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THE STOCKEX REPORT

*A CATALOGUE OF AUSTRALIA-WIDE
MINERAL EXPLORATION DATA
AS REPORTED TO AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGES*

STOCKEX PUBLISHING COY.

*P.O.Box 184, CORINDA Q 4075
Phone: (07) 379 2555 Fax: (07) 379 2375*

SUMMARY and REVIEW

The Sermon on the Mount remains one of the great Christian epistles; without being too irreverent, those who journeyed to Namibia recently for the International Conference on Proterozoic Metallogeny heard many sermons, but only one, to my knowledge, was conducted on a mount. It was probably appropriate that such a sermon was given in an African country, cradle of mankind, at a locality in which Australopithecus remains have been found in Karst infill; the topic of the sermon was creation science and all its evils, the location was the remote **Berg Aukas V-Zn-Pb** deposit in Otavi Mountain Land in Namibia, the speaker was none other than Professor Ian Plimer, and his audience a slightly bewildered and sporadically argumentative group of mainly South African geologists who had tired somewhat of viewing the zillion km² of platformal carbonates in the Otavi Mountain lands.

This was, of course, part of a post-conference excursion to northeastern Namibia, home of the remarkable **Tsumeb** deposit which currently is manifested as a carbonate-hosted 25 m – 30 m diameter breccia pipe containing massive tennantite ($\text{Cu}_{12}\text{As}_4\text{S}_{13}$) as the main Cu sulphide, at a depth of 1600 m below surface. Tsumeb has been around for about 90 years, and original reserves were about 32 mt @ 4.1% Cu, 8.1% Pb, 3% Zn and 96 ppm Ag. Very deep mining of limited reserves is not a generally profitable enterprise, and Tsumeb is no exception. The good days are gone (some would call them "The Dioptase Days"), and the mine is in decline; survival of the pleasant and tidy town itself could depend on new discoveries in the area to keep the smelter occupied, and the good old standby of tourism. It may only be a first impression, but because of the relatively entrenched nature of South African/Namibian mining and exploration (5 or so majors, very few smaller companies), and the lack of turnover of ground, exploration per se can hardly be described as vigorous; there is also a lot of cover, only first-pass, reprocessed magnetics, and not much airborne EM, so there is certainly scope for further discovery, if there is a will, and if structure is given due recognition, from palaeogeographic studies of basement-cover relations through to late deformation/shear and thrust zone recognition, none of which it seems are given much credence by local workers within the platformal carbonate province.

Your editor is only now gathering up his views on Namibia, and as yet the many mineralised samples collected remain tightly within their bags. Certain reports will become available in time on both the deposits visited and the exploration potential of Namibia, but one has commitments as they say. The conference proceedings were highlighted in the first place by a flash conference lecture room in the brand new \$25 million Geological Survey of Namibia building.

This lecture hall must have been designed by a gnat, or at least some architect with the design flair of the aforesaid gnat – microphones which don't work, rows of seating very difficult of access, and no rear entrances to the tiered auditorium, which resulted in one case of speaker actually being pushed lightly aside by one departing member of the audience. A new computerised projection system ate a reasonable number of slides, and the twin screen presentation promoted the awful habit of speakers delivering their entire paper with their back to the audience. It is with much pride and pleasure that one acknowledges the first-class efforts of all the Australian speakers – Ian Plimer, Ken Maiden from MIM and Pat Williams from JCUNQ – generally confident presentations which everyone could hear and at least partially understand. I am afraid that many of our fellow geologists/lecturers from Europe have had the old charisma bypass, and have lectured at a volume level more suited to a TV snooker commentary. The conference nevertheless went well, the Geological Survey is in its new building with quite a few unfilled positions one understands, and they got a lot of suggestions from Australians in particular as to how to beef up and attract exploration effort in the country.

But none of us are perfect. There was constant good-natured nationalistic niggling on the excursions, as sediment-hosted Cu expert Rod Kirkham from Canada tried to overcome the Commonwealth Games results; some Swedes, it was said, visited other countries to learn how to smile; the Australians were compared to yoghurt, the latter being alive and cultured. Joanna Janz from S.A. Dept of Mines caught the eye with a splendid T-shirt displaying the colour regional magnetics of the Gawler Craton, and on her excursion with a bunch of rugby-loving and somewhat rudimentary South Africans she felt obliged to give them all an IQ test which she normally gives to drillers. Most of them failed, and that part of the test with 80% of the marks is worth recounting. First, tell the test candidate to form a circle with thumb and first finger of the left hand – something like the universal "It's just right" signal. Second, ask the candidate to place the aforesaid circle on and parallel with his forehead. Third, (and this is where he earns his marks), ask him to poke his head through the hole formed by the thumb and forefinger. These van de Moerwes from South Africa all said that was impossible, and that no-one's head could fit through such a small hole! However, those blessed with any sort of IQ knew that one could satisfy the question by bringing the forefinger of the right hand around and poking your head through the hole with that finger! Ho hum

We visited one of the world's greatest meteorites – the **Hoba** meteorite, 2.5 m diameter, 50 tonnes, 82% Fe, 16% Ni which was found in a farmer's paddock SSE of Tsumeb in 1920. Ken Maiden and Rod Kirkham are shown overleaf standing on the meteorite, making up after some nationalistic tiff. Stockex was also impressed with the standard issue field carry bag used by MIMEX on these field excursions – a little number in white plastic, made exclusively for MIM by Woolworths. We were also impressed by the MIM geological hammer with 2,563,822 frequent flyer points to its credit, as it circulates the globe attempting to catch up with some end-user.

Namibia is also a diamond producer, and those of craggy visage like your editor may well remember the words of a BBC TV serial of the 1970's or so, along the lines

*"Come here my little Jacky, Now I've smoked my backy,
Let's have a bit of Crackey Till the Boat comes in.*

*Dance to thy Daddy, sing to my Mammy,
Dance to thy Daddy, to thy Mammy sing.
Thou shalt have a fishy on a little dishy,
Thou shalt have a fishy,
WHEN THE BOAT COMES IN."*

The boat finally came in for Cambridge Gulf Exploration – the Lady "S" – which coincidentally has been designed for working in offshore Namibia – finally returned to the **Berkeley project** in Cambridge Gulf in July 1994 and started sucking up the seabed at some unspecified location in the Gulf.



It is still not clear whether the company is testing the buried palaeogravels as outlined in the prospectus, or whether it is still treating modern seafloor sediments. Whatever, 6 stones were recovered totalling 5.35 ct, and valued recently at about \$150/ct; the stones came from 2425 kg of CONCENTRATE, but the company cannot provide any details on how much sample was recovered to produce this weight of concentrate. It follows that no meaningful grade can be estimated. As a guide, onshore near Victoria River, the scrubber produced a concentrate representing 0.2% of the total feed. In batch one, 0.5 ct from 1000 kg of concentrate is not that flash, and one can see how critical it is to know the total sample weight. If the concentrate represents, say, 2.5% of the total sampled, then about 100 tonnes were mined, making an overall grade of, say, 5 ct/100 t, or .05 ct/t. This compares with BHP's overall grade at Koala pipe in Canada of 0.75 ct/t. Stockex looks forward to the day when dredging technology allows an estimate of tonnes dredged.

The BHP–Diamet play in Canada is now on its lonesome, and looks set to be the first diamond mine in Canada. During July various resource writers indulged in dreadful puns, along the lines of "Lac lustre Arctic Ice", and "Lac lustre coup de Gras", and just why these folk wish to emphasise "lac lustre" is beyond Stockex, in the light of the BHP sampling results. Sampling results are given for 5 pipes, including Fox, Koala, Panda, Misery and Falcon, with grades from 0.28 ct/t to 3.3 ct/t. Misery belied its name by hosting a 4.2 ct gem of considerable value, and the influence of such stones on valuation is well illustrated by BHP – with this stone included,

Misery pipe valuation is US \$43/ct, or US \$142/tonne. Exclude the big hunk and these values fall to \$29 and \$96 respectively.

Hindsight is a wonderful attribute with which to be blessed, and various correspondents may have wished for a degree of clairvoyance in writing in the SEG Newsletter for July 1994 and in the Financial Review of 28/7/94. The extract from SEG Newsletter is reproduced here,

Kennecott, with partners DHK Resources Ltd., Aber Resources Ltd., and SouthernEra Resources Ltd., is also conducting a 5,000-tonne, underground bulk sampling program on the Tli Kwi Cho pipe, located some 55 km southeast of the principal Dia Met-BHP pipes. In this case, the initial small-scale bulk sampling phase has been eliminated because (1) the favorable mineral chemistry of pyrope garnets, chromites and magnesian ilmenites associated with the kimberlite, (2) the presence of diamonds up to 2 mm in diameter drill core, and (3) the relatively large surface area of the pipe combine to suggest a high probability for the occurrence of an economic deposit containing a high percentage of well-preserved diamonds. The sample has been transported by truck over a winter ice road to a diamond recovery plant in Yellowknife, and results are expected about mid-summer. If positive, a 20,000-tonne bulk sampling campaign will be initiated to provide data for a full feasibility study.

extolling the likely virtues of the **Tli Kwi Cho** pipe owned by Kennecott, Aber, Southern Era and the DHK Resources syndicate – the latter made up of Dentonia Resources, Horseshoe Gold Mining and Kettle River Resources. A press clipping dated August 6 – 8 from The Financial Post in Canada dropped a bombshell by reporting that all work was to be halted on the **Tli Kwi Cho** pipe because of low grades in the bulk sample. A 1,258 t sample averaged 0.013 ct/t, and a 3000 t sample averaged 0.359 ct/t, of which only 30% of

the gems over 2 mm diameter were gem quality. Over \$500 million was wiped off the value of companies involved, including Kettle River shares falling \$9.20 to \$2.55, and Dentonia down \$5.23 to \$1.27. One rumour that RTZ may seek to acquire the DHK partnership could well be on the back burner in light of these apparently depressing results, which are a reminder to us all of the volatility, risks and difficulties involved in diamond exploration. Note that the BHP/Diamet team have indicated previously that their project is looking at initial production rates of about 5,500 tonnes per day, and that the project could last 20 years. AT \$80/t, that's \$3 million per week gross, or +\$600 million annually. So explorers persist

Closer to home, one notes that Ashton Mining, whose reports appear in our next issue, have found a couple more pipes in the **Coanjula** area in the N.T. to accompany Merlin etc., and also 21 kimberlite bodies in Finland, some of which host gem diamonds; estimated average grade is 17 ct/100t. Ashton are diverting funds from Australia to Finland to focus on this exciting new discovery, which has the capacity to make Finland an exporter not only of World Rally drivers and reindeer meat, but also diamonds.

Aurora Gold, the precious metal spinoff from Ashton, is making its way steadily at **Mt. Muro**, with mine development being hampered somewhat by heavy rains on site, but which nevertheless maintained high river levels suitable for barging of all required construction equipment – win some, lose some. Their gold mine at **Rishton**, near Charters Towers, is a bit of a sleeper, producing +10,000 ozs for Aurora from the **Hadleigh Castle** underground and Disraeli open pit mines. Drilling at the former appears set to upgrade underground reserves, with 46 m (tu) @ 2.27 g/t Au and 25 m @ 4.75 g/t etc. Some of the **Way Linggo** holes in South Sumatra begin to rival Cannington as a silver prospect, with some intercepts being 16.4 m @ 36 g/t Au, 440 g/t Ag, & 8.6 m @ 20.6 g/t Au and 379 g/t Au.

The entire PNG–Indonesia arc system is certainly providing considerable excitement for a variety of players. One of the newer groups is Carrie Pacific, whose prime prospect at **Ringas** lies along and west of the same belt in Kalimantan hosting **Kelian** and **Mt. Muro**. Messrs. Corbett & Leach are the consultants involved with this project, and Greg's "Corbett Report" has been much quoted in the press, describing Ringas as a porphyry–related deposit with potential for bulk low–grade gold mineralisation with higher grades in veins and vertical feeder channels etc. Much excitement was generated initially by trenching on steep slopes at or near the "Discovery Breccia", and the stockbroking research reports accompanying Carrie Pacific's own report indicate that some brokers, like some journalists, just can't help themselves. This particular broker's report notes that the early trenching returned 38.7 g/t uncut from 51 m of horizontal sampling across a 20 m rock face. Vertical channel sampling (not continuous) returned 126 g/t Au uncut over 15 metres. From this data we have the SRE*, calculated as follows:

"Area of mineralised outcrop at Discovery Breccia is about 20 m x 20 m; true width is probably 20 m. A similar outcrop occurs 200 m distant, so at density 2.5, tonnage is $20 \times 20 \times 200 \times 2.5 = 200,000$ t; if grades are similar to those of the Discovery Breccia (30 g/t), this tonnage could contain up to 200,000 ozs of gold."

This sort of cloddish practice then goes out as a client newsletter, the only thing missing being the multiplication by the gold price to show an inground value of \$100 million. All this from 20 m x 20 m of breccia! Fortunately, Carrie & their consultants are reasonable and professional people, and as it turns out, a drill hole below the outcropping breccia returned 1.9 m @ 9.9 g/t, and 30.55 m @ 0.85 g/t Au. The broker's use of a 30 g/t average grade looks distinctly wobbly, and it is likely that the surface breccia zone is itself a fault plane.

Further east and into PNG, Highlands Gold report **Porgera** statistics, prior to the recent explosions and fatalities there. It is one of the world's great orebodies, with production for the quarter being 731,600 t @ 11.5 g/t Au, producing 229,100 ozs Au. For the first time, daily production of ore and waste exceeded 100,000 tonnes.

Remaining mineable reserves are 58 mt @ 5 g/t, or about 9 million ounces. It's congratulations all round to Highlands and the MIM group for pursuing such an aggressive drilling campaign at **Nena** (maybe the higher level portion of the Frieda River porphyry Cu–Au prospect). Drill intercepts of 126 m @ 4.25% Cu and 1.77 g/t Au have helped produce a revised resource estimate, as at 24/8/94. Indicated resources comprise a Cu/Au zone with 18 mt @ 3.1% Cu, 1.3 g/t Au, and a Cu zone with 22.5 mt @ 2.3% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au – a total resource of the magic double – +1 million ounces of gold and + 1 million tonnes of Cu metal. Stockex hopes the much travelled geological hammer arrives at Nena before the next mapping campaign!

*** Stockbroker Resource Estimate**

Any talk of great orebodies must include **Escondida** in Chile, where BHP quote reserves of 2,100 million t @ 1.3% Cu, providing a 50 to 60 year mine life, which roughly translates into daily movement of 114,000 t of ore, not including waste. One wonders what it takes to excite the owners of Escondida – here we have an announcement of Phase 3 expansion costing A\$712 million and raising Cu output from the current 480,000 tpa of Cu metal to 800,000 tpa, and this is modestly described as "the increased production, in the form of copper concentrate, will reinforce Chile's participation in the world market". Get excited fellas! Spend a night or 3 in some Santiago bar!

Back home, no one laughs at Joe anymore! The rabbi just had the wrong commodity. Although it is a bit old hat, Great Central's report highlights the merit of Joe and Eddie's "DTB" exploration philosophy – "**Drill the Bastard**" – as exemplified by the Bronzewing resource jumping from 1 million ounces to 3 million ounces in 12 months. A similar trend is evident at **Jundee**, where the current resource stands at 670,000 ounces. This is not the end of it of course, because at Bronzewing Western Zone new deeper intercepts are quite startling e.g. 10m @ 66g/t Au from 226 m, and 8m @ 81.4 g/t Au from 207m. Capex for Bronzewing is a reasonable \$69.5 million. At Jundee, the DTB philosophy is well in evidence, with only 15% of a drillable 4 x 1.5km² completed to date. There is opportunity for repetition of mineralisation, and Great Central anticipate gold production in late 1995. And Mr Creasy won't be in the poorhouse either, with at least \$107 million cash coming his way from the sale of his Bronzewing shareholding, partly paid for by a very successful placement by GCM in mid-August, which raised \$117.6 million. As an aside, the rather dull reporting of Mt Kersey Mining, a GCM-related company, shows that it too lives in the long gold shadow cast by Bronzewing.

There are of course many other aspiring and successful explorers in the west, and in this issue we tug the forelock a bit for the efforts of Samantha Gold, Eagle Mining and Archaean Gold. Samantha are hopeful that **Chalice** can be brought into production "in the last quarter of 1994/95", a phrasing which seems to allow a degree of flexibility in planning i.e. in 3 months or 15 months. The Chalice resource is about 3mt @ 6.1 g/t Au, but upgrading is likely based on recent drilling success. Eagle Mining may have been overshadowed somewhat by their near neighbours at Jundee to the NW, but resources at **Nimone** to **Nimfour** deposits are building up nicely. Total ounces to date amount to 310,000 for these two, and Eagle also challenged seriously for our Lasseter Award this issue, with 14m @ 49g/t Au and 10m @ 62.6 g/t Au as examples.

Archaean Gold represents one of the many recent floats whose prospectus expectations are being fulfilled – unlike say, Aurifex, and maybe Cobalt Resources for example. Archaean's Newhaven and Newminster prospects, now called **Phillips Find**, confirmed and extended the known resource, and a minimum target of 50,000 ounces seems well within reach. As an aside, the appointment of Jeff Ion as Senior Geologist suggests that the company may also be quite comfortable with an SXEW operation. The press, of course, reported his name as "Jeff Iron", so perhaps Archaean are also lining up for ferrous metal exploration. Jeff came from Delta Gold, as did company MD Alistair Cowden. Delta Gold have now grubstaked in part at least

two new floats, Archaean and Strike Resources. The relative performances of both groups will be watched with interest.

In a brief look in the **MT ISA INLIER CORNER**, we find Cloncurry Mining reporting on their **Great Australia/Paddock/Jasper** lode oxide and sulphide resources – Great Australia has an oxide resource to 50 m of 1mt @ 1.7% Cu; shallow RC drilling at **Monakoff** confirmed the inferred resource of 1.4 mt @ 1.7% Cu, with some intercepts of 13m @ 3.76% Cu, and 6m @ 2.36% Cu, 0.74 g/t Au. Savage Resources remain the only information source on progress at **Ernest Henry**; a regrind of sulphide concentrates plus further flotation result in Cu recoveries of 90% for a 27% Cu concentrate, and 80% and 30% respectively for supergene ore. Production options remain at between 6 and 9 mtpa, and it appears as if a spur railway line is to be built from minesite to Cloncurry, for eventual railing of concentrate direct from mine to Mt Isa. Savage also scored 300m @ 0.1% Cu in another lease some 20 km north of Ernest Henry, with cpy-mag-py-po the main mineral assemblage.

Speculation mounted in the press re the rising capital cost estimates ("COST BLOWOUT SHOCK JOLTS ERNEST HENRY"). To the cynical, such commentary may, but not always, coincide with negotiations with State Governments on royalties, rail freight rates and other charges, but in this case there may be significant problems to overcome e.g. piping water from the existing dam at Lake Julius 100 km away is considered the best option at present, and is quite different to the borefield path chosen by Placer for their Osborne project well to the south. The \$40 million spur line is apparently a better economic bet than trucking to Cloncurry railhead; and Cloncurry Shire Council has been told that houses for Ernest Henry personnel in a new subdivision (See AWARDS) will cost \$130,000 each. Knowing that up to 120 allotments are being planned, one is looking at \$13 million alone for housing ! And while we are aware of modest to economic levels of **cobalt** at Ernest Henry, uranium is also present at levels which apparently got our environmentalist friends frothing somewhat. Insofar as U-rich granites are probably involved somewhere in the Ernest Henry story (up to 30ppm U say), uranium to perhaps 100 ppm or so could be expected in the ore. As a guide to what constitutes an economic extraction level, the **Rossing** uranium mine in Namibia mines bulk granitoids which have an average grade of 350–500 ppm U.

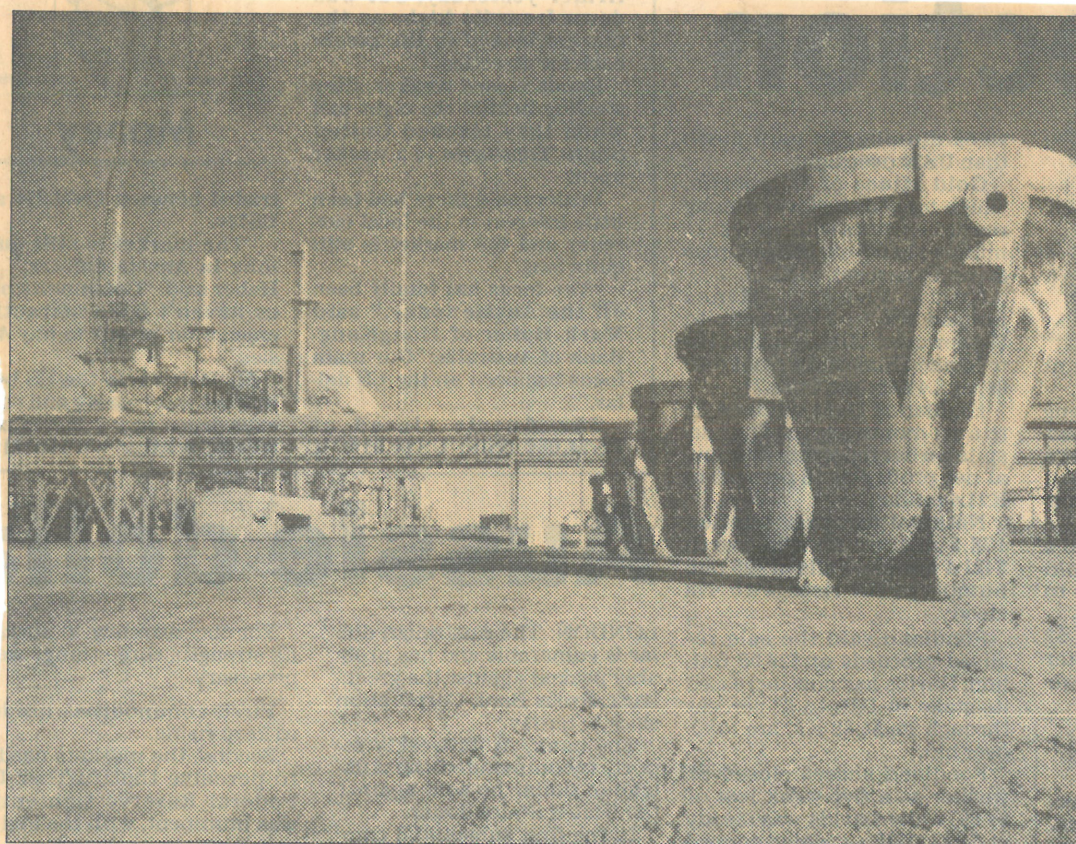
Gunpowder is described in the press as "BEING ON A SHORT FUSE", awaiting the outcome of the review by Paul Espie of Pacific Road Securities; main problems centre around the low recovery of Cu from broken ore into the leachate. The resource remains reasonably impressive at 7.8 mt @ 3.4% Cu. At the other end of town, Mineral Commodities drilled a few holes at Trekelano, mainly on the Inheritance block, and scored some intercepts of reasonable merit, including 13m @ 3.69% Cu, 0.71g/t Au. – details in next issue.

Thanks also to Australian Resources for their co-operation in showing aspects of their Starra/Mt Elliott operations to the AMF group in mid-August; Mt Elliott in particular has some impressive sulphide-skarn ore being developed and mined, and Stockex wishes the project well. Good to see Jock Smith contributing his vast experience to the project also.

Stockex cannot vouch for the entire veracity of the following comment, but it seems the Mt Isa STAR newspaper carried a glowing account of some junior explorer's program in the Inlier. The junior was quoted along the lines of "We hope to spend up to \$10 million on mine development, once we find a suitable prospect". Ho hum.

On that unsubstantiated note, it is surely time for **AWARDS and PITHY SAYINGS**. If we can dwell a further moment on Namibia, we unearthed a worthy candidate for the **BASIL FAWLTY AWARD FOR STATIN' THE BLEEDIN' OBVIOUS**. This goes unerringly to the Mine Metallurgist at Rossing, when he told the assembled group that "**This metallurgical plant processes ore through a leaching and recovery circuit designed to produce uranium**".

Uranium in fact figures in a couple more awards, and following on from our metallurgical theme, hands up those who have heard of refractory uranium and uranium smelting. Not many i guess, but we make the **ALP LEFT WING AWARD FOR POLITICO-METALLURGICAL IGNORANCE** to Brisbane's **Courier Mail 20.8.94**, for this photo and caption showing ladles of "**molten uranium slag**" at Olympic Dam.



SLAG ladles used to transport molten uranium slag from the smelter, *left background*, to the cooling pad at the Olympic Dam mine.

Readers would be well aware that U extraction at Olympic Dam is hydrometallurgical, with Cu concentrate being leached to recover U. The slag ladles are all to do with the copper smelting.

We thought that after our issue to certain people of two very readable novels – "The Maggots in Dead Ernest" and "The Importance of Being Earnest", there would be no more errors of fact in the spelling of Ernest Henry, who was an explorer anyway long before he became a mine. Alas, this was too much to ask, as witnessed by the following advertisement in the Courier Mail in mid-August. Where do they find these people ??

EARNEST HENRY MINING PTY. LTD. CLONCURRY LAND DEVELOPMENT

EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST are invited from Contractors wishing to tender for:-

CONTRACT 8646 - CONSTRUCTION OF SUBDIVISIONAL WORKS

The Contract is for the supply of all materials and construction of earthworks, roadworks, stormwater drainage, water reticulation and sewerage services for 100 - 120 residential allotments in the town of Cloncurry, 110 kms east of Mount Isa. The contract may be carried out in one or more stages.

The issue of tender documents shall be by invitation only to suitably qualified Contractors.

Expressions of Interest should include the details of the following:

- Company Information
- Previous experience of similar projects including location, size, value and dates
- Current work commitments
- Contractors plant and equipment
- Financial Status
- Project Management
- Quality Assurance Systems

Expressions of Interest close at 12.00 noon on Monday 29th August, 1994 and shall be lodged at the Office of:

McIntyre & Associates Pty. Ltd.
3 Ramsay Street,
Garbutt,
TOWNSVILLE QLD 4810

Talking of novels, your editor refers readers to an obscure little work of fiction by Rumer Godden, titled "The Battle of the Villa Fiorita", and reviewed by Vanity Fair as "subtle and continually exciting. Imagine my surprise and pleasure to find that even in a book of fiction one may still achieve a level of notoriety, as illustrated by the following extract. Just to set the record straight, I have never had my tonsils out either...

'Met him? Where?' and, 'Where could *you* meet him?' asked Anthea. The surprise was as unflattering as was the emphasis on the 'you', but Fanny was used to Margot and Anthea and, 'I met him in Derrick's shop,' she said. 'You remember Geoff Derrick had his tonsils out.'

'What in the world have Geoff Derrick's tonsils to do with Rob Quillet?' 'Everything,' Fanny could have said now.

It was one of those chance winds – or not 'chance', thought Fanny. Geoff did the deliveries for Derrick's shop all over Whitcross and, 'while he was in hospital we had to fetch our

If we may still indulge in personalities, we invite readers to write their own caption to this photo of Steve Allnut of CRA, ostensibly checking some drillcore from Century. The pose and expression are all direct from Olivier and Hamlet, and one caption could well be



"Alas poor core, wherefore is thy zinc ?? "

or

"O core, revealer of truth and master of all the firmament, do pastoral leases extinguish native title at Century ? "

The **LASSETER AWARD FOR BEST GOLD ASSAY** was as usual a hard-fought race; as an aside, we liked Golden Shamrock's Cu intercept at Cobar of **21m @ 14.83 %**, but that really isn't part of this award; Bronzewing probably had the capacity to run any contender very closely, with intercepts of 10m @ 66g/t Au in the new western deeps zone. However, biggest tail in the pan this issue is shown by **Eagle Mining**, for an **admittedly uncut intercept of 8m @ 249g/t Au** from Nimthree. **CONGRATULATIONS !**

FINALLY, as one glances out a window at a parched park, one realises that if its bad in Brisbane it must be terrible elsewhere. I leave you all with gentle images of why rain is needed to make the country bloom once more.

*"Rain do not hurt my flowers, but quickly spread
Your hony drops; presse not to smell them here:
When they are ripe, their colour will ascend
And at your lodging with their thanks appear."*

*The Honeyed Rain
George Herbert 1593–1633*

Regards to you all

Geoff Derrick