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**EL19/2009  
NW TASMANIA  
EXPLORATION REPORT  
JUNE 2012**

**Prepared for: Walkabout Resources Ltd.**

**Tim Callaghan, June 2012**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

EL19/2009 is held by Walkabout Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Nimrodel Resources Ltd.

Nimrodel are targeting Iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) style mineralisation within the Arthur Metamorphic Complex (AMC). The AMC is highly magnetically anomalous and hosts significant iron oxide deposits as well as numerous occurrences of copper and gold mineralisation, not least of which is the Savage River Magnetite Mine, long Plains magnetite deposit and the Alpine copper-gold deposit.

Exploration work completed during 2011-2012 included processing and interpretation of Mineral Resources Tasmania open file aeromagnetic and radiometric data by consultant geophysicists Southern Geoscience (SGC). Five magnetic targets and six gold targets were generated by SGC. No targets were generated on EL19/2009. The EL covers relatively magnetically quiet rocks of the siliceous Keith Schist on the eastern margin of the Arthur Metamorphic Complex.

A literature review and possible regional stream sediment sampling program is recommended for the 2012-2013 reporting period.

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

EL19/2009 is located in NW Tasmania, approximately 5-10km northeast of the Savage River Magnetite Mine (Figure 1). The EL is held by Walkabout Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Nimrod Mining Ltd. This report covers the second year of tenure of the EL.

The EL is very remote with no vehicular access. Access to the EL is via the Savage River Pipeline Road extending southwards from Port Latta on the north coast of Tasmania. Grange do not allow access through the Savage River Mine site for OH&S reasons as the road runs through their northern open pit. The pipeline road is an all weather dirt road privately owned by Grange Resources Limited. An access agreement to use the pipeline road has been signed by Nimrod and Grange. The pipeline access agreement had not been finalized until April 2012 so site visits have not been possible.

The EL is located within an environmentally sensitive area known as the Tarkine Wilderness and is in the Savage River Recommended Area for Protection. All exploration works must be approved by the Mineral Exploration Working Group (MEWG) consisting of representatives from Mineral Resources Tasmania, Parks and Wildlife, the Environment Department and Forestry Tasmania.

The area receives a high annual rainfall and the topography is rugged and steeply incised. Access is difficult to most areas, requiring cut tracks. Vegetation consists of old growth rainforest ranging from large myrtle forests in the valleys to low horizontal and leatherwood dominated forest on ridge tops. Re-growth tea tree and eucalypt forest dominate areas previously damaged by fires.

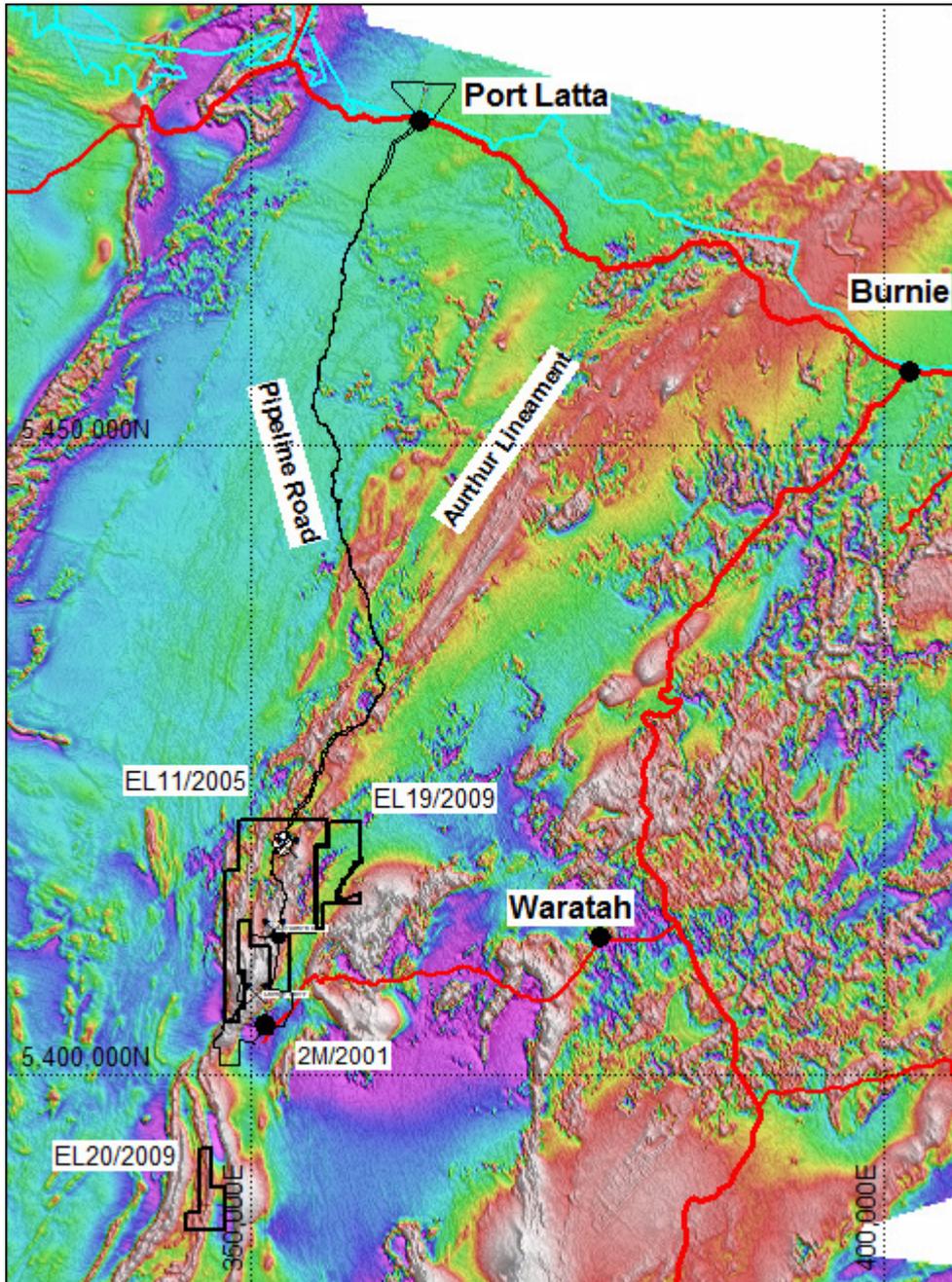


Figure 1. EL19/2009 Location Plan and TMI.

## 2 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The NW Tasmanian Geology is separated from the geology of Western Tasmania by the 510Ma Arthur Lineament, a major NNE trending thrust lineament (Figure 2). Regionally the Arthur Lineament separates the northwestern Neoproterozoic Rocky Cape Group and Ahrberg Group from the low strain Oonah Formation to the southeast (Everard *et al*, 2007). The Lefroy Ridge Fault forms the western boundary to the lineament.

The Arthur Metamorphic Complex is a steep dipping, NE-SW striking structural lineament of metamorphosed Cambrian mafic volcanics, carbonates and sediments of the Ahrberg Group, the Bowry Formation and a high strain part of the Oonah Formation (Keith Schist). The lineament is associated with isoclinal folding and a strong penetrative cleavage generally striking NNE and dipping west (Turner and Bottrill, 1993). The Lineament is folded just south of the Savage River Mine during the later Devonian Deformation event.

Geology to the west of the lineament is complex and not completely resolved. From west to east approaching the lineament the geology comprises the quartzite and slates of the Rocky Cape Group, overlain by the Donaldson Group composed of micaceous quartzwacke and pelitic siltstone with minor chert and conglomerate near the base. The Savage Dolomite conformably overlies the Donaldson Group which is in turn overlain by the Bernafai Volcanics consisting of basaltic volcanoclastics, quartzite and phyllitic siltstone. These are overlain by the Corinna Dolomite and the Tunnel Race mafic volcanics.

East of the Lefroy Ridge Fault the geology is dominated by metasediments and amphibolites of the Arthur Metamorphic Complex (AMC). The amphibolites occur in the Lucy (magnetic), Nancy, (weakly magnetic) and the Bowry Formations (strongly magnetic). The Bowry Formation consists of chloritic, schistose mafic volcanics with interbedded dolomite and magnesite. The Bowry formation is strongly altered with associated banded magnetite-pyrite-silica, reaching maximum intensity at the Savage River Magnetite Mine just south of EL11/2005. The western margin of the AMC is dominated by the quartz-mica schist and phyllites of the Keith Schist which is gradational with the unmetamorphosed quartz-wacke turbidites of the Oonah Formation.

The lineament occupies a gravity divide between the Devonian Pieman and Meredith Granites. Cambrian deformation has produced steep west dipping thrust faults and a strong regional lineament visible in magnetic images.

Tertiary sediments comprise channel fill gravel, sand and clay in ridge top positions generally overlain by basalt. They have been sporadically explored for gold/tin placers with minor historic workings in the district. Gold from the sediments has redistributed into the Quaternary creeks, contaminating heavy mineral stream sediment exploration efforts.

The Lucy and Bowry Formations which contain tholeiitic basalt and volcanoclastics are prospective for gold, copper, magnetite and magnesite. An important style of iron-oxide-copper-gold mineralisation is hosted in the Alpine Deposit, located several kilometers south of the Pieman River. The enigmatic Savage River magnetite mine consists of sub vertical lenses of massive magnetite with varying amounts of pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. Other smaller deposits of the same style are located in the Bowry Formation including the Long Plains deposit to the south. Substantial

magnesite deposits are found at the Arthur River and are associated with the Savage River deposit to the north and south at Main Creek and Lyons River.

Silica flour has been the focus of exploration northeast of Corinna on the Tasmanian Advanced Minerals Leases within the Savage Dolomite. Minor epithermal gold is reported from within the Savage Dolomite, although most of the gold from the district appears to be associated with Tertiary alluvial deposits. Titan-Goldstream used a combination of #80mesh copper analyses and gold grain morphology as a means of discriminating between alluvial gold and bedrock gold anomalies with limited success.

<b>TABLE 1. DEPOSITS IN THE ARTHUR METAMORPHIC COMPLEX</b>	
Savage River	371 Mt @ 31.9%Fe
Arthur River	29 Mt @ 42.8% Mg
Main Creek	42.8 Mt @ 42.4% Mg

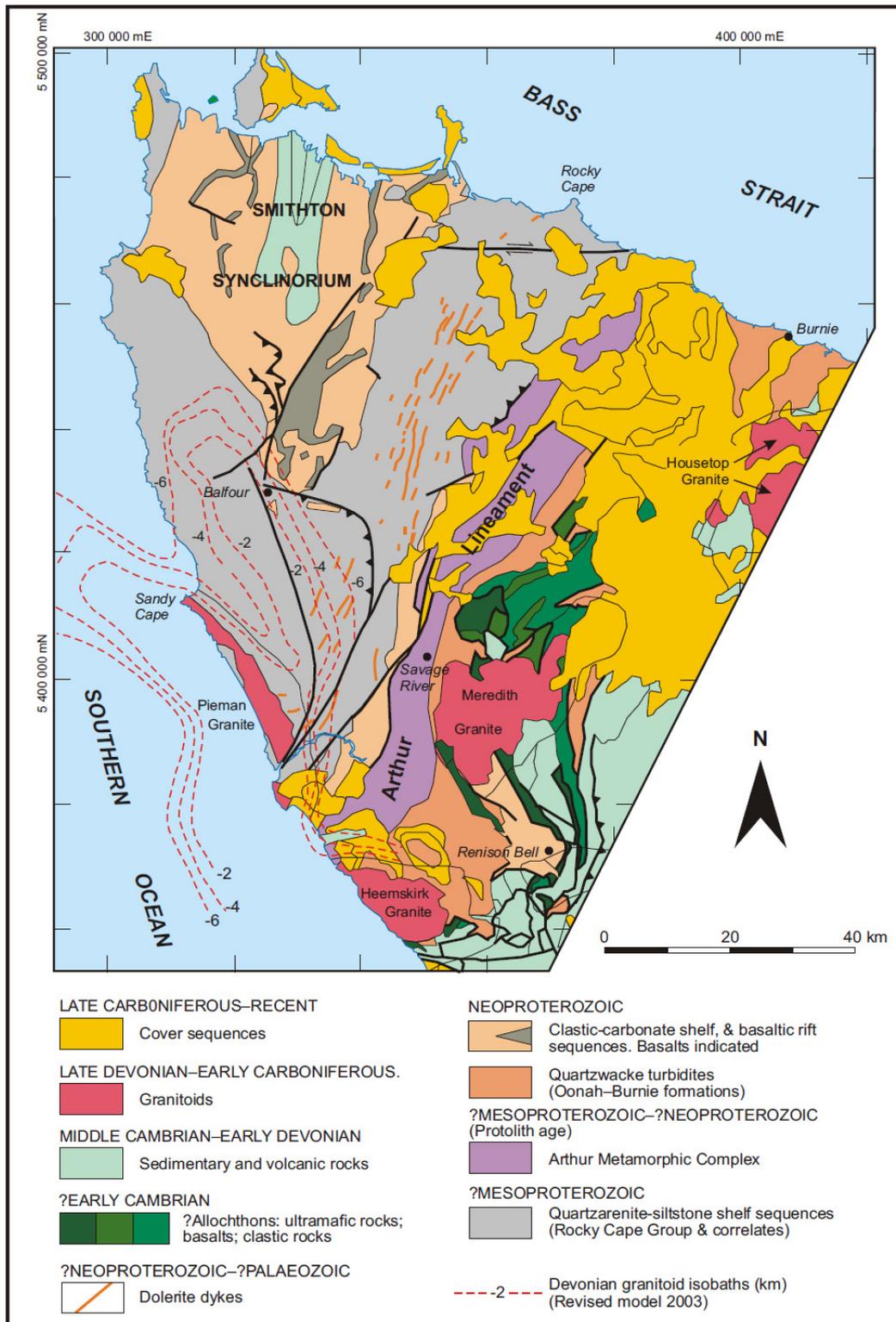


Figure 2. Regional Geology Northwest Tasmania (Everard *et al*, 2007).

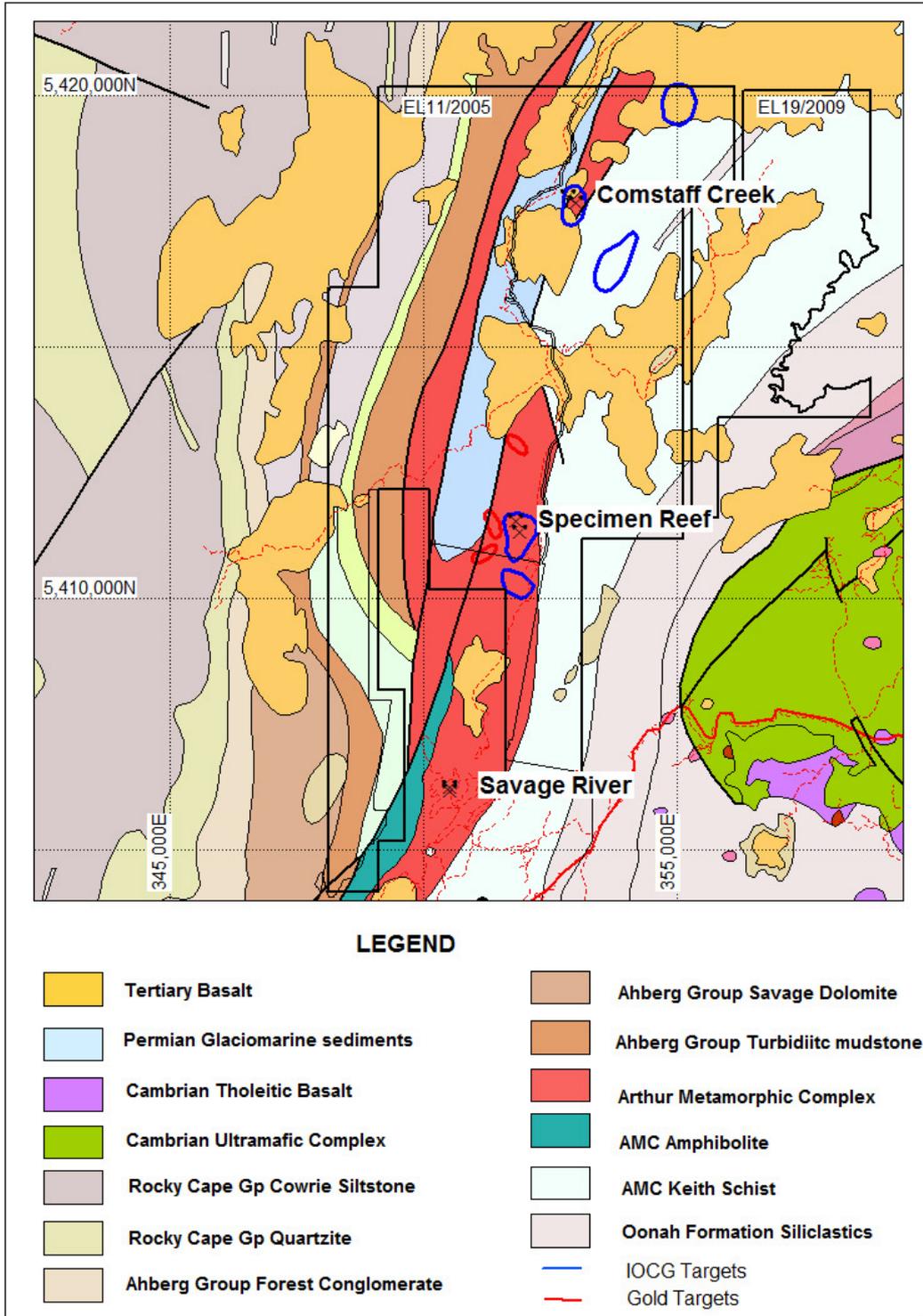


Figure 3. EL19/2009 Local Geology (modified from MRT 1:250 000 scale Map)

### 3 WORK COMPLETED, JUNE 2011 – JUNE 2012

Work completed on EL11/2005 includes geophysical modeling and interpretation.

#### 3.1 GEOPHYSICAL MODELING AND INTERPRETATION.

Nimrodel contracted Southern Geoscience (SGC) to acquire process and interpret open file aeromagnetic and radiometric data flown over the Specimen Reef area by Mineral Resources Tasmania. SGC completed a geological interpretation based mainly on the aeromagnetic data with some input from Mineral Resources Tasmania 1:250 000 mapping (Roberts, 2011). They identified 5 potential Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) targets and six gold targets on the EL (Figure 3 and 4). Their full report is located in Appendix 1.

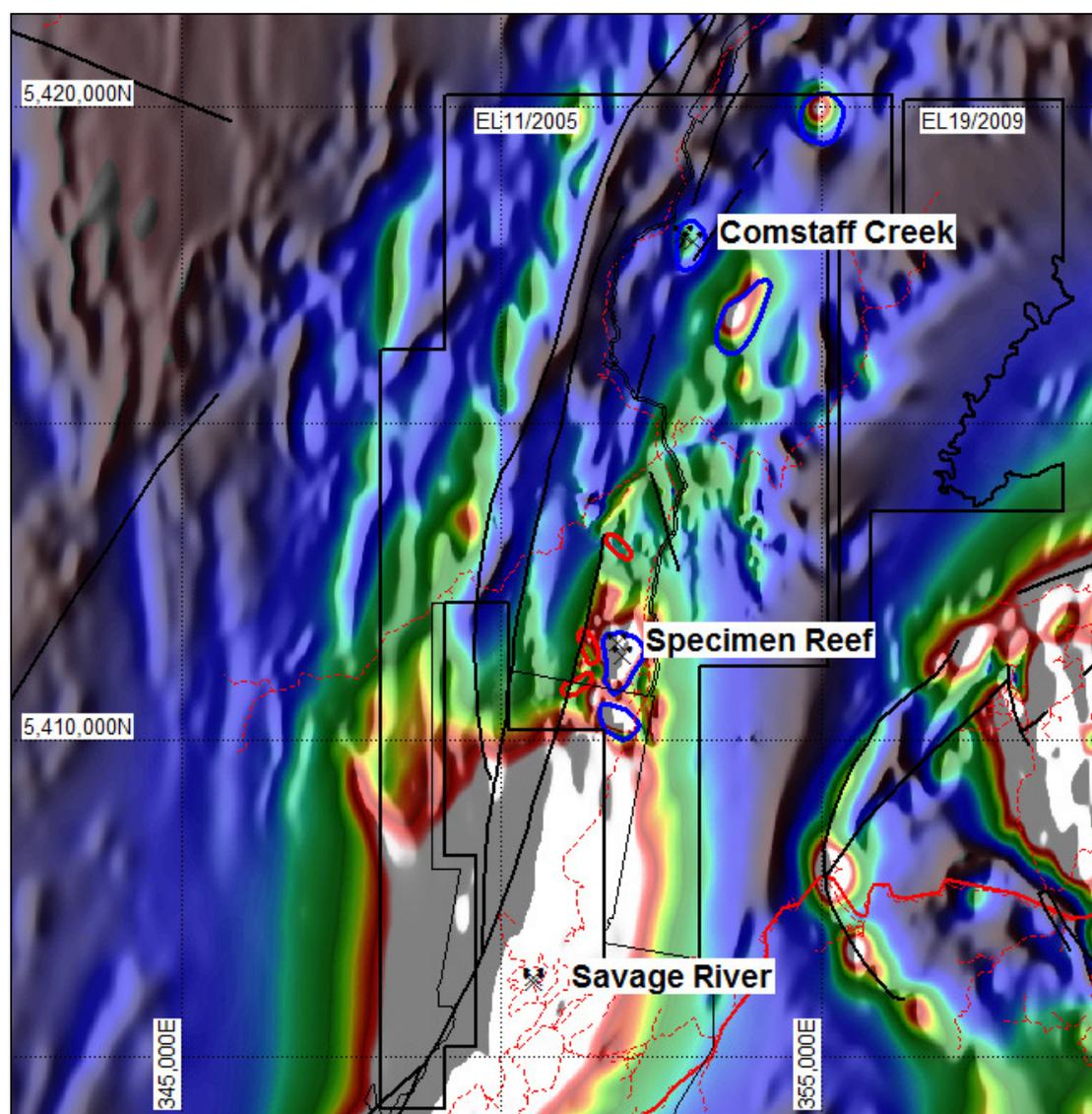


Figure 4. TMI and geophysical targets.

SGC considered IOCG targets M-04 and M-05 to be highest priority. They also recommended that ground validation of the anomalies be completed.

Uranium and ternary radiometric images were also examined as part off the process but no anomalies were generated.

No anomalies were observed on EL19/2009 and no targets were generated.

#### **4 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Nimrodel are targeting the Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold-(Uranium) spectrum of deposit styles. The Savage River Magnetite Mine fits into the spectrum of IOCG deposit styles supporting the exploration strategy. The magnetite-hematite-copper-gold Alpine Deposit hosted in the Bowry Formation south of the Pieman River lends further support to the exploration model.

EL19/2009 covers rocks of the Keith Schist on the western margin of the EL. No significant magnetic anomalies are associated with the EL. Some weak magnetism is associated with thin Tertiary basalt cover in the west of the EL.

It is recommended that a literature search be completed to assess the level of mineralisation on the EL. There are no deposits recorded on the MRT database. This may be a function of no modern exploration. However given the siliciclastic host sequence and lack of magnetic features the EL does not appear to be overly prospective. If no modern exploration has occurred an EL wide stream sediment sampling program is recommended as a first pass assessment.

## **5 PROPOSED WORK 2012-2013**

A Literature review of previous exploration is recommended. If no significant exploration has occurred an EL wide stream sediment sampling program should be conducted to determine if any significant mineralisation is located on the EL.

## **ADDITIONAL NOTES**

### ***STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE***

Tim Callaghan has no material interest or entitlement in the securities or assets of Nimrodel Mining Ltd or any associated companies.

### ***LIMITATIONS AND CONSENT***

The report has been prepared for Nimrodel Mining Ltd using information provide by Nimrodel Mining and open file information available to the Author at the time of writing. The opinions stated herein are given in good faith and with the belief that the basic assumptions are factual and correct and the interpretations reasonable.

This report is not intended for the use as a public document nor, in whole or in part, in a public document without written consent to the form and context in which it appears.

**All coordinates in this report are recorded in AMG66 Zone 55**

## REFERENCES

- Bottrill, R and Taheri, JR, 2007. Petrology of the host rocks, including mineralisation and adjacent rock sequences, Savage River Mine. Tasmanian Geological Survey Record 2007/05.
- Roberts, A, 2011. Walkabout Resources Ltd, Specimen Reef Project Tasmania, Airborne Magnetic Survey: Data Processing and Interpretation. Unpublished consultants report for Walkabout Resources Ltd by Southern Geoscience Consultants. SGC2213
- Turner NJ and Bottrill R, 1993. Blue amphibole in the Proterozoic to Cambrian Arthur Metamorphic Complex, NW Tasmania. *MRT report 1993/26*.

## **Appendix 1**

**Southern Geoscience Consultants**

**Airborne Magnetic Data, Processing and Interpretation**

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

A. ROBERTS

JUNE, 2011

SGC2213



SOUTHERN GEOSCIENCE  
CONSULTANTS

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

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- Plan 4: Solid geology interpretation - 1:50,000
- Plan 5: Solid geology interpretation with potential IOCG and Au targets - 1:50,000

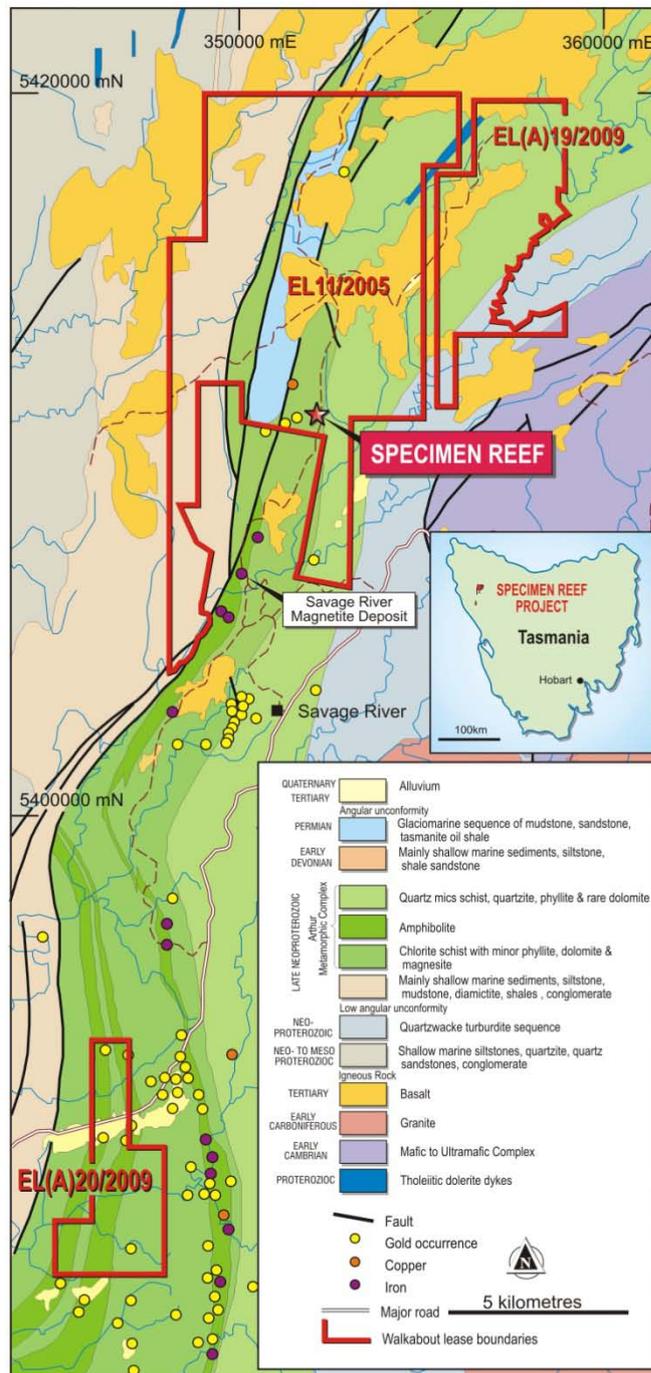
## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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 km<sup>2</sup> 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.**

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

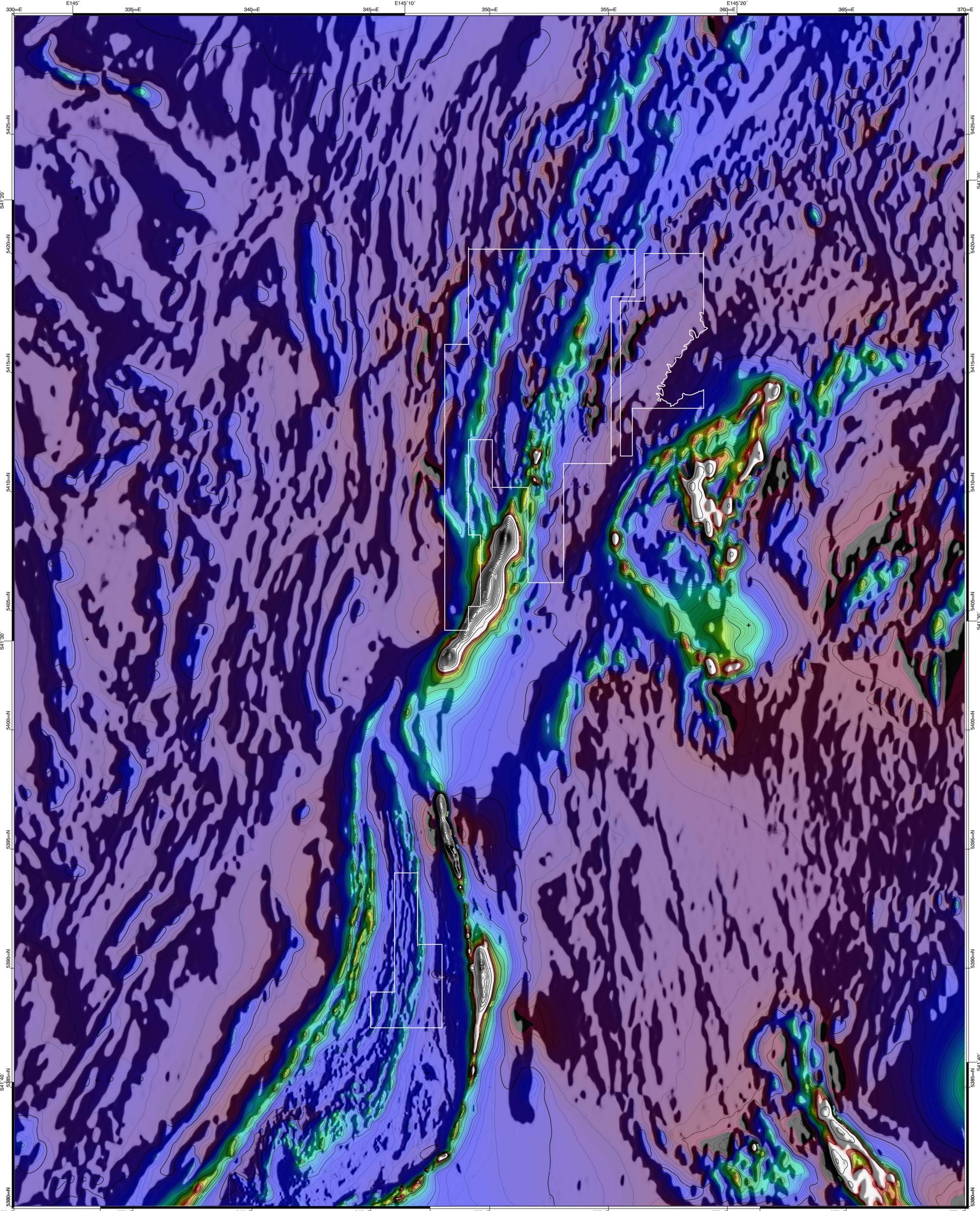
North of the Savage River deposit the major structural setting appears to be a NNE trending dextral shear system, with NE and NW trending cross faults, dextral and sinistral respectively. In this regime, NW trending sinistral cross faults are the most likely to be dilational, and hence the most prospective 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-Pleasant  
 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

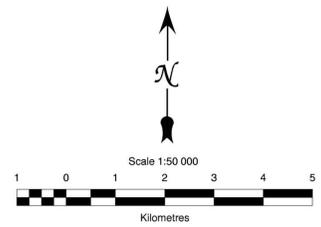
**CONTOUR DATA**

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

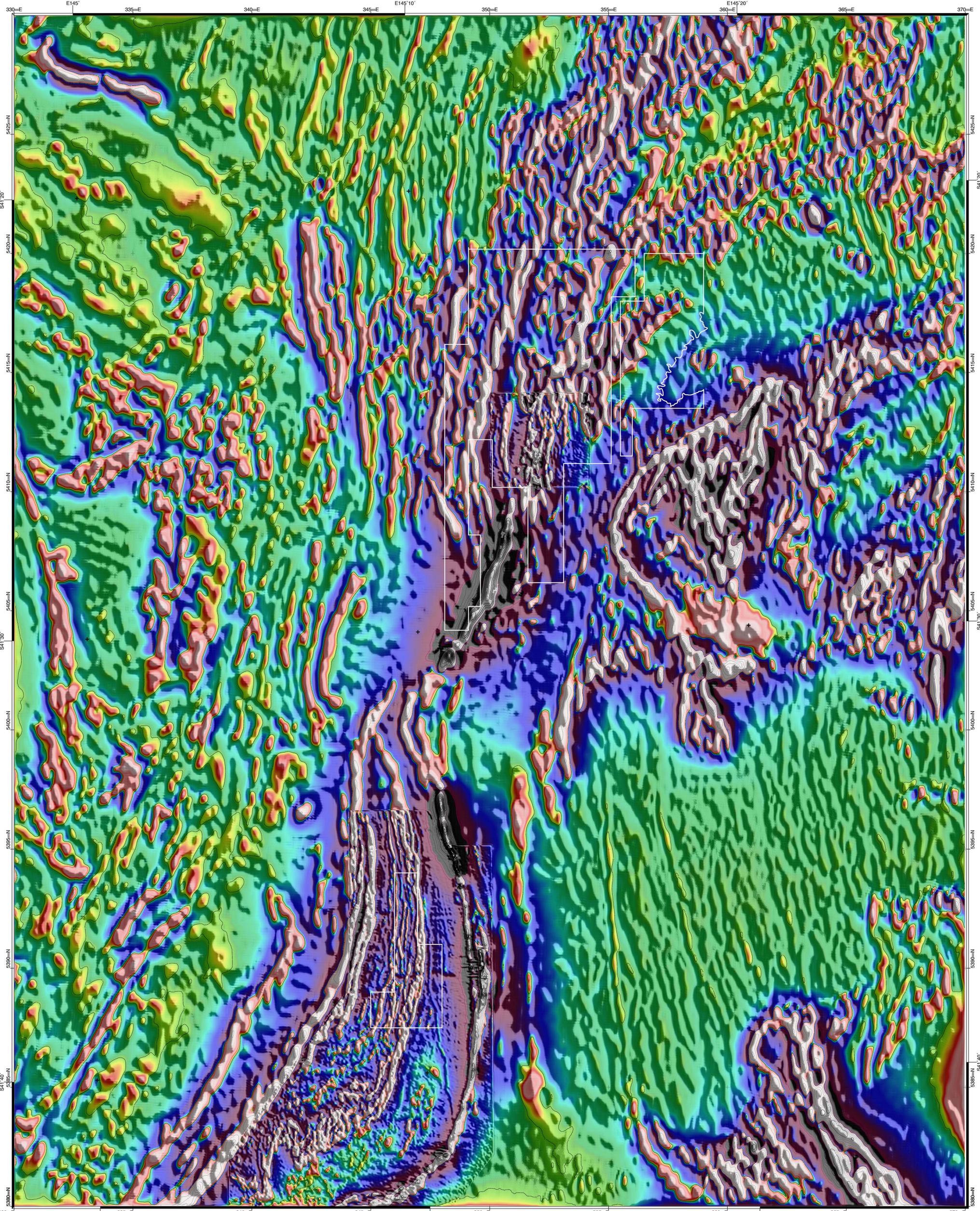
**PROCESSING DETAILS**

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



		
<b>WALKABOUT RESOURCES          SPECIMEN REEF          AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY          TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY REDUCED TO POLE          EAST SHADOWING</b>		
DATE: 28/03/2011	BY: B. MORGAN	<a href="http://www.sgc.com.au">www.sgc.com.au</a>
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  
 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 : April 1996  
 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)  
 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

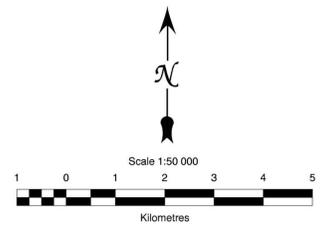
**CONTOUR DATA**

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

**PROCESSING DETAILS**

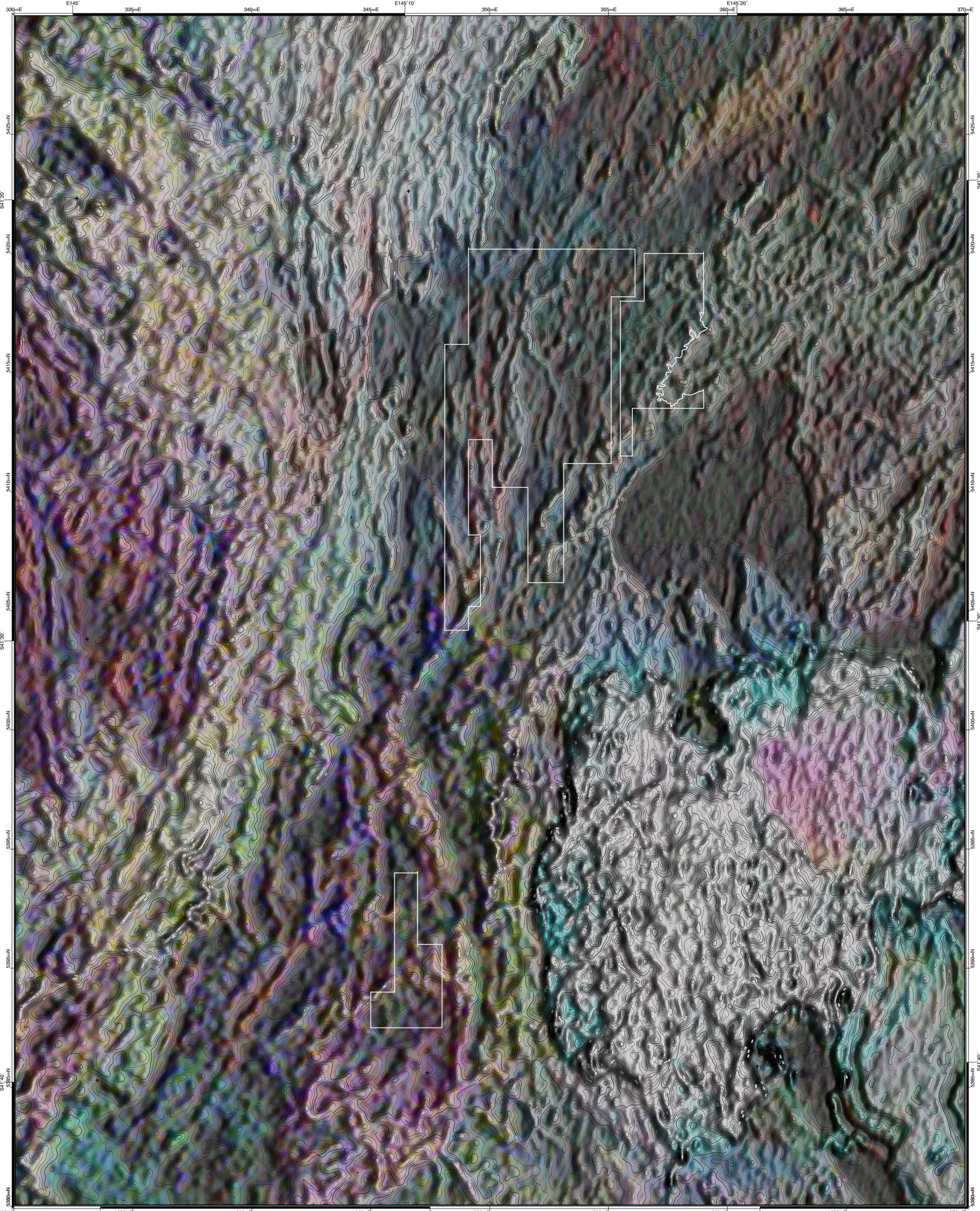
Reduction to Pole computed using an Inclination Angle of -71.968 degrees and a Declination Angle of 12.955 degrees.

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



		
<b>WALKABOUT RESOURCES          SPECIMEN REEF          AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY          REDUCED TO POLE FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE          EAST SHADOWING</b>		
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  
 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 : April 1996  
 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**

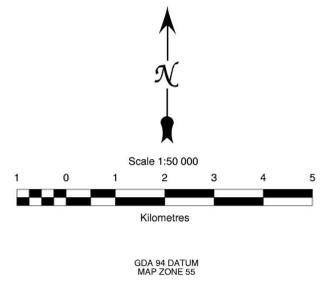
Shadowing : Ternary  
 Colour Stretch : 50% East Horizontal Gradient of Total Count  
 Red = K, Green = Th, Blue = Li  
 Data Range : Non-linear (Cumulative Frequency) stretch.  
 Grid Cell Size : 1% - 99%  
 15 m x 15 m

**CONTOUR DATA**

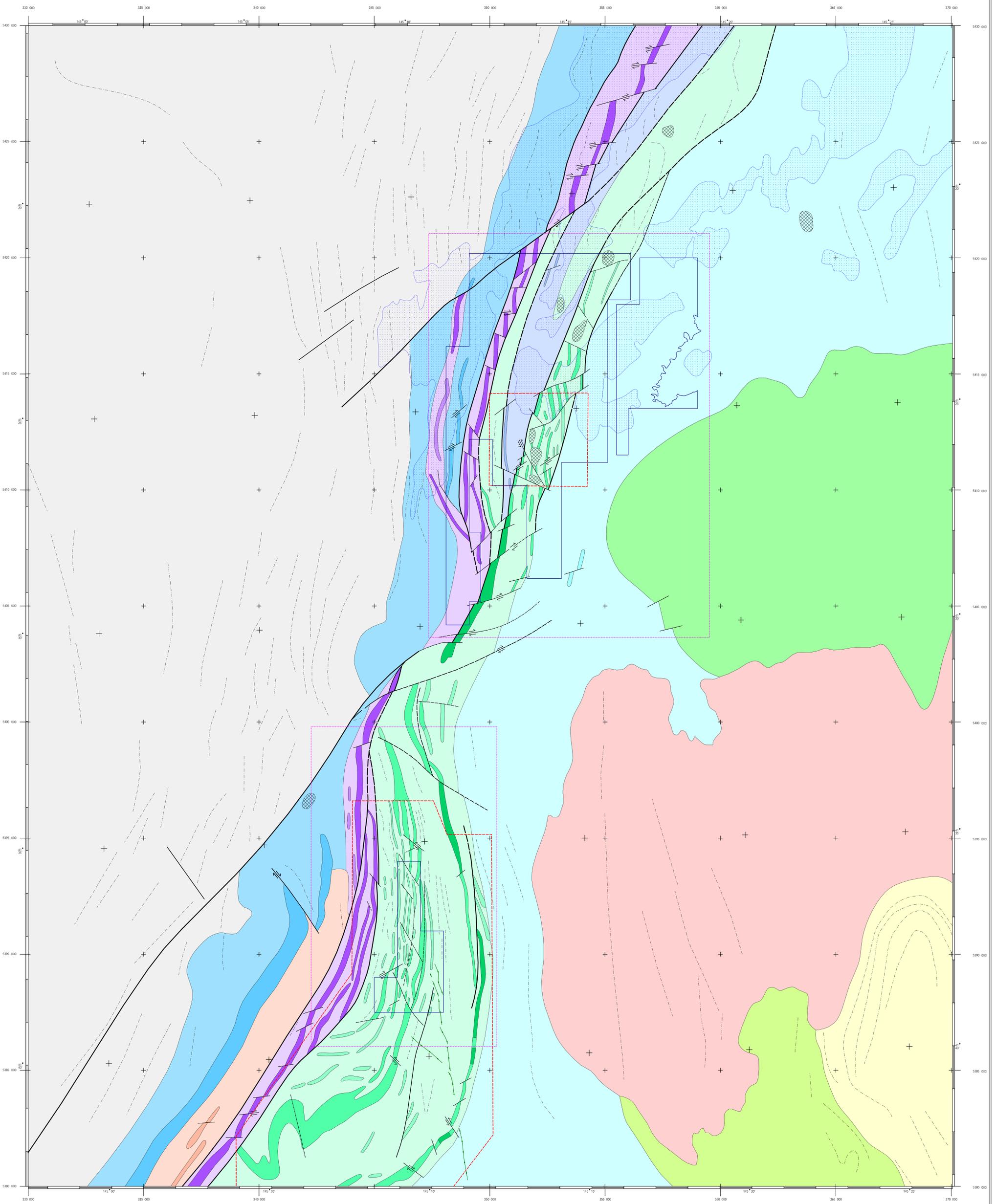
Total Count (nGy/hr)  
 First Level Contours : 1 nGy/hr  
 Second Level Contours : 5 nGy/hr  
 Third Level Contours : 25 nGy/hr

**PROCESSING DETAILS**

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



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

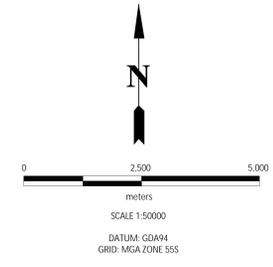


- LEGEND**
- Normally magnetised dyke.
  - Reversely magnetised zone. Tertiary Basalt.
  - Weakly magnetic sediments. Lower Parmeener Supergroup - lower glaciomarine sequences.
  - Non-magnetic sediments. Lower Parmeener Supergroup - lower glaciomarine sequences.
  - Non-magnetic granite. Mt Meredith 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).

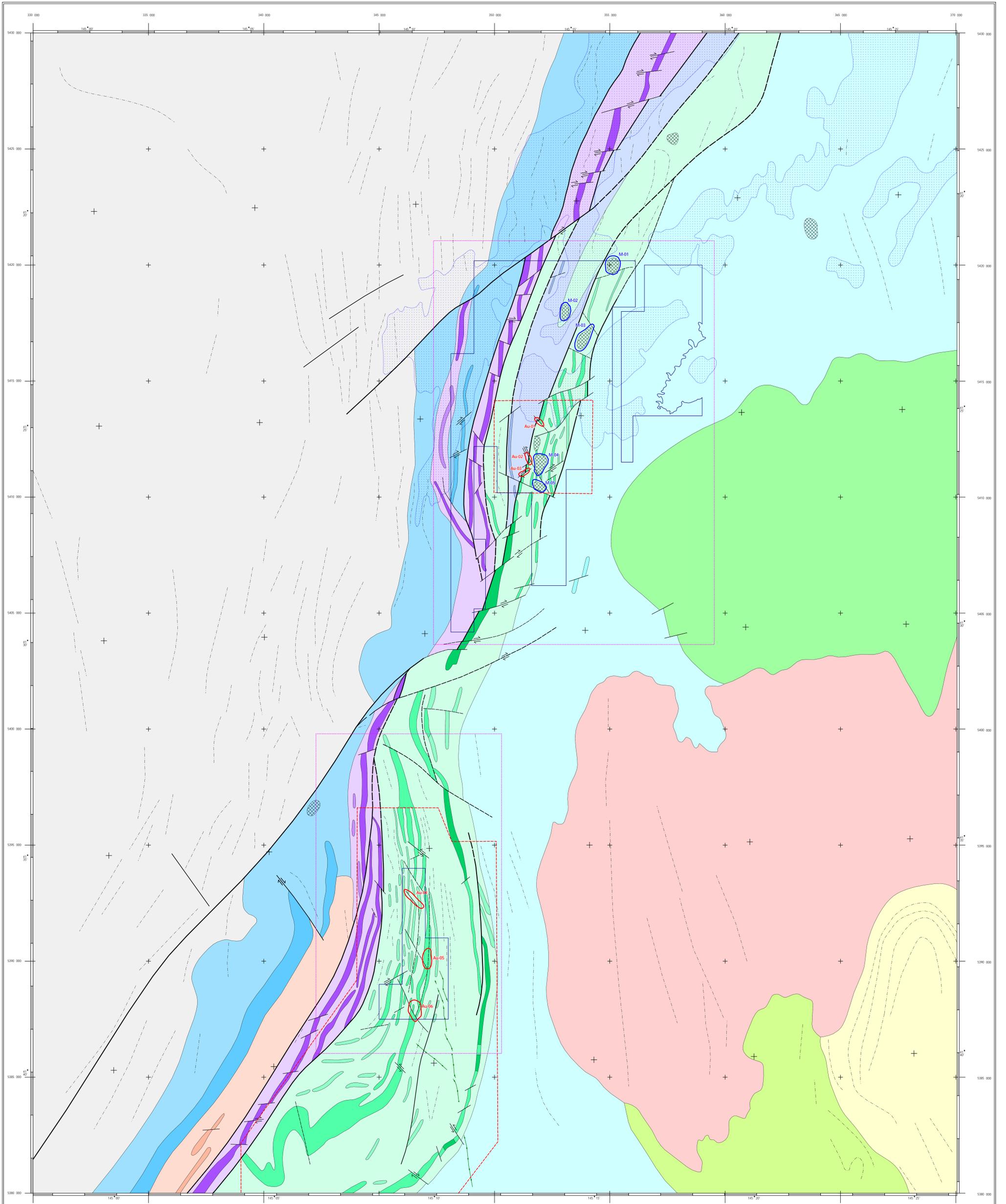
- MAGNETIC FEATURES**
- Magnetic trend. Magnetic stratigraphy, foliation or surficial magnetic material (drainage).
  - Discrete magnetic anomaly non-conformable with stratigraphy.
  - Detailed survey area.
  - Area interpreted in detail.
  - Tenement outline.



**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	

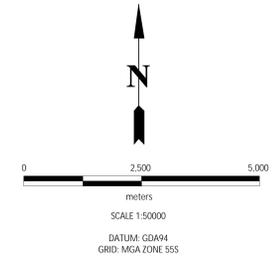


- LEGEND**
- Normally magnetised dyke.
  - Reversely magnetised zone. Tertiary Basalt.
  - Weakly magnetic sediments. Lower Parmeener Supergroup - lower glaciomarine sequences.
  - Non-magnetic sediments. Lower Parmeener Supergroup - lower glaciomarine sequences.
  - Non-magnetic granite. Mt Meredith Granite.
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  - 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).
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  - 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.
  - Targets - Gold.
  - Detailed survey area.
  - Area interpreted in detail.
  - Tenement outline.



<b>WALKABOUT RESOURCES LTD SPECIMEN REEF PROJECT AEROMAGNETIC INTERPRETATION WITH TARGETS</b>	
SCALE 1:50 000	GEO. A. ROBERTS / W. S. PETERS
DATE: 20-06-2011	GIS: M. J. KELLY
WWW.SGC.COM.AU	