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EL 2608, EL 2609, EL 2610, EL 2611 AND EL 2614

**BRAEMAR, REDCLIFFE, BLANCHETOWN, PALMER
AND ORATAN ROCK AREAS
(PART OF PADTHAWAY PROJECT)**

**FINAL ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE
PERIOD 16/6/99 TO 24/11/2000**

Submitted by

**Normandy Gold Exploration Pty Ltd
2001**

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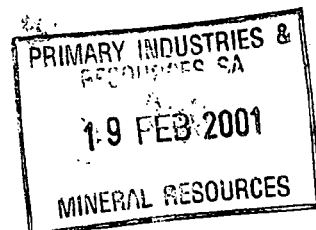
**FINAL REPORT ON EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES FOR
EXPLORATION LICENCES 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611 and 2614**

PADTHAWAY PROJECT

FOR THE PERIOD 16/06/1999 TO 24/11/2000

**OLARY 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-02
BURRA 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-05
CHOWILLA 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-06
ADELAIDE 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-09
RENMARK 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-10**

VOLUME 1 OF 2



Commodities: Gold, Copper

Author: AT Price

Date: January 2001

Accepted by:

Andy Price

Distribution: ☒ Department of Primary Industries and Resources
☐ Normandy Gold Exploration Pty Ltd - Adelaide

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Report No. 27950

PIRSA

R2001/00108



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Report Number: 27950

Title: Final Report on Exploration Activities for Exploration Licences 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611 and 2614, Padthaway Project for the period 16/06/1999 to 24/11/2000.

Author: AT Price

Date: January 2001



ABSTRACT

Exploration Licences 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611 and 2614 formed part of Normandy Gold Exploration's Padthaway Project in South Australia.

The tenements were granted to Normandy Gold Exploration on the 16 June 1999.

The area is considered prospective for iron oxide associated and porphyry/skarn copper/gold systems related to fractionated high level Cambrian to Ordovician intrusives. The area extends along the eastern side of the Mt Lofty Ranges and is almost entirely covered by Tertiary Murray Basin sediments.

Exploration during the reporting period has included a comprehensive open file investigation of previous exploration, a geological/structural interpretation, target selection and aircore and diamond drill testing of targets.

Drilling during the first year of tenure has tested a number of magnetic targets interpreted as magmatic related, hydrothermal magnetite bearing alteration/mineralisation systems and fractionated intrusive centres with associated porphyry/skarn mineralisation. Drilling intersected a variety of lithologies including mafic volcanics and volcanoclastics (Truro Volcanic equivalents), a range of intrusives from norites to granites, and some metasediments. No indicators of large alteration/mineralisation systems have been intersected.

No further exploration was recommended and the tenements were relinquished on 24/11/2000.

1. INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licences 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611 and 2614 formed part of Normandy Gold Exploration's Padthaway Project.

The tenements are considered prospective for iron oxide and porphyry/skarn associated copper/gold systems related to high level intrusions. Exploration is targeting a poorly exposed belt of Cambro-Ordovician mafic and felsic intrusives along the eastern side of the Mt Lofty Ranges and southeast into the Padthaway Ridge area. Gold and copper mineralisation is present regionally at the Kanmantoo Mine and other smaller workings in the Mt Lofty Ranges.

2. LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The licences are located in a 300km long, north-south belt stretching from Mannum in the south to Manna Hill in the north (refer to Fig 1). A good network of sealed and unsealed roads provides access within the tenements.

Land tenure consists mainly of Freehold, Pastoral and Perpetual Pastoral Lease properties. The area is flat to slightly undulating. Most of the area has been cleared for agricultural purposes with lesser patches of mallee dominated vegetation.

3. NATIVE TITLE AND HERITAGE ISSUES

There is currently one Native Title Claim over the licence areas as shown in Figure 1 and detailed below:

Barkandji (Paakantyi)#9 NT Claim - SC97/10

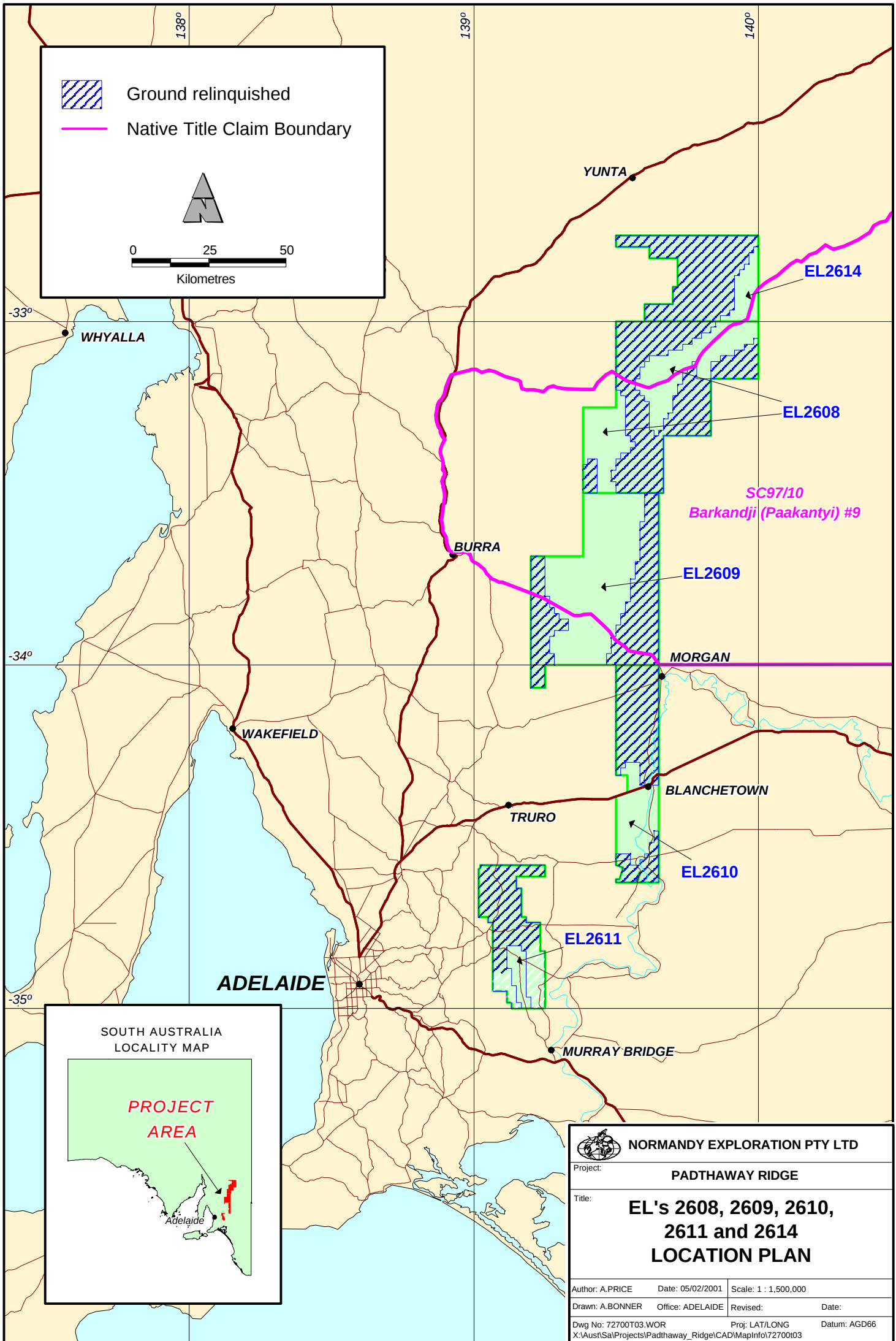
This claim covers the northern part of the project area. The claim was lodged with the National Native Title Tribunal on 5/12/1997. The application was found to not comply with s.190A on 17/06/1999, which removed the claimant's "right to negotiate".

Normandy lodged a Form 27 Notice covering all the tenements in this report in December 1999. No responses were received within the two-month notification period and a "summary determination" was gained from the Environment, Resources and Development Court authorising entry to the land for the purpose of carrying out exploration activities.

4. TENURE

Exploration Licences 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611 and 2614 were granted to Normandy Gold Exploration Pty Ltd on the 16 June 1999 for a period of one year. Following partial relinquishments, the tenements were renewed for a further one-year period on the 16 June 2000 as shown on the table below.

EL No.	EL Name	Renewal Period	Old area (km ²)	New area (km ²)
EL 2608	Braemar	16/06/2000 – 15/06/2001	2025	833
EL 2609	Redcliffe	16/06/2000 – 15/06/2001	2001	1211
EL 2610	Blanchetown	16/06/2000 – 15/06/2001	939	328
EL 2611	Palmer	16/06/2000 – 15/06/2001	696	93
EL 2614	Oratan Rock	16/06/2000 – 15/06/2001	914	161
		TOTAL	6575	2626



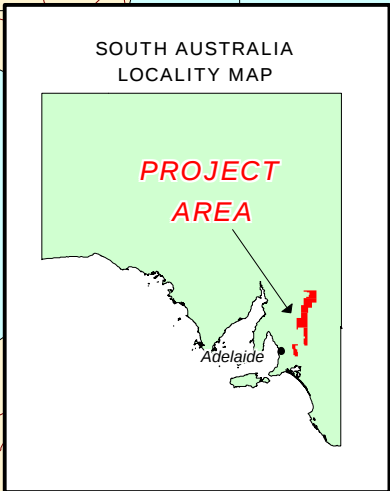
**Ground relinquished**

**Native Title Claim Boundary**



02550

Kilometres



 NORMANDY EXPLORATION PTY LTD			
Project: PADTHAWAY RIDGE			
Title: EL's 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611 and 2614 LOCATION PLAN			
Author: A.PRICE	Date: 05/02/2001	Scale: 1 : 1,500,000	
Drawn: A.BONNER	Office: ADELAIDE	Revised:	Date:
Dwg No: 72700T03.WOR		Proj: LAT/LONG	Datum: AGD66
X:\Aust\Sa\Projects\Padthaway_Ridge\CAD\MapInfo\72700t03			

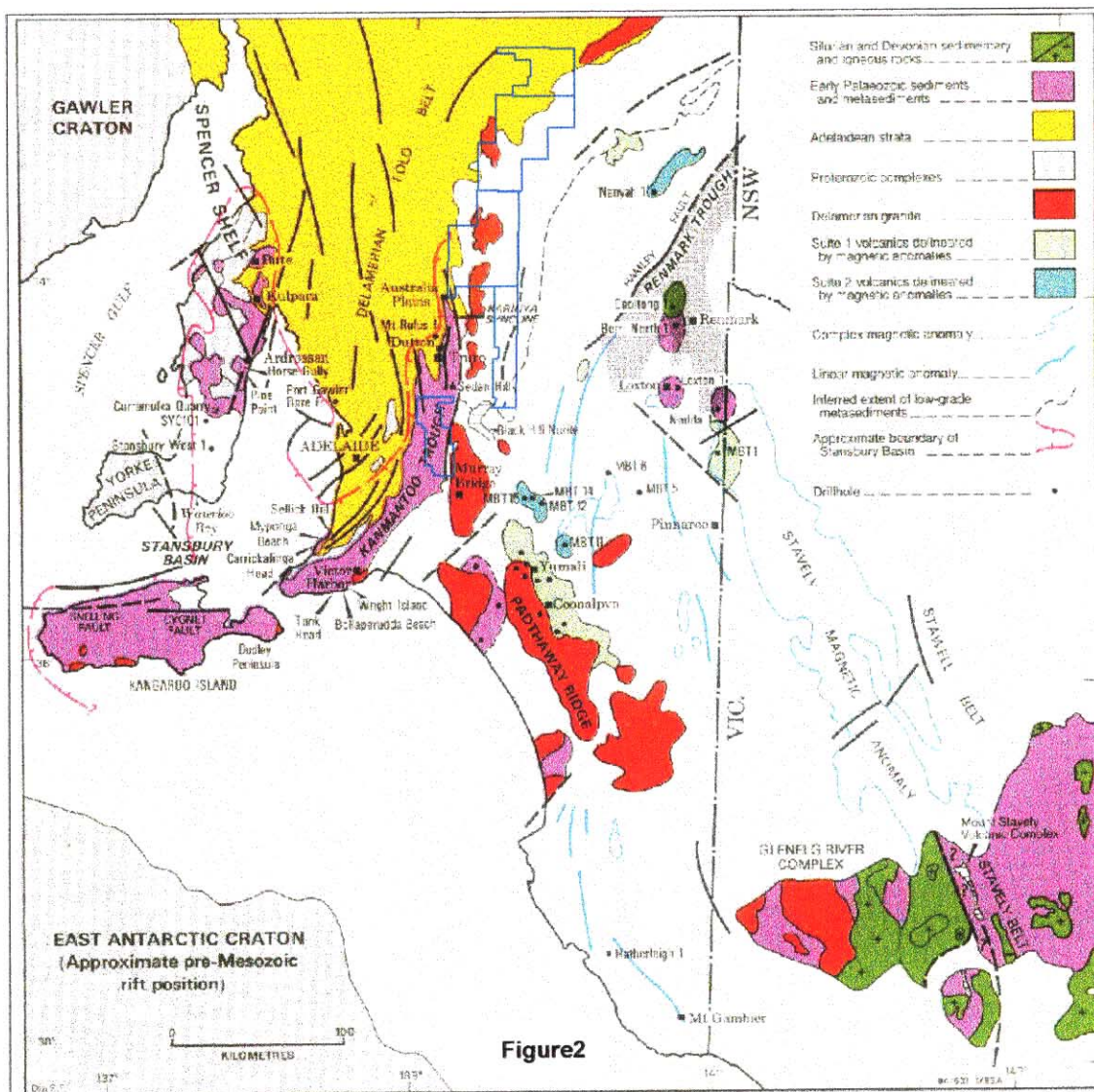
The licences were relinquished on 24/11/2000.

5. REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGY

Introduction

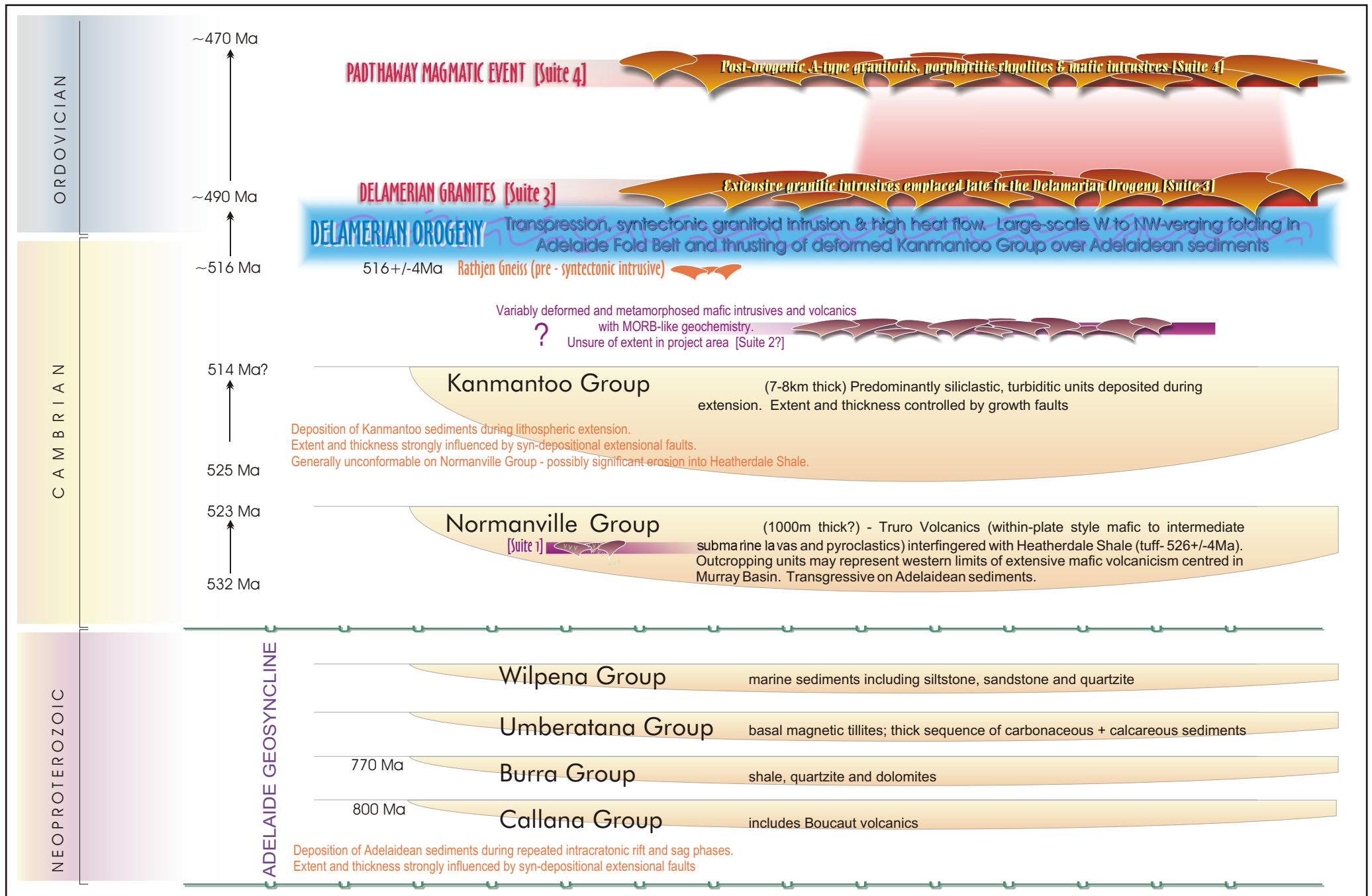
Work published by groups from the South Australian and Victorian Geological Surveys and the University of Adelaide in recent years discusses the origin and deformational history of NeoProterozoic and Palaeozoic rocks in the Adelaide Fold-Thrust Belt, including the areas extending under the Murray Basin into Victoria. Presented here is a summary of some of the more recent work.

Adelaidean sediments are widespread extending for considerable distances around the edge of the Gawler Craton. Cambrian sediments such as the Normanville and Kanmantoo Groups were largely restricted to the Stansbury Basin, the western extent of which is shown in Figure 2. The Adelaide Fold-Thrust Belt was formed during the Mid to Late Cambrian Delamerian Orogeny. The regional transpressive deformation event produced large-scale folding, thrusting and localised syn to late tectonic granitoid intrusion. Figure 3 summarizes the tectonostratigraphy of the area.



Padthaway region Tectonostratigraphy

Figure 3



Sedimentary Successions

NeoProterozoic Groups

The Adelaide Geosyncline comprises a thick sequence of NeoProterozoic sediments and minor volcanics deposited during repeated intracratonic rift and sag phases (Flöttman and James, 1997; Preiss, 1993). The thickness of the Adelaidean sediments is approximately 200m on Kangaroo Island in the south, increasing to about 5km thick on the Fleurieu Peninsula and up to 10km thick in the Nackara Arc in the north. The extent of the Adelaidean sediments and volcanics under the Murray Basin is unknown.

The four main Adelaidean subgroups are summarised in Table 6.1 (pg. 173) of Preiss (1993). The older Callanna Group and Burra Groups are largely confined to the early Adelaidean rift basins and comprise varying sedimentary interlayers including carbonate-dominated sequences. Mafic and intermediate volcanics are restricted to the Lower Callanna Group and outcrop in the northwest of the Murray Basin to the east of Normandy's tenements.

An extensive period of Sturtian glaciation followed deposition of the Burra Group - glacial sediments at the base of the Umberatana Group mark this regional unconformity. The tillites are often magnetic, incorporating granitic and gneissic clasts and dropstones.

A series of strongly magnetic units to the northwest of the project area reflect a thicker succession of diamictite interbedded with orthoquartzite deposited in a fault-controlled depocentre known as the Baratta Trough. In this area the diamictites were overlain by lenticular, ironstone facies sediments. Extensive marine transgression followed the melting of the major icesheets and thick sequences of carbonaceous and calcareous sediments that form the Umberatana Group were deposited, included transgression onto the surrounding Stuart Shelf and Curnamona Craton.

The Wilpena Group comprises the youngest Adelaidean sediments preserved. This Group records two major transgressive-regressive cycles; the first reflects a sea-level rise associated with the melting of major icesheets and the second is associated with renewed tectonic disturbance. The group comprises predominantly marine sediments, including sandstone, siltstone, shale, dolomite.

Early Cambrian Normanville Group

Transgressive across the Adelaidean sediments in the Stansbury Basin are Early Cambrian platformal sediments and intercalated tuffs belonging to the carbonate-dominated Normanville Group. These were deposited during ongoing extension. Basal arkoses of the Mount Terrible Formation discordantly overlie the Lower Wilpena Group west of the Padthaway Project area, grading up through limestone with interbedded sandstone, including the Fork Tree Limestone. Widespread marine transgression followed, depositing over 300m of pyritic shale and siltstone of the Heatherdale Shale. A thin tuff horizon in the Heatherdale Shale has been dated at 526 ± 4 Ma (U-Pb age from zircons), but deposition of the Normanville Group may extend from approximately 532Ma to 523Ma. The Normanville Group includes the Truro Volcanics, which comprises over 300m of vesicular and amygdaloidal andesite, trachyte and metabasalt having within-plate rift affinity (Rankin et al., 1991). The relationship of the volcanics with particular sedimentary units is unknown, as many of the contacts appear faulted, with possible erosion into the underlying sedimentary sequences.

A recent paper by Burt et al. (2000) describes a new group of felsic to mafic volcanics near Mannum named the Teal Flat and Marne River Volcanics. U-Pb zircon dating (521 ± 4 Ma) and whole rock geochemistry has correlated these with the Truro Volcanics.

A hole (MBT-1) was drilled by SADME in 1990 near Peebinga to try and intersect the northwestern extension of the Mt Stavely Belt interpreted from the aeromagnetic data under the Murray Basin. The drillhole intersected basalt, tuff, limestone that is lithologically indistinguishable from the Fork Tree Limestone, and black pyritic shale similar to the Heatherdale Shale (Rankin et al., 1991b). The basalts drilled show within-plate affinities and thus are thought to be correlatives of the Early Cambrian Truro Volcanics. Rankin et al. (1991) classified these basalts and the Truro volcanics as Suite 1 mafic rocks (discussed further below).

The total thickness of the Normanville Group is inferred to be approximately 1000m from field observations. However it has been postulated following drilling such as MBT-1 that it may extend significantly eastwards with unknown thickness. Rankin et al. (1991) propose that the Early Cambrian mafic volcanism was areally significant and may be centered in the Murray Basin. The outcropping Truro Volcanics near Dutton and Truro thus may represent the western limit of submarine basaltic flows. The Truro Volcanics have also been correlated to the upper Mount Wright Volcanics in western New South Wales.

Mid Cambrian Kanmantoo Group

Overlying the Normanville Group in the Stansbury Basin are the Mid-Cambrian sediments of the Kanmantoo Group. These are predominantly siliciclastic, turbiditic rocks deposited during lithospheric extension that followed the extrusion of the Truro Volcanics. Relative uplift on the margin of the Gawler Craton and rapid subsidence along a hinge zone extending northeast from Kangaroo Island resulted in the creation of fault blocks and structural depressions (as shown in Figure 13 of Flöttmann and James, 1997). The nature of the contact with the Normanville Group varies from being locally conformable in the northeast, through to unconformable or disconformable in the south. For example, Gravestock (1993) reports that the Heatherdale Shale passes conformably up into the shallow marine clastic rocks of the Carrickalinga Head Formation of the Lower Kanmantoo Group. However, other workers have proposed that up to 300m of the Heatherdale Shale was removed by erosion (Jago et al, 1994a *in* Gravestock, 1993), and the Carrickalinga Head Formation locally contains reworked shale clasts.

A maximum thickness of over 8km of Kanmantoo Group sediments is interpreted adjacent to growth faults (Flöttman et al, 1994). The greatest thickness of Kanmantoo sediments is to the southeast of the deepest Adelaidean basin and it appears that the Kanmantoo basin probably cut obliquely across the southern end of the Adelaidean basin. Sedimentation is restricted to between $526 \pm 4\text{Ma}$ (age of tuff in the underlying Heatherdale Shale) and the intrusion of the granitic precursor of the Rathjen Gneiss at $514 \pm 5\text{Ma}$ – a maximum of 20Ma, but possibly less than 10Ma. Therefore sedimentation of the Kanmantoo Group was extremely rapid and must have been accompanied by high rates of subsidence.

Recent detrital-zircon provenance studies conclude that the Kanmantoo Group sediments were not sourced from the Gawler Craton or NeoProterozoic rocks of the Adelaide Geosyncline. Work by Haines et al. (1996, *in* Haines and Flöttman, 1998) on turbiditic sole marks suggests a southerly source area.

Mid Cambrian volcanics?

Drilling in the Murray Basin also intersected calc-alkaline dolerite and basalt and variably deformed metabasic rocks with primitive MORB-like geochemical affinities. Rankin et al. (1991) classified these as Suite 2 mafics of Late Cambrian age (discussed below), and they are correlated with dolerite and amphibolite dykes that intrude the Kanmantoo Group in the eastern Mount Lofty Ranges. Fleming and White (1984 *in* Jenkins & Sandiford, 1992) suggest that these locally abundant, pre-metamorphic dolerite dykes may reflect essentially syn-depositional mafic magmatism. Rankin et al. (1991) also propose that these were intruded or extruded during maximum crustal extension in the Stansbury Basin just prior to

the Delamerian Orogeny, as depicted in Figure 3. Therefore these may represent the last rocks deposited in the Adelaide Geosyncline.

Regional Deformation

Extension and subsidence in the Padthaway Project area has been continual since the Proterozoic and has resulted in the deposition of a succession of NeoProterozoic, Palaeozoic and Tertiary sediments. Deposition of the Adelaidean sediments was accompanied and strongly influenced by syndepositional extensional faults. Ongoing extension into the Cambrian resulted in the deposition of the Normanville and Kanmantoo Groups. The localisation of these sediments was also fault-controlled, probably involving some of the older faults. Significant fault scarps in the Tertiary are implied by the sudden increase of cover to the east of the Adelaide Hills.

Even within the Normandy tenements, the depth of cover varies rapidly from outcropping Adelaidean and Cambrian rocks through to in excess of 200m of sediments. Many of the earlier extensional faults would have been buried by subsequent sedimentation.

Several periods of compressional deformation are also known. The current distribution of rocks mapped and interpreted from the aeromagnetic data in the Padthaway Project area largely reflects the compressional Delamerian Orogeny in the mid-late Cambrian. The Delamerian Orogeny marks the onset of contractional deformation during the Palaeozoic along the proto-Pacific margin of Gondwana and appears to be driven by accretion of outboard volcanic arcs during westward subduction of the Stawell Terrane (Flöttman et al., 1994; Flöttman and James, 1997). The orogeny involved crustal thickening, magmatism and high-temperature, low-pressure metamorphism. Turner et al., (1996) summarise that the syntectonic granites provided a significant proportion of the heat responsible for the metamorphism.

The shortening deformed and inverted both the NeoProterozoic Adelaidean and Cambrian Kanmantoo sedimentary basins and probably reactivated Adelaidean and Cambrian extensional faults, as shown in Figure 4. The Adelaide Fold-Thrust Belt was formed during this regional orogenic event, which was accompanied and followed by significant comagmatic magmatic events.

The influence of the compressional Delamerian Orogeny is very distinct in the aeromagnetic data. Much of the stratigraphy has been folded into elongate structures parallel to the thrust front, and linear package of magnetic stratigraphy under the Murray Basin are interpreted as NeoProterozoic and/or Palaeozoic rocks deformed during the Delamerian Orogeny. Intrusive activity was also associated with this major orogenic event.

The Fleurieu and Nackara Arcs are considered to have formed as a coherent and synchronously developed fold and thrust belt, despite having different structural patterns (Marshak and Flöttman, 1996). This is in contrast to earlier workers such as Preiss (1995) who invoked several generations of Delamerian folding to describe the observed interference patterns. The bends within the Adelaide Fold-Thrust Belt that result in the distinctive "S-shape" reflect structural control imposed by variations in the pre-deformation basins and geometry of the surrounding craton (Marshak and Flöttman, 1996).

Marshak and Flöttman, 1996 propose that the Delamerian deformation in the Nackara Arc, where the Adelaidean sediments were thickest, produced detachment folds and/or fault-propagation folds formed above an evaporite-hosted decollement. Figure 4 shows this as well as backthrusting along the Murray Basin margin of the Nackara Arc, which emplaced Adelaidean strata southeastwards up the limb of a subsequently eroded or subsided ramp anticline. This suggests that some of the Adelaide Fold-Thrust belt once lay to the southeast of the Nackara Arc.

This is discussed further below with regards to the interpretation of the aeromagnetic data. Shortening across the Nackara Arc is only estimated to be in the order of 10-15%.

Further to the south in the Fleurieu Arc, Marshak and Flöttman (1996) estimate that shortening due to folding and faulting is about 50%, far greater than in the Nackara Arc region. Palaeoproterozoic basement gneisses are exposed to the west, as shown in Figure 8c from Marshak and Flöttman (1996). The juxtaposition of younger Kanmantoo Group on the older basement along the Williamstown-Meadows fault, which displays reverse sense of shear, implies that this was originally a major normal fault at the western edge of the Kanmantoo Basin, which was then inverted during the Delamerian Orogeny.

Constraints on Timing of Delamerian Orogeny

A recent paper by Haines and Flöttman (1998) proposes that considerable thicknesses of Cambrian sedimentary rocks were deposited in a foreland setting during the early phases of the Delamerian Orogeny. Examples given include the successions in the Stansbury Basin on the Yorke Peninsula and the Arrowie Basin. From the age of these sediments the Delamerian is considered to have begun at approximately 522Ma. Further information on the Cambrian sedimentation associated with the Delamerian Orogeny is provided in Haines and Flöttman (1998).

Intrusive relationships in the Summerfield Granodiorite, east of the Rathjen Gneiss, provide timing of the cessation of the Delamerian Orogeny. The Summerfield Granodiorite is the youngest deformed granite known and is dated at 486 ± 6 Ma. It is crosscut by a diorite dated at 487 ± 2 Ma, which is the oldest post-tectonic intrusive currently known.

The waning of convergent deformation was associated with the emplacement of a bimodal post (-late?) kinematic magmatic event, which is discussed in more detail later in this report. This suite includes the gabbros/norites at Black Hill and the A-type rhyolites and intrusives along the Padthaway Ridge. The association of intrusive and extrusive equivalents indicates that the postkinematic rocks were emplaced at very shallow crustal levels (Turner et al., 1996). This suggests that exhumation must have occurred very rapidly after the cessation of the Delamerian Orogeny. Removal of about 12-15km of sediments is indicated by the metamorphic grades now seen at the surface in the Fleurieu Arc. Turner et al, (1996) suggest that there was a causative link between the cessation of the convergent deformation and the emplacement of shallow-crustal extrusives and intrusives.

The Black Hill norite has been dated at 487 ± 5 Ma which is after the peak of the Delamerian Orogeny. However there is clear evidence of shearing at Black Hill in the quarry and in recent drillholes. Burt et al. (2000) suggest that the arcuate shear zone (Teal Flat Shear Zone) which wraps around the eastern edge of the intrusive formed either late in the Delamerian Orogeny or may represent a separate deformational event. These shear zones continue to the north towards the Anabama/Redan area and swing around to the southeast through the Padthaway region.

Further evidence for a late to post Delamerian event is provided by the deformed and metamorphosed Windsong Volcanics in the southeast which are dated at 493 ± 7 Ma.

Some of the Padthaway Ridge intrusives clearly crosscut these late shears which can be used to define a minimum age for the Delamerian Orogeny.

Therefore the maximum and minimum ages for the Delamerian Orogeny is constrained between 522Ma and approximately 480Ma. However it is considered that the deformation front associated with the orogenic event would have migrated laterally, and hence temporally, and thus the commencement and cessation of deformation at a given locality would vary within these age constraints.

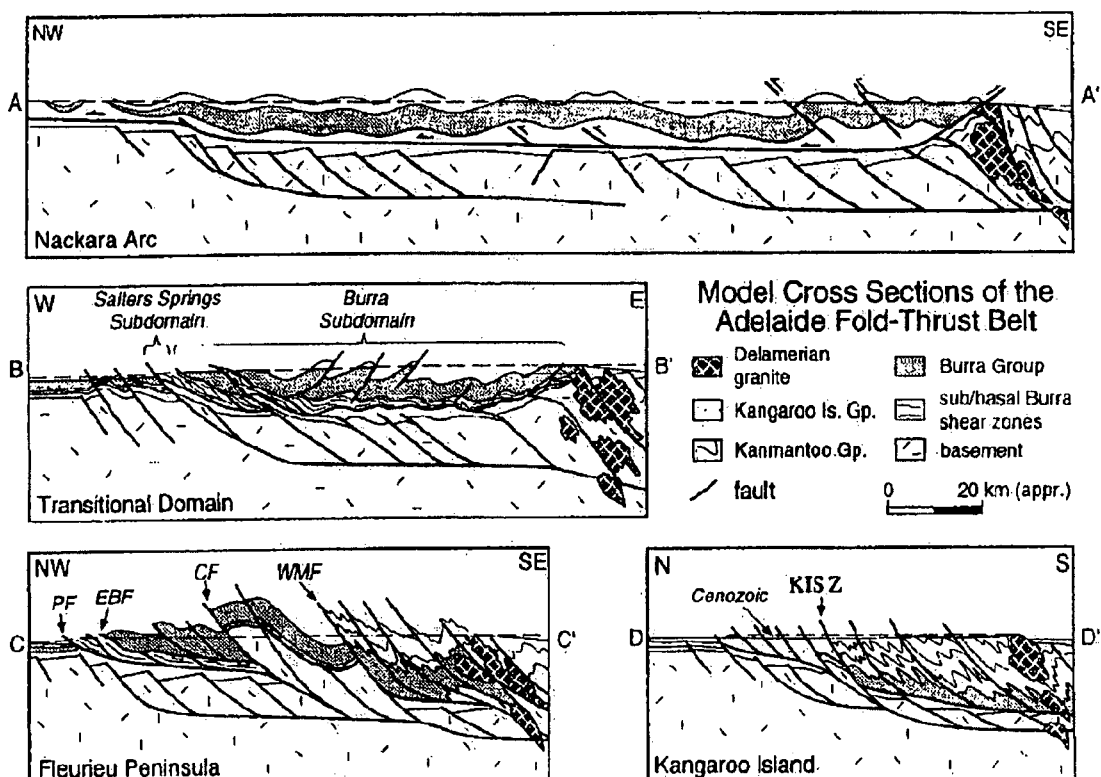


Figure 4

Structural cross-sections across Adelaide Fold-Belt (Figure 8 from Marshak and Flottman, 1996). Unpatterned areas below the Burra are the Callania Group and equivalents. WMF = Williamstown-Meadows Fault.

A: Extensional faults in basement control the deposition of Adelaidean sediments. NW-directed compression during the Delamerian Orogeny causes folding and some NW-vergent thrusting. Back thrusting is also inferred on the SE end of section, near the Murray Basin, against the basement high where Boucaut volcanics and Delamerian granites are exposed. The section suggests continuation of the Adelaidean sediments and volcanics under the Murray Basin.

C: The section is dominated by NW-directed thrusting involving Adelaidean and Cambrian sediments, as well as basement. Approximately 50% shortening during the Delamerian Orogeny is accommodated by the folding and thrusting. Note inversion of older extensional structures and structural control on late-Delamerian felsic intrusives. SE-dipping shear zones extend to basement and probably represent extensional faults active in either or both the Adelaidean and Cambrian rift

Uplift beginning in the Eocene exposed the Adelaide Fold-Thrust belt and the modern topography in the Mt Lofty Ranges and Adelaide Hills reflects reactivation of the fold belt during the late Tertiary.

Intrusive bodies

Rankin et al. (1991b) recognised 3 major mafic/bimodal igneous suites from drillholes into Early Palaeozoic basement underlying younger sediments of the Murray Basin. Syntectonic intrusives have also been recognised (for example, the Rathjen Gneiss) and thus four possible magmatic suites have been defined here.

SUITE 1: Early Cambrian, within-plate style basalts, consistent with continental rifting and graben development.

This suite includes the Truro/Marne River/Teal Flat volcanics and those Early Cambrian volcanics interbedded with metasedimentary rocks that were intersected in the drillhole (MBT1) targeted at the northwestern termination of the Stavely Belt along the western margin of the Tasman Fold Belt system. The Truro Volcanics have also been correlated to the upper Mount Wright Volcanics in western New South Wales.

The outcropping Truro/Marne River/Teal Flat volcanics are generally thin localised occurrences and thus are generally only reflected by narrow magnetic features. However, Suite 1 volcanics are thought to have been extruded during the onset of Early Cambrian rifting and Rankin et al., (1991) propose that the mafic volcanics were areally significant and may have been centred in the Murray Basin. Therefore thicker sequences are postulated under the Murray Basin and these would presumably create a more significant magnetic signature.

SUITE 2: variably deformed and metamorphosed mafics with MORB-like geochemistry.

Metadolerite and metabasalt has been drilled which is considered to be analogous to Middle-Late Cambrian dykes intruding metasediments in the Adelaide Fold Belt, and possibly to metabasalts in the Glenelg River Complex in West Victoria. Rankin et al (1991) suggest that these intruded as part of the Mid-Late Cambrian extension event that accompanied deposition of deeper-water Kanmantoo Group sediments. Therefore this suite is inferred to have intruded just prior to the commencement of the Delamerian Orogeny. The extent of these mafic rocks is unclear, as they have only been intersected in a few drillholes.

SUITE 3: Extensive syn- to late-tectonic granitic intrusives associated with the Delamerian Orogeny.

The oldest felsic intrusive known in the Adelaide Fold-Thrust Belt is the magnetic Rathjen Gneiss that intrudes the Kanmantoo sediments. Analysis of zircons (Foden et al., 1999) reveals a complex growth history: igneous crystallisation is interpreted to be 514 ± 5 Ma, with high-U overgrowths on the zircons yielding ages of 503 ± 7 Ma. Foden et al. (1999) interpret the Rathjen Gneiss to be pre- or early syntectonic with its emplacement possibly marking the beginning of the Delamerian Orogeny. The granite shows affiliations with within-plate or anorogenic granites. The age of emplacement also provides a constraint on the cessation of the Kanmantoo Group sedimentation and suggests that deposition, burial and heating of the Kanmantoo sediments was restricted to a maximum of 20Ma, but possibly less than 10Ma.

Felsic intrusives intruding the Kanmantoo Group are interpreted as intruding late in the Delamerian Orogeny. They intrude already deformed sediments but appear relatively undeformed.

Numerous felsic intrusives have been interpreted from the aeromagnetic data underlying the Murray Basin. Most of these are elongate, weakly to nonmagnetic bodies and are aligned parallel to the main structural corridors generated during the Delamerian Orogeny. They generally do not cut the major Delamerian thrusts. Therefore it is interpreted that these intruded late in the deformation and so have been classified as Suite 3 intrusives of late- to post-Delamerian age. It is possible that some of these may be Ordovician in age.

SUITE 4: Ordovician, post-orogenic A-type granitoids, porphyritic rhyolite and mafic-ultramafic intrusive complexes exposed in the Padthaway Ridge and Black Hill areas.

This post-Delamerian magmatic event was bimodal as represented by the association of unmetamorphosed intrusives around Black Hill, together with A-type granites and rhyolites in the Padthaway Ridge area. On a smaller scale the exposed Mannum Granite shows clear evidence of mafic and felsic mixing (Turner and Foden, 1996). Work by Turner et al., (1992) concluded that the Padthaway Ridge A-type granites and volcanics crystallised from highly fractionated, high-temperature magmas. They suggested that the granites and volcanics were derived by fractionation from contemporaneous tholeiitic magmas similar to those at Black Hill or Coonalpyn.

The coeval felsic volcanics and intrusives of the Padthaway Magmatic Suite are often quite evident in the aeromagnetic data, as they crosscut or overlie the deformed, generally linear older rocks. Most of the post-orogenic granitoids are strongly magnetic.

A series of relatively small (generally <10km diameter), subcircular, magnetic intrusives are evident within the Murray Basin. These cut the Delamerian structures so are clearly post-tectonic. It is uncertain whether these are related to the Ordovician Padthaway Magmatic Suite.

6. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Previous exploration within the tenements has been widespread and varied. Commodities sought have included mineral sands, brown coal, uranium, diamonds, gold, PGEs and base metals in sequences ranging from Adelaidean to Quaternary in age. The extensive Tertiary and younger cover has restricted any effective basement (Palaeozoic) exploration to drilling.

The more significant previous exploration within the tenements include the following:

Company	Commodity	Years	Comments
BHP	BM, coal, diam, HM	1978-80	Rotary+air
CRA	BM, coal, diam	1976-83	Mud, RC, DDH
Dampier Mining	BM, coal	1978-80	Rotary, DDH
Mines Admin.	U	1970-79	rotary
Peregrine Res.	HM	1989	RC
Placer	Cu, Au, BM	1988-95	RC, rotary
PIRSA/SADME	BM, Au, coal, PGE, strat	most years	Most drill types
MIM	BM, Au	1995-98	no drilling

Note: BM = base metals, HM = heavy mineral sands, diam = diamonds, PGE = platinum group elements, strat = stratigraphic hole.

7. CURRENT EXPLORATION

Exploration on the tenement has included a comprehensive investigation of previous exploration, a geological/structural interpretation, land access procedures, diamond and aircore drill testing and rehabilitation of drill sites.

7.1 Previous Exploration Compilation

Most of the useful drilling data was entered into an Access database including data extracted from the PIRSA open file database and more recent data not yet included in the PIRSA database. New fields were generated including depth of cover, summary basement lithologies and basement geochemistry. The data was used to generate DTB contours, highlight areas of anomalous geochemistry and to assist in the geological/structural interpretation of the compiled aeromagnetic data.

7.2 Geological/structural Interpretation and Target selection

High-resolution aeromagnetic data is available over much of the area of interest. The coverage includes a range of private company and government surveys with varying line spacing and data quality. These have been merged with the more regional aeromagnetic data to create coverage of the entire area of interest.

The aeromagnetic data has been used to directly define target areas and to produce a solid geology interpretation.

The interpretation of the aeromagnetic data was undertaken in several stages:

- Initial overview of main magnetic domains and structural boundaries
- Identification of magnetic features of interest and prioritising of drilling targets
- Subdivision of packages of magnetic rocks
- Interpretation of probable rock type, age and other information of each package
- Classification of the nature of structures.

Most of the drill targets selected are discrete magnetic highs in the vicinity of the Delamerian granites.

Several other anomalous responses are larger and more diffuse. In some of the target areas, it is still possible to trace stratigraphy through the area of interest. This suggests that the diffuse magnetic signature may represent alteration involving the destruction of magnetite, rather than an intrusive.

Other features highlighted include linear magnetic anomalies (increase or decrease in intensity) along Delamerian structures. These may reflect alteration due to fluid movement or possibly small intrusives. Those that are positioned within possible dilational bends on the structures have been assigned higher priorities.

7.3 Land Access

Digital land tenure data was purchased from the Department for Environment Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs. This data was used to identify the relevant land parcels, landowners and the land tenure type in the drill target areas. As some areas are covered by Native Title Claims, identifying the land tenure type was critical. The relevant landowners were contacted initially by phone and then by mail or in person. Compensation agreements were signed with all affected landowners.

All proposed drill sites were checked against the register of recorded and registered sites by officers of the Division of State Aboriginal Affairs (DOSAA).

The relevant local Aboriginal heritage groups (provided by DOSAA) were contacted by registered mail to inform them of our proposed activities and to seek their advice on site clearances over proposed drill sites.

7.4 Drilling Program

During the report period a total of 5 diamond tailed holes for 959.3m and 22 aircore holes for 2697m were completed. All holes were drilled vertically. The drilling was completed in two separate programs commencing in August 1999 and finishing in late June 2000. The first drilling program included holes PADD022 + PADD023 on EL 2609. Budd Drilling undertook the first program using a UDR 600 multipurpose rig. The second program on ELs 2608 and 2609 included holes PAAC005 to PAAC027 and PADD034 to PADD036 and was completed by Coughlan Drilling using a UDR600 rig.

Most diamond holes were precollared using rotary mud although open hole percussion was attempted in the first program to penetrate hard limestone layers in a few holes. On reaching hard basement, all holes were cased off HQ and NQ cored 14 to 37m into basement. Cover depth ranged from 47m to 161m with some holes ending in cover. The thickness of weathered basement varied from 0m to 55m. Aircore holes were drilled to blade refusal.

All weathered bedrock material recovered during precollaring and aircore drilling was composite sampled at varying intervals (generally 4m). Selected core intervals were cut with half core samples submitted for analysis.

All samples were submitted to Amdel Laboratories for gold and multielement analysis as detailed below (ppm detection limits in brackets):

Au (1ppb) - method AA9 (aqua regia digest)

Ag(1), Ba(5), Co(2), Cu(2), Fe(100), K(10), Mn(5), Ni(2), Pb(5), P(5), V(2), Zn(2)
– method IC3E (ICPOES)

As (0.5), Bi (0.1), Cd (0.1), Ce (0.5), La (0.05), Mo (0.1), Sb (0.5), U (0.02)

– method IC3M (ICPMS)

All results are included in Appendix 2.

A generalised cover stratigraphy is summarised below:

- Undifferentiated sands (locally calcareous), clays (locally plastic) and minor gravel, – Quaternary probable Parilla Sand and Blanchetown Clay.
- Limestone to sandy limestone and clay, very hard in places, water bearing – unconfined aquifer - Mannum Limestone (Murray Group)
- Green marly clays - Ettrick Formation (Murray Group)
- Dark brown to black lignitic clay and sand, locally water bearing – confined aquifer - Renmark Group

A discussion of targets tested and results is presented below (refer to drillhole location Plan 1 and cross section Plans 2-11):

- Target 2609 03 - moderately magnetic zone on perimeter of subcircular intrusives ~ associated phase of felsic/intermediate intrusives or magnetite-alteration – tested by PADD022. Drilling intersected altered gabbro intruded by quartz monzonite. No anomalous results.
- Target 2609 04 - diffuse, weak magnetic signature evident in 1VD ~ possible alteration associated with intrusive – tested by PADD023. Drilling intersected biotite granite intruding metasediments including spotted metapelites. No anomalous results.
- Target 2608 02 – NW trending magnetic high along margin of the Bendigo intrusive complex - tested by PAAC006-019, and 025-026. Drilling intersected gabbros and lesser monzonite and granite, and chloritic and calc silicate altered metasediments under 50-100m of Tertiary cover. Minor anomalous results from PAAC018, 103-105m, 600ppm Cu and 25.1% Fe in chloritic metasediments with fine magnetite and PAAC019, 103-107m, 12ppb Au and 160ppm Co in saprolitic clay after metasediments near the cover/basement interface.
- Target 2608 01 – discrete magnetic high - tested by PADD034 – intersected deeply weathered fine-grained chloritic metasediments under 142m of cover. The hole was abandoned at 217m due to hole collapse before the magnetic anomaly was reached. No anomalous results.
- Target 2608 03 – magnetic low (interpreted alteration on margin of mafic intrusive) – tested by PAAC020-024. Drilling intersected gabbro and metasediments with the magnetic low interpreted to be caused by metasediments combined with deeper cover. Good quantities of slightly brackish water were encountered in basal cover sands in hole PAAC023. No anomalous results.
- Target 2609 07 – curvilinear magnetic high – tested by PAAC027. Hole terminated at 147m in cover. No samples taken

- Target 2609 05 - curvilinear magnetic high – tested by PADD035 – intersected carbonate and epidote altered mafic volcanics. Minor late stage quartz + magnetite + minor chalcopyrite veinlets (1-10mm) appear to be restricted to a fine-grained possible intrusive. There is local minor pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralisation associated with the carbonate alteration. Probable Marne River/Teal Flat Volcanic equivalent. Minor anomalous results included 167-168m, 18ppb Au and 850ppm Cu.
- Target 2609 02 – discrete magnetic high on edge of mafic intrusive - possible hydrothermal magnetite – tested by PADD036 – intersected relatively unaltered medium grained gabbro with minor quartz + tourmaline + carbonate veins. No anomalous results.

Discussion

Drilling during the report period has tested a number of magnetic targets interpreted as magmatic related, hydrothermal magnetite bearing alteration/mineralisation systems and fractionated intrusive centres with associated porphyry/skarn mineralisation. Drilling intersected a variety of lithologies including mafic volcanics and volcanoclastics (Truro Volcanic equivalents), a range of intrusives from gabbros to granites, and some metasediments. No indicators of large alteration/mineralisation systems have been intersected.

Collar, assay and coded lithology details are included in Appendices 1 to 3 respectively. Pontifex and Associates prepared and described a number of thin section samples from a range of holes. These are presented in Appendix 4.

Rehabilitation

All holes have been plugged at least 400mm below surface with concrete plugs. All diamond sumps have been backfilled. All aircore sample piles have been raked flat. All rubbish was removed from drill sites.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Reconnaissance drilling during the report period tested a number of magnetic targets. No indicators of large alteration systems related to the target iron oxide or porphyry/skarn associated Cu/Au mineralisation have been intersected. Due to the results to date and re-allocation of exploration funds, no further work was recommended and the tenements were relinquished on 24/11/2000.

9. EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for the report period totalled \$340,817 as detailed on the following Table 1.

Table 1

Detailed Expenditure for ELs 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611 and 2614 for the period 16/06/1999 to 24/11/2000

	Employee Costs	EL2608	EL2609	EL2610	EL2611	EL2614
511020	Staff Training	50	50	50	50	
520060	Entertainment - deductible			85	35	
800001	Salaries and Wages	29,537	43,703	15,044	11,955	5,274
	Sub total	29,587	43,753	15,179	12,040	5,274
	Operating Costs					
520680	Stationery & Supplies	103	219	163	163	14
520630	Printing	23	23			
520600	Couriers, Bulk Mail & Postage		19			
520635	Publications & subscriptions	104	118	20	104	
520920	Travel & Accommodation - Local	515	1,875	281	182	233
550999	Consumables - General & Direct Purchase	944	3,300			
510000	Accommodation & Messing	79	79			
520085	Maintenance	107	322			
520605	Equipment (<\$500)	72	374	72	72	
512000	First Aid / Safety	178	186	65	65	65
520685	Telephone, Telex, Fax	440	1,061			
520086	Maintenance - Vehicles	1,892	7,347	762	426	133
552000	Fuel - Distillate	385	328			
562015	Vehicle Registration	248	248			
839003	Regional Office Allocation	7,181	9,121	4,002	2,910	1,033
839001	Salaries and Wages Allocation	1,138	1,043			
839000	Fixed Asset Usage	4,518	6,950	3,311	2,618	1,168
514010	Contract - Drafting	241	34	175	34	168
561020	IT Infrastructure Hardware	332	498	276	276	
561010	IT Application - Software	870	970	770	803	485
	Sub total	19,368	34,115	9,897	7,653	3,299
	Tenement Costs					
521000	Land Compensation		976			
560040	Tenement Fees & Rentals	9,802	10,844	4,448	2,914	3,832
521001	TLO - Compensation Payments	824	1,333			
	Sub total	10,626	13,153	4,448	2,914	3,832
	Laboratory Costs					
560055	Assays - General	1,906	921			
560060	Assays - Diamond Drill	390	757			
560065	Assays - Aircore	594	594			
	Sub total	2,890	2,272	0	0	0
	Drilling					
514020	Contract - Diamond Drilling		38,912			
514025	Contract - Drilling Aircore	44,705				
560010	Drill Site Preparation	723	2,822			
560011	Drill Site Rehabilitation	498	188			
	Sub total	45,926	41,922	0	0	0
	Specialist Services					
561005	IT Data Acquisition	775	685	685	375	
560075	Geophysics - general			8,825		
513000	Consultants - General	7,003	3,609			
513030	Consultants - Petrology		499	499		
513050	Consultants - Information Technology	2,157	2,710	2,393	1,765	689
	Sub total	9,935	7,503	12,402	2,140	689
	TOTAL	\$118,332	\$142,718	\$41,926	\$24,747	\$13,094

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

REPORT NUMBER	27950
REPORT TITLE	Final Report on Exploration Licences 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611 and 2614, Padthaway Project for the period 16/06/1999 to 24/11/2000.
PROJECT NAME	Padthaway Project
TENEMENT NUMBERS	2608, 2609, 2610, 2611 and 2614
OWNER/JV PARTNERS	Normandy Gold Exploration Pty Ltd
COMMODITIES	Gold, Copper
TECTONIC UNIT	Murray Basin, Kanmantoo Trough, Padthaway Ridge
STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS	
1:250,000 MAP SHEET	OLARY 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-02 BURRA 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-05 CHOWILLA 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-06 ADELAIDE 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-09 RENMARK 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-10
1:100,000 MAP SHEETS	too many to list
KEYWORDS	Exploration review Geophysics Structural Interpretation Diamond drilling Aircore Drilling Rehabilitation

APPENDIX 1

Appendix 1 - Drill hole collars

Hole_ID	Amg_E	Amg_N	Completion Date	Cover Depth	Drill_Type	Final Depth	Precollar Depth	RLRegional	Tenement	Comment
PAAC006	359634	6310058	20000524	48	AC	119		155	2608	
PAAC007	359700	6310123	20000524	48	AC	90		155	2608	
PAAC008	359779	6310184	20000525	47	AC	111		155	2608	
PAAC009	359853	6310244	20000525	66	AC	131		155	2608	
PAAC010	359927	6310315	20000526	69	AC	123		155	2608	
PAAC011	360006	6310380	20000526	72	AC	110		155	2608	
PAAC012	360076	6310445	20000527	69	AC	99		155	2608	
PAAC013	360873	6309215	20000527	107	AC	143		155	2608	
PAAC014	360955	6309270	20000528	110	AC	126		155	2608	
PAAC015	361041	6309325	20000528	103	AC	115		155	2608	
PAAC016	361127	6309375	20000529	104	AC	120		155	2608	
PAAC017	361197	6309418	20000530	100	AC	100		155	2608	abandoned in hard sandstone (Cainozoic)
PAAC018	361255	6309502	20000531	98	AC	112		155	2608	
PAAC019	361310	6309586	20000531	103	AC	117		155	2608	
PAAC020	354980	6308538	20000620	124.5	AC	125		148	2608	
PAAC021	355143	6308353	20000620	127	AC	137		148	2608	
PAAC022	355302	6308161	20000622	126	AC	144		148	2608	
PAAC023	355458	6307976	20000622	131+	AC	131		148	2608	Abandoned due to rod blocking, sand and water
PAAC024	355637	6307778	20000622	128	AC	140		148	2608	
PAAC025	361365	6309674	20000623	102	AC	126		155	2608	
PAAC026	361428	6309754	20000623	86	AC	134		155	2608	
PAAC027	364752	6273220	20000624	144+	AC	144		110	2609	terminated at 144m in cover
PADD022	356580	6241990	199911??	161.8	DD	198.4	161.8	115	2609	
PADD023	355990	6247960	199911??	116	DD	183.4	168.2	105	2609	
PADD034	356349	6296323	20000609	142	DD	217	197.5	145	2608	air core precollar to 197m
PADD035	359520	6255533	20000614	120	DD	186	163.2	95	2609	
PADD036	347030	6254893	20000617	154	DD	174.5	160.8	137	2609	
	NB - AGD 66 Zone 54				AC = Aircore hole					
					DD = Diamond hole					

185000

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 3

1739-2

Normandy Logging Codes

Colour Codes

Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
BK	Black	KH	Khaki	MBL	Moderate blue
BL	Blue	LBL	Light blue	OV	Olive
BLGR	Blue green	LBLGR	Light blue green	OR	Orange
BR	Brown	LBLGY	Light blue grey	ORPI	Orange Pink
CR	Cream	LBR	Light brown	PI	Pink
DBR	Dark brown	LBRGY	Light brown grey	PIGY	Pink grey
DGR	Dark green	LGR	Light green	PU	Purple
DGRYE	Dark green yellow	LGRGY	Light green grey	RE	Red
DRE	Dark red	LGRYE	Light green yellow	REBR	Red brown
GR	Green	LGY	Light grey	REOR	Red orange
GRBR	Green brown	LOV	Light Olive	WH	White
GRYE	Green yellow	LOR	Light orange	YE	Yellow
GY	Grey	LPI	Light pink	YEGR	Yellow green
GYBL	Grey blue	LPU	Light purple	YEGY	Yellow grey
GYGR	Grey green	LRE	Light red	YEOB	Yellow orange
GYYE	Grey yellow	LYEBR	Light yellow brown		

Weathering Codes

Code	Description
FR	Fresh rock
HW	Highly weathered
MW	Moderately weathered
OX	Oxidised
POX	Partially Oxidised
SW	Slightly weathered
TWEA	Totally weathered
VHW	Very highly weathered
WEA	Weathered

Regolith Profile Codes

Code	description	Code	description
CBLT	Basalt Cover	RLP	Pisolitic laterite zone over complete in situ profile
RCA	Calcrete /Calcification Overprint on Relict Profile	DPS	Platform Sedimentary Cover
DCA	Calcrete /Calcification Overprint on Transported Overburden	RFE	Relict Ferruginous Material of uncertain origin
DCY	Clay zone within transported overburden	RSL	Relict insitu Lower Saprolite zone
DLA	Ferricrete developed on transported overburden	RSR	Relict insitu Saprock zone
DFE	Ferruginisation Overprint on Transported Overburden	RSU	Relict insitu Upper (bleached) Saprolite
DGY	Gypsification Overprint on Transported Overburden	RSI	Silcrete / Silicification Overprint on Relict Profile
DHP	Hardpanisation Overprint on Transported Overburden	DSI	Silcrete / Silicification Overprint on Transported Overburden
RBR	Insitu bedrock	DLD	Siliceous duricrust developed on transported overburden
DLG	Lag on Transported Overburden	RLD	Siliceous duricrust over complete in situ profile
RLA	Lateritic duricrust over complete in situ profile	DSO	Soil developed on transported overburden
RLM	Lateritic mottled zone (bedrock textures apparent in mottles)	ESO	Soil zone developed on bedrock in erosional regime.
DLM	Mottling Overprint on Transported Overburden	RSO	Soil zone on relict profile
DLN	Nodular laterite on transported overburden	RUC	Ultramafic cap rock zone
RLN	Nodular laterite zone over complete in situ profile	UNC	Uncertain Regolith Zone
XLA	Non relict Ferruginous Material of uncertain origin	RLG	Unconsolidated lag material on residual land surface
DPG	Permian Glacial Cover	DTU	Undifferentiated Transported overburden
DLP	Pisolitic laterite on transported overburden		

Lithology Codes

Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
AARN	Arkosic Arenite	CYSA	Clayey Sand	HYA	Hyaloclastite
ABL	Alkali Basalt	DAC	Dacite	HYBX	Hyaloclastite Breccia
ADK	Adakite	DLAR	Dolarenite	HZB	Harzburgite
AEOL	Aeolian Sand	DLST	Dolomite/Dolostone	IGM	Igmbrite
AFG	Alkali Feldspar Granite	DLT	Dolerite	IIRK	Intermediate Intrusive
AFR	Alkali Feldspar Rhyolite	DMCT	Diamictite	IJL	Ijolite
AFS	Alkali Feldspar Syenite	DRT	Diorite	ILVA	Intermediate Lava
AFT	Alkali Feldspar Trachyte	DSLT	Dolomitic Siltstone	IRFM	Iron Formation
AGB	Analcime gabbro = teschenite	DST	Dust	IRK	Intermediate Rock
AGL	Agglomerate	DTMT	Diatomite	IRST	Ironstone
AGLT	Argillite	DUN	Dunite	IVOL	Intermediate Volcanic
AGWK	Arkosic Greywacke	DUR	Duricrust	JASP	Jasper
AIRK	Alkali Intrusive	DYKE	Undifferentiated Dyke Rock	JSPD	Jasperoid
ALB	Albitite	EGL	Eclogite	JSPL	Jaspilite
ALO	Alnoite	EVPT	Evaporite	KBL	Kimberlite
ALT	Altered Rock	FAN	Foid-bearing anorthosite	KOMB	Komatiitic Basalt
ALUV	Alluvium	FAT	Foid-bearing alkali feldspar trachyte	KTT	Komatiite
AMBR	Amber	FBG	Foid-bearing gabbro	KZT	Kersantite
AMP	Amphibolite	FBM	Foid-bearing monzonite	LAC	Lacustrine sediments
AMSC	Amphibole Schist	FBT	Foid-bearing basalt	LACY	Lacustrine Clay
ANA	Analcimite	FCT	Ferrocarnatite	LAG	Lag
ANL	Andesite Latite	FDI	Foid-diorite	LARN	Lithic Arenite
ANS	Anorthosite	FDL	Foidolite	LATT	Laterite
ANT	Andesite	FDR	Foid-bearing diorite	LAVA	Lava
ANTH	Anthracite	FDT	Foidite	LBG	Limburgite
APL	Apilite	FECY	Ferruginous Clay altered rock	LCTT	Leucitite
ARKS	Arkose	FFS	Foid-bearing alkali feldspar syenite	LGWK	Lithic Greywacke
ARNT	Arenite	FGB	Foid Gabbro	LHZ	Lherzolite
ASH	Ash (<2mm)	FGLT	Fanglomerate	LIG	Lignite
ATCS	Amphibole-Talc-Chlorite Schist	FGS	Fergusite	LITF	Lithic Tuff
AUGN	Augen gneiss	FGWK	Feldspathic Greywacke	LMST	Limestone
BAD	Basaltic Andesite	FIRK	Felsic Intrusive	LOM	Loam
BDST	Boundstone	FLNT	Flint	LOS	Loess
BHRK	Beach rock	FLT	Foid-bearing latite	LPL	Lapilli (2-64mm)
BIF	Banded Iron Formation	FLTZ	Fault Shear Zone	LPR	Lamproite
BIOC	Biocarbonate	FLVA	Felsic Lava	LPST	Lapillistone
BIOM	Biomictite	FMB	Foid Monzogabbro	LPY	Lamprophyre
BIOS	Biosparite	FMD	Foid-bearing monzodiorite	LTT	Latite
BISC	Biotite Schist	FMG	Foid-bearing monzogabbro	LTUF	Lapilli tuff
BIT	Bitumen	FMS	Foid-bearing monzosyenite	MARL	Marl
BKQZ	Buck Quartz	FMZ	Foid Monzodiorite	MBL	Marble
BLD	Boulder	FNT	Fenite	MCH	Meimechite
BLSH	Black Shale	FOS	Fossil	MCQ	Monchiquite
BLT	Basalt	FPY	Feldspar Porphyry	MCRT	Micrite
BMT	Benmoreite	FRCT	Ferricrete	MCT	Magnesiocarbonatite
BNBD	Bone bed	FRK	Felsic Rock	MDST	Mudstone
BON	Boninite	FSN	Foid Syenite	METB	Metabasalt
BSN	Basanite	FSY	Foid-bearing syenite	METF	Metafelsic
BTA	Basaltic trachyandesite	FTR	Foid-bearing trachyte	METM	Metamorphosed Mafic
BTH	Bomb, block tephra >64mm	FVOL	Felsic Volcanic	METS	Metasediment
BX	Breccia	GAB	Gabbro	METU	Metamorphosed Ultramafic
CALR	Calc-arenite	GBN	Gabbroonorite	MGBS	High-Mg Basalt
CALU	Calclutite	GFL	Granofels	MGST	Magnesite Rock
CASC	Chlorite Amphibole Schist	GLAS	Glass	MIG	Migmatite
CAV	Cavity	GNS	Gneiss	MIRK	Mafic Intrusive
CBIF	Carbonate Iron formation	GNST	Grainstone	MLG	Melteigite
CBL	Cobbles	GO	Gossan	MLL	Melilitolite
CBRK	Carbonate Rock	GOUG	Gouge	MLT	Melilitite
CBT	Carbonatite	GPCT	Gypcrete	MLVA	Mafic Lava
CCT	Calciocarbonatite	GPST	Grapestone	MNRK	Manganese rock
CGB	Clinopyroxene Gabbro	GR	Granitoid	MNTT	Minette
CHAR	Charnockite	GRBX	Granite Breccia	MOTZ	Mottled Zone
CHLK	Chalk	GRD	Granodiorite	MPD	Melilite-bearing peridotite
CHRT	Chert	GRIT	Grit	MPT	Melilite-bearing pyroxenite
CHSE	Chlorite Sericite Altered Rock	GRN	Granulite	MQZ	Massive Quartz
CHT	Chromitite	GRNS	Grains	MRK	Mafic Rock
CLAS	Clast	GRP	Granophyre	MSCH	Mafic Schist
CLBX	Clast supported Breccia	GRSN	Greisen	MSI	Massive Silica
CLCR	Calcrete	GRT	Granite	MSK	Miaskite
CLSC	Chlorite Schist	GRU	Grus	MSS	Missourite
CLST	Claystone	GSD	Greensand	MSU	Massive sulphide
CLY	Clay, mud	GSQ	Gossanous Quartz	MSYN	Monzosyenite
CMP	Camptonite	GST	Greenstone	MTBX	Matrix supported Breccia
CNGL	Conglomerate	GUN	Guano	MTIF	Magnetite Iron Formation
COAL	Coal	GVL	Gravel	MTRK	Magnetite rock
COLV	Colluvium	GVS	Gravelly Sand	MTS	Metasomatite
COM	Comendite	GYST	Geyserite	MTUF	Mafic Tuff
CORL	Coral	GYT	Gyttja	MTX	Matrix
CPN	Clinopyroxene norite	GYWK	Greywacke	MUD	Mud
CPT	Clinopyroxenite	HARD	Hardpan	MUG	Mugearite
CQNA	Coquina	HBT	Hornblendite	MUV	Melilite-bearing ultramafic volcanic
CQSC	Chlorite Quartz Schist	HDG	Hornblende gabbro	MVOL	Mafic Volcanic
CRNL	Carnieule	HFL	Hornfels	MYL	Mylonite
CSPY	Clay - Silica - pyrite altered rock	HPD	Hornblende Peridotite	MZB	Monzogabbro
CSRK	Calc-Silicate Rock	HPX	Hornblende Pyroxenite	MZD	Monzodiorite
CVN	Carbonate Vein	HWT	Hawaiite	MZG	Monzogranite

Lithology Codes continued

Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
MZT	Monzonite	QFRK	Quartz-Feldspar rock	TCNG	Tuffaceous Conglomerate
NFOS	Nanofossil	QFSC	Quartz-Feldspar-Sericite Schist	TCSC	Talc Schist
NGB	Nepheline gabbro = theralite	QGB	Quartz gabbro	TDJ	Trondhjemite
NLL	Nephelinolite	QGWK	Quartz Wacke	TFBX	Tuff Breccia
NMD	Nepheline monzodiorite = essexite	QHBX	Quartz Hematite Breccia	TFD	Tephritic foidite
NMG	Nepheline monzogabbro = essexite	QMD	Quartz monzodiorite	TFT	Tuffite
NODL	Nodular Laterite	QMG	Quartz monzogabbro	TGWK	Tuffaceous Greywacke
NPH	Nephelinite	QMRK	Quartz-Magnetite Rock	TLL	Till
NRT	Norite	QMSC	Quartz-Muscovite Schist	TLLD	Tilloid
NSR	No sample return	QSCV	Quartz phyrlic schistose volcanic	TLLT	Tillite
NSY	Nepheline syenite	QSSC	Quartz Sericite Schist	TMST	Tuffaceous Mudstone
NVLT	Novaculite	QTE	Quartzolite	TNL	Tonalite
OBS	Obsidian	QTY	Quartz trachyte	TORB	Torbanite
OCF	Olivine clinopyroxenite	QTZ	Quartz	TOUR	Tourmalinite
ODT	Opx diorite = norite	QZA	Quartz anorthosite	TPH	Tephra
OFG	Opx alkali feldspar granite	QZD	Quartz Diorite	TPL	Tephritic phonolite
OFS	Opx alkali feldspar syenite	QZFS	Quartz Feldspar Alteration	TPT	Tephrite
OGD	Opx granodiorite = opdalite	QZG	Quartz-rich granitoid	TRC	Trachyte
OGN	Olivine Gabbronorite	QZL	Quartz latite	TRVN	Travertine
OGT	Opx granite = charnockite	QZM	Quartz Monzonite	TSDS	Tuffaceous Sandstone
OHP	Olivine hornblende pyroxenite	QZMI	Quartz Mica Alteration	TSHL	Tuffaceous Shale
OHT	Olivine hornblendite	QZPY	Quartz porphyry	TSST	Tuffaceous Siltstone
OMD	Opx monzodiorite = jotunite	QZS	Quartz syenite	TTL	Troctolite
OML	Olivine melilitolite	QZT	Quartzite	TUF	Tuff
OMT	Olivine melilitite	QZVN	Quartz Vein	TYA	Trachyandesite
OMZ	Opx monzonite = mangerite	RDLT	Radiolarite	TYB	Trachybasalt
OOP	Olivine orthopyroxenite	RHD	Rhyodacite	TYD	Trachydacite
OOZ	Ooze	RHY	Rhyolite	UMRK	Ultramafic Rock
OPH	Olivine Pyroxene Hornblendite	ROCK	Rock	UMSC	Ultramafic Schist
OPHL	Ophiolite	SACY	Sandy Clay	URT	Urtite
OPT	Orthopyroxenite	SAGV	Sandy Gravel	UVOL	Ultramafic Volcanic
OPX	Olivine Pyroxenite	SALT	Sericite Quartz Altered Rock	VBX	Volcanic Breccia
ORE	Ore	SAN	Sannaites	VC	Volcaniclastic Rock
OST	Opx syenite	SARK	Subarkose	VCNG	Volcanic Conglomerate
OTT	Opx tonalite = enderbite	SCHT	Schist	VEBX	Vein Breccia
OWT	Olivine websterite	SCRE	Transported scree	VEIN	Unclassified Vein
OXIF	Oxide Iron Formation	SCSC	Sericite-Quartz-Chlorite Schist	VG	Vogesite
PBL	Pebbles	SCY	Silty Clay	VSI	Vuggy Silica altered rock
PBS	Phonolitic basanite	SDBX	Sedimentary Breccia	VTUF	Vitric Tuff
PBT	Picrobasalt	SDST	Sandstone	WAK	Wacke
PCBX	Pyroclastic Breccia	SDT	Sodalite	WD	Wood
PCLN	Porcellanite	SECY	Sericite - Clay altered rock	WEB	Websterite
PCT	Picrite	SED	Unclassified Sediment	WHL	Wehrlite
PEAT	Peat	SEPY	Sericite - Pyrite altered rock	WRK	Weathered rock
PEG	Pegmatite	SHK	Shonkinite	XTUF	Crystal Tuff
PELT	Pelite	SHLE	Shale		
PEP	Peperite	SHT	Shoshonite		
PER	Peridotite	SI	Silica Altered Rock		
PFD	Phonolitic foidite	SIAA	Silica-rich Advanced Argillite Altered Rock		
PGN	Pyroxene hornblende gabbro	SIAL	Silica - Alunite altered rock		
PHD	Plagioclase-bearing hornblendite	SICY	Silica - clay Altered Rock		
PHG	Pyroxene hornblende gabbro	SINT	Sinter		
PHP	Pyroxene hornblende peridotite	SIPP	Silica - Pyrophyllite altered rock		
PHSP	Phosphorite	SIPY	Silica - pyrite altered rock		
PHT	Pyroxene hornblendite	SISE	Silica - Sericite altered rock		
PHY	Porphyry	SKN	Skarn		
PHYL	Phyllite	SLA	Slate		
PIST	Pisolitic Ironstone	SLAR	Sublith Arenite		
PKR	Peralkaline rhyolite	SLCT	Silcrete		
PKST	Packstone	SLST	Siltstone		
PLDZ	Pallid Zone	SLT	Silt		
PLZ	Polzenite	SMD	Sodalite monzodiorite		
PMBX	Pumice Breccia	SND	Sand		
PML	Pyroxene melilitolite	SOIL	Soil		
PNT	Phonolite	SPA	Silica - Pyrophyllite - Alunite altered rock		
POM	Pyroxene olivine melilitolite	SPGT	Sparagmite		
PPD	Pyroxene peridotite	SPIL	Spilite		
PPX	Plagioclase-bearing pyroxenite	SPLT	Saprolite		
PRX	Pyroxenite	SPPY	Silica - Pyrophyllite - Pyrite altered rock		
PSAM	Psammopelite	SPRK	Saprock		
PSMT	Psammite	SPT	Spessartite		
PTB	Potassic trachybasalt	SQSC	Sericite +/- Quartz Schist		
PTR	Phonolitic tephrite	SRP	Serpentinite		
PTT	Pantellerite	SSPY	Silica - Sericite - Pyrite altered rock		
PUM	Plagioclase bearing Ultramafic	SSY	Sodalite syenite		
QAL	Quartz Andesite Latite	SUIF	Sulphide Iron Formation		
QAN	Quartz Andesite	SURK	Sulphide-rich material		
QARN	Quartz Arenite	SYG	Syenogranite		
QAS	Quartz alkali feldspar syenite	SYN	Syenite		
QAT	Quartz alkali feldspar trachyte	TAS	Talc Amphibole Schist		
QBFS	Quartz Biotite Feldspar Schist	TASC	Talc Amphibole Chlorite Schist		
QBMS	Quartz Biotite Muscovite Schist	TBDT	Turbidite		
QBSC	Quartz-Biotite Schist	TBL	Tholeiitic Basalt		
QBX	Quartz breccia	TCAS	Talc Chlorite Amphibole Schist		
QCSC	Quartz Chlorite Schist	TCBS	Talc carbonate schist		
QFPY	Quartz feldspar porphyry	TCLS	Talc chlorite schist		

Descriptor Codes

Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
ABND	Abundant	COL	Colloform	GNS	Gneissic	NOR	Noritic
ABX	Auto Brecciated	COM	Common	GPT	Graphitic	OUT	Outcrop
ACI	Acicular	CON	Conchoidal Fracture	GRAN	Granitic	OCE	Ocelli
ADC	Adcumulate	COP	Copper oxide/carbonate minerals	GRC	Graphic	OCL	Orthocumulate
AE	Albite-epidote hornfels	COPR	Coprolite	GRNP	Granophyric	ON	Oncolitic
AEOL	Aeolian	COV	Convolute	GRNU	Granulite grade	OO	Oolitic
AGAL	Algal	CP	Compact	GS	Greenschist facies	OPH	Ophitic
AGG	Agglomerate	CR	Crenulated	GSN	Gossanous	OPN	Open Framework
AL	Aluminous	CRH	Crushed	GTY	Gritty	OPQ	Opaque Minerals
ALKA	Alkaline	CRK	Crackled	GV	Gravelly	OPS	Opaline Silica
AM	Amorphous	CRN	Crystalline	HARD	Hard,abundant,competent chips	ORB	Orbicular
AMPG	Amphibolite grade	CRT	Carbonate Replacement Textures	HB	Hornblende hornfels	ORG	Organic
AMY	Amygdaloidal	CRU	Crustiform	HD	Hard	ORT	Ortho
ANA	Anastomosing	CRX	Crystal	HET	Heterolithic	OVN	Other Veins
ANG	Angular	CRY	Crystal casts	HGR	High-grade	PSO	Poorly sorted
APH	Aphanitic	CRZ	Crush zone	HK	High-K	PALE	Pale
APHY	Aphyric	CS	Coarse sand (0.5-1mm)	HM	Hematitic	PAR	Para
APL	Aplitic	CSIL	Calc silicate	HMG	High-Mg	PB	Pebble
ARE	Arenaceous	CSR	Sub rounded Clasts	HO	Horizontal stratification	PBX	Pseudobrecciated
ARK	Arkosic	CT	Contorted	HON	Honeycomb	PBY	Pebbly
ARM	Armoured mud balls	CTB	Brecciated Contact	HPL	Horizontal parallel laminae	PCR	Picro
ASHF	Ashfall	CTC	Chilled Margin	HX	Hummocky cross bedding	PE	Peloidal
ASM	Asymmetrical ripple marks	CTF	Flow Banded Margin	HYB	Hybrid	PEG	Pegmatitic
BA	Banded	CTG	Gradational Contact	IBD	Interbedded	PEL	Pelitic
BAS	Basic	CTL	Lower Contact	GNS	Gneissic	PELL	Pellets
BE	Birdseye	CTP	Sharp Contact	GPT	Graphitic	PERA	Peraikaline
BED	Bedded	CTS	Sheared Contact	GRAN	Granitic	PHC	Phosphatic
BIBD	Bidirectional Bedding	CTT	Transitional Contact	GRC	Graphic	PHE	Phenocrysts
BIO	Bioturbated	CTU	Upper Contact	GRNP	Granophyric	PIL	Pillowed
BLBD	Blanket bedding	CTZ	Contact zone	GRNU	Granulite grade	PIPE	Pipe
BLD	Bladed	CUMM	Cumulate	GS	Greenschist facies	PIT	Pitted
BLE	Bleached	CVN	Carbonate Veined	GSN	Gossanous	PLF	Pumice Lenticle Foliation
BLK	Blocky	CX	Cryptoexplosive	GTY	Gritty	PLH	High-level pluton
BLTC	Basaltic	CXL	Cryptocrystalline	GV	Gravelly	PLL	Low-level pluton
BM	Fine blocks + bombs; 32-256mm	CYC	Cyclic	HARD	Hard,abundant,competent chips	PLU	Pluton
BO	Boulder; >256mm	DC	Dessication Cracks	HB	Hornblende hornfels	PLY	Polymictic
BOMB	Coarse blocks + bombs; >256mm	DEF	Deformed	HD	Hard	POB	Porphyroblastic
BOT	Botryoidal	DIA	Diapiric	HET	Heterolithic	POD	Poddy
BOU	Boudinaged	DK	Dark	HGR	High-grade	POIK	Poikilitic
BOX	Boxworked	DMT	Dolomitic	HK	High-K	POOR	Poorly formed (anhedral)
BP	Ball-and-pillow	DMX	Dacite matrix	HM	Hematitic	POR	Porphyritic
BRK	Broken	DRS	Drusy	HMG	High-Mg	PORS	Porous
BSCH	Blueschist facies	DS	Drill Spoil	HO	Horizontal stratification	POWD	Powdery
BTM	Bituminous	DSD	Drainage Sediment	HON	Honeycomb	PP	Prenhite-pumpellyite
BX	Brecciated	DV	Devitrified	HPL	Horizontal parallel laminae	PPH	Pyroxene Phenocrysts
BXC	Collapse Breccia	DY	Dyke Rock	HX	Hummocky cross bedding	PRI	Prismatic
BXD	Pebble Dyke Breccia	EAR	Earthy	HYB	Hybrid	PS	Pseudomorph
BXF	Tectonic Fault Breccia	EC	Eclogite Grade	IBD	Interbedded	PSC	Psammitic
BXG	Gas Stream Breccia	EPC	Epiclastic	GNS	Gneissic	PTCH	Patchy, patches
BXH	Hydrothermal Breccia	EQ	Even grained (equigranular)	GPT	Graphitic	PUGY	Puggy
BXI	Intrusive Breccia	EU	Eutaxitic	GRAN	Granitic	PUM	Pumiceous
BXM	Milled Breccia	EXV	Extrusive	GRC	Graphic	PYC	Pyroclastic
BXP	Pyroclastic Breccia	FG	Fine grained,<1mm	GRNP	Granophyric	QBX	Quartz-matrix breccia
BXR	Shatter Breccia	FA	Faulted	GRNU	Granulite grade	QE	Quartz Eye
BXS	Subvolcanic Breccia	FASH	Fine ash; 1/16mm	GS	Greenschist facies	QF	Quartz-feldspathic
BXV	Vent Breccia	FB	Flow Banded	GSN	Gossanous	QFG	Quartz Fragments
CG	Coarse grained; 5mm	FBN	Fine Banded	GTY	Gritty	QGU	Quartz matrix/gangue
CALC	Calcareous	FBX	Fine Brecciated	GV	Gravelly	QI	Quartz-intermediate
CALK	Calc alkaline	FD	Folded	HARD	Hard,abundant,competent chips	QMG	Multi-generation quartz veins
CAM	Calcareous Matrix/Gangue	FEL	Feldspathic	HB	Hornblende hornfels	QP	Quartz-poor
CAP	Caprock	FER	Ferruginous	HD	Hard	QPB	Quartz pebble
CAR	Carbonaceous	FGV	Fine gravel (2-6mm)	HET	Heterolithic	QPH	Quartz Phenocrysts
CASH	Coarse ash; 1/16mm	FI	Fissile	HGR	High-grade	QR	Quartz-rich
CAT	Cataclastic	FIA	Fiamme	HK	High-K	QSM	Quartz Pseudomorphs
CB	Cobble (64-256mm)	FLA	Flaser	HM	Hematitic	QVN	Quartz Veined
CBD	Cross Bedded	FLAG	Flaggy	HMG	High-Mg	QX	Quartz Crystal
CBN	Coarse Banded	FLO	Float	HO	Horizontal stratification	RAD	Radiating
CBX	Coarse Brecciated	FLS	Felsic	HON	Honeycomb	RDL	Radiolarian
CCO	Clast-concavity orientation	FM	Microfossils	HPL	Horizontal parallel laminae	REP	Replacement textures
CEM	Cemented	FMX	Ferruginous matrix	HX	Hummocky cross bedding	RES	Residual
CGV	Coarse gravel (20-60mm)	FO	Foliated	HYB	Hybrid	REW	Reworked
CGC	Conglomeratic	FOI	Feldspathoidal	IBD	Interbedded	RG	Reverse Bedded
CHB	Churned bedding	FOID	Foid-bearing	GNS	Gneissic	RHYC	Rhyolitic
CHEM	Chemical	FOLI	Intensley Foliated	GPT	Graphitic	RICH	Rich
CHL	Chalcedonic	FOM	Moderately Foliated	GRAN	Granitic	RIP	Ripple Marks
CHY	Cherty	FOS	Strongly Foliated	GRC	Graphic	RL	Rythmically layered
CIC	Cone in cone	FOW	Weakly Foliated	GRNP	Granophyric	RMX	Rockflour Matrix
CLA	Angular Clasts	FP	Plant fossils	GRNU	Granulite grade	RO	Rounded
CLAC	Clastic	FPH	Feldspar phenocrysts	GS	Greenschist facies	RR	Rare
CLBL	Clay balls	FRC	Fractured	GSN	Gossanous	RSNS	Resinous
CLC	Calcic	FRG	Fragmental	GTY	Gritty	RTRO	Retrograde
CLE	Cleaved	FRI	Friable	GV	Gravelly	RX	Recrystallised
CLN	Collenia	FS	Fine sand	HARD	Hard,abundant,competent chips	RXL	Ripple cross bedding
CLR	Rounded Clasts	FSS	Fossiliferous	HB	Hornblende hornfels	SUB	Subcrop
CLS	Closed Framework	FST	Flame Structures	HD	Hard	SA	Sub angular
CLSS	Clast supported	FT	Trace fossils	HET	Heterolithic	SAC	Saccharoidal
CLST	Clasts	FV	Fossil Vertebrates	HGR	High-grade	SAN	Sandy (0.062-2mm)
CLV	Cleavage	GBD	Graded Bedded	HK	High-K	SAR	Subaerial
CLY	Clay-rich	GEO	Geopetal	HM	Hematitic	SBX	Sedimentary Breccia
CM	Cement	GL	Granular	HMG	High-Mg	SC	Scree
CMB	Comb Textured	GLS	Glassy	HO	Horizontal stratification	SCF	Silica Flooding
CNS	Consolidated	GM	Groundmass	HON	Honeycomb	SCHS	Schistose
COC	Concretionary	GMX	Granular Matrix	HPL	Horizontal parallel laminae	SDC	Sodic

Descriptor Codes continued

Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
SED	Sedimentary derived	SPK	Speckled	TROC	Troctolitic	VND	Veined
SER	Seriate	SPN	Spongy	TS	Trench Spoil	VOL	Volcanic
SGY	Sugary	SPT	Spotted	USO	Unsorted	VP	Very poorly sorted
SH	Sheared	SPX	Spinifex	UB	Ultrabasic	VTK	Very thick bedded
SHL	Shlieren	SR	Sub rounded	UM	Ultramafic	VTN	Very thin bedded
SHS	Strongly Sheared	SSD	Soft Sediment Slumps	UN	Unconsolidated	VU	Vuggy
SHW	Weakly Sheared	STM	Silty matrix	UND	Undifferentiated	VW	Very well sorted
SILI	Siliceous	STO	Stone	UNW	Unwelded	WSO	Well sorted
SILL	Sill	STRO	Stromatolitic	UO	Unknown Occurrence	WAX	Waxy
SKN	Skarn/calc silicate minerals	STV	Stockwork Veining	VA	Very angular	WB	Wavy Bedding
SL	Slickensided	STY	Stylolites	VAR	Variolitic	WEL	Welded
SLT	Silty	SUL	Sulphidic	VC	Very coarse grained	WF	Well formed
SLY	Slaty	TCY	Trachytic	VCC	Volcaniclastic	WR	Well rounded
SM	Submarine	TEN	Tension Gashes	VCOL	Varicoloured	XC	Xenocrystic
SMK	Smoky	TFC	Tuffaceous	VCS	Very coarse sand	XE	Xenolithic
SMX	Silica matrix	THL	Tholeiitic	VE	Vesicular	XL	Cross-laminated
SOFT	Soft,semi friable chips	TK	Thick bedded	VER	Vergence	ZCR	Zoned Crystals
SOP	Subophitic	TM	Termite Mound	VERM	Vermicular	ZEF	Zeolite Facies
SPA	Sparry	TN	Thinly Bedded	VF	Very fine grained		
SPCR	Specular	TPI	Tephri	VFS	Very fine sand		
SPH	Spherulitic	TRN	Translucent	VI	Vitric		

Alteration Type Codes

Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
AA	Advanced Argillic alteration	EPI	Secondary epidote	PALG	Palagonitised	SIPY	SilicaPyrite Alteration
AD	Adularia alteration	FE	Iron alteration	PHYL	Phyllic alteration	SISE	Silica Sericite Alteration
AH	Anhydrite alteration	FECY	Ironclay alteration	POT	Potassic alteration	SPN	Sphene alteration
ALB	Albitic alteration	FEL	White feldspar alteration	PR	Propylitic alteration	SRPT	Serpentine alteration/serpentinised
ALT	Altered (undefined)	FU	Fuchsite alteration	PYP	Pyrophyllite alteration	SU	Saussurite alteration
AMP	Secondary Amphibole	GNT	Garnet alteration	PYR	Pyritic alteration	TA	Talc alteration
AR	Argillic alteration	GO	Goethite alteration	QZ	Quartz alt	TR	Tourmaline alteration
BI	Secondary biotite	GRSN	Greisenization	QZCB	Quartz-carbonate alteration	UL	Unaltered
BISI	Secondary biotite - Silica	HMA	Hematite Alteration	QZFS	Quartz-Feldspar Mixture	VSI	Vuggy Silica
CA	Carbonate alteration	IAR	Intermediate Argillic Alteration	RRA	Red rock alteration	ZEL	Zeolitic Alteration
CHSE	Chlorite Sericite Alteration	JA	Jarositic alteration	SE	Sericitic alteration		
CHSP	Chlorite - Sericite - Pyrite Alteration	JSP	Jaspilitic / Jasperoid alteration	SECH	Sericite - Chlorite Alteration		
CSIL	Calc silicate alteration	KA	Kaolinitic alteration	SEPY	Sericite Pyrite (Quartz) Alteration		
CLT	Chloritic alteration	KF	Secondary K-feldspar	SI	Silica alteration/silicified		
CPX	Clinopyroxene alt	LCH	Leaching	SIAA	Silica-rich Advanced Argillic Alteration		
CY	Clay Alteration	MGN	Magnetite alteration	SICHT	Silica - Chlorite Alteration		
DIOP	Diopside alteration	MM	Montmorillonite alteration	SICY	Silica Clay Alteration		

Alteration qualifier and Mineralisation style Codes

Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
AG	Aggregates	FC	Fracture Controlled Alteration	OVER	Overprinting	SY	Stylolitic
BD	Bedded	FF	Fracture Filling/Coatings	PER	Pervasive Alteration	VC	Concordant Vein
BL	Blebs	FL	Flakes	RE	Replacement	VF	Vug filling
BN	Banded	INC	Increasing Alteration	RM	Remobilised	VN	Vein
BO	Boxworked	LA	Layered	RO	Rosettes	VS	Alteration Selvage to Veins
BX	Brecciated	MA	Massive	SK	Stockwork	VS	Selvage to Veins
CR	Clast replacement	MF	Matrix filling	SP	Speck	VX	Crosscutting Vein
DEC	Decreasing Alteration	MJ	Major Alteration	SR	Sinter		
DS	Disseminated	MN	Minor Alteration	ST	Stringer		
EA	Earthy	NE	Needles	SX	Skarn		

Alteration Intensity Codes

Code	Description
STG	Strong
MOD	Moderate
T	Trace
WE	Weak
VARY	Variable
I	Intense
MJR	Major
MNR	Minor

Mineral Codes

Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
ACT	Actinolite	DSP	Diaspore	MNT	Montmorillonite	ST	Staurolite
AB	Albite	DIOP	Diopside	MS	Muscovite	STB	Stibnite
ALM	Almandine Garnet	DOL	Dolomite	NTN	Nontronite	SULP	Sulphide
ALSI	Aluminosilicate	ENG	Enargite	OL	Olivine	TLC	Talc
ALU	Alunite	EP	Epidote	OPL	Opal	TNR	Tenorite
AMPH	Amphibole	XP	Ex Pyrite	OPX	Orthopyroxene	TTH	Tetrahedrite-Tenanthite
AND	Andalusite	FELD	Feldspar	ASOX	Oxidised Arsenopyrite	TIT	Titanite
ANH	Anhydrite	FL	Fluorite	CUOX	Oxidised Copper Minerals	TOZ	Topaz
ANK	Ankerite	GHN	Gahnite	PBOX	Oxidised Lead Minerals	TOUR	Tourmaline
ATH	Anthophyllite	GN	Galena	PYOX	Oxidised Pyrite	TE	Tremolite
AP	Apatite	GNT	Garnet	ZNOX	Oxidised Zinc Minerals	URN	Uraninite
APY	Arsenopyrite	GBS	Gibbsite	PN	Pentlandite	UROX	Uranium Oxide Mineral
AZ	Azurite	GLT	Glauconite	PHL	Phlogobite	VES	Vesuvianite
BRT	Barite	GT	Goethite	PCIL	Picro-ilmenite	VIO	Violarite
BRL	Beryl	AU	Gold	PL	Plagioclase	WO	Wollastonite
BT	Biotite	GR	Graphite	PBJ	Plumbojarosite	ZNW	Zinwaldite
BN	Bornite	GRU	Grunerite	PRH	Prehnite	ZRN	Zircon
CAL	Calcite	GP	Gypsum	PY	Pyrite		
CARB	Carbonate	HL	Halite	PYL	Pyrolusite		
CST	Cassiterite	HEM	Hematite	PRL	Pyrophyllite		
CER	Cerrusite	HBL	Hornblende	PYRX	Pyroxene		
CLC	Chalcedony	ILL	Illite	PO	Pyrrhotite		
CC	Chalcocite	ILM	Ilmenite	QZ	Quartz		
CCP	Chalcopyrite	FEOX	Iron Oxide	QZCB	Quartz-carbonate mixture		
CL	Chlorite	JAR	Jarosite	QZFS	Quartz-feldspar mixture		
CLD	Chloritoid	KFS	K-Feldspar	RDS	Rhodochrosite		
CHDI	Chrome Diopside	KLN	Kaolinite	ROS	Roscolite		
FCH	Chromian Muscovite	KY	Kyanite	RT	Rutile		
CHR	Chromite	LPD	Lepidolite	SCH	Scheelite		
CHS	Chrysocolla	LCX	Leucoxene	SCR	Scorodite		
CLAY	Clay	LMN	Limonite	SERC	Sericite		
CPX	Clinopyroxene	MGHM	Maghemite	SERP	Serpentine		
CLB	Columbite-Tantalite	MGS	Magnesite	SD	Siderite		
CU	Copper	MGT	Magnetite	SIL	Sillimanite		
CRD	Cordierite	MAL	Malachite	AG	Silver		
COR	Corundum	MNOX	Manganese Oxides	SMEC	Smectite		
CV	Covellite	MICA	Mica	SMN	Smithsonite		
CUM	Cummingtonite	MLL	Millerite	SP	Sphalerite		
CUP	Cuprite	MOL	Molybdenite	SPN	Spinel		
DVD	Davidite	MNZ	Monazite	STN	Stannite		

APPENDIX 4

Pontifex & Associates Pty. Ltd.

MINERALOGY - PETROLOGY • SECTION PREPARATION

MINERALOGICAL REPORT No. 7997

by Alan C. Purvis, PhD

July 31, 2000

TO : Mr Andrew Price
Normandy Exploration
27 Greenhill Road
WAYVILLE SA 5034

YOUR REFERENCE : Order No. NXA19697

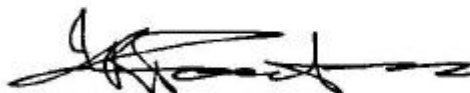
MATERIAL : Drill Core Samples

IDENTIFICATION : PADD012 to 024

WORK REQUESTED : Section preparation, petrographic/mineragraphic description and report with comments and interpretations as specified and to include photomicrographs.

SAMPLES & SECTIONS : Returned to you with this report.

DIGITAL COPY : Enclosed with hard copy of this report.



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SUMMARY COMMENTS

Twenty-one core samples from an area between Mannum and Morgan are described in this report, using twenty normal thin sections and three polished thin sections. Two of the core-segment submitted for sectioning were made into two thin sections each, due to heterogeneity within the core-segment. A list of samples, with brief notes made at the core shed by Alan Purvis, and notes as supplied by Andrew Price, is given below. Thirty five photomicrographs are integrated with the individual descriptions.

A total of four samples of the 21 submitted are from holes PADD022 and PADD023 within EL2609, as detailed below:

PADD022: Brecciated material with blue mineral (tourmaline or vivianite?) passing into granitoid.

1024904	PADD022, 190.8m	Brecciated zone with biotite-chlorite alteration and albite (bleaching)
1024905	PADD022, 197.7m	Quartz monzonite or granite

PADD023: Granitoid passing into metasediment with porphyroblasts and albitised zones.

1024906	PADD023, 169.9m	Granodiorite
1024907	PADD023, 181.3m	Spotted metasediments (cordierite-andalusite)

LITHOLOGICAL GROUPS

This suite of samples represents a wide range of geological units, including:

1. Possible Kanmantoo Group metasediments (PADD018, 023);
- 2.
3. A highly altered, brecciated ultramafic hornfels (PADD022);
- 4.
- 5.
6. Possibly 'A'-type quartz monzonite, quartz syenite and granite (PADD015, 022, 023);
- 7.

These groups are discussed as follows.

Possible Kanmantoo Group metasediments

Two samples are metamorphosed calc-silicate-rich metasediments.

The second calc-silicate metasediment sample (PADD023, 181.3m) is a well-bedded metasediment that is very poor in quartz, with layers alternately rich in feldspars $\pm$ biotite, and in largely poikiloblastic tremolite and/or clinopyroxene (diopside). Both plagioclase and K-spar are present in a very fine-grained micromosaic, with one layer rich in K-spar. The other layers have plagioclase dominant over K-spar, however. Sphene and apatite occur as accessories.

Ultramafic hornfels (altered and silicified)

A brecciated ultramafic hornfels occurs in PADD022 at 190.2m. This has domains of microcrystalline clinopyroxene-carbonate hornfels and a strongly silicified hornfels that may have contained microcrystalline olivine as well as poikiloblastic tremolite. Interstitial areas rich in dark green, possibly Ni-rich septeclorite are abundant and are consistent with a former ultramafic rock. It is not clear whether this is part of one of the layered masses of the Black Hill suite or of separate origin.

Possible 'A'-type granitoids

Possible 'A' type granitoids occur in PADD015, PADD022 and PADD023. That in PADD022 is in contact with the ultramafic hornfels referred to above, whereas that in PADD023 passes down-hole into the layered calc-silicate (Kanmantoo Group) listed above. The sample from PADD015 is a hornblende quartz syenite with abundant sphene as well as apatite and zircon. That in PADD022 is a hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite, also with abundant sphene and zircon, possibly related to the biotite granite in PADD023, which has less abundant accessories, including relatively rare zircon. These are apparently hot, dry granitoids and have magnetite-rich zones that are probably magnetic highs.

1024904

PADD022, 190.8m

Breccia with fragments of microcrystalline clinopyroxene-carbonate hornfels and silicified possibly ultramafic hornfels with quartz after mesh-textured serpentine, tremolite and lamellae of opaque oxide, separated by masses of possibly nickel-rich septechlorite; cut by quartz veins and carbonate veins.

Field Note: *Brecciated zone with biotite/chlorite alteration + albite/bleaching.*

In hand-specimen there are pale massive domains and fragments and areas of dark blue-green mineral(s), all on a centimetre-scale. In thin section it can be seen that:

- One of the pale areas is a micromosaic of clinopyroxene grains with minor to abundant carbonate and rare chlorite. Very minor to rare tremolite also occurs locally in this aggregate, but the overall appearance is that of a fine-grained calc-silicate hornfels or metamorphosed ultramafic.
- Another, larger area is dominated by microcrystalline to microsparry quartz, locally with limonite and clays, in a texture similar that of mesh-textured serpentine. This area also contains abundant poikiloblastic tremolite grains to 2mm in diameter and lamellae of opaque oxide as seen in serpentinites. The texture suggests an altered ultramafic hornfels. There are also lenticular veins of sparry quartz, some of which contain rare barite and carbonate, that may have formed under broadly epithermal conditions.
- A large lens of decussate, essentially inclusion-free tremolite is present, with minor quartz and opaque oxide.
- The dark areas are dominated by a dark green phyllosilicate similar to a 7Å-chlorite that occurs in ultramafic rocks and usually has several wt-% Ni. The clay is inequigranular and occurs as flakes from 0.2 to 4mm long, elongate partly at a high angle to the cleavage, partly parallel to the cleavage. Tremolite, clinopyroxene, clays and quartz also occur in these areas.

There are also veins of sparry to spherulitic quartz and carbonate veins.

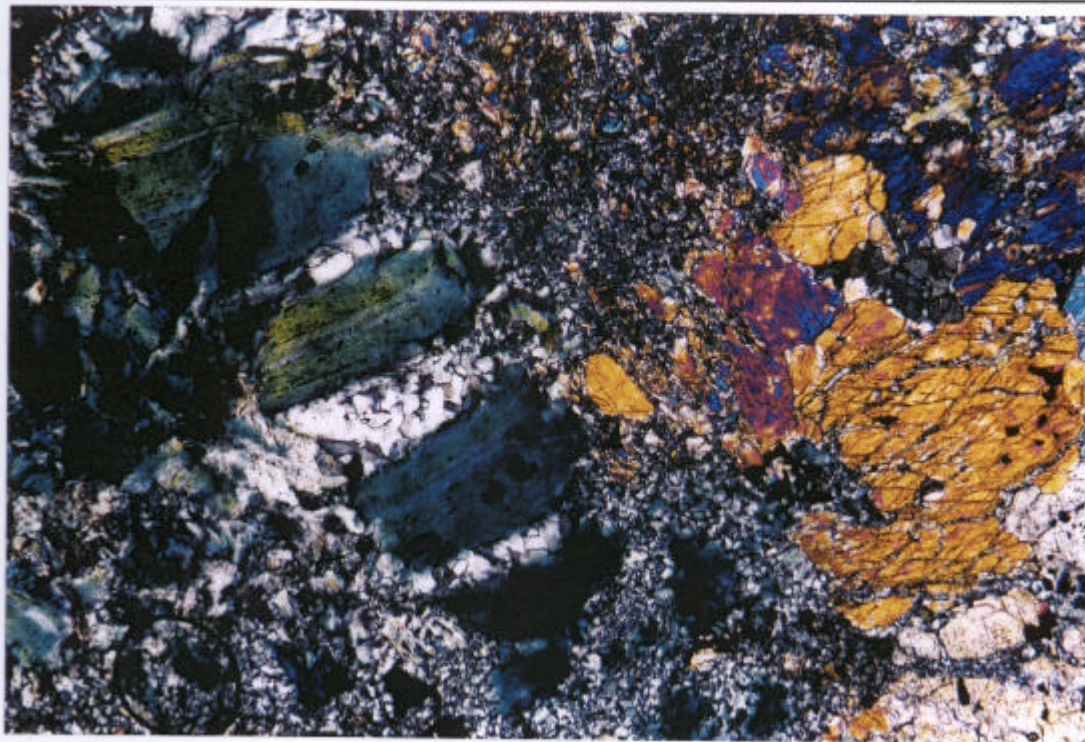


Fig 32

1024904

0.45 mm

TS. Xnic. A patch of (coloured) tremolite is shown on the right-hand side of this photo, with quartz and clays, and a patch of green, probably Ni-rich septechnorite is shown on the left-hand side, with secondary quartz.

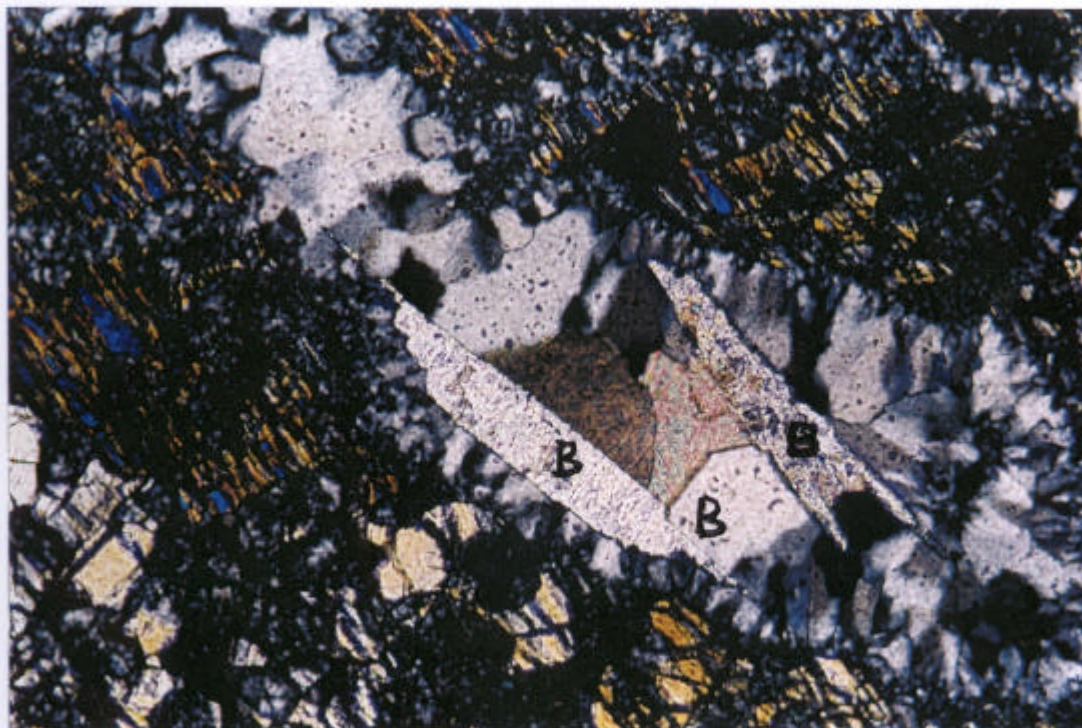


Fig 33

1024904

0.18 mm

TS. Xnic. A quartz vein cutting silicified tremolite-olivine (?) hornfels. Prismatic crystals of barite (B) and of carbonate occur in the quartz vein, which may be of epithermal origin.

1024905 Massive biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite with
PADD022, 197.7m abundant sphene, opaque oxide and zircon: post-
 Delamerian?

Field Note: *Quartz monzonite or granite.*

This is a medium to coarse-grained granitoid with pink probable K-spar and less abundant white plagioclase as well as minor disseminated dark minerals and minor quartz. In thin section it has:

- Abundant orthoclase to 6mm in grainsize, usually perthitic, with rare small inclusions of plagioclase. 40%
- Abundant plagioclase to 5mm in grainsize, more euhedral than the orthoclase, with small inclusions of quartz and biotite. 30-35%
- Relatively minor late magmatic quartz in patches to 10mm long, with individual grains mostly from 1 to 4mm long. 15%
- Decussate biotite from 0.5 to 3mm in grainsize, usually in aggregates with sphene and opaque oxide, rarely altered to chlorite. 5%
- Unusually abundant sphene, to 1.5mm in grainsize. 3%
- Rare pale green hornblende, to 1mm in grainsize. 3%
- Disseminated opaque oxide, with accessory apatite and zircon crystals to 0.25mm long. Some of the opaque oxide has rims of sphene and there is rare altered possible allanite. 1-2%

The visually estimated mineralogy indicates a quartz monzonite, probably a post-Delamerian granitoid. The altered ultramafic hornfels is probably in the aureole of this intrusion.

1024906 Biotite granite (syenogranite) with rare zircon, possibly
PADD023, 169.9m related to the quartz monzonite in the previous sample.

Field Note: *Granodiorite.*

This seems to be a more leucocratic granitoid, compared with the previous sample, with feldspars aligned at a high angle to the core axis and more abundant quartz. In thin section it has:

- Abundant perthitic orthoclase to 6mm long, weakly aligned in a flow-foliation, with inclusions of plagioclase and intergranular possibly exsolved plagioclase partly granular in habit. 55%
- Relatively minor plagioclase, to 4mm in grainsize, locally altered to sericite, rarely with leached zones. Some of the finer-grained plagioclase may have been exsolved from orthoclase, and some has optically continuous overgrowths of apparently exsolved albite, derived from adjacent orthoclase. 20%
- Interstitial quartz, to 4mm in grainsize, is more abundant than in the previous sample. 20%
- Biotite occurs as flakes 0.2 to 4mm long. The larger flakes are weakly aligned in the flow foliation. Alteration to chlorite is rare. 4%
- Opaque oxide, sphene, clouded apatite and zircon crystals to 0.15mm long occur but are rare. Tr

This seems to be a quartz-poor granite (syenogranite) or quartz syenite, but may be related to the quartz monzonite in the previous sample.

1024907 PADD023, 181.3m	Layered metasediment with K-spar and plagioclase-rich layers, also biotite and tremolite-clinopyroxene-rich layers, with disseminated sphene and apatite.
----------------------------	---

Field Note: *Spotted metapelite with possible cordierite or andalusite.*

This sample has a millimetre to centimetre scale compositional layering with biotite-rich lamellae and pale lamellae, some of which contain pale spots as referred to in your notes. The offcut was stained with HF and sodium cobaltinitrite followed by barium chloride-azorubin SF staining. This staining revealed a centimetre-thick layer with K-spar > plagioclase, as well as abundant plagioclase in the other layers, as well as minor (5-15%) K-spar, but only very minor (<5%) quartz.

In thin section there are layers with 5-15% decussate fine-grained biotite in a micromosaic of plagioclase and/or K-spar, with very minor quartz, and layers with 5-55% poikiloblastic tremolite and/or clinopyroxene, also with plagioclase $\pm$ K-spar $\pm$ quartz. The micromosaic is mostly from 0.05 to 0.2mm in grain size.

The K-spar-rich layer is mostly biotite-rich but a clinopyroxene-rich layer occurs adjacent to it. Rarely, there is tremolite that is prismatic rather than poikiloblastic, but all of the clinopyroxene is poikiloblastic and rich in small inclusions. There are also rare layers with single crystal quartz grains to 0.5mm in diameter, sparsely disseminated through a more feldspathic host. Disseminated microcrystalline sphene is common and there are rounded apatite grains about 0.05mm in diameter.

This seems to represent a metamorphosed feldspathic-calcareous sediment, possibly a sandstone if the disseminated quartz has retained its original grain size.

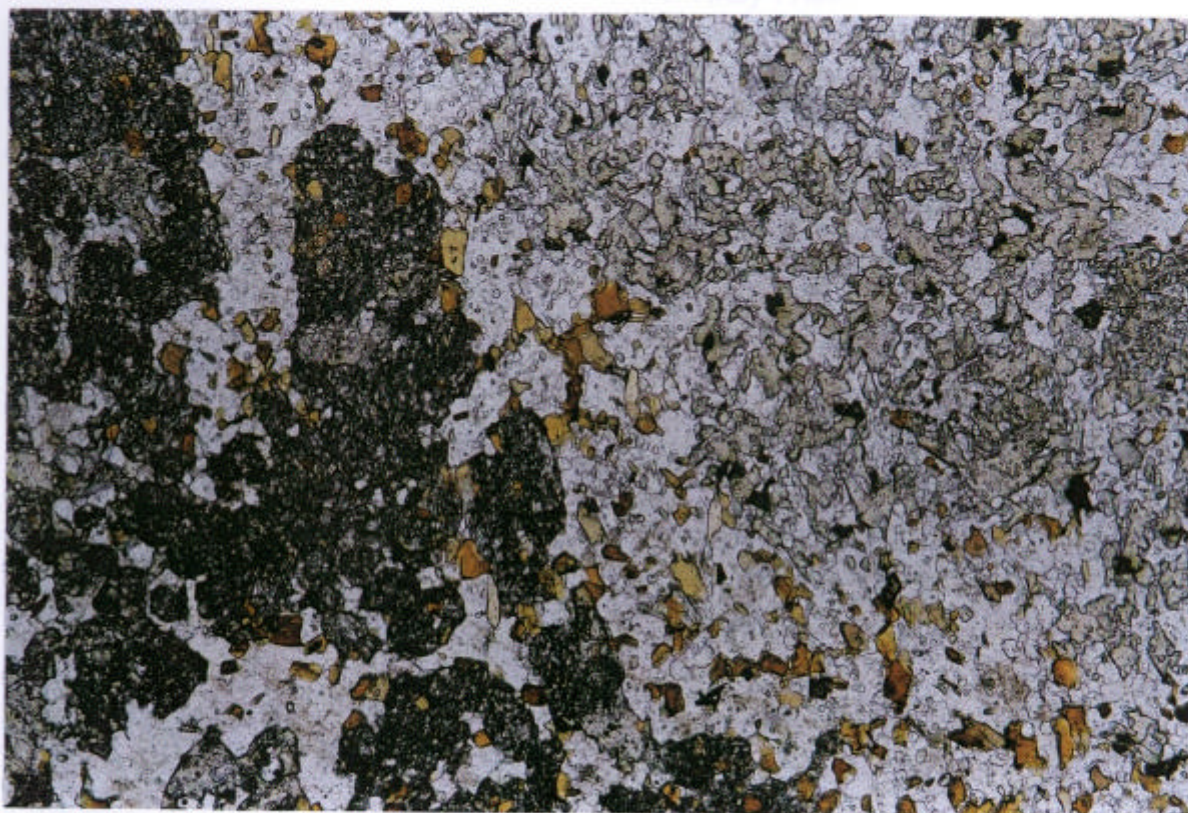


Fig 34

1024907

0.18 mm

TS. PPL. Banded metasediment with layers of pale amphibole-feldspar (right-hand side), darker biotite-feldspar and clinopyroxene-feldspar-biotite (left-hand side).



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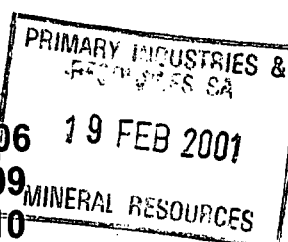
ACN 009 303 262

Telephone +61 8 8291 2400
Facsimile +61 8 8291 2499

**FINAL REPORT ON EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES FOR
EXPLORATION LICENCES 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611 and 2614
PADTHAWAY PROJECT**

FOR THE PERIOD 16/06/1999 TO 24/11/2000

**OLARY 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-02
BURRA 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-05
CHOWILLA 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-06
ADELAIDE 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-09
RENMARK 1:250,000 SHEET SI-54-10**



VOLUME 2 OF 2

Commodities: Gold, Copper

Author: AT Price

Date: January 2001

Accepted by:

Andy Price

Distribution:



**Department of Primary Industries and Resources
Normandy Gold Exploration Pty Ltd - Adelaide**

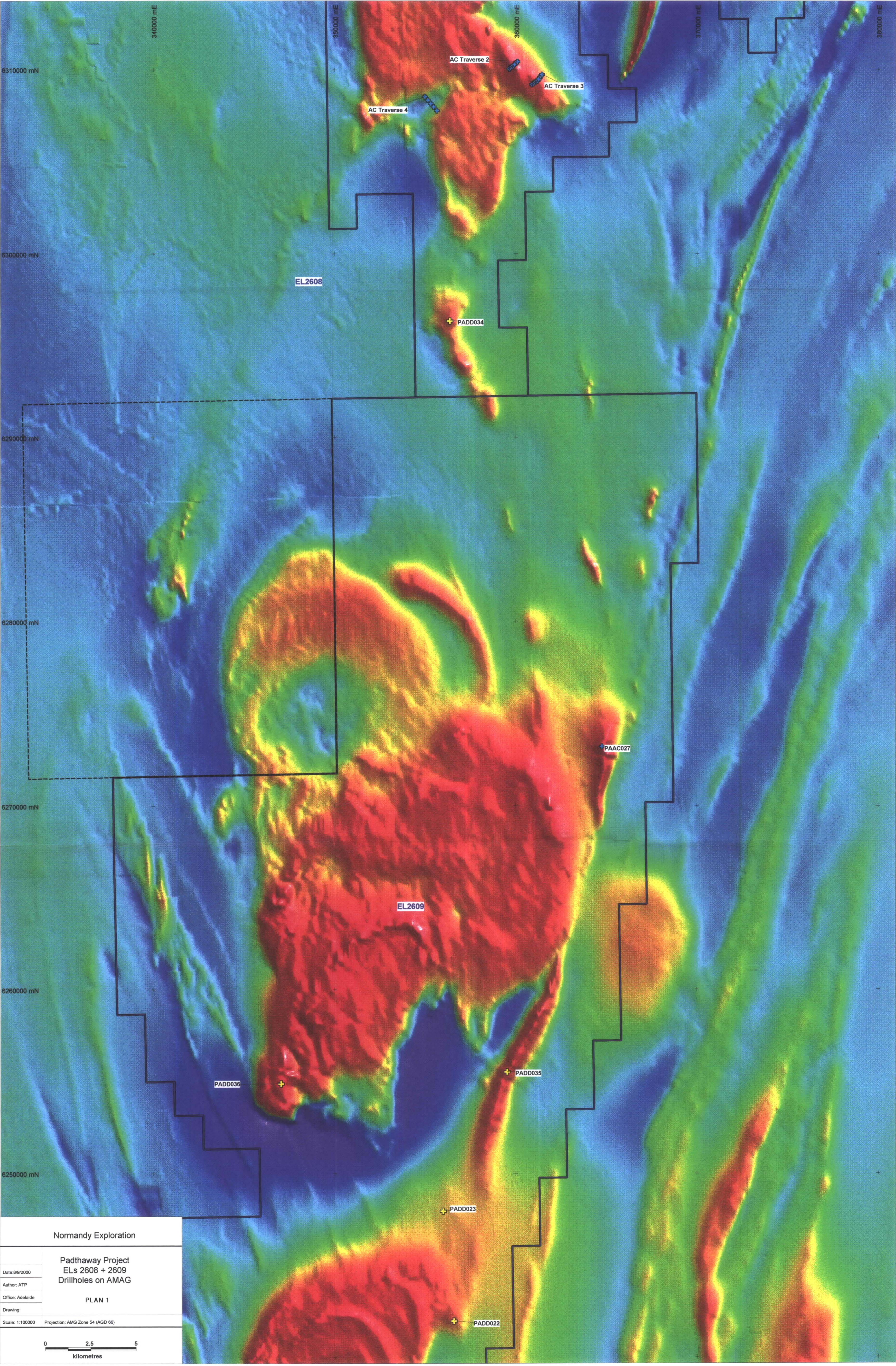
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Report No. 27950

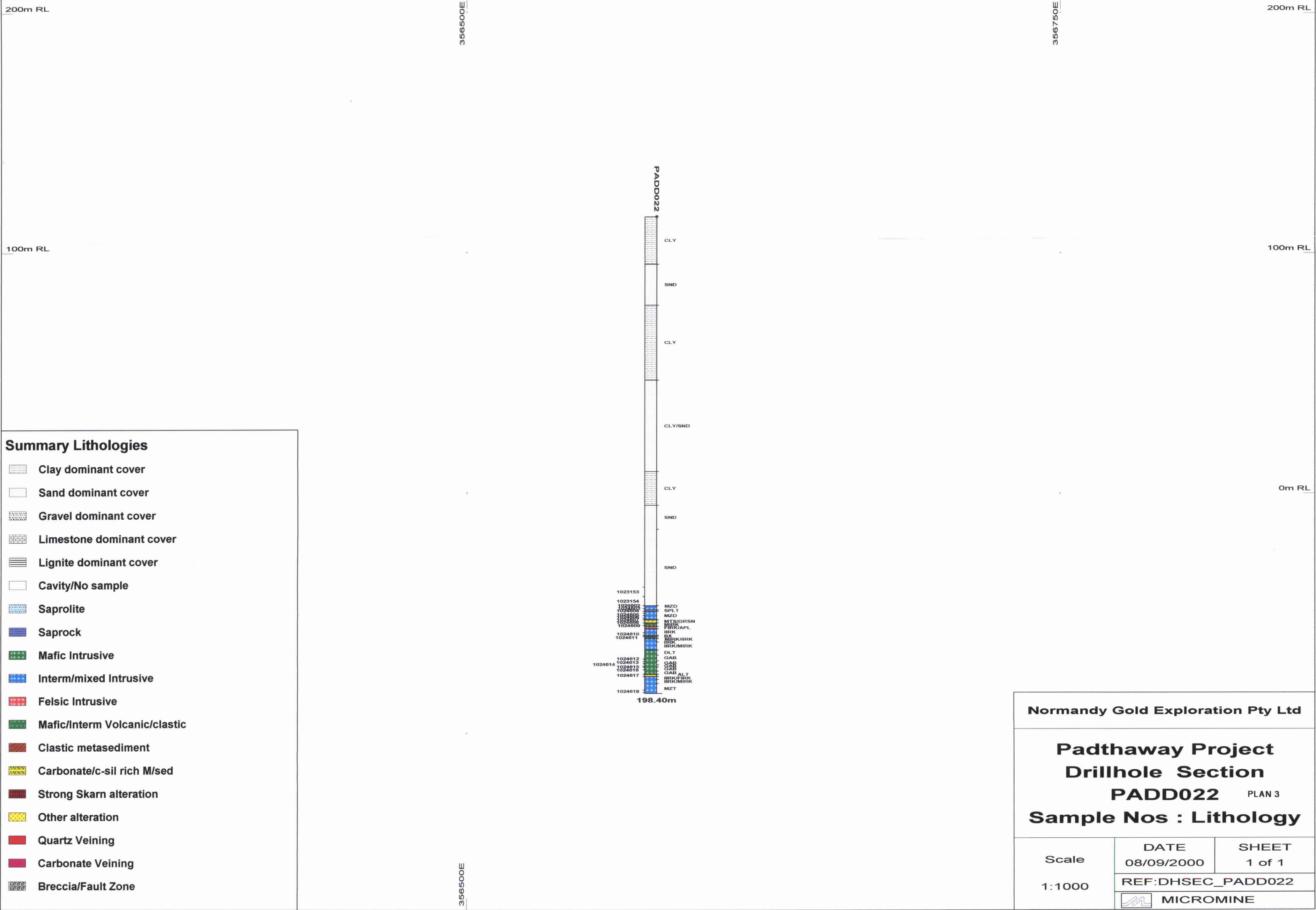
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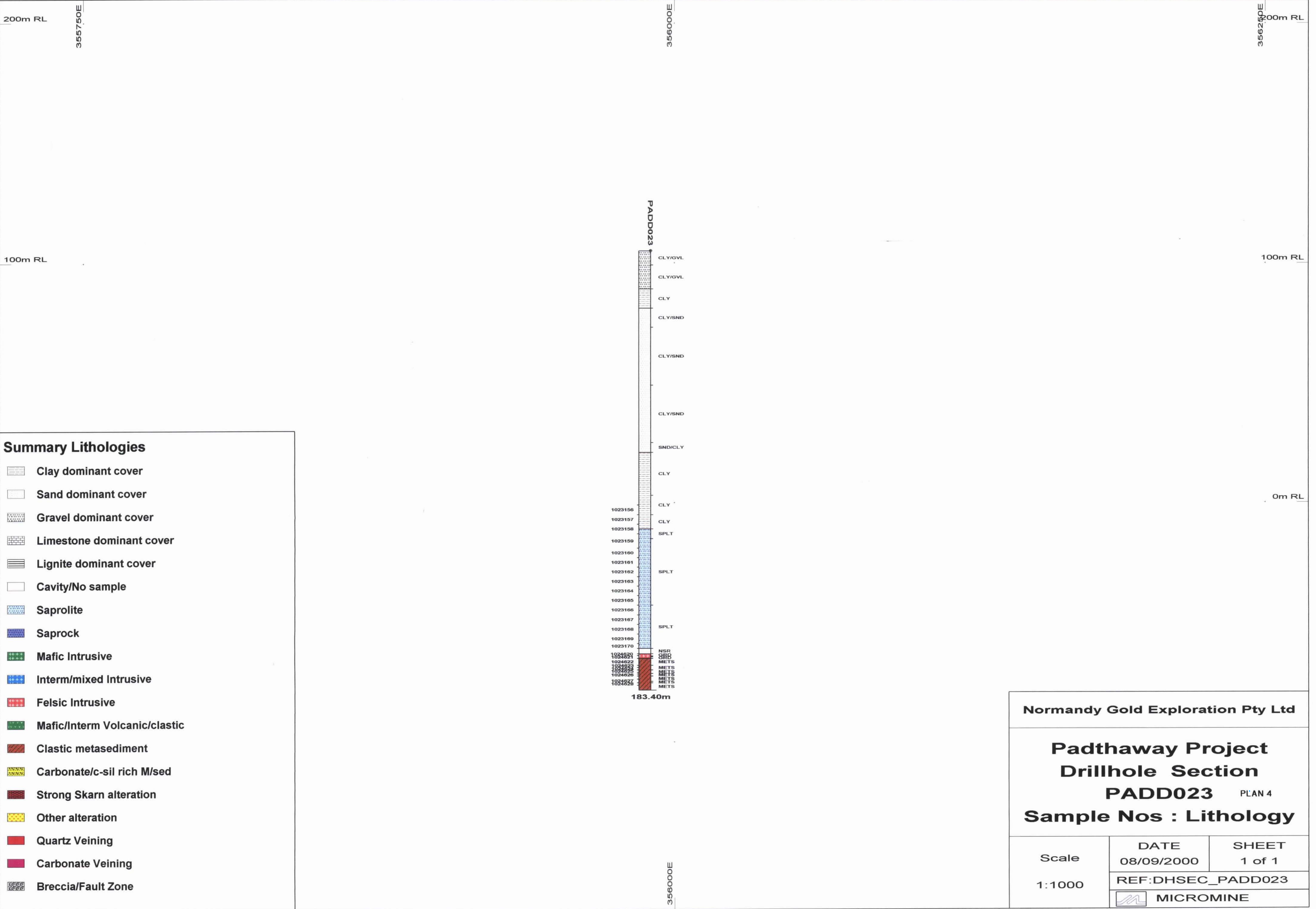
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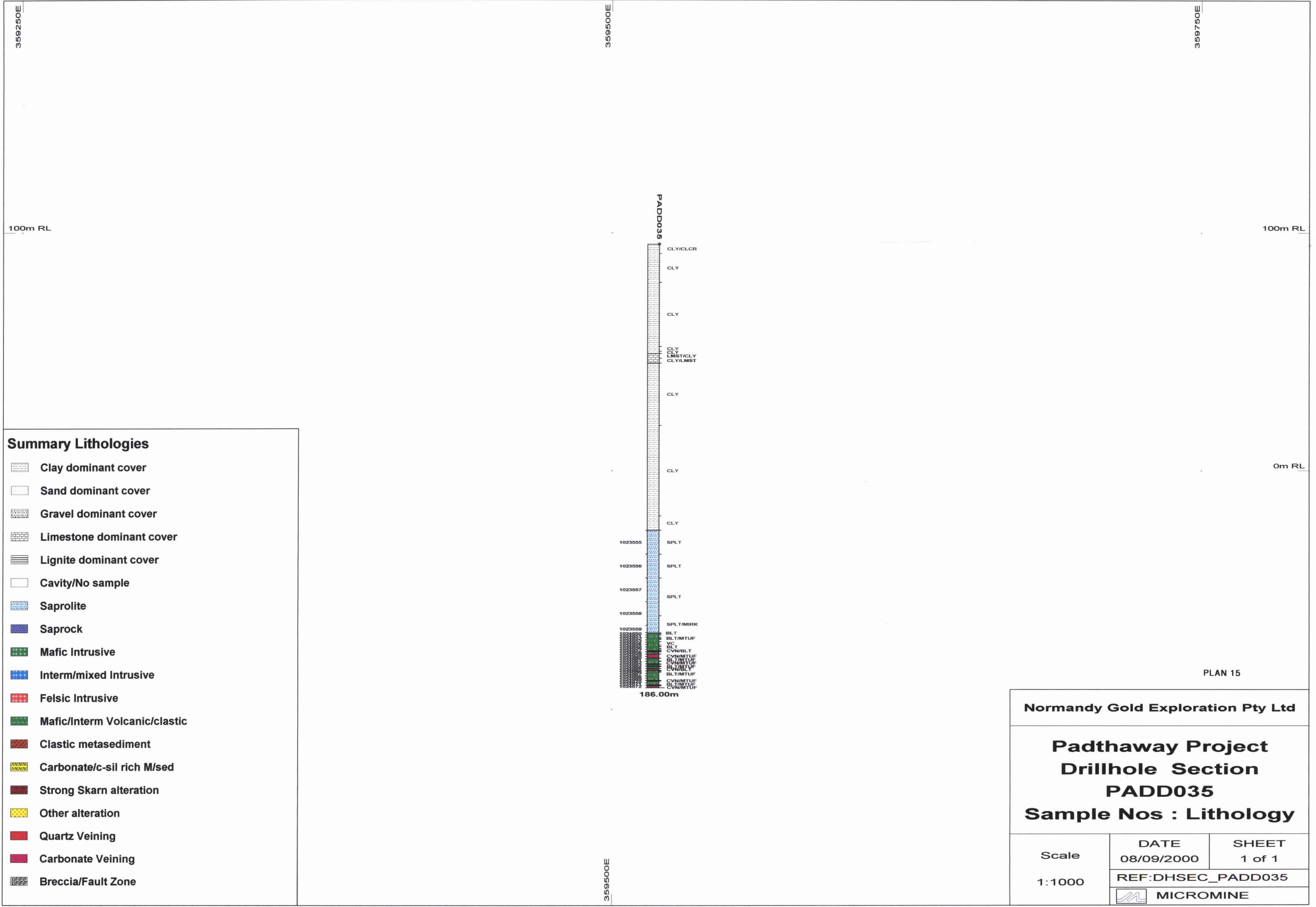




Normandy Exploration	
Date: 8/9/2000	Padthaway Project ELs 2608 + 2609 Drillholes on AMAG PLAN 1
Author: ATP	
Office: Adelaide	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:100000	Projection: AMG Zone 54 (AGD 66)
0 2.5 5 kilometres	







Summary Lithologies

Clay dominant cover

Sand dominant cover

Gravel dominant cover

Limestone dominant cover

Lignite dominant cover

Cavity/No sample

Saprolite

Saprock

Mafic Intrusive

Interm/mixed Intrusive

Felsic Intrusive

Mafic/Interm Volcanic/clastic

Clastic metasediment

Carbonate/c-sil rich M/sed

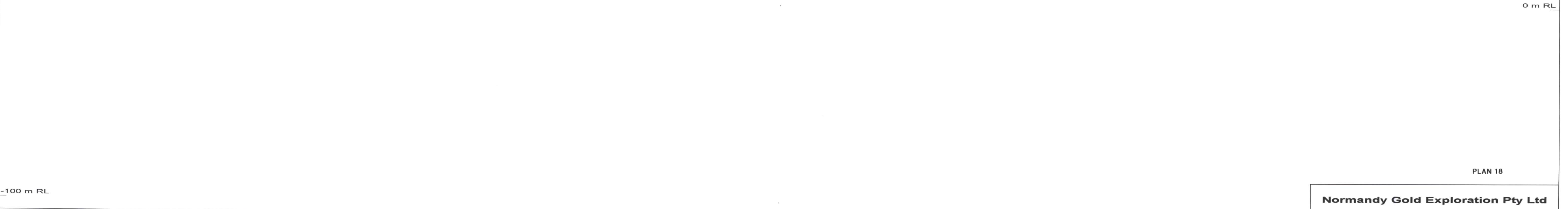
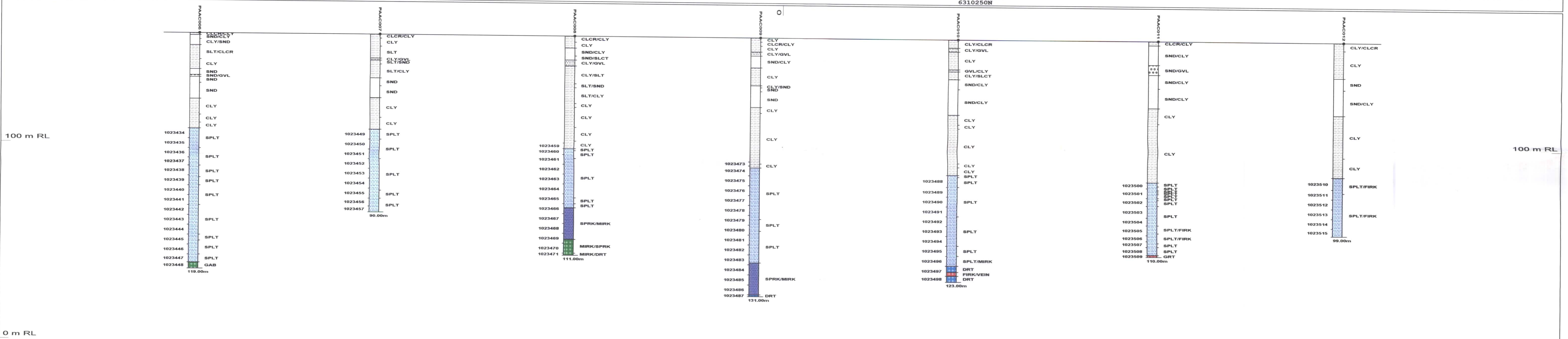
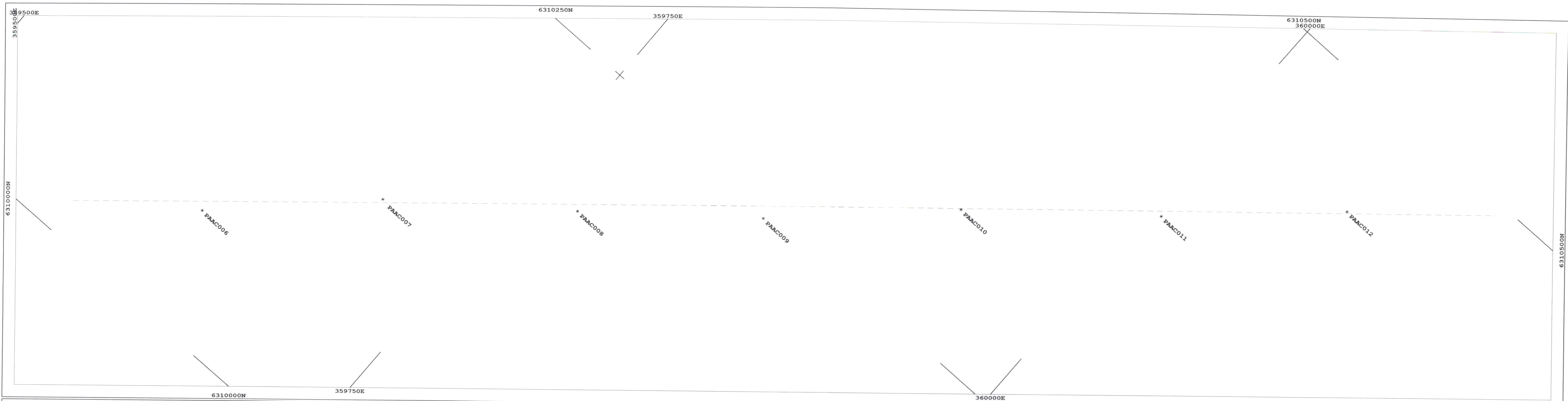
Strong Skarn alteration

Other alteration

Quartz Veining

Carbonate Veining

Breccia/Fault Zone



Summary Lithologies

Clay dominant cover

Sand dominant cover

Gravel dominant cover

Limestone dominant cover

Lignite dominant cover

Cavity/No sample

Saprolite

Saprock

Mafic Intrusive

Interm/mixed Intrusive

Felsic Intrusive

Mafic/Interm Volcanic/clastic

Clastic metasediment

Carbonate/c-sil rich M/sed

Strong Skarn alteration

Other alteration

Quartz Veining

Carbonate Veining

Breccia/Fault Zone

PLAN 18

Normandy Gold Exploration Pty Ltd

Padthaway Project
Drillhole Plan + Section
AC Traverse 2 Looking NW
Sample Nos : Lithology

Scale

1:1000

DATE

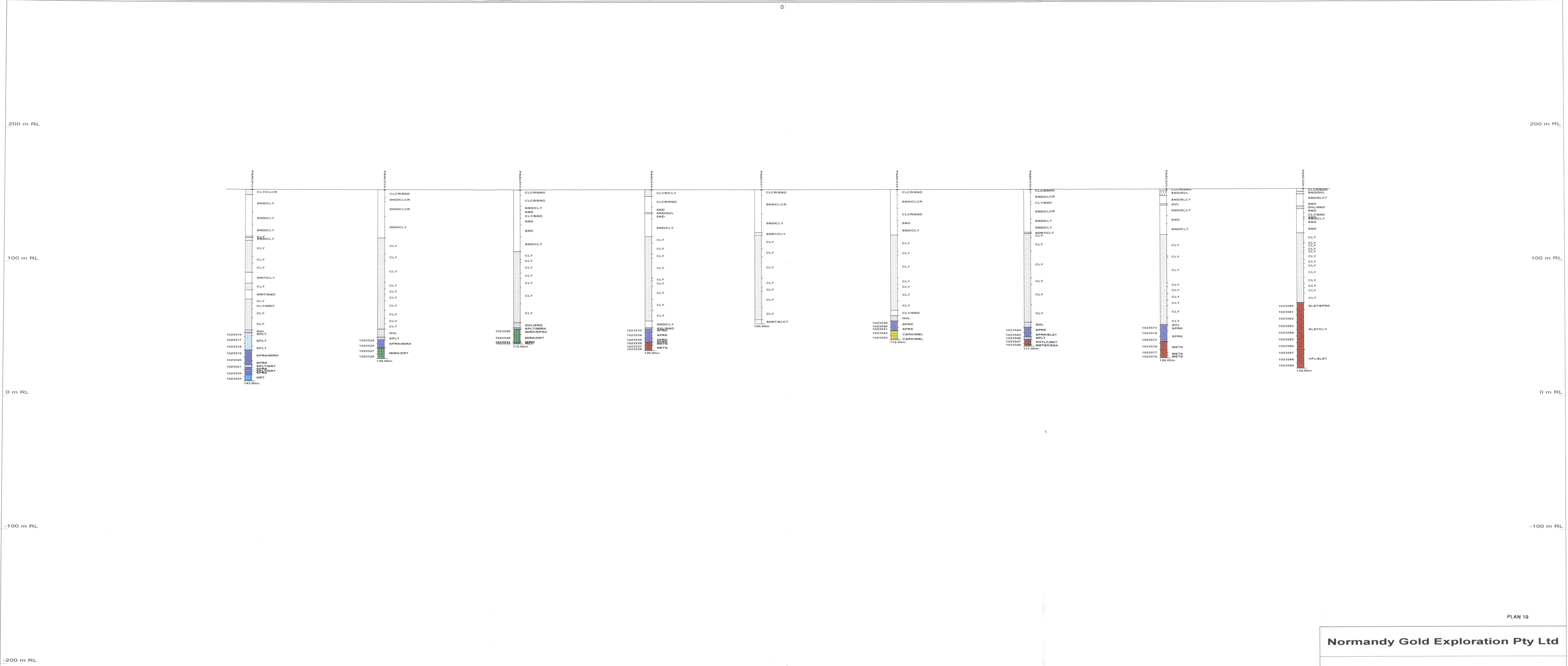
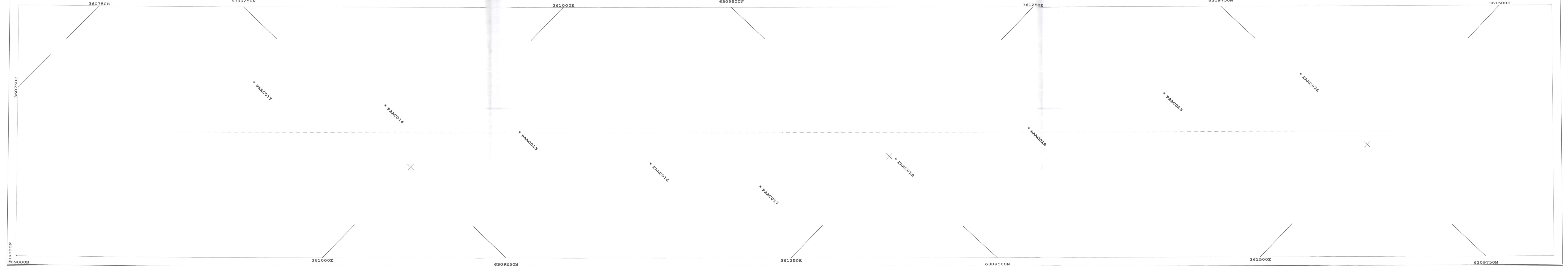
08/09/2000

SHEET

1 of 1

REF:DHSEC_AC_TRAV2

MICROMINE

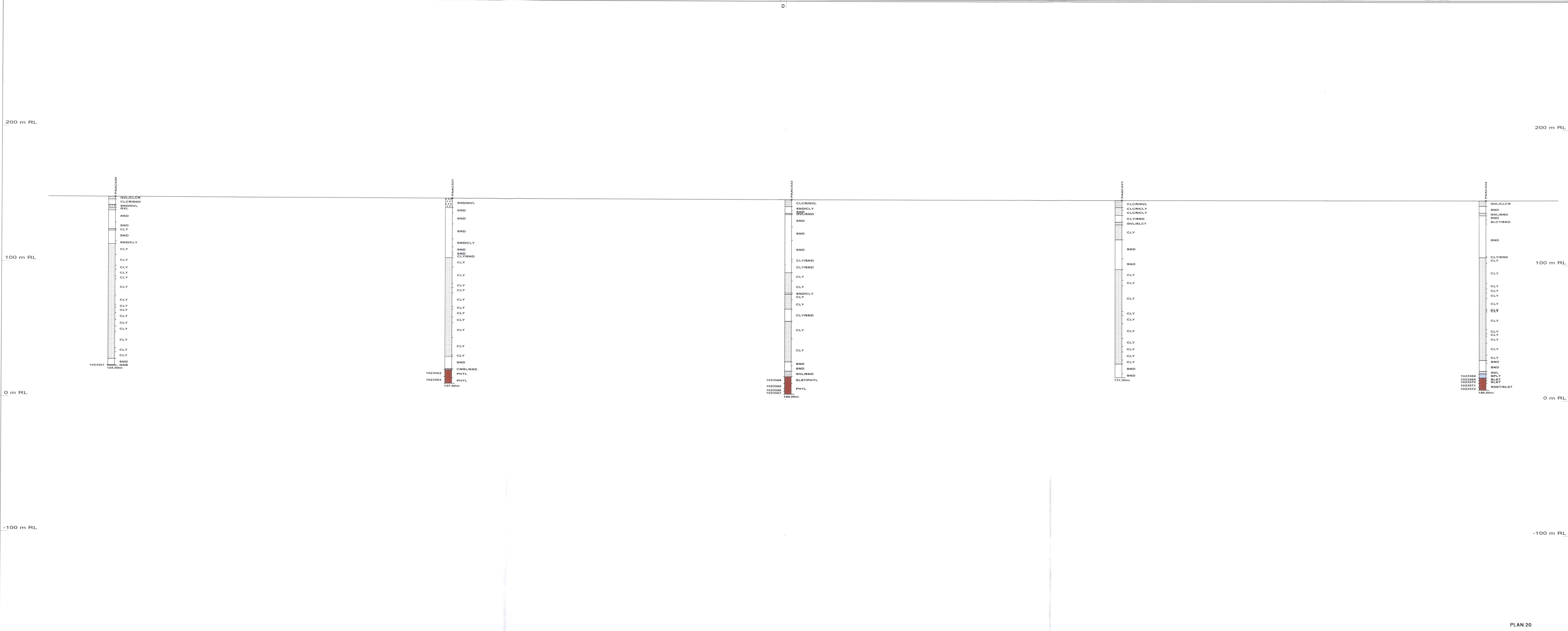
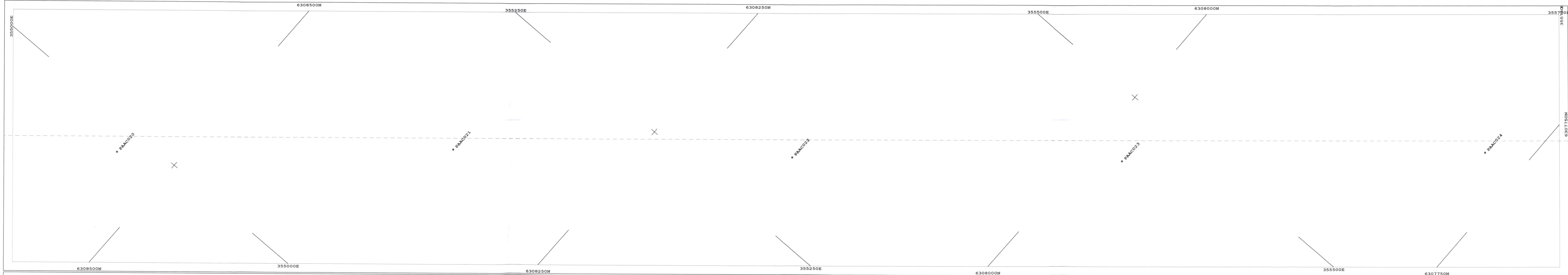


Summary Lithologies		
Clay dominant cover	Saprolite	Strong Skarn alteration
Sand dominant cover	Saprock	Other alteration
Gravel dominant cover	Mafic Intrusive	Quartz Veining
Limestone dominant cover	Interm/mixed Intrusive	Carbonate Veining
Lignite dominant cover	Felsic Intrusive	Breccia/Fault Zone
Cavity/No sample	Mafic/Interm Volcanic/clastic	
	Clastic metasediment	
	Carbonate/c-sil rich M/sed	

Normandy Gold Exploration Pty Ltd

Padthaway Project
Drillhole Plan + Section
AC Traverse 3 Looking NW
Sample Nos : Lithology

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	08/09/2000	1 of 1
1:1000	REF:DHSEC_AC_TRAV3	
	MICROMINE	



Summary Lithologies		
Clay dominant cover	Saprolite	Strong Skarn alteration
Sand dominant cover	Saprock	Other alteration
Gravel dominant cover	Mafic intrusive	Quartz Veining
Limestone dominant cover	Interm/mixed Intrusive	Carbonate Veining
Lignite dominant cover	Felsic Intrusive	Breccia/Fault Zone
Cavity/No sample	Mafic/Interm Volcanic/clastic	
	Clastic metasediment	
	Carbonate/c-sil rich M/sed	

Normandy Gold Exploration Pty Ltd

Padthaway Project
Drillhole Plan + Section
AC Traverse 4 Looking NE
Sample Nos : Lithology

Scale

1:1000

DATE

08/09/2000

SHEET

1 of 1

REF:DHSEC_AC_TRAV4

MICROMINE

