

WALKABOUT RESOURCES LTD
SPECIMEN REEF PROJECT, TASMANIA
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY: DATA PROCESSING &
INTERPRETATION

A. ROBERTS

JUNE, 2011

SGC2213



SOUTHERN GEOSCIENCE
CONSULTANTS

Title: Specimen Reef – Airborne Magnetic Survey: Data Processing & Interpretation		
Client: Walkabout Resources Ltd		Project(s): Specimen Reef
Report Number: SGC2213	Author: A. Roberts	Consultant: W.S. Peters
Key words: Arthur Metamorphic Complex, aeromagnetic interpretation		
Commodity: IOCG, Au		
Province / State, Country: Arthur Metamorphic Complex, Tasmania, AUSTRALIA		
1:100,000 map sheet(s): ARTHUR RIVER - 7915 PIEMAN - 7914 SANDY CAPE - 7815 CONICAL ROCKS - 7814		
1:250,000 map sheet(s): BURNIE - SK5503		

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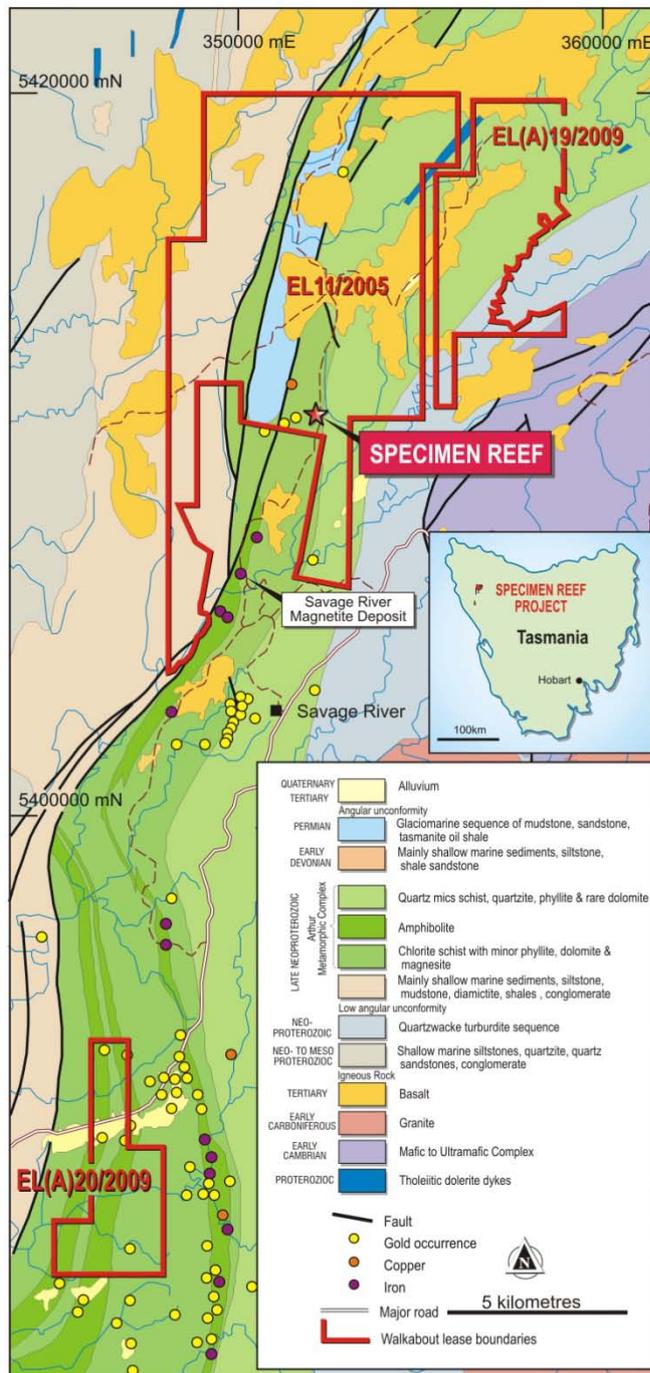
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SGC was employed to process and image aeromagnetic data over Specimen Reef, and produce an aeromagnetic interpretation of the area to construct a solid geology map and identify potential IOCG-type targets. The nearby Savage River Iron deposit is an indication of large scale hydrothermal alteration in the area, and along with copper and gold mineral occurrences support the hypothesis of an IOCG system.

Five (5) IOCG and six (6) Au targets within Walkabout's tenements have been identified from the aeromagnetic interpretation. It is recommended that field validation be carried out to further assess the prospectivity of these targets.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Walkabout Resources Ltd Specimen Reef project covers approximately 100 km² across three tenements within the Arthur Metamorphic Complex (AMC) in north-western Tasmania (Figure 1).



Walkabout Resources Ltd
SPECIMEN REEF PROJECT, Tasmania - Tenement Locations and Geology

Figure 1 Location map of Specimen Reef tenements on geology.

1.1 Background

The project area covers a section of the Arthur Metamorphic Complex immediately to the north and south of the Savage River iron (magnetite) deposit. The complex is also known as the Arthur

Lineament. It is an elongate zone that has been subject to multiphase metamorphism, tectonism, alteration, and veining. The central portion of the complex strikes north-northeast along the centre of the project area. Alteration is especially intense within the vicinity of Savage River, where iron deposits formed as the result of hydrothermal alteration. The deposits stand out as strong magnetic highs on the aeromagnetic images of the area. The north-northeast trending highs that extend through the tenements indicate the location of the complex.

The original rock units within the complex were of Neoproterozoic age and have been interpreted to include basaltic volcanoclastics and/or lithic arenites, dolerite, and dolomite. Low grade regionally metamorphosed Neoproterozoic clastic sediments, basalts, and dolomite are present, and strike parallel to the complex, both to its west and east. Cambrian mafic and ultramafic rocks lie in the southeast of the project area and have been prospected and mined for platinum group elements (PGEs) and base metals. Much of the northern area is blanketed by Tertiary basalt flows.

1.2 Scope

SGC was enlisted to undertake data processing and merging of several open-file and government airborne geophysical surveys, and to prepare an aeromagnetic interpretation to define potential IOCG and Au exploration targets.

1.3 Objectives

This report outlines the data processing completed and presents the results of a 1:50k scale aeromagnetic interpretation over the Specimen Reef project area. It is stressed that the interpretation has been completed without the benefit of field validation. As such, field checking and subsequent review of the interpretation should be carried out as part of the on-going exploration process.

2 SURVEY DETAILS

A merge of several open-file and government airborne surveys was undertaken by SGC in order to produce maps for an aeromagnetic interpretation. Survey specifications are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Open-file and government airborne magnetic-radiometric survey specifications.

Survey Name	Specimen Creek	Corinna	Arthur-Pieman	West Tasmania
Contractor	UTS Geophysics	UTS Geophysics	Tesla Airborne Geoscience	Geo Instruments Pty Ltd
Client	Goldstream Mining NL & Titan Resources NL	Goldstream Mining & Titan Resources NL	Tasmanian Geological Survey	Tasmanian Geological Survey
Survey Year	1996	1996	1996	2001
Status	Open-file	Open-file	Government	Government
Job Number	-	-	AGSO P652	WTRMP Area C
Methods	MAG DEM	MAG DEM	MAG RAD DEM	MAG RAD DEM
Flight Line Spacing	50 m	50 m	200 m	200
Flight Line Direction	090-270 degrees	090-270 degrees	090-270	090-270
Mean Terrain Clearance	50 m	60 m	100 m	75 m

3 DATA PROCESSING

Magnetic, radiometric and elevation data were processed using the GDA94 MGA Zone 55 coordinate system, with a final cell size of 15m.

A comprehensive range of enhancements of both the magnetic and radiometric data was prepared and delivered as Geotiffs together with a more limited suite of contours in MapInfo format. Selected imagery was printed as hardcopy maps at 1:50,000 scale for the interpretation.

All of the processed imagery was delivered to Walkabout prior to the commencement of the interpretation. Selected hardcopy imagery and the final interpretation map have been included as part of this final report (Plans 1-4).

The key images selected for the interpretation were as follows:

3.1 Aeromagnetics

Reduced-to-pole TMI (RTP_EagcsL) – This image provides a good balance of total field intensity and gradient information. The image has a 1% to 99% linear colour stretch of the data range, shadowed with AGC (automatic gain control) from the east, and is the main reference image for inferring broad lithological groupings. The RTP filter minimises "dipolar" effects inherent in the measured TMI thereby making the form of the magnetic imagery more closely reflect the geometry of the underlying geology. Contours are included on the hardcopy image to better delineate magnetic gradients (Plan 1).

Reduced-to-pole TMI 1VD (RTP1VD_EagcsNL) – The first vertical derivative emphasises magnetic contrasts and essentially maps the gradient or slope of the TMI. This is particularly useful for edge detection in areas with little magnetic contrast, and assists to delineate less magnetic bodies, as well as linear structures such as faults and fractures.

3.2 Radiometrics

Uranium Radiometrics - 0-100% Data Range (U0-100_EShadeL) – The uranium radiometrics provides information about the uranium content of the soil/near surface. This is useful to examine the area for uranium anomalies linked to IOCG targets.

Other imagery, including the Digital Elevation Model (DEM) and Ternary Radiometrics were referenced but contributed little to the interpretation.

4 INTERPRETATION

The interpretation process utilised hardcopy imagery and film overlays prepared at 1:50,000 scale to record observations and build a solid geology map using primarily aeromagnetic data. Frequent reference to digital imagery as well as geological and geochemical data using MapInfo software was also part of the methodology. All data files, including the interpretation map files have been delivered to Walkabout in MapInfo format.

4.1 Solid Geology

The solid geology interpretation is presented in Plan 4, showing the NNE trending AMC flanked by granitic intrusion and mafics to the east, with marine sedimentary sequences to the west.

The magnetic response broadly delineates amphibolites and mafic sediments within the AMC as normally magnetised highs, Tertiary basalt flows as reversely magnetised lows, and sedimentary sequences as regions of lower magnetic intensity with little contrast.

The Savage River Iron deposit is easily recognised as a zone of very high magnetic intensity within the AMC, and several other bodies near the eastern margin of the AMC south of Savage River have similarly strong magnetic response associated with accumulation of magnetite.

Rocky Cape Group rocks dominate the area west of the AMC. These are Neoproterozoic marine sediments and are non- to weakly magnetic.

Dolomites and other shallow marine sediments of the Togari, Ahrberg and equivalent groups, as well as the boundary with the Rocky Cape Group, have been mapped primarily from the 250k geology, due to the low magnetic contrast between these units. However the package of mafic-dominated sediments and volcanics/volcaniclastics on the western margin of the AMC are moderately magnetic and discrete units can be traced quite readily. These sediments are bounded from the AMC rocks by major belt-parallel faults which terminate units in places but are mostly inferred rather than observed.

The AMC rocks comprise non- to weakly magnetic chloritic schists and moderately to strongly magnetic amphibolites, with minor phyllite, dolomite and magnesite. The AMC looks to have a non-conformable contact with the turbiditic packages to the east, though not necessarily fault-bound. Offsets observed across magnetic units indicate cross faults; in the northern tenements there appear to be two major sets, NE-SW trending dextral faults and NW-SE trending sinistral faults. It is less easy to gauge shear sense

The non-magnetic Mt. Meredith Granite intrudes the eastern turbiditic sedimentary sequence, as well as the Late Proterozoic to Cambrian ultramafics and volcanics/volcaniclastics in the east of the interpretation area.

A wedge of Permian glaciomarine sequences of the Parmeener Supergroup is mapped in the northern area between rocks of the AMC. These sediments are non-magnetic and the boundary is mapped mostly from the 250k geology rather than a distinction of magnetic character.

Remanently magnetised Tertiary basalt flows blanket much of the northern area, and thicker flows disrupt the magnetic signal of underlying rocks to some extent, although the main trend of stratigraphy is still retained.

5 MINERALISATION POTENTIAL AND TARGETING

The primary focus of the interpretation was to highlight areas of potential IOCG mineralisation, with secondary importance given to Au targeting.

Preliminary work by W.S. Peters identified five (5) potential IOCG targets (Plan 4), all within the northern tenements and characterised by discrete magnetic anomalies non-conformable with stratigraphy within the AMC. Of these, M-04 and M-05 are highest priority.

M-04 in particular is quite a strong magnetic anomaly which correlates roughly with a Au-Zn stream geochemistry anomaly, and is also in close proximity to several gold occurrences.

M-02 is only weak to moderately magnetic, but is surrounded by non-magnetic sediments, and correlates with a Au-Bi-Cu-Pb-Zn stream geochemistry anomaly.

M-01 and M-03 are lower priority, being only moderately magnetic with no supporting geochemistry. M-03 looks to have a similar trend to stratigraphy, and may be explained as a thicker unit of amphibolite within the AMC.

Uranium and ternary radiometric images were examined as part of this process, but failed to identify any coincident uranium anomalies.

Six (6) Au targets were identified based on structural setting and supporting geochemistry and mineral occurrences (Plan 4).

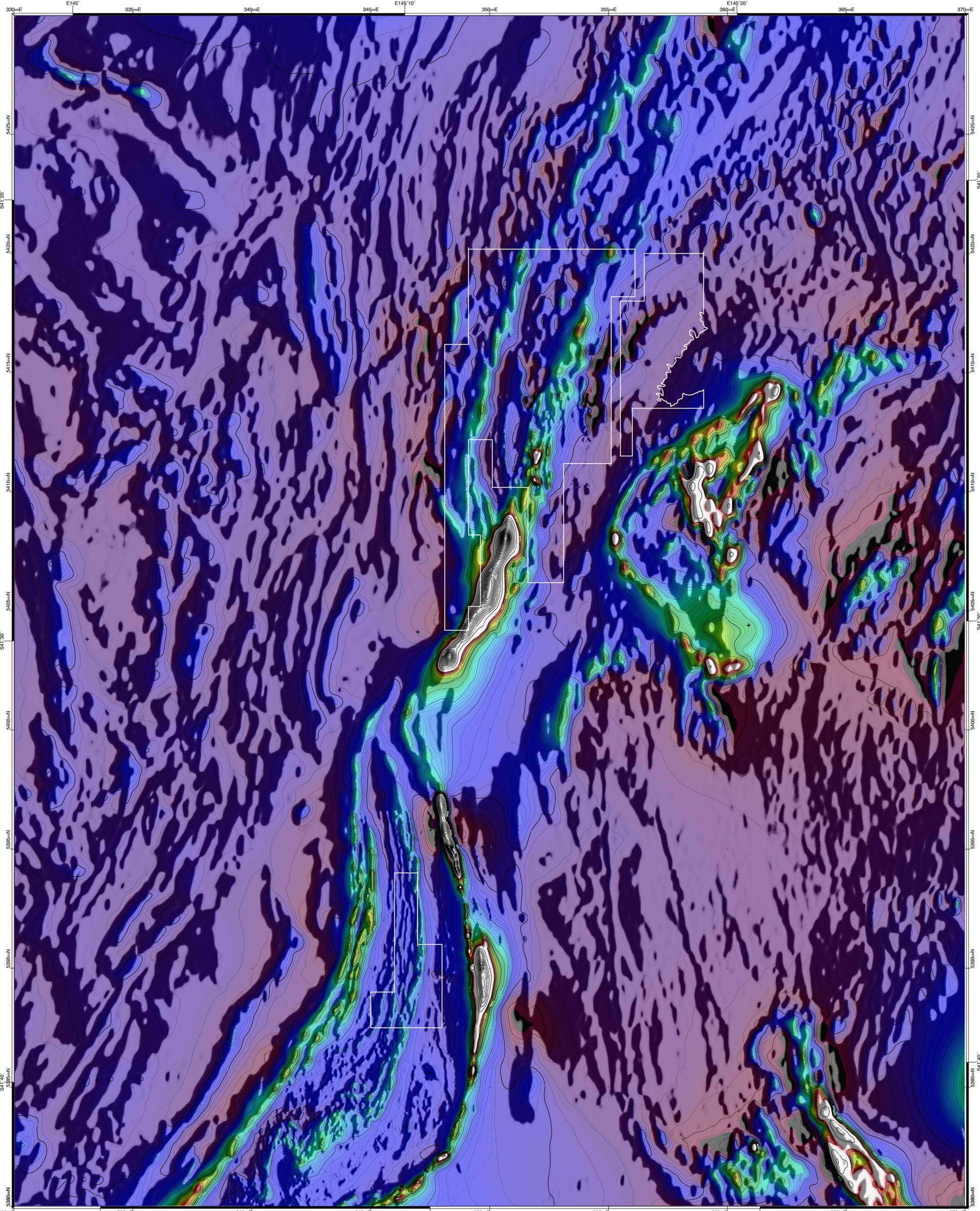
North of the Savage River deposit the major structural setting appears to be a NNE trending dextral shear system, with NE and NW trending cross faults, dextral and sinistral respectively. In this regime, NW trending sinistral cross faults are the most likely to be dilational, and hence the most prospective targets. Au-01 and Au-02 are highest priority, as they conform to the structural setting outlined above. In addition, target Au-02 lies within the Au-Zn anomaly delineated from stream geochemistry. Au-03 lies on the intersection between a major belt-parallel fault and a dextral cross fault; this may be more of a compressional type setting, but there are a few gold occurrences which vaguely correlate with this structure and hence may be of interest.

South of the Savage River deposit the major structural setting is similar but is possibly more sinistral than dextral. There are a number of gold occurrences to the east of the tenement within the AMC, but few within the tenement itself. Targets Au-04 and Au-05 lie on the intersection between NW trending cross faults and inferred belt-parallel faults. These are probably quite low priority targets. Au-06 is the best target in the southern tenement, situated along a possible intersection between a NW trending cross fault and belt-parallel fault. The drop-off in magnetic intensity in this area may indicate magnetite destruction (alteration) which could be important.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The merged airborne datasets have successfully delineated the Arthur Metamorphic Complex as a NNE trending fold belt in an overall dextral shear system. The subsequent interpretation has identified 5 IOCG and 6 Au exploration targets (Plan 4). It is recommended that Walkabout further investigate these targets by field validation incorporating the latest geological and geochemical datasets.

PLANS



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS - SPECIMEN REEF

Survey Name : 1996 Corinna
 Contractor : UTS Geophysics
 Aircraft : AS-350B Helicopter
 Survey Date : April 1996
 Sample Interval : 0.1 seconds
 Flight Line Spacing : 50 m
 Flight Line Direction : 90 - 270 degrees
 Tie Line Spacing : 500 m
 Mean Terrain Clearance : 60 m

Survey Name : 1996 Specimen Creek
 Contractor : UTS Geophysics
 Aircraft : AS-350B Helicopter
 Survey Date : April 1996
 Sample Interval : 0.1 seconds
 Flight Line Spacing : 50 m
 Flight Line Direction : 90 - 270 degrees
 Tie Line Spacing : 500 m
 Mean Terrain Clearance : 48 m

Survey Name : 1996 Arthur-Pleman
 Contractor : Tesla Airborne Geoscience
 Aircraft : Cessna 210N Fixed wing
 Survey Date : January - March 2001
 Sample Interval : 0.1 seconds
 Flight Line Spacing : 200 m
 Flight Line Direction : 90 - 270 degrees
 Tie Line Spacing : 2000 m
 Mean Terrain Clearance : 96 m

Survey Name : 2001 West Tasmania (WTRMP Area C)
 Contractor : Geo Instruments Pty Ltd
 Aircraft : AS-350B Helicopter
 Survey Date : January - March 2001
 Sample Interval : 0.1 seconds
 Flight Line Spacing : 200 m
 Flight Line Direction : 90 - 270 degrees
 Tie Line Spacing : 2000 m
 Mean Terrain Clearance : 76 m

IMAGE DATA

Total Magnetic Intensity Reduced to Pole (RTP)
 Automatic Gain Control (AGC)
 Shadowing : 50% East Horizontal Gradient of TMI RTP
 Colour Stretch : Rainbow Spectrum with white peaks
 Non-linear (Cumulative Frequency) stretch
 Data Range : 1% - 99%
 Grid Cell Size : 15 m x 15 m

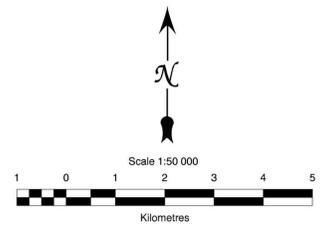
CONTOUR DATA

Total Magnetic Intensity Reduced to Pole (nT)
 First Level Contours : 50 nT (Clipped <2000 nT)
 Second Level Contours : 250 nT (Clipped <2000 nT)
 Third Level Contours : 1000 nT
 Fourth Level Contours : 5000 nT

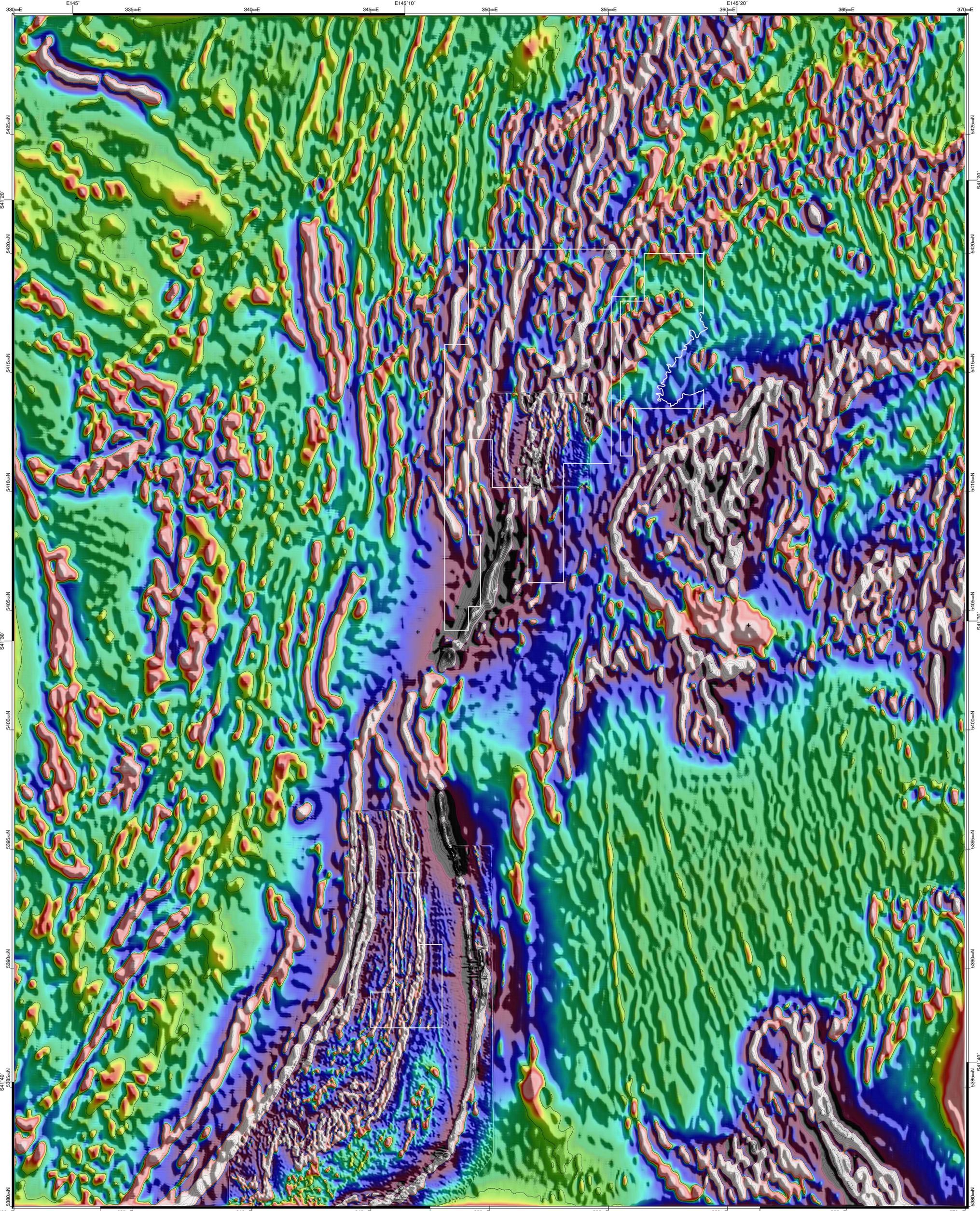
PROCESSING DETAILS

Reduction to Pole computed using an Inclination Angle of -71.968 degrees and a Declination Angle of 12.955 degrees

Processing : Southern Geoscience Consultants
 Composition : B. R. Morgan
 Supervision : W. S. Peters



		
WALKABOUT RESOURCES SPECIMEN REEF AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY REDUCED TO POLE EAST SHADOWING		
DATE: 28/03/2011	BY: B. MORGAN	www.sgc.com.au
SCALE: 1:50 000	REF: W.S. PETERS	



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS - SPECIMEN REEF

Survey Name : 1996 Corinna
 Contractor : UTS Geophysics
 Aircraft : AS-350B Helicopter
 Survey Date : April 1996
 Sample Interval : 0.1 seconds
 Flight Line Spacing : 50 m
 Flight Line Direction : 90 - 270 degrees
 Tie Line Spacing : 500 m
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 Contractor : UTS Geophysics
 Aircraft : AS-350B Helicopter
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 Flight Line Spacing : 200 m
 Flight Line Direction : 90 - 270 degrees
 Tie Line Spacing : 2000 m
 Mean Terrain Clearance : 96 m

Survey Name : 2001 West Tasmania (WTRMP Area C)
 Contractor : Geo Instruments Pty Ltd
 Aircraft : AS-350B Helicopter
 Survey Date : January - March 2001
 Sample Interval : 0.1 seconds
 Flight Line Spacing : 200 m
 Flight Line Direction : 90 - 270 degrees
 Tie Line Spacing : 2000 m
 Mean Terrain Clearance : 76 m

IMAGE DATA

Total Magnetic Intensity Reduced to Pole (RTP)
 First Vertical Derivative (F.V.D.)
 Shadowing : 50% East Horizontal Gradient of TMI RTP
 Colour Stretch : Rainbow Spectrum with white peaks
 Non-linear (Cumulative Frequency) stretch.
 Data Range : 1% - 99%
 Grid Cell Size : 15 m x 15 m

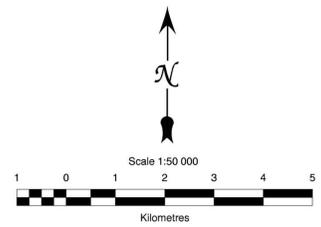
CONTOUR DATA

Total Magnetic Intensity Reduced to Pole (nT)
 First Level Contours : 2 nT
 Second Level Contours : 10 nT
 Third Level Contours : 50 nT

PROCESSING DETAILS

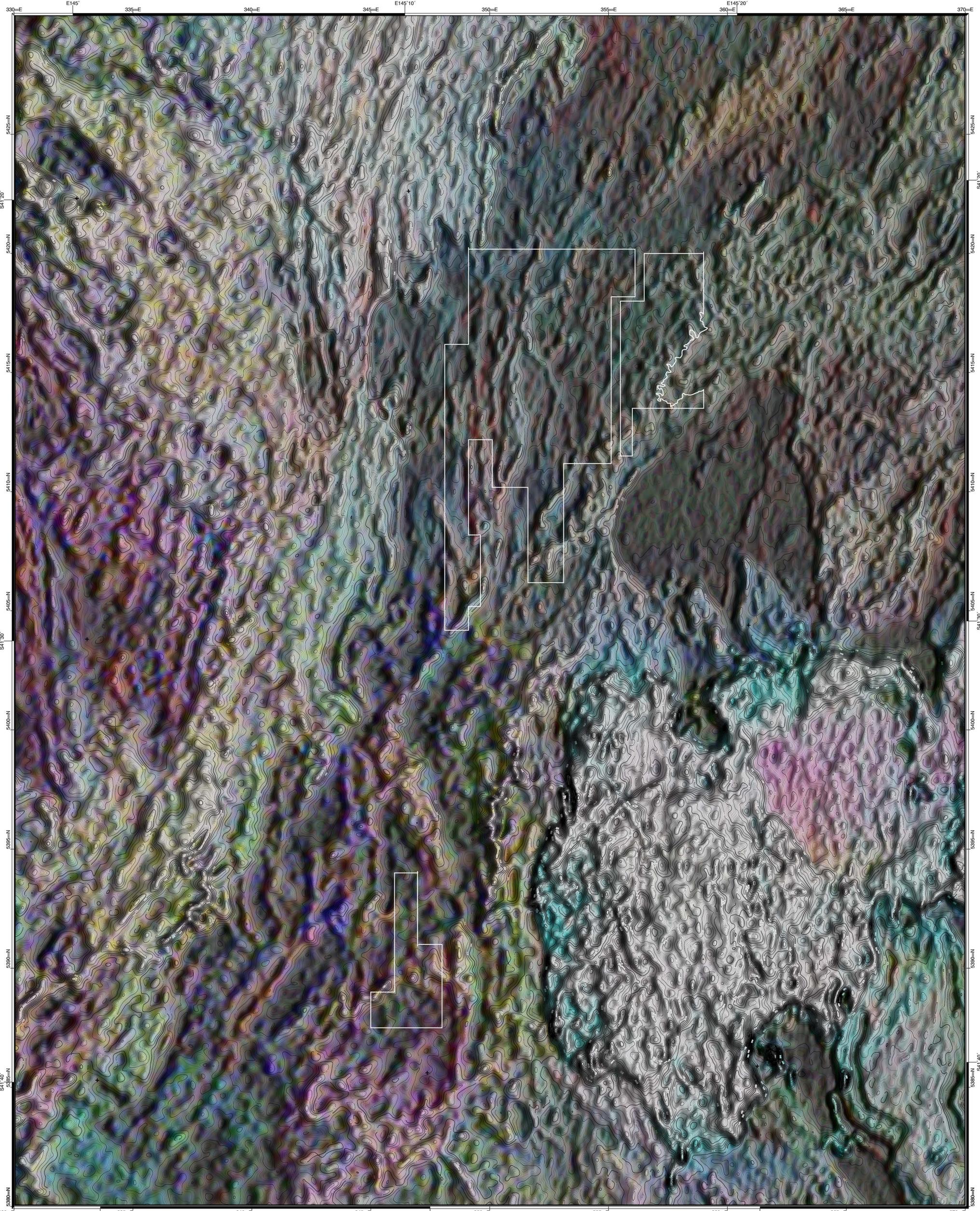
Reduction to Pole computed using an Inclination Angle of -71.968 degrees and a Declination Angle of 12.955 degrees.

Processing : Southern Geoscience Consultants
 Composition : B. Morgan
 Supervision : W. S. Peters



		
WALKABOUT RESOURCES SPECIMEN REEF AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REDUCED TO POLE FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE EAST SHADOWING		
DATE: 28/03/2011	BY: B. MORGAN	www.sgc.com.au
SCALE: 1:50 000	REF: W.S. PETERS	

GDA 94 DATUM
 MAP ZONE 55



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS - SPECIMEN REEF

Survey Name : 1996 Corinna
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 Flight Line Direction : 90 - 270 degrees
 Tie Line Spacing : 2000 m
 Mean Terrain Clearance : 96 m

Survey Name : 2001 West Tasmania (WTRMP Area C)
 Contractor : Geo Instruments Pty Ltd
 Aircraft : AS-350B Helicopter
 Survey Date : January - March 2001
 Sample Interval : 0.1 seconds
 Flight Line Spacing : 200 m
 Flight Line Direction : 90 - 270 degrees
 Tie Line Spacing : 2000 m
 Mean Terrain Clearance : 76 m

IMAGE DATA

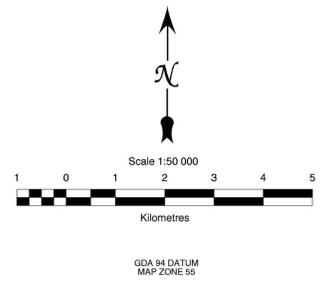
Shadowing : Ternary
 Colour Stretch : Red = K, Green = Th, Blue = Li
 Data Range : Non-linear (Cumulative Frequency) stretch.
 Grid Cell Size : 15 m x 15 m

CONTOUR DATA

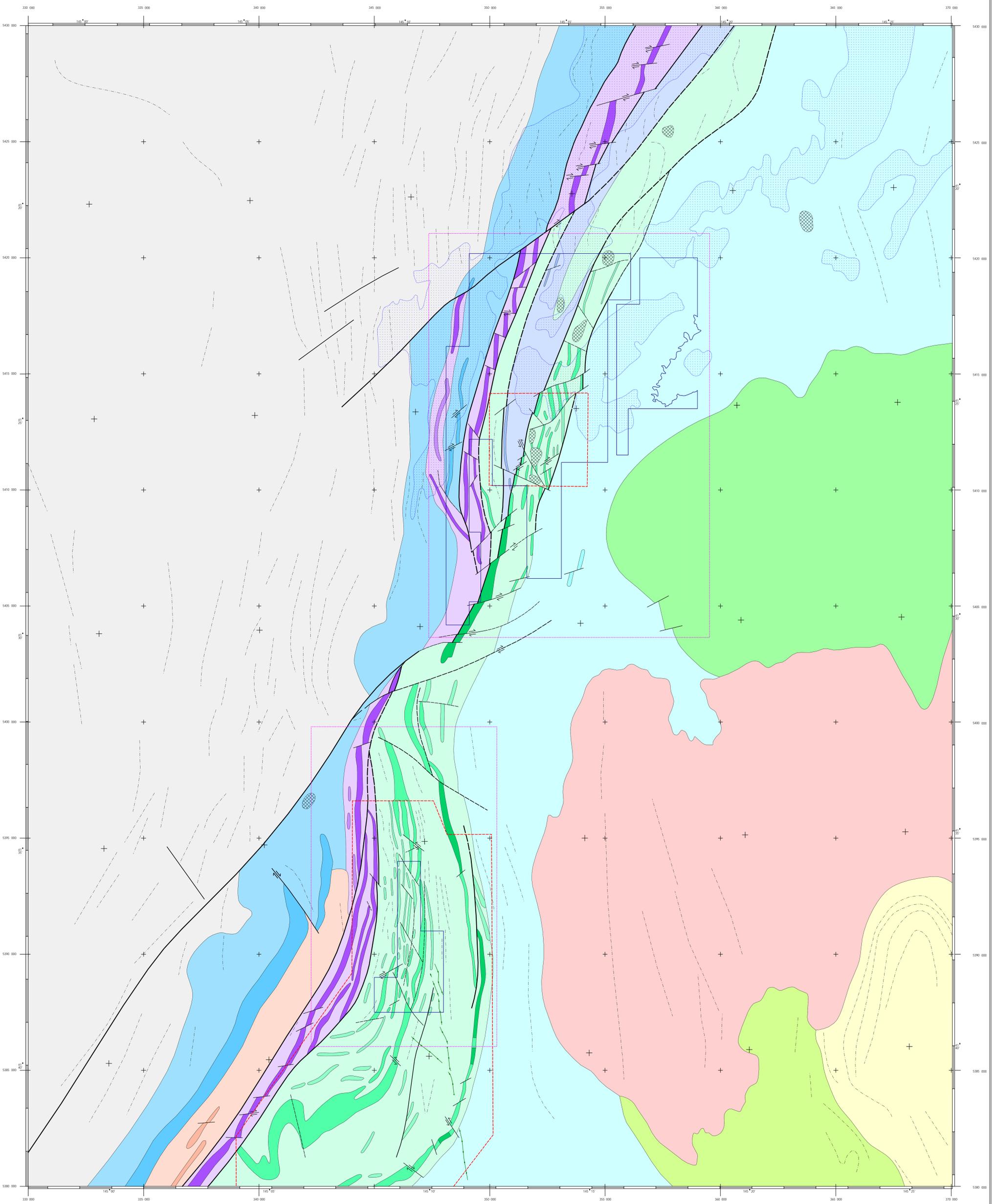
Total Count (nGy/hr) :
 First Level Contours : 1 nGy/hr
 Second Level Contours : 5 nGy/hr
 Third Level Contours : 25 nGy/hr

PROCESSING DETAILS

Processing : Southern Geoscience Consultants
 Composition : K. A. Blundell
 Supervision : W. S. Peters



		
WALKABOUT RESOURCES SPECIMEN REEF AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY TERNARY EAST SHADOWING		
DATE: 28/03/2011	BY: B. MORGAN	www.sgc.com.au
SCALE: 1:50 000	REF: W.S. PETERS	

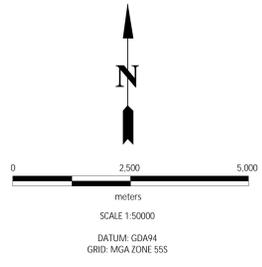


- LEGEND**
- Normally magnetised dyke.
 - Reversely magnetised zone. Tertiary Basalt.
 - Weakly magnetic sediments. Lower Parmeener Supergroup - lower glaciomarine sequences.
 - Non-magnetic sediments. Lower Parmeener Supergroup - lower glaciomarine sequences.
 - Non-magnetic granite. Mt Meredith Granite.
 - Non-magnetic sediments. Eldon Group (Wurawina Supergroup).
 - Moderately to strongly magnetic zone. Mafic volcanics and volcanoclastics, serpentinite and peridotite.
 - Weakly magnetic sediments - limestone and dolomite.
 - Non-magnetic sediments - limestone and dolomite.
 - Moderately magnetic sediments - turbiditic sediments of predominantly mafic detritus, basalt.
 - Weakly magnetic sediments - turbiditic sediments of predominantly mafic detritus, basalt.
 - Non-magnetic sediments - turbiditic sediments of predominantly mafic detritus, basalt.
 - Weakly magnetic sediments - dolomites, shale and quartzite.
 - Non-magnetic sediments - dolomites, shale and quartzite.

- After Hetherington**
- Weakly to moderately magnetic sediments. Crimson Creek Formation and correlates - turbiditic volcanoclastics and mafic volcanics.
 - Strongly magnetic unit - Chloritic schist, with minor phyllite, dolomite and magnesite. (Includes Savage River magnetite iron deposit).
 - Moderately magnetic unit - Chloritic schist, with minor phyllite, dolomite and magnesite.
 - Weakly magnetic unit - Chloritic schist, with minor phyllite, dolomite and magnesite.
 - Non- to weakly magnetic unit - Chloritic schist, with minor phyllite, dolomite and magnesite.
 - Weakly magnetic unit. Quartz mica schists, and quartzwacke turbidite sequences.
 - Non- to weakly magnetic unit. Quartz mica schists, and quartzwacke turbidite sequences.
 - Weakly magnetic sediments. Rocky Cape Group.

- FAULTS**
- Inferred major fault or shear zone.
 - Inferred secondary fault or shear zone.
 - Inferred minor fault or fracture.
 - Possible fault (line thickness indicates major/secondary/minor).
 - Arrows indicating inferred shear sense (sinistral, dextral).

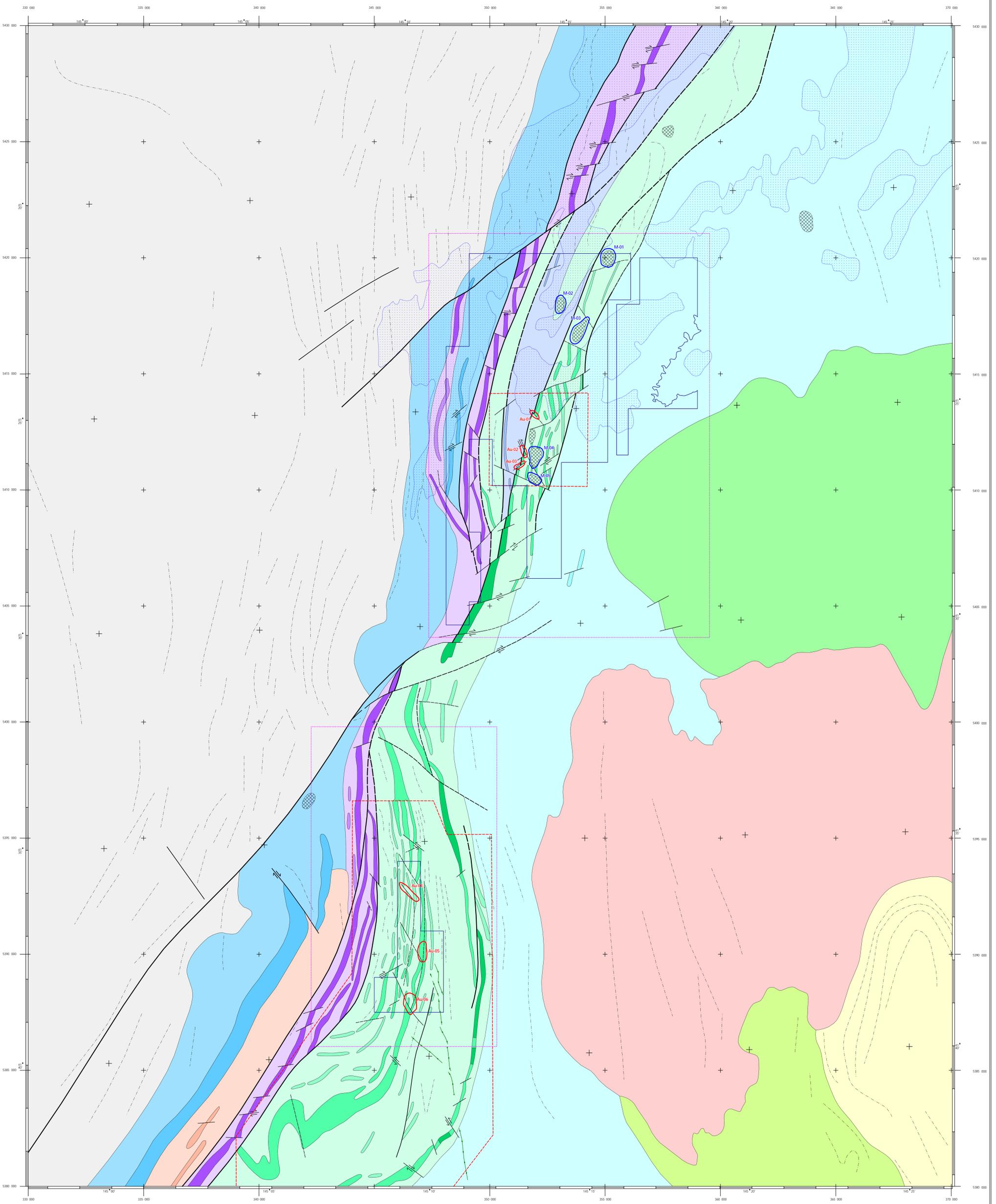
- MAGNETIC FEATURES**
- Magnetic trend. Magnetic stratigraphy, foliation or surficial magnetic material (drainage).
 - Discrete magnetic anomaly non-conformable with stratigraphy.
 - Detailed survey area.
 - Area interpreted in detail.
 - Tenement outline.



SOUTHERN GEOSCIENCE CONSULTANTS

WALKABOUT RESOURCES LTD
 SPECIMEN REEF PROJECT
 AEROMAGNETIC INTERPRETATION

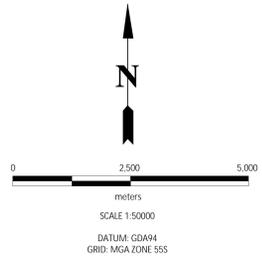
SCALE 1:50000 GEO. A. ROBERTS / W. S. PETERS
 DATE: 20-06-2011 GIS: M. J. KELLY
 WWW.SGC.COM.AU



- LEGEND**
- Normally magnetised dyke.
 - Reversely magnetised zone. Tertiary Basalt.
 - Weakly magnetic sediments. Lower Parmeener Supergroup - lower glaciomarine sequences.
 - Non-magnetic sediments. Lower Parmeener Supergroup - lower glaciomarine sequences.
 - Non-magnetic granite. Mt Meredith Granite.
 - Non-magnetic sediments. Eldon Group (Wurawina Supergroup)
 - Moderately to strongly magnetic zone. Mafic volcanics and volcanoclastics, serpentinite and peridotite.
 - Weakly magnetic sediments - limestone and dolomite.
 - Non-magnetic sediments - limestone and dolomite.
 - Moderately magnetic sediments - turbiditic sediments of predominantly mafic detritus, basalt.
 - Weakly magnetic sediments - turbiditic sediments of predominantly mafic detritus, basalt.
 - Non-magnetic sediments - turbiditic sediments of predominantly mafic detritus, basalt.
 - Weakly magnetic sediments - dolomites, shale and quartzite.
 - Non-magnetic sediments - dolomites, shale and quartzite.

- After Interpretation**
- Weakly to moderately magnetic sediments. Crimson Creek Formation and correlates - turbiditic volcanoclastics and mafic volcanics.
 - Strongly magnetic unit - Chloritic schist, with minor phyllite, dolomite and magnesite. (Includes Savage River magnetite iron deposit).
 - Moderately magnetic unit - Chloritic schist, with minor phyllite, dolomite and magnesite.
 - Weakly magnetic unit - Chloritic schist, with minor phyllite, dolomite and magnesite.
 - Non- to weakly magnetic unit - Chloritic schist, with minor phyllite, dolomite and magnesite.
 - Weakly magnetic unit. Quartz mica schists, and quartzwacke turbidite sequences.
 - Non- to weakly magnetic unit. Quartz mica schists, and quartzwacke turbidite sequences.
 - Weakly magnetic sediments. Rocky Cape Group

- FAULTS**
- Inferred major fault or shear zone.
 - Inferred secondary fault or shear zone.
 - Inferred minor fault or fracture.
 - Possible fault (line thickness indicates major/secondary/minor)
 - Arrows indicating inferred shear sense (sinistral, dextral).
- MAGNETIC FEATURES**
- Magnetic trend. Magnetic stratigraphy, foliation or surficial magnetic material (drainage).
 - Discrete magnetic anomaly non-conformable with stratigraphy.
- Targets - IOCG**
- M-01
 - M-02
 - M-03
 - M-04
 - M-05
 - M-06
 - M-07
 - M-08
 - M-09
 - M-10
 - M-11
 - M-12
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- Other Symbols**
- Detailed survey area.
 - Area interpreted in detail.
 - Tenement outline.



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SPECIMEN REEF PROJECT
AEROMAGNETIC INTERPRETATION
WITH TARGETS

SCALE 1:50 000	GEO. A. ROBERTS / W. S. PETERS
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