

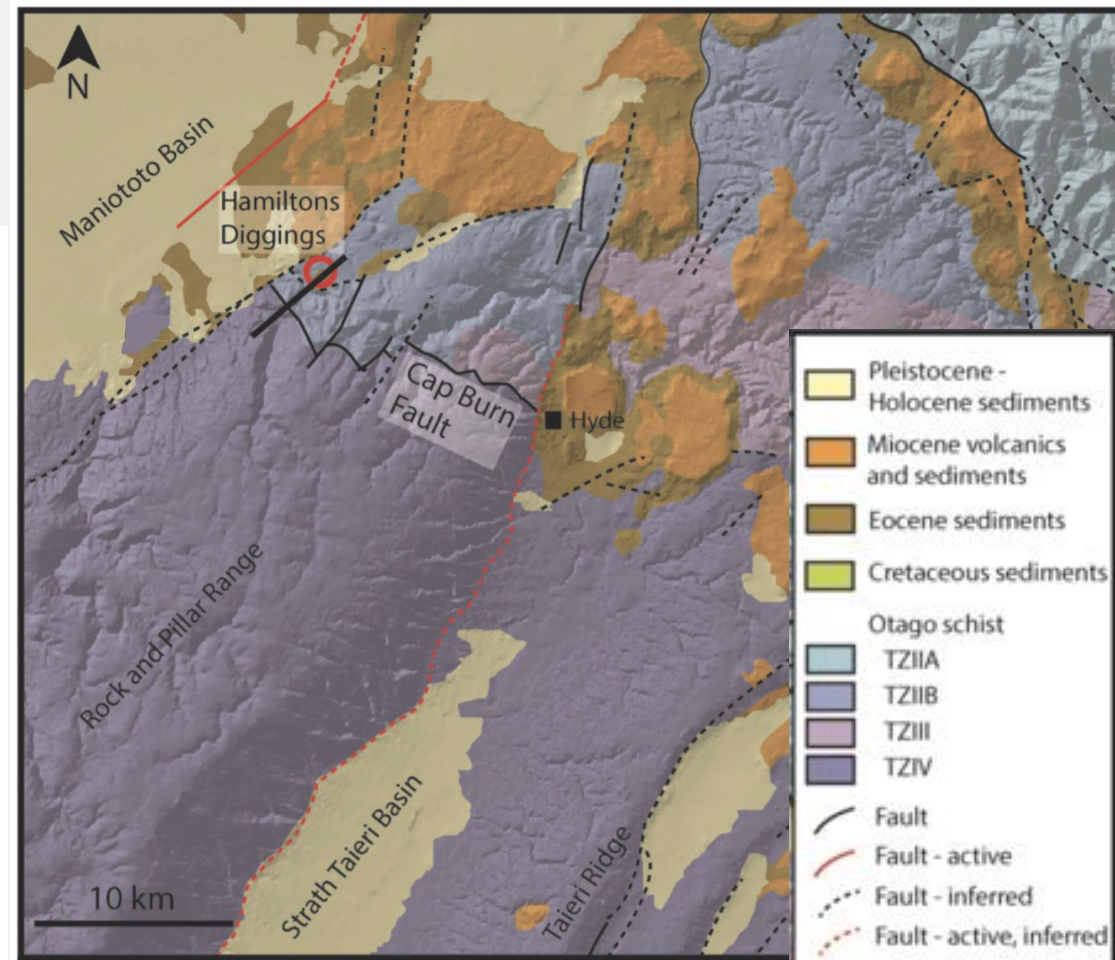
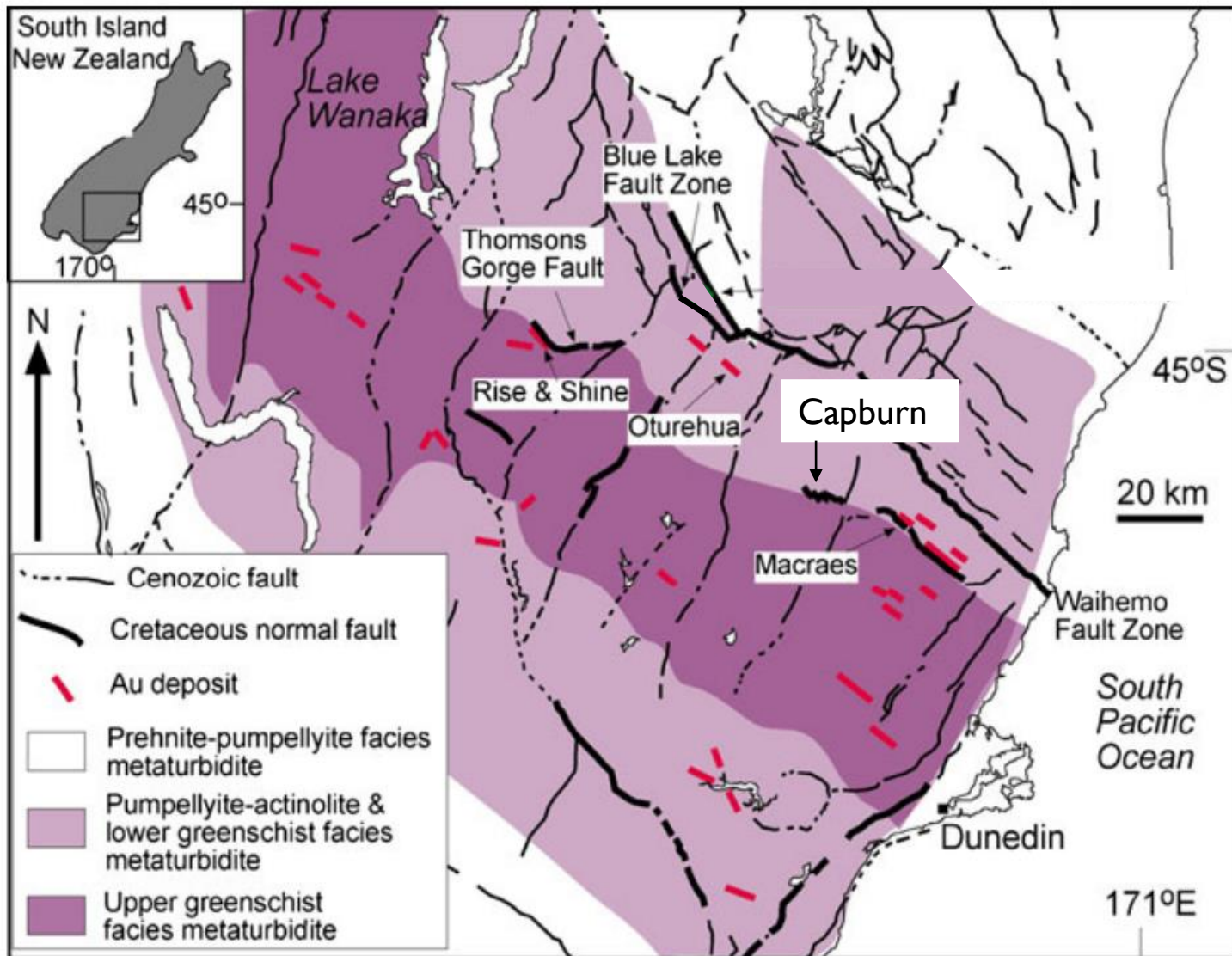
CAP BURN FAULT MINERALIZATION

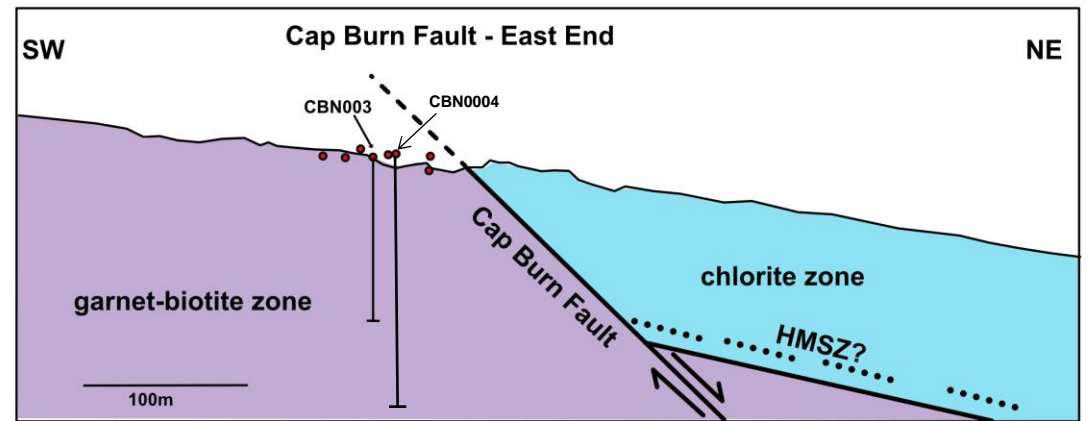
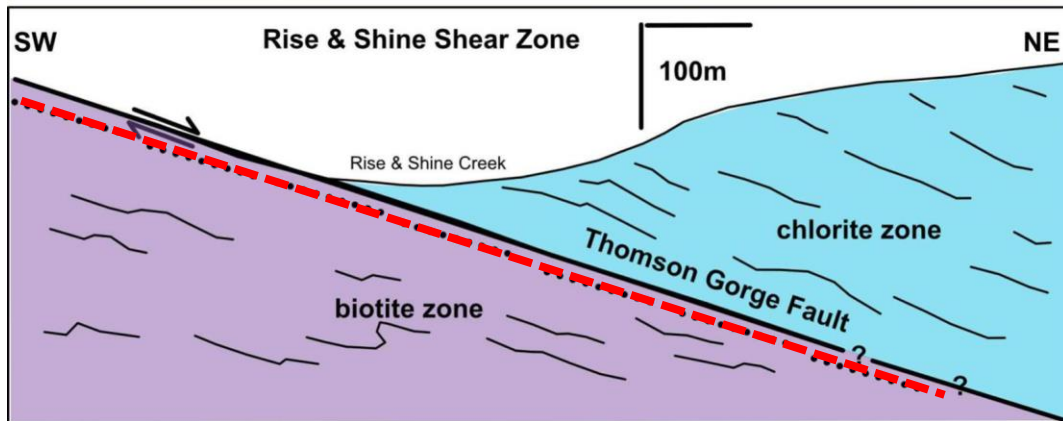
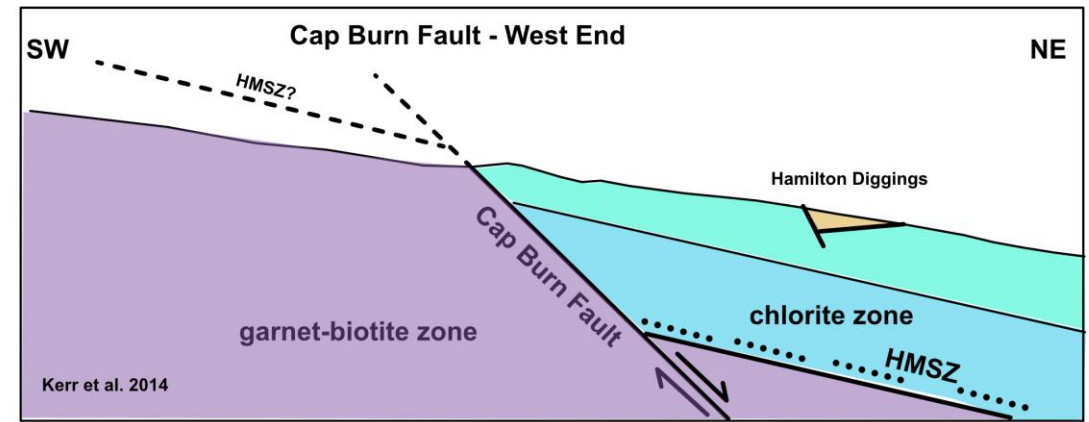
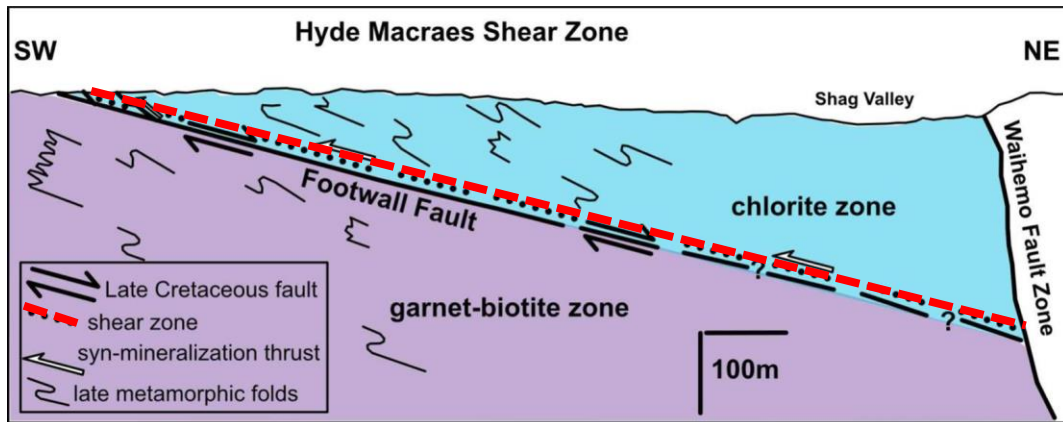
Alicia McKean MSc (Student)

Supervisors: Doug MacKenzie and Nick
Mortimer (GNS)

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Brent Pooley, the Centre For Trace Elements,
Malcom Reid, Marshall Palmer and AusIMM

BACKGROUND:

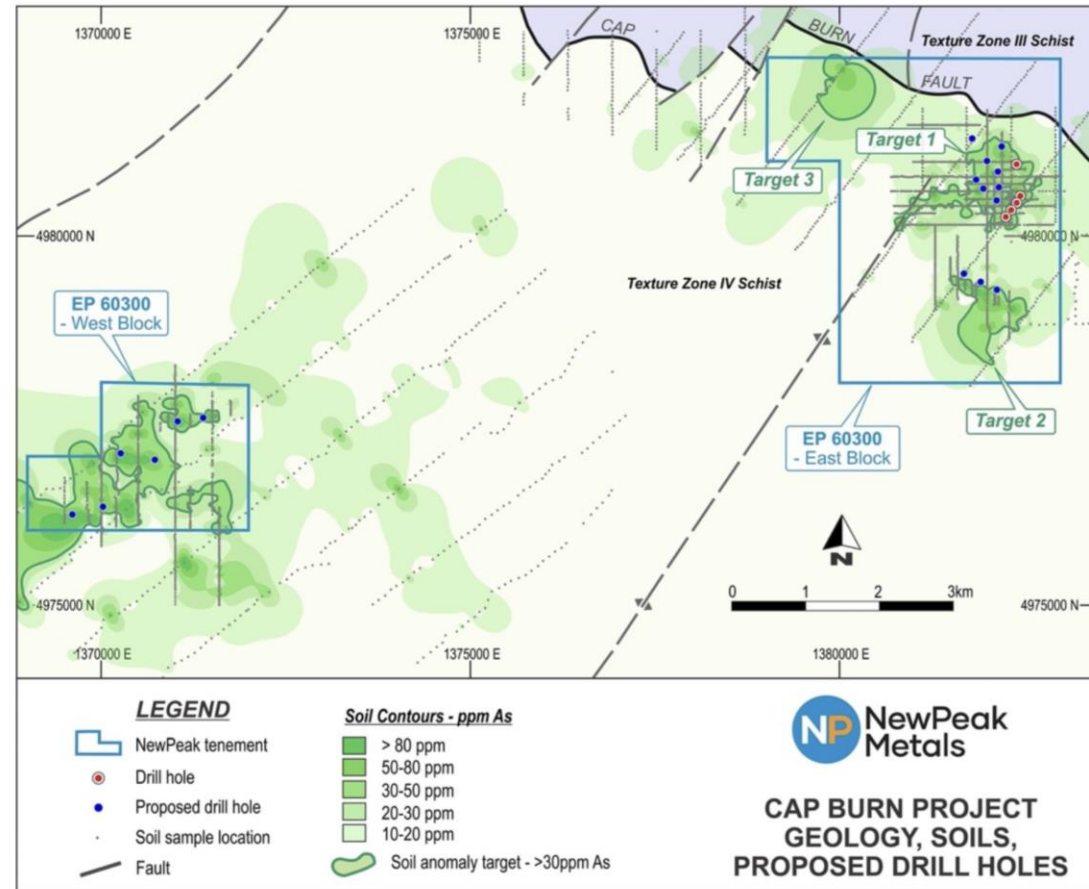




CROSS SECTIONS

MINERAL RANGAHAU PROSPECT/ DRILL HOLES EAST VS WEST

- 13 Drill holes in the East block and 9 in the West block
- I focused on drill hole 3 (last year) and drill hole 4 (this year), both from the East block which was aimed at Target 1



CORE LOGGING CBN0003

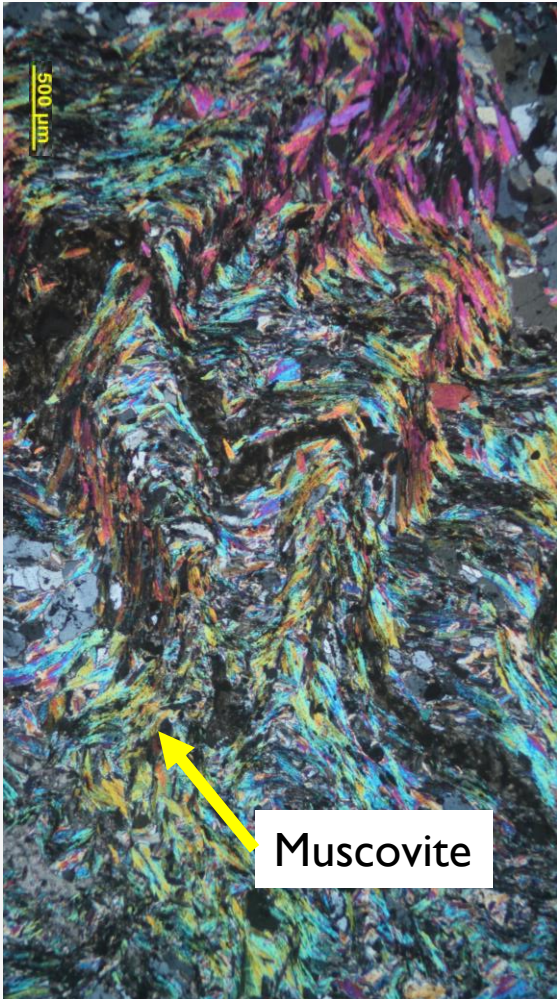




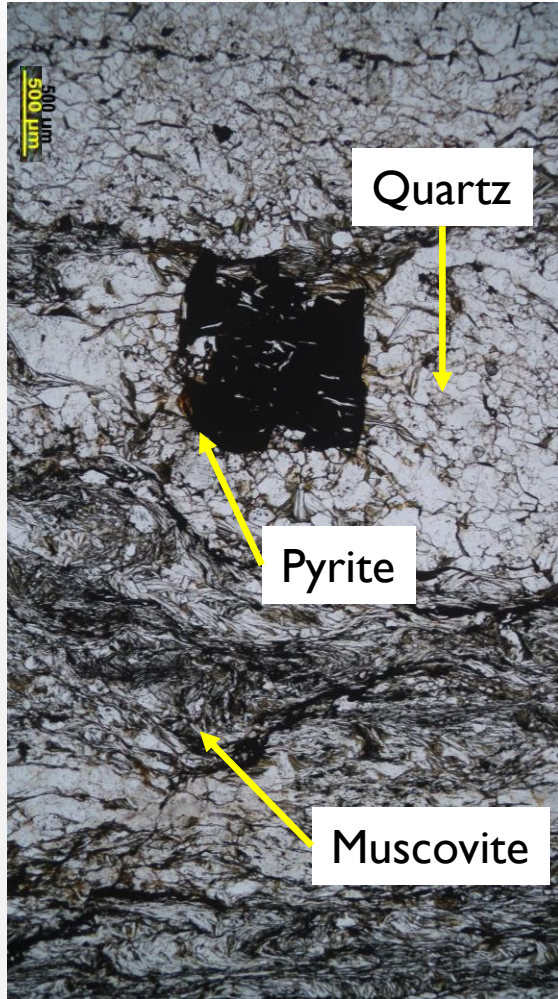
Breccia zone with
cataclasite and fault
gouge
One of the sections
sent for assay due to
As >5000ppm
(pXRF)

CORE LOGGING
CBN0004

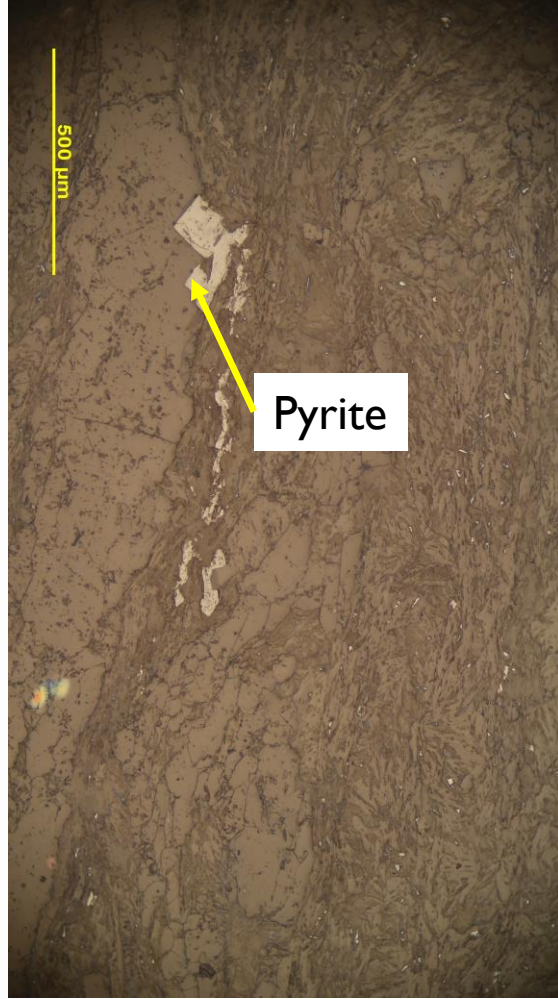
THIN SECTIONS FROM
CBN0003 AND CBN0004



CBN0003
75.5m



CBN0003
35.5m

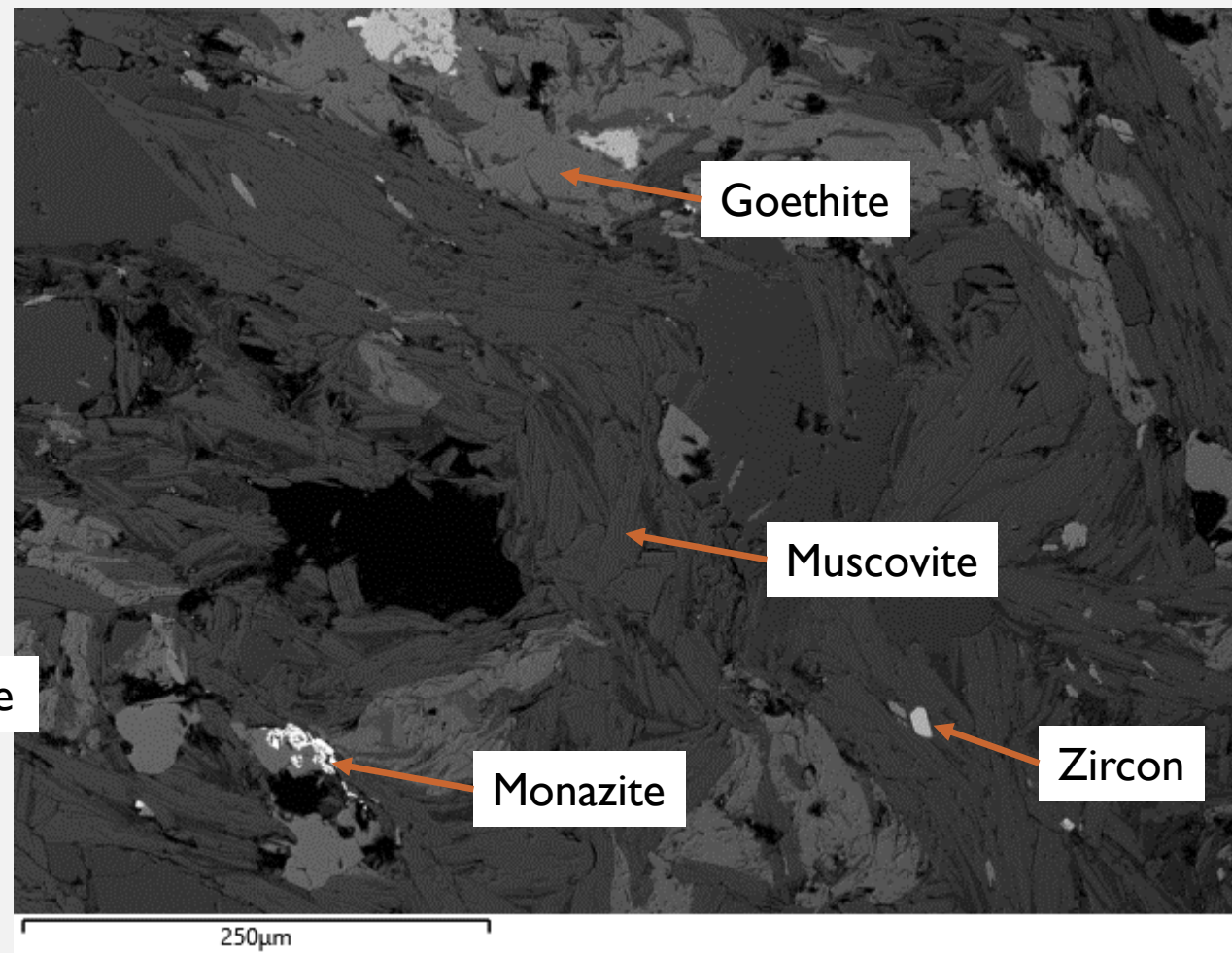
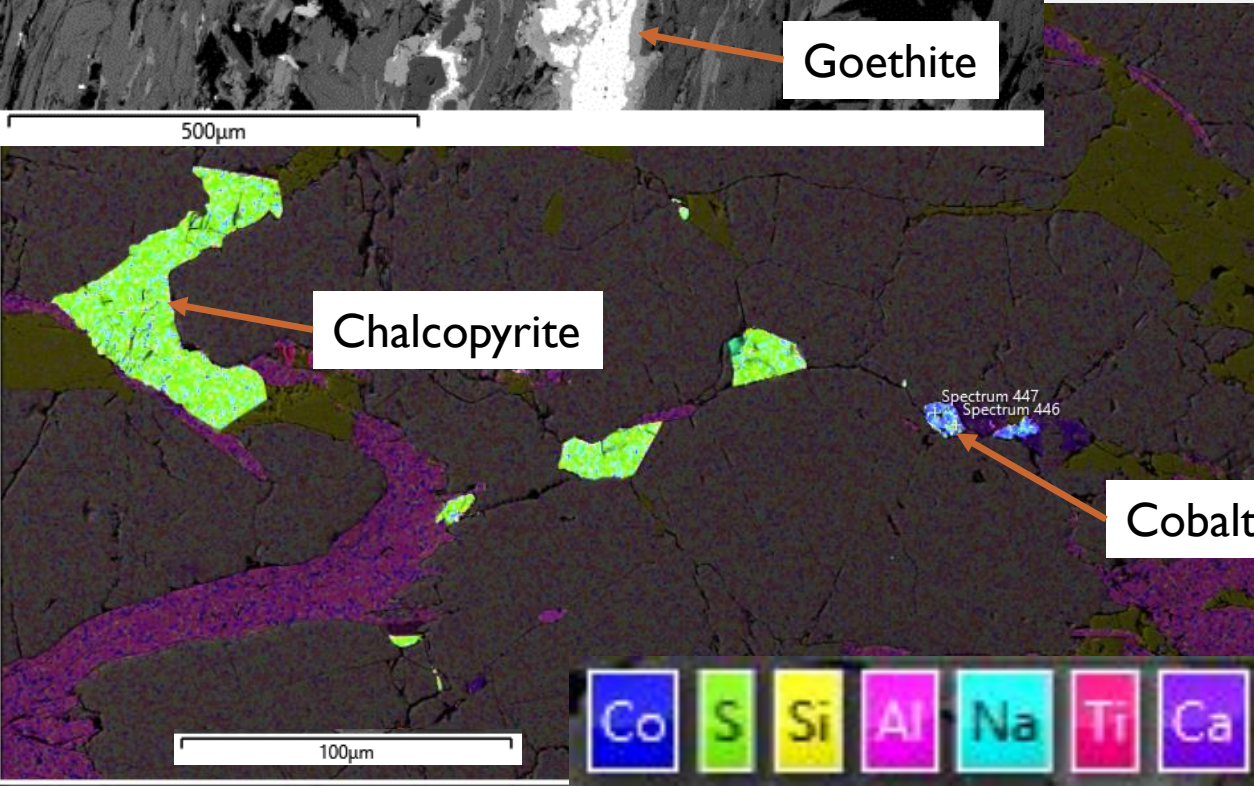
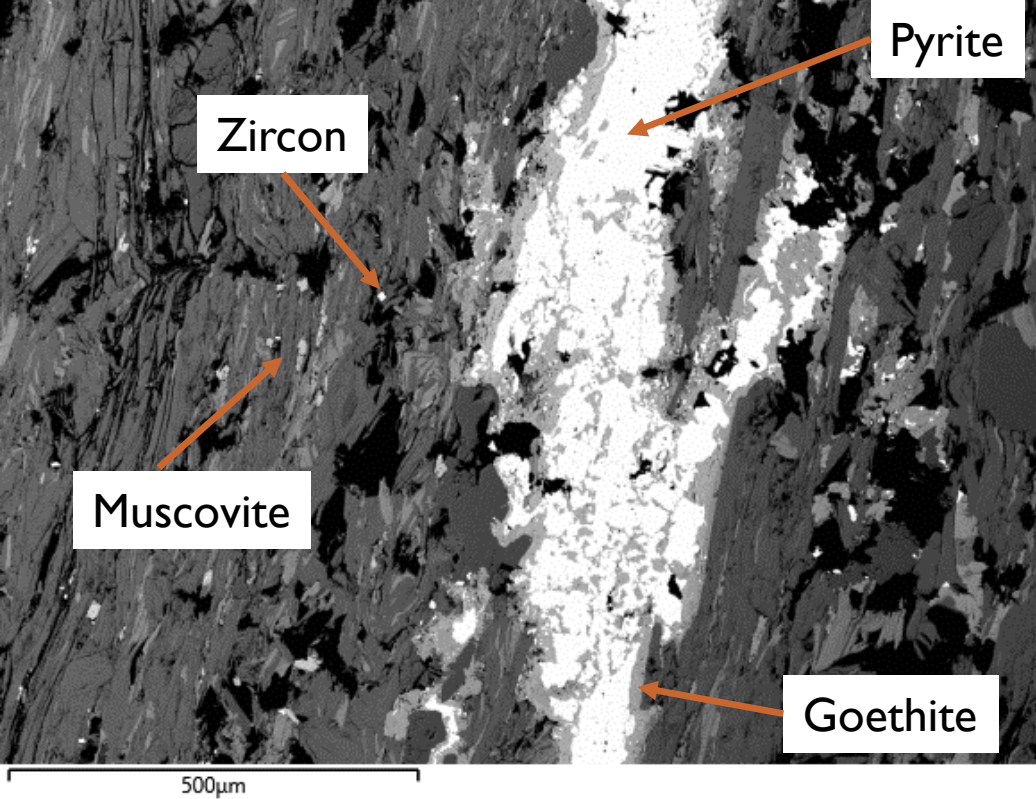


CBN0004
54.4m

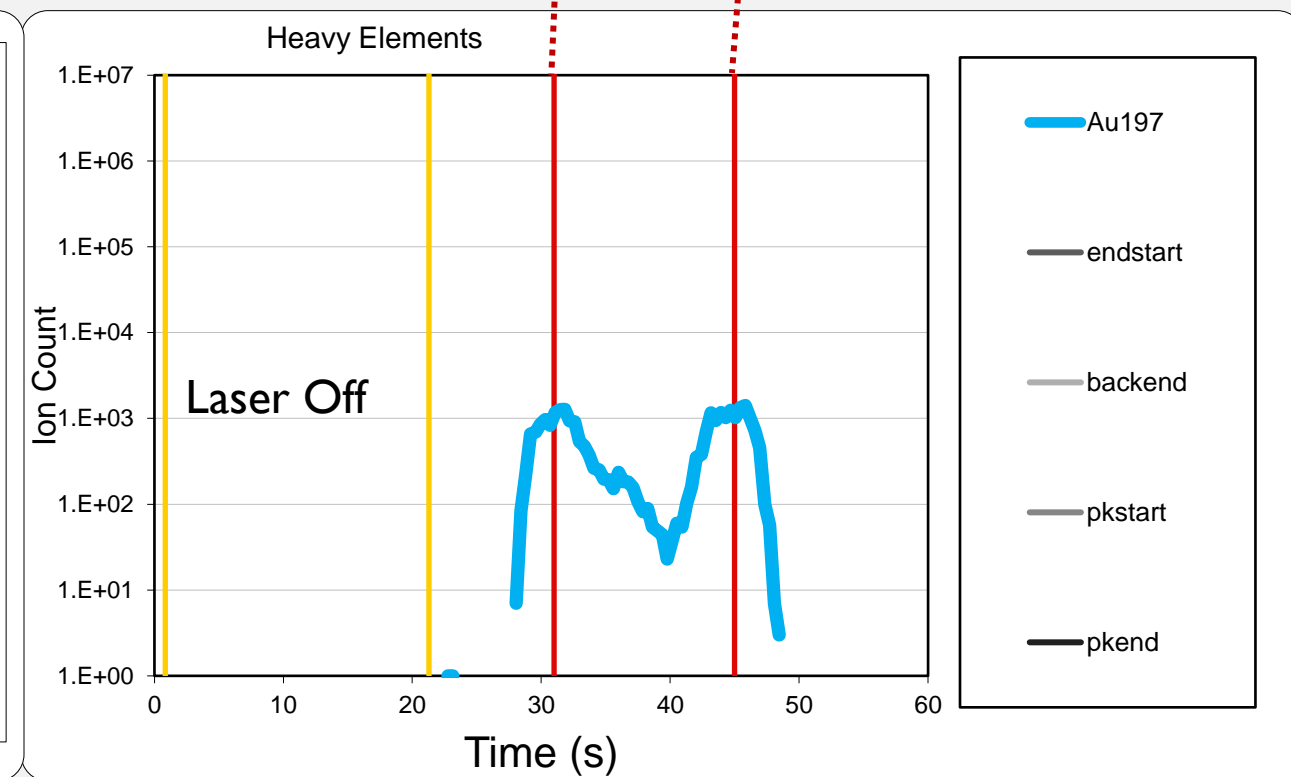
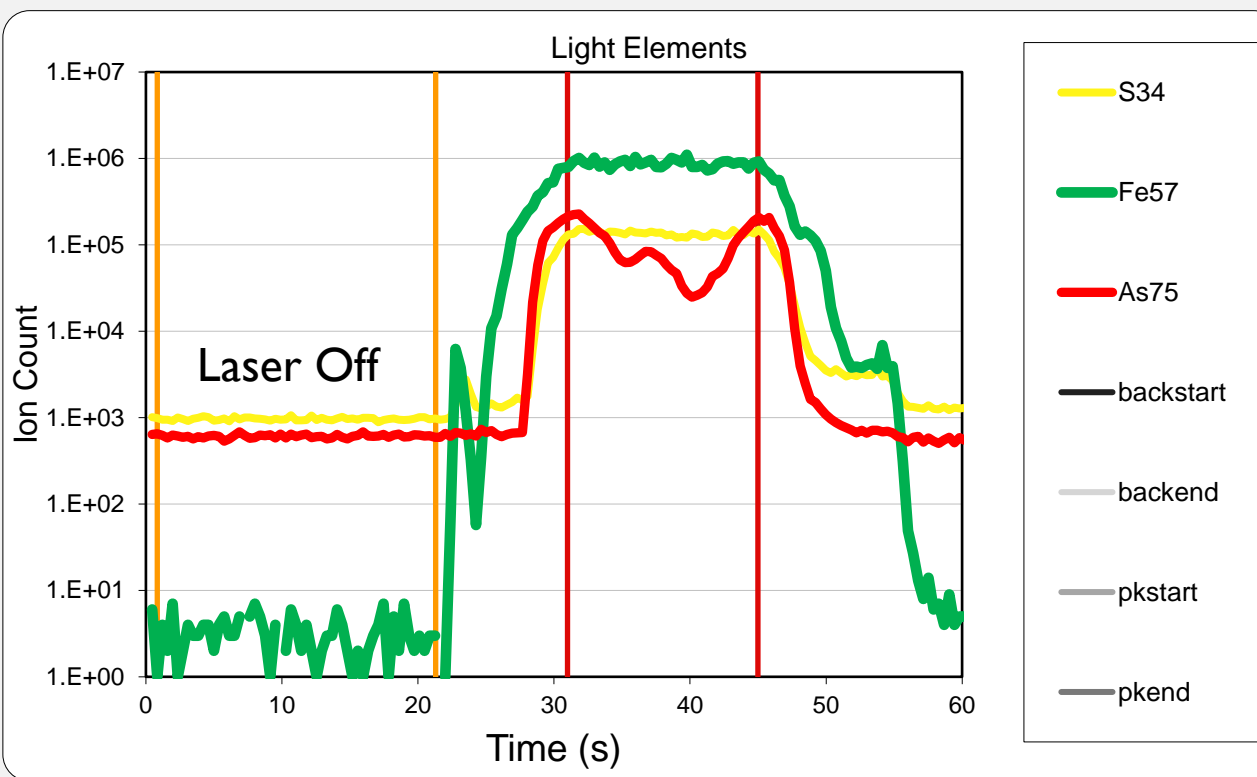
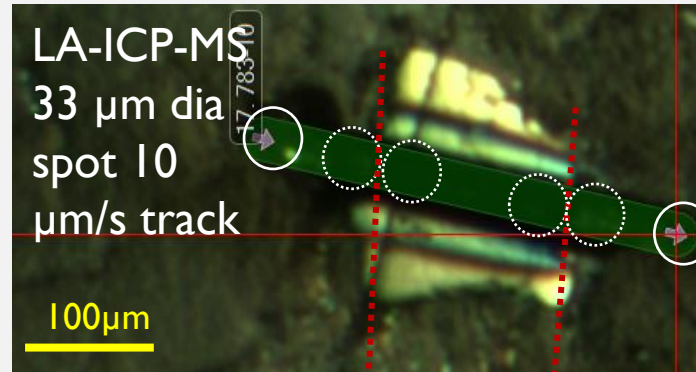


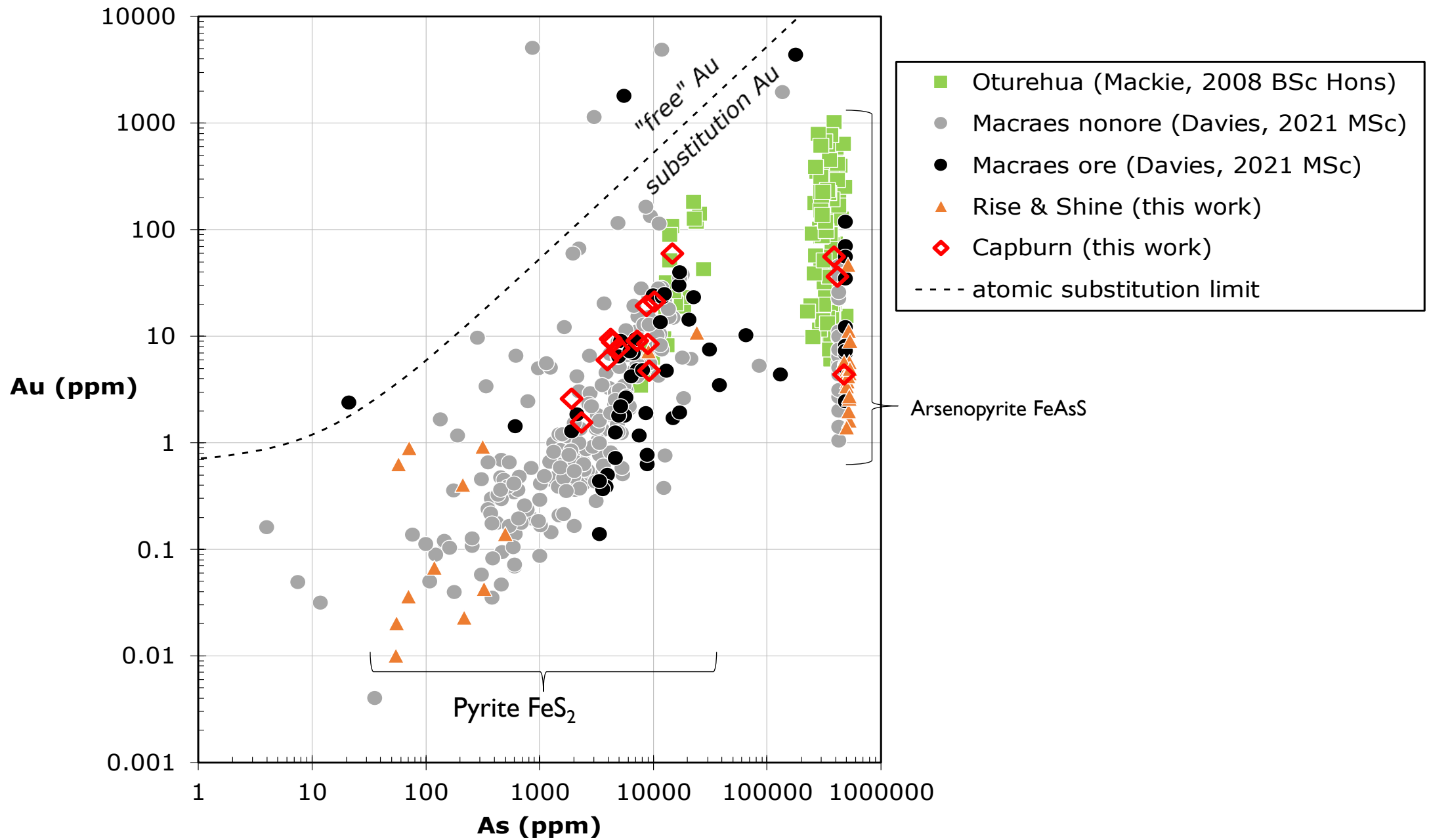
CBN0004
64.8m

SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE (SEM) CBN0004



LASER ABLATION SAMPLE 783-10 (CBN0003 78.3M) CAPBURN





SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

- Drill holes have crossed strands of the Cap burn Fault
- Assays and pXRF results show evidence of local mineralisation
- Gold is relatively late as it is associated with brittle fault gouge – correlated with mid to Late Cretaceous movement on the Capburn Fault.
- As this is hosted in TZ4 schist this style of deformation is more analogous to the sheared schist which hosts mineralization at RSSZ adjacent to the Thomsons Gorge fault.

Next Steps:

- Further analysis of drill Hole 4
- SEM analysis of the ductile zones, interpret Assay results once returned
- Compiling SEM chemistry to identify minerals and characterise the structural settings