TasGold Ltd.

LISLE PROJECT

Aeromagnetic Interpretation

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SUMMARY

Open file/Tasmanian Government aeromagnetic ± radiometric data over TasGold Ltd's Lisle Project in NE Tasmania has been processed and interpreted to assist with ongoing gold exploration programmes. The data is a subset of the Mines and Resources Tasmania's aeromagnetic database for the region. The moderate resolution (200m line spacing, ~60-110m terrain clearance) data is adequate for the project scale (1:25,000) interpretation, but is too coarse for detailed, prospect-scale exploration purposes. 1:25,000 scale TMI and radiometric image enhancements generated by S.G.C. formed the basis of the interpretation.

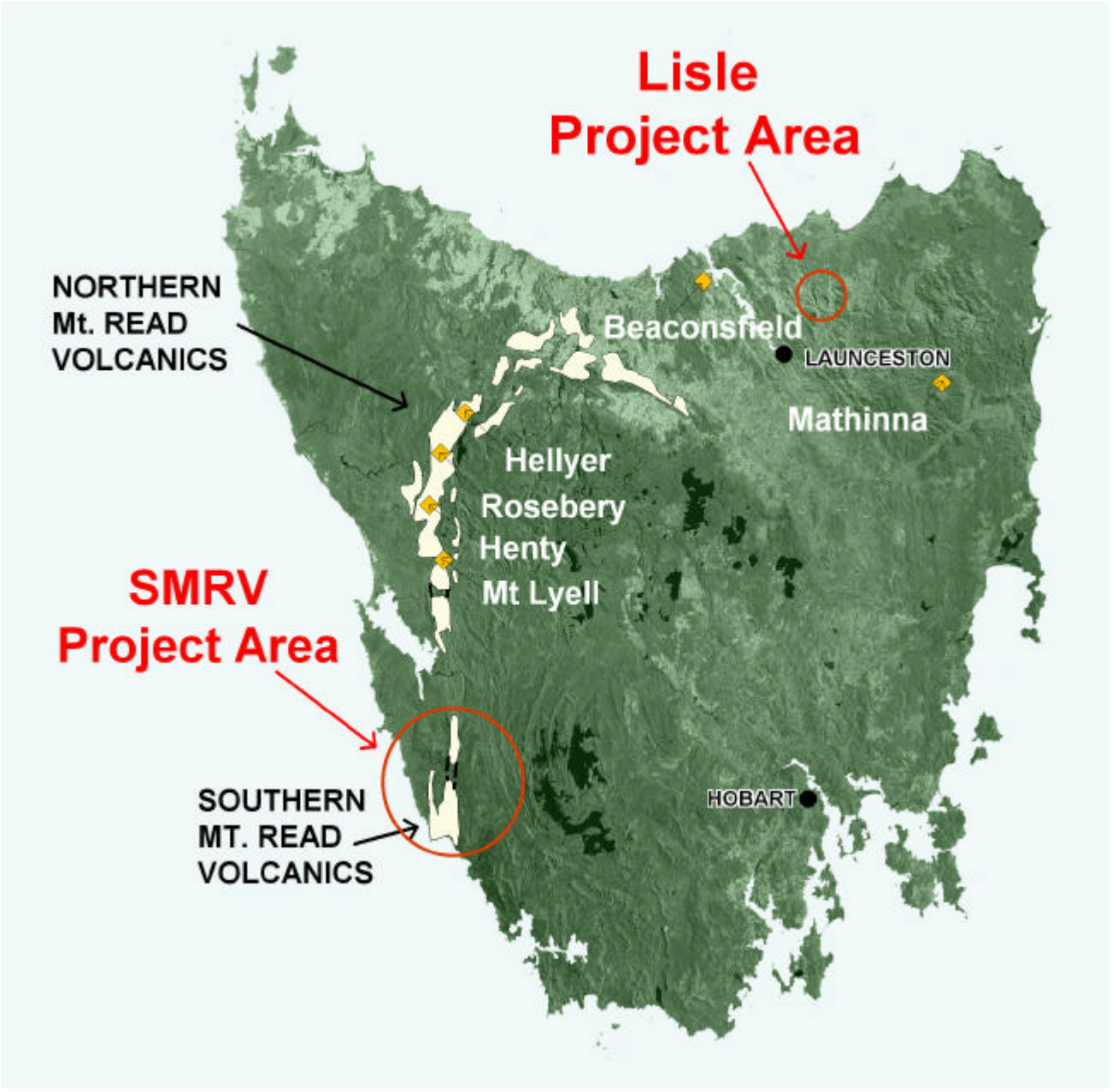
The prospective Mathinna Beds are weakly to non-magnetic, with occasional interbedded magnetic horizons. These could be pyrrhotitic (± magnetitic) mudstones or shales, psammitic units with high original iron content or magnetic sills (dolerites). Increased levels of magnetism within the metasediments adjacent to sub-cropping granites may reflect contact metamorphic effects, including possible skarn development. Several possible magnetite generative or destructive alteration zones have been identified along magnetic Mathinna horizons. The bulk of the granitoids appear to be weakly to non-magnetic, with subordinate magnetic varieties. A large, blind, granitic intrusive has been interpreted beneath the Mathinna Beds in the northern part of the area. Alternatively, the change in geophysical character could be indicating a lithological/stratigraphic change within the Mathinna Beds.

The interpreted overall structural pattern suggests that the Mathinna Beds are part of a large, north-westerly trending antiform or dome, with a series of small to medium sized felsic intrusives emplaced along the axial zone. A set of large, north-westerly faults within the Mathinna Beds have been interpreted as part of an early, regional, sinistral shear system. The north-eastern limb of the large, domal feature seems to be strongly deformed via a series of these north-westerly faults and associated linking structures.

Later stage north-easterly, north-westerly and northerly faulting overprinting the early, north-westerly shear and fold pattern are associated with granite emplacement and Mesozoic-Tertiary block faulting. Some of these faults are likely to be re-activated early structures and could have considerable vertical displacements.

A suite of gold targets has been selected based on the aeromagnetic interpretation, mostly on structural grounds with some possible discrete alteration and or local intrusive settings included. The majority of the structural targets are potentially dilational trends within the early, sinistral, north-westerly shear regime. Several of the larger, late(?), north-easterly faults also seem to be important controls on mineralization, as do fractured anticlinal fold noses and small felsic intrusives are favourable locations for stockwork and sheeted vein systems. Most of the known prospects and targets are within the shattered nose of the major, antiformal dome, particularly where is coincides with the major, north-west shear corridor.

Figure 1. Lisle Project Location Plan



1. INTRODUCTION

Aeromagnetic and radiometric data covering TasGold Ltd.'s Lisle project and surrounds have been processed and interpreted as part of TasGold's gold exploration in north-eastern Tasmania. The Lisle project is located approximately 25km north-east of Launceston (Figure 1). It consists of two exploration licences held by TasGold; i.e. EL 20/92 and 41/02. These tenements include a number of historic gold workings, shows and prospects within the Ordovician-Devonian Mathinna Beds and Devonian granites. Historic production of about 250,000oz has been recorded. This has predominantly been won from alluvial deposits. The known bedrock mineralization has similarities to the major Palaeozoic gold producers in north-eastern Tasmania (e.g. Beaconsfield) and Victoria.

Previous exploration in the area has included programmes to evaluate the known gold shows and to identify additional bedrock concentrations. A significant amount of the drilling that has been undertaken previously appears to have been ineffective.

2. GEOLOGY

Geological background included published 1:250,000 scale geological mapping (Tasmanian Geological Survey, 1974 Launceston sheet) and compilations of historical and previous exploration data by TasGold. A 1:25,000 scale enlargement of the published mapping has been used for overall geological control. Exposure of the prospective Palaeozoic stratigraphy varies from fair to poor, with a veneer of Mesozoic to recent cover being present over a significant part of the project area.

The Ordovician-Devonian Mathinna Beds that underlie much of the Lisle area are a thick, strongly deformed turbidite sequence, consisting mainly of steeply dipping, north-westerly striking metamorphosed sandstones and quartzites, with subordinate finer grained units. This sequence is intruded by granitic (granodioritic) rocks associated with the Scottsdale Batholith, which outcrops ~10km to the east of the project. Previous exploration indicates a close spatial relationship between known gold mineralization and small granodiorite bodies. Large Mesozoic dolerite sills outcrop to the south-west of the Lisle area and may extend into it. Tertiary basaltic volcanics have been mapped in palaeo-topographic lows adjacent to the TasGold tenements.

The overall geological setting is similar to the major, historic Palaeozoic gold fields of Victoria and north-eastern Tasmania.

Exploration models being applied by TasGold include:

- high grade mineralization in brittle vein or shear zones developed during the regional deformation. (e.g. Beaconsfield).
- sheeted or stockwork vein systems within the metasediments.
- felsic intrusive related stockwork, vein or disseminated mineralization.

3. SURVEY DETAILS

The Lisle aeromagnetic-radiometric data is part of the Minerals Resources Tasmania open file geophysical data base.

Approximate survey specifications of the surveys are summarized below:

Lisle:

Data Collection:	GeoInstruments Pty Ltd. (Helicopter)
Survey Date:	December, 1983
Magnetometer:	Not recorded
Sampling Interval:	~35m
Flight Line Separation:	200m
Flight Line Direction:	0°-180°
Tie Line Direction:	90°-270°
Tie Line Separation:	3000m
Mean Terrain Clearance:	110m
Navigation:	Not recorded

Pipers River:

Data Collection:	Kevron Geophysics Pty Ltd. (Helicopter)
Survey Date:	September, 1983
Magnetometer:	Geometrics G833 Helium Vapour
Spectrometer:	Not recorded
Sampling Interval:	Magnetometer ~7m, spectrometer ~70m
Flight Line Separation:	200m
Flight Line Direction:	90°-270°
Tie Line Direction:	0°-180°
Tie Line Separation:	4000m?
Mean Terrain Clearance:	60m
Navigation:	Novatel Differential GPS

The overall data quality is fair considering the terrain and age of the surveys.

The resolution is mediocre. It is adequate for the project scale interpretation that has been undertaken, but it is not sufficient for prospect scale interpretation.

Radiometrics and elevation data was not available (not recorded?) for the Lisle (southern) portion of the survey. In any case, the widespread Mesozoic to recent cover limits the usefulness of the radiometrics for lithological and alteration mapping purposes.

4. DATA PROCESSING

TasGold (via Macmin) supplied located and gridded magnetic (TMI), radiometric (4 channels) and DTM data covering the Lisle project and surrounds. This data was originally acquired from the geophysical section of the Tasmanian Geological Survey (Minerals & Resources Tasmania). S.G.C. has re-gridded and cleaned up the TMI, radiometrics and DTM where available, and merged the magnetic data from the Lisle and Piper's River surveys. In areas where the surveys overlap, the Piper's River data was given precedence because of the better overall data quality and line orientation.

A subset of the merged data has been image processed and contoured using S.G.C.'s in house system. The enhancements used include selected sun angle illuminations, first and second derivatives, automatic gain control filters plus various combinations.

A suite of 1:25,000 scale total magnetic intensity, first vertical derivative, radiometric and DTM image-contour maps were generated by S.G.C. for interpretation purposes. These included:

- Second vertical derivative of the TMI with TMI contours (greyscale)
- Automatic gain control of the TMI with TMI contours (greyscale)
- First vertical derivative shaded with 50% east gradient, with FVD contours.
- TMI shaded with 50% east gradient, with TMI contours
- TMI shaded with 50% north-east AGC gradient, with TMI contours
- Ternary (K, Th, U) radiometrics shaded with 50% north Total Count gradient, with Total Count channel contours.
- Digital Terrain, shaded with 50% east gradient, with DTM elevation contours.

Several of these are included as Figures 2-4. Digital and hardcopy versions of several of the images have been forwarded to TasGold. The radiometric and DTM data (Piper's River survey) is restricted to the northern third of the project area.

All maps and images generated by S.G.C. are in AGD84, Zone 55 coordinates.

5. INTERPRETATION

The aeromagnetic interpretation is presented as a standard structural/lithological compilation at 1:25,000 scale (Figure 5). These overlay the image/contour plans generated by S.G.C. (e.g. Figures 2-4). The radiometrics has not contributed significantly to the final interpretation. No quantitative modelling of the TMI data has been attempted. A small buffer surrounding TasGold's tenements has been included in the interpretation. The 1:25,000 scale enlargement of the published 1:250,000 scale Geological Survey mapping provides reasonable, broad-scale stratigraphic control. It contains little structural information and lacks detail at prospect scale. Prospect specific information included in various TasGold documents provides additional background. This is generally too detailed for useful correlation with this low resolution geophysical data set.

The magnetic relief within the Lisle area is low to moderate, with an overall range of approximately 500-600nT. The Mathinna Beds are typically weakly to non-magnetic, containing occasional magnetic units. The majority of these are only slightly magnetic (±100nT magnitude). More strongly magnetic variants are present in the north-eastern section of the data set (±400nT magnitude) and around areas of likely granitic intrusive activity. The published mapping provides no indication of the likely nature of the magnetic units within the Mathinna Beds stratigraphy in the Lisle area. Possible sources include pyrrhotitic (±magnetitic) mudstones and shales, psammitic units with elevated primary heavy mineral concentrations and/or high original iron content or magnetic sills (dolerites). The comparatively strongly magnetic, apparently stratigraphic units in the north-east of the area could be part of the Mathinna stratigraphy, or they may be thicker than average Tertiary basaltic flows in valley floors ± drainages.

Increased levels of magnetism within the metasediments adjacent to mapped and inferred granites are probably indicating significant contact metamorphic effects, including possible skarn development. Locally enhanced magnetism along the magnetic horizons within the Mathinna Beds could also indicate discrete, magnetite (or pyrrhotite) alteration zones or small intrusives. Conversely, zones of diminished magnetism could indicate magnetite destructive alteration. Several features of both types have been identified in the interpretation. The known, small, 'high level' granitic intrusives vary from non- to moderately magnetic. The magnetic varieties could be either primary variants, or they could include assimilated, magnetic metasediments. The bulk of the granitoids are thought to be weakly to non-magnetic, but this is difficult to confirm since the majority of the interpreted felsic intrusives do not outcrop. Much of the northern part of the study area is thought to be underlain by a large, blind, granitic intrusive hidden beneath a veneer of magnetically bland Mathinna Beds. Alternatively, the magnetic (+ radiometric) signature (absence of magnetic horizons, subdued count rates) could be indicating a lithological/stratigraphic change within the Mathinna Beds.

Several zones of distinctive, active magnetics near the edges of the study area have been interpreted as Tertiary mafic volcanic flows ± intrusives. These appear to be more extensive than indicated on the published mapping. A substantial proportion of these volcanics is reversely magnetized, producing

moderate to strong negative magnetic anomalies. The normally magnetized volcanic units can be difficult to distinguish from the deformed, often disrupted magnetic Mathinna Beds. Circular to elliptical features within the volcanics could be local volcanic necks or small intrusives. Some may be processing artefacts related to inadequate definition of the response by the comparatively broad spaced surveys. The distribution of the volcanics is partly controlled by older basement structures. Otherwise, the volcanics tend to follow topographic lows (valleys, creeks etc).

The radiometric data (northern third of the study area only) has not been interpreted in detail. Most of the outcropping Mathinna Beds produce a moderate count rate response in all channels, perhaps biased towards the thorium and potassium channels. As mentioned above, there is a distinct decrease in the level of activity from the Mathinna Beds in the northern and north-eastern sections of the area. This and other variations in the strength and character of the response are probably mapping compositional variations within the turbidite sequence that have not been defined in the regional mapping. Outcropping granitic rocks typically produce lower count rate than the active sections of the Mathinna Beds. This is consistent with the granodioritic composition indicated in the regional mapping. Outcropping Tertiary volcanics also produce low count rate (often thorium channel dominated) responses, as would be expected from basalts.

No distinctive, discrete anomalies that could be related to exposed (sericitic) alteration have been identified from the radiometrics. However, there is a large, north-easterly trending band of elevated activity extending across the northern tenement area (~2km wide zone, with the south-eastern edge immediately north-west of the Enterprise and Junction Star prospects. This zone could be reflecting large scale alteration, either associated with the blind granitoid that has been inferred to the north, or with the late(?), north-easterly faults that are evident in the magnetics to the south-west (e.g. the Panama fault). The radiometrics indicates that the north-easterly fault set extends further to the north-east than is evident in the magnetics.

The overall structural pattern inferred from the magnetics is a combination of early (lower-mid Palaeozoic) and later (predominantly Mesozoic-Tertiary?) events. The gross pattern within the southern half of the Mathinna Beds suggests they are part of a large, north-westerly trending antiform or dome, with a series of small to medium sized felsic intrusives emplaced along the axial zone of this large fold. North-westerly striking faults have been inferred along the limbs of this fold. The north-eastern limb in particular seems to be quite strongly deformed via a series of interpreted, north-westerly striking, strike slip(?) faults and associated linking structures. Several tight, elongate (subsidiary) folds have been inferred in this zone. Thrust or detachment type faulting may occur around the noses of some of these tight folds. This north westerly corridor separates the southern part of the Mathinna area from the north-eastern corner, which seems to be a distinct structural ± lithological block. The major, north-westerly faults seem to be part of a regional, sinistral shear system, but this is difficult to confirm in the Lisle data.

The blind granitoid inferred beneath the northern and western part of the Mathinna Beds does not fit well with the proposed, north-westerly trending domal pattern. If the interpretation is correct, there is likely to be a major zone of dislocation separating the northern 'granitic' block from the southern, domal block. The north-easterly faults ± alteration discussed earlier could be consistent with this scenario.

Later stage deformation patterns overprinting the early, north-westerly shear and fold pattern seems to be partially associated with emplacement of the granites (syn-post deformation?) and/or later block faulting along north-easterly, north-westerly and northerly structures. Some of the inferred late faults are likely to be re-activated early structures. There could be considerable vertical movement along some of these 'late' faults. They appear to be a significant control on the distribution of the Mesozoic and Tertiary rocks in the region.

6. TARGETS

A suite of targets considered to have the potential to host gold mineralization have been selected based on the aeromagnetic interpretation. These have been annotated on the interpretation plan (Figure 5). Brief descriptions are included in Table 1. The targets have mostly been selected on structural grounds; i.e. possible dilational situations in within prospective lithologies. Some possible discrete alteration and/or local intrusive settings have also been identified (e.g. **L8**, **L12**, **L16**). The structural targets have mostly (but not exclusively) derived from expected dilational trends developed within the early, north-westerly sinistral shear system. Specific structural controls for the various prospects have also been considered, with possible continuations or repetitions of these mineralized trends being high priority targets. Several of the larger, late(?), north-easterly faults seem to be important [e.g. **L2** (Panama), **L4** (Junction Star), **L7** (Enterprise)]. These trends, some of which have probably been reactivated, should be dilational in the early, north-westerly shear regime and are thus potentially mineralized structures for either early or later mineralizing events.

Fractured anticlinal fold noses, particularly those associated with felsic intrusive activity, are favourable locations for stockwork and sheeted vein systems, as are the margins of the shallow intrusives (north-western margins preferable?). From a regional perspective, most of the known prospects and quite a few of the targets are within the shattered nose of the major, antiformal dome, particularly where is coincides with the major, north-west shear corridor.

No alteration targets have been selected from the radiometric data. Outcropping sericitic alteration zones may be detectable via airborne radiometrics, but these will be difficult to discriminate because of the widespread activity in the Mathinna Beds and the low resolution of the data. A couple of vague, potassic highs are present in the Lisle data, but the reliability factor is low.

The rankings assigned to the selected targets are highly subjective and should be reviewed in the light of existing and new exploration or geological data. Highest priority has been assigned to situations that are possible extensions or analogues of known mineralized settings and structures. However, these controls are not that well understood in most of the prospects. The target suite is not exhaustive; i.e. there are additional, similar settings that may warrant a closer look if initial follow-up of particular target types produces encouraging results.

TABLE 1 - GEOPHYSICAL TARGETS - LISLE PROJECT

TARGET	NORTHING	EASTING	PRIORITY	DESCRIPTION
L1	5440238	523170	1	Major, NE striking, dilational (**R_1**) fault crossing large, disrupted, altered(?) antiformal fold nose & major, NW faults.
L2	5441329	524799	1	Continuation of **L1**? Passes through Panama prospect.
L3	5442186	523963	2	Second order, NE striking, dilational (**R_1**) fault crossing disrupted, altered(?) Mathinna Beds. Near nose of inferred, large, blind granite.
L4	5441615	526685	1-2	NE striking, dilational (**R_1**) fault + late intrusive $\pm$alteration crossing disrupted, altered(?) fold nose & major, NW faults. Junction Star Prospect
L5	5440555	525396	1	NE striking, dilational (**R_1**) fault + late intrusive $\pm$alteration around strongly deformed, altered(?) fold nose. Part of Enterprise system?
L6	5439873	523698	1-2	E striking, dilational (**T**) fault $\pm$ late intrusive or alteration. Axial plain shear for local synform? North of Trevor's prospect.
L7	5439348	524688	1	Major, NE striking, dilational (**R_1**) fault crossing large, disrupted, altered(?) antiformal fold nose & major, NW faults. Through Trevor's prospect.
L8	5438126	524042	2	E striking, dilational (**T**) fault $\pm$ late intrusive or alteration. South of Trevor's prospect.
L9	5439251	526421	2-3	~E striking, possibly dilational fault in complexly deformed Mathinna Beds. South of or through Bessel's prospect.
L10	5440142	527364	2	Altered Mathinna Beds+ dilational fractures adjacent to major NW fault.
L11	5439932	527966	1	NE striking, dilational (**R_1**) fault $\pm$alteration linking major NW faults, Associated with historic workings.
L12	5437710	527192	2	Altered Mathinna Beds+ dilational fractures adjacent to major NW fault. N of large intrusive complex.
L13	5437197	525308	3	N-S fault-fracture zone linking major NW faults near western edge of large intrusive complex. Includes Wild Knife prospect. Dilational in dextral regime.
L14	5435648	524580	2	WNW, possibly dilational fault near western edge (apex) of large intrusive complex.
L15	5433151	524994	1-2	E-W to ENE faults/fractures + magnetite alteration. Lone Star prospect.
L16	5431293	526587	2	Altered (demagnetized) Mathinna Beds. South of Lone Star South.
L17	5433103	528250	1-2	NE striking, dilational (**R_1**) fault $\pm$ intrusives $\pm$ alteration. Adjacent to large intrusive complex + large faults.
L18	5442381	527571	3?	Large, N-S fault-fracture zone + major fault intersections near margin of interpreted major intrusive complex.
L19	5442111	528928	2-3	NE striking, dilational (**R_1**) fault $\pm$ intrusives $\pm$ alteration. Adjacent to shallow, granitic complex.
L20	5443156	522313	2	Large, NE striking, dilational (**R_1**) fault/fracture zone. Crosses several, large, NW faults + inferred blind granite. Near Lebrina prospect.
L21	5444588	521898	3	Possible NE striking, dilational (**R_1**) fracture zone crossing large, NW faults + inferred blind granite. North of Lebrina prospect.
L22	5434018	526762	2	Possible demagnetized zone & dilational bend around southern edge of large intrusive complex.

Notes: Coordinates are from the centroid of the target areas as defined by MapInfo, in AGD 84, Zone 55.
The majority of the structural targets assume that a sinistral, NW striking shear system controls the dilational, mineralized fracture and vein systems. N-S faults (eg L13, L18) should not be dilational in this regime, but could be if the primary, NW striking faults were part of a dextral system.

7. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The MRT aeromagnetics over the Lisle area has sufficient resolution and contrast to permit a reasonable project scale interpretation of the basic structure and lithological distribution. The interpreted domal setting, intruded by granitoids, conceptually constitutes a good geological environment for the styles of mineralization being targeted by TasGold. However, it is a fairly low resolution data set and is not really suitable for prospect scale targeting and mapping, where more precise positioning of interpreted structures and contacts is desirable. Assuming the current exploration programme is sufficiently encouraging, a high resolution (50m line spacing, =50m terrain clearance) magnetics + radiometrics survey should be considered, at least over the higher priority parts of the project.

There is scope for extracting more information from the radiometrics. The limited amount of data that is currently available shows that the technique has potential as a mapping tool (for sub-dividing the Mathinna Beds) and possibly as a means of directly targeting exposed potassic alteration zones. It may be possible to extract similar mapping information from good quality aerial photography or high resolution satellite imagery.

The overall interpretation could be improved with better, project scale geological mapping data, particularly from the Mathinna Beds. Lithological sub-division of the turbidite package may help identify the nature of the magnetic stratigraphy. Basic dip and structural information would also be valuable. Most of the currently available detailed information is in the small areas in and around the historic workings and prospects.

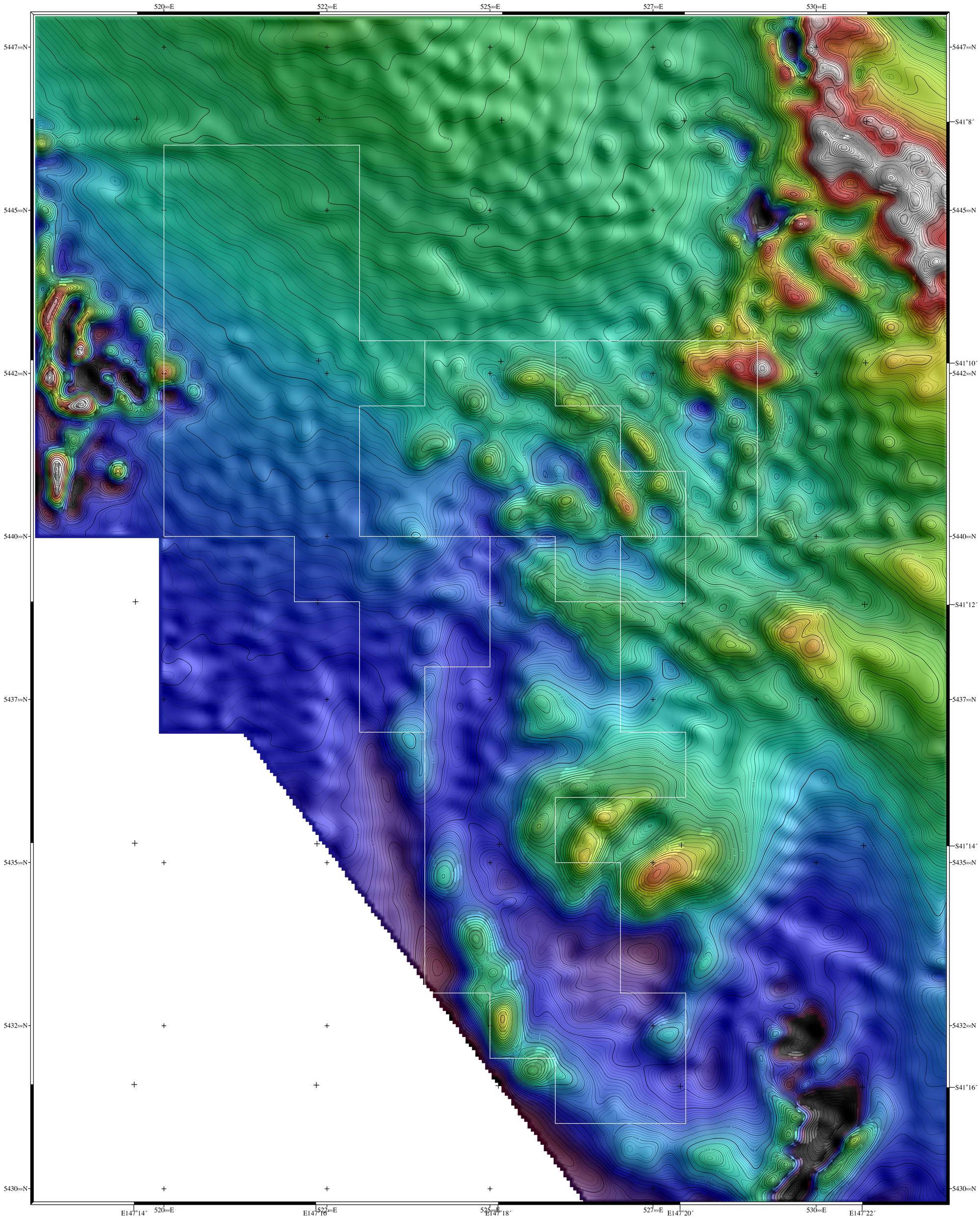
If any of the magnetic units or contacts appears to be important mineralization controls at prospect scale, they can probably be positioned more accurately via some selective ground magnetic traverses.

The target suite should be reviewed when the results of the current drilling, trenching and sampling programme have been compiled.

8. REFERENCES

McNeill, P. 2003 EL 2/92 – Lisle and EL 41/2002 – Lone Star: Proposed Drilling Programme – 2003 TasGold Ltd. Internal Report (based on 2002 proposed programme)

Callaghan, T. 2003 EL2/92 and EL41/02: Proposed Work Programme May – June 2003 TasGold Ltd. Internal Report, May, 2003.



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS - PIPERS RIVER

Contractor	:	Kevron Geophysics Pty. Ltd.
Aircraft	:	Bell 206 - 3 VH-FBH
Instrumentation	:	Geometrics G833 Helium Vapour
Survey Date	:	September, 1993
Sample Interval	:	approx. 7 metres
Flight Line Spacing	:	200 metres
Flight Line Direction	:	090 - 270 degrees
Tie Line Spacing	:	400 metres
Mean Terrain Clearance	:	60 metres
Navigation	:	Novatel GPS Receiver

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS - LISLE

Contractor	:	Geo Instruments
Aircraft	:	Helicopter
Survey Date	:	December, 1983
Sample Interval	:	approx. 35 metres
Flight Line Spacing	:	200 metres
Flight Line Direction	:	000 - 180 degrees
Tie Line Spacing	:	3000 metres
Mean Terrain Clearance	:	110 metres (average)

CONTOUR DATA

First Level Contours	:	2 nT
Second Level Contours	:	10 nT
Third Level Contours	:	50 nT
Fourth Level Contours	:	250 nT
Grid Cell Size	:	50 mE x 50 mN

PROCESSING DETAILS

Processing	:	Southern Geoscience Consultants
Composition	:	M.J.K.
Supervision	:	B. Craven

N

Scale 1:25 000

0.500 0 0.500 1.000 1.500

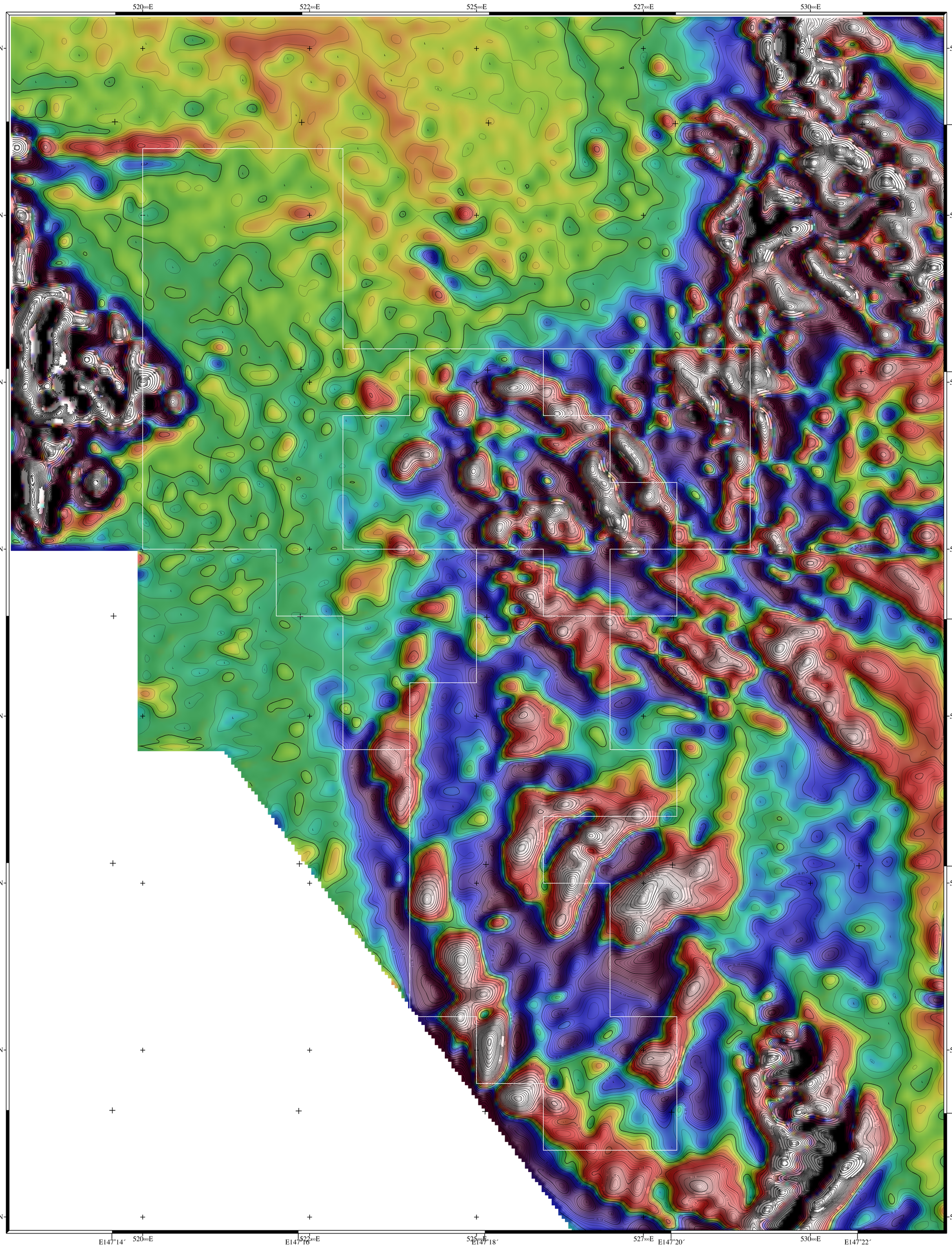
Kilometres

AUSTRALIAN MAP GRID ZONE 55
AGD 84 SPHEROID
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

SOUTHERN GEOSCIENCE CONSULTANTS
PTY. LTD. - A.C.N .067 552 461

TASGOLD LIMITED
LISLE PROJECT
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY IMAGE (LIN)
SHADED WITH 50% NE AGC GRADIENT
TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY CONTOURS

DATE: 08/05/2003	BY: M.J.K.	PLAN NO.
SCALE: 1:25 000	REF. B. CRAVEN	**Figure No. 2**



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS - PIPERS RIVER

Contractor	:	Kevron Geophysics Pty. Ltd.
Aircraft	:	Bell 206 - 3 VH-FBH
Instrumentation	:	Geometrics G833 Helium Vapour
Survey Date	:	September, 1993
Sample Interval	:	approx. 7 metres
Flight Line Spacing	:	200 metres
Flight Line Direction	:	090 - 270 degrees
Tie Line Spacing	:	400 metres
Mean Terrain Clearance	:	60 metres
Navigation	:	Novatel GPS Receiver

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS - LISLE

Contractor	:	Geo Instruments
Aircraft	:	Helicopter
Survey Date	:	December, 1983
Sample Interval	:	approx. 35 metres
Flight Line Spacing	:	200 metres
Flight Line Direction	:	000 - 180 degrees
Tie Line Spacing	:	3000 metres
Mean Terrain Clearance	:	110 metres (average)

CONTOUR DATA

First Level Contours	:	0.01 nT/m
Second Level Contours	:	0.05 nT/m
Third Level Contours	:	0.25 nT/m
Grid Cell Size	:	50 mE x 50 mN

PROCESSING DETAILS

Processing	:	Southern Geoscience Consultants
Composition	:	M.J.K.
Supervision	:	B. Craven

N

Scale 1:25 000

0.500 0 0.500 1.000 1.500

Kilometres

AUSTRALIAN MAP GRID ZONE 55
AGD 84 SPHEROID
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

SOUTHERN GEOSCIENCE CONSULTANTS
PTY. LTD. - A.C.N .067 552 461

TASGOLD LIMITED
LISLE PROJECT
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE IMAGE (NL)
SHADED WITH 50% EAST GRADIENT
FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE CONTOURS

DATE: 08/05/2003	BY: M.J.K.	PLAN NO.
SCALE: 1:25 000	REF. B. CRAVEN	**Figure No. 3**

520000E 522500E 525000E 527500E 530000E

5447500N 5445000N 5442500N 5440000N 5437500N 5435000N 5432500N 5430000N

S41°8´ S41°10´ S41°12´ S41°14´ S41°16´

E147°14´ E147°16´ E147°18´ E147°20´ E147°22´

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS - PIPERS RIVER

Contractor	:	Kevron Geophysics Pty. Ltd.
Aircraft	:	Bell 206 - 3 VH-FBH
Instrumentation	:	Exploranium GR820
Survey Date	:	September, 1993
Sample Interval	:	approx. 35 metres
Flight Line Spacing	:	200 metres
Flight Line Direction	:	090 - 270 degrees
Tie Line Spacing	:	400 metres
Mean Terrain Clearance	:	60 metres
Navigation	:	Novatel GPS Receiver

CONTOUR DATA

First Level Contours	:	20 pcs
Second Level Contours	:	100 cps
Third Level Contours	:	500 cps
Grid Cell Size	:	50 mE x 50 mN

PROCESSING DETAILS

Processing	:	Southern Geoscience Consultants
Composition	:	M.J.K.
Supervision	:	B. Craven

K

U TH

N

Scale 1:25 000

0.500 0 0.500 1.000 1.500

Kilometres

AUSTRALIAN MAP GRID ZONE 55
AGD 84 SPHEROID
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

SOUTHERN GEOSCIENCE CONSULTANTS
PTY. LTD. - A.C.N .067 552 461

TASGOLD LIMITED
LISLE PROJECT
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
TERNARY RADIOMETRIC IMAGE (NL)
BLUE = U, GREEN = TH, RED = K
SHADED WITH 50% TC NORTH GRADIENT
TOTAL COUNT RADIOMETRIC CONTOURS

DATE: 08/05/2003	BY: M.J.K.	PLAN NO.
SCALE: 1:25 000	REF. B. CRAVEN	**Figure No. 4**

MAJOR GRANITIC INTRUSIVE
BENEATH NON MAGNETIC
MATHINNA BEDS?

LEBRINA

DRAINAGE OR
BEDROCK UNIT

MT POTAROO

JUNCTION STAR

ENTERPRISE

PANAMA

TREVORS

BESSELS

WILD KNIFE

LONE STAR

LONE STAR
SOUTH

MAY BE
INTRUSIVE ?

DRAINAGE
OR
BEDROCK
UNIT?

L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6 L7 L8 L9 L10 L11 L12 L13 L14 L15 L16 L17 L18 L20 L22

LEGEND

- Magnetic drainage, surficial material
- Normally magnetized dyke ± fracture zone
- Reversely or weakly magnetized dyke ± fracture zone
- Magnetic Tertiary volcanics (± Jurassic dolerite)
- Strongly magnetic Tertiary volcanics (± Jurassic dolerite)
- Reversely magnetized Tertiary volcanics (± Jurassic dolerite)
- Inferred, late, non-magnetic intrusive or alteration
- Inferred, late, magnetic intrusive or alteration
- Inferred non magnetic, granitic intrusive
- Inferred strongly magnetic granitic intrusive ± altered Mathinna Beds
- Inferred magnetic granitic intrusive ± altered Mathinna Beds
- Inferred granitic intrusive at depth
- Isolated magnetic feature: noise, culture, possible intrusive or alteration
- Undifferentiated, non magnetic Mathinna Beds (± granite?)
- Possible very weakly magnetic unit within Mathinna Beds
- Weakly magnetic unit within Mathinna Beds
- Moderately magnetic unit within Mathinna Beds (± alteration?)
- Strongly magnetic unit within Mathinna Beds (± alteration?)
- Inferred major fault or fracture zone. Hatching indicates inferred dip direction
- Inferred secondary fault or fracture zone
- Inferred minor fault or fracture zone
- Inferred mylonite, fracture or alteration zone
- Inferred fold axes [antiformal or synformal]
- Magnetic contact
- Magnetic trend or minor magnetic unit. Proterozoic stratigraphy or drainage.
- Indicated downthrown side of fault
- Dip
- Historic gold workings (from published mapping)
- TasGold prospect ± gold workings
- L1 Targets

500 0 500 1000 1500

SCALE 1:25,000

AUSTRALIAN MAP GRID ZONE 55
AGD84 SPHEROID
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

SOUTHERN GEOSCIENCE CONSULTANTS PTY. LTD.
A.C.N. 067 552 461

TASGOLD LIMITED
LISLE PROJECT
AEROMAGNETIC INTERPRETATION

SCALE: 1:25,000	B. CRAVEN
DATE: 17-06-2003	FIGURE: **Figure No. 5**