



Geology and geochemistry of regolith carbonate accumulations of the southwestern Curnamona Province, SA: Implications for mineral exploration

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ABSTRACT

Although regolith carbonate accumulations (RCAs) have been extensively used in mineral exploration programs in the regolith-dominated terrains of the Yilgarn and Gawler Cratons, their use has so far been limited within the Curnamona Province, SA. This study shows how the detailed characterisation of RCAs in the southwestern Curnamona Province enhances their use in mineral exploration programs at the regional to prospect scales. A regional RCA distribution map for the study area shows that RCAs are generally widespread, although certain RCA morphological facies are dominant in different parts of the landscape, and in some areas RCAs are absent or at best a very minor component of the regolith. A dataset of whole rock geochemical assays of RCAs provides the basis of graphical presentations and geochemical maps that highlight the chemical characteristics of RCAs proximal to areas of known Au mineralisation in contrast to more distal samples. Several Au pathfinder elements in RCA assays were found to include As, W, Bi, and Mo, and greatly assist in further anomaly definition when used in conjunction with Au assays. Major element composition (e.g. Ca, Mg, Fe) showed little relationship to local landform setting, however, landscape setting appears to be a more important control on Au assay results both at the regional and prospect scales. Gold distribution in the area was independent of the presence of major elements such as calcium and magnesium. Microprobe analysis showed that Au was rare and invisible at the resolution of the analysis and existed in the calcium carbonate matrix as well as in detrital material. The composition of the underlying rock lithologies was also compared to the whole rock chemistry of the RCAs, and showed the possibilities of this technique to aid geological mapping in regolith-dominated terrains and to assist in locating mineralised systems.

KEY WORDS: Gold, regolith, calcrete, mineral exploration, Curnamona Province

INTRODUCTION

The use of regolith carbonate accumulations (RCAs) in Australian mineral exploration programs has increased greatly in the past decade (e.g. McQueen *et al.* 1999; Lintern 2002). The main application of RCAs has been as a geochemical sampling media for the detection of Au mineralisation within regolith-dominated terrains. The technique has been responsible for mineral discoveries in the Yilgarn (e.g. Lintern & Butt 1993; Anand *et al.* 1997) and Gawler Cratons (e.g. Lintern & Sheard 1999; Lintern 2001), but to date has had limited application in other Precambrian terranes, such as the Curnamona Province.

The aim of this study is to characterise RCAs in the Olary Domain in the southwestern part of the Curnamona Province (CP). The study is designed to give an insight into whether RCAs are an effective tool for detecting mineralisation and distinguishing it from 'background' settings at both a regional and a tenement or prospect scale. Additionally, an evaluation is made of the potential for RCA geochemical assays to serve as an aid to geological mapping, in areas of shallow (< 10 m) transported cover.

The area for the RCA study (Figure 1) was chosen because it has historically been prospective for Au, including the Luxemburg, Wilkins, and Green and Gold Cu-Au mines (Drew 1992). The region is also a target area for ongoing exploration for Au mineralisation, particularly after the recent discovery of the White Dam Au-Cu deposit

(Brown & Hill 2003; Busuttill & Bargman 2003; Cooke 2003). This study has implications for the further development of exploration techniques for large areas of the central and northern Curnamona Province, where there is minor exposure of rocks that host mineralisation. The results from this study can also be linked with other research in the area, such as remote sensing, regolith-landform mapping at various scales (e.g. Crooks 2002; Brown & Hill 2003; Lau 2004), and other regolith geochemical investigations (e.g. Brown *et al.* 2002) and biogeochemical studies (e.g. Hulme & Hill 2003).

SETTING

Geological setting

The Curnamona Province is located in eastern South Australia and western New South Wales (Figure 1). It is composed of Palaeoproterozoic metasedimentary and metaigneous rocks intruded by early Mesoproterozoic granitic intrusives and felsic volcanics. Extensive Neoproterozoic and early Palaeozoic sequences unconformably overlie basement. Cainozoic sediments associated with the Murray Basin to the south (e.g. Fabris 2002) and the Lake Eyre Basin to the north (e.g. Alley 1998) are widespread across the entire region.

Mineralisation at each of the Luxemburg, Green and Gold, White Dam and Wilkins areas occurs near the top of the lower Willyama Supergroup (including Thackaringa and Curnamona Groups), in mainly albitic and calc-albitic metasedimentary rocks, in

discordant zones or a stratabound fashion (Skirrow & Ashley 2000). The major geological and alteration features of each are briefly described in Table 1.

Landscape setting, vegetation and regolith materials

Although the landscape of the study may at first appear to be a relatively simple assemblage of undulating landforms, in detail it contains considerable local complexity. Topographic elevations in the area ranges between over 370 m above sea level near MacDonald Hill in the west to approximately 200 m above sea level along tributaries of the Mingary Creek system in the north. The area contains the generally east-west trending regional drainage divide between the Murray Basin to the south and the Lake Eyre Basin to the north. To the south the drainage is mostly associated with the Olary Creek system, whereas to the north it includes tributaries of the Mingary Creek system.

The dominant landforms of the area are bedrock-dominated erosional low hills, rises and plains, and transported regolith-dominated plains, drainage depressions and channels. The southern and western areas tend to be associated with higher relief parts of the landscape, including erosional rises (9 – 30 m relief) and low hills (30 – 90 m relief). Alluvial drainage depressions have incised into many of the erosional landforms and deliver sediment into the larger depositional plains associated with major valley systems (Figure 2).

There are also major variations in regolith materials, associated with the differences in landform setting. The dominant regolith units on the plains are sheet flow sediments

with minor aeolian accessions. The sediments are typically red-brown silts and sands within the areas of high relief, and grade laterally towards red clays as the relief decreases within the depositional plains. The southern and western parts of the area are dominated by exposures of Willyama Supergroup and Adelaidean rocks. The bedrock is slightly to moderately weathered, and generally flanked by colluvial sediment. Alluvial lithic and quartzose, silts, sands and gravels dominate the drainage depressions.

The main vegetation community is a chenopod shrubland, which extends across most of the area. The dominant plants include *Maireana spp.* (pearl bluebush and black bluebush) and *Atriplex spp.* (bladder saltbush and pop saltbush). Scattered trees of *Alectrylon oleofolius* (rosewood), *Casuarina pauper* (belah) and stumps (with only occasional living specimens) of *Acacia aneura* (mulga) occur within these shrublands. The undergrowth consists of copper burr and some grasses, as well as cryptogam mats (combination of lichens, mosses and algae) colonising the surface soils. The species composition of the chenopod shrubland closely relates to the landform and regolith setting. There is a general transition from pearl bluebush to black bluebush to bladder saltbush between high to low lying settings (Figure 3). A riparian woodland of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (river red gums) occurs along the upper tributaries of Bulloo Creek in the north of the area.

Climate and land use

The climate in the area is semi-arid, with an annual precipitation of around 150 mm. In summer the temperature can reach 47° C and drop as low as –6° C on winter nights

(www.bom.com.au). The study area hosts three sheep grazing stations – ‘Tikalina’ in the south and east central parts, ‘Wiawera’ in the southwest and ‘Bulloo Creek’ in the north.

METHODS

Mapping

Regolith-landform mapping was completed at both the regional and detailed scales. A regional (1:30 k) regolith-landform map of the study area has been recently completed (Lau 2004), however, because this map contains minimal information about the regional distribution of RCAs, a regional RCA morphological map was produced here (Figure 2). A detailed regolith-landform map of approximately 2 km² was also produced at the Wilkins prospect. The regolith-landform units are given an abbreviated label, e.g. CHep₂, which provides information such as regolith type (represented by upper case abbreviations i.e. CH – sheet flow sediments) and landform (lower case abbreviations i.e. ep – an erosional plain). The modifier number signifies lesser regolith-landform differences (e.g. vegetation change or slight regolith lithological differences)(Figure 4a and Appendix 1).

Sampling and geochemical analytical methods

The sampling strategy involved a 3-tier approach that is equivalent to the typical scales of mineral exploration undertaken in a region:

- A regional RCA dataset of 166 samples, including reconnaissance samples, over an area of approximately 840 km², which encompasses four known mineralisation sites (Luxemburg, Wilkins, Green and Gold and White Dam) and the areas in between;
- Single line transects to follow-up regional geochemical anomalies with samples taken at about 50 m spacing over the 4 mineralisation sites, yielding a further 26 samples, with another 13 non-transect spot samples near mineralisation; and,
- A detailed, prospect-scale sampling array of 20 samples collected at a spacing of about 50 - 250 m in the area of the Wilkins prospect.

RCAAs were collected from surface exposures within the study area. The preferred sites for sampling were rabbit warrens (Figure 4a, b). They were ideal sites because the RCAAs were brought from depth to the surface when the rabbits dug their burrows, and the original morphology of the RCA sample could still be identified. Another advantage of sampling rabbit warrens is that they can be easily located in the field and on ortho-imagery, and therefore targeted in regional sampling programs. In some places, where there were few rabbit warrens, there were abundant RCAAs transported across the land surface by shallow overland flow (sheet flow) and minor erosional gullies. These typically correspond with erosional (ep) and depositional (pd) plain landform settings. In addition, a profile of Willyama Supergroup saprock to soil was sampled in the old Radium Hill cutting.

Approximately 200 g of RCA fragments were collected at each site, in addition to a larger piece of ~7 cm diameter, which was to be kept aside for other analyses (e.g. thin

sections). Sampling was difficult in certain areas where the calcium carbonate content of the substrate was low, such as areas containing an abundance of quartz lag. Other attributes were also noted at each site, including: the morphology and lithology of RCAs, host regolith lithology, vegetation community and dominant species, and landform setting.

The samples were analysed using the IC3E/M and AA9 techniques at Amdel Laboratories, Thebarton, SA. The former involved a sub sample of 0.2 g of the analytical pulp being digested using an HF/multi acid digest. This was followed by the presentation of the solution to an inductively couple plasma mass spectrometer (ICP-MS) and an inductively couple plasma optical emission spectrometer (ICP-OES) for the quantification of the elements of interest. ICP-MS analysed elements included: Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Cs, Ce, Co, Cu, Ga, In, La, Mo, Ni, Pb, Rb, Sb, Se, Sr, Te, Th, Tl, U, W, Zn, Ce, La, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb, Y. ICP-OES analysed elements included: Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Ti, V, S. The AA9 technique quantified the Au content, where a sub-sample of 40 g of the analytical pulp was digested with aqua-regia. The resulting Au in solution was extracted into di-iso butyl ketone (DIBK) and quantified by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometer to a resolution of 1 ppb.

These assay values were then imported to Data Desk[®] for statistical analysis. After the below-detection limit values were allocated a numerical value (typically half of detection limit), a series of box and whisker plots were generated for each element, highlighting values that ranged between extremely high outliers, to extremely low

outliers. These plots are basically designed to define anomalous values (outliers), with respect to the bulk of the data (normally between the upper box to lower box range), somewhat like a histogram. These cut-off numbers were recorded and entered into ArcView GIS[®], and a series of geochemical maps were plotted for each element.

The Philips XL30 FEGSEM was used to image selected RCA samples in backscatter mode, and to search for any visible Au. The CAMECA SX51 electron microprobe was used to compositionally search for Au in RCA samples. The machine was calibrated with the following package features: accelerating potential of 20 keV, sample beam current of 20 nA and beam diameter of 5 microns. Initial counting times of 30 seconds produced an analytical precision of 0.5 W% Au, and subsequent 300 second counting times reduced this detection limit to 0.03 W% nominally, and as low as 0.016 W%. Corrections made in the analysis included the rejection of Au values below detection limit, as they were related to instrumental noise, and the Au values where Zr was present in large quantities (as the Zr peak strongly overlaps with the Au $M\alpha$ peak). Other elements analysed were O, Ca, Si, Mg, Na, Fe, As, Au, Pb and Zn.

MAPPING, GEOCHEMISTRY AND MICROANALYSIS RESULTS

Mapping

The RCA distribution map shows the presence or absence of RCAs, as well as the dominant morphological facies associated with different regolith-landform settings in the study area. This map serves as a “go-to map” for mineral explorers planning RCA

sampling programs. The dominant RCA morphology recorded was fragmented hardpan. The other major types were nodular, or a mixture of nodular and hardpan, along with rhizomorphic and powdery carbonates and minor carbonate coatings on detrital clasts (Figure 4c).

Regional-scale RCA assays

The regional-scale RCA assays are presented in appendix 2 and Figures 5 - 8. The Au assay results within the regional sample set were independent of the results for other elements, including pathfinder elements such as As, Sb, Mo, Bi, and W (Butt 1997) (Figure 5a, b). Elements such as Cr, As, Ga, Sc, V and possibly Au, have been reported to have an association with Fe-oxides in “lateritic” samples from previous studies (Butt 1997; Butt *et al.* 2000), however there were relatively poor correlations between these elements in the regional RCA sample assays (except for Cr and possibly V) (Figure 5c, d).

Strontium has a moderate correlation with Mg, whereas Ca poorly correlates with both of these elements (Figure 6a). No significant correlation was observed between Au and Ca or Mg on a regional scale (Figure 6b). For each of the landforms where RCAs occurred (erosional rises, erosional plains and depositional plains), Ca, Mg, Fe and Sr abundances were compared (Figure 7a, b). The following elements were plotted without any significant correlation: Ca/Mg vs. Fe (Figure 7a), as well Ca vs. Mg, Ca vs. Sr and Ca/Sr vs. Fe. A strong inversely proportional correlation was expressed in the

plot of (Ca/Mg)/Sr, and was consistent for all three landform settings examined (Figure 7b).

The regional geochemical maps produced in ArcView GIS[®] via Data Desk[®] were useful in displaying RCA elemental concentrations spatially (Figure 8 and Appendix 3). A similar technique has been used by Reimann *et al.* (1998).

RCA assays from Mineralisation transects

The transect-scale RCA assays are presented in Appendix 4 and Figure 9, and spot samples near mineralisation are in Appendix 5. Transects over mineralisation at the four prospects showed an increase in Au assay values from the RCAs closer to mineralisation. This trend was also expressed in other elements, including Zn, Pb, Fe, Cu, Bi, Co, Mo, V, W and Ni. The association between Au and certain pathfinder elements was also much stronger in the RCAs over mineralisation than in the regional samples (Figure 9a, b, c). Likewise, a similar trend was observed with the elements associated with Fe in the RCAs over mineralisation, where Ga and V were the dominant accumulative elements (Figure 9d, e, f). No significant correlation was observed between Au and Ca or Mg in the transect scale (Figure 9a, b, c), akin to the regional samples.

Prospect-scale RCA assays (Wilkins Prospect case study)

The prospect scale RCA assays are presented in appendix 6 and Figure 10. Another set of box and whisker plots were determined by using the local Wilkins prospect scale data, rather than the entire regional data set (e.g. Au in Figure 10). The Au values for the Wilkins box and whisker plots, for both the regional and Wilkins data, were fairly similar to the regional values in the non-anomalous cut off values (e.g. lower and upper box values), but the regional values were higher in the anomalous value cut off range. This was expected as the regional data includes the four transects over mineralisation, which had some very high Au assays. The ranges of results at both scales were similar, but the values for ‘anomalous’ elements increased when the sample locations were near the mineralisation.

Microanalysis

Based on thin section review, an average carbonate nodule (not including RCA coatings which contain a high lithic input) would include approximately 75% calcite and/or dolomite, 15% silica, 5% clay minerals and 5% detrital fragments including Fe ± Ti oxides, zircon, manganese nodules and lithic rock fragments. Samples GG01c (from Green & Gold), WK03c (from Wilkins) and LB08c (from Luxemburg) were targeted for microprobe analysis, as they yielded the highest bulk Au assays, but three other regional high Au samples (TBC025, TBC029 and TBC090) were also analysed. The Field Emission Gun Scanning Electron Microscope (FEGSEM) analysis showed that it

was not possible to identify visible Au at the resolution of analysis (3 μm), but identified various detrital phases, including the aforementioned in thin section review.

Given the well-documented association of Au with Fe-oxide material (e.g. Ferris *et al.* 2002), microprobe analysis was targeted at Fe-oxide detrital grains. Additionally, 15 lines of different size and varying point spacing (80 – 300 microns) for a total of 780 points were run across calcite grains to search for traces of Au within the carbonate material. Figure 11 shows typical areas where points and lines on the thin sections were microprobed. Gold was found at only 11 locations out of over 1000 probed points, and existed in various parts of the RCAs (Table 2). This included Au being finely and unevenly dispersed, both within the CaCO_3 , as well as in various detrital phases including Fe oxides, Fe & Ti oxides (probably ilmenite), and Ti oxides (probably rutile).

DISCUSSION

RCA morphologies and mapping

RCAs most extensively occur in ‘mid-slope’ landscape settings, particularly along the upper margins of depositional plains and the lower parts of erosional plains and rises. This largely reflects an area where there is a suitable balance between: the destruction of RCAs due to dissolution (such as within valleys) and erosion (on rise crests) and, the accumulations of RCAs due to physical and chemical transport and precipitation.

The nodular RCAs tended to coexist with hardpan RCAs within plains, however, as relief increased there was a gradual dominance of hardpan RCAs (Figure 3). The reason for this may be due to erosion of hardpan RCAs in upslope settings and their downslope transport and deposition within plains. This may also partly explain the rounding of the carbonate-rich cores of many nodules, which then nucleate later carbonate overgrowths. Some hardpans have also reformed in low-lying depositional plains due to the nodular growth leading to coalescence and eventual hydromorphological ‘plugging’ of carbonate-rich zones within the regolith profile (Figure 4d).

The vertically extending profile upwards from Willyama Supergroup saprock to soil, sampled in the disused Radium Hill railway cutting, revealed that the RCA development was not laterally continuous. This observation suggests that local variations in the range of RCA formation factors such as Ca source (aeolian, bedrock etc.), carbonate source (vegetation respiration, meteoric water etc.), vegetation type, soil, groundwater etc. have a significant impact on RCA development. On such a small scale, other RCA formation factors such as landform and climate cannot affect the RCA distribution, as these affect more widespread areas.

The nodular RCAs generally overlie the fragmented hardpan or hardpan morphological facies (Figure 4e). The nodular RCAs may also have formed *in situ* by pedogenic accretion of calcium carbonate around grains of rock or other particles (ie. coated clasts). This seems feasible as nodular RCAs exhibited the concentric rings of calcium-carbonate accreted around rock fragments. These observations suggest a genetic model

that includes *in situ* accretion of the nodular RCAs followed by further accretion to eventually form hardpan RCAs. In contrast, the ‘chronostratigraphic’ RCA theory suggests that the RCAs are treated the same way as sedimentary layers, whereas in undeformed sequences the top of a profile is younger (e.g. Firman 1967). The evidence here does not support that theory, where instead the carbonate-rich zones have formed by overprinting. This interpretation is significant for understanding how trace metal assay results are monitored through dispersion pathways in the landscape, and it raises the potential for nodular morphologies to include geochemical signatures derived from broad areas of the scale of at least several hundred metres, compared to other morphologies that may form *in situ* and therefore have more localised dispersion pathways. This also increases the probability for nodular RCAs to host enlarged anomaly ‘footprints’ that translate to being larger area exploration targets (although in this case the ‘anomaly’ magnitude may not be as great).

Regional scale

The geochemical results from the regional data set provide a view of the background levels of Au and associated pathfinder elements in the region. The pathfinder element contents here are relatively low, but their poor association with Au is potentially overemphasised here because the Au assay concentrations were also low. Iron has some correlation with elements including V and Cr, which may mean its cumulative properties are relatively consistent at all scales. In addition, the regional geochemical maps showed that the values within a certain range in the box and whisker plots (e.g.

upper outliers) are independent of their spatial distribution, and it was possible for points a small distance away from each other to have completely different values.

The regional sampling program enables some assessment of associations between the RCA whole rock chemical assays with their morphology and landform settings. In general, the values of anomalously high element assays increased as the relief of the landscape decreased, and the fragmented hardpan RCAs generally showed higher trace metal assay values than the nodular morphological facies. There were, however, fewer nodular samples in the dataset, reducing the confidence of this suggestion. The regional samples also showed that sampling within drainage depressions, including very small ones, could have a major impact on the Au assay values. Site R028 showed assay values of 160 - 185 ppb in a small drainage depression, however further upslope and away from the drainage depressions the Au contents decreased to 59 ppb, and across slope to 29 ppb (Figure 4f). The anomalously high values in the drainage depression may relate to underlying mineralisation but this may also be due to lateral physical dispersion across the landscape.

The Au assay values in the regional samples were plotted according to the relative relief of the sample locations. The Au assays were generally lowest on the rises, increased as the relief decreased, and then declined again on the lowest relief landform (Figure 12). In contrast, a strong relationship between major element RCA geochemistry (e.g. Ca, Mg, Fe etc) and landform setting was not shown by this study. Figure 7 however, shows that there were high Mg assay values obtained on the erosional areas, and low Mg assay

values (<13000 ppm) from the depositional plains. This could be due to the mobility properties of Mg, or simply a result of fewer depositional samples in the dataset.

The poor correlation of Au with both Ca and Mg in both the regional and transect scales, suggests that the Au in this area is not reliant on the abundance of Ca or Mg to exist as a component of the RCAs.

Mineralisation zone transect scale

When exploring for Au mineralisation using RCA samples, the best pathfinder indicator element is Au, however, given the low absolute concentrations of Au in many samples, the other pathfinder elements may also be useful. The close association between them in certain cases may be significant, but it must be stressed that the correlations between Au and all of its pathfinder elements in this study were not particularly strong, and they should not be heavily relied upon as an indicator for mineralisation.

In the mineralised areas of the geochemical maps, certain elements such as Fe, Au and Cu were shown as highly abundant outliers. With the linkage of the regional values and the transect values from these maps, and their significant contrast, confidence can be obtained in the determination of RCA Au anomaly definition in this area. In this study, the box and whisker plots suggest that Au anomalies lay in the upper part of the range of 4 - 12 ppb (i.e. >8 ppb) on the regional scale.

Prospect-scale

The box and whisker plots from the Wilkins prospect scale (figure 10) suggest that Au anomalies lay in the upper part of the range of 7 - 11 ppb (when using only the local data), i.e. >9 ppb. This is similar to the regional-scale anomaly definition, but is more tightly constrained. The Au assay values were particularly high near the mineralisation at Wilkins, but were also influenced by physical dispersion pathways up to a hundred metres away from the source. More steeply sloping landform settings directly influenced these pathways, where values obtained from up-slope settings reasonably close to the mineralisation were not very high, but further down-slope anomalously high values were recorded.

Microanalysis

It was expected that the anomalous Au in some of the RCAs would be found only in Fe-Ti oxides as detrital material, given the shallow sub-cropping to exposed bedrock in the prospect regions. Instead, the Au within the RCAs was also randomly dispersed throughout the calcite grains as well as within the Fe-Ti oxide grains. Importantly, the abundance of Au appears to be independent of Ca or Fe in the RCAs, although it has previously been linked with these elements in other studies (e.g. McQueen *et al.* 1999; Lintern 2002). The source of Ca in RCAs in the southern Curnamona Province has been investigated by Dart *et al.* (2004). Their work revealed a 96 to 100% atmospheric input of Ca, with a 4% input or less from bedrock. It is therefore proposed that the processes that are transporting Au from bedrock to sites in the RCAs are not the same

processes that are precipitating the RCAs. The RCAs are products of pedogenic systems, as they do not have a large, flat-lying, blocky structure typical of groundwater types. The existence of Au in the detrital Fe-Ti oxides is expected. However, the occurrence of Au situated randomly in the carbonate grains may be attributed to biological processes, allowing the Au to be highly soluble (e.g. Gray & Lintern 1997; Gray *et al.* 1997; Lintern & Butt 1998).

Regolith geochemical mapping

In order to evaluate the potential of RCA geochemistry as an indicator of the underlying basement geology, we compared the RCA 'whole rock' data with the interpreted solid geology maps and/or surface geology. Davy *et al.* (1999) have successfully used a similar technique in Western Australia to determine the extent or subdivision of bedrock units. The dominant lithologies in the study region include non-magnetic granitoids, variably magnetic mica-bearing granitoids, the Willyama Supergroup sequences and the various Adelaidean sediments as determined from mapping programs (Geological Survey of Primary Industries & Resources South Australia 2003). An important difference was noticed in the RCA geochemistry between the non-magnetic granitoids and the other variably magnetic biotite-muscovite granitoids, with the former plotting in distinct fields on a plot of Fe/Mg vs. K and Ca/Mg vs. Fe (Figure 13). This could possibly be attributed to the lack of magnetite, for example, in the non-magnetic granites, rather than an abundance of other Fe-bearing non-magnetic minerals. Additionally, some RCAs sampled over the known anomalous metallic occurrences of Bimba Formation showed:

- extreme upper outlier values for P;
- upper outlier values for Au, W, Mn, Cu, Pb; and,
- upper hinge values for As, Zn, Mo, U in the regional geochemical maps.

Also, some RCA assay values over mafic dykes showed upper outlier values for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, and upper hinge values for Au, Co. In contrast, some RCAs over Adelaidean sediments showed much lower anomalous concentrations of the same package of elements, compared to the Bimba Formation sites, with the values lying near the median (i.e. the upper box to lower box range in box and whisker plots).

CONCLUSIONS

The regolith geology and geochemistry of RCAs in this study contributes greatly to their application and interpretation for use in mineral exploration programs within the southern Curnamona Province. In particular it shows that an initial understanding of RCA morphology, distribution and landform setting is vital for the subsequent interpretations of exploration assay results across a region and within a prospect. Mineral explorers need to know where and what to sample and any anomalous element values need to be taken into the context of the landform setting. In addition, the sample spacing and quantity of data collected needs to be taken into account, as it may have a significant effect on anomalous value determination. As the tenement-scale sampling illustrated, it is also useful to include various other elements in the analysis package when analysing for Au in the RCAs, as the presence of certain minor elements, such as

some pathfinders, may also be useful indicators of mineralisation. The identifiable links between RCA major and trace element geochemical signatures in areas of shallow cover and the underlying bedrock lithologies may also provide insights for refining the interpreted geology maps in areas of shallow cover, and therefore aid further discoveries of mineralisation.

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FIGURE CAPTIONS

Figure 1

Map of the Curnamona Province, located in eastern South Australia and western New South Wales. The RCA sample locations are overlain onto the Olary 1:250 k geology map of the study area, highlighting the range of bedrock lithologies that do not extensively subcrop or outcrop in the area.

Figure 2

RCA distribution map highlighting the RCA occurrences. It shows the generally east-west trending alluvial drainage depressions, which incise through erosional landforms

and deposit sediment on low-lying plains. It also shows the various RCA morphologies found in the area including the dominant fragmented hardpan, nodular/nodular & hardpan, as well as minor carbonate coatings, rhizomorphic and powdery carbonates.

Figure 3

Catenary diagram showing the general observation of the morphological facies grading from fragmented hardpan style (FHP) on higher relief to nodular (Nod) RCAs on the plains. The downslope transition from pearl bluebush to black bluebush to bladder saltbush was also noticed over these landform changes.

Figure 4

Photo plate 1. (a) The subtle but important regolith and landform changes found in the area, and two vegetation types including black bluebush (BBB) and bladder saltbush (BSB). Photo from Wilkins catchment facing south at 0457357 E, 6437693 N. (b) The preferred sampling sites were intact rabbit warrens, shown for example near Wilkins at 0456591 E, 6437058 N. (c) Difficult sampling areas, where quartz or other lithic fragments were coated by CaCO_3 , shown near White Dam at 0460104 E, 6450381 N. (d) Looking down a rabbit warren, where nodular RCAs were overlying fragmented hard pan, at 0456591 E, 6437058 N near Wilkins. (e) Cutting in a quarry at 0465657 E, 6433093 N on the old Radium Hill road, which revealed the cementation of hard pan RCAs around nodular morphologies. (f) A reconnaissance sample site, where the original sample recorded a Au assay of 160-185 ppb in a small channel near White Dam at 0460134 E, 6450379 N, and further samples were taken nearby, to evaluate the effect of a better range of landforms, morphologies and occurrences on the values. (All coordinates are in UTM Zone 54 S GDA-94)

Figure 5

Regional RCA geochemical results, highlighting the poor correlation between (i) Au and its pathfinder elements (a & b); and, (ii) Fe and the elements normally accumulated with it (c & d).

Figure 6

(a) Sr vs. Mg and Sr vs. Ca graphs in regional RCAs. (b) Au vs. Ca and Mg plots in regional RCAs.

Figure 7

The influence of three landforms on major element chemistry, including erosional rises, erosional plains, and depositional plains: (a) Ca/Mg vs. Fe plot; and (b) Ca/Sr vs. Mg plot.

Figure 8

Geochemical map of Au assay values over the study area, highlighting the contrast between regional Au values and the values over the mines.

Figure 9

Prospect scale RCA geochemistry on transects over the three known mineralisation sites: Luxemburg, Wilkins and Green and Gold. These show the direct linkage between Au and some of its pathfinder elements: (a) Au vs. W; (b) Au vs. Mo; and (c) Au vs. Bi; and Fe and its generally accumulated elements: (d), (e), (f) Fe vs. V, As, Ga. Plotted also are Au vs. Ca, Mg in (a), (b) and (c), highlighting their lack of correlation. It must be stressed that the lines between the values, on these graphs and others, are purely interpolative, and are not intended to reflect any trends. They are shown for viewing ease only.

Figure 10

Detailed regolith-landform map over the Wilkins Prospect, with overlain box plot Au values from Data desk, determined from only the Wilkins local data. This shows the influence of landform setting on physical dispersion geochemical pathways.

Figure 11

Field Emission Gun Scanning Electron Microscope (FEGSEM) back scattered electron images highlighting the major components of RCAs in thin section: (a) CaCO_3 , Fe/Fe+Ti oxides, and SiO_2 ; (b) CaCO_3 , SiO_2 , biotite and Fe oxides; and (c) Fe oxide and easily mistakeable remanent Sn from the thin section polishing process. Also shown are typical areas probed for composition information, in both selected point form (black circles on Fe oxides) and random lines of points (white circles).

Figure 12

Reconnaissance sample locations and the landform effect on their Au assays: (a) Three specific sites on a plot of Au vs. decreasing relief, highlighting Au value increase in erosional plain sites, rather than depositional; and b) Plot of all reconnaissance site Au assays vs. their relative relief setting.

Figure 13

Major element RCA chemistry investigation over underlying near-surface geology: (a) Fe/Mg vs. K; and (b) Ca/Mg vs. Fe, showing a distinct separation between circular non-magnetic S-type granites and S-type granites in both plots, with Adelaidean samples lying between them. (c) Plot of Ca/Mg vs. Fe, where the Adelaidean values appear separate from the Thackaringa Group, with the Thorndale composite gneiss appearing between them.

FIGURES

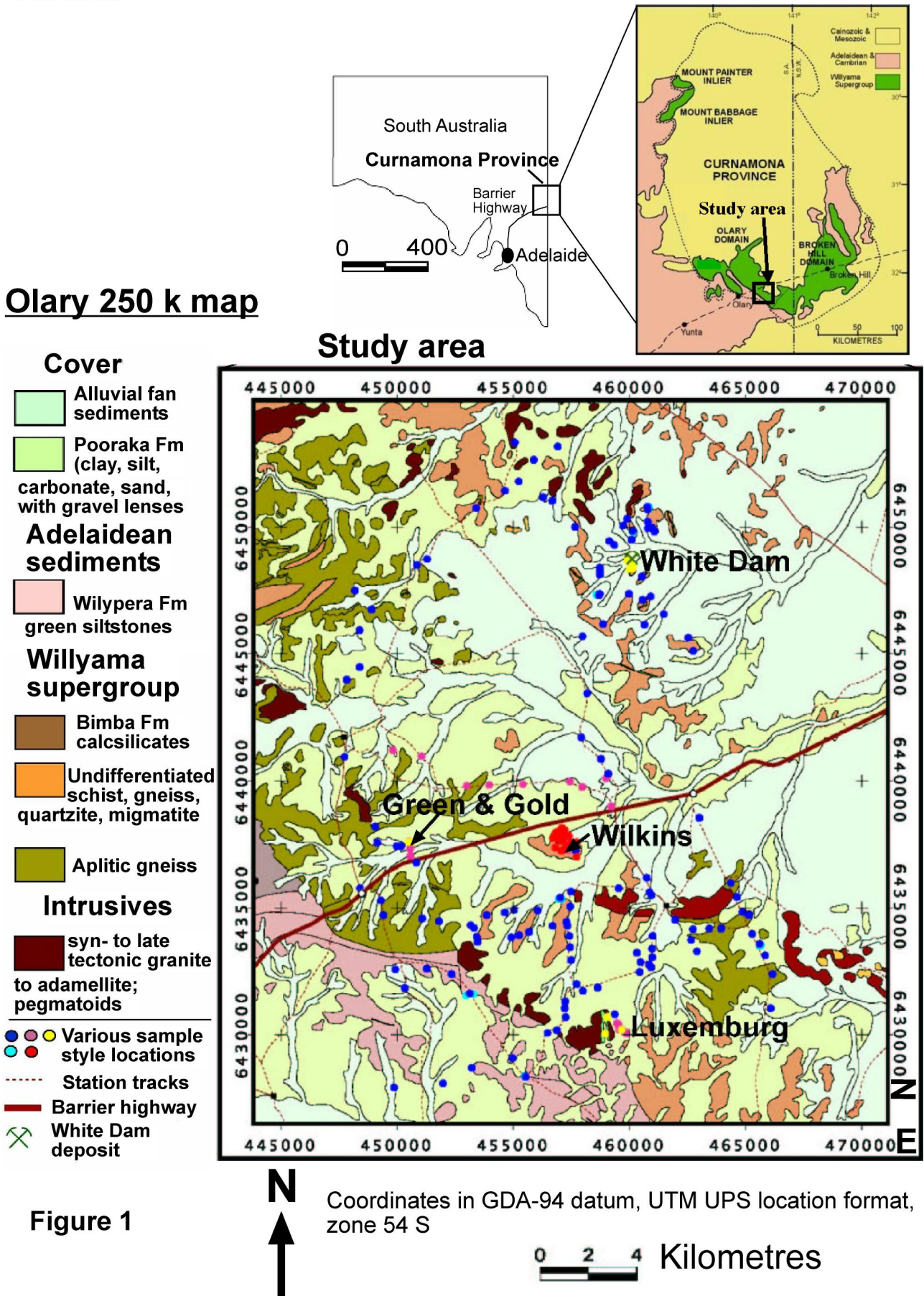
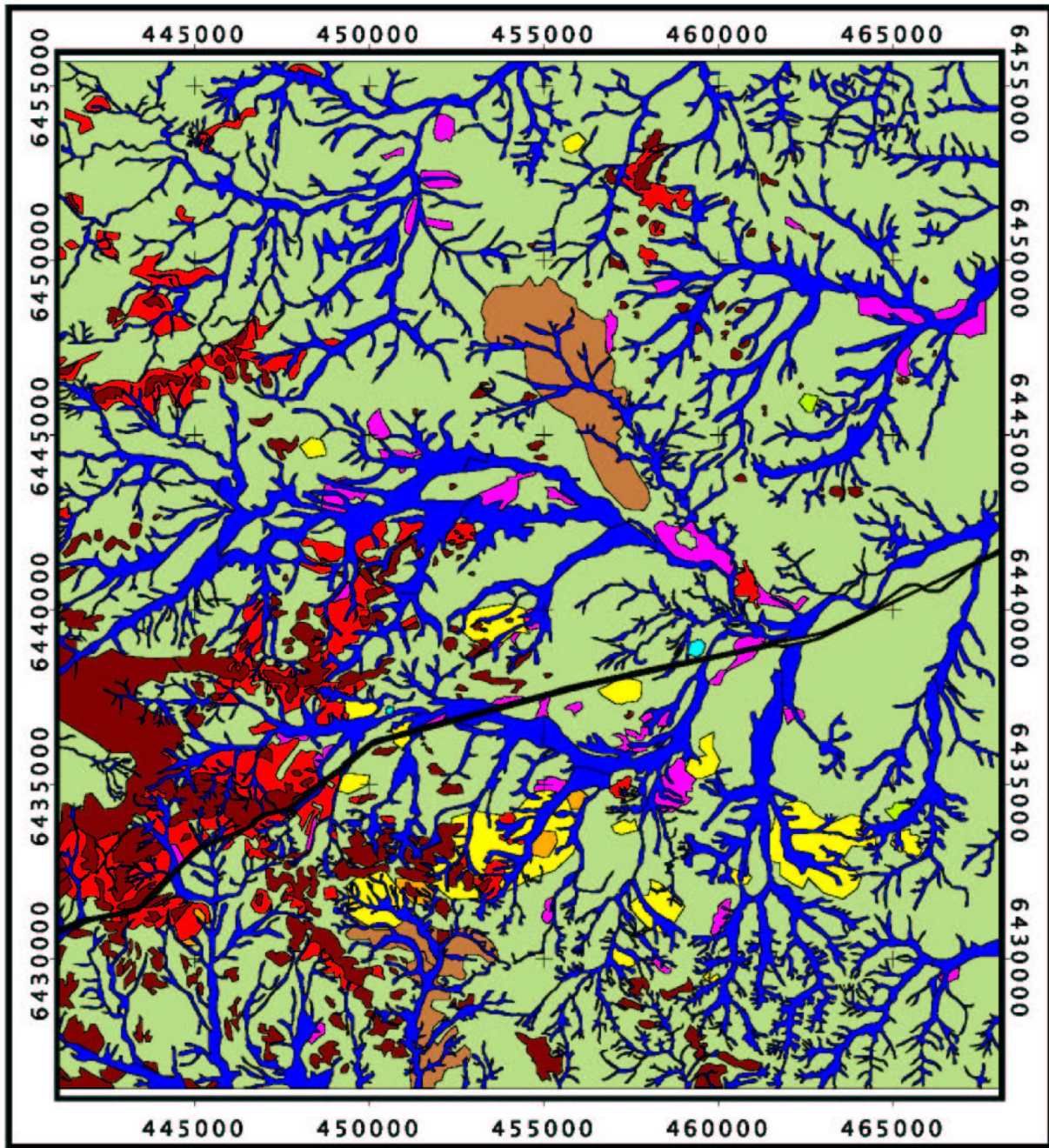


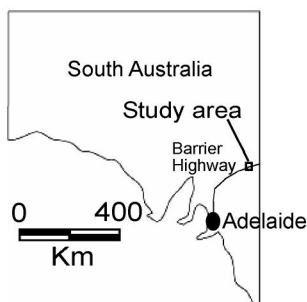
Figure 1

RCA distribution, morphology and associated landform map of the Tikalina-Bulloo Creek Station area

Compiled by P.D. Wittwer (2004)



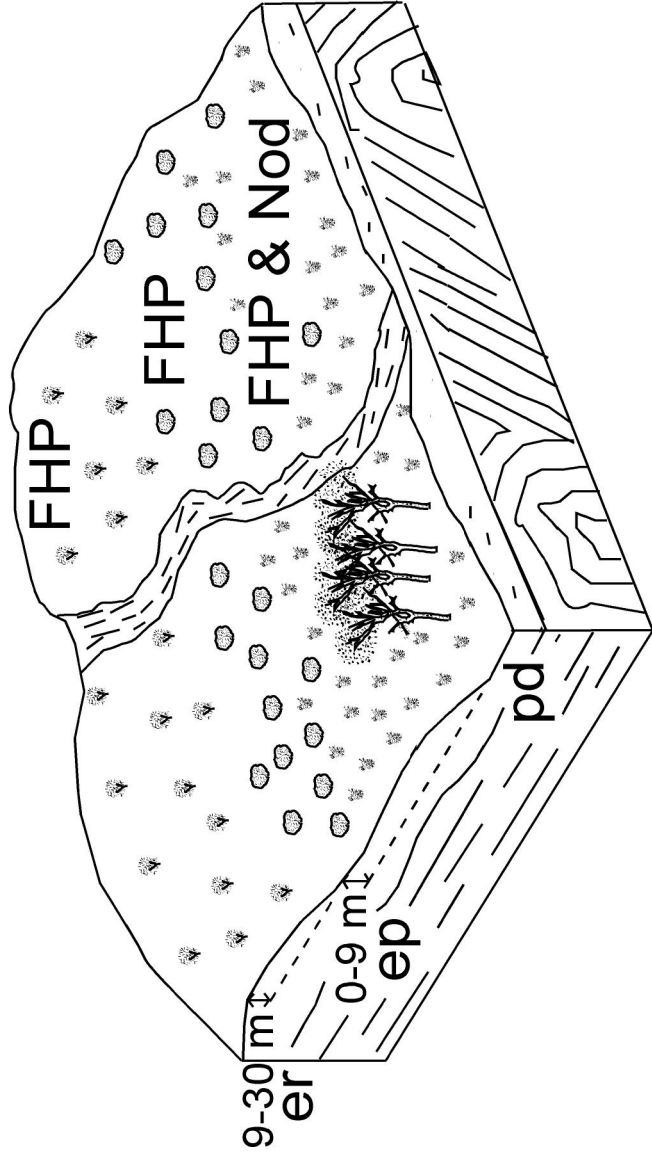
0 2 4 Kilometres



Coordinates in GDA-94 datum, UTM UPS location format, zone 54 S

- Fragmented hardpan - erosional rises/erosional plains
- Nodular/Nodular & hardpan - depositional plains/erosional plains
- Carbonate coating - rare occurrences
- Rhizomorphic - rare occurrences
- Powdery carbonate - rare occurrences
- Minor carbonate - clay regions near drainage depressions
- alluvial drainage depressions
- Scarce carbonate - low lying plains
- saprolite outcrop
- subcrop basement

Figure 2



KEY

- ★ pearl bluebush
- black bluebush
- ★ bladder saltbush
- rosewoods

Figure 3

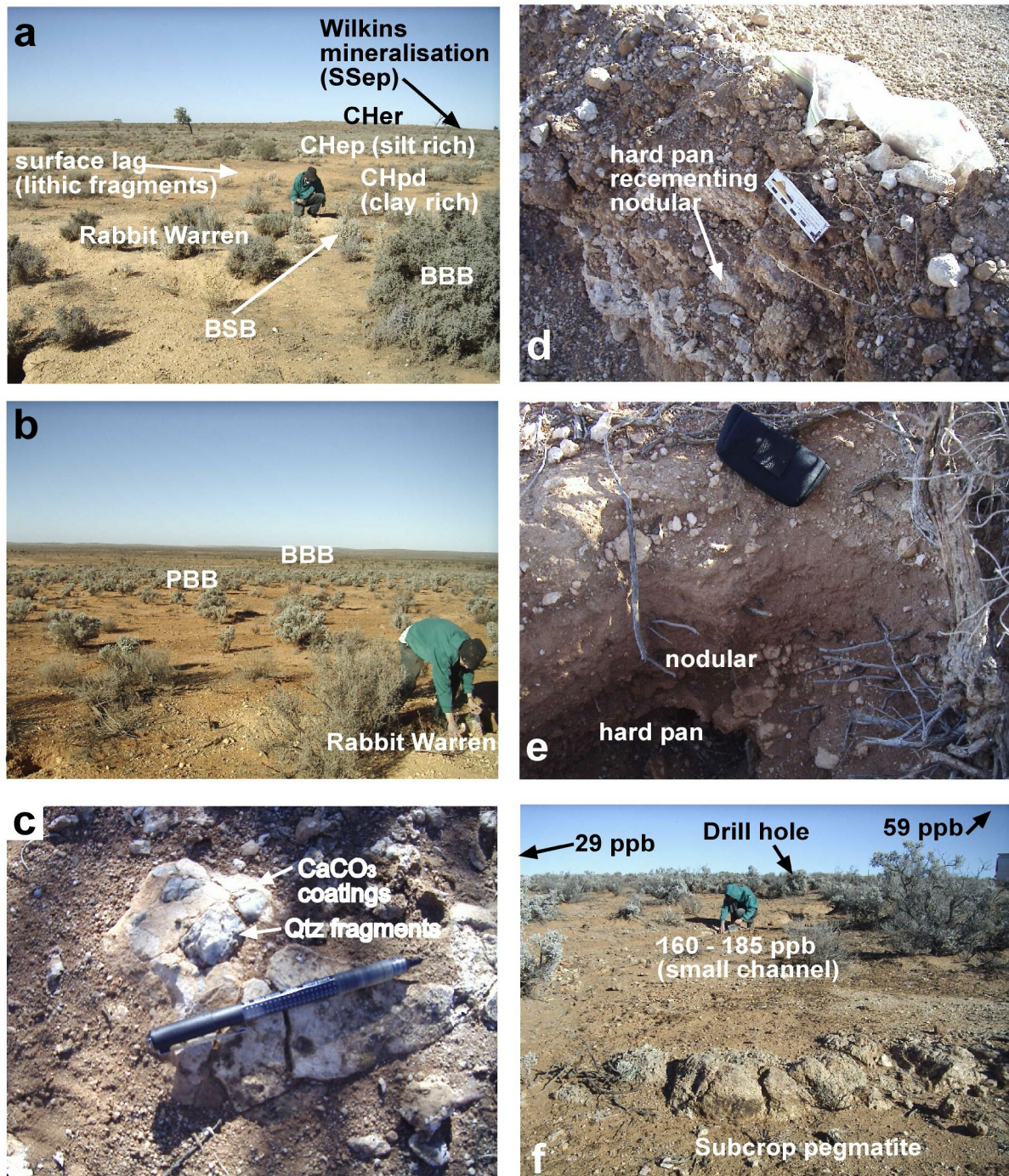
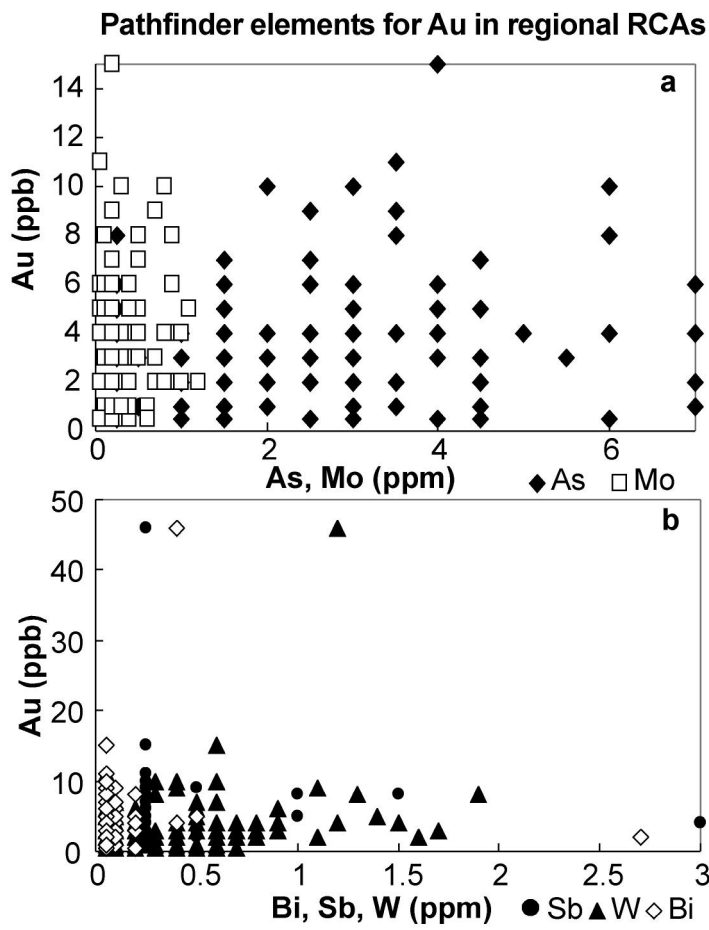


Figure 4



Elements generally accumulated by Fe in regional RCAs

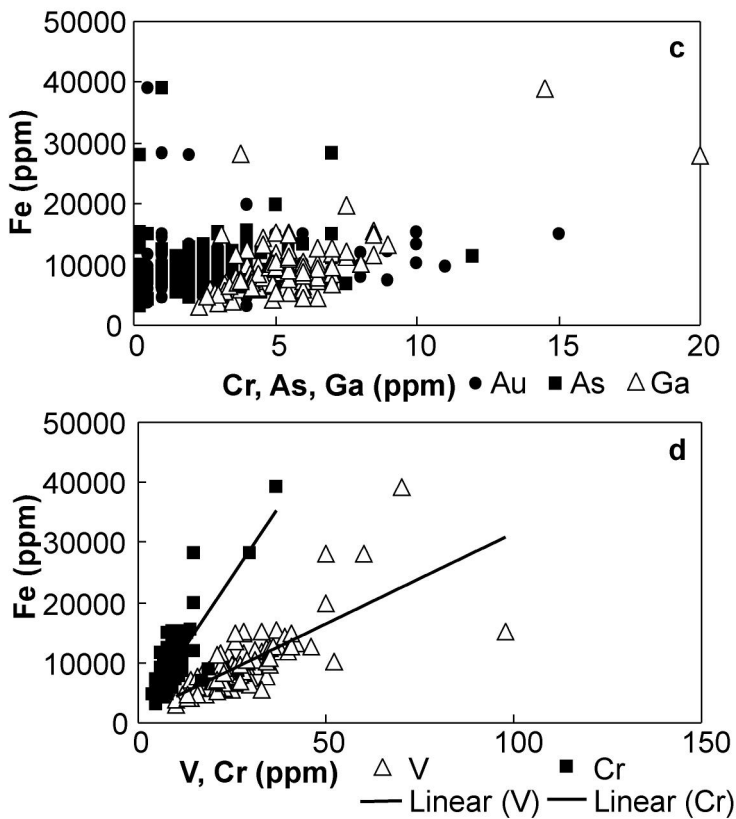


Figure 5

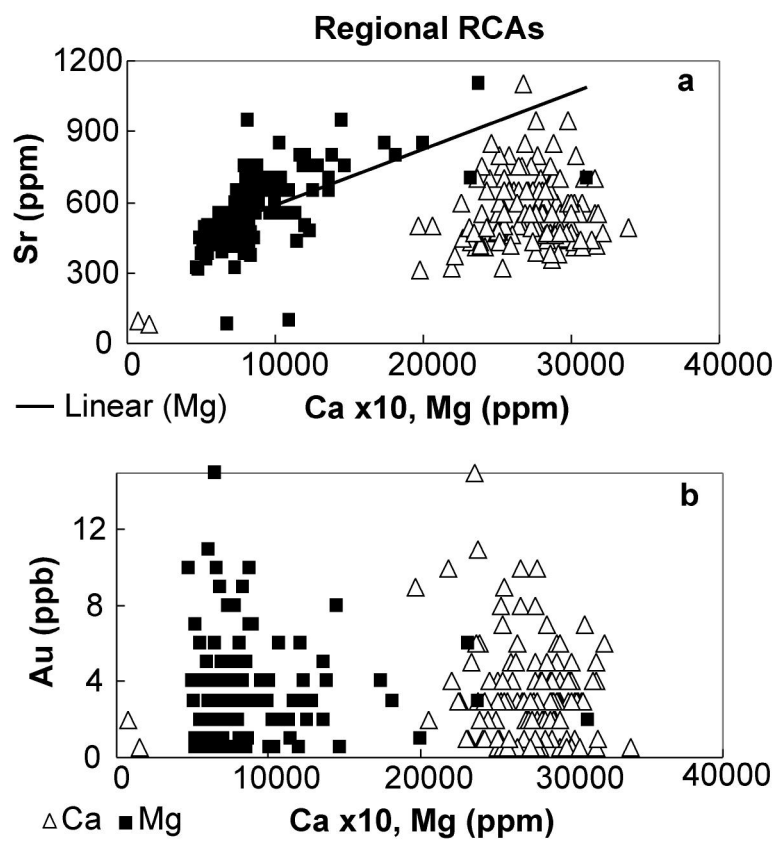


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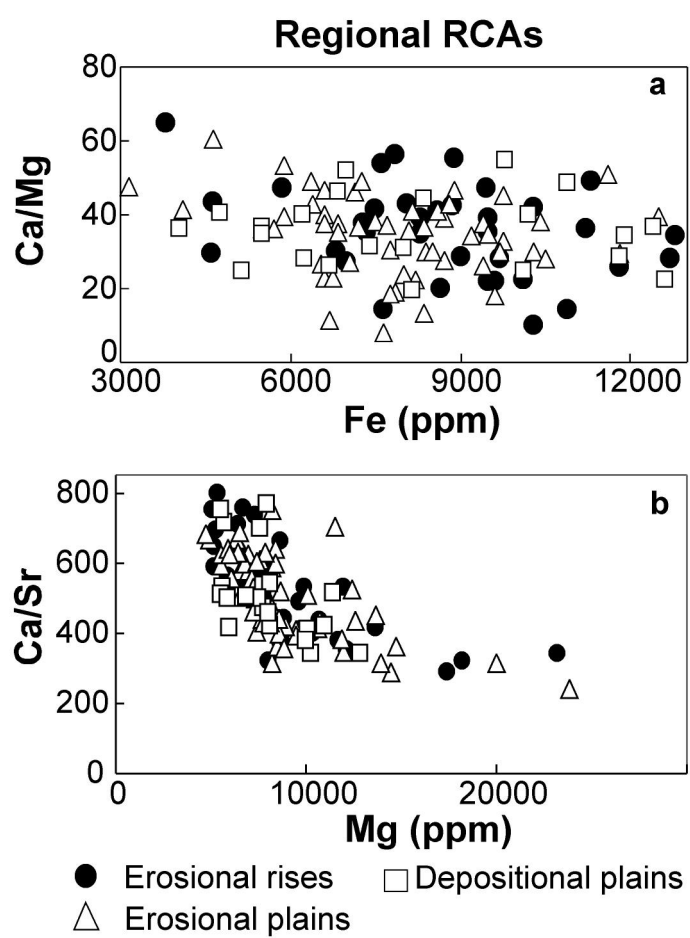


Figure 7

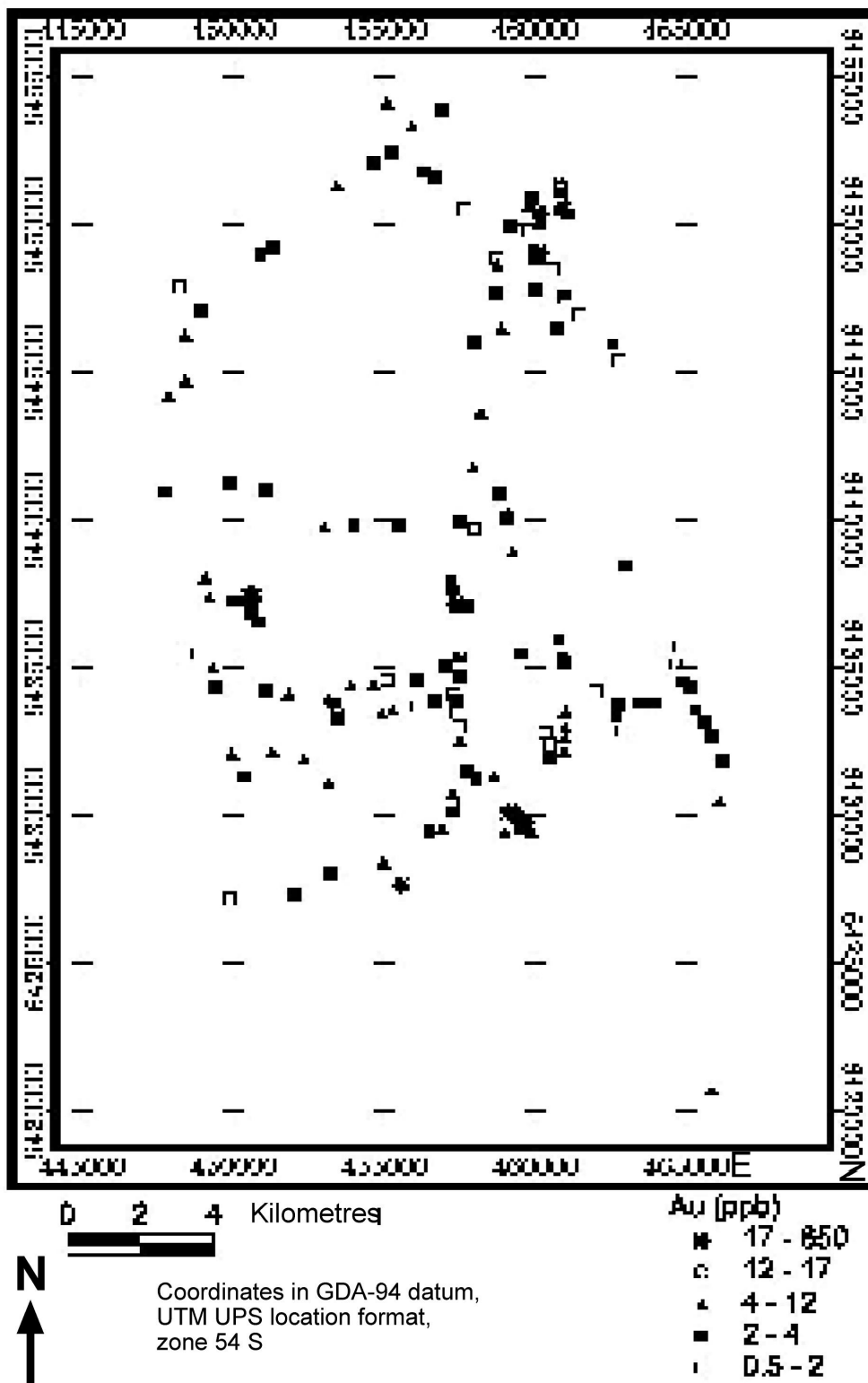


Figure 8

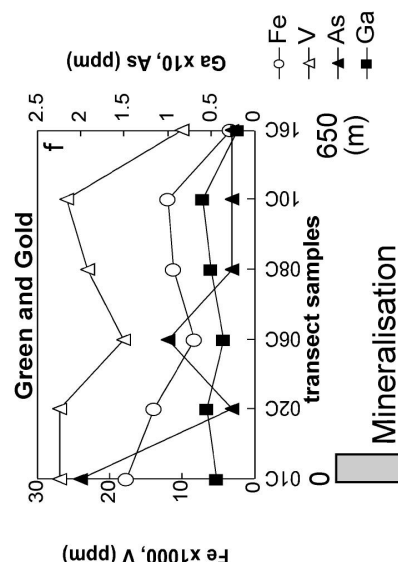
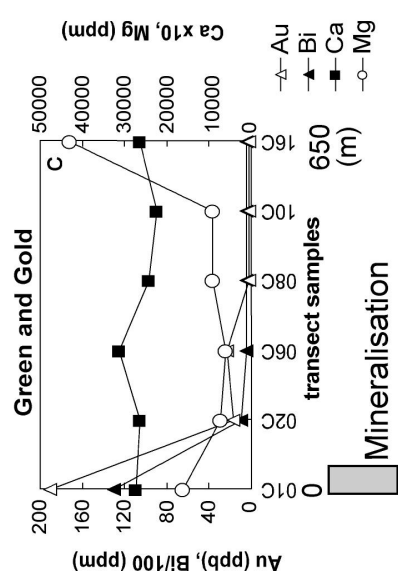
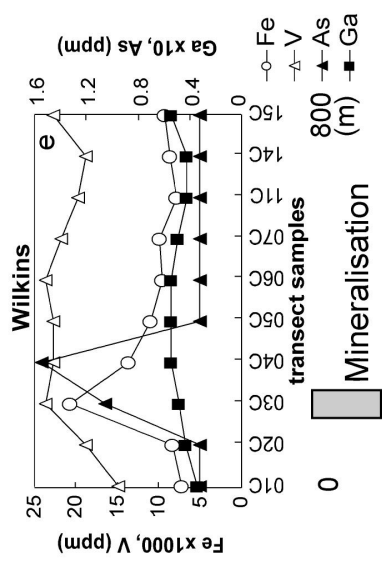
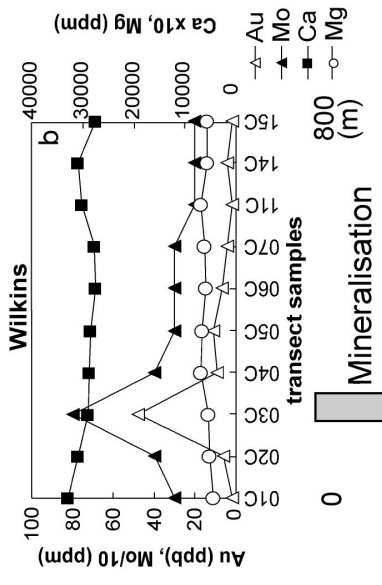
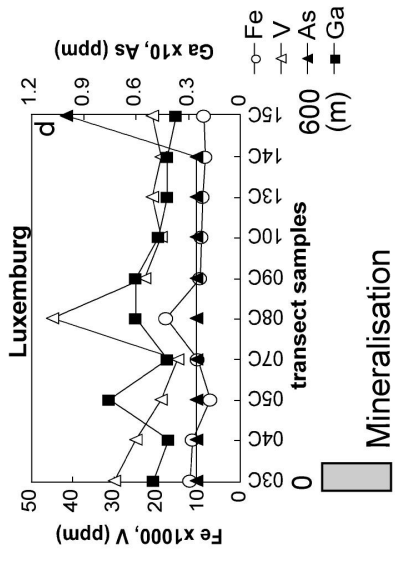
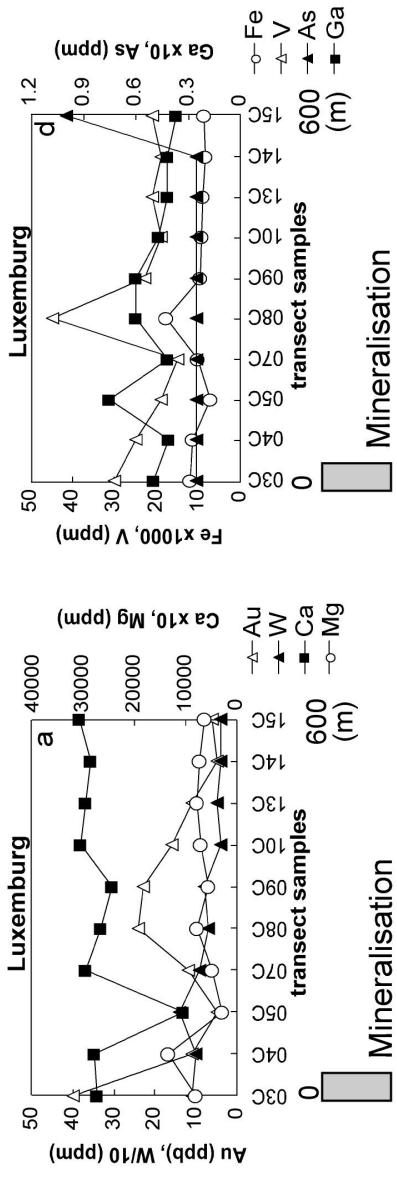


Figure 9

Regolith-landform and geochemical map of Wilkins

Compiled by P.D. Wittwer (2004)

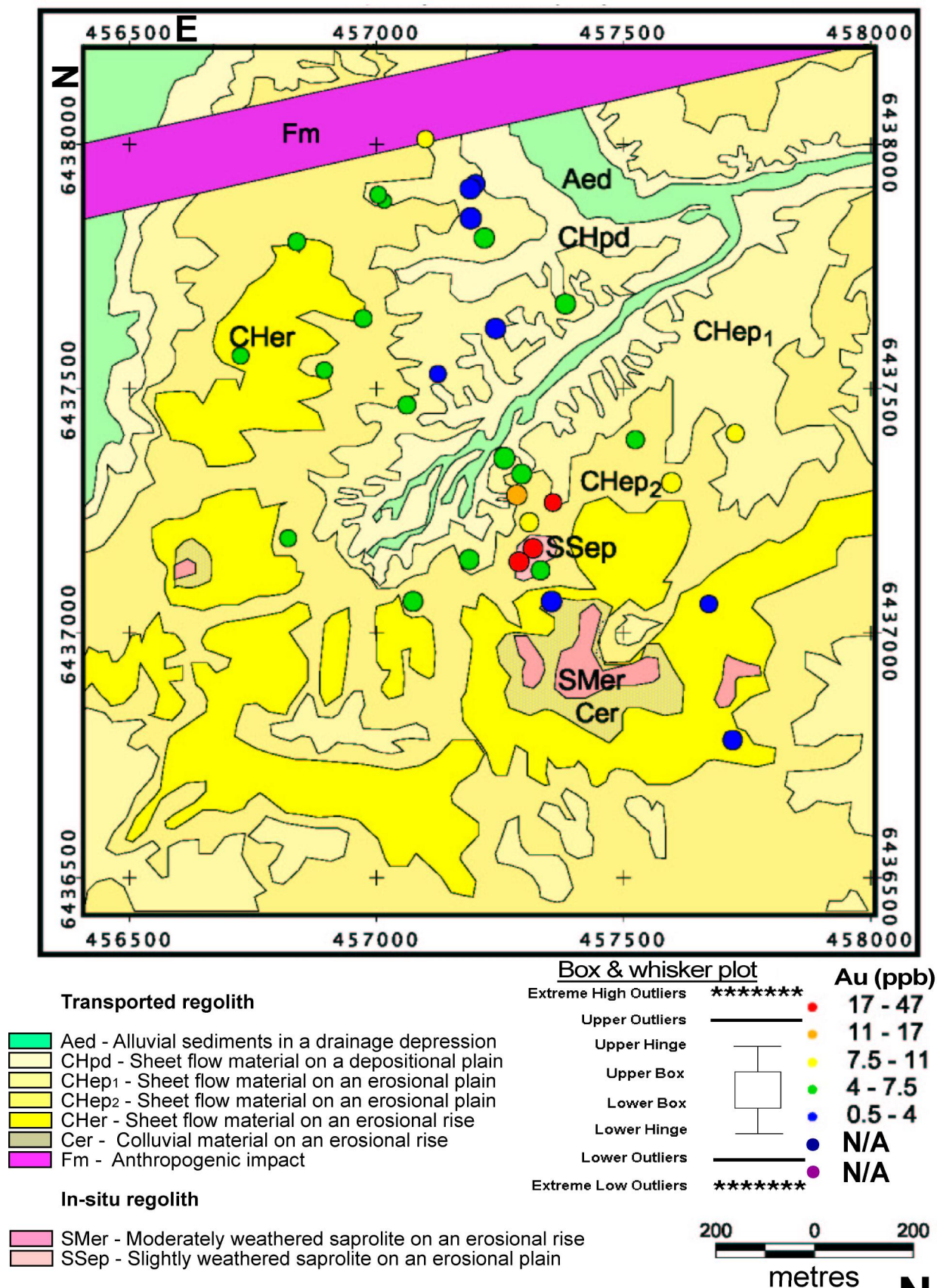


Figure 10

Coordinates in GDA-94 datum, UTM UPS location format, zone 54 S; 1/2 detection limit for Au used for box & whisker plot



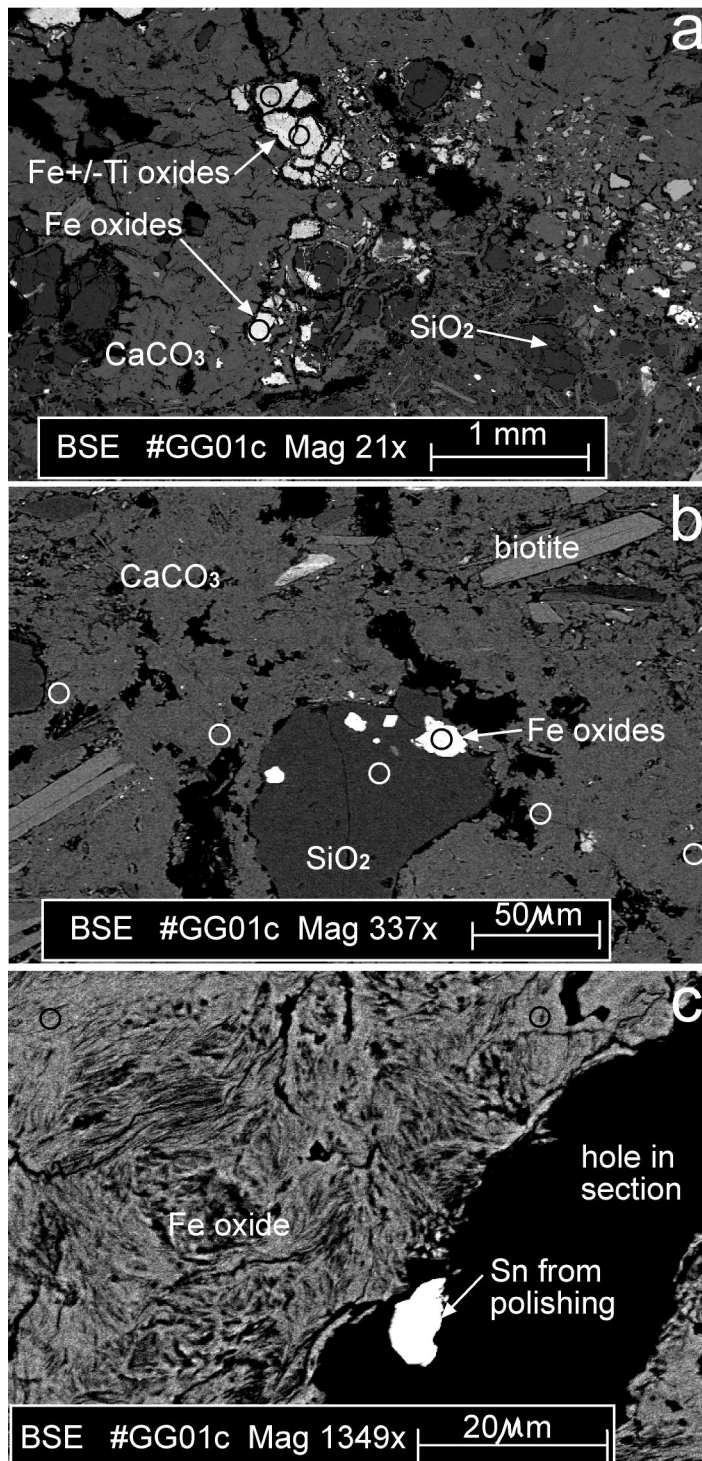


Figure 11

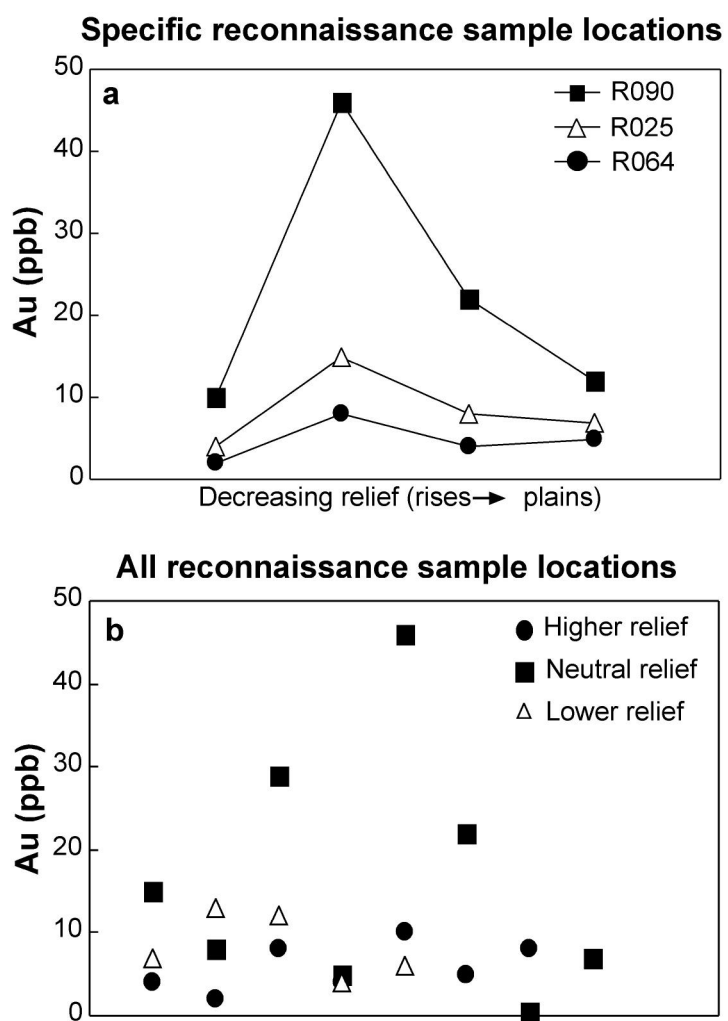


Figure 12

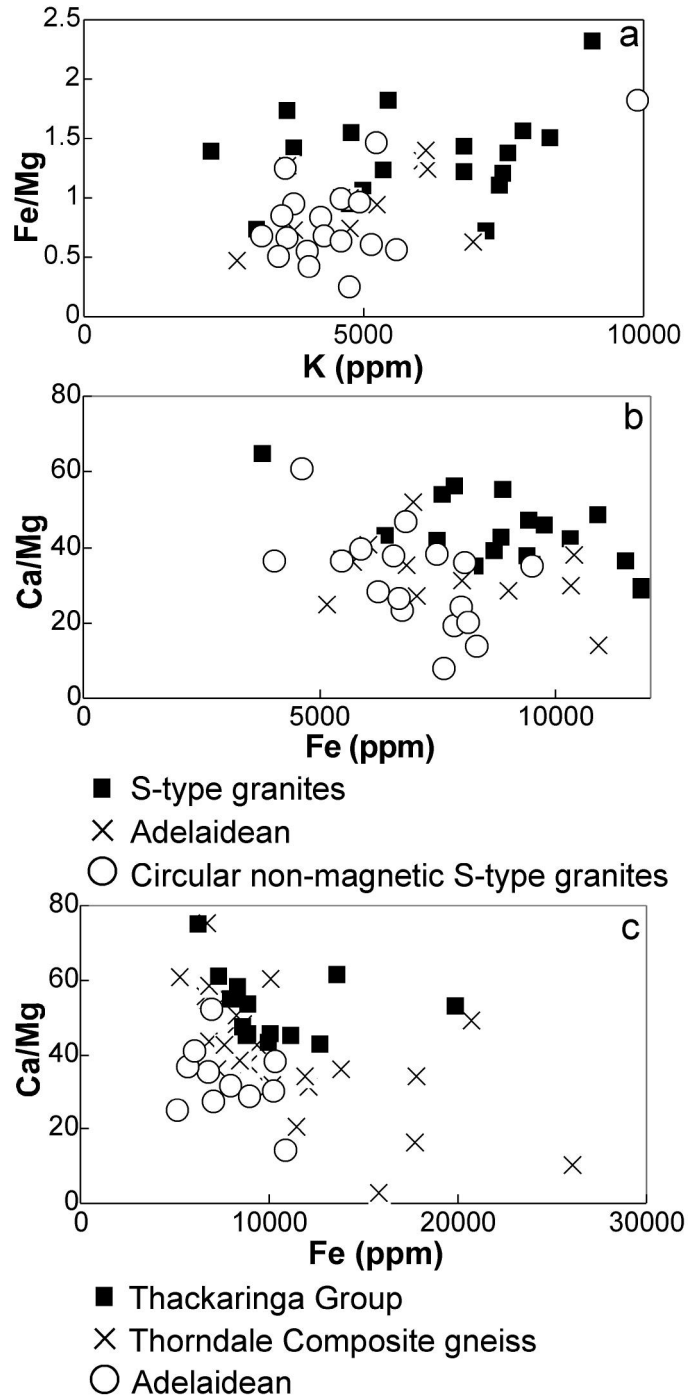


Figure 13

Table 1 - Local geology of the historical mines in the area.

Prospect & Features	Green & Gold	Luxemburg
Dominant Lithologies	Quartzo-feldspathic schists with disseminated sulfides, darker biotite-rich zones lighter quartz-plagioclase-muscovite-biotite zones (Green 1996)	Variable A-type Granite (Ashley <i>et al.</i> 1996) and metamorphic rocks, amphibolite (Campana & King 1958)
Deposit type	Epigenetic intrusive (Green 1996)	Shear zone (Stephen <i>et al.</i> 2001)
Host rocks	Massive haematite-quartz outcrops of banded iron formation (Campana & King 1958)	Parallel quartz-sulphide reefs (Campana & King 1958)
Alteration	Quartz-magnetite ± garnet ± chlorite ± amphibole, and probable Fe and Mn metasomatism (Green 1996)	Severe hydrothermal, shown by pure biotite/biotite schist halo around amphibolite and biotite close to mineralised quartz veins (Stephen <i>et al.</i> 2001)
Mineralisation introduced	Delamerian Orogeny (Green 1996)	D ₁ and D ₂ events of the Delamerian Orogeny (Stephen <i>et al.</i> 2001)
Occurrence and minerals	Veins - visible Au flakes, magnetite, chalcopyrite and malachite (Campana & King 1958)	Veins - Cu-Au mineralisation (Stephen <i>et al.</i> 2001)
Prospect & Features	White Dam	Wilkins
Dominant lithologies	Quartzofeldspathic gneiss of the Wiperaminga Subgroup (Williams & Skirrow 2000) and abundant syn- to post-deformational pegmatites (Cooke 2003)	Granites (correspond to the Bimbowrie Granite of Benton 1994), palaeoproterozoic migmatites, and psammitic psammopelitic gneisses (Green 1996)
Deposit type	Doesn't conform to the two models of sulphide mineralisation in the Olary Block of Bierlein <i>et al.</i> (1995): 1) strata-form; and 2) syn-tectonic to post-peak metamorphic replacement and veins; rather, within the oxidised region and transition to fresh rock zone (Cordon 1998)	Epigenetic intrusive (Green 1996). Anomalous metals concentrated in a sulphide halo surrounded by a barren oxide core (Conor & Crooks 2003)
Host rocks	Fe-oxide poor, biotite-quartzofeldspathic gneiss, of upper amphibolite facies metamorphism (Williams & Skirrow 2000)	Banded iron formation (Green 1996)
Alteration	Cioncurry-style alteration (McGeough & Anderson 1998) 1) early albitisation; 2) potassic alteration (biotite ± magnetite ± Au-Cu mineralisation); and 3) retrograde alteration (Cordon 1998)	Quartz-magnetite epigenetic ± sulphides ± Au ± chlorite ± amphibole (hornblende) ± garnet (Green 1996)
Mineralisation introduced	Tectonothermal events of the Olarian Orogeny (~1600 ± 20 Ma) (Skirrow <i>et al.</i> 2000)	Delamerian Orogeny (Green 1996)
Occurrence and minerals	Biotite-rich selvages to leucocratic bands and veins within the gneiss. Chalcopyrite-pyrite-molybdenite-Au mineralisation associated with alteration (Cordon 1998)	Associated with veins and quartz-magnetite epigenetic alteration. Narrow intersections of high grade Cu-Au within wide zones of low grade Cu-Au (Green 1996)

TABLES

Table 2 - Microprobe elements analysed and their precise W% values, corresponding detection limits, and beam current for the points that contained measurable Au. Note quantitative element values highlighted in bold, which represent the major elements in the points probed that contained Au.

Label	LB08c		TBC029		TBC090		TBC090		GG01c		GG01c		GG01c		LB08c		TBC090		
	Location	Detrital	Fe	Ti	Detrital	Ti	Detrital	Fe	Ca	Si	Ca	Si	Ca	Ca	Ca	Line 2	Line 4	Line 1	Line 4
Main elements	Si,Ti,Fe																		
IDfix analysis	Ti					Ti,Mo,Ba	Ti												
W%(O)	30.3677	8.9726	0.4355	0	0.4355	0	10.7199	17.6521	16.4044	16.5941	17.3091	17.1463	18.4315	53.4886					
(O) Det. Limit (ppm)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
W%(Na)	0.095	0.0517	0.0127	0.0414	0.0414	0.0312	0.0598	0.0131	0.045	0.0188	0.026	0.0123	0.026	0.0123					
(Na) Det. Limit (ppm)	930.65	1675.93	59.98	1768.1	1768.1	1031.27	2361.04	1708.94	1014.65	1055.17	1065.44	1502.44	1065.44	1502.44					
W%(Mg)	1.6997	0.1235	0.0067	0.0003	0.0003	3.8688	2.7912	0.0122	3.2509	0.9409	1.1312	0.0189	1.1312	0.0189					
(Mg) Det. Limit (ppm)	63.403	94.758	40.255	1039.31	1039.31	93.7	1886.23	1007.27	85.757	83.838	90.291	90.883	90.291	90.883					
W%(Al)	7.918	0.5189	0.0521	0.0002	0.0002	0.2768	0.0979	0.0242	0.0802	0.2043	0.1109	0.0272	0.1109	0.0272					
(Al) Det. Limit (ppm)	613.1	768.53	284.06	790.48	790.48	441.65	926.64	605.78	458.12	379.1	433.41	740.66	433.41	740.66					
W%(Si)	17.7002	1.119	0.156	0.0182	0.0182	1.3393	0.5668	14.4706	0.6628	0.6725	0.3946	46.8952	0.3946	46.8952					
(Si) Det. Limit (ppm)	541.29	480.82	286.52	537.21	537.21	375.45	790.15	917.26	370.07	343.81	367.07	1321.04	367.07	1321.04					
W%(S)	0.0529	0.0225	0.1026	0.0013	0.0013	0.0264	0.0542	0.0002	0.0628	0.0444	0.0295	0.0132	0.0295	0.0132					
(S) Det. Limit (ppm)	407.43	462.94	299.13	475.94	475.94	407.76	914.85	964.15	318.89	360.98	389.67	925.03	389.67	925.03					
W%(Ca)	1.1558	0.8623	0.0958	0.0311	0.0311	32.8232	34.2239	0.1274	35.4921	38.6519	42.6819	0.0001	42.6819	0.0001					
(Ca) Det. Limit (ppm)	208.03	233.89	138.34	223.91	223.91	298.2	690.2	323.72	327.17	302.76	341.08	441.19	341.08	441.19					
W%(Mn)	0.0476	0.0287	0.0082	3.5774	3.5774	0.0001	0.0589	0.0001	0.0202	0.0001	0.0311	0.0001	0.0311	0.0001					
(Mn) Det. Limit (ppm)	515.21	568.63	353.43	604.41	604.41	585.44	1398.56	1272.29	510.34	572.52	581.46	1136.32	581.46	1136.32					
W%(Fe)	5.0116	23.5285	0.0107	31.6916	31.6916	0.556	0.1293	0.0033	0.1623	0.2693	0.1081	0.0026	0.1081	0.0026					
(Fe) Det. Limit (ppm)	431.14	563.43	265.45	698.27	698.27	380.7	990.78	612.59	417.66	392.8	463.45	822.81	463.45	822.81					
W%(Cu)	0.0429	0.0161	0.0026	0.0051	0.0051	0.0877	0.0341	0.0697	0.0295	0.0001	0.0137	0.0001	0.0137	0.0001					
(Cu) Det. Limit (ppm)	716.65	808.36	477.15	850.2	850.2	688.58	1646.57	933.33	708.11	773.78	749.71	1631.48	749.71	1631.48					
W%(Zn)	0.0314	0.0275	0.0469	0.0014	0.0014	0.029	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0103	0.0188	0.1259	0.0188	0.1259					
(Zn) Det. Limit (ppm)	809.81	1024.71	483.66	902.25	902.25	850.03	1839.83	1627.19	842.12	850.79	836.94	1395.28	836.94	1395.28					
W%(As)	0.0002	0.0003	0.011	0.0761	0.0761	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002					
(As) Det. Limit (ppm)	1723.63	1958.11	769.7	1846.78	1846.78	2337.87	5177.45	2060.28	2087.15	1551.84	1854.62	1867.69	1854.62	1867.69					
W%(Au)	0.0604	0.0508	0.0215	0.0861	0.0861	0.1202	0.0831	0.0961	0.0267	0.0278	0.0256	0.076	0.0256	0.076					
(Au) Det. Limit (ppm)	292.72	388.97	173.19	237.99	237.99	159.06	711.05	886.72	255.57	243.89	259.98	694.68	259.98	694.68					
W%(Pb)	0.0002	0.0253	0.0001	0.034	0.034	0.0001	0.0001	0.055	0.0418	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002					
(Pb) Det. Limit (ppm)	1194.75	1305.78	800.83	112.49	112.49	1031.75	2890.92	2586.66	891.32	990.32	1042.37	3029.76	1042.37	3029.76					
Beam current (nA)	20.52	18.86	19.89	19.78	19.78	19.79	3.85	3.86	19.64	20.5	19.18	4.95	19.18	4.95					

IDfix identification fix (qualitative element analysis program to identify elements not in microprobe analysis package); W%, weight percentage; nA, nano amperes; LB, Luxemburg transect samples; GG, Green and Gold transect samples; TBC, Tikalina-Bulloo Creek area (regional RCA sample set).

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - regolith-landform map units of the Wilkins Prospect

Mapping unit description technique

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Regolith lithology | 4) Dominant vegetation |
| 2) Landform setting | 5) Geohazards (if any) |
| 3) Minor features | |

Transported regolith

ALLUVIAL SEDIMENTS

Aed –

Clay rich sediments, sub rounded, moderately sorted, red-orange, in a low lying, broad drainage depression, with little sharp incision. Common lithic and quartzose fragments, with minor silts, sands and gravels. Minor RCA occurrences in either rabbit warrens or sheet wash. Chenopod shrubland dominated by *Atriplex spp.* (bladder saltbush and pop salt bush). Geohazards: snakes, sunburn.

COLLUVIAL SEDIMENTS *Sheet flow deposit*

CHpd –

Clay rich red-orange sediments on a low lying depositional plain. Some moderately consolidated red-light brown, sub rounded silt. Minor RCA occurrences in sheet wash deposits, but sparse rabbit warrens bringing up fragmented hardpan and nodular RCAs. Chenopod shrubland dominated by *Atriplex spp.* (bladder saltbush and pop salt bush) and various grasses. Geohazards: snakes, sunburn.

CHep₁ –

Silt sized, poorly sorted, unconsolidated red-brown sediments on slightly higher areas of relief (0 – 9 m) to adjacent depositional plains. Fragments of RCAs common from rabbit warrens, and occasional rounded fragmented hardpan RCAs. A few areas contain bare vegetation exposing red-brown clay/silt patches up to 30 m wide. Generally thick chenopod shrubland dominated by *Atriplex spp.* (bladder saltbush and pop salt bush), with minor *Maireana spp.* (black bluebush, but no pearl blue bush), and scattered trees of *Alectryon oleofolius* (rosewood). Geohazards: snakes, rabbit warrens caving in, sunburn.

CHep₂ –

Dominant silt sized sediments, with minor aeolian clay particles, deposited on areas slightly higher in relief than CHep₁, but still in the erosional plain relief range. Fragmented hardpan RCAs commonly found in rabbit warrens. Chenopod shrubland dominated by *Maireana spp.* (pearl bluebush and black bluebush), copper burr and various grasses. Geohazards: snakes, rabbit warrens caving in, sunburn.

CHer –

Red brown silts and fine to medium sand sized particles on erosional rises adjacent to CHep₂ units. Frequent fragmented hardpan RCAs found in rabbit warrens, minor RCA sheet flow occurrences from nearby rabbit warrens, and occasional laminar hardpan RCAs. Chenopod shrubland dominated by *Maireana spp.* (pearl bluebush and black bluebush), with minor copper burr and few grasses. Geohazards: snakes, rabbit warrens caving in, sunburn.

Colluvial sediments

Cer –

Rocky areas adjacent subcrop, with angular, poorly sorted lithic fragments of Willyama Supergroup saprock on erosional rises. No RCAs on this setting. Sparse chenopod shrubland, with only few occurrences of *Maireana spp.* (pearl bluebush and black bluebush). Geohazards: snakes, rocky terrain, sunburn.

FILL

Fill

Fm –

Wide area shaped for the Barrier Highway with road base added and adjacent railway cutting and built up area for the railway tracks. Common surficial lag and vegetation relatively unaffected immediately adjacent to the road and railway, and is a chenopod shrubland of *Maireana spp.* (black bluebush and pearl bluebush), with few *Casuarina pauper* (belah) next to the highway. Geohazards: snakes, sunburn, moving vehicles and trains.

In-situ regolith

SAPROLITH

Saprock

SMer –

Exposed outcrop of moderately surficially weathered Willyama Supergroup bedrock, containing undifferentiated schist, gneiss, migmatite, quartzite, and hornblende gneiss, on a moderate topographic relief of 30 – 90 m. Medium to coarse grained granitoids are also present, with a quartz-K-feldspar-plagioclase-biotite-muscovite-magnetite mineralogy. Common angular to subangular lithic and quartz fragments. No RCAs on this setting. Bare chenopod shrubland of *Maireana spp.* (pearl bluebush and black bluebush) around the outcrop. Geohazards: snakes, rocky terrain, sunburn.

SSep –

Exposed outcrop of the ferruginous banded formation known as the Wilkins mineralisation, occurring on an erosional plain of relief 0 – 9 m. Pits expose quartz magnetite alteration and secondary copper (crysocolla) staining. Some RCAs from rabbit warrens and sheet wash nearby the ironstone. Chenopod shrubland of *Maireana spp.* (pearl bluebush and black bluebush) around the ironstone, with some grasses. Geohazards: snakes, rocky terrain, sunburn.

Appendix 2 - Regional scale RCA assays

Element	Units	Analysis	TBC001	TBC002	TBC003	TBC004	TBC005	TBC006	TBC007	TBC008	TBC009	TBC010	TBC011	TBC012	TBC013	TBC014	TBC015	TBC016	TBC017	TBC018	TBC019	TBC020	TBC021	TBC022	TBC023
Au	ppb	AA9	6	5	8	4	9	2	6	3	4	4	4	3	10	4	1	4	3	<1	3	<1	2	<1	3
Au Dpt1	ppb	AA9	750	650	600	145	370	300	1050	1050	950	490	300	260	13	280	270	460	400	550	195	1150	280	300	460
Ba	ppm	IC3E	267000	290000	276000	299000	256000	250000	290000	293000	316000	261000	261000	302000	219000	280000	242000	286000	286000	300000	302000	317000	288000	293000	286000
Ca	ppm	IC3E	11900	7500	7850	4650	7300	8350	15100	6800	3150	5900	15400	6600	13300	8700	11800	9400	6850	8300	8600	5850	8150	8900	7850
Cr	ppm	IC3E	5300	4600	4000	3750	6850	5000	2850	3600	1650	2400	6400	4900	3000	6800	6800	5350	3200	4050	3350	4450	5300	3900	4800
K	ppm	IC3E	7800	7600	14500	4950	6800	5650	5500	6250	6950	7400	7500	7550	4750	7200	8250	7650	7600	7650	7350	6700	7000	6300	5100
Mg	ppm	IC3E	88	54	52	64	56	72	62	64	42	64	72	170	78	125	130	320	70	84	1000	78	270	66	66
Mn	ppm	IC3E	3750	3150	1500	3700	7150	3700	1150	2300	1950	1600	10100	3250	14400	3750	2550	5100	3650	5550	5600	3300	1950	6650	10800
Na	ppm	IC3E	650	440	240	240	270	390	250	270	240	320	320	150	180	230	420	240	270	750	320	330	420	130	280
P	ppm	IC3E	1000	800	800	450	600	750	600	700	350	650	1350	700	1200	950	1150	900	700	750	1000	600	850	900	700
Ti	ppm	IC3E	34	30	34	12	14	24	98	22	10	19	37	20	42	25	38	31	23	17	25	19	22	20	18
V	ppm	IC3E	1400	1300	1200	850	550	750	1250	1300	1050	700	800	800	450	700	750	800	850	1050	800	1150	1050	650	800
S	ppm	IC3E	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Ag	ppm	IC3M	3.5	4.5	6	2	2.5	3	7	1.5	<0.5	2.5	4	2.5	6	6	4.5	3	2	4	<0.5	1.5	3	<0.5	1
As	ppm	IC3M	0.2	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Bi	ppm	IC3M	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Cd	ppm	IC3M	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.6
Cs	ppm	IC3M	25	28	23.5	18.5	58	42.5	19.5	20.5	10	13.5	50	24	50	30.5	32.5	31	22.5	32	36	43.5	33	23	30.5
Ce	ppm	IC3M	6	5.5	6	6	5.5	6	4.1	5	2.3	4.7	10.5	6	5.5	10.5	6.5	17	6.5	3.2	7	5.5	4.8	3.3	
Co	ppm	IC3M	23	20	19.5	17	40	21.5	18	15	9	13	24	22.5	37	32	45.5	56	17	15.5	18.5	12	29	13.5	10.5
Cu	ppm	IC3M	5	4.4	4.4	3.1	6.5	6	3.1	4	2.3	2.7	8.5	4.7	9	6	7	6	4.3	4.6	6	4.2	4.7	5.5	6.5
Ga	ppm	IC3M	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
In	ppm	IC3M	15	19.5	15.5	12	34.5	25	18.5	17	15	14.5	28.5	17.5	25	17.5	20	19	14	17.5	19.5	27.5	19.5	14.5	17.5
La	ppm	IC3M	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Mo	ppm	IC3M	12	12	11	9	11	9	11	7	9	15	11	11	9	11	13	14	12	9	12	10	11	11	9
Ni	ppm	IC3M	7	5	5.5	5	5	4.5	6	5	3.5	4	4	3	4	8	9.5	5.5	4.5	3	3.5	18.5	4	5	
Pb	ppm	IC3M	27.5	33	32.5	22.5	39.5	26	18.5	22	7.5	10	36	35	20	49.5	52	38.5	13.5	21	18	25	29	22	25
Rb	ppm	IC3M	1.5	1	1	3	0.5	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Sb	ppm	IC3M	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Se	ppm	IC3M	600	950	460	470	470	480	550	550	470	650	600	600	320	550	410	650	470	500	410	460	440	380	
Sr	ppm	IC3M	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Te	ppm	IC3M	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.1	9.5	3.4	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.65	6.5	3.4	5	4.6	4.4	4.6	3.2	3.7	3.9	2.9	4.1	2.6	
Th	ppm	IC3M	0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
Tl	ppm	IC3M	2.4	2.3	2.5	0.88	1.1	1	1.7	1.15	1.4	0.84	1.05	1	1.95	1.45	1.9	1.7	0.99	0.85	0.93	1.1	0.97	3.5	
U	ppm	IC3M	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	5.5	
W	ppm	IC3M	9	13	9	12.5	20	13	16	13	15.5	15	11	23.5	60	7.5	28.5	14.5	8.5	17.5	13.5	14	12.5	8	
Y	ppm	IC3M	22	12.5	12	9	11.5	14	11.5	8	11	14	11.5	11.5	12.5	31	37	23.5	12.5	11	13	12	14	12	
Zn	ppm	IC3R	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.1	3.5	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.3	9.5	1.5	4.4	2.3	1.6	3	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.4	
Dy	ppm	IC3R	0.85	1.2	0.85	1.05	1.65	1.2	1.35	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.95	1.9	6	0.7	2.5	1.1	0.85	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	
Er	ppm	IC3R	0.66	0.89	0.84	0.49	1	1	1.06	0.88	0.9	0.77	0.99	0.84	1.7	0.53	1.15	0.67	0.56	0.8	0.75	0.98	0.77	0.53	
Eu	ppm	IC3R	2.2	3.3	2.2	2.7	4.9	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.9	3	3.8	4	9	2.3	5.5	3.1	2.1	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.4	2	
Gd	ppm	IC3R	0.29	0.41	0.29	0.34	0.57	0.41	0.47	0.37	0.4	0.36	0.63	0.63	1.75	0.24	0.83	0.41	0.27	0.52	0.43	0.42	0.38	0.25	
Ho	ppm	IC3R	0.1	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.16	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.1	0.12	0.1	0.23	0.65	0.08	0.3	0.11	0.08	0.18	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.08	
Lu	ppm	IC3R	13.5	19	13.5	13.5	30	22.5	19.5	16	15	16	26	16.5	31.5	15.5	20.5	17	12.5	18	20.5	25.5	21	12.5	
Nd	ppm	IC3R	3.5	4.7	3.6	3	7.5	5.5	4.7	3.7	3.4	3.6	6.5	4	7	4.2	4.8	4.1	3	4.4	4.7	6	5	3	
Pt	ppm	IC3R	2.3	3.5	2.5	2.7	4.5	3.7	2.6	2.5	3	4.8	3.4	3.4	8	2.8	5	3.2	2.2	3.6	4.1	4.5	4	2.1	
Sm	ppm	IC3R	0.35	0.5	0.33	0.4	0.73	0.55	0.53	0.43	0.46	0.55	0.63	1.6	0.3	0.87	0.48	0.32	0.53	0.49	0.54	0.5	0.29	0.53	
Tb	ppm	IC3R	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.15	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.25	0.75	0.1	0.3	0.15	0.1	0.2	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.05	
Tm	ppm	IC3R	0.7	1	0.75	0.85	1.3	1.05	1.05	0.9	0.85	0.95	0.75	1.6	5	0.55	2.3	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.05	0.95	0.9	0.5	
Yb	ppm	IC3R	0.7	1	0.75	0.85	1.3	1.05	1.05	0.9	0.85	0.95	0.75	1.6	5	0.55	2.3	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.05	0.95	0.9	0.5	

Appendix 2 -

Element	TBC024	TBC025	TBC026	TBC027	TBC028	TBC029	TBC030	TBC031	TBC032	TBC033	TBC034	TBC035	TBC036	TBC037	TBC038	TBC039	TBC040	TBC041	TBC042	TBC043	TBC044	TBC045	TBC046	TBC047	TBC048	
Au	1	15	6	7	160	10	1	2	<1	2	2	3	6	3	4	3	5	3	3	3	1	7	5	4	2	
Au Dpt	240	850	600	360	460	300	380	440	270	260	1800	490	460	320	370	550	490	280	250	300	460	380	230	440	2	
Ba	240	850	600	360	460	300	380	440	270	260	1800	490	460	320	370	550	490	280	250	300	460	380	230	440	2	
Ca	287000	236000	318000	284000	290000	277000	232000	278000	339000	293000	283000	292000	322000	298000	287000	307000	276000	303000	303000	268000	297000	309000	300000	314000	282000	9
Cr	7	12	7	10	11	9	10	9	5	7	6	8	6	8	9	7	9	11	10	8	11	10	9	9	9	9
Fe	7600	15000	9750	8900	10900	10300	11800	9500	3800	6400	5500	4800	6350	8600	8400	4100	11200	8800	11800	6700	12800	7350	10200	9800	10100	
K	3750	9100	2300	3650	5450	7850	10200	7500	3100	4750	7200	5700	6400	7650	9100	11100	8650	9590	6400	5950	4900	5300	3300	10400	10400	
Mg	5950	6500	7000	5150	6000	6600	8100	7900	5250	6900	7750	9900	6550	7300	9550	7450	7600	7150	11700	23800	8650	8800	7500	5750	11400	
Mn	155	84	48	66	110	90	125	96	54	52	68	76	78	76	76	54	290	76	135	82	155	84	70	74	64	
Na	8100	13700	4900	9450	4400	4300	3750	3200	2900	7350	1650	10000	3100	3600	4150	6100	4550	4150	4700	8300	5200	4900	5350	6550	8750	
P	160	200	200	270	310	340	600	250	350	360	360	340	170	650	270	290	240	340	410	390	370	270	200	240	200	
Ti	850	1150	700	900	1150	950	1200	1050	440	600	700	700	600	750	750	490	1000	950	1400	700	1850	700	950	650	1050	
V	20	28	20	24	28	27	33	29	10	21	25	18	18	22	21	14	24	25	40	21	46	23	28	22	27	
S	700	500	900	850	1000	850	1000	950	1000	1000	1550	950	900	850	900	850	700	900	900	700	600	850	800	1050	700	
Ag	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
As	1	4	2	2.5	3	3	3	3	3	3.5	4.5	2	1.5	5.5	2	0.5	12	4.5	3	1.5	<0.5	1.5	3	1.5	1.5	
Bi	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
Cd	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
Cs	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.2	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.7	1.3	1.1	1	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	1	
Ce	27	36	41.5	64	40.5	29	44.5	32.5	20.5	31	56	21.5	25	27.5	30.5	19	32.5	36.5	21	31	21	30	27	24	31.5	
Co	5	3.8	2.7	3.5	8	5.5	5.5	7	4.2	5	6	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.5	3.7	10	6	14	15.5	9.5	4	6.5	7.5	4.5	
Cu	11	11.5	10.5	11.5	195	34	26	20	14.5	27	22	13.5	11	36	14	14.5	19.5	16.5	19	27.5	14	18.5	18.5	8.5	10	
Ga	6	8.5	5	7	7	6.5	7.5	7	3	6	5.5	6.5	4.4	5	4.9	7.5	6	5.5	6	5.5	6.5	4.3	5	4	6	
In	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
La	18	18.5	22	26.5	26	17	25	18.5	12.5	18	22	13	24	16	19.5	11.5	19	21.5	12.5	18.5	12	22.5	19	15.5	20	
Mg	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	
Ni	9	10	10	9	15	11	12	13	10	12	11	20	9	11	13	11	14	13	14	15	15	10	10	9	12	
Pb	3.5	6	3.5	4	4.5	5	7.5	4.5	10	3.5	4.5	4	4	6	5	4	5	5.5	3.5	5	3	5	3.5	3	4	
Rb	19	45	11	17.5	48.5	43	64	54	24	30	44.5	38.5	38.5	62	50	39	92	60	41	41.5	37.5	26.5	19	13.5	50	
Sb	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Se	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.5	1	1	<0.5	<0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	<0.5	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.5	<0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Sr	360	410	550	440	410	500	430	600	490	600	550	470	600	600	700	600	490	550	800	1100	450	700	600	440	550	
Te	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Th	3.2	5.5	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.1	6.5	3.8	2.8	6.5	5.5	7	3.2	4.7	6	2.8	5	4.9	2.8	4.1	2.1	5	3.4	3.6	6.5	
Ti	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.2	
U	1.4	0.92	0.95	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.3	2	0.81	2.5	1.85	1.25	1.5	2.4	1.75	1.1	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.5	1.2	1	0.88	0.74	1.1	
W	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	
Y	19	11	16.5	21	8.5	7.5	17.5	10.5	8	10	19	7	29	7	9.5	6	7	12.5	18.5	6.5	12.5	13.5	18	9.5	7	
Zn	13	13.5	12.5	13	18.5	18	25.5	16.5	13	11.5	13	13	10.5	17.5	14	13.5	22	14.5	18.5	15	19.5	13.5	10.5	6.5	10	
Dy	2.8	2.2	2.9	4.2	1.65	2.9	4.2	1.65	2.9	1.5	1.8	3.7	1.25	3.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.7	1.4	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.65	1.65	
Er	1.65	1.1	1.55	2.2	0.7	0.65	1.55	0.9	0.65	0.85	1.65	0.6	2.4	0.6	0.85	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.75	0.6	1.2	1.25	1.55	0.9	0.7	
Eu	0.62	0.83	0.91	1.35	0.74	0.56	1.15	0.75	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.47	0.89	0.51	0.55	0.48	0.82	0.82	0.69	0.55	0.74	0.89	0.83	0.52	0.63	
Gd	3	2.9	3.7	5	2.7	2	4.9	2.9	2.2	2.5	5	1.7	4.1	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.4	3.8	3	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.4	
Ho	0.52	0.35	0.5	0.72	0.26	0.23	0.54	0.32	0.25	0.28	0.59	0.21	0.76	0.23	0.3	0.18	0.23	0.39	0.63	0.22	0.41	0.44	0.51	0.26	0.25	
Lu	0.18	0.12	0.17	0.23	0.07	0.06	0.16	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.18	0.08	0.28	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.21	0.06	0.14	0.13	0.18	0.1	0.09	
Nd	16	18.5	22.5	33.5	18.5	14.5	26.5	18	12	15.5	29	11	20.5	14	16	10.5	16.5	21	13	15.5	13	21.5	17	13	16.5	
Pr	3.9	4.6	5.5	7.5	4.9	3.7	6.5	4.3	2.9	4.2	6.5	2.8	4.9	3.6	3.9	2.5	4.1	5	2.9	3.8	2.9	5.5	4.3	3.6	4.5	
Sm	3	3.3	4	6.5	2.9	2.6	5.5	3.2	2.3	3	5.5	1.85	3.8	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.9	4.3	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.7	4.3	3.3	3.1	
Tb	0.52	0.42	0.56	0.84	0.36	0.3	0.7	0.42	0.3	0.35	0.79	0.25	0.7	0.31	0.38											

Appendix 2 -

Element	TBC069	TBC070	TBC071	TBC072	TBC073	TBC074	TBC075	TBC076	TBC077	TBC078	TBC079	TBC080	TBC081	TBC082	TBC083	TBC084	TBC085	TBC086	TBC087	TBC088	TBC089	TBC090	TBC091	TBC092	TBC093	
Au	1463433	462732	462647	462303	461963	460935	460466	460312	460438	459631	457991	457721	457487	457228	457202	457249	456877	456463	455522	454955	453205	451969	450520	449199	447921	
Au Dp1	287000	289000	282000	269000	280000	277000	265000	255000	288000	300000	298000	286000	298000	231000	253000	258000	276000	254000	251000	281000	198000	6050	10300	234000	256000	74000
Ba	330	240	420	950	2200	1750	1650	950	1000	380	400	270	1200	250	380	450	340	360	300	320	1650	310	750	550	27000	
Ca	287000	289000	282000	269000	280000	277000	265000	255000	288000	300000	298000	286000	298000	231000	253000	258000	276000	254000	251000	281000	198000	6050	10300	234000	256000	
Cr	10	8	8	7	7	7	7	6	7	6	8	10	10	13	11	11	5	7	8	15	7	5	9	8	8	
Fe	9750	7200	8200	8350	7000	6700	6700	6850	6250	6600	7750	8000	5500	15000	7400	8000	4050	5900	8150	19900	5700	6050	10300	7050	5150	
K	4450	3650	4650	4050	4900	5600	3650	3650	5150	4250	4950	4900	3200	9900	3450	3550	3550	4600	4000	3750	6150	4750	6050	7450	451969	
Mg	8700	7900	12600	20000	10400	12000	10100	5500	10300	8000	9450	11900	8200	8250	8100	18200	8100	7000	12900	12400	7750	4850	7800	9450	11000	
Mn	74	60	78	150	60	100	64	62	64	62	60	82	62	82	64	100	54	60	76	125	74	78	160	82	72	
Na	4050	3150	2500	2950	1700	1450	2400	2300	2150	2500	2750	2750	2300	10200	5900	2700	1650	2950	6100	2000	6200	3500	2900	950	950	
P	160	260	185	185	185	200	220	190	320	390	380	280	155	340	300	200	300	180	210	600	260	185	230	210	92	
Ti	850	650	800	800	650	700	700	700	700	800	800	850	550	1200	650	850	330	750	1350	650	750	1050	850	650	650	
V	25	21	24	25	19	27	22	21	30	22	24	24	22	41	25	24	13	19	28	50	23	21	52	23	21	
S	800	1150	1000	1250	1600	1500	1500	1250	1550	1150	1200	950	1550	1000	1350	1150	1650	1200	950	700	1850	500	850	800	1300	
Ag	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
As	<0.5	1	<0.5	4.5	<0.5	1.5	7	2	1	0.4	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
Bi	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
Cd	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	
Cs	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	1	2.1	1.9	1.2	0.9	
Ce	32.5	25	27	34.5	19	39	22	20.5	29.5	19.5	19.5	21.5	21	36	17.5	35	19.5	24	28	240	21	29	24.5	23.5	15	
Co	4.4	4.3	5	5	3.6	5.5	3.8	4.3	5.5	4	6	4.2	4.6	6	4.6	6	2.9	3.1	6	9.5	4.8	8	7.5	5.5	5	
Cu	9	14	12	8.5	9.5	14.5	22	11.5	24.5	15	12.5	14.5	12	13	12.5	17.5	19.5	13	14	10.5	14	15	15.5	12	11.5	
Ga	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.3	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.6	2.9	8.5	6	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.8	7.5	3.2	6	4.2	3	3	
In	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
La	21	17.5	19	17	20	23.5	21	13	17	16	14	14	15.5	22	10	20.5	11.5	18.5	14.5	23.5	20.5	22	23	16	16	
Mg	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	
Ni	11	12	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	13	9	12	9	10	11	18	11	12	16	12	11	
Pb	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Pb	20.5	17.5	23.5	15	24	29.5	16.5	14.5	25	16	21.5	22	13	45.5	37.5	25	20.5	19.5	24.5	24.5	23	33.5	25	26	17.5	
Sb	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Se	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Sr	550	460	650	650	700	800	650	500	850	550	700	750	950	490	600	800	700	550	750	480	650	310	470	650	650	
Te	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Th	6	2.7	3.3	3.6	3	5.5	4.6	3.1	5	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	6.5	2.8	5.5	4.7	4.9	6	60	5	7.5	5.5	4.7	3	
U	0.89	1.1	1.15	2.1	0.61	1.8	1.95	1.65	1.7	0.84	0.93	1.15	1.55	3.4	2.4	2	2.1	1	0.86	0.93	1.25	1.45	0.79	0.72	0.1	
W	<0.1	0.4	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	<0.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	
Y	13	12.5	10.5	8.5	16.5	23.5	16	9.5	7.5	13	10	11	10	10.5	8.5	12.5	8	13	11	30	14	14	15	13	13.5	
Zn	10.5	10.5	10.5	16	13	8	11	10	12.5	11	10	11	7	10.5	9.5	10	8.5	8.5	10.5	20	11.5	14	14	18.5	12.5	
Dy	2.7	2.3	1.95	1.8	3.1	5	2.8	1.8	1.65	2.2	1.85	2	1.9	2.2	1.75	3	1.6	2.6	2.4	9.5	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.4	
Er	1.25	1.15	1.05	0.85	1.5	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.75	1.15	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.85	1.3	1.15	2.6	1.35	1.5	1.6	1.25	1.25	
Eu	0.92	0.64	0.73	0.8	1.45	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.65	0.65	0.58	0.6	0.82	0.83	0.56	0.99	0.47	0.78	0.72	3.7	1.1	0.81	0.9	0.82	0.77	
Gd	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	3.9	6	3.7	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.1	1.95	3.6	1.7	2.9	2.7	15.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.5	
Ho	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.27	0.51	0.83	0.47	0.3	0.25	0.37	0.3	0.34	0.29	0.47	0.27	0.41	0.38	0.41	0.38	1.15	0.45	0.47	0.53	0.44	0.41	
Lu	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.16	0.31	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.1	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.2	0.16	0.19	0.2	0.13	0.15	0.15	
Nd	19.5	14.5	16.5	16.5	21.5	26.5	20.5	13	14.5	14	12	12.5	14.5	19.5	10.5	22.5	11	18	17.5	13.5	20	19	20	15	15	
Pr	4.9	3.8	4.2	4.2	5.5	6.5	5	3.3	4	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.8	5	2.5	5.5	2.8	4.4	4.3	34.5	5	5	4.8	3.6	3.6	
Sm	4	2.8	3	2.8	3.7	5.5	3.6	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.9	4	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	20	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.2	
Tb	0.54	0.38	0.4	0.35	0.59	1	0.57	0.33	0.31	0.4	0.35	0.39	0.37	0.47	0.33	0.57	0.26									

Appendix 2 -

Element	TBC094	TBC095	TBC096	TBC097	TBC098	TBC099	TBC100	TBC101	TBC102	TBC103	TBC104	TBC105	TBC106	TBC107	TBC108	TBC109	TBC110	TBC111	TBC112	TBC113	TBC114	TBC115	TBC116	TBC117	TBC118
Au	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Au Dpt	350	650	490	310	320	500	550	400	750	300	200	600	195	230	300	490	250	195	165	240	270	340	420	460	480
Ba	251000	255000	252000	258000	240000	276000	278000	297000	240000	243000	273000	267000	285000	270000	306000	283000	263000	237000	228000	269000	252000	284000	255000	246000	265000
Ca	10	10	12	9	9	6	8	7	17	11	8	9	8	9	4	5	8	8	12	7	9	8	6	9	6
Cr	8000	8500	10500	9700	10100	6200	8200	7150	6800	12700	7750	15300	9500	13400	4750	6550	15000	10300	12600	9700	9600	10400	9000	10900	6850
K	4750	3800	6100	4050	8200	3400	5550	2800	4100	7950	3650	3850	5250	4700	1800	2850	5700	3300	5800	5300	6400	6100	4600	6950	5250
Mg	8050	8500	8950	8600	10700	6900	8100	6450	8000	8700	14700	8900	12100	10600	7550	10700	8600	23200	10000	9650	13900	7450	8950	17400	7250
Mn	92	64	74	86	74	54	70	82	66	54	110	80	60	84	50	68	72	115	78	60	68	185	88	115	60
Na	2200	2800	4800	5750	6650	5000	2500	2200	2450	7100	1700	2900	4250	2550	1900	2600	3500	8450	9150	4950	3750	3000	7450	3900	4850
P	220	220	230	320	220	250	250	220	150	210	190	140	230	200	175	250	350	310	120	165	105	210	140	195	170
Ti	950	800	1050	1100	1050	650	1000	650	850	1200	700	800	900	900	900	700	950	1250	800	1050	1050	700	1150	750	700
V	27	28	31	35	29	16	26	22	23	41	20	28	26	26	16	23	26	34	36	20	27	29	23	35	20
S	1050	1550	1200	1300	600	1200	1400	1350	1550	1300	850	1150	1200	950	1200	1050	1050	700	700	900	900	1100	950	700	700
Ag	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
As	6	1.5	3	1	4	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	7.5	4	1.5	3	2.5	2.5	<0.5	2.5	3	3	2	<0.5	1	1.5	4.5	7	2.5
Bi	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Cd	0.5	0.1	1	1	1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
Cs	1.4	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	2	0.9	1.8	1.1
Ce	27.5	25.5	36.5	24	34	19.5	31	18	15	28.5	32.5	39	25.5	25	17	16.5	21.5	25	26	26	29.5	38	19	27.5	20
Co	6.5	6.5	10	7	8.5	3.4	7	5.5	7	5.5	5.5	9	5.5	6	2.9	3.8	6	5.5	4.7	6.5	7	12	5.5	7.5	6
Cu	14	20.5	20	14.5	17	9.5	14.5	11	31.5	16.5	16	72	15.5	13	9.5	11.5	13.5	13.5	11	10.5	14	21	26	17	13.5
Ga	4.6	4.4	6	5.5	8	4.2	5	3.7	3.7	7	3.8	5	4.8	4.6	2.6	3.4	5.5	4.9	7	6	5	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.9
In	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.65	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
La	21	16	23.5	15.5	20.5	24	20.5	16	11.5	18	23	32.5	19.5	19.5	34.5	17	14	18	17	22.5	20	29.5	13.5	23.5	15
Mo	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	<0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ni	12	12	14	14	13	10	14	12	18	15	12	12	12	13	10	12	13	11	12	13	13	16	10	13	11
Pb	6.5	4	3.5	4	2.5	4	3	3.5	25	3.5	4	3.5	3.5	4	3.5	3.5	4	2.5	4.5	3.5	4.5	7.5	36.5	21.5	6
Rb	24	20.5	30	20	35	16	31.5	13	19.5	33.5	20	21.5	26.5	23.5	10.5	9	21.5	14	24	22.5	33	35	21.5	40.5	27
Sb	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Se	1	1.5	0.5	0.5	1	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	<0.5	1	1	2	2	2	2	<0.5	0.5	0.5	1	<0.5	<0.5
Sr	550	700	600	650	550	550	650	470	750	650	750	750	750	650	440	650	600	700	600	550	800	470	650	850	550
Te	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Th	5	4.2	7.5	4.8	8	4.5	6	2.9	2.8	6.5	3.9	4.4	5.5	4.5	2.4	2.6	3.8	4.8	5.5	4.8	6	5	4.6	6.5	3.9
Tl	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
U	0.85	1.05	1.05	1	0.84	0.89	1.25	0.91	0.97	1.6	1.15	0.92	1	0.78	0.59	0.73	0.54	0.73	0.52	0.63	0.99	1.15	0.85	1.15	0.79
W	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	<0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9
Y	11.5	8.5	10.5	10	7	17.5	8.5	12.5	9.5	8	19.5	22	11	14	31.5	14	9.5	14.5	9	18	8.5	14.5	11	20.5	9
Zn	15.5	10	17	10.5	8	8.5	10.5	8.5	68	9	9.5	11.5	8	10	7	9	11	10	13	10	11.5	18.5	15.5	30	11
Dy	2.4	1.95	2.4	2.1	1.85	3.1	1.95	2.5	1.65	1.9	4	4.2	2.5	2.6	5.5	2.6	1.95	3	2	3.3	1.85	2.8	2.1	3.3	1.8
Er	1.15	0.85	1.05	1.15	0.75	0.9	1.2	0.85	0.75	1.95	2	1.2	1.35	2.8	1.25	0.95	1.65	0.9	1.65	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.35	1.05	1.7
Eu	0.75	0.79	0.82	0.7	0.68	1.1	0.86	0.84	0.64	0.7	1.2	1.65	0.75	0.76	1.75	0.83	0.87	0.85	0.64	1.05	0.68	0.89	0.62	0.89	0.62
Gd	2.7	2.3	3	2.4	2.4	3.7	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.4	6	2.4	2.4	6	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.2	3.5	3.5	2
Hf	0.4	0.29	0.38	0.38	0.26	0.32	0.29	0.38	0.27	0.27	0.69	0.68	0.38	0.45	0.99	0.45	0.32	0.52	0.31	0.55	0.47	0.47	0.35	0.57	0.3
Lu	0.13	0.1	0.11	0.13	0.06	0.16	0.09	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.21	0.23	0.1	0.16	0.27	0.14	0.1	0.21	0.11	0.2	0.09	0.16	0.14	0.2	0.11
Nd	19	16.5	21	15	18	22.5	19.5	16	11.5	17	25.5	18	17	36.5	17	14	18	18	16	22	17	25	13.5	21	14.5
Pr	4.8	4	5.5	3.7	4.8	5.5	4.9	3.8	2.7	4.2	6	8.5	4.5	4.2	8.5	4	3.3	4.4	4	5	4.4	6	3.2	5	3.6
Sm	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.4	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.5	4.8	6.5	2.9	2.9	6	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.5	3.7	2.7	3.8	2.2	3.4	2.2
Tb	0.45	0.36	0.47	0.39	0.38	0.55	0.39	0.44	0.27	0.35	0.74	0.84	0.46	0.46	1	0.49	0.38	0.52	0.35	0.63	0.38	0.54	0.34	0.57	0.31
Tm	0.15	0.1	0.15	0.15	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.3										

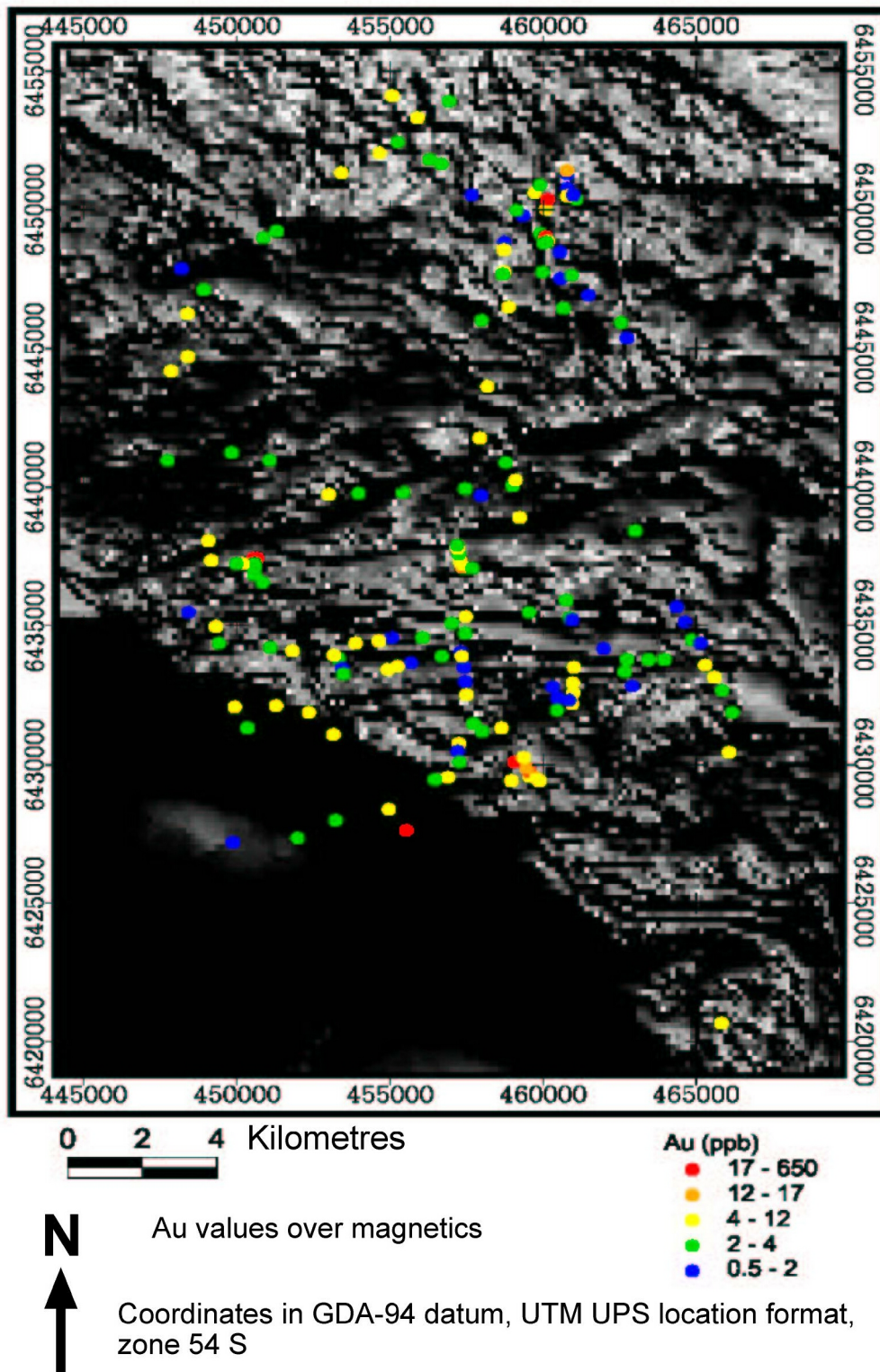
Appendix 2 -

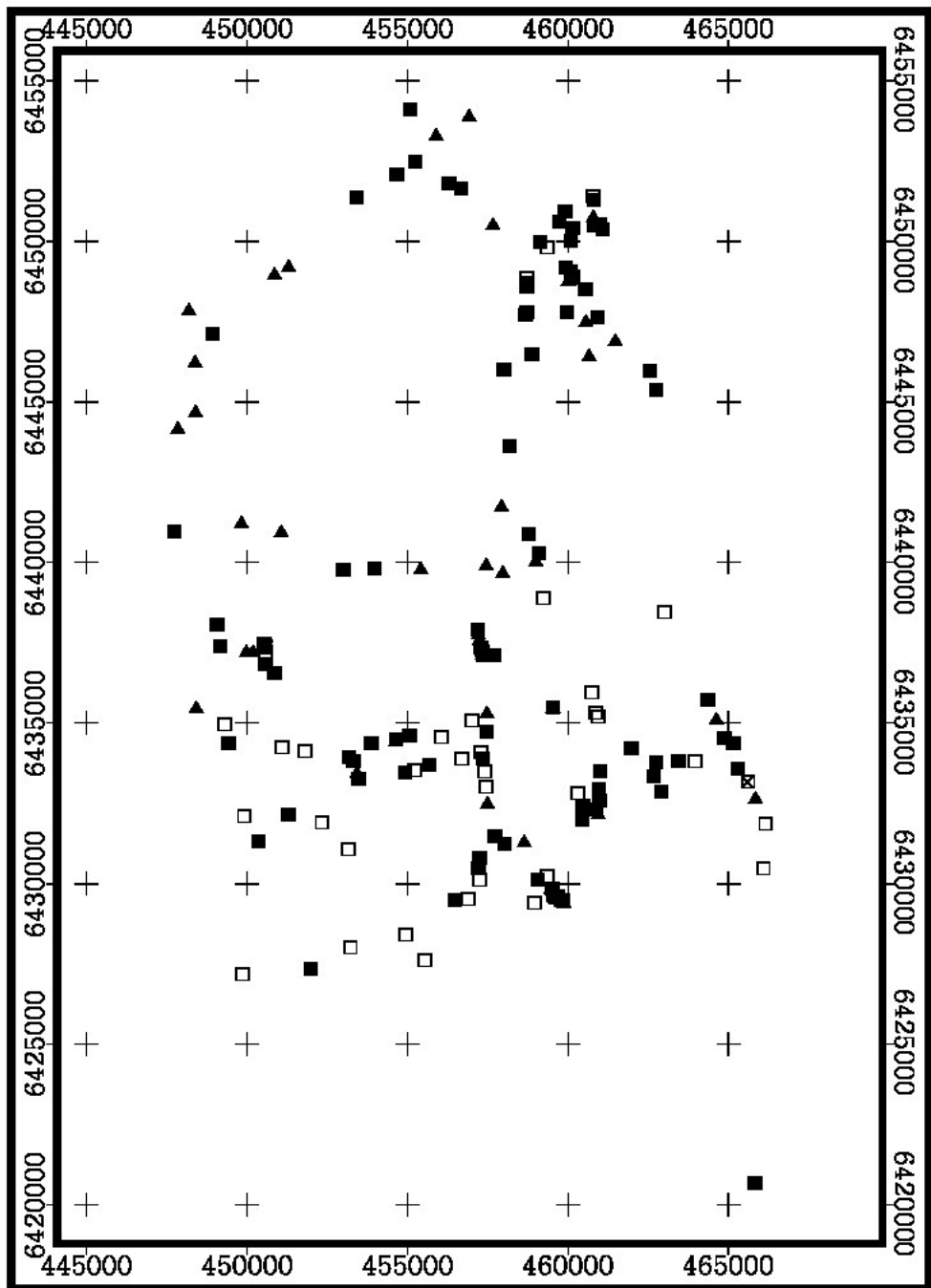
Element	TBC119	TBC120	TBC121	TBC122	TBC123	TBC124	TBC125	TBC126	TBC127	TBC128	TBC129	TBC130	TBC131	TBC132	TBC133	TBC134	TBC135	TBC136	TBC137	TBC138	TBC139	RCOA1	RCOA2	RS01C	RS02C
Au	1450328	457673	459531	460961	460940	458676	457976	460909	460531	460131	448387	461472	454636	460909	459531	454627	457326	457474	465596	465281	459219	458983	457961	457439	
Au Dpt	370	440	370	340	1300	310	500	950	370	600	290	260	650	800	1150	400	490	650	450	240	220	190	800	250	280
Ba	286000	273000	293000	206000	243000	272000	274000	252000	259000	292000	318000	302000	317000	291000	295000	315000	306000	294000	321000	183000	273000	236000	301000	296000	303000
Ca	8	10	8	8	15	7	7	7	5	14	6	6	6	8	8	10	12	13	9	16	13	11	5	5	6
Cr	7000	9500	7250	5500	28300	8300	8850	11300	4650	10900	5600	7700	6100	4050	6900	7150	12100	8050	7050	18400	11600	12100	5250	6700	6650
K	3650	6500	3250	2450	1950	5000	7600	4850	3500	5100	4250	3900	5950	4750	4200	3750	3900	3900	2950	9250	5550	5150	2200	3450	3650
Mg	5500	7000	6000	5950	5900	7850	6450	5150	6000	6550	7250	8000	5950	9000	5450	7050	8900	14100	6350	11200	8200	7500	4950	5400	5450
Mn	96	74	74	54	70	170	180	72	185	105	70	66	270	52	66	68	72	70	76	78	78	78	52	76	62
Na	1750	4100	1850	2050	1100	4950	5250	13200	10600	4450	4950	4800	4350	7850	10200	2150	3150	2850	3150	9250	7650	4200	1350	2100	2000
P	170	160	240	260	600	150	390	250	140	320	230	195	250	250	330	270	100	210	260	280	350	470	280	200	170
Ti	850	850	750	4000	750	900	950	900	550	1000	550	750	600	490	600	700	750	800	600	1400	1050	1200	480	700	700
V	27	22	21	33	50	23	19	21	13	27	19	25	16	16	15	24	28	26	22	36	29	16	19	21	
S	1000	1150	950	650	1450	800	1100	1200	700	1000	700	750	1000	850	1100	600	800	800	1050	<0.5	550	1650	1300	1000	1100
Ag	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	0.05
As	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.5	<0.5	<0.5	1.5	<0.5	2	<0.5	3.5	2.5	4.5	2.5	3.5	5	<0.5	2	1	2.5	0.25	0.25	0.25	2.5
Bi	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.05	0.05
Cd	0.2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	<0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Cs	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	1	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Ce	17.5	29	25.5	14.5	52	26	27	32	29	43	25	35.5	30.5	21	32.5	34.5	39	23.5	21.5	60	45.5	29.5	16.5	26.5	25
Co	4.6	7	4.5	4	5.5	6	9.5	3.9	3.9	6	3.9	5	4.4	3.7	2.9	4	7.5	5.5	4.8	6	7	9.5	9.5	12	11
Cu	10.5	15.5	12.5	16	31.5	27.5	23.5	13.5	32.5	18.5	17.5	19	8	14.5	12	12.5	45.5	16.5	10	12	14.5	30	11.5	12.5	11
Ga	3.7	6	3.8	5	3.8	6	6	5.5	6	7	4.3	5	4.8	5.5	5	4.1	4.6	4.2	8	6	7	2.7	3.7	3.4	
In	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.025	0.025	0.025	
La	17.5	18	19.5	12.5	19.5	18	16	18	21.5	29	23	22	21.5	12.5	17.5	26	31.5	14	17.5	35.5	26.5	34	23.5	17.5	17.5
Mg	<0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.4	3.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
Ni	12	13	11	9	18	13	13	9	8	17	11	10	10	11	9	11	11	11	11	12	12	17	13	16	16
Pb	4.5	3	4.5	6	23.5	3.5	4.5	2.5	3	4	3.5	3.5	3	3	4	5	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	27	7	4	3.5
Rb	17	31.5	16	8	9.5	31.5	49.5	15.5	15	54	25.5	20.5	35	33	17	22	23	27.5	14.5	52	29	13.5	2.8	7	7.5
Sb	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Se	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sr	380	490	470	500	490	550	490	430	420	420	600	750	440	650	500	550	800	900	500	440	600	850	490	550	550
Te	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Th	3	7.5	3.8	3.8	4.2	5.5	6.5	7	7.5	5	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.1	4.5	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.4	7.5	5	5.5	2.3	3.9	3.5
Ti	<0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
U	0.69	0.97	0.58	1.6	1.85	0.96	1.35	1	1.85	1.6	0.81	0.96	0.97	1	0.9	0.63	0.85	1.2	0.87	0.98	0.85	2	1.85	1.25	1.2
W	<0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.2
Y	12.5	6.5	14	6	19	16	6.5	13.5	28	8	15.5	15	14.5	4.5	13	14.5	18	10	12.5	8.5	8.5	41.5	24	11	10.5
Zn	12	8	9.5	10.5	24	10.5	15.5	6.5	20.5	17.5	8	8.5	7	11	10	11	10	9.5	9.5	17	10.5	220	15	9.5	10
Dr	2.2	1.45	2.9	1.35	4	2.9	1.55	2.7	4.9	1.75	2.9	2.6	2.6	1	2.5	3	3.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	5.5	3.9	1.9	1.8
Er	1.15	0.65	1.3	0.7	2.1	1.5	0.6	1.45	2.9	0.75	1.4	1.45	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.75	1.1	1.15	0.8	0.9	3.1	2.1	0.95	0.95
Eu	0.69	0.58	0.97	0.44	1.3	0.76	0.62	0.84	0.73	0.89	0.8	0.76	0.52	0.84	1	1.25	0.74	0.75	0.87	0.77	1.7	1.65	0.82	0.8	
Gd	2.4	2.1	3.4	1.3	4	2.9	2	2.8	4.1	2.7	4.1	3.4	3.2	1.45	2.7	4.3	5.5	2.9	3.7	3	5.5	4.7	2.5	2.4	
Ho	0.38	0.21	0.48	0.22	0.67	0.48	0.23	0.47	0.91	0.32	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.15	0.5	0.52	0.63	0.4	0.43	0.32	1.15	0.82	0.38	0.34	
Lu	0.15	0.07	0.14	0.1	0.25	0.19	0.07	0.19	0.41	0.18	0.21	0.2	0.2	0.06	0.21	0.18	0.25	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.20	0.36	0.24	0.09	
Nd	15	16	21.5	9.5	22	17	15	18	19	17.5	20	18	16.5	9	14	23	29	13	14.5	26.5	20	30.5	25	16	15
Pr	3.6	4	4.8	2.6	5	4.1	3.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.2	2.3	3.5	5	6.5	3	3.4	7	5	8.5	7	4.7	
Sm	2.4	2.4	3.6	1.4	3.5	2.8	2.1	3	3.6	3	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.7	2.8	4.8	6.5	3.1	3.1	5.5	4.1	5.5	6	3.5	
Tb	0.39	0.28	0.53	0.21	0.68	0.5	0.29	0.49	0.78	0.37	0.57	0.49	0.45	0.19	0.45	0.59	0.7	0.46	0.43	0.47	0.41	0.92	0.74	0.38	
Tm	0.15	0.05	0.15	0.1	0.25	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.2	<0.05	0.2	0.15	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.1	0				

Appendix 2 -

Element	R102a	R102b	R117	R117a	R117b
Au	5	4	7	8	6
Au Dpt	1000	1750	600	340	550
Ba	281000	316000	215000	244000	277000
Ca	9	8	8	8	7
Cr	10700	7700	9100	11100	7800
Fe	7500	3500	6000	7550	3750
K	6900	7000	11900	6400	10500
Mg	78	62	88	175	88
Mn	4350	2350	6450	3400	1600
Na	260	290	230	200	185
P	1000	700	950	1150	950
Ti	26	21	29	36	28
V	1050	1450	500	400	600
S	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1
Ag	1	0.5	5	13	4.5
As	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.4	<0.1
Bi	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2
Cd	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.1
Cs	30.5	33.5	38	31.5	21.5
Ce	7	5	6	12.5	7.5
Co	15.5	13	16	20	12
Cu	23.5	36.5	17	12.5	14.5
Ga	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
In	19	23.5	26.5	20	16.5
La	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
Mo	13	14	12	18	14
Ni	4.5	3.5	20.5	29.5	5.5
Pb	41.5	18	38.5	48.5	21
Rb	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.5	<0.5
Sb	1.5	1.5	<0.5	<0.5	1
Se	400	460	650	470	500
Sr	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Te	5.5	3.7	6	5	3.2
Th	0.2	<0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Ti	0.86	1.3	1.15	1	0.75
U	0.2	0.1	0.7	2.3	0.7
W	12	16.5	17	12	16
Y	11	11	25.5	32.5	17
Zn	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.5
Dy	1.1	1.4	1.45	1.2	1.4
Er	0.9	1.25	0.96	0.68	0.75
Eu	3.1	3.9	3.8	2.8	2.9
Gd	0.44	0.55	0.56	0.44	0.53
Ho	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18
Lu	17	20	22.5	16.5	14.5
Nd	4.3	5	6	4.4	3.7
Pr	2.9	3.4	3.9	3	2.7
Sm	0.46	0.57	0.55	0.44	0.45
Tb	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.2
Tm	1	1.3	1.25	1.25	1.25
Yb					

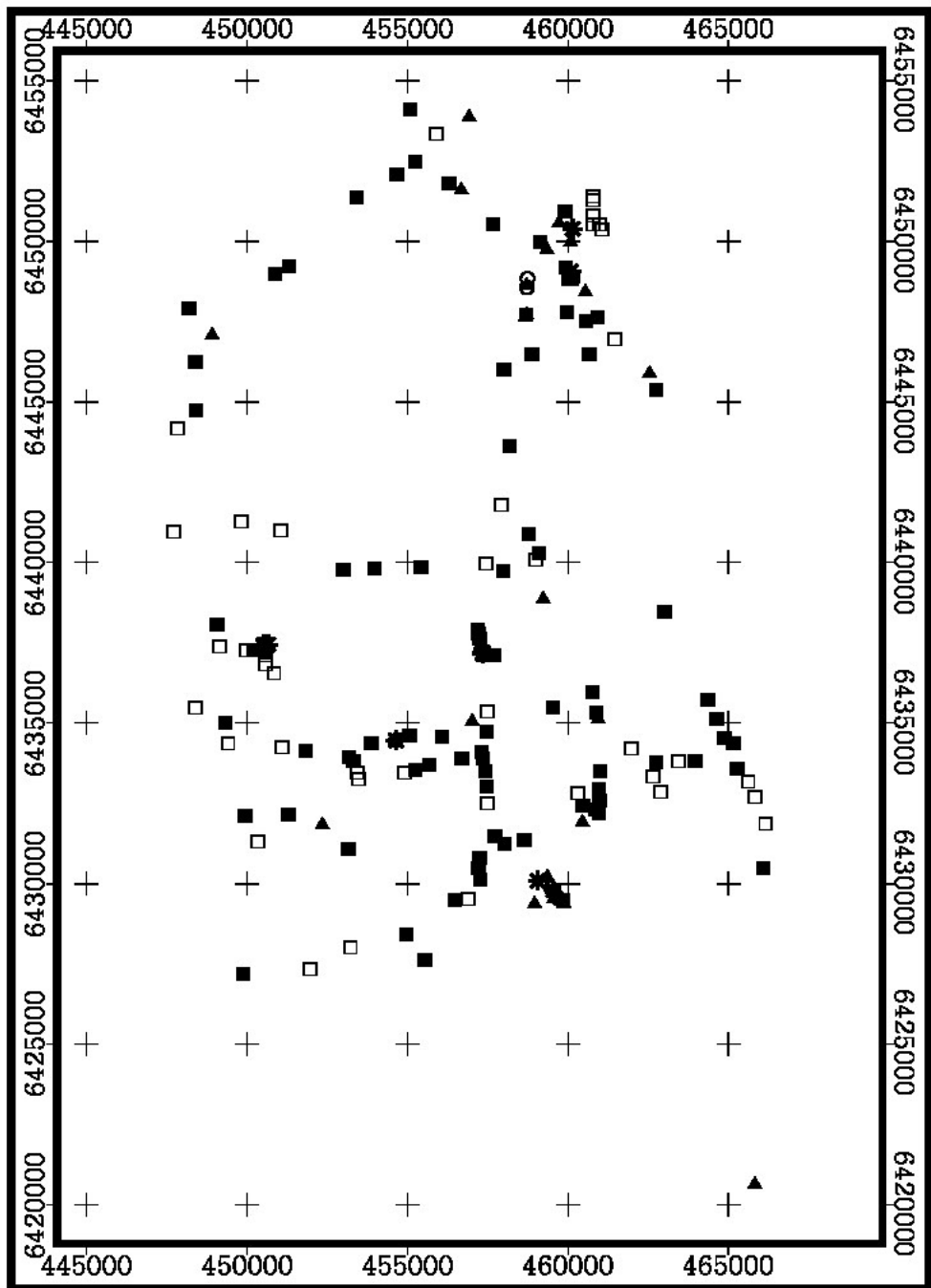
Appendix 3 - Regional RCA assay geochemical maps





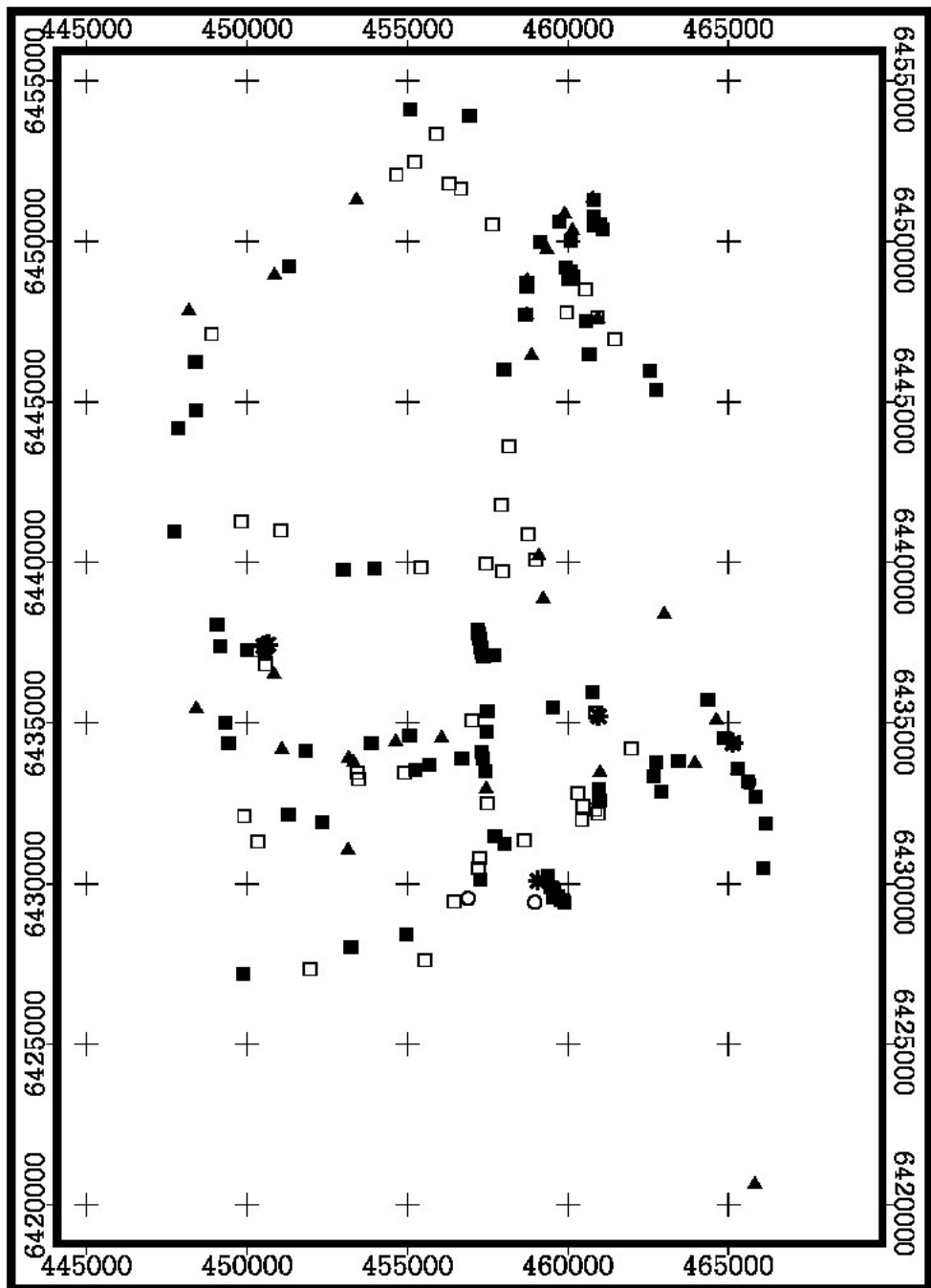
0 2 4 Kilometers

- Ca (ppm)
- ▲ 296000 - 339000
 - 258000 - 296000
 - 198000 - 258000
 - × 181000 - 198000
 - 7150 - 181000



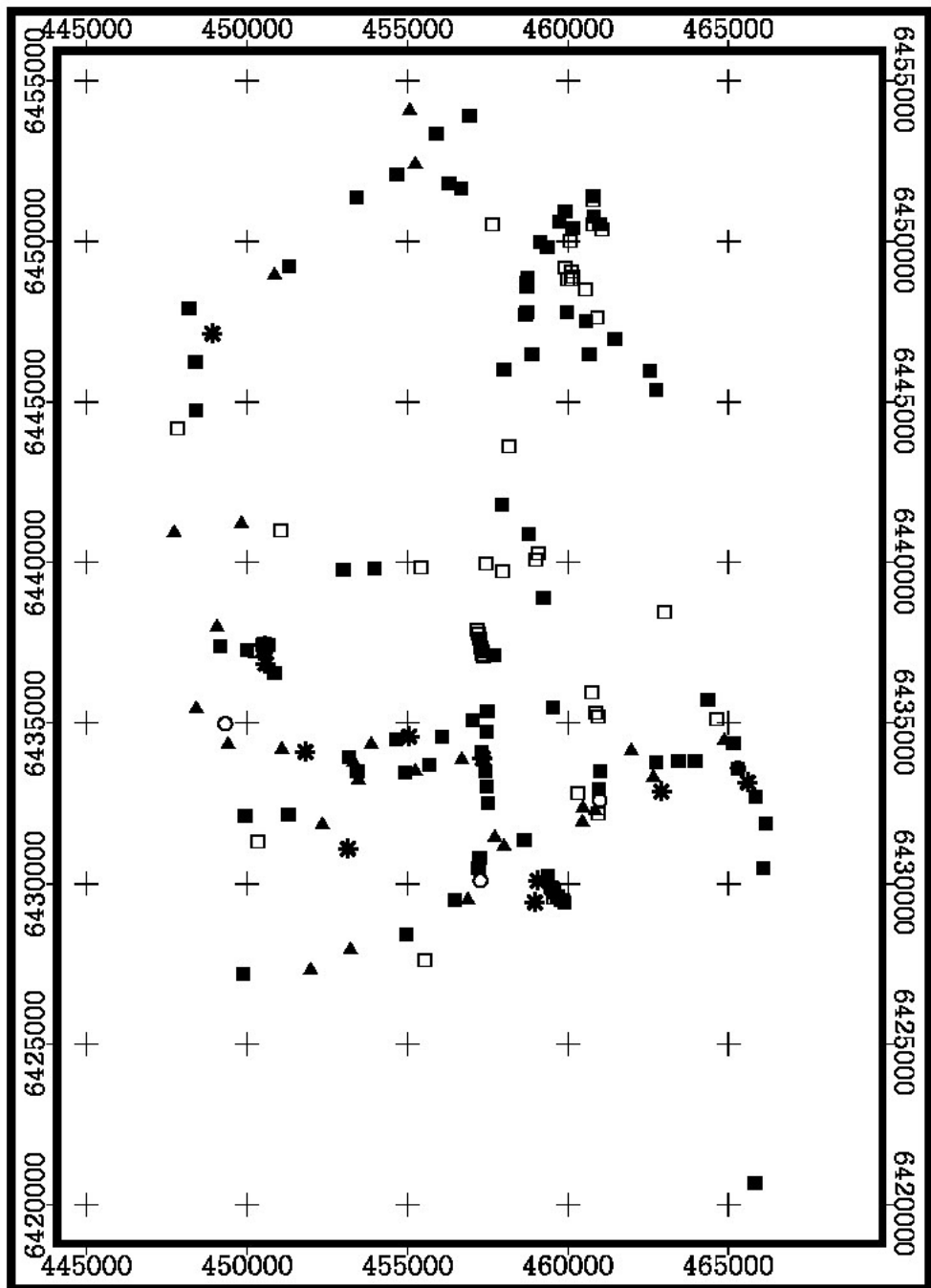
0 2 4 Kilometers

- Cu (ppm)
- * 64 - 1800
 - 43 - 64
 - ▲ 24.25 - 43
 - 12.5 - 24.25
 - 4.5 - 12.5



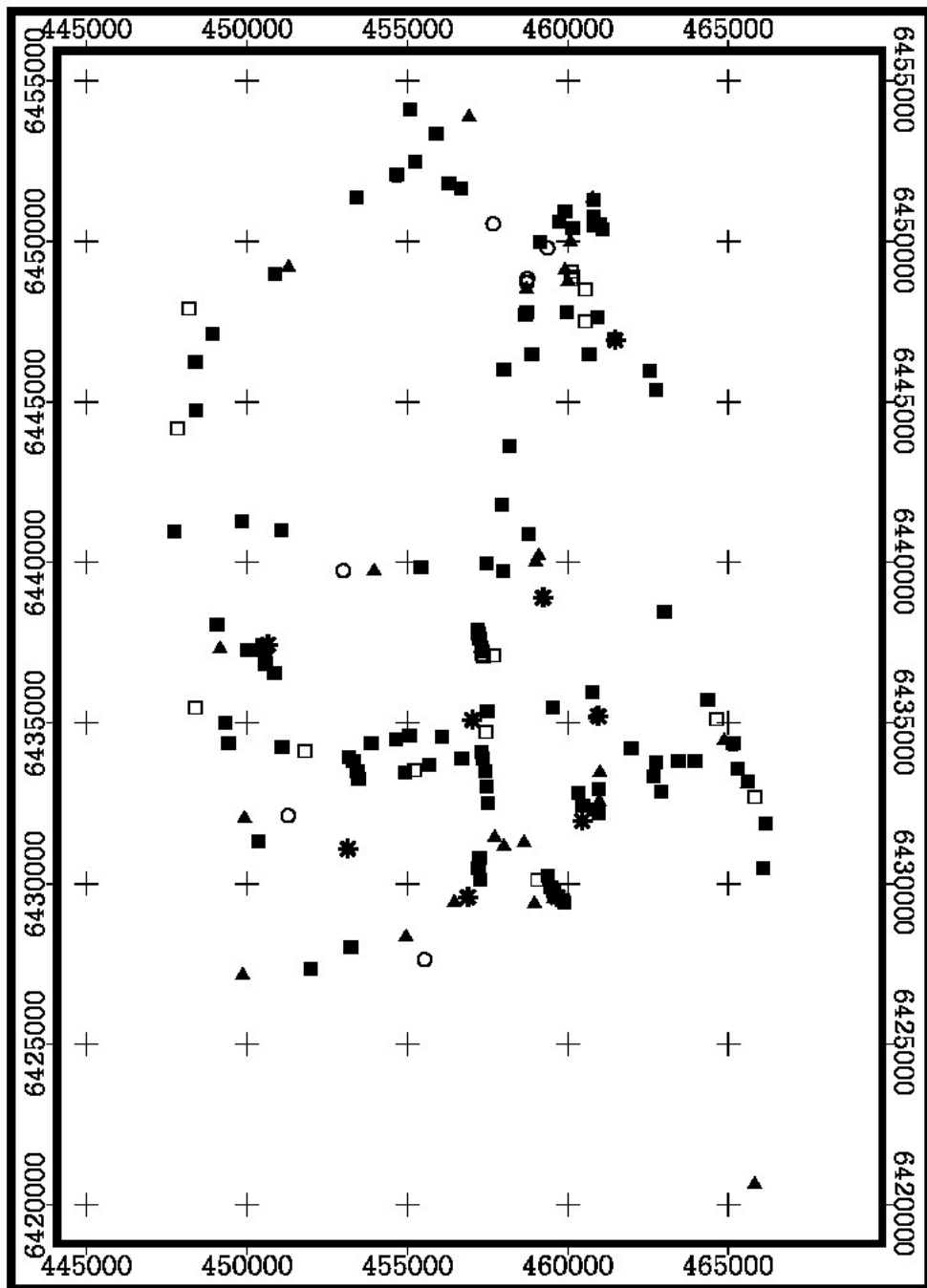
0 2 4 Kilometers

- Fe (ppm)
- * 20700 - 67500
 - 15800 - 20700
 - ▲ 10900 - 15800
 - 7050 - 10900
 - 3150 - 7050



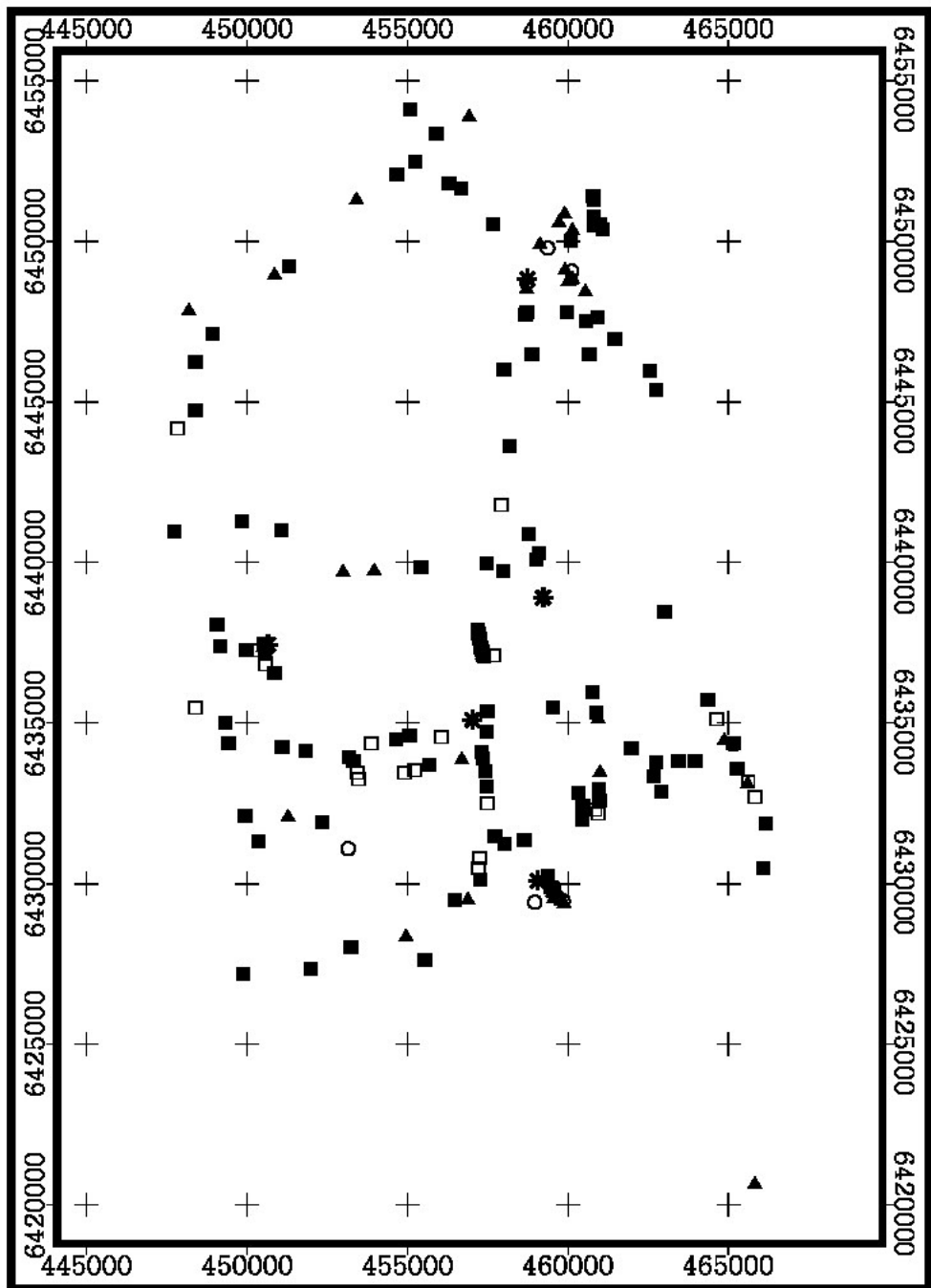
0 2 4 Kilometers

- Mg (ppm)
- * 14700 - 72300
 - 12900 - 14700
 - ▲ 8950 - 12900
 - 6225 - 8950
 - 2900 - 6225



0 2 4 Kilometers

Pb (ppm)
 * 11.5 - 36.5
 ○ 8 - 11.5
 ▲ 5.5 - 8
 ■ 3.5 - 5.5
 □ 2.5 - 3.5



0 2 4 Kilometers

Zn (ppm)
 * 37 - 220
 o 26 - 37
 ▲ 17 - 26
 ■ 10 - 17
 □ 6 - 10

Appendix 4 - Transect scale RCA assays over mineralisation

Element	Units	Analysis	LB03C	LB05C	LB07C	LB08C	LB09C	LB10C	LB13C	LB14C	LB15C	WK01C	WK02C	WK03C	WK04C	WK05C	WK06C	WK07C	WK11C	WK14C	WK15C	GG01C	GG02C	GG06C	GG08C	GG10C	GG16C			
Sample #	Eastings	Northings	459667	459627	459540	459498	459511	459458	459782	459830	459874	457370	457351	457325	457325	457295	457286	457269	457244	457201	457187	450531	450518	450559	450565	450557	450567			
GDA-94	Units	Analysis	273000	278000	105000	267000	244000	306000	295000	285000	306000	329000	308000	289000	288000	285000	275000	278000	301000	310000	274000	272000	263000	312000	243000	224000	264000			
Northings	Units	Analysis	642952	642952	642974	642978	642983	642983	642983	642983	642983	643004	643004	643004	643004	643004	643004	643004	643004	643004	643004	643004	643004	643004	643004	643004	643004	643004		
Au	ppb	AA9	40	11	5	12	24	23	16	11	5	6	2	6	48	9	11	7	4	2	4	2	190	17	23	2	2	2		
Au Dp1	ppb	AA9	40	11	5	12	24	23	16	11	5	6	2	6	48	9	11	7	4	2	4	2	190	17	23	2	2	2	2	
Ba	ppm	IC3E	400	200	270	180	250	270	195	330	240	220	460	270	550	260	230	700	220	600	600	600	1350	420	340	380	105	105		
Ca	ppm	IC3E	273000	278000	105000	267000	244000	306000	295000	285000	306000	329000	308000	289000	288000	285000	275000	278000	301000	310000	274000	272000	263000	312000	243000	224000	264000	264000		
Cr	ppm	IC3E	13	32	16	7	10	8	10	13	12	7	3	6	5	7	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	8	4	8	8	8		
Fe	ppm	IC3E	11900	11500	7300	10100	17800	9750	9350	8900	8450	8600	6250	7400	19900	12700	10000	8650	8650	6850	7700	8300	17700	13600	8250	11100	12000	3300	3300	
K	ppm	IC3E	5300	4800	15000	4250	7850	9300	6100	4500	3800	3100	4500	3800	6050	6050	5400	4400	4400	4050	3800	3800	4650	9750	5650	5350	6000	1600	1600	
Mg	ppm	IC3E	8000	13500	2900	4900	7600	5700	7150	7900	6400	4400	5050	5450	6900	6650	5800	6200	6200	6900	5550	5700	16400	7300	6150	9150	9350	43000	43000	
Mn	ppm	IC3E	62	130	64	76	135	68	98	84	88	100	74	84	310	105	82	66	66	46	70	64	240	200	145	105	115	92	92	
Na	ppm	IC3E	1800	1550	18900	1250	3150	11100	2200	2300	3550	2600	1250	1600	1700	2450	2950	3700	2350	1800	1800	5700	1750	3400	1850	5050	5200	2250	2250	
P	ppm	IC3E	220	310	200	145	550	280	200	340	175	290	290	260	330	480	320	330	440	320	310	210	270	200	360	440	550	210	210	
Ti	ppm	IC3E	800	850	1000	550	1600	900	850	780	650	550	550	700	700	850	800	800	800	650	700	800	600	850	600	1000	1100	320	320	
V	ppm	IC3E	30	25	19	15	45	23	19	21	19	21	14	18	23	22	22	23	21	19	18	22	27	27	18	23	26	10	10	
S	ppm	IC3E	850	750	50	850	550	500	850	850	650	800	1900	1050	1050	750	950	1250	1000	1450	1350	1200	1200	1250	900	950	650	650	650	
Ag	ppm	IC3M	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
As	ppm	IC3M	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Bi	ppm	IC3M	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
Cd	ppm	IC3M	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	
Cs	ppm	IC3M	0.9	0.9	1	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1	1.1	0.3	0.3	
Ce	ppm	IC3M	66	34	48.5	47	34.5	39.5	37	25	20.5	25	20	17.5	24	27.5	32.5	62	31	24	25.5	27	26	50	24.5	20.5	23.5	11	11	
Co	ppm	IC3M	12.5	14.5	6	13.5	16.5	10.5	12	11	11.5	13	11.5	18	54	13.5	11	9.5	11	9	10.5	11.5	19	12.5	12.5	20.5	23.5	11	11	11
Cu	ppm	IC3M	39	36.5	28.5	19	25.5	39.5	42.5	25	20.5	31	30	42.5	1800	98	60	36.5	32	13	17.5	15	440	64	38	14	12	9	9	9
Ga	ppm	IC3M	5	4.1	7.5	4.2	6	6	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.8	3.7	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.6	4.8	4.3	5.5	3.5	3.5	5	6	6	6	
In	ppm	IC3M	<0.05	<0.05	0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
La	ppm	IC3M	35.5	31.5	33	37	22.5	24.5	24.5	19.5	19	22	13.5	10.5	16.5	16	19.5	24	17	20	21	18	17.5	23.5	20.5	15.5	22.5	7.5	7.5	
Mo	ppm	IC3M	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	
Ni	ppm	IC3M	18	31	15	17	21	16	18	17	17	18	18	19	28	18	16	15	16	15	16	16	16	17	17	16	15	12	12	
Pb	ppm	IC3M	11.5	3.5	6.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	5	5	4.5	4.5	2.5	3	2.5	3	4	4.5	5.5	4	4.5	3.5	7.5	6.5	4	6	6.5	3.5	3.5	
Rb	ppm	IC3M	12.5	12	36.5	17.5	34	21.5	24	8.5	9.5	4.9	9	12	19	16	11.5	8.5	10	9	9	7	5.5	29.5	18	13	15	<0.1	<0.1	
Sb	ppm	IC3M	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Se	ppm	IC3M	2.5	4	4.5	4.5	2.5	4.5	3	3	3	1	2	1	2.5	1.5	1.5	2	2	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	20.5	15.5	15.5	22.5	7.5	7.5	
Sr	ppm	IC3M	750	850	240	380	450	500	550	650	600	550	370	470	380	550	550	500	500	650	500	500	1000	650	500	700	700	650	650	
Te	ppm	IC3M	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Th	ppm	IC3M	5.5	4.8	9	7	5.5	6.5	6.5	5.5	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.3	5	3.8	4	3.5	3.6	3	3	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	
Tl	ppm	IC3M	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
U	ppm	IC3M	1.7	1.2	0.93	0.97	1.2	1.05	0.89	0.74	0.68	0.93	0.93	0.86	2.9	1	0.86	1.4	0.66	1.3	0.84	0.88	2.5	1.85	1.35	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	
W	ppm	IC3M	1.1	1	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	
Y	ppm	IC3M	26	21	12.5	19.5	18	14.5	17.5	16.5	17	16.5	15	12	15.5	12	11.5	11	14.5	11	14.5	13	18	10	11	10.5	15.5	7	7	
Zn	ppm	IC3M	19	26	17.5	14.5	22.5	15	14.5	22	25.5	22.5	15.5	12	15.5	12	11.5	12	16	10.5	12.5	12	13	13.5	10.5	18	19.5	8.5	8.5	
Dy	ppm	IC3R	4.4	3.3	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.6																						

Appendix 6 - Prospect scale RCA assays (Wilkins Case Study)

Sample #	WCS002	WCS004	WCS006	WCS007	WCS008	WCS010	WCS011	WCS012	WCS013	WCS014	WCS015	WCS017	WCS019	WCS020	WCS021	WCS026	WCS027	WCS028	WCS029	WCS030	
GDA-94 Eastings	457728	457723	457564	457392	457088	457194	457170	457126	457043	456810	456873	456956	457069	457186	457069	456701	456819	457001	457503	457371	
Northing	6437394	6436768	6437278	6437651	6437984	6437890	6437822	6437511	6437431	6437158	6437523	6437634	6437966	6437123	6437039	6437570	6437790	6437871	6437363	6437254	
Element	Units	Analysis																			
Au	ppb	8	2	9	4	3	<1	3	4	7	6	7	5	6	4	5	6	4	7	17	
Au	ppb	AA9	AA9	370	800	284000	950	1350	650	550	320	340	410	490	470	320	360	1050	430	500	
Ba	ppm	IC3E	470	306000	299000	284000	340	284000	294000	277000	241000	279000	277000	281000	271000	259000	272000	278000	261000	281000	
Ca	ppm	IC3E	9	7	7	9	8	6	6	7	10	7	6	9	6	8	8	7	11	8	
Cr	ppm	IC3E	8	7850	6300	8100	8900	6700	7200	8350	20100	7000	6500	8900	9600	8700	8800	7400	11600	10000	
Fe	ppm	IC3E	4700	4200	4350	3000	3500	3950	4350	5100	4950	4150	3600	4900	3350	6150	5350	3650	7100	6250	
Mg	ppm	IC3E	8000	7150	5600	5800	6600	6650	7100	6650	5050	5850	6100	6400	5750	6100	5250	6450	7750	10500	
Mn	ppm	IC3E	54	80	42	64	58	50	60	50	54	52	56	64	64	50	64	58	64	84	
Na	ppm	IC3E	3450	3900	3600	7200	5500	2450	2200	2950	9050	3300	5800	2100	4050	5400	4200	4900	3700	3450	
P	ppm	IC3E	200	310	220	270	210	200	190	190	370	250	230	240	200	270	195	240	220	250	
Ti	ppm	IC3E	850	650	850	850	850	750	750	850	900	750	650	750	700	800	900	800	1050	900	
V	ppm	IC3E	29	23	17	20	25	22	22	22	39	20	22	22	21	22	23	24	27	24	
S	ppm	IC3E	800	800	700	1300	1050	1200	850	700	550	650	750	750	600	650	600	800	650	700	
Ag	ppm	IC3M	<0.1	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	1.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
As	ppm	IC3M	3.5	2.5	<0.5	2	1.5	1	1	<0.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	1	2.5	2	2	1.5	3	
Bi	ppm	IC3M	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	
Cd	ppm	IC3M	0.1	1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Cs	ppm	IC3M	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	
Co	ppm	IC3M	6	6.5	6.5	3.6	5.5	4.7	6	5	13.5	6	5.5	5	6.5	8.5	7	6	6	7.5	
Cu	ppm	IC3M	38	17.5	105	18.5	27	19	13.5	14.5	21	16	15	27.5	35	17	12.5	14.5	43.5	84	
Ga	ppm	IC3M	17	13	12.5	19.5	11.5	30	17	16	13	11	12.5	13.5	13.5	12	12.5	26	15	16	
In	ppm	IC3M	<0.05	0.15	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Mo	ppm	IC3M	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Nb	ppm	IC3M	3.5	5	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.5	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	3	3.5	2.5	2.5	4	3.5	
Ni	ppm	IC3M	14	16	14	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	13	13	14	15	14	16	15	
Pb	ppm	IC3M	3.5	3.5	3	5.5	4	4	4	4	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.5	3	13	3.5	4.5	4	3.5	
Rb	ppm	IC3M	27	24	20	23	19	21.5	24.5	32	25.5	20.5	20	26	20.5	35	31.5	20.5	42	36.5	
Sb	ppm	IC3M	<0.5	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Se	ppm	IC3M	<0.5	18	1	<0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	1	1	1	1.5	1	1.5	2	2	<0.5	1.5	
Sr	ppm	IC3M	550	390	430	600	480	470	480	400	440	440	380	460	430	420	380	490	480	550	
Te	ppm	IC3M	<0.2	0.9	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Th	ppm	IC3M	5	7.5	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.1	5	8	4.3	3.1	4.3	7	4.4	4.9	4.2	8	8	
Tl	ppm	IC3M	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	
U	ppm	IC3M	1.05	1.2	0.92	1.75	0.83	1.1	0.87	0.71	1.1	0.72	0.74	0.82	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.84	1.15	1.2	
W	ppm	IC3M	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	
Y	ppm	IC3M	12.5	14.5	18	12.5	20.5	13	12.5	10	7.5	8	14	11	9.5	6	10.5	16.5	10.5	13.5	
Zn	ppm	IC3M	15.5	14.5	11	8.5	17.5	10.5	16	10.5	11	10	9.5	11.5	11	11	9.5	12	11	10.5	
Ce	ppm	IC3R	33.5	46	37.5	50	27.5	28.5	28.5	33.5	56	27.5	25.5	48	36.5	29	40	29.5	52	60	
La	ppm	IC3R	22.5	27	21.5	26	27	21.5	19	20	31	16	20	21.5	16	23.5	23.5	28.5	30.5	30.5	
Dy	ppm	IC3R	2.4	3	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.75	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.35	2.3	2.9	2.4	3.3	
Er	ppm	IC3R	1.05	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.95	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.25	0.95	0.6	0.95	1.45	1.1	1.35	
Eu	ppm	IC3R	1	1.05	0.96	1.75	1.05	1.25	0.93	0.76	0.95	0.69	0.96	0.96	0.87	0.63	0.92	1.25	1.1	1.3	
Gd	ppm	IC3R	3.5	4.4	3.7	5	4.3	4.3	3.1	2.9	3.5	2.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.1	3.4	4.4	4.1	5	
Ho	ppm	IC3R	0.45	0.57	0.55	0.65	0.7	0.55	0.45	0.37	0.39	0.32	0.51	0.43	0.37	0.24	0.41	0.59	0.41	0.57	
Lu	ppm	IC3R	0.12	0.22	0.16	0.14	0.21	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.1	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.12	0.17	0.12	0.16	
Nd	ppm	IC3R	20.5	25	20.5	33.5	19.5	22.5	17.5	17.5	25	14.5	19	23	19	14	20.5	22.5	25.5	28.5	
Pr	ppm	IC3R	5	6.5	5.5	8.5	4.8	6	4.4	4.7	7	3.7	4.7	6	5	3.6	5.5	5.5	6.5	7	
Sm	ppm	IC3R	3.7	4.6	3.5	6.5	3.9	4.1	3.1	3.1	4.3	2.7	3.5	3.9	3.4	2.4	3.7	4	4.5	5.5	
Tb	ppm	IC3R	0.5	0.67	0.55	0.73	0.65	0.6	0.44	0.41	0.45	0.35	0.52	0.49	0.46	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.54	0.71	
Tm	ppm	IC3R	0.15	0.25	0.2	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.15	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.15	0.15	
Yb	ppm	IC3R	0.95	1.3	1.2	1.55	1.05	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.65	0.75	1.05	0.95	0.85	0.55	0.85	1.25	0.85	1.1	
Y	ppm	IC3R	12.5	14.5	18	12.5	15.5	12	12	10	7.5	8	14	11	9.5	6	10.5	16.5	10.5	13.5	

WCS - Wilkins Case Study samples