## Open File Envelope No. 8793

**EL 1616** 

**DREW HILL** 

## FIRST PARTIAL SURRENDER REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 4/10/1989 TO 3/2/1994

Submitted by Aberfoyle Resources Ltd 1994

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**Enquiries:** Customer Services Branch

Minerals and Energy Resources

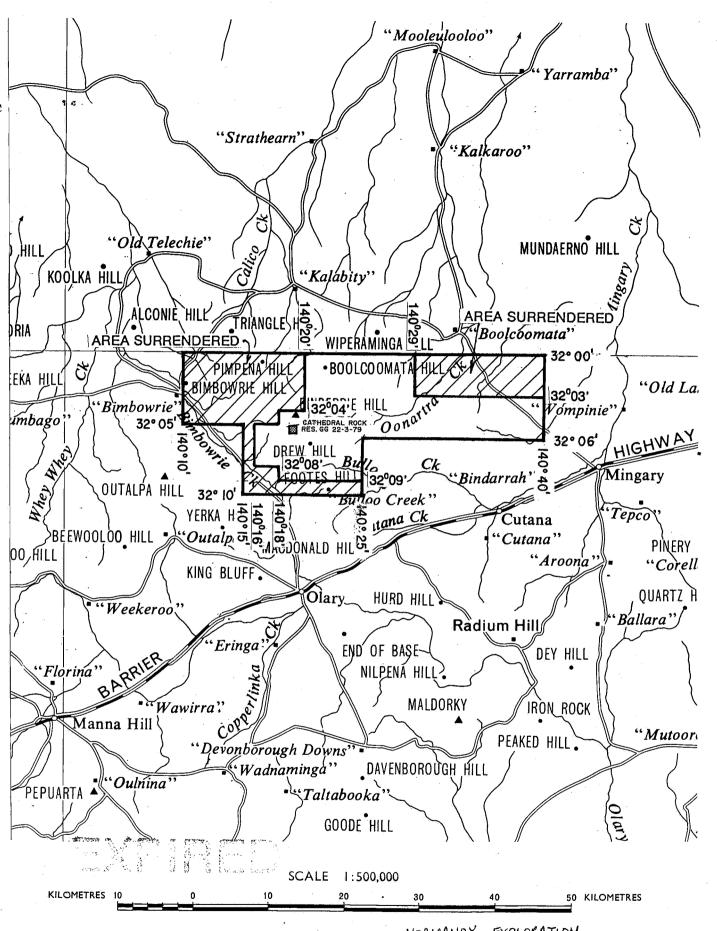
7th Floor

101 Grenfell Street, Adelaide 5000

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



## SCHEDULE A



NORMANDY EXPLORATION

APPLICANT: ABERFOYLE RESOURCES LIMITED AND POSEIDON MINERALS LIMITED

DM: 250/89 AREA: <del>625</del> square kilometres (approx.)

1:250000 PLANS: OLARY

LOCALITY: DREW HILL AREA - Approx. 20km NORTH of OLARY

DATE GRANTED: 4.10.89

DATE EXPIRED: 3.10.90 9 92 13 EL No: 1616

3/10/94

87/3

#### **ENVELOPE 8793**

TENEMENT:

EL 1616, Drew Hill

TENEMENT HOLDER:

Aberfoyle Resources Ltd

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#### SEPARATELY HELD DATA

DATA TAPES (held by Information Services Branch):

88 SA 15/1. Airborne mag. and radiomagnetics.

#### DRILLHOLE SAMPLES (held MESA Core Library):

For up to date information on available drillhole samples, contact the Supervisor, MESA Core Library and quote the Exploration Licence and drillhole number/s you wish to query.

**Exploration Division** 

91 Beulah Road Norwood South Australia 5067

Australia

Telephone (08) 363 1636 Facsimile (08) 363 1409

003

#### ABERFOYLE

#### **EXPLORATION LICENCE 1616 "DREW HILL"**

## PARTIAL RELINQUISHMENT REPORT

Distribution:
MESA (2)
ARL Adelaide (1)
ARL Hawthorn (1)
Normandy Minerals (1)

Prepared By:

S TOTEFF

Senior Geologist

Issued By:

A.m. Keg

A M HESPE Regional Exploration Manager

August 1994 ARL Report No. Drew Hill 14

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarises exploration results and provides data from areas relinquished from EL 1616 by Aberfoyle Resources and Normandy Minerals in February 1994.

The areas relinquished represent approximately 43% of the original exploration tenement of 625 square kilometres, and are shown in Figure 1.

#### 2. AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

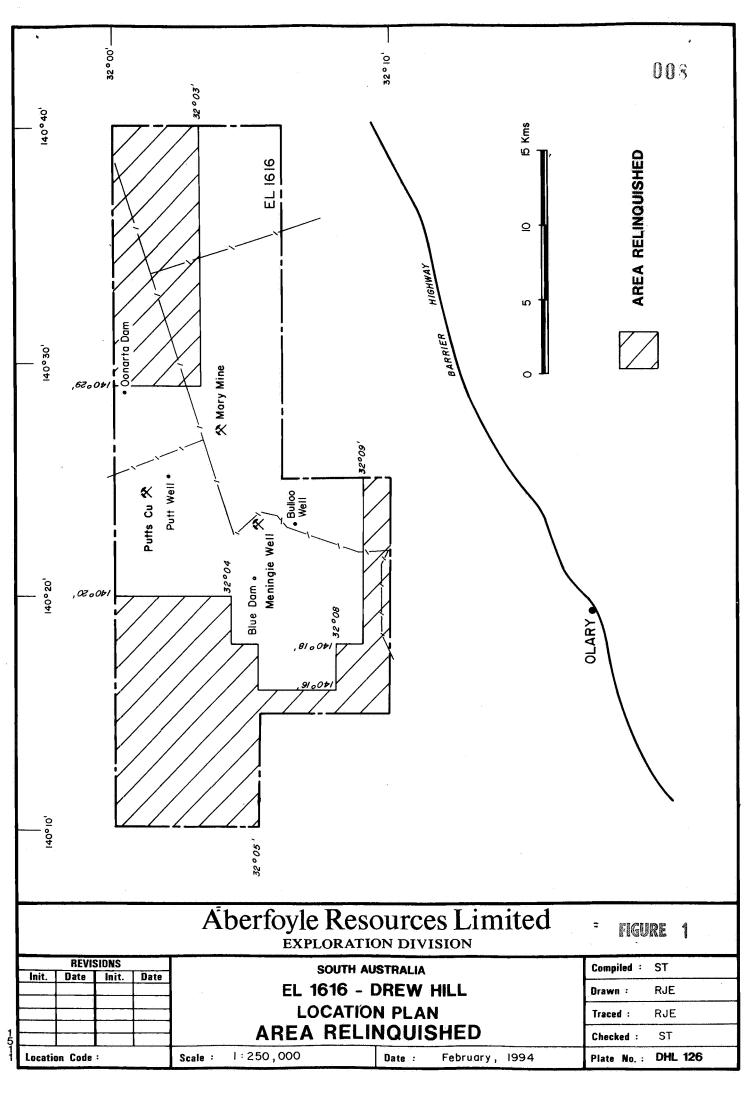
A 2,526 line kilometre detailed airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was completed by contractor Kevron Geophysics over the eastern half of the Drew Hill EL in late 1988. The survey specifications were 150m-spaced north-south lines flown at a height of 60 metres.

A caesium vapour magnetometer recorded the magnetic intensity at sensitivity and resolution of 0.01nT, eight times a second (i.e. about one reading every 8.5 metres).

The spectrometer featured a 33 litre NaI detector volume. Navigation was visual using airphotographs. Following correction of data for diurnal variation and variation of the earth's field across the survey area, stacked magnetic profile and magnetic total intensity contour maps were produced (Figures 2 and 3 respectively for portion of survey in relinquished area). Aberfoyle produced in-house enhancements of this data at a scale of 1:25,000 (Figure 4). An interpretation is shown in Figure 5.

Radiometric data were corrected for background radiation and for interaction effects between the Th, U and K windows. Colour pixel presentations of these channels as well as total count were produced in-house by Aberfoyle at a scale of 1:25,000.

Digital data tapes of that portion of the survey which covered the relinquished area are provided with this report.



#### 3. REGIONAL SOIL SURVEY

In 1989 a regional soil survey was undertaken over the eastern, generally flat to gently undulating portion of the tenement. An average sample density of one per square kilometre was employed.

Selection of sample sites was made using airphotos. Each sample, where topography permitted, was sited within 30-60m of the base of a hill, in an attempt to maximise the uniformity of the suite of samples. In the extreme east, a large proportion of the samples were collected on a square grid as hills are rare. An effort was made, however, not to sample obviously transported material.

Sampling (2-3kg) was undertaken by contractor Search Exploration. Samples were sieved at the laboratory, and the -200um fraction analysed for Au (only) by aqua regia digestion, carbon rod finish, as required by results of an earlier orientation survey. (Results in the relinquished area are shown in Figure 6).

#### 4. REGIONAL STREAM SEDIMENT SURVEY

In the relatively well-incised western portion of the tenement, a regional stream sediment survey was selected as the most appropriate first phase of a methodical geochemical assessment of the area, aimed at locating stratiform base-precious metal prospects. A 6 kilometre overlap with the complimentary regional soil survey in the eastern half of the tenement was incorporated.

Sample locations, at an average density of one per square kilometre, were selected on a drainage plan compiled from 1:24 800 scale airphotographs. Large granite bodies and Adelaidean sediments were excluded from the survey. The survey, in 1990, was undertaken by contractor Search Exploration, and an Aberfoyle geologist who prospected in the vicinity of each sample locality and described the sample locations (Appendix 1).

At each sample site, 5kg (min.) samples were collected. At approximately every 15th sample site, however, a 7kg sample was taken and later split into 5kg and 2kg samples. It was intended that the 2kg samples be analysed for Au at a local laboratory but by the same method, to check the feasibility of using smaller sample weights.

#### 4.1 Sample Analysis

All 5kg samples were sent to Australian Laboratory Services, Orange NSW where a split was taken for Cu Pb Zn Mn Ag analysis (aqua regia digest/AAS D.L. 2,5,2,10,0.1ppm respectively). The remainder (around 5kg) were analysed for Au by cyanide leach (24 hour constant agitation, solvent extraction) and C-Rod AAS determination, D.L. being 0.05ppb).

The abovementioned 2kg sub-samples were analysed for Au at Analabs, Adelaide by cyanide leach, 24 hour constant agitation, solvent extraction and again, C-Rod AAS determination, with D.L. 0.05ppb. Comparison of these results with the 5kg ALS analysis showed poor correlation.

#### 4.2 Results

Stream sediment sample locations and analytical results are shown on Figures 7, 8 and 9. Using log - probability plots, thresholds for Cu Pb Zn Ag Mn and Au were estimated as 65, 50, 150, 1, 400ppm and 1ppb respectively (for the entire area sampled).

#### 4.3 Prospecting

Prospecting during the stream sediment survey produced some increasing results. Several areas of interest have been described (Appendix 2). Analyses of rock chip samples (plotted in Figure 10) indicate the presence of weakly anomalous Au in ?pyritic quartz-magnetite rocks in the Mt. Bull-Calico Hill area (samples 647/224B, 230A, 231A). A quartz + sericite rock with gossanous pits and malachite staining (sample 647231C) assayed 1.87g/t Au. Further prospecting is needed in this area.

#### 4.4 Follow-up of Stream Sediment Anomalies

Inspection of Figure 8 shows weakly anomalous Pb in stream sediments approximately 4kms southwest of Calico Hill. Prospecting upstream from the highest Pb anomaly recorded, at sample site 647214 (80ppm Pb) located a 10m wide exposure of the Bimba Unit, approximately 1.5kms upstream of the sample site (Figure 10). None of the samples collected (all gossanous ironstones), including ironstone float within the creek immediately upstream of the stream sediment sample site, were anomalous in Pb (all <5ppm). On the other hand, all samples were anomalous in Cu (440-1385ppm) and Ag (2-12ppm). The stream sediment anomaly therefore remains unexplained and may be spurious. In view of the anomalous Ag located, however, further prospecting in the area is warranted.

Resampling of highly anomalous stream sediment sample site 647208 which initially recorded 1.7ppm Ag did not duplicate the earlier result (repeat <0.5ppm Ag). This, combined with observations on Ag distribution in the retained area raised considerable doubts as to the value of Ag in stream sediments as an exploration tool in this region.

#### 5. GENERAL RECONNAISSANCE WORK

#### Shorts Dam Area

Lying in the eastern part of the Drew Hill EL, the Shorts Dam area consists of numerous isolated small hills of granitoids and albitites with intervening soil covered plains. Numerous occurrences of Bimba ironstones have been mapped by Esso Minerals and the area has been explored by PEM surveys and 12 percussion drillholes (SP-series). The drillholes are concentrated in 4 areas (Figure 11) and were targeted on PEM anomalies and/or gossan outcrops. The ironstone outcrops sampled by Esso are generally anomalous in Cu (around 300-1200ppm) but contain only minor Pb or Zn (max. 290, 600ppm respectively). While the drillholes mostly intersected the target pyritic calc-silicates of the Bimba Unit, only minor base metal contents were reported.

The best Zn mineralisation intersected was in hole SP8, recording 6m of 0.24% Zn. Hole SP9 encountered 7m of 0.18% Cu. Hole SP4 intersected 14m of 0.1-0.27% Co.

Limited additional sampling of ironstones was undertaken by Aberfoyle (see Figure 11 for locations). A quartz-magnetite unit near the Bindarrah-Boolcoomatta boundary was also prospected and a sample of ?pyritic facies analysed (No. 593079). This contained insignificant levels of base metals or Au. The Bimba ironstones analysed have similar base metal contents to Esso samples, with a maximum of 1395ppm Cu, 450ppm Zn being reported. Pb contents are ≤60ppm. An exceptionally high Pb value (2255ppm) was reported in a sample of ?gossanous ironstone float amidst Tertiary lateritic ironstones on a small hill by the Mingary-Boolcoomatta road, immediately west of Shorts Dam. To test the possibility that the laterites may be developed over prospective Bimba ironstones, a shallow vertical percussion drillhole (SP13) was drilled into ironstones at the top of the hill, where outcropping ironstones occur. The hole intersected a 2m ironstone "capping" passing into kaolinised and locally ferringinous quartzo-feldspathic gneisses, and was terminated at 19m. No anomalous base metal or Au contents were reported from the 2m intervals sampled.

As no Pb anomaly was evident in the near-surface ironstones, it is concluded that either the Pb content of the "capping" is extremely inhomogeneous, or the Bimba Unit is relatively narrow, possibly vertically dipping, and not intersected by the drillhole. Either more detailed surface sampling or Pb isotope determination is needed to solve this.

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#### 6. ASSESSMENT OF AIRBORNE MAGNETIC ANOMALIES

#### Shorts Dam Area

Approximately 2.2kms southwest of Shorts Dam, is a circular magnetic anomaly. It is considered that a geological setting similar to that of the Cu Au Mary Mine (in retained area) was likely. The area is soil covered apart from minor magnetite ironstone and rare ?gossanous non-magnetic ironstone float. A sample of the latter (No. 593519B) contained 525ppm Zn, 390ppm Cu and <0.02ppm Au. Location of the anomaly peak by ground magnetics indicated that the ironstone float occurred almost at the centre of the magnetic anomaly. A line of RAB holes 25m apart was drilled to recognisable bedrock across the feature (Figure 12). Drilling encountered quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, granitoid and schist. No magnetite was noted in the drill chips. One hole (Sample No. 593516) encountered a kaolinised iron-stained rock with ferruginous patches, possibly a decomposed amphibolite or dolerite (745ppm Cu, 350ppm Zn, <0.02ppm Au). It was suggested that the source may be a narrow basic plug or dyke of short strike extent. With <0.02ppm Au and a maximum of 85ppm Cu being encountered in the other drillholes it was considered that further work on this feature was unwarranted.

#### 7. EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure on the relinquished area is estimated at approximately \$19,000.

## APPENDIX 1

## DREW HILL STREAM SEDIMENT SURVEY SAMPLE SITE DESCRIPTION

#### DREW HILL STREAM SEDIMENT SURVEY

#### <u>Abbreviations</u>

cs calc-silicate

csg garnet calc-silicate

grsch graphitic schist

msch micaschist

musch muscovite schist bisch biotite schist

sil sch sillimanite gneiss gt garnet/garnetiferous

1G leucogranitoid

p pegmatite
pm pegmatite

pm pegmatitic metasediment

mig migmatite

A albitite gA albitite with boxworks

eA epidote-albitite

qfgn quartz-feldspar gneiss

Dol dolerite
Amp amplibolite

mt magnetite. (mt - as prefix indicates magnetic-

bearing lithology)

fe ferruginous (as prefix)

Mn manganiferous

Fe ironstone

gFe ironstone with boxworks

M marble

Mn- maganiferous qtz quartz vein qtze quartzite

gs garnet sandstone gq garnet quartzite

BIF quartz-gt-mt rock qmt quartz-magnetite

Ba barite

Kgn K-feldspar gneiss/"chert"

g gossanous

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Date	O. Septe	mber 1990	Technician Mork	Bates	Geologist.	Martin Grant	
Sample No.	Sample Creek Nature No. Width of Bank		Creekbed Float/Outcrop Lithologies (- = none ie all sand base)		Creek Flanks Float/Outcrop Lithologies - indicate approx. proportions		Other (eg abundant mt in sand, calcrete pebbles etc.)
/4725			Float	Outcrop	Float	Outcrop	
647 257	6m	Rocky Outrop banks	Mig, bisch, bigfgn,	Mig and P	-	Dominantly Mig lesser afgr, P and bisch	Some A inclusions within mig
647258	6m	low rocky/ rubble banks	P, Mig, A	<i>b</i>	_	Dominantly pm with lesser P gfgrand rare A	
' -			1 2 La 4 De 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	i compare to	\$ 2000	glyn and rare A	

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			Float	Outcrop	Float	Outcrop	
647205	25n	Allavian	-				
647206	10m	Allavian	P, qtze, mbigf schiol	~	<b>~</b> .	_	
647207	3 M	Allavian	_	_	_	~	
647208	lom	Allwin	~	<del></del>	-		
647208	5m	Allavian	-	_			
647210	4m	Allavier	_	-	-	_	
647211	2m	Allaviin	-	1			
647212	1.5m	Allewin		-		_	
647213	4m	Allavian	_		_	-	
647214	3~	Allowin	mbigtze schist	-	_		
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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Float	Outcrop	Float	Outcrop	
S47227 '	2m	low redble banks	PM baisch	Pm qfgn	_	Dominantly glyn, P Mig with lesser bisch	
547 228	2n	Steep rubble/outro banks	o P bach, tepy A	P gfgh, bisch	-	Dominantly P, afan and te A	
547229	2m	Steep outrop banks 80% rock bed	Mig	Mig		Dominatly Mig with leaser (10%) bigfyn	Drains Mt Ball
547230	l-5m	Med roubble/outrop banks	gfgn-mig grancular fe (ox. mt) blue gtz, mt, fe py A	afgn minor bisch		gfyn lesser bigch	Stream float samples a) granular gtz mt rock b) py A
547 231	2 m	low rubble/allurial bucks	P, gfgn, fegtz, fe mtgtz	P, gfgn	-	P, glyn-mig minor mach	Drains Mt Ball  a) Mt Ball gtz mt  b) gtz mt mus py se ovide rock from shaft on saide 100m  c) gfe, cu siliceous rock from shallow cod 300n E
647 232	3-4m	Iver alluvial and rubble banks	P, afgn mt fegtz me bedded mt A	bw		Dominantly bi Mig lesser PM and rare much	Drains Mt Bull  Rock chip sample:  a) Ant fehn rock outcop

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			Float	Outcrop	Float	Outcrop	
<i>\$</i> 47233	4-5m	Med rubble rock banks	PM, gfgn, mt, fegtz rare well bedded mtA	PM		Dominoutly bi Mig and PM lesser msch	
547234 -	2-3m	low soil banks	P, PM, Mig rore grandar fogtz	PM		Dominantly Mig, lesser ofgn and PM	
547235	3-4m	Low rocky/ outcrop banks	May, P, gagn	9 /3 (Il bi Mig, P	_	Dominathy ofga lessor Mig	
547236	2m	med to steep octicop banks Rock bottom	afgn, P. msch mtatz	bi Mig P		Dominantly bi Mig lesser afon and P. rare veingtz and comp below sample site	
547237	lm	low alluvial				3016	
547238	\m	low alluvial		gfgn - PM		Conglomerate (? meta) rounded to subangular clasts to 25 cm Ø. Meta? Sedinentry Frogran predominate	nts C

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			Float	Outcrop	Float	Outcrop		
¥7239 ,	5~	low allevial	Minimal P, much gfgr and gfz		rare bisch			
:47240	6m	sait low alluvial	P, bisch, Mig, A	_	_	bisch, P, gfg1		
547.241	25m	low alluvial	P, PM, qgn, msch		minor P	Dominanthy P, glyn and rare amp		
547242 S47242	4m	low rubble bouks	gfgn, P, bisch rove fe A and fe/mt	bi g fgn		Dominatly bigger with leaver Py A and bisch + P.	Duplicate	
547243	25m	Med-high rocky alluvial banks	bigfgn, gfgn, P, pm	qfq^	trace amp	Dominantly offin with lesser amounts of P and bach/Mig		022
:47244	9m	racky banks	Mig glgn P rare py A	Mig 100m up	Α	Mig bigtga, p and lesser afga and rare A	Thick amp coint	

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			Float	Outcrop	Float	Outcrop			
47 <i>24</i> 5	7m	Med rocky banks	gfgn, Mig, P	2 Fgn		Donivantly offer minor P + Mig			
47746	2.5m	Rocky bonks	Mig, P, gfgn	Mig + P	_	Dominantly Mig with lesser offen and P	small catchment		
\$47247	9m	Rubble bonks	P, Mig glyn rare amp	P. Mig	_	Dominantly Mig +P minor offen			
47248	8m	Low rubble/rock	Mig glyn P	mig gfgn	P + Mig	Dominantly May + grign			
·47249	m	Med. Steep outrop/rocky bunks	ofgn Mig P rare mt pebbles and amp	bi Mig Minor gran	glign mig	Dominanty Mig lesser glyn and rare P.	Rock chip sample. A Mt gtz hu A 400m up from sample site		
47250	4m	low rocky alluvial books	Mig glyn aup	Mig glgn		Domirantly Mig lessor offer	Duplicate		

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			Float	Outcrop	Float	Outcrop	7	
<b>4725</b>   '	4m	Steep outrop bonks	A, Mig, P	Mig	-	Donnially Mig minor Prove A		
47252	2m	low soil/outro backs	PP	PM some P	2fgr P	Dominantly PM lesser Pand mig rare offen		
:472 <del>5</del> 3	4.5m	Mad high alluvial backs	P. gly A	_	P	A often finely bedded and x bedded		
47254	3~	low rocky/ allowial banks	P, gfgn, aug bisch	g hgn	P	gfgn, bisch lesser P		
47255	25m	tom rubble Alluvial bouks	P, afgn, bisch G and rare mt A	showed bigfyn	few P boulders	G and P : lesser PM	V. wide creek with multiple levels. Only lowest level sampled	
47256	4-5m	Med "Steep outrop rocky banks	PM, P, G	P, G	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	G lesser P and rare bisch inclusions		024

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Sample No.	e Creek Width	Nature of Bank	Lithol			Other (eg abundant mt in sand, calcrete pebbles etc.)	
			Float	Outcrop	Float	Outcrop	
647492	4-8n	low soil lower p 60% soul 50% rock	graviote, P and lesser	graicte	granite	granite	
647493	6m	low-mad rocky/ outerop books 80% sand 20% rock	gravide rare A	gravite	grante	granite	
647494	6m	med_high outoop banks 50% sand 50% outoop	gonite lesser P androse A, mout	gravile	grouite	granite and common A inclusion	A fe ræh
647495	4~	Med to stoep outrop banks 40% sout 60% rock	granite, A, P biologn rave amp	granicte, A biglyn	granche	grante with common Avidusa	Arte rich Duplicate
647496	3-4m	low-med outrop benks 70% sand 30% rock	ganita lesses P.	granile	granile	granite	
647497	2-3-			1 PY-2+3,	11	granite with small pyrite boaring gly win	al pyghz outer;
641498	4m	low-med outcop rubble banks 70% sand 30% rock	1 11 1	granile, A and bim smech		granide will commy And well lowing and A inclusions and bims such along A	alaste contest.

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Date 20	Septenber	1990	Technician. 5 Meway Geologist. M. Grown				
Sample No.	Creek Width	Nature of Bank	Creekbed Float/Outcrop Lithologies (- = none ie all sand base)		Creek Flanks Float/Outcrop Lithologies - indicate approx. proportions		Other (eg abundant mt in sand, calcrete pebbles etc.)
			Float	Outcrop	Float	Outcrop	
				•			<del>                                     </del>

647511 4-60 Med outrop boules

## APPENIDX 2

# DREW HILL STREAM SEDIMENT SURVEY RECONNAISSANCE ROCK CHIP SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

#### DREW HILL

#### STREAM SEDIMENT SURVEY

## RECONNAISSANCE ROCK CHIP SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

647224A	sl leached haematitic albitite
224B	Granular q mt rock
230A	Granular q mt rock
230B	Fine grained mt fe rich A, sl leached haematitic albitite
231A	sl gossanous haemmt rock. Abundant vughs after sulphides (Mt Bull)
231B	Granular q bi rock + red/purple fe (?) laminae + py and Cu staining (Mt Bull)
231C	q sericite rock with minor gossanous pits
249A	q mt albite rock
491A	oxidised mt rock

During the course of the survey, a number of lithologically prospective areas were identified. These are listed below.

## Area 1 - Sample Sites 647223, 647224 and 647225

A fine grained pyrite bearing albitite unit crops out near sample sites 647223, 647224 and 647225. The unit(s) is thick (750m), strike extensive and commonly manganiferous. It is recommended that this unit, a possible gold host, be mapped and sampled.

## Area 2 - Mt Bull Sample Sites 647230, 647231 and 647232

Quartz-magnetite and associated mineralised lithologies at Mt Bull require further assessment. Further sampling is suggested to identify possible base metal, Au and Co mineralisation.

