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BASE RESOURCES LTD.

EXPLORATION LICENCE 29/83

LEMONTHYME

Technical Report on Year's Work
from 21st September, 1983

(To accompany application for renewal)

OPEN FILE

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Date: 12th August, 1984

AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

INTRODUCTION

E.L. 29/83 Lemonthyme was granted to Base Resources Ltd. for one year to remain in force until 21st September, 1984. The area applied for is approximately 110 sq.km. in extent and lies immediately north of E.L. 48/82 Borradaile Plains, which has also been granted to Base Resources Ltd.

EXPLORATION CONCEPT

The following brief outline gives the rationale for the exploration programme, the targets of which are diamondiferous kimberlite pipes. The concept is based on the following four points:

(1) Diamonds were found in alluvial gold workings at Corinna in 1894 (and elsewhere nearby) in the drainage basin of the Pieman River (Twelvetrees, 1918). Tributaries of the Pieman system drain the Proterozoic terrain of the north-central highlands, and the diamond sources are more likely to occur in the Proterozoic terrain (as pipes) than elsewhere.

(2) Recent developments in seismo-tectonics indicate possible extensions of either Victorian and South Australian kimberlitic terrains through Tasmania (B.M.R. Record 1979/2, Stracke, et al., 1979). Former continuity (i.e. pre-kimberlitic) between Tasmania and the known kimberlitic areas of Proterozoic crust of mainland Australia is also indicated by evidence from plate tectonics and structural geology (e.g. Harrington and Korsch, 1976). These points all confirm that the Proterozoic crust of Tasmania may be an appropriate host to kimberlitic intrusives, some of which may be diamondiferous (e.g. like the Orreroo kimber-

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lites at Eurelia, South Australia).

(3) Much of the north-central highlands of Tasmania consist of Proterozoic rocks of low metamorphic grade and high structural level, which in spite of pre-Permian erosion and subsequent removal of Permo-Triassic and Jurassic cover, may contain the upper levels of kimberlitic diatremes rather than the deeper zones of dyke emplacement. Thus structural level and crustal thickness are probably conducive to any kimberlites that may be present being diamondiferous.

(4) The published information on the Corinna diamonds, the predictive inferences such as those by A.C. Moore (1973), and other as-yet unpublished information on possible diamond sources in the central highlands all point to the Proterozoic terrain as being the most appropriate for a systematic search for kimberlitic source rocks.

FIELD EXPLORATION METHODS

The methods employed are those of classical stream sediment heavy mineral search for indicator minerals, in which both pan-concentrate and sieved -20+80 bulk sediment samples are collected at each site. The pan concentrates are subsequently re-concentrated in heavy liquid Tetra-bromoethane (T.B.E.), to recover minerals of density greater than 2.9. These are washed in alcohol and dried for visual scanning under the binocular microscope.

The E.L. area comprises steep to mountainous topography, with a well developed, youthful trellised-dendritic drainage system most of which is actively eroding and loaded with abundant sediment. In parts, however, upper

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reaches of streams drain basalt plains or dolerite plateaus, and are slowmoving and swampy with little usable sediment.

The attrition rate of the indicator minerals being sought is not well known for such high energy conditions, but maximum transit-survival distances are inferred to be less than 5 km and probably more than 3 km. At an optimum spacing of sample localities between these limits a total of approximately 100 samples is considered adequate for a first phase survey of the area.

In the present area bulk samples of between 5 and 8 kg and pan concentrates of about 200 gm, equivalent to about 10 kg weight of raw sieved sediment, were used. These are thought to be adequate because of the relatively short stream lengths involved, in contrast to the long poorly defined streams of the West Kimberly, W.A., where bulk samples of up to several tonnes are necessary, (Gregory, 1984).

LABORATORY FOLLOWUP METHODS

The ultimate purpose of this stage is to locate and identify true indicator minerals of undoubted kimberlitic origin in the rather widely variable assemblages of species in the heavy-concentrate samples.

The first step involves close examination under the binocular microscope, and systematic search through all the sample grains for the diagnostic features of the minerals being sought. In the case of voluminous samples this may take up to two hours each, with additional time for various tests of individual grains. Most samples are also examined under U.V. light to check for fluorescent grains.

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INDICATOR MINERALS AND SPECIFIC TESTS

The indicator species generally sought are as follows
(After Gregory, 1984):

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Significance</u>	<u>Transit-Survival Distance</u>
Picro Ilmenite	Diagnostic	Tens of km
Pyrope Garnet	"	" " "
Chrome Diopside	"	A few km
Kimberlitic Chromite	"	"
Kimberlitic Zircon	"	"
Olivine	Depends on country rocks	
Corundum	"	
Perovskite	"	
Apatite	"	

In the present E.L. area the common occurrence of doleritic and basaltic rocks, and of low grade metamorphics in the Proterozoic basements results in a profusion of species in the stream sediments similar to many of those in the above list. In addition, the widespread scattering by glacier-ice transport of many different rock types has tended to homogenise the mineral assemblages of most stream sediments.

Thus almost all samples include doleritic-basaltic diopside, augite, enstatite and olivine, ilmenite, black spinels - some chromitic, magnetite and zircon. Also very common are garnets of all colours (except green) mainly of metamorphic origin but possible also igneous from unmapped porphyries or minor granite bodies. Several other minerals in the stream sediments resemble indicators under the

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binocular microscope, for example clasts of dark tourmaline from Proterozoic schist may often resemble perovskite, fragments of anatase resemble corundum, and dark-green epidote resemble chrome diopside.

In view of this profusion of distractors, the present search is concentrated mainly on garnet and diopside, and where other possible indicators (e.g. perovskite) may be present (but noted in the tables as Tourmaline) the sample is designated for further tests and Electron Microprobe Analysis (E.P.M.A.)

Hardness Test

This was carried out on many individual grains in a search for clastic diamond using a tablet of natural corundum. Limpid quartz fragments and zircons were tested frequently and collapsed on being firmly pressed against the test tablet. No diamond has yet been found.

Fluorescence Test

Carried out under the microscope at close range this revealed many zircons with golden fluorescence, but too many to be diagnostic of kimberlite. Eighteen blue fluorescent grains proved to be diopside, not diamond. These tests are continuing.

Refractive Index and Other Tests

After visual recognition of possible indicator grains, tests of refractive index in oils are carried out, particularly on garnet and pyroxene grains. This is to check that the sample grains fall within the specific ranges of pyrope and of diopside. Garnets with R.I. of 1.67 to 1.78 are retained, as are pyroxenes with R.I. of 1.65 to 1.70.

Representative grains are then further checked by XRD either by goniometer or by powder camera photography.

At an early stage of the work a few further checks were made using the Scanning Electron Microscope fitted with an EDAX system, to obtain partial analyses of diagnostic elements in garnet and pyroxene, in particular Mg and Cr respectively. In the later stages this step is being omitted and most reliance is placed on the R.I. determination to screen out inappropriate compositions.

In spite of these lengthy and laborious search and screening procedures, results may still not be definite or certain, and the best that can be expected is that the most appropriate mineral samples have been obtained for the final step, which is Electron Microprobe Analysis (EPMA.)

Sample Factors

In general the concentrate-samples are highly variable as to quantity, composition and quality, with variations strongly reflecting the general geology of the locality from which each was obtained. Thus the most voluminous concentrates contain mainly the pyroxenes and olivine derived from erosion of dolerite and basalt rocks (in situ and ice-transported), the smallest concentrates contain much limonitic material derived from swampy headwater areas on plateaus of mainly basalt or occasionally on schist. In both types of sample the quality is poor because on the one hand any kimberlitic minerals would be diluted by the monotonous profusion of similar but non-indicator species and on the other hand the low energy, high chemical activity of the

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swampy source areas probably degrades and obscures with limonitic coatings any indicators that may be present.

Large samples diluted by profuse doleritic-basaltic pyroxenes and olivine are indicated in the result tables, as doleritic or basaltic, samples with much limonitic material as 'limonitic', and samples of small size (due to small stream load) by asterisks against the sample numbers.

WORK PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR

An initial literature search and airphoto scan was carried out at Hobart, and a first phase stream sediment survey formulated for the summer field season.

Field Stream Sediment Survey

The area comprises parts of extensive basalt plateaus which are commonly swampy with little usable stream sediment and of little value in sampling. These areas are virtually non-prospective, for several reasons, and received only limited sampling.

The remaining parts of the E.L., comprising mainly Pre-Cambrian metasediments, are steep and rugged with high energy streams with plentiful sediment load.

The stream sediment survey was carried out by Messrs. D.S. McLean (in charge) and S.L. Bergmark during 1st to 21st December, 1983. One hundred and three sediment samples were collected, which is considered to be adequate for the prospective areas that could be reached by the field party at the time. However, heavy rain preceding the field survey had caused the Dove River to flood, and this made foot access impossible to the Dove River valley and tributaries for almost 8 km downstream from Olivia Stream. It is

intended to fill this gap in the sediment survey during the next summer when the river level permits.

Two sediment samples were collected at each locality, one consisting of sieved (-20+80 mesh) sand was bagged directly to a weight of about 8 kg, the other comprised 3 pans full (10 kg) of sieved sand, hand concentrated to about 200 gm.

The panned concentrates were subsequently processed in the laboratory (see below), while the raw bulk samples are being retained for later treatment by a specialist servicing laboratory. Only a selection of the bulk samples, made on the basis of results from the present work, will be submitted.

Laboratory Followup Work

All stream sediment pan concentrates were processed in heavy liquid Tetrabromoethane (T.B.E.) to recover mineral species having densities of 2.9 or more.

All heavy fractions were then scanned under the binocular microscope to search for possible indicator minerals, during which various tests were carried out on single grains suspected to be indicator species.

Many of the samples are profusely laden with minerals of the same species as the indicators being sought, such as diopside, enstatite, augite from dolerite and basalt, or garnet from metasediments, and these render the search slow

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and laborious. Also several other species present may resemble indicators, e.g. brown tourmaline like perovskite, green epidote like chrome diopside, and in many cases brilliant colourless zircon simulated diamond to a degree that warranted frequent testing of fluorescence or hardness. Most fluorescent zircons showed golden yellow colours like some kimberlitic zircons, but a few (and some diopsides) showed blue colours like those of some diamonds. The hardness test is a final diagnostic check and is destructive for all but diamond.

Results of binocular scanning and various tests are shown in the attached table of Appendix 1. Almost all samples contained pyroxenes and other minerals derived from basalt and dolerite, even though many sample localities are some distance from either of these rock types. This is evidently due to the widespread scattering of glacial debris by ice-transport, with exotic components derived from the distant sources. On the other hand some localities directly downstream from basaltic plateaus contained significant amounts of mica, chlorite and brown spessartine-almandine garnet derived close at hand from the underlying Pre-Cambrian metasedimentary rocks.

RESULTS OF WORK TO DATE

Binocular scanning and other testing by the writer of 103 samples of stream sediment concentrates (see Appendix 1) has resulted in the identification of ²³ 23 samples containing possible indicator diopside and garnet (see Appendix 1). These samples are presently undergoing checking of Refractive Indices to detect and remove any species outside

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the kimberlitic ranges. Those samples having the appropriate R.I. will then be submitted for Electron Microprobe Analysis.

PROVENANCE OF THE CLASTIC ASSEMBLAGES

The geology of the region is dominated by three major rock units, the low grade metasedimentary Proterozoic basement, the remnant high-level plateaus of Tertiary basalt, and the elevated sheets of Jurassic dolerite. Although none of the latter occur within the E.L. area, debris transported by former ice sheets is widespread and has been derived from sources which are not far distant. Minor sources of some clastic minerals within the area are the small stocks of Dove Granite and their associated contact metamorphic aureoles.

These rock units are shown on the attached Geological Map, on which are also shown the stream sediment sample localities. The rock units have all been described at length by Jennings (1963) and the clastic assemblages in the stream sediment samples can readily be correlated with the rock units as described.

The basement metasediments contribute much spessartine-garnet, rutile, ilmenite, magnetite, epidote, anatase and zircon (described in in-situ samples by Jennings (1963) and Collins et Al. (1981)). The dolerites contribute the common brown diopside, grey enstatite, yellow olivine and other pyroxenes not distinguished here such as pigeonite and augite (McDougall, 1964). Minor granophyres in the dolerites probably contribute darker varieties of olivine (fayalite) and dark ferroaugite. The dominant light brown

mafics in the sediments are probably all derived from basalt and dolerite. The basalt also contributes significant yellow-green olivine and some dark grey pyroxene as well as magnetite and probably spinel. The stocks of Dove Granite and possibly other unmapped intrusives such as porphyries (referred to by Jennings (1963) and Collins et al. (1981)) are believed to contribute some almandine-garnet, rutile and zircon, as well as tourmaline, magnetite, ilmenite and spinel.

CONCLUSIONS ON RESULTS TO DATE

- (1) Definite kimberlitic indicator minerals have not yet been discovered, nor have clastic diamonds.
- (2) The two indicator mineral species most intensively studied, that is garnet and diopside, appear in 23 samples to resemble kimberlitic indicator species sufficiently to warrant further testing.
- (3) The profusion in the stream sediments of non-indicator mineral species of the same kind as the indicators being sought, adds considerably to the difficulties of the work and is an unexpected but significant impediment.
- (4) Some encouragement is provided from the adjoining area E.L. 48/82 Borradaile Plains, by the finding in three samples of pyropic garnets which were formed at deeper crustal levels than are exposed in the present geology, and which may have reached the surface via kimberlitic diatremes or as xenocrysts in dolerite or basalt.
- (5) The original exploration concept still stands, and continuing work is warranted on the selected samples, and in completing the remainder of the stream sediment survey.

PROPOSED FUTURE WORK

- (1) Testing and selection of possible indicators:

Detailed testing of Refractive Indices with possible SEM followup of a few samples will continue through the next quarter.

- (2) Electron microprobe analyses:

Providing above samples are all passed, they will be forwarded to AMDEL in the next quarter for EPMA.

- (3) Full assay of bulk raw samples:

When results of microprobe analyses are obtained, a number of selected bulk sediment samples will be forwarded to an appropriate laboratory - probably Diamond Services Laboratory, Sydney - for full scale mineralogical search and assay for kimberlitic indicators

- (4) Field stream-sediment surveys:

Contingent on results of the foregoing work, it is expected that limited more intensive stream-sediment surveys may be performed at several locations as well as infill survey of part of the Dove River during the next summer field period. These will be for the purpose of narrowing down the search area, and may possibly include localised soil or colluvium sampling as well.

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APPENDIX I

TABLES OF
MINERAL COMPOSITIONS AND ABUNDANCES IN
STREAM SEDIMENT CONCENTRATES, D2.9+

Note: r = rare
c = common
a = abundant
aa = predominant
+ = small sample
++ = insufficient sample
* = selected for R.I. checks

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Mineral Compositions and Abundances in Stream Sediment Concentrates >D2.9

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Sample No.	pink red Garnet	Rutile	flake pitted Ilmen	Zircon	Tourm.	Pyroxene	Olivine	Magnetite	Spinel	Vitr. clear	Vitr. white	Lithic fr.	XRD, SEM	H-test	Fluor.	Comment
01			r	r		aa	aa	r	r			c				limonite - basaltic
2			c	c		a	a	r	c			c				limonitic, basaltic
3	r		c	c	r?	a	a	r	c							basaltic; glacial trs garn-tour?
4			c			a	a	r	c							basaltic
5	r	r	r	r	r	a	a	r	c	c				<9 (9)	di	lim bas, rare pink gar, + qu
6	r			r		a	a	r								lim. bas + sch, orange garn.
7	r		r	r	r	a	a	r	r	r				<9 (9)		basaltic, + qu ^{3 red pink garn} _{1 green pyx}
8	r	r	r	r	r	a	a	r	r	r					di	lim bas, pink orange garn
9	r		r	r	r	a	a									lim bas + minor sch + garn. ^{2 pink garn}
10	r	r	r	r	r	aa	a	c	r	r				<9 (9)		lim bas + chr. ^{10 green pyx} _{+ orange gar.}
11	r		r	r		a	a	r	c	r					di	lim bas. + several chrome green pyx ^{17 green pyx, 1 or garn}
12	r		r	r		a	a	r								3 green pyx
13	a	c	r	c	r	a	a	r	c	r	r	c		<9 (9)	di	limonitic basaltic ^{4 orange gar} _{2 green pyx}
14	r		c	c	r	aa	a									limon - bas.; pink garnet
15			c	c		aa	a									lim - basaltic
16			c	c		r	r	r	c							lim - schist
17			c	c		aa	a	r	c							limon - basaltic
18			c	r	r	a	a	r	c							basaltic
19			aa	r		a	aa	r	c							limonitic basaltic
20			r			aa	a									limonitic basaltic
1			r			aa	a									limonitic basaltic
2			r	r		aa	a	c	r							limonitic basaltic
3				r		aa	a	r	r							basaltic
4	c	r	r	c	r	aa	a	c	c						di	basaltic, ^{6 green pyx} _{9 pink red garn}
5			r	r		aa	a	c								limonitic basaltic
6			r	c		aa	a	c								limonitic basaltic
7						aa	a	r								diop. enstat. augite
8						aa	a							(2) <9		" " " ^{2 green pyx}
9			r	r	r	aa	a	r	r							limonitic basaltic ^{some gray-green pyx}
30	r		c	r		a	c	r				a				limonitic basaltic
1	r		r	c	r	a	a	c	c	r	r	r		(2) <9		lim. basaltic
2	c	r	r	c	r	c	c	c	c	c	c			(2) <9	di	schist, pink-brn garn, ^{5 gar, 3 anatase, 1 pyx}
3+				c		r	r	c	r	c	c	r				mica + chlorite, lim, schist

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Mineral Compositions and Abundances in Stream Sediment Concentrates >D2.9

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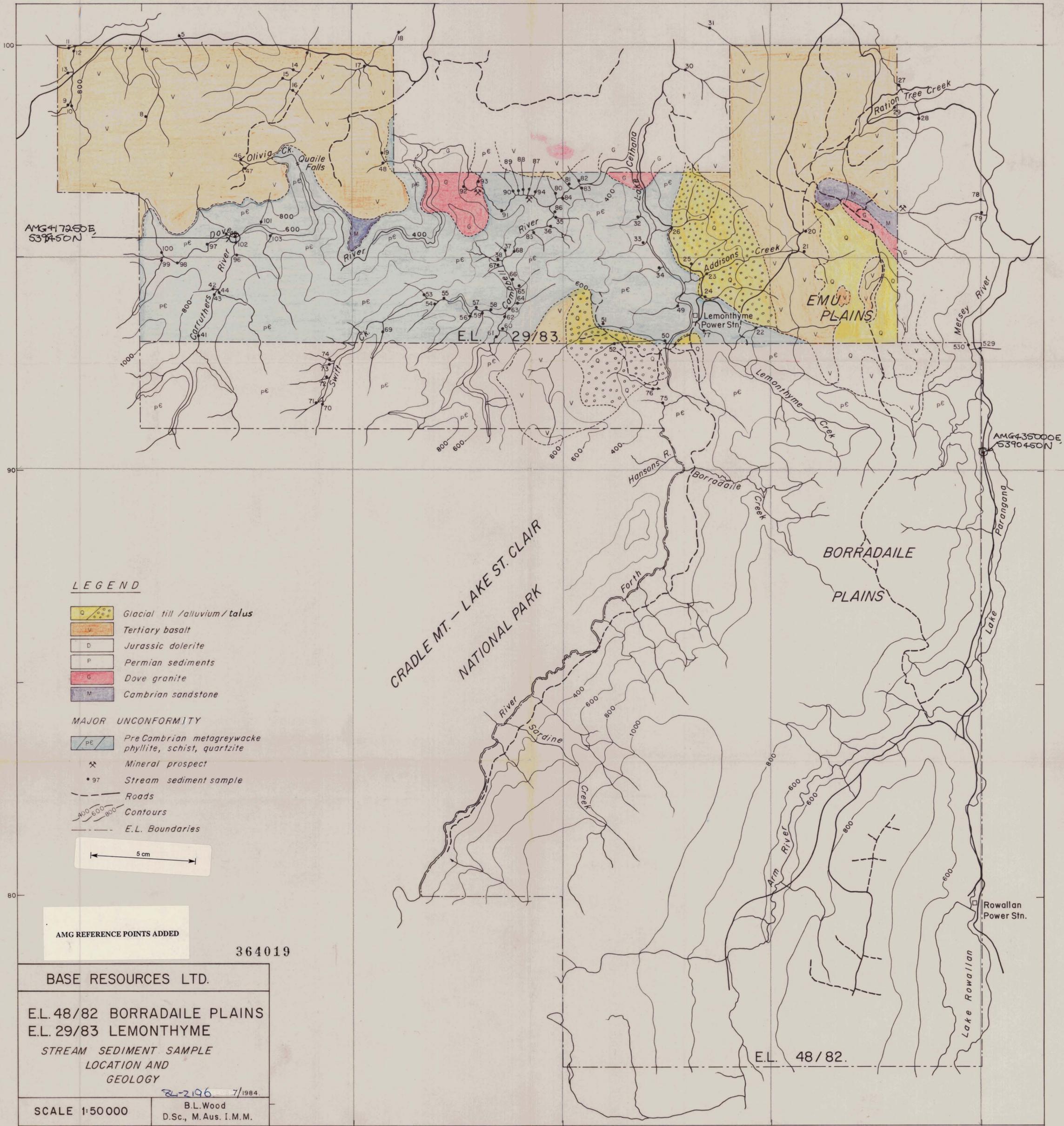
Sample No.	pink red Garnet	Rutile flake	pitted Ilmen	Zircon	Tourm.	Pyroxene	Olivine	Magnetite	Spinel	Vitr. clear	Vitr. white	Lithic fr.	XRD, SEM	H-test	Fluor.	Comment
3	r	r	c	r	r	r	r									mica, schist, brn-pink garnet
5	r	r	c	r		r	r									mica sch.
6+	r	r	c	r		r	r	c	c					(2)	z	brn-or. garn. mica-sch, limon + quartz
7+	c		c	c	r	c	c	r								
8+	r	r	c	r	c	r		c		c	c	c		(3)		schist, + mica quartz, brn. garn.
9	r	r	c	c		r	r	c		c	c	c		(2)	di.	Schist, + mica 1 green pyx 1 pink garn.
40	r	r	c	r	r	a	a	c	r	c	c	c		(2)	di.	schist-mica-qu-bas; orange w/ green
1	a	r	c	r	r	c	c	r		c				(3)	z	schist, brn-orange garnet. no green pyx
2	a		c	r		r	r	r		r		a		(3)	z	mica-sch; brn-orange w/ garn.
3	aa		c	c		r		r	r	r		a		(3)		mica-sch; brn-orange garn.
4	r	r	c	c		c	r	r	c	r		c		(2)	di	mica-sch; no green pyx at all 1 orange garn schist + dol. 2 blue anatase
5	c		c	c	r	c	c	r				c		(2)		basaltic
6			r	r		aa	a	r				c		(3)	z	basaltic
7		r				aa	a		r	r	r			(3)		basaltic + minor mica quartz
8	c	r	c	c	r	c	c	r	r	r	r	c		(3)	di	limon sch + bas. 3 pink garnet 3 green pyx
9	c		c	c	r	c	r	c	c	r		c		(3)		mica sch, limon, brn w/ garn.
50	r		c			r		r	r	c		c				mica sch, limon, brn garn
1			r	c	r	r	r	r	r			c				limon sch
2			c			c	r	a	r	c	c	c				limon bas-schist; no garn
3	a		r	c	r	c	r	r	c	r		c			di	sch + bas; brn garn.
4	c		r	a		c	c	r	r		r					sch + bas; brn garn
5	a		r	c	r	c	r	r	c	r		c				sch + bas, brn garnet
6	a	r	r	c	r	a	a	r	r	r	c	r				sch + bas, brn garnet
7	a		c	c	r	r		r		r		c				garn-chlor schist
8+			r			r		c				a				mica-chlor, schist
9+			r					c				a				mica-chlorite, minor qu., schist
60	a		c	c	r	r	c	r	r	a	a	c				mica sch, brn garn.
1	c		r	r	r	c	c	r	r			c		(2)	z	brn w/ garnet + schist + dol. 3 red garn.
2	c	r	c	c	r	r	a	a			c	c		(3)		bas + sch; grn grey pyx.
3	c		r	c	r	aa	a	r	c	r		c				sch + bas; brn garn + chlor.
4	r			c		c		r	r			c				lim. mica + sch, brn garn
5	a		c	c		c	r	r	r			c			di	mica + chlor + brn garn schist 3 blue anatase
6	c	r	r	c	r	a	a	r	r	c	c	c				lim sch + bas; brn garn

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Mineral Compositions and Abundances in Stream Sediment Concentrates >D2.9

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Sample No.	pink garnet	Rutile	flake pitted Ilmen	Zircon	Tourm.	Pyroxene	Olivine	Magnetite	Spinel	Vitr. clear	Vitr. white	Lithic fr.	XRD, SEM	H-test	Fluor.	Comment
* 67	C	r	C	C	r	r	C	r	r			C				mica, schist, + bas. 2nd garn
8				r		C		a	r			aa				lim. magn. schist. heavily coated.
9	C		r	a		C	C	r	r			r				schist, brn garnet.
70+						C		C				a				- limonite - sample too small
1+	C		r	r	r	C	C	r	r	C		C		(2) <9	di	lim. sch, brn garn, quartz
2	a			C	r				C		C	C				mica sch, brn garn
3	C		r	C		r	r	r		r				(2) <9		schist, brn garnet, quartz
4	r		r	r		C		r	r	r				(2) <9		mica-chlor. schist
5			r	r		C	C	a				a				limon. magn schist. heavily coated
* 6+	r		C	C		a	a	C	r		C	C		(2) <9		magn. lim. schist, r. pink garn.
7+	r		r	r	C	C		C	r			a				
* 8	r	r	r	r		aa	a		r	r				(2) <9	di	brn magn garnet, schist, lim, dol. bas. + mica sch., 3 red garn
9	r	r	r	r		aa	a		r	r		a				bas + mica sch.
80	C		r	C		a	a	C	r		C					bas + sch; brn garnet
1			r	C		C	C	C	C		a	C				falsp. + mica + black hbl - aug.?
2	r	r	r	C	r	r	r	C	r	r	a	a				like 87; yellow grn epidote?
3	C	r	r	C	r	r	r	C			C	a		(2) <9	z, di	epidote, apatite, quartz, lim. brn. magn garn, few pink; schist
4	C		r	C	r	C	r	C	r		C	a		(2) <9	di	schist, falsp. brn garn, epid.
5+			r	r	r							a				lim. magn. schist; coated
6+	r		r	r		C	C	r			C	a				limon. schist, brn garnet
7	r		r	C	r	C	r	C	r	r	a	a				falsp. mica, bas.; yell grn epidote
8	r		r	C	r	C	r	C	r		C					falsp. mica sch.
9	C			C		r	r	C				a				limon. schist; brn garn
90	r		r	C	r	C	r	C	r	r	a	a				white falsp green epidote, black augite as for 87; brn garnet
* 1+	aa		C	C				r	r	C	C	C			di	mica sch, green pyr, pink garn, orange garn.
2	a		C	C				r			C	C				mica sch; brn garn
3	r		r	C	C	r	r	C	r			C				+ ep + apatite + schist
4	C		C	C	r	a	a	C	C		C	C				meta. chlorite, tour., amphibole
5	r		r	C	r	r	r	C	C			C				sch + bas., brn garnet.
6	a		r	a		r	r		r							schist; brn-orange garn.
7	C		r	C		r	C	r	r	r	r	C		(2) <9		mica sch, brn garn
8			r					C				aa				lim. schist, mineralism, apatite.
* 9			r	C	r	C	C	a	r	C	C	C		(2) <9	di	sch + bas + black ? hbl or augite
100	r	r	r	C		a	a	r	C	C	C	C				sch + bas;
1	a			C	r	C	r	C	r	r		C				mica sch; brn or garn
* 2+	C		r	C	r	C	C	C	r	C	C	C				3 pink garn 1 ep.
3	C		C	C	r	a	a	C	C	C		C				schist + bas., mica, brn garn, ep. lim. sch, brn garn, quartz.

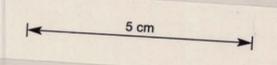


LEGEND

- Glacial till / alluvium / talus
- Tertiary basalt
- Jurassic dolerite
- Permian sediments
- Dove granite
- Cambrian sandstone

MAJOR UNCONFORMITY

- Pre Cambrian metagreywacke phyllite, schist, quartzite
- Mineral prospect
- Stream sediment sample
- Roads
- 400 600 Contours
- E.L. Boundaries



AMG REFERENCE POINTS ADDED

364019

BASE RESOURCES LTD.

E.L. 48/82 BORRADAILE PLAINS
E.L. 29/83 LEMONTHYME

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE
LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY

24-2196 7/1984

SCALE 1:50 000

B.L. Wood
D.Sc., M.Aus. I.M.M.

E.L. 48/82.