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BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA  
FOR  
SELTRUST MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD  
RELINQUISHMENT REPORT FOR  
EXPLORATION LICENCE 20/83 AND  
TENEMENT APPLICATION 8421 - LISLE PROJECT  
VOLUME I

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1. SUMMARY

The Lisle Goldfield produced significant gold from alluvial workings and minor quartz vein workings.

The exploration target involved the identification of a possible source rock for the alluvial gold mineralisation, with a view to its potential as a large tonnage, low grade gold deposit. The Upper Devonian granitic intrusions or the associated hornfelsic rocks were considered to represent the most likely source for the alluvial gold, although consideration was given to the alternate hypothesis that the gold was derived from the quartz veins within the Mathinna Beds.

Exploration to test possible source rocks for mineralisation was commenced in December 1983. An airphoto interpretation study was commissioned from Hunting Geology and Geophysics, this study delineated a number of prospective areas outside the known goldfields.

Between December 1983 and March 1984 field work consisting of geological mapping, rock chip sampling and stream sediment sampling of -40 mesh fraction was undertaken.

In conjunction with the above studies an aeromagnetic survey was flown over the entire Exploration Licence and Tenement Application area in December 1983.

On the basis of the geological, geophysical and geochemical data seven separate sites were delineated for further exploration.

In December 1984 a drilling programme of some 29 percussion holes was undertaken to test these localities.

All of the percussion drillholes with the exception of TLP-20, intersected either fresh or weathered diorite or granitic rock. TLP-20 was entirely drilled within relatively unaltered Mathinna Bed sediments. Samples from all holes were composited and analysed for gold. All samples assayed <0.1 ppm gold, with the majority assaying below 0.02 ppm.

In the drillholes where fresh rock was intersected, small quantities of pyrite were ubiquitous.

The low gold content of the intrusive rocks of Lisle and Golconda, although not necessarily precluding them as source rocks for the alluvial mineralisation, does not support the potential for a large tonnage, low grade gold deposit of economic value.

2. LOCATION

The Golconda-Lisle Goldmining District is located some 50km northeast of Launceston. The nearest township is Scottsdale some 15km to the east.

3. TENURE

Exploration Licence 20/83 was granted to Seltrust Mining Corporation Pty Ltd on the 23rd August 1983. A block entirely within the Exploration Licence was held exempt from the Licence. This block, herein referred to as the Lisle Exempt Area, was granted under Exploration Licence to Seltrust Mining following a tender application in October 1984.

4. TOPOGRAPHY

Present day topography is largely a reflection of Tertiary weathering. The most striking features of the topography are the deep basins of Lisle, Golconda, Lone Star and Panama. These depressions mark the points of highest projection of granitic rocks. The

hills that surround Lisle itself rise some 300m above the valley floor. On the sides of the basin, the east in particular, is an accumulation of talus material some 15-25m thick.

The ridge crests are composed of metamorphosed Mathinna Beds - sandstones and slates. Tertiary Basalt is also known to occur on the ridges around the basin, effectively dating the period of formation of these features.

5. PREVIOUS WORK

The Lisle Goldfield is the most important field in the district. Most of the gold mining activity occurred around the turn of the century although production of alluvial gold continues on a limited scale today. Overall gold production has been in the order of 7800kg.

Production in the Lisle area was almost exclusively from alluvial deposits in or adjacent to existing creeks or from beneath talus material on the sides of the valley. A number of quartz veins were found, but very little gold has been found in association with the quartz veins.

In the Golconda, Panama, Lebrina and Denison areas, gold mineralisation has been associated with sulphide bearing veins, while at Cradle Creek gold impregnated sandstones are the most important of the known ore-bodies. Production from areas away from the main Lisle alluvial workings has however, been relatively minor.

6. EXPLORATION BY BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA/SELTRUST  
MINING CORPORATION

During the summer of 1983-1984 an extensive field

mapping, stream sediment and rock chip sampling programme was conducted over the licence area.

An airphoto interpretation study of the licence area was commissioned, in an attempt to delineate possible areas of granitic rocks, not known to outcrop. An aeromagnetic survey was also flown with the aim of elucidating the underlying geology in areas of poor outcrop and heavy vegetation.

The geological, geochemical and geophysical survey covered the known goldfields of Lisle, Golconda, Lone Star, Cradle Creek, Panama and Denison.

Twenty-nine percussion holes were drilled in December 1984 to test geochemical, geological and geophysical anomalies delineated in the original field programme and follow-up studies.

#### 6.1 Field Work

Field mapping control used 1:42,000 scale black and white stereographic aerial photos and Land Department 1:25,000 topographic maps.

##### 6.1.1 Geological Mapping (Fig. 2)

Surface mapping was conducted within and in some areas adjacent to the exploration licence. Outcrop of Devonian(?) granitoid was of particular interest but found to be very rare. Silurian sediments (Mathinna Beds) were mapped with particular attention being made to areas of hornfels development likely to be indicative of the proximity of intrusive bodies. Special attention was also given to areas of alteration and vein development, although again this was found to be of fairly limited extent.

An attempt was made in the field to delineate contact zones between intrusives and Mathinna Beds. Results were largely disappointing. The steep topography which characterises the margins of the intrusions has produced a thick layer of talus material overlying the contact zone. Outcrop is likewise obscured by a thick layer of vegetation and humus.

#### Ordovician

The oldest rocks in the district are the sandstone and shales of the Mathinna Beds. Reid reported that the sandstones and shales are intercalated with tuffs and lavas. No evidence for this suggestion was found during geologic mapping of the licence area. Strong linear magnetic highs visible on the aeromagnetic data are suggestive of a sedimentary origin - the possibility exists for them to represent basic volcanic flows interbedded with the sediments.

Dip and strike measurements were taken at each favourable locality. The object of this was to identify any regional trend to bedding with particular emphasis on disturbances to this trend due to updoming associated with granitic intrusions. A rough north-west strike is observable in the bedding measurements, however, results are too confused to substantiate any likely updoming.

#### Devonian(?) - Intrusive Rocks

Granitic rocks have been mapped by Reid occupying the valley floors at Lisle, Panama, Lone Star and Golconda.

Granitic rocks were observed at Lisle and at Golconda. Two occurrences of quartz veined granitic rocks were noted. Petrologic examination of samples from the Lisle intrusion indicate the rocks are hornblende-biotite granodiorite and biotite granite. Few localities were observed where the rocks outcrop. Those outcrops observed were typically highly weathered.

The intrusive rocks mapping by Reid at Panama, Lone Star and Cradle Creek were not located in the present study. The Lisle, Lone Star, Panama and Golconda intrusions are probably apophyses of the main Scottsdale Granite.

#### Scottsdale Batholith

Rocks of the Scottsdale Batholith were observed to outcrop in the eastern portion of the Exploration Licence. The batholith is usually a medium to coarse grained grey biotite hornblended granodiorite. The radiogenic age-determination of the Scottsdale Granite is a minimum of 370+ 10m.y., corresponding to a Devonian age.

#### Jurassic-Dolerite

Outcrops of tholeitic dolerite are observed in the south-west portion of the licence area where they form the base of Mt. Arthur. The rocks have been mapped here and elsewhere as Jurassic in age.

#### Tertiary

The deposits at Lisle fall into two categories. Wholly alluvial - those

deposits below 230-245m, and those above 245m which are partly eluvial. Gold is associated with both forms of deposits. Gold occurs in basal units underlying thick talus debris - up to 30m thick - on the walls of the Lisle Valley. The genesis of the high level gold deposits is uncertain - but Reid suggested that they mark the surface of a paleo lake bed.

6.1.2 Rock Chip Sampling (Fig. 6 & 8)

Rock chip samples were collected from areas of known mineralisation and areas of granitic outcrop. Samples of quartz veins were taken over a wide area. The aim was to determine if anomalous gold was a feature of quartz veins or if a wider distribution of anomalous values could be located.

Trace element assay results are reported on Figs. 6 and 8. Remaining trace and major element analyses were reported in the First Annual Report on EL 20/83.

Rock chip samples were analysed using the ICP-1 scheme while Au was determined by Atomic Absorption on an Aqua Rega digest (.02ppm detection limit). The analyses were performed at the company's laboratory in Perth.

6.1.3 Stream Sediment Sampling (Figs. 7 & 9)

Stream sediment samples of -40 mesh fraction were collected from drainage basins within the licence to indicate the presence of gold within the drainage basins. Streams draining the known gold

areas of Lisle, Golconda and Lone Star were not sampled.

The procedure consisted of collecting a composite grab sample of fairly fine unconsolidated sediment. This sample was then wet or dry sieved depending on the availability of water at the sample site to -40 mesh. Although no standard measurement was made of the amount of -40 mesh sample collected it was usually about 300cm<sup>3</sup> (half a large kraft sample packet). The sample location was given a sample number. Location, sample number, a brief description of the stream in which the sample was collected and the type of sediment load it was carrying were entered into a stream sediment sample reference book. An aluminium "permatag" was left at the sample site recording the location sample number.

The -40 mesh sample was analysed by ICP-1 at SMC's laboratory.

Trace element assay results are reported on Figs. 7 and 9. Remaining trace and major element analyses were reported in the First Annual Report on EL 20/83.

#### 6.1.4 Airphoto Interpretation (Fig. 3)

Hunting Geology and Geophysics (Aust) Pty Ltd undertook a geophoto interpretation study of St. Patricks, Forester and St. Pauls 100,000 map sheets on behalf of Seltrust Mining Company.

The most interesting feature, as far as the Lisle area is concerned, is the

prominence of circular features. Circular features have been shown as relating to the Panama, Golconda, Lone Star and Lisle Goldfields. The study was aimed at identifying possibly related areas hitherto unrecognized. A number of vague circular features were identified in the Hunting Study. These were investigated by field reconnaissance, details of which are given in the First Annual Report for Lisle (EL 20/83). None of the investigated areas appear prospective.

- 6.1.5 Geophysics - Lisle Aeromagnetic Survey (Fig. 4)  
Technical details of the survey are detailed in the First Annual Report for Lisle EL 20/83.

Reason for Survey

To detect variations in magnetic intensity that might enable a better understanding of the geological structure related to the Lisle Goldfield.

Interpretation - Lisle Goldfield Area

In the Lisle Goldfield area there is a large oval more magnetic zone with a long tail to the south. Amplitudes vary up to 200nT above background. The zone of higher magnetics is interpreted to outline the main body of the Lisle granodiorite. The magnetic response is interpreted to be due to the presence of finely disseminated magnetite and ilmenite within the granodiorite. Fine magnetite was noted in one petrologic specimen while ilmenite was recorded from mineral concentrate samples collected from the Lisle Goldfield area (First Annual Report for Lisle 20/83).

Within the zone of higher magnetics are two arcuate NE-SW trending lower magnetic zones. A possible interpretation is that these zones represent areas of alteration within the main body of the intrusion.

A small magnetic high is located on the south-western margin of the main body of higher magnetic relief interpreted as representing the main Lisle intrusion. This anomaly may well be related to anomalous gold values reported from plant material by Baker. No rocks are observed to outcrop in the area.

A discrete magnetic high is located to the north-northwest of the main Lisle intrusion. This feature has been interpreted to represent a possible granite cupola at depth. The anomaly lies outside the Licence area, in ground previously held exempt from exploration by the Tasmanian Mines Department.

No estimates are available for the likely depth of any intrusion.

#### Golconda Goldfield Area

No magnetic expression exists for the area of known intrusive outcrop in the area of the Golconda Goldfield.

To the north of Lisle towards Golconda there are several NW-SE trending linear magnetic zones with amplitudes between 100nT and 200nT. There is no obvious geological source for these zones. However, the topography has a similar

general trend. This suggests a sedimentary rather than intrusive source to the magnetic zones. One other possibility might be basic volcanic flows interbedded with sediments that are now steeply dipping.

#### Nabowla Area

North and east of the Golconda linear trends are two quite different magnetic areas. One around Nabowla itself is a relatively uniform magnetic zone. This is almost certainly an extension of the Scottsdale Batholith further to the east. The other zone mostly to the north of the Batholith is of very variable magnetic intensity with some more intense lows and highs of 300-400nT. This suggests an intrusive and/or extrusive source. Possibilities, taking the limited geology into account are dolerite sheets (c.f. southwest of Mount Arthur), basic volcanics or possibly a magnetic rich granite quite different to the Scottsdale Batholith.

#### Springvale Area (South of Lisle)

To the southeast of the postulated Lisle intrusive is a zone of very intense variable magnetics. This zone partially correlates with Tertiary basalts. These basalts are almost certainly the source of the intense magnetic variations.

#### Other Areas

To the south and west of Lisle is a long linear magnetic high roughly correlating with the Lone Star Ridge on the Lisle 1:25,000 topo map. This is most probably a dyke or magnetic unit within the sediments.

7. DRILLING PROGRAMME AND RESULTS

On the basis of geochemical, geophysical and geologic criteria, seven separate localities were identified for followup drilling. (Fig. 10)

Method

Drilling was by a truck mounted Warman 500. Due to access problems, all holes were sited on existing roads. Samples were collected at two metre intervals initially and split on site to yield a 2kg sample. Samples were crushed at the Seltrust laboratory in Temora and samples were then composited and mixed before being sent to the SMC Analytical Laboratory in Perth for analysis. Samples were composited on the basis of logged lithologic sequence.

Drilling to test the main Lisle intrusive and its contact zone with the surrounding metamorphosed Mathinna Beds was hampered by the weathering which extends to depths in excess of 30 metres in most areas tested.

Details of the drilling are as follows:-

<u>LOCAL- ITY</u>	<u>NO HOLES</u>	<u>NO DRILL SITES</u>	<u>RATIONALE</u>
1	6	4	Granodiorite-sediment Contact zone- Bessels Creek
2	3	4	Anomalous Au in plants and small subsidiary magnetic high.
3	2	2	Anomalous Au in plants.
4	7	4	Inferred alteration zone within granodiorite and granodiorite/metasediment contact.
5	6	3	Inferred Alteration zone within Granodiorite
6	3	2	Magnetic High - inferred buried granite cupola
7	2	1	Golconda Goldfield-quartz veined granitic intrusion

Lisle Goldfield Localities 1, 3, 4, & 5

Four of the localities drilled were located within the interpreted area of the main Lisle intrusive.

Outcrop over the intrusive body is scant and only four localities were noted at which granitic rocks outcrop. Vegetation is typically thick and alluvials/colluvials for the most part cover the valley floor. Typically, thick talus material obscures the contact relationship with the country rocks. At only one locality (Locality 1) along Virginia Road near the junction of Virginia Road and Bessells Creek Road can the contact zone be narrowed down to within a 10 metre wide zone.

Locality 1: This ground is currently under licence to Mr. L. Locslei. Drilling in this area was undertaken with the agreement of the current licence holder.

A series of six inclined holes were drilled to test the granodiorite-metasediment contact zone along the northern bank of Bessells Creek. The contact zone can be traced along the bank of Bessells Creek which marks an abrupt change from the steep topography of the Mathinna Beds to the relatively flat lying topography of the weathered Lisle granodiorite.

Bessells Creek and Lisle Creek were two main sites of alluvial gold production.

<u>HOLE</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>AU</u> <u>ASSAY(ppm)</u>	
TLP-15	30m	<0.02	Biotite granite/diorite Minor disseminated vein py/ aspy? Minor fluorite. ?
TLP-16	63m	≤0.02	Qtz diorite- Biotite-granite Minor vein and diss. py/aspy?
TLP-17	8m		Alluvials
TLP-18	36m	<0.02	Weathered Biotite granite (clay)
TLP-19	23m	<0.02	" " " "
TLP-27	26m	≤0.06	" " " "

Locality 2: The work of Baker (1983) identified a zone of anomalous gold in plant material along Golden Road. Three holes were drilled to test the source of these anomalous gold values. The anomalous gold values occur across the inferred contact zone between granodiorite and metasediment.

The western extension of the anomalous values is regarded as possibly being related to a small magnetic high along the south-western margin of the main intrusion.

<u>HOLE</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>AU ASSAY(ppm)</u>	
TLP-24	56m	≤0.03	Weathered Biotite granite/diorite, disseminated pyrite
TLP-25	30m	≤0.04	Weathered muscovite (biotite) granite (clay).
TLP-26	40m	≤0.01	Weathered granite (clay), strongly siliceous/hematitic rounded pebbles of unknown affinity in clay.

Locality 3: Two holes were drilled on the southern arm extension of the main Lisle intrusion. These holes were located along a track upslope from anomalous values reported by Baker. The holes were sited upslope from the actual anomalies to allow for some downslope movement of soil. The holes were aimed to be sited over the granitic body, inferred from sparse outcrop and from the aeromagnetics.

The anomalous Au values reported by Baker, in this locality, are of interest as they are located some 150m above the valley floor.

<u>HOLE</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>AU ASSAY(ppm)</u>	
TLP-13	0-20m		Talus
	20-50m	<0.02	Weathered Biotite Granite
TLP-14	0-12m		Talus
	12-50m	<0.02	Weathered Biotite Granite

Locality 4 and 5: Interpretation of aeromagnetic data revealed two zones of low magnetic intensity transecting the generally highly magnetic Lisle granodiorite body. These zones have been interpreted to be the result of alteration within the granodiorite.

The northern of the two zones was tested by a series of holes along Bessells Road which runs along the length of the zone. An attempt was made to locate and drill the contact zone with the surrounding metasediments (TLP-5 & 6, and TLP-20).

The southern of the two inferred alteration zones is transected by a number of tracks. Drilling was not planned for the main area around the Lisle township, as this is currently held under a number of separate mining licences.

<u>HOLE</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>AU ASSAY(ppm)</u>	<u>LOC. 4</u>
TLP-1	29m	<0.02	Weathered Biotite Mus. granite (clay)
TLP-3 2?	24m	<0.03	" " " " "
TLP-3	27m	<0.03	" " " " "
TLP-4	26m	<0.02	" " " " "
TLP-5	34m	<0.02	" " " " "
TLP-6	29m	<0.02	" " " " "
TLP-20	0-12m		Talus
	12-50m	<0.02	Mathinna Beds
<u>LOC. 5</u>			
TLP-7	0-18m		Talus
	18-50m	<0.02	Weathered Mus.-Bio. granite (clay)
TLP-8	0-16m		Talus
	16-40m	<0.03	Weathered Mus.-Bio. granite (clay)
TLP-9	23m	<0.02	Weathered Bio. granite (clay)
TLP-10	28m	<0.02	Weathered Qtz rich-Musc Biot granite
TLP-11	36m	<0.02	Weathered Musc-Biot. granite
TLP-12	32m	<0.02	Weathered Biotite granite

Locality 6: A discrete magnetic high located to the north-northwest of the main Lisle intrusion had been interpreted as a possible granitic cupola at depth. The magnetic high, which was located by a ground magnetics traverse, was tested by one vertical and two inclined holes along the Lone Star Ridge Track. The results of the drilling substantiated the presence of a granitic body, which, despite the lack of metamorphosed contact rocks or any surface expression of the intrusive body, proved to be very near surface.

<u>HOLE</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>AU</u> <u>ASSAY (ppm)</u>	
TLP-21	0-50 50-63	<.02	Mathinna Beds Biotite Qtz Diorite - fine dissem. sulphides
TLP-22	0-29 28-63	<.02	Mathinna Beds Biotite Qtz Diorite
TLP-23	0-8 8-57	<.04	Mathinna Beds Altered Qtz Diorite

Locality 7: A quartz vein flooded intrusive has been observed to outcrop in the Golconda area. No samples were collected during the initial survey due to the proximity of an existing dwelling. Gold was produced from the Golden Crest Mine at Golconda. Production was associated with a quartz vein within hornblende granite close to the metasediment contact.

Two drill holes were sited to test the intrusion. The availability of sites was limited to the existing Public Road, as permission for drilling was not obtained from the local landholder.

<u>HOLE</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>AU</u> <u>ASSAY (ppm)</u>	
TLP-28	38m	<0.02	Coarse grained biotite granite
TLP-29	0-8m 8-32m	≤0.06	Talus Grey-green fine grained intrusive Minor disseminated sulphide.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the above results, the potential for a large tonnage, low grade gold deposit associated with the intrusive bodies of Lisle and Golconda is difficult to support. This does however not preclude the intrusive rocks as the source rock for the alluvial gold mineralisation at Lisle.

The ubiquitous occurrence of minor vein and disseminated pyrite + arsenopyrite in drill holes where solid rock was intersected is suggestive of a weak mineralising system. Low levels of gold may well be associated with this weak mineralisation.

The Lisle area is characterized by deep weathering with the valley floor of the main Lisle intrusion lying some 300-350 metres below the surrounding ridge line of metamorphosed Mathinna Bed sediments. At a concentration of 0.01ppm gold, a volume of rock measuring approximately 1000m x 1000m x 250m, if completely leached of its gold content, would be sufficient to produce the 7500kg of alluvial gold produced from the Lisle goldfield.

The Lisle valley is a basin-like structure measuring some 4km across. Such a volume is easily accommodated within the present topographic depression which is the physical expression of a large quantity of the Lisle intrusion which is considered to have been removed by weathering processes.

Therefore, although it is considered that the intrusive rocks of the Lisle area may well represent the source rocks for the alluvial mineralisation, the grade is well below that which could be of interest.

The exploration does not support the alternate hypothesis for the origin of the gold from quartz veins within the Mathinna Beds. Gold was obtained in

analyses of quartz veins, however the apparent scarcity of quartz veining either in the Mathinna Beds or within the Lisle intrusive would appear to preclude such a source.

It is therefore decided that Seltrust Mining relinquish the Exploration Licences covering the Lisle-Golconda Goldfields.

9. EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure for the period 23rd August 1984 to 23rd February 1985 and from commencement of the project are shown below.

	<u>23/8/84 - 23/2/85</u>	<u>TOTAL TO DATE</u>
Exploration Salaries	\$ 12 782	\$ 41 817
Exploration Logistics	6 103	21 172
Exploration Services	1 020	51 525
Property Costs	35	1 863
Drilling	26 515	26 515
Administration	3 563	17 077
Depreciation	3 724	15 365
General	1 854	7 587
TOTALS	<u>\$ 55 596</u>	<u>\$ 182 921</u>

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1983 W.E. Baker. Gold in vegetation as a prospecting method in Tasmania.

Tasmanian Mines Dept. Publication 1983/17.

A P P E N D I X 1

Percussion Drill Hole Logs





PROSPECT: LISLE

**LOG OF PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE.**

R.L. COLLAR: m

CO-ORDS: 5435410 N

INCLINATION: 60° E

LOCATION: .....

526030 E

DIRECTION: .....

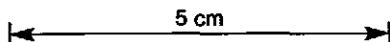
GEOCHEMISTRY ppm.				Depth m	LOG	DESCRIPTION	WATER
						orange-brown clay & gravel? minor siliceous chips	
				10	++ + WEATHERED + BIOTITE- + MUSCOVITE + GRANITE- + GRANODIOR- + ITE	Muscovite & Biotite & Clay red-brown clay Qtz 5% Musc 10-15% less hematitic down section red-brown colour Mica 1mm  5% Biotite Mica 1/2mm 10% Muscovite	
				20			
				30		27M E.O.H. Hole caved	
				40			
				50			
				60			

204026

SAMPLE Nos:

J90501 - 90505

HOLE TARGET:



DRILL TYPE:

Percussion  
Overland Drilling  
DRILLED 4 /12 /1984

LOGGED: Robyn Storey

Scale 1:500







PROSPECT: LISLE

**LOG OF PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE.**

R.L. COLLAR: m

LOCATION: .....

CO-ORDS: 5434050 N  
526690 E

INCLINATION: 60° W

DIRECTION: .....

GEOCHEMISTRY ppm.				Depth m	LOG	DESCRIPTION	WATER
				10	SOIL TALUS	dark brown clay Fe-ox orange fine grained clay weathered f.g. micaceous sandstone fine grained Qtz	
						orange red very fine grained	
				20	WEATHERED MUSCOVITE- BIOTITE GRANITE	biotite/muscovite/qtz/clay hematite rich bands clay rich Qtz veins Fe-ox odd coarse biotite rich patches Qtz-sericite?	
				30		f.g. qtz veining	
				40		Fe-ox on fractures biotite rich aggregates Qtz rich granite	
				50		50M E.O.H. Hole stopped	
				60			

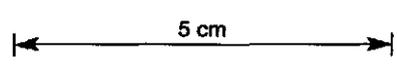
204030

SAMPLE Nos:  
J. 90511-90519

HOLE TARGET: .....

DRILL TYPE:  
Percussion  
Overland Drilling  
DRILLED 5 /12/1984  
LOGGED: Robyn Storey

Scale 1:500.





PROJECT: EAST AUSTRALIA GOLD **BP** BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA

HOLE No. TLP - 9

PROSPECT: LISLE

**LOG OF PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE.**

R.L. COLLAR: m

LOCATION: .....

CO-ORDS: 5434600 N  
526840 E

INCLINATION: 60° E

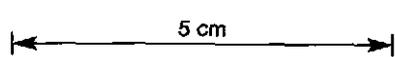
DIRECTION: .....

GEOCHEMISTRY ppm.				Depth m	LOG	DESCRIPTION	WATER
						SOIL brown Muscovite & clay	
				10	++ WEATHERED orange/yellow orange clay ++ BIOTITE- minor sericite? ++ MUSCOVITE ++ GRANITE Qtz <10%		
				20	++ WEATHERED Qtz 10-15% minor sericite? ++ BIOTITE clay ++ GRANITE solid rock grey-white Biot5%		
				30		23M E.O.H. lost return	
				40			
				50			
				60			

204032

SAMPLE Nos:  
J 90570-90574

HOLE TARGET: .....



DRILL TYPE: Percussion  
DRILLER: Overland Drillin  
DRILLED: 6 /12/1984  
LOGGED: Robyn Store

Scale 1:500









PROSPECT: LISLE

**LOG OF PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE.**

R.L. COLLAR: m

CO-ORDS: 5433450 N  
528300 E

INCLINATION: 60° NW

LOCATION:

DIRECTION:

GEOCHEMISTRY ppm.				Depth m	LOG	DESCRIPTION	WATER
						SOIL	
						TALUS	
				10		brown clay rich basalt-arkose-qtz chips orange brown clay	
				20		(muscovite)-biotite-clay brown colour	
				30		red-brown biot 1-2mm 5-10% hematitic qtz 10%	
				40		brown qtz <10%	
				50		qtz 15% biotite 10% <2mm	
				50		50M E.O.H. hole stopped	
				60			

204037

SAMPLE Nos:  
J. 90613-90622

HOLE TARGET:

DRILL TYPE: Percussion  
DRILLER: Overland Drilling  
DRILLED: 7/12/1984  
LOGGED: Robyn Storey



PROSPECT: LISLE

**LOG OF PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE.**

R.L. COLLAR: m

CO-ORDS: 5436400 N

INCLINATION: 60° N

LOCATION: .....

526470 E

DIRECTION: .....

GEOCHEMISTRY ppm.					Depth m	LOG	DESCRIPTION	WATER
							soil & reef qtz	
					10	x x x	QTZ DIORITE f.g. occ chips reef qtz Fe-ox on fractures musc/biotite 25%	
					20	x x x	trace sulphides sulphide assoc with coarser pegmatic patches dissem & vein sulphide py/aspy veins veining inc 1-2% sulphides	
					30	x x x	20%white qtz abund. qtz veins	
					40	x x x	decreasing 40-20% white qtz minor coarse sulphide minor biotite flakes py assoc with more fescic patches? f. dissem.py/aspy 1%pink biot	
					50	x x x	minor pink/green qtzose chips	
					60	+ +	F.G.BIOTITE minor sulphides/odd blue qtz GRANITE trace sulphides	
						+ +	green/blue tinge to qtz fine grained	
							63M E.O.H.	

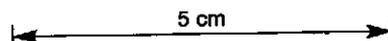
204039

SAMPLE Nos:  
J. 90545-90559

HOLE TARGET:

DRILL TYPE:  
Percussion  
DRILLER:  
Overland Drilling  
DRILLED 10/12/1984

Scale 1:500



LOGGED: Robyn Storey







PROJECT: EAST AUSTRALIA GOLD **BP** BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA

HOLE No: TLP - 20

**LOG OF PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE.**

PROSPECT: LISLE

R.L. COLLAR: m

CO-ORDS: 5436560 N

INCLINATION: 60° E

LOCATION:

527260 E

DIRECTION:

GEOCHEMISTRY ppm.					Depth m	LOG	DESCRIPTION	WATER
					10		SOIL TALUS Mathinnia Beds sediments sandstone/hematitic sandstone /arkose & clay	
					20		MATHINNA BEDS hematitic sandstone	
					30		sandstone / mudstone	
					40		clay/mudstone v. soft blue mudstone siltstone/mudstone f.g. qtz sandstone/ mudstone sandstone/clay	
					50		sandstone f.g.	
					60		50M E.O.H. hole stopped	

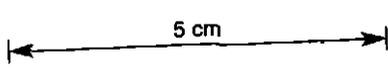
204043

SAMPLE Nos:  
J. 90636-90646

HOLE TARGET:

DRILL TYPE:  
Percussion  
DRILLER:  
Overland Drilling  
DRILLED 13/12/1984

Scale 1:500



LOGGED: Robyn Storey

**LOG OF PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE.**

PROSPECT: LISLE

R.L. COLLAR: ..... m

CO-ORDS: 5437450 N

INCLINATION: 60° W

LOCATION: ..... 525460 E

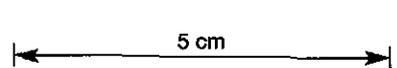
DIRECTION: .....

GEOCHEMISTRY ppm.				Depth m	LOG	DESCRIPTION	
						SOIL	chocolate brown
						MATHINNA BEDS	mudstone/minor sandstone minor Fe-ox yellow-orange-grey mudstone pink mudstone/f.g. sandstone mudstone Hornfels? blue-grey arkose? grey-yellow slst/mudstone mudstone/f.g. sandstone yellow f.g. slst/mudstone grey-blue slst minor f.g sandstone f.g. mudstone
						BIOTITE- QTZ DIORITE	siliceous fragments v.f.g. biotite qtz diorite sericite on fractures fine sulphide veining py/aspy minor dissem minormusc/sericite? qtz rich
						63M E.O.H.	

204044

SAMPLE Nos:  
J. 90647-90650

HOLE TARGET:



DRILL TYPE:  
Percussion  
DRILLER:  
Overland Drilling  
DRILLED 14 / 12/1984  
LOGGED: Robyn Storey

Scale 1:500.



PROSPECT: LISLE

LOG OF PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE.

R.L. COLLAR: m

CO-ORDS: 543740 N  
52530 E

INCLINATION: VERTICAL

LOCATION:

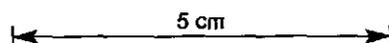
DIRECTION

GEOCHEMISTRY ppm.				Depth m	LOG	DESCRIPTION	WATER
						SOIL brown clay	
				10	MATHINNA BEDS	yellow-brown mudstone occ. Fe-ox concretion minor sandstone	
				20		grey siltstone	
				30	BIOTITE QTZ DIORITE	siliceous mixed contact zone Fe-ox on fractures	
				40		pink/green sericite? assoc. with qtz veins biotite-qtz	
				50		strongly oxidized Fe-ox coat chips & on fractures abundant fractures minor qtz rich chips vein qtz	
				60		sericite & pale green mineral on fractures	
						coarse biotite abundant qtz veining	
						63M E.O.H.	

204045

SAMPLE Nos:  
J 90651-90661

HOLE TARGET:



DRILL TYPE:  
Percussion  
DRILLER:  
Overland Drilling  
DRILLED 14/12/1984  
LOGGED: Robyn Storer

Scale 1:500

PROJECT: EAST AUSTRALIA GOLD **BP** BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA

HOLE No: TLP -23

PROSPECT: LISLE

**LOG OF PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE.**

R.L. COLLAR: m

CO-ORDS: 5437460 N

INCLINATION: 60° E

LOCATION: .....

525600 E

DIRECTION: .....

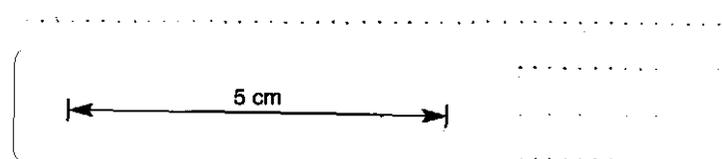
GEOCHEMISTRY ppm.					Depth m	LOG	DESCRIPTION	WATER
							SOIL	
							MATHINNA BEDS	
					10	x x	BIOTITE	
						x x	Fe-ox on fractures	
						x x	sericite? f.g. biot-qtz diorit.	
						x x	QTZ DIORITE	
					20	x x		
						x x	weathered musc-biot-qtz-	
						x x	diorite (f.g. grainite?)	
						x x	Fe-ox on fractures/clay	
						x x	hematite/ white vein qtz	
					30	x x	strongly weathered Fe-ox on	
						x x	fractures clay	
							STRONGLY ALTERED	
							Fe-ox on fractures/veins	
							sample largely powder/grey	
					40	x x	ALTERED	
						x x	minor vein qtz v.f.g. clay	
						x x	minor dissem aspy?	
						x x	fractured Fe-ox on fractures	
						x x	biotite-qtz-diorite altered	
					50	x x		
						x x	fine qtz veining qtz rich	
						x x	sericite? pale green mineral	
						x x	Fe-ox	
					60		57M E.O.H hole stopped	

204046

SAMPLE Nos:

J-90691-90702

HOLE TARGET:



DRILL TYPE:

Percussion

DRILLER:

Overland Drilling

DRILLED 15 / 12 / 1984

LOGGED: Robyn Store

Scale 1:500

PROJECT: EAST AUSTRALIA GOLD

BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA

HOLE No: TLP -24

LOG OF PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE.

PROSPECT: LISLE

R.L. COLLAR: m

CO-ORDS: 54 346 00 N

INCLINATION 60° NE

525220 E

DIRECTION

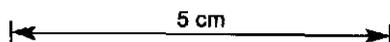
LOCATION:

GEOCHEMISTRY ppm.					Depth m	LOG	DESCRIPTION	WATER	
							SOIL	grey & chocolate brown	
							TALUS	sandstone/mudstone clay red-brown	
					10				
							MATHINNA BEDS?	fine micaceous sandstone- hematitic red-brown	
					20				
							WEATHERED BIOTITE GRANITE	fine grained weathered biot granite Fe-ox on fractures	
					30				
								fine-v. fine grained grey- black biot diorite	
							SANDSTONE	hematitic qtz sandstone?	
					40		BIOTITE DIORITE	f.g. biotite granite Fe-ox on fractures minor musc	
					50			coarse/fine dissem py qtz ve	
								bleached green grey musc granite? altered	
					60			56M E.O.H.	

204047

SAMPLE Nos:  
J 90596-90604

HOLE TARGET:



DRILL TYPE:  
Percussion.  
DRILLER:  
Overland Drilling  
DRILLED 16/12/1984

LOGGED: Robyn Storey

Scale 1:500





PROJECT: EAST AUSTRALIA GOLD **BP** BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA

HOLE No: TLP - 27

PROSPECT: LISLE

**LOG OF PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE.**

R.L. COLLAR: m

CO-ORDS: 5436320 N  
526240 E

INCLINATION: 60° NE

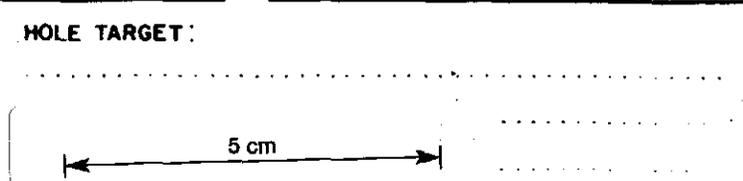
LOCATION:

DIRECTION:

GEOCHEMISTRY ppm.				Depth m	LOG	DESCRIPTION	WATER
						SOIL	
				10	+	WEATHERED muscovite qtz clay	
					+	BIOTITE	
					+	GRANITE	
					+	biotite qtz clay	
					+	fine-v.fine grained	
					+	coarse grained biotite	
					+	granite	
				20	+	Fe-ox on fractures	
					+	white vein qtz Fe-ox on	
					+	fractures	
						26 M E.O.H.	
				30			
				40			
				50			
				60			

204050

SAMPLE Nos:  
J. 90669-90674



DRILL TYPE:  
Percussion  
DRILLER:  
Overland Drilling  
DRILLED 18 / 12 / 1984  
LOGGED: Robyn Storey

Scale 1:500.





A P P E N D I X 2

Percussion Drill Holes  
Au Assays























































COST CODE 574 81

204081

BP BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA

**GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS SHEET**

PROJECT

10 AUS STATE T.A.S. EP PROJECT EAST-AUST-GOLD LOCATION GOLCONDA

SAMPLE LOCATOR

HOLE NO. TLP-29 COLLAR N 544024DN COLLAR E 525020E GRID  
 NAT. MAP. NO. TRAVERSE SAMPLE TYPE PC SAMPLE BY R.S. 20112184

ANALYSIS

DETAILS OF ANALYSES REQ'D Au (P.M.S.)

SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	GEOCODE
	NORTHING	EASTING	
J90683	2	6	
J90684	6	10	
J90685	10	14	
J90686	14	18	
J90687	18	22	
J90688	22	26	
J90689	26	30	
J90690	30	36	

Control  Regional/Project  Reliability  Local

TUBE NO.	ELEMENT		
	3/286	0.02	
287	0.02		
4/288	10.02		
289	0.02		
290	0.02		
291	10.02		
292	0.06		
293	0.02		
294	2.10		

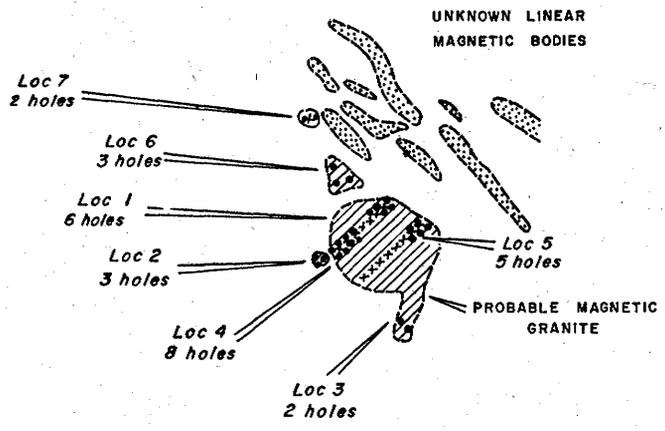
Method P.M.S.  
 Analyst J.M.  
 Date 5/2/85

Box No. 46580

-5 FEB 1985

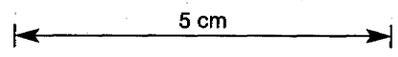
160032

OVERLAY TO MEL-1006 LISLE PROJECT



xxxx Alteration Zone ?

### DRILLING PROGRAMME



204082

62

204083

147°10'

147°30'

NOLAND  
BAY

ANDERSON  
BAY

Bridport

41°00'

DENISON GOLDFIELD

GOLCONDA GOLDFIELD

EXEMPT  
AREA

LISLE GOLDFIELD

SCOTTSDALE

E.L.A.20/83

41°20'

LEGEND

-  QUATERNARY ALLUVIUM
-  TERTIARY
-  PERMIAN AND YOUNGER COVER
-  GRANITE
-  MATHINNA BEDS
-  MAJOR LINEAMENTS
-  CIRCULAR FEATURE



LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1: 250 000

0 5 10km

5 cm

Fig. 1



BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA

GEOLOGY IN VICINITY

OF

LISLE GOLDFIELD

17-1-85

MEL-1006

204083

147°10'

147°30'

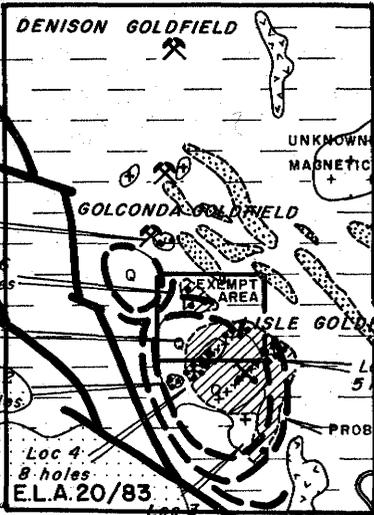
NOLAND BAY

ANDERSON BAY

Bridport

41°00'

SCOTTS DALE



Loc 7  
2 holes

Loc 6  
3 holes

Loc 1  
6 holes

Loc 2  
4 holes

Loc 4  
8 holes

Loc 3  
2 holes

Loc 5  
5 holes

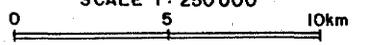
41°20'

LEGEND

- QUATERNARY ALLUVIUM
- TERTIARY
- PERMIAN AND YOUNGER COVER
- GRANITE
- MATHINNA BEDS
- MAJOR LINEAMENTS
- CIRCULAR FEATURE



SCALE 1: 250 000



5 cm

xxxx Alteration Zone ?

DRILLING PROGRAMME

Fig. 1



GEOLOGY IN VICINITY OF LISLE GOLDFIELD

17-1-85 MEL-1006

OVERLAY TO MEL-1006 LISLE PROJECT

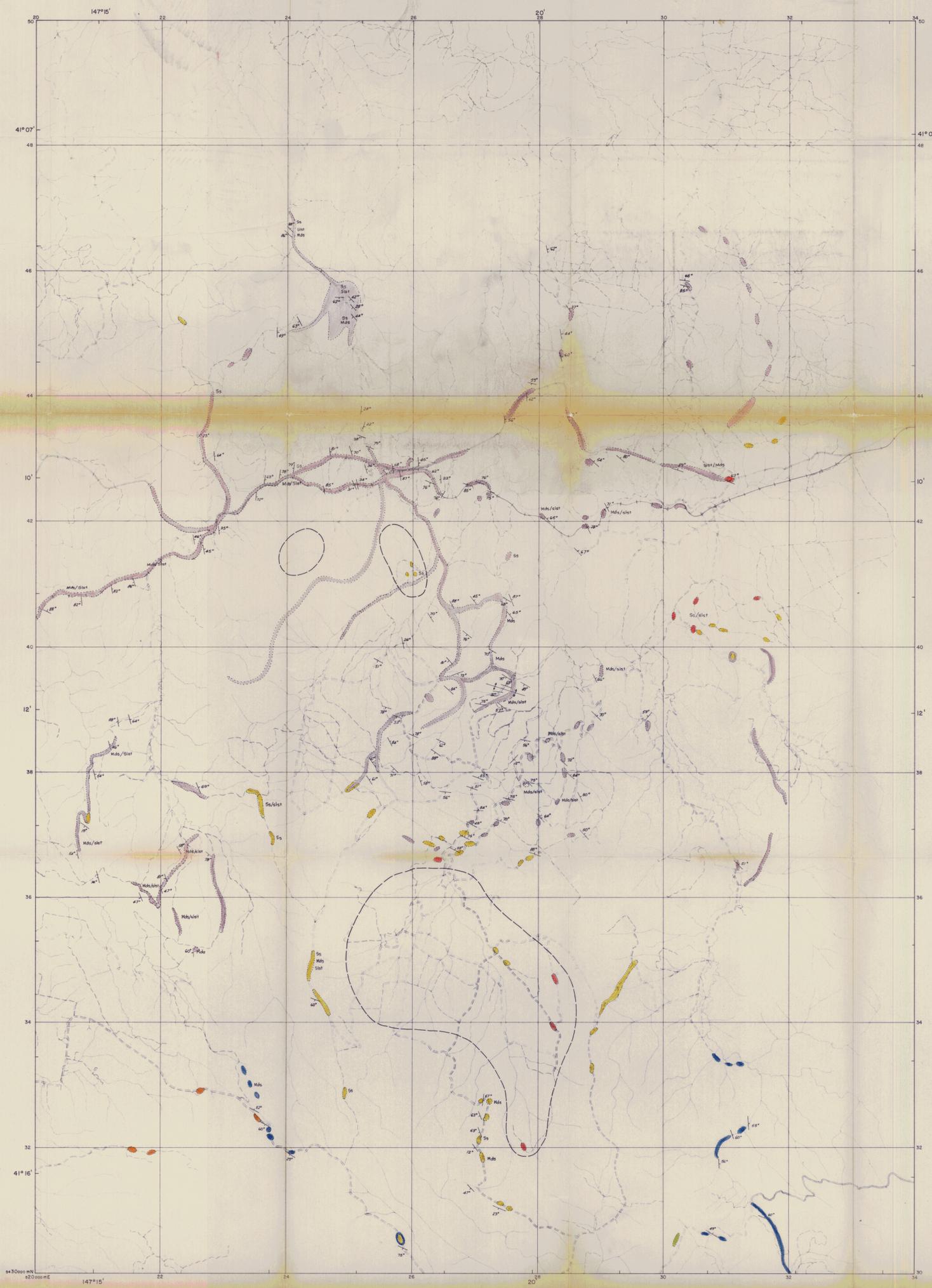
204082

BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA  
FOR  
SELTRUST MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD  
RELINQUISHMENT REPORT FOR  
EXPLORATION LICENCE 20/83 AND  
TENEMENT APPLICATION 8421 - LISLE PROJECT  
VOLUME II

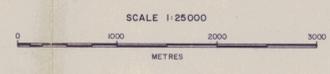
D. OF M.	A.O.	C.G.	E.O.	D.S.I.
D. DIR.	0 APR 1985			Registrar
	DEPT. OF MINES			E & IL
REF. No.	3587			85

**OPEN FILE**

R.M. STORER  
February, 1985



- LEGEND
- BASALT
  - HORNFELS
  - PHYLLITE / SLATE
  - GRANITE PLUTONS AND DYKES
  - MATHINNA MUDSTONE/SILTSTONE / FINE SANDSTONE
  - DOLERITE
  - Ss SANDSTONE
  - Slst SILTSTONE
  - Mds MUDSTONE
  - LIMIT OF FACT MAPPING
  - INFERRED BOUNDARY OF INTRUSIONS



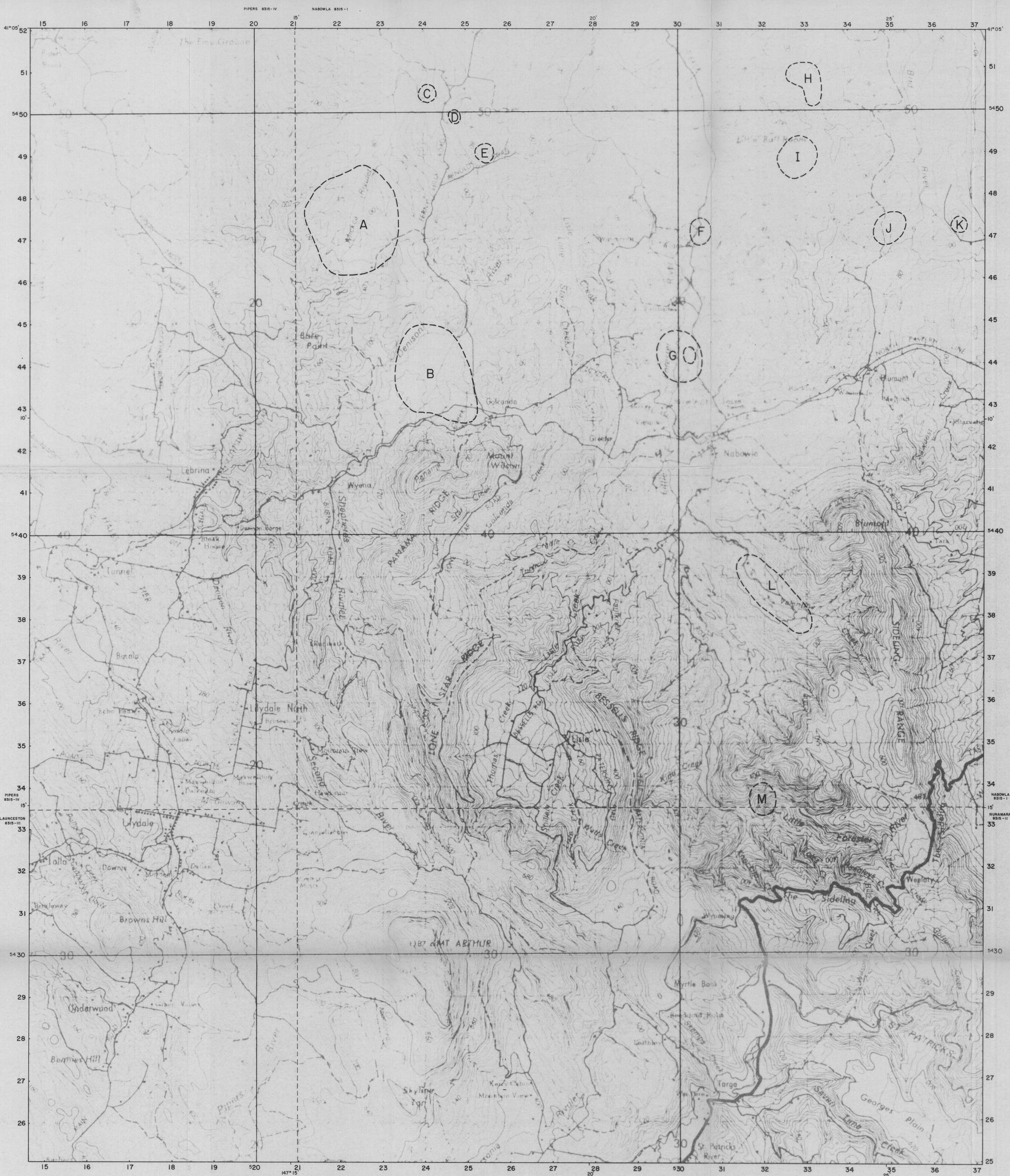
5 km  
Fig 2 204085

**BP** BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA  
EXPLORATION DIVISION

NABOWLA - LISLE, TAS  
FACT GEOLOGY 1850

95-2361 2 of 3

COMPILED	LOCATED ON	LAUNCESTON	250,000 SHEET
DRAWN	J.R.B.	MAR 84	LAST REVISION
CHECKED			ORIGINAL HELD Melbourne
			DRAWING NUMBER MEL - 2011



204086  
5 cm

SCALE 1:42000 (approx)  
KILOMETRES

**BP** BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA  
EXPLORATION DIVISION

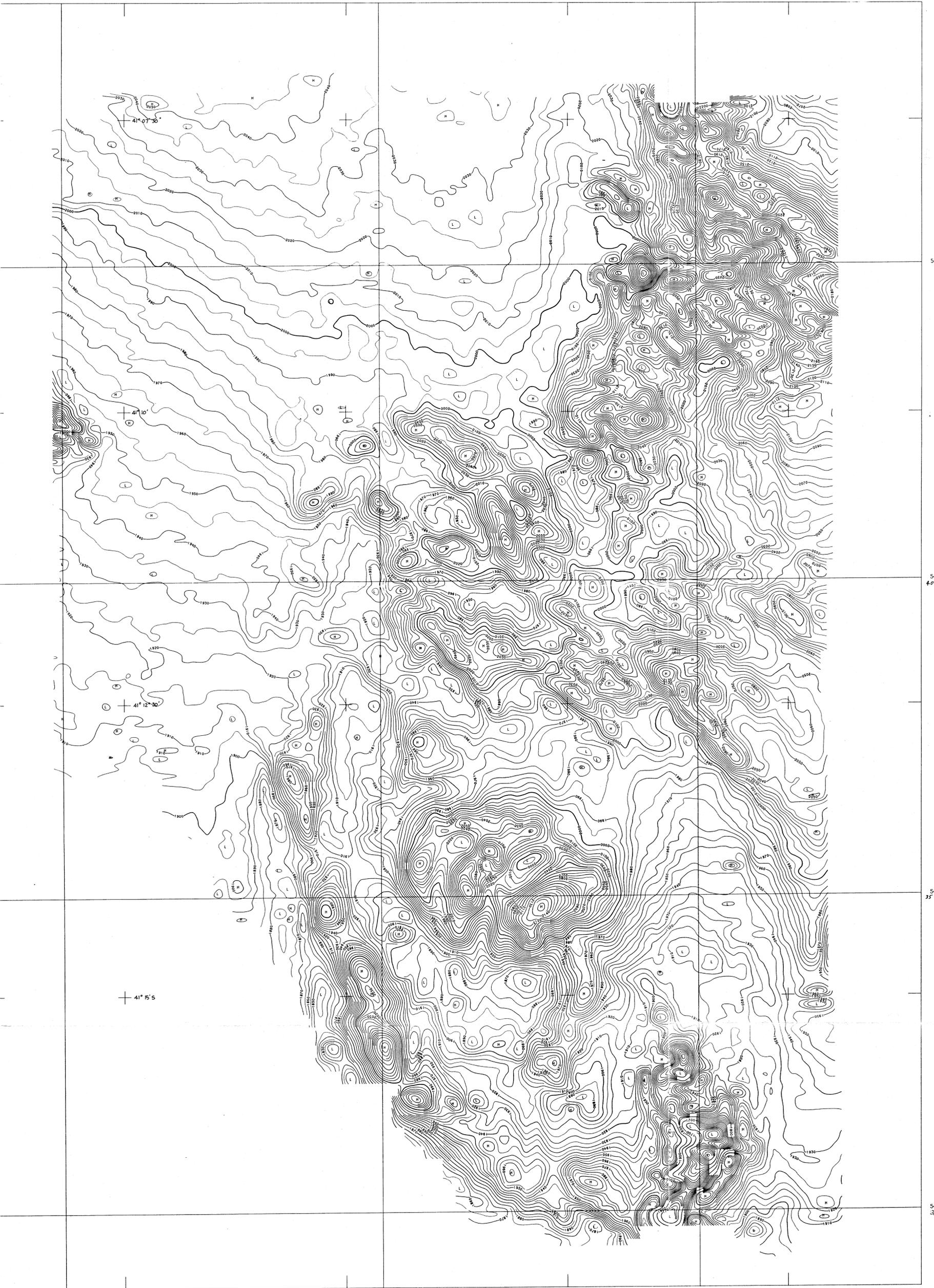
**LISLE PROJECT 1951**  
CIRCULAR FEATURES IDENTIFIED BY  
HUNTING GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS  
PTY. LTD. DECEMBER 1983

LOCATED ON	LAUNCESTON	1:250 000 SHEET
COMPILED		
DRAWN	J.F.M. / K.K.R.	MAR '83
CHECKED		
LAST REVISION	ORIGINAL HELD	MELBOURNE
	DRAWING NUMBER	MEL - 1480

52000E

52500E

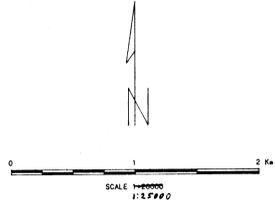
53000E



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

AIRCRAFT • BELL JETRANGER HELICOPTER  
 MAGNETOMETER • GEOMETRICS G803 MAGNETOMETER  
 UNIT RECORDING TO 0.1 NANOTESLA.  
 CYCLE RATE • 0.8 SECONDS  
 AIRSPEED • 60 KNOTS  
 ACQUISITION • G714 GEOMETRICS  
 ACQUISITION SYSTEM  
 DETECTOR HEIGHT • 70 m MEAN TERRAIN CLEARANCE.  
 NOMINAL FLIGHT • 200 m TRAVERSE LINES  
 LINE SPACING • 3000 m TIE LINES.

LOCATION DIAGRAM



LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 5 nT  
 1000 NANOTESLA CONTOUR  
 100 NANOTESLA CONTOUR  
 10 NANOTESLA CONTOUR  
 5 NANOTESLA CONTOUR

10RF REMOVED (1980 MODEL) • 2000 nT



204087

Fig 4

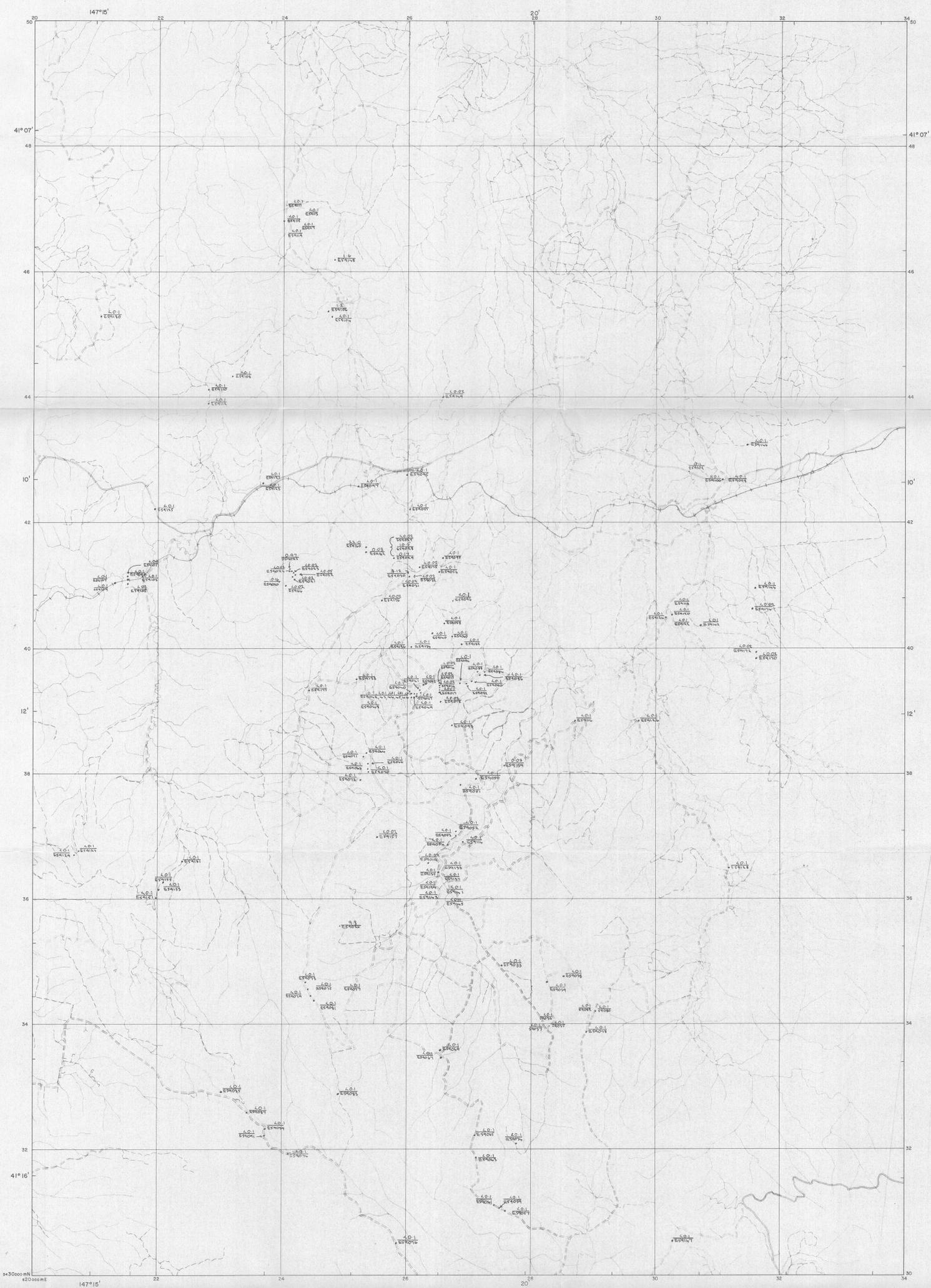
BP minerals australia

LILYDALE 1952

MAGNETIC CONTOURS  
SHEET 1

PROJ NO. MEL-2013 DATE: 08-

85-2361 213



4300000N  
5200000E

SCALE 1:25000

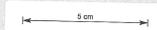


Fig. 5

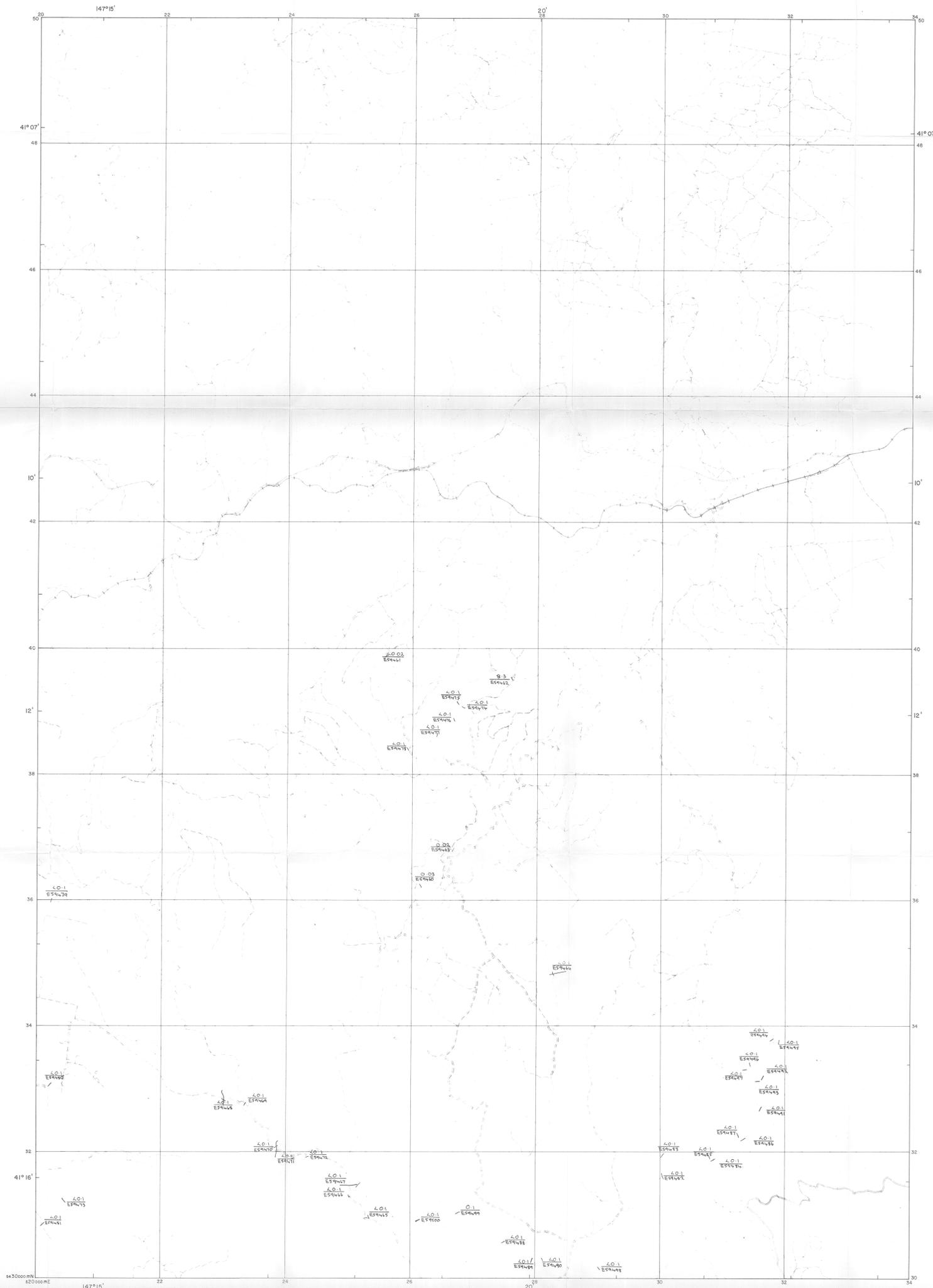
204088 95-234 243

**BP** BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA  
EXPLORATION DIVISION

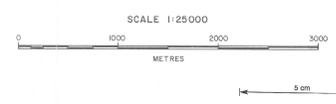
NABOWLA - LISLE, TAS  
ROCK CHIP SAMPLING  
PPM - GOLD

1953

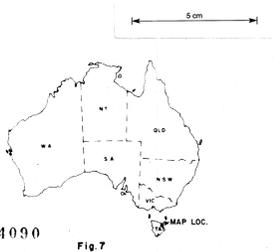
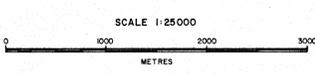
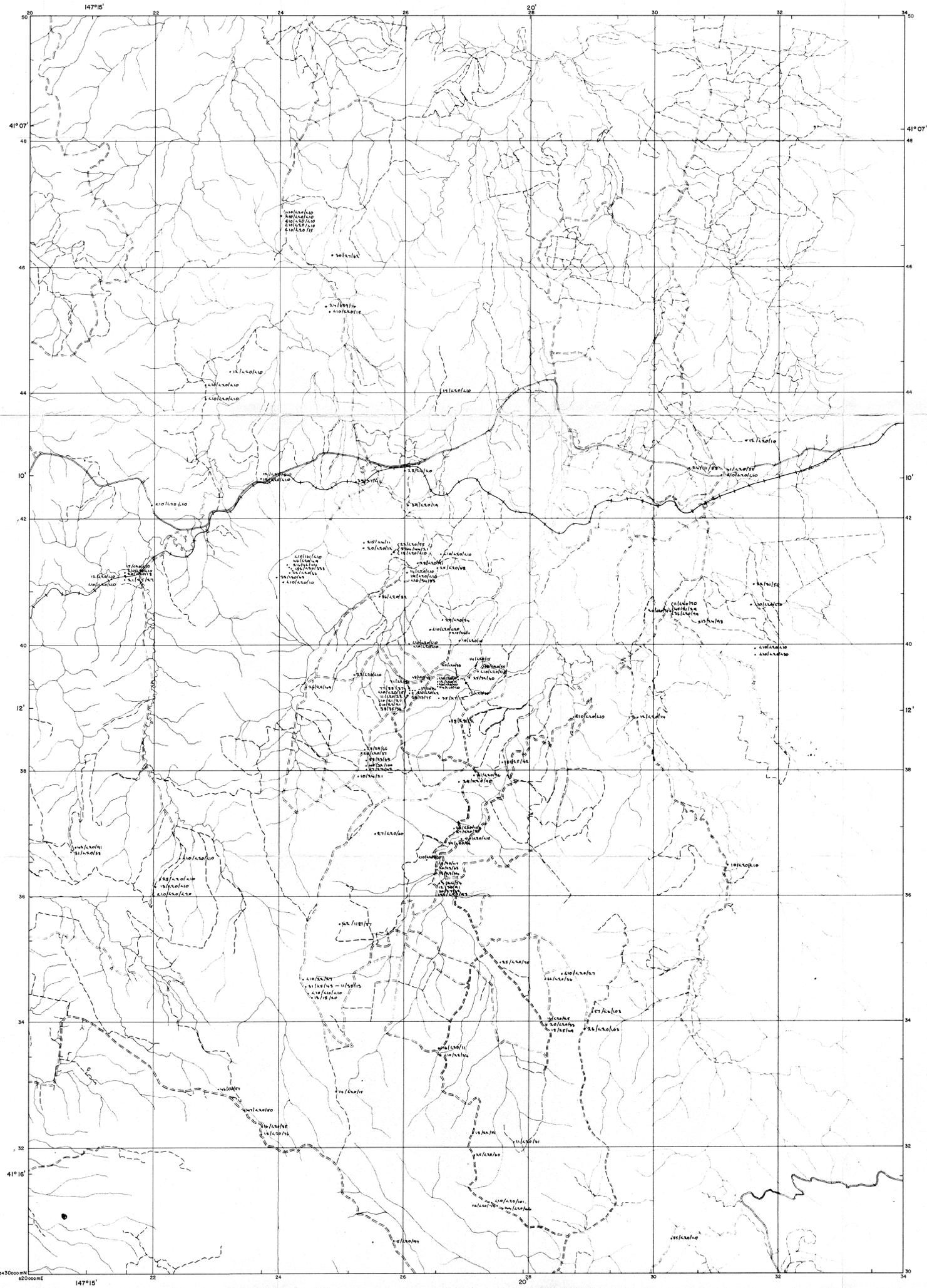
LOCATED ON	LAUNCESTON	1:250 000 SHEET
COMPILED		LAST REVISION
DRAWN	J.R.B.	MAR 84
CHECKED		ORIGINAL HELD Melbourne
		DRAWING NUMBER MEL-2007



201089 Fig. 6 35-2361 243



BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA EXPLORATION DIVISION	
NABOWLA - LISLE, TAS STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING PPM - GOLD	
1954.	
COMPLETED	LOCATED ON
DRAWN	LAUNCESTON
CHECKED	1:250 000 SHEET
J.R.B.	MAR 84
LAST REVISION	ORIGINAL HELD
Melbourne	Melbourne
DRAWING NUMBER	MEL - 2009



204090

Fig 7

85-234 253

**BP** **BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA**  
EXPLORATION DIVISION

**NABOWLA - LISLE, TAS**  
**ROCK CHIP SAMPLING**  
**PPM - Cu, Pb, Zn** 1855

COMPLETED	LOCATED ON	LAUNCESTON	1:250 000	SHEET
DRAWN	J.R.B.	MAR '84	ORIGINAL HELD	Melbourne
CHECKED			DRAWING NUMBER	MEL-2008

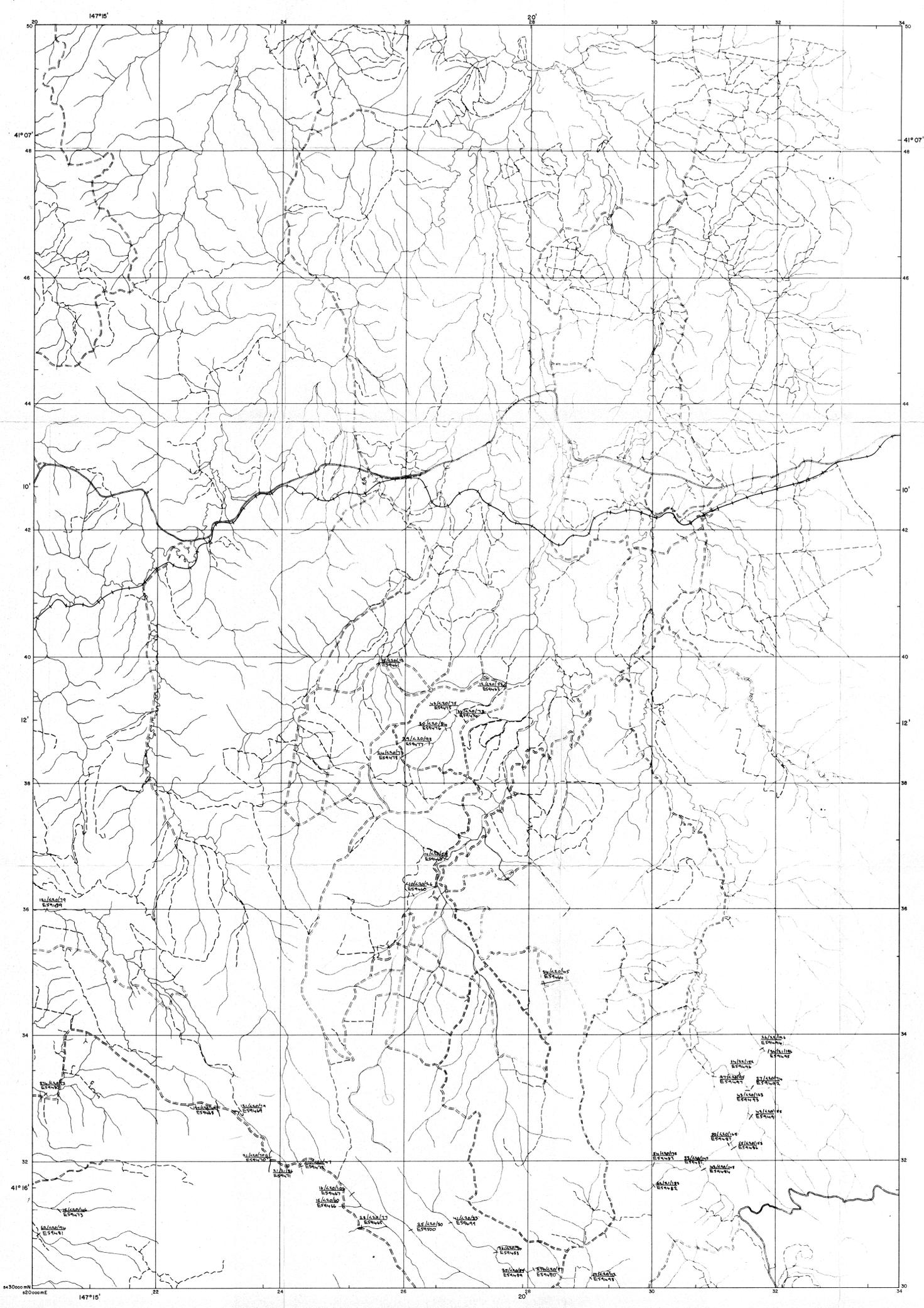
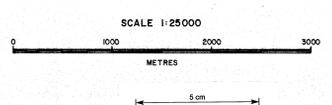


Fig. 8 25-254 263



**BP** BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA  
EXPLORATION DIVISION

**NABOWLA - LISLE, TAS**  
STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING  
PPM - Cu, Pb, Zn 1956

204091

COMPLETED	LOCATED ON	LAUNCESTON	1:250 000 SHEET
DRAWN	J.R.B.	MAR '84	ORIGINAL HELD Melbourne
CHECKED			DRAWING NUMBER MEL-2010

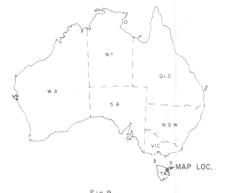
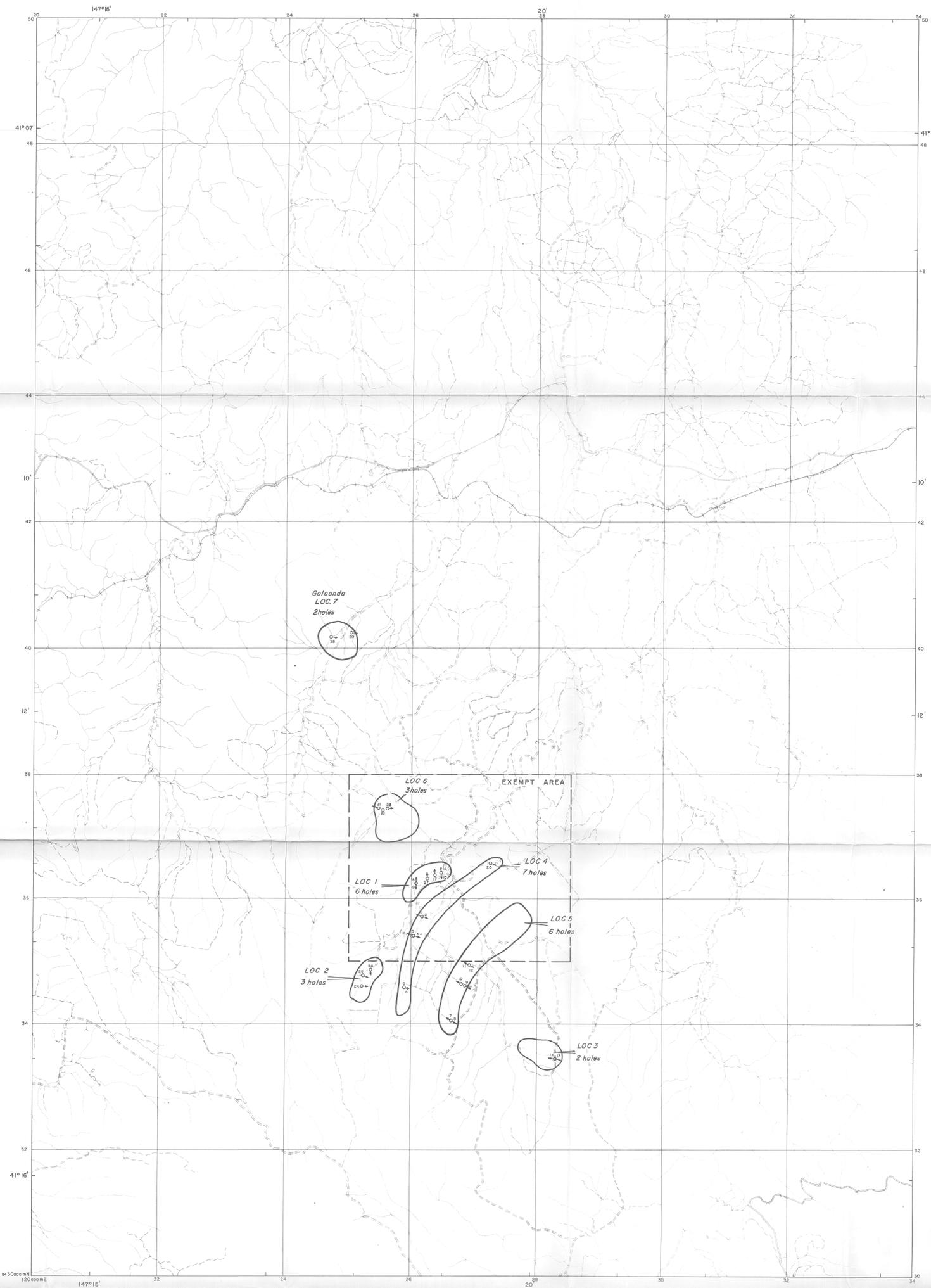
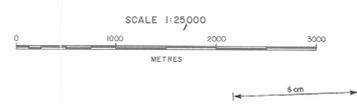


Fig 9



**BP** BP MINERALS AUSTRALIA  
EXPLORATION DIVISION

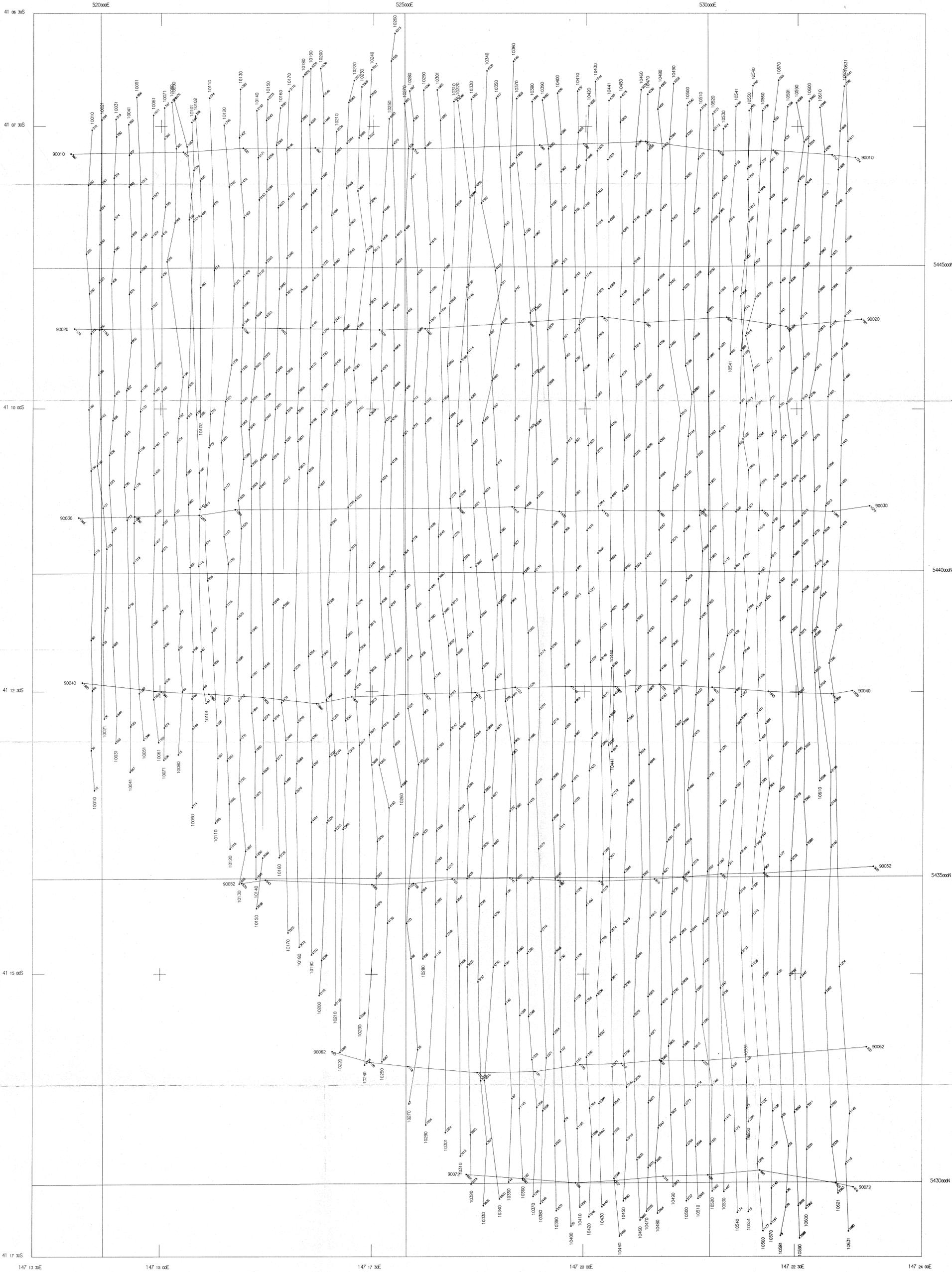
**NABOWLA - LISLE, TAS.**  
**DRILLHOLE LOCATIONS, 1957**

35-2361-013

LOCATED ON	LAUNGESTON	1:250 000	SHEET
COMPILED	R. S.	JUL '84	C. I.
DRAWN	C. I.	JUL '84	ORIGINAL HELD
CHECKED			Melbourne
			DRAWING NUMBER MEL-1667

201092

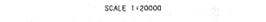
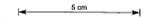




SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

AIRCRAFT : BELL HELICOPTER  
 MAGNETOMETER : GEOMETRICS 6803 MAGNETOMETER  
 UNIT RECORDING TO 0.1 NANOTESLA.  
 CYCLE RATE : 0.8 SECONDS  
 AIRSPEED : 60 KNOTS  
 ACQUISITION : G714 GEOMETRICS  
 ACQUISITION SYSTEM  
 DETECTOR HEIGHT : 70' MEAN TERRAIN CLEARANCE.  
 NOMINAL FLIGHT : 200' TRAVERSE LINES  
 LINE SPACING : 3000' TIE LINES.

LOCATION DIAGRAM



LEGEND

FLIGHT LINE  
  


201094

BP minerals australia

LILYDALE  
 FLIGHT PATH  
 SHEET 1

1958

PROJ. NO. 85-2961-33 DATE: 09-MAR-84  
 FIG. 10



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

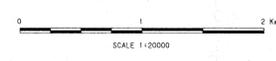
AIRCRAFT : BELL JETRANGER HELICOPTER  
 MAGNETOMETER : GEOMETRICS 6803 MAGNETOMETER  
 UNIT RECORDING TO 0.1 NANOTESLA.  
 CYCLE RATE : 0.8 SECONDS  
 AIRSPEED : 60 KNOTS  
 ACQUISITION : 6714 GEOMETRICS  
 ACQUISITION SYSTEM  
 DETECTOR HEIGHT : 70 m NEAR TERRAIN CLEARANCE.  
 NOMINAL FLIGHT : 200 m TRAVERSE LINES  
 LINE SPACING : 3000 m TIE LINES.

LOCATION DIAGRAM



LEGEND

VERTICAL SCALE 50 NANOTESLAS / CM.  
 BASE 2000 NANOTESLAS  
 1GRF REMOVED (1980 MODEL) - 2000 NANOTESLAS

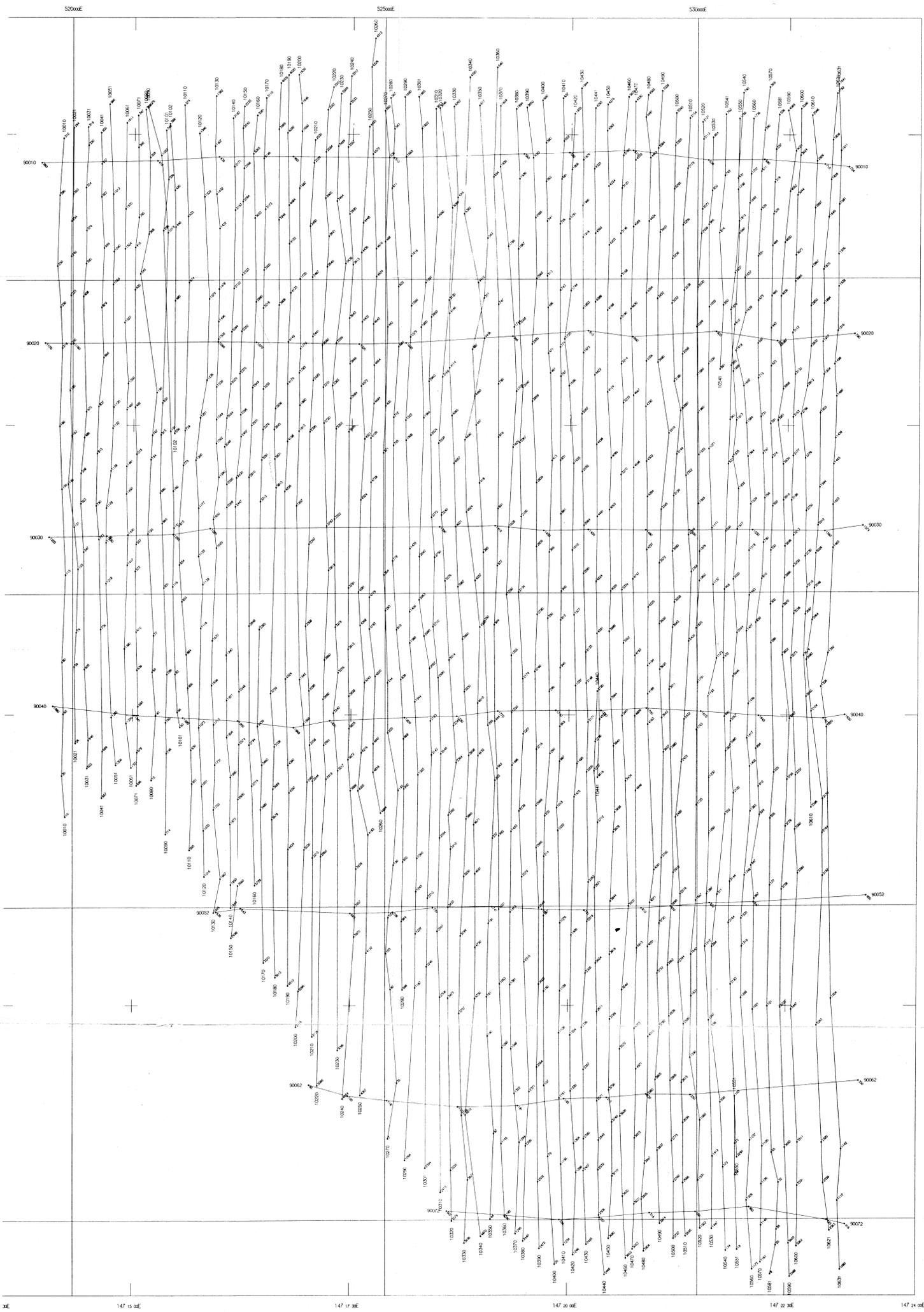


201055

BP minerals australia

LILYDALE  
 STACKED PROFILES  
 SHEET 1 1959

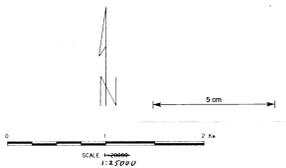
PROJ. NO. 85-2361 315 DATE: 09-MAR-84 Fig. 11



**SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS**

AIRCRAFT • BELL JETRANGER HELICOPTER  
 MANEUVERER • GEOMETRICS 6803 POINT-TO-POINT UNIT RECORDING TO 0.1 NANODES.A.  
 CYCLE RATE • 0.8 SECONDS  
 AIRSPEED • 60 KNOTS  
 ACQUISITION • 6714 GEOMETRICS  
 ACQUISITION SYSTEM  
 DETECTOR HEIGHT • 70 • MEAN TERRAIN CLEARANCE.  
 NOMINAL FLIGHT • 200 • TRAVERSE LINES  
 LINE SPACING • 3000 • TIE LINES.

**LOCATION DIAGRAM**



**LEGEND**



204096

BP minerals australia  
 LILYDALE  
 FLIGHT PATH  
 SHEET 1960

PROJ. NO. 85-2361 3/3      DATE: 0  
 Fig. 12



**SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS**

AIRCRAFT • BELL HELICOPTER  
 TRANSDUCER • GEOMETRICS 3803 MAGNETOMETER  
 UNIT RECORDING TO 0.1 NANOTESLA  
 CYCLE RATE • 0.8 SECONDS  
 AIRSPEED • 60 KNOTS  
 ACQUISITION • 6714 GEOMETRICS  
 ACQUISITION SYSTEM  
 DETECTOR HEIGHT • 70 • MEAN TERRAIN CLEARANCE  
 NORMAL FLIGHT • 200 • TRAVERSE LINES  
 LINE SPACING • 3000 • TIE LINES

**LOCATION DIAGRAM**



**LEGEND**

VERTICAL SCALE 50 NANOTESLAS / CM  
 BASE 2000 NANOTESLAS  
 IGRF REMOVED (1980 MODEL) • 2000 NANOTESLAS



204097

BP minerals australia

LILYDALE  
 STACKED PROFILES  
 SHEET 1

1961

PROJ. NO. 85-2361 sl3 DATE: 01  
 FIG. 13