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EXPLORATION LICENCE 24/84

MT. ROMULUS

TASMANIA

MICROFILMED

89-3050

REPORT ON EXPLORATION

CONDUCTED IN AREAS TO BE RELINQUISHED

25TH NOVEMBER, 1989

DISTRIBUTION

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
 CRA EXPLORATION
 ABERFOYLE - HAWTHORN
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NOVEMBER 1989.

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- MROM 23C REGIONAL MAPPING OUTCROP & INTERPRETIVE GEOLOGY-SHEET C
- MROM 23D REGIONAL MAPPING OUTCROP & INTERPRETIVE GEOLOGY-SHEET D

1. SUMMARY

In accordance with conditions governing the maintenance of exploration licences in Tasmania, EL 24/84 Mount Romulus must be reduced to a maximum of half the original area of 119 sq. kms. by November 25th, 1989.

An area of 61 square kilometres has been selected for relinquishment on the basis of containing lithologies currently considered unprospective for economic gold or base metal mineralisation. The areas to be relinquished (see Appendix B & Plate MROM 19) have received only minor attention during the five year period for which the licence has been held due to their perceived low prospectivity.

The areas to be retained contain some Devonian and the majority of the Cambrian and Precambrian geology of the licence (see Appendix A & Plate MROM 19).

003

390000mE

400000mE

559004

410000mE



5400000mN

390000mN

380000mN

370000mN

Murchison Highway

N.E.C. Power line

HELLYER

QUE RIVER

Pencil Pine

Δ Back Peak

MT Romulus

CRADLE MOUNTAIN - LAKE ST. CLAIR

NATIONAL PARK

Δ MT Romulus

Lake Mackintosh

TULLAH

0 5 Kilometres



AREA TO BE RELINQUISHED



Outline of Cambrian Volcanics

Lake Murchison

Aberfoyle Resources Limited

EXPLORATION DIVISION

NORTH WEST TASMANIA

MT. ROMULUS E.L. 24/84 CRA J.V.

AREA TO BE RELINQUISHED

| REVISIONS | | | |
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| Init | Date | Init | Date |
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Location Code

Scale : 1:100,000

Date : October, 1989

Compiled RJH

Drawn RJH

Traced RJE

Checked

Plate No MROM 19

2. INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence EL 24/84 Mount Romulus of 119 square kilometres is situated between the western edge of the Cradle Mountain - Lake St. Clair National Park and Lake Mackintosh (see Plate MROM 22). The area is rugged and heavily forested and to date there is no road access to the majority of the licence.

The licence was initially granted to CRA Exploration Pty. Ltd. on the 25th November 1984. Since the 28th April, 1988 the area has been explored by Aberfoyle Resources Limited under the terms of the Mount Read Volcanics Joint Venture with CRA Exploration Pty. Ltd.

3. EXPLORATION HISTORY

3.1 Pickands Mather (mid 60's)

Stream sediment sampling over the entire area. A number of base metal anomalies were detected but not followed up. No Au assays reported.

3.2 Aberfoyle Limited (1970-1976)

Airborne geophysics (HEM 400) over EL 2/70 which resulted in the relinquishment of an area approximately between the Vale and Southwell Rivers.

Following the discovery of mineralisation at Que River, the area relinquished was re-applied for and granted in 1974.

Airborne EM and regional stream sediment sampling led to the relinquishment of 45 sq. kms. which now forms the northernmost part of EL 24/84 (Mount Romulus).

3.3 CRA Exploration (1974)

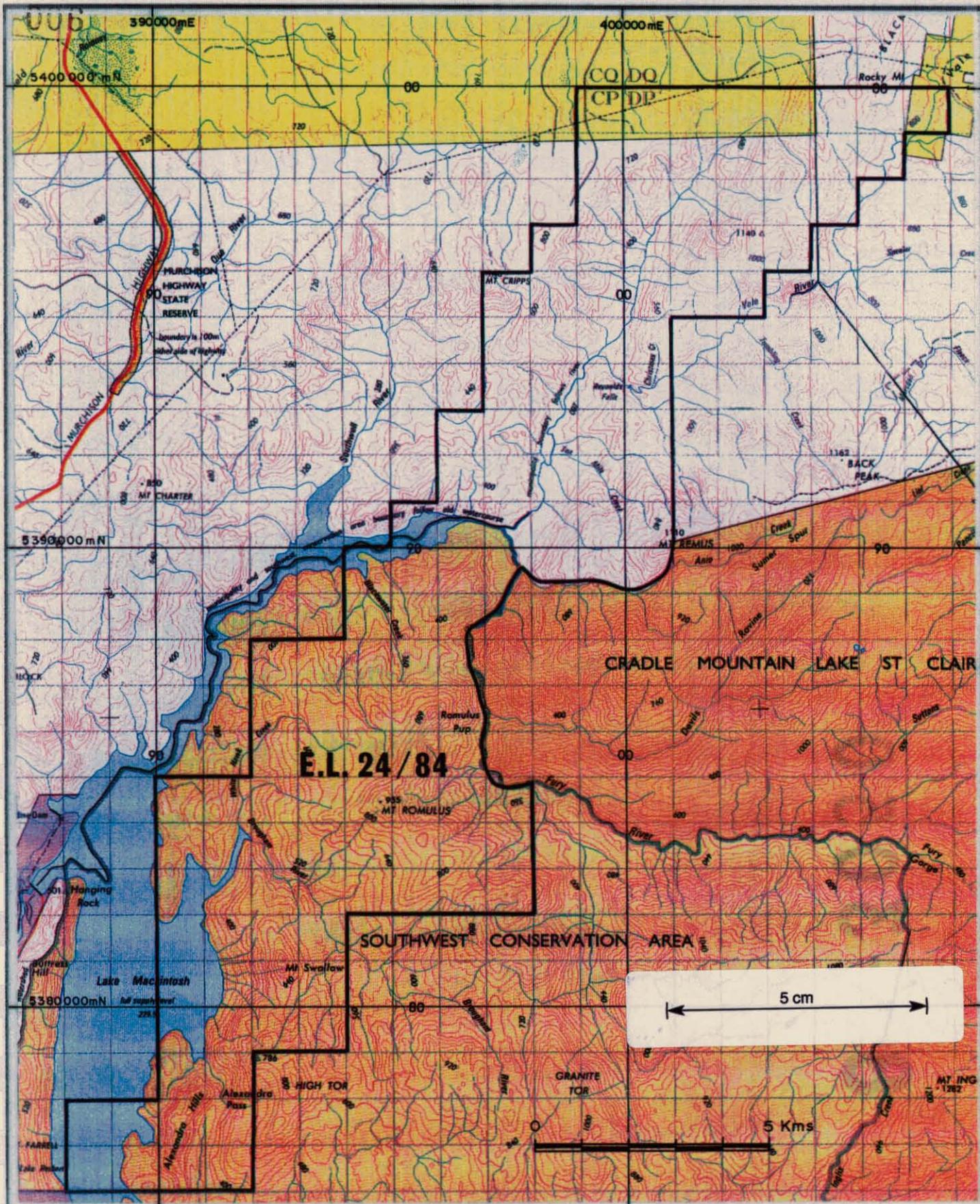
Reconnaissance mapping and soil sampling over Cambrian tuffs and schists in the south of the EL. No evidence for base metal mineralisation and no Au determinations carried out.

3.4 Alcoa (1978-1980)

Aeromagnetic survey and some stream sediment sampling. Target selection and follow-up restricted to Sn/W exploration related to Devonian granitoids.

3.5 Shell (1981-1984)

Dighem and stream sediment surveys. Most follow-up restricted to the base metal potential of the Cambrian volcanics. Most anomalies downgraded. Almost total lack of Au assays even in areas of strongly anomalous As in the Precambrian. Mapping indicates a massive porphyry occupies much of the Cambrian belt.



Aberfoyle Resources Limited
EXPLORATION DIVISION

559007

NORTH WEST TASMANIA

MT. ROMULUS E.L. 24/84 CRA J.V.
LOCALITY MAP

Compiled : RJH

Drawn : Lands Dept.

Traced : RJE

Checked :

Plate No. : MRom. 22

| REVISIONS | | | |
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Location Code :

Scale : As shown

Date : October, 1989

4. EXPLORATION ACTIVITY 1984-1989

No exploration in the areas to be relinquished has been conducted by CRA Exploration prior to the commencement of the Mount Read Volcanics Joint Venture with Aberfoyle Resources. During the summer field season of 1988-1989, some regional mapping was undertaken southeast of Mount Cripps and on the eastern shores of Lake Mackintosh.

4.1 Southeast of Mount Cripps (see Plate MROM 23B)

Regional scale geological mapping has been completed over the major creek system east and south of Mount Cripps and on a walking track from south of Mount Cripps to the Vale River.

Dominant lithologies are post-Cambrian sediments ranging from quartz-rich sandstones and quartzites of the Siluro-Devonian Eldon Group, through dolomitic limestones and calcareous shales of the Gordon Group, to siliceous conglomerates and sandstones of the Denison Group. Minor outcrops of rhyolitic volcanoclastics of the Cambrian Tyndall Group were also noted.

Geological descriptions of the lithologies present in the areas to be relinquished are described in Appendix D.

No samples were taken for geochemical or petrological analysis.

4.2 East of Lake Mackintosh (see Plates MROM 23C & 23D)

Mapping by Colleen Elliot, a postdoctoral fellow from Monash University, as part of a study on Cambrian-Precambrian structural relationships in Western Tasmania, was completed with logistical support from Aberfoyle on the eastern shores of Lake Mackintosh.

A brief description of the geology is included as Appendix C.

5. CONCLUSIONS

1. The 50% relinquishment of EL 24/84 Mount Romulus can be achieved without surrendering any areas considered prospective for economic gold or base metal mineralisation at this point in time.

6. REFERENCES

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CRA Exploration Pty. Ltd., Company Report.

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Explan. Rep. Dept. Mines Tasmania.

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CRA Exploration Pty. Ltd., Company Report.

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Exploration Licence 24/84 Mt. Romulus, Tasmania.
Report on Exploration Activity to October 1988.
Aberfoyle Resources Limited, Company Report.

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Map 7. Geology of the Back Peak - Cradle Mountain Link Road Area.
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850011

APPENDIX A
AREA TO BE RETAINED

AREA OF EXISTING EL 24/84 TO BE RETAINED

Being an area of approximately 58 square kilometres as described hereunder:

SCHEDULE 1

Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of EL 24/84 whose grid co-ordinates are 5,394,000 mN, 401,000 mE, thence grid west to 400,000 mE, grid south to 5,393,000 mN, again grid west to 399,000 mE, again grid south to 5,392,000 mN, again grid west to 398,000 mE, again grid south to 5,391,000 mN, again grid west to 397,000 mE, again grid south to 5,390,000 mN, again grid west to 396,000 mE, again grid south to 5,389,000 mN, again grid west to 394,000 mE, again grid south to 5,387,000 mN, again grid west to 393,000 mE, again grid south to 5,386,000 mN, again grid west to 392,000 mE, again grid south to 5,384,000 mN, again grid west to 391,000 mE, again grid south to 5,379,000 mN, again grid west to 390,000 mE, again grid south to 5,378,000 mN, again grid west to 389,000 mE, again grid south to 5,376,000 mN, grid east to 392,000 mE, grid north to 5,379,000 mN, again grid east to 394,000 mE again grid north to 5,382,000 mN, again grid east to 398,000 mE again grid north to its intersection with the Cradle Mountain Lake St Clair National Park Boundary, by that Park Boundary in a general westerly, northerly and easterly direction to its intersection with grid 401,000 mE thence grid north to the point of commencement.

550013

APPENDIX B
AREAS TO BE RELINQUISHED

AREAS OF EXISTING EL 24/84 TO BE RELINQUISHED

1. Mackintosh Creek, being an area of 49 square kilometres as described hereunder.

SCHEDULE 2A

Commencing at the northeast corner of EL 24/84 whose grid co-ordinates are 5,400,000 mN, 407,000 mE, thence grid south to 5,399,000 mN, grid west to 406,000 mE, again grid south to 5,398,000 mN, again grid west to 405,000 mE, again grid south to 5,397,000 mN, again grid west to 404,000 mE, again grid south to 5,396,000 mN, again grid west to 403,000 mE, again grid south to 5,395,000 mN, again grid west to 401,000 mE, again grid south to 5,394,000 mN, again grid west to 400,000 mE, again grid south to 5,393,000 mN, again grid west to 399,000 mE, again grid south to 5,392,000 mN, again grid west to 398,000 mE, again grid south to 5,391,000 mN, again grid west to 397,000 mE, again grid south to 5,390,000 mN, again grid west to 396,000 mE, again grid south to 5,389,000 mN, again grid west to 394,000 mE, grid north to 5,390,000 mN, grid east to 395,000 mE, again grid north to 5,391,000 mN, again grid east to 396,000 mE, again grid north to 5,393,000 mN, again grid east to 397,000 mE, again grid north to 5,396,000 mN, again grid east to 398,000 mE, again grid north to 5,397,000 mN, again grid east to 399,000 mE, again grid north to 5,400,000 mN, thence grid east to the point of commencement.

2. Whitehawk Creek, being an area of 3 square kilometres as described hereunder.

SCHEDULE 2B

Commencing at a point on the western boundary of EL 24/84 whose grid co-ordinates are 5,388,000 mN, 392,000 mE, thence grid south to 5,386,000 mN, grid east to 393,000 mE, grid north to 5,387,000 mN, again grid east to 394,000 mE, again grid north to 5,388,000 mN, thence grid west to the point of commencement.

3. Brougham Inlet, being an area of 7 square kilometres as described hereunder.

SCHEDULE 2C

Commencing at a point on the western boundary of EL 24/84 whose grid co-ordinates are 5,385,000 mN, 390,000 mE, thence grid south to 5,379,000 mN, grid east 391,000 mN, grid north to 5,384,000 mN, again grid east to 392,000 mE, again grid north to 5,385,000 mN, thence grid west to the point of commencement.

4. Lake Mackintosh, being an area of 2 square kilometres as described hereunder.

SCHEDULE 2D

Commencing at the southwest corner of EL 24/84 whose grid co-ordinates are 5,376,000 mN, 388,000 mE, thence grid east to 389,000 mE, grid north to 5,378,000 mN, grid west to 388,000 mE, thence grid south to the point of commencement.

350016

APPENDIX C

GEOLOGY EAST OF LAKE MACKINTOSH - Colleen Elliott

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DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES

Chairman: Gordon S. Lister

August 29, 1989

Andrew McNeill
Aberfoyle Resources Limited
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Dear Andrew,

Here are the results of my mapping on the east side of Lake Macintosh in the early part of this year. I hope you won't mind the amateur drafting job. I have not yet written anything about my mapping and don't expect to be thinking about publications for some time, so I'll just give you the maps and my current interpretation. On the maps I've attempted to distinguish between fact and interpretation by using solid colouring for outcrops and light shading for the interpreted extension of units. My measurements and observed contacts are on the original plan, and I've added interpreted contacts in pencil.

I have assumed that the stratigraphy of the Department of Mines 1:25000 maps is correct, and have assigned rocks to the units given on the 1:25000 sheets (Eg: I've marked the clastic rocks south and west of Brougham Inlet as Siluro-Devonian, even though I have no field evidence of my own to indicate that they really are).

-The Gordon Limestone and Owen Conglomerate are typical of those units found elsewhere, with one exception: The thin conglomerate horizon that lies unconformable on older quartzites and locally on the quartz-feldspar porphyry is assigned to the Owen Conglomerate only because it is a conglomerate and because typical Owen can be seen to unconformably overlie the quartz-feldspar porphyry at the mouth of the Brougham River. Within Swallow Bay and to the south, the conglomerate is almost pure quartz (clasts and matrix), is well sorted and rounded, and is reversely graded. I have not seen such a unit in any exposures of confirmed Owen Conglomerate, have you?

-The Cambrian porphyry is a massive to cleaved quartz- to quartz-feldspar-phyric unit that is unconformably overlain by the conglomerate, as I've already mentioned, and which locally intrudes the layered Cambrian strata. In places it is in fault contact with Precambrian and/or Cambrian quartzites but I cannot be sure that the contacts with the quartzites are everywhere faulted.

-What I've called Tyndal Group and layered porphyry are any igneous-looking rocks with a clear and presumably primary compositional layering. In places (Eg: central Swallow Bay) the contact between these rocks and the porphyry is parallel to the compositional layering.

-The older quartzites are problematic and though some of them are distinguished on the map, they were mapped by guess and intuition. I mapped the more massive, less deformed-looking quartzites as Cambrian and the more gneissic quartzites as Precambrian. However, even the less-deformed-looking quartzites are highly strained. I have looked at thin sections of all the different quartzites along Lake Macintosh and am still unable to come up with any reliable distinguishing criteria. I'm not entirely convinced that I've really seen any Sticht Range Beds.

As you can see, the mapping has answered very few questions so far, but has brought forth a whole pile of new ones. The local geology is quite different from that

shown on previous maps, but the exposure makes interpretation of the new data difficult. I went to the Lake Macintosh area expecting to find either a fault or an unconformity between the Precambrian and Paleozoic sequences and found neither and both: There is no single major fault between the two sequences, but there is a complex fault system, primarily within the Paleozoic strata, that roughly parallels the Precambrian/Paleozoic boundary between the Anthony Power Station on Lake Murchison and Brougham Inlet on Lake Mackintosh. Within individual fault blocks conglomeratic quartzites lie with clear angular unconformity on top of what I believe are two different quartzites (one of which is almost certainly the Tyennan nucleus, the other of which may also belong to the nucleus or may be part of the Cambrian Sticht Range Beds). At Brougham Inlet something weird happens and the fault system seems to terminate abruptly against simply folded Silurian and Devonian strata. The action all happens under water, of course, so I'm withholding interpretation of that area until I can have a look at some geophysical data and/or map the northern end of the lake.

My plans for the Spring and Summer are fairly vague at the moment. I will be in Tasmania between December and February, thought I might also spend some time there before that. I'll come and see you when I'm in Burnie. In the meanwhile, give me a call if you want to discuss the maps.

All the best,



Colleen Elliott

encl.

553019

APPENDIX D
TABLE OF GEOLOGICAL ABBREVIATIONS

013

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------|------------------------|------|----------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| Abundant | abn | Dolerite | Dol | Mottled | mtl | Trace | tr |
| Adularia | Adl | Dolomite | Dm | Mudstone | Mst | Trachyte | Tr |
| Agglomerate | agg | Dyke | dy | Nodule | nd | Tuff | Tf |
| Albite | Ab | Elongated | el | Off white | ow | Tuffaceous | tf |
| Alkali feldspar | Afd | Emphasised | emp | Olivine | Ol | Variable | var |
| Altered | alt | Epiclastic (adj.) | e | Oolitic | oo | Variolitic | vr |
| Amphibolitic | amb | Epiclastic (noun) | E | Orange | or | Vein | vn |
| Amphibole | Amb | Epidote | Ep | Ordovician | O | Vein concordant to bedd | cV |
| Amygdaloidal | amg | Euhedral | eh | Oxidised | ox | Vein discordant to bedd | dV |
| Andalusite | An | Eutaxitic | eux | Patchy | pat | Very | v |
| Andesite | A | Fabric | fab | Peperitic | pep | Vesicular | ves |
| Angular | ang | Fault | F | Perlitic | pri | Vitric | vtr |
| Aplite | Ap | Fault zone | FZ | Pervasive | per | Volcanic | vlc |
| Approximate | apx | Feldspar | Fd | Phenocrysts | phn | Volcaniclastic | vlcl |
| Arcuate | ar | Feldspar phyrlic | fp | Phyllite | phyl | Weak | wk |
| Arenaceous | arn | Felspathic | fel | Phyrlic | p | Weathered | wth |
| Argillaceous | arg | Ferruginous | fer | Picrite | Pic | White | wh |
| Argillite | Arg | Fibrous | fb | Pillow lava | pl | Yellow | yw |
| Arkose | Ak | Fine | f | Pink | pk | | |
| Arkosic | ak | Fine grained | fg | Polymict | Y | | |
| Arsenopyrite | Ap | Fissile | fis | Porphyritic | por | | |
| Ash volcaniclastic | av | Flowbanded | fbn | Predominantly | pred | | |
| Autobrecciated | aub | Foliated | fo | Pumice | Pu | | |
| Average | ave | Fragments | fr | Pumiceous | pu | | |
| Banded | bnd | Fuchsite | Fu | Purple | pp | | |
| Barite | Ba | Galena | Gn | Pyrite | Py | | |
| Basalt | B | Glass | Gl | Pyritic | py | | |
| Bedded | bd | Glassy | gl | Pyroxene | Px | | |
| Biotite | Bio | Gossan | Gos | Pyrrhotite | Po | | |
| Black | bk | Granular | glr | Quartz | Q | | |
| Black shale | Bsh | Graphite | Gt | Quartzite | Qtz | | |
| Blue | bl | Graphitic | gt | Quellite | Qll | | |
| Boulder | bld | Green | gn | Questionable | ? | | |
| Breccia | b | Grey | gy | Recrystallised | rx | | |
| Breccia volcaniclastic | bv | Greywacke | Gw | Red | rd | | |
| Bright | brt | Haematite | Hmt | Rehealed | rhd | | |
| Brown | br | Hornblende | Hb | Reworked | rw | | |
| Calcareous | cc | Ignimbrite | Ig | Rhyodacite | RD | | |
| Calcite | Cc | Illite | Ill | Rhyolite | R | | |
| Carbonaceous | carb | Interbedded | ibd | Ripple marks | rmk | | |
| Carbonate | Co | Intercalated | icl | Round | rnd | | |
| Cavernous | cav | Intrusive | int | Rubble | rbb | | |
| Chalcopyrite | Cp | Jurassic | Ju | Sandstone | Ss | | |
| Chert | Ch | K-Feldspar | Kfd | Schist | Sch | | |
| Chlorite | Cl | Khaki | kh | Schistose | sch | | |
| Chromite | Cr | Laminated | lm | Sediment | sed | | |
| Chromitiferous | cr | Lapilli volcaniclastic | lv | Selected fragments | sfr | | |
| Clay | cy | Lava | l | Sericite | Se | | |
| Coarse | c | Lava breccia | lb | Serpentine | Srp | | |
| Coarse grained | cg | Leached | lch | Shale | Sh | | |
| Colloform | coll | Limonitic | lim | Sheared | shd | | |
| Colour | col | Light | lgt | Sheeted | sht | | |
| Common | com | Limestone | Lst | Siderite | Sid | | |
| Conglomerate | Cg | Lithic | lh | Silica | Si | | |
| Conglomeratic | cg | Magnetite | Mt | Siliceous | sil | | |
| Crystal | x | Massive | mas | Siltstone | Slt | | |
| Crystal volcaniclastic | xv | Matrix | mtx | Slickenside | slk | | |
| Dacite | D | Matrix dominated | md | Sphalerite | Sp | | |
| Dark | dk | Medium | med | Spotted | spt | | |
| Dense | dns | Medium grained | mg | Spotty | spt | | |
| Devitrification | dv | Metamorphosed | meta | Stockwork | stw | | |
| Diorite | Di | Mica | Mic | Strong | str | | |
| Disseminated | dis | Micaceous | mic | Structure controlled | stc | | |
| | | Mineralised | min | Talc | Tc | | |
| | | Minor | mnr | Tertiary | T | | |
| | | Mixed | mxd | Tourmaline | Tm | | |

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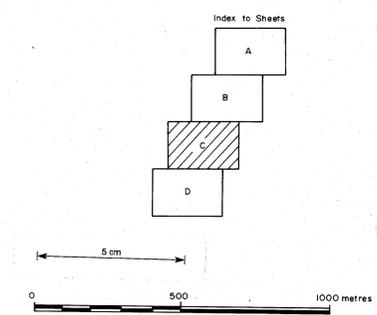
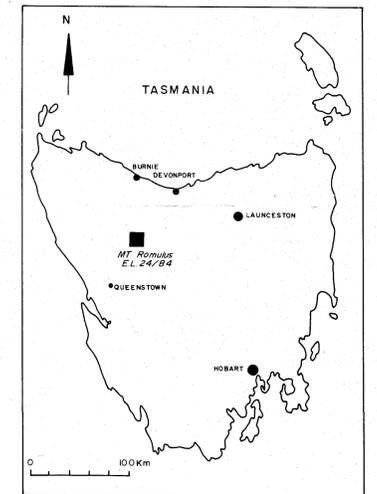
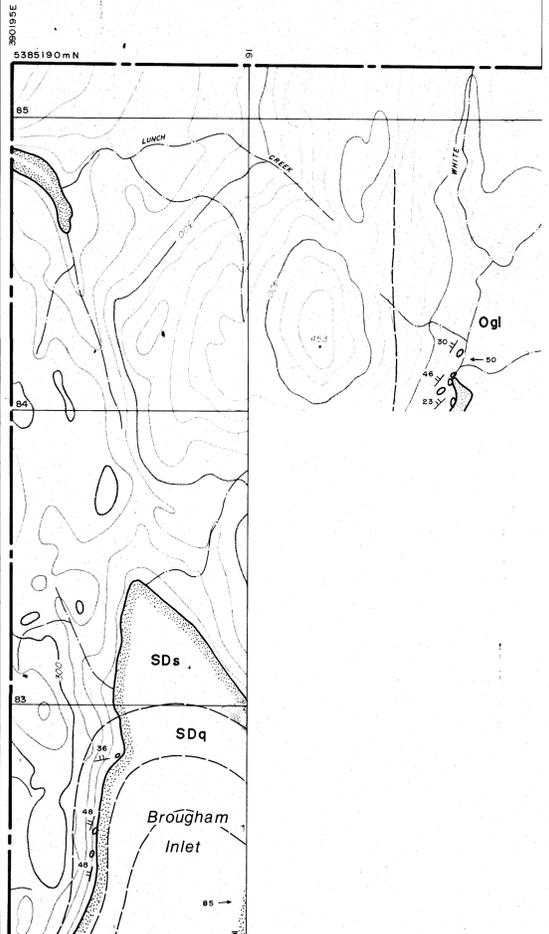
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| Aberfoyle Resources Limited EXPLORATION DIVISION | | | | Compiled: R.J.H. Drawn: Traced: J.M.S. Checked: |
| NORTH WEST TASMANIA MT ROMULUS E.L. 24/84 BACK PEAK E.L. 89/87CRAJV | | REGIONAL MAPPING OUTCROP GEOLOGY | | Location Code: |
| Scale: 1:10000 | | Date: October 1989 | | Plate No: MROM 23B |

LEGEND

- SILURO-DOVONIAN (ELDON GROUP)
 - SDs SHALE
 - SDq QUARTZITE
- ORDOVICIAN (GORDON LIMESTONE)
 - Ogl LIMESTONE
- CAMBO-ORDOVICIAN (OWEN CONGLOMERATE)
 - COou UNDIFFERENTIATED SILICLASTICS
- CAMBRIAN
 - CRint QUARTZ-FELDSPAR-BIOLITE PORPHYRY (BOND RANGE PORPHYRY)
 - CVicL LAMINATED VOLCANICLASTICS
 - Cq QUARTZITE (STICHT RANGE BEDS)
- PRECAMBRIAN
 - Eq QUARTZITE

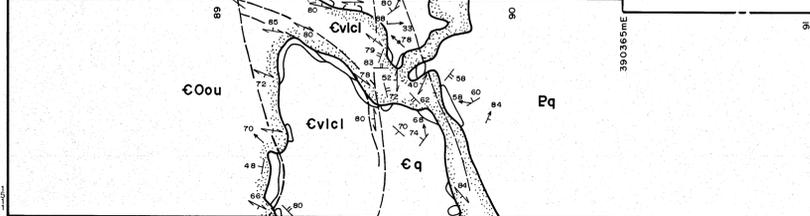
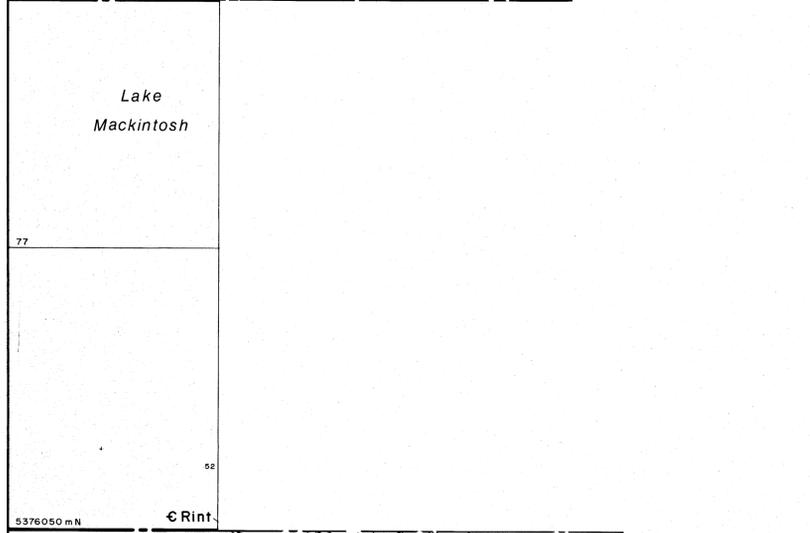
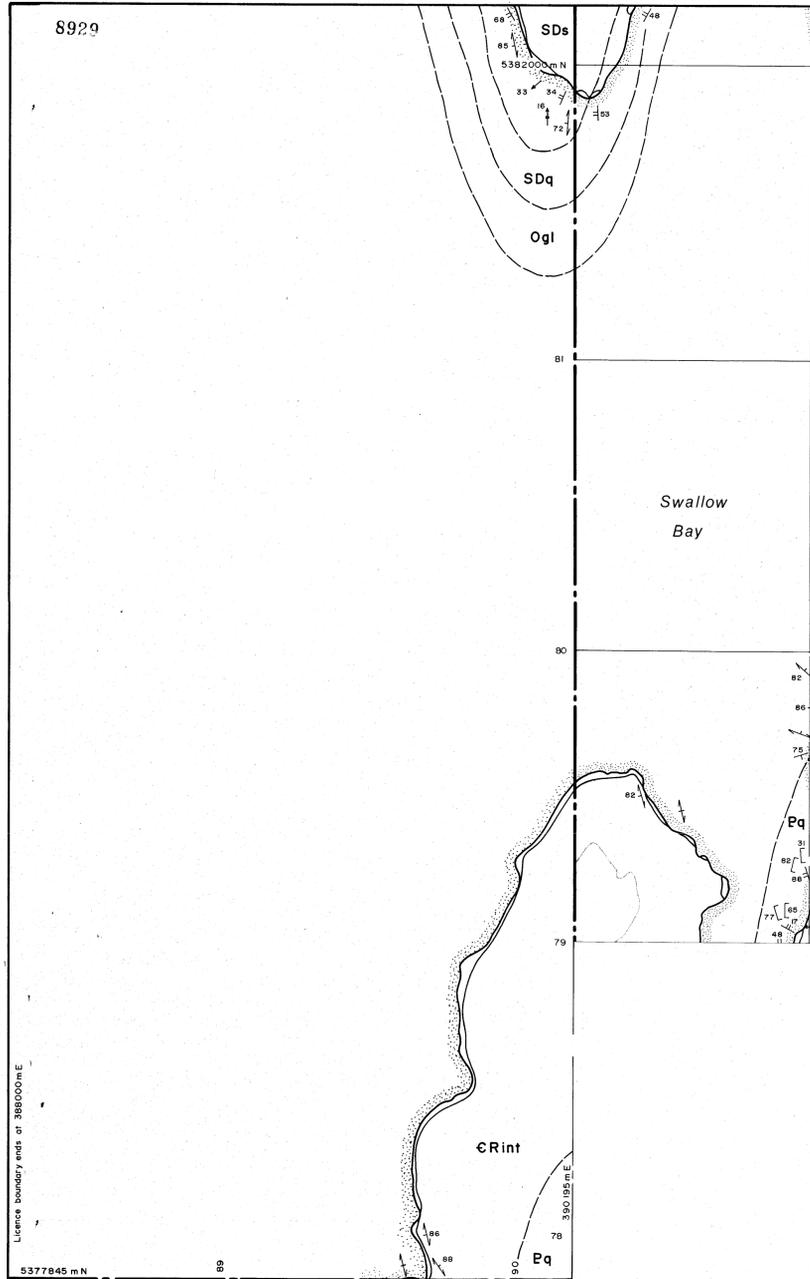
- BEDDING, UPRIGHT, OVERTURNED, FACING UNKNOWN
- S₁ FIRST CLEAVAGE IN OUTCROP
- S₂ SECOND CLEAVAGE IN OUTCROP OR LOCAL GROUP OF OUTCROPS
- JOINTS
- L_s MINERAL FIBRES, ELONGATE MINERAL AGGREGATES, SLICKENSIDES
- L_i INTERSECTION LINEATION
- SMALL FOLD WITH ASYMMETRY INDICATED
- SMALL FOLD AXIAL SURFACE AND AXIS
- CONTACT SEEN, INFERRED
- F FAULT



89-3050

| Aberfoyle Resources Limited | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--|--|------|------|------|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| EXPLORATION DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH WEST TASMANIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MT. ROMULUS E.L.24/84 CRA J.V. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REGIONAL MAPPING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OUTCROP & INTERPRETIVE GEOLOGY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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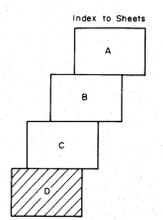
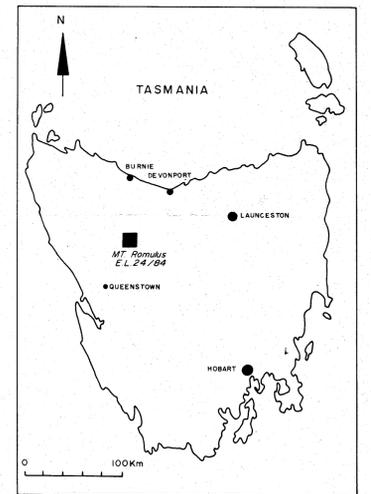
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LEGEND

- SILURO-DEVONIAN (ELDON GROUP)
 - SDs SHALE
 - SDq QUARTZITE
- ORDOVICIAN (GORDON LIMESTONE)
 - Ogl LIMESTONE
- CAMBO-ORDOVICIAN (OWEN CONGLOMERATE)
 - COou UNDIFFERENTIATED SILICLASTICS
- CAMBRIAN
 - CRint QUARTZ-FELDSPAR-BIOLITE PORPHYRY (BOND RANGE PORPHYRY)
 - cvlcl LAMINATED VOLCANICLASTICS
 - Eql QUARTZITE (STICHT RANGE BEDS)
- PRECAMBRIAN
 - Eqs QUARTZITE

- BEDDING: UPRIGHT, OVERTURNED, FACING UNKNOWN
- S₁ FIRST CLEAVAGE IN OUTCROP
- S₂ SECOND CLEAVAGE IN OUTCROP OR LOCAL GROUP OF OUTCROPS
- JOINTS
- L_g MINERAL FIBRES, ELONGATE MINERAL AGGREGATES, SLICKENSIDES
- L_i INTERSECTION LINEATION
- SMALL FOLD WITH ASYMMETRY INDICATED
- SMALL FOLD AXIAL SURFACE AND AXIS
- CONTACT SEEN, INFERRED
- F FAULT



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| NORTH WEST TASMANIA | | | | Compiled: C. ELLIOT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MT. ROMULUS E.L.24/84 CRA J.V. REGIONAL MAPPING OUTCROP & INTERPRETIVE GEOLOGY | | | | Drawn: J.M.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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