



**ASX Code: SVY**

**Issued Shares: 156M**

**Cash Balance: \$2.3M**

**ABN 33 119 826 907**

## Directors

Chris Cairns

Jennifer Murphy

Peter Ironside

Amanda Sparks

## Head Office

Level 1

168 Stirling Highway

Nedlands

Western Australia 6009

T: +61 (8) 9287 7630

E: [info@stavely.com.au](mailto:info@stavely.com.au)

W: [stavely.com.au](http://stavely.com.au)



## HIGHLIGHTS

### Exploration

#### Thursday's Gossan Copper-Gold Prospect (Stavely Project, Western Victoria)

- Assay results from diamond hole SMD028 have returned strong copper-gold mineralisation including:
  - 73m at 0.32% copper and 0.13g/t gold, including:
    - 6m at 1.12% copper, 0.44g/t gold and 12g/t silver, including:
    - 4m at 0.98% copper, 0.30g/t gold and 7.3g/t silver; and
    - 12m at 0.51% copper, 0.32g/t gold and 4.9g/t silver
    - 1m at 18.8g/t gold, 20g/t silver, 0.66% lead and 1.82% zinc
- Assay results from diamond hole SMD029W1 returned strong copper-gold mineralisation within a very broad zone of low-grade mineralisation comprising:
  - 314m at 0.11% copper, including:
    - 1m at 1.04g/t gold;
    - 4m at 0.44% copper, 0.10g/t gold and 3.9g/t silver; and
    - 76m at 0.16% copper, including:
      - 1m at 0.51% copper and 0.12g/t gold; and
      - 5m at 0.34% copper
- SMD032 intersected 63m at 0.84% copper and 0.11g/t gold, including:
  - 6m at 6.73% copper, 0.84g/t gold and 15g/t silver, including:
    - 1m at 22.8% copper, 0.91g/t gold and 48g/t silver; and
  - 2m at 2.43% copper, 0.28g/t gold and 4.9g/t silver
- Assay results from diamond hole SMD025 return wide, low-grade copper mineralised intervals including:
  - 35m at 0.16% copper associated with disseminated hydrothermal magnetite; and
  - 46m at 0.14% copper
- Assay results from diamond holes SMD035 and SMD036 return strong copper-gold mineralisation:

SMD035:

  - 39m at 0.31% copper, including:
    - 5m at 1.10% copper and 0.15g/t gold

SMD036:

  - 13m at 0.45% copper, including:
    - 2m at 1.73% copper and 0.20g/t gold

- Technical review based on new age dating, sulphur isotopes, whole-rock geochemistry and SWIR spectrometry data has confirmed that the targeted copper-gold porphyry continues to demonstrate all the attributes of a well-mineralised porphyry system that is likely to be preserved at depth.

### **Mount Stavely Porphyry Prospect (Stavely Project, Western Victoria)**

- The Company's maiden drill programme at Mount Stavely porphyry prospect has intersected porphyry zones, minor copper mineralisation and low temperature epithermal quartz veins and sulphides.

### **Mathinna Gold Project, Tasmania**

Stavely Minerals granted the application rights to explore rich, high-grade Mathinna Goldfield in Tasmania, including the Golden Gate Mine with historical hard-rock production of 254,000oz at an average grade of 26g/t gold.

## **Corporate**

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- \$2.3M cash on hand as at 31 December 2018.
- \$0.17M available pursuant to the Share Subscription Agreement with Drilling contractor, Titeline Drilling Pty Ltd.

## **OVERVIEW**

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During the December Quarter, Stavely Minerals' exploration efforts were concentrated in western Victoria with drilling at the Thursday's Gossan porphyry target and at the Mount Stavely Prospect in the Stavely Project (Figure 1). Holes drilled during the quarter (SMD041 and SMD042) at Thursday's Gossan were targeting the core of the porphyry below the Low Angle Structure (LAS) and to the west of the North South Structure (NSS).

Observations from drill hole SMD042, completed to a depth of 1,001.5m in December, have resulted in a change of focus from the north to the south for the drilling currently in progress. The NSS was intersected in SMD042 at 825m which was significantly higher up in the drill hole than the expected 1,050m. This indicates that there has been significant shallowing in the westerly dip of the NSS, which has the following implications:-

1. The potential for a significant volume of the target host quartz diorite porphyry (QDP) and the target porphyry intrusion at depth is reduced on the west side of the NSS;
2. Conversely, there is significantly more 'space' for the target host QDP and the deeper target porphyry intrusion at depth to the east of, and below the NSS.

An analysis of the results received during the Quarter has led to the observation that the section with holes SMD028, SMD024, SMD023 and SMD022 all host mineralisation on the LAS but the section to the north of that, with holes SMD025, SMD035, SMD036 and SMD041 do not host

mineralisation on the LAS. The implication is that the ascending mineralised fluid from the porphyry source at depth did not penetrate along the LAS on the northern section.

However, holes SMD035, SMD036 and SMD041 all do host copper and high-grade copper-gold mineralisation on the NSS. The implication is that on this northern section, copper-gold mineralising fluids were ascending along the NSS – probably near the northern-most extent of the system.

The observed shallowing of the NSS at depth in SMD042 has resulted in a reinterpretation of the potential location of the source porphyry intrusion. With the shallowing of the NSS and with that structure clearly hosting a series of high-grade copper-gold drill intercepts in multiple drill holes, the causative porphyry is now believed to be on the east side, and below the shallowing NSS.

The consequence of this changed interpretation, given that the east side of the NSS is interpreted to be shifted to the south relative to the western block in a post-mineralisation dextral sense of movement, is that the target porphyry is located further to the south (Figure 4).

Drill hole SMD043 was commenced on 9 January but was terminated on 15 January due to excessive deviation and drill hole SMD044 was collared in a similar location with the dip and azimuth adjusted to allow for drill hole drift such that the drill hole adequately tests the target zone at depth.

This drill hole is testing a large gap in the drilling at Thursday's Gossan to the south of and at depth below SMD032. Drill holes SMD033 and SMD034, intended to test this area, both failed at shallow depths in broken ground and were abandoned. SMD043 and now SMD044 are testing a similar space but the drill rig has been turned around 180 degrees to drill from the opposite direction in better ground conditions. On the east side of the NSS, SMD032 intersected the target quartz diorite porphyry but not the target M veins. SMD032 did not intersect the NSS below the LAS and is interpreted to have drilled over the top of the target zone being tested by SMD044.

There is reasonable evidence to suggest that the mineralised QDP and micro-diorite porphyry intrusions are plunging to the south and SMD044 has been designed to intersect these intrusions on the east side/below the NSS at depth. While the geometries are difficult to explain by written description, the new interpreted block model best illustrates the spatial relationships and structural movements (Figure 4).

During the Quarter, new age dates, sulphur isotope, whole rock and SWIR spectrometry data was received. Together with geologic observations from Stavely Minerals' geologists and Mr Greg Corbett's visit during the previous quarter, a review of the Thursday's Gossan Copper-Gold Project was conducted.

The age dates indicate that the interpreted syn- / early copper-gold mineralisation QDP is younger than the regional intrusive suites and the 'Victor' porphyries targeted by previous explorers.

A total of 220 sulphur isotope results for pyrite / chalcopyrite have now been received plus an additional five sulphur isotope results from anhydrite sulphate samples:

- 65 samples returned very light isotopic values less than -3‰ d34 sulphur – the -3‰ d34 sulphur contour approximates the ore zone outline at Cadia Ridgeway;
- The distribution of lighter sulphur isotopes displays distinct spatial associations with:
  - High-sulphidation epithermal style high-grade copper-gold mineralisation; and
  - The margins of the QDP and microdiorites both above and below the LAS and both east and west of the NSS
- The pyrite / anhydrite sulphur isotope pairs display an inferred temperature of formation around 300°C, consistent with a high level of emplacement.

Whole-rock geochemistry indicates that the QDP and associated dacite porphyries, micro-granodiorites, and tonalite intrusives plot in Louck's 'fertile' field for western Pacific copper and copper-gold mineralised porphyries<sup>1</sup>.

In particular, the V/Sc ratio maps out the strong hydrothermal system responsible for the porphyry M veins identified in a number of drill holes so far, and is proving to be a very useful vector in following the mineralisation as it is offset by a number of significant structures.

- Short-wavelength infra-red spectrometry demonstrates some correlation between:
  - The shorter-wavelength white mica spectral absorption features and the M vein zones; and
  - Fe-rich chlorites and the M vein zones, indicating a high level of emplacement.

The review concluded that the new data from several independent methods confirmed that the targeted copper-gold porphyry continues to demonstrate all the key attributes of a well-mineralised porphyry system which is likely to be preserved at depth – it is hydrous (lots of fluid to carry metals), strongly oxidised (has a high copper-gold transport capacity) has a high endowment in both copper and gold (as illustrated by high-grade porphyry D veins and high-sulphidation copper-gold intercepts) and all indications are that it is preserved at depth.

A review of the exploration potential of the Black Range Joint Venture with Navarre Minerals Limited has identified the Lexington Prospect in the Bucheran Diorite to be worthy of follow-up soil sampling and drilling. At Lexington the copper-gold mineralisation appears to be fracture controlled and possibly postdates the emplacement of the intrusion. Another area of interest includes several magnetic lows, interpreted by the Geological Survey of Victoria to be a Cambrian intrusion, in the northern part of EL5425, at the junction between the Elliott and Stavely belts.

Stavely Minerals has been informed by the Tasmanian Department of State Growth (Mineral Resources Tasmania) that its wholly-owned subsidiary, Stavely Tasmania Pty Ltd, has secured the priority application right to explore a rich high-grade Mathinna Goldfield after submitting a tender for the ground in August 2018. Historical hard-rock production from the prolific Mathinna Goldfield is reported to be 289,000oz with 254,000oz produced the Golden Gate Mine at an average grade of 26 g/t gold<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Distinctive composition of copper-ore-forming arc magmas*, R.R. Loucks, 2014

<sup>2</sup> Tasmania Department of Mines – Report 1992/10, *Northeast Goldfields: A Summary of the Tower Hill, Mathinna and Dans Rivulet Goldfields*, Taheri and Findlay, 1992



The Company presented an overview of the technical and geological results from Thursday's Gossan at the AIG Victorian Branch annual conference - Victoria Minerals Round-up 2018, in Macedon in November 2018.

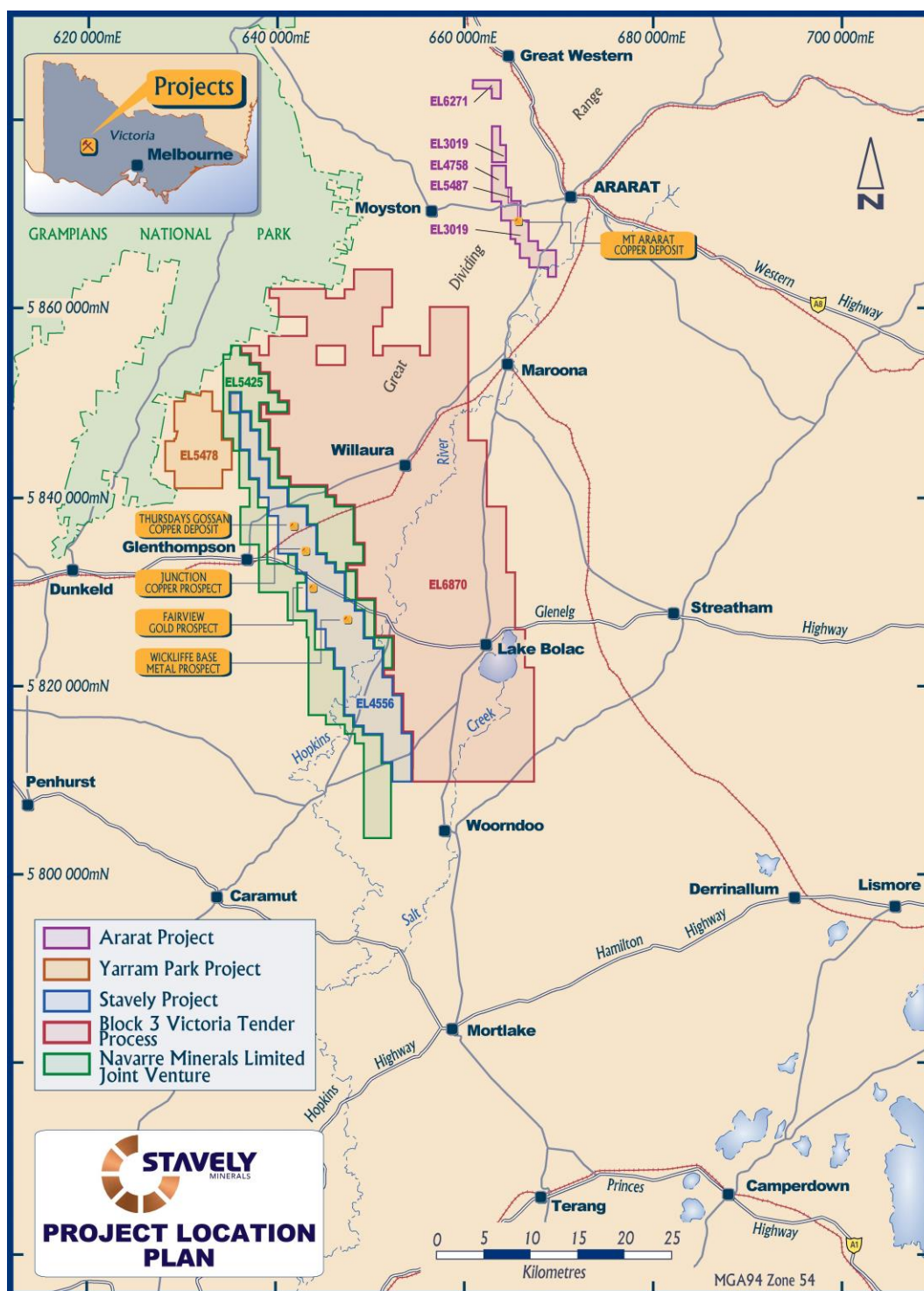


Figure 1. Western Victoria Project location plan.

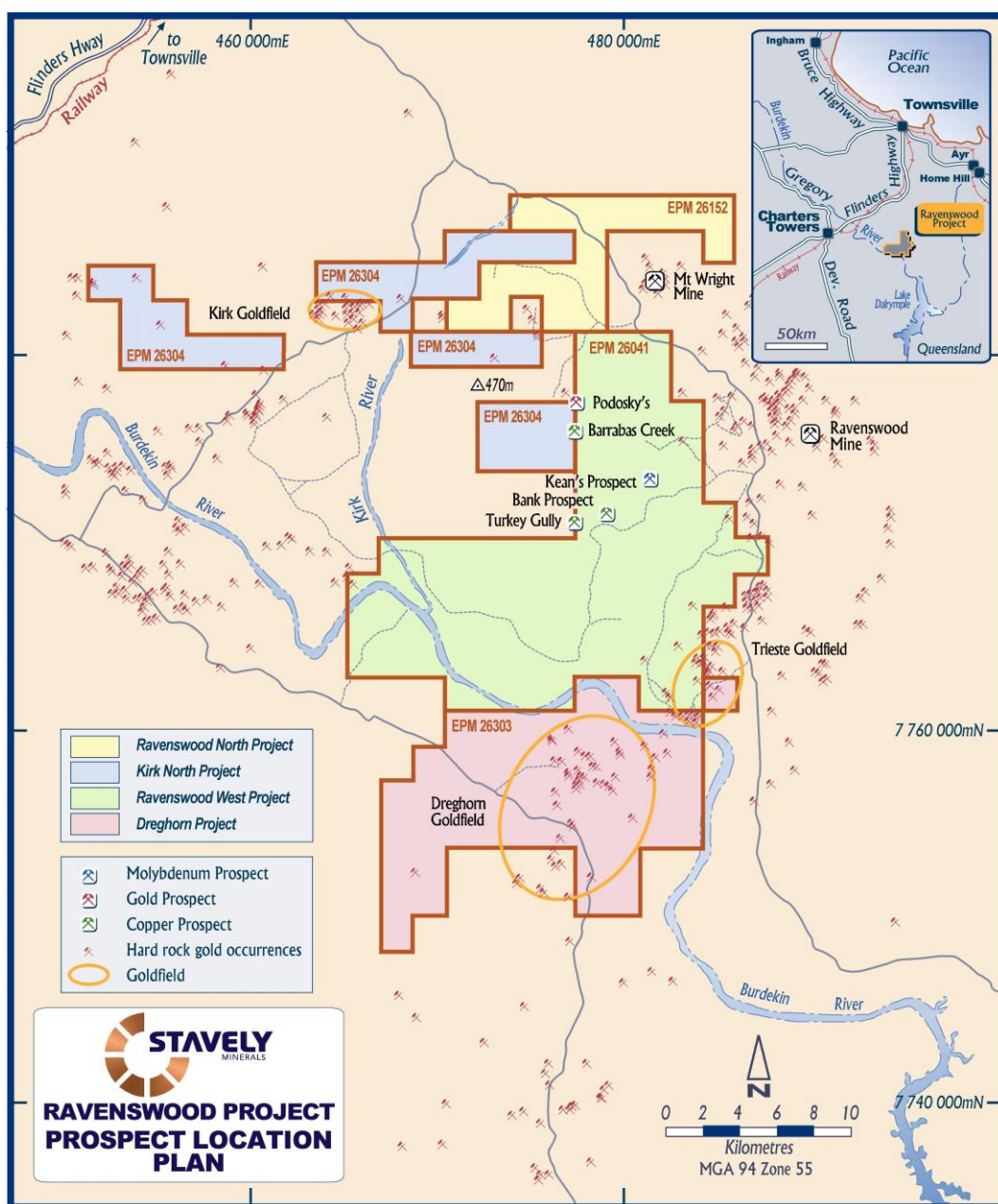


Figure 2. Ravenswood Project location plan.

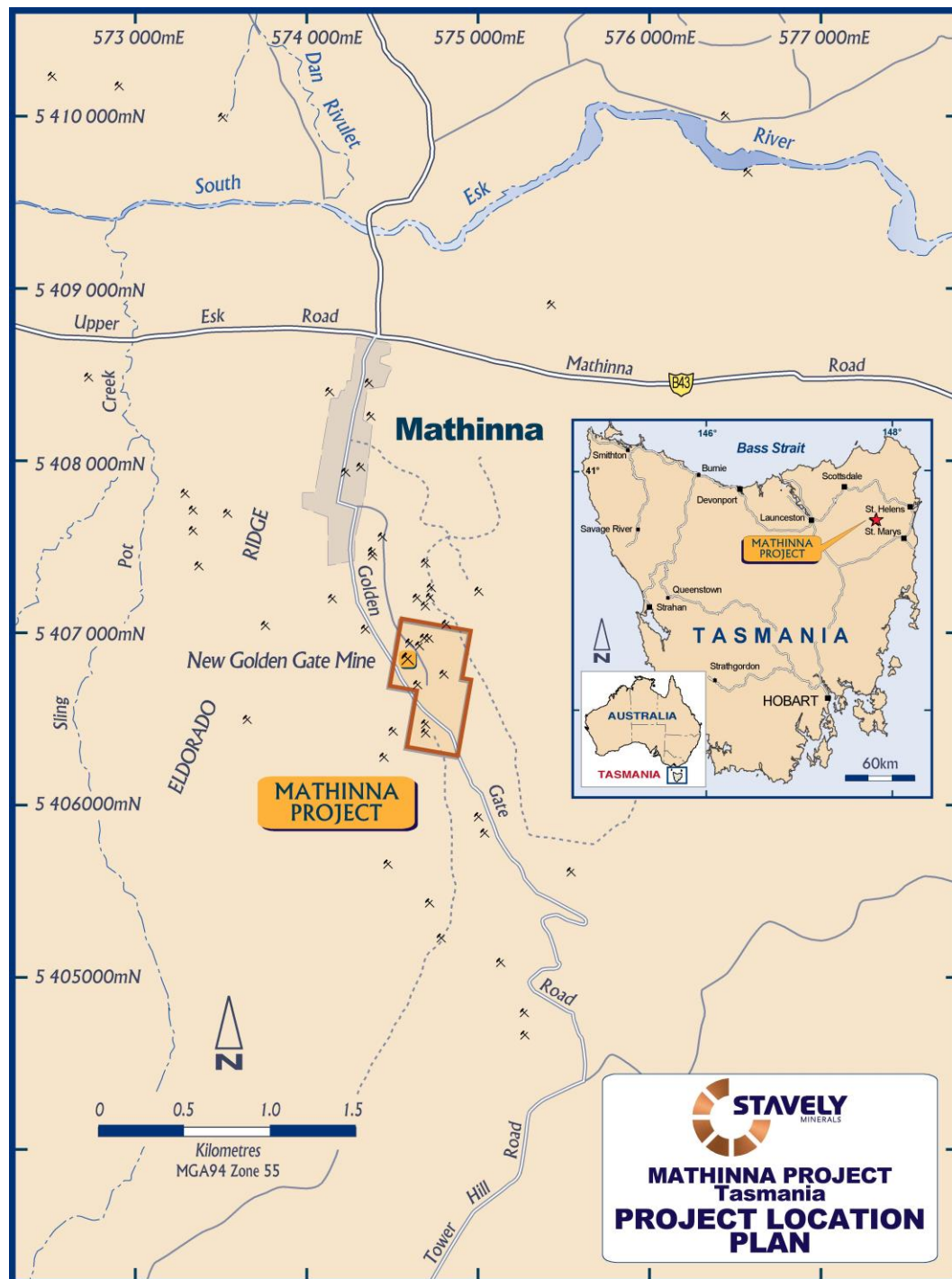


Figure 3. Mathinna Project location plan.



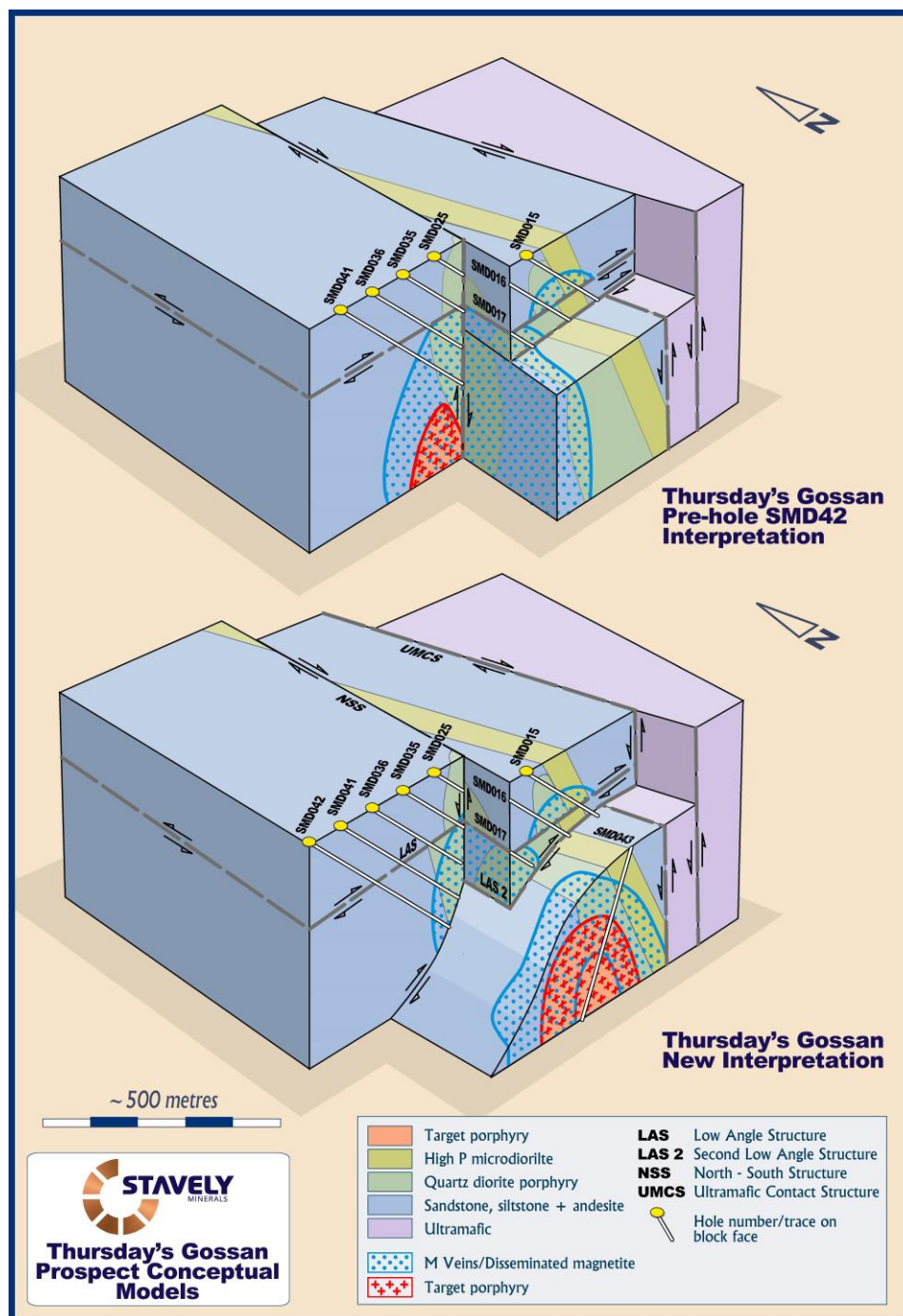


Figure 4. Thursday's Gossan prospect conceptual models.



## EXPLORATION

### Stavely Project (EL4556)

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#### Thursday's Gossan Prospect

During the December Quarter, and subsequent to those holes reported on in the September Quarterly, two diamond drill holes, SMD041 and SMD042, were completed for a total of 1,851.2m (Figures 5 and 6). Drill hole SMD043 was commenced on 9 January but was terminated on 15 January due to excessive deviation and drill hole SMD044 was collared in a similar location with the dip and azimuth adjusted to allow for drill hole drift such that the drill hole adequately tests the target zone at depth.

This drill hole is testing a large gap in the drilling at Thursday's Gossan to the south of and at depth below SMD032. Drill holes SMD033 and SMD034, intended to test this area, both failed at shallow depths in broken ground and were abandoned. SMD043 was, and now SMD044 is testing a similar space but the drill rig has been turned around 180 degrees to drill from the opposite direction in better ground conditions.

During the Quarter, assay results were received for drill hole SMD028 and SMD029W1. Subsequent to the Quarter, assay results were received for drill hole SMD025, SMD032, SMD035, SMD036 and SMD041.

SMD028 was drilled to target porphyry M (magnetite) veins intersected in SMD024 at greater depth. SMD024 had returned a significant intercept of porphyry M veins on the east side of the NSS and below the LAS. This particular intercept was considered important as it was the first instance of porphyry M veins hosting copper sulphide mineralisation (Figure 7) and returned an intercept of:

- **70m at 0.22% copper, including:**
  - **3m at 1.01% copper, 0.16 g/t gold and 8 g/t silver**

The porphyry M veins observed in SMD024 were not as well developed as those in SMD017. This is interpreted to be a function of the SMD024 M veins being hosted in a more ductile mudstone sequence which is less prone to brittle fracture, while those in SMD017 are hosted in a quartz diorite porphyry potentially more prone to brittle vein formation. Nonetheless, the veins in SMD024 represent the first instance of copper mineralised M veins (Photo 1).

Below the LAS and east of the NSS, SMD028 returned the following intercepts (Figure 7):

- **73m at 0.32% copper and 0.13g/t gold from 577m, including:**
  - **6m at 1.12% copper, 0.44g/t gold and 12g/t silver from 577m**
  - **4m at 0.98% copper, 0.30g/t gold and 7.3g/t silver from 620m, and**
  - **12m at 0.51% copper, 0.32g/t gold and 4.9g/t silver from 638m**

The higher-grade intercept of **6m at 1.12% copper and 0.44g/t gold** at the top of the broader interval is likely part of the NSS (Photo 2).

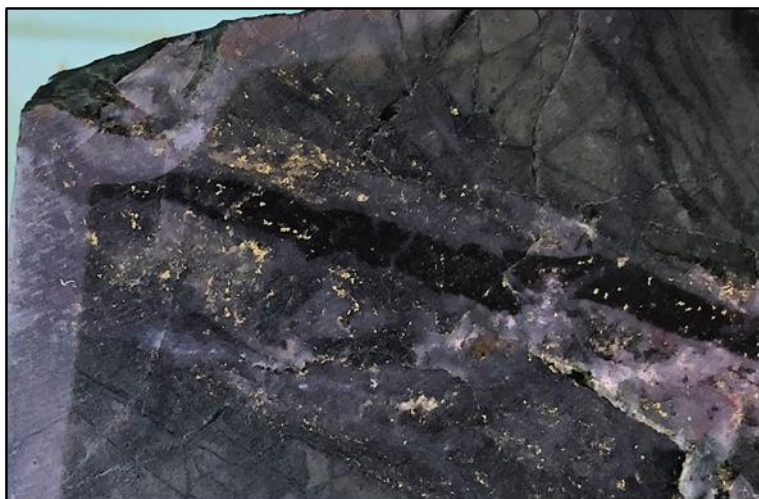


Photo 1. SMD024 M vein with intergrown chalcopyrite.

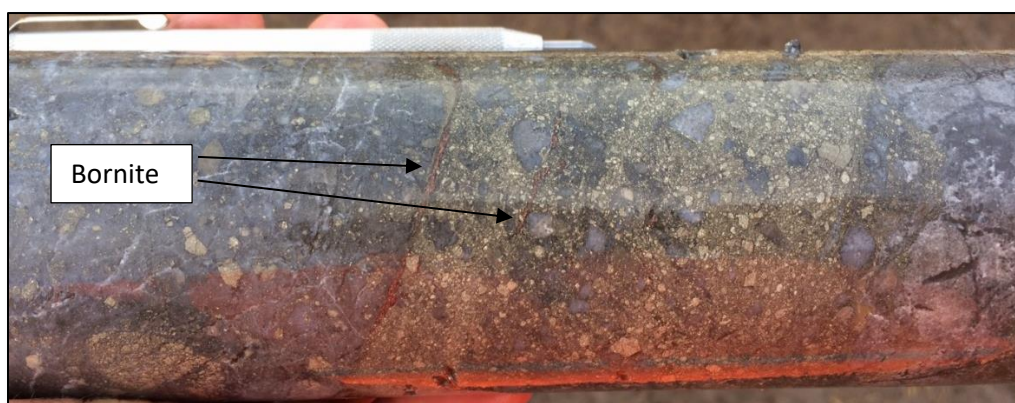


Photo 2. Structural breccia with pyrite clasts and later bornite veining at 580.8m in SMD028.

Of interest is that while the first ~25m of the intercept is hosted in andesite, the lower and more intense copper-gold mineralisation is hosted in sandstone and is manifest as chalcopyrite intergrown with magnetite on fracture surfaces.

The alteration is predominantly sericite-pyrite and it is likely that the chalcopyrite-magnetite mineralisation is a later prograde event overprinting an earlier retrograde phyllic alteration.

Drill hole SMD028 also returned a very high-grade result of **1m at 18.8g/t gold, 20g/t silver, 0.66% lead and 1.82% zinc** from 730m, associated with quartz-carbonate (rhodochrosite) veins and is interpreted to represent an example of carbonate / base-metal / precious metal style of mineralisation as a lower temperature style of mineralisation expected to be located well above a porphyry system.

As with the high-sulphidation style of mineralisation intersected in SMD032, this high-grade gold intercept in SMD028 provides further evidence of the potential for significant 'telescoping' of mineralisation styles at Thursday's Gossan, with later, cooler styles overprinting earlier, hotter porphyry-style copper-gold mineralisation.

This is considered to be a very positive attribute as it can result in significantly higher grades and is a characteristic of some of the best mineralised copper-gold porphyries globally.







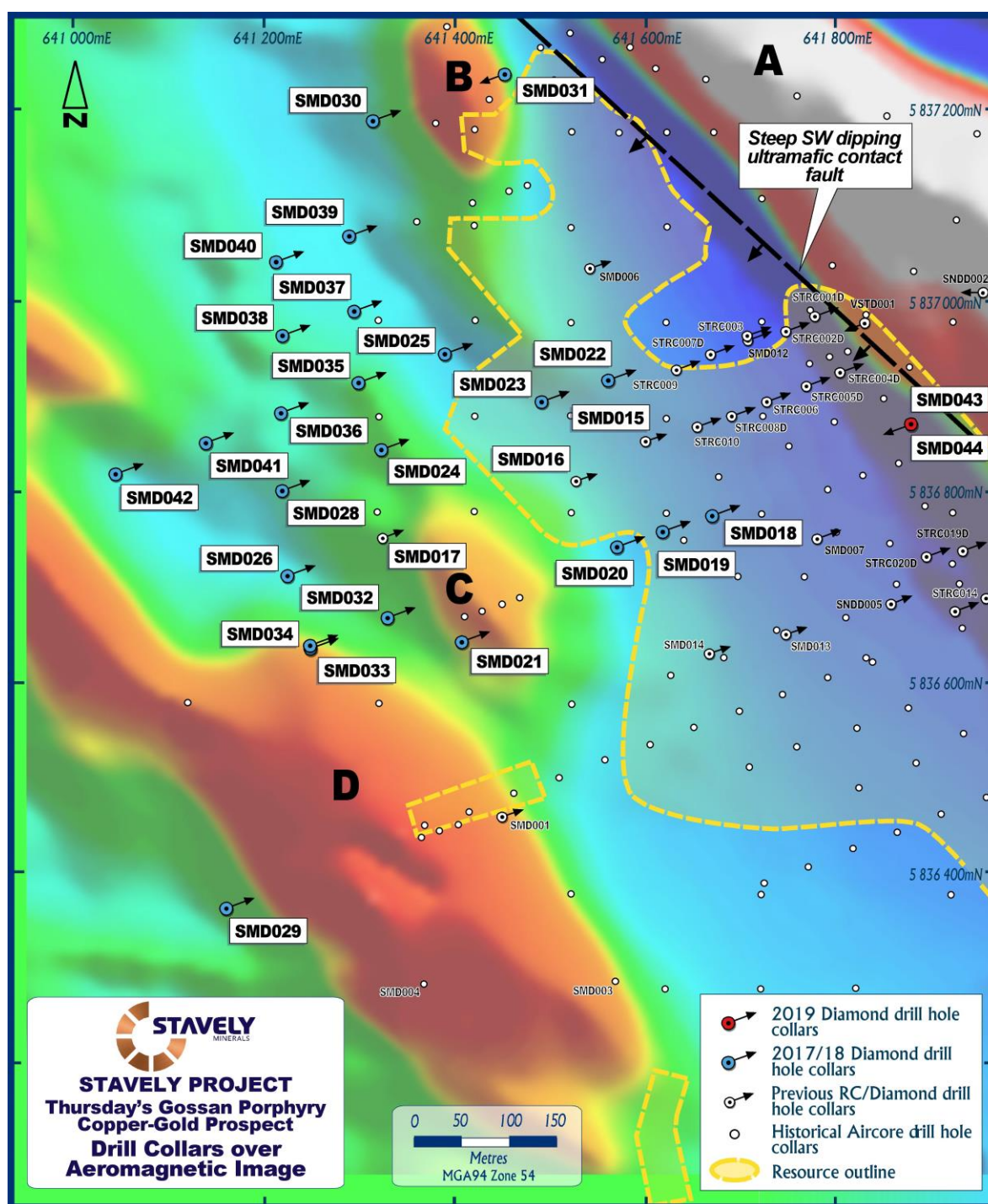


Figure 6. 1VD magnetic image of the area of interest at Thursday's Gossan with drill collars overlaid. Magnetic features of note annotated A to D.



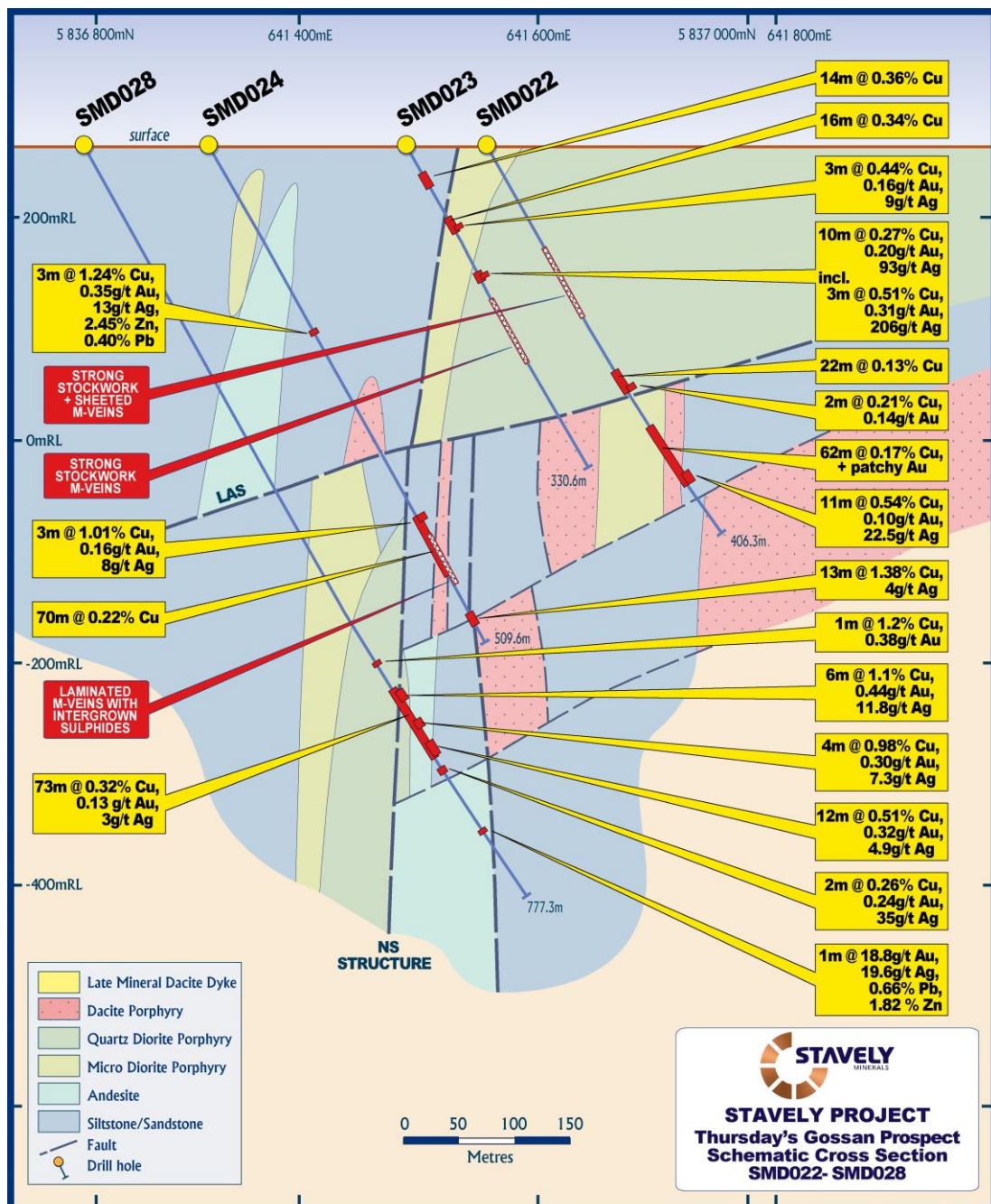


Figure 7. SMD028 Cross-section.

Drill hole SMD029 was designed to test aeromagnetic anomaly 'D' (Figure 6) as possibly reflecting porphyry M veins at depth. The hole failed at 384.7m without reaching the target depth and consequently a wedge was set in the hole and the wedged hole (designated SMD029W1) was continued to 837.5m depth.

SMD029W1 intercepted the LAS at 520m and the NSS at around 690m drill depth.

Assay results from diamond hole SMD029W1 have returned strong copper-gold mineralisation within a very broad zone of low-grade mineralisation including:

- **314m at 0.11% copper from 522m to end of hole including:**
  - **1m at 1.04g/t gold from 652m**

- **4m at 0.44% copper, 0.10g/t gold and 3.9g/t silver from 690m, and**
- **76m at 0.16% copper from 745m, including:**
  - **1m at 0.51% copper and 0.12g/t gold from 757m; and**
  - **5m at 0.34% copper from 785m**

The broad interval of **314m at 0.11% copper** straddles both the west and east sides of the NSS (Figure 8). The interval of **4m at 0.44% copper and 0.10g/t gold** is located on the NSS. Also of interest is the fact that the intercept of 76m at 0.16% copper is hosted in sandstone with chalcopyrite-magnetite mineralisation on fracture surfaces, similar to that in SMD028.

SMD032 intersected strongly magnetic intrusive dacite and zones of extremely strong magnetite dissemination in sandstone – all above the LAS and adequately explaining the aeromagnetic anomaly 'C' (Figure 6).

The hole was extended to test the area at depth on the east side of the NSS. On the east side of the NSS, the hole intersected the target quartz diorite porphyry but not the target M veins. On the contact with a dacite porphyry, the hole intersected a significant interval of basal high-sulphidation copper-gold-silver mineralisation including (Figure 9):

- **63m at 0.84% copper and 0.11g/t gold from 517m, including:**
  - **6m at 6.73% copper, 0.84g/t gold and 15g/t silver from 538m, including**
    - **1m at 22.8% copper, 0.91g/t gold and 48g/t silver, and**
  - **2m at 2.43% copper, 0.28g/t gold and 4.9g/t silver from 551m**

The high-grade copper intercepts of **6m at 6.73% copper** and **2m at 2.43% copper** are separated by a late mineral dacite dyke that possibly intruded into and destroyed some 7m of high-grade copper-gold mineralisation between the current intercepts. Given the late network veining of chalcocite in the very high-grade interval of **1m at 22.8% copper, 0.91g/t gold and 48g/t silver**, it is also possible that the late dacite dyke has remobilised and enriched the copper mineralisation in this interval.

The character of the mineralisation is massive to semi-massive sulphide with pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite-covellite and late hypogene chalcocite (Photo 3) and is interpreted to represent the basal portion of a high-sulphidation epithermal system with potential to target this system at shallower levels.

While this style of mineralisation has been encountered in previous drill holes at shallower levels, the geometry and true thickness of the mineralisation is not known.

It is interpreted that SMD032, while drilled between SMD028 and SMD029W1, drilled above and over the target zone identified by those drill holes. Drill holes SMD033 and SMD034 – drilled to test below SMD032 – both failed at shallow depth in broken ground conditions.

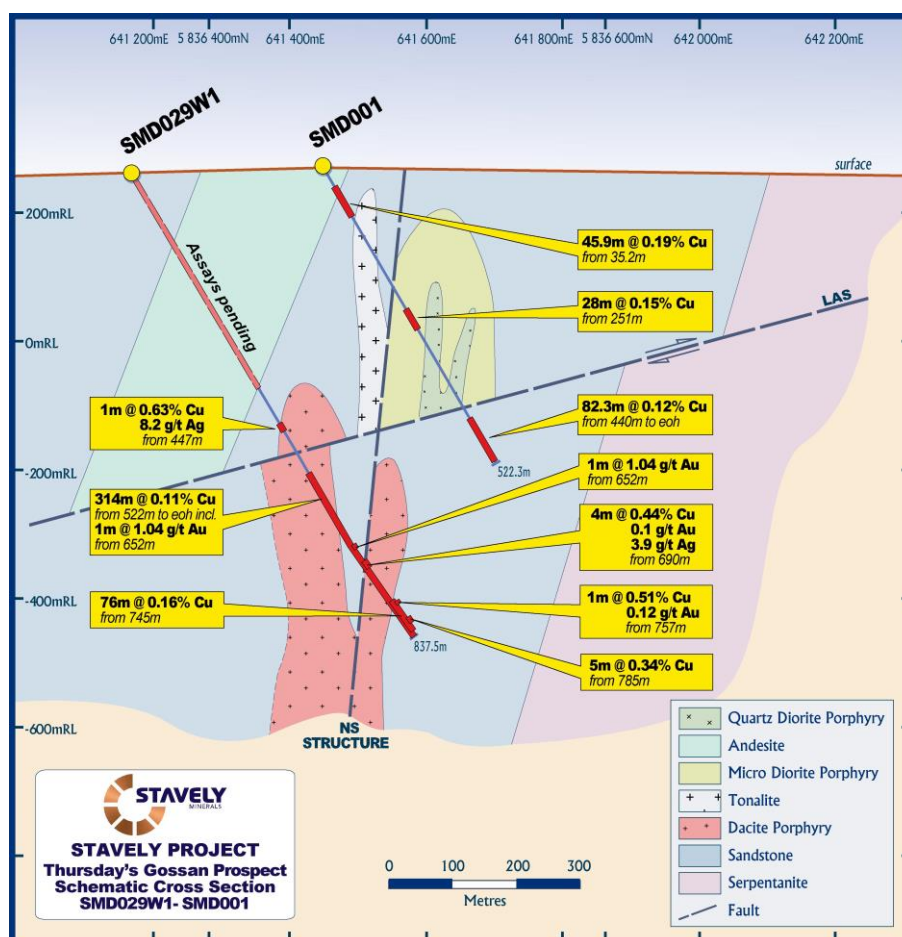
High-sulphidation epithermal systems are higher-level porphyry-related mineralised systems that can be very significant copper-gold deposits in their own right – i.e. Lepanto (Philippines), La Coipa (Chile) and El Indio (Chile).



**Photo 3. Basal high-sulphidation pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite-covellite-chalcocite mineralisation from 542.5m – note the chalcocite occurs as late network veins within the more massive sulphides**

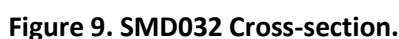
The occurrence of high-sulphidation style mineralisation at a depth of some 540m below surface, and below the level of porphyry M veins intersected in drill holes on near sections to the north, adds further credence to the potential for a 'telescoped' mineralisation model where early porphyry-style copper-gold mineralisation could be overprinted and enriched by an overprint of later high-sulphidation style copper-gold mineralisation.

Examples of this mineralisation style include Yanacocha (Peru), Tampakan (Philippines), Hugo Dummett (part of Oyu Tolgoi) (Mongolia), Wafi-Golpu (PNG) and Resolution (Arizona).



**Figure 8. SMD029W1 Cross-section.**





Assay results from diamond hole SMD025 have returned wide, low-grade copper mineralised intervals, including (Figure 10):

- **35m at 0.16% copper** from 173m drill depth; and
- **46m at 0.14% copper** from 288m drill depth.

Assay results from diamond hole SMD035 have also returned strong intervals of copper-gold mineralisation:

- **39m at 0.31% copper** from 363m drill depth, including:
  - **5m at 1.10% copper and 0.15g/t gold** from 364m drill depth



Similar to SMD025, the mineralised interval below the LAS in SMD035 is hosted in the high-phosphorous micro-diorite and the high-grade interval of 5m at 1.10% copper and 0.15g/t gold at the top of the mineralised interval is likely on a portion of the NSS.

Assay results from diamond hole SMD036 have also returned strong copper-gold mineralisation:

- **13m at 0.45% copper** from 551m drill depth, including:
  - **2m at 1.73% copper and 0.20g/t gold** from 552m drill depth

Again, the high-grade interval of **2m at 1.73% copper and 0.20g/t gold** at the start of the mineralised interval is hosted on the NSS.

Assay results from diamond hole SMD041 have also returned copper-gold mineralisation / anomalism:

- **32m at 0.16% copper**, and
- **14m at 0.10% copper and 0.12g/t gold**

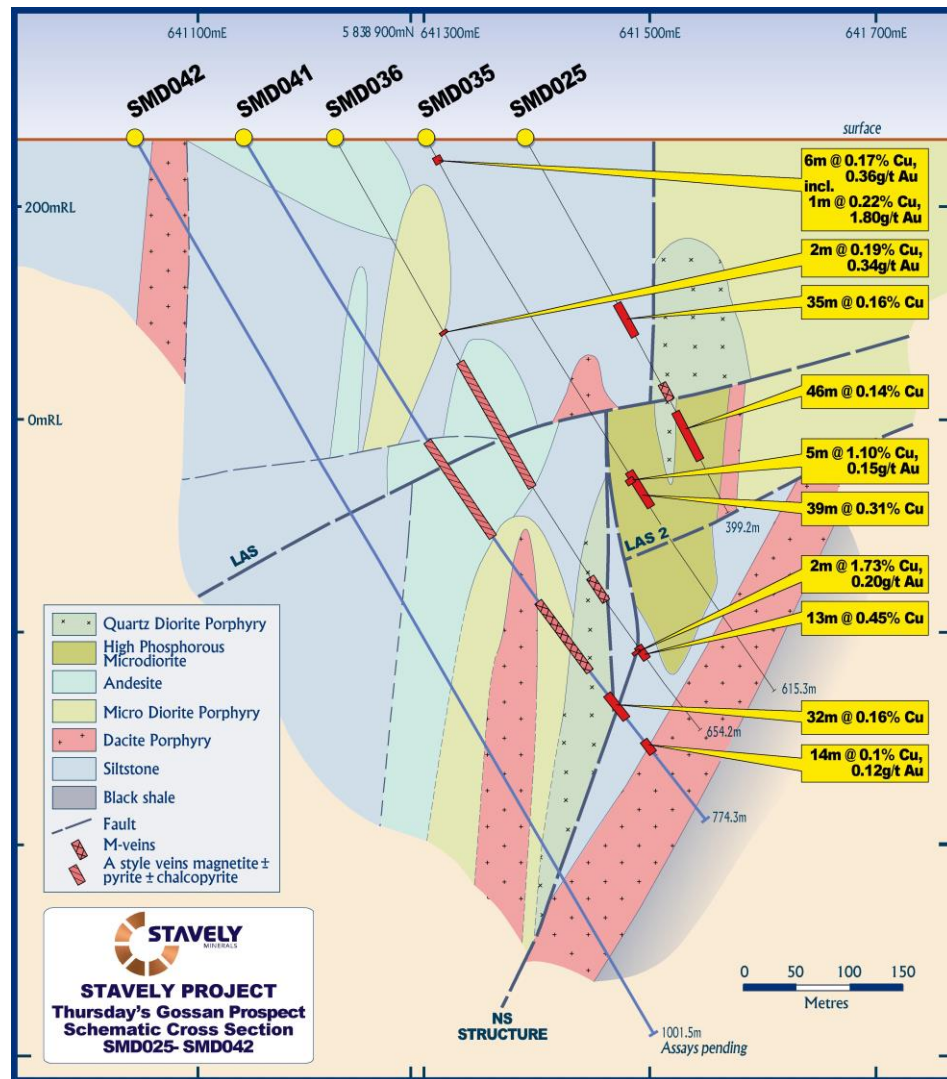
The mineralised interval **32m at 0.16% copper** also commences on the NSS and is hosted by a hydrothermal breccia with clasts of sandstone, mudstone and potassic altered dacite porphyry with quartz veins.

The interval of **14m at 0.10% copper and 0.12 g/t gold** is associated with weakly developed anhydrite-pyrite ± chalcopyrite ± magnetite veins hosted in sandstone on the contact with the dacite porphyry.

Of note is that drill holes on the sections to the south all host mineralisation on the LAS but none of holes SMD025, SMD035, SMD036 or SMD041 on this section host mineralisation on the LAS. The implication is that ascending mineralising fluids from a porphyry source at depth did not enter the LAS on this northern section.

However, holes SMD035, SMD036 and SMD041 all do host copper and high-grade copper-gold mineralisation on the NSS. The implication is that on this northern section, copper-gold mineralising fluids were ascending along the NSS – probably near the northern-most extent of the system.

Of further note is that drill hole SMD028, on the next section to the south, also hosted mineralisation on the NSS with a broad interval of mineralisation of **73m at 0.32% copper and 0.13g/t gold** from 577m commencing with a high-grade interval of **6m at 1.12% copper and 0.44g/t gold**. The 6m higher-grade intercept at the top of the broader interval is also likely part of the NSS.



**Figure 10. SMD025, SMD035 and SMD036 Cross-section.**

Hole SMD042 was drilled to target the down-dip extension of the M veins and apalite vein-dykes intersected in SMD041 (Figure 5). SMD042 was completed to a depth of 1,001.5m (Figure 10). Drilling intersected sandstone and siltstone, andesite porphyry, dacite porphyry and micro diorite above the LAS at 398m. Below the LAS and the west of the NSS, which was intersected at 825m, drilling encountered sediments, quartz diorite porphyry and andesite porphyry with trace quartz+carbonate+chalcopryrite+pyrite veins, trace quartz-magnetite veining and rare disseminated magnetite. To the east of the NSS, black shale and volcanoclastics were encountered with minor disseminated pyrite.

While the hole did encounter minor porphyry M veins, porphyry A veins and aplite vein / dykes in the QDP and other units, they were not well developed or well mineralised. The NSS was intersected significantly higher up in the drill hole than expected – at 825m rather than the expected 1,050m.

The significant shallowing in the westerly dip of the NSS has a couple of implications:

1. The potential for a significant volume of the target host QDP and the causative mineralised porphyry intrusion at depth is reduced on the west side of the NSS;

2. Conversely, there is significantly more 'space' for the target host QDP and the deeper causative mineralised porphyry intrusion at depth to the east of and below the NSS

This shallowing of the NSS has required a reinterpretation of the potential location of the source mineralised porphyry intrusion. With the shallowing of the NSS and with that structure clearly hosting a series of high-grade copper-gold drill intercepts in multiple drill holes, the causative mineralised porphyry can only be on the east side/ below the NSS.

The consequence of this changed interpretation, given that the east side of the NSS is interpreted to be shifted to the south relative to the western block in a dextral sense of movement, is that the target porphyry is located further to the south (Figure 4).

Drill hole SMD043 was commenced on 9 January but was terminated on 15 January due to excessive deviation and drill hole SMD044 was collared in a similar location with a dip and azimuth adjusted to allow for drill hole drift such that the drill hole will adequately test the target zone at depth.

This drill hole is testing a large gap in the drilling at Thursday's Gossan to the south of and at depth below SMD032. Drill holes SMD033 and SMD034 both failed at shallow depths in broken ground and were abandoned. SMD043 and now SMD044 are testing a similar space but the drill rig has been turned around 180 degrees to drill from the opposite direction in better ground conditions.

SMD032 intersected strongly magnetic intrusive dacite and zones of extremely strong magnetite disseminated in sandstone – all above the LAS.

SMD032 was extended to test the area at depth on the east side of the NSS. On the east side of the NSS, the hole intersected the target quartz diorite porphyry but not the target M veins. On the contact with the dacite porphyry, the hole intersected a significant interval of basal high-sulphidation copper-gold-silver mineralisation (Figure 9) including:

- **63m at 0.84% copper and 0.11g/t gold from 517m, including:**
  - **6m at 6.73% copper, 0.84g/t gold and 15g/t silver from 538m, including**
    - **1m at 22.8% copper, 0.91g/t gold and 48g/t silver, and**
  - **2m at 2.43% copper, 0.28g/t gold and 4.9g/t silver from 551m**

SMD032 did not intercept the NSS below the LAS (hence no mineralised intercept on the NSS) and is interpreted to have drilled over the top of the target zone currently being tested by SMD044. There is reasonable evidence to suggest that the mineralised QDP and micro-diorite porphyry intrusions are plunging to the south and SMD044 has been designed to intersect these intrusions on the east side / below the NSS at depth.

## Technical Review

Other activities conducted during the Quarter included a technical review of the Thursday's Gossan porphyry. Data reviewed included observations from the diamond drilling, age dating, sulphur isotopes, whole-rock geochemistry, short-wavelength infra-red spectrometry and an updated structural interpretation.

The Thursday's Gossan prospect appears to have been subject to at least two major phases of porphyry intrusion. The earlier 'Victor' porphyries represent a large, low-grade copper-only

system. The second phase of porphyry intrusion / alteration and mineralisation appears to be a potentially smaller, copper-gold mineralised porphyry system located at the northern end of the earlier system.

Numerous geologic observations (as reported by Dr Corbett) indicate that the second copper-gold porphyry system is preserved at depth with high-level indications including:

- Porphyry A veins
- Abundant porphyry D veins
- Aplite vein dykes
- Porphyry M veins (although they can also occur deeper)
- Low crystallinity illite in M vein intervals
- Lower temperature iron-rich chlorite in M vein intervals
- High-level advanced argillic alteration minerals pyrophyllite, alunite, diaspore and dickite in SWIR data
- High-level high-sulphidation and carbonate-base metal copper-gold mineralised intervals

Observed overprinting prograde and retrograde alteration sequences indicate a multi-phase intrusive / alteration / mineralisation sequence considered a requisite for well-developed porphyry copper-gold mineralisation.

There may also be significant telescoping of mineralisation with M veins located as shallow as 100m below surface and high-sulphidation mineralisation (6m @ 6.73% copper and 0.84g/t gold) intercepted at greater than 500m depth. This telescoping and overprinting of higher-level mineralisation over earlier porphyry-style mineralisation is also a common attribute of some of the highest-grade copper-gold porphyries.

The ability to map out the hydrothermal system with V/Sc is taken to reflect the hydrous nature of the melt – and is evidenced by the intensity of M veins observed in SMD015 for example.

Further, the causative mineralised porphyry and the mineralising fluids coming off that porphyry are interpreted to be very oxidised as evidenced by the very light sulphur isotopes observed associated with the QDP and micro-diorites.

In summary, the technical evidence would overwhelmingly appear to support the geologic observations that the late porphyry at Thursday's Gossan is copper-gold rich, is multi-phase, is preserved at depth, is very juicy (hydrous) and strongly oxidised (can carry lots of copper and gold), demonstrates potential for telescoping of mineralisation and represents an outstanding discovery opportunity.

## **Mount Stavely Prospect**

Two diamond drill holes, MSD001 and MSD002 were drilled during and subsequent to the Quarter at the Mount Stavely Prospect to test coincident gravity low (interpreted porphyry intrusion) and soil geochemical gold, arsenic and molybdenum anomalies (Figure 11).

The gravity anomaly was interpreted as a composite anomaly with two distinct gravity lows. The lows were targeted by drill holes MSD001 and MSD002 respectively.

MSD001 was drilled on the western slopes of the Mount Stavely to a depth of 564.4m. The hole intersected volcanic-lithic sandstone to a depth of 23m. Between 23m and 330m alternating andesite and diorite porphyry was encountered. From 330m to the end of the hole, drilling



intersected quartz diorite porphyry. An interval of pervasive hematite alteration of feldspars, trace to 2% pyrite stringers and clots, trace chalcopyrite clots and chalcopyrite mineralisation on fracture surfaces, with minor magnetite stringer veins were intersected from 352m to ~ 400m (Photo 4).

MSD002 was drilled closer to the Fairview Gold Prospect to a depth of 521m. The hole intercepted siltstone and mudstone before passing into andesite breccia and andesite with weak to moderate intervals of low temperature epithermal quartz veins and sulphides (Photo 5).



**Photo 4. Chalcopyrite clot in quartz diorite porphyry with pervasive hematite (core is HQ3 – 61mm diameter).**



**Photo 5. Low temperature quartz texture at 393.8m in MSD002.**

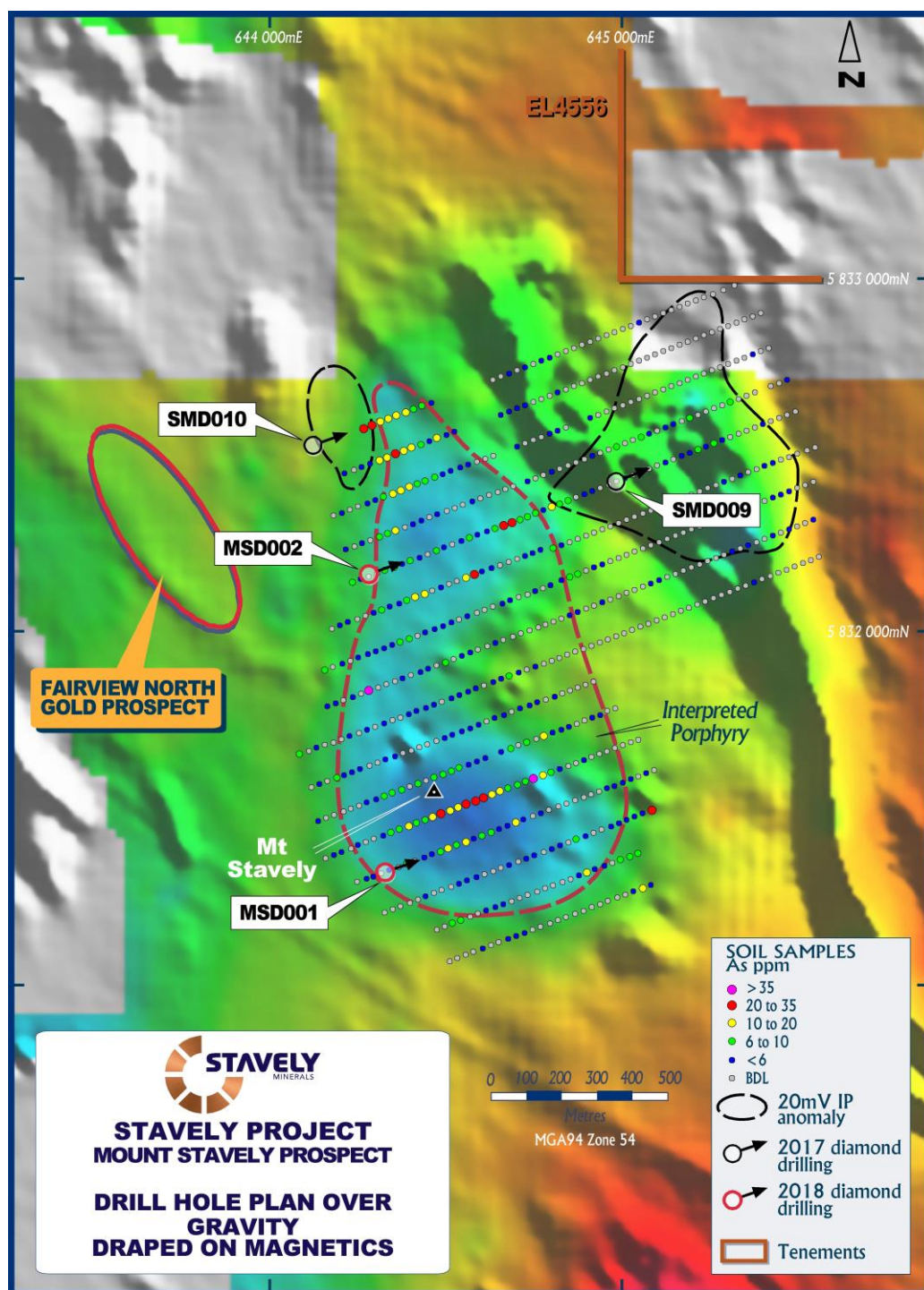


Figure 11. MSD001 and MSD002 drill-hole location plan with grey-scale magnetics overlaid with a colour gravity drape and soil sample arsenic values.

## Black Range Joint Venture Project (EL5425)

During the December Quarter, work conducted on the Black Range JV included a review of the exploration potential of the tenement. Four potential targets, namely the Lexington Prospect, the Balbeggie Prospect, the Western Intrusion and the Northern Prospect, were identified and reviewed (Figure 12).

The Lexington prospect (previously referred to as the Berrambool Road or Victor 3 prospect by North Limited) has porphyry copper-gold potential and is hosted in the Cambrian, Bucheran Diorite intrusion. The intrusion has been cut by northwest- to north-northwest trending Siluro-Devonian faults with apparent sinistral strike-slip offset.

North Limited initially defined a copper stream sediment anomaly. Stream sediment samples, collected from the outer margins of the Bucheran Diorite returned up to 32ppm copper, but more commonly ranged from 10 to 20ppm copper. More recently, a 1.7km long, northeast-trending line of soils returned up to 360ppm copper and 410ppb gold.

Subsequent gridded air core holes and one diamond hole, VICT3D1, completed by North Limited defined a 900x600m area of copper anomalism between the north-northwest-trending faults. The copper anomaly defined by drilling coincides with the gold anomaly in the line of northeast-trending soils. Three air core holes returned >2,000ppm copper. The best result was 1m at 0.6% Copper and 0.04ppm gold in VICT3D1. The diamond hole encountered hornblende-rich granodiorite, cut by quartz stringers, containing disseminated chalcopyrite and molybdenite. North Limited noted that Cu-Au grades were dependent on fracture density and recommended locating areas of dilation.

At Lexington, there is considered to be significant potential for additional soil sampling and diamond drill-testing of the Bucheran Diorite.

The Balbeggie Gold prospect comprises northwest trending quartz veins hosted in metamorphosed Glenthompson Sandstone. Five or six 300 to 800m wide, circular aeromagnetic features of low to moderate magnetic susceptibility occur in the area. Historical rock chip samples of quartz veins from old workings returned 0.1 to 3.5g/t gold. Soil sampling over the prospect has returned best results of 111ppb gold and 247ppm copper. North Limited tested the prospect with four lines of aircore holes. Several holes encountered quartz veins with pyrite and a best result was 3m at 1.02g/t gold. This target would be difficult to follow-up as half of the prospect lies outside of EL5425.

The Western Intrusion is an undifferentiated Cambrian intrusion of intermediate composition and was considered to have potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralisation. The intrusion has been cut by a west-trending Siluro-Devonian fault with apparent dextral strike-slip. North Limited completed approximately thirty-five air core holes over the intrusion which encountered diorite, quartz diorite, greywacke, mudstone and interbedded sedimentary rocks. The diorite was described as moderately magnetic, with patchy epidote and no relict sulphide textures. The holes encountered crustal levels of metals, up to 230ppm copper and 0.02g/t gold. No further work was recommended for this prospect.

The Northern Intrusion comprises two inferred Cambrian intrusions within ultramafic and volcanic units of the Stavely Belt and is considered to have potential for porphyry copper-gold and epithermal gold mineralisation. The possible intrusions coincide with demagnetized zones, surrounded by strongly magnetic units. They occur at the intersection between the northwest-trending Elliott Belt and the northerly-trending Stavely Belt.

The intrusions have been partly tested by lines of North Limited air core holes and one line of Penzoil holes. The North Limited holes encountered ultramafic, sandstone and intermediate volcanic lithologies. The best result was 115ppm copper from the Penzoil drill holes. North



Limited drill hole STAVRA511, targeting a separate aeromagnetic feature to the north, encountered ultramafic rocks and returned 0.595g/t gold.

Shallow aircore drilling has so far failed to account for the demagnetized zones within the ultramafic and intermediate volcanic units of the Stavely Belt. It has been recommended that follow-up deeper drilling be conducted to test for bedrock alteration zones and favourable structures within the bedrock.

Results have been received for the gabbro in drill hole SMD027 which was submitted for dating by apatite fission tracking. The age date came from a combination of U/Pb ratios on individual spots in apatite and titanite grains. The recommended age was  $478 \pm 21$  Ma. While the error is large it clearly shows the gabbro to be of Cambrian age and contemporaneous with the mineralisation at the Thursday's Gossan porphyry prospect, and not a Devonian intrusion.

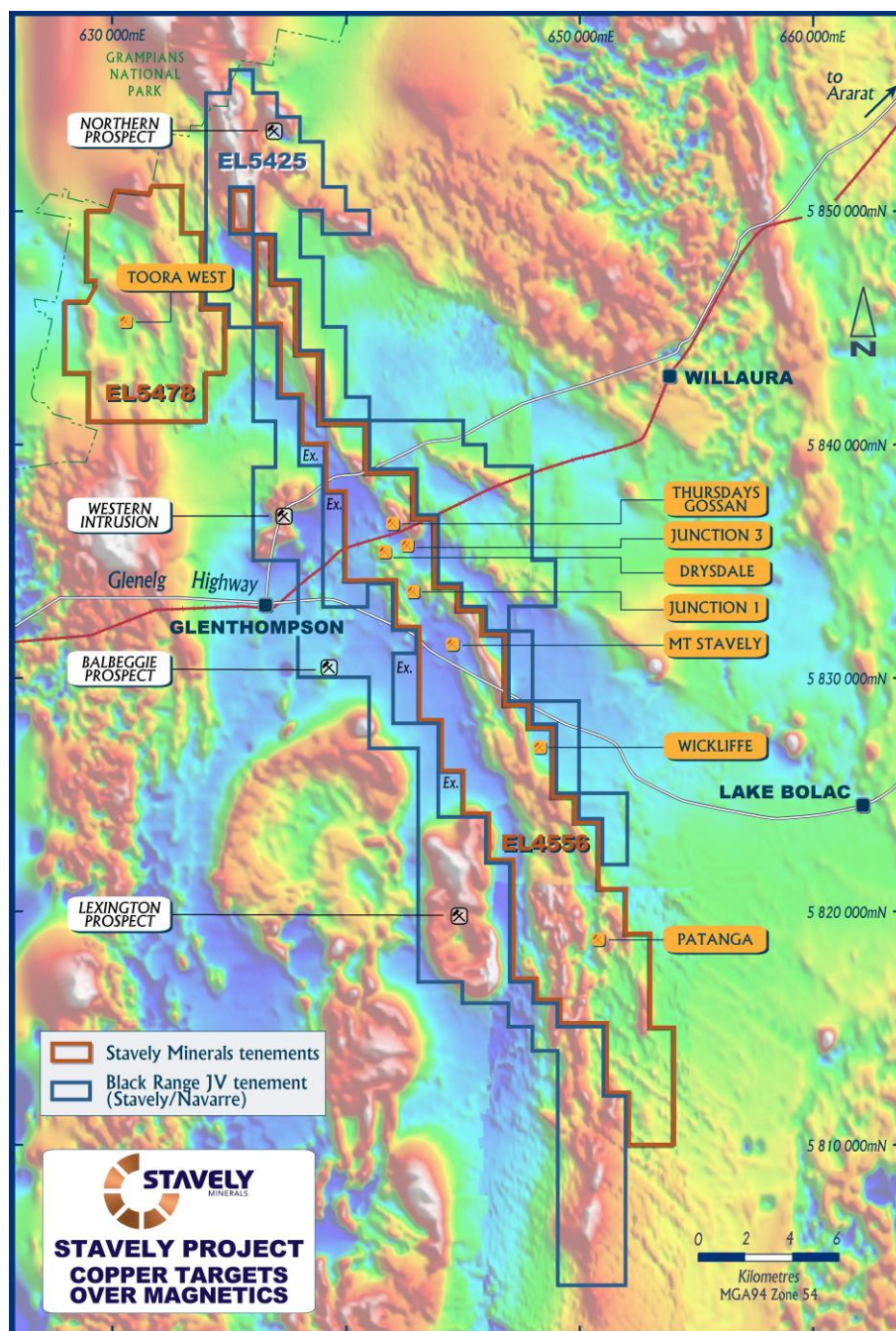


Figure 12. Location of targets reviewed on EL5425.



## **Ararat Project (EL4758, EL3019, EL5486, EL6271)**

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During the Quarter, a review of the exploration potential of the Ararat Project commenced. This review was still in progress at the end of the Quarter.

## **Ravenswood Project (EPM26041, EPM26152, EPM26303 & EPM26304)**

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During the Quarter, approvals were received to conduct the drilling at the Area 8 target in the Dreghorn Project and the Connolly North target in the Ravenswood West Project.

Plans have been made to conduct the heritage clearance of the proposed drill sites during the next quarter.

## **Mathinna Project**

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During the Quarter, Stavely Minerals was granted the priority application right for an Exploration Licence (EL) covering a prolific high-grade goldfield in Tasmania, representing an exciting strategic addition to its East Coast exploration portfolio (Figure 3).

Numerous Tasmanian Department of Mines and Geological Survey reports detail the mining and mineralisation of the Mathinna Goldfield, which was particularly prolific prior to the first World War. Official records detail production of 289,000 ounces of gold up to 1932<sup>1</sup>. However, official records almost certainly significantly underestimate actual gold production from the Mathinna district given that estimates did not include alluvial production and a 1914 Geological Survey of Tasmania report<sup>3</sup> estimated that production to date had been between 300,000 and 320,000 ounces.

Since that time there has been very little modern exploration.

The Mathinna Goldfield is hosted in a thick sequence of bedded fine- to medium-grained quartz-rich turbidites with shale tops considered as southern analogues to the units within the Melbourne Zone in Victoria that hosts the Walhalla and Woods Point Goldfields. The host units are intruded by I and S-type granites and are folded along a north-northwest trending axis.

Mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted within dextral strike-slip shear zones with right-hand jogs creating dilatant zones that host the structurally controlled quartz vein arrays (Figure 13). Mineralisation is described as being hosted in quartz veins of variable width from a few centimetres to 10m and ranging in strike length from 5m to over 300m.

The majority of gold productive veins are reported to be less than 1m wide and between 30m to 60m in strike length. The maximum vertical strike extent for a single vein is 336m at the New Golden Gate Mine (Figure 14).

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<sup>3</sup> Tasmania Department of Mines – Report No. 5. *On Some Gold-mining at Mathinna*, W. H. Twelvetreets, Government Geologist.



Figure 13. Structure and geology of the Mathinna / Tower Hill / Ringarooma gold trend.

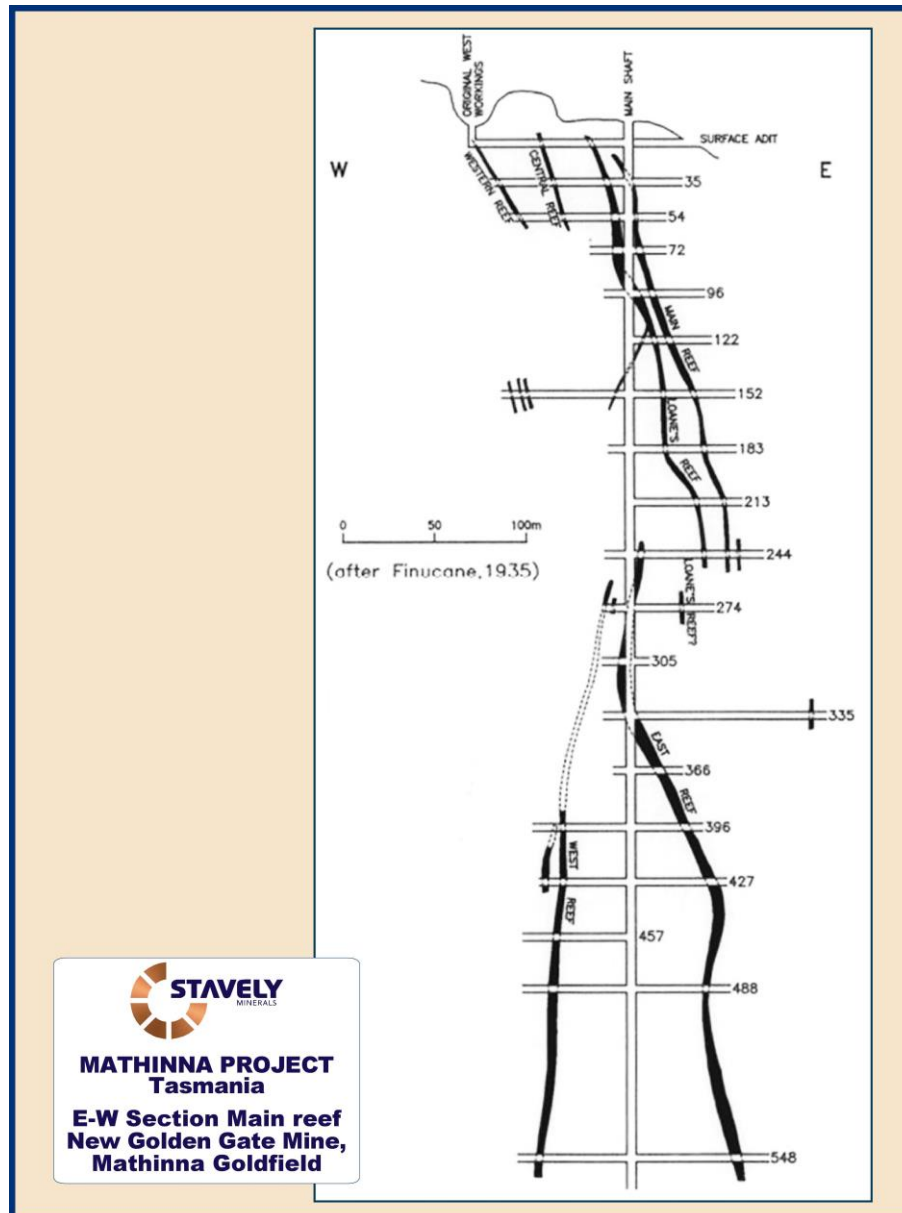


Figure 14. Cross-section of the New Golden Gate Mine.

Gold mineralisation is reported to be in the form of free gold, is non-refractory and is associated with low abundance of ~1-2% sulphides including arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

There is a large volume of historical mine tailings in the valley below the mine workings. These tailings are of unknown volume and grade given a portion was treated with a mobile gold plant approximately 10 years ago.

Subject to grant of the EL, Stavelly Minerals intends to complete initial environmental baseline studies to quantify the extent of historic disturbance and to identify flora and fauna requiring conservation. Subject to these studies, Stavelly Minerals intends to undertake a review of the structural controls on mineralisation and then drill the best potentially mineralised orientations with low-impact diamond drilling.

The opportunity to apply for the EL over the Mathinna Goldfield was brought to the attention of Stavely Minerals by some industry colleagues of Stavely Minerals' management team.

Accordingly, Stavely Tasmania Pty Ltd was formed to lodge the EL application and has entered into an agreement with Bestlevel Holdings Pty Ltd (Bestlevel) with the following terms:

- Stavely Tasmania is the manager.
- Upon the grant of the tenements, Stavely Tasmania Pty Ltd will have a 51% interest in the tenement(s) and Bestlevel will have a 49% interest.
- In consideration for a \$50,000 payment to Bestlevel, Stavely Tasmania has the right to earn an interest of up to 85% in the tenement(s) in the following stages:
  - Exploration-related expenditure of \$500,000 within a two-year period to earn an additional interest of 24% (to 75%); and
  - At completion of a Feasibility Study and payment of \$200,000 to Bestlevel, Stavely Tasmania may earn an additional 10% interest (to 85%).
- Subject to Stavely Tasmania having earned its 85% interest, a Joint Venture will be formed and subsequent expenditure will be on a 'contribute or dilute' basis.
- Should Bestlevel's interest fall below 5%, it will be transferred to Stavely Tasmania in consideration for a 1.5% net smelter return (NSR).
- Stavely Tasmania retains a right to purchase Bestlevel's NSR for payment of \$250,000 per 0.5% NSR to a maximum of \$750,000 to acquire the entire NSR.
- Should the Joint Venture announce in a JORC-compliant Public Report an Ore Reserve in excess of 500,000oz, Stavely Tasmania will pay Bestlevel \$500,000.
- Both parties have pre-emptive rights over the other's interest.

## Planned Exploration

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### **Stavely Project (EL4556)**

During the next quarter, the diamond drilling at Thursday's Gossan will continue to target the core of the porphyry below the LAS and to the east of the NSS.

Logging, processing and sampling of the recently completed diamond drill holes will continue.

### **Black Range Joint Venture (EL5425)**

During the next quarter, planning of drilling on one or two of the targets identified during the recent review will be undertaken.

### **Yarram Park Project (EL5478)**

During the next quarter, drilling will be planned at the targets identified by the review during the current quarter.

### **Ravenswood Project (EPM26041, EPM26152, EPM26303, EPM26304)**

It is anticipated that the drilling in north Queensland at the Connolly North target in the Ravenswood West Project and at Area 8 in the Dreghorn Project will commence in the March 2019 Quarter once the heritage survey has been conducted.



## CORPORATE

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Stavely Minerals had a total of \$2.3M cash on hand at the end of the December 2018 Quarter, with a further \$0.17M available pursuant to the Share Subscription Agreement with Drilling contractor, Titeline Drilling Pty Ltd.

During the Quarter, the Company announced the sad news that Mr William 'Bill' Plyley, Director and former Chairman, had passed away after a courageous battle with brain cancer.

Bill had an adventurous career having graduated from university in California as a metallurgist and having worked in Australia (Queensland and WA), Papua New Guinea and Africa specialising in new mine developments with companies including Placer, Redback Mining and La Mancha.

He was a man of great humility and integrity with an enthusiasm for mineral exploration.

Bill was Stavely Minerals' inaugural Chairman and his steady stewardship and support for our exploration efforts will be sorely missed by the Stavely Minerals' team.

The Company presented at the following investor and geological conferences during the Quarter:

30 October 2018 - IMARC, Melbourne

16 November 2018 - Victoria Minerals Roundup, Macedon

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Investors are directed to the following announcements (available at [www.stavely.com.au](http://www.stavely.com.au)) made by Stavely Minerals during the December 2018 Quarter and subsequently announced for full details of the information summarised in the Quarterly Report.

- 30/10/2018 - IMARC 2018 Presentation
- 16/11/2018 - Thursday's Gossan – Technical Update
- 20/11/2018 - Passing Away of Mr Bill Plyley, Director and former Chairman
- 26/11/2018 - Application Rights - High-Grade Tasmanian Goldfield
- 18/12/2018 - Thursday's Gossan – Diamond Drilling Update
- 18/01/2019 - More Wide Copper Intercepts at Thursday's Gossan.

## Tenement Portfolio - Victoria

The tenements held by Stavely Minerals as at 31 December 2018 are as follows:

Area Name	Tenement	Grant Date/ (Application Date)	Size (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Mt Ararat	EL 3019	21 December 1989	23
Ararat	EL 4758	29 January 2004	12
Stavely	EL 4556	5 April 2001	139
Black Range JV	EL 5425	18 December 2012	201
Yarram Park	EL 5478	26 July 2013	53
Ararat	EL 5486	10 July 2014	1
Ararat	EL 6271	21 July 2016	4
Ararat	RLA 2020	(12 June 2014)	28
Stavely	RLA 2017	(20 May 2014)	139

During the Quarter, the Company received notification from First Nations Legal & Research Services that the final signature had been received from the Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation for the Project Consent Deed and Section 31 Deed for Retention Licence 2017 and 2020. The deeds have been sent to the State for their execution.

## Tenement Portfolio - Queensland

The tenements held by Ukalunda Pty Ltd as at 31 December 2018 are as follows:

Area Name	Tenement	Grant Date/ (Application Date)	Size (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Ravenswood West	EPM26041	24 May 2016	241
Ravenswood North	EPM26152	15 September 2016	48
Dreghorn	EPM26303	23 March 2017	49
Kirk North	EPM26304	23 March 2017	29



**Chris Cairns**  
**Managing Director**

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Chris Cairns, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Cairns is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Cairns is the Managing Director of Stavelly Minerals Limited, is a substantial shareholder of the Company and is an option holder of the Company. Mr Cairns has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Cairns consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*



**Thursday's Gossan Prospect – Collar Table**

MGA 94 zone 54							
Hole id	Hole Type	East	North	Dip/ Azimuth	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Comments
SMD017	DD	641325	5836750	-60/070	262	793.6	
SMD018	DD	641670	5836772	-60/070	264	96.3	Hole failed did not reach target depth
SMD019	DD	641620	5836755	-60/070	264	477.5	
SMD020	DD	641570	5836740	-60/070	264	465.4	
SMD021	DD	641410	5836640	-60/070	264	534.9	
SMD022	DD	641560	5836915	-60/070	264	406.2	
SMD023	DD	641490	5836895	-60/070	264	330.6	
SMD024	DD	641315	5836835	-60/070	264	509.6	
SMD025	DD	641390	5836940	-60/070	264	399.2	
SMD026	DD	641225	5836710	-60/070	264	796	
SMD028	DD	641220	5836800	-60/070	264	777.3	
SMD029/ SMD029W	DD	641164	5836363	-60/070	264	384/ 837.5	Hole wedged due to drilling problems in original hole
SMD030	DD	641315	5837185	-60/070	264	109.4	Hole failed did not reach target depth
SMD031	DD	641455	5837235	-60/250	264	409.5	Redrill of SMD030 from opposite direction
SMD032	DD	641330	5836665	-60/070	264	582.8	
SMD033	DD	641250	5836635	-60/070	264	121.2	Drilling issues resulted in hole being abandoned
SMD034	DD	641250	5836635	-60/070	264	150	Redrill of SMD033, hole failed did not reach target depth
SMD035	DD	641300	5836910	-60/070	264	615.3	
SMD036	DD	641220	5836880	-60/070	264	654.2	
SMD037	DD	641295	5836985	-60/070	264	485.9	
SMD038	DD	641220	5836960	-60/070	264	573.5	
SMD039	DD	641290	5837065	-60/070	264	471.4	
SMD040	DD	641215	5837040	-60/070	264	570.4	
SMD041	DD	641140	5836850	-60/073	264	850	
SMD042	DD	641044	5836815	-60/070	264	1001.5	
SMD043	DD	641880	5836870	-60/250	264	249.1	Was terminated due to hole deviating from target
SMD044	DD	641880	5836870	-63/245	264	In Progress	

Thursday's Gossan Prospect														
Hole id	Hole Type	MGA 94 zone 54					Intercept							
		East	North	Dip/ Azimuth	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb %	Zn %
SMD013	DD	641745	5836650	-60/070	264	573.9	26	309	283	0.16				
						Incl.	27	61	34	0.31				
						and	178	184	6	0.50	0.14	6.53		
						and	278	287	9	0.34	0.10	2.56		
							412	413	1			98	8.44	
SMD014	DD	641665	5836630	-60/070	264	738.9	32	61	28	0.28				
						Incl.	314	316	2	0.21	2.61			
							315	316	1	0.24	5.06			
							357	367	6	0.38		5.38		
							388	392	4	0.39	0.34	8.83		
SMD015	DD	641600	5836850	-60/070	265	448.1	196	200	4	5.85	0.27	34.4		
						Incl.	196	197	1	10.75	0.60	49.6		
							204	205	1	1.28	0.27	11.4		
							248	257	9	2.62	0.28	10.1		
						Incl.	253	257	4	5.41	0.35	19.9		
						Incl.	254	255	1	14.75	0.33	57.2		
SMD016	DD	641525	5836810	-60/080	264	467.6	33	58	25	0.28				
							307	399	92	0.34	0.12	4.4		
						incl.	333	337	4	1.83	0.23	7.5		
						and	343	373	30	0.50	0.22	7.3		
						and	367	369	2	1.75	0.54	37		
SMD017	DD	641325	5836750	-60/070	262	793.6	21	58	37	0.17				
						incl	52	55	3		0.75			
							566	573	7	0.26	0.16	7.57		
							653	655	2		2.80	15.3	2.06	2.06
						Incl.	654	655	1		5.22	16.3	2.13	2.13
SMD018	DD	641670	5836772	-60/070	264	96.3	No Significant Intercepts							
SMD019	DD	641620	5836755	-60/070	264	477.5	245	247	2	1.58	0.34	16		
						Incl.	245	246	1	2.66	0.53	29		
							278	279	1	0.53	0.51	12		
SMD020	DD	641570	5836740	-60/07	264	465.4	59	60	1	1.14		7		
							180	181	1	0.22	0.45			
							222	223	1	0.48	0.28			
							259	261	2	0.87				
							302	312	10	0.34	0.10			
							324	325	1	0.86	0.31	6		
							337	350	13	0.33	0.14	6		
SMD021	DD	641410	5836640	-60/070	264	534.9	Samples currently at lab							

Thursday's Gossan Prospect														
Hole id	Hole Type	MGA 94 zone 54					Intercept							
		East	North	Dip/ Azimuth	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb %	Zn %
SMD022	DD	641560	5836915	-60/070	264	406.2	165	166	1	0.26	0.22			
							173	174	1	0.20	0.26	6.5		
							177	178	1	0.26	0.19	6.1		
							233	255	22	0.13				
							253	255	2	0.21	0.14			
							293	355	62	0.17				
							293	294	1	0.77	0.36	14.5		
							300	301	1	0.36	0.48	18.8		
							311	312	1	0.29	0.23	7.5		
							314	315	1	0.46	0.17			
							344	355	11	0.54	0.10	22.5		
							344	345	1	1.94	0.18	77.4		
							350	351	1	1.75	0.44	183		
SMD023	DD	641490	5836895	-60/070	264	330.6	29	90	61	0.23				
							19	43	14	0.36				
							132	140	8	0.40	0.24	112		
							139	140	1	0.84	0.81	207		
							225	226	1	0.33	0.12			
SMD024	DD	641315	5836835	-60/070	264	509.6	190	193	3	1.24	0.35	13		2.45
							372	442	70	0.22				
							372	375	3	1.01	0.16	8		
							479	492	13	0.38				
SMD025	DD	641390	5836940	-60/070	264	399.2	173	208	35	0.16				
							288	334	46	0.14				
SMD026	DD	641225	5836710	-60/070	264	796	228	229	1		5.68	1.7		
							243	245	1		0.56			
							355	383	28	0.21	0.27	1.60		
							363	369	6	0.25	0.61	1.65		
							372	381	9	0.35	0.11	2.52		
							457	458	1	1.09		4.6		
							575	581	6	0.60	0.30	4.53		
							628	629	1	2.32	0.80	16.4		
SMD028	DD	641220	5836800	-60/070	264	777.3	541	542	1	1.20	0.38			
							577	650	73	0.32	0.13	3.0		
							577	583	6	1.12	0.44	12		
							620	624	4	0.98	0.30	7		
							638	650	12	0.51	0.32	5		
							660	662	2	0.26	0.24	35		
							730	731	1		18.8	20		1.82



Thursday's Gossan Prospect														
Hole id	Hole Type	MGA 94 zone 54					Intercept							
		East	North	Dip/ Azimuth	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb %	Zn %
SMD029W1	DD	641164	5836363	-60/070	264	837.5	447	448	1	0.63	8			
						Incl. and Incl. Incl.	522	837.5	313.5**	0.11				
							690	694	4	0.44	0.1	4		
							745	821	76	0.16				
							757	758	1	0.51	0.12			
							785	790	5	0.34				
SMD030	DD	641315	5837185	-60/070	264	109.4	Samples currently at lab							
SMD031	DD	641455	5837235	-60/250	264	409.5	109	125	13	0.18				
							164	225	61	0.16				
							206	207	1	2.37	0.52	29		
							339	340	1	1.48	0.16	25		
SMD032	DD	641330	5836665	-60/070	264	582.8	517	581	63*	0.84	0.11			
							538	544	6	6.73	0.84	15		
							542	543	1	22.8	0.91	48		
							551	553	2	2.43	0.28	5		
SMD033	DD	641250	5836635	-60/070	264	121.2	Not sampled yet							
SMD034	DD	641250	5836635	-60/070	264	150	Samples currently at lab							
SMD035	DD	641300	5836910	-60/070	264	615.3	20	26	6	0.17	0.36			
							20	21	1	0.22	1.8			
							363	402	39	0.31				
							364	369	5	1.10	0.15			
SMD036	DD	641220	5836880	-60/070	264	654.2	205	207	2	0.19	0.34			
							551	564	13	0.45				
							552	554	2	1.73	0.20			
SMD037	DD	641295	5836985	-60/070	264	485.9	Samples on the way to the lab							
SMD038	DD	641220	5836960	-60/070	264	573.5	237	240	3	0.50				
SMD039	DD	641290	5837065	-60/070	264	471.4	Samples currently at lab							
SMD040	DD	641215	5837040	-60/070	264	570.4	Not sampled yet							
SMD041	DD	641140	5836850	-60/073	264	850	621	653	32	0.16				
							680	694	14	0.10	0.12			
SMD042	DD	641044	5836815	-60/070	264	1001.5	Samples on the way to the lab							
SMD043	DD	641880	5836870	-60/250	264	249.1	Not sampled yet							

\*1m core loss from 566m to 567m (SMD032)

\*\*2m core loss from 561m to 563m (SMD029W1)