UR1987_05

1987/05. The revised Mineral Industry Unpublished Report Data Sheet.

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Abstract

The Mineral Industry Unpublished Report Data Sheet presents a comprehensive range of objective information abstracted from reports of mineral exploration activity. The data sheet is used to catalogue and index reports, and allows users of reports to undertake preliminary literature surveys without the need to search through reports.

A revised format and application of the data sheet, and a standard list of recommended keywords, is presented.

INTRODUCTION

As part of the Mt Read Volcanics Project, all unpublished company exploration reports held by the Department are being indexed for input into a computerised data base. The data sheet has been revised to facilitate computer input, and a more comprehensive list of keywords has evolved.

This explanatory report has been prepared as a guide for compilers of data sheets on changes in format, refinements in use, and on keywording and indexing conventions.

For a general description of the data sheet and its purpose, refer to Collins (1981).

THE REVISED MINERAL INDUSTRY UNPUBLISHED REPORT DATA SHEET

Whilst the general layout and use of the revised data sheet (fig. 1) is similar to the original (Collins, 1981), it ammeliorates the indexing and retrieval of all basic and detailed information presented in a report in two important respects:

(i) A report requires more than one data sheet when it contains appendices capable of "standing alone". To stand alone, an appendix must present bibliographic and topographic information. This refinement is primarily directed towards appended consultant or individual prospect reports.

(ii) Several changes to the exploration keywords block has broadened its use and enable greater discrimination in the level and type of information contained in a report.

The information recorded on the data sheet, category definitions and compilation methodology, where applicable, are outlined below. Examples of completed data sheets are illustrated in Figures 2, 3 and 4.

REPORT NUMBER TCR

☐ CF ☐ RF ☐ OF

DEPARTMENT OF MINES - TASMANIA
MINERAL INDUSTRY UNPUBLISHED REPORT
DATA SHEET

AUTHOR(S):

DATE :

TITLE :

COMPANY(S) :

FORMAT : No. of Volumes : Structure :

COMPANY REF. (if any) :

LICENCE / LEASE :

LOCALITY : SK55- ☐1 ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5 ☐6 ☐7 ☐8

Map sheet :

Geographic :
(not in title)

100 ☐ GEOLOGY
1 ☐ Surface mapping
2 ☐ Remote sensing
3 ☐ Mine / deposit

200 ☐ DRILLING
1 ☐ Diamond
2 ☐ Percussion
3 ☐ Rotary / Rev. Circ.
4 ☐ Auger / Test pits
5 ☐ Logs
6 ☐ Analysis
7 ☐ Metallic Minerals
8 ☐ Non-metallics

300 ☐ GEOPHYSICS

	GND	AIR	
1	☐	2 ☐	Magnetic
3	☐	4 ☐	Electromag.
5	☐	6 ☐	Radiometric
7	☐		S.P./A.P./E.P.
8	☐		E.I.P./M.I.P.
9	☐		Resistivity
10	☐		Gravity
11	☐		Seismic - Refraction
12	☐		Seismic - Reflection
13	☐		Physical properties
14	☐		Well-logging

400 ☐ GEOCHEMISTRY
1 ☐ Stream Sediment
2 ☐ Soil (A,B,C horiz.)
3 ☐ Bed-rock
4 ☐ Mineral'n/Gossan
5 ☐ Rock-chip
6 ☐ Water
7 ☐ Biogeochemistry
8 ☐ Isotopes
9 ☐ Whole-rock: Major
10 ☐ Whole-rock: Trace
11 ☐ Mineral Analysis
12 ☐

501 ☐ PETROLOGY
502 ☐ ORE GENESIS
503 ☐ ORE RESERVES
504 ☐ FEASIBILITY STUDY
505 ☐ MINERAL PROCESS.
506 ☐ MINING
507 ☐ ENVIRONMENT
508 ☐ ENGINEER. GEOL.
509 ☐ INDUST. MINERALS
510 ☐ CONSTRUCT. MAT.
511 ☐ FUELS : Coal
512 ☐ FUELS : Oil shale
513 ☐ FUELS : Oil / Gas

MINERALS :

MINE / DEPOSIT NAME(S) :

OTHER KEYWORDS :

ANNOTATION :

Figure 1. *REVISED MINERAL INDUSTRY UNPUBLISHED REPORT DATA SHEET*

A. B. CAUDELL, Government Printer, Tasmania
OS-K 4309

REPORT No.

This is a unique six-digit number, prefixed by TCR, which is assigned to each report. The first two digits indicate the year of receipt of the report, and the last four digits comprise a continuing serial number. A supplementary data sheet, compiled for an appendix, is suffixed by a letter: e.g. TCR80-1411A (fig. 3) and TCR80-1411B (fig. 4).

CR RF OF

This indicates the confidentiality status of the report.
(CF = closed file, RF = restricted file, OF = open file)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC BLOCK

Author(s)

The name(s) of author(s) as listed in the report. It may be necessary to look within the report for authorship. The authors' surname is listed first, and initials second. Co-authors are separated by a semi-colon. Where the name of the author is not listed anywhere in the report an abbreviation of the author company's name is used.

Date

The month and year as on the title page.
Format: Month, Year.

Title

The title of the report, exactly as shown on the title page.

Company(s)

The name of the company which produced the report (and undertook or commissioned the investigation) is listed first, followed by the name(s) of any other companies actively involved in the licence. The licence holder is indicated by an asterisk. A semi-colon is used to delimit company names.

Format

The number of volumes comprising a report, and the number of pages of text and number of appendices, plans etc. in the report (or stand-alone appendix). Standard terms and abbreviations used are: pp, appx, fig, tables, plates, plans (recorded in that order). For supplementary data sheets the appendix number, as listed in the contents of the main report, is also listed in brackets: e.g. [Appendix VI of TCR80-1411] (see fig. 4).

Company Ref.

The reference number used by the company preparing the report, if applicable.

Licence/Lease

The type of licence or lease, and its number. The licensee is no longer listed in this section (cf. Collins, 1981).

TOPOGRAPHIC BLOCK

Locality:SK55-

The relevant 1:250 000 scale map sheet(s) (1 to 8) should be indicated. Note that 1:250 000 sheet boundaries bisect 1:100 000 sheets (see fig. 2 of Collins, 1981).

Map Sheet

The number(s) of the relevant 1:50 000 map sheet(s), and the map sheet name(s) (in brackets) are recorded [e.g. 8014-IV (Tullah)], for those areas of the licence described in the report. Where a regional or general report covers a wide area, the area should be defined using 1:100 000 sheet numbers and names.

Note: The 1:50 000 sheets are numbered I-IV, clockwise from the north-east quadrant (see fig. 3 of Collins, 1981).

Geographic

To aid rapid visualisation of the area concerned, the names of nearby town(s), mountain(s), river(s) etc. (not already appearing in the title) should be recorded. The geographic features should be named in accordance with the nomenclature used on the Tasmap 1:100 000 topographic map series.

Standard abbreviations are now in use: R = River, Ck = Creek, Rvt = Rivulet, Rd = Road, Pk = Peak, Mt = Mountain or Mount.

EXPLORATION BLOCK

Each category in the exploration block has a unique identifiable number for computer input purposes. The subject information is recorded by placing an 'X' in the appropriate box for each specific type of work described in the report. Additional data regarding commodities, mineral deposits and other subject keywords should also be listed. The subjects indicated in this section form the basis for indexing the report. It is imperative that all relevant subjects are recorded.

100 Geology

This category is crossed/indicated whenever a sub-category is crossed. It may also be indicated in its own right when geology is discussed in the text, in which case stratigraphic keywords and specific descriptors (such as stratigraphy, structural geology or sedimentology) should appear in the Other Keywords section.

101 Surface mapping

All forms of surface geological mapping (factual and interpretive) and any cross-sections.

102 Remote sensing

All forms of photogeology, photointerpretation and satellite imagery. A specific descriptor in the Other Keywords section defines the type of remote sensing.

103 Mine/deposit

Any form of geology of a mineral deposit, surface/open-cut mine mapping, underground level plans or sections, and interpretive drill sections.

200 Drilling

This category is crossed/indicated whenever a sub-category is crossed. It may also be indicated in its own right when drilling is discussed but cannot be related to a sub-category (e.g. when comparing drilling methods - the specific descriptor here would be 'sampling methods').

201 Diamond

Diamond drilling performed, or results discussed or presented.

202 Percussion

Percussion drilling performed, or results discussed or presented.

203 Rotary/Rev. Circ.

Rotary or reverse circulation drilling performed, or results discussed or presented.

204 Auger/Test pits

Auger drilling or test pitting performed, or results discussed or presented. Auger drilling and test pitting are distinguished from auger sampling and trenching or costeaning respectively by the compilation of (depth discriminating) logs.

205 Logs

Drill logs are presented (either written, graphic or tabulated).

206 Analysis

Analyses of drilling samples.

207 Metallic Minerals

Metallic mineralisation intersected.

208 Non-metallics

Non-metallic mineralisation intersected. Use only if target mineralisation is non-metallic.

300 Geophysics

This category is crossed/indicated whenever a sub-category is crossed or when a general description of previous geophysical surveys in the exploration area is presented. Methods not listed may be included in the Other Keywords section.

301, 302 Magnetic

The appropriate ground (GND) or airborne (AIR) magnetic category is indicated.

303, 304 Electromag

The appropriate ground (GND) or airborne (AIR) electromagnetic category is indicated. Specific methods are listed in the Other Keywords section: e.g. VLF-EM, Max-Min-EM, Turam-EM, Utem, Sirotem, Pulse-EM, EM34, Turair-EM, Dighem, Input-EM, H400-EM etc.

305, 306 Radiometric

The appropriate ground (GND) or airborne (AIR) radiometric category is indicated.

307 S.P./A.P./E.P.

Self potential, applied potential or equipotential methods are indicated. Specific methods are listed in the Other Keywords section: e.g. Mise-a-la-masse.

308 E.I.P./M.I.P.

Induced polarisation methods.

309 Resistivity

Indicated when performed in conjunction with IP surveys. May also be indicated when resistivity measurements are derived from airborne electromagnetic surveys.

310 Gravity

311 Seismic-Refraction

312 Seismic-Reflection

313 Physical properties

Includes magnetic susceptibility, remnant magnetism, UV-fluorescence, density, porosity, etc. A specific descriptor in the Other Keywords section describes the type of physical property test(s).

314 Well-logging

The logging method (if geophysical) is indicated by crossing another sub-category in the geophysics section. A specific descriptor may be used in the Other Keywords section, e.g. downhole Sirotem.

400 Geochemistry

This category is crossed/indicated whenever a sub-category is crossed. It may be crossed in its own right when general geochemical trends are discussed.

401 Stream sediment

All forms of stream sediment sampling, including panned concentrates.

402 Soil (A, B, C horiz.)

All forms of soil sampling.

403 Bed-rock

Systematic sampling of bed-rock by power auger, wacker drill, costeaning and trenching.

404 Mineral'n/Gossan

Chip or bulk sampling of mineralisation or gossan. Includes mine and underground sampling; and fuel analyses (the type of fuel analysis is included in the Other Keywords section).

405 Rock-chip

Chip sampling of outcrop.

406 Water

Ground and stream water sampling for exploration and environmental purposes.

407 Biogeochemistry

A broad term for geobotany etc. Includes litter sampling and vegetation sampling.

408 Isotopes

Any form of isotopic analysis and interpretation (including Pb, S, H, O, C). The type of isotopes analysed are recorded in the Other Keywords section.

409 Whole-rock: Major

410 Whole-rock: Trace

411 Mineral Analysis

XRD, microprobe analysis, etc.

501 Petrology

Includes petrology, mineralogy, crystallography etc. of hand, thin and polished sections, and heavy mineral concentrates.

502 Ore Genesis

Ore formation processes.

503 Ore Reserves

Ore reserve calculation or estimation, and resource potential estimates.

504 Feasibility study

Economics of mining or processing.

505 Mineral Process.

Mineral processing (beneficiation, refining) and metallurgical studies. Includes fuel characteristics (e.g. coal washability).

506 Mining

Mining methods and/or problems.

507 Environment

Environmental impact information or archeological importance assessments.

508 Engineer.Geol.

Rock mechanics, groundwater characteristics and other civil engineering studies.

509 Indust.Minerals
510 Construct.Mat.
511 Fuels: Coal
512 Fuels: Oil Shale
513 Fuels: Oil/Gas

The appropriate subjects are recorded if the report is primarily concerned with these commodities.

Note: Silica is an industrial mineral if it is silicon metal or silicon chips which are sought. It is a construction material if it is to be used as an aggregate.

MINERALS

All the main minerals and/or commodities referred to in the report should be listed. Includes alteration products, indicator minerals and fuel types (e.g. tasmanite, brown coal, black coal).

Every report should have an entry in this category.

MINE/DEPOSIT NAME(S)

The names of all mines and mineral deposits described in the report should be listed. Terms such as 'mine', 'prospect', 'workings' etc. are not listed. Major mineral field names are included: e.g. Lefroy goldfield, Fingal coalfield.

OTHER KEYWORDS

Regional geological terms and stratigraphic names (designated by (S) after each stratigraphic name) and any other relevant descriptive terms not

listed in the above sections should be listed here. Appendix 1 is a list of stratigraphic and related keywords, and Appendix 2 is a list of non-stratigraphic keywords recommended for use by the Department.

ANNOTATION

This section is an abstract of the main results, discoveries, conclusions or recommendations and any other significant geological information contained in the report. The annotator should not make value judgements on the accuracy or quality of the report. Every report should have an entry in this category.

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

When a report is transferred from Closed File or Restricted File to Open File, the data sheet is transmitted to the Library for indexing the report. The data sheet is then available to mineral explorers and researchers to undertake initial literature searches. Upon establishment of the computerised data-base, all sections of the data sheet will be searchable except for the report format, company reference number and the annotation.

All enquiries regarding Open File reports should be directed to the Librarian. Enquiries regarding the data sheet should be directed to the Administrative Geologist.

REFERENCE

COLLINS, P. L. F. 1981. A guide to the Mineral Industry Unpublished Report Data Sheet. *Unpubl. Rep. Dep. Mines Tasm.* 1981/25.

REPORT NUMBER TCR 80-1411

☐ CF ☐ RF ☒ OF

DEPARTMENT OF MINES - TASMANIA
MINERAL INDUSTRY UNPUBLISHED REPORT
DATA SHEET

AUTHOR(S): MILL, J.H.A.

DATE: January, 1980

TITLE: Mt Black Exploration Licence 1/62, report on work undertaken to 30th June, 1979.

COMPANY(S): Electrolytic Zinc Co. of A'asia Ltd*;

FORMAT: No. of Volumes: 6 Structure: 38 pp, 11 appx, 47 plans,

COMPANY REF.(if any): 131

LICENCE / LEASE: EL 1/62, SPL 3, SPL 132

LOCALITY: SK55- ☐1 ☐2 ☒3 ☐4 ☒5 ☐6 ☐7 ☐8

Map sheet: 8014-III (Rosebery), 8014-IV (Tullah), 7914-II (Zeehan),

Geographic: (not in title) White Spur, Farm Ck, Pieman R, Mt Sale, Stitt R, Bobadil Plain, Tullah, Jones Ck, Murchison R,

100 ☒ GEOLOGY
1 ☒ Surface mapping
2 ☒ Remote sensing
3 ☐ Mine / deposit

200 ☐ DRILLING
1 ☐ Diamond
2 ☐ Percussion
3 ☐ Rotary / Rev. Circ.
4 ☐ Auger / Test pits
5 ☐ Logs
6 ☐ Analysis
7 ☐ Metallic Minerals
8 ☐ Non-metallics

300 ☒ GEOPHYSICS

	GND	AIR
1	☒	2 ☒ Magnetic
3	☐	4 ☐ Electromag.
5	☐	6 ☐ Radiometric
7	☐ S.P./A.P./E.P.	
8	☒ E.I.P./M.I.P.	
9	☒ Resistivity	
10	☐ Gravity	
11	☐ Seismic - Refraction	
12	☐ Seismic - Reflection	
13	☐ Physical properties	
14	☐ Well-logging	

400 ☒ GEOCHEMISTRY
1 ☒ Stream Sediment
2 ☒ Soil (A,B,C horiz.)
3 ☐ Bed-rock
4 ☐ Mineral'n/Gossan
5 ☐ Rock-chip
6 ☐ Water
7 ☐ Biogeochemistry
8 ☐ Isotopes
9 ☐ Whole-rock: Major
10 ☐ Whole-rock: Trace
11 ☐ Mineral Analysis
12 ☐

501 ☒ PETROLOGY
502 ☐ ORE GENESIS
503 ☐ ORE RESERVES
504 ☐ FEASIBILITY STUDY
505 ☐ MINERAL PROCESS.
506 ☐ MINING
507 ☐ ENVIRONMENT
508 ☐ ENGINEER. GEOL.
509 ☐ INDUST. MINERALS
510 ☐ CONSTRUCT. MAT.
511 ☐ FUELS: Coal
512 ☐ FUELS: Oil shale
513 ☐ FUELS: Oil / Gas

MINERALS: base metals, tin

MINE / DEPOSIT NAME(S): Cutty Sark, Langdon,

OTHER KEYWORDS: photogeology, Mt Read Volcanics(S), Rosebery Group(S),

ANNOTATION: A summary of geological, geochemical and geophysical investigations over the Bobadil, Cutty Sark, Farm Creek, Mt Sale, Murchison, Natone, Pieman, Stitt and Tullah grids. Diamond drilling is recommended on an IP anomaly covered by glacials on the Murchison grid and a programme of pitting over the Mt Sale grids is recommended to test the source of IP responses with no associated geochemistry.

Figure 2. *EXAMPLE OF COMPLETED DATA SHEET*

A. B. Caudell, Government Printer, Tasmania 08-K 4309

REPORT NUMBER TCR 80-1411A

☐ CF ☐ RF ☒ OF

DEPARTMENT OF MINES - TASMANIA
MINERAL INDUSTRY UNPUBLISHED REPORT
DATA SHEET

AUTHOR(S): BOSHIER, P.

DATE: June, 1978

TITLE: A photogeological study of Mt Read Volcanics, north and south of Rosebery, western Tasmania.

COMPANY(S): R.F. Loxton Hunting & Associates Pty Ltd; Electrolytic Zinc Co. of A'asia Ltd*;

FORMAT: No. of Volumes: 1 Structure: 19 pp, 1 appx, 4 fig, [Appendix II of 80-1441]

COMPANY REF.(if any): GA 25/78

LICENCE / LEASE: EL 1/62

LOCALITY: SK55- ☐1 ☐2 ☒3 ☐4 ☒5 ☐6 ☐7 ☐8

Map sheet: 8014-IV (Tullah). 8014-III (Rosebery)

Geographic: (not in title) Mt Black, Williamsford, Tullah, Colebrook Hill, Bulgobac, Mt Charter, Mt Read, Mt Dundas

100 ☒ GEOLOGY
1 ☐ Surface mapping
2 ☒ Remote sensing
3 ☐ Mine / deposit

200 ☐ DRILLING
1 ☐ Diamond
2 ☐ Percussion
3 ☐ Rotary / Rev. Circ.
4 ☐ Auger / Test pits
5 ☐ Logs
6 ☐ Analysis
7 ☐ Metallic Minerals
8 ☐ Non-metallics

300 ☐ GEOPHYSICS

GND	AIR	
1 ☐	2 ☐	Magnetic
3 ☐	4 ☐	Electromag.
5 ☐	6 ☐	Radiometric
7 ☐		S.P./A.P./E.P.
8 ☐		E.I.P./M.I.P.
9 ☐		Resistivity
10 ☐		Gravity
11 ☐		Seismic - Refraction
12 ☐		Seismic - Reflection
13 ☐		Physical properties
14 ☐		Well-logging

400 ☐ GEOCHEMISTRY
1 ☐ Stream Sediment
2 ☐ Soil (A,B,C horiz.)
3 ☐ Bed-rock
4 ☐ Mineral'n/Gossan
5 ☐ Rock-chip
6 ☐ Water
7 ☐ Biogeochemistry
8 ☐ Isotopes
9 ☐ Whole-rock: Major
10 ☐ Whole-rock: Trace
11 ☐ Mineral Analysis
12 ☐

501 ☐ PETROLOGY
502 ☐ ORE GENESIS
503 ☐ ORE RESERVES
504 ☐ FEASIBILITY STUDY
505 ☐ MINERAL PROCESS
506 ☐ MINING
507 ☐ ENVIRONMENT
508 ☐ ENGINEER. GEOL.
509 ☐ INDUST. MINERALS
510 ☐ CONSTRUCT. MAT.
511 ☐ FUELS: Coal
512 ☐ FUELS: Oil shale
513 ☐ FUELS: Oil / Gas

MINERALS: base metals,

MINE / DEPOSIT NAME(S):

OTHER KEYWORDS: Mt Read Volcanics(S), Rosebery Group(S), photogeology, structural geology, Henty Fault Zone, Dundas Group(S), Dundas Trough(S), exploration potential,

ANNOTATION: The Mt Read volcanics are divided into an early acid-intermediate to intermediate phase, that is separated from a later acid to acid-intermediate phase by a depositional hiatus. Faulting is seen to be mainly block faulting with little or no strike movement, and folding is simple and open in style and apparently related to the block faulting.

Figure 3. *EXAMPLE OF A COMPLETED SUPPLEMENTARY DATA SHEET*

A. B. CAUDELL, Government Printer, Tasmania
05 x 4.109

4/2

REPORT NUMBER TCR 80-1411B

☐ CF ☐ RF ☒ OF

DEPARTMENT OF MINES - TASMANIA
MINERAL INDUSTRY UNPUBLISHED REPORT
DATA SHEET

AUTHOR(S): HOWLAND-ROSE, A.W.

DATE: July, 1979

TITLE: A report on a gradient array reconnaissance EIP survey over the Murchison grid near Tullah, Tasmania.

COMPANY(S): Scintrex Pty Ltd;
Electrolytic Zinc Co. of A'Asia Ltd*;

FORMAT: No. of Volumes: 1 Structure: 14 pp, 1 appx, 3 plans, data profiles [Appendix VI of 80-1411]

COMPANY REF.(if any): EL 1/62

LICENCE / LEASE:

LOCALITY: SK55- ☐1 ☐2 ☒3 ☐4 ☐5 ☐6 ☐7 ☐8

Map sheet: 8014-IV (Tullah)

Geographic: (not in title) Murchison R,

100 ☐ GEOLOGY
1 ☐ Surface mapping
2 ☐ Remote sensing
3 ☐ Mine / deposit

200 ☐ DRILLING
1 ☐ Diamond
2 ☐ Percussion
3 ☐ Rotary / Rev. Circ.
4 ☐ Auger / Test pits
5 ☐ Logs
6 ☐ Analysis
7 ☐ Metallic Minerals
8 ☐ Non-metallics

300 ☒ GEOPHYSICS

GND	AIR	
1 ☐	2 ☐	Magnetic
3 ☐	4 ☐	Electromag.
5 ☐	6 ☐	Radiometric
7		S.P./A.P./E.P.
8 ☒		E.I.P./M.I.P.
9 ☒		Resistivity
10 ☐		Gravity
11 ☐		Seismic - Refraction
12 ☐		Seismic - Reflection
13 ☐		Physical properties
14 ☐		Well-logging

400 ☐ GEOCHEMISTRY
1 ☐ Stream Sediment
2 ☐ Soil (A,B,C horiz.)
3 ☐ Bed-rock
4 ☐ Mineral'n/Gossan
5 ☐ Rock-chip
6 ☐ Water
7 ☐ Biogeochemistry
8 ☐ Isotopes
9 ☐ Whole-rock: Major
10 ☐ Whole-rock: Trace
11 ☐ Mineral Analysis
12 ☐

501 ☐ PETROLOGY
502 ☐ ORE GENESIS
503 ☐ ORE RESERVES
504 ☐ FEASIBILITY STUDY
505 ☐ MINERAL PROCESS.
506 ☐ MINING
507 ☐ ENVIRONMENT
508 ☐ ENGINEER. GEOL.
509 ☐ INDUST. MINERALS
510 ☐ CONSTRUCT. MAT.
511 ☐ FUELS: Coal
512 ☐ FUELS: Oil shale
513 ☐ FUELS: Oil / Gas

MINERALS: base metals

MINE / DEPOSIT NAME(S):

OTHER KEYWORDS: Mt Read Volcanics(S),

ANNOTATION: The survey defined a series of distinct rock units striking either side of grid NS. The area is characterised by a strong chargeability and low resistivity unit along the eastern flank, which is considered to be of formational origin. A series of anomalies to the immediate west of the above unit are considered of potential economic interest.

Figure 4. *EXAMPLE OF A COMPLETED SUPPLEMENTARY DATA SHEET*

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05-K 4309

APPENDIX 1

Stratigraphic keyword list

Year	*Keyword*	*Comments*
	Precambrian	
	Tyennan region	
	Cradle Mountain sub-region	
	Prince of Wales Range sub-region	
	Rocky Cape region	(includes King Island) generally used where a more specific stratigraphic keyword is not immediately apparent or if they are not target lithologies.
	Rocky Cape Group	
	Burnie Formation	
	Arthur Lineament	use for Keith Metamorphics
	Forth region	
	Badger Head region	
	Cape Sorell region	
	Mt Bischoff sequence	
	Oonah Formation	
	Jubilee region	
	West Coast Granite	King Island PC Granite
	Eocambrian-Cambrian	
	Dundas Trough	
	Success Creek Group	correlates indicated by (SC)
	Crimson Creek Formation	correlates indicated by (SC)
	Dundas Group	use for Rosebery Group; correlates indicated by (SC)
	Mt Read Volcanics	correlates indicated by (SC)
	Henty Fault Zone	
	Adamsfield Trough	
	Smithton Trough	correlate of Success Creek group
	Smithton Dolomite	
	Dial Range Trough	(
	Cateena Group(S)	(correlates of Dundas group
	Lobster Creek Volcanics(S)	(
	Fossey Mountain Trough	(
	Igneous rocks	for basalt, dolerite and minor gabbroic sequences see non-stratigraphic index
	Andersons Creek Ultramafic Complex	
	Forth Ultramafic Complex	
	Heazlewood River Ultramafic Complex	
	Mt Stewart Ultramafic Complex	
	Wilson River Ultramafic Complex	
	Huskisson River Ultramafic Complex	
	Serpentine Hill Ultramafic Complex	
	Dundas Ultramafic Complex	
	McIvors Hill Gabbro	
1987	Howards Tram gabbro	
	Trial Harbour Ultramafic Complex	

Cape Sorell Ultramafic Complex
Spero Bay Ultramafic Complex
Boyes River Ultramafic Complex
Adamsfield Ultramafic Complex
Rocky Boat Harbour Ultramafic Complex
Darwin Granite
Dove Granite
Elliott Bay Granite
Murchison Granite

Ordovician-Devonian
Western:
Wurawina Super-Group
Denison Group
Owen Conglomerate — use for Roland and Zeehan Congls.
Moina Sandstone
Gordon Limestone
Junee Group
Eldon Group
North Eastern:
Mathinna Beds

Devonian Granites
NE/East
Coles Bay Granite/Granodiorite
Scottsdale Batholith
Mt Stronach Granite
Ben Lomond Granite
Royal George Granite
Blue Tier Batholith
Lottah Pluton
Mt Paris Pluton
Poimena Pluton
Pyengana Pluton
Gardens Pluton
Constable Creek Pluton
St Helens Pluton
St Marys Porphyrite
Piccaninny Pluton
Eddystone Batholith
Ansons Bay Pluton
Mt William Pluton
Flinders Island:
Flinders Island Granites
King Island:
Grassy Granodiorite
Bold Head Adamellite
Sea Elephant Granite
Three Hummocks Granite
Western/NW
Housetop Granite — use for Ringwood Granite
Dolcoath Granite
Beulah Granodiorite
Mt Bischoff Porphyry
Meredith Granite
Granite Tor Granite
Birthday Granite — use for Lone Pine Granite
Pine Hill Granite

Heemskirk Granite	
Interview Granite	that N of Pieman R.
Pieman Granite	that S of Pieman R.
Cox Bight Granite	
South West Cape Granite	
Post Carboniferous	
Parmeener Super-Group	
Permian oil shale	
Permian coal measures	
Triassic coal measures	
Cretaceous	
Cygnet Alkaline complex	
Jurassic	
Jurassic dolerite	
Cainozoic	
Cainozoic sediments	
Tertiary	
Tertiary basalt	
Tertiary sediments	use Cainozoic sediments
Tertiary oil shale	
Tertiary coal measures	
Launceston Basin	
Oyster Bay graben	
Macquarie Harbour graben	
Boobyalla Basin	
Ringarooma Basin	
Cressy-Westbury Basin	
Longford Sub-basin	

NOTE: Major faults may also be keyworded, but are not listed here.

NOTE: The year column is used to indicate when new keywords are added.

APPENDIX 2

Alphabetical listing, non-stratigraphic keywords

Year	*Keyword No.*	*Keyword*	*Comments*
		Analysis rock	See Geochemistry: whole-rock: major/trace.
		Aplite	
		Arsenopyrite	
		Asbestos	
		Asphalt	
		Assays drill	See Drilling Analysis
		Assays geochem.	See Geochemistry
		Auger	See Drilling auger/test pits
		Azurite	
		Barite	
		Basalt	Prefix with period
		Base metals	Use for commodities sought, see also copper, lead, zinc, silver.
		Base metal sulphides	Use for minerals found, see also mineral names
		Basin	Prefixed by basin name
		Bauxite	
		Bismuth	
		Bismuthinite	
		Bitumen	See also Asphalt
		Black coal	
		Bornite	
		Breccia-fill mineralisation	
		Brown coal	
		Bulk sampling	
		Cainozoic sediments	
		Cainozoic sedimentation	Use sedimentation
		Calcsilicate	Use skarn, marble
		Cambrian mafic volcanics	
		Cambrian basalt	
		Cambrian dolerite	
		Cambrian felsic volcanics	
		Cambrian gabbro	
		Cambrian sediments	
		Carbonate hosted mineralisation	
		Carbon isotopes	See also Isotopes
		Carlin type	Use shale-hosted mineralisation
		Cassiterite	
		Cerussite	
		Chalcocite	
		Chalcopyrite	
		Chlorite	
		Chromite	
		Clays	
	511	Coal	See fuels: coal, brown coal, black coal etc.
		Coal black	Use black coal
		Coal brown	Use brown coal
		Coal bitumen	Use bitumen
		Coal lignite	Use lignite

	Coal steaming	Use steaming coal
	Coal sub-bituminous	Use sub-bituminous coal
	Cobalt	
510	Construction materials	
	Copper	See also Base metals
	Corundum	
	Covellite	
	Cuprite	
	Deep leads	
	Deltaic sediments	
	Diamond	
	Dighem	
	Diopside	
	Dolerite	
	Dolomite	
	Downhole	suffix by downhole survey method name
200	Drilling	
206	Drilling: Analysis	
204	Drilling: Auger/test pits	
201	Drilling: Diamond	
205	Drilling: Logs	
207	Drilling: Metallic Mineral	Use if metallic minerals are encountered in drilling
208	Drilling: Non-metallics	Use if economically significant non-metallic minerals are encountered
202	Drilling: Percussion	
203	Drilling: Rotary/Rev.Circ.	
	Duricrust	See also ferricrete, silcrete
	Dunite	
	EM16	
	EM34	
	EM Modelling	
	Epidote	
508	Engineer.Geol.	
507	Environment	
	Exploration potential	Use only if report concentrates on areas potential for economic mineralisation
	Fault mineralisation	
504	Feasibility study	
	Felsic intrusives	Prefix with period name if known. Useful for porphyries within MRV. Use for acid intrusives
	Ferricrete	See also Duricrust
	Fluid inclusions	
	Fluorite	
511	Fuels: Coal	See also black coal, brown coal etc.
512	Fuels: Oil Shale	
513	Fuels: Oil/Gas	
	Gabbro	See also Cambrian gabbro
	Galena	
	Garnet	
	Gems	See also specific name
	Genie-EM	

400	Geochemistry	
403	Geochemistry: Bed-rock	Use for systematic sampling of bed-rock by power auger, and for costeaning/trenching
407	Geochemistry: Biochemistry	A broad term for geobotany etc.
408	Geochemistry: Isotopes	Use for any form of isotopic analysis and interpretation, includes Pb, S, H, O, C.
411	Geochemistry: Mineral Analysis	Use for XRD, microprobe analysis
404	Geochemistry: Mineral'n/ Gossan	Use for chip or bulk sampling of surface or underground mineral'n or gossan
405	Geochemistry: Rock chip	Use for chip sampling of outcrop
402	Geochemistry: Soil (A, B, C horiz.)	
401	Geochemistry: Stream sediment	Use for all forms of drainage sampling (including panned concentrates, sieved fractions etc.)
406	Geochemistry: Water	Use for exploration and environmental purposes.
409	Geochemistry: Whole-rock: Major	
410	Geochemistry: Whole-rock: Trace	
412	Geochemistry:	
100	Geology	
103	Geology: Mine/Deposit	use for small scale surface or underground mine deposit mapping.
102	Geology: Remote sensing	also photogeology, satellite imagery
101	Geology: Surface mapping	
300	Geophysics	
308	Geophysics: EIP/MIP	
304	Geophysics: Electromag - Air	
303	Geophysics: Electromag - Gnd	
310	Geophysics: Gravity	
302	Geophysics: Magnetic - Air	
301	Geophysics: Magnetic - Gnd	
313	Geophysics: Physical properties	use for: magnetic susceptibility, magnetic remanence, density etc.
306	Geophysics: Radiometric-Air	
305	Geophysics: Radiometric-GND	
309	Geophysics: Resistivity	use for ground resistivity surveys but also includes airborne resistivity surveys e.g. dighem
312	Geophysics: Seismic-reflection	
311	Geophysics: Seismic-refraction	
314	Geophysics: Well-logging	
	Geostatistics	
	Gold	
	Gossan	
	Granite	
	Graphite	
	Gravity modelling	

	Greisen	
	Gypsum	
	Haematite	
	Heavy minerals	
	Henty Fault Zone	
	Hydrology	
509	Industrial minerals	
	Input-EM	
	IP modelling	
	Irish type (mineralisation)	use carbonate-hosted mineralisation
	Ironstone	
	Isotopes	prefixed with element name
	Kaolinite	also use clays
	Kimberlite (mineralisation)	or volcanogenic massive sulphide
	Laterite	
	Lead	
	Lead isotopes	
	Liginite	
	Limonite	
	Mafic intrusives	Prefix with period name if known, use for basic intrusives
	Magnetic modelling	
	Magnetite	
	Malachite	
	Marcasite	
	Max-Min-EM	
	Metallurgy	use petrology or mineral process
505	Mineral processing	
	Mineral sands	
	Mineralogy	use petrology
	Mine tailings	
506	Mining	
	Mise-A-La-Masse	
	Molybdenite	
	Monazite	
	Multiple vein mineralisation	
	Nickel	
	Oil shale	
	Opal	
	Ordovician sediments	
502	Ore genesis	
503	Ore reserves	
	Oxygen isotopes	
	Palaeoclimatology	
	Palaeontology	
	Palynology	
	Pegmatite	
	Permian coal measures	
	Permian oil shale	
501	Petrology	
	Photogeology	
	Photointerpretation	

	Physical properties	use Geophysics: physical properties
	Placer deposits	
	Platinum	
	Platinum group metals	
	Proximate analysis	
	Pulse-EM	
	Pyrite	
	Pyrrhotite	
	Queen Hill type (mineralisation)	use replacement mineralisation
305,306	Radiometric	use Geophysics: radiometric (GND) or (AIR)
	Rare earths	
102	Remote sensing	use Geology-remote sensing
	Replacement mineralisation	
	Rhodochrosite	
	Rubidium/strontum ratios	
	Rutile	
	Sampling methods	use where comparisons are made between sampling methods
	Satellite imagery	
	Secondary enrichment	particularly applied to industrial and construction materials
	Serpentinisation	
	Serpentinite	
	Shale-hosted mineralisation	
	Siderite	
	Silcrete	see Duricrust
	Silver	
	Sirotem	
	Skarn	
402	Soil sampling	use Geochemisty: Soil
	Sphalerite	
	Steaming coal	
	Stibnite	
	Stockwork	
	Stratabound mineralisation	
	Stratigraphy	use only if report contains a good, detailed account
	Strontium isotopes	
	Structural geology	use only if report contains a good, detailed account
	Sulphur	
	Sulphur isotopes	
	Talc	
	Tetrahedrite	
	Tin	
	Topaz	
	Tourmaline	
	Trace elements	use Geochem: whole-rock:trace
	Tungsten	
	Turair-EM	
	Turam-EM	
	Ultramafics	
	Uranium	
	Utem	

UV fluorescence
Vein mineralisation
VLF-EM
Volcanogenic mineralisation
Volcanogenic disseminated sulphide
Volcanogenic massive sulphide
Whole rock analysis use 409 or 410
Wolframite
Wrigglite texture
XRD
Zinc
Zircon

NOTE: not all mineral names are included here

NOTE: The year column is used to indicate when new keywords are added.