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I. Executive summary

Original objective

MANDATE AS GIVEN

Target Cobar-type Cu–Au lodes (± Pb–Zn–Ag), drill-ready at district scale

AOI as provided: NSW statewide · open-file DIGS reports aoi, 31,869 km²; 145.450–147.050°E, 31.000–32.900°S (WGS84) · E 352 020–504 770 · N 6 358 730–6 570 400 (MGA z55)

Autonomy: automatic · rebuild brief

Objective as expanded for the run

Target drill-ready Cobar-type structurally controlled Cu–Au lodes, with possible Pb–Zn–Ag, across the 31,869.1 km² Cobar–Nymagee district. The AOI lies in the Lachlan Orogen, principally the Central Lachlan Orogen and Cobar Basin, where mapped Ordovician–Early Devonian siliciclastic, volcanic and granitic units are cut by numerous named faults. District-scale targets should be 5–20 km across and tested from surface to approximately 1,000 m depth; the model must distinguish Cobar-style structurally controlled Cu–Au/base-metal lodes from related distal intrusion-related Cu–Au and polymetallic variants. [B12B13B16](#)

Deposit class	Cobar-type structurally controlled Cu–Au lodes (± Pb–Zn–Ag) — Structurally controlled high-sulfide Cu–Au–Ag base-metal lodes, Cu–Au lodes with Pb–Zn–Ag enrichment, Distal intrusion-related Cu–Au polymetallic mineralisation
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Commodities	Copper, Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc · by-products Silver, Lead, Zinc
Scale	district, targets 5.0–20.0 km
Depth	0.0–1000.0 m
Province	Lachlan Orogen; Central Lachlan Orogen; Eastern Lachlan Orogen
Belts and suites	Cobar Basin; Winduck Shelf; Kopyje Shelf; Mount Hope Trough; Mouramba Shelf; Rast Trough; Walters Range Shelf
Named structures	Gilmore Fault Zone; Rookery Fault; Wirrilah Fault; Ironbark Fault; The Blutt Fault Zone; Walkers Hill Fault Zone; Woorara Fault; Sugar Loaf Fault; Thule Fault; Blue Mountain Fault; Coonara Fault; Muriel Fault Zone; Barrow Fault; Kuralee Fault; Booroomugga Fault

What is already known here

mature camp. The AOI contains 149 registered Cu–Au–Ag–Pb–Zn mines, deposits and prospects, 24 operating/developing mines, and extensive historical drilling. Multiple large operating Cu–Au/base-metal systems provide local calibration; this is a mature, highly held district rather than greenfield ground. ^{B14B15}

The register lists 5 known sites in the AOI; they are tabulated with their positions in [Appendix A](#), and the tenure position in [Appendix B](#).

Known areas excluded from the analysis (12)

Operating mines and resources held by others under live title were placed out of bounds: a target may not coincide with them. Any other known mineralisation stayed in play as brownfield ground.

- **Tritton Mine** — mine · Operating, Copper, Gold, Silver
- **Murrawombie**
- **CSA mine** — mine · Operating, Copper, Zinc, Silver, Lead
- **Peak Operations** — mine · Operating, Gold, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Silver
- **Perseverance mine (The Peak)**
- **Chesney Mine**
- **New Cobar Mine**
- **Avoca Tank** — mine · Under development, Copper, Gold, Silver, Zinc
- **Southern Ore Zone**
- **Federation**
- **Canbelego Cu Mine** — mine · Shut; defined resource on live joint-venture ground., Copper, Silver
- **Constellation**

The run in numbers

Information available to the run

drilling (1 layer), elevation (9 layers), geochemistry (19 layers), geology (2 layers), gravity (6 layers), magnet-ics (6 layers), multispectral (20 layers), occurrences (3 layers), other (4 layers), radiometrics (6 layers), structure (9 layers), tenure (4 layers). Documents: 773,496 registered, 396,807 indexed, 1,196,625 pages, 3,228,333 passages, 0 processing, 791 failed, 130,242 located in aoi.

332

21

5

2

targets ranked

claims analysed: 263 for, 27 against, 42 cannot tell	questions to specialists, 9 on candidate areas	hypotheses generated: 2 retained, 3 rejected, 0 under review	
\$14.87 spend, 203 model calls	1 s wall clock	312 claims tied to a place	running run state

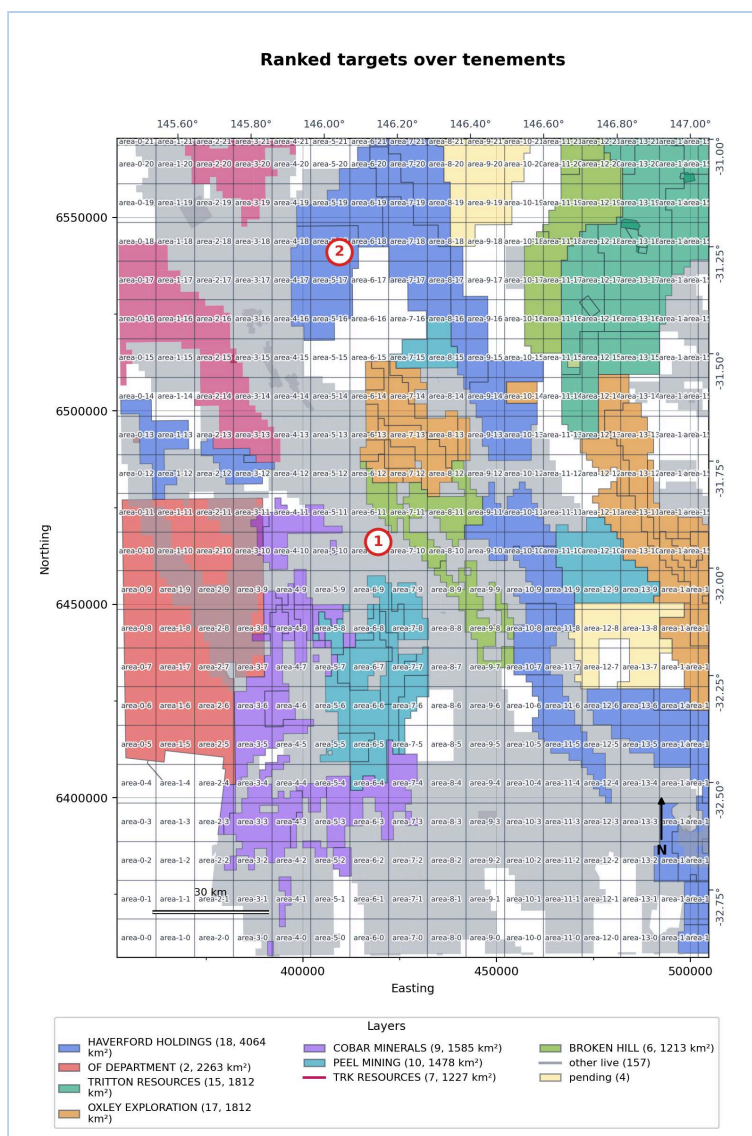
Generated targets

(1) Stones Tank Woorara-Rookery Brownfield Extension centre E 419 430 · N 6 466 150

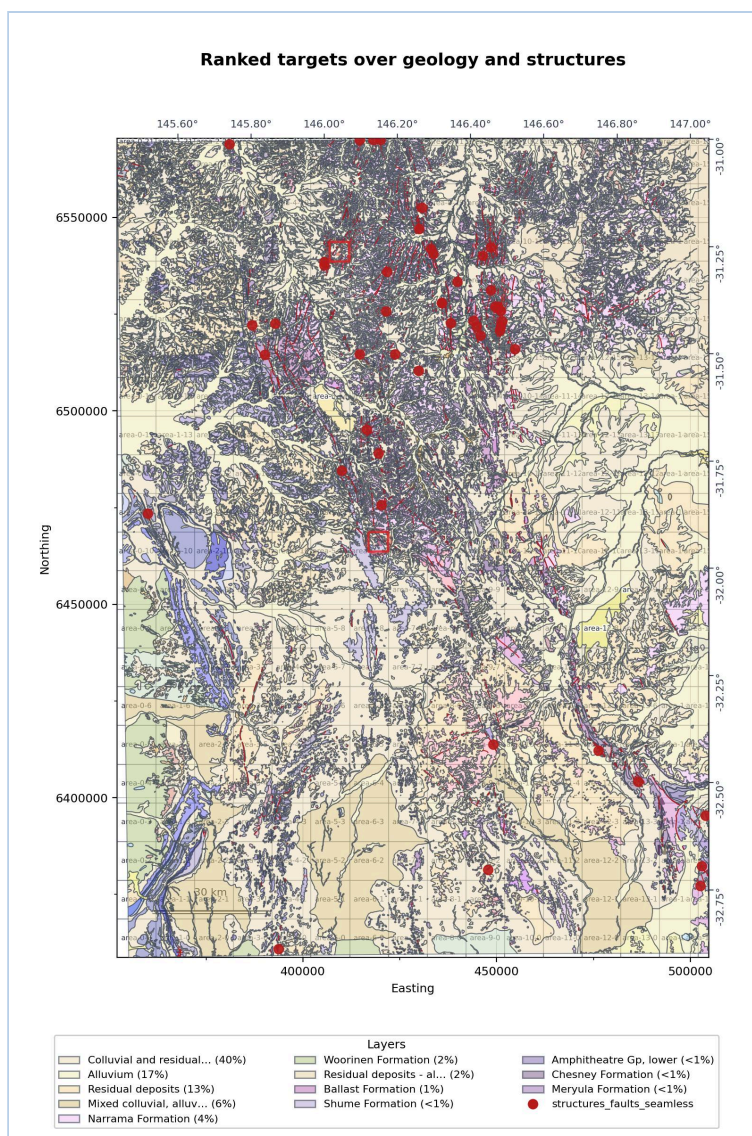
This is a 5 km-scale brownfield extension target around the undeveloped Stones Tank Au–Ag deposit at E 421 370 · N 6 466 190, testing whether Woorara–Rookery fault/contact architecture localised Cobar-type structurally controlled Cu–Au lodes with possible Pb–Zn–Ag.^{S9S10S4S7} Three mapped fault–unit-contact intersections, one within-fault-layer crossing, and a limited northeastern clay/hydroxyl response support a low-confidence structural and alteration proposition.^{S4S7S1S8} Confirmation requires structurally focused hydrothermal alteration and coherent Cu–Au–As–Sb–Ag–Pb–Zn anomalism; regolith clay or carbonate without hydrothermal indicators, no coherent geochemical pattern, or no relation to mapped structures or contacts would kill the target.^{S3S4S7}

(2) Cobar-Lucknow Southeast Proxy Corridor centre E 409 420 · N 6 541 140

Cobar-Lucknow Southeast Proxy Corridor is a field-test target for Cobar-type structurally controlled Cu–Au lodes along the Cobar–Lucknow–Pages Tank–Phils Tank corridor, centred on a southeastern K/Th–ferrous surface-proxy coincidence at E 409 420 · N 6 541 140.^{S10} The main support is the coincidence of high mapped structural complexity and a high Cu-IDW anomaly in area-5-18, with a smaller K/Th–ferrous response in c1_0.^{S1S7S8S9S10S11S12} It would be confirmed by coherent local Cu–Au-pathfinder enrichment and hydrothermal alteration tied to permeable structures, and weakened if the proxy response is attributable to lithology or weathering and controlled sampling does not reproduce an anomaly.^{S3S10S11S12S14}



Ranked targets, numbered, over the tenement layer. (1) Stones Tank Woorara-Rookery Brownfield Extension, centre E 419 430 · N 6 466 150 · (2) Cobar-Lucknow Southeast Proxy Corridor, centre E 409 420 · N 6 541 140.



Ranked targets, numbered, over geology and mapped structures. (1) Stones Tank Woorara-Rookery Brownfield Extension, centre E 419 430 · N 6 466 150 · (2) Cobar-Lucknow Southeast Proxy Corridor, centre E 409 420 · N 6 541 140.

II. Targets

1

Stones Tank Woorara-Rookery Brownfield Extension

known deposit

25.4 km²

0.0–1000.0 m

next test: cheap

E 416 890–421 970 · N 6 463 610–6 468 690 (MGA z55) · centre E 419 430 · N 6 466 150

TARGET LOGIC – SUMMARISED AT WRAP-UP

This is a 5 km-scale brownfield extension target around the undeveloped Stones Tank Au–Ag deposit at E 421 370 · N 6 466 190, testing whether Woorara–Rookery fault/contact architecture localised Cobar-type structurally controlled Cu–Au lodes with possible Pb–Zn–Ag.^{S9S10S4S7} Three mapped fault–unit–contact intersections, one within-fault-layer crossing, and a limited northeastern clay/hydroxyl response support a low-confidence structural and alteration proposition.^{S4S7S1S8} Confirmation requires structurally focused hydrothermal alteration and coherent Cu–Au–As–Sb–Ag–Pb–Zn anomalism; regolith clay or carbonate without hydrothermal indicators, no coherent geochemical pattern, or no relation to mapped structures or contacts would kill the target.^{S3S4S7}

Why it holds this rank

AS RANKED

Ranked first because it is the only retained proposition directly tied to an undeveloped local deposit and a mapped fault/contact setting. It ranks above Area-5-18 because field mapping and controlled sampling can cheaply test the alteration interpretation, although the evidence is low confidence and tenure eligibility is unresolved.

Evidence by critical process

METAL FLUID SOURCE

A metal- and sulphur-bearing hydrothermal fluid must be available to produce Cu–Au lodes with variable Pb–Zn–Ag, but the immediate source may differ between Cobar-style and intrusion-related systems.

SUMMARISED AT WRAP-UP

Stones Tank is an undeveloped Gold (Au) and Silver (Ag) deposit at E 421 370 · N 6 466 190, demonstrating mineralisation of the target class in the cell.^{S9S10} The register evidence is low confidence and establishes only a registered name, not a local primary Cu–Au–Ag–Pb–Zn sulphide association or fluid source.^{S9S10}

STRUCTURAL PATHWAY

Faults, shears and breccia zones must have focused repeated hydrothermal flow and maintained permeable pathways during mineralisation.

SUMMARISED AT WRAP-UP

Area-6-10 contains three mapped fault–unit–contact intersections and one within-fault-layer crossing along the Woorara and Rookery faults, with 0.350 km/km² fault density and dominant strike 151.6° at E 417 020 · N 6 463 730.^{S4S7} Its fault–contact intersection rank is at the 98.7th percentile district-relative, supporting a structural-pathway proxy despite lower mapped-fault density than leading cells.^{S4S7} Stones Tank makes this a brownfield calibration and extension setting rather than independent evidence of untested ground.^{S9S10}

LODE TRAP AND DEPOSITION

Fluid flow must encounter local dilation, host-rock contrast, sulphidation or mixing conditions that precipitate sulphides and concentrate metal into drill-scale lodes.

SUMMARISED AT WRAP-UP

The three mapped fault–contact intersections and one within-fault intersection in area-6-10 provide a possible contact-related trap setting along the Woorara and Rookery faults at E 417 020 · N 6 463 730.^{S4S7} Against this, fault–contact crossings occur only in area-6-10 within the assessed scope, while immediately northward Rookery corridor cells contain none, so the proposed trap cannot be treated as a continuous corridor-scale feature.^{S11S4S7} Dilation, competency contrast, sulphidation conditions and lode geometry remain untested.^{S4S7}

ALTERATION AND PRESERVATION

Cobar lodes require recognisable hydrothermal alteration and sufficient preservation of the lode/halo system beneath weathering and cover; vertical continuity may make blind extensions viable to 1,000 m depth.

SUMMARISED AT WRAP-UP

The northeastern 5 km subcell around Stones Tank has the highest local clay/hydroxyl proxy response, with p90 1.466 and mean 1.310 from four valid pixels, compared with p90 1.330 and mean 1.258 in the southwestern subcell, at E 419 430 · N 6 466 150.^{S1S8} This response is spatially coincident with Stones Tank but can represent clay, hydroxyl-bearing minerals or carbonate rather than a diagnostic hydrothermal assemblage.^{S1S8} Surface support is extremely limited because 31,975 of 31,996 valid resampled pixels are vegetation class, only 18 are bare/rock, and 13 clay/hydroxyl valid pixels cannot establish a continuous footprint.^{S8} No valid iron-oxide proxy cells occur in the scope, and no drill-log, regolith-thickness or mineralised alteration–intersection dataset establishes erosion, preservation or down-plunge continuity.^{S1S6S2S5}

Confidence

alteration preservation	low: clay/hydroxyl proxy has only four valid pixels; no drill-log preservation evidence.
overall	low: retained as a brownfield field target, not drill-ready lode confirmation.
source	low: no local primary Cu–Au–Ag–Pb–Zn sulphide association was demonstrated.
transport	moderate: mapped Woorara–Rookery fault/contact intersections provide a district-scale pathway proxy.
trap	low: contact geometry is mapped but dilation, competency contrast and lode geometry are untested.

Known mineralisation

SUMMARISED AT WRAP-UP

Stones Tank is an undeveloped Gold (Au) and Silver (Ag) deposit inside the target at E 421 370 · N 6 466 190, accompanied inside the target by several drilling programmes including Stones Tank - Mafeesh, Stones Shear - Cobar, Rookery South, Stones Tank - Rookery South, Stones Tank Anomaly and Stones Tank Prospect.^{S9S10} The nearest listed external record is the Stones Tank Nymagee-Four Corners (Blue Circle) drilling programme at 126 m, while a ceased Copper (Cu) occurrence is 2,625 m away and Dierke Prospect, a never-worked Lead (Pb), Fluorite and Cryolite occurrence, is 4,248 m away.^{S9} This mineralisation and drilling cluster make the target brownfield extension ground, but the available register evidence does not demonstrate the target’s Cu–Au lode geometry, sulphide assemblage or continuity.^{S9S10}

INSIDE THE OUTLINE	TYPE · STAGE	COMMODITIES
Cobar drilling programme	project · Drilled	—
Stones Tank - Mafeesh drilling programme	project · Drilled	—
Mafeesh - Priory (Australian Selection) drilling programme	project · Drilled	—

INSIDE THE OUTLINE	TYPE · STAGE	COMMODITIES
Glenown drilling programme	project · Drilled	—
NSW Mine Reuse Project drilling programme	project · Drilled	—
Stones Shear - Cobar drilling programme	project · Drilled	—
Stones Tank	deposit · Undeveloped	Gold (Au), Silver (Ag)
Rookery South drilling programme	project · Drilled	—
Stones Tank - Rookery South drilling programme	project · Drilled	—
Stones Tank Anomaly drilling programme	project · Drilled	—
Stones Tank Prospect drilling programme	project · Drilled	—
Mafeesh (Norgold Limited) drilling programme	project · Drilled	—

What the claims say

SUMMARISED AT WRAP-UP

The strongest positive claim is the moderate-confidence mapped structural setting: three Woorara–Rookery fault–contact intersections and one within-fault crossing at E 417 020 · N 6 463 730, supported by a 98.7th-percentile district-relative intersection rank.^{S4S7} The strongest negative claim is that these crossings are confined to area-6-10 and do not continue into the immediately northward Rookery corridor cells.^{S11S4S7} The strongest cannot-tell constraint is the overwhelmingly vegetated surface mask, which leaves extremely limited exposed-surface support for alteration interpretation; absent iron-oxide coverage, unretained scope-specific surface assays, and no preservation dataset further limit confidence.^{S8S1S6S3S2S5}

5 for

1 against

4 cannot tell

Recommended follow-on

CHEAPEST TEST THAT WOULD FLIP IT (CHEAP)

First confirm current tenement/resource eligibility, then complete prospect-scale structural and alteration mapping with a controlled single-method soil/rock-chip traverse across exposed Woorara–Rookery fault/contact segments; include QA/QC and SWIR or petrographic alteration identification.

PREDICTED OBSERVATIONS

- Alteration, if hydrothermal, should include chlorite, carbonate, silicification, pyrite or oxidised sulphide indicators along fault/contact segments.
- Comparable samples should show a coherent local pathfinder pattern rather than isolated clay/hydroxyl response.
- Any anomalism should be structurally concentrated rather than uniformly distributed through regolith.

Kill criteria

- Field/SWIR work shows only regolith clay or carbonate without chlorite, silica, carbonate-vein, sulphide or oxidised-sulphide indicators.
- Controlled sampling does not reproduce a coherent Cu–Au–As–Sb–Ag–Pb–Zn anomaly above local background.

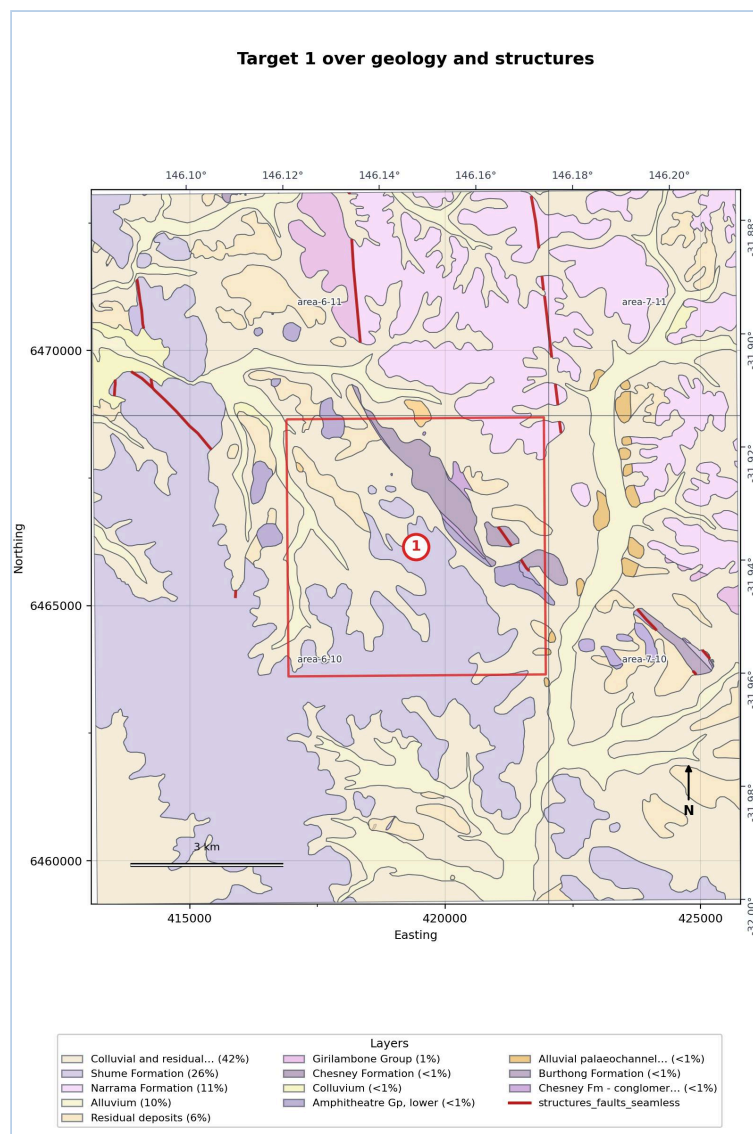
Assumptions

- Stones Tank remains an undeveloped deposit rather than an excluded active operation or live defined resource of another holder.
- The mapped Woorara–Rookery structures and contacts are adequately located for first-pass field checking.

- Prospect-scale mapping shows the anomalous material is not related to Woorara-Rookery structures or mapped contact segments.
- Current tenure/resource review places the target within an excluded live resource or active operation.
- The limited clay/hydroxyl response is not solely caused by vegetation-masked surface materials or carbonate-rich regolith.

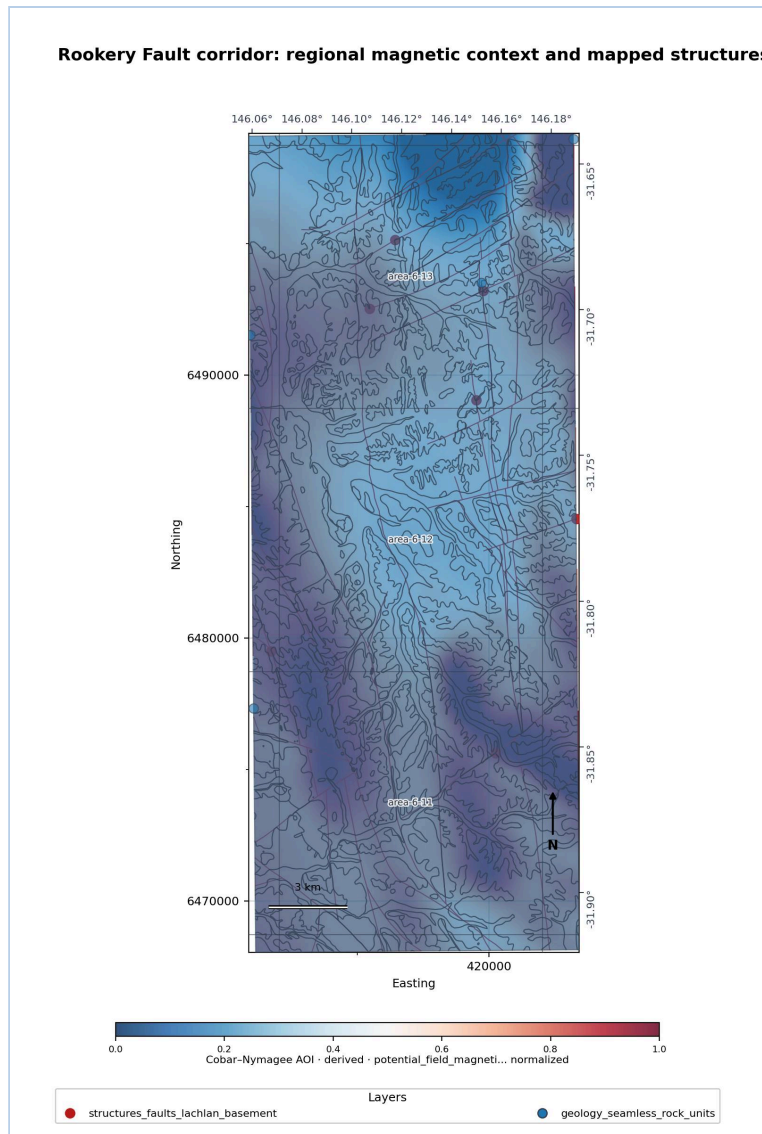
Limitations

- No drill interval geology, sulphide mineralogy, alteration logs or down-plunge intercepts were evaluated.
- Clay/hydroxyl is non-unique and exposure is sparse; it cannot identify a Cobar alteration assemblage by itself.
- Mapped intersections are district-scale proxies and do not establish fault dip, kinematics or dilation.
- All ground in the broader cluster is reported as live-titled; access and resource-boundary status require confirmation.



Target 1 over geology and mapped structures; outline E 416 890–421 970 · N 6 463 610–6 468 690 (MGA z55). Units under the outline: Colluvial and residual deposits 50%, Shume Formation 27%, Residual deposits 6%, Chesney Formation 6%, Alluvium 3%, Narrama Formation 3%.

Maps drawn during the analysis



Rookery Fault corridor: regional magnetic context and mapped structures. Drawn by the mineral systems specialist for the question “Evaluate preservation and concealed down-plunge potential across the district from mapped cover context, drilling distribution, structures and potential-field...” Layers: magnetics_upward_500m (derived), structures_faults_lachlan_baseament, geology_seamless_rock_units. Close-up. Drawn over this target's ground; no claim about the target cites it.

The image of this map could not be read.

Stones Tank area: clay-hydroxyl proxy with iron-oxide and surface-mask overlays. Drawn by the geochemist for the question “Within area-6-10 around the undeveloped Stones Tank deposit and its Woorara-Rookery fault/contact intersections, test for a spatially coherent alteration...” Layers: clay_hydroxyl (derived), iron_oxide (derived), surface_mask (derived). Close-up. Drawn over this target's ground; no claim about the target cites it.

Sources cited for this target

- | | |
|---|--|
| S1 GIS layer: clay_hydroxyl (derived) | S7 GIS layer: structures_faults_lachlan_baseament |
| S2 GIS layer: drillhole_collars | S8 GIS layer: surface_mask (derived) |
| S3 GIS layer: geochemistry_assay_surface | S9 Known mineralisation register |
| S4 GIS layer: geology_lachlan_baseament_rock_units | S10 Register entity: Stones Tank |
| S5 GIS layer: geology_seamless_rock_units | S11 Analysis: locate structures |
| S6 GIS layer: iron_oxide (derived) | |

2 Cobar-Lucknow Southeast Proxy Corridor

near known occurrence

25.4 km²

0.0–1000.0 m

next test: cheap

E 406 880–411 970 · N 6 538 600–6 543 690 (MGA z55) · centre E 409 420 · N 6 541 140

TARGET LOGIC — SUMMARISED AT WRAP-UP

Cobar-Lucknow Southeast Proxy Corridor is a field-test target for Cobar-type structurally controlled Cu–Au lodes along the Cobar–Lucknow–Pages Tank–Phils Tank corridor, centred on a southeastern K/Th–ferrous surface-proxy coincidence at E 409 420 · N 6 541 140.^{S10} The main support is the coincidence of high mapped structural complexity and a high Cu-IDW anomaly in area-5-18, with a smaller K/Th–ferrous response in c1_0.^{S1S7S8S9S10S11S12} It would be confirmed by coherent local Cu–Au-pathfinder enrichment and hydrothermal alteration tied to permeable structures, and weakened if the proxy response is attributable to lithology or weathering and controlled sampling does not reproduce an anomaly.^{S3S10S11S12S14}

Why it holds this rank

AS RANKED

Ranked second because the target has strong district-scale structural and interpolated Cu coincidence plus a retained surface-proxy hypothesis, but it lacks a mapped host-trap proxy and direct local poly-metallic confirmation. It is ranked below Stones Tank because its principal geochemical evidence is interpolated rather than direct and its genetic interpretation remains more ambiguous.

Evidence by critical process

METAL FLUID SOURCE

A metal- and sulphur-bearing hydrothermal fluid must be available to produce Cu–Au lodes with variable Pb–Zn–Ag, but the immediate source may differ between Cobar-style and intrusion-related systems.

SUMMARISED AT WRAP-UP

An evolved intrusive contribution remains possible because mapped Beanbah Granite and Mo–W assays provide an intrusive-affinity lead.^{S3S4} However, the high-Mo Beanbah sample cluster is northwest of the southeastern c1_0 proxy cell at E 409 420 · N 6 541 150, so it does not directly explain that K/Th–ferrous coincidence.^{S2S3S7} No reliable local Cu–Au co-association, levelled polymetallic halo, or intrusion-centred alteration geometry is established, leaving the fluid and metal source unresolved.^{S2S3S4S7}

STRUCTURAL PATHWAY

Faults, shears and breccia zones must have focused repeated hydrothermal flow and maintained permeable pathways during mineralisation.

SUMMARISED AT WRAP-UP

Area-5-18 has 0.6769 km of mapped faulted boundary per km² and 115 mapped fault/contact intersections, with district scores of 0.9635 and 0.9967 respectively, at E 407 020 · N 6 543 730.^{S5S8S14} The same corridor continues immediately south into area-5-17, where 0.5793 km/km² fault density and 79 intersections coincide with the same Cu-IDW 90th-percentile value of log₁₀(Cu ppm) 2.415.^{S1S8S9S14} In area-5-18, Cu-IDW has a 90th-percentile value of log₁₀(Cu ppm) 2.415, a district score of 0.997, and is 1.683 times the median score of known mineralised reference cells.^{S1S8S9} The corridor is therefore a strong map-scale pathway target, but it does not by itself demonstrate mineralised shears, breccias, or repeated hydrothermal flow.^{S8S14}

LODE TRAP AND DEPOSITION

Fluid flow must encounter local dilation, host-rock contrast, sulphidation or mixing conditions that precipitate sulphides and concentrate metal into drill-scale lodes.

SUMMARISED AT WRAP-UP

Area-5-18 does not meet the selected favourable-siliciclastic-host proxy, so the available map does not support the modelled lithological or rheological trap at E 407 020 · N 6 543 730. ^{S5S15} This does not exclude a local competent contact or dilatant shear, but neither is demonstrated by the available evidence. ^{S5S15}

ALTERATION AND PRESERVATION

Cobar lodes require recognisable hydrothermal alteration and sufficient preservation of the lode/halo system beneath weathering and cover; vertical continuity may make blind extensions viable to 1,000 m depth.

SUMMARISED AT WRAP-UP

The southeastern c1_0 cell at E 409 420 · N 6 541 140 has the scope-highest K/Th p90 of 0.15979 and ferrous-index p90 of 1.92025, although the ferrous result has only 66 valid values and clay/hydroxyl p90 is 1.41734. ^{S10S11S12} The southwestern c0_0 cell has clay/hydroxyl p90 of 7.71429, but this is based on 11 valid pixels and lacks coincident high K/Th or ferrous response. ^{S10S11S12} No iron-oxide proxy pattern can be assessed because there are no valid iron-oxide raster values in Area-5-18. ^{S6S13} No campaign-levelled, QA-assessed local Cu–Au–As–Sb–Ag–Pb–Zn assay association is available, so a supporting surface-geochemical halo is not established. ^{S3}

Confidence

alteration preservation	low: K/Th-ferrous coincidence is non-unique, sparse in ferrous support and lacks ferric coverage.
overall	low: field-test priority only; not a validated Cobar-lode target.
source	low: no controlled local Cu–Au–Ag–Pb–Zn assay association or primary sulphide evidence.
transport	moderate: the Cobar–Lucknow–Phils Tank mapped fault/contact corridor is a strong map-scale pathway proxy.
trap	low: the favourable siliciclastic-host proxy fails and no dilatant geometry is demonstrated.

Known mineralisation

SUMMARISED AT WRAP-UP

The supplied screening evidence places area-5-18 0.1 km from Chaproniere Shaft, indicating proximity to historic mineralisation rather than demonstrated untested ground. ^{S15} The available sourced claims do not establish the geometry, grade, alteration, or genetic relationship of Chaproniere Shaft to the southeastern c1_0 proxy cell at E 409 420 · N 6 541 140. ^{S10S11S12}

INSIDE THE OUTLINE	TYPE · STAGE	COMMODITIES
NSW Mine Reuse Project drilling programme	project · Drilled	—
Cobar drilling programme	project · Drilled	—
Chaproniere Shaft	occurrence · Ceased	Gold (Au)

What the claims say

SUMMARISED AT WRAP-UP

The strongest positive evidence is the Cobar–Lucknow–Pages Tank–Phils Tank structural corridor, where high fault/contact complexity coincides with Cu-IDW p90 of log₁₀(Cu ppm) 2.415 in area-5-18 and the adjacent area-5-17. ^{S1S8S9S14} The strongest negative evidence is failure of the favourable-siliciclastic-host proxy, which leaves a required lode trap unsubstantiated. ^{S5S15} The strongest cannot-tell evidence is the

absence of controlled local polymetallic assays and iron-oxide coverage, together with sparse ferrous support for the only K/Th–ferrous coincidence. [S2S3S6S7S10S11S12S13](#)

5 for

3 against

4 cannot tell

Recommended follow-on

CHEAPEST TEST THAT WOULD FLIP IT (CHEAP)

Confirm title/resource eligibility, then map and sample the c1_0 proxy cell and an adjacent background traverse using one QA-controlled analytical method; determine alteration mineralogy by field/SWIR/petrography and map sample relations to Cobar-Lucknow-Phils Tank structures.

PREDICTED OBSERVATIONS

- Hydrothermal interpretation predicts silica, chlorite, carbonate, quartz veining and/or sulphide oxidation associated with structural traces.
- Controlled sampling should show coherent Cu-Au-pathfinder enrichment spatially associated with the corridor.
- Background samples should be materially lower than samples from the proxy coincidence if the response is hydrothermal.

Kill criteria

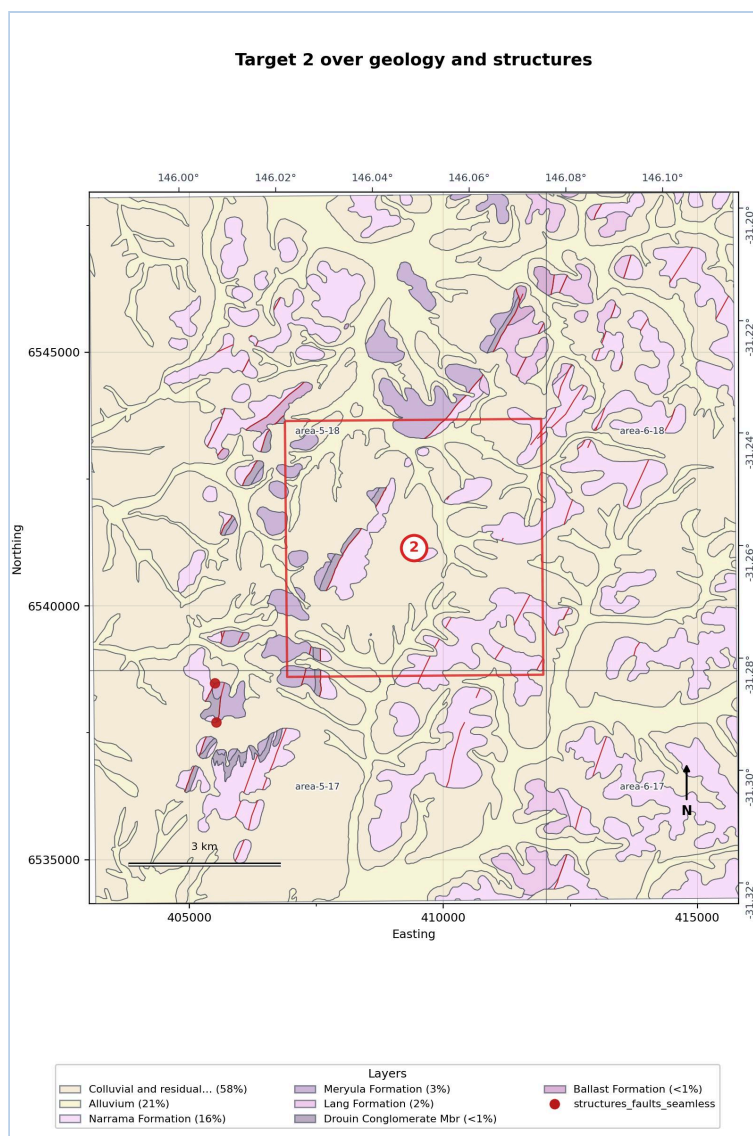
- Field mineralogy identifies no hydrothermal alteration and attributes K/Th-ferrous response to primary lithology, mafic material or weathering.
- A controlled local assay traverse fails to reproduce coherent Cu-Au-As-Sb-Ag-Pb-Zn enrichment relative to background.
- Structural mapping finds no alteration or permeability concentration along the relevant mapped corridor.
- Tenure/resource screening identifies an excluded live resource or active operation within the target.

Assumptions

- The Cu-IDW anomaly is sufficiently supported by nearby original samples to justify field verification, despite no survey levelling.
- K/Th and ferrous responses are not wholly explained by lithology or weathering.
- No excluded active operation or live defined resource overlaps the target polygon.

Limitations

- Cu IDW is an unlevelled interpolated surface, not a measurement at a concealed lode.
- No direct local complete polymetallic suite, lode geometry, structural kinematics or drill intercept was established.
- The host-contrast proxy is against the Cobar-lode model in Area-5-18.
- The evolved intrusive alternative remains unresolved
- Beanbah Mo-W evidence is spatially separate from c1_0.



Target 2 over geology and mapped structures; outline E 406 880–411 970 · N 6 538 600–6 543 690 (MGA z55). Units under the outline: Colluvial and residual deposits 61%, Alluvium 17%, Narrama Formation 16%, Meryula Formation 4%, Drouin Conglomerate Member 1%.

Sources cited for this target

- | | |
|--|--|
| S1 GIS layer: cu_ppm_idw_log10 (derived) | S9 Analysis: locate anomalies |
| S2 GIS layer: ferrous (derived) | S10 Analysis: locate anomalies |
| S3 GIS layer: geochemistry_assay_surface | S11 Analysis: locate anomalies |
| S4 GIS layer: geology_lachlan_basement_rock_units | S12 Analysis: locate anomalies |
| S5 GIS layer: geology_seamless_rock_units | S13 Analysis: locate anomalies |
| S6 GIS layer: iron_oxide (derived) | S14 Analysis: locate structures |
| S7 GIS layer: k_th_ratio (derived) | S15 Analysis: prospectivity model |
| S8 GIS layer: structures_faults_lachlan_basement | |

III. Exploration approach

Cobar-type structurally controlled Cu–Au lodes ($\pm$ Pb–Zn–Ag) — Structurally controlled high-sulfide Cu–Au–Ag base-metal lodes, with distal intrusion-related Cu–Au polymetallic mineralisation retained as a competing local analogue.

Cobar-type lodes are modelled as deep, steeply dipping sulphide/quartz-sulphide lenses emplaced in favourable structural–stratigraphic sites within the Cobar Basin. The principal model requires an available metal-bearing fluid, focused flow along reactivated faults/shears, and local dilation or rheological/chemical traps producing sulphide-rich lodes and zoned alteration. CSA, Peak and Elura are reported to have >1,000 m vertical extent, while Tritton occurs in Girilambone Group turbiditic sediments and Avoca Tank is hosted by brecciated shear zones around metadolerite. These calibrate the importance of structural focusing, competent lithologic contrasts, alteration and down-plunge continuity, but do not establish one common metal source or a universal host. Distal intrusion-related Cu–Au is retained as a separate competing explanation where evidence instead favours intrusion-related alteration or an igneous-centred geometry. ^{B1B3B4B6B8B15}

Analogues

- **Tritton–Avoca Tank structural lode corridor** (Girilambone Group, northeast AOI): Tritton is hosted by turbiditic Girilambone Group sedimentary rocks and is shallowly southeast-plunging; Avoca Tank provides a direct local example of Cu–Au mineralisation in altered brecciated shears around metadolerite. This is the strongest local calibration for structurally focused Cu–Au lodes in sediment–mafic host contrasts. ^{B1}
- **CSA–Peak deep Cobar lodes** (Central Cobar Basin): Reports describe Cobar deposits including CSA and Peak as steep, north-plunging sulphide/quartz-vein or silicified sulphide lenses in subvertical alteration corridors, with >1,000 m vertical extent. They calibrate deep, narrow lode geometry and alteration rather than a single source model. ^{B3B4}
- **Mallee Bull–Wirlong distal intrusion-related Cu–Au alternative** (Southern and central AOI): The supplied register classifies Mallee Bull and Wirlong as large undeveloped distal intrusion-related Cu–Au deposits, so this alternative must be tested where intrusive-centred alteration or geometry explains observations more parsimoniously than shear-hosted Cobar lodes. ^{B6B15}

Metal fluid source

A metal- and sulphur-bearing hydrothermal fluid must be available to produce Cu–Au lodes with variable Pb–Zn–Ag, but the immediate source may differ between Cobar-style and intrusion-related systems.

Local calibration. The status register records large Cu–Au/base-metal systems at Tritton, CSA and Peak and classifies Mallee Bull and Wirlong as distal intrusion-related Cu–Au; this demonstrates district-scale polymetallic fertility but does not resolve a shared source. Reports state that contemporaneous intrusions are generally not accepted for the Cobar deposits, although Peak rhyolite/crystal tuff has a disputed pre-D1, possibly contemporaneous relation. Avoca Tank’s reported metasedimentary/metadolerite setting supports a non-granitic local host calibration, not proof of fluid source.

Fluid generation or mobilisation from deep basin/tectonic processes, with a separately testable possibility of local intrusive contribution in the distal variant.

- Cu–Au with variable Ag–Pb–Zn sulphide mineralisation and associated pathfinder assemblages indicate a potentially fertile hydrothermal fluid system. ^{B3B4} Against it: A metal suite restricted to weathering products or lacking sulphide/pathfinder association would argue against a primary polymetallic lode fluid.
- Evidence for rhyolite, crystal tuff, advanced argillic alteration or an intrusion-centred alteration geometry should be considered separately as support for the distal intrusion-related alternative. ^{B6B15} Against it:

Absence of intrusive/igneous alteration evidence together with shear-hosted lodes better supports the structurally controlled Cobar model; reported Peak igneous timing is itself uncertain.

Structural pathway

Faults, shears and breccia zones must have focused repeated hydrothermal flow and maintained permeable pathways during mineralisation.

Local calibration. Avoca Tank mineralisation is reported in chloritic, carbonaceous and siliceous brecciated shear zones in metasediments around an Ordovician metadolerite complex. Regional Cobar deposits are described as steeply dipping, steeply north-plunging sulphide-vein pipes and mineralised quartz veins within subvertical, north-northwest-trending silicified and veined zones. Tritton is reported to plunge shallowly southeast; the supplied evidence does not establish whether its controlling structure is the same architecture as CSA or Peak.

Reactivation of steep structures and linkage of faults, shears or breccias creates fluid conduits from district to lode scale.

- Steep, mineralised or altered shear and breccia corridors are the primary local pathway indicator.^{B4} Against it: Only diffuse alteration without a shear, breccia or fault-related permeability architecture counts against focused Cobar-lode transport.
- Major trough margins, growth faults and intersections with favourable stratigraphic boundaries are prospective pathway settings.^{B7B8} Against it: Structures that do not intersect favourable stratigraphic contrasts or show no evidence of hydrothermal alteration are weaker pathway candidates.

Lode trap and deposition

Fluid flow must encounter local dilation, host-rock contrast, sulphidation or mixing conditions that precipitate sulphides and concentrate metal into drill-scale lodes.

Local calibration. Avoca Tank is located around the margin of a metadolerite complex, consistent with a lithological/rheological contrast adjacent to a shear system. Tritton is hosted in Girilambone Group shale, siltstone and sandstone turbidites with occasional mafic sills. Across the Cobar examples, lenses are reported as short-strike (generally <300 m), 10–30 m wide, steeply plunging bodies; this calibrates lode geometry but not a single universal trap mechanism.

Dilatant sites and contrasts between sedimentary packages, mafic bodies and altered rocks localise repeated sulphide deposition.

- Contacts between metasedimentary packages and mafic intrusions/sills, particularly where intersected by shears, indicate potential lode traps.^{B1} Against it: Uniform host lithology without a mapped contact, competency contrast or structural dilation leaves the trap mechanism unsubstantiated.
- Steeply dipping and plunging sulphide/quartz-sulphide lenses or their geophysical equivalents indicate localised deposition rather than stratabound mineralisation.^{B4} Against it: Laterally persistent, bedding-parallel mineralisation without steep lode geometry favours another deposit style, including sandstone-hosted stratabound Pb–Zn–Ag.

Alteration and preservation

Cobar lodes require recognisable hydrothermal alteration and sufficient preservation of the lode/halo system beneath weathering and cover; vertical continuity may make blind extensions viable to 1,000 m depth.

Local calibration. The reported Cobar calibration has inner silicification, chlorite, quartz-carbonate veining and locally albite–sericite alteration, with broader carbonate/chlorite/pyrite alteration halos. CSA, Peak and Elura are reported to extend vertically >1,000 m. At Tritton, Quaternary cover overlies Ordovician bedrock and the upper bedrock is weathered, so surface expression may be muted. Neither the supplied passages nor the status establish preservation depth across the entire AOI.

Alteration envelopes form during fluid–rock interaction and can remain detectable beyond blind lodes; preservation determines whether they survive erosion and cover.

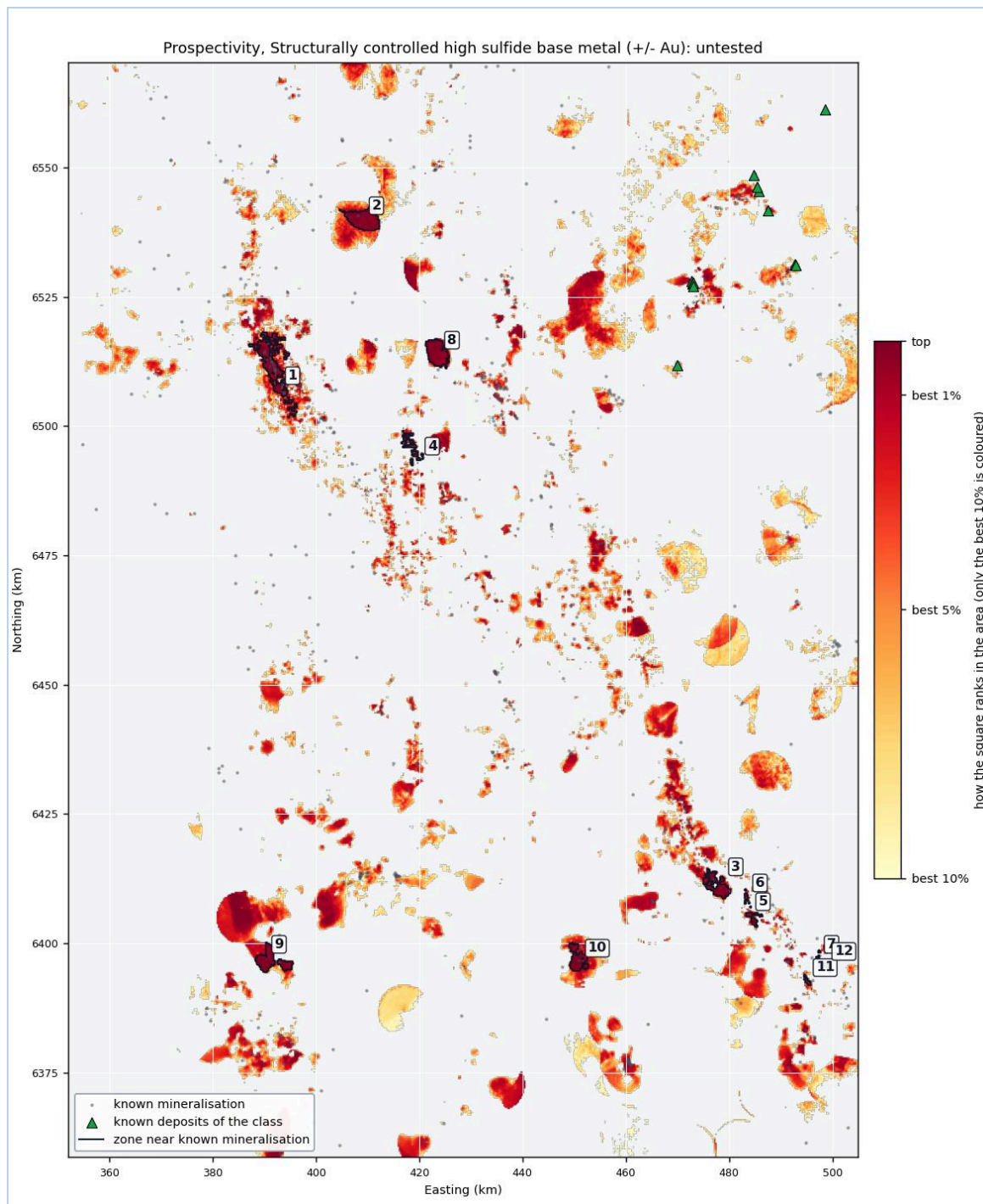
- Inner silicification–chlorite–quartz–carbonate alteration and broader carbonate/chlorite/pyrite halos are indicators of hydrothermal fluid–rock interaction around blind lodes. ^{B3B4} Against it: Only supergene oxidation or alteration inconsistent with the documented zoned assemblages weakens the Cobar-lode interpretation.
- Evidence for steep/down-plunge continuity beneath weathered bedrock or cover supports concealed lode potential, while recognising that continuity cannot be assumed between prospects. ^{B4B10} Against it: Drilling that demonstrates truncation or erosion of the mineralised alteration system at shallow depth would count against preservation at the tested location.

Limits of the model

- Reference-library searches returned no indexed passages for the requested Cobar queries; the model therefore relies on permitted AOI report passages and the supplied mineralisation register.
- The cited reports describe regional deposit characteristics and selected mines, not a uniform genetic source or timing framework for every occurrence.
- The apparent intrusive association at Peak is explicitly disputed in the cited report; it supports testing the distal alternative, not reclassifying Cobar lodes as intrusion-related.
- No new mapping, assay, geophysics, drilling or tenure analysis was performed in this model stage; targeting elements are not mappable criteria or target areas.
- Known operating mines and live-resource exclusions are calibration evidence only and are not exploration targets.

Prospectivity map

The mineral systems geologist built a prospectivity map of the area for the question “At district scale, identify up to five located zones where the Cobar-type Cu–Au lode critical processes most plausibly coincide.” The map gives every 250 m square (518,364 in all) a score for how closely its evidence resembles the ground at the known Structurally controlled high sulfide base metal (+/- Au) deposits. It shows where to look; it is not evidence that an ore-forming process operated there. It combines 5 evidence layers: Cu IDW log10, Au IDW log10, mapped structures, K/Th ratio, favourable siliciclastic hosts with the weights the geologist gave; too few known deposits of the class lie inside the area to learn from (7 groups found), so it is untested.



Prospectivity map. Coloured ground is the best 10% of the area on the map's score. Numbered outlines are the strongest zones. Triangles are the known deposits of the class the map learned from; dots are other known mineralisation.

The geologist wrote 11 claims from the map (6 for, 4 against, 1 cannot tell), and target [2](#) rests partly on them. Its best 1% of the area formed 118 zones, 22 of them on new ground more than 3 km from known mineralisation, which the run took as leads to test.

Sources behind the brief

B1 Aeris Exploration Valuations. [announcements.aspx.com.au](https://www.aerisresources.com.au/announcements.aspx), retrieved 27 Sep 2026, p. 165 [source](#)

B2 Aeris Resources — Resources and Reserves. [aerisresources.com.au](https://www.aerisresources.com.au/), retrieved 26 Sep 2026 [source](#)

B3 Crowl Creek Exploration Limited & Kidman Resources Ltd (2017). Sixth Annual Exploration Report on EL7820 - Melrose Project, Detailing Exploration Activities for the Period 8 August 2016 to 7 August 2017. Geological Survey of New South Wales open-file exploration report GS2017/0977, DIGS RE0009851, p. 6 [source](#)

B4 Glencore International & Cobar Management Pty Ltd (2004). Annual exploration report, EL 5693, Cobar Project, Cobar area. Geological Survey of New South Wales open-file exploration report GS2004/130, DIGS R00029424, p. 10 [source](#)

B5 Jesse Stewart-Noble & Scorpio Resources Pty Ltd (2018). Third Annual Exploration Report on EL8398 - About 32 km NNW of Mount Hope Project, Covering Period 7 October 2017 to 6 October 2018. Geological Survey of New South Wales open-file exploration report GS2018/1026, DIGS RED240198, p. 32 [source](#)

B6 Kidman Resources Ltd et al. (2016). Fifth Annual Exploration Report on EL7820, EL7821 - Melrose - Lockerbie Project, Covering Period 8 August 2015 to 7 August 2016. Geological Survey of New South Wales open-file exploration report GS2016/0827, DIGS RE0008659, p. 6 [source](#)

B7 Minerals and Metals Group (MMG) & Weddarla Pty Ltd (2012). Third Annual Exploration Report on EL7403 Sandy Creek Project, Covering Period 19 October 2011 to 18 October 2012. Geological Survey of New South Wales open-file exploration report GS2013/0346, DIGS RE0003755, p. 4 [source](#)

B8 Minerals and Metals Group (MMG) et al. (2013). Sixth Annual Exploration Report on EL6879, EL7320, EL7323 - Gilgunnia Range Project, Covering Period 15 September 2012 to 14 September 2013. Geological Survey of New South Wales open-file exploration report GS2014/0263, DIGS RE0005372, p. 5 [source](#)

B9 Reserves and Resources – Helix Resources. [helixresources.com.au](https://www.helixresources.com.au/), retrieved 26 Sep 2026 [source](#)

B10 Tritton Copper Mine Modification Report — Budgerygar deposit. majorprojects.planningportal.nsw.gov.au, retrieved 27 Sep 2026, p. 147 [source](#)

B11 Whiting, J W et al. (1961). Technical Report 6 Article 1 - Article 18 For the full list see the abstract. Geological Survey of New South Wales open-file exploration report GS1961/162, DIGS R00050661, p. 52 [source](#)

B12 GIS layer: geology_lachlan_basement_rock_units

B13 GIS layer: structures_faults_lachlan_basement

B14 GIS layer: titles_current

B15 Known mineralisation register

B16 NSW statewide · open-file DIGS reports mandate

B17 Register entity: Avoca Tank

B18 Register entity: CSA mine

B19 Register entity: Canbelego Cu Mine

B20 Register entity: Peak Operations

B21 Register entity: Tritton Mine

Appendix

A. Known mineralisation register

KNOWN SITE	TYPE · STAGE	COMMODITIES	SIZE / HOST	POSITION (MGA2020 ZONE 55 (EPSG:7855))
Tritton Mine ^{B21}	mine · Operating	Copper, Gold, Silver	Very large; register classification.	—
CSA mine ^{B18}	mine · Operating	Copper, Zinc, Silver, Lead	Very large; 2024 reserve reported as 15.9 Mt at 3.4% Cu and 13.3 g/t Ag.	—
Peak Operations ^{B11B20}	mine · Operating	Gold, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Silver	Very large; register classification.	—
Avoca Tank ^{B2B17}	mine · Under development	Copper, Gold, Silver, Zinc	Resource reported as 900 kt at 2.6% Cu and 0.77 g/t Au. · Pyritic massive sulphide and gossan reported.	—
Canbelego Cu Mine ^{B9B19}	mine · Shut; defined resource on live joint-venture ground.	Copper, Silver	June 2023 Main Lode resource: 1.83 Mt at 1.74% Cu. · Metasediment, schist and phyllite with quartz/gossan.	—

B. Tenure across the AOI

Current titles cover 81.6% of the AOI; 15.7% is mapped open ground and 2.7% pending applications. Largest open-ground extent is 1,969.2 km² in the southwest. Live titleholders include Tritton, Peak, Cobar Minerals, Peel, Oxley and Haverford.

C. Dominant map units

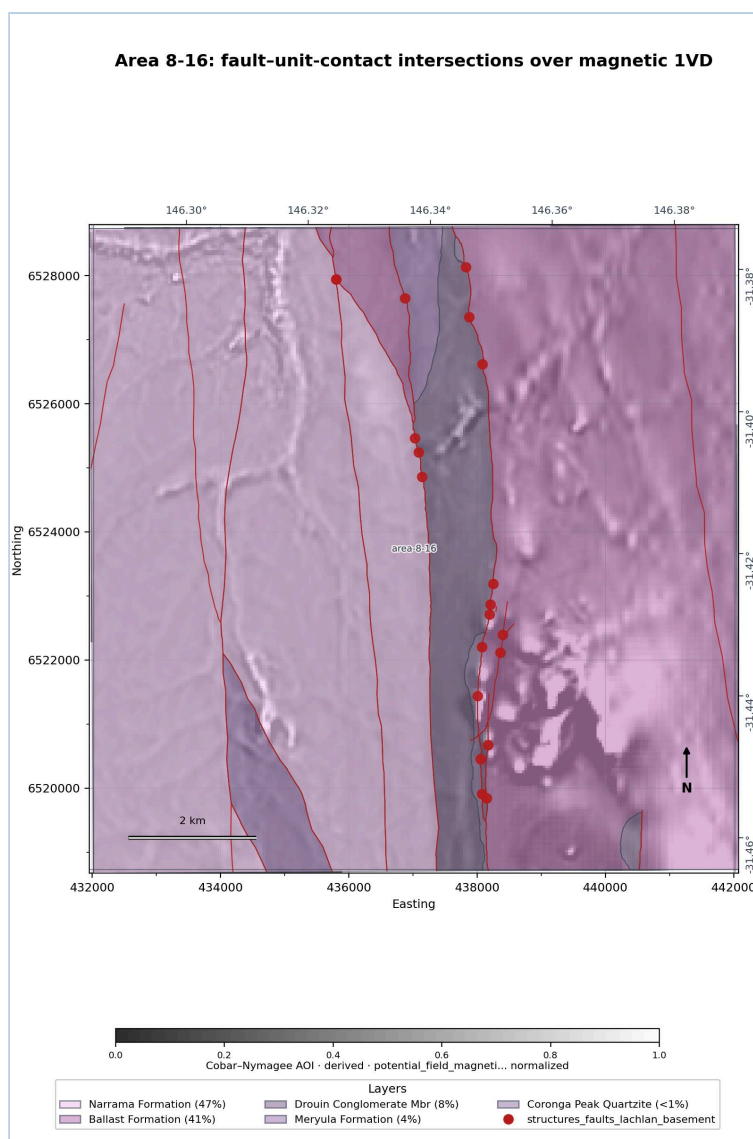
UNIT	AGE	LITHOLOGY	SHARE
Narrama Formation	Lancefieldian to Castlemainian	Sandstone-dominant mapped unit	30%
Winduck Group	Early Devonian	Sandstone-dominant mapped unit	8%
Amphitheatre Group, upper	Lochkovian to Pragian	Sandstone-dominant mapped unit	8%
Erimeran Granite	Early Devonian	Granite	6%
Ballast Formation	Yapeenian to Katian	Sandstone-dominant mapped unit	6%
Girilambone Group	Ordovician to Darriwilian	Sandstone-dominant mapped unit	4%

D. Maps drawn during the run

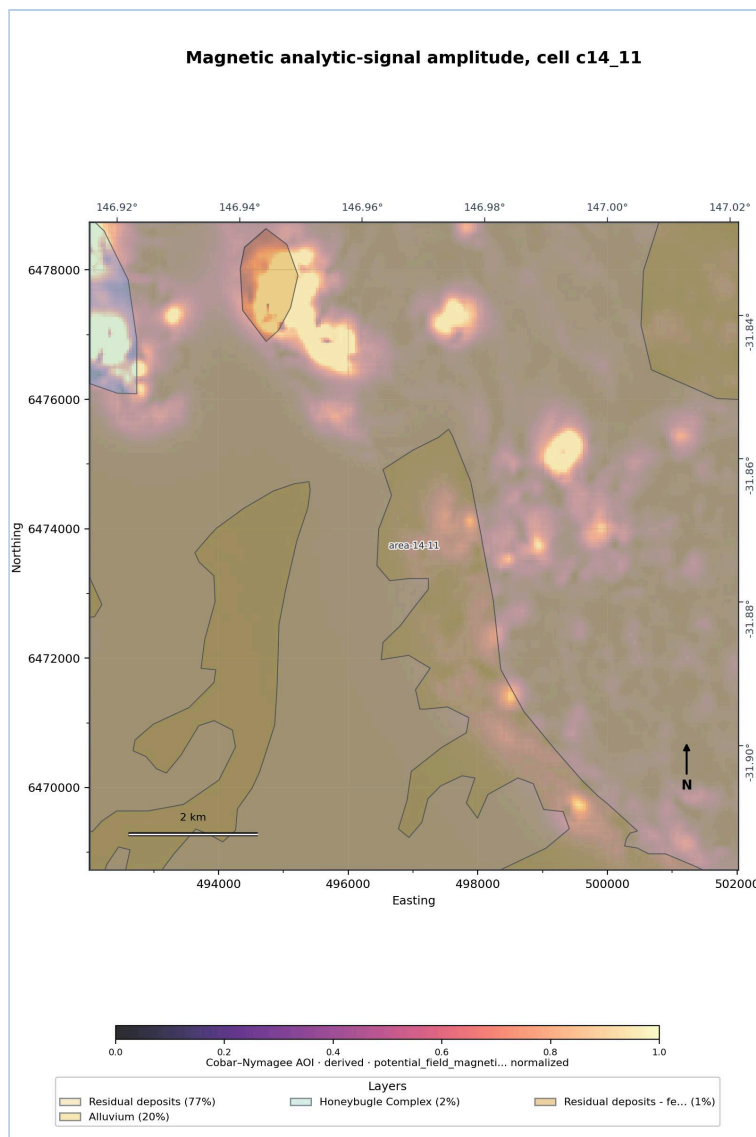
The specialists and the manager drew 4 maps while working; the wrap-up's own maps are not listed.

#	MAP	DRAWN BY	LAYERS	SHOWN WITH
1	Area 8-16: fault–unit–contact intersections over magnetic 1VD	structural geologist	magnetics_1vd (derived), geology_lachlan_basement_rock_units, structures_faults_lachlan_basement	below

#	MAP	DRAWN BY	LAYERS	SHOWN WITH
2	Magnetic analytic-signal amplitude, cell c14_11	geophysicist	magnetics_analytic_signal (derived), geology_seamless_rock_units	below
3	Rookery Fault corridor: regional magnetic context and mapped structures	mineral systems specialist	magnetics_upward_500m (derived), structures_faults_lachlan_basement, geology_seamless_rock_units	target 1
4	Stones Tank area: clay-hydroxyl proxy with iron-oxide and surface-mask overlays	geochemist	clay_hydroxyl (derived), iron_oxide (derived), surface_mask (derived)	target 1



Area 8-16: fault-unit-contact intersections over magnetic 1VD. Drawn by the structural geologist for the question “Locate intersections of major faults or structural corridors with mapped stratigraphic/unit boundaries, especially basin or trough-margin settings.” Layers: magnetics_1vd (derived), geology_lachlan_basement_rock_units, structures_faults_lachlan_basement. Close-up.



Magnetic analytic-signal amplitude, cell c14_11. Drawn by the geophysicist for the question “Assess whether magnetic and gravity data resolve compact, steep-lode-compatible bodies or edges at district scale, versus laterally continuous responses...” Layers: magnetics_analytic_signal (derived), geology_seamless_rock_units. Close-up.

E. Method note

Coordinates are MGA2020 zone 55 (EPSG:7855), to 10 m. Map grids are WGS84 UTM zone 55S, which coincides with it to within a metre. Paragraphs marked *summarised at wrap-up* were written by the run's model (gpt-5.6-terra) from the ledger claims and may cite only the sources listed; every other sentence is the run's own record, printed as written. Run ba23ee85-b431-43c4-9a5b-6f62219ee74b · release b1f5cffbd3969857 · page generated 2026-10-11T21:27:12 UTC.

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Regulation 2016 (cl 64)). Reports are cited by report number and page; their text was read, not reproduced. The surveys' indexes and footprints are licensed CC BY 4.0, which does not extend to the content of the reports.

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4 documents from 4 public sites (aerisresources.com.au, announcements.asx.com.au, helixresources.com.au, majorprojects.planningportal.nsw.gov.au) are cited: market announcements, annual reports, resource statements and project pages. Copyright remains with the companies. Copies obtained from the ASX announcements platform are available for personal, non-commercial use under ASX's terms of use; this report cites and links to them and reproduces none. The copies Orogen retained for the analysis are not redistributed.

Geoscience data

Every catalogue layer the run read, under the source dataset it came from. A layer marked derived was computed by Orogen from the source named and carries its licence.

SOURCE DATASET	CUSTODIAN AND LICENCE	LAYERS USED
geochemistry_assay_surface geochemistry:geochemistry_assay_surface	State of New South Wales (DPIRD, Geological Survey of NSW) Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International	geochemistry_assay_surface, au_ppm_idw_log10 (derived), cu_ppm_idw_log10 (derived)
dem_25m Statewide digital elevation model, 25 m, resampled from 5 m LiDAR (GSNSW 2022). A surface model; hillshade and terrain products come from the preprocessing...	State of New South Wales (DPIRD, Geological Survey of NSW) Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International	lineaments_topographic (derived)
magnetics_tmi_25m Total magnetic intensity, statewide merge of airborne surveys, 25 m cells, February 2026 compilation.	State of New South Wales (DPIRD, Geological Survey of NSW) Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International	lineaments_magnetic (derived), magnetics_1vd (derived), magnetics_analytic_signal (derived), magnetics_rtp (derived), magnetics_upward_500m (derived)
sentinel2_surface_reflectance (bands blue, green, nir, red, scl, swir16, swir22) Contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data (2026), processed by Orogen; ESA Level-2A source data, public COGs via Earth Search.	Copernicus DEM and Sentinel data (EU/ESA) Copernicus Sentinel data terms	clay_hydroxyl (derived), ferrous (derived), iron_oxide (derived), surface_mask (derived)
gravity_bouguer_500m Bouguer gravity (spherical cap, GSNSW 2024 v2), 500 m cells. The ER Mapper header carries no unit; $\mu\text{m/s}^2$ is inferred from the value range (−755 to +818...	State of New South Wales (DPIRD, Geological Survey of NSW) Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International	gravity_upward_2000m (derived)
radiometrics_potassium_25m Potassium (%), statewide airborne radiometric merge, 25 m, 2025 compilation.	State of New South Wales (DPIRD, Geological Survey of NSW) Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International	k_th_ratio (derived)

SOURCE DATASET	CUSTODIAN AND LICENCE	LAYERS USED
radiometrics_thorium_25m Thorium (ppm), statewide airborne radiometric merge, 25 m, 2025 compilation.	State of New South Wales (DPIRD, Geological Survey of NSW) Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International	k_th_ratio (derived)
radiometrics_uranium_25m Uranium (ppm), statewide airborne radiometric merge, 25 m, 2025 compilation.	State of New South Wales (DPIRD, Geological Survey of NSW) Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International	k_th_ratio (derived)
drillhole_collars drilling:drilling_drillholes	State of New South Wales (DPIRD, Geological Survey of NSW) Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International	drillhole_collars
geology_lachlan_basement_rock_units geology:rock_units_lao	State of New South Wales (DPIRD, Geological Survey of NSW) Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International	geology_lachlan_basement_rock_units
geology_seamless_rock_units geology:rock_units_nsw	State of New South Wales (DPIRD, Geological Survey of NSW) Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International	geology_seamless_rock_units
structures_faults_lachlan_basement geology:faults_lao	State of New South Wales (DPIRD, Geological Survey of NSW) Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International	structures_faults_lachlan_basement
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titles_current	State of New South Wales (DPIRD, Geological Survey of NSW) Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International	titles_current

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