

#### The Harden Gold Mine

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# OUTLINE

#### Overview

- Historical Data Review
- Geological Setting
- Mineralisation





# **BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION**

#### **Project Portfolio**

Harden Project	Au – Orogenic, Shear Hosted
Bauloora Project	Au-Ag – Low Sulphidation
Cobar Project	Au-Cu (Pb-Zn) – Cobar Type
Rockley	Cu-Au – Porphyry related Cu-Au
Fontenoy Project	Au-Cu – VHMS

Mulholland Sn-Ni-Cu – Polymetallic skarn





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Location	Harden Gold Mines
Minerals	Gold
Historical Production	~55,000oz Au
Average Grade	21.7g/t Au
Young District Production	>460,000oz Au

- Total of 19 RC and diamond drill holes for 3,264 meters drilled in FY22
  - Confirmed significant gold mineralisation around historical workings and suggests continuity of mineralisation below and along strike of current workings
- Significant intercepts included (0.2g/t Au cut off)
  - 21m at 0.43g/t Au from 120m (no cut off) incl. 9m at 0.59g/t Au
  - 5m at 7.06g/t Au from 110m incl. 2m at 17.17g/t Au
  - 6m at 3.40g/t Au from 79m incl. 4m at 4.12g/t Au
  - 6m at 0.37g/t Au from 118m
  - 6m at 3.65g/t Au from 128m incl. 3m at 6.41g/t Au
- Underpins case for future exploration and potential resource estimation
- Orogenic shear hosted mineralisation







Harden Gold Mine and Drilling 2021 (Oblique View)



Drone View – Harden Strike of Mines (2021)



# **Historical Review**





Pit Head – Harden Extended Mine ~1910

# **Historical Review**





Pit Head – Harden Gold Mine ~1910

# HARDEN GOLD MINING HISTORY



# WHY DOES THE OPPORTUNITY STILL EXIST?

#### No drilling, no discovery

- Only 59 RAB drill holes, over two years (86/87) in last 110 years
  - Average drill hole depth 32.5m
- Later drilling in the district by Alkane and Cluff focused on the nearby high-grade gold McMahons Reef prospect
- No modern geophysics completed
- Held by companies focused on near surface/open pittable deposits or distracted with other projects or the tailings



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# **HISTORICAL REVIEW – THE REPORTS**



Last week the Broken-bill

1. Mentions in the **Department of Mines Annual Reports** for the period **up to 1913**.

- 2. Records of the Mines Inspector. **Mine plans, with sample information**, available through the Geological Survey.
- 3. A near **complete set of half yearly reports** of the Harden Gold Mining Company Ltd on file through the Geological Survey. These reports have very detailed data and include mine plans and sample information.
- 4. Articles in the Sydney Morning Herald (extracts are in the Survey files) and the Australian Mining Standard.
- 5. In addition, the Survey files preserve a copy of the adjacent Harden Future company's

prospectus and plans of other mines on the Reef including Harden Central and Harden Extended.



# **HISTORICAL REVIEW – THE DATA**



Harden Central Gold Mine Underground Section ~ 1900-1910

#### **Digitisation of the Harden Mine data:**

The plans of the Harden Gold Mine contain four sets of data

- 1. Shafts relative position.
- 2. Location of samples in the mine. Sample are at a standard ten foot spacing but the series includes unsampled positions and runs, presumably where the reef appeared unpromising.
- 3. Width sampled, in feet.
- 4. Gold assay, quoted in shillings per short ton. Gold is at the standard price of

£4 4s 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d an ounce (confirmed by equivalents in ounces and pennyweights

for average assays quoted in the manager's reports).



Harden Gold Mine Plan of Surface Workings ~1907

Harden Gold Mine Plan of Surface Workings 1907





Harden Gold Mine Plan of Underground Workings 1907

Harden Gold Mine Longitudinal Section 1908





#### **Tailings – the Major Distraction**

![](_page_17_Picture_3.jpeg)

Mapped Dump Area

Harden Tailings Dump

![](_page_18_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_2.jpeg)

# **HISTORICAL REVIEW - OUTCOME**

✓ Significant Historical production (56,131 ounces Au - pre-1912)

- ✓ Indicative modern mining widths (up to 3.7m, average 1m)
- ✓ Indicative modern mining grades (average 21.7g/t Au)
- ✓ Scale potential (Approximately 2km strike and lower-grade present)
- ✓ No exploration at depth (No fresh rock drilling ever completed)
- ✓ Low-cost resource potential (Detailed mine records)
- ✓ Clear exploration targets for mineralisation extension (cut off grades 10-15g/t Au and

historical drilling of 3m @ 4.33g/t (rpt 10.8) from 21m and 6m @ 1.1g/t Au from 27m)

![](_page_19_Picture_9.jpeg)

### OUTLINE

- Overview
- Historical Data Review
- Geological Setting
- Mineralisation

![](_page_20_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_1.jpeg)

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LEGACY MINERALS

![](_page_22_Figure_1.jpeg)

Indicative E-W cross section through the Harden Gold Mines

![](_page_22_Picture_3.jpeg)

Α	ge	Graphic Log	Stratig Na	graphic me	Lithology	Alteration	Mineralisation		on
	Silurian		Young Granodiorite		Granodiorite	Hydrothermal alteration assemblages: quartz, sericite, pyrite, chlorite, carbonate	Low sulphide qua vein and possible intrusion related (>460,000 oz Au produced)		e quartz sible ted : Au
Early Silurian		Warrenoy Diorite		Diorite	Hydrothermal alteration assemblage: quartz, plagioclase, amphibole and epidot	Cu Au mi	Disseminated vein occuren py, cpy, bo ar	d and ces of: nd sp	
	Early S		Yandila Volcanics		Andensitic to dactic compositions of lava flows, tuffs and volcaniclastics; metamorphosed to low amphibolite facies	Hydrothermal alteration (potassic, propylitic, sericitic and argilic) postdates metamorphism	eralisation	Disseminated and vein occurences of: py, cpy, bo and sp	
	Ician		idalee Group		Partly serpentinised and metamorphosed hornblende augite gabbro, dunite and peridotote	No known mineralisation		ation	
Cambrian Ordov	ian Ordov				Partly serpentinised and metamorphosed dunite and harzburgite and clinopyroxenite	Occurences of lenticular chromite bodies		Chromite occurences	
		Jir		Metamorphosed deepwater turbidites, locally quartzite, chert, and mafic volcanic rocks and volcaniclastics rock	Occurences of quartz vein hosted gold Locality (Reef Hill)		Gold		

Stratigraphic Column of the Harden and Fontenoy Region (source: modified David 2004)

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_2.jpeg)

### OUTLINE

- Preamble
- Historical Data Review
- Geological Setting
- Mineralisation

![](_page_26_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Harden Gold Mine project area is known to host a single style of mineralisation:
  - Orogenic Gold
  - Structurally controlled gold mineralisation hosted within granodiorite
- The Harden Gold Mines and the majority of significant hard rock historical mines are located to the east of the Jugiong Shear Zone

GACY MINERALS

![](_page_28_Figure_1.jpeg)

Proposed schematic geological cross section of Harden Mineralisation (Berger, 1986)

- This orogenic style gold mineralisation characteristically has great lateral and vertical extents.
- Veins here are usually 1-2m thick with a strike length observed up to 1.5kms.
- Gold mineralisation is hosted within veins of quartz-carbonate and is associated with a variety of clay minerals derived from alteration of feldspars in sheared and crushed granodiorite.

GACY MINERALS

![](_page_29_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Strikes ~105°T
- The dip of mineralisation is around 85° northerly.
- The main vein varies in width from a few centimetres to over three metres with subsidiary quartz veins
- The veins are sufficiently continuous to be traced for a kilometre and a half on the surface
- Gold occurs only in quartz veins, but quartz could have down to only a trace of gold.
- Gold occurs in association with

sulphides, in particular arsenopyrite

![](_page_30_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Mineralisation is interpreted to be localised in discrete steeply easterly pitching shoots, within an overall steeply westerly plunging mineralised zone.
- Higher grades appear to correspond to zones of generally increased dip of the shear zone.

![](_page_31_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Within this envelope, mineralisation occurs in a series of parallel zones separated from each other by less mineralised zones.
- Mineralisation is contained within quartz veins and within the mineralised envelope there appears to be a relationship between gold grade, quartz reef thickness and dip of the reef.

![](_page_32_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Picture_1.jpeg)

GACY MINERALS

![](_page_33_Picture_2.jpeg)

Harden Gold Mine Shear eins mineralised with pyrite, chalcopyrite.

veinlets up to 5cm wide striking E-W and o unmineralised. **/rite and coarse arsenopyrite. Associated** 

etre in width, limited in extent, E-W strike,

rtz veins characterised by bucky white ional coarse free gold associated with iosted within strained or undeformed

is hosted within the strongly ed granodiorite. The locally eted to be associated with early Gold Mine shear zone.

• Mineralisation characteristic of the Harden Gold Mine Shear

![](_page_34_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_2.jpeg)

Y MINFRAI S

Mineralisation characteristic of the Harden Gold Mine Shear comprises of quartz +/- carbonate veins mineralised with pyrite, arsenopyrite +/- galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite.

Veins are:

- shear hosted quartz-carbonate-pyrite veinlets up to 5cm wide striking E-W and steeply north dipping (85°). Generally associated with lower grade gold mineralisation < 2g/t Au.</li>
- 2. Dark quartz with very fine grained to coarse pyrite and arsenopyrite trending E-W and interpreted to locally plunge eastwards.
- 3. silicified fault breccia zones up to a metre in width, limited in extent, E-W strike, steeply North dipping (85°) and contain varying amounts of gold mineralisation
- 4. narrow (up to 10cm) extensional quartz veins characterised by bucky white quartz with rare carbonate and occasional coarse free gold associated with galena and rare sphalerite. Veins are not confined to the strongly deformed granodiorite.
- The vast majority of mineralisation is hosted within the strongly sheared quartz, sericite, pyrite altered granodiorite. The locally intense chlorite alteration is interpreted to be associated with early faulting and shearing of the Harden Gold Mine shear zone.

### **ALTERATION**

![](_page_36_Picture_1.jpeg)

LEGACY MINERALS

#### **ALTERATION**

![](_page_37_Picture_1.jpeg)

LEGACY MINERALS

#### **MINERALISATION**

![](_page_38_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_2.jpeg)

# **NUGGET EFFECT**

![](_page_39_Picture_1.jpeg)

- Historical assessment by Cluff identified either an inhomogeneous distribution of fine gold or gold locked in sulphides in the near surface environment.
- Inherent variability in duplicate assays
- The gold variability is currently understood to be primarily a function of inhomogeneous distribution of fine-grained gold more than it is a coarse gold problem.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Original Fire Assay (g/t Au)	Re-split Fire Assay (g/t Au)
RC21HN011	130	131	1.38	19.35
RC21HN006	80	81	2.26	7.07
RC21HN006	82	83	1.64	6.04
RC21HN005	111	112	32.8	22.1
RC21HN005	112	113	5.38	8.4

#### SURFACE GEOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION

![](_page_40_Figure_1.jpeg)

Soil Sampling at the Harden Gold Mine Prospect showing location of gold results and historic workings

![](_page_40_Picture_3.jpeg)

## **GEOPHYSICAL EXPRESSION**

![](_page_41_Figure_1.jpeg)

EGACY MINERALS

![](_page_41_Figure_2.jpeg)

# CONCLUSIONS

#### **Exploration Strategy**

- 1. Repetitions and extensions of the interpreted westerly plunging mineralisation
- 2. Seek analogues of major structures with known mineralisation/anomalies

#### **Development Strategy**

- 1. Opportunity for moderate high-grade resource
- 2. High-grade nature presents trucking and external toll processing opportunities
- 3. Small development footprint

#### Challenges

- 1. Development sterilisation of resources in the Young-Grandiorite
- 2. High-grade but inconsistent mineralisation

![](_page_42_Picture_11.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Picture_12.jpeg)

![](_page_43_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_43_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_43_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_43_Picture_7.jpeg)