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CRA EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

EL 1/77 ROCKY CAPE

(PART 1 - ATLAS AREA)

PROGRESS REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS TO 15 FEBRUARY 1985

Author: T W Dickson

Date: 15 February 1985

Submitted to: T W Dickson

Copies: Mines Department, Tasmania
 CRAE Hobart
 CRAE Canberra
 CRAE Burnie
 CRAE Sydney

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Report No: 13103

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1. SUMMARY

Following a detailed UTEM Survey two diamond drill holes totalling 368.3 metres were developed to test a coincident EM and geochemical targets at the Atlas Prospect within Part 1 of EL 1/77.

Both holes traversed a section of highly deformed grey argillites with a prominent sandy to black shaley dolomite occurring in the position of the UTEM target. Only traces of sulphide mineralisation were present in hole DD84 AP1 but a mineralised gossanous zone with traces of galena and pyrite occurred between 99.8 and 102.3 metres in hole DD84 AP2.

This section returned only 0.4% lead, 280 ppm zinc, 2 ppm silver and less than 0.01 ppm gold, and no further drill testing is warranted.

Much of the remainder of the area is covered by basalt and the only other airborne magnetic anomaly of any real promise, ECLAT, was followed up on a reconnaissance basis during January 1985. The anomaly coincides with a white quartzite ridge. No sign of mineralisation was observed and as modelling suggests a very shallow or outcropping target, no further work is warranted.

2. INTRODUCTION

EL 1/77 was granted on 28 March 1977. The original area has been progressively reduced and it now comprises three separate sections, as shown on Plan TASH 1117. This report deals only with exploration work conducted in the "Part 1" or Atlas section of the Licence.

The Atlas section of EL 1/77 was originally taken to cover the possibility of tin mineralisation in dolomitic rocks at the old Atlas mine, like Mt Bischoff, 12Km to the south. No tin anomalies were located in follow up stream sediment geochemistry but a major lead-zinc anomaly was associated with the dolomitic "Atlas Formation".

A 13 line Km grid was established over the old workings and a major geochemical anomaly which included manganiferous gossans with 0.5% lead and 1.2% zinc was outlined. An UTEM survey then located small but definite EM anomalies coincident with the geochemical anomaly and this led to the development of the diamond drill holes during the current field season.

The remainder of "Part 1" of EL 1/77 has been explored on a reconnaissance basis only. The area is extremely inaccessible and much of the geology is masked by strongly magnetic basalts. The ECLAT anomaly is the only aeromagnetic anomaly not attributable to basalt. It is associated with a white quartzite ridge and as there is no sign of mineralisation no further work appears to be warranted.

3. CONCLUSIONS

The Atlas Prospect has been adequately tested and apart from the Eclat anomaly, all other aeromagnetic anomalies within the licence can be attributed to basalt. Further work at ECLAT would be extremely expensive due to its remote location and would not appear to be warranted at the present time.

4. RECOMMENDATION

The Atlas section "Part One" of EL 1/77 should be relinquished as a part of a major area reduction of EL 1/77 to the new statutory requirement of 125 Km².

5. PREVIOUS WORK

Detailed description of the geology, geochemistry and geophysics of the Atlas grid area are given by Broadbent, CRAE Report 11902, and Flis, memorandum of 20/2/84. These surveys identified a coincident EM-geochemical target which also included several small gossanous outcrops. Two diamond drill holes were then designed to fully evaluate the anomalous horizon.

6. DRILLING6.1 DD84 AP1

DD84 AP1 was sited to intersect the strongest UTEM anomaly which was coincident with the gossans located in a major costean. Values in the gossan ranged up to % values for both lead and zinc. The hole was collared at 4910E on line 4300 North and was depressed -60° along the grid (305°) magnetic. The hole was drilled to 178.3 metres and a summary log is as follows. A detailed log is appended (Appendix 1) and a drill section is presented in Plan TASH 2004.

Summary Log - DD84 AP1

0	-	24m	Tricone
24	-	82.75	Highly deformed grey argillite with black shale and dolomite bands
82.75-		138.4	Dolomite with interlaminated black shale
138.4	-	178.3	Highly deformed grey argillite

Some coarse pyrite was intersected in dolomitic units between 69 and 73 metres but there was no sign of mineralisation within the zone of the postulated EM conductor. However the section between 116 and 134 metres contained considerable carbonaceous material and this most probably accounts for the anomaly.

There was no mineralisation which would account for the surface gossan or the high lead-zinc geochemistry.

6.2 DD84 AP2

DD84 AP2 was sited 100 metres south and collared at co-ordinates 4915m East and 4228m North. It was depressed -60° to 283.5° magnetic to intersect the same horizon immediately to the south of the old adits. The geochemical response is masked in this area by creek alluvium but the UTEM anomaly is continuous through the target area.

A detailed log of this hole is given in Appendix 2 and a drill section presented in Plan TASH 2005.

A summary log of the hole is:-

0	-	58m	Hammer pre collar
58	-	80	Highly deformed grey argillite
80	-	138.8	Dolomite with interbedded black shale Includes gossan patches in dolomite with trace coarse galena and pyrite between 99.8 and 102.3m (2.5m)
138.8	-	190.0	Highly deformed grey argillite

The mineralised section between 99.8 and 102.3 metres occurs in the project position of the EM anomaly and although the 2.5 metre section returned only 195 ppm Copper, 0.4% lead, 280 ppm zinc, 2 ppm silver and less than 0.01 ppm gold, it is clearly the source of the surface geochemistry and the gossanous outcrops in the costean and the two adits.

The geochemical and EM response falls off to the north and south along the "Atlas Formation" and the result from DD84 AP2 would appear to be the best result that could be expected from this zone.

7. OTHER PROSPECTS

7.1 Aeromagnetic Survey

The western portion of the Atlas section of EL 1/77 was flown in 1982 as part of an aeromagnetic survey of the Rapid River EL 1/79. The survey was flown by Austirex International Ltd. Flight lines were east-west with a spacing of 250 metres at a sensor height of 100 metres. A radiometric system with 16,780 cubic centimetres of crystal volume was included.

Navigation was visual off 1974, 1:20 000 black and white aerial photography. Due to a complete lack of distinguishable features in some areas, navigation was attempted with success off 1:100 000 topographic maps.

A map of total magnetic intensity is included as Plan TASH 2492.

7.2 Interpretation

The Proterozoic rocks display a flat, almost featureless response. There is a steep gradient in the south-east corner of the survey corresponding to the Permian margin and a number of large high intensity complex areas typical of basalt outcrops in the central and southern sections of the survey.

Apart from the major feature, a number of anomalies were selected for computer modelling and possible ground inspection. These anomalies are shown in Plan TASH 2493 and are described in Table 1 as follows:-

TABLE 1 - MAGNETIC MODELLING AEROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES

Name	Goodness of Fit			Mag	Depth (from plane)	Dip	Width (metres)
	Tabular	Ribbon	Basalt				
ARTHUR W	0.643	0.642	0.2889	5148	106	4°E	187
BARETOP	0.1024	0.1030	0.2034	2097	104	42°E	1575
ECLAT	0.1184	0.1012	0.0954	433	109	40°W	92
KISMET	0.2841	0.1199	0.1760	6072	108	45°E	163

Access to both KISMET and ARTHUR WEST is extremely difficult and the interpretation from modelling is somewhat ambiguous. Airborne inspection very strongly suggests that both anomalies are due to small residuals of basalt. BARETOP anomaly was inspected on the ground and is definitely related to basalt.

The ECLAT anomaly is of much smaller magnitude and was included as it was coincident with an Esso input anomaly and lay close to a lead-zinc locality marked on Technical and Field Surveys Ltd Mineral charts, which were copied from the Mines Department 1:1 000 000 mineral map. The locality on detailed examination turned out to be a missplot of the Atlas workings and no Pb/Zn workings or leases have ever been located in the area of ECLAT.

7.3 ECLAT Anomaly

The Eclat anomaly is a symmetrical 9 nanoTesla anomaly within a magnetically quiet area. It is located at 369500E 5428500N and is coincident with a 4-channel, fast decay (ratio >12) Esso input EM anomaly. A sulphide conductor would be expected to have a slower decay but the coincidence of the anomalies upgraded the prospectivity.

Photo-interpretation (1:15 000 colour photography) shows the anomalies to be located on, or flanking, a prominent NE-SW striking ridge representing a resistant lithological unit, possibly dipping steeply to the west. The ridge extends to the NE and SW of the anomalies and is not disrupted by any major faults in the vicinity of the anomalies. A distinctive vegetation suite occupies the crest and north slopes of the ridge over its entire length.

A brief field visit (January 1985) showed that the ridge is composed of a white-grey, fine-medium grained meta-quartzite. It is a welded quartz-arenite, fairly well sorted and with no obvious magnetic minerals. Laminae and veinlets of a darker mineral are recrystallised, darker quartz.

To the SE of the ridge (? structurally below the quartzite) no outcrops were located but soil types and float indicates that the area is underlain by pale siltstones and silty sandstones. The distinctive vegetation pattern on the ridge proved to be tall eucalypts with a sparse understorey of ti-tree. This probably reflects the well drained nature and northerly aspect of the ridge. The more clayrich sediments to the SE produce a less well drained soil supporting dense horizontal scrub.

Modelling of the magnetic data indicates a depth to the top of the source to be between 0-20m, so that some indication of the causative body should be visible at the surface. There is no trace of sulphide mineralisation and most probably the anomalies are due to a small amount of pyrrhotite in thin black shale units within the quartzite.

8. REFERENCES

- Broadbent G Atlas EL 1/77 (Part One). Review of Exploration to December 1982. CRAE unpublished Report No. 11902.
- Flis M F Preliminary Report on an Airborne Geophysical Survey, Rapid River EL 1/79, North West Tas. 1982 CRAE unpublished Report No. 11637
- Flis M F UTEM Survey, Atlas Area EL 1/77, Memorandum to T W Dickson of 20/2/84
- Gee R D Geological Survey Explanatory Report, Burnie 1:63 360 Series, Tas Dept Mines Report, 1977.
- Legge R J & Associates The Lead Zinc Potential of the Younger Pre-Cambrian Rocks of North West Tasmania, 1980. CRAE unpublished Report No. 10235
- Porter T M Geochemical and Geological Investigations of the Atlas Leases, EL 43/70, North West Tas. CRAE unpublished Report No. 3792

9. KEYWORDS

Lead, Zinc, Proterozoic - Upper, Dolomite, shale-hosted, Stratabound, Stratiform, Drilling - Diamond, Geophysics - UTEM

10. LOCATION

Burnie 1:250 000 Sheet SK 55-3

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11. LIST OF PLANS

<u>TASh No</u>		<u>Scale</u>
1117	Atlas EL 1/77 Location Map	As shown
2492	Atlas EL 1/77 Total Magnetic Intensity	1:50 000
2493	Atlas EL 1/77 Location of Airborne Anomalies	1:50 000
2494	Atlas EL 1/77 Geological Interpretation	1:50 000
2003	Atlas EL 1/77 DD84 AP1 and DD84 AP2 Plan Projection	1:1 000
2004	Atlas EL 1/77 DD84 AP1 Section Line 4300N	1:1 000
2005	Atlas EL 1/77 DD84 AP2 Projected to Line 4200N	1:1 000

12. LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 Drill Log DD84 AP1
- Appendix 2 Drill log DD84 AP2

APPENDIX 1

DRILL LOG DD84 AP1

ATLAS DRILLHOLES

DD84 AP2 DD84 AP1General description of lithology

The dominant rock type throughout the hole is a grey argillite with varying components of dolomite and black slate. Much of the phyllosilicate present is dark coloured talc. Rare laminae of carbonaceous material also occur as listed in the log.

The grey argillite is strongly deformed everywhere it occurs, it has a very strong domainal cleavage fabric consisting of discrete talcose phyllosilicate domains which anastomose through silty dolomitic domains. The cleavage is kinked in many places and locally intense crenulation cleavages occur. In rare cases the cleavage is folded into intrafolial isoclinal folds which are in turn refolded. Discontinuous segregations of coarsely crystalline dolomite are common and probably represent relic carbonate veins. Coarse pyrite is a common constituent of these segregations (up to 50% py).

Sedimentary layering is rare as it is mostly completely transposed at the drill core scale of observation, into the foliation.

Bedding attitudes with respect to the core axis can be seen in dolomite horizons throughout the hole. These are finely crystalline with varying silica contents. They are characterized by coarse dolomite veins normal to their contacts and have apparently responded to deformation in a more competent manner than that of the grey argillite.

C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE LOG

SHEET No. 2

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TENEMENT NAME..... No.....

PLAN - MAP REFERENCE.....

CO-ORDINATES..... AZIMUTH..... DRILLERS..... COMMENCED..... DEPTH..... HOLE No. DD84API

RL COLLAR..... INCLINATION..... DRILL TYPE..... COMPLETED..... CASING LEFT..... DPO No(s).....

DEPTH		Core Rec. (M)	Core Size	Graphic Log	CORE DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL FEATURES Weath, Alteration, Fracturing, Veining, Mineralization	Sample No.	From (M)	To (M)	Rec (M)	ASSAY VALUES (Analysed by.....)						
From (M)	To (M)										Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au		
7.8	78.2		NQ		Continued dolomite horizons cont'd:												
18.2	80.1				79.59m - 79.65m												
30.1	81.4				79.70m - 79.72m												
31.4	82.9				79.9m - 79.92m												
32.9	84.2				80.0m - 80.06m	130° core axis to bedding angle											
34.2	85.4				80.49m - 80.96m	110° " " " "											
35.4	86.1																
36.1	87.8				<u>82.75m - 93.8m</u>												
37.8	88.1				Sandy dolomite	86.5m - 87.4m carbonaceous(?) material on joint faces and as massive segregations within the rock, ~5% internal.	1056961	86.5m	87.4m	SPLIT	210	95	70	1	Co		
88.1	89.0																
89.0	90.4																
90.4	90.5																
90.5	90.9																
90.9	91.5																
91.5	92.1																
92.1	92.5					92.5m - 94.0m Scattered carbonaceous patches within the dolomite	1056962	92.5m	95.0m	SPLIT	15	480	235	1	Co		
92.5	93.6																
93.6	94.0				<u>93.8m - 134.1m</u>												
94.0	95.5				Black shaley dolomite.												
95.5	98.0		NQ			Probable carbonaceous material throughout. Best displayed around 116m and 133m - 134m											
98.0	99.0		BQ														
99.0	99.3																
99.3	101.4																
101.4	104.2																
104.2	104.2																
105.2	107.1																
107.1	107.8																
107.8	108.0																
108.0	108.6					45° core axis to bedding angle at 106m											
108.6	109.0																
109.0	110.3		BQ														

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APPENDIX 2

DRILL LOG DD84 AP2

ATLAS DRILLHOLES

DD84 AP2 DD84 AP1General description of lithology

The dominant rock type throughout the hole is a grey argillite with varying components of dolomite and black slate. Much of the phyllosilicate present is dark coloured talc. Rare laminae of carbonaceous material also occur as listed in the log.

The grey argillite is strongly deformed everywhere it occurs, it has a very strong domainal cleavage fabric consisting of discrete talcose phyllosilicate domains which anastomose through silty dolomitic domains. The cleavage is kinked in many places and locally intense crenulation cleavages occur. In rare cases the cleavage is folded into intrafolial isoclinal folds which are in turn refolded. Discontinuous segregations of coarsely crystalline dolomite are common and probably represent relic carbonate veins. Coarse pyrite is a common constituent of these segregations (up to 50% py).

Sedimentary layering is rare as it is mostly completely transposed at the drill core scale of observation, into the foliation.

Bedding attitudes with respect to the core axis can be seen in dolomite horizons throughout the hole. These are finely crystalline with varying silica contents. They are characterized by coarse dolomite veins normal to their contacts and have apparently responded to deformation in a more competent manner than that of the grey argillite.

C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE LOG

SHEET No. 2

TENEMENT NAME..... No.

PLAN - MAP REFERENCE.....

CO-ORDINATES..... AZIMUTH..... DRILLERS..... COMMENCED..... DEPTH..... HOLE No. DD89AP1

RL COLLAR..... INCLINATION..... DRILL TYPE..... COMPLETED..... CASING LEFT..... DPO No(s) 30385

DEPTH		Core Rec. (M)	Core Size	Graphic Log	CORE DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL FEATURES Weath, Alteration, Fracturing, Veining, Mineralization	Sample No.	From (M)	To (M)	Rec (M)	ASSAY VALUES (Analysed by...ALS)								
From (M)	To (M)										Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au				
					77.70m - 79.91m Grey argillite.														
					79.91m - 85.03m Competent dolomite horizon.														
78.00	79.00				85.03m - 85.70m Grey argillite.														
79.00	81.80				85.70m - 86.40m Laminated competent dolomite														
81.80	84.90				unit. Minor black shale														
84.90	87.00				laminar. Contact ~ normal to														
87.0	87.6				core axis.														
87.6	90.7				90.7m - 91.2m														
90.7	91.2				86.40m - 86.60m	86.0m - 86.05m													
91.2	94.3				Grey argillite	Carbonaceous laminar.													
94.3	94.9				86.60m - 87.4m														
94.9	96.3				competent dolomite horizon.														
96.3	97.3				Contacts ~ normal to core axis.														
97.3	100.1				87.4m - 90.7m														
100.1	102.3				Grey argillite.														
					90.7m - 99.8m														
					Fine sandy dolomite. Minor shale laminae are ~ normal to core axis. Numerous cavities throughout this unit.														
					99.8m - 102.3m	99.8m - 102.3m	1056965	99.8	102.3	SALT	195	4000	2.80	2	<0.01				
					Mineralized zone. Massive dolomite with ~10% gossan patches. Trace coarse galena and pyrite.	Trace to 0.5% galena " " " pyrite in irregular gossan patches occupying ~10% of host dolomite.													

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C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE LOG

SHEET No. 3

TENEMENT NAME..... No.

PLAN - MAP REFERENCE.....

CO-ORDINATES..... AZIMUTH..... DRILLERS..... COMMENCED..... DEPTH..... HOLE No. DD89AP2

RL COLLAR..... INCLINATION..... DRILL TYPE..... COMPLETED..... CASING LEFT..... DPO No(s).....

DEPTH		Core Rec. (M)	Core Size	Graphic Log	CORE DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL FEATURES Weath, Alteration, Fracturing, Veining, Mineralization	Sample No.	From (M)	To (M)	Rec (M)	ASSAY VALUES (Analysed by.....)									
From (M)	To (M)										Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au					
02.3	102.8		NQ		102.3m - 102.8m															
02.8	105.0		BQ		Laminated sandy dolomite.															
05.0	106.8				Microfaulted and convolute laminations are present.															
06.8	108.3				Lamination is sub normal to core axis.															
08.3	109.3																			
09.3	110.7																			
10.7	112.0				102.8m - 106.8m	105.4m - 107.0m	1056966	105.4	107.0	SPLIT	20	130	55	1	0.01					
112.0	112.9		BQ		Competent dolomite units 106.8m - 110.4m Sandy dolomite, Massive.	Spicular hematite, on joint coatings in dolomite. ⇒ Siderite, content?														
					110.4m - 111.6m Weakly dolomitic sandstone. Laminated to thin bedded with coarse sandstone interbeds. Coarse sandstone is sub angular poorly sorted & chemically immature. Micro faulting, convolute bedding and cross lamination (facing up hole) occur in this interval. ~120° to core axis.															
					111.6m - 111.75m Competent dolomite horizon. Contact ~110° to core axis.															
					111.75m - 112.6m Weakly dolomitic sandstone.															
					112.6m - 112.65m Competent dolomite horizon.															
					112.65m - 112.75m Weakly dolomitic sandstone.															
					112.75m - 112.80m Competent dolomite horizon.															

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C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE LOG

SHEET No. 5

TENEMENT NAME..... No.

PLAN - MAP REFERENCE.....

CO-ORDINATES..... AZIMUTH..... DRILLERS..... COMMENCED..... DEPTH..... HOLE No. DD81AP2

RL COLLAR..... INCLINATION..... DRILL TYPE..... COMPLETED..... CASING LEFT..... DPO No(s).....

DEPTH		Core Rec. (M)	Core Size	Graphic Log	CORE DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL FEATURES Weath, Alteration, Fracturing, Veining, Mineralization	Sample No.	From (M)	To (M)	Rec (M)	ASSAY VALUES (Analysed by.....)									
om (M)	To (M)										Ca	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au					
39.4	140.2		BQ		138.8m - 190.0m	139.0m - 146.9m														
40.2	143.3				Grey argillite with variable carbonate content but no prominent carbonate beds.	Trace - 0.5% dissemin. pyrite white 3mm across in siliceous-dolomite domains of grey argillite														
43.3	146.4																			
46.4	149.5																			
149.5	152.2																			
152.2	154.3																			
154.3	155.0					146.9m - 146.95m	1056967	1466	146.95	SPLIT	30	30	50	1	1000					
155.0	156.0					Pyrite laminae up to 3mm thick.														
156.0	158.0																			
158.0	160.9					146.95m - 190.0m														
160.9	163.9					Trace dissemin. pyrite to end of hole.														
163.9	166.2																			
166.2	168.0																			
168.0	171.0																			
171.0	172.5																			
172.5	175.0																			
175.0	177.0																			
177.0	180.0																			
180.0	183.0																			
183.0	186.0																			
186.0	188.0																			
188.0	188.7																			
188.7	190.0		BQ																	
	E.O.H.																			

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Incorporated
in Queensland

CONSULTING ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

LABORATORY REPORT

32 Shand Street
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Telex: ALSEV 42344

Client: CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
Address: 7 MARINE TERRACE
BURNIE TAS. 7320

Page 1 of 1

Batch Number: K622

Contact: MR. P. TEMBY

No. of Samples: 7
Date Received: 04/10/84
Date Completed: 11/10/84

Order No. D.P.O. 30385

Sample Type: SPLIT DRILL CORE

SAMPLE NUMBER	Element Unit Method	Cu ppm G001	Pb ppm G001	Zn ppm G001	Ag ppm G001	As ppm PM210
1056961		210	95	70	1	<0.01
1056962		15	480	235	1	<0.01
1056963		15	320	65	1	<0.01
1056964		30	60	45	1	<0.01
1056965 #2 99-5-113.		195	4000	280	2	<0.01
1056966		20	130	55	1	<0.01
1056967		30	30	50	1	<0.01
Detection Limit:		2	5	2	1	0.01

Comments:

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Signatory: *[Signature]*

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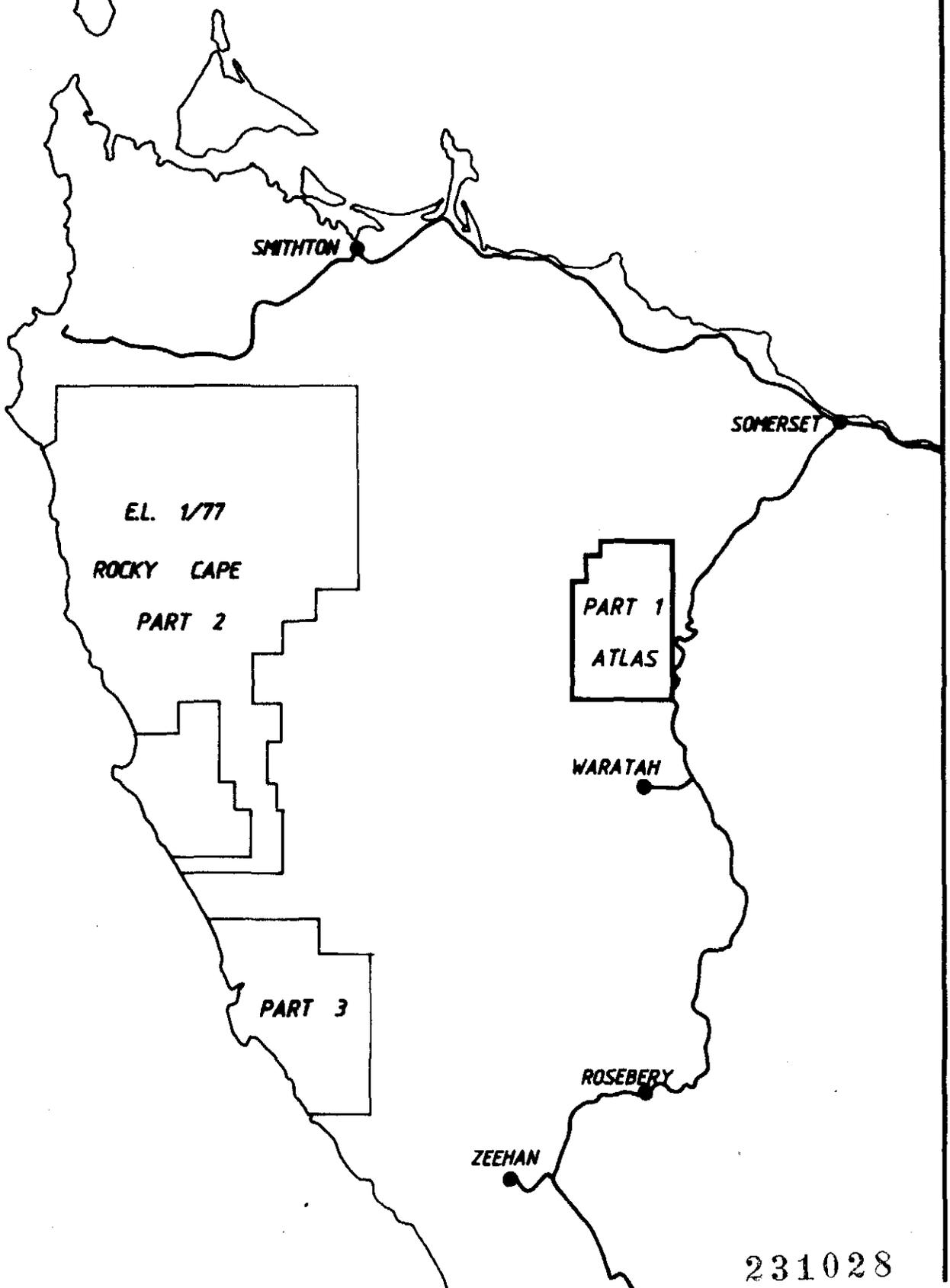
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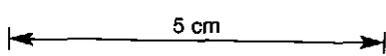
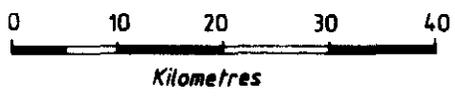
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Registered Laboratory No. 825

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ATLAS E.L. 1/77
 PART 1
 LOCATION MAP

85-2334.

Ref: SK55 - 3	
Scale: AS SHOWN	Drawn: R. T.
Author: G. B.	Report No: 13103
Date: JAN. 1983	Plan No: TASH 1117

370 000 E

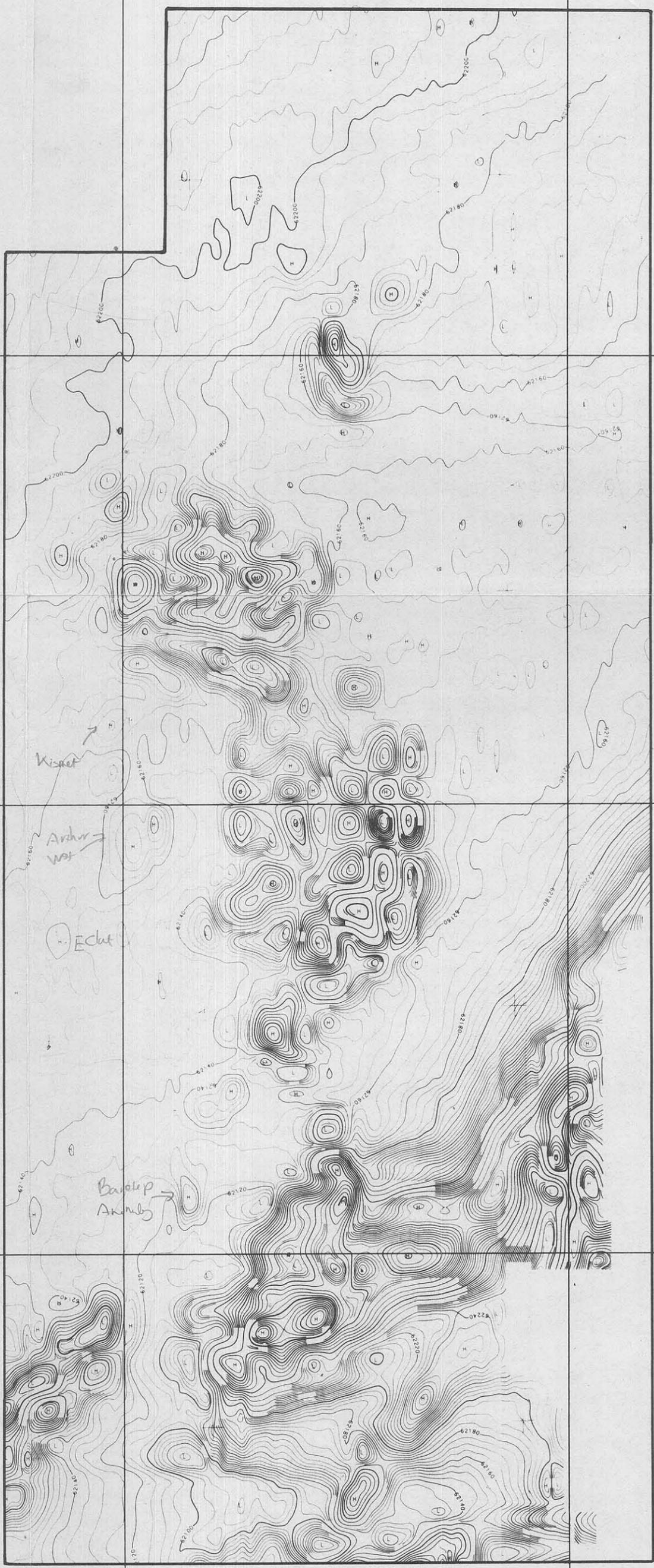
375 000 E

5 440 000 N

5 435 000 N

5 430 000 N

5 425 000 N



Kisat

Arshir

Eclat

Barokp
Armbly

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CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

ATLAS E.L.1/77
CONTOURS OF TOTAL
MAGNETIC INTENSITY

031

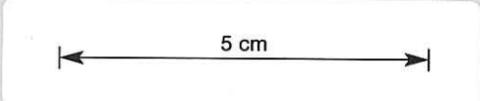
85-2334

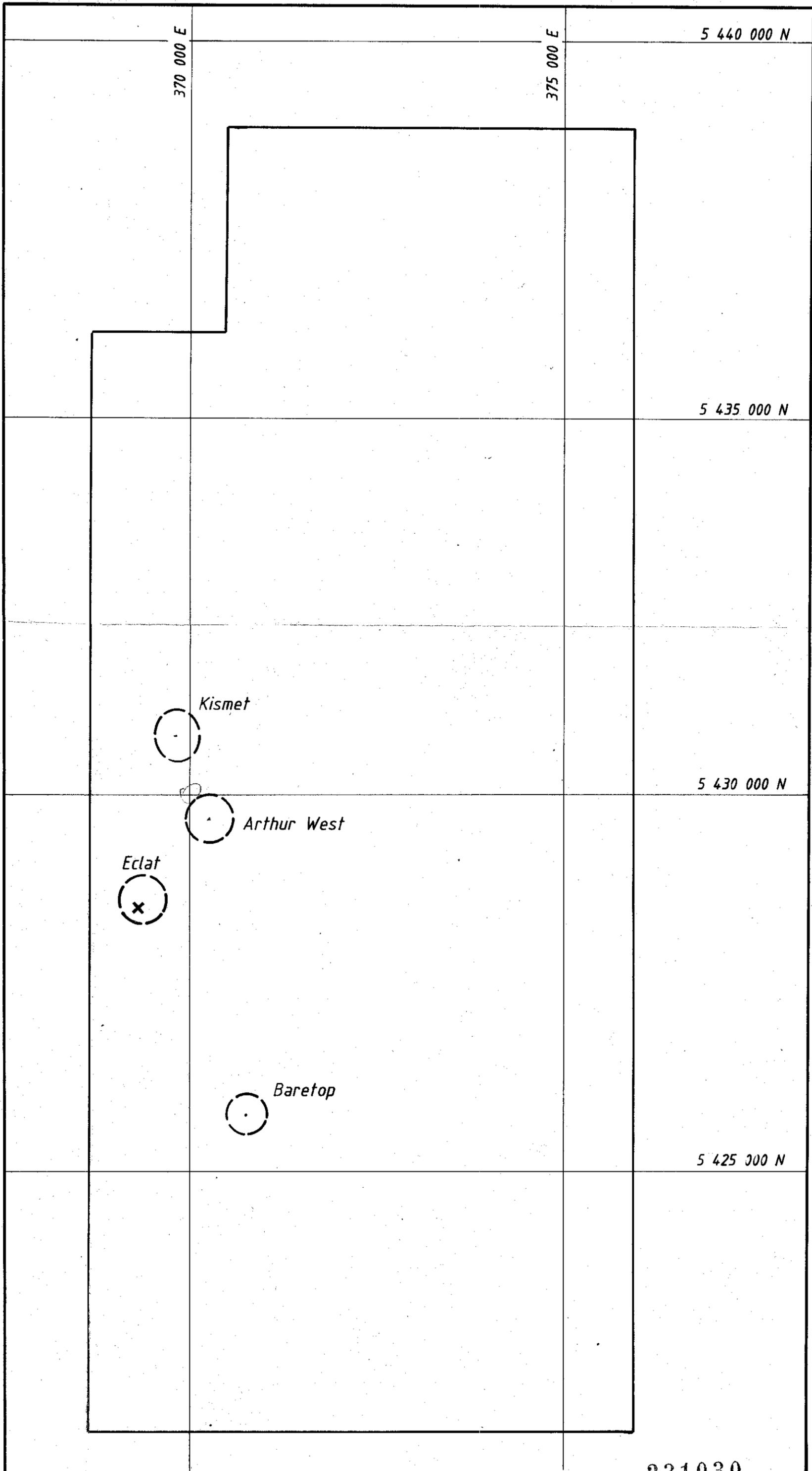
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AUTHOR T.W.D. REPORT No. 13103

DATE 5-2-1985 PLAN No. TASH 2492





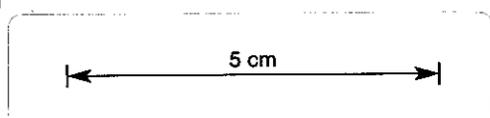
LEGEND



AEROMAGNETIC ANOMALY



ESSO INPUT ANOMALY



231030

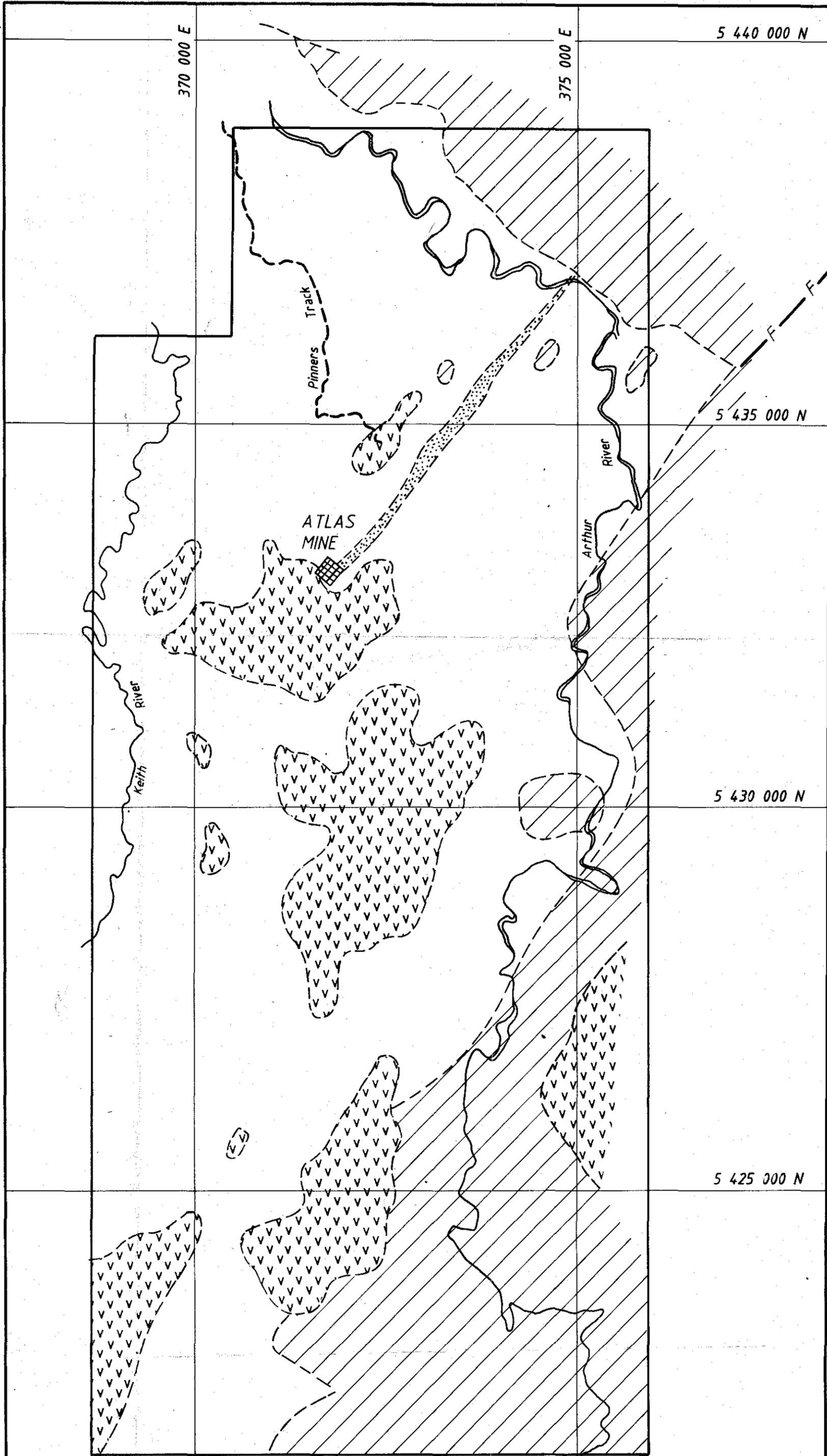
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ATLAS E.L.1/77
 LOCATION OF
 AIRBORNE MAGNETIC ANOMALIES

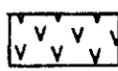
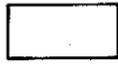
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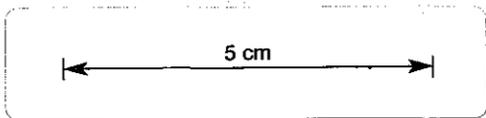
REF.	SK55-3	DRAWN	M.D.
SCALE	1:50 000	REPORT No.	13103
AUTHOR	T.W.D.	PLAN No.	TAS: 2493
DATE	5-2-1985		

85-2334



LEGEND

-  TERTIARY BASALT
-  PERMIAN
-  PRE CAMBRIAN
-  ATLAS FORMATION



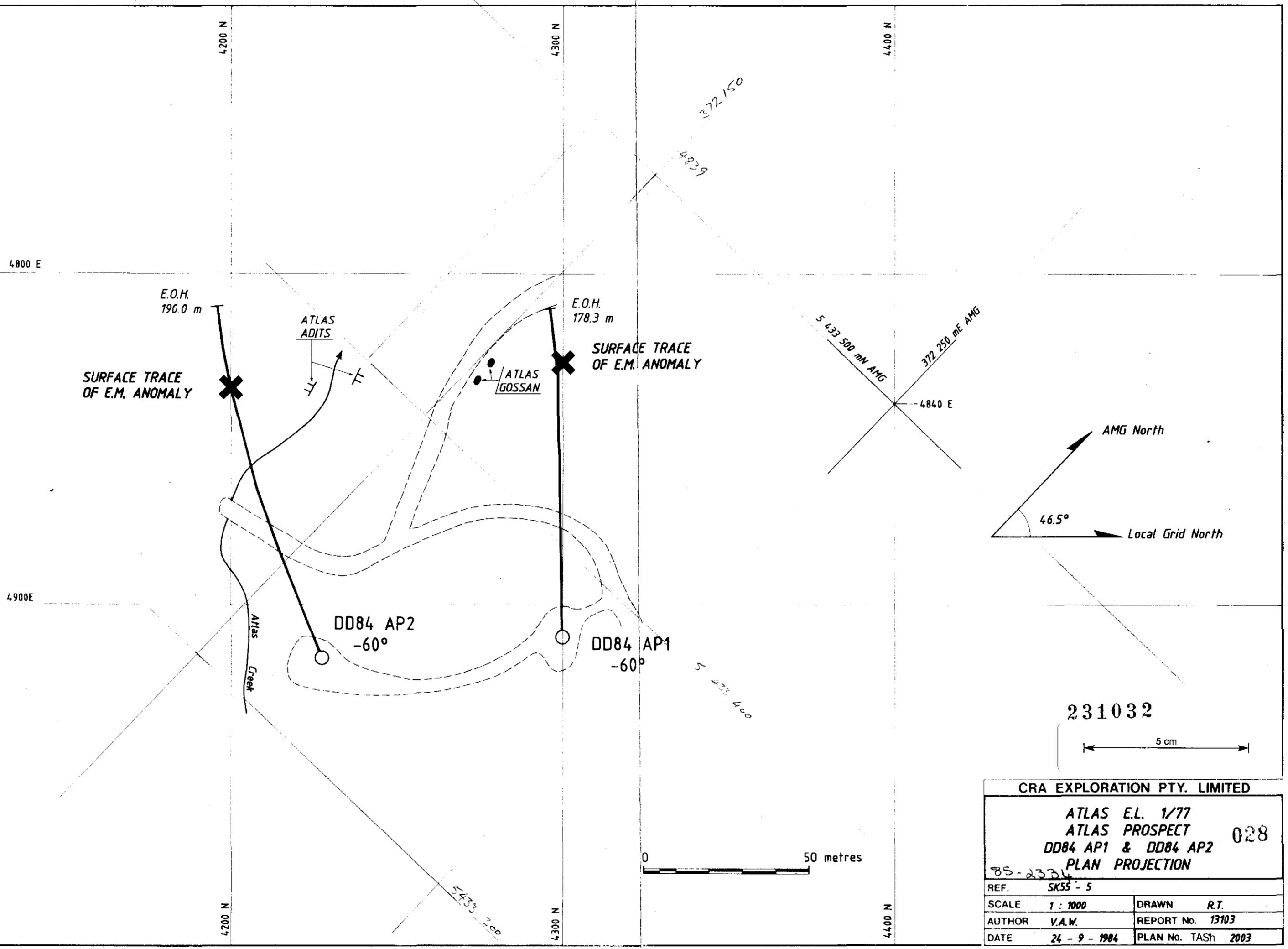
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ATLAS E.L.1/77
GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

033

REF.	SK55-3	DRAWN	M.D.
SCALE	1:50 000	REPORT No.	13103
AUTHOR	T.W.D.	PLAN No.	TASH 2494
DATE	5-2-1985		



CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
ATLAS E.L. 1/77	
ATLAS PROSPECT	
DD84 AP1 & DD84 AP2	
PLAN PROJECTION	
REF.	SK55 - 5
SCALE	1 : 1000
DRAWN	R.T.
AUTHOR	V.A.W.
REPORT No.	13103
DATE	24 - 9 - 1984
PLAN No.	TASH 2003

028

85-2334

4800E

4850E

4900E

4950E

316.5° AMG

136.5° AMG

ATLAS GOSSAN
SURFACE TRACE
OF E.M. ANOMALY

DD84 AP1
-60°

0-24.0m TRICONE

EXPLANATION



HIGHLY DEFORMED GREY ARGILLITE



SANDY DOLOMITE



BLACK SHALEY DOLOMITE



Core-axis to bedding measurement showing range of dip angles possible by core rotation.

E.O.H.
178.3 m

134.4
138.4

93.8

82.7

24.0

0 50 100 metres

5 cm

231033

CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

ATLAS E.L. 1/77
ATLAS PROSPECT
DD84 AP1 SECTION

029

85-2334 LINE 4300 N

REF.	SK55 - 5	DRAWN	R.T.
SCALE	1 : 1000	REPORT No.	13103
AUTHOR	V.A.W.	PLAN No.	TASh 2004
DATE	24 - 9 - 1984		

4750E

4800E

4850E

4900E

4950E

316.5° AMG

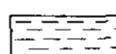
136.5° AMG

SURFACE TRACE
OF E.M. ANOMALY

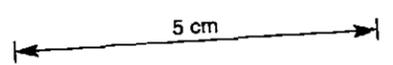
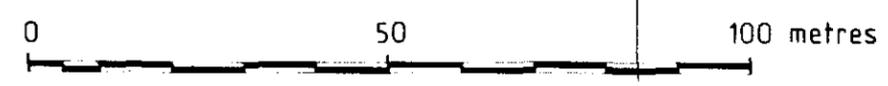
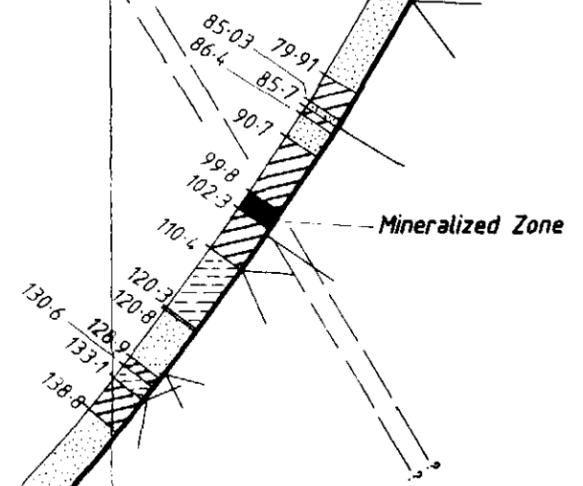
DD84 AP2
-60°

0-58.0 m Open Hammer Hole

EXPLANATION

-  HIGHLY DEFORMED GREY ARGILLITE
-  SANDSTONE: WEAKLEY DOLOMITIC
-  SANDY DOLOMITE
-  MINERALIZED ZONE: IRREGULAR GOSSAN PATCHES IN DOLOMITE. TRACE GALENA AND PYRITE.
-  Core-axis to bedding measurement showing range of dip angles possible to core rotation.

E.O.H.
190 m



231034

CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
ATLAS E.L. 1/77	
ATLAS PROSPECT	
DD84 AP2 SECTION 030	
PROJECTED ONTO LINE 4200 N	
REF. SK55 - 5	
SCALE 1 : 1000	DRAWN R.T.
AUTHOR V.A.W.	REPORT No. 13103
DATE 24 - 9 - 1984	PLAN No. TASH 2005