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Annual Report 1990

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Report No. T/91/1  
January, 1991

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SUMMARY

The largest part of the original E.L. 8/88 Lorinna area was relinquished in August 1990. 6 km<sup>2</sup> were retained. This retained sector includes the Mount Jacob grid previously cut.

The partial retention of the Mount Jacob area aimed at concluding the ongoing investigations on its potential for blind, VMS-type deposits, already suggested by the drilling of two holes in 1986/87 by CRA, where an interval with interesting Pb/Zn contents was intersected.

The major part of this year's program has concentrated on the geological mapping and sampling of the new Mt. Jacob grid, as well as the review of old data and the design of a UTEM geophysical program for 1991.

The ground magnetic survey data obtained over the same grid in a 1989 survey was reviewed and interpreted, and these results will be integrated to the oncoming UTEM program.

APPENDICES

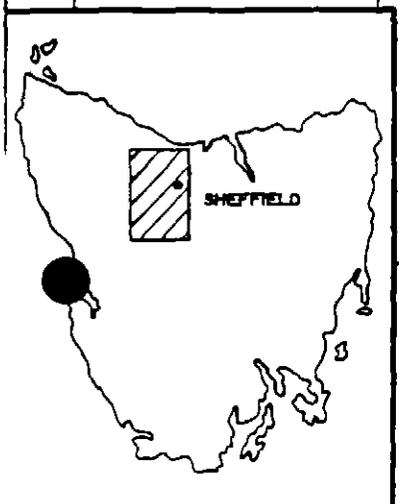
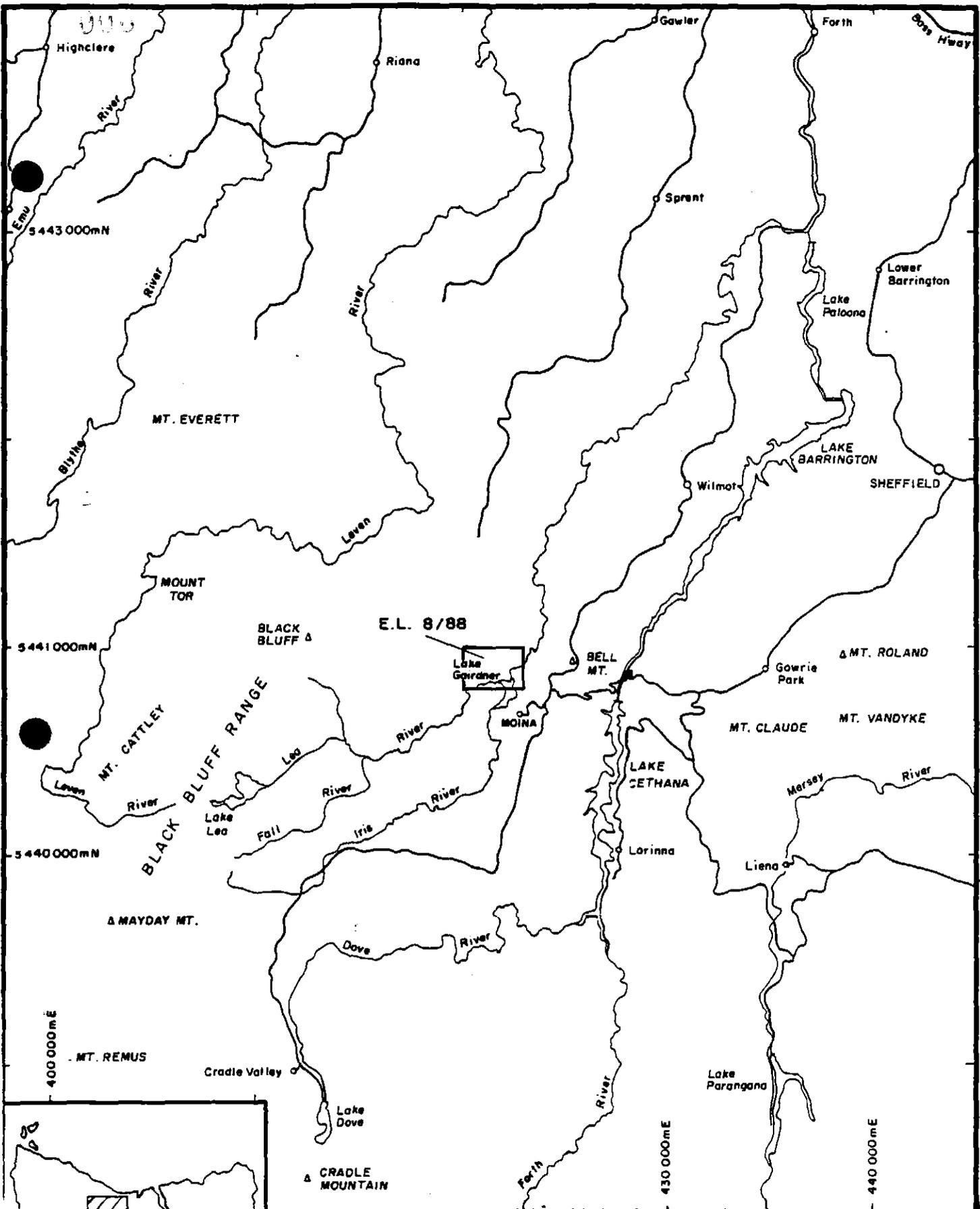
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Mt. Jacob Grid (R. Deakin)

1. INTRODUCTION

The primary aim of RGCE undertaking exploration work in this tenement (Fig. 1) is the discovery of economically viable gold mineralisation related to the Dolcoath Granite, as well as the assessment of the area for the possible development of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (Fitzgerald & Newnham, 1988 a, b). Work on this retained area of E.L. 8/88 is part of a more general strategy for the whole Moina district, designed by RGCE during the early to mid-eighties.

The initial aim was to compile and assess the considerable volume of previous data, particularly regional geophysics, and integrate it with new geological grid mapping, diverse geochemical sampling programs, and further ground geophysics. These programs have been systematically carried out between the end of 1988 and 1990.

This report covers the totality of the 6km<sup>2</sup> area retained by EL 8/88, and its contents is fully integrated to the contents of the previous Annual Report 1989 on licences EL 36/88 and EL 8/88 (Castro & Fleming, 1989), and has been written so as to fully supplement it. It presents a compilation of the additional investigations carried out in the Mt. Jacob sector and their results, as well as work planned for 1991.



**RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED**  
(INC. IN N.S.W.)

	COMPLETED	<b>MT. JACOB LOCALITY MAP</b>
	DRAWN	
	DATE	
	CHECKED	
	BY/DATE	
BASE PLAN No.	SCALE 1:250,000 <span style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; position: relative; top: -5px;">2.5      0      5.0</span>	
OVERLAY PLAN No.	FIG. 1	

↑  
5 cm  
↓

2. EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on EL 8/88 amounts to \$93,417 between September 1989 and the end of August 1990 as outlined in the Relinquishment Reports on EL 8/88 Lorinna and EL 36/88 Round Mountain, of 22nd August 1990.

On the 22nd August 1990 the majority of the EL 8/88 was relinquished, however, an area of 6km<sup>2</sup>, the Mt. Jacob sector, was retained for further investigation. The expenditure recorded in the above mentioned report is for the total area of EL 8/88 including the Mt. Jacob sector.

Exploration expenditure on the Mt. Jacob sector during September has been \$4510. A breakdown of this amount is shown in Appendix 1.

3. WORK COMPLETED 1989/90

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 Mapping & Sampling

The Mount Jacob grid was mapped at 1:5,000 scale, in conjunction with a tape and compass survey. At this stage this scale has proven satisfactory to visualise the factual geology, as the area does not present big complexities of a stratigraphic or structural nature. The outcrop available is sufficiently abundant to get access to the main local lithotypes (Plan 1), and the structural control is satisfactory on the S part of the grid.

The area covered comprises a series of Cambrian volcano/sedimentary lithotypes, the main ones being tuffaceous silty sandstones with some pebbly conglomerates, quartz and feldspar phyric; and massive andesite, feldspar and hornblende-phyric. The Ordovician is represented by the Moina quartz sandstone, intensely bioturbated in places, massive or bedded, overlying the Owen (Roland) siliceous conglomerate. The Cambro/Ordovician lithologies are topped by Tertiary basalt, which covers the N side of the grid.

The map presented in Plan 1 is a straight copy of a working document, which also includes a few interpreted features which are properly indicated in the legend.

The evidence of mineralisation is extremely restricted, the only exposed cases were obtained from float. No previous prospecting works were evident throughout the grid area.

### 3.1.2 Geochemistry

Rock chip samples were taken wherever some relatively interesting exposure occurred, and totalled 62 samples whose locations are presented in Plan 2. The assay results obtained were in general of negligible value, with a few slightly anomalous values presented on Plan 3 (Pb-Zn-Cu-As) and Plan 4 (Au-Ag-Bi-Sn). Full assay results appear in Appendix 2. The mapping produced four sectors with interesting contents of Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu that deserve follow-up work.

## 3.2 Geophysics

### 3.2.1 Ground Magnetics

A ground magnetics survey was carried out on the whole of the grid, utilizing 4 memory magnetometers and 2 field operators. One magnetometer was used as a base station, in conjunction with two roving magnetometers. The base station magnetometer was set with a timing of not more than 20 seconds. The raw data from the base station required a 3 point filter to be applied (i.e. a running average) before the base station correction was applied to the survey data. The three point filter removed high frequency noise. Plots of the processed data on profiles were required at a 1:5000 scale. A plot of the raw base station data was also required. Data presentation was on an MS-DOS diskette with formatting compatible to the RGC system, this data was processed by Surtec Geosurveys. (Plan 5, Plan 6 this Report).

The interpretation of this data was assigned to consultant geophysicist R. Deakin, whose report is integrally reproduced in Appendix 3 of this report.

Deakin distinguishes noisy anomalies coincident with Cambrian volcanics and Tertiary basalt, but the final conclusion is that their value is limited insofar as distinguishing between Cambrian lithologies and basalt, and, more important, in providing diagnostic information on localities of mineralisation. There is a clear gradient of increasing intensity to the S of the grid towards a regional magnetic anomaly, previously designed by aeromagnetic data. (Leaman, 1988; Deakin, 1990). Full details appear on Appendix 3.

### 3.2.2 Data Review

A systematic review of the main documents on previous work by CRA/Comalco was carried out, largely aiming at evaluating the need for further geophysical investigations in our future program. It has been concluded, after a thorough revision, that a new UTEM survey would be necessary to contribute to a final assessment of the Mt. Jacob area, main consideration given to the fact that the old survey only covered a minor portion of RGCE's new grid. The new survey is expected to be conducted during the 1990/1991 summer field season, and arrangements are being currently made.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Mount Jacob area, although relatively well explored in the past, has never been the subject of a final conclusive assessment, especially in the sector of RGCE's new grid.
- It is recommended to conduct a new, exclusive TEM survey with SIROTEM covering the total Mt. Jacob grid sector.
- Follow-up sampling will involve the spots where anomalous values have been detected, and detailed rock chip, bedrock and eventually small grid soil sampling will be considered.
- A conclusive assessment of the current exploration interest of this licence will be conducted by the end of the next field season, and prior to the next renewal date.

5. REFERENCES

1. Deakin, R.C., 1990. A Synopsis of Geophysical Results from the Moina Area Tasmania. Report for R.G.C. Exploration Pty. Ltd. - in: EL 8/88 & EL 36/88 Report on Areas Relinquished on 22 August 1990 - C.H. Castro.
2. Fitzgerald, F.G. & Newnham, L.A., 1988a: ETA22 Lorinna Exempt Area. Submission Accompanying Application for 59 sq. km. Area.
3. Fitzgerald, F.G. & Newnham, L.A., 1988b: ETA29 Cethana Exempt Area. Submission Accompanying Application for 6 sq. km. Area.
4. Leaman, D.E., 1988 a, b, c, d and e: Gravity and Magnetic Evaluation of the Moina Region (5 Reports) for RGCE.
5. Pemberton, J. and Vicary, M.J., 1989: Geology Map of the Winterbrook - Moina Area. 1:25000 scale. Geological Survey of Tasmania - Department of Mines.

APPENDIX 1

EXPENDITURE

APPENDIX 1EL 8/88 LORINNAEXPENDITURE FOR SEPTEMBER 1990

<u>Item</u>	cost (\$)
Salaries, Wages & On-Costs	674
- Travel & Accommodation	10
Consultants & Contractors	270
Sample Preparation & Analysis	-
Stores & Supplies	24
Vehicle, Plant & Equipment	80
Land acquisition & tenement costs	-
Computing	-
Miscellaneous	3,479
Overheads (10%)	451
	<hr/>
TOTAL	4,961
	<hr/>

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APPENDIX 2

ASSAY RESULTS - ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

## PROJECT: MT. JACOB ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

SAMPLE NUMBER	AU PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	BI PPM	AS PPM	SN PPM
T 27127	-0.008	-5	5	10	-0.5	-10	-1	-3
T 27129	-0.008	-5	-5	15	-0.5	-10	-1	5
T 27130	-0.008	75	-5	2000	1.0	-10	900	-3
T 27131	-0.008	5	10	15	-0.5	-10	47	-3
T 27132	-0.008	-5	-5	15	-0.5	-10	1	6
T 27133	-0.008	-5	-5	15	-0.5	-10	-1	-3
T 27134	-0.008	-5	-5	-5	-0.5	-10	-1	-3
T 27135	-0.008	-5	-5	10	-0.5	-10	1	-3
T 27136	0.011	-5	-5	5	-0.5	-10	4	4
T 27137	-0.008	-5	-5	10	-0.5	-10	46	-3
T 27138	-0.008	45	-5	200	1.0	-10	9	5
T 27139	-0.008	5	55	55	0.5	-10	4	9
T 27140	-0.008	-5	5	55	-0.5	-10	1	4
T 27141	-0.008	-5	-5	165	0.5	-10	2	8
T 27142	-0.008	-5	-5	103	0.5	-10	1	3
T 27143	-0.008	-5	-5	20	-0.5	-10	4	4
T 27144	-0.008	-5	10	110	0.5	-10	4	-3
T 27145	-0.008	20	285	25	2.0	-10	200	-3
T 27146	-0.008	-5	15	460	-0.5	-10	4	5
T 27147	-0.008	5	20	100	-0.5	-10	2	5
T 27149	0.008	255	7800	140	134.0	-10	500	5
T 27150	-0.008	-5	25	15	0.5	-10	14	4
T 27151	-0.008	-5	25	15	0.5	-10	100	3
T 27152	-0.008	-5	30	10	1.0	-10	16	-3
T 27153	-0.008	25	520	250	1.0	-10	3	-3
T 27154	-0.008	15	20	10	2.5	-10	24	9
T 27155	-0.008	-5	45	15	0.5	-10	30	-3

Laboratory	ANALAB							
Method	309	101	101	101	101	101	114	401
Det. Limit	0.008	5.000	5.000	5.000	0.500	10.000	1.000	3.000

## RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.

## PROJECT: MT. JACOB ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

SAMPLE NUMBER	AU PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	BI PPM	AS PPM	SN PPM
T 14072	-0.008	10	35	80	-0.5	-10	56	-3
T 14073	-0.008	5	5	60	-0.5	-10	10	-3
T 14075	-0.008	10	35	65	0.5	-10	18	5
T 14077	-0.008	5	-5	40	0.5	-10	3	7
T 14078	-0.008	-5	-5	35	-0.5	-10	11	-3
T 14080	-0.008	10	30	50	1.0	-10	26	-3
T 14081	-0.008	-5	-5	50	-0.5	-10	4	-3
T 14082	-0.008	-5	-5	35	-0.5	-10	3	-3
T 14083	-0.008	5	1025	65	2.0	-10	34	5
T 14084	-0.008	5	145	50	-0.5	-10	19	-3
T 14085	-0.008	-5	45	60	-0.5	-10	9	-3
T 14086	-0.008	10	10	40	-0.5	-10	10	4
T 14087	-0.008	-5	-5	45	-0.5	-10	-1	7
T 14088	-0.008	5	90	30	0.5	-10	41	-3
T 14089	-0.008	5	-5	25	-0.5	-10	5	2
T 14091	-0.008	5	-5	40	-0.5	-10	4	4
T 14092	-0.008	5	-5	65	-0.5	-10	14	-3
T 14093	-0.008	-5	-5	70	-0.5	-10	6	3
T 14094	-0.008	5	100	185	0.5	-10	32	20
T 14096	-0.008	-5	50	30	-0.5	-10	23	-3
T 14097	-0.008	10	60	110	-0.5	-10	75	-3
T 14098	-0.008	15	45	50	-0.5	-10	103	4
T 14099	-0.008	5	-5	40	-0.5	-10	15	-3
T 14100	-0.008	5	50	15	-0.5	-10	11	3
T 17852	-0.008	-5	5	30	-0.5	-10	7	-3
T 17853	-0.008	35	-5	100	-0.5	-10	5	-3
T 27118	0.013	-5	40	20	-0.5	-10	3	-3
T 27119	-0.008	-5	40	30	-0.5	-10	6	6
T 27120	-0.008	-5	5	10	2.0	-10	1	3
T 27121	-0.008	-5	20	30	-0.5	-10	10	6
T 27122	-0.008	-5	-5	30	-0.5	-10	6	0
T 27123	-0.008	-5	-5	5	-0.5	-10	-1	-3
T 27124	-0.008	55	-5	80	-0.5	-10	-1	4
T 27125	-0.008	-5	-5	10	-0.5	-10	1	3
T 27126	-0.008	10	20	15	-0.5	-10	6	-3

Laboratory Method	ANALAB 309	ANALAB 101	ANALAB 114	ANALAB 401				
Det. Limit	0.008	5.000	5.000	5.000	0.500	10.000	1.000	3.000

APPENDIX 3

REPORT ON MAGNETOMETER SURVEY RESULTS FROM THE

MT. JACOB GRID - R. DEAKIN

Report on Magnetometer Survey Results

from the

Mount Jacob Prospect

Northern Tasmania

on behalf of

R.G.C. Exploration Pty. Ltd.

by

R. Deakin

April 1990

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2	Line 700E Magnetic Interpretation
3	Stacked Profiles of Magnetic Intensity
4	Contours of Magnetic Intensity

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Mount Jacob prospect is an exploration grid, approximately 2 km (E-W) by 1.5 km (N-S), situated near Mount Jacob, adjacent to Lake Gairdner in Northern Tasmania and is located within EL 8/88 held by R.G.C. Exploration Pty. Ltd.

1.2 The geology of the Mount Jacob prospect has not been delineated in detail to date but is summarised at 1:25,000 scale, on the Tasmanian Mine's Department, Winterbrook - Moina geology map (Pemberton and Vicary, 1989). A large part of the grid area has exposures of sedimentary units of the Ordovician, Moina sandstone member with some masking by Quaternary deposits. The geology map indicates that these rocks in the south are tightly folded with fold axes striking NW-SE and in the central grid area have shallow dips to the south.

Tertiary basalt occurs in the north west corner of the grid and minor occurrences of this lithology are reported in the south east, near the shores of Lake Gairdner. Small, isolated exposures of andesitic volcanics, which are part of the Cambrian, Mt. Read volcanics, are recorded in the western part of the grid within more extensive Quaternary deposits.

1.3 About 400m NW of Mount Jacob itself, in the vicinity of grid co-ordinates 1100E/1300N, two Silver-Lead (disseminated) prospects or old workings have been reported. East of the Mount Jacob grid is the Wilmot mine, a gold-silver-lead vein deposit (Bamford and Green, 1988).

Target mineralisation at the prospect is expected to be small vein type base metal deposits within the Moina sandstone localised by structure; either folding and/or faulting. Further south of this area, mineralisation is found in partly magnetic skarns which are genetically related to the Ordovician Gordon Limestone. Some potential therefore exists for the occurrence of (possibly mineralised) skarns for which the magnetic method is an appropriate exploration tool.

1.4 Mineralisation of principally Ordovician sedimentary units, the Moina sandstone and the Gordon Limestone, in the Moina region is intimately related to the emplacement of the Devonian, Dalcoath granite which outcrops about 6 km SE of Mt Jacob. The subsurface geometry of this granite pluton has been evaluated by gravity and magnetic methods (Leaman 1988) and these and other results have been summarised in an earlier report (Deakin 1990).

The Mount Jacob prospect, within this regional context, is situated 1.5 km to 2.0 km from the nearest subsurface part of the interpreted granite and may well be too distant for

significant mineral concentrations associated with that intrusive. The Mount Jacob prospect is approximately 1.5 km north of an interpreted E-W structure (S8) - (Deakin 1990) which may represent the northern boundary structure of the granite.

- 1.5 As an initial phase in their exploration of the Mount Jacob prospect R.G.C. has surveyed the grid with magnetics. The field data acquisition was carried out by Highland Exploration using a line spacing of 200 metres and a data point interval along lines of 10 metres. Data processing and plotting was carried out by Testa-10 Pty. Ltd. and the results are presented as line profiles and contours at 1:5,000 scale (Figs. 3 and 4).

## 2 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

### 2.1 Significant features of the magnetic data are:-

- a) A zone of elevated background and noisy anomalies in the north western corner of the grid.
- b) A small zone of noisy anomalies on the northern end of lines 1700E, 1900E and 2100E which correlates with the edge of an area of basalt which extends further north.
- c) A gradient of increasing magnetic intensity towards the south on the southern end of all lines.

- 2.2 The zone of noisy magnetic anomalies in the north-west of the grid correlates with the area of small windows of Cambrian andesite within Quaternary cover. The Tertiary basalt which occurs in the far north-west corner is also part of this magnetic zone.

To aid the interpretation, simplified 2D modelling of one anomaly on line 700E was carried out (Fig 2). These results suggest that the longer wave length anomaly can be related to a steeply dipping, tabular, body (or zone) at about 50m depth. Other (filtered) gradients there suggest shallower depths, of the order of 30m. The high frequency noise, which is apparently superimposed on these longer wave length (deeper) anomalies, is attributed to surface sources such as magnetic float or magnetic minerals within the near surface overburden.

It would appear therefore that magnetic units within Cambrian rocks, below the Quaternary, are the cause of the anomalies which appear to have an E-W to NE-SW strike trend (Fig. 1). The anomaly zone terminates abruptly between lines 1300E and 1500E which is where NNW-SSE faults are recorded on the geology map.

The interpretation of the magnetic anomaly zone in terms of cambrian andesites is supported by geophysical evidence about 2 km west of the grid where a low order aeromagnetic high correlates with a broad exposure of the same unit.

- 2.3 The two mineral occurrences; north of Mount Jacob, occur within this magnetic-andesite zone and therefore the mineralisation is most likely hosted by these rocks. The magnetics offer little in the way of distinctive character associated with the mineralised sites. In all probability they are associated with fault or shear zones.
- 2.4 The transition from Quaternary cover + Cambrian andesites to Tertiary basalt, in the northern part of this north eastern grid zone of magnetic anomalies, is not readily apparent in the magnetics. Apart from a large negative response on line 500E the magnetic character is almost identical over both geological zones. Either the basalt gives rise to similar magnetic character or the bulk of the magnetic response is a reflection of the Cambrian rocks below a relatively thin veneer of basalt (or basalt float ?). It may well be that the basalt is less extensive in this grid locality, than the geology map indicates.

The high frequency noise that is evident in the magnetic data is most likely related to near surface basalt float within the Quaternary and recent cover.

- 2.5 The relatively smooth magnetic gradient on the southern end of the grid lines can be related to the large E-W aeromagnetic anomaly which occurs south of Mount Jacob. This feature is interpreted (Leaman 1985) as an aureole effect draping the Dalcoath granite and it is intimately related to the interpreted linear (S8) which correlates with the (interpreted) northern boundary of the granite.

### 3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 The Mount Jacob magnetometer results have revealed spatially noisy anomalies coincident with Cambrian volcanics and Tertiary basalt. The results are of limited value insofar as :-

- a) distinguishing between Cambrian lithologies and basalt and
- b) providing diagnostic information on localities of known mineralisation.

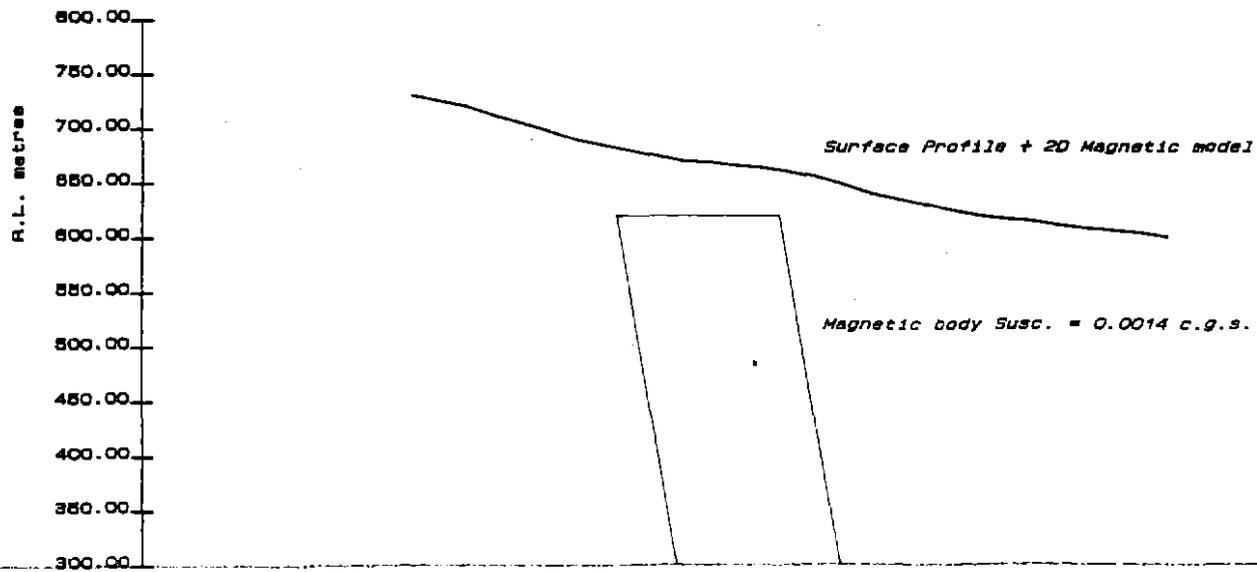
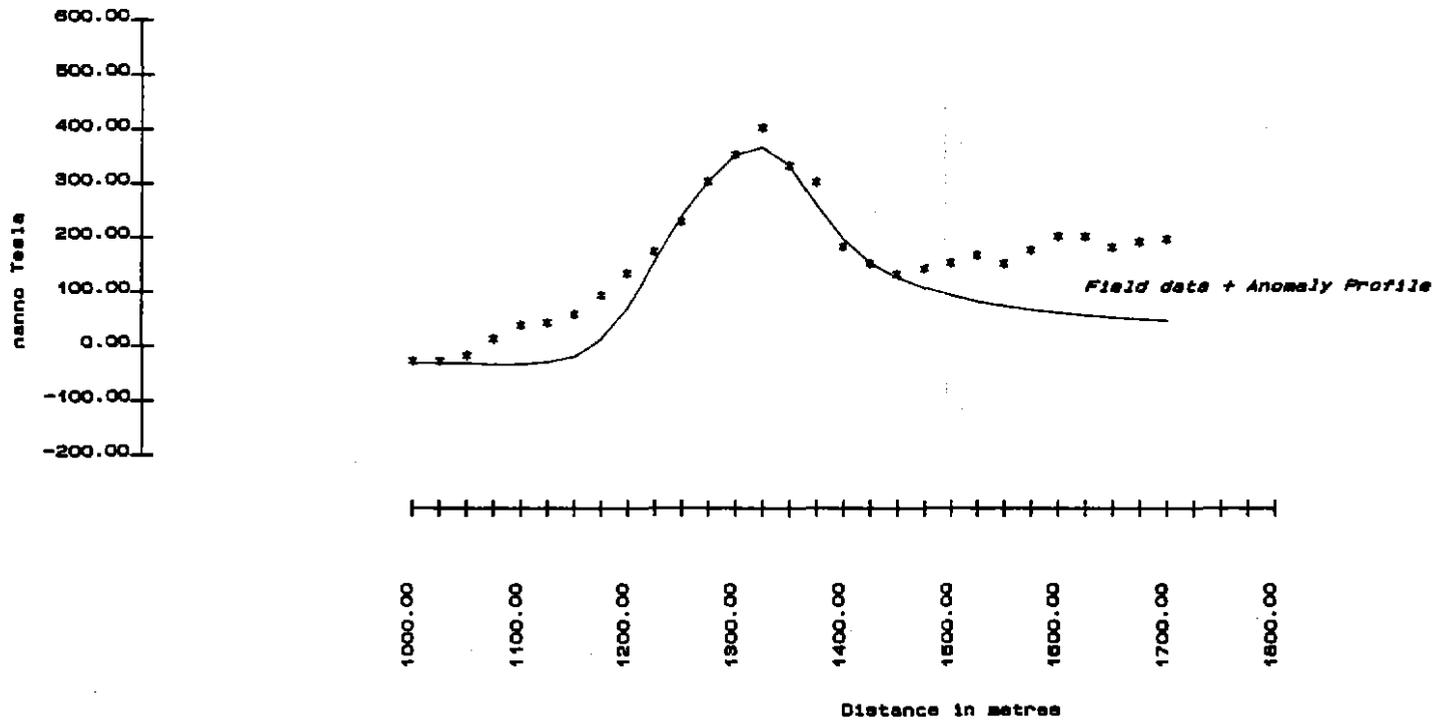
- 3.2 The other feature of interest in the results is the gradient of increasing magnetic intensity to the south which is the northern edge of a regional scale magnetic feature or anomaly, evident in the aeromagnetic data.

- 3.3 Faults with a NNW-SSE strike trend are recorded on the 1:25,000 geology map in the central part of the grid. The most westerly of these correlate with the abrupt easterly extent of the broad noisy magnetic anomaly zone and hence it may be concluded that the Cambrian volcanics are fault controlled in the east.
- 3.4 The inability of the magnetics to distinguish clearly between Cambrian volcanics and Tertiary basalt has a possibly significant implication for the regional airborne data. This being; that areas of low order magnetic anomalies may reflect Cambrian rocks below surface basalt and with only minor magnetic contributions from the basalt itself.
- 3.5 From the magnetometer results it is clear that this method is of limited value for mineral exploration at Mount Jacob (assuming of course that magnetite skarn is not associated with the north-western magnetic zone). As the targets are small base metal sulphide bodies, electrical techniques namely IP-Resistivity are more likely to provide useful results. A gradient array, I.F. and apparent resistivity survey of the grid is therefore the next logical step in the exploration of this prospect.

Prior to embarking upon this course however, the results and applicability of gradient array surveys at similar prospects (Round Mountain, Five Mile Rise) in this region, should be evaluated in conjunction with accompanying drilling results.

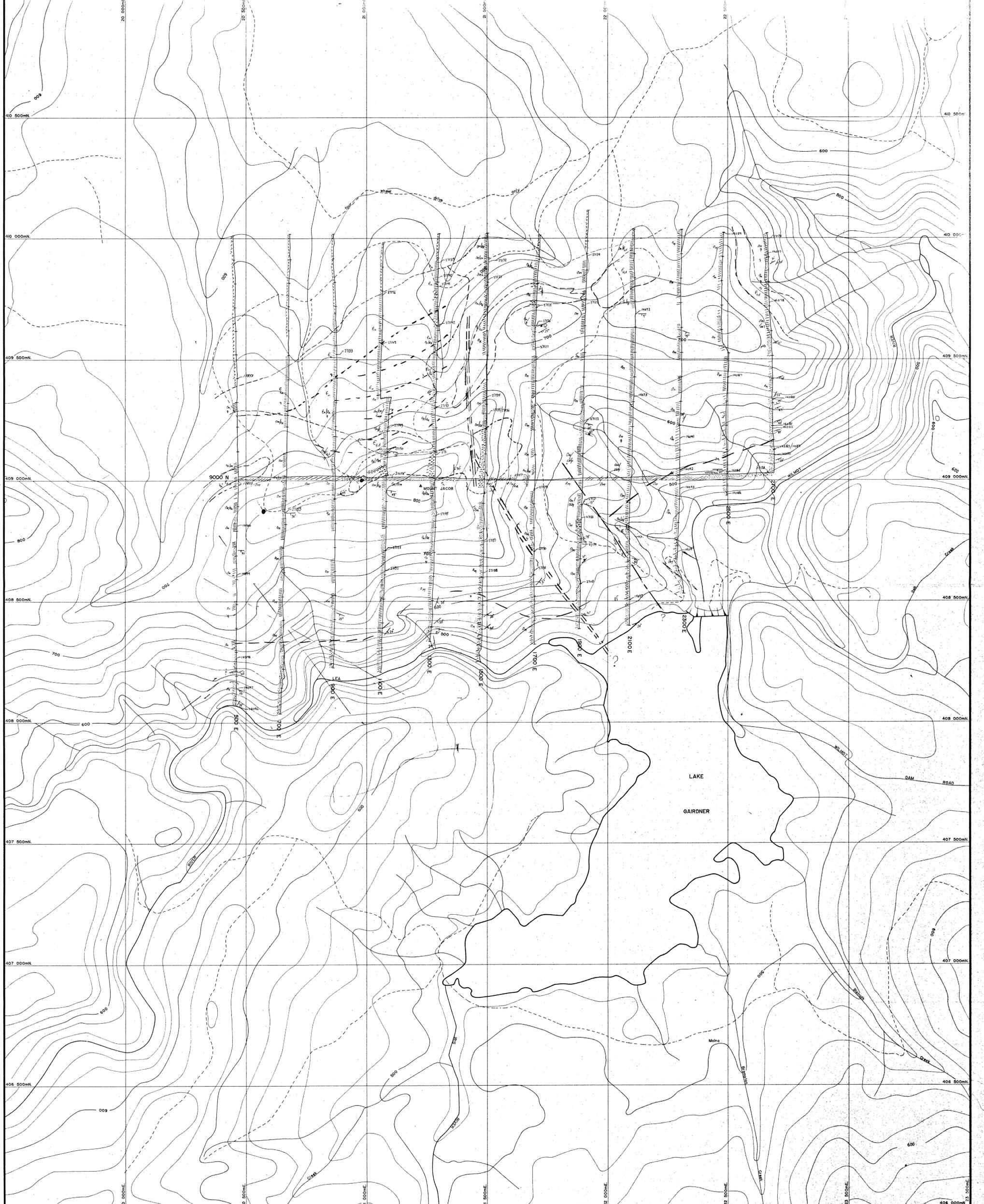
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- Pemberton, J. and Vicary, M.J., 1989. Geology Map of the Winterbrook - Moina Area. 1:25000 scale. Geological Survey of Tasmania - Department of Mines.



R.G.C. Exploration Pty. Ltd.  
 Mount Jacob Prospect  
 Line 700E - Magnetics

Figure 2



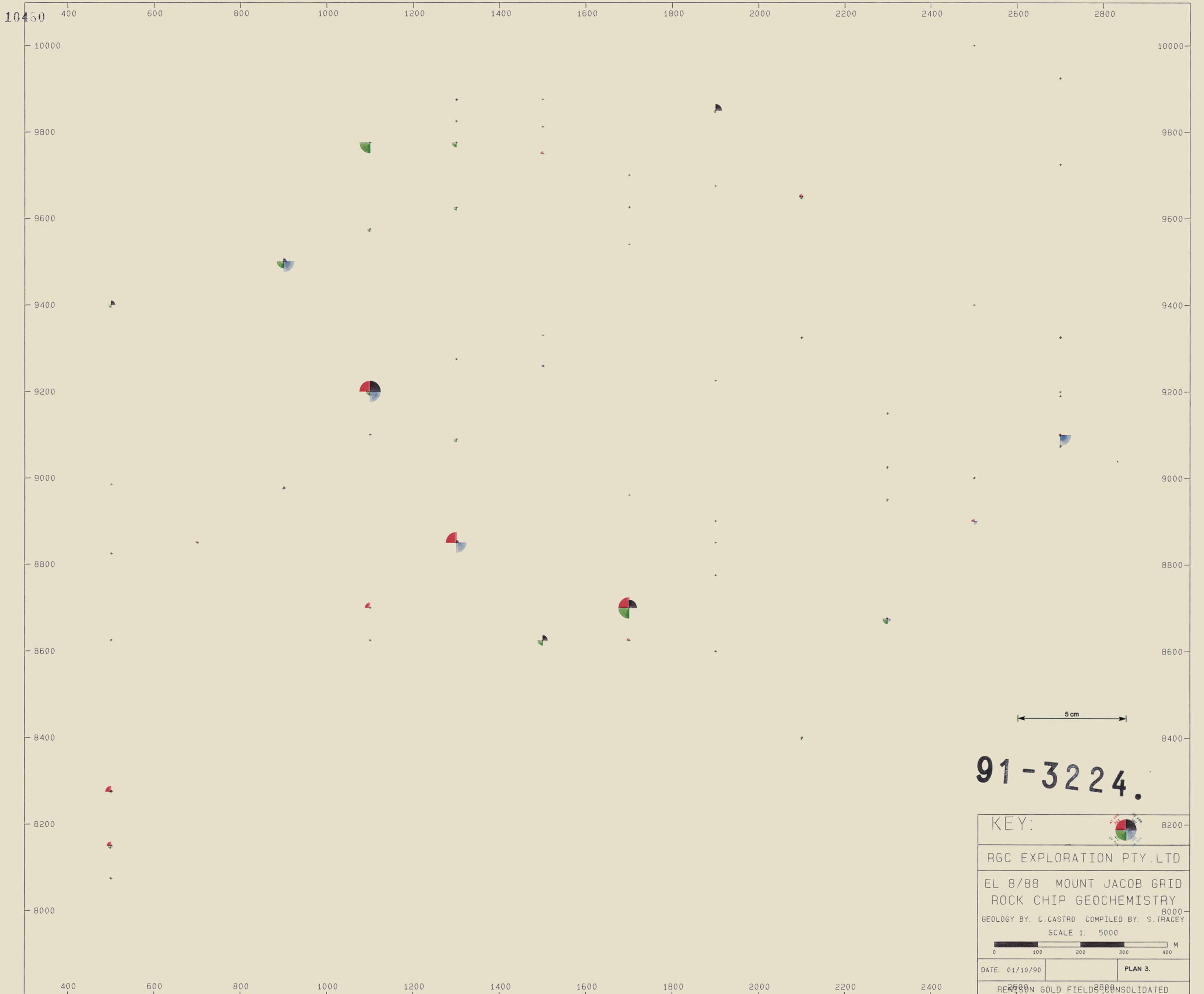
Legend

- area of flat floor
- possible faults
- possible preliminary interpreted boundaries
- Tertiary basalt, vesicular & massive
- Ordovician Oa Ordovician Oa Ordovician Oa
- Cambrian Ea Cambrian Ea
- Cambrian Eit Cambrian Eit
- 2700 rock chip sample

**91-3224.**  
 GRID CONVERGENCE 0.6'  
 GRID/MAGNETIC 12.5'  
 5 cm

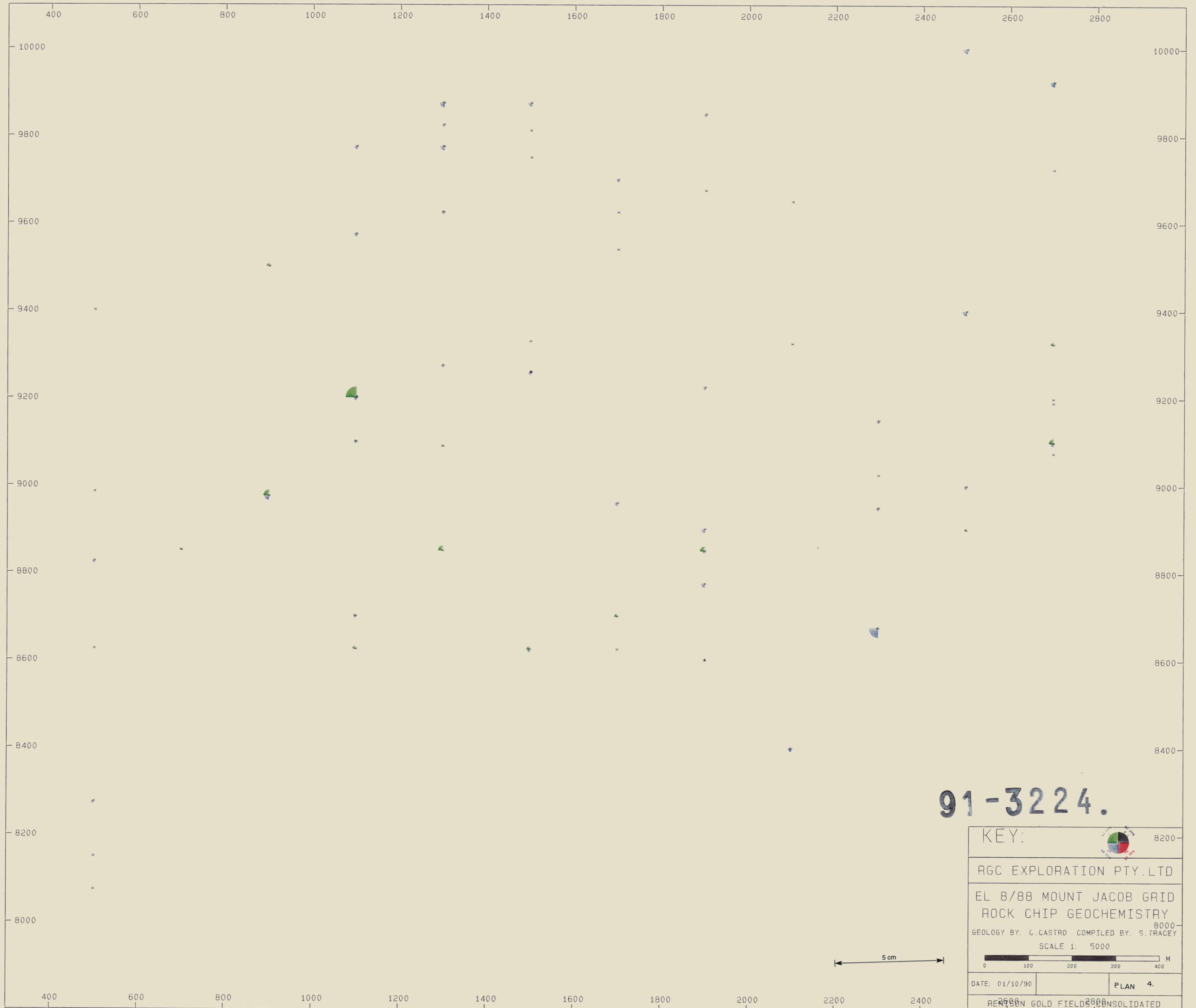
<b>RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED</b> <small>(INC. IN N.S.W.)</small>	
COMPILED: <i>CHE</i>	<b>MOUNT JACOB SHEET</b> <i>Factual Geology - Mt Jacob</i>
DRAWN: <i>T.B.D.S.</i>	
DATE: <i>23/90</i>	<i>(Working Copy of some preliminary interpreted elements)</i>
CHECKED:	
BASE PLAN No. 5525/00B	OVERLAY PLAN No.  50 0 50 100 200 SCALE: 1 : 5,000
FIGURE No. <b>PLAN 1</b>	





91-3224.

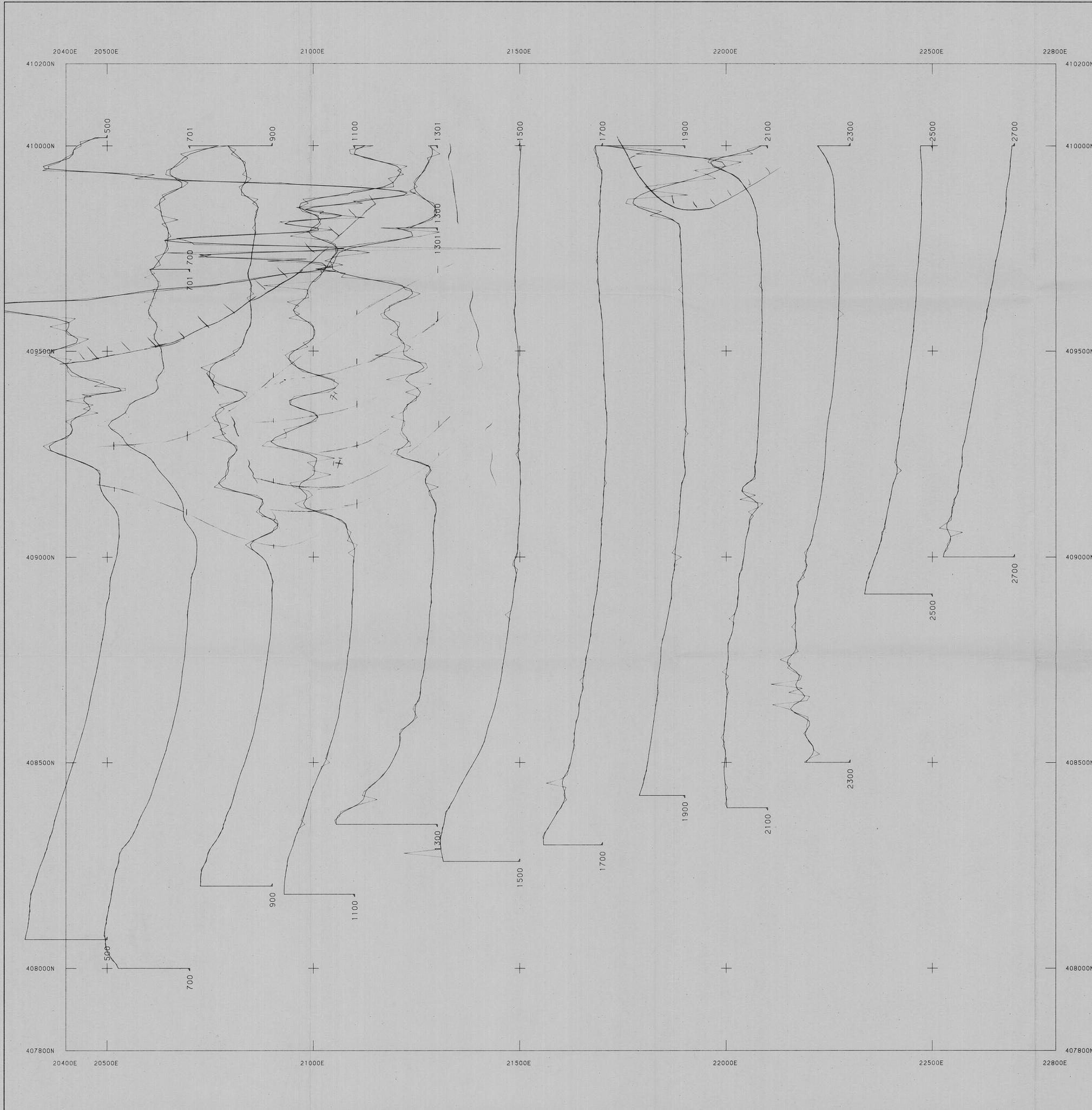
KEY:	
RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LTD	
EL 8/88 MOUNT JACOB GRID	
ROCK CHIP GEOCHEMISTRY	
GEOLOGY BY: C. CASTRO COMPILED BY: S. TRACEY	
SCALE 1: 5000	
	
DATE: 01/10/90	PLAN 3.
REVISION GOLD FIELDS CONSOLIDATED	



91-3224.

KEY:		
RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LTD		
EL 8/88 MOUNT JACOB GRID ROCK CHIP GEOCHEMISTRY		
GEOLOGY BY: C. CASTRO    COMPILED BY: S. TRACEY		
SCALE 1: 5000		
DATE: 01/10/90		PLAN 4.
REASON GOLD FIELDS CONSOLIDATED		

5 cm



**SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS**

SURVEYED BY : HIGHLAND EXPLORATION.  
 LINE SPACING : 200 METRES  
 READING INTERVAL : 10 METRES

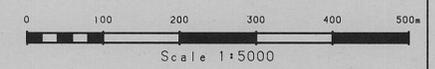
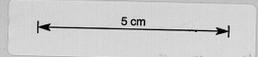
**LEGEND**

Stacked Profiles  
 Base Value 62000 nT  
 Vertical scale 100 nT/cm

RED -- raw data  
 BLACK -- filtered data

**DATA PROCESSING**

1. Diurnal correction.
2. 3 point median filter.
3. 41 point 0.0-0.20 bandpass filter.



**91-3224.**

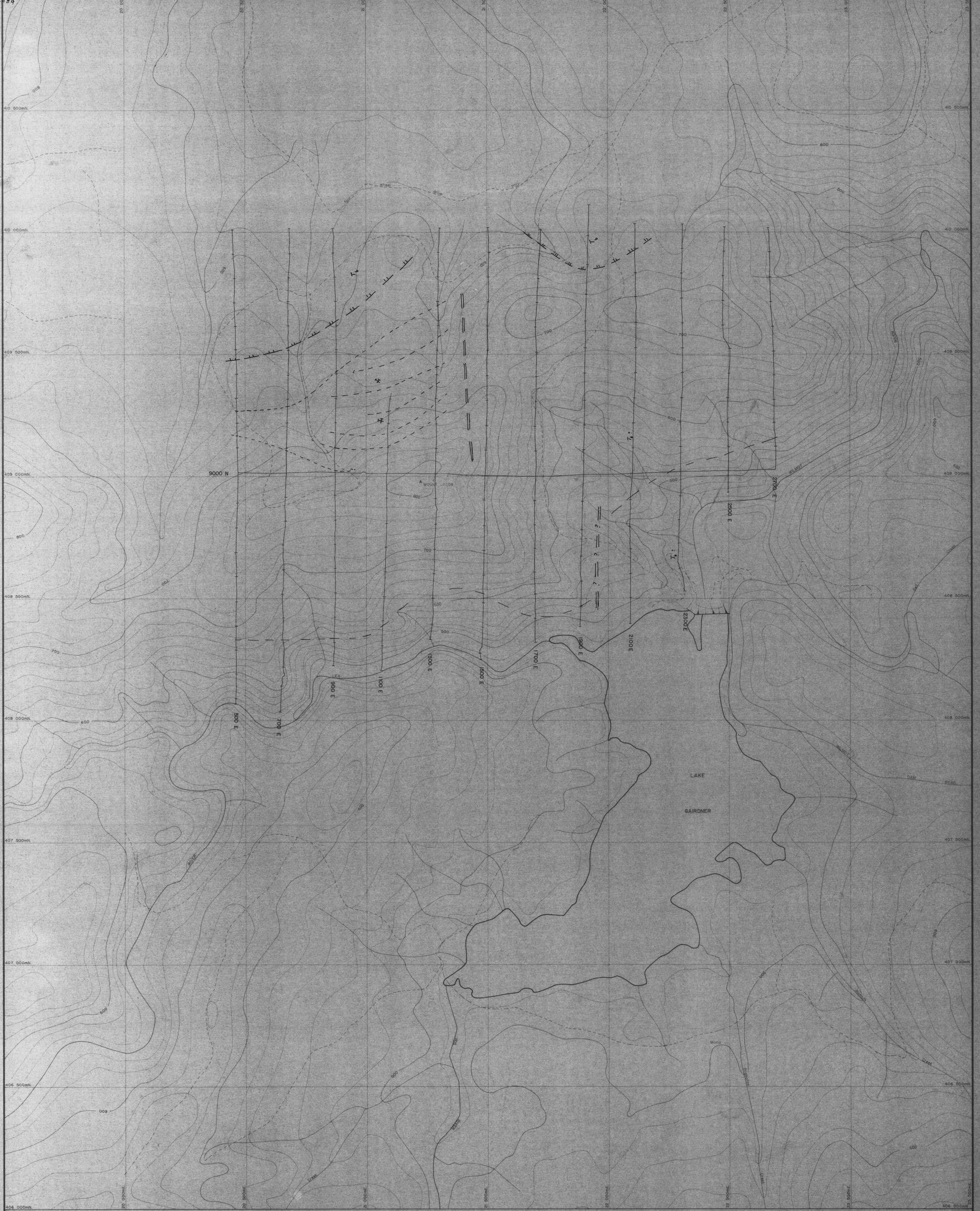
PROCESSING BY TESLA-10 PTY. LTD.  
 JOB# TA1703

**RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.**

**MOUNT JACOB  
 TASMANIA  
 GROUND MAGNETICS SURVEY  
 TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC INTENSITY  
 STACKED PROFILES**

5525/011	Drawn TESLA-10	Scale 1:5000	Drawing No.
DATE: FEB 1990			PLAN 5





Reference:  
 - - - Approximate magnetic anomaly axis  
 - - - Tertiary basalt boundary - approximate (see 1:5000 geology)  
 = = = Intersected Fault



91-3224.

RGC EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED <small>(INC IN A.S.N.Z.)</small>	
DRAWN BY: T.S.S. DATE: 1/11/55 CHECKED BY: L.OWEN SUPERVISOR: L.OWEN REFERENCE: W.P. 4134/57 OVERLAY PLAN NO.	<b>MOUNT JACOB SHEET</b> <b>MANHATTAN SHAWY</b> <b>INTERPRETATION PLAN</b> <b>401033</b>
SHEET NO. 525610 OVERLAY PLAN NO.	SCALE: 1:5,000 PLAN 7.