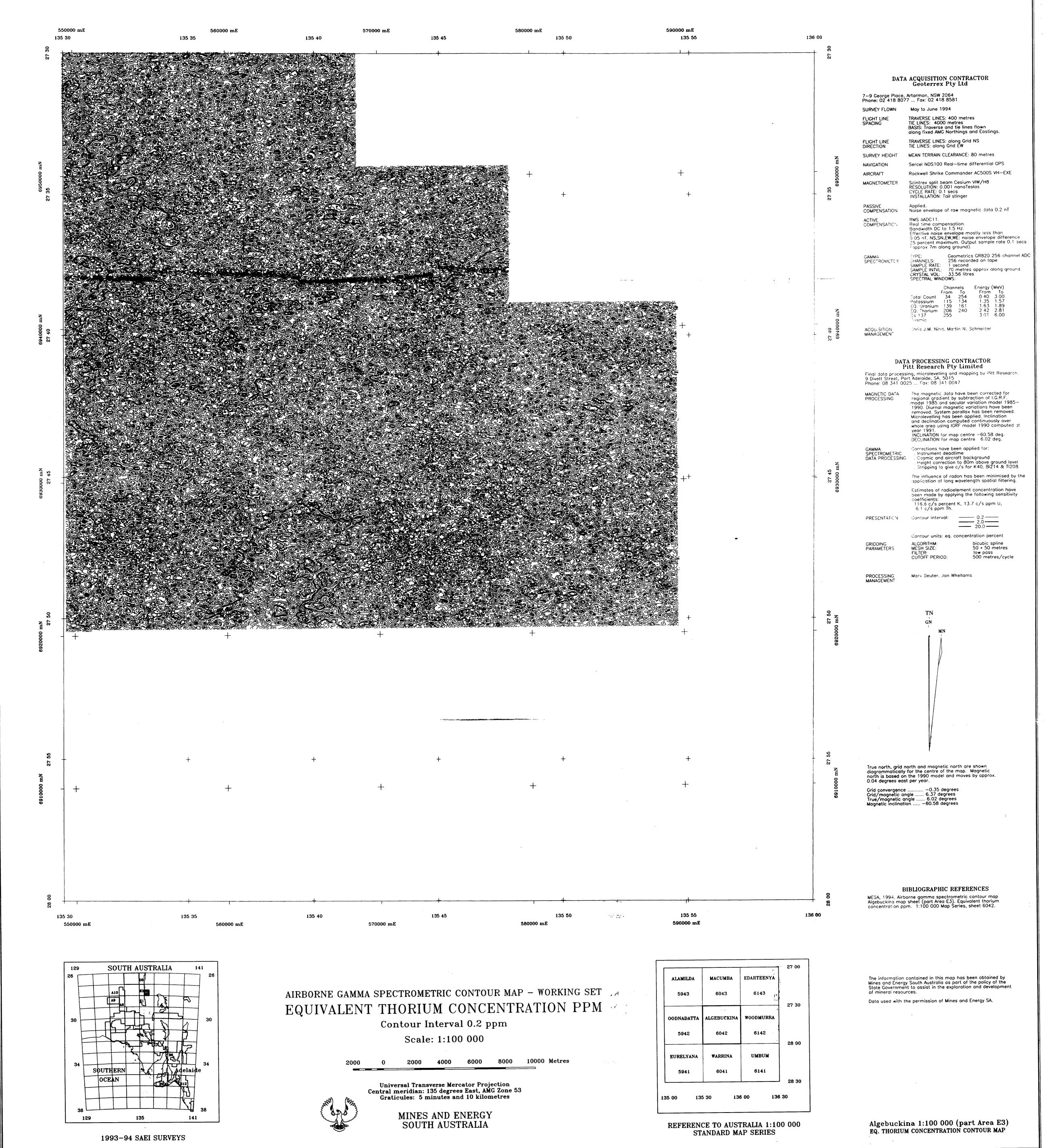
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REFERENCE TO AUSTRALIA 1:100 000 STANDARD MAP SERIES

135 00





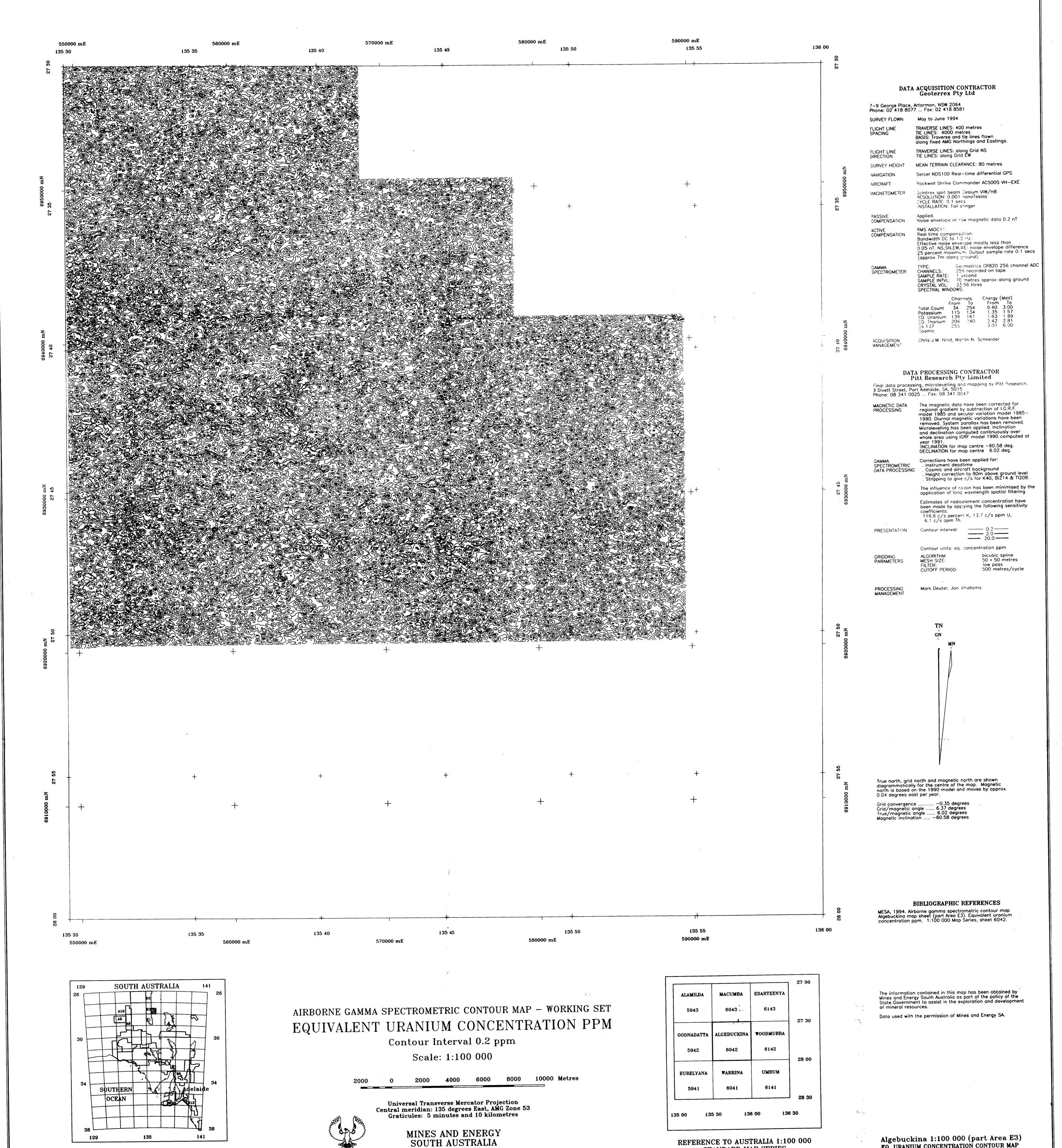


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1993-94 SAEI SURVEYS

6042



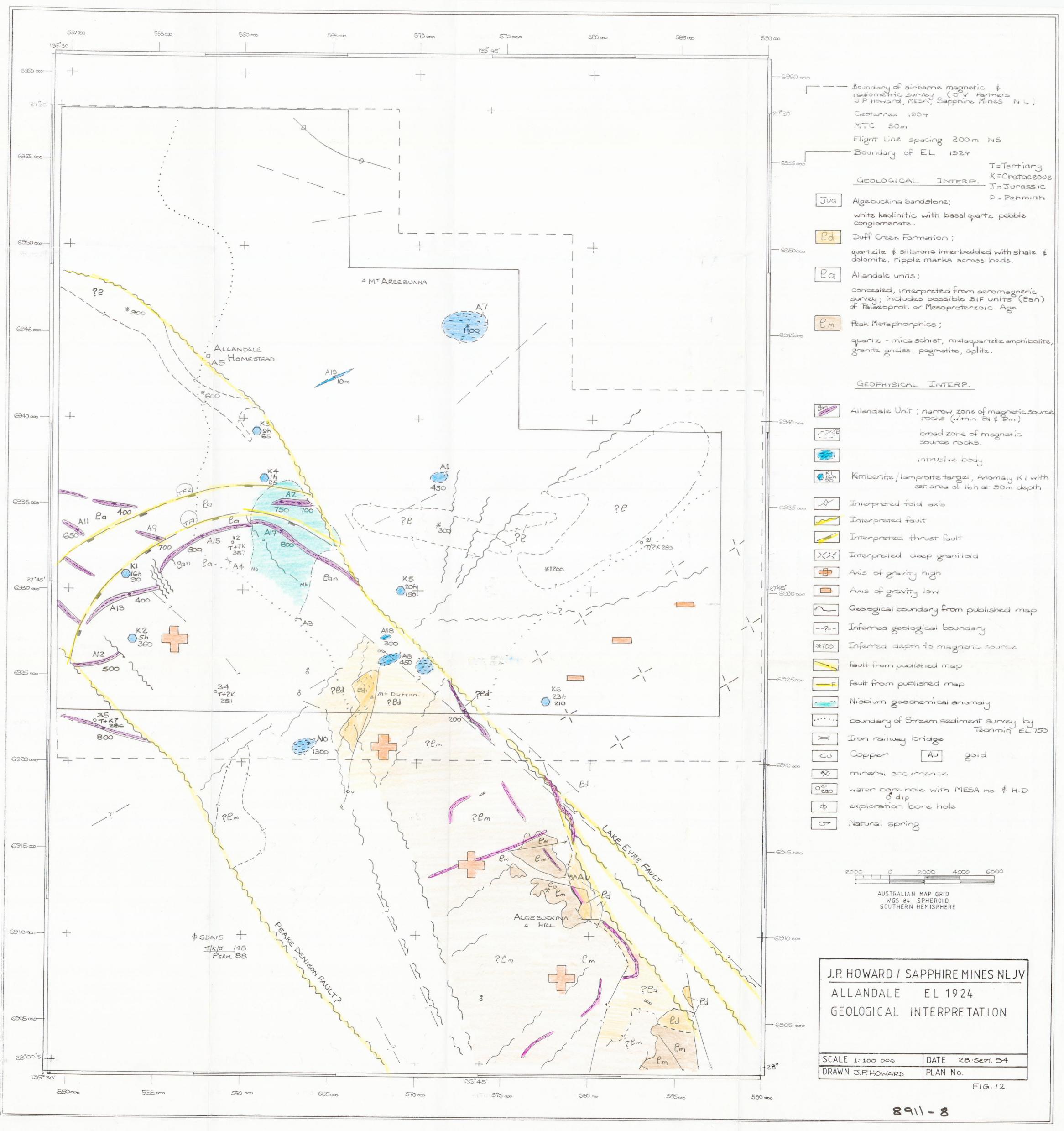


Algebuckina 1:100 000 (part Area E3) EQ. URANIUM CONCENTRATION CONTOUR MAP

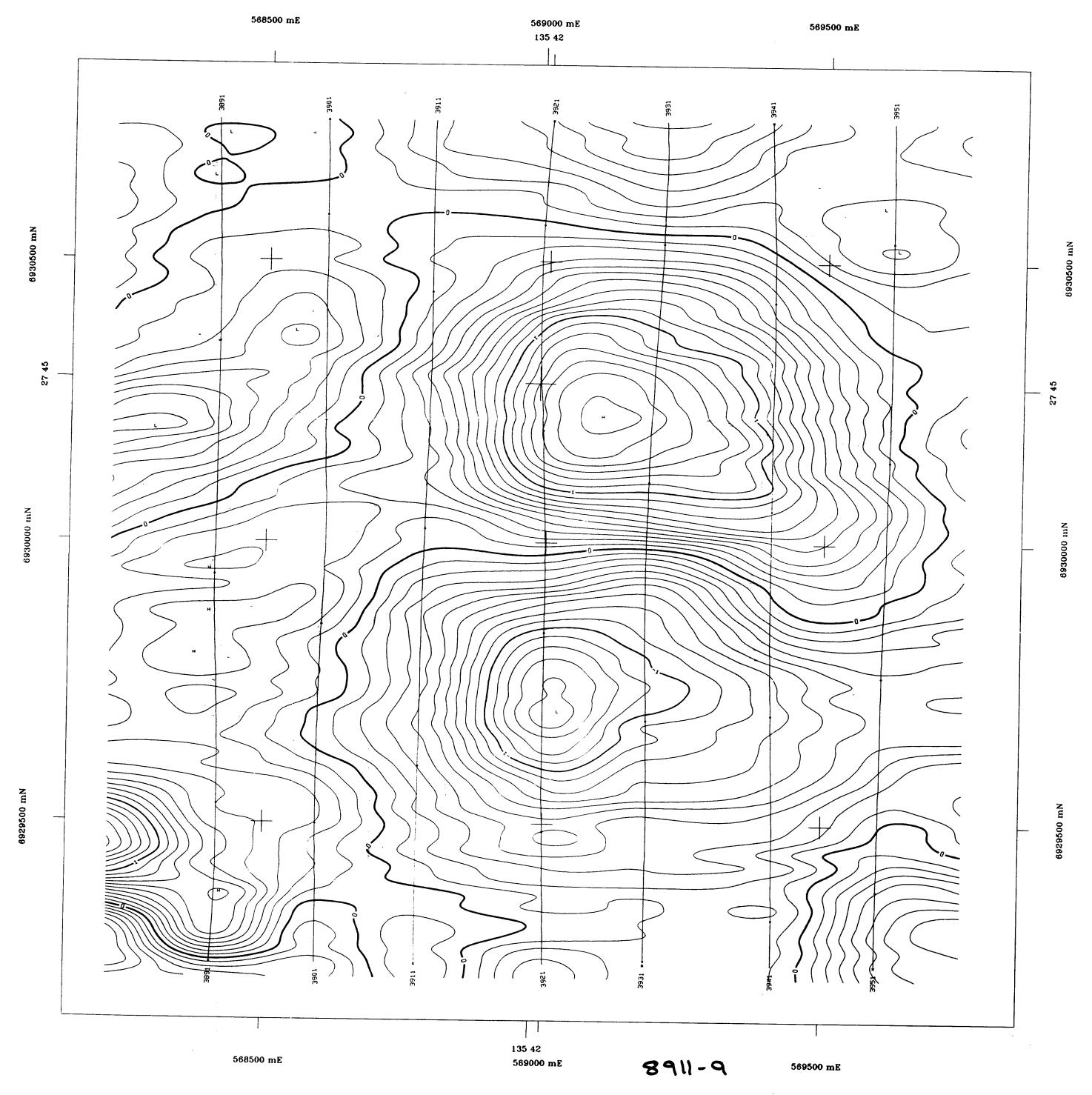
REFERENCE TO AUSTRALIA 1:100 000 STANDARD MAP SERIES

8911-7

FIG.11.



ANOMALY K5



AEROMAGNETIC CONTOUR MAP HIGH-PASS FILTERED MAGNETIC INTENSITY

Contour Interval 0.1 nT

Scale: 1:5 000

FIG.19

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF ELs AND MESA ENVELOPES EXAMINED

LIST OF ELs & MESA ENVELOPES EXAMINED

TITLE	ENVELOPE	COMPANY		
SML 329	1241	Occidental		
SML 437	1471	Stockholm		
EL 108	2388	Shell		
EL 743	4031	Carpentaria		
EL 750	4041	Techmin/Oilmin		
EL 960	377 1	Stockdale		
EL 1029	4909	BHP		
EL 1202	4909	BHP		
EL 1221	5629	Getty/Cyprus		
EL 1295	6469	Stockdale/Cyprus		
EL 1594	5629	Getty/Cyprus		
	1495	Pexa		

APPENDIX 2

REPORT: "Interpretation of Airborne Geophysical Data" by J.ASHLEY, Sept. 1994

J.P.HOWARD/SAPPHIRE MINES NL JV

ALGEBUCKINA - E3 EXTENSION

ALLANDALE AREA - E

Interpretation of Airborne Geophysical Data

J.ASHLEY

SEPTEMBER 1994

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1. INTRODUCTION	5
2. DISCUSSION	7
3. TARGET AREAS	11

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1.	Image of Aeromagnetic Data,	scale 1:200000
Figure 2A.	Aeromagnetic Contour Map,	scale 1:100000 (See figure 2 of main rept)
Figure 2B.	tt.	scale 1:100000
Figure 3.	Interpretation Map,	scale 1:100000
Figure 4.	Gravity Contour Map,	scale 1:100000
Figure 5A.	Gravity Model Section AA',	scale 1:200000
Figure 5B.	11	scale 1:200000
3.6	,	

Magnetic Models:

Figures 6A-F	FL 3351 - A15,	scale 1:100000
Figure 7.	FL 4031 - A1,	scale 1:25000
Figure 8.	FL 3631 - A2,	scale 1:25000
Figure 9.	FL 4111 - A7,	H,
Figure 10.	FL 3881 - A8, A18	!! :
Figure 11.	FL 3221 - A9,	n .
Figure 12.	FL 3661 - A10,	n,
Figure 13.	FL 2291 - A11,	11
Figure 14.	FL 3071 - A12,	н
Figure 15.	FL 3141 - A13,	n
Figure 16A-D	FL 3581 - A17,	" ,1:100000
Figure 17A-B	FL 3731 - A19,	scale 1:5000
Figure 18.	FL 3131 - K1,	scale 1:10000
Figure 19.	FL 3151 - K2,	û
Figure 20.	FL 3511 - K3,	ii.
Figure 21.	FL 3531 - K4,	scale 1:2500
Figure 22.	FL 3921 - K5,	scale 1:100000
Figure 23.	FL 4341 - K6,	11

SUMMARY

An interpretation of aeromagnetic data, supplemented by gravity data, over EL 750 (Allandale, SA) has been made, primarily, to outline targets for diamond exploration.

It is inferred, from the data, that the tenement is partly over a basement ridge extending north-northwest from the Peake-Denison Ranges. Modelling of the gravity data tends to confirm this inference.

There are several obvious magnetic features which indicate discrete intrusive magnetic source rocks. These are, however, at depths too great to economically evaluate as diamond targets.

Several, low amplitude, subtle magnetic features have been assessed as possible diamond targets. Three of these are at relatively shallow depths and warrant investigation by drilling.

The 'basement ridge' has potential to host mineralisation of the Roxby Downs type. One locality is suggested as a drill target to determine the nature of source rocks.

1. INTRODUCTION

Airborne geophysical data (magnetic and radiometric) and regional gravity data over EL 750 have been interpreted to assist in exploration for diamonds and for base metal mineralisation.

The airborne geophysical survey was carried out as part of the SA Exploration Initiative (Area E3 extension). Data were acquired by Geoterrex Pty Ltd at height of 80m on north-south flight lines spaced 200m apart. Data processing was done by Pitt Research Pty Ltd in Adelaide, SA.

The following data were made available for interpretation:

Aeromagnetic Data:

1:100000 scale:

TMI contour map

TMI profile map

1st vertical derivative map

Image maps:

Colour TMI + relief shading

Grey scaled maximum magnetic gradient

Grey scaled 1st vertical derivative

Grey scaled 2nd vertical derivative

1:25000 scale:

TMI contour maps (6 sheets)

Radiometric Data:

1:100000 scale:

Total count contour map

Equivalent uranium contour map

Equivalent thorium contour map

Equivalent potassium contour map

Image maps:

Total count + relief shading

Potassium/uranium/thorium RGB 3 colour composite

Other Data:

1:100000 scale:

Flight Path map

Bouguer gravity contour map

Gravity station postings

Open file aeromagnetic map(BHP)

Geological map

Locality map

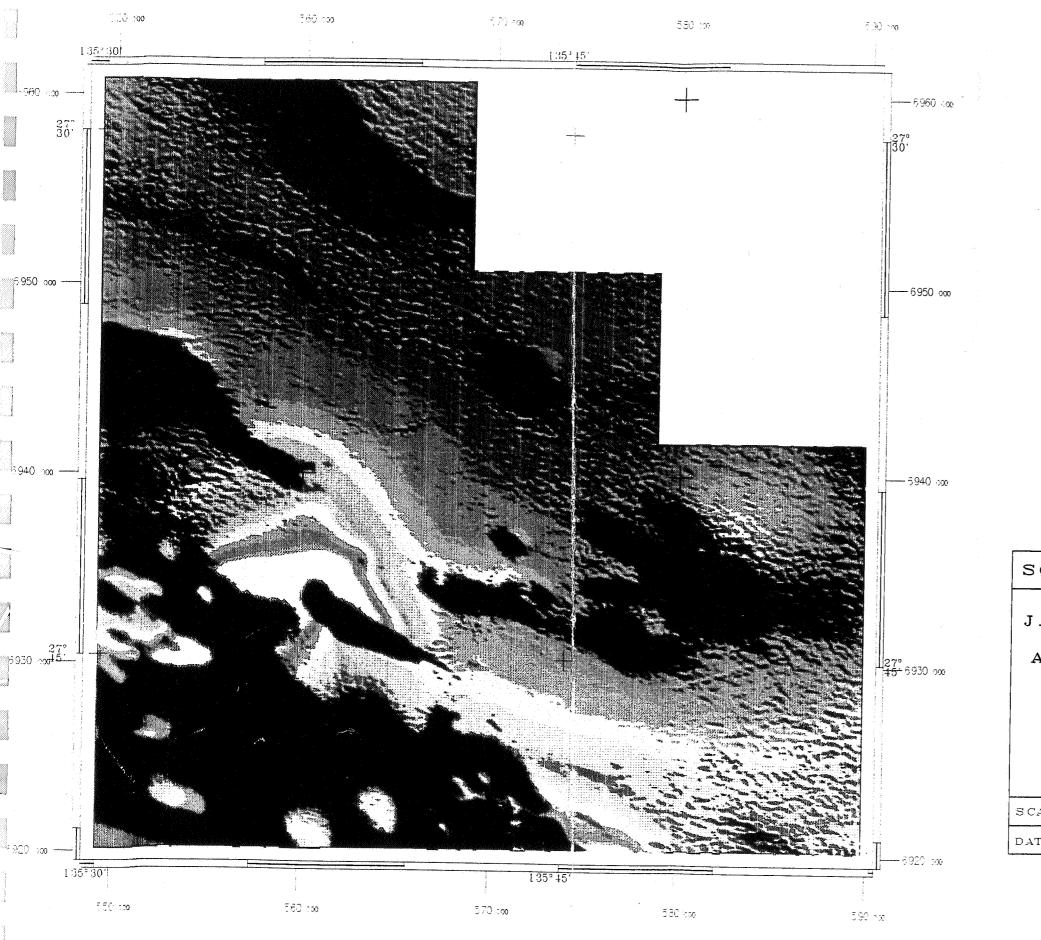
Digital Data (magnetic/radiometric)

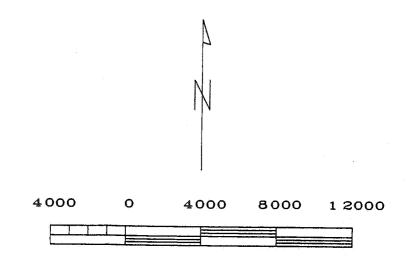
Report by J P Howard "Invitation to explore the Allandale Area for Diamonds"

Diditionas

Digital magnetic data have been used for modelling and for real-time image processing.

Interpretation of the data is presented in Figure 3 at scale 1:100000.





AUSTRALIAN MAP GRID WGS84 SPHEROID SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

SOUTHERN GEOSCIENCE CONSULTANTS

J. P. HOWARD/SAPPHIRE MINES NL JV

ALGEBUCKINA AREA — E3 EXTENSION

ALLANDALE AREA — EL1924

I MAGE OF AEROMAGNETIC DATA

(TMI 25% + NE AGC FILTER 75%)

SCALE: 1: 200, 000				
DATE: 12-09-1994 F	IGURE:	1		

2. DISCUSSION

The image of Figure 1 is combination of the total magnetic field which contributes much of the coloured relief (white = high, black = low) and the northeast gradient filter which adds shading and detail.

The southwestern half of the tenement contains a magnetic complex which is dominated by a, disrupted, arcuate high of amplitude ~1000nT centred about 10 km south of Allandale homestead ie the 'A12 - A17' zone of Figure 2A.

On a regional scale this magnetic complex is at the northern end of a north-northwestern trending magnetic/gravity high which encloses the Pre-Cambrian rocks which crop out from Mt Dutton to the Peake-Denison Ranges. These rocks are within a basement ridge between the Adelaide geosyncline to the southwest and the Great Artesian Basin to the northeast. Regional fault structures (Lake Eyre and Peake-Denison) flank the ridge to the northeast and southwest.

The gravity anomaly south of Mt Dutton is about 10mgal higher than that over the Allandale area. Modelling of the gravity data (Figures 5A, 5B) along section AA' (Figure 4) show that this amplitude difference is due to Mesozoic cover rocks (density assumed to be ~2.2 t/m³) of thickness ~500m in the Allandale area relative to zero thickness south of Mt Dutton. The modelling also indicates a gentle slope to the southwest margin of the ridge and a steep slope to the northeast margin. The latter may be a local feature related to a basement granitoid (gravity low, Figure 3); in the Allandale area both contacts may be to shallow dipping.

Within the Allandale area the magnetic complex has been modelled to indicate a range of possible distributions of the magnetic rocks. This has been done on flight lines 3351 and 3581 ie through the anomalies A15 and A17 in the central part of the complex. Results for these sections are shown in Figures 6A - E at scale 1:100000 and Figures 16A-D at scales 1:25000 and 1:100000. (This modelling has been carried out using the Southern Geoscience Consultants software package SGCMAG which allows modelling of bodies of

complex cross-section, finite strike length and variable magnetisation ie induced plus remanent). Horizontal distances on the modelled sections are relative to the southern ends of the flight lines.

In Figure 6A the simplest solution is presented and this demonstrates that the magnetic complex can be explained by a large mass of magnetic rock at variable depth (ie model 1). In Figure 6B a model is presented whereby the anomaly can be caused by a, grossly, anticlinally folded sequence. In Figure 6C an 'extreme' situation is presented but is included because this is the configuration which brings the rocks closest to surface.

In Figure 6D a solution is presented to indicate that there can be a variety of rock types within a 'deep' basement feature. In Figure 6E it is demonstrated that narrow zones of magnetic rocks, above a grossly magnetic basement, can also explain the data. The model of Figure 6F is similar to that of 6A except that the northern margin is thrust faulted as in the A17 section of Figure 16D. An important feature of the models is that it demonstrates the ambiguity of magnetic data ie the source rocks can be at depths of ~300m (Figure 6C) or to depths of ~1500m (Figure 6D). It is also important to realise that the magnetic rocks are unlikely to be at depth less than ~300m.

In Figure 3 the northern margin of the basement ridge is inferred to be thrust faulted (TF1,TF2). These thrust faults are flanked by the inferred northwest faults F1 (the Lake Eyre fault?) and F2 (the Peake-Denison fault?). There is some support for faults TF1 and TF2 from disparate magnetic trends. Depths shown on Figure 3 are for narrow zones of source rocks; southeast of TF1 source rocks may be shallower in 400-500m if the thrust model is correct.

Several of the discrete magnetic anomalies or 'highs' which have been annotated by J P Howard (Figure 2A) have been modelled.

The anomaly A1 (Figure 7) is outside the major magnetic complex and is modelled as a discrete, south dipping, intrusive body at depth ~400m It has (gross) susceptibility of 0.00175 cgsu which is consistent with a mafic (gabbro?) rock.

Anomaly A2 is on the northeast margin of the main magnetic complex and is modelled (Figure 8) as a steeply dipping intrusive body at depth ~700m.

Anomalies A3 - A5 are shallow source anomalies due to cultural features (bridges, homestead).

Anomaly A7 is a discrete feature in the northeast of the tenement and is modelled (Figure 9) as a large intrusive at depth ~1100m. Source rocks are likely to be mafic or ultramafic in composition.

Anomalies A8 and A18 are in the southeast and are separate from the main complex. They are modelled as discrete bodies at depths of ~450m and 300m. Modelled (gross) susceptibilities indicate mafic/ultramafic source rocks.

Anomaly A9 is on the west margin of the main complex. It can be modelled (Figure 11) as one of a series of discrete, narrow, zones of magnetic rocks at depths ~700m.

Anomaly A10, on the central south margin of the tenement, is modelled (Figure 12) as a discrete intrusive at depth ~1300m. The modelled susceptibility (0.0036 cgsu) is consistent with mafic rocks.

Anomaly A11 is on the west margin of the tenement, peripheral to the main magnetic complex, and is modelled (Figure 13) as a discrete body at depth ~650m. The susceptibility is quite high (0.015 cgsu) and is indicative of serpentinite or iron-formation.

Anomaly A19 is an elongate 'sharp' anomaly 7kms east of Allandale homestead. It can be modelled as a shallow south dipping sequence (Figure 17A) or as a surficial deposit (Figure 17B).

The magnetic data were examined for lower amplitude, more subtle, magnetic features which could indicate discrete intrusive bodies of interest in diamond exploration.

Six anomalies have been selected, mainly, from the contour map of the first vertical derivative of the total field magnetic data. These anomalies are shown as K1 - K6 on Figure 2A and have been modelled (Figures 18 - 23).

The anomalies range in amplitude from 0.3 to 10nT; all can be modelled as discrete intrusives of low magnetic susceptibilities (0.00005 - 0.00059 cgsu) indicative of very low magnetite or ilmenite content. Source depths range from 25 to 360m.

The radiometric data outline an anomaly (TC/K,Figure 3) in total count and potassium over the outcropping Pre-Cambrian rocks in the vicinity of Mt Dutton. No anomalies of exploration interest have been observed.

3. TARGET AREAS

The primary exploration objective is the search for diamonds.

The tenement undoubtedly contains discrete intrusive bodies of rock which could be diamond bearing, particularly in view of the occurrence of indicator minerals to the south along or adjacent to the Peake-Denison fault.

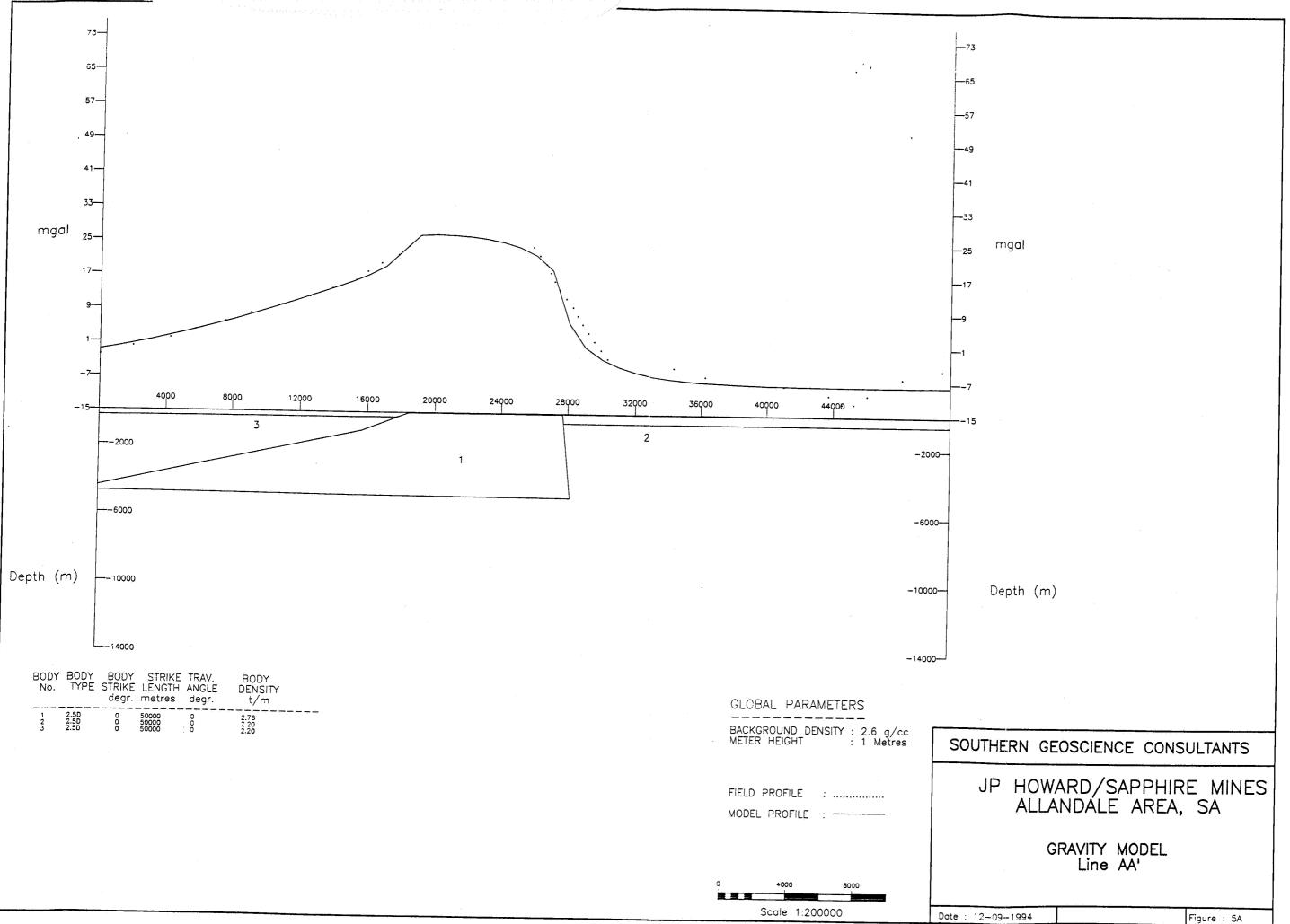
All of the obvious discrete magnetic features (indicative of discrete intrusive bodies) are at considerable depth ie 400 - 800m. One anomaly A19 is at shallow depth but is likely to be due to surficial magnetite/maghemite or to a shallow sill-like body.

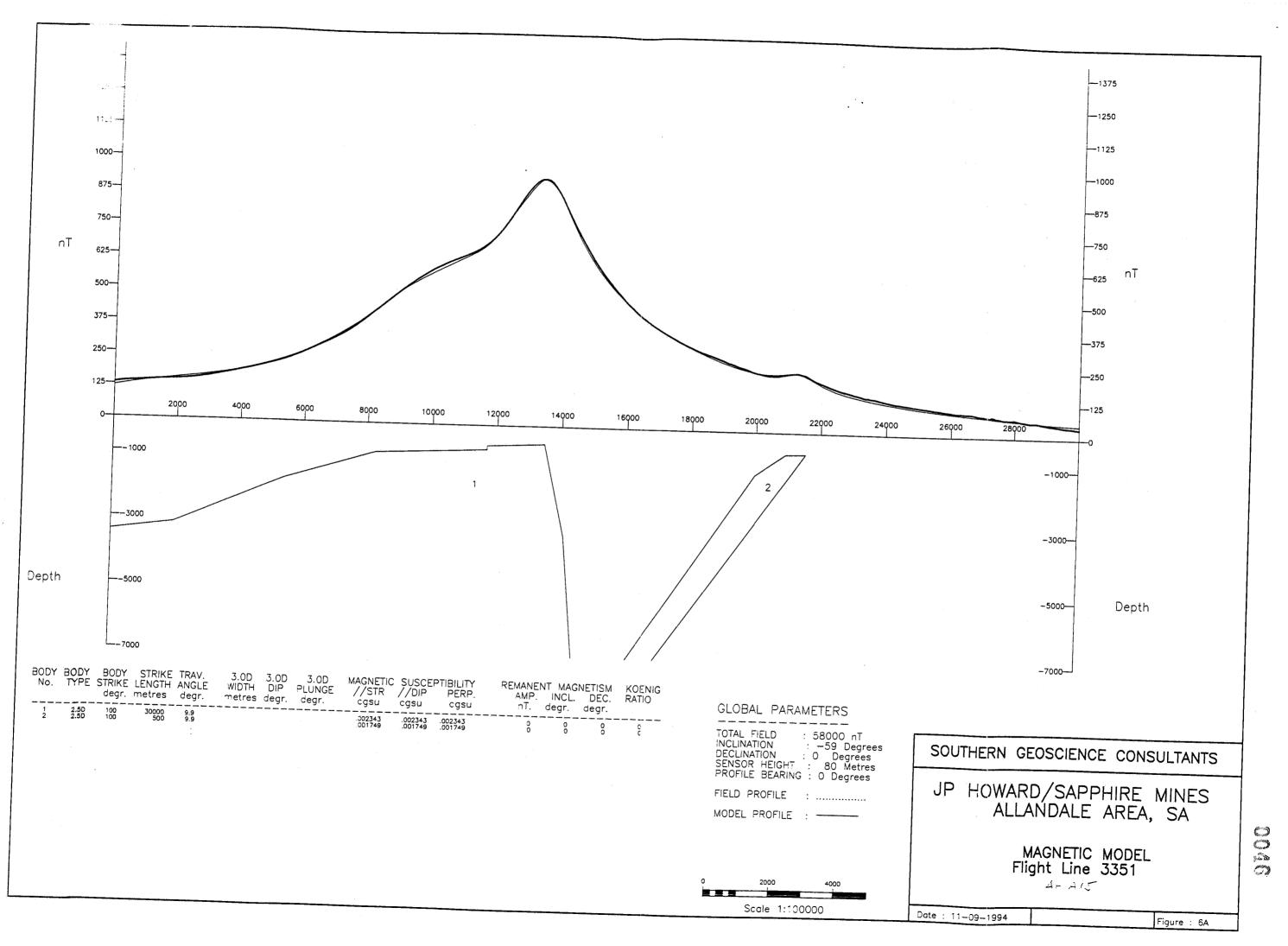
The sources of these deep-seated 'intrusive' bodies is conjectural but susceptibility estimates indicate mafic rocks (gabbros?) as likely source rocks. Source depths preclude them as economic diamond targets.

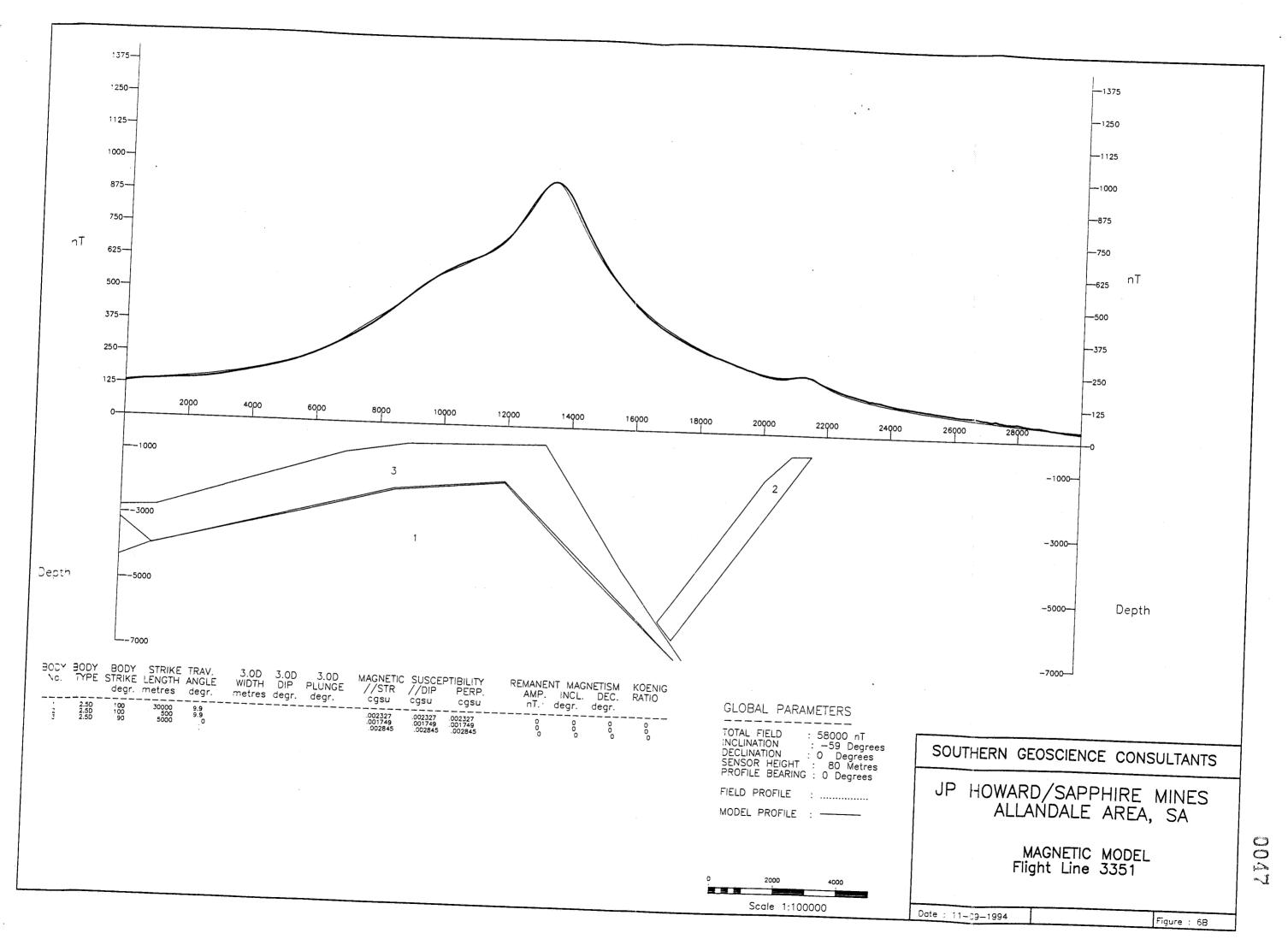
The K1 - K6 anomalies are much more subtle in terms of amplitude but are all prospective since kimberlites/lamproites can have very low magnetic responses.

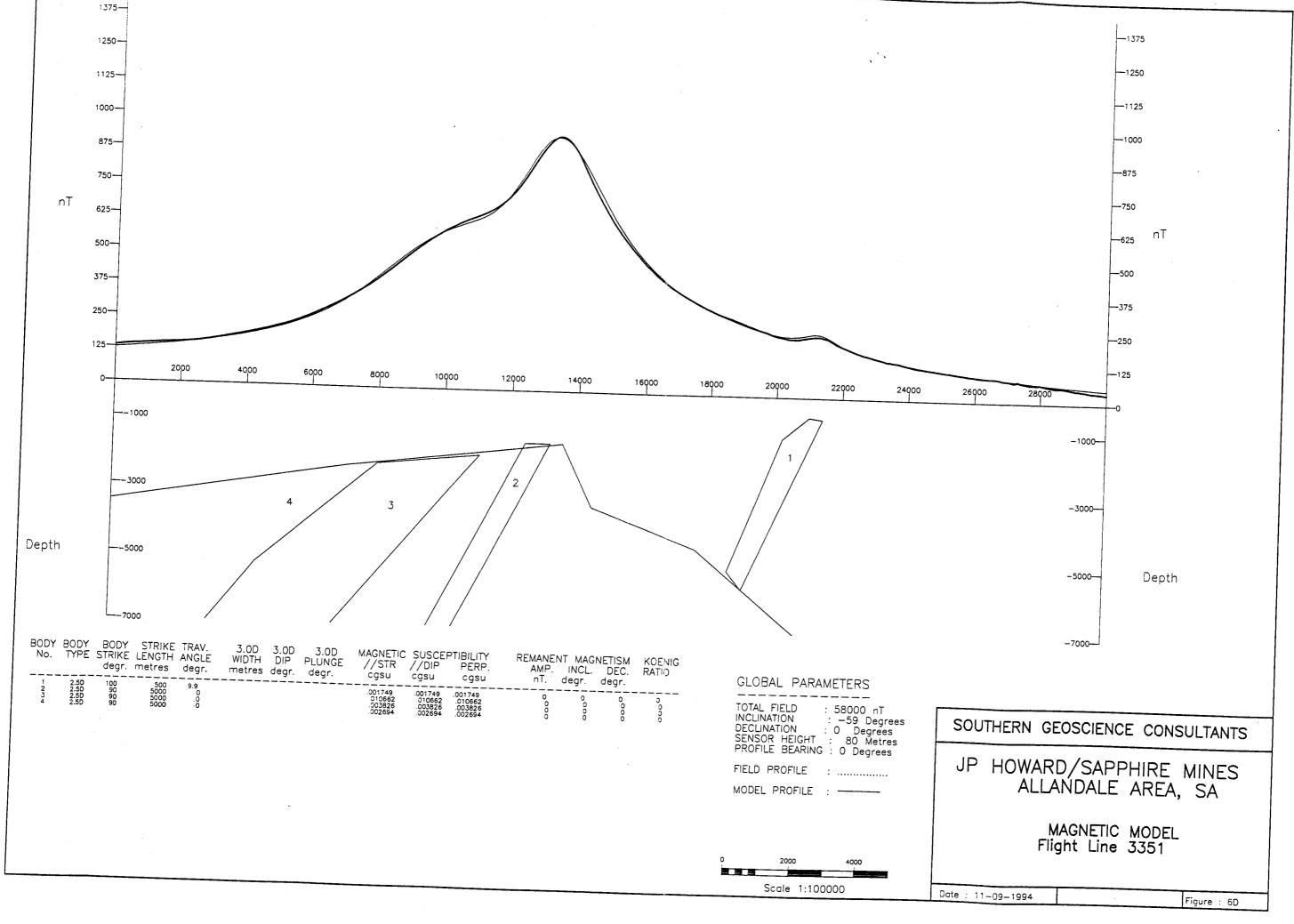
Modelling shows that K1 (Figure 18), K3 (Figure 20) and perhaps K5 (Figure 22) are at economical depths. All of these are recommended as drill targets particularly as areal extents are substantial (ie several hectares).

The major magnetic complex is considered to have potential to host mineralisation similar to that at Roxby Downs. It is, however, difficult to recommend a specific target for such mineralisation; by analogy the magnetic highs A12, A13, A15 and A17 are potential targets. It is suggested that one of these eg A17 (Figure 16D) be drilled adjacent to the inferred fault TF1 which may be a fluid path and source of the niobium anomaly (Ni,Figure 3). Consideration should be given to making a seismic reflection survey prior to drilling.

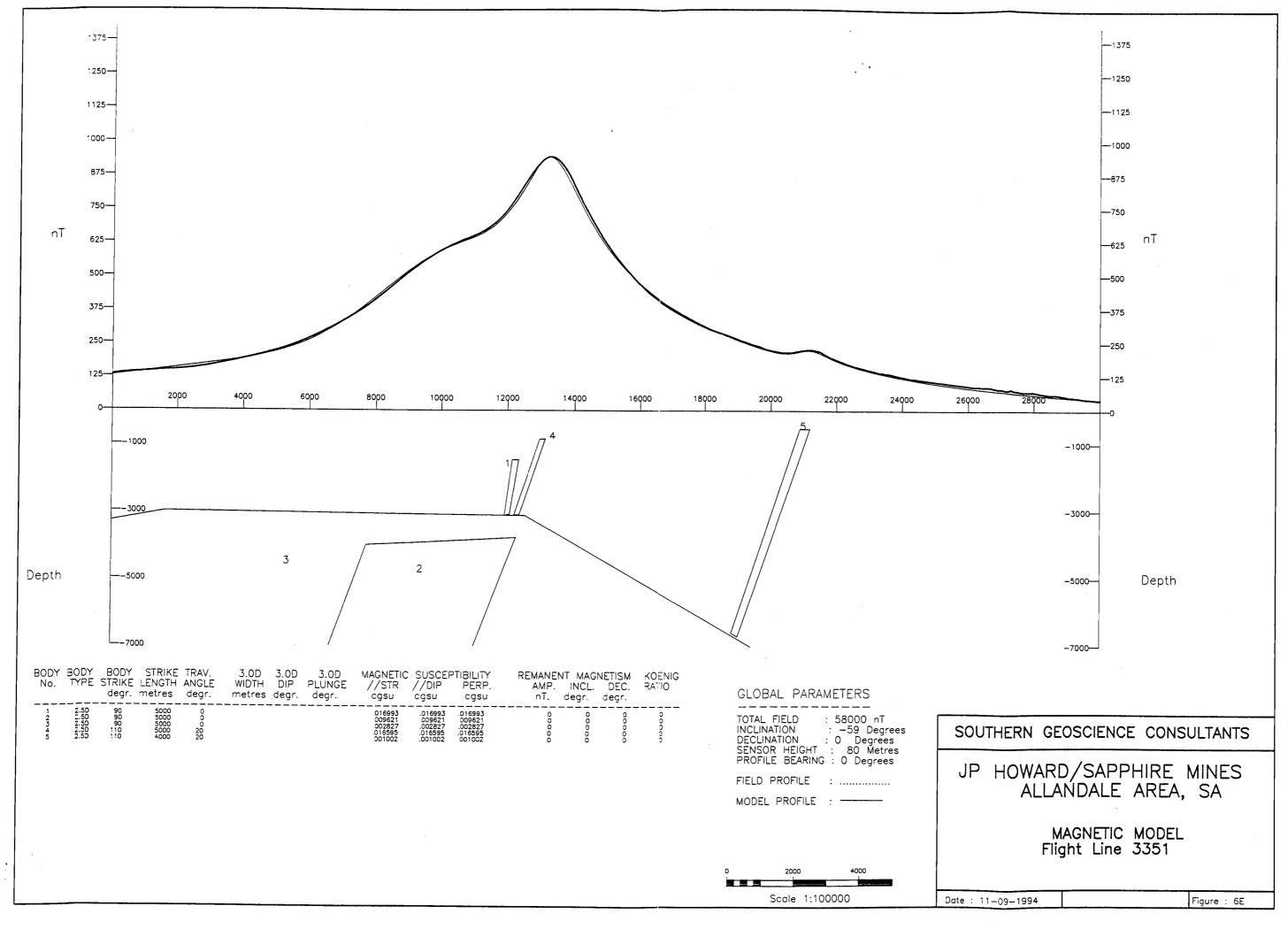




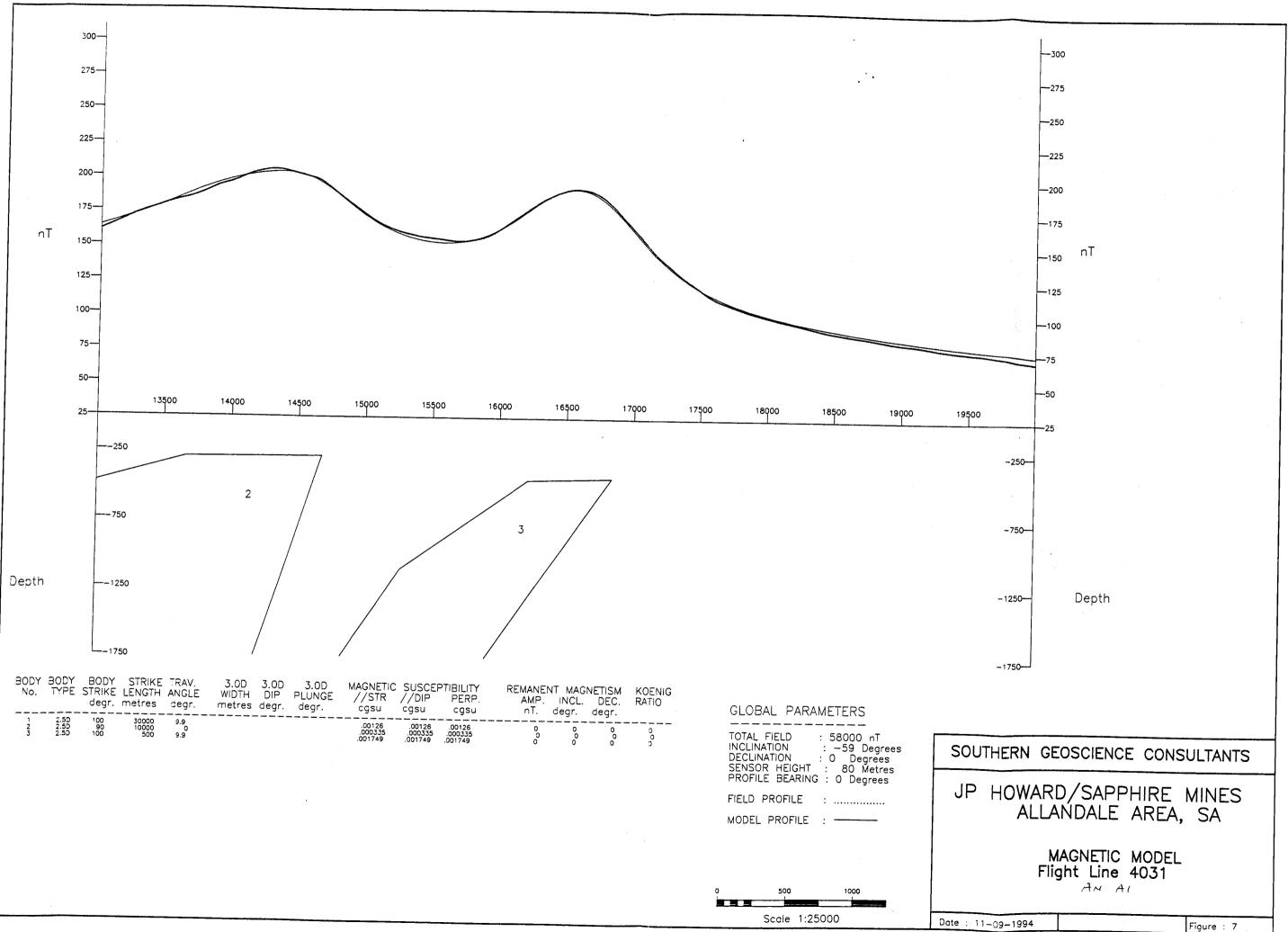


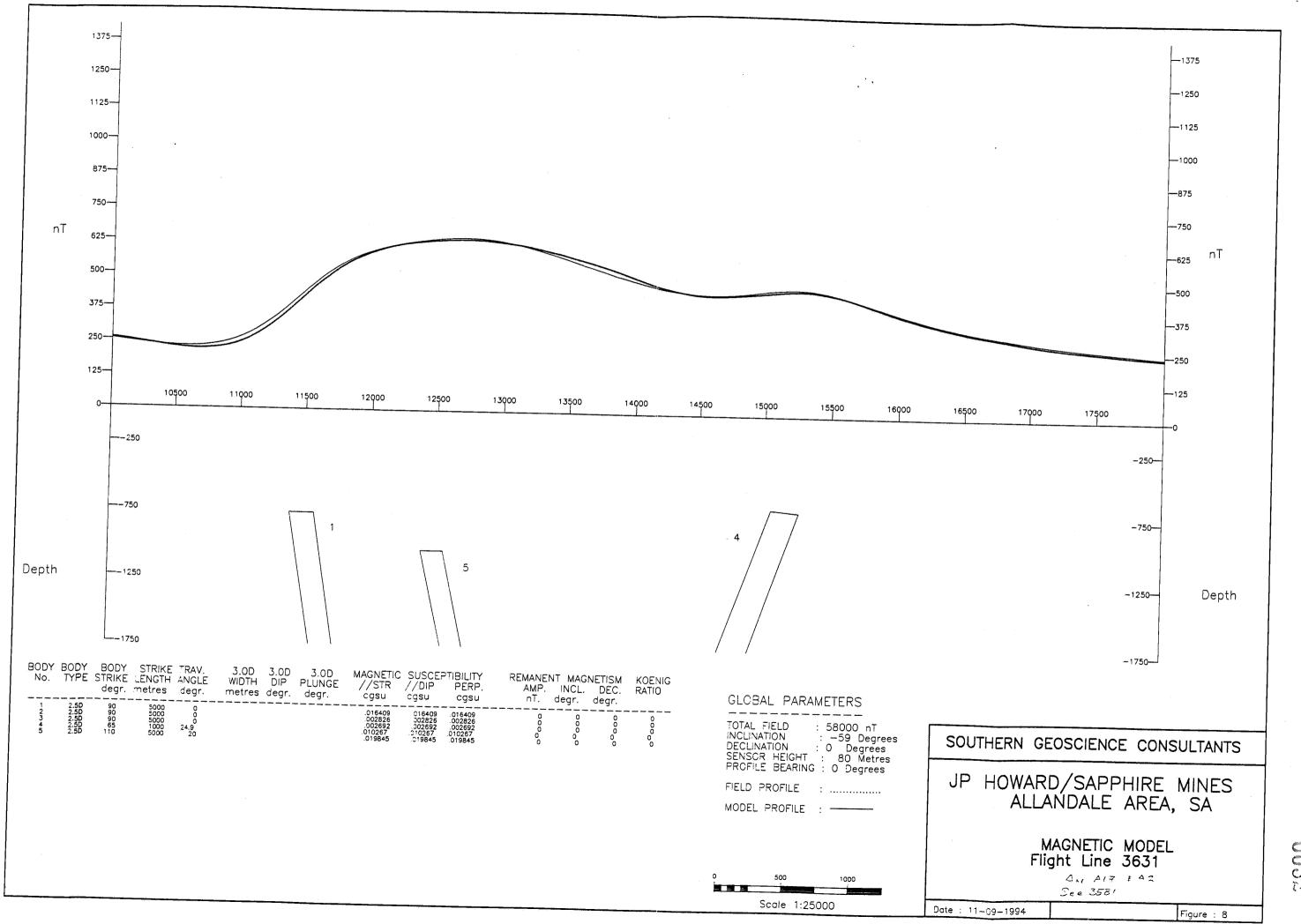


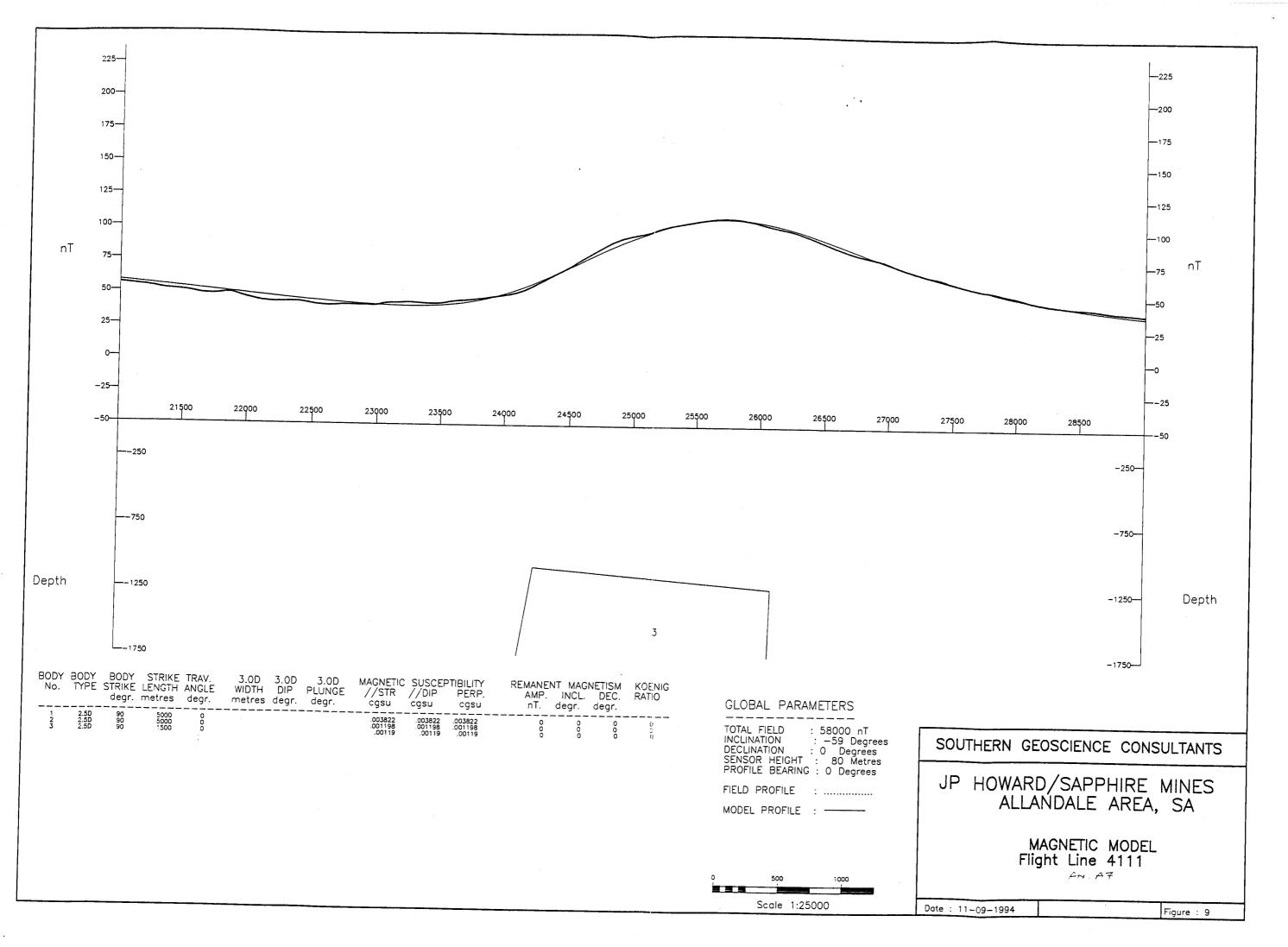
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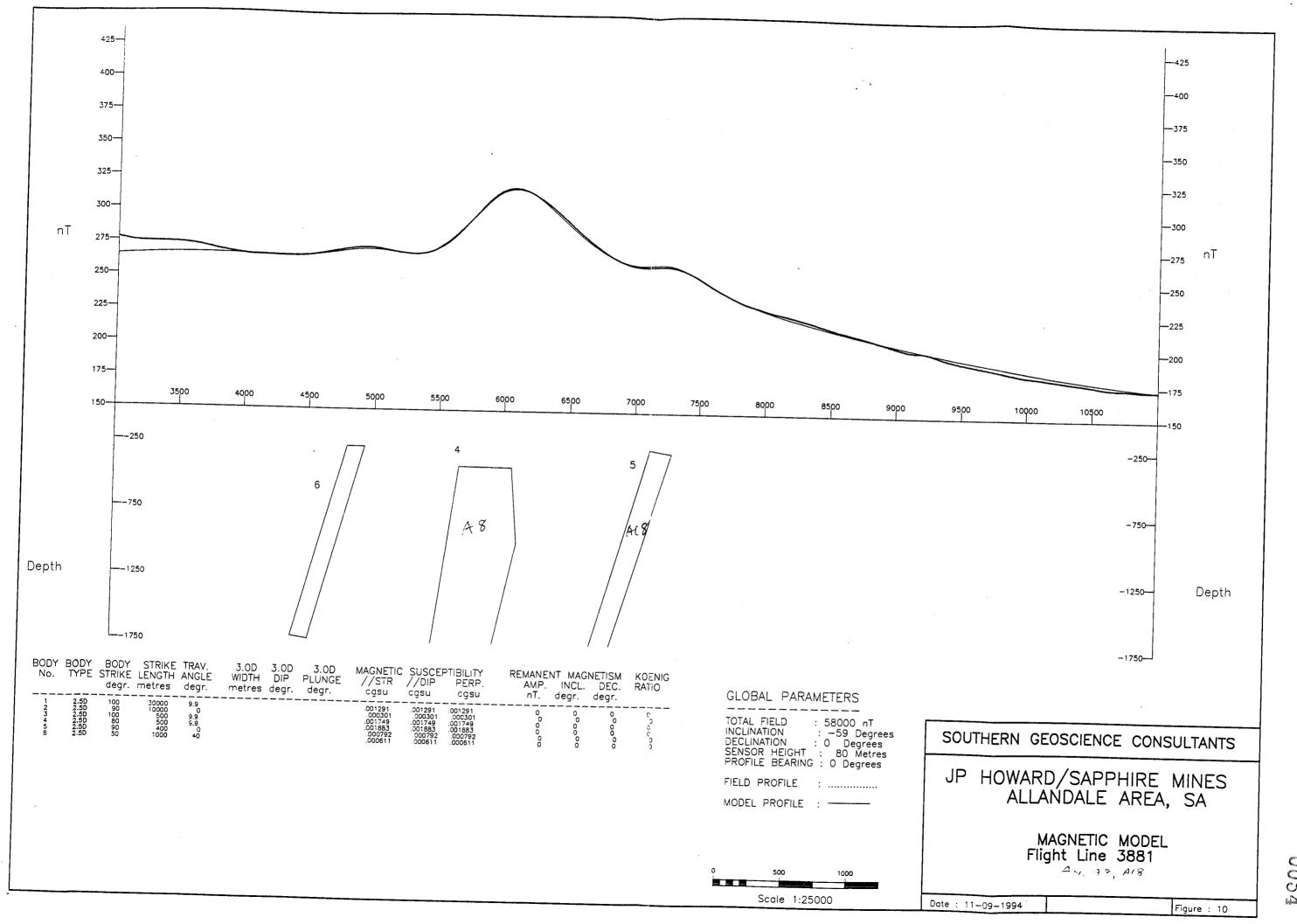


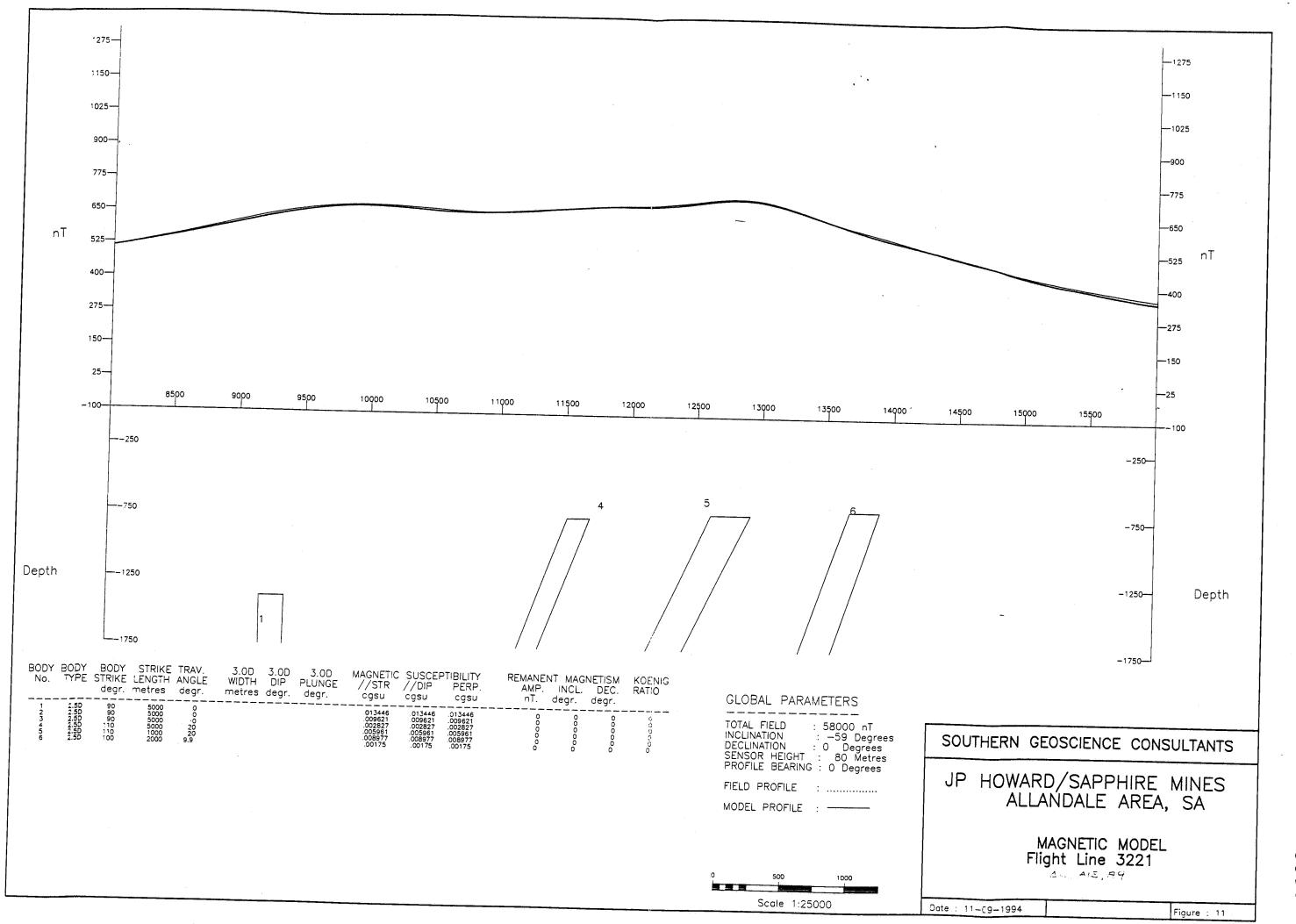
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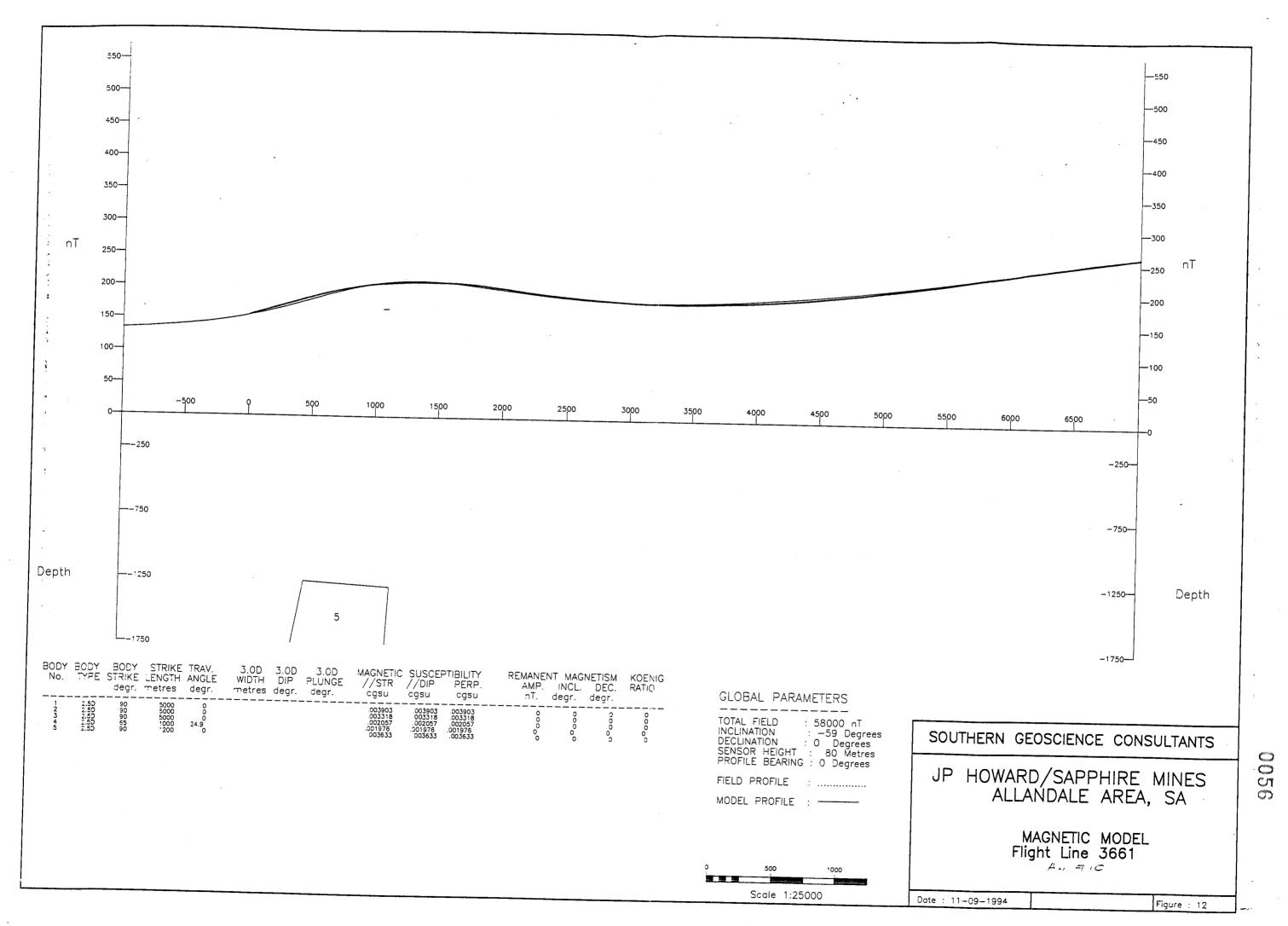


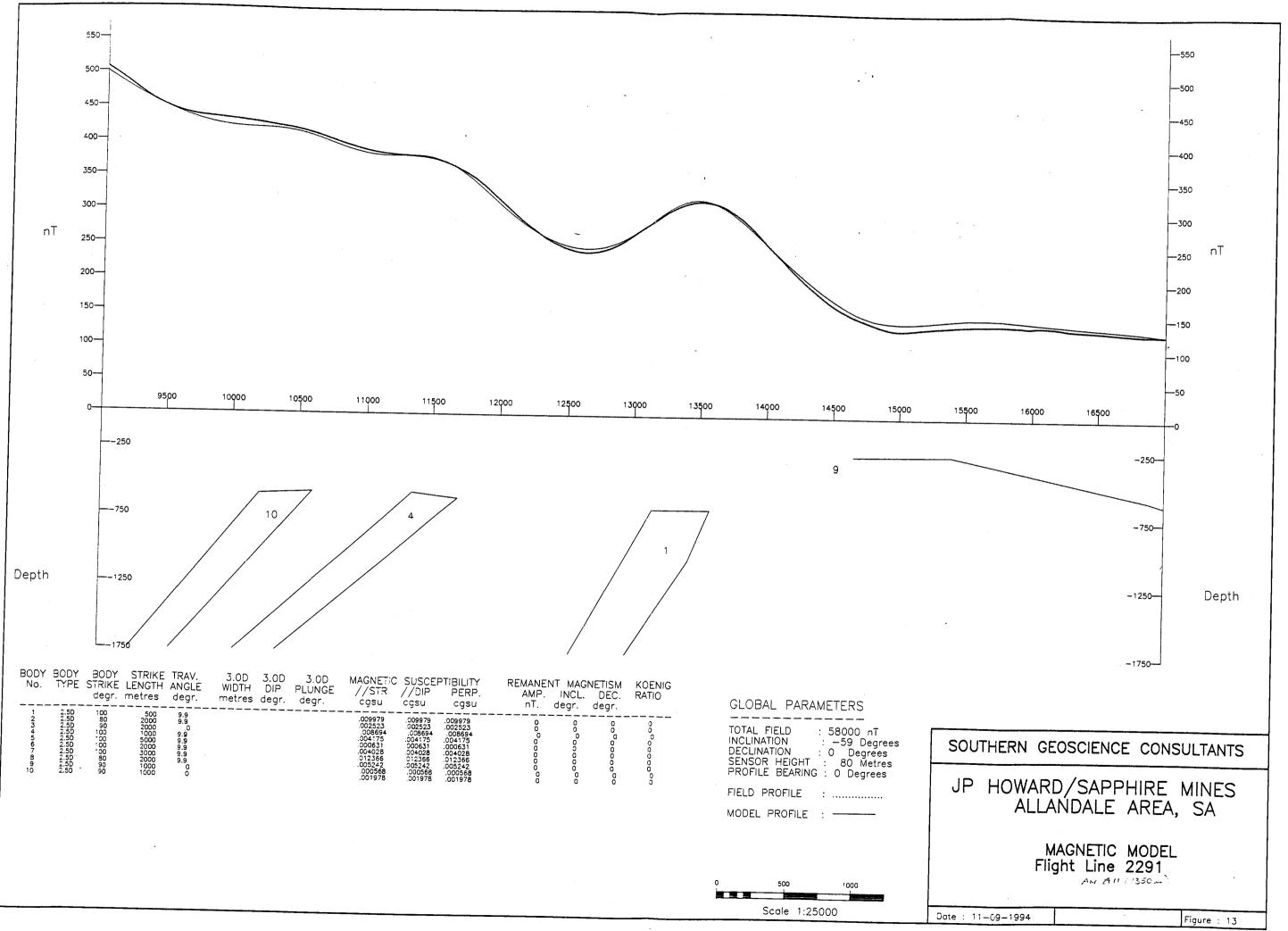


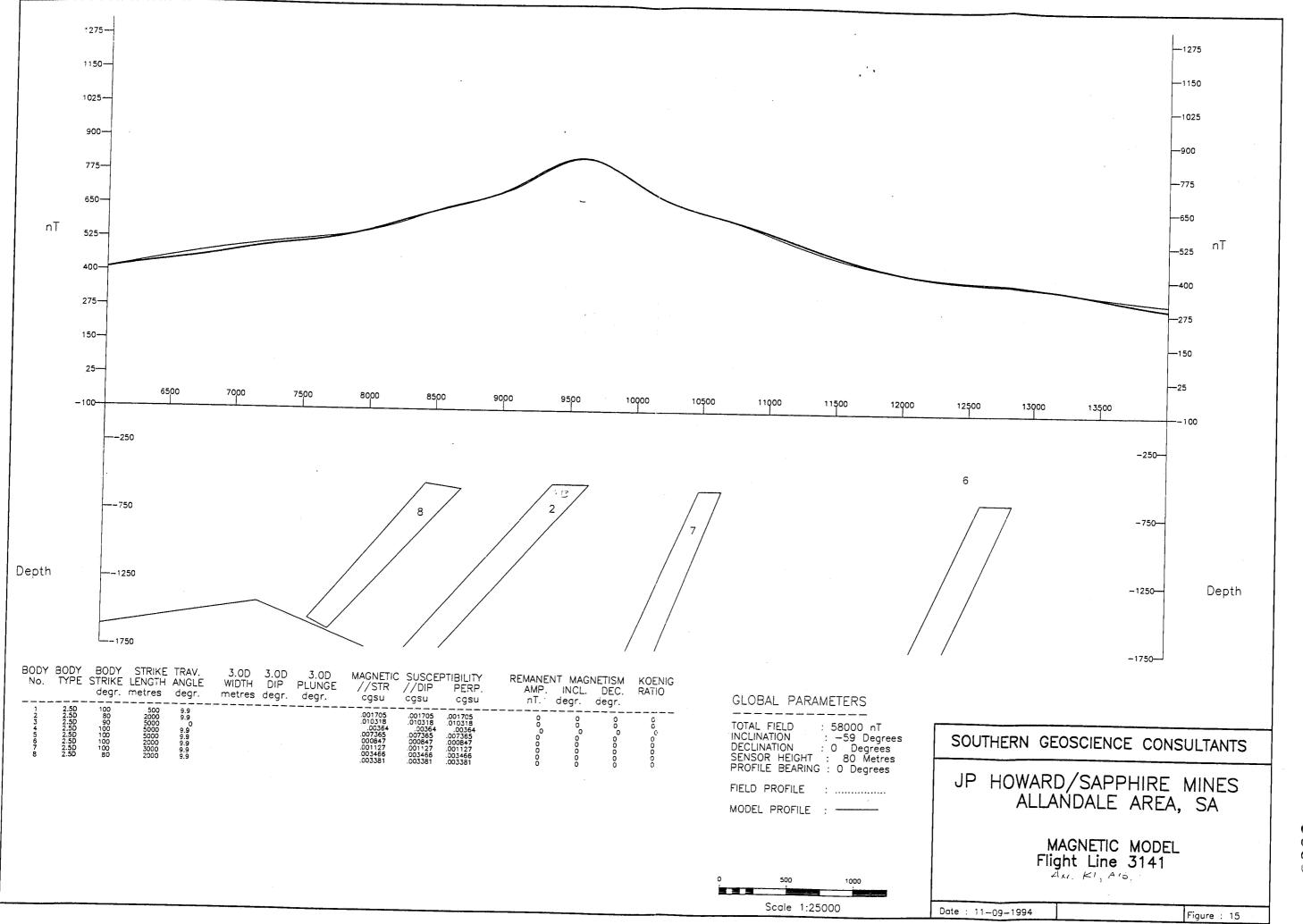


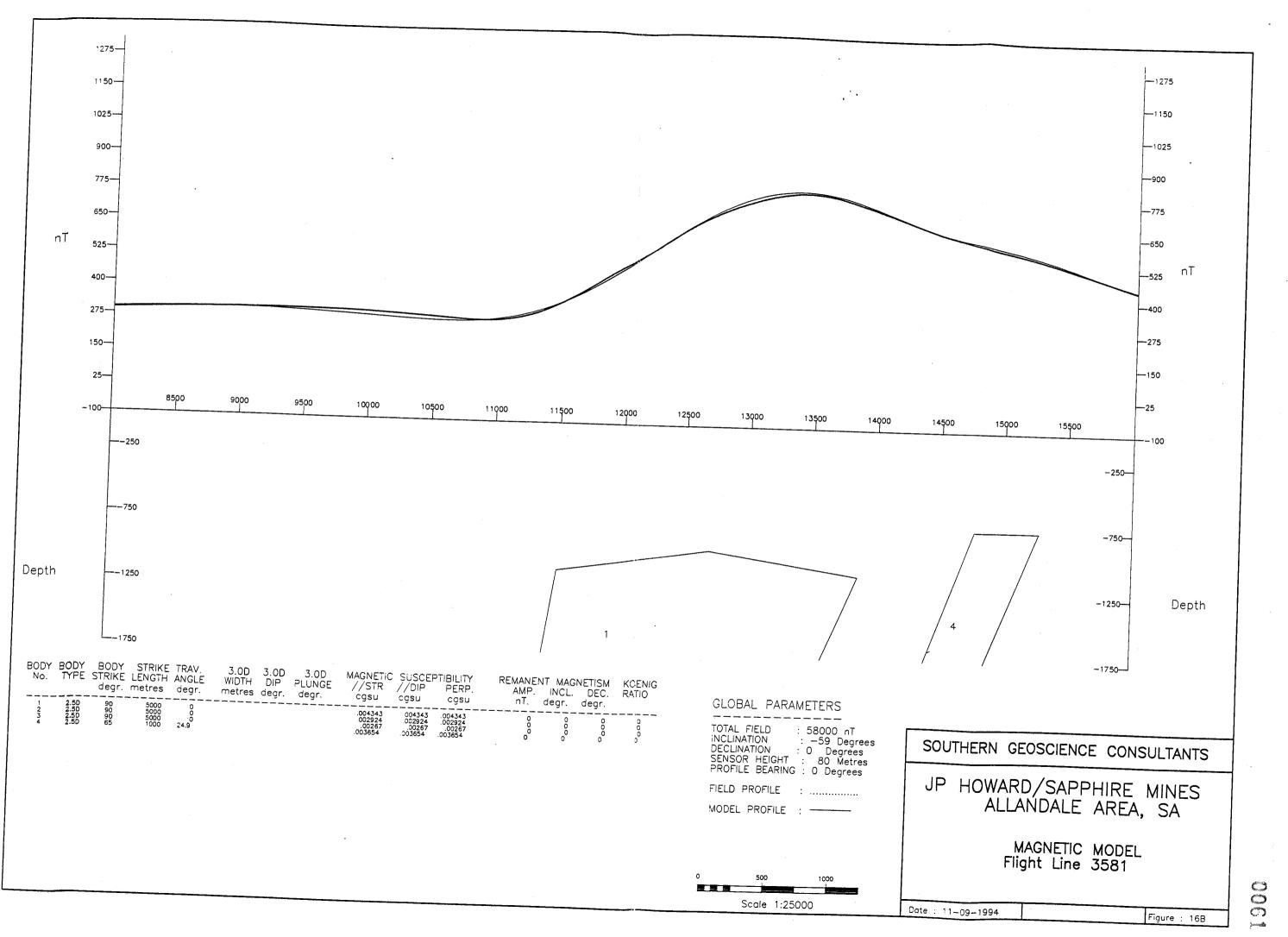


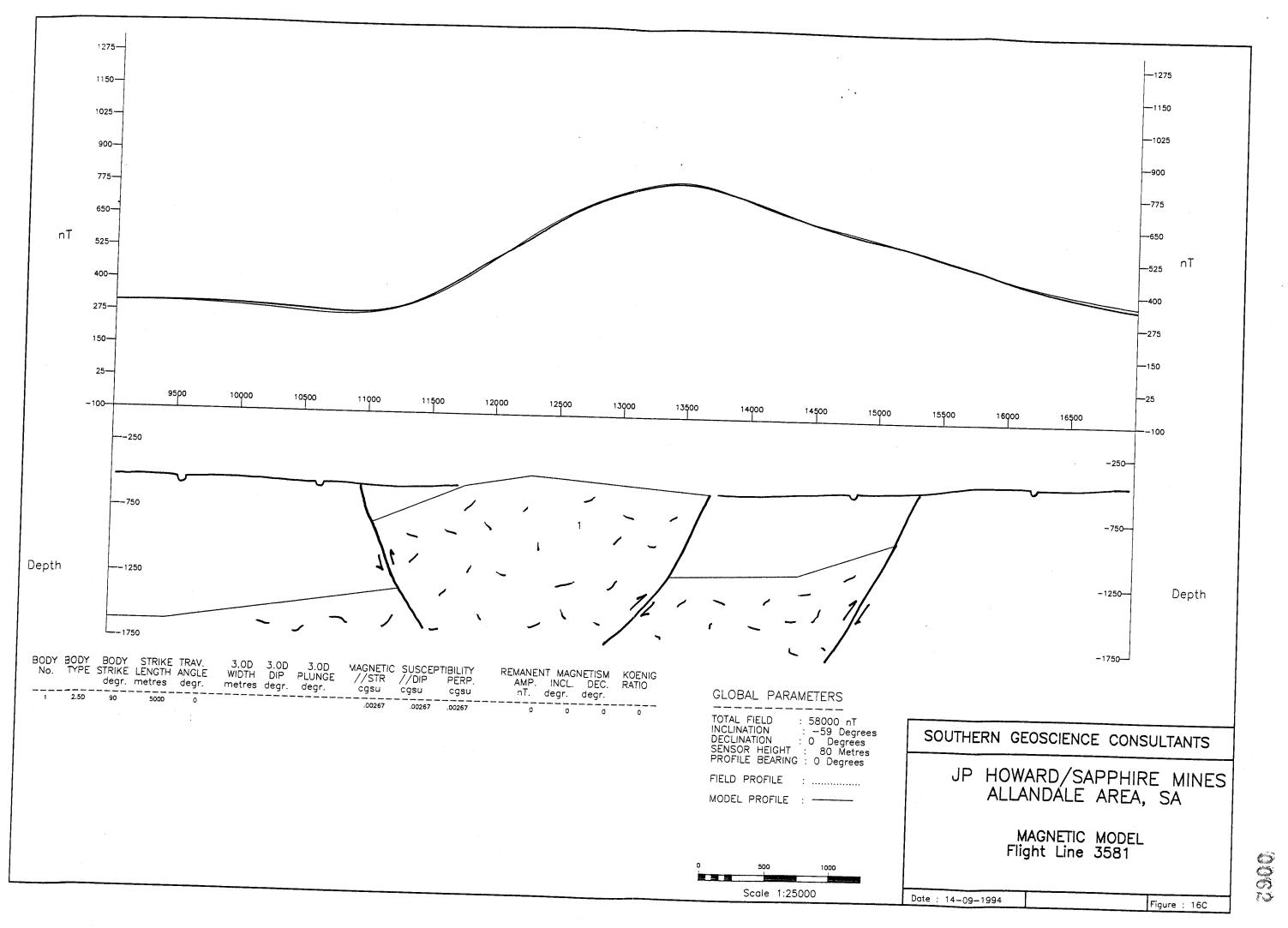


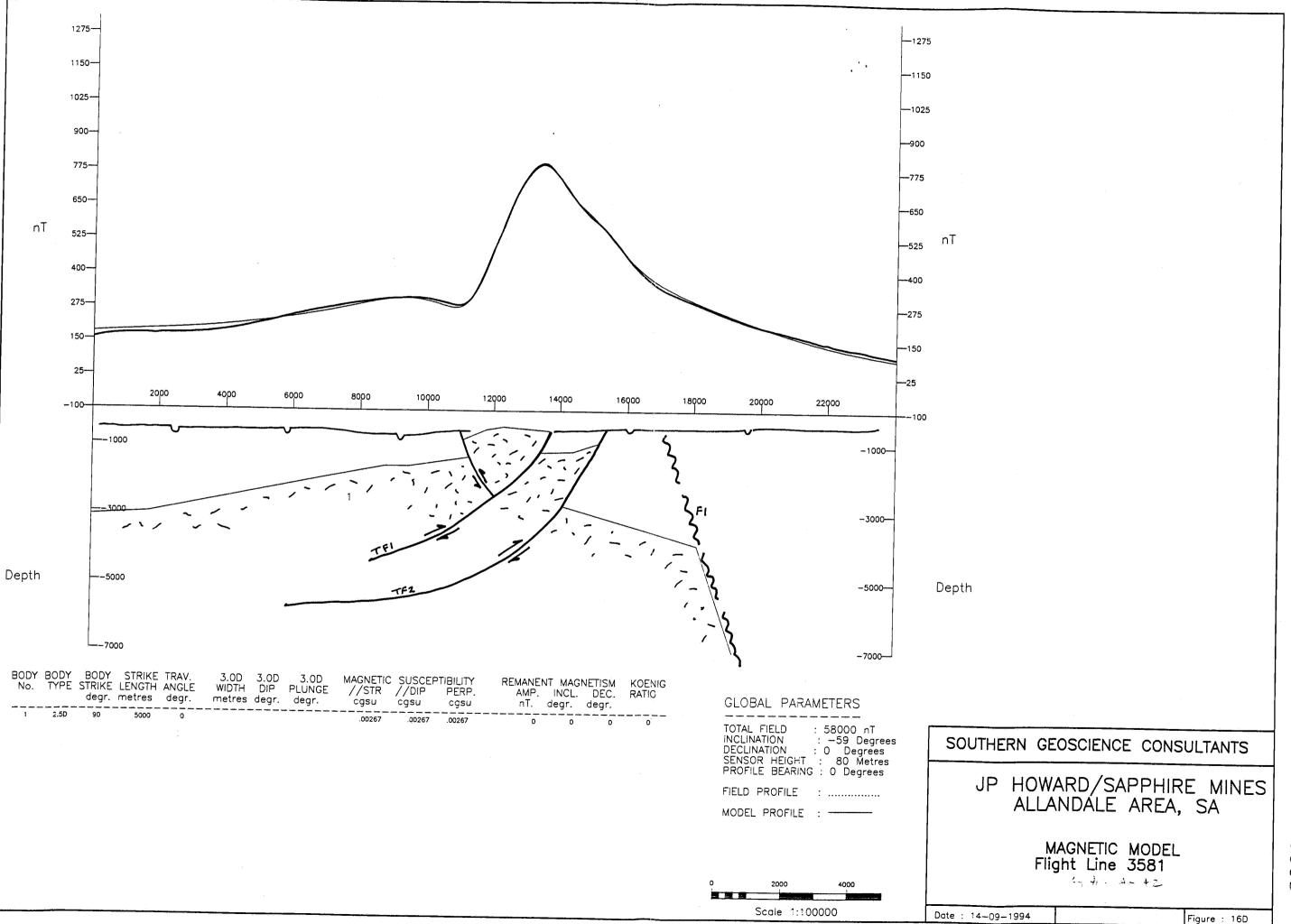


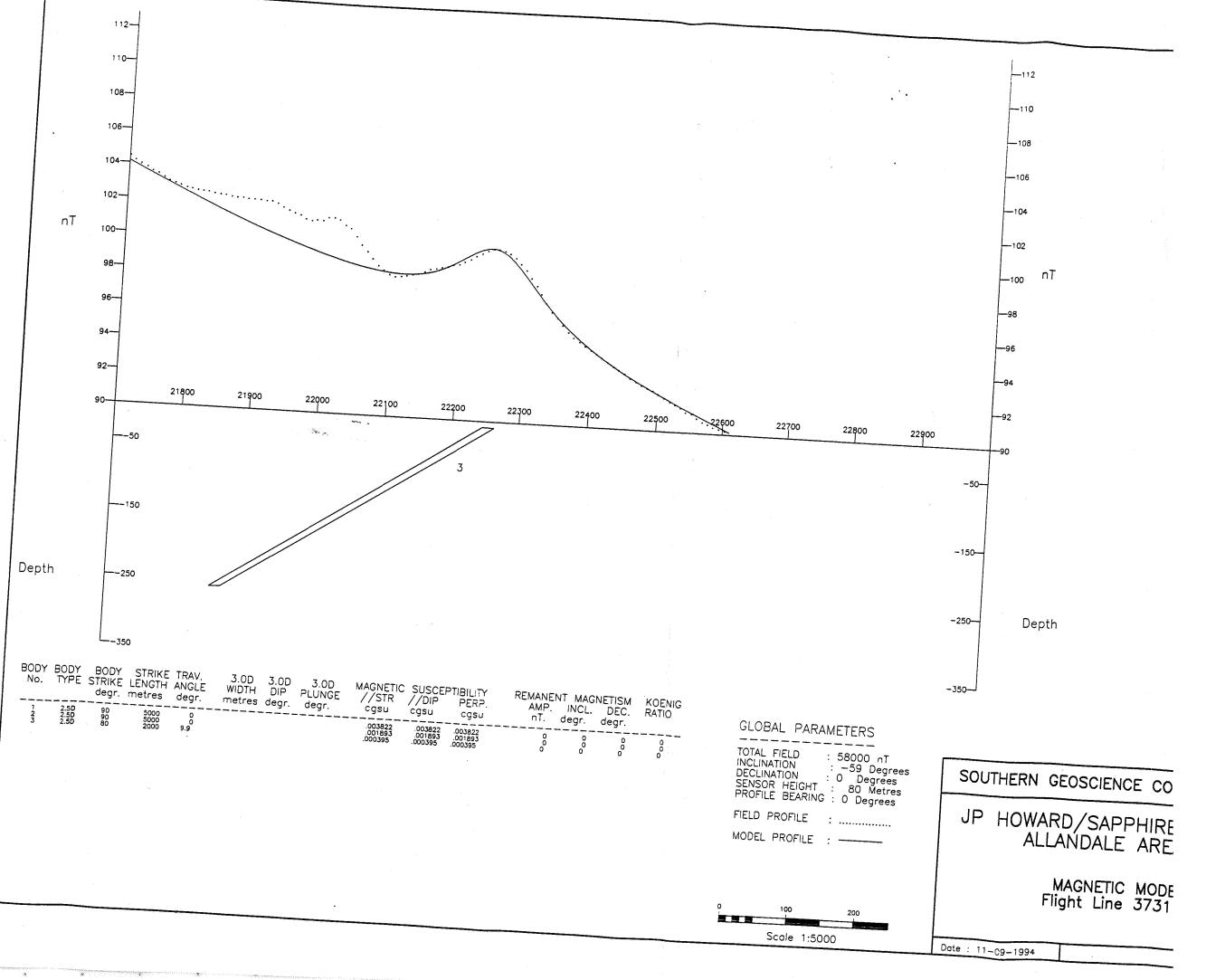


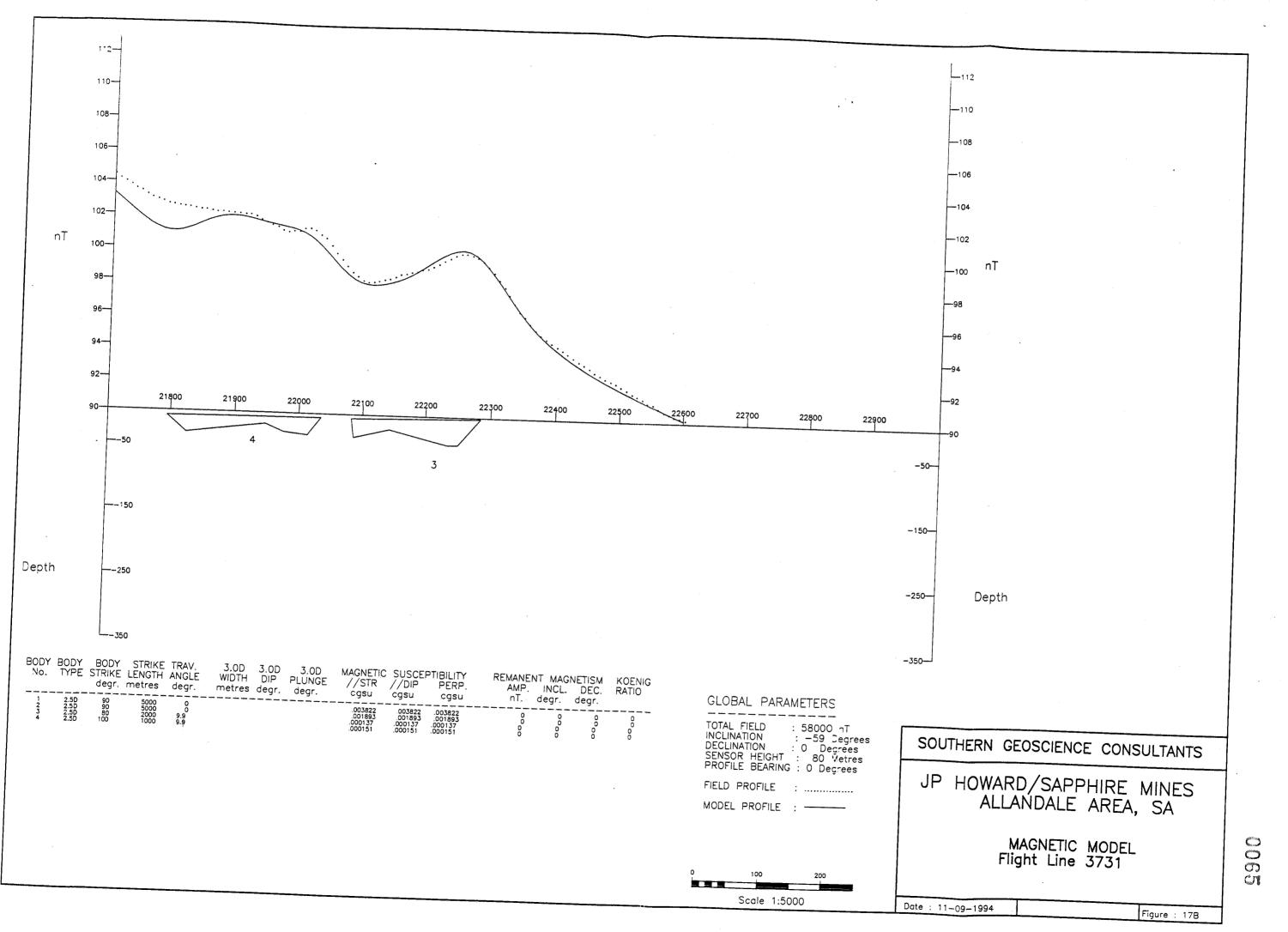


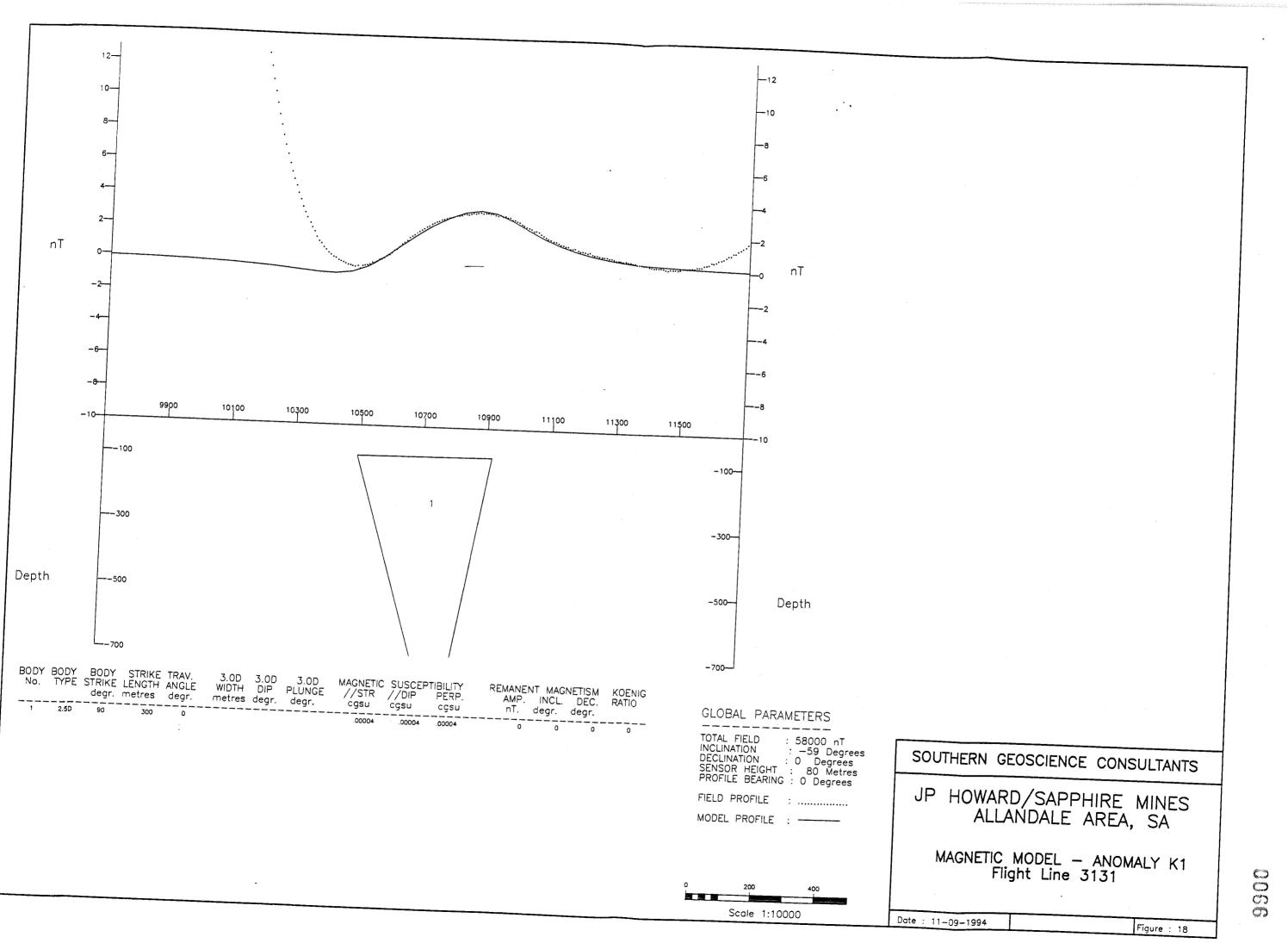


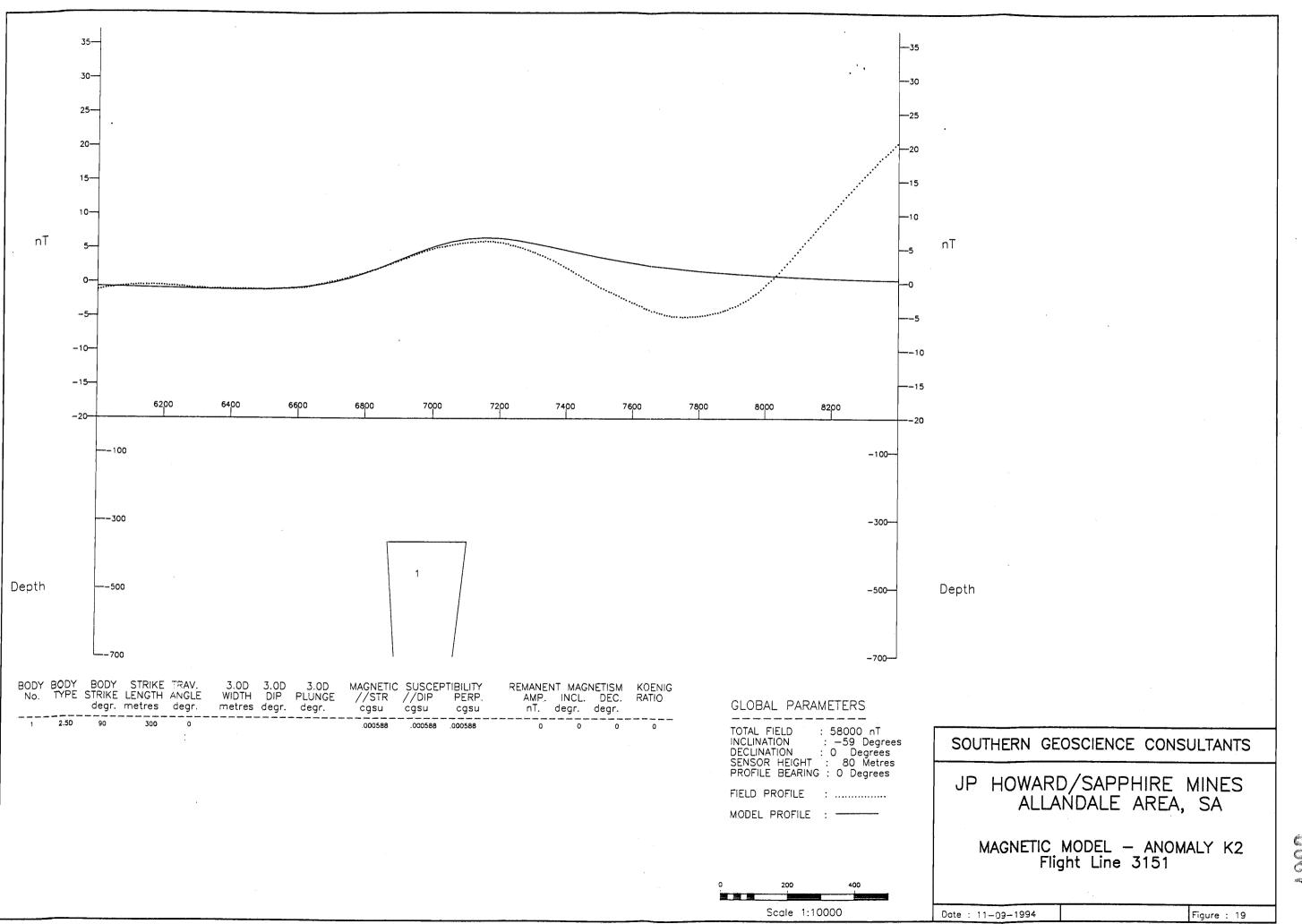


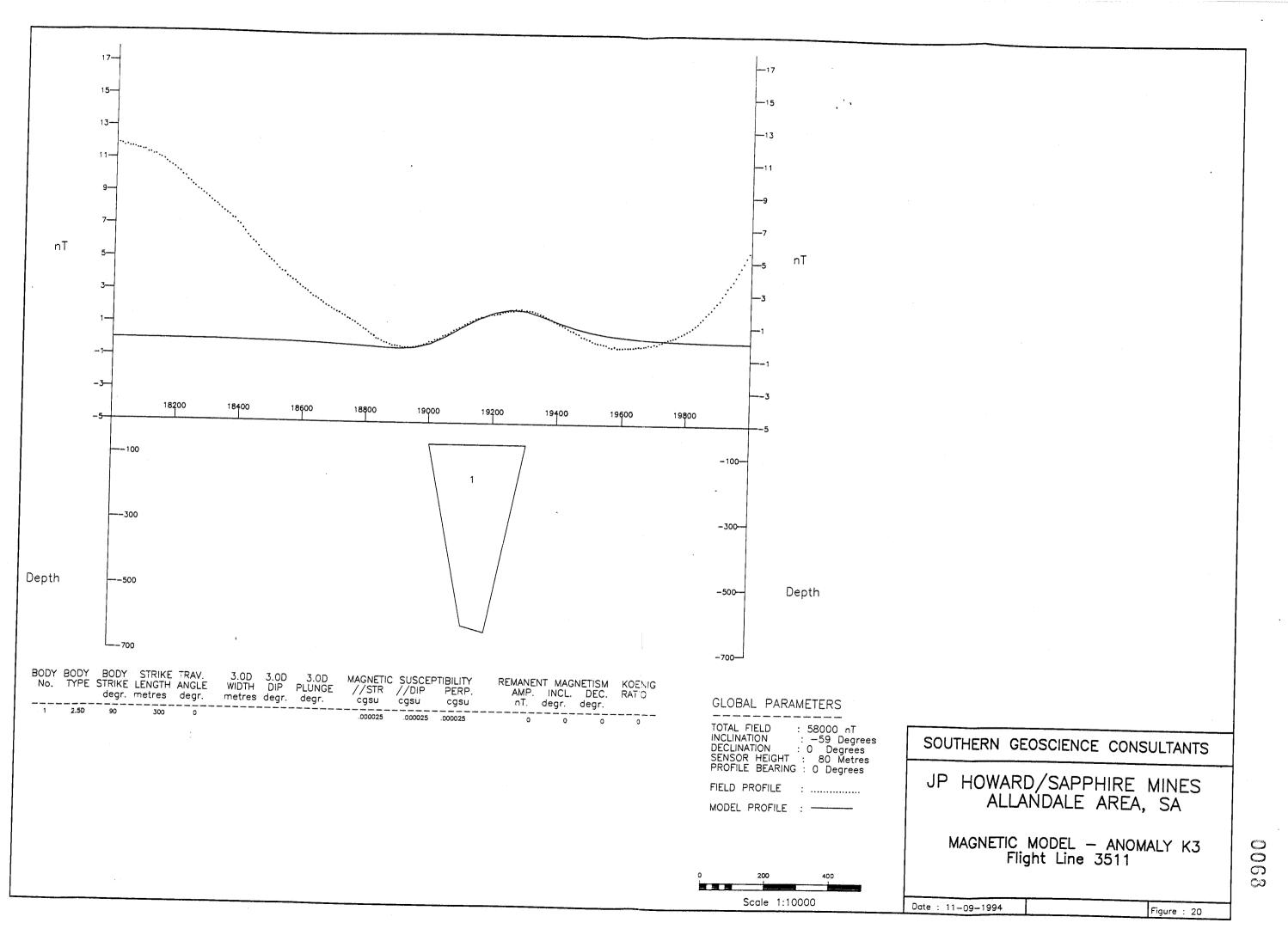


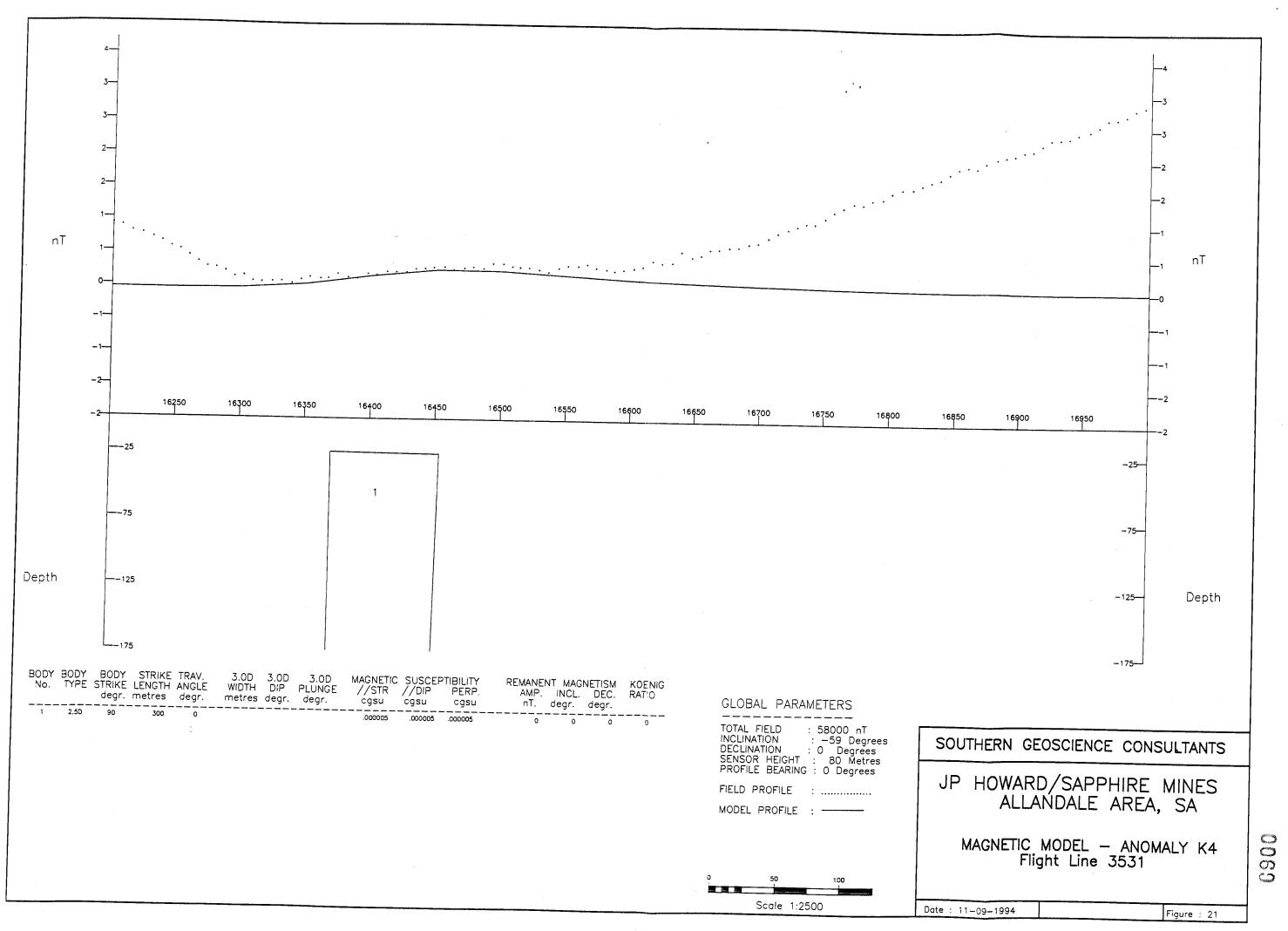


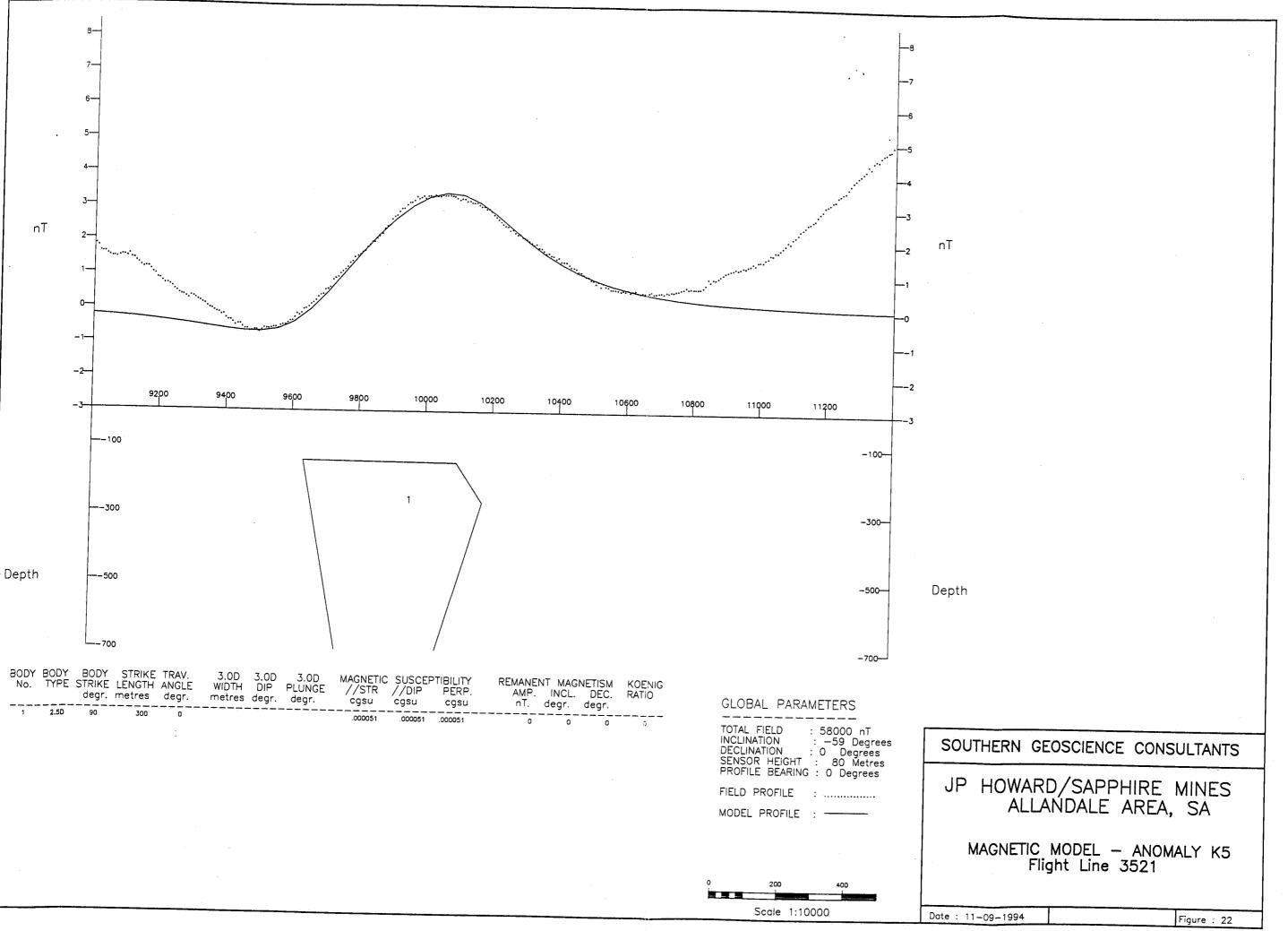


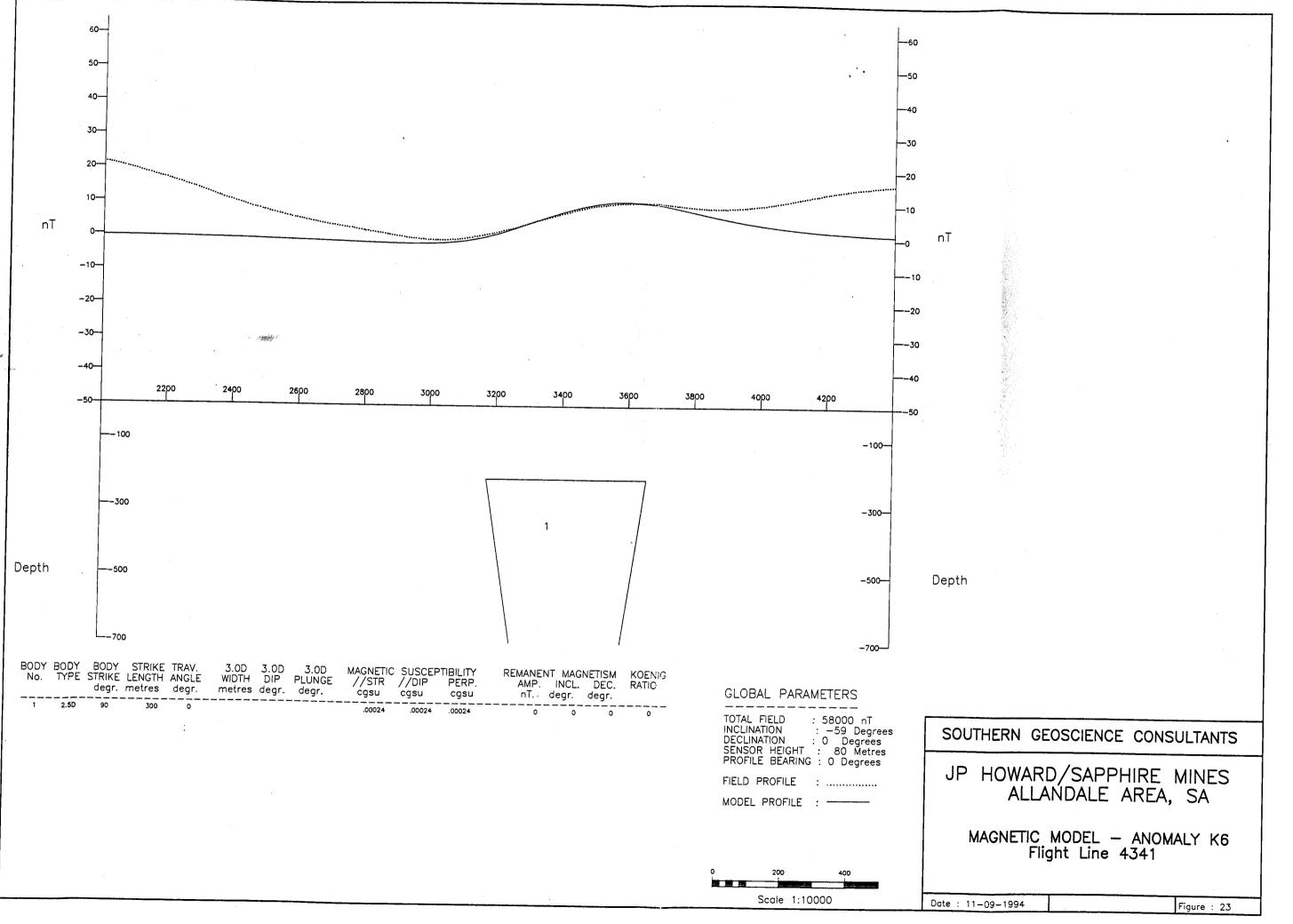


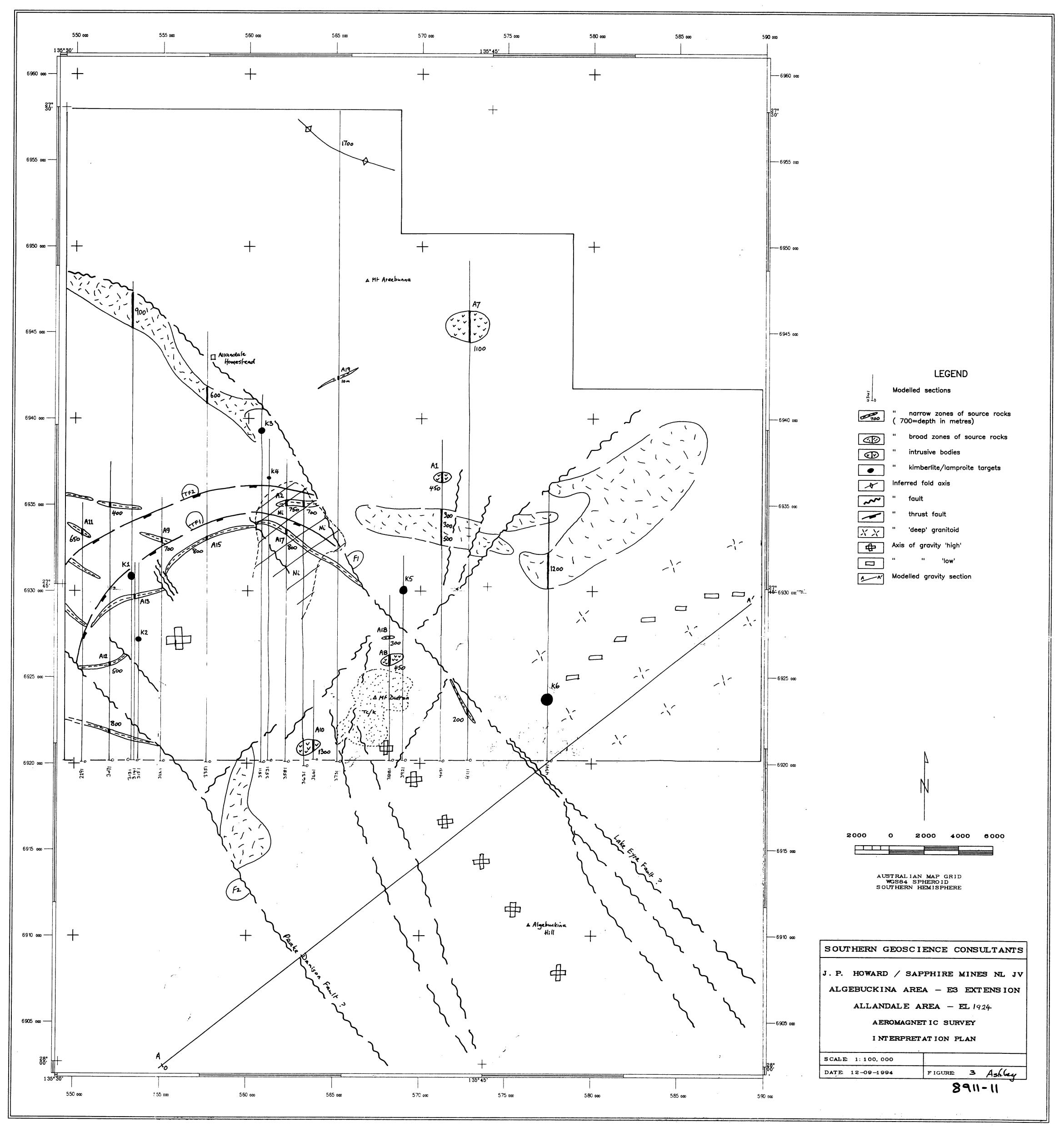






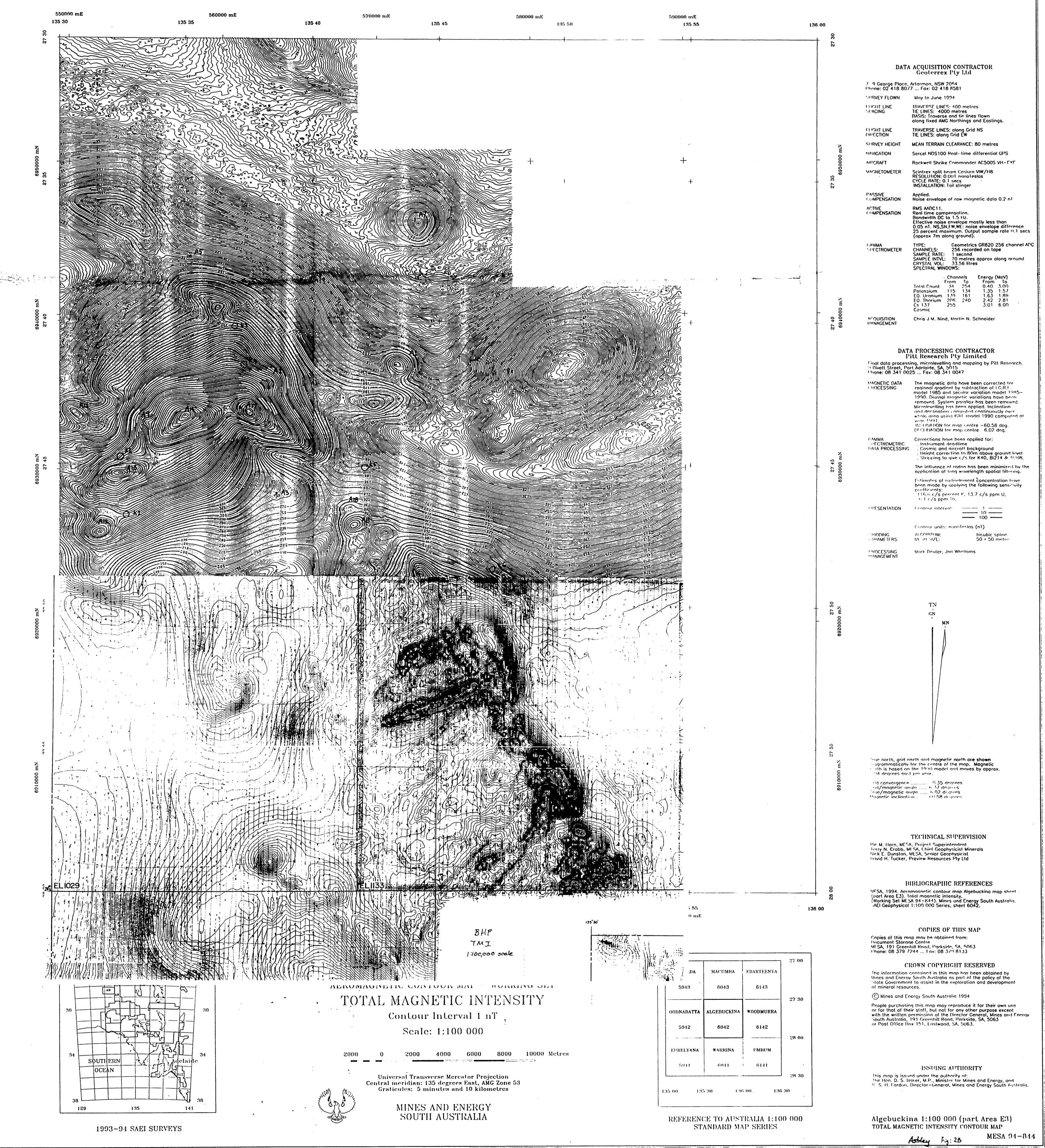


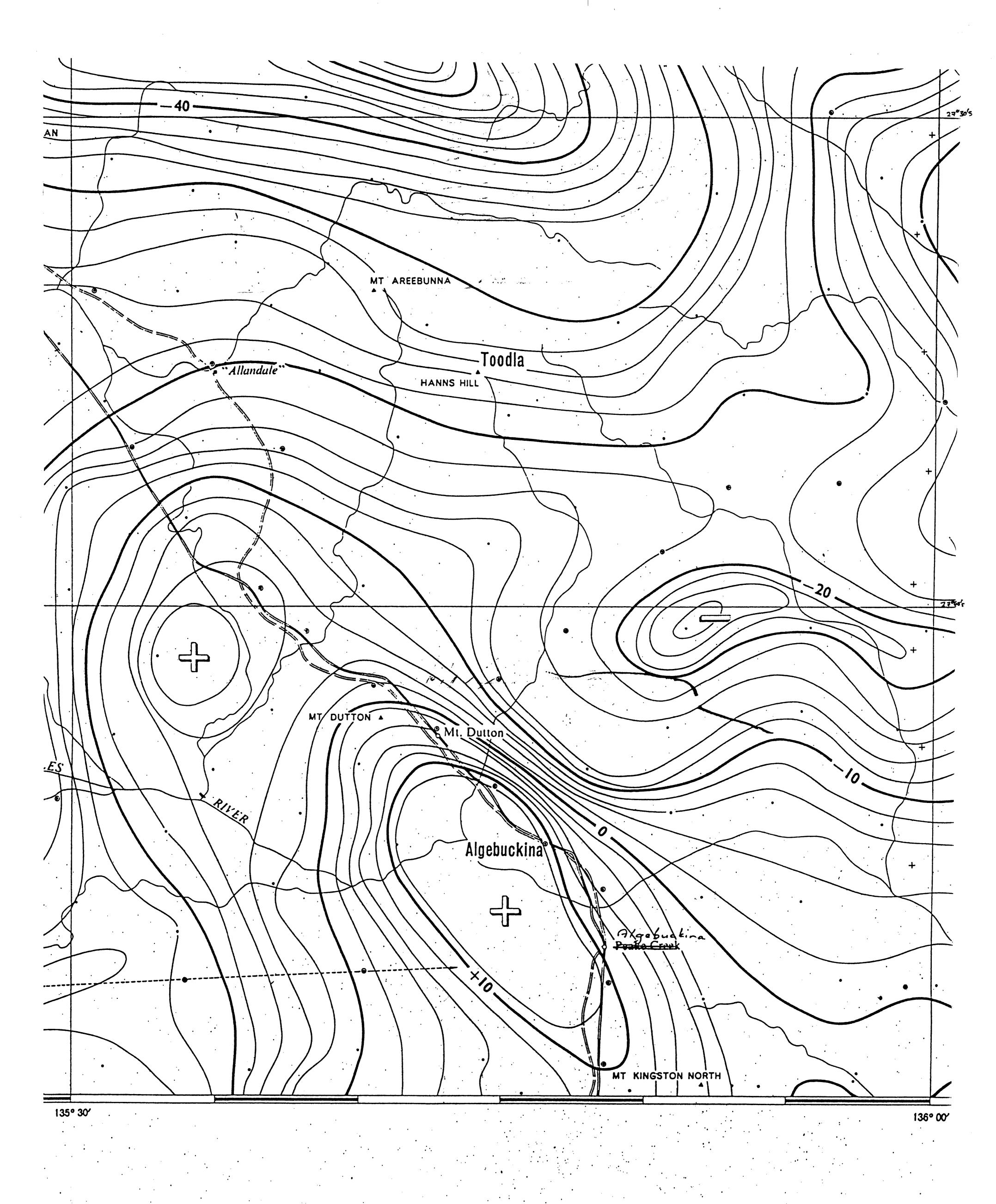


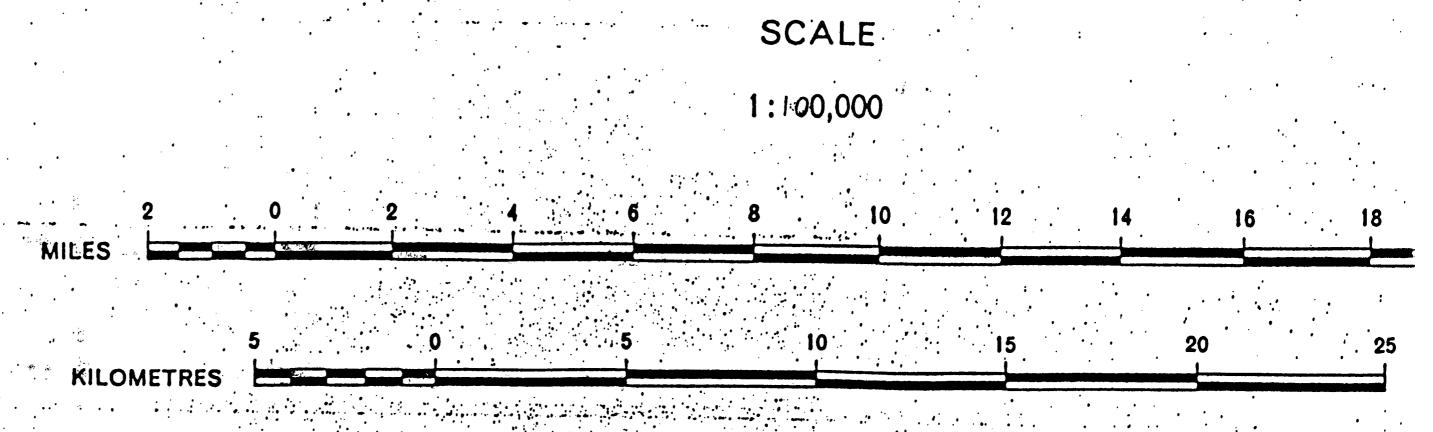


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BOUGUER ANOMALY MAP

APPENDIX 3 GEOLOGICAL DRILL HOLE LOGS

ROTARY MUD DRILL HOLE K3/M1

AMG Coordinates: 560680mE; 6939360mN Zone 53

DATE: 4th to 6th November, 1994
CONTRACTOR: Stratadrill Hydra 1000 (Rick and Tiny) LOGGED BY: J P HOWARD

	TH (m	LITHOLOGY	DEPTH	·····
From	То		O-MTR	x10-5 SI
0	11	GIBBER:		
0	1	Chert pebbles and boulders, orange-brown, rounded to sub-rounded,		
		polished with GREY CLAY angular fragments and a matrix of orange-brown clay		
1	120	BULLDOG SHALE (Cretaceous)	3	0.08
11	3	CLAY, light grey, plastic	6	C
3	24	CLAY, light grey-green, khaki-red-brown stains, plastic	9	C
			12	0.01
			15	0.01
	······································		18	C
			21	C
			24	C
24	45	CLAY, medium grey, gypsum crystals 2%, white clay <2%, plastic	27	C
			30	C
			33	0.02
			36	C
			39	C
			42	C
			45	0.01
45	120	CLAY, medium grey, plastic	48	C
	EOH		51	0.02
			54	0.01
			57	0.08
			60	0
			63	0
			66	C
			69	C
			72	C
			75	0.01
			78	C
<u>-</u>			81	C
			84	0.01
			87	C
			90	0.01
			93	C
			96	C
			99	C
			102	0.01
			105	0.01
			108	0.01
			111	C
			114	C
			117	
	***************************************		120	0.01
			EOH	

ROTARY MUD DRILL HOLE K5/M1

AMG Coordinates: 569000mE; 6930200mN Zone 53

DATE: 6th to 8th November, 1994

CONTRACTOR: Stratadrill Hydra 1000 (Rick and Tiny) LOGGED BY: J.P.HOWARD

	TH (m)	LITHOLOGY	DEPTH	
From	То		0-Mtrs	x10-5 SIU
0	1.5	GIBBER:		
0	1.5	Chert pebbles and boulders, orange-brown, rounded to sub-rounded,		
		polished; CLAY, red-brown, angular fragments and a matrix of		
		orange-brown clay	<u> </u>	
1.5	6	SILCRETISED BULLDOG SHALE	3	
1.5	6	SILCRETE, 60%, grey-white, minor iron stains, angular fragments	6	
		broken by drill bit	9	0.96
		CLAY, 40%, orange-green, plastic	12	0.7
6	210	BULLDOG SHALE (Cretaceous)	15	0.20
6	12	CLAY, 90%, orange-green-red, plastic	18	0.29
		SILCRETE, 10%, contamination from above	21	0.19
12	24	CLAY, 95%, grey-orange-brown, plastic	24	0.1
		SILCRETE, 5% contamination	27	0.16
24	63	CLAY, 98%, dark grey, plastic	30	0.17
		CLAY, 2%, white, plastic	33	0.15
			36	0.25
			39 42	0.23 0.21
			45	0.14
			48	0.18
			51	0.12
			54	0.12
			57	0.16
			60	***************************************
			63	0.11
			66	0.14
63	210	CLAY, 95%, dark grey, plastic	69	0.12
		SHALE, 5%, thin shale partings, fawn grey	72	
		(dry clay contamination)	75	
			78	
-			81	
			84	0.14
		84-87m gypsiferous	87	
-			90	0.13
			93	0.10
			96	0.13
			99	0.13
			102	0.2
			105	.0.20
	***************************************		108	0.1
	····		111	0.1
			114	
			117	0.
			120	

ROTARY MUD DRILL HOLE K5/M1

569000mE; 6930200mN Zone 53

AMG Coordinates: 569000mE; 6930200mN Zone 5 DATE: 6th to 8th November, 1994 CONTRACTOR: Stratadrill Hydra 1000 (Rick and Tiny) LOGGED BY: J.P.HOWARD

DEP	TH (m)	LITHOLOGY	123	0.12
From	To		126	0.1
			129	0.16
- ^ - ^ - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 			132	0.14
·			135	0.15
			138	0.14
**************************************			141	0.14
			144	0.1
			147	0.12
			150	0.14
		148.5-149.1 Hard, poor sample return, minor chips of jasper	153	0.13
			156	0.13
		153-156m up to 20% fawn clay, laarge 2cm chips and 'leaves'-contam	159	0.11
			162	0.12
			165	0.12
			168	0.13
			171	0.14
			174	0.13
			177	0.13
······································			180	0.15
			183	0.16
			186	0.18
		180-183m up to 60% fawn clay with minor jasper-contamination	189	0.15
			192	0.14
			195	0.15
			198	0.15
			201	0.15
			204	0.15
			207	0.18
			210	0.23
			EOH	

ROTARY MUD DRILL HOLE K5/M2

AMG Coordinates: 569000mE; 6930050mN Zone 53
DATE: 9th to 10th November, 1994
CONTRACTOR: Stratadrill Hydra 1000 (Rick and Tiny) LOGGED BY: J.P.HOWARD

		on. Stratadini riyula 1000 (Rick and Tilly)	LUGGED B		.110
	TH (m)	LITHOLOGY	DEPTH	M.SU	sc
From	To		0-Mtrs	x10-5	SIU
0		GIBBER:			
0	2.6	Silcrete pebbles and boulders , orange-brown, rounded		······································	
		to subrounded, polished; CLAY red-brown, angular		Was Vignes	
	······································	fragments and a matrix of orange-brown clay;		·····	
		sharp unconformity in backhoe pit	3		
2.6	6	SILCRETISED BULLDOG SHALE	6		0.08
3	6	SILCRETE, 50%, white and red chalcedonic silcrete	9		0.17
	•	(used tungsten roller bit to penetrate; slithers of metal)	12	****	0.07
		CLAY, 50%, light grey-green	15	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	0.07
6	210	BULLDOG SHALE (Cretaceous)	18		0.1
6	12	CLAY, 90%, grey-green, plastic	21		0.17
		GYPSUM, 1%	24	***************************************	0.09
		SILCRETE, 9%	27	· . · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.1
12	16	CLAY, Grey-green, plastic, minor gypsum	30		0.18
16	210	CLAY, 90-100%, Grey-green, plastic, minor gypsum	33		0.16
		CLAY, 0-10%, fawn-brown & red-brown 1%	36	~~~~~~	0.15
		and manganese stains	39		0.17
			42		0.15
			45		0.13
		48-53m gypsum crystals to 2x1x1 cm	48		0.12
			51	,	0.17
			54	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.1
			57		0.12
			60		0.08
			63	***	0.12
			66		0.13
			69		0.11
			72		0.15
			75		0.14
			78	V-, v., c	0.13
			81		0.12
			84		0.12
			87		0.11
			90		0.11
			93	A PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	0.13
			96	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	0.14
			99	(0.11
			102	~~~~~~	0.11
			105	(0.18
			108	(0.12
			111	(0.15
			114	(0.13
			117	(0.15
			120	(0.14
			123	(0.12
			126	(0.14
			129		0.13

ROTARY MUD DRILL HOLE K5/M2

AMG Coordinates: 569000mE; 6930050mN Zone 53

DATE: 9th to 10th November, 1994

CONTRACTOR: Stratadrill Hydra 1000 (Rick and Tiny) LOGGED BY: J.P.HOWARD

132		1 . U.F	OGGED D	Stratadrili mydra 1000 (Mick and 1111y) L	TAUTU	CONI
138	0.12		132			
141	0.14		135			
144	0.14		138			
147 m <2% white clay	0.12		141			
150	0.16		144		·	
153	0.14		147	m <2% white clay	***************************************	
156	0.16		150			
159 162 165 165 168 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 180 180 183 186 189 192 195 195 195 195 195 195 198 199 195 198 199	0.13		153			
162	0.1		156			
165 168 171 171 174 177 177 180 183 186 183 186 189 192 195 195 195 195 198 199 195 198 190	0.13		159			
168	0.13		162			
171 174 177 177 180 183 183 186 189 192 195 195 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 199	0.13		165			
174	0.1		168			
177	0.11		171			
180	0.13		174		·····	
183	0.11					
183	0.08		180			
186	0.12		······			
189 192 195 195 198	0.14		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		·····	
192 195 198 198 201 204 207 207 210 253 CADNA-OWIE SANDSTONE (Cretaceous) EOH 213 216 210 213 SAND 80%, quartzose, medium grained, 219 rounded to well rounded, clear 222 CLAY 20%, medium grey 225 213 216 SAND 80%, quartzose, fine grained, rounded to well rounde 228 clear, some aggregates 231 CLAY 20%, medium grey 234 216-234m sample contaminated with clay from 237 overnight hardening 240 240	0.13					
195 198 201 204 204 207 210 253 CADNA-OWIE SANDSTONE (Cretaceous) EOH 213 216 210 213 SAND 80%, quartzose, medium grained, 219 rounded to well rounded, clear 222 CLAY 20%, medium grey 225 213 216 SAND 80%, quartzose, fine grained, rounded to well rounde 228 clear, some aggregates 231 CLAY 20%, medium grey 234 216-234m sample contaminated with clay from 237 overnight hardening 240	0.14	<u> </u>	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~			
198 201 201 204 207 207 210 210 253 CADNA-OWIE SANDSTONE (Cretaceous) EOH 213 216 210 213 SAND 80%, quartzose, medium grained, rounded to well rounded, clear 222 CLAY 20%, medium grey 225 213 216 SAND 80%, quartzose, fine grained, rounded to well rounde 228 Clear, some aggregates 231 CLAY 20%, medium grey 234 216-234m sample contaminated with clay from 237 overnight hardening 240	0.12					
201 204 207 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 213 216 216 210 213 216 210 213 216 210 213 216 210 213 216 210 213 216 210 213 216 210 218 219 219 225 213 216 216 226 225 225 213 216	0.12					
204 207 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 213 216 216 216 218 216 218 216 218 218 218 219 218 218 219 218	0.14		·····			
207 210 253 CADNA-OWIE SANDSTONE (Cretaceous) EOH 213 216 210 213 SAND 80%, quartzose, medium grained, 219 rounded to well rounded, clear 222 CLAY 20%, medium grey 225 213 216 SAND 80%, quartzose, fine grained, rounded to well rounde 228 clear, some aggregates 231 CLAY 20%, medium grey 234 216-234m sample contaminated with clay from 237 overnight hardening 240 2	0.13	 	 			
210 253 CADNA-OWIE SANDSTONE (Cretaceous) EOH 213 216 210 213 SAND 80%, quartzose, medium grained, rounded to well rounded, clear 222 CLAY 20%, medium grey 225 213 216 SAND 80%, quartzose, fine grained, rounded to well rounded 228 Clear, some aggregates 231 CLAY 20%, medium grey 234 216-234m sample contaminated with clay from 237 overnight hardening 240	0.13					
210 253 CADNA-OWIE SANDSTONE (Cretaceous) EOH 213 210 213 SAND 80%, quartzose, medium grained, rounded to well rounded, clear 219 210 rounded to well rounded, clear 222 211 CLAY 20%, medium grey 225 212 CLAY 20%, medium grey 228 213 CLAY 20%, medium grey 231 216-234m sample contaminated with clay from overnight hardening 237	0.29	<u> </u>				
210 213 SAND 80%, quartzose, medium grained, 219 rounded to well rounded, clear 222 CLAY 20%, medium grey 225 213 216 SAND 80%, quartzose, fine grained, rounded to well rounde 228 clear, some aggregates 231 CLAY 20%, medium grey 234 216-234m sample contaminated with clay from overnight hardening 240	0.22			NA-OWIE SANDSTONE (Cretaceous) FOH	253	210
210 213 SAND 80%, quartzose, medium grained, rounded to well rounded, clear 219 CLAY 20%, medium grey 225 213 216 SAND 80%, quartzose, fine grained, rounded to well rounded clear, some aggregates 231 CLAY 20%, medium grey 234 216-234m sample contaminated with clay from overnight hardening 240	0.3		·······	THE SANDOTONE (GIOLEGOODS) LOT		
rounded to well rounded, clear CLAY 20%, medium grey 225 213 216 SAND 80%, quartzose, fine grained, rounded to well rounde clear, some aggregates CLAY 20%, medium grey 234 CLAY 20%, medium grey 236 216-234m sample contaminated with clay from overnight hardening 227	0.15) 80% quartzose medium grained	213	210
CLAY 20%, medium grey 225	0.14	<u> </u>			213	210
213 216 SAND 80%, quartzose, fine grained, rounded to well rounded clear, some aggregates 231 CLAY 20%, medium grey 234 216-234m sample contaminated with clay from 237 overnight hardening 240	0.31					
clear, some aggregates 231 CLAY 20%, medium grey 234 216-234m sample contaminated with clay from 237 overnight hardening 240	0.24		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		216	213
CLAY 20%, medium grey 234 216-234m sample contaminated with clay from 237 overnight hardening 240	0.21				210	213
216-234m sample contaminated with clay from 237 overnight hardening 240	0.16					
overnight hardening 240	0.25					
	0.19	**********	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~			
210 240 SAND 100%; quartzose; nomogeneus; nine to mediam	0.16	-			240	216
grained, angular to rounded, minor red grains 246	0.12				240	210
240 253 SAND 100%,clean, clear 80%, frosty 20%, bimodal, 249	0.12	-			252	240
EOH fine grained, medium grained, rounded, becoming coarser 253	0.09		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	**************************************		240
towards the base of the interval.					LON	
<1% very fine grained, rounded to well rounded		 				
black mineral, non magnetic ?haematite						
Didek filliferat, for magnetic indematte		 		mineral non magnetic : nacmatic		
	Berein in the Aug	<u> </u>				
						

APPENDIX 4 CHIP SAMPLE ASSAY RESULTS

APPENDIX 4

CHIP SAMPLE ASSAY RESULTS

S.No.	Easting AMG	Northing AMG	Lithology	Niobium ppm
AL1	562682	6936107	Massive goethite and brecciated silcrete with	31.5
			goethite matrix. Only as minor float below	
			small silcrete cap	
AL2	562987	6935481	Goethite float over 5 square m area	5
AL3	563288	6935389	FAULT: Outcrop of dominantly Jarosite	39.5
			angular fragments to 3mm with fine grained	
			hematite-goethite matrix	
AL4	563165	6935810	Outcrop of hematite-rich silcrete and	18
			minor massive goethite	
AL5	563005	6935818	Pink silcrete with angular fragments to 3mm	24.5
			of lighter fawn silcrete-? Fault	
AL6	562735	6935518	Outcrop of massive, sooty, black and red	3.5
			hematite-goethite	
AL7	South from EL	-Neales Ck hole	Massive ironstone-brecciated	3
			Mag Sus 174x10-3 SIU	
				•





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MINERAL CHEMISTRY

Amdel Laboratories Ltd PO Box 338 Torrensville Plaza SA 5031 ACN 009 076 555 Telephone (08) 416 5300 Facsimile (08) 234 0321

0080

Mr J Howard Petra Search 28 Glyde Street ALBERT PARK SA 5014

FINAL ANALYSIS REPORT

Your Order No:

Our Job Number : 5AD1111

Sample rec'd:

24/03/95

Results reported:

03/04/95

No. of samples

: 7

Report comprises a cover sheet and pages 1 to 4

This report relates specifically to the samples tested in so far that the samples as supplied are truly representative of the sample source.

Approved Signature:

Alla 4 Jogan

for Alan Ciplys Manager - Mineral Chemistry AMDEL LABORATORIES ADELAIDE

Report Codes: N.A. - Not Available. L.N.R. - Listed But Not Received. I.S. - Insufficient Sample. Distribution Codes:
CC - Carbon Copy
EM - Electronic Media
MM - Magnetic Media



Final Job Number: 5AD1111 O/N:

ANALYTICAL REPORT

						*
EMENT UNITS	AL1	AL2	AL3	AL4	AL5	
ppb Dp1 ppb ppm ppm ppm	2 <1 0.5 53 1	2 0.1 65 25	<1 <1 0.5 9.0 <1	<1 <1 0.2 43.0 2	1 <1 0.3 8.0 <1	AA9 AA9 IC3M IC3M IC3M
bbw bbw bbw bbw bbw	0.6 0.6 61 10.0 0.1	0.4 0.4 22.0 49.5 0.8	0.3 0.7 20.5 2.7 0.1	0.4 0.4 50 13.0 0.2	0.2 0.5 14.5 1.6 0.1	IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M
ppm ppm ppm ppm	40.5 19.5 7 0.10 29.5	220 16.0 2 0.20 7.5	26.5 4.2 8 <0.05 9.5	28.0 34.0 5 0.05 21.0	29.0 4.3 6 <0.05 7.0	IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M
bbm bbm bbw bbm bbm	6.0 31.5 13 72 2.2	22.5 5.0 145 55 7.0	4.8 39.5 6 27.0 2.5	13.5 18.0 27 68 2.7	3.7 24.5 4 21.0 2.1	IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M
ppm ppm ppm ppm	1.5 5.0 6.0 2.0 <0.2	1.0 8.5 3.5 0.5 <0.2	1.0 2.5 6.0 3.0 <0.2	<0.5 5.0 4.0 1.5 0.2	0.5 2.0 4.8 2.0 <0.2	IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M
ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm	15.0 0.6 6.0 4.0 27.0	2.1 0.4 2.3 0.6 26.0	11.5 0.2 4.4 5.0 16.5	6.0 0.2 4.2 3.2 20.5	6.5 0.1 2.8 3.3 16.5	IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M
ppm ppm ppm ppm	3600 660 135 16.2% 260	540 1300 38 47.6% 1700	1900 820 110 4.84% 220	6600 680 90 22.4% 380	620 760 77 2.13% 220	IC3E IC3E IC3E IC3E IC3E
ppm ppm ppm ppm	320 400 480 320 320	1400 220 1700 1700 105	170 190 280 580 125	540 1300 400 380 240	155 165 240 80 99	IC3E IC3E IC3E IC3E IC3E

Page 1 of 4



Final
Job Number: 5AD1111
O/N:

ANALYTICAL REPORT

EMENT UNITS	AL1	AL2	AL3	AL4	AL5
ppm	2.18%	1800	2.73%	1.19%	1.72% IC3E
ppm	2400	520	135	820	125 IC3E
ppm	37	680	18	47	45 IC3E
maa	260	65	280	125	195 IC3E



Final Job Number: 5AD1111 O/N:

ANALYTICAL REPORT

****		AL6	AL7	
ELEMEN.	T UNITS			
u Au Dp1 Ag s e	ppm ppm ppb ppb	2 <1 <0.1 18.5 14	<1 <1 <0.1 <0.5 3	AA9 AA9 IC3M IC3M IC3M
d ce co s	ppm ppm ppm ppm	<0.1 0.1 19.0 25.0 0.4	0.6 0.2 6.5 26.0 0.8	IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M
Cu Ga f n La	ppm ppm ppm ppm	7.5 5.5 <1 <0.05 6.5	120 6.5 <1 <0.05 1.75	IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M
o Ni Db b	ppm ppm ppm	7.5 3.5 82 11.5 6.0	1.2 3.0 6 5.0 2.3	IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M
Sb e n Ta Te	ppm ppm ppm	<0.5 1.0 1.9 <0.5 <0.2	<0.5 <0.5 2.5 <0.5 <0.2	IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M
⊋h Tl Y	ppm ppm ppm	0.82 <0.1 0.43 0.2 22.0	0.28 0.2 4.0 165 3.4	IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M IC3M
a a Cr Fe	ppm ppm ppm ppm	1000 1.02% 13 54.9% 860	100 1300 5 42.8% 165	IC3E IC3E IC3E IC3E IC3E
Mg in a sr	bbw bbw bbw bbw	920 3500 320 900 340	440 300 155 185 32	IC3E IC3E IC3E IC3E

Page 3 of 4



Final
Job Number:5AD1111
 O/N :

ANALYTICAL REPORT

ET.EM	ENT UNITS	AL6	AL7	
i	ppm	380	200	IC3E
V	ppm	42	110	IC3E
Zn	ppm	320	19	IC3E
r	ppm	15	<5	IC3E