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129001.

PROGRESS REPORT

QUEEN HILL JOINT VENTURE

E.L. 47/71 TASMANIA

QUARTER TO MARCH 31 1979

This report covers the
Aberfoyle quarter
(to period 2) ending
February 12, 1979.

C. H. Young
Project Geologist

and

S. S. Webster
Senior Geophysicist

March, 1979

001

129003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF PLATES

INTRODUCTION

This report summarises work completed in the quarter ending February 12, 1979, and includes preparation and drafting through to March 31, 1979. Reported expenditure is for the Aberfoyle quarter ending March 12, 1979.

During the quarter, work continued on the re-evaluation of the Queen Hill deposit. Drafting of the complete set of cross-sections at 1:500 scale is nearly complete.

UTEM and I.P. surveying of the grid area was completed. With both techniques, anomaly amplitude increases from west to east into the vicinity of the Queen Hill mineralization.

A report on the UTEM programme by Dr. Y. Lamontagne is given in Appendix 1.

Ground magnetic data was compared with both the I.P. and UTEM data and was shown to correlate well with the basic volcanics.

Soil sampling of the new grid area at 25 metre centres was commenced.

QUEEN HILL ORE RESERVE ASSESSMENT

Preparation of a set of factual cross-sections at 1:500 scale is nearly complete. All available information, that is surface geological data, diamond drill data and data from underground openings is compiled on the cross-sections.

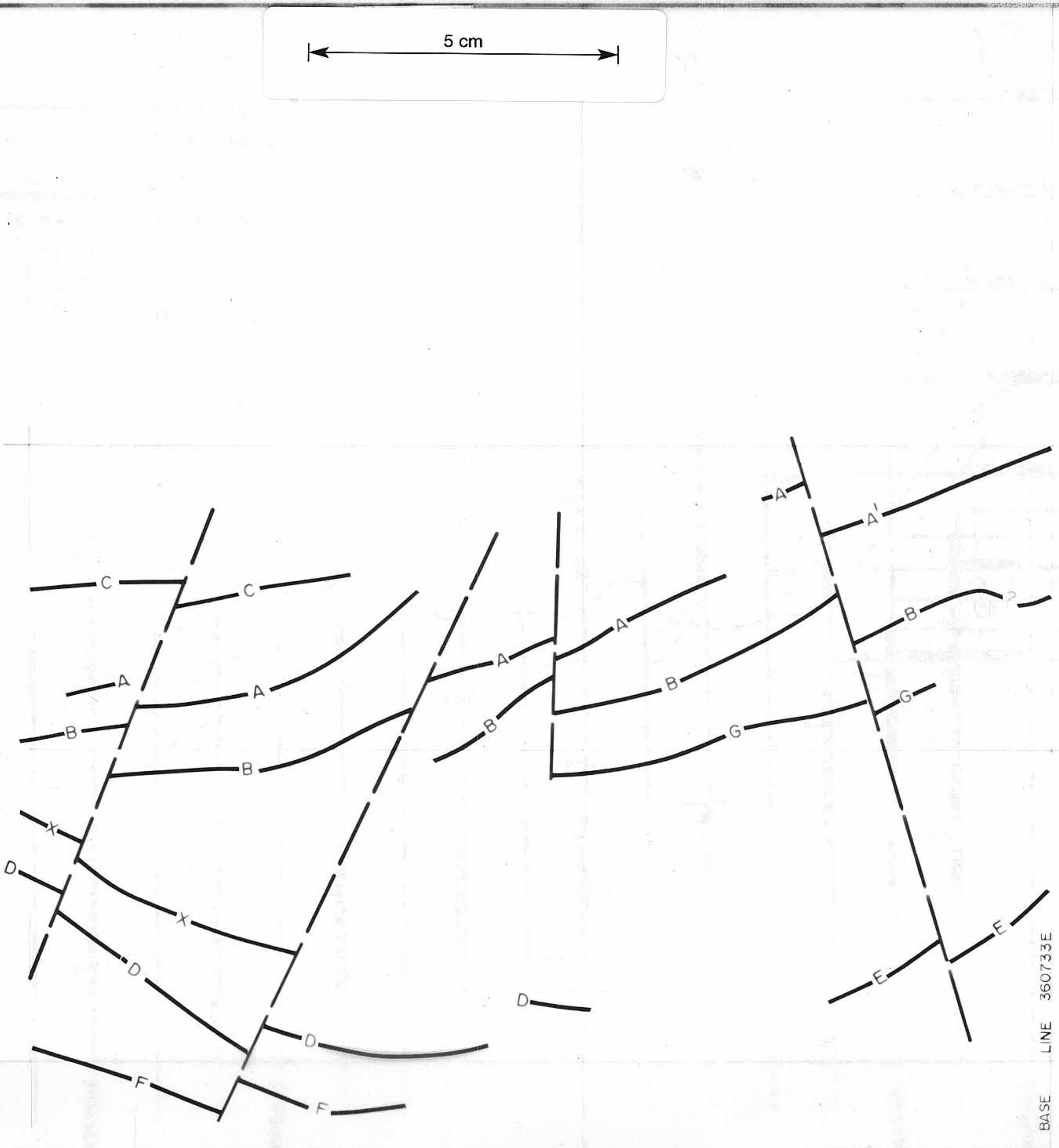
Compilation of surface plans at 1:500 scale is complete.

GROUND MAGNETICS

Ground magnetic axes were plotted to allow comparison with both the I.P. and UTEM data.

4 major and 5 minor axes were noted (Plate QH 109).

Analysis of the data suggests a sense of fault offset in 4 areas.



—A— Magnetic Axis

—— Interpreted Fault

A, B, C, D Major Anomalies

A', E, F, G, X Minor Anomalies

Proton Magnetometer Data
Total Magnetic Intensity
Plot of Positive Magnetic Axes

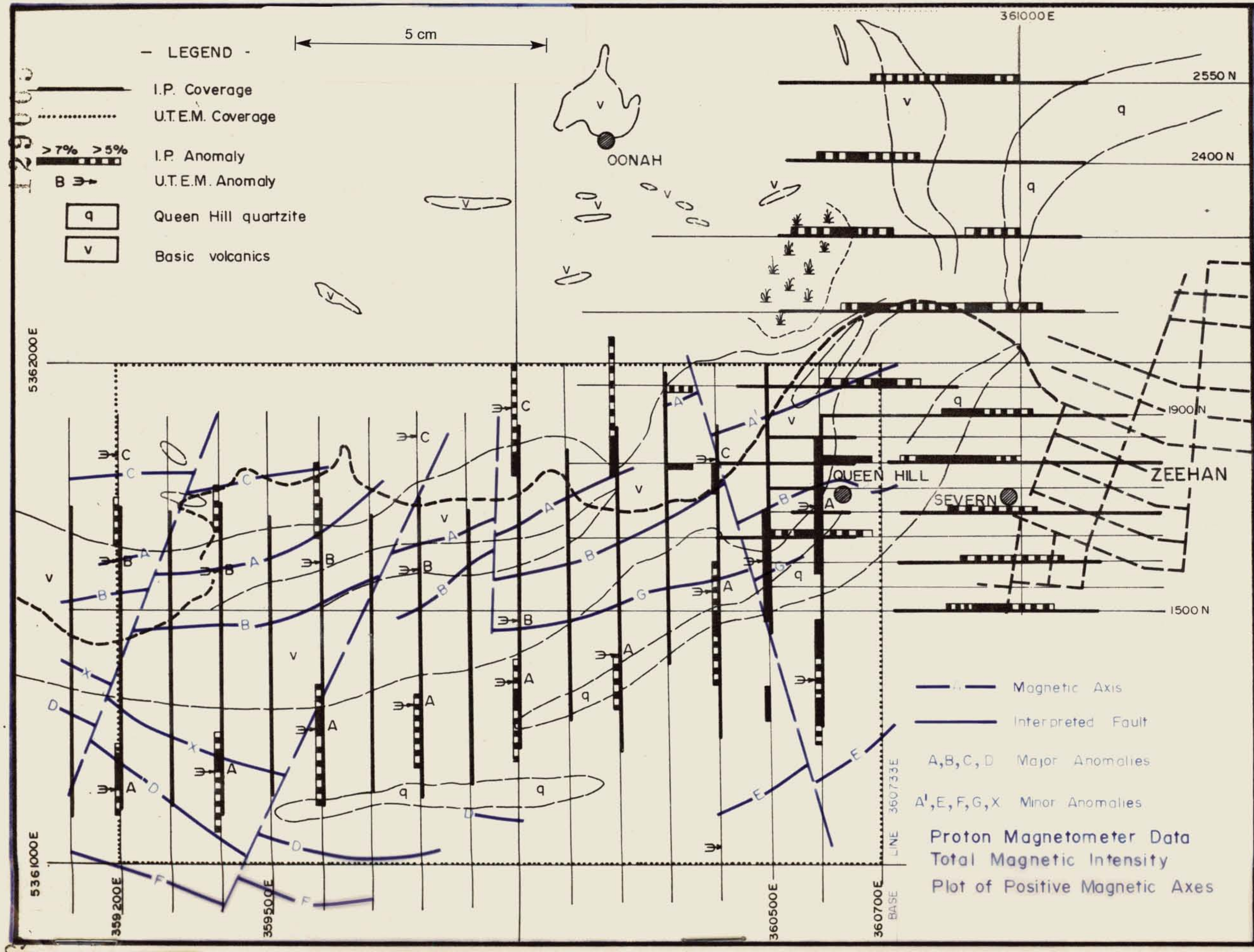
Aberfoyle Exploration Pty Ltd

Location code:
Date: April, 1979
Scale: 1 : 10,000
Plate Nº

Drawn: C. H. Y.
Traced: R. J. E.
Checked:
Revised by: Date:

129004

003



Aberfoyle Exploration Pty Ltd

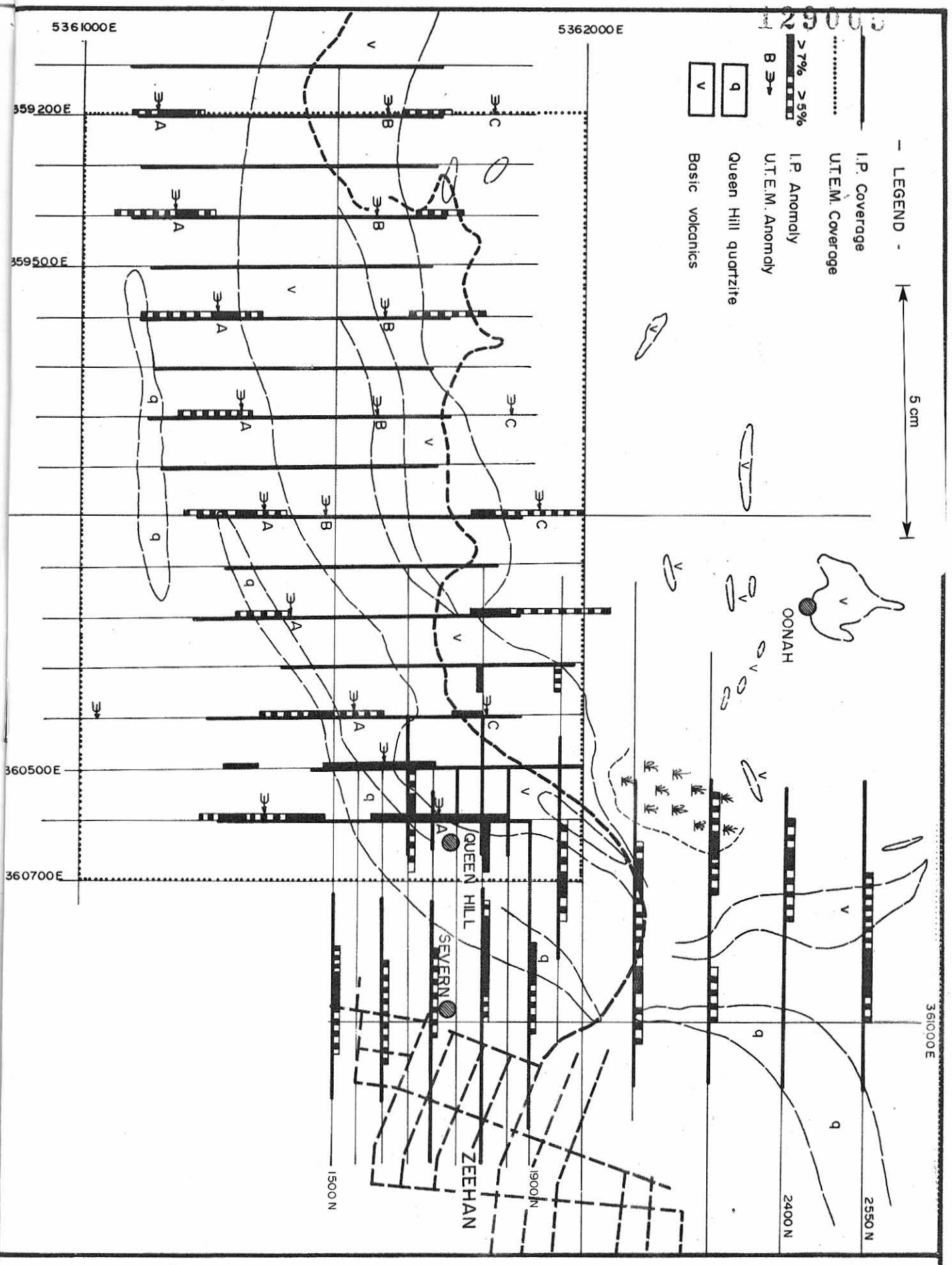
NORTH WEST TASMANIA

QUEEN HILL E.L. 47/71

Summary Plan - Geophysics

Location code:	
Date:	April, 1979
Scale:	1: 10,000
Plate No	QH 127
Drawn:	C.H.Y.Y.
Traced:	R. J. E.
Checked:	
Revised by:	Date:

129004



Aberfoyle Exploration Pty Ltd

Drawn: C.H.Y.	NORTH WEST TASMANIA	Location code:	
Traced: R.J.E.	QUEEN HILL E.L. 47/71	Date: April, 1979	
Checked:	Summary Plan - Geophysics	Scale: 1 : 10,000	
Revised by: Date:		Plate No QH 127	

Anomalies A, B and G appear to define the basic volcanic unit. In the vicinity of Queen Hill anomaly B is distorted, possibly due to the influence of the known pyrrhotite mineralization. Anomaly G is partly coincident with UTEM anomaly A and an I.P. anomaly.

Anomalies D, E, F and X appear to coincide with major structural features. On line 359200 E anomaly D coincides with UTEM anomaly A and an I.P. anomaly, as does anomaly X on line 359400 E. These coincident geophysical features, including anomaly G, warrant follow-up and will be further assessed by the soil goechemical programme.

I.P. PROGRAMME - SUMMER 1978/79

The 1978 - 1979 summer geophysical programme at Zeehan was designed to map extensions of the Queen Hill stratigraphy via the I.P. technique and to test for deep mineralization with the UTEM technique.

The I.P. programme was carried out by Solo Geophysics and Company on traverse lines spaced 200 metres apart using the dipole-dipole array and 50 metre dipoles. The survey includes some follow-up lines at 100 metres spacing and some had set-up extensions. The data have been plotted and contoured in pseudo-section format, (enclosed). The UTEM survey utilised a transmitter loop 1500 metres by 1000 metres and the same receiver lines used in the I.P. programme.

The I.P. data on this grid shows two parallel anomalous zones separated by a relatively barren area up to 300 metres wide. The intensity of the anomalous zones varies along strike with several sharp strong anomalies of interest. The southern zone correlates with the strong UTEM anomaly (anomaly A) which dominates the survey data. The northern zone correlates in part with a weak, erratic UTEM anomaly (anomaly C). The source of a deep UTEM anomaly (B), between the two IP zones, is not evident in the I.P. data, (Plate QH 127)

With both techniques, the amplitudes of the southern anomaly increases from west to east as the zone trends into the vicinity of the Queen Hill mineralization. At this position the prospective geology changes strike to N-S, and this is reflected in the I.P. and resistivity data, as illustrated in Plan QH 127

As repetitions of the Queen Hill mineralization could be indicated by anomalies of short strike length, the survey data are reviewed below on a line-by-line basis.

Line 359200E

Both I.P. anomalies on this line are evidenced by moderately low resistivities (< 150 ohm.m.) and strong I.P. response (percentage frequency effect >7%). This anomaly pattern is indicative of broad zones of heavily disseminated sulphides (with possibly massive sulphides at 5861125N) or a graphitic/ sulphide shale unit. The UTEM anomaly A is interpreted to coincide with the stronger I.P. response at 1125N.

Line 359400E

The geophysical responses on this line are similar to the above line, but with reduced amplitude. No source is evident for the deep UTEM anomaly B at 5361575N.

Line 359600E

The barren zone between the two I.P. zones is reduced to 200 metres, and the anomaly amplitudes are significantly stronger than above. A sharp I.P. anomaly at 5361250N coincides with a "topped-off" resistivity low and a sharp (channel 6) UTEM anomaly. Again no source is evident for UTEM anomaly B at 5361575N.

Line 359800E

The full width of the southern anomaly is seen on this line from 1175N to 1375N as a broad uniform zone of moderately low resistivity (200 to 300 ohm.m) and medium frequency effect response (5 to 7%). This pattern is indicative of uniformly disseminated sulphides in preference to graphitic shale, as the latter would be expected to produce much lower resistivities. UTEM anomaly A is interpreted at the centre of this zone, i.e. 1300 N.

Again, no source is evident for UTEM anomaly B.

Line 360000E

The northern and southern I.P. anomalies both exhibit sharp I.P. responses superimposed upon the typical broad response seen on neighbouring lines. UTEM anomaly A coincides with the sharp southern I.P. anomaly. However, no UTEM anomaly is evident over the Northern anomaly at 1800N, which occurs at a distinct resistivity boundary.

Line 360200E

The northern anomaly on this line again exhibits a sharp increase at 361800N, coincident with a resistivity low (<150 ohm.m) at a resistivity boundary. The broad background response extends well to the north of the surveyed line. The southern anomaly is evident from 360150N to 360400N, without a clearly defined peak response. The UTEM anomaly A is also not clearly defined on this line, however, the resistivity low at 360400N to 450N would be of interest.

Line 360400N

The strong resistivity (<100 ohm.m) and I.P. response (>8% p.f.e.) at 360800N to 550N on this line begins to dominate the data, and resembles the anomaly at Queen Hill. The UTEM anomaly A crossover, is not coincident on all channels, which is difficult to explain. The UTEM anomaly at 361800N is coincident with a weak, deep I.P. anomaly and might be of interest.

Line 360600E

The strong I.P. response (>9% p.f.e.), coincident resistivity low (<50 ohm.m) and UTEM anomaly (channel 3) at 361700N on this line is due to the Queen Hill mineralization, as detected on previous work (1975).

Line 2100N

The pseudo-section for this line shows two distinct anomalies of interest, as both are similar to the I.P. anomaly over Queen Hill. The results may be slightly distorted by the topographic effects of Queen Hill itself. However, the deep resistivity anomaly (<50 ohm.m) from 900E to 950E coincides with strong I.P. response (>10% p.f.e.) and should have a high priority for follow-up.

Similar priority should be assigned to the anomaly at 650E to 700E where a good resistivity low (<75 ohm.m) coincides with a strong I.P. response (>9% p.f.e.) The source of this anomaly should be less than 50 metres below surface.

Line 2250N.

The strong I.P. anomaly from 550E to 750E is of interest for follow-up, however, superimposed "noise" makes it difficult to select a definite source position. This "noise" is probably due to the swamp and other surficial sources. The whole zone should be sampled to assist locating the source.

Line 2400N

The strong I.P. response on this line is again disturbed by surface cultural features, but the zone from 600E to 800E should be a genuine anomaly of shallow origin.

Line 2550N

A broad anomaly between 800E and 1000E is of interest and correlates with a black shale outcrop. The source of this anomaly is shallow, less than 50 metres, and should be readily assessed by trenching or auger geochemistry.

WORK PLANNED

The following summarises the work proposed for the licence area.

- Continuing the re-appraisal of the geology of the Queen Hill mineralization.
- Geological mapping of the Queen Hill grid extensions.
- Follow-up of stream sediment anomalies indicated in the 1978 stream sediment survey.
- Expanding the stream sediment survey to cover the western part of the licence area.
- Follow-up ground magnetics over the North-West anomaly and rock chip sampling of the Silver Stream area.
- Reconnaissance evaluation of the airborne magnetic anomaly near Rocky Creek, north of St. Dizier.

EXPENDITURE

In the quarter ending 31 March, 1979 (Aberfoyle Period 3, 12 March, 1979) the following expenditure was incurred:

Salaries	$11,525
Contractors	
. Gridding ..	$ 1,250
. Geophysics ..	$ 7,544
. Geochemistry ..	$ 1,894
Materials	$ 660
Vehicles	$ 1,135
Communications ..	$ 859
Accommodation and Travel	$ 3,245
Tenure	$ 698
Sundries	$ 97
	$28,907
Overheads	$ 4,336
	$33,243

REFERENCES

Young, C. H. and Sale, R. V. (1978) Progress Report Queen Hill Joint Venture E.L. 47/71, Tasmania. Quarter to December 31, 1978.

SIGNED: C. H. Young

C. H. Young - Project Geologist

S. S. Webster - Senior Geophysicist

ENDORSED: K. R. Yates

K. R. Yates - Chief Geologist.

APPENDIX 1

UTEM Survey at Queen Hill

by

Dr. Y. Lamontagne

26th January 1979

The survey which is reported on here was conducted in the Queen Hill area in December, 1978. The field work was carried out by Yves Lamontagne with the assistance of Steve Ranford.

FIELD WORK

The survey was planned for only one large loop, but divided up into two loops because of the relatively low resistivity of the country rock

INTERPRETATION

Only a preliminary interpretation of the UTEM data will be presented at this stage; which should be sufficient to follow up anomalies. Since there were no exceptional anomalies found and desirable targets are not expected to have very high conductivities, a more detailed physical interpretation may be of limited use and may not be justified. The main value of the UTEM data is that they located some potential targets and give geometrical information on them. The interpretation map and the notes of this report gives this type of information. But the choice of which of the many weak conductors to follow up should be based mostly on geological considerations.

The following is an enumeration of the main conductors found. A somewhat idealized map of the grid was drafted, on which the positions of the conductors are shown.

QUEEN HILL GRID

There are two main conductive features in the Queen Hill grid. These are labelled A and B on the interpretation map.

Conductor A was interpreted as a more conductive rock unit lying south of an interpreted contact defined by a dotted line on the map. On most lines, the anomaly consists of a negative inflection of the responses starting down to a well defined sharp negative which is at the same position for several channels. The sharp negative is probably at the position of the contact. The C's on the map show which side of the contact is more conductive. Perhaps the response could also be explained by a thick horizon dipping at less than 45^{o} towards the transmitter loop, but more probably the response is caused by a gradually increasing conductivity from under the loop to the contact line and an abrupt decrease at that point. On lines 592E, 620E and 606E, the response is more similar to a normal cross-over superposed

on some smooth background. This is interesting since one of these anomalies (line 606E, 1725N) appears to coincide with the Queen Hill orebody. But since the anomaly at 606E does not have a longer time decay than on other lines, there is no evidence that it is caused by the orebody itself rather than by an associated lithological change. In any case the interpreted conductance for the zone is low enough (1-2 mhos) that it can be caused by a 100-200 metre thick rock unit of 100 Ω m. Still the trace of conductor A may define a favourable horizon and the special character of anomalies on lines 592E and 602E should call attention on these. As on other extremes, the anomaly with the best defined negative peak may deserve attention. For example, at line 596E, there could be a zone appreciably more conductive south of the contact. The depth of the contact appears to be shallow there. Its position is determined by the negative peak (at 1300N) perhaps within about 25 metres (because of the coarse 50 metre station spacing.)

Anomaly B looks like a more normal, broad cross-over on most lines. The broadness of the anomalies would indicate a generally large depth. On line 594E the depth seems shallower, but perhaps this is caused by a larger scatter in the data or some minor near surface conductors. Simple interpretation rules would give depths of more than 100 metres on line 596E for a narrow plate body, but the conductor could be shallower if wide or caused by multiple conductors. Perhaps the response indicates a 100-200 metre wide zone of lower resistivity. A conductivity-thickness of about 10 mhos would explain the anomaly on line 596E, which would indicate a resistivity in the 10 to 20 Ω m. range for a 100-200 m. thick conductor. The resistivity could be perhaps lower at lines 596E and 598E where the decay is locally longer. The anomaly looks promising only if one could establish that its source is a deep and presumably thinner conductor. It is also intriguing that the anomaly axis is over volcanic rocks which are expected to have fairly high resistivities and that it does not conform to the geology. Even though conductor B would be judged as a relatively poor conductor by usual standards, it is the most conductive large feature of the survey area.

Conductor C is defined by a single line anomaly (on line 592E) which is open to the west. Not knowing its strike extent, it is difficult to estimate its conductance, but if it does not extend to the east off the end of line 594E, it would need to have a conductance of at least 30 mhos. Judging from the anomaly width, the conductive zone should be at the most 50 metres wide for a conductivity perhaps in the 1 mho/metre range, which on electrical merit would make it the best target in the area.

The other conductors are minor from the geophysical point of view. Their position plotted on the map should provide a clue to their geological merit.

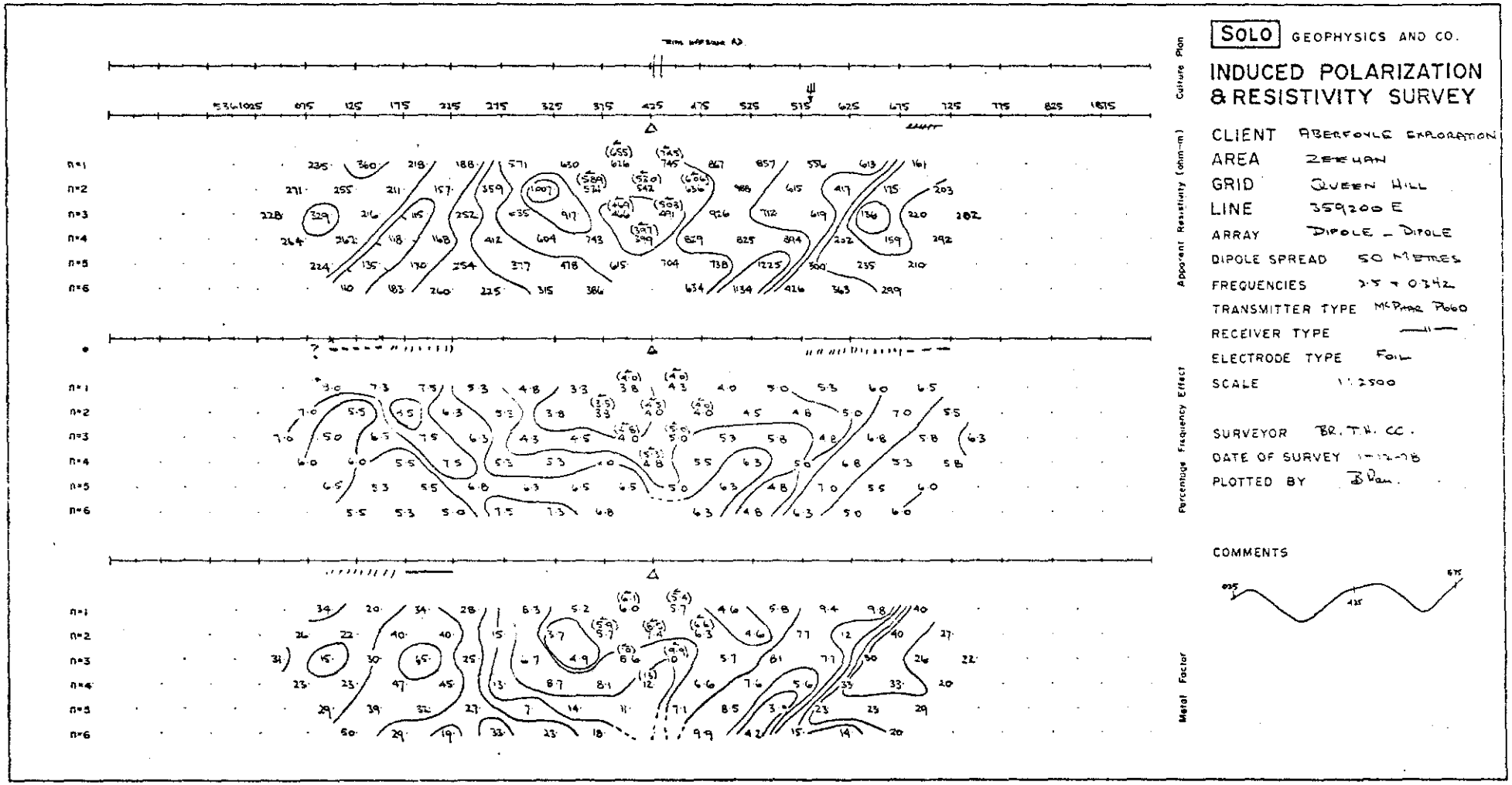
CONCLUSIONS

The UTEM survey showed that moderate conductors could be uniquely detected above background responses if lasting to channels 6 or 5. But it is not clear in the Queen Hill area that economic deposits would be that conductive.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The interpretation of the survey area was ordered in such a way as to indicate the subjective priority of the different conductors, but since this was based on limited geological and geophysical data, the decision on which conductors to follow up will be better made by Aberfoyle personnel. However, where drilling is contemplated, prior consultation will be useful if one is to optimize the chances of completely testing anomalies. This is important since in some cases there can be two possible interpretations which can both be tested by the same drill hole if judiciously placed.

A comparison with other geophysical data such as I.P. or magnetics would be useful where such data are available.



SOLO GEOPHYSICS AND CO.

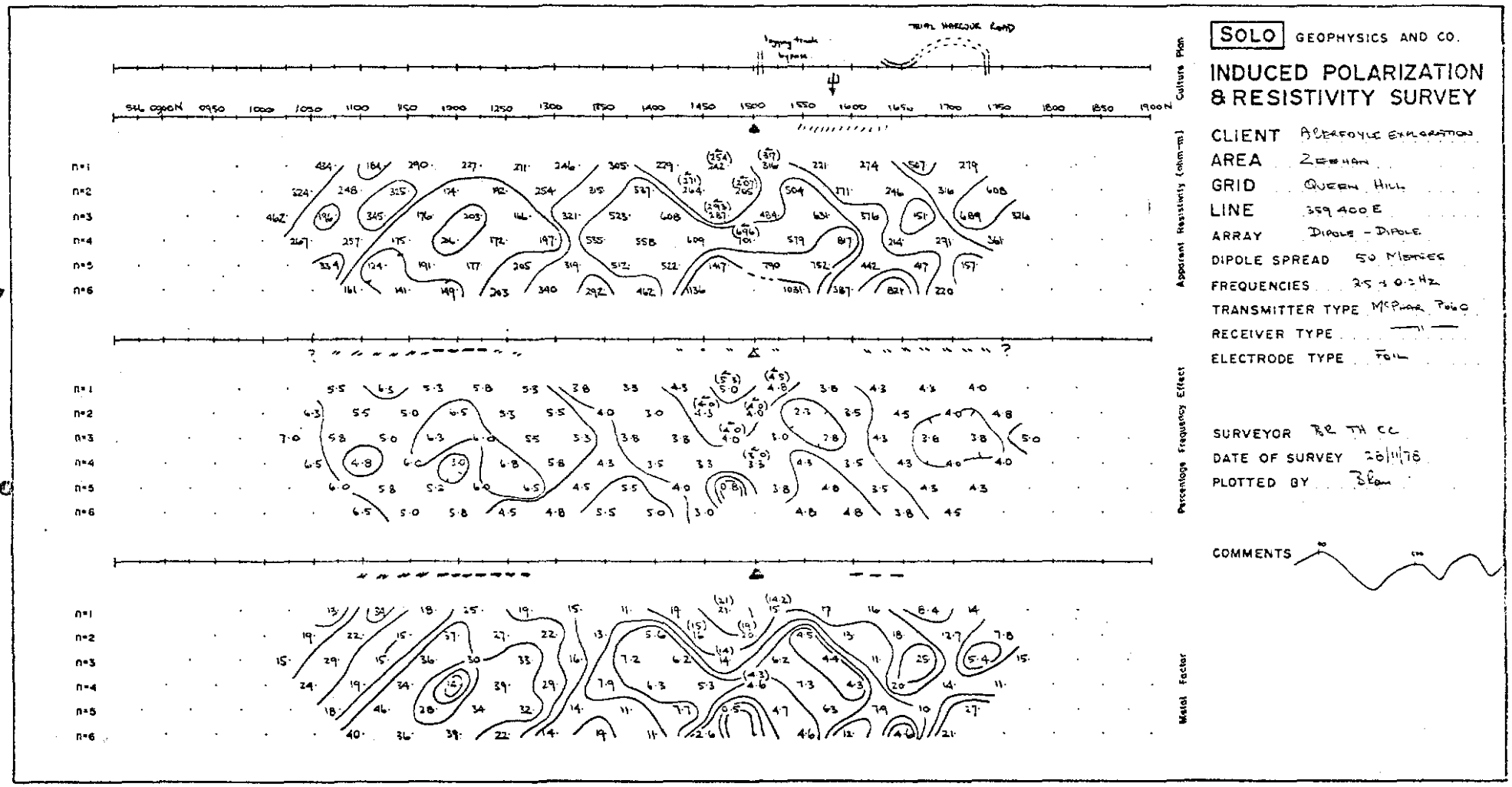
INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY

CLIENT ABERFOYLE EXPLORATION
AREA ZEEHAN
GRID QUEEN HILL
LINE 359200 E
ARRAY DIPOLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2.5 - 0.3Hz
TRANSMITTER TYPE McPhar P660
RECEIVER TYPE
ELECTRODE TYPE Foil
SCALE 1:2500

SURVEYOR BR. T.H. CC.
DATE OF SURVEY
PLOTTED BY B Pam.

COMMENTS

014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INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY
CLIENT ABERFOYLE EXPLORATION
AREA ZEEHAN
GRID QUEEN HILL
LINE 359 400 E
ARRAY DIPOLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2.5 & 0.3 Hz
TRANSMITTER TYPE McPHAR P660
RECEIVER TYPE
ELECTRODE TYPE FOIL
SURVEYOR BR TH CC
DATE OF SURVEY 26/11/78
PLOTTED BY BRam
COMMENTS
Culture Plan
Apparent Resistivity (ohm-m)
Percentage Frequency Effect
Metal Factor
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n=2
n=3
n=4
n=5
n=6
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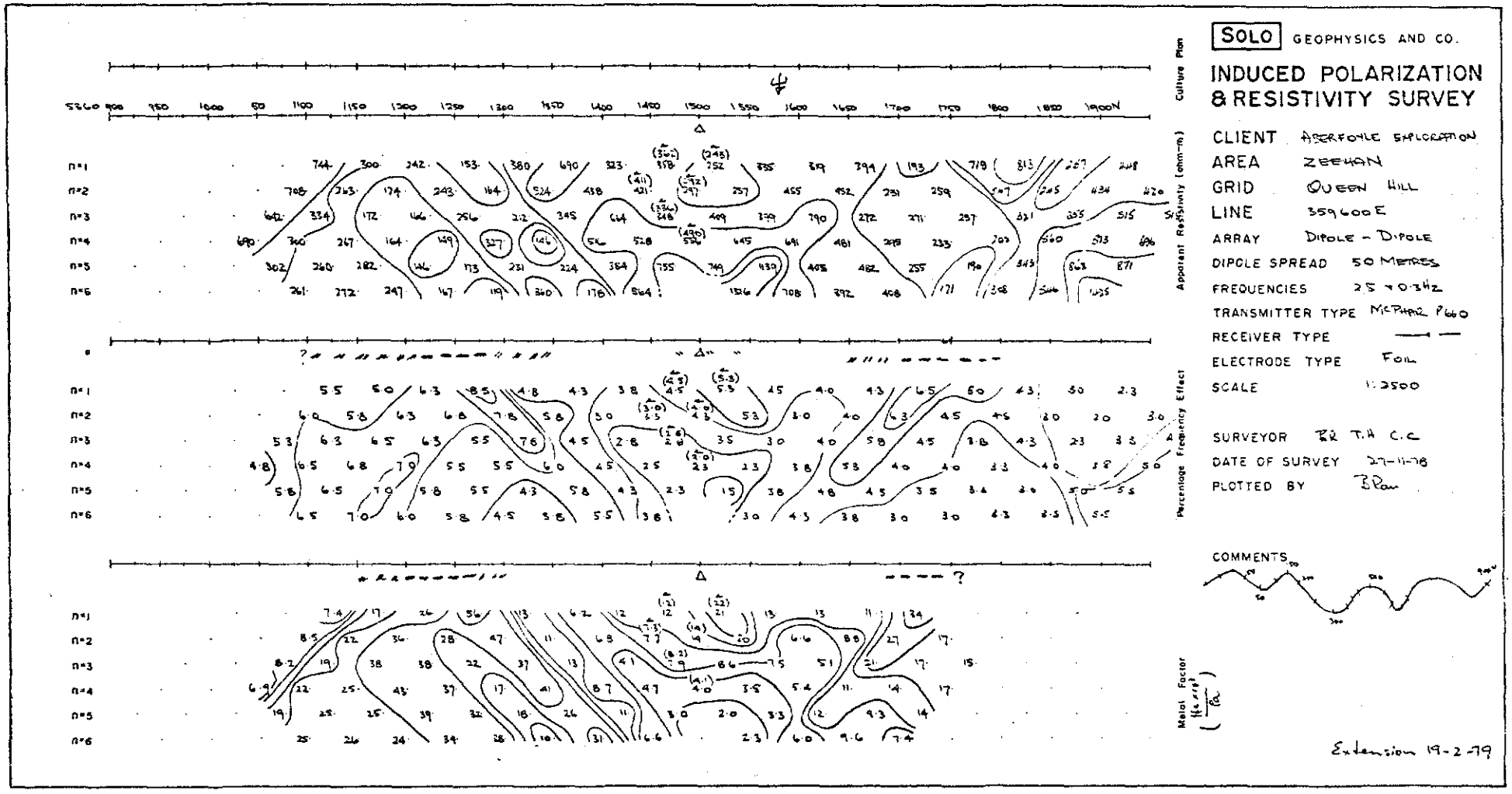
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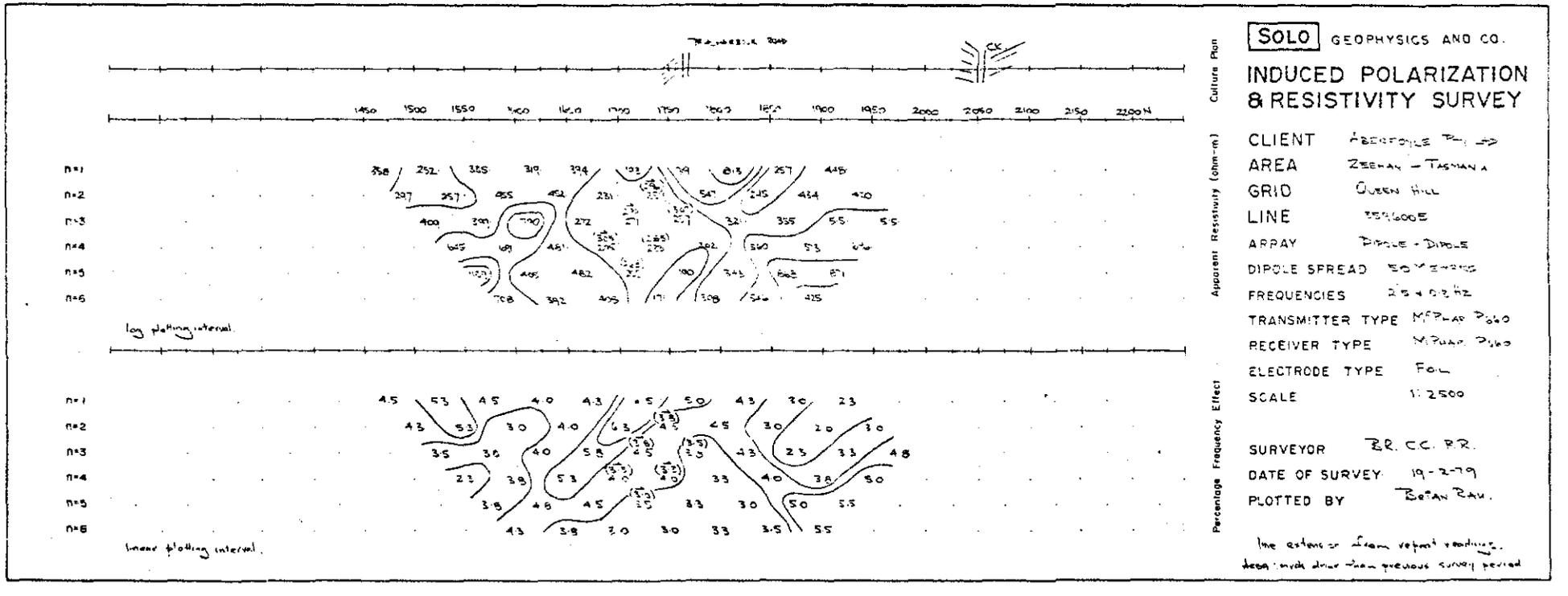
INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY
CLIENT ASSEFOVLE EXPLORATION
AREA ZEEHAN
GRID QUEEN HILL
LINE 359600E
ARRAY DIPOLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2.5 + 0.3Hz
TRANSMITTER TYPE McPHAR P660
RECEIVER TYPE
ELECTRODE TYPE FOIL
SCALE 1:2500
SURVEYOR BR T.H C.C
DATE OF SURVEY 27-11-78
PLOTTED BY BPam
COMMENTS
Culture Plan
Apparent Resistivity (ohm-m)
Percentage Frequency Effect
Metal Factor
Extension 19-2-79
5 cm


Culture Plan
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Apparent Resistivity (ohm-m)
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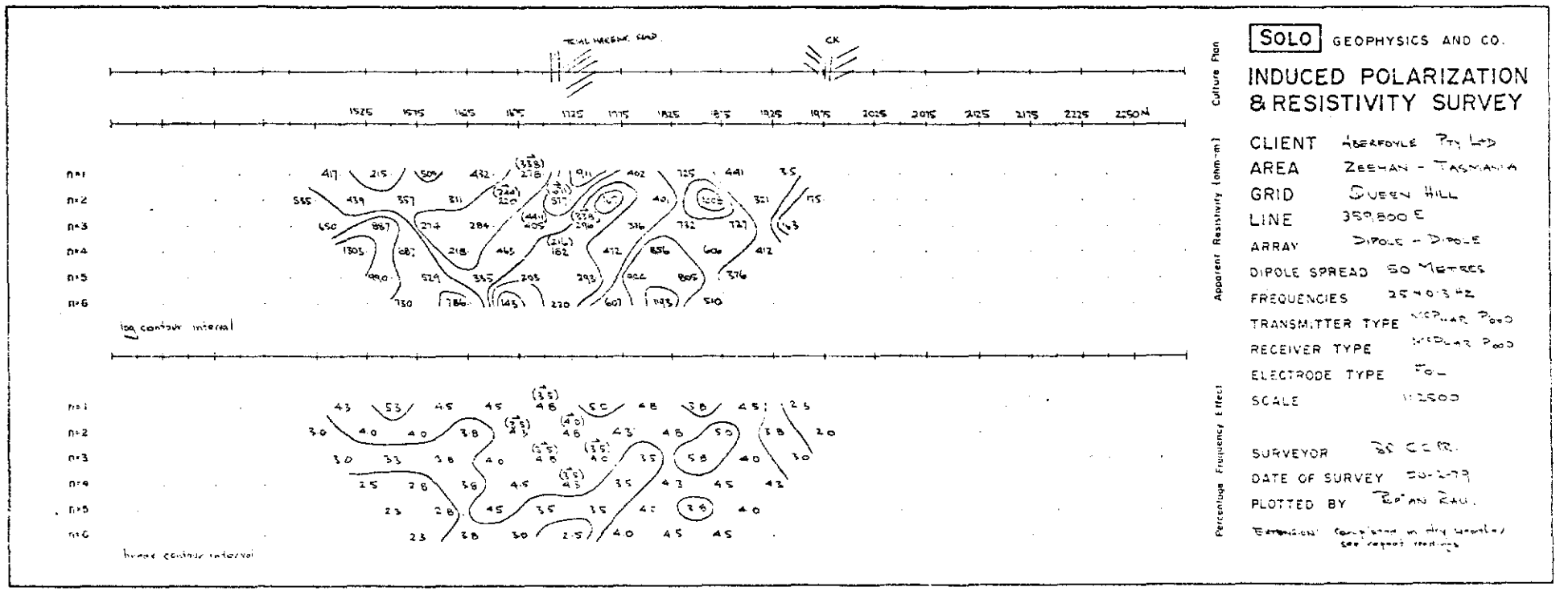
n=2
n=3
n=4
n=5
n=6
log plotting interval.
Percentage Frequency Effect
n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
n=5
n=6
linear plotting interval.
SOLO GEOPHYSICS AND CO.
INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY
CLIENT ABERFOYLE
AREA ZEEHAN - TASMANIA
GRID QUEEN HILL
LINE 15N/600E
ARRAY DIPOLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2.5 & 0.3 Hz
TRANSMITTER TYPE M.P.LAB P640
RECEIVER TYPE M.P.LAB P640
ELECTRODE TYPE FOIL
SCALE 1:2500
SURVEYOR BR. CC. PR.
DATE OF SURVEY 19-2-79
PLOTTED BY BOTAN RAM.
line estimated from report readings.
decay curves drier than previous survey period
5 cm

017



SOLO GEOPHYSICS AND CO.

INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY

CLIENT Aberfoyle Pty Ltd
AREA Zeehan - Tasmania
GRID Queen Hill
LINE 359,500 E
ARRAY Dipole - Dipole
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 Metres
FREQUENCIES 2.5 & 0.3 Hz
TRANSMITTER TYPE Scintrex Pod
RECEIVER TYPE Scintrex Pod
ELECTRODE TYPE Pb-
SCALE 1:2500

SURVEYOR B.C.R.
DATE OF SURVEY 20-2-79
PLOTTED BY Brian Rau

Remarks: Conditions dry weather, see report readings

5 cm

1290119

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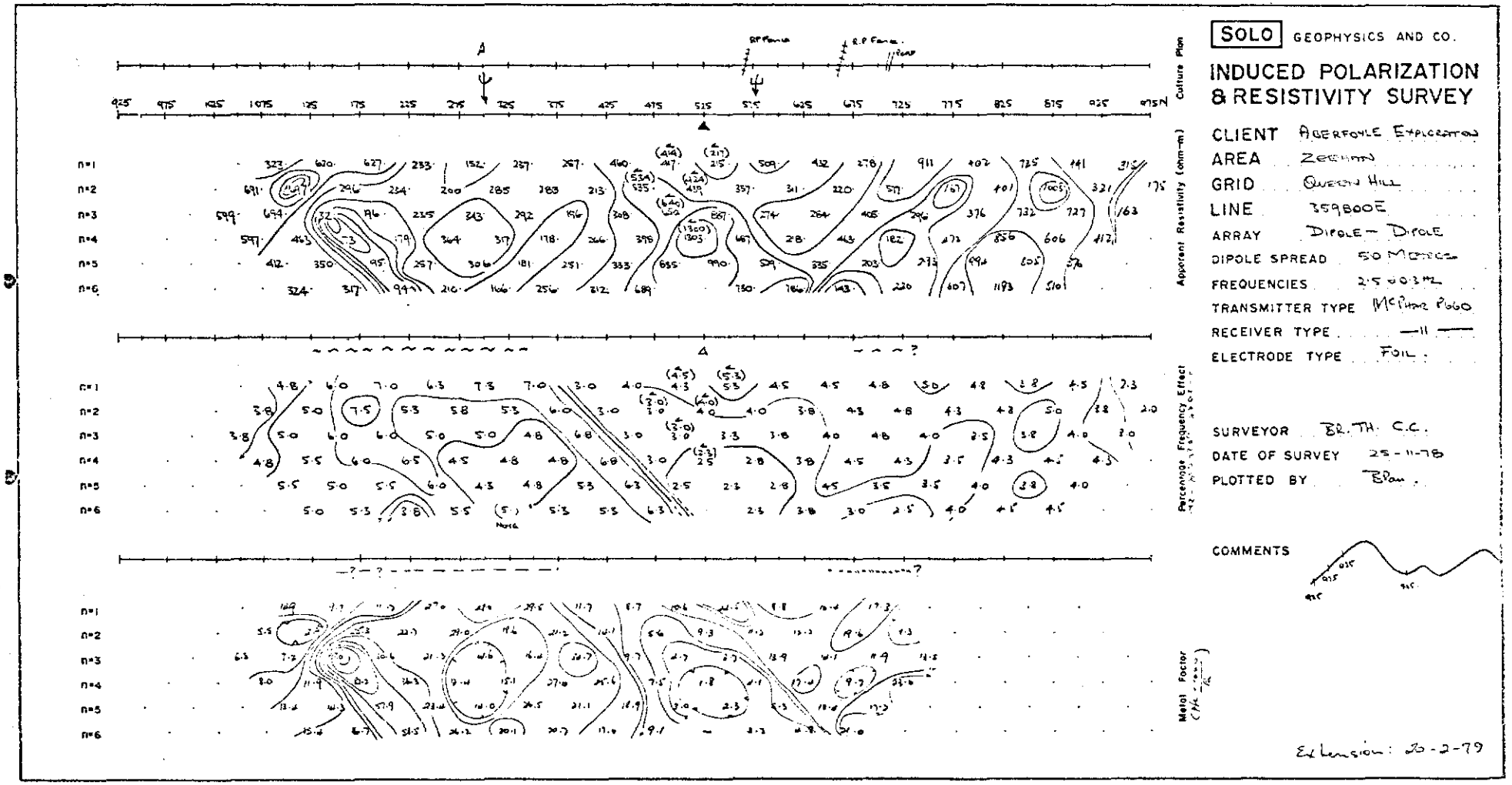
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INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY
CLIENT AGERFOYLE EXPLORATION
AREA ZEEHAN
GRID QUEEN HILL
LINE 359800E
ARRAY DIPOLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2.5 & 0.3 HZ
TRANSMITTER TYPE MCPHAR P660
RECEIVER TYPE —II—
ELECTRODE TYPE FOIL
SURVEYOR BR. TH. C.C.
DATE OF SURVEY 25-11-78
PLOTTED BY B.Pow.
COMMENTS
Extension: 20-2-79
Culture Plan
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Percentage Frequency Effect
Metal Factor
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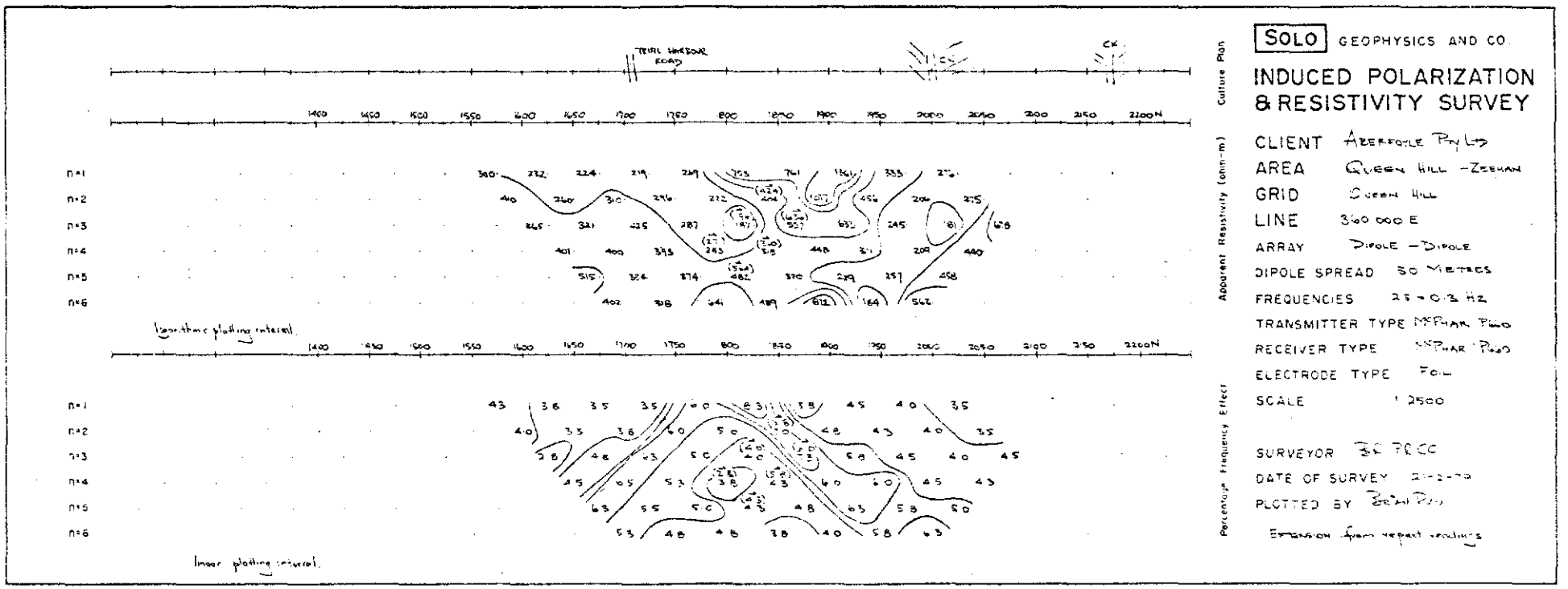
n=3
n=4
n=5
n=6
5 cm

129020



SOLO GEOPHYSICS AND CO.

INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY

CLIENT Aberfoyle Pty Ltd
AREA Queen Hill - Zeehan
GRID Queen Hill
LINE 360 000 E
ARRAY Dipole - Dipole
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 Metres
FREQUENCIES 2.5 - 0.3 Hz
TRANSMITTER TYPE McPhar P660
RECEIVER TYPE McPhar P660
ELECTRODE TYPE Foil
SCALE 1:2500

SURVEYOR JC PC CC
DATE OF SURVEY 21-2-79
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Extension from repeat readings

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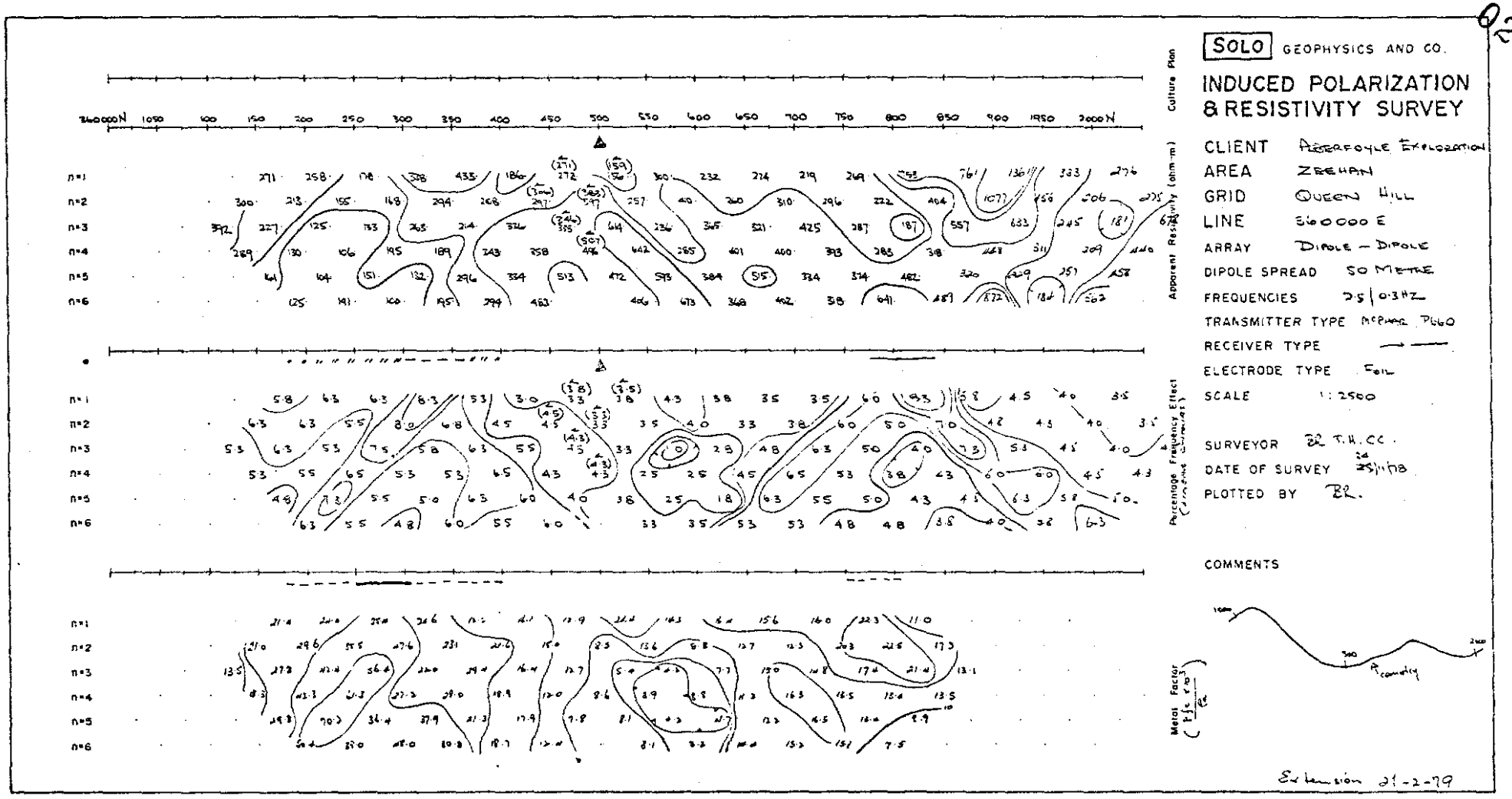
SOLO GEOPHYSICS AND CO.
INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY
CLIENT Aberfoyle Exploration
AREA Zeehan
GRID Queen Hill
LINE 560000 E
ARRAY Dipole – Dipole
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 Metre
FREQUENCIES 2.5 | 0.3 Hz
TRANSMITTER TYPE Newmac P660
RECEIVER TYPE
ELECTRODE TYPE Foil
SCALE 1:2500
SURVEYOR BR T.H. CC
DATE OF SURVEY 24/25/11/78
PLOTTED BY BR.
COMMENTS
Culture Plan
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Percentage Frequency Effect
Metal Factor
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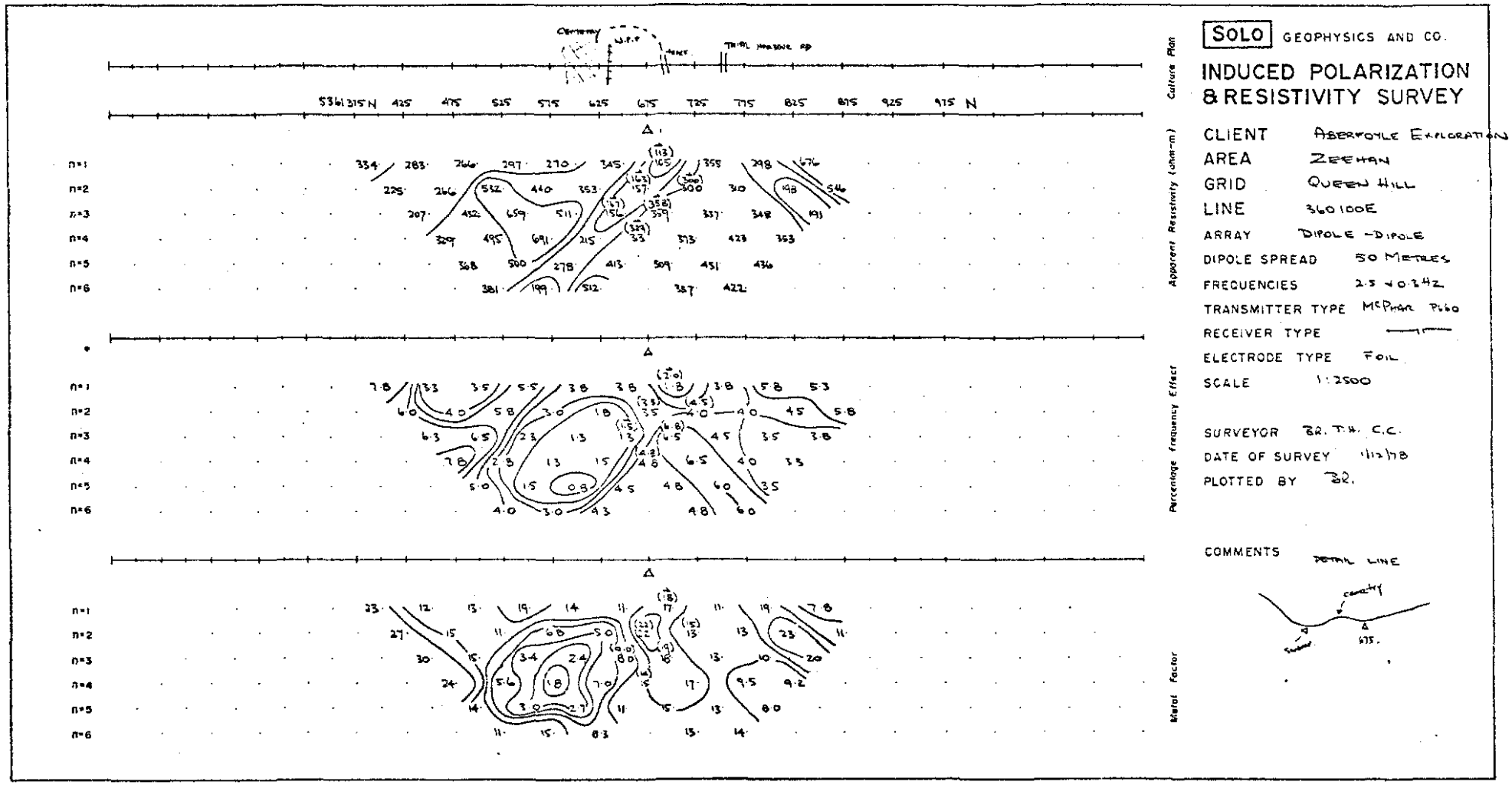
2000N
Extension 21-2-79
5 cm

020

220627



SOLO GEOPHYSICS AND CO.

INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY

CLIENT Aberfoyle Exploration
AREA Zeeman
GRID Queen Hill
LINE 360100E
ARRAY Dipole-Dipole
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 Metres
FREQUENCIES 2.5 & 0.3Hz
TRANSMITTER TYPE McPhar P660
RECEIVER TYPE
ELECTRODE TYPE Foil
SCALE 1:2500

SURVEYOR BR. T.W. C.C.
DATE OF SURVEY 11/12/78
PLOTTED BY BR.

COMMENTS Detail Line

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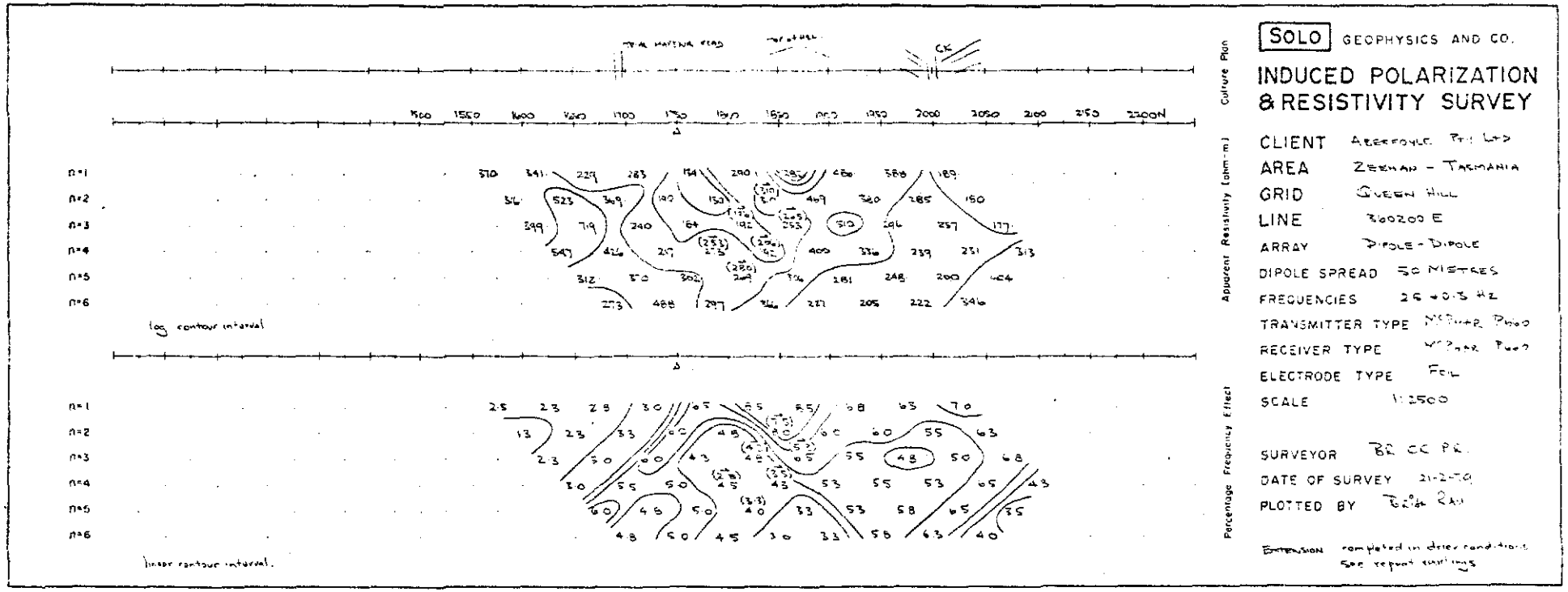

SOLO GEOPHYSICS AND CO.

INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY

CLIENT Abermoyle Pty Ltd

AREA Zeehan - Tasmania

GRID Queen Hill

LINE 360200 E

ARRAY Dipole - Dipole

DIPOLE SPREAD 50 METRES

FREQUENCIES 2.5 ± 0.3 Hz

TRANSMITTER TYPE McPhar P660

RECEIVER TYPE McPhar P660

ELECTRODE TYPE Foil

SCALE 1:2500

SURVEYOR BR CC PR

DATE OF SURVEY 21-2-79

PLOTTED BY Bob Ray

Extension completed in drier conditions
See report findings

5 cm

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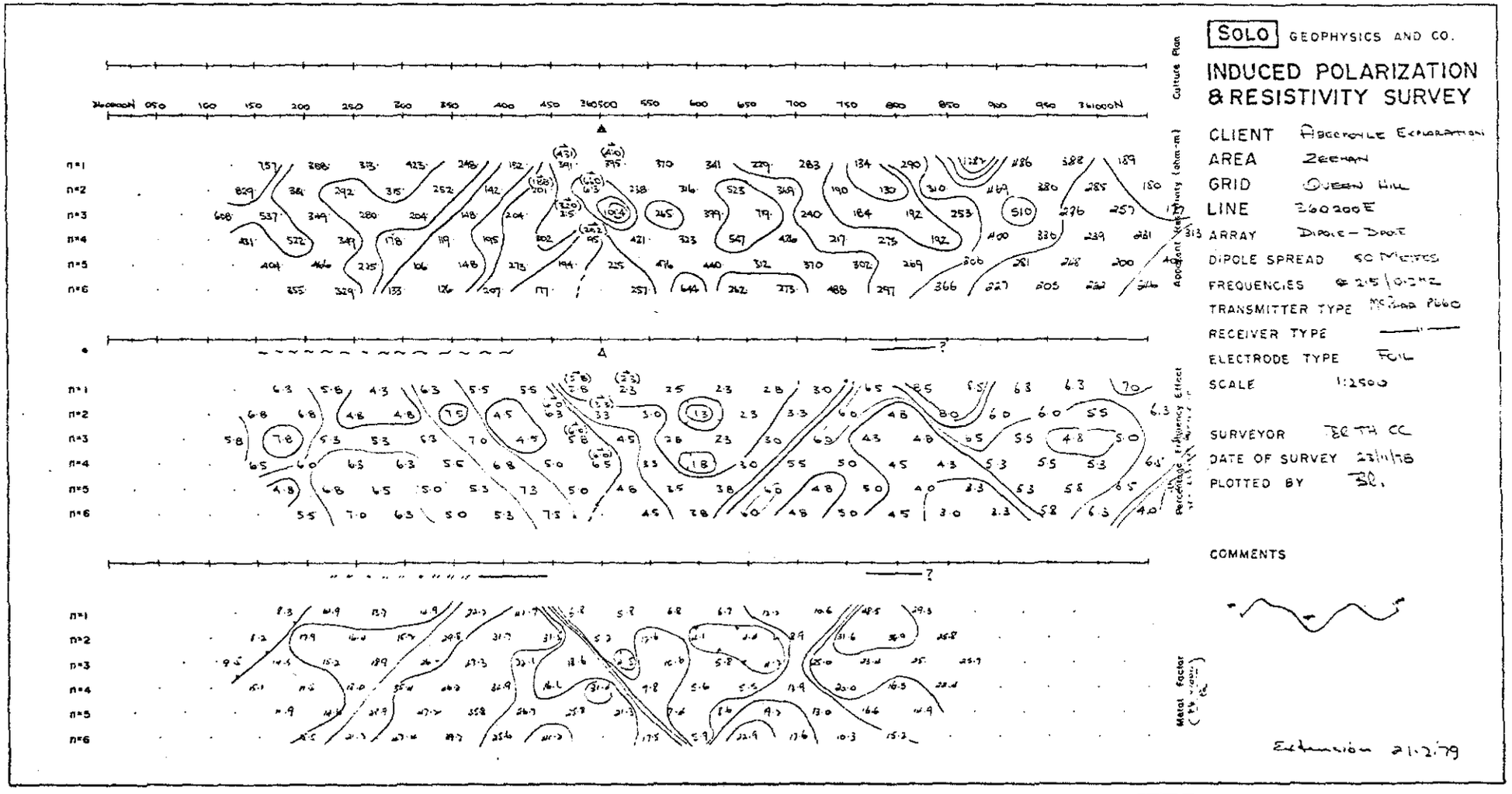
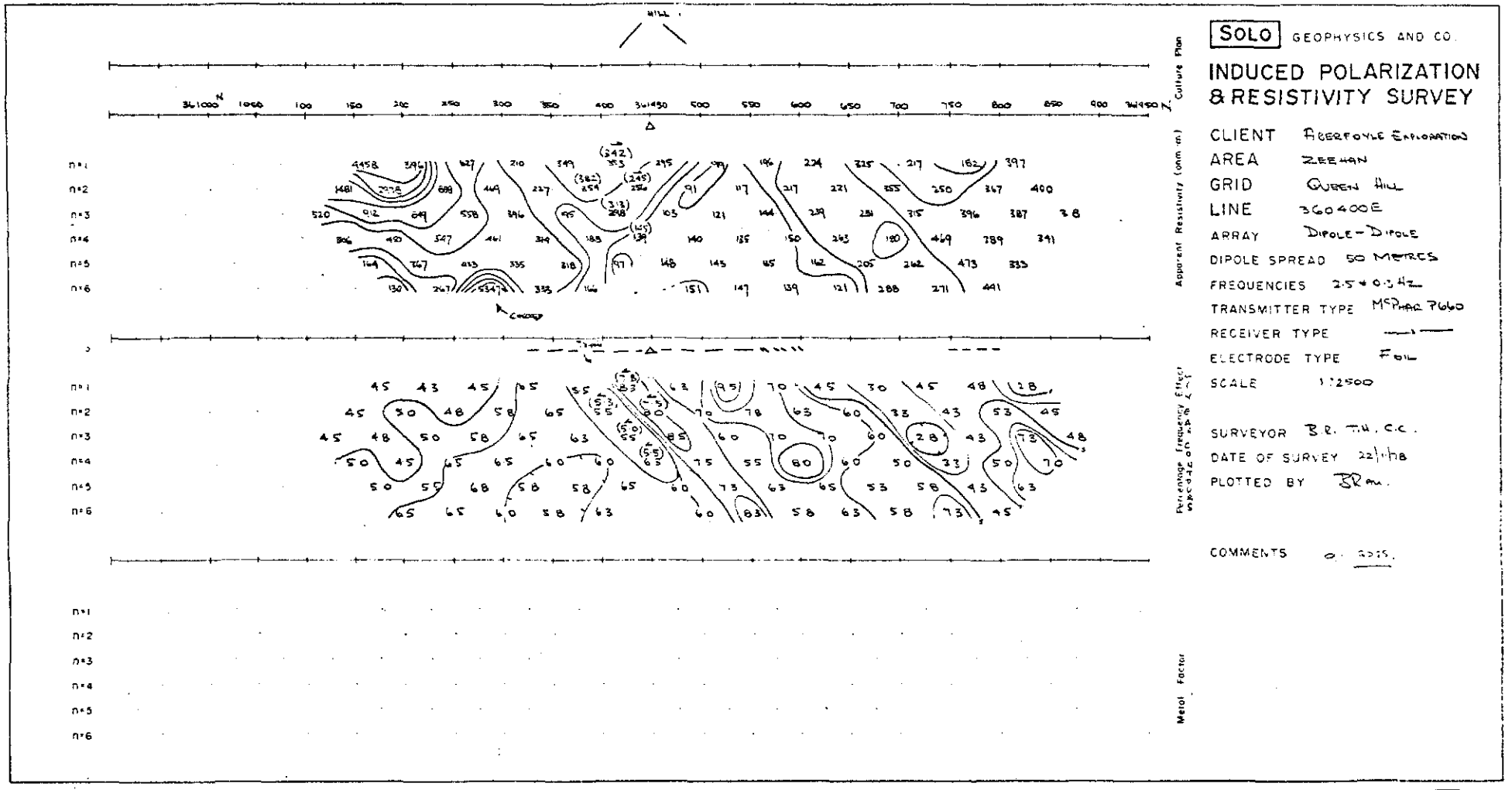

SOLO GEOPHYSICS AND CO.
INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY
CLIENT Abercrombie Exploration
AREA Zeehan
GRID Queen Hill
LINE 360200E
ARRAY Dipole-Dipole
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 Metres
FREQUENCIES @ 2.5/0.3Hz
TRANSMITTER TYPE MG2aa P660
RECEIVER TYPE
ELECTRODE TYPE Foil
SCALE 1:2500
SURVEYOR TECTH CC
DATE OF SURVEY 23/11/78
PLOTTED BY BL.
COMMENTS
Extension 21.2.79
Culture Plan
Apparent Resistivity (ohm-m)
Percentage Frequency Effect
Metal Factor
360000N
360500
361000N
n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
n=5
n=6
5 cm



SOLO GEOPHYSICS AND CO.

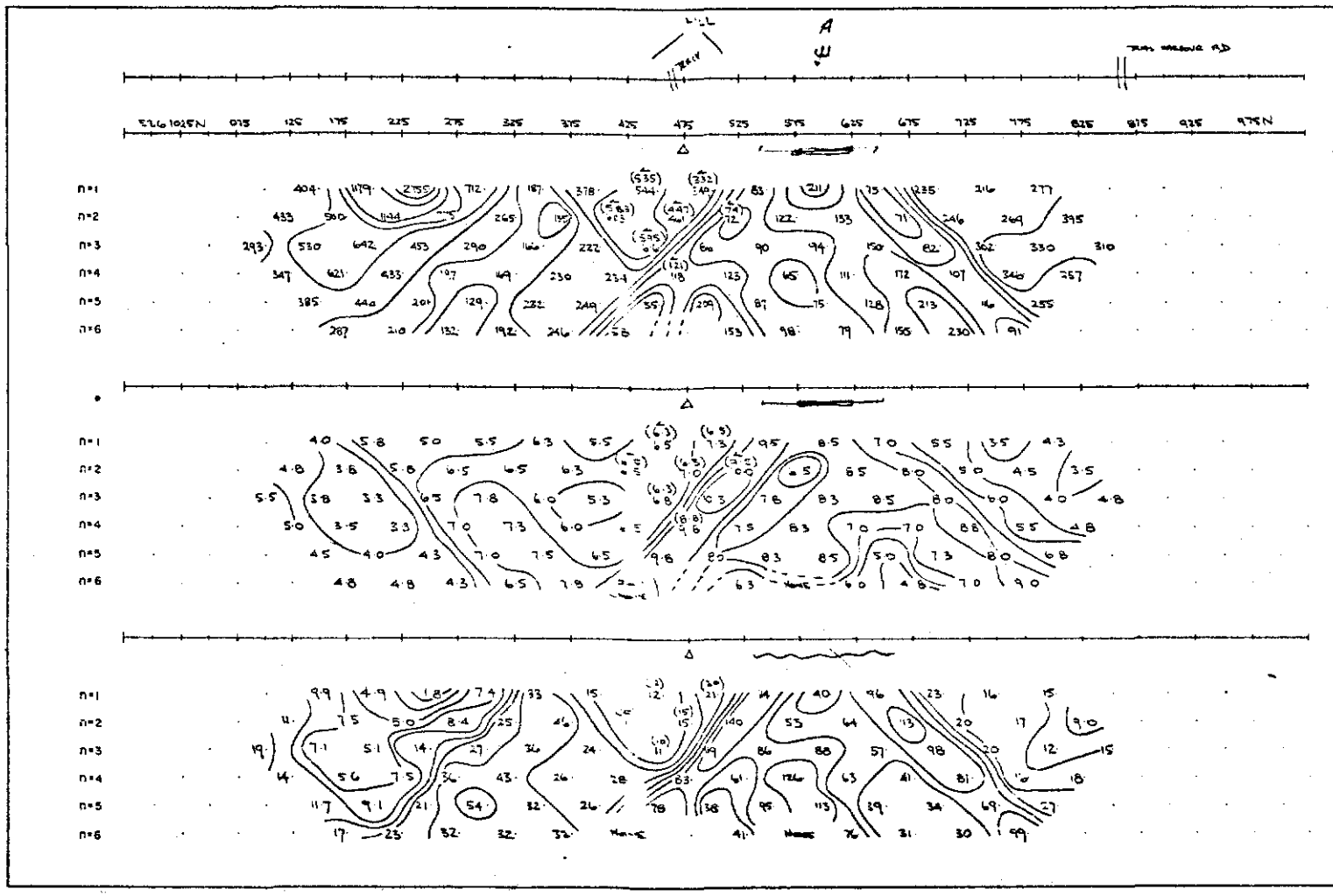
INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY

CLIENT ABERFOYLE EXPLORATION
AREA ZEEHAN
GRID QUEEN HILL
LINE 360400E
ARRAY DIPOLE-DIPOLE
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2.5 & 0.3 Hz
TRANSMITTER TYPE MSPHAC P660
RECEIVER TYPE
ELECTRODE TYPE FOIL
SCALE 1:2500

SURVEYOR B.R. T.H. C.C.
DATE OF SURVEY 22/1/88
PLOTTED BY BRm.

COMMENTS

025



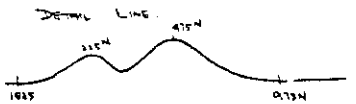
SOLO GEOPHYSICS AND CO.

INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY

CLIENT Asbestos Exploration
AREA Zeehan
GRID Queen Hill
LINE 360500E
ARRAY Dipole – Dipole
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 Metres
FREQUENCIES 2.5 & 0.3 Hz
TRANSMITTER TYPE McPhar P660
RECEIVER TYPE
ELECTRODE TYPE Foil
SCALE 1:2500

SURVEYOR BR CC TH
DATE OF SURVEY 2-12-78
PLOTTED BY BR.

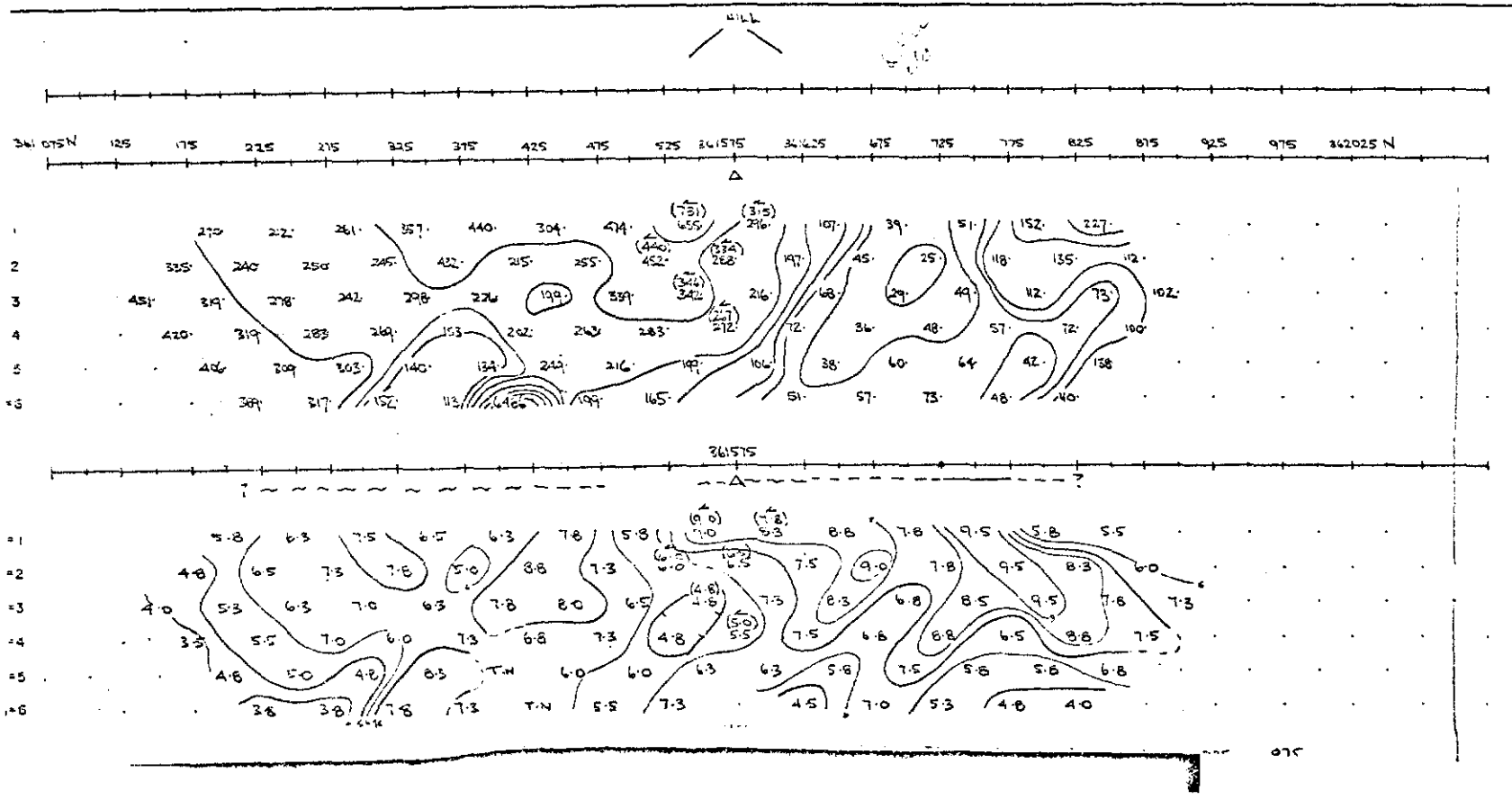
COMMENTS



5 cm

12902?

026



SOLO GEOPHYSICS AND CO.

INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY

CLIENT ABERFOYLE

AREA ZEEHAN

GRID [illegible]

LINE 360600E

ARRAY DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE SPREAD 50 METRES

FREQUENCIES 2.5 & 0.3 Hz

TRANSMITTER TYPE McPHAR P-660

RECEIVER TYPE McPHAR P660

ELECTRODE TYPE FOIL

SURVEYOR B Rau T Hansen C Collocott

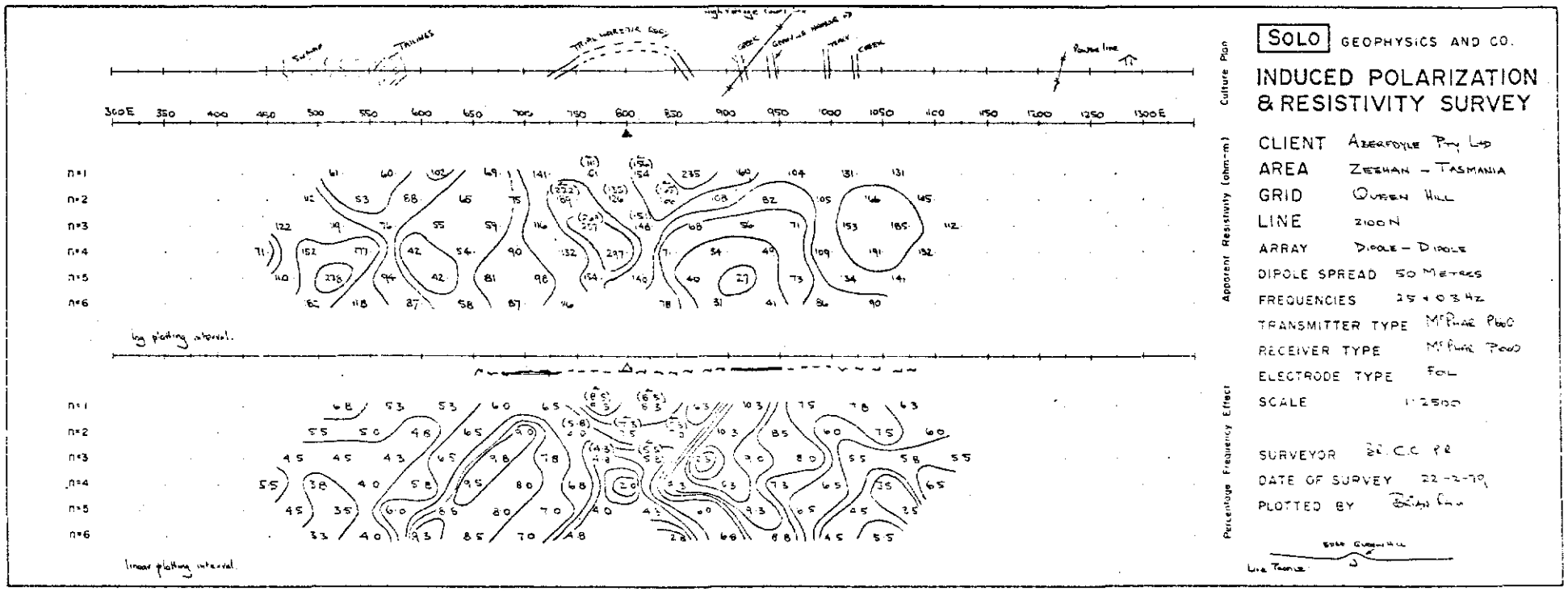
DATE OF SURVEY 20/11/78

PLOTTED BY

COMMENTS

5 cm

129028



SOLO GEOPHYSICS AND CO.

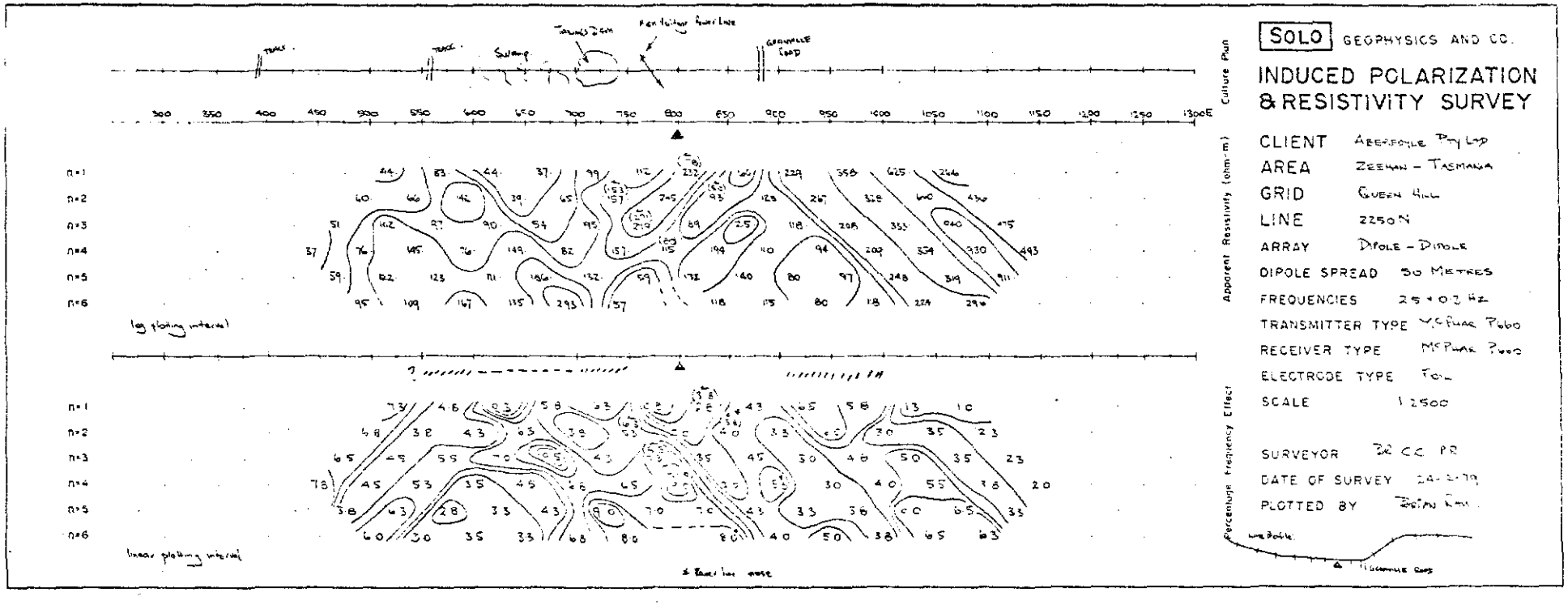
INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY

CLIENT Aberfoyle Pty Ltd
AREA Zeehan – Tasmania
GRID Queen Hill
LINE 2100N
ARRAY Dipole – Dipole
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 Metres
FREQUENCIES 2.5 + 0.3 Hz
TRANSMITTER TYPE McPhar P660
RECEIVER TYPE McPhar P660
ELECTRODE TYPE Foil
SCALE 1:2500

SURVEYOR B.C.C. P.R.
DATE OF SURVEY 22-2-79
PLOTTED BY Brian Cox

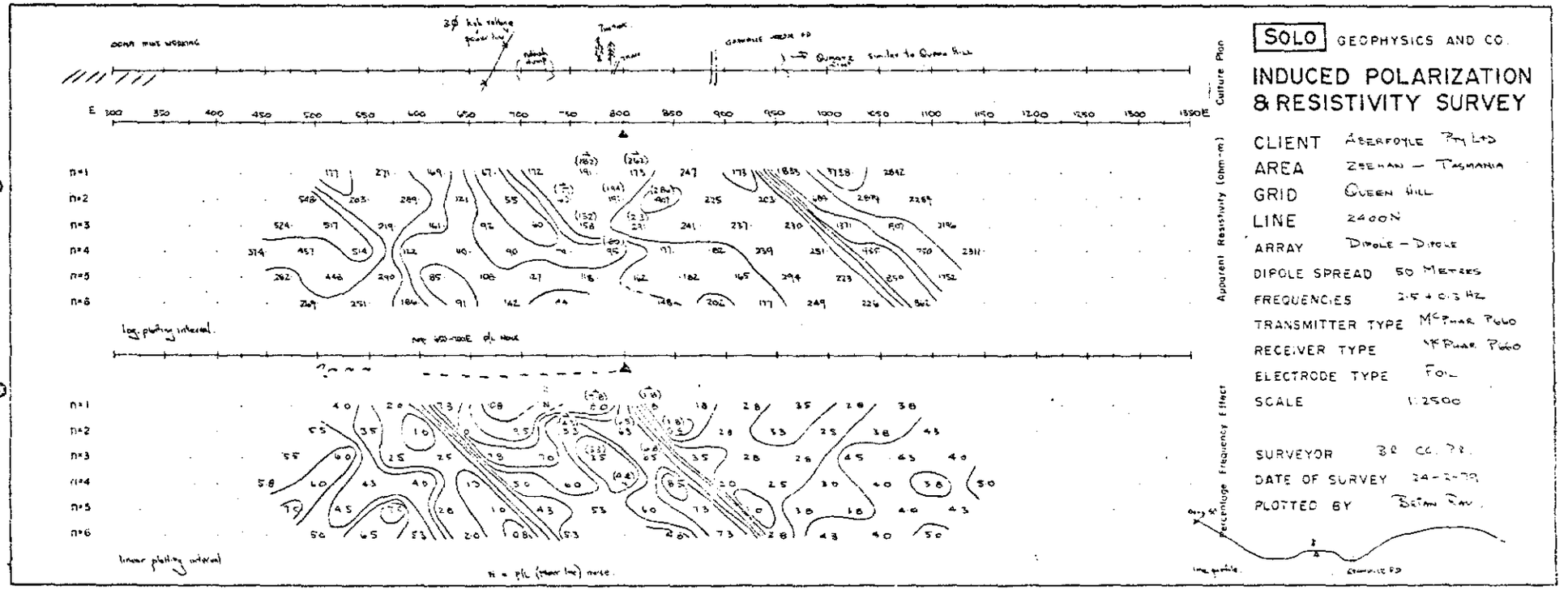
5 cm

028

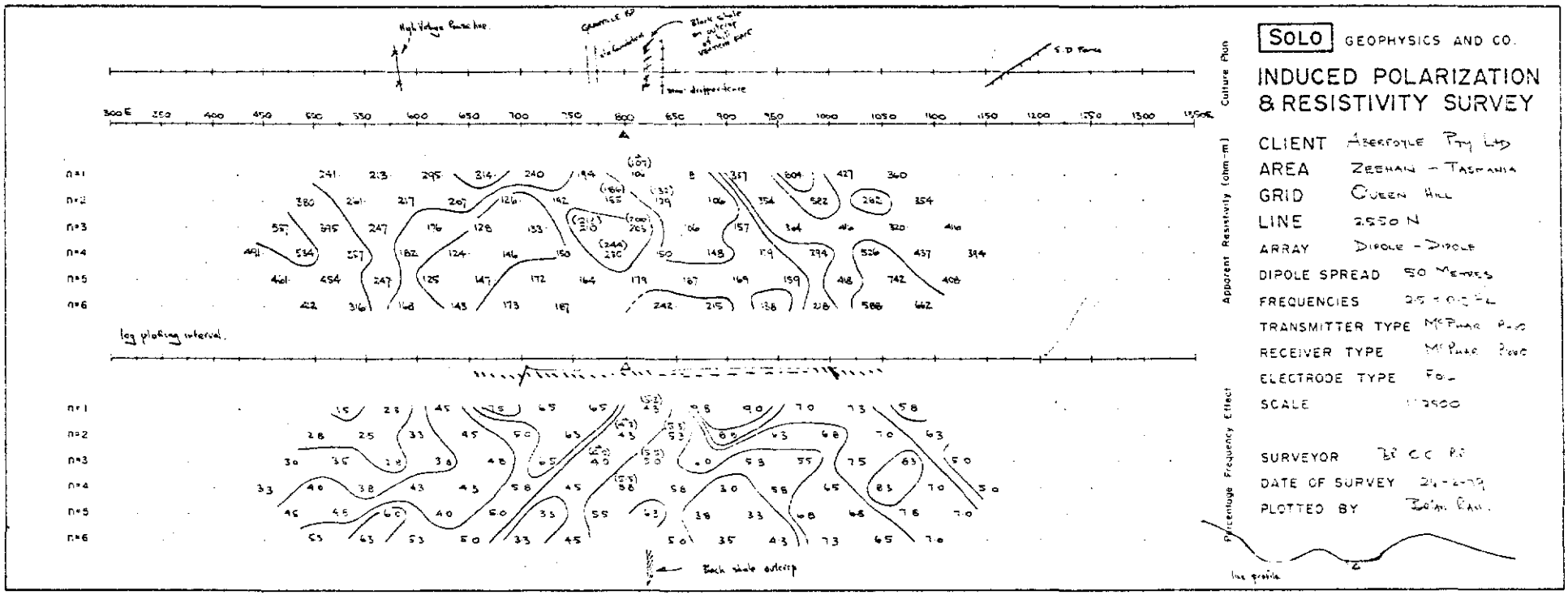

Tailings Dam
Main Tailings Access Line
Swamp
Granville Loop
500 550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950 1000 1050 1100 1150 1200 1250 1300E
n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
n=5
n=6
log plotting interval
linear plotting interval
Culture Plan
Apparent Resistivity (ohm-m)
Percentage Frequency Effect
SOLO GEOPHYSICS AND CO.
INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY
CLIENT Aberfoyle Pty Ltd
AREA Zeehan - Tasmania
GRID Queen Hill
LINE 2250N
ARRAY Dipole - Dipole
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2.5 - 0.3 Hz
TRANSMITTER TYPE McPhar P660
RECEIVER TYPE McPhar P660
ELECTRODE TYPE Pot
SCALE 1:2500
SURVEYOR JR CC PR
DATE OF SURVEY 24-2-79
PLOTTED BY Brian Kau
5 cm

129030

029


SOLO GEOPHYSICS AND CO.
INDUCED POLARIZATION & RESISTIVITY SURVEY
CLIENT ABERFOYLE Pty Ltd
AREA ZEEHAN – TASMANIA
GRID QUEEN HILL
LINE 2400N
ARRAY DIPOLE – DIPOLE
DIPOLE SPREAD 50 METRES
FREQUENCIES 2.5 + 0.3 Hz
TRANSMITTER TYPE McPHAR P660
RECEIVER TYPE McPHAR P660
ELECTRODE TYPE FOIL
SCALE 1:2500
SURVEYOR BR CC. PR.
DATE OF SURVEY 24-2-79
PLOTTED BY BRIAN RAY
Culture Plan
Apparent Resistivity (ohm-m)
Percentage Frequency Effect
log plotting interval
linear plotting interval
5 cm

030



5 cm

1290032