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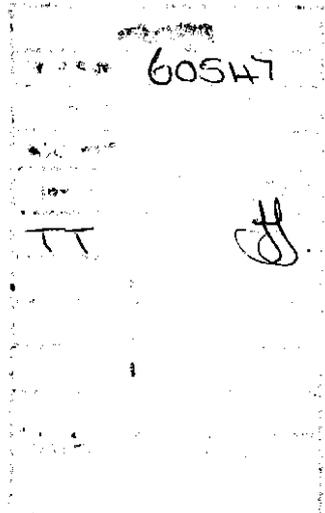
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TCR 96-3902



Preliminary Notes and Observations of the
Helicopter-borne Magnetic Survey
Zeehan, Tasmania



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Allegiance Mining NL

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Accepted by: *[Signature]*

96-3902

HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ZEEHAN-CRA-EL'S 28/88, 34/88, 38/89, 45/92, 43/92
- S J TEAR, TESSELAAR

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CRAE Report No. 22222

Locatd Data Hill

Abstract

Weakly magnetic siderite alteration is associated with zinc mineralisation in the Gordon Limestone at Zeehan. A rock magnetism study of drillcore from the Blackjacks prospect showed the siderite to have no remnant magnetism. Forward modelling from this data indicated that massive siderite should produce weak (1-5nT) aeromagnetic anomalies. A detailed helimag survey was flown in March 1995 over all outcropping limestone within EL's 28/88, 34/88, 38/89 and 45/92 and in addition the Avebury anomaly was also covered. The aim of this survey was to map siderite alteration zones which in turn would be used as vectors for locating base metal orebodies. The Melba Flats area of EL43/93 was also flown over as part of a nickel exploration programme.

2400 line km was flown by UTS. Flight height was a nominal 30m, flight line spacing was approximately 60m with readings taken every 5m. A significant feature of this survey was that the flight lines were flown perpendicular to the limestone strike. This meant that due to the folded nature of the Ordovician, flight lines were not equidistant to each other and were often in a radial pattern with some tailend overlap. This made processing and levelling of the data very complicated and thus time consuming. Initial raster images were produced and interpreted at the end of December 1995. Final images were available from May 1996.

No large zones of intense siderite alteration were recognised from the initial raster images. Further data processing was required which included the removal of regional gradients and the selection of data subsets. The vertical derivative images were the most informative maps. Small amplitude anomalies are found to be co-incident with known siderite occurrences eg Grieves and Blackjacks. Several anomalies of a similar style and amplitude occur within the limestone, mainly at the basal contact and, subject to ground checks, are considered worthy of diamond drilltesting.

The vertical derivative imaged magnetic data subsets in conjunction with geological and geochemical information will assist refinement of geological maps and help identify additional drill targets. The survey has produced considerable structural information for the area. Several sub-units of the Gordon Limestone and the bounding clastic sequences were delineated.

The 6000nT Avebury dumbbell shaped anomaly measures 1km by 0.3km. Modelling of this anomaly implies a <100m wide, <100m deep body dipping steeply to the south. The amplitude of the anomaly places it in the magnetite skarn range.

Prior to production of this report CRAE decided to joint venture the Zeehan zinc project. Therefore this report is only an initial synopsis of the data with partial reference to the 1996 drillhole data.

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Appendix I	Gordon Limestone Lithostratigraphy
Appendix II	Flight Line Maps
Appendix III	Modelled Anomalies
Appendix IV	J.Tesselaar and A.Doe Memorandums

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1. Conclusions and Recommendations

Vertical derivative magnetic images from the helimag survey have provided a much greater geological understanding of the Gordon Limestone in the Zeehan area. This data can be used in conjunction with drillhole and surface geochemical data to identify a series of targets that require diamond drill testing.

Various stratigraphic units, ranging from Cambrian to Devonian in age, have different magnetic responses. Sub-units of the Gordon Limestone, including siderite and dolomite alteration zones can also be identified. Structural information on fold patterns and certain fault orientations are also visible from the images.

At Blackjacks and Grieves weak magnetic anomalies are coincident with siderite alteration, several other anomalies of an equal amplitude occur on other prospects.

Known and inferred siderite magnetic anomalies have been successfully modelled as tabular, steeply dipping, conformable bodies.

The survey interpretations seemingly failed to identify large zones of siderite alteration, this may be due to :-

- No large, weakly magnetic siderite bodies exist
- The envisaged and observed amplitude of the siderite magnetic response is too low to be clearly visible
- Siderite alteration may be a weathering effect either from Recent or Tertiary regimes

Clastic units bounding the Gordon Limestone show up as magnetic lows relative to the Limestone, whilst the Siltstone Unit of the Limestone also appears as a magnetic low. Brittle faulting is also interpretable although major fault recognition is hampered by the lack of continuity of perceived traces.

The discussed observations in this report represent an initial first pass of the data. Thus it is strongly recommended that a full geological/geophysical interpretation of the data be made prior to further drill testing

Suggestions for drilling have been made in the report, in particular at Firewood Siding, Pyramid and Blackjacks.

2. Introduction

Drillcore from the Gordon Limestone of the Zeehan area shows zinc mineralisation being related to weakly magnetic siderite alteration. This alteration predominantly occurs at the base of the Limestone just above its contact with the underlying Moina Sandstone. Siderite alteration can occur at the limestone's upper contact with the overlying Crotty Quartzite eg at Blackjacks and Myrtle whilst intense alteration is also associated with limestones in the middle of the Gordon Limestone eg the Oceana Mine and the Grieves South area. The magnetic response of the siderite is weak, in the range of 50-200 x 10⁻⁵ SI, but is deemed detectable by an airborne magnetic survey. Forward modelling indicated that the siderite would give weak aeromagnetic anomalies (1-5nT). Thus a helimag survey was commissioned to fly over all the Gordon limestone outcrops of the Zeehan under licence to CRAE.

The aim of the survey was to identify mineral-related siderite zones for follow-up diamond drilltesting. The target is a stratabound zinc/lead orebody hosted by the Ordovician Gordon Limestone with analogies to Irish-type Zn/Pb orebodies.

A separate survey was flown over the Gordon Limestone of McLean Creek. This area is known to have a large magnetic anomaly - attributed to a magnetite skarn - known as the Avebury target. In addition the nickel target areas at Melba Flats were also flown.

This report provides technical details of the survey and processing as well as some geological interpretations of the results. Locations of the prospects are shown in plan Tv1022.

The survey was flown in March 1995 by Universal Tracking Systems Pty. Ltd. with initial results received in December 1995. Data processing and some interpretation was undertaken by Tony Doe and John Tesselaar (CRAE - Orange).

Sub-divisions of the Gordon Limestone for drillhole logging purposes have been made on a lithostratigraphic and lithologic basis and is included in Appendix I.

3. Flight Survey and Data Processing Details

The flight line height was a nominal 30m with the line spacing approximately 60m with readings taken every 4-5m. A total of 2400 line km was completed covering the following prospects :- Sassafras, Blackjacks-Mariposa-Sunny Corner-Pyramid, Professor Range-Amber Creek-King Billy-Leatherwood, Myrtle-Grieves-Baura-Firewood Siding-Rose Valley. New areas between Leatherwood and Mariposa were also investigated and this included the Westerway and Tom Creek areas. Flight line maps are shown in Appendix II.

The data from the helimag survey was obtained as an XYZ file of easting, northing and total magnetic intensity. No terrain clearance data was provided with the original XYZ file.

Over each area of Gordon Limestone to be interpreted, a small (<3km²) data subset was selected. These areas were designed to include all of the Gordon Limestone but as little as possible of the surrounding rocks, particularly the Dundas Group which tended to 'swamp' the more subtle magnetic data variations of the limestone. This data was then imaged.

The vertical derivative of the magnetic data was produced along the flight line using TRAKPAK. This data was then imaged with the previously existing geology data superimposed. Some of the small linear anomalies coincided with mapped siderite. Other lithological units were also mapped eg the Moina Sandstone and the Crotty Quartzite.

Where applicable, magnetic inversion using MAGMOD was undertaken over the siderite-like anomalies - see appendix III. In most cases, anomalies over 1nT were able to be successfully inverted. These models should only be used as a guide as to the geometry of the source of the anomalies. This is due to :-

- There is no account of terrain clearance;
- The anomalies have small amplitudes;
- Not all lines were perpendicular to strike;
- The problem of "non-uniqueness" in magnetic inversion.

Appendix IV contains memorandums from J.Tesselaar and A.Doe.

4. Magnetic Interpretations

Initial raster images failed to highlight major zones of inferred siderite alteration (plan Tv1026). Removal of regional gradients and the selective use of sub-area vertical derivative data greatly improved the resolution (plan Tv 1027). From the modelling it was impossible to distinguish between siderite zones and other stratabound weakly magnetic units.

As a result of this work a much better understanding was gained of the geology of the Ordovician-Silurian sequence in the Zeehan area.

The Gordon Limestone is relatively more magnetic than the surrounding clastic sequences whilst the Siltstone Unit of the limestone is less magnetic than the limestone. The high magnetic susceptibility of the surrounding Cambrian Dundas Group of sediments, volcanoclastics and basic intrusions caused imaging problems. Major units which appeared as magnetic highs included the Upper Dolomite Unit of the Gordon Limestone (possibly other dolomitic zones are relatively magnetic but lack of geochemical surface control could not confirm them) and the Amber Slate of the Silurian clastic sequence. Major structures are difficult to identify and follow. Interpreted linears deemed to represent faults show a lack of continuity eg the Firewood Siding Fault and the Little Henty Fault.

The Blackjacks-Mariposa-Sunny Corner-Pyramid area has reduced magnetic relief relative to other areas. This may be due to the swamping effect in the imaging of the high amplitude Cambrian sediments and the Silurian Amber Slate unit.

Comments on the interpretation of these sub-areas are :-

4.1 Blackjacks (plan Tv 1134)

- Two main zones of siderite alteration, recognised from drillcore and wacker sampling, have a weak magnetic signature :-
 - Immediately south of the proposed conformable contact between the Gordon Limestone and the Moina Sandstone as seen in DD95DB110 and DD96DB112 - strike length of 600m (centred on 366950mE, 5360650mN). This anomaly is the longest siderite related one in the Blackjacks-Mariposa-Sunny Corner area.
 - At and around the lower sandstone/limestone contact as seen in DD95DB111 - 366530mE, 5361500mN. A downhole magnetic profile of DD95DB111 is included; sampling intervals are every 1m (plan Tv 1135) and every 10cm (plan Tv 1136).
- Between these two anomalies lies a small but more intense anomaly at the junction between siderite and dolomite zones at the lower contact (366450mE, 5361200mN).
- Modelling of the anomalies indicates that the siderite bodies dip to the west implying that the alteration is stratabound. Other potential siderite zones are too small to model.
- There appears to be an anomaly associated with the siderite at the Upper Contact - visible in DD95DB110 (366520mE,5360800mN).

- West of the upper contact of the Gordon Limestone, within the Crotty Quartzite, lies significant linear magnetic anomalies. These anomalies should be checked in field eg. 366000mE, 53661200mN.

4.2 Mariposa (plan Tv 1137)

- The limestone of this area is magnetically bland.
- The main magnetic anomalies appear to lie in Moina Sandstone/Dundas Group sediments just east of the lower limestone contact and apparently show the inferred siderite alteration dipping to the west. However caution needs to be exercised as the magnetic amplitudes are so low that the modelled body could be dipping to the east eg. 367750mE, 5359100mN.
- Major linear magnetic anomalies lie further to the east within the Dundas Group.
- Additional linear anomalies with siderite-like amplitudes occur in the Crotty Quartzite in the west of the area (367100mE, 5359300mN).
- The main anomaly within the limestone lines up with the siderite horizon identified by the North Broken Hill and Amoco drilling (367350mE, 5359000mN).

4.3 Sunny Corner (plan Tv 1138)

- There are a few weak magnetic anomalies in the area.
- The strongest anomaly occurs in the NW of the area and is associated with siderite and dolomite seen in aircore drilling and DD95DS98. The anomaly appears to be loosely stratabound (365800mE, 5357900mN).
- A second anomaly coincides with the siderite and ferroan dolomite intersected in DD95DS97. The siderite alteration effect increases down dip and is offset to the south by a major cross cutting E-W fault. South of the fault the anomaly has 200m of strike length and is co-incident with mapped siderite alteration (bedrock wacker sampling). The anomaly continues northwards extending beyond and underneath the overthrust Devonian Bell Shale (3666550mE, 5357650mN).
- A third anomaly, possibly siderite, occurs stratigraphically one third down the Gordon Limestone sequence above the inferred position for the Siltstone Unit. This anomaly may relate to the 30m enhanced zinc unit in DD96DS100 (366300mE, 5357050mN).
- There is no evidence of siderite alteration at surface up dip from the 100m thick unit intersected in DD96DS101.

4.4 Grieves (plan Tv 1139)

- The clastic Siltstone Unit is a magnetic low compared to the surrounding limestone particularly the dolomitised units, which locally are enhanced magnetically eg. 364250mE, 5350000mN.
- Many weak anomalies occur including one associated with the siderite drill intercepts at the lower limestone contact at the Grieves Siding trial excavations (364500mE, 5349250mN). However this anomaly is no different to some of the sub-regionally enhanced Upper Dolomite Unit and the undifferentiated dolomite of the upper third of the Gordon Limestone sequence. Further interpretative work is required.
- The Crotty Quartzite at South Grieves/Baura appears to have a magnetically distinct sub-unit within it which is not seen elsewhere. This may reflect a change in the depositional environment in early Silurian times which is related to syn-depositional faulting (363350mE, 5349850mN).
- A cultural-looking anomaly occurs at South Grieves close to siderite intersections in drillcore including 7m @ 8% Zn. This anomaly lies close to an inferred E-W striking mineralised structure which also occurs in DD96ZG412. The anomaly is not attributed to drillhole casing (363630mE, 5348900mN).

4.5 King Billy (plan Tv 1140)

- The southern margin of the Gordon Limestone is marked out as a major anomalous zone. In part, the anomalous horizon is coincident with the Dark Clay and Siderite Units at the base of the Gordon Limestone which have elevated zinc values. However, it is possible that the limestone is flat dipping with underlying unconformable Cambrian sediments (?volcaniclastics locally) close to the surface and thus causing an anomaly 'over-shoot' into the Gordon Limestone outcrop (370000mE, 5351500mN).
- The southern margin anomaly is one order of magnitude greater than those anomalies which have been used for other potential siderite modelling.
- There is a large magnetically elevated zone at the west end of the prospect which is associated with an inferred cross fault, siderite and particularly dolomite alteration. There is a facies thickness variation implying that this cross fault may be a re-activated syn-sedimentary fault (369450mE, 5352000mN).
- A very high amplitude N-S striking linear magnetic anomaly lies Southwest of the Gordon Limestone (2 orders of magnitude greater than any limestone anomaly). This N-S anomaly is hosted by Cambrian sediments. An initial field inspection suggests that the cause is a mafic breccia unit similar to the breccias seen at Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory (368350mE, 5350800mN).

4.6 Pyramid (plan Tv 1141)

- The Gordon Limestone intersected in DD95ZP63 is part of a magnetic low, perhaps to be expected in the absence of any siderite. However, south of this is a significant magnetic anomaly at the lower sandstone/limestone contact; wacker bedrock sampling suggests that the anomaly is siderite alteration. Modelling of this anomaly points to a west dipping body, possibly implying tight, slightly overturned synclinal folding - as seen in proximal outcrops of Moina Sandstone (364650mE, 5355750mN).
- An identical anomaly occurs on the same contact 400m further south adjunct to the cross cutting E-W Little Henty Fault (364800mE, 5355250mN). Reconnaissance wacker bedrock sampling shows siderite alteration with elevated zinc values (up to 1050ppm).
- A distinctive unit, with an enhanced vertical derivative, occurs in the middle of the limestone in such a way as to indicate possible folding (hinge point at 364870mE, 5355950mN).
- The contacts of the Gordon Limestone with the underlying Moina Sandstone are well defined by the magnetic data.
- Cultural effects in the NW of the area are due to a bridge over the Pyramid Creek (364100mE, 5356600mN).

4.7 Myrtle (plan Tv 1142)

- The Professor Range Fault is visible in the vertical derivative image. Several magnetic anomalies are associated with the fault (364300mE, 5352300mN). This is in an area of high zinc surface geochemistry (aircore and bedrock wacker drilling)
- A possible siderite-related anomaly lies at the lower limestone contact within the horizontal projection of DD95ZM188 - <30cm of siderite occurs within this drillhole (364650mE, 5351250mN). This may be due to discrete plunging siderite bodies.
- There are numerous mappable units from the magnetic data including the Siltstone Unit (a magnetic low).
- Further modelling and interpretation is required.

4.8 Firewood Siding (plan Tv 1143)

- Processing of the vertical derivative data has produced a plethora of potential siderite alteration-related anomalies.
- Significant magnetic highs occur at the south end of the prospect @361000mE, 5347900mN and 361100mE, 5348100mN. These highs are within a major elevated magnetic zone in contact with the Moina Sandstone anticline.

- There is an inferred siderite zone beneath the Siltstone Unit at West Baura (361700mE, 5349250mN)
- There is a possible siderite zone 500m south of the above locality proximal to the major Firewood Siding Fault;
- Other potential siderite zones include along strike from the above site, at 361900mE, 5348100mN, south of the main outcropping silica breccia body (southern end of the Firewood Siding prospect).
- The Firewood Siding Fault is difficult to trace across the limestone.
- Bridges over the creeks are identifiable as cultural anomalies eg. 362100mE, 5349200mN.
- The Siltstone Unit is mappable for approximately 3kms.

4.9 Professor Range (plan Tv 1144)

- A line of relatively strong magnetic highs occurs along the contact between the Gordon Limestone and the over-thrusted Owen Conglomerate.
- Some of these magnetic highs appear to be underlain by Gordon Limestone and warrant drill testing eg 365800mE, 5351400mN.

4.10 Amber Creek (plan Tv 1140)

- The Siltstone Unit is discernible for most of the prospect as is the Crotty Quartzite/Gordon Limestone contact.
- A distinct, arcuate linear feature occurs at the prospect's southern end at the junction with Professor Range (367300mE, 5350250mN). No explanation is offered.

4.11 Tom Creek and Farrell (plans Tv 1145 and 1146)

- This is a very complex area magnetically.
- A large, relatively intense magnetic zone exists in the Northwest of the area and includes the mafic sub-unit that bounds the west margin of the limestone at Westerway further north(Dundas? Group).
- The Balstrup Fault is thought to be recognisable but about 1km further south than currently mapped.
- Limestone and non-limestone areas from the wacker bedrock sampling cannot at present be reconciled with the magnetic data.

4.12 *Sassafras* (plan Tv 1147)

- A series of discordant magnetic highs confirms the presence of Dundas Group rocks east of the Gordon Limestone valley.
- Minor but discrete, elongate strike parallel anomalies occur in the overlying Crotty Quartzite (363800mE, 5364800mN).
- No significant siderite-related targets are observed but further magnetic interpretative work should be undertaken.

4.13 *Avebury* (plan Tv 1148)

- A strong dumbbell shaped anomaly, 1km by 0.3km, is underlain by overthrust Cambrian sediments (355200mE, 5357400mN).
- The width of the source is <100m with burial depth between 30-100m.
- The anomaly is interpreted to be a possible magnetite skarn deposit hosted within tightly folded and shallowly plunging Gordon Limestone.
- Ground follow up is required.

4.14 *Melba Flats* (plans Tv 1149 and Tv 1150)

- An initial interpretation highlights several magnetic linears which may be related to basic intrusions.

5. **General Geological Interpretation Summary**

- The Amber Slate is a non-calcareous slate of Silurian age which is recognised in the dataset as a magnetic high.
- The Crotty Quartzite appears on the vertical derivative map as a magnetic low.
- The Gordon Limestone appears as a magnetic high except for the non-calcareous, argillaceous Siltstone Unit eg King Billy, Amber Creek, Grieves, Myrtle, Baura and Firewood Siding. The Siltstone Unit is not apparent in the magnetic data at Blackjacks, Mariposa, Sunny Corner Tom Creek and Pyramid.
- The Moina Sandstone is a magnetic low near the overlying Gordon Limestone. At Grieves this low unit is 200-300m thick before passing down sequence into a magnetic high. This high unit may be part of the Owen Conglomerate.
- The Owen Conglomerate is generally a magnetic high eg Professor Range and Pyramid.

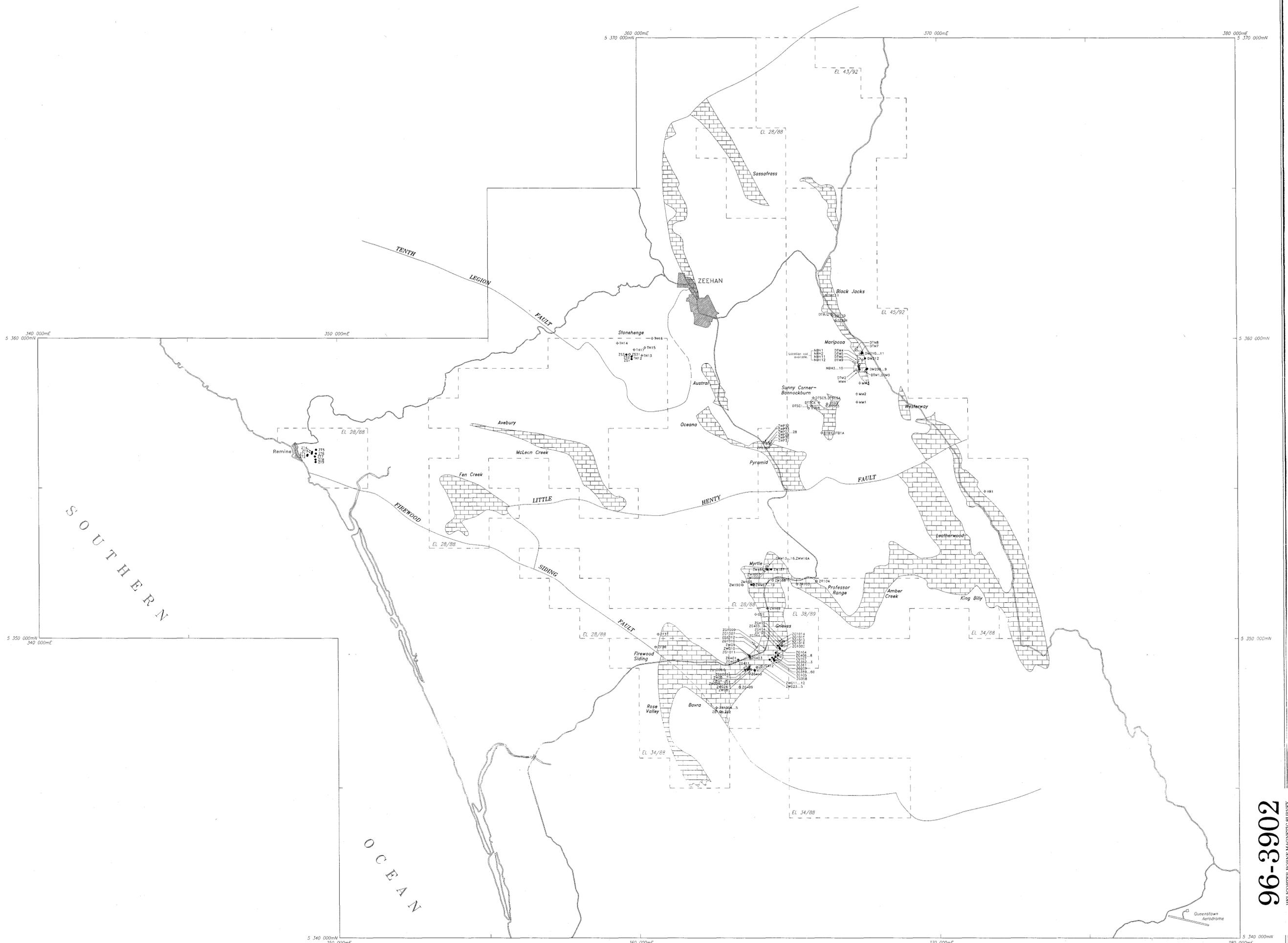
- Major, brittle faults are not readily identifiable, often disappearing along strike eg the Balstrup Fault in the Pyramid and Tom Creek areas.
- Parts of the Gordon Limestone display more continuously intense magnetic zones eg at Grieves and Firewood Siding South. This may be a reflection on mineral fluids having altered the limestone particularly via dolomitisation. Alternatively these highs may be a reflection of powerful surface weathering producing surficial de-calcified clays. It is possible to say that the rotting of variably composed limestone may give rise to differential surface effects that have different magnetic susceptibilities.
- The diamond drilling identified siderite zones at Blackjacks, Mariposa and Grieves can be seen in the magnetic data. However numerous anomalies of a similar intensity occur elsewhere, generally in areas of the Gordon Limestone considered as non-prospective.
- There are several targets in the magnetic data that lie at the base of the Gordon Limestone which require drill testing.

6. Location

Queenstown	SK55-5	1:250,000
Pieman	7914	1:100,000
Zeehan	7914-S	1:50,000
Strahan	7913-N	1:50,000

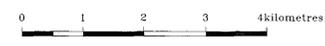
7. Keywords

Tasmania, Zeehan, Ordovician, Gordon Limestone, Helimag, Magnetism, Siderite, Dolomite, Zinc.



96-3902
 HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 ZEEHAN PROJECT AREA
 SU TEAR, TESSERAUX

- Z0401 Diamond Drillhole - CRAE 1995
- Z0101 Diamond Drillhole - CRAE Pre 1995
- ZWG11 Diamond Drillhole - Other
- Major Faults
- - - CRAE Tenement Boundaries
- ▨ Ordovician Gordon Limestone (usually covered by peat and gravels)



689016

North

5 cm

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ZEEHAN PROJECT

Target Plan

Ref: SK55 - 5	File: Tv1022.dwg
Scale: 1 : 50000	Date: November 1995
Author: Simon Tear	Report No: 21102
Drawn: T. Sargeant	Plan No: Tv 1022

360000E

365000E

370000E

5365000N

5360000N

5355000N

5350000N

5360000N

5355000N

5350000N

5345000N



689017

5 cm

96-3902

HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ZEEHAN-CRA-EL/S 28/88,34/88,38/89,45/92,43/92
- S J TEAR, TESSELAAR

355000E

360000E

365000E

CRAE AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY, ZEEHAN AREA
TOTAL FIELD (GEOSOFT GRIDDING)
CRAE SURVEY NUMBER T27M AMG PROJECTION ZONE 55 DATUM AGD 56
CELL SIZE 20M RESAMPLED TO 10M PLOT NO QIP0496 1:50,000



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Zeehan Helimag Survey

Total Magnetic Intensity Map

Author: John Tesselar	Reference: SK55-05
Drawn: John Tesselar	File Name:
Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
Scale: 1:50,000	Plan No: Tv1026

360000E

365000E

370000E

5365000N

5360000N

5355000N

5350000N

5360000N

5355000N

5350000N

5345000N

355000E

360000E

365000E

689018

96-3902

HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ZEEHAN-CRA-EL/S 28/88,34/88,38/89,45/92,43/92
- S J TEAR, TESSELAAR

CRAE AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY, ZEEHAN AREA
VERTICAL DERIVATIVE (GEOSOFIT GRID)
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CELL SIZE 20M RESAMPLED TO 10M PLOT NO Q1P0497 1:50,000

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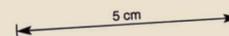
Zeehan Helimag Survey
Vertical Derivative Map

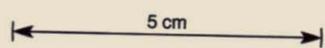
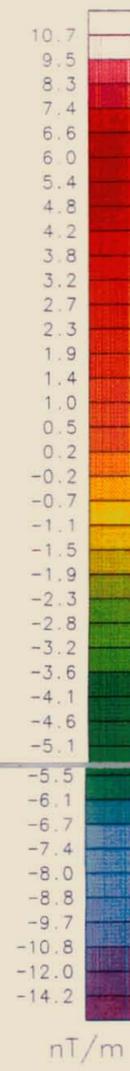
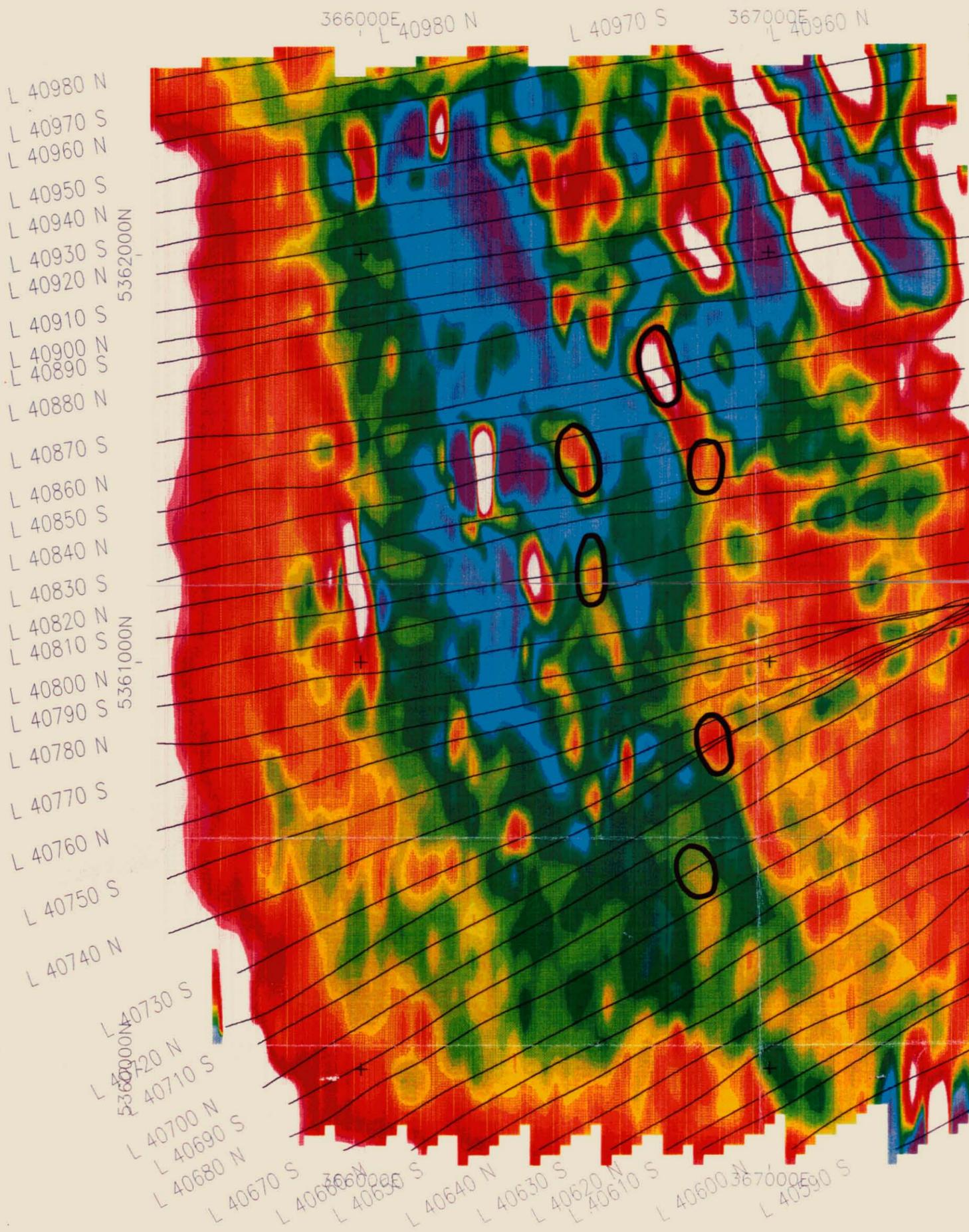
Author: John Tesselaar	Reference: SK55-05
Drawn: John Tesselaar	File Name:
Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
Scale: 1:50,000	Plan No: Tv1027



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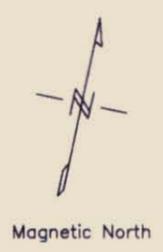
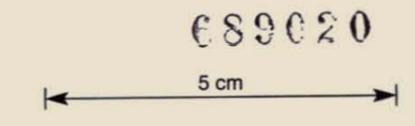
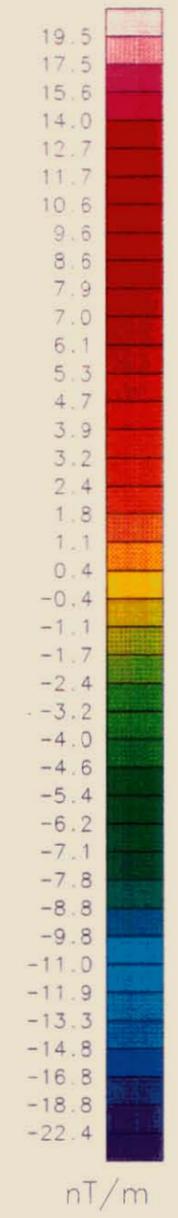
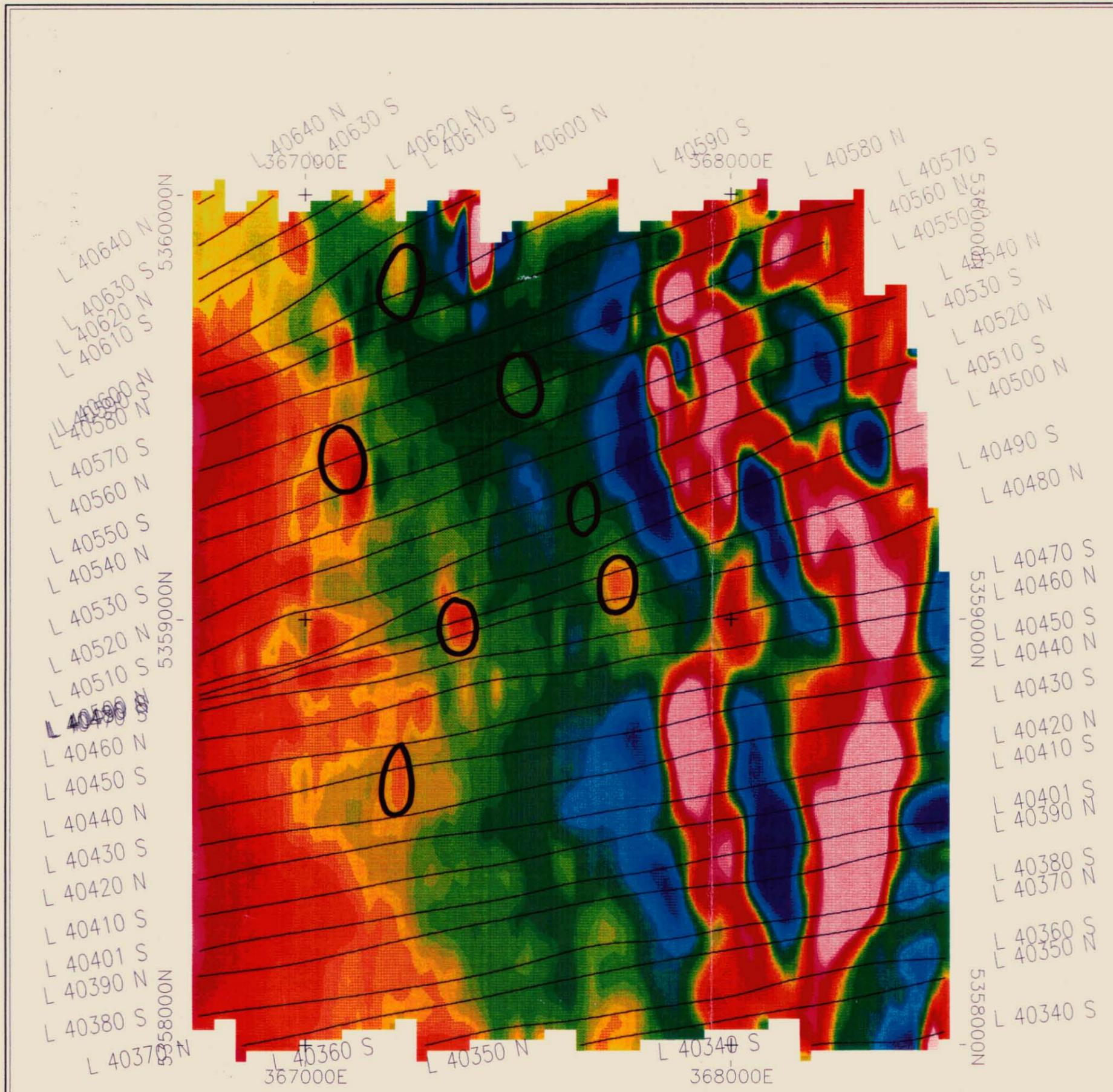


689019

96-3902

HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ZEEHAN-CRA-EL'S 28/88, 34/88, 38/89, 45/92, 43/92
- S. J. TESSELAAR

CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
Zeehan Helimag Survey	
EL45/92 Mt. Dundas - Blackjacks Prospect	
Vertical Derivative Image, Flight Line Overlay & Modelled Anomalies	
Author: John Tesselaar	Reference: SK55-05
Drawn: John Tesselaar	File Name:
Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
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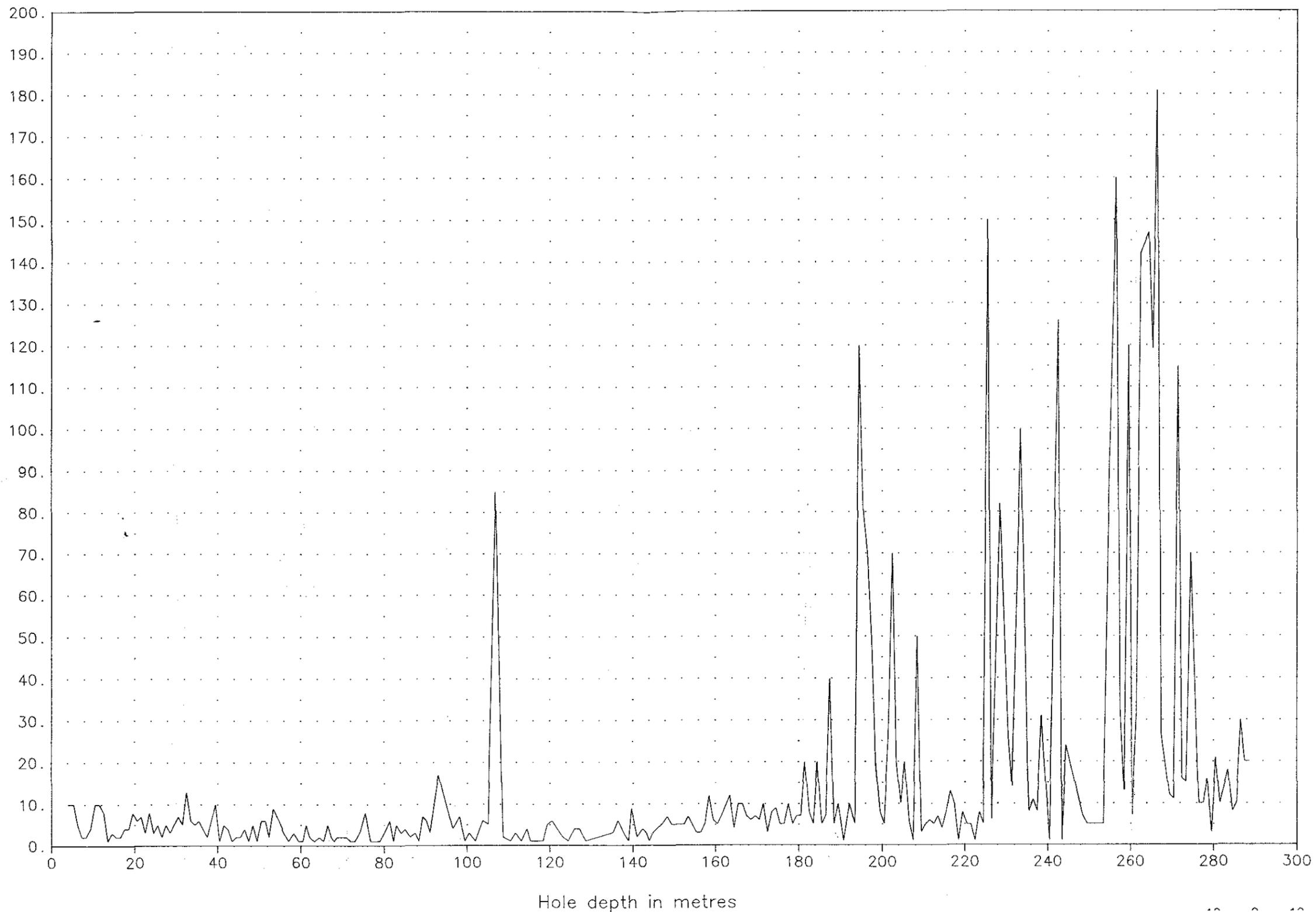


96-3902

HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 ZEEHAN-CRA-EL'S 28/88, 34/88, 38/89, 45/92, 43/92
 - S J TESSelaar, TESSELAAR

CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
Zeehan Helimag Survey	
EL45/92 Mt. Dundas - Mariposa Prospect	
Vertical Derivative Image, Flight Line Overlay & Modelled Anomalies	
Author: John Tesselaar	Reference: SK55-05
Drawn: John Tesselaar	File Name:
Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
Scale: 1:10,000	Plan No: Tv1137

Magnetic susceptibility in SI * 10 power-5



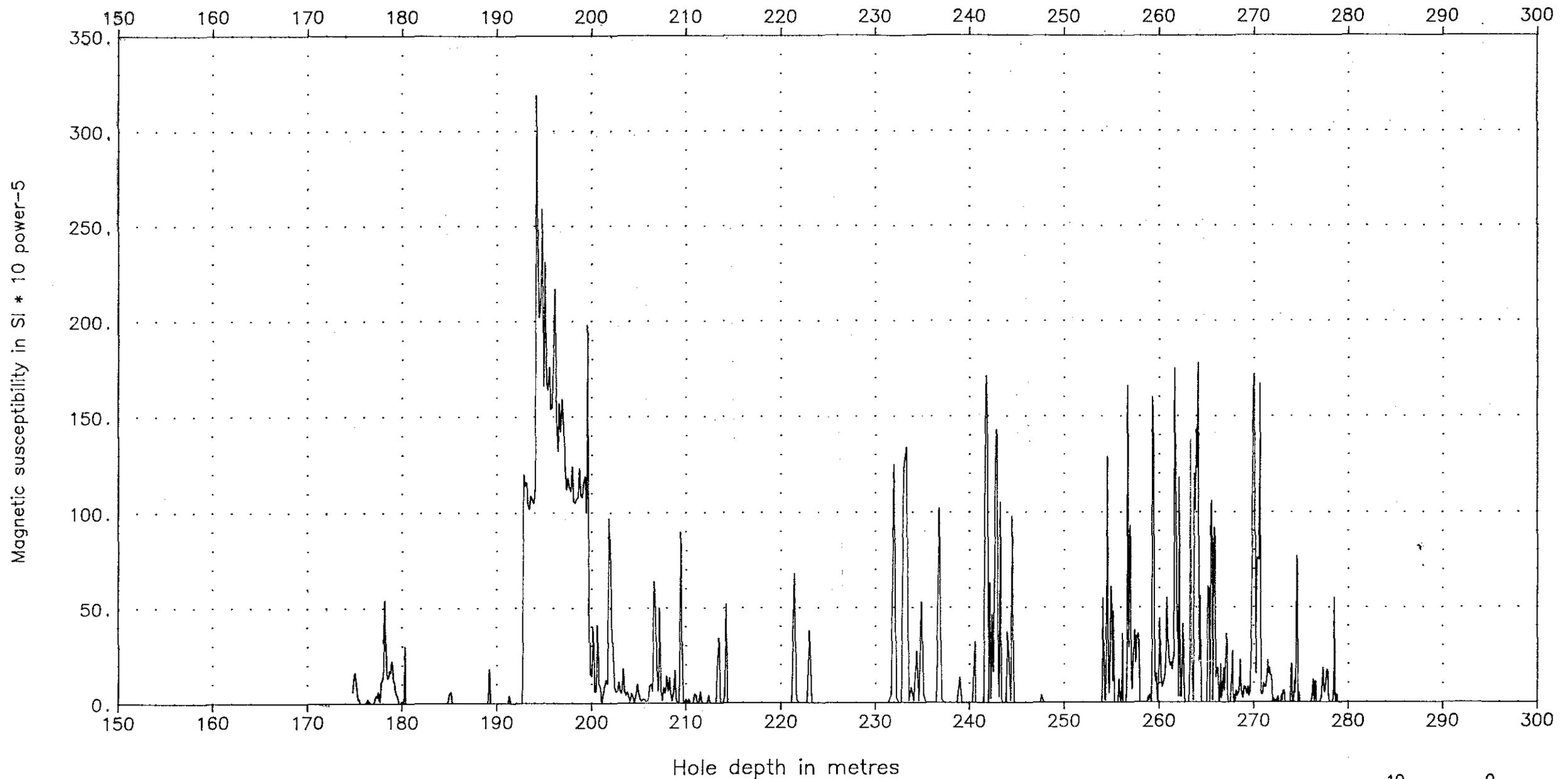
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CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
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EL45/92 Mt. Dundas - Blackjacks Prospect	
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Author: John Tesselaar	Reference: SK55-05
Drawn: John Tesselaar	File Name:
Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
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689021

96-3902

HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ZEEHAN-CRA-EL'S 28/88,34/88,38/89,45/92,43/92
- S J TEAR, TESSELAAR



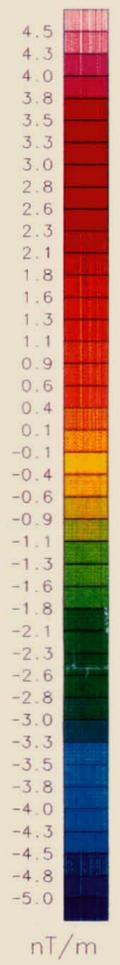
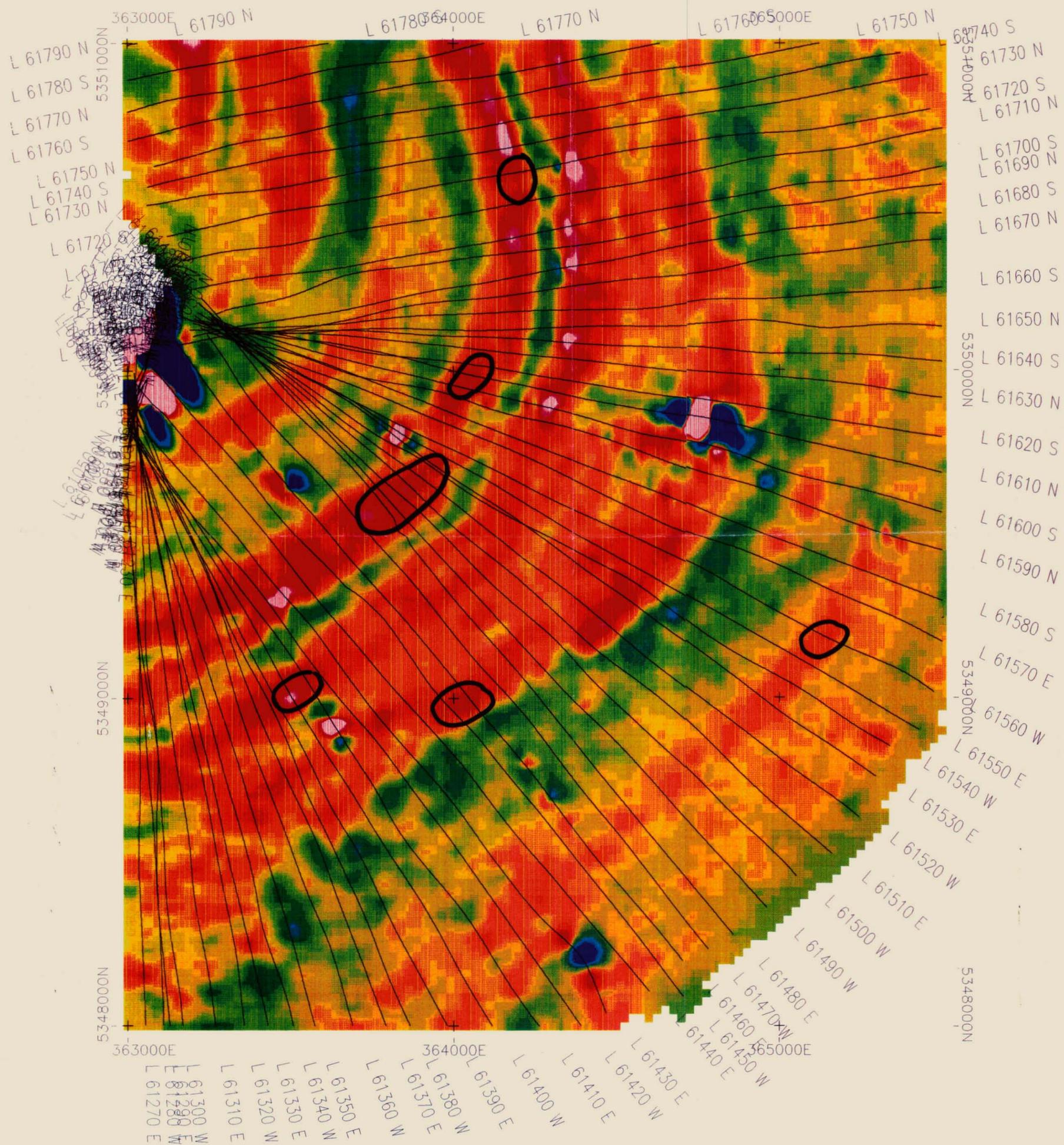
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HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 ZEEHAN-CRA-EL'S 28/88,34/88,38/89,45/92,43/92
 - S J TEAR, TESSELAAR

CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
Zeehan Carbonate	
EL45/92 Mt. Dundas - Blackjacks Prospect	
DD95DB111 Magnetic Susceptibility (10cm reading interval)	
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Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
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689022

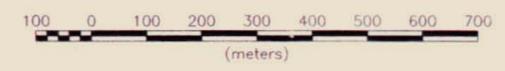
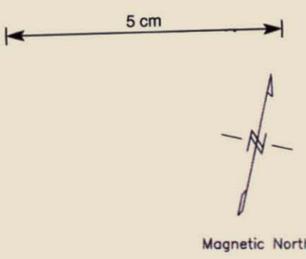
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689022

96-3902

HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 ZEEHAN-CRA-EL'S 28/88, 34/88, 38/89, 45/92, 43/92
 - S. J. TEAR, TESSELAAR

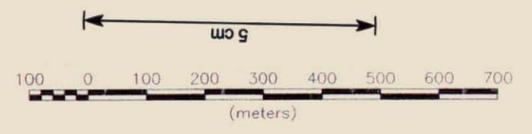
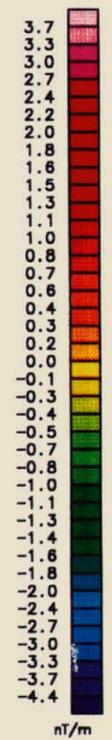
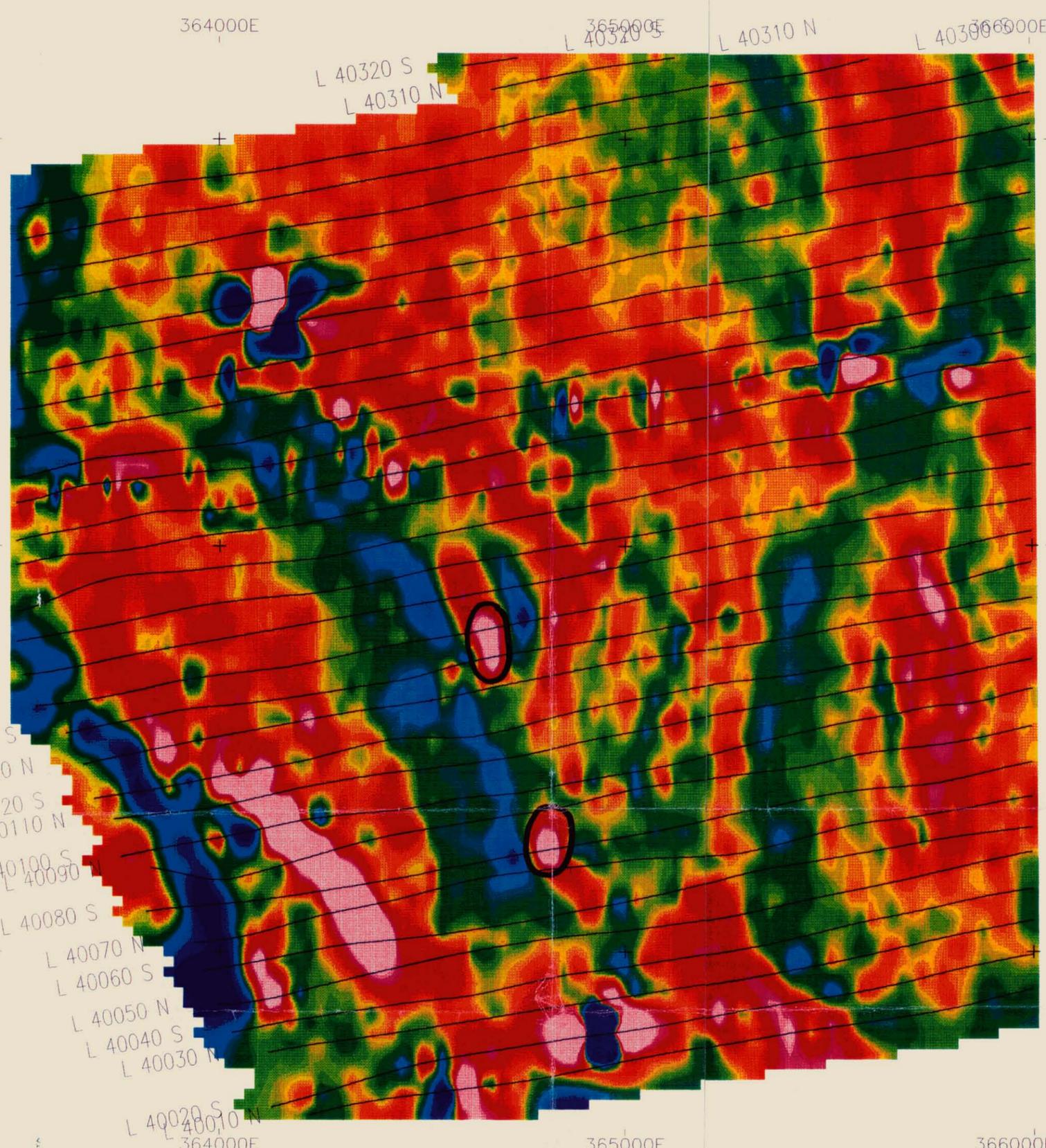


CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
Zeehan Helimag Survey	
EL38/89 Zeehan 4 - Grieves Prospect	
Vertical Derivative Image, Flight Line Overlay & Modelled Anomalies	
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Drawn: John Tesselaar	File Name:
Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
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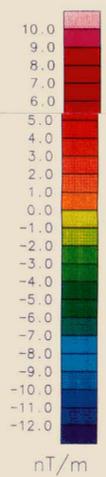
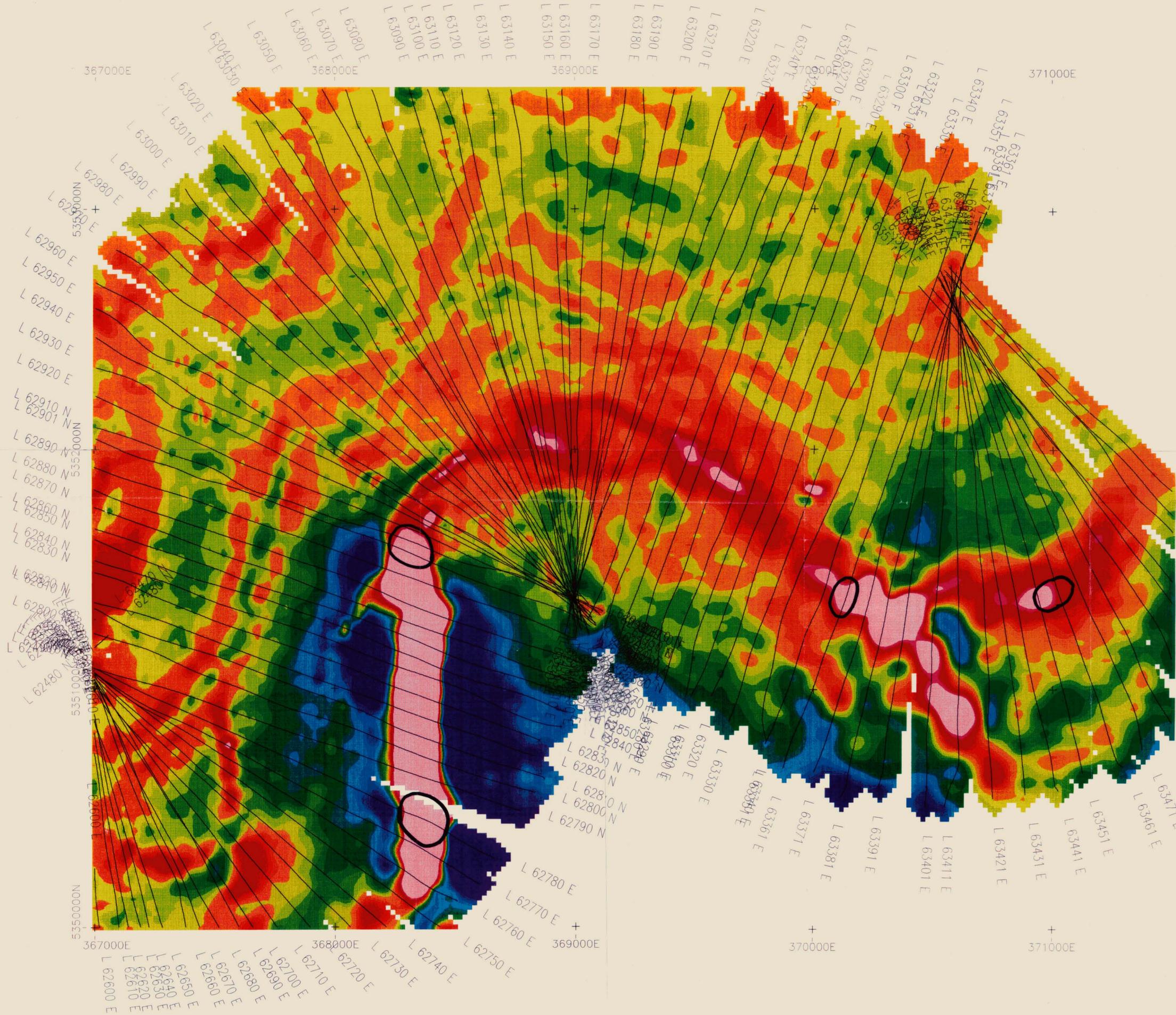
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96-3902

HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ZEEHAN-CRA-EL/S 28/88, 34/88, 38/88, 45/92, 43/92
- S J TEAR, TESSELAAR



CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
Zeehan Helimag Survey	
EL28/88 Zeehan 1 - Pyramid Prospect	
Vertical Derivative Image, Flight Line Overlay & Modelled Anomalies	
Author: John Tesselaar	Reference: SK55-05
Drawn: John Tesselaar	File Name:
Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
Scale: 1:10,000	Plan No: Tv1141



688026
5 cm



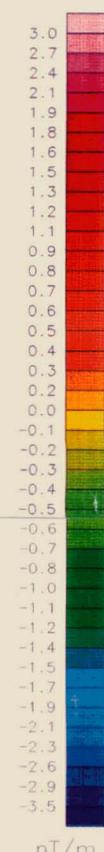
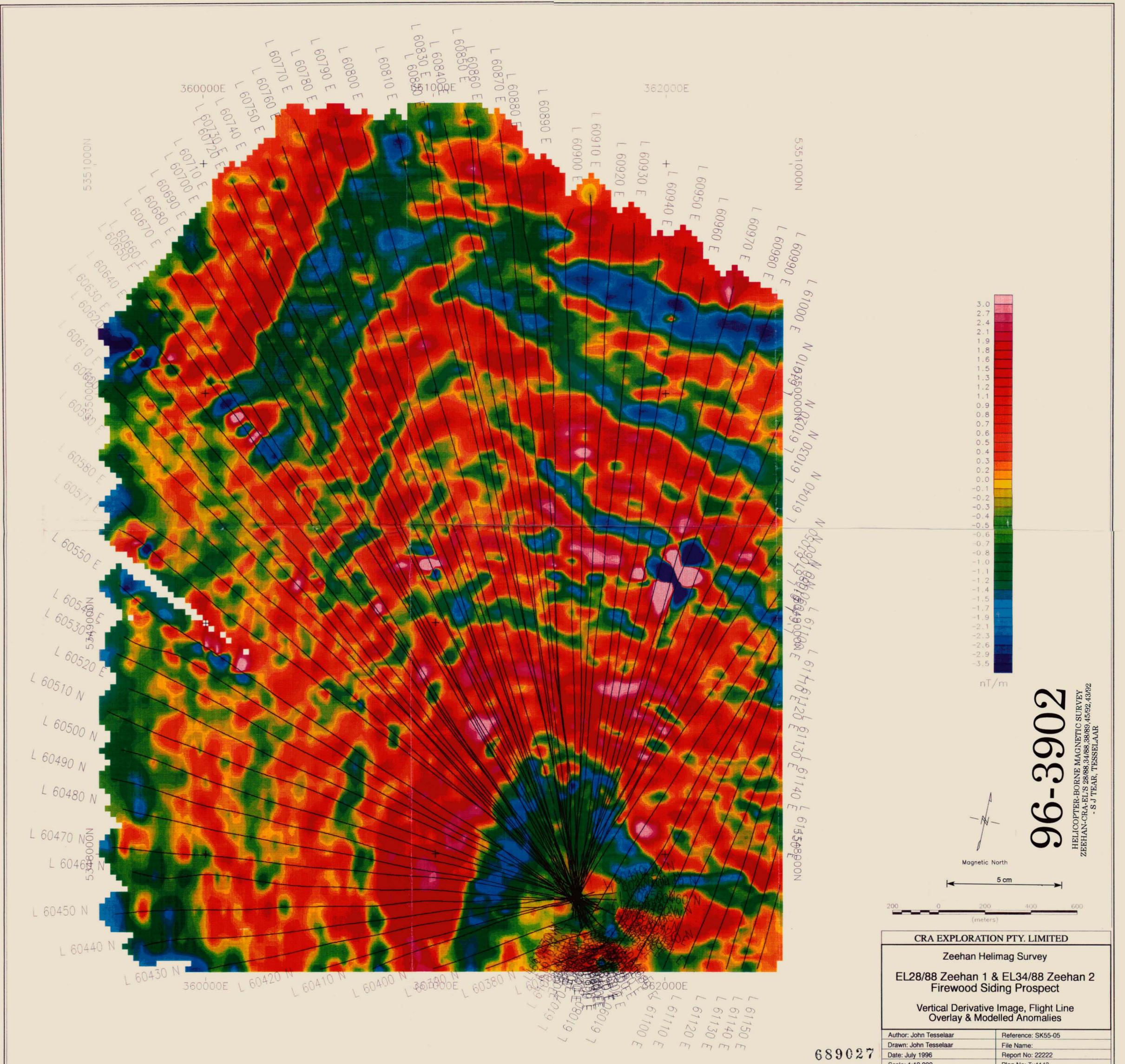
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HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ZEEHAN-CRA-ELIS 25888/34688/36889/45692/49692
-S J TESSLAAR, TESSELAAR

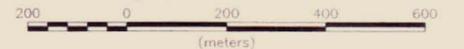


CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
Zeehan Helimag Survey
EL34/88 Zeehan 2 & EL45/92 Mt. Dundas
Amber Creek & King Billy Prospects
Vertical Derivative Image, Flight Line
Overlay & Modelled Anomalies

Author: John Tesselaar	Reference: SK55-05
Drawn: John Tesselaar	File Name:
Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
Scale: 1:10,000	Plan No: Tv1140



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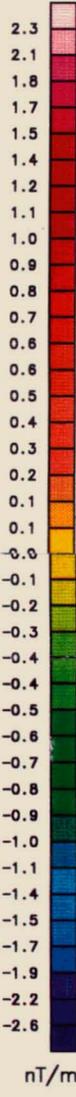
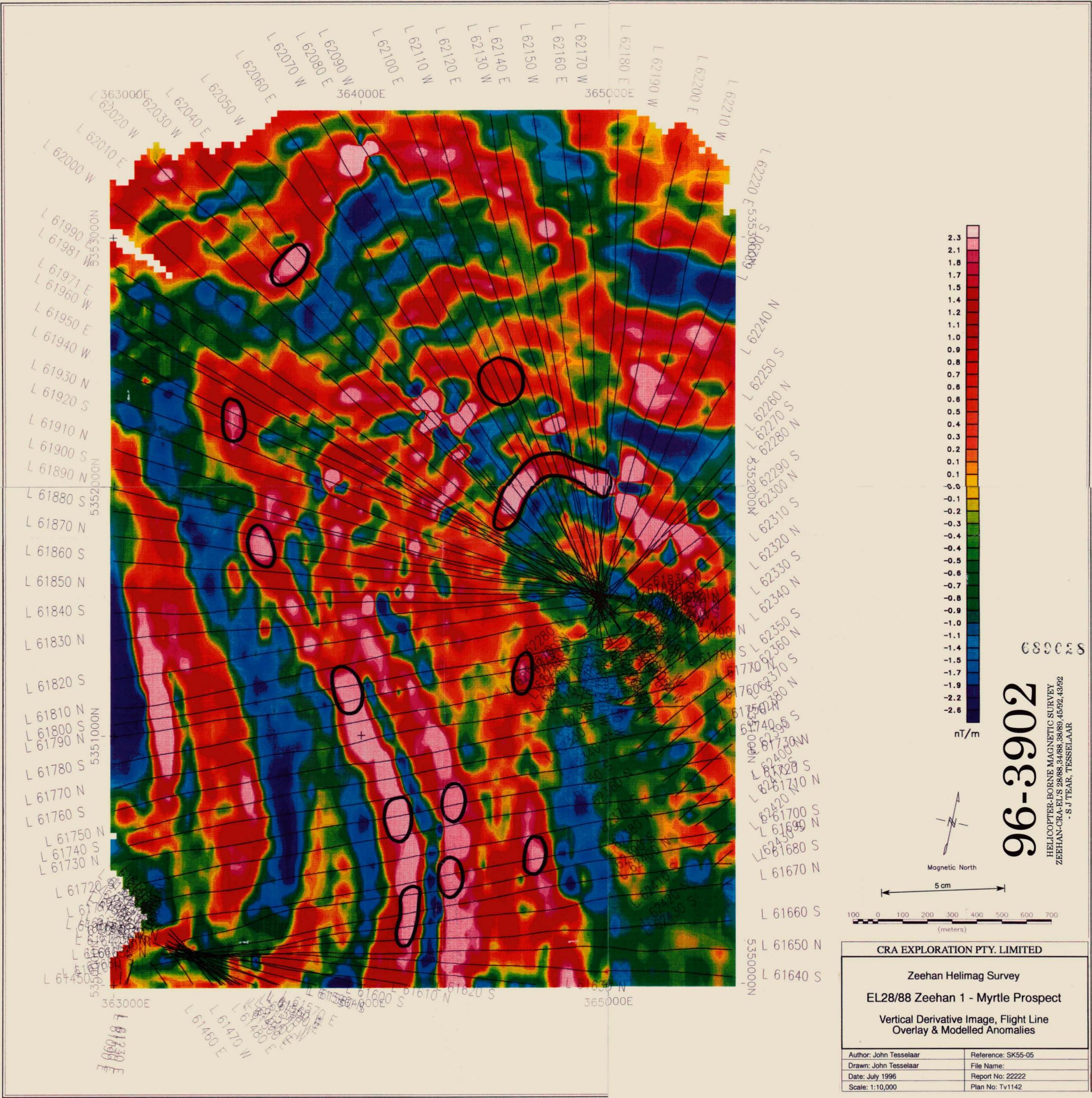


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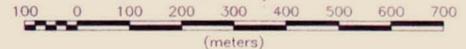
HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 ZEEHAN-CRA-EL/S 28/88, 34/88, 38/88, 45/82, 43/82
 - S. J. TEAR, TESSELAAR

CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
Zeehan Helimag Survey	
EL28/88 Zeehan 1 & EL34/88 Zeehan 2 Firewood Siding Prospect	
Vertical Derivative Image, Flight Line Overlay & Modelled Anomalies	
Author: John Tesselaar	Reference: SK55-05
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Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
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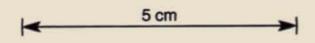
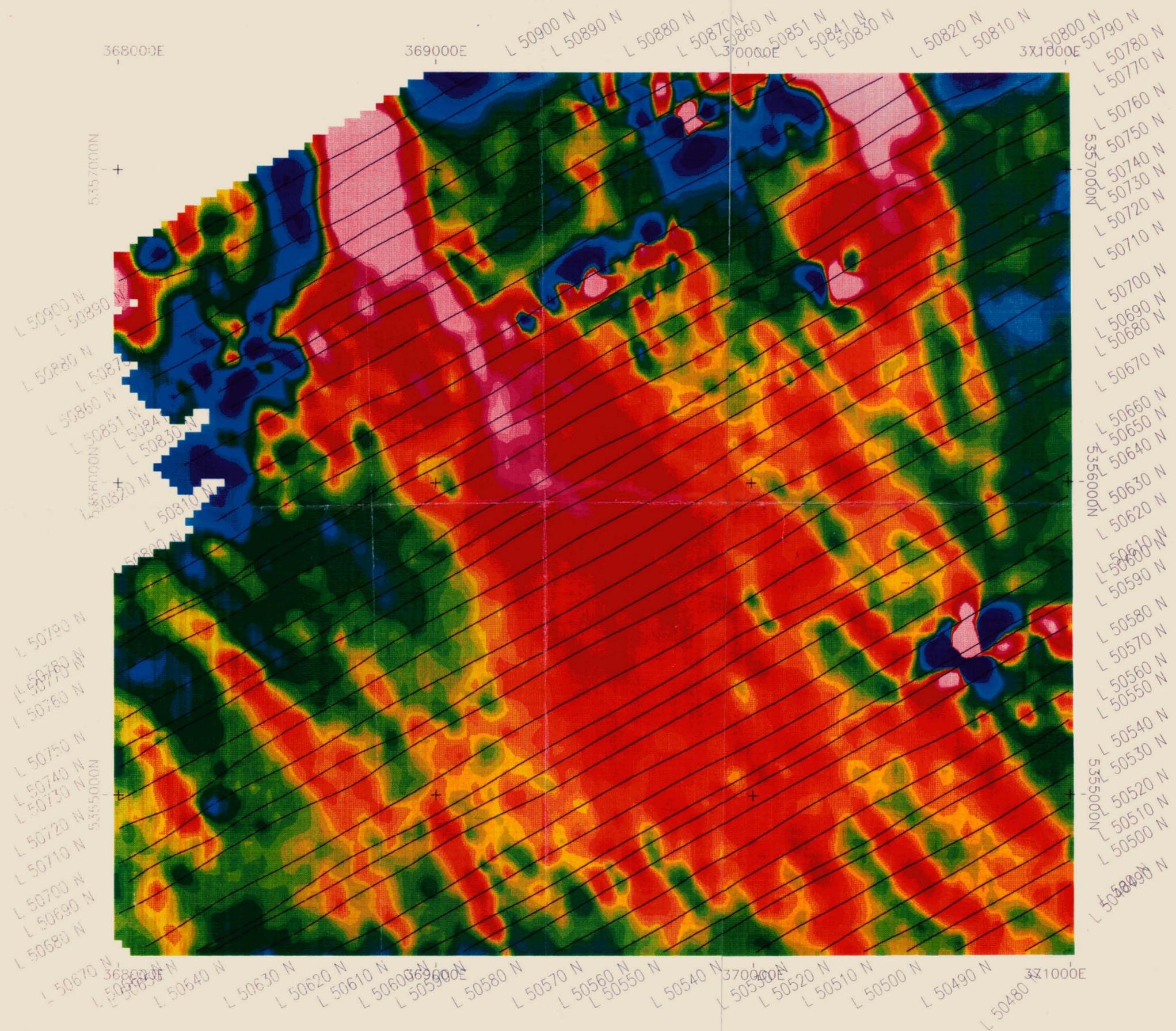
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HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 ZEEHAN-CRA-EL/28/88-38/89-45/92-43/92
 - S J TEEAR, TESSELAAR

CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

Zeehan Helimag Survey
 EL28/88 Zeehan 1 - Myrtle Prospect
 Vertical Derivative Image, Flight Line
 Overlay & Modelled Anomalies

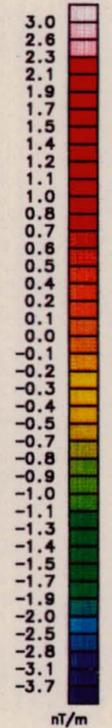
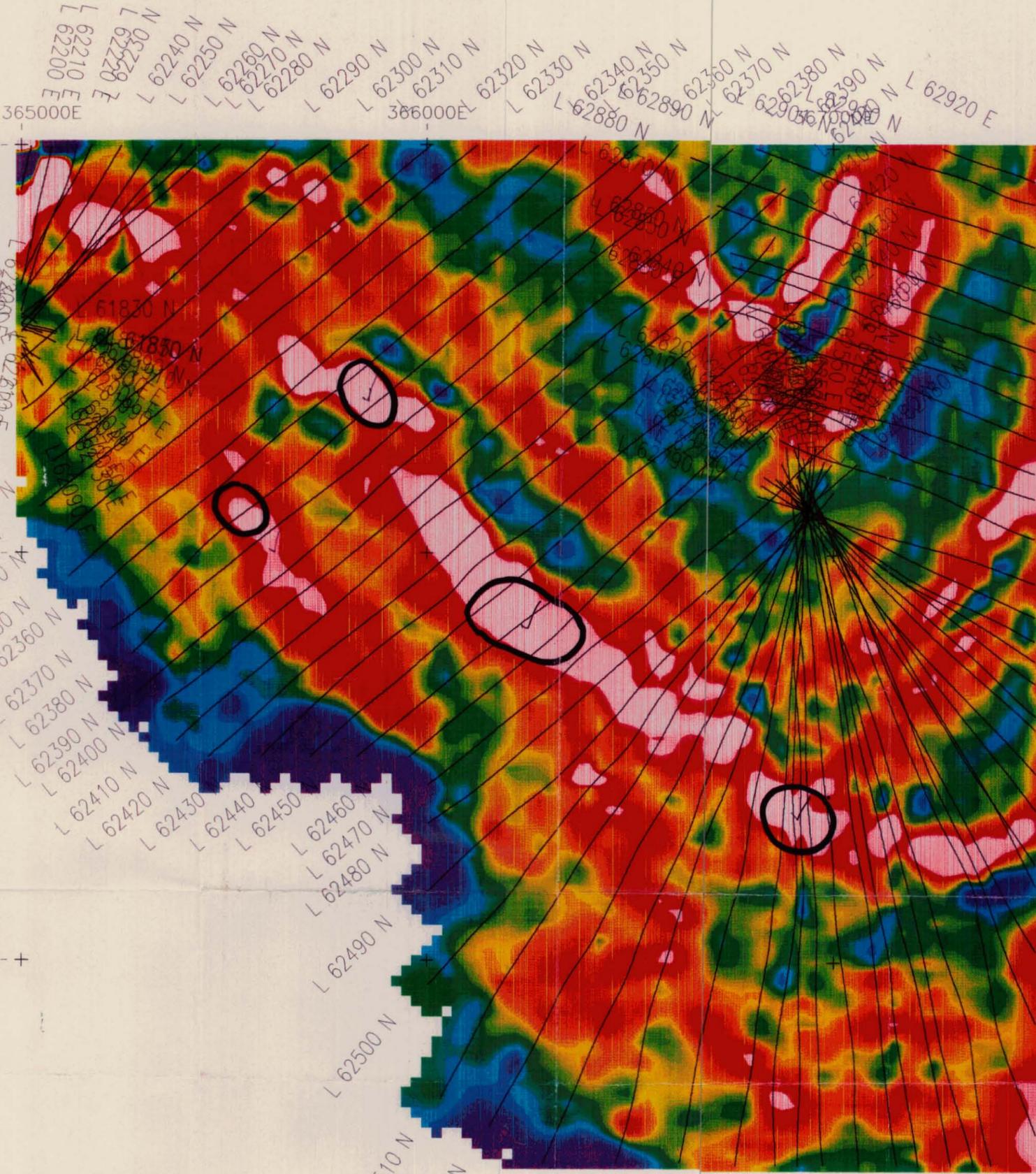
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Drawn: John Tesselaar	File Name:
Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
Scale: 1:10,000	Plan No: Tv1142



96-3902

HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 ZEEHAN-CRA-ELIS 28/88,34/88,38/89,45/92,43/92
 - S J TESSelaar, TESSELAAR

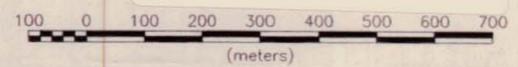
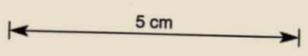
CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
Zeehan Helimag Survey	
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Vertical Derivative Image & Flight Line Overlay	
Author: John Tesselaar	Reference: SK55-05
Drawn: John Tesselaar	File Name:
Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
Scale: 1:10,000	Plan No: Tv1145



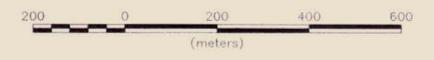
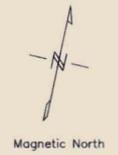
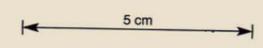
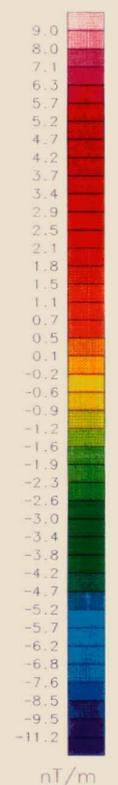
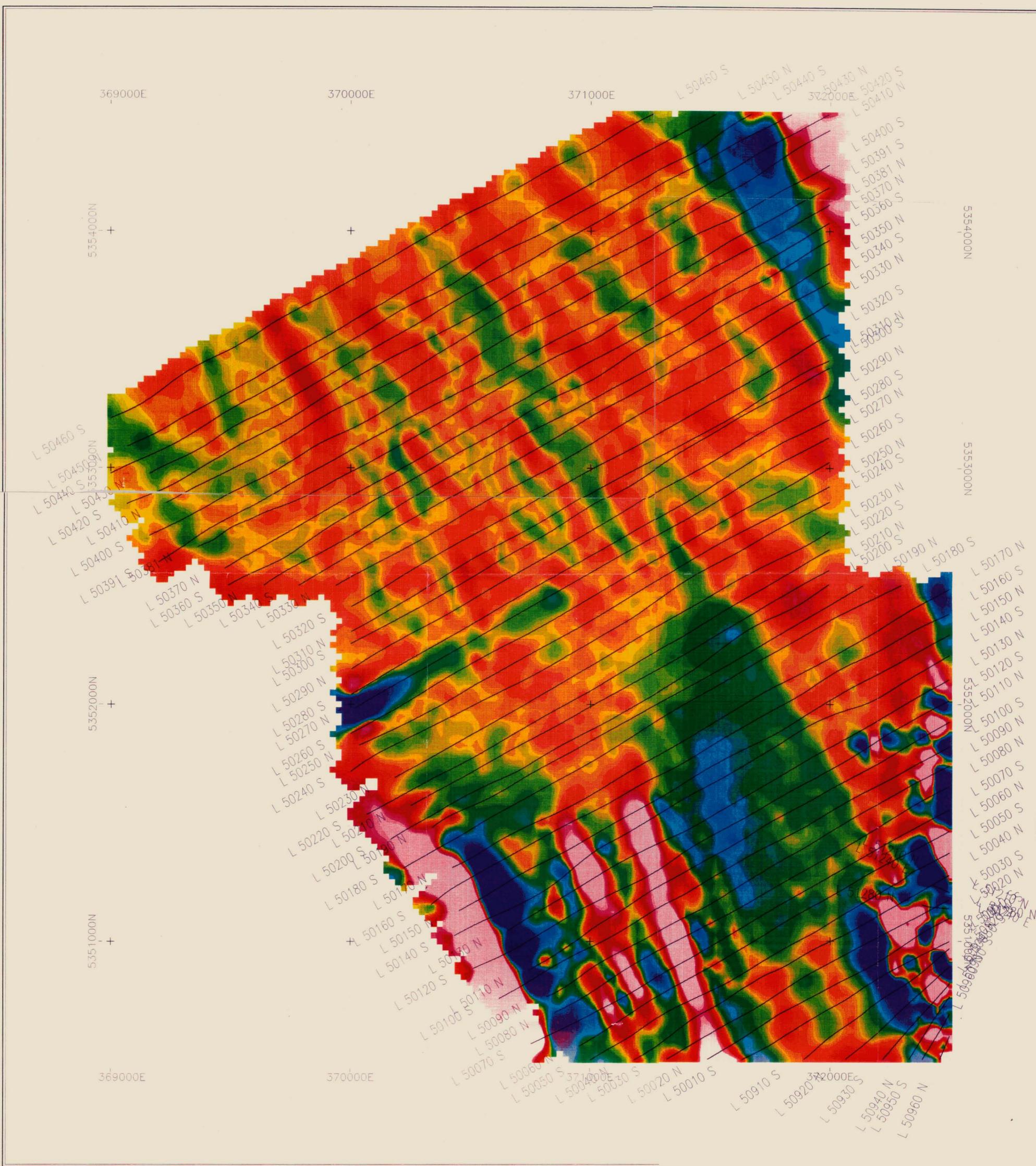
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96-3902

HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 ZEEHAN-CRA-EL'S 28/88, 34/88, 38/89, 45/92, 43/92
 - S J TEAR, TESSELAAR



CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
Zeehan Helimag Survey	
EL34/88 Zeehan 2 - Professor Range Prospect	
Vertical Derivative Image, Flight Line Overlay & Modelled Anomalies	
Author: John Tesselaar	Reference: SK55-05
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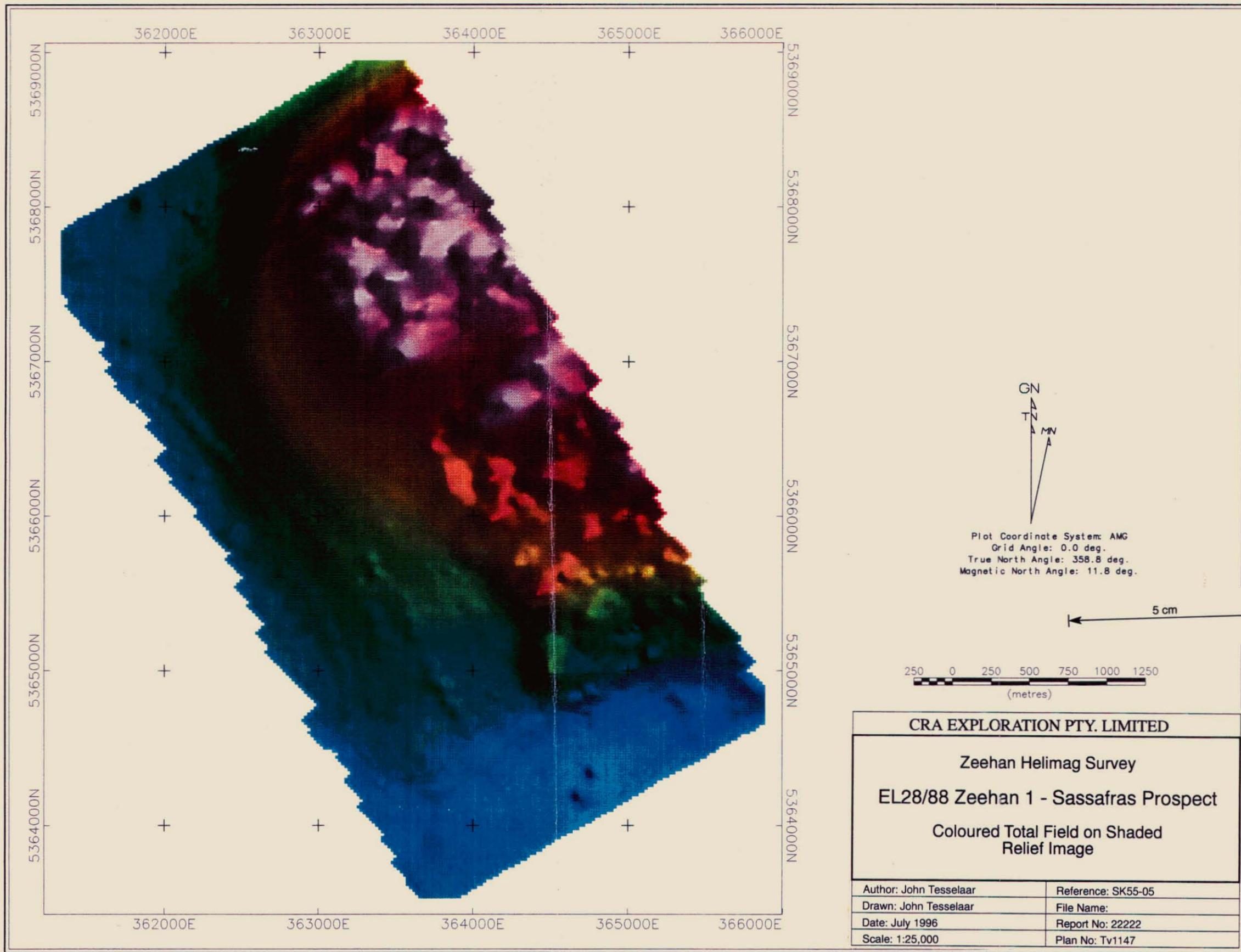


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HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 ZEEHAN-CRA-EL'S 28/88, 34/88, 38/89, 45/92, 43/92
 - S J TEAR, TESSELAAR

CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
Zeehan Helimag Survey	
EL45/92 Mt. Dundas - Farrell Prospect	
Vertical Derivative Image & Flight Line Overlay	
Author: John Tesselaar	Reference: SK55-05
Drawn: John Tesselaar	File Name:
Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
Scale: 1:10,000	Plan No: Tv1146

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CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

Zeehan Helimag Survey

EL28/88 Zeehan 1 - Sassafras Prospect

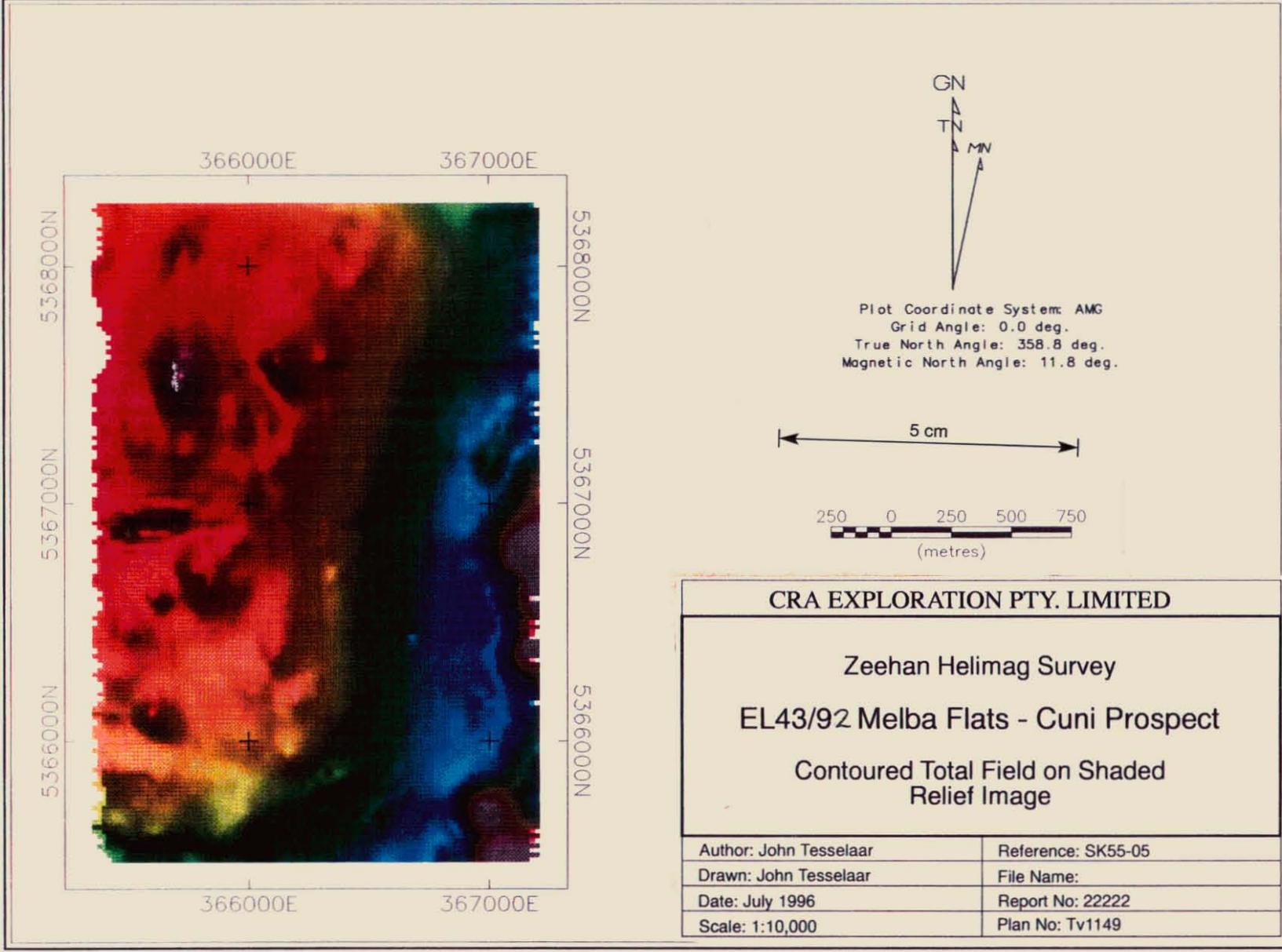
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Author: John Tesselaar	Reference: SK55-05
Drawn: John Tesselaar	File Name:
Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
Scale: 1:25,000	Plan No: Tv1147

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96-3902

HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ZEEHAN-CRA-EL'S 28/88, 34/88, 38/89, 45/92, 43/92
- S J TEAR, TESSELAAR



689033

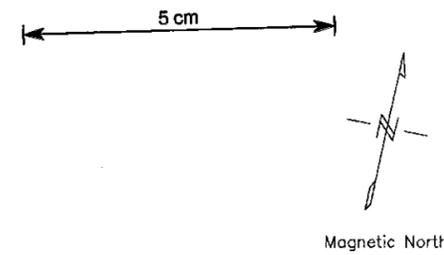
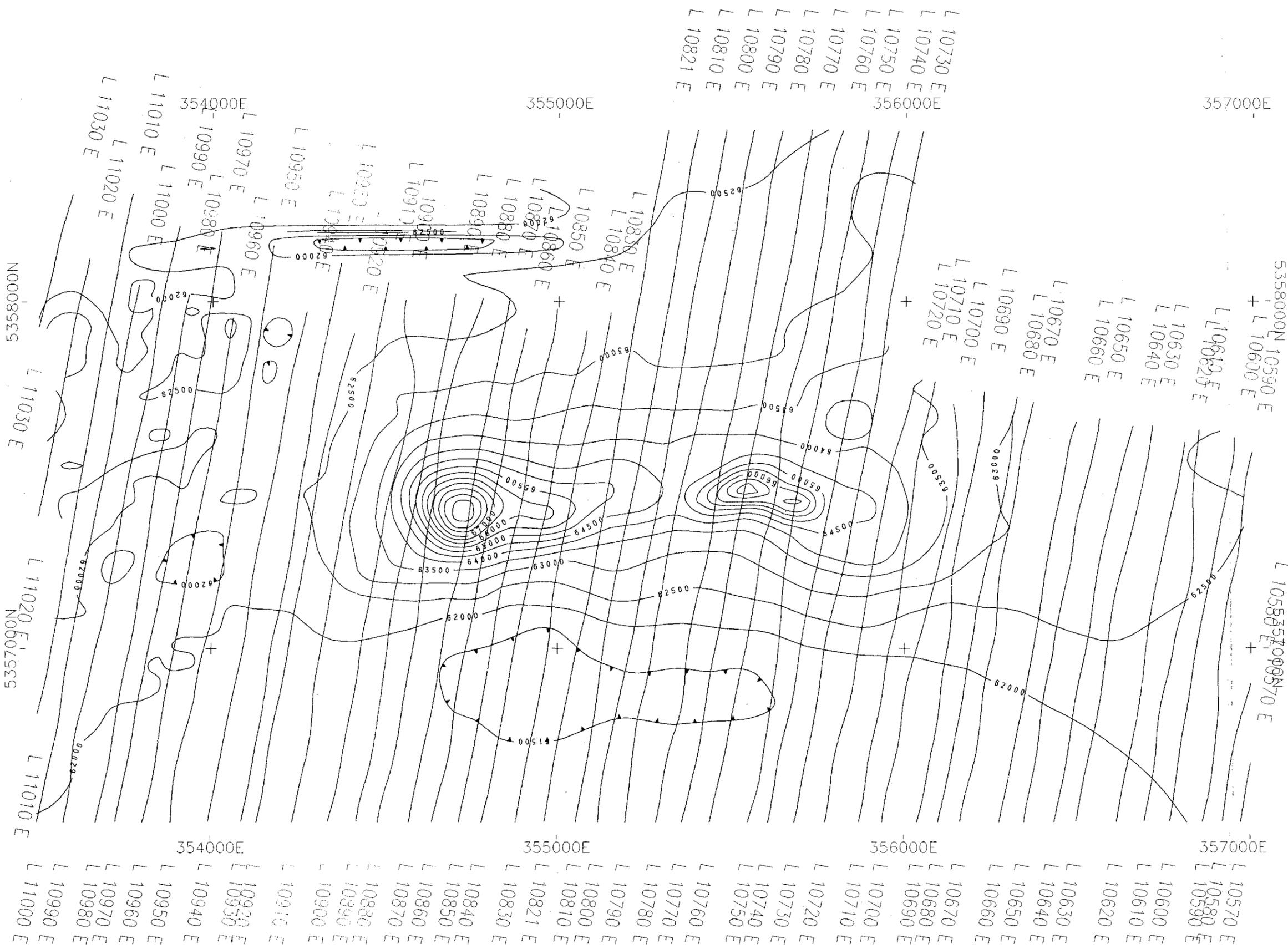
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HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ZEEHAN-CRA-EL'S 28/88,34/88,38/89,45/92,43/92
- S J TEAR, TESSELAAR

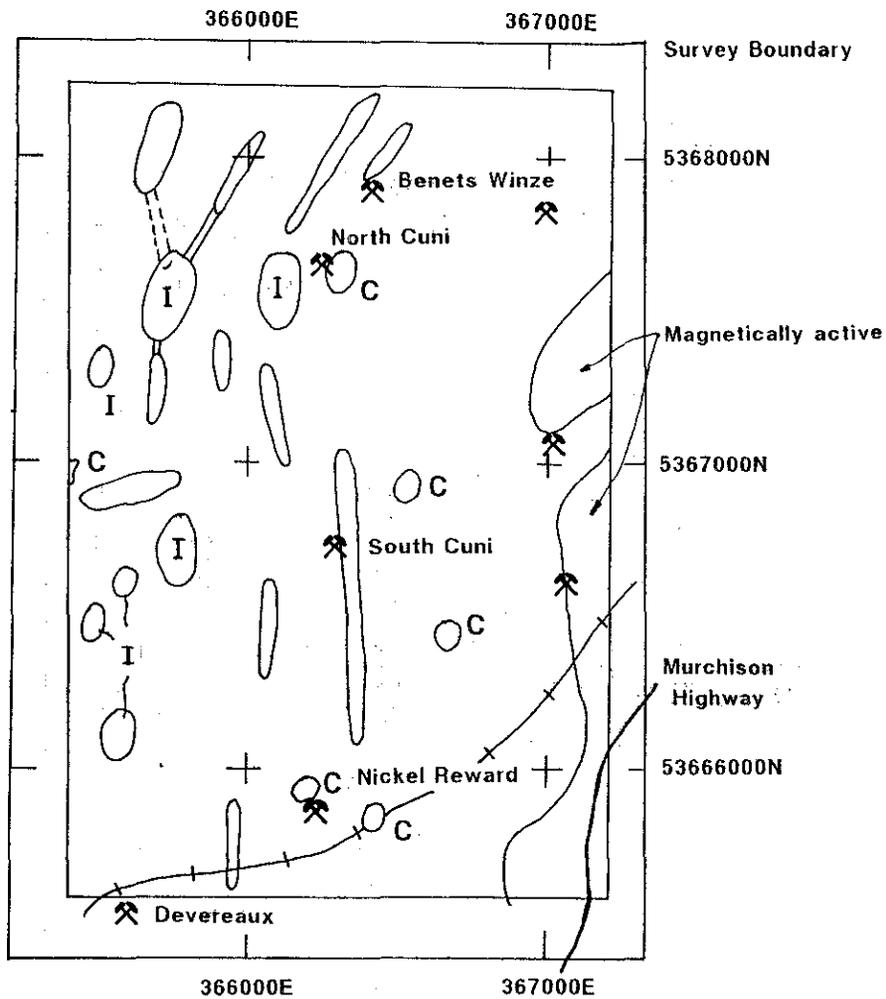
C89034

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HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ZEEHAN-CRA-EL'S 28/88, 34/88, 38/88, 38/89, 45/92, 43/92
- S J TEAR, TESSELAAR



CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
Zeehan Helimag Survey	
EL28/88 Zeehan 1 - Avebury Prospect	
Contoured Total Magnetic Intensity	
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Drawn: John Tesselaar	File Name:
Date: July 1996	Report No: 22222
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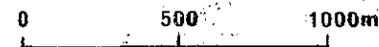
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LEGEND

- ⌘ Prospect name
- C Culture
- I Intrusive
- ⌘ Magnetic linears

96-3902

HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 ZEEHAN-CRA-EL'S 28/88,34/88,38/89,45/92,43/92
 - S J TEAR, TESSELAAR



689035

CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED	
EL 43/92 MELBA FLATS	
1995 ZEEHAN HELIMAG SURVEY	
CUNI BLOCK	
PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATION	
SEPTEMBER 1995	
Author: T. DOE	Reference:
Drawn: A. JELEN	File Name:
Date: JULY 1996	Report No:
Scale: 1 : 25000	Plan No:

Appendix I

Gordon Limestone Lithostratigraphy

Zeehan Carbonate Project

In the Zeehan sub-basin the Gordon Limestone has a thickness of 500m (DDH ZB1007). Drilling by CRAE has subdivided this formation into lithologic and lithostratigraphic units. These subdivisions have been utilised in the drillhole logging and are displayed below.

Drill Hole Logging Formation / Lithology Codes

Sc	=	Crotty Quartzite		SILURIAN
Ogud	=	Upper Dolomite	} GORDON LIMESTONE }	} ORDOVICIAN }
Ogsi	=	Siltstone Unit		
Ogul	=	Undifferentiated limestone		
Ogdl	=	Undifferentiated dolomite		
Ogmu	=	Laminated Micrite Unit		
Ogoo	=	Oolite Unit		
Ogsd	=	Siderite Unit		
Ogdc	=	Dark Grey / Black Clay Unit		
Ogfc	=	Ferruginous Clay Unit		
Ogms	=	Massive Sulphide Unit		
Ogst	=	Silty Transition Unit		
Om	=	Moina Sandstone		
Oo	=	Owen Conglomerate		
Ed	=	Dundas Group (undifferentiated)		CAMBRIAN

An explanation for the sub-divisions is given below.

1) The Crotty Quartzite

This formation is a sequence of deltaic quartzites of Silurian age. However in drillcore there appears to be no consistency in lithologies at its base. The question of faulted contacts is brought to mind and the unit has not been subdivided. In DD95ZM190 the sequence passes from white massively bedded sandstone into interbedded/interlaminated sands, shales and silts before finally passing into dark shales (fissile) and clays (possible fault gouge). This is possibly matched in DD95DS98 but there are considerable thickness variations, as would be expected in the depositional environment.

2) The Upper Dolomite Unit (Ogud)

This is a dolomitised limestone unit that always occurs beneath the Crotty Quartzite contact. Its thickness is variable, up to 100m in DD95ZR104 and down to 25m in DD95ZM190. It is possible that the dolomitisation is fault related, the fault being the Crotty Quartzite/Gordon Limestone Contact.

3) The Siltstone Unit (Ogsi)

This is an argillaceous calcisiltite with bands of bioclastic calcarenite and nodular calcisiltite. Locally it is unreactive to dilute hydrochloric acid. It generally occurs at the base of the top third of the stratigraphic column and has an average thickness of 15m.

There are transitional upper and lower sequences to the main Siltstone Unit.

4) Undifferentiated Limestone (Ogul)

This is a bucket term to fit all limestones that do not separate out into any distinctive lithology subdivision

5) Undifferentiated Dolomite (Ogdl)

Localised zones of dolomitised limestone occur within various parts of the stratigraphic column. Unless it is part of the Upper Dolomite, it is referred to as undifferentiated dolomite. The dolomitisation is attributable to faults and/or due to mineralisation, often Ogdl units have elevated base metal values.

6) Laminated Micrite Unit (Ogmu)

This is a distinctive lithofacies comprising of banded and stylolitic fine grained calcarenites and micrites. Sometimes the laminae consist of argillaceous material. The individual laminated units have an upper thickness limit of generally <3m except in specific circumstances eg DD95ZP63. Birds eye micrite units are often associated with the laminated zones. The unit is not a marker horizon but occurs with sufficiently regularity in drillcore as to be able to assist stratigraphic correlations.

7) Oolite Unit (Ogoo)

This unit occurs in outcrop at the Grieves Prospect as a dolomitised equigranular calcarenite unit - thought to be an oolite. It is believed that the well sorted, clean medium grained bioclastic calcarenite unit, locally oolitic, is really part of a package of well sorted calcarenites seen towards the base of the limestone sequence, possibly representing a sand bar.

8) Siderite Unit (Ogsd)

The Siderite Unit is an alteration facies imposed on and replacing limestone (?dolomitised) at the base of the Gordon Limestone. It is regarded as being part of the alteration associated with the replacement Zn/Pb mineralisation.

Siderite alteration also occurs at Grieves in the middle of the limestone sequence. Siderite is also present at the upper sandstone/limestone contact at Blackjacks (DD95DB110) and Myrtle (DD95ZM190).

9) Dark Grey/Black Clay Unit (Ogdc)

These clays are encountered at surface and in drill core above 300m vertical depth. They generally are to be found at the base of the limestone, although they can occur at the top contact (DD95DB110). Dark clays can also be found in the top of drillholes where surficial weathering of the limestones has produced a black pug - depths of 45 vertical metres have been recorded (DD95ZR103). The exact nature of the clays at the basal part of the limestone is unclear. They always underlie the Oolite Unit, often can be intermixed with siderite zones of the Siderite Unit and can be part of the underlying Silty Transition Unit. Whether they are products of deep surface weathering, paleaeo-weathering, fault zones or mineral-related alteration remains to be resolved.

10) Ferruginous Clay Unit.

These are light grey, orange, yellow, brown and red coloured clays, often banded. They generally occur beneath the Dark Clay Unit, although at Grieves they can be intermixed with it. In some instances they are sericitic, in others they can be sandy (fine grained quartz grains). They are heavily limonitic and their exact nature is unsure. It is possible that the clays are part of the Silty Transition Unit or even the underlying Moina Sandstone. Alternatively they could be weathering products of mineralisation associated with the dark clay unit.

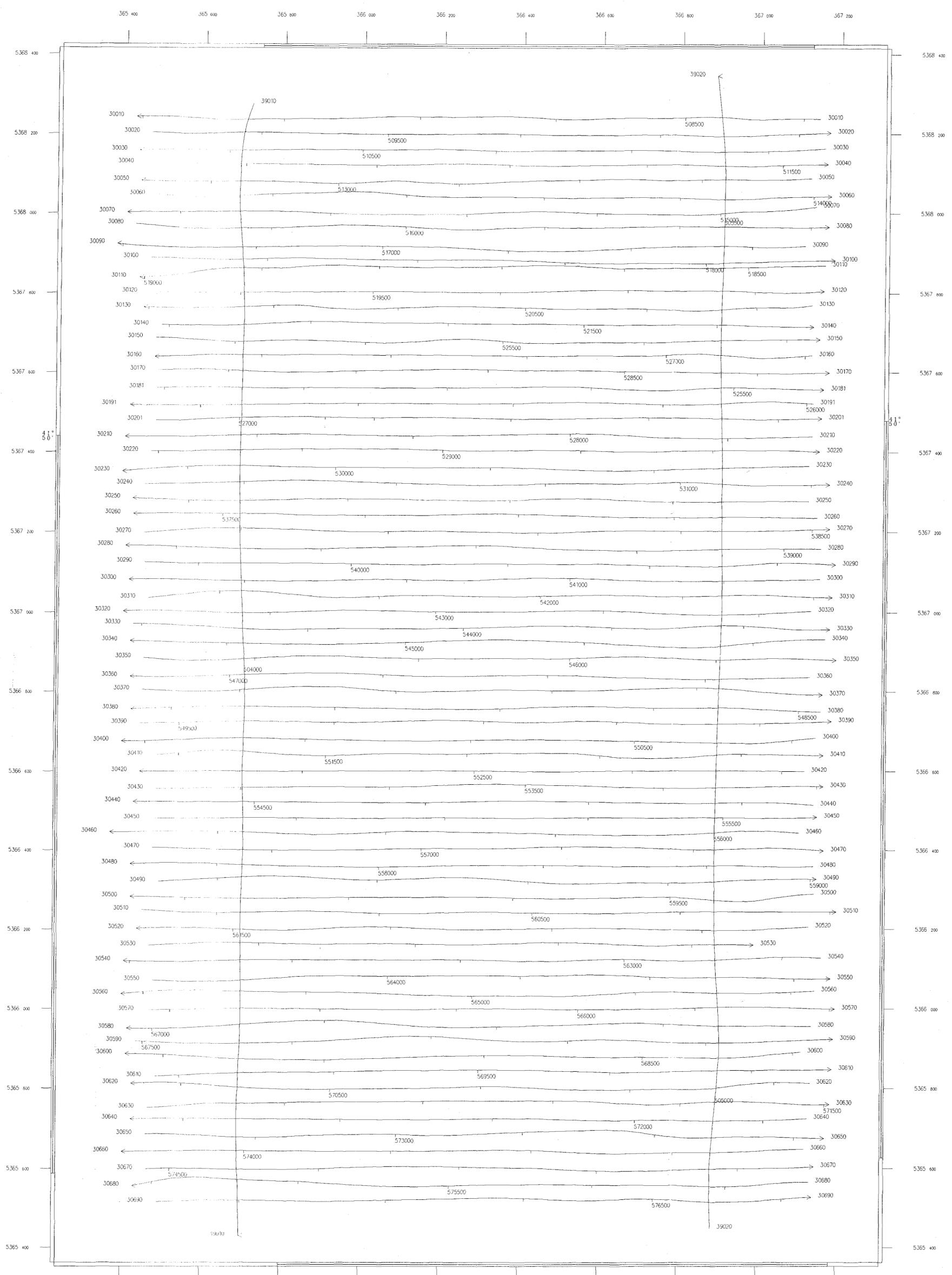
11) Silty Transition Unit

This is the basal unit of the Gordon Limestone. It comprises of a series of partly dolomitised limestones and fine grained arenaceous units with black siltstones. It appears to have a well defined thickness of between 12-16m and in some instances overlies the Moina Sandstone conformably. Mineralisation would appear to lie immediately above the top contact of the Silty Transition Unit.

12) Moina Sandstone

This sandstone formation is characterised by a silicic quartzite with localised conglomerate bands, often becoming a pink silicic quartzite.

Appendix II
Flight Line Maps



AIRBORNE SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Aircraft: AS350B Helicopter
 Magnetometer: Geometrics G-833 Helium
 Resolution: 0.001 nT
 Sensitivity: 0.001 nT
 Recording Interval: 0.10 Hz
 Compensation: RMS ADC II Compensator

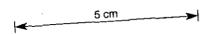
PROCESSING DETAILS

Diurnal Corrections Applied.
 Tie Line Levelling Applied.
 1st contour interval 1nT
 2nd contour interval 10nT
 3rd contour interval 100nT
 4th contour interval 1000nT

689042

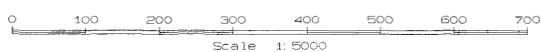
96-3902

HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 ZEEHAN-CRA-EL'S 28/88, 34/88, 38/89, 45/92, 48/92
 S J TEAR, TESSELAAR



AIRBORNE SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Flight Line Direction: CRA Digitised
 Flight Line Separation: CRA Digitised
 Tie Line Direction: CRA Digitised
 Tie Line Separation: CRA Digitised
 Mean Terrain Clearance: 30 metres
 Sample Interval: 3-4 metres
 Navigation: Differential GPS
 Survey Flown: March 1995



MELBA FLATS

UTS GEOPHYSICS PTY LTD

CRA EXPLORATION PTY LTD

TASMANIA SURVEY

DETAILED HELI-MAG SURVEY

FLIGHT PATH MAP

DRAWN: UTS GEOPHYSICS

SCALE: 1:5000

DATE: 25 APRIL 1995

JOB: A06703



AIRBORNE SURVEY EQUIPMENT

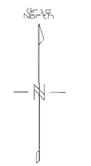
Aircraft:	AS506 Helicopter
Magnetometer:	Geometrics G-633 Helium
Resolution:	0.001 nT
Sensitivity:	0.001 nT
Recording Interval:	0.30 Hz
Compensation:	RMS AAC II Compensator

AIRBORNE SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Flight Line Direction:	CRA Digitised
Flight Line Separation:	CRA Digitised
Tie Line Direction:	CRA Digitised
Tie Line Separation:	CRA Digitised
Mag. Tapered Clearance:	30 metres
Sample Interval:	3/4 metres
Navigation:	Differential GPS
Survey Flow:	March 1995

PROCESSING DETAILS

Diurnal Corrections Applied.
Tie Line Levelling Applied.



96-3902
HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ZEBHAN-CRA-ELLS 2886 3488 3888 4092 4392
- 3/4 TIE BAR, TESSILAR

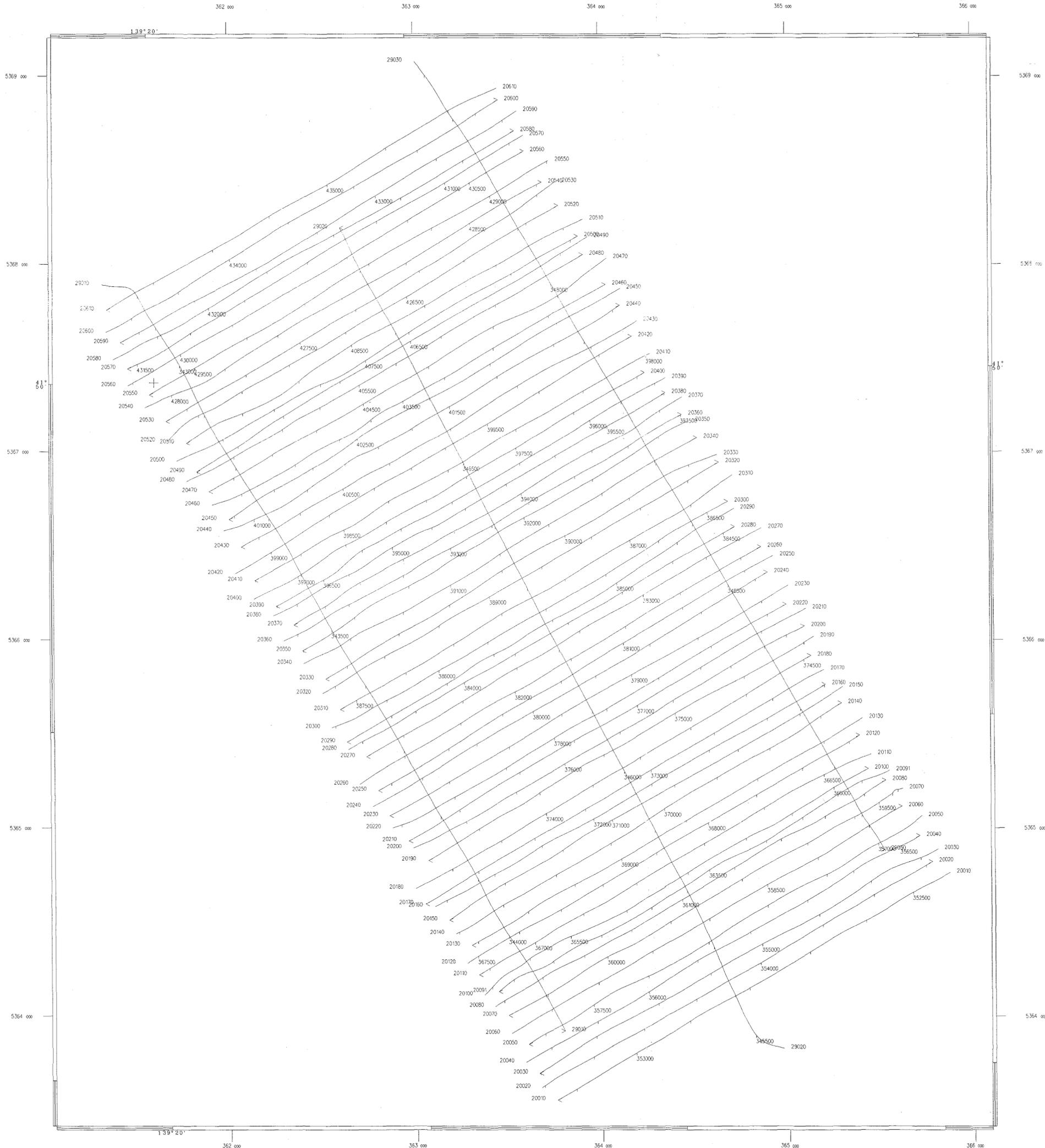
TRIAL 689043

UTS GEOPHYSICS PTY LTD

CRA EXPLORATION PTY LTD
TASMANIA SURVEY - AREA 1
DETAILED HELI-MAG SURVEY
FLIGHT PATH MAP

DRAWN: UTS GEOPHYSICS	SCALE: 1:10000
DATE: 1 MAY 1995	JOB: AC6701

TRIAL BLOCK 1:10K



AIRBORNE SURVEY EQUIPMENT

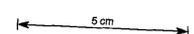
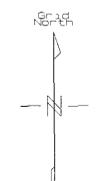
Aircraft:	AS350B Helicopter
Magnetometer:	Geometrics G-823 Helium
Resolution:	0.001 nT
Sensitivity:	0.001 nT
Recording Interval:	0.10 Hz
Compensation:	RMS AADC II Compensator

AIRBORNE SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Flight Line Direction:	CRA Digitised
Flight Line Separation:	CRA Digitised
Tie Line Direction:	CRA Digitised
Tie Line Separation:	CRA Digitised
Mean Terrain Clearance:	30 metres
Sample Interval:	3-4 metres
Navigation:	Differential GPS
Survey Flow:	March 1995

PROCESSING DETAILS

Diurnal Corrections Applied.
 Tie Line Levelling Applied.
 1st contour interval 1nT
 2nd contour interval 10nT
 3rd contour interval 100nT
 4th contour interval 1000nT

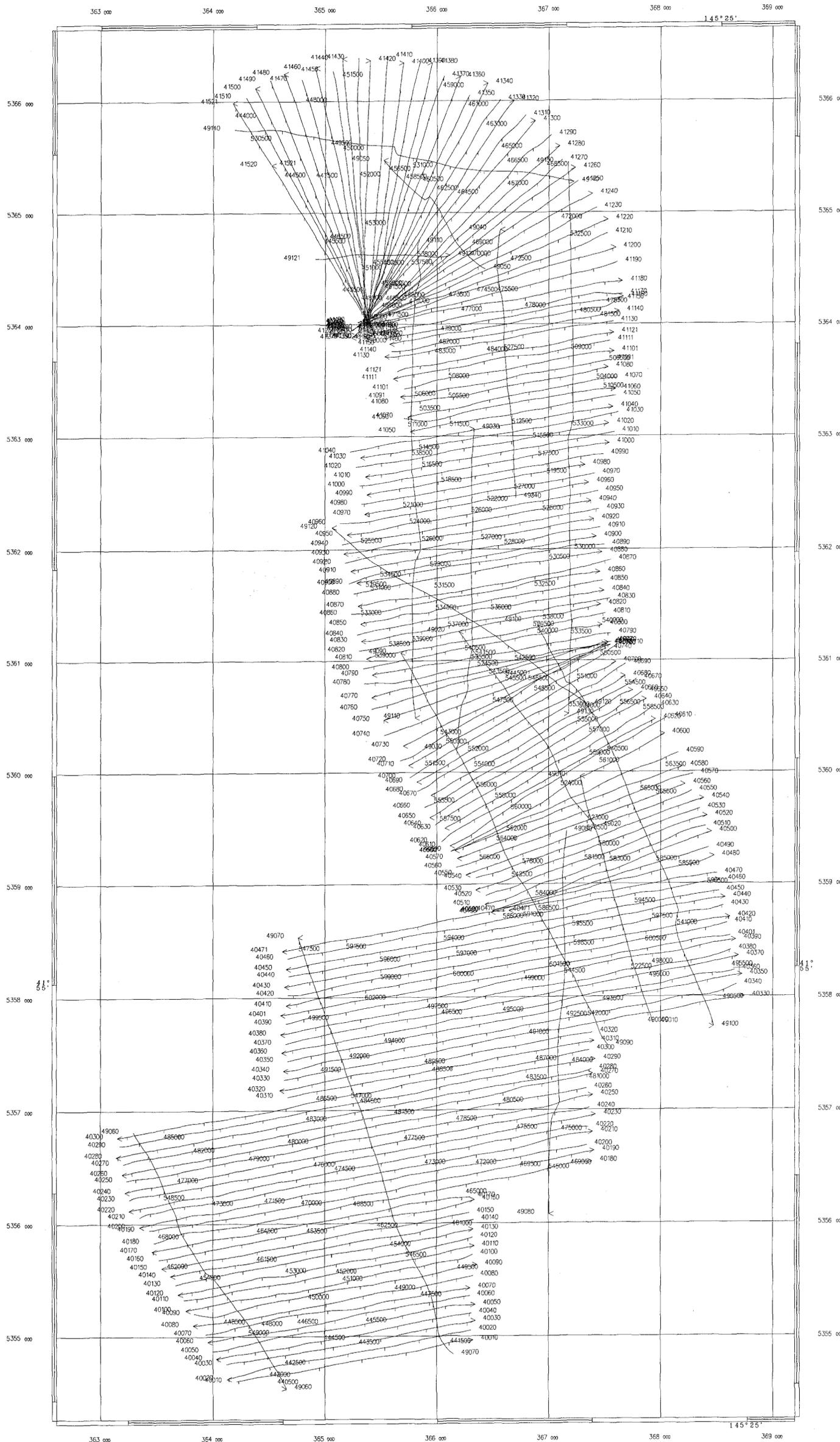


SASSAFRAS

UTS GEOPHYSICS PTY LTD	
CRA EXPLORATION PTY LTD	
TASMANIA SURVEY	
DETAILED HELI-MAG SURVEY	
FLIGHT PATH MAP	
DRAWN: UTS GEOPHYSICS	SCALE: 1:10000
DATE: 25 APRIL 1995	JOB: A06702

96-3902
 HELICOPTER BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 ZEPHYRUS 2888 3888 3888 4882 4882
 -S-T TECH, TRENSELAIR

DUNDAS BLOCK
1:20K



AIRBORNE SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Flight Line Direction:
Flight Line Separation:
Tie Line Direction:
Tie Line Separation:
Mean Terrain Clearance:
Sample Interval:
Navigation:
Survey Flown:

CRA Digitised
CRA Digitised
CRA Digitised
CRA Digitised
30 metres
3-4 metres
Differential GPS
March 1995

AIRBORNE SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Aircraft:
Magnetometer:
Resolution:
Sensitivity:
Recording Interval:
Compensation:

AS350B Helicopter
Geometrics G-B33 Helium
0.001 nT
0.001 nT
10 Hz
RMS AADC II Compensator

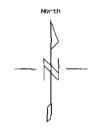
PROCESSING DETAILS

Diurnal Corrections Applied
Tie Line Levelling Applied
Grid cell size used 20mE x 20mN
1st contour interval 1nT
2nd contour interval 10nT
3rd contour interval 100nT
4th contour interval 1000nT

PRELIMINARY
UTS GEOPHYSICS

96-3902

HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ZEBHAN-CRA-BL/S 28/88,34/88,38/89,45/92,43/92
- S J TEAR, TESSELAAR



5 cm



Scale 1:20000

DUNDAS

UTS GEOPHYSICS PTY LTD

CRA EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

AREA 4 - TASMANIA

DETAILED HELI-MAG SURVEY

FLIGHT PATH MAP

DRAWN: UTS GEOPHYSICS

SCALE: 1:20000

DATE: 15 MAY 1995

JOB: A067 - AREA 04

AIRBORNE SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

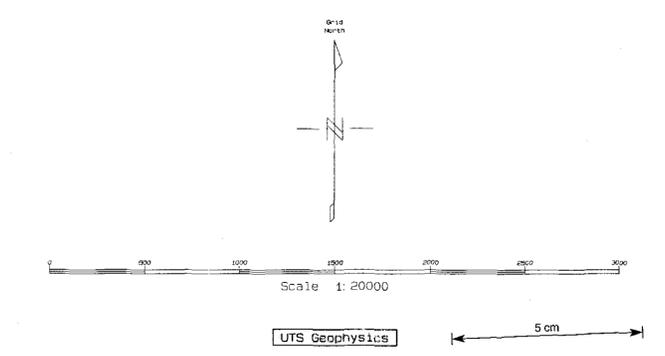
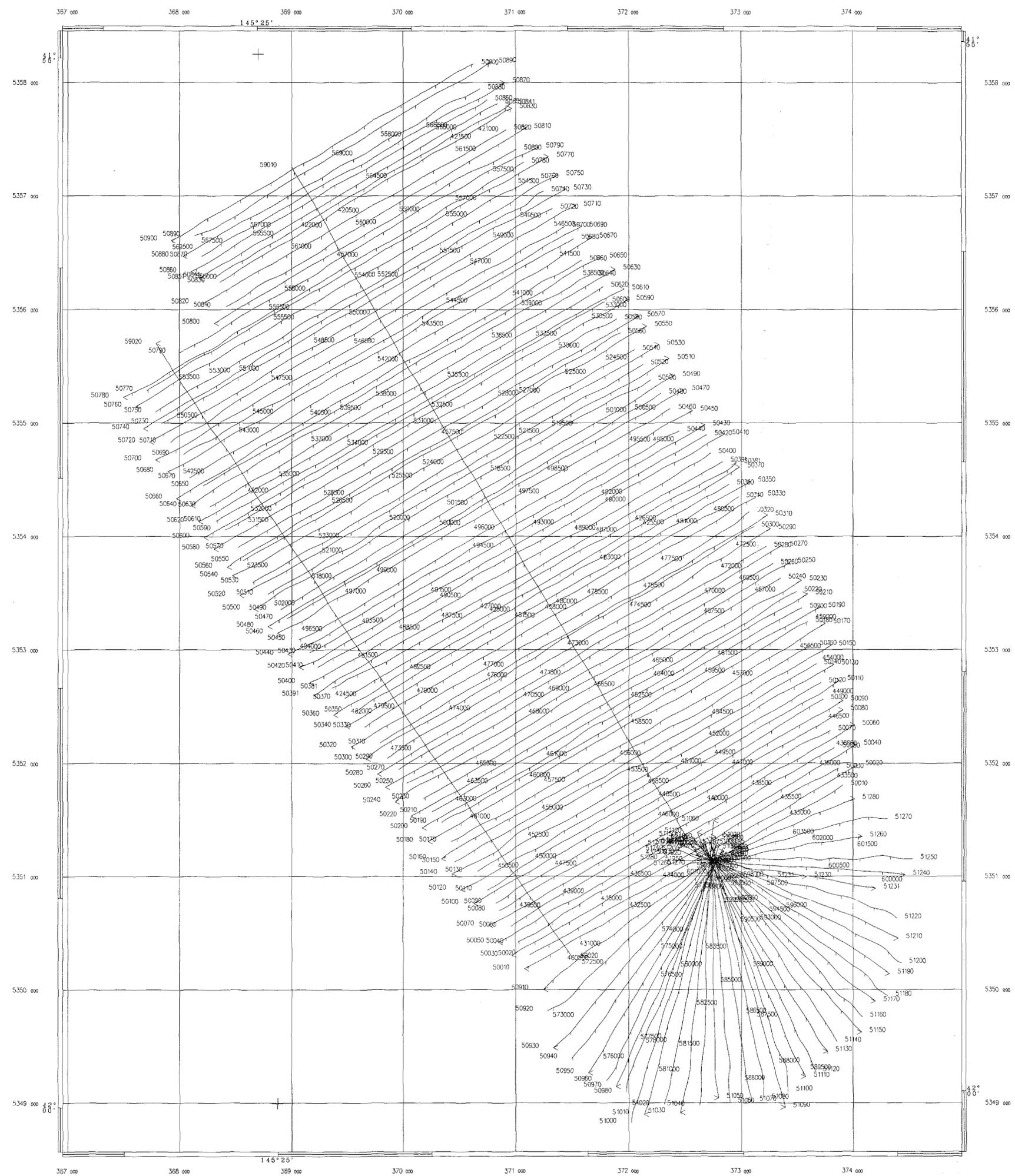
Flight Line Direction:	CRA Digitised
Flight Line Separation:	CRA Digitised
Tie Line Direction:	CRA Digitised
Tie Line Separation:	CRA Digitised
Mean Terrain Clearance:	30 metres
Sample Interval:	3-4 metres
Navigation:	Differential GPS
Survey Flight:	March 1995

AIRBORNE SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Acquisition:	UTS Geophysics
Aircraft:	AS350B Helicopter
Magnetometer:	Geometrics G-833 Helium
Resolution:	0.001 nT
Sensitivity:	0.001 nT
Recording Interval:	10 Hz
Compensation:	RMS AADC II Compensator

PROCESSING DETAILS

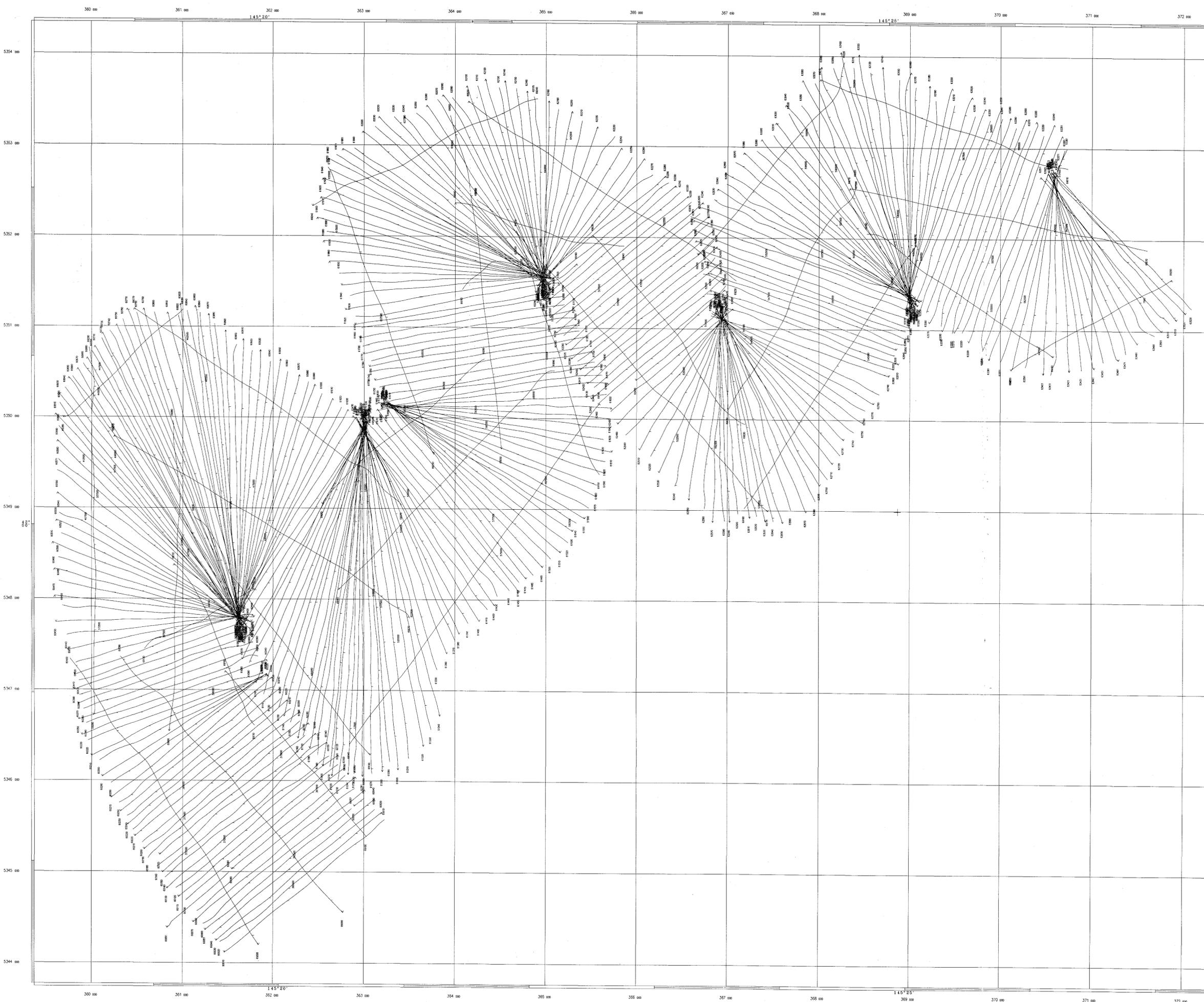
Diurnal Corrections Applied
Tie Line Levelling Applied



FARRELL

CRA EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED	
AREA 5 - TASMANIA	
DETAILED HELI-MAG SURVEY	
FLIGHT PATH MAP	
SHEET 1 OF 1	
DRAWN: UTS GEOPHYSICS	SCALE: 1:20000
DATE: 1 JUNE 1995	JOB: A067 - AREA 05

96-3902
 HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 ZEEHAN-CRA-PL'S 28/88 54/88 38/89 45/92 45/92
 - S. J. TEAR, TESSELLAR



AIRBORNE SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Flight Line Direction:	CRA Digitised
Flight Line Separation:	CRA Digitised
Tie Line Separation:	CRA Digitised
Mean Terrain Clearance:	30 metres
Sample Interval:	3-4 metres
Navigation:	Differential GPS
Survey Flow:	March 1996

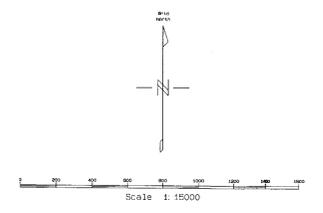
AIRBORNE SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Acquisition:	UTS Geophysics
Aircraft:	AS350B Helicopter
Magnetometer:	Geomatrix G-833 Helium
Resolution:	0.001 nT
Sensitivity:	0.001 nT
Recording Interval:	10 Hz
Compensation:	RMS AADC II Compensator

PROCESSING DETAILS

Diurnal Corrections Applied
Tie Line Levelling Applied

PRELIMINARY
UTS GEOPHYSICS



PROFESSOR

CRA EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

AREA 6 - TASMANIA
DETAILED HELI-MAG SURVEY
FLIGHT PATH MAP
SHEET 1 OF 1

DRAWN: UTS GEOPHYSICS	SCALE: 1:15000
DATE: 26 JUNE 1996	JOB: A067 - AREA 06

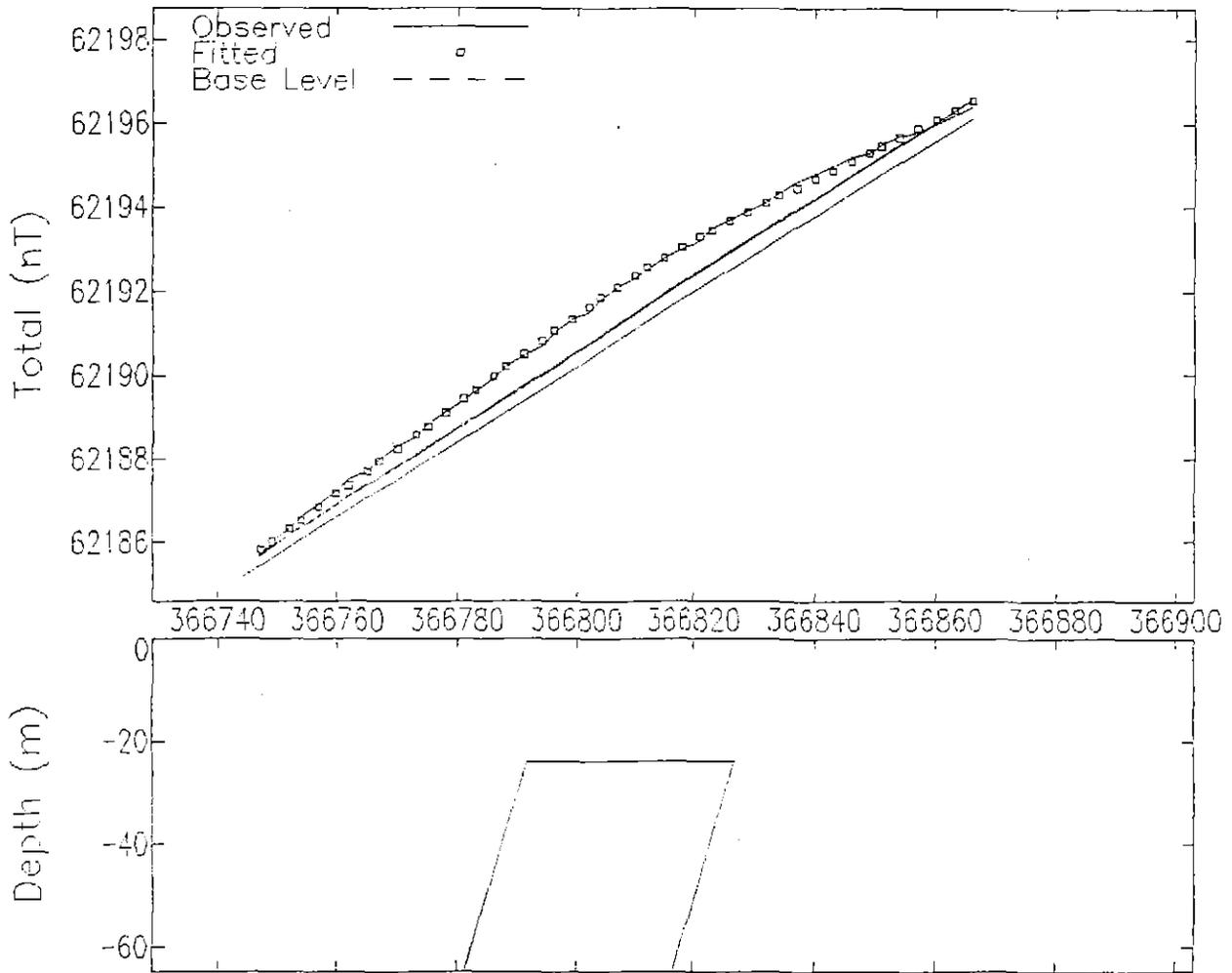
96-3902
HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ZEPHYRUS-25 28-88; 31-88; 36-88; 40-88; 45-88
- 50 FEET, TESSILAK

Appendix III

Modelled Anomalies

Blackjacks Prospect Magnetic Inversion

-40690L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	L	24.0 m
Half Width	F	20.5 m
Half Length	X	150 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	106 deg
Thickness	L	249 m
Susceptibility	L	.0000164 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366809.2 m
Cross Position	X	5360485 m
Base Level	L	62191.02 nT
Base Slope	L	.077496 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

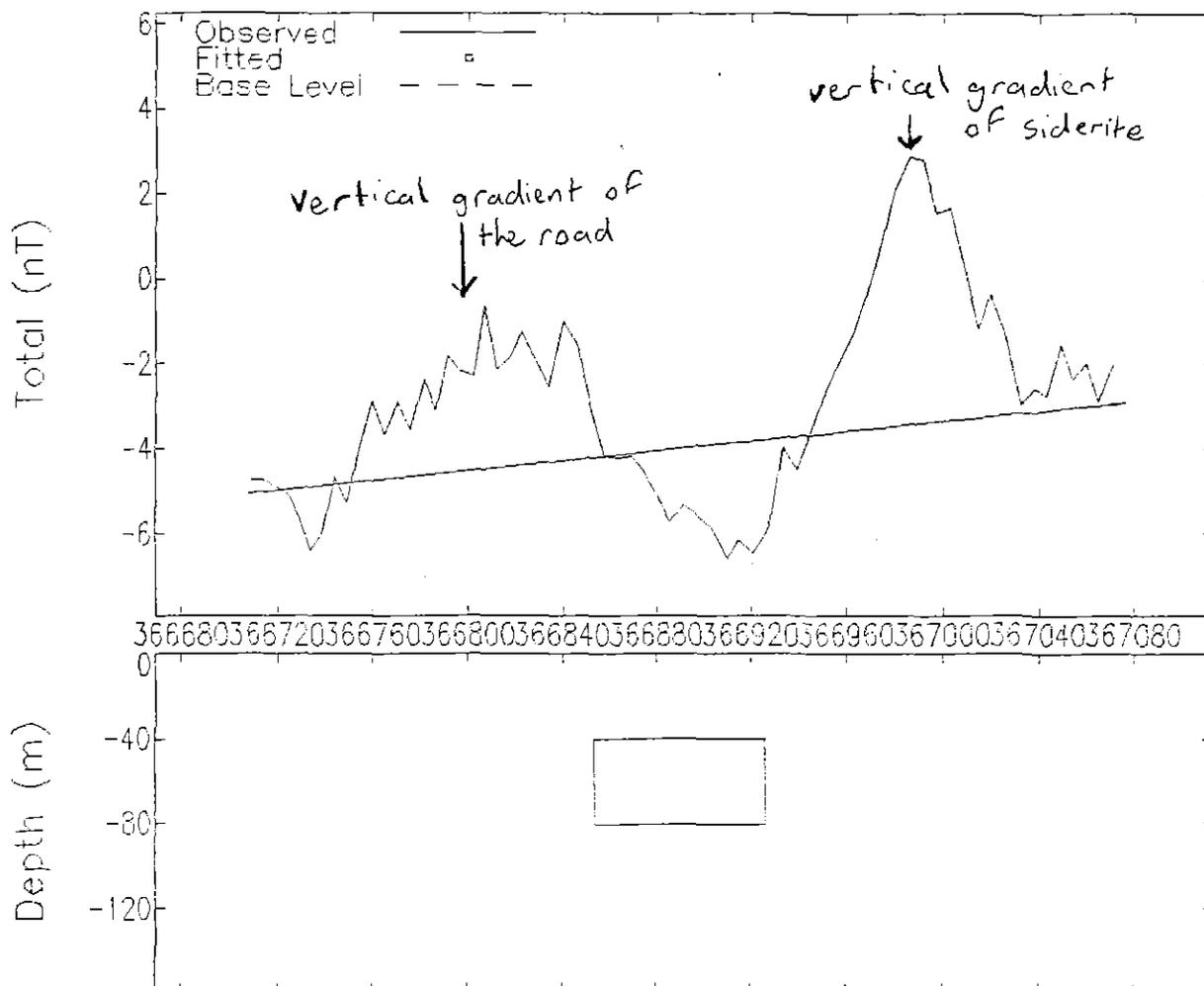
COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	60 deg
Line Direction	60 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

VG of the road and siderite

-40690L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	40.4 m
Half Width	F	40.4 m
Half Length	X	202 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	90 deg
Thickness	F	40.4 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000762 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366890 m
Cross Position	X	5360516 m
Base Level	X	-3.996054 nT
Base Slope	X	.0052501 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

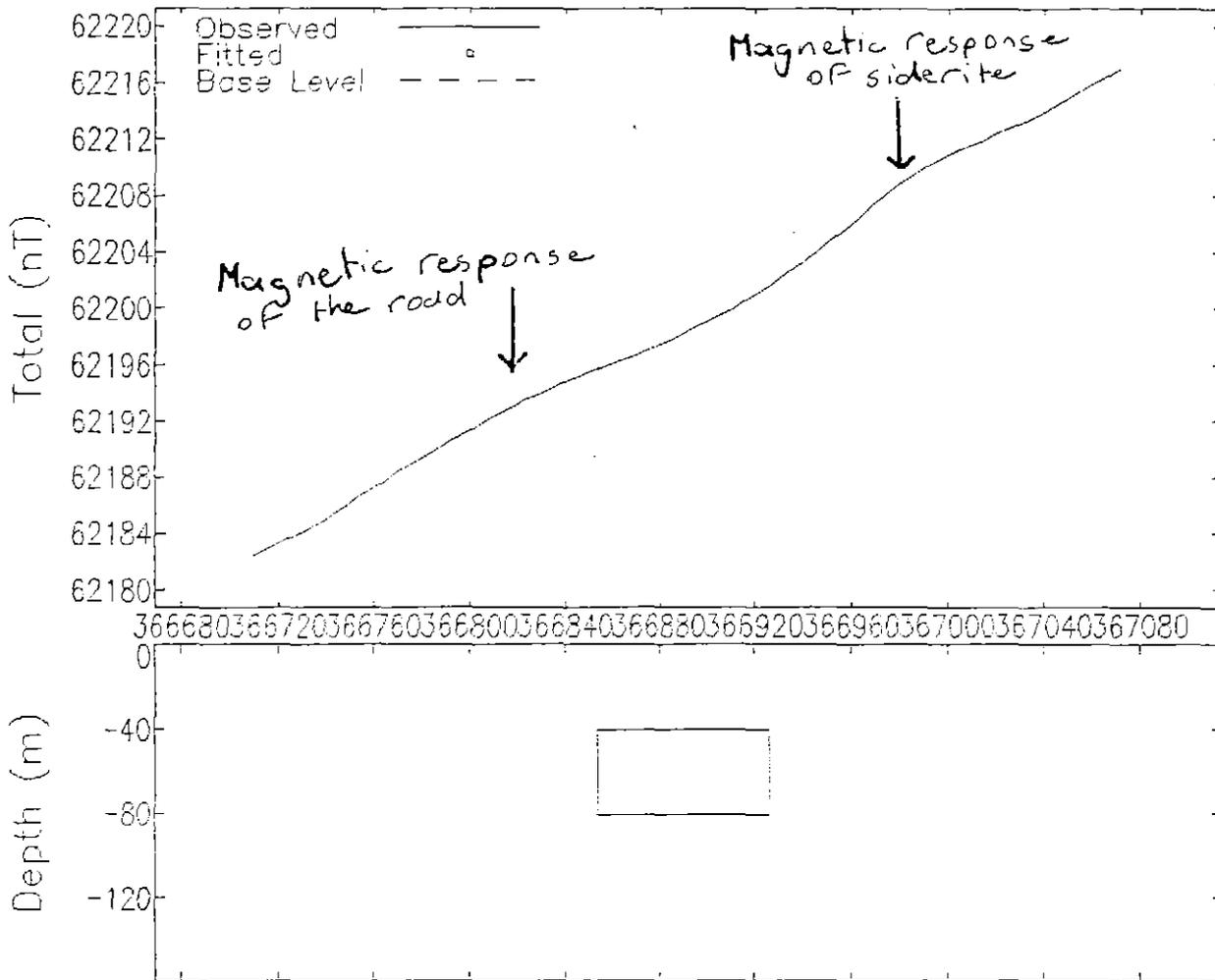
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	80 deg
Line Direction	84 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

TMI of the road and siderite
-40690L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	40.4 m
Half Width	F	40.4 m
Half Length	X	202 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	90 deg
Thickness	F	40.4 m
Susceptibility	F	0.000279 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366890 m
Cross Position	X	5360516 m
Base Level	X	-3.996054 nT
Base Slope	X	.0052501 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

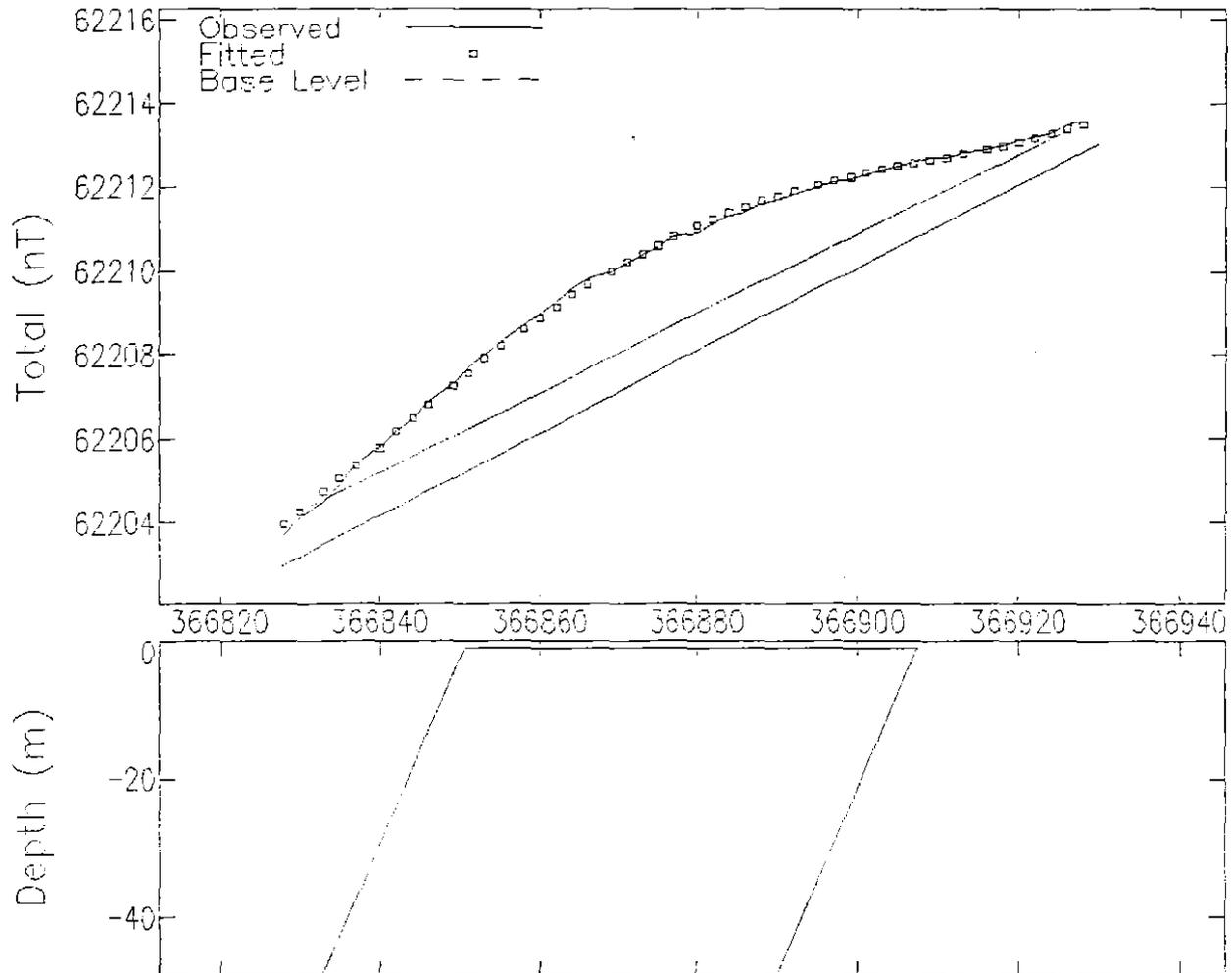
Field Strength	82000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	60 deg
Line Direction	64 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

Blackjacks prospect magnetic inversion
-40730L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	L	1.12 m
Half Width	F	32.2 m
Half Length	X	56.4 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	113 deg
Thickness	L	101 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000221 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366878.9 m
Cross Position	X	5360813 m
Base Level	X	62208 nT
Base Slope	X	.0875 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

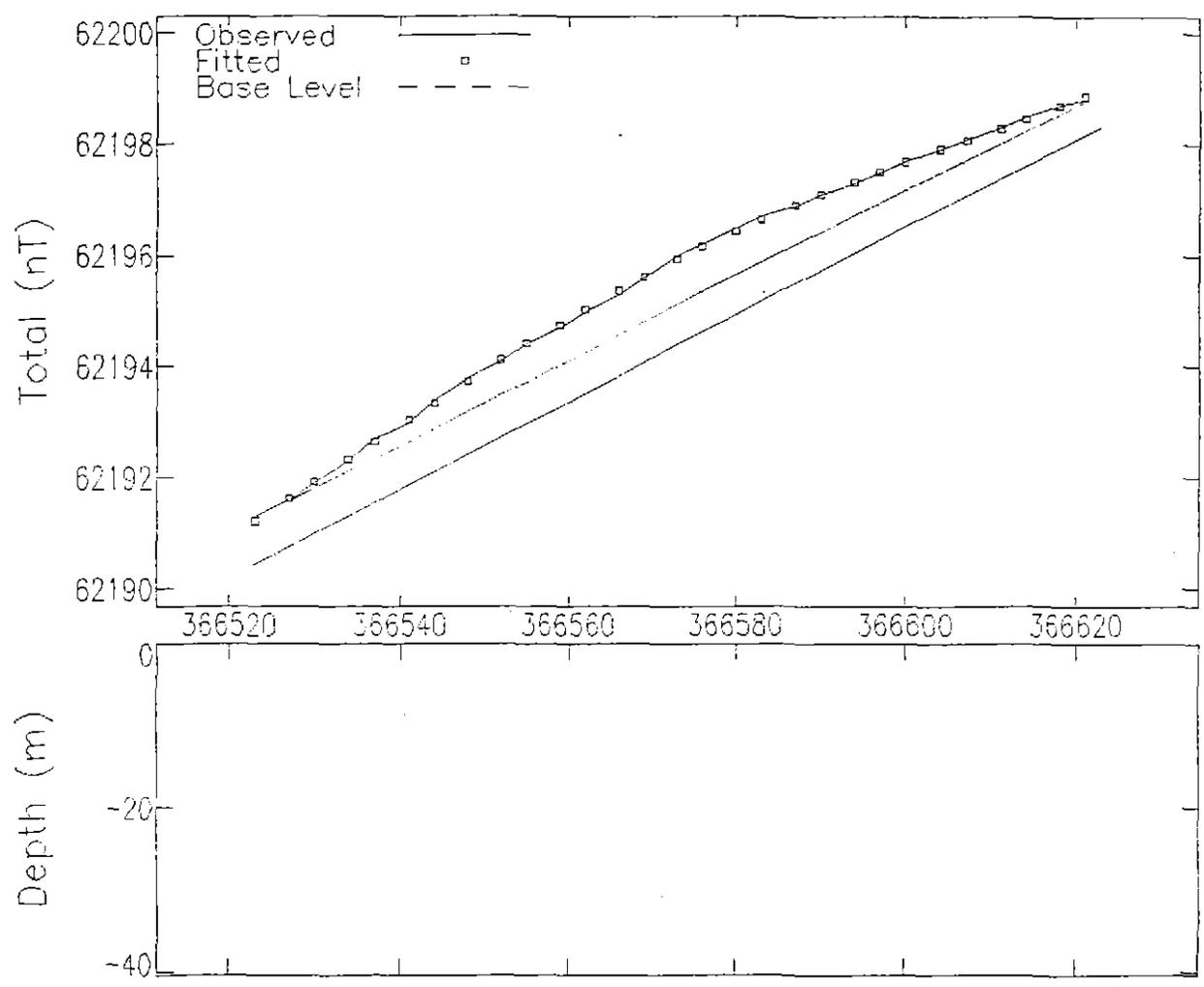
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	63 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Blackjacks Prospect Magnetic Inversion

40800L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tobular2
Depth	F	42.1 m
Half Width	F	16.4 m
Half Length	X	150 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	155 deg
Thickness	F	32.9 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000908 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366580.8 m
Cross Position	X	5361172 m
Base Level	X	62195 nT
Base Slope	X	.0773922 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

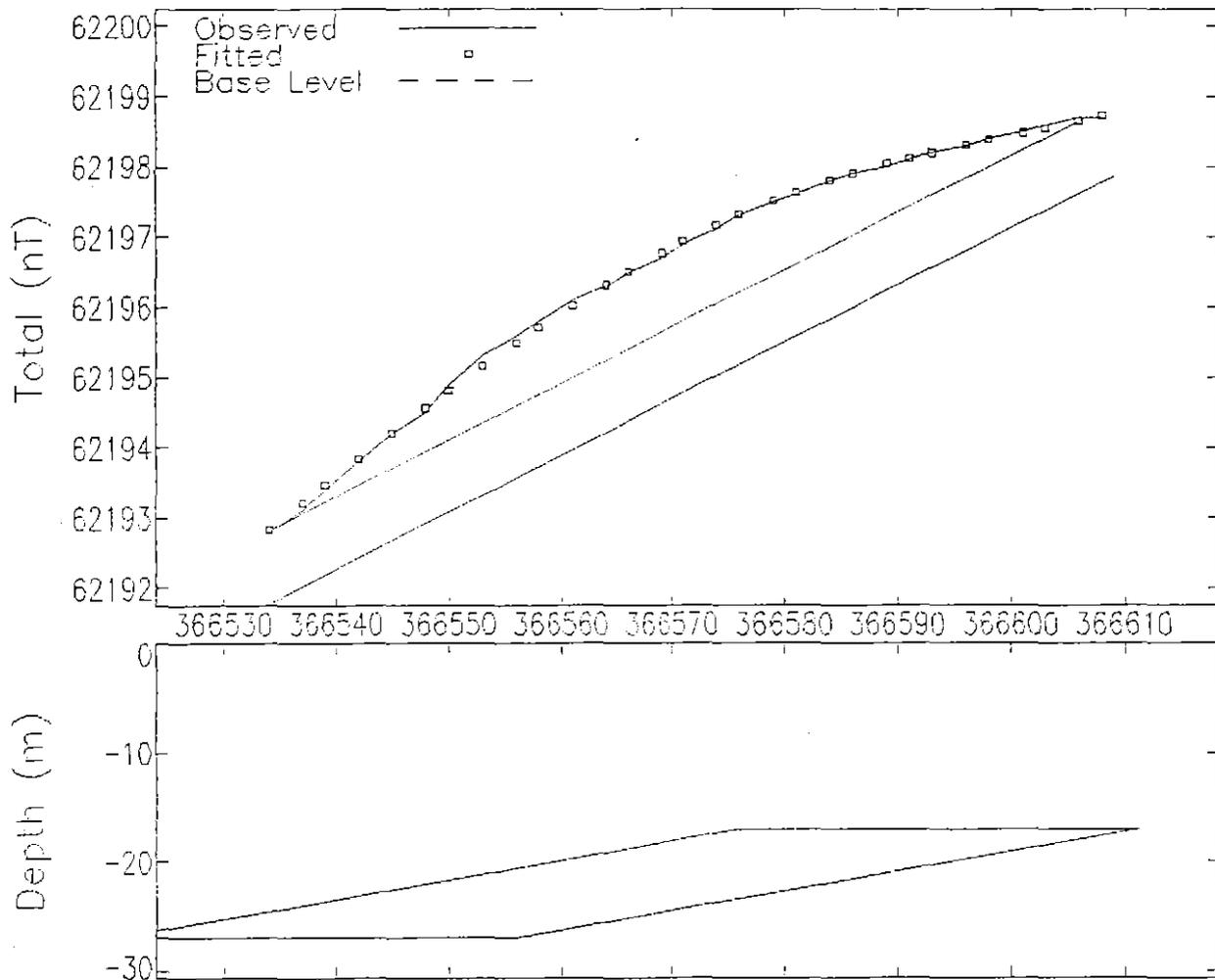
COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	78 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

Blackjacks Prospect Magnetic Inversion

-40810L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	17.1 m
Half Width	F	17.8 m
Half Length	X	100 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	L	170 deg
Thickness	F	9.82 m
Susceptibility	F	0.000174 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366593.6 m
Cross Position	X	5361230 m
Base Level	X	62196.6 nT
Base Slope	X	.08 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	81 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

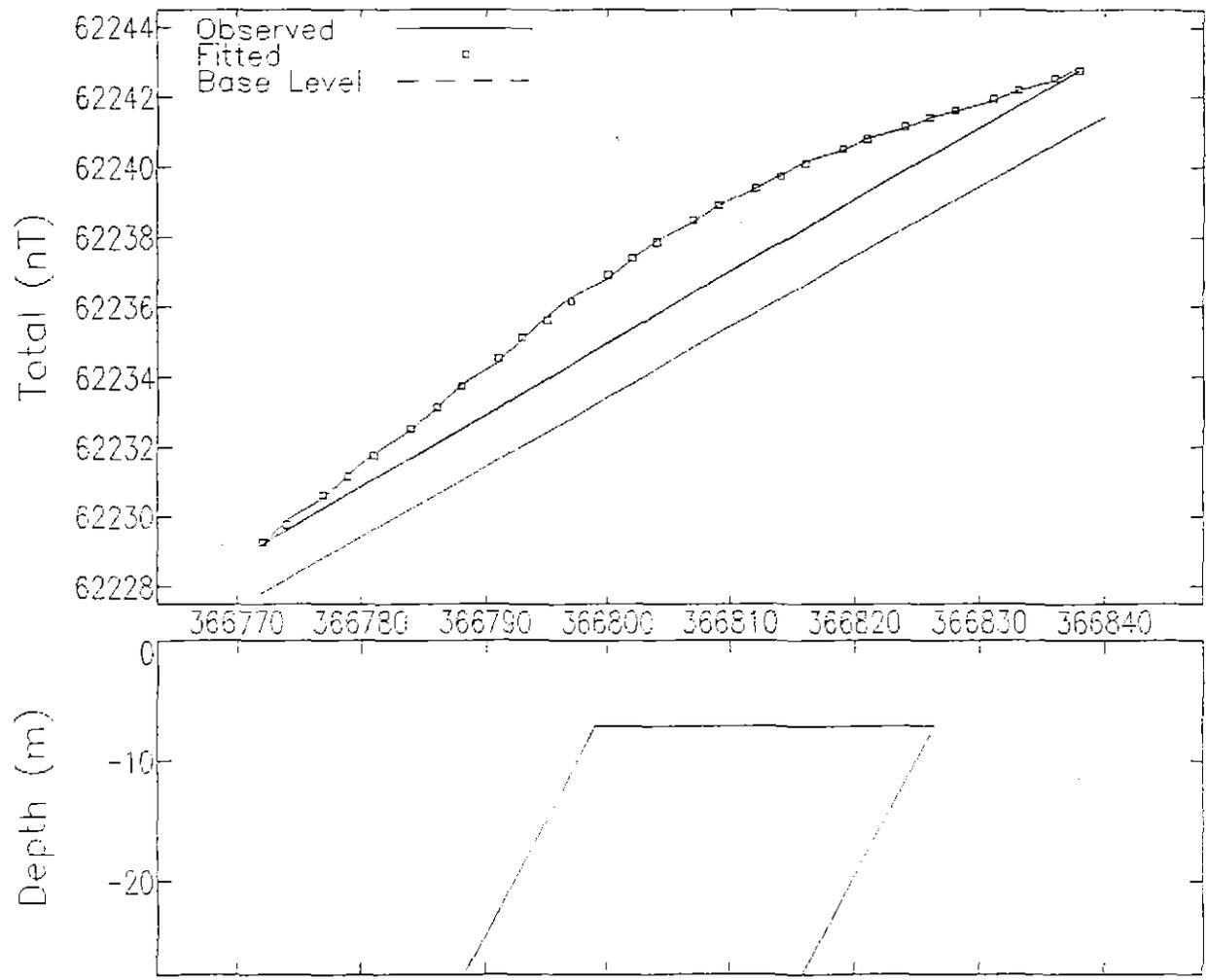
(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

207

689055

Line 40840 Magnetic Inversion

40840L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	7.10 m
Half Width	F	14.1 m
Half Length	X	60.0 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	118 deg
Thickness	L	50.0 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000731 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366812.8 m
Cross Position	X	5361522 m
Base Level	X	62236 nT
Base Slope	X	.196 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

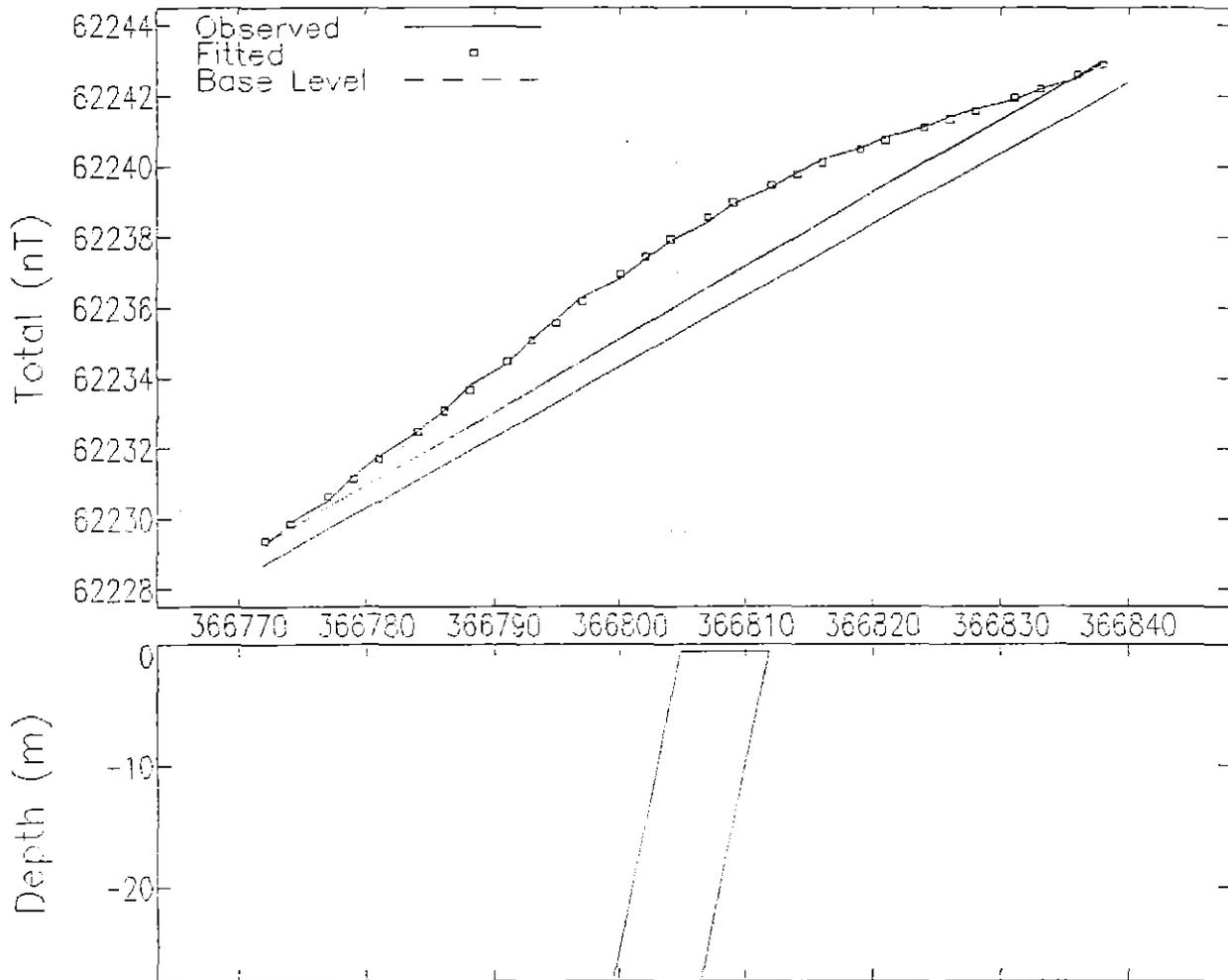
Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	77 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Line 40840 Magnetic Inversion

40840L 01

~~689056~~
1.5 nT

689056



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	L	0.652 m
Half Width	F	3.60 m
Half Length	X	60.0 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	101 deg
Thickness	L	50.0 m
Susceptibility	F	0.000153 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366808.3 m
Cross Position	X	5361521 m
Base Level	X	62236 nT
Base Slope	X	.196 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

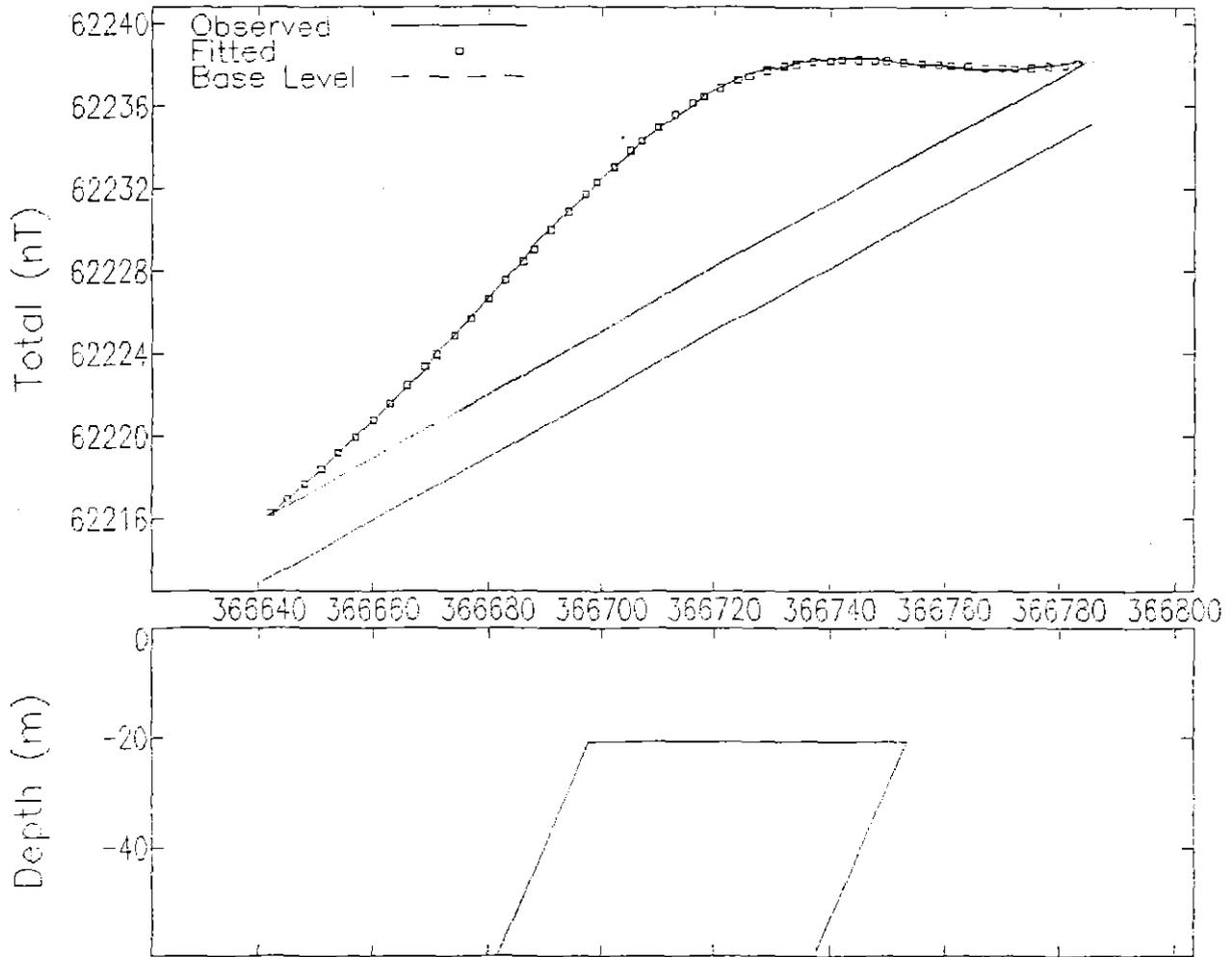
Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Para	90 deg
Line Direction	77 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

101 amplitude

Blackjacks Prospect Magnetic Inversion

-40870L 01

689057



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	20.8 m
Half Width	F	28.5 m
Half Length	X	72.1 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	113 deg
Thickness	F	175 m
Susceptibility	F	0.000138 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366725.8 m
Cross Position	X	5361717 m
Base Level	X	62226 nT
Base Slope	X	.15 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

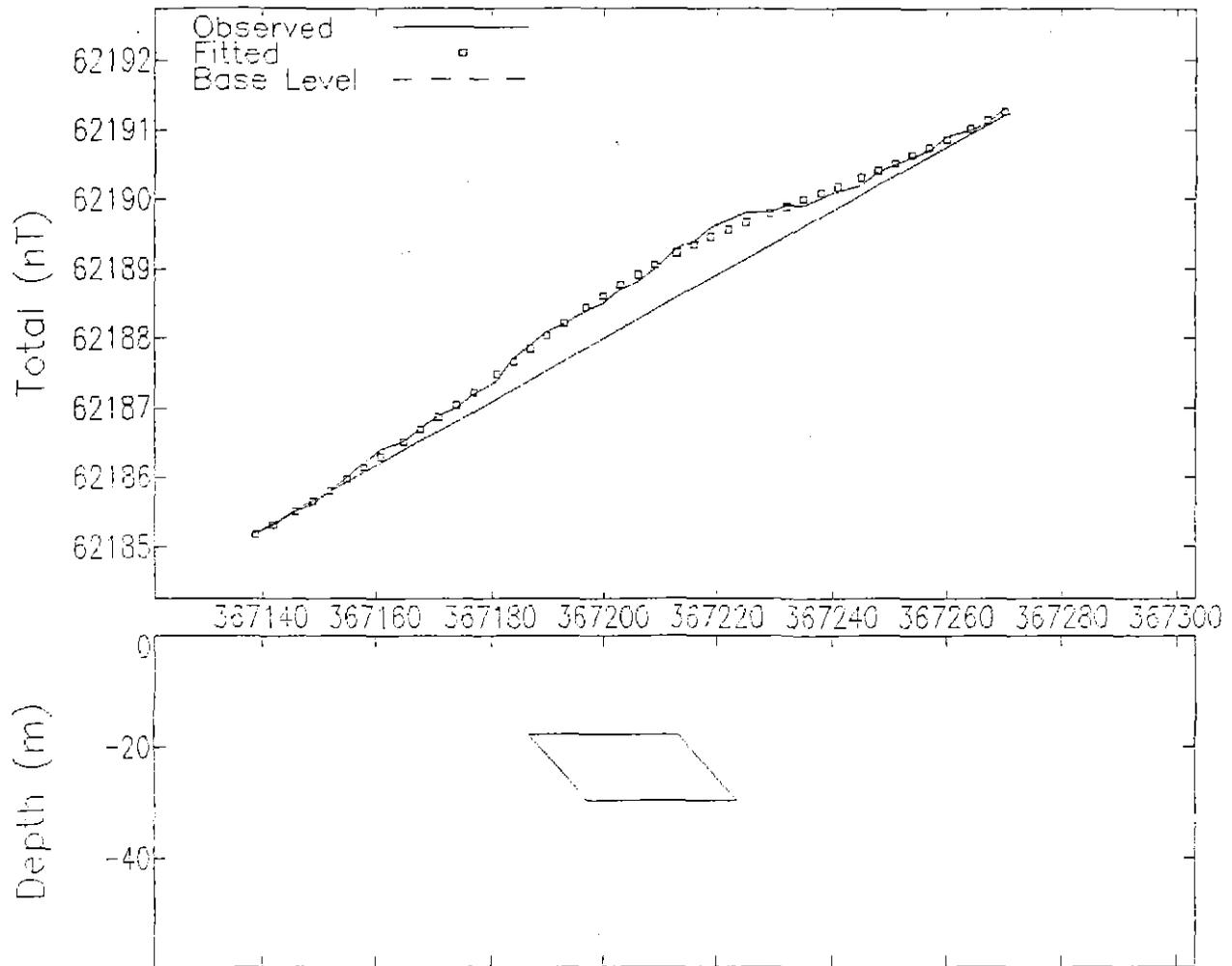
Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	73 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

Mariposa Prospect Magnetic Inversion

40440L 01

0.6nT



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	17.8 m
Half Width	F	13.5 m
Half Length	X	66.8 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	49 deg
Thickness	F	11.8 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000464 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	367200.2 m
Cross Position	X	5358644 m
Base Level	X	62188 nT
Base Slope	X	.045 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

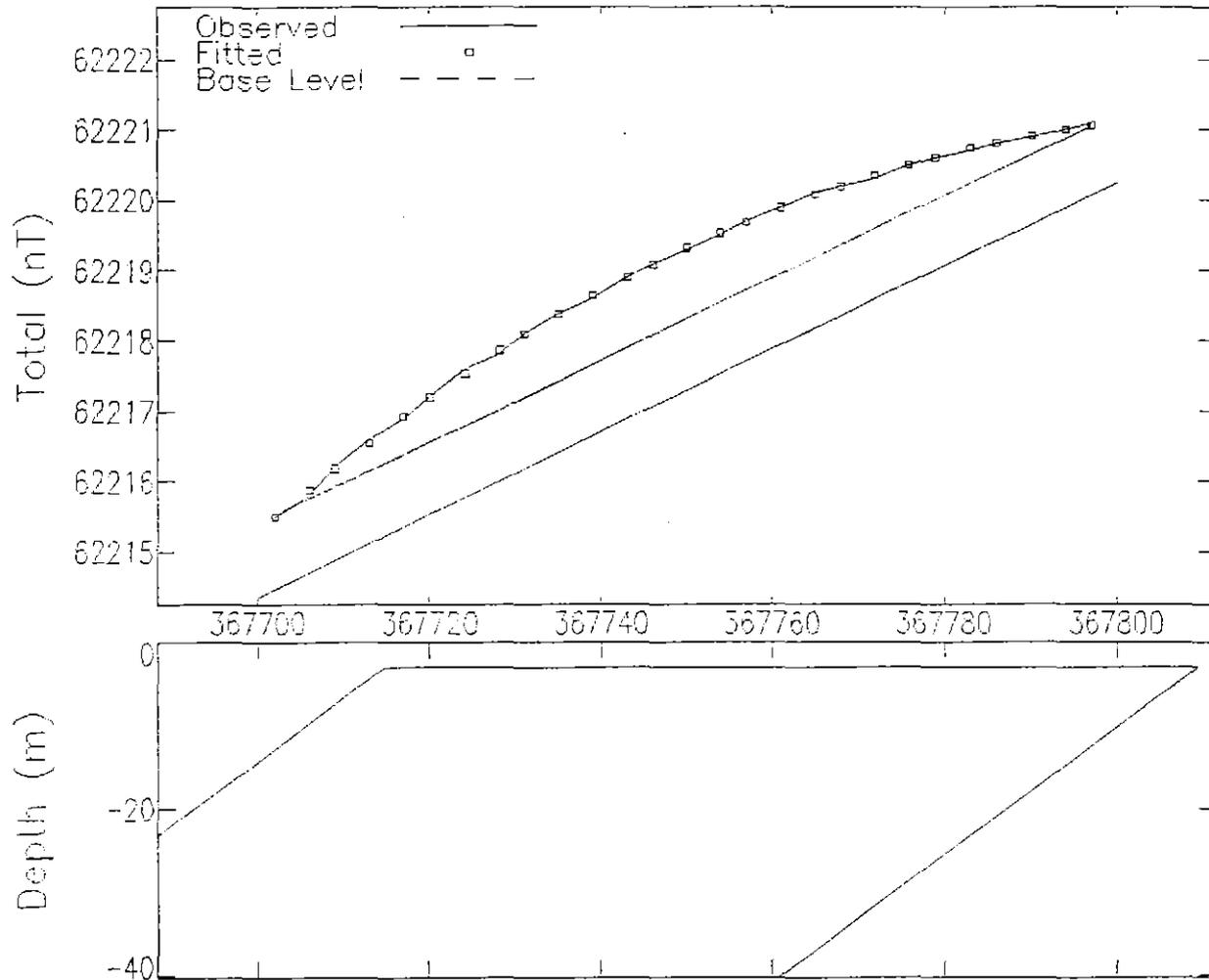
COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	61 deg
Main Direction	72 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-18 deg
Cross Offset	

Mariposa Prospect Magnetic Inversion

40480L 01

int



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	3.04 m
Half Width	F	48.2 m
Half Length	X	100 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	143 deg
Thickness	F	39.1 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000206 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	367762 m
Cross Position	X	5359056 m
Base Level	X	62218 nT
Base Slope	X	.0579 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

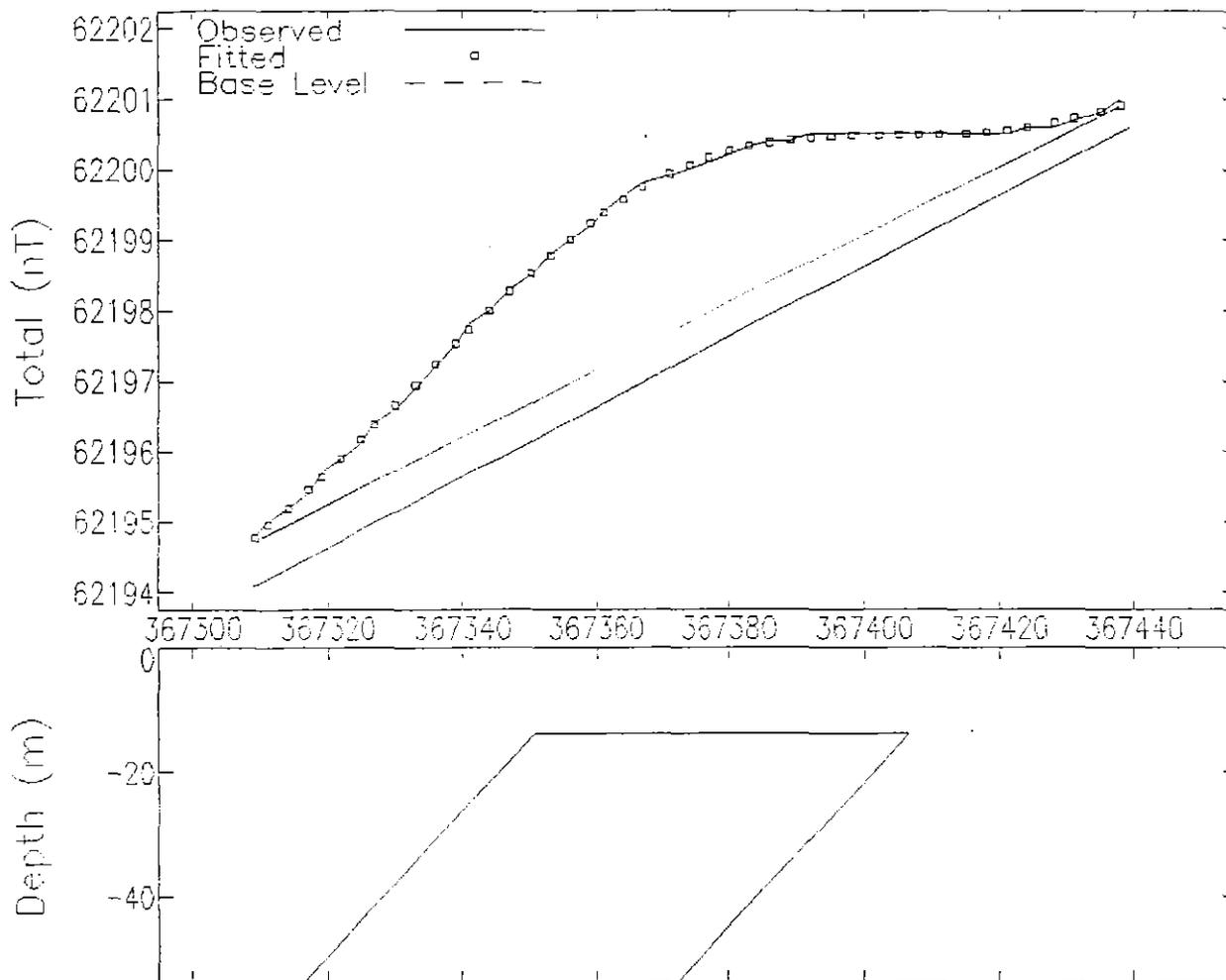
Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	61 deg
Main Direction	72 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-18 deg
Cross Offset	

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

Mariposa Prospect Magnetic Inversion

40480L 01

2 nT



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	13.8 m
Half Width	F	29.5 m
Half Length	X	67.8 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	132 deg
Thickness	F	62.0 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000362 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	367378.7 m
Cross Position	X	5358968 m
Base Level	X	62197.56 nT
Base Slope	X	.0475 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

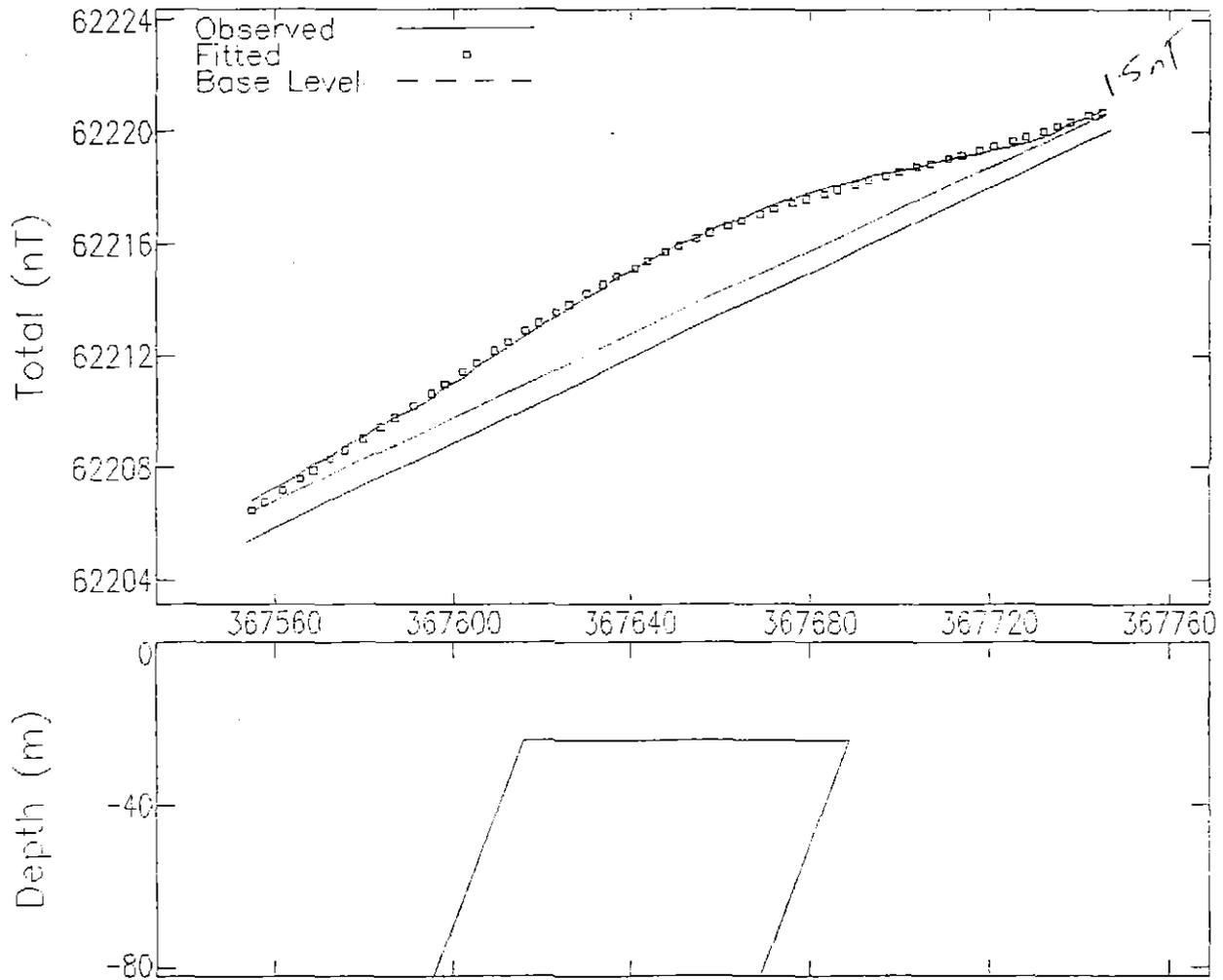
COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	54 deg
Main Direction	72 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-18 deg
Cross Offset	

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

Mariposa Prospect Magnetic Inversion

40520L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	L	24.1 m
Half Width	F	32.7 m
Half Length	X	103 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	110 deg
Thickness	L	2060 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000261 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	367652.2 m
Cross Position	X	5359324 m
Base Level	X	62212.84 nT
Base Slope	X	.07 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

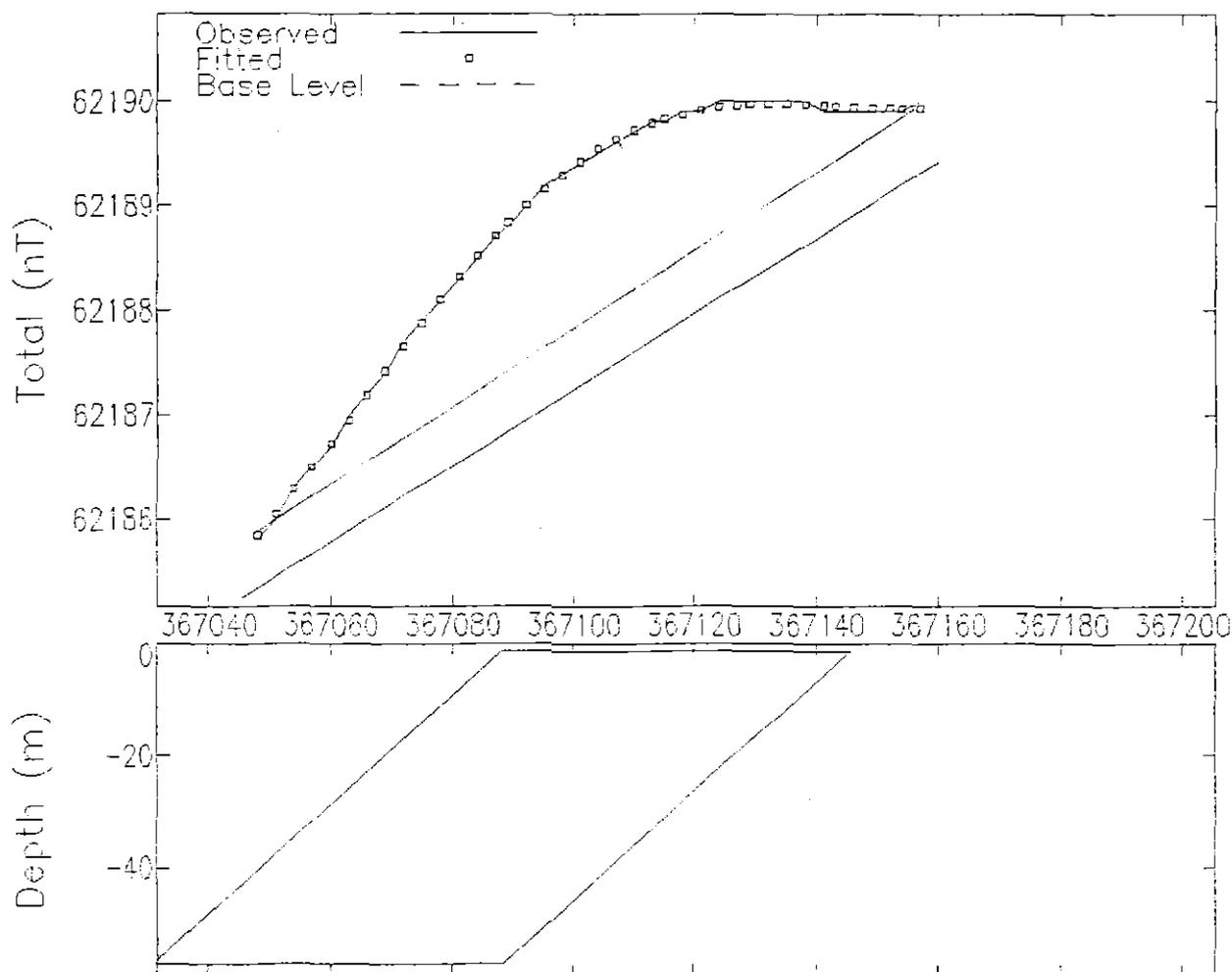
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	49 deg
Main Direction	72 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-18 deg
Cross Offset	

Mariposa Prospect Magnetic Inversion

-40550L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	1.39 m
Half Width	F	30.7 m
Half Length	X	58.1 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	137 deg
Thickness	F	55.9 m
Susceptibility	F	.000022 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	367116.7 m
Cross Position	X	5359388 m
Base Level	X	62187.84 nT
Base Slope	X	.0342067 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

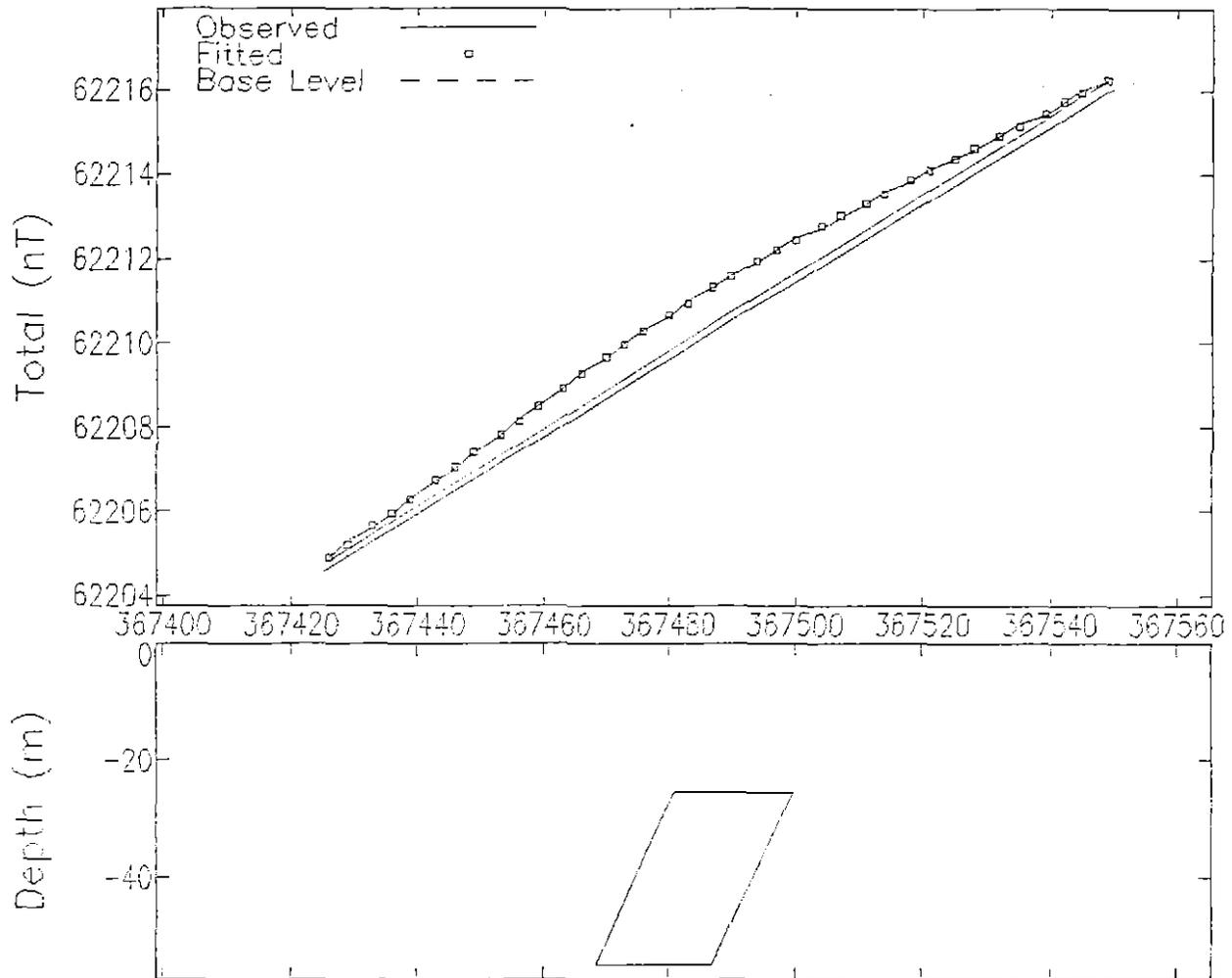
COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	52 deg
Main Direction	72 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-18 deg
Cross Offset	

Mariposa Prospect Magnetic Inversion

-40550L 01

1 nT



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	25.5 m
Half Width	F	10.1 m
Half Length	X	120 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	114 deg
Thickness	F	29.4 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000659 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	367490.2 m
Cross Position	X	5359531 m
Base Level	X	62210.55 nT
Base Slope	X	.0855899 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m.2

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

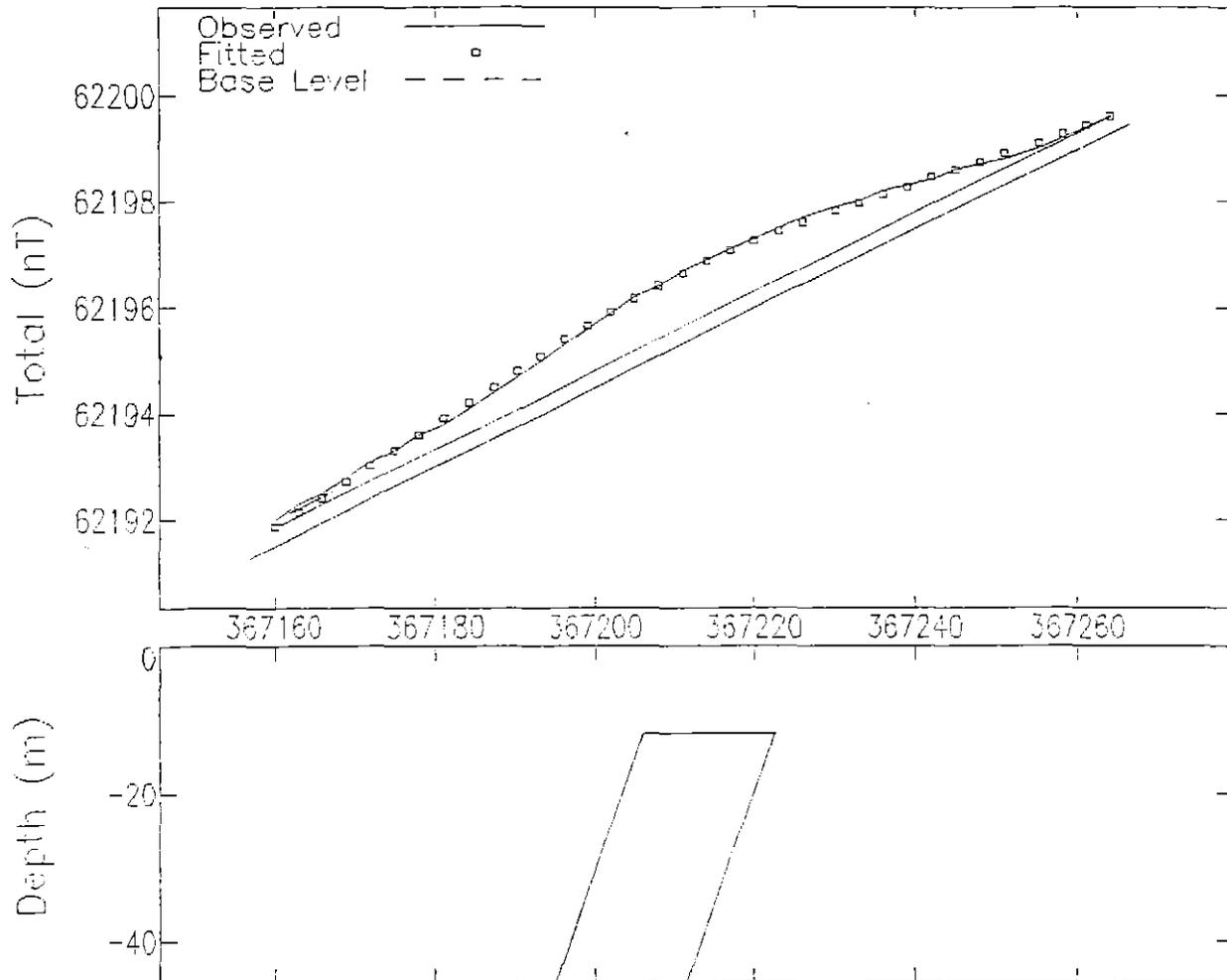
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	49 deg
Main Direction	70 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-20 deg
Cross Offset	

Mariposa Prospect Magnetic Inversion
-40590L 01

nT



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	11.9 m
Half Width	F	8.89 m
Half Length	X	100 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	109 deg
Thickness	F	50.3 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000453 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	367214.3 m
Cross Position	X	5359764 m
Base Level	X	62195.56 nT
Base Slope	X	.07 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

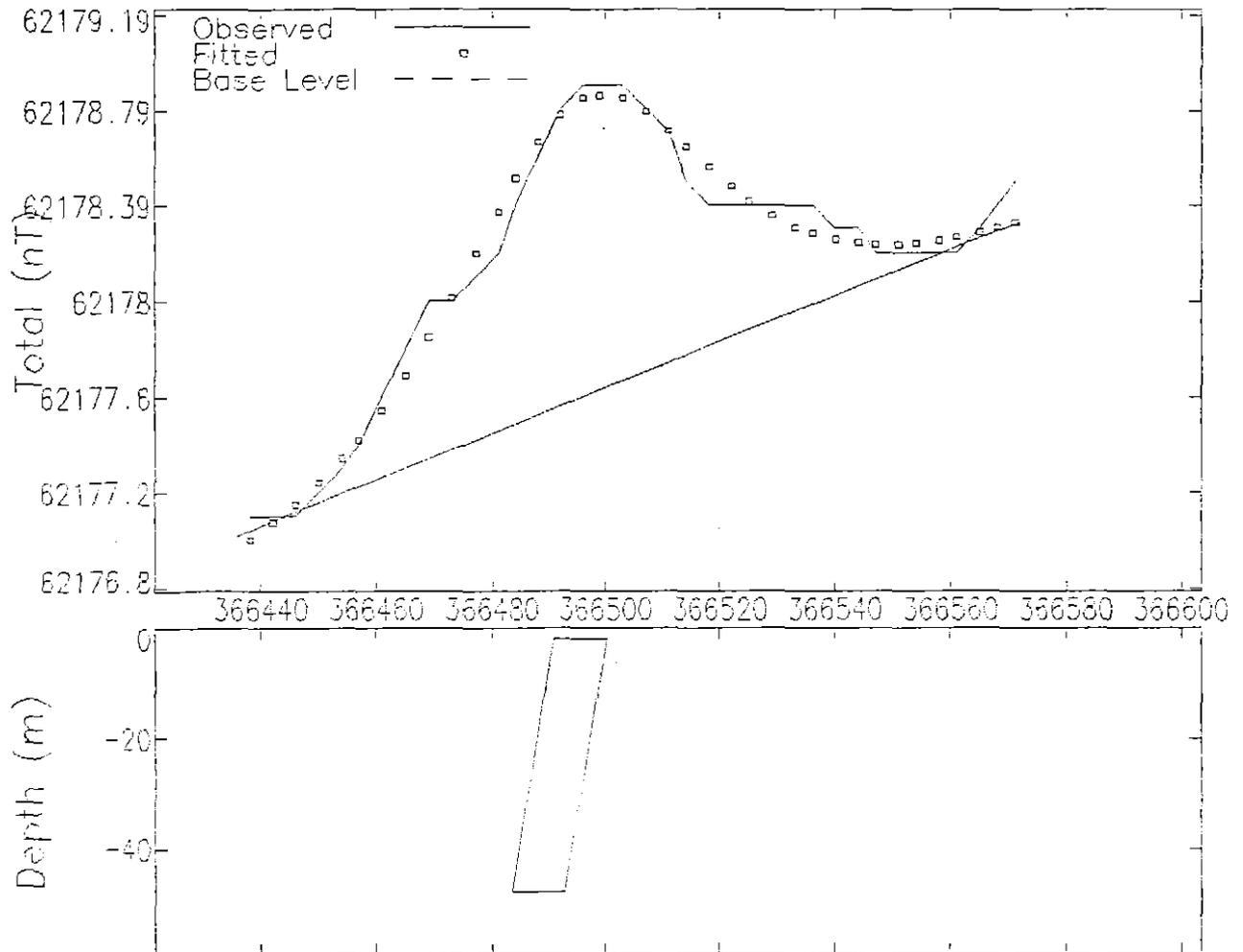
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	51 deg
Main Direction	72 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-18 deg
Cross Offset	

Sunny Corner Magnetic Inversion

-40240L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	2.04 m
Half Width	F	4.81 m
Half Length	X	100 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	99 deg
Thickness	F	45.8 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000555 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366495.5 m
Cross Position	X	5358875 m
Base Level	X	62177.59 nT
Base Slope	X	.0095089 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

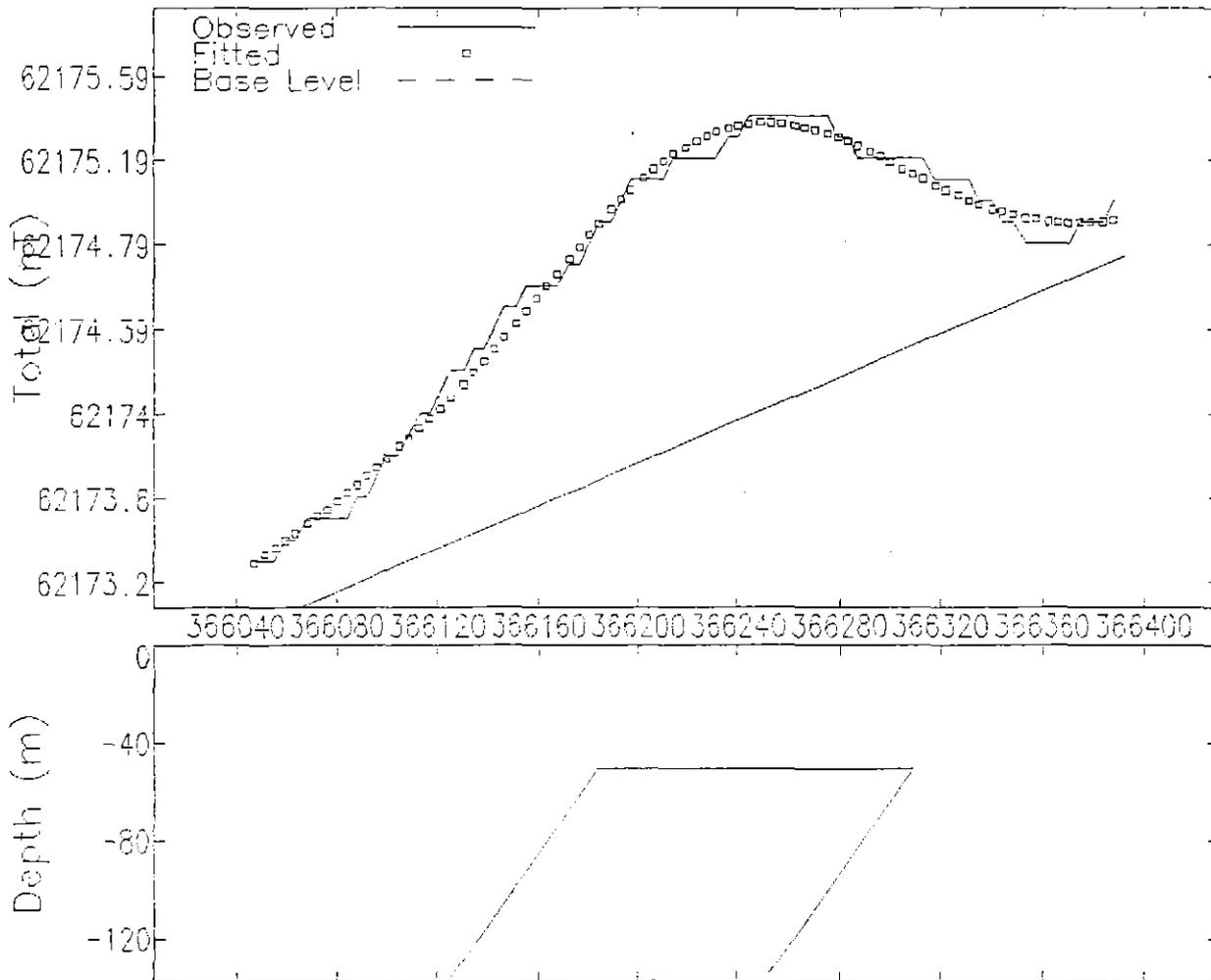
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	51 deg
Main Direction	60 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-30 deg
Cross Offset	

Sunny Corner Magnetic Inversion

-40300L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type	F	Tabular2
Depth	F	59.8 m
Half Width	F	64.0 m
Half Length	X	120 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	125 deg
Thickness	F	3461 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000123 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366246.6 m
Cross Position	X	5357316 m
Base Level	X	62174 nT
Base Slope	X	.005 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

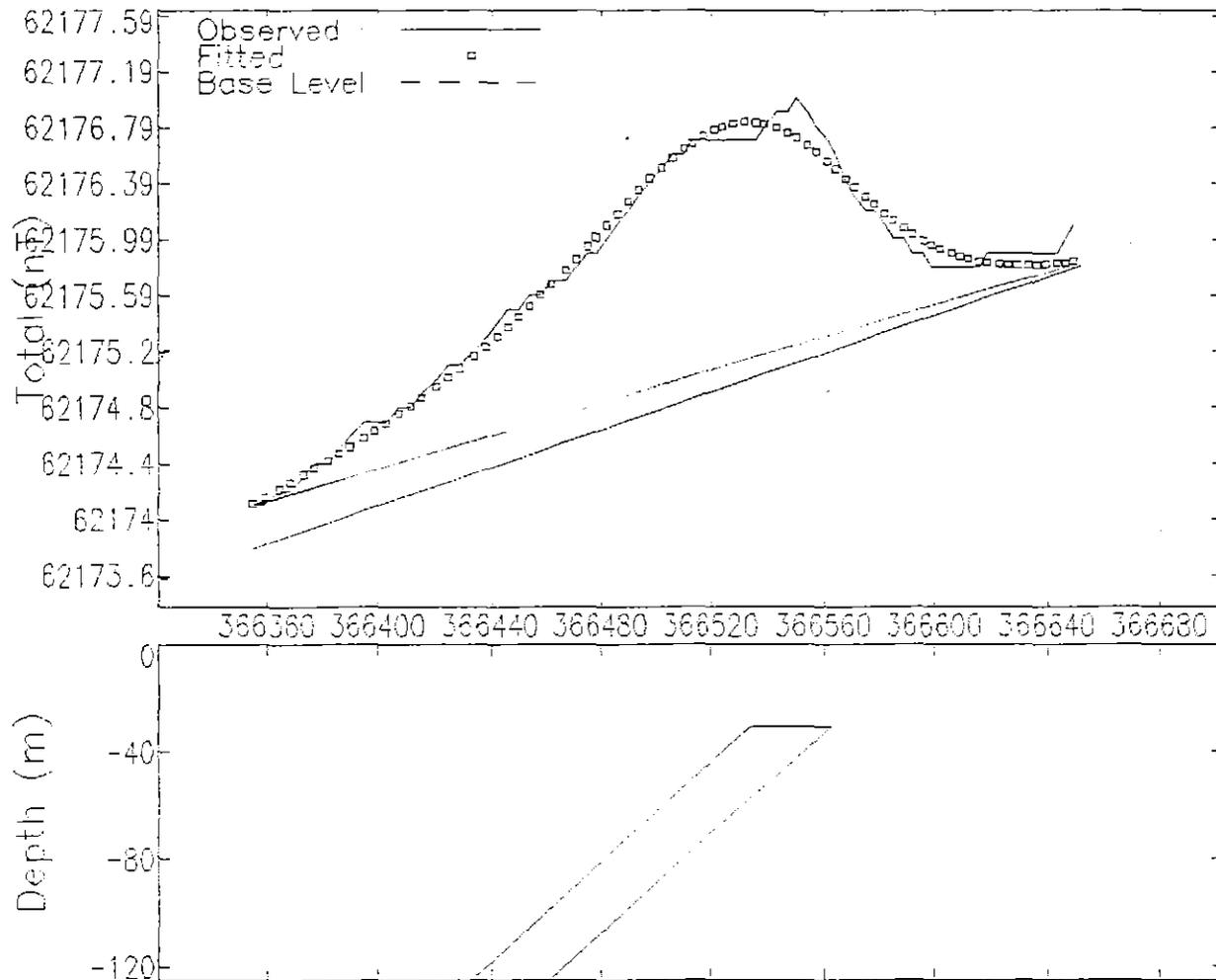
COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	60 deg
Line Direction	50 deg
Main Direction	60 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-30 deg
Cross Offset	

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

Sunny Corner Magnetic Inversion

40330L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	30.8 m
Half Width	F	14.8 m
Half Length	X	120 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	138 deg
Thickness	F	3000 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000537 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366548.5 m
Cross Position	X	5357627 m
Base Level	X	62175.1 nT
Base Slope	X	.0066609 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

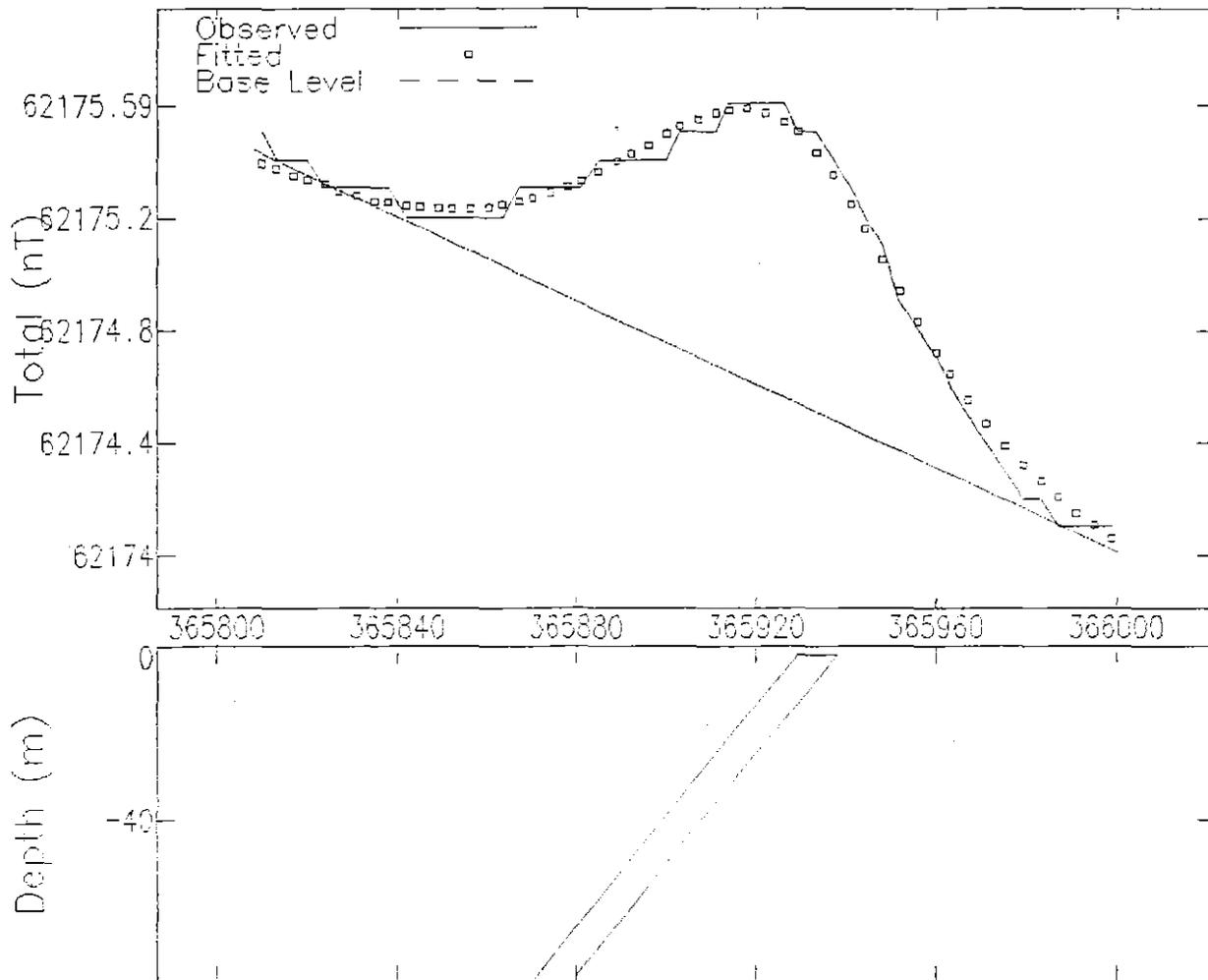
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	65 deg
Main Direction	75 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-15 deg
Cross Offset	

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

Sunny Corner Magnetic Inversion
40330L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	L	2.00 m
Half Width	F	4.58 m
Half Length	X	75.0 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	129 deg
Thickness	L	75.4 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000446 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	365933.5 m
Cross Position	X	5357503 m
Base Level	X	62174.5 nT
Base Slope	X	-.0072229 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

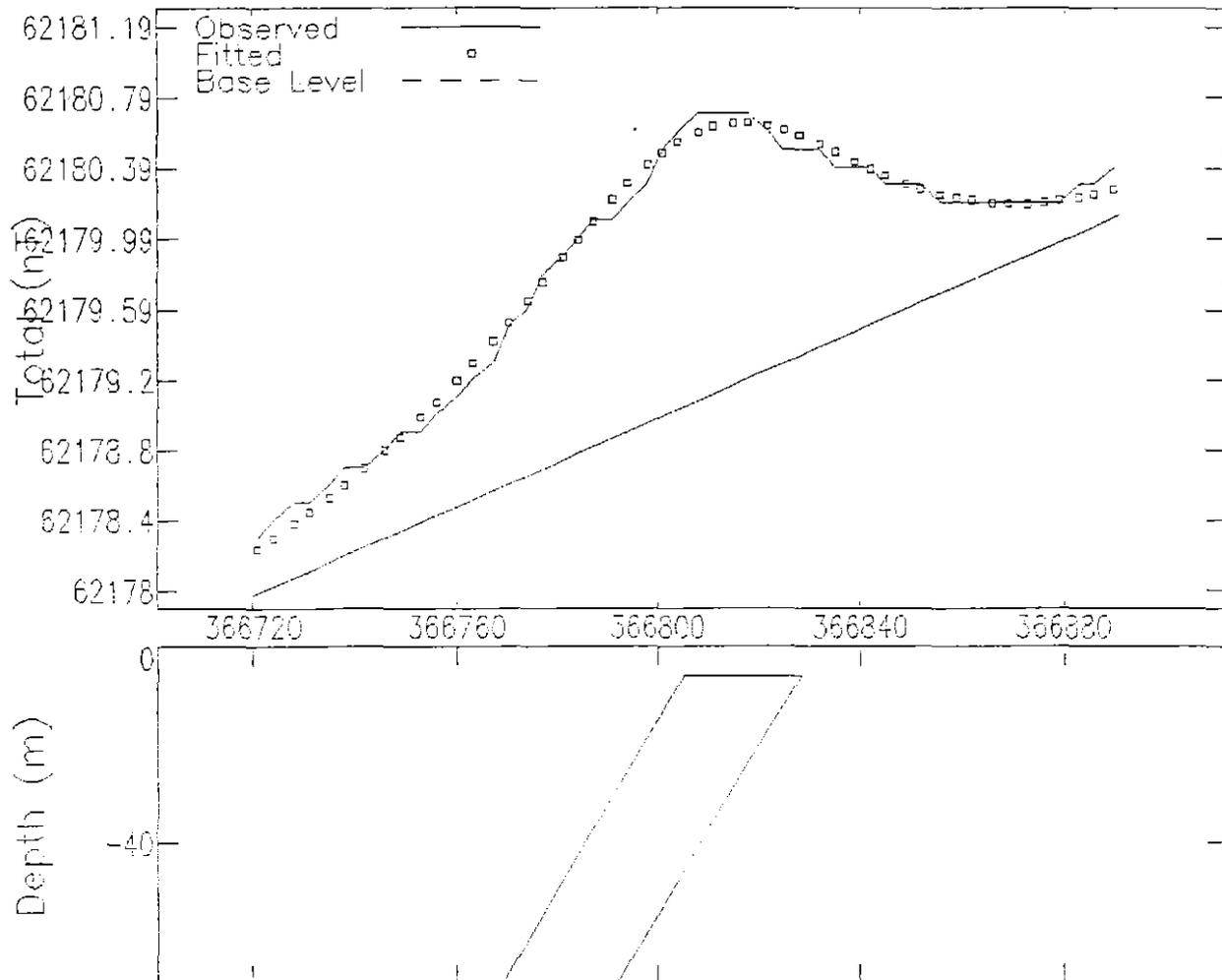
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perc	90 deg
Line Direction	47 deg
Main Direction	60 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-30 deg
Cross Offset	

Sunny Corner Magnetic Inversion

-40540L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	6.12 m
Half Width	F	11.8 m
Half Length	X	75.0 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	121 deg
Thickness	F	1409 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000259 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366817 m
Cross Position	X	5357747 m
Base Level	X	62179.19 nT
Base Slope	X	.0124296 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

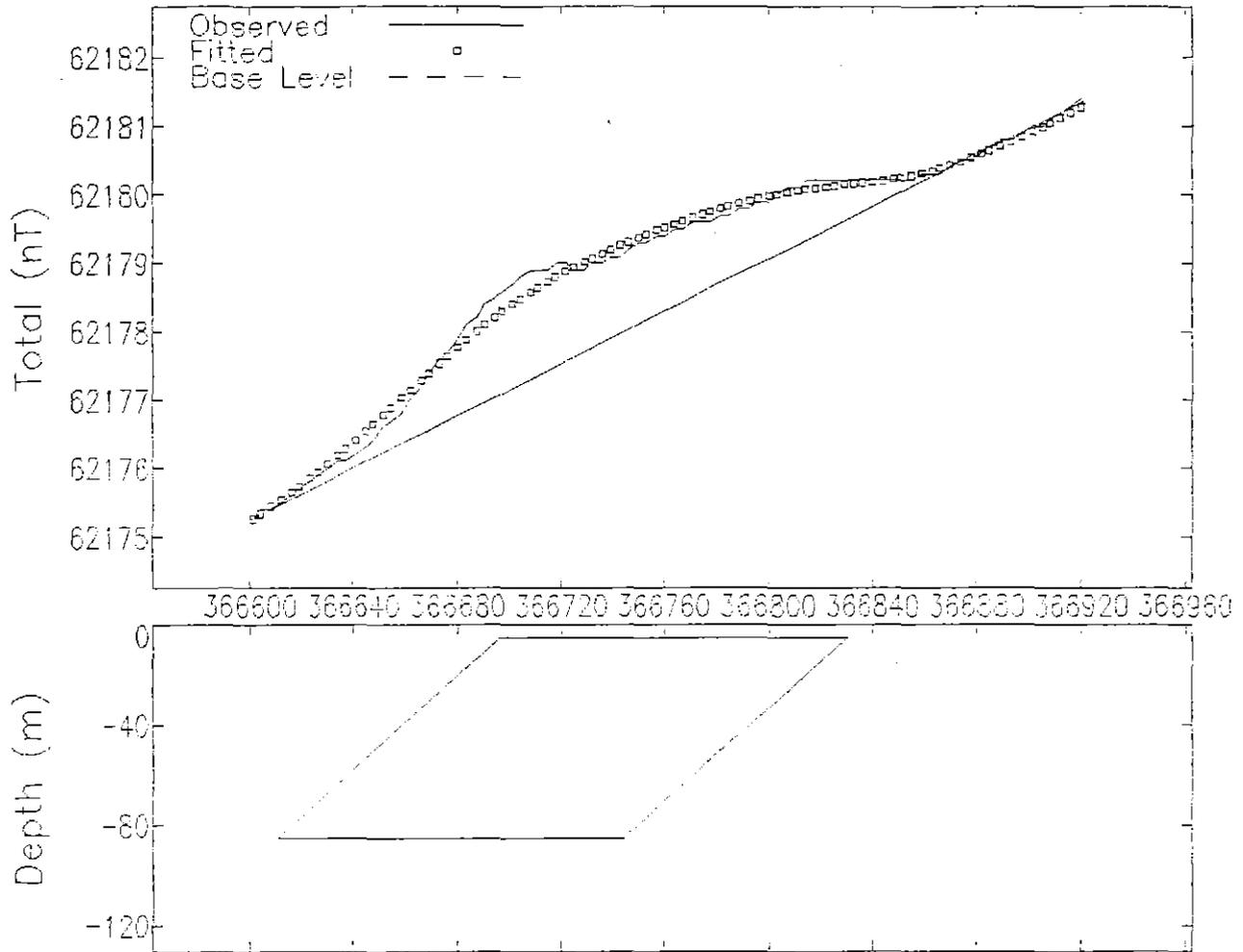
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	52 deg
Main Direction	62 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-28 deg
Cross Offset	

Sunny Corner Magnetic Inversion

40350L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	5.64 m
Half Width	F	67.8 m
Half Length	X	120 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	137 deg
Thickness	F	79.7 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000094 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366763 m
Cross Position	X	5357820 m
Base Level	X	62178.35 nT
Base Slope	X	.0188468 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

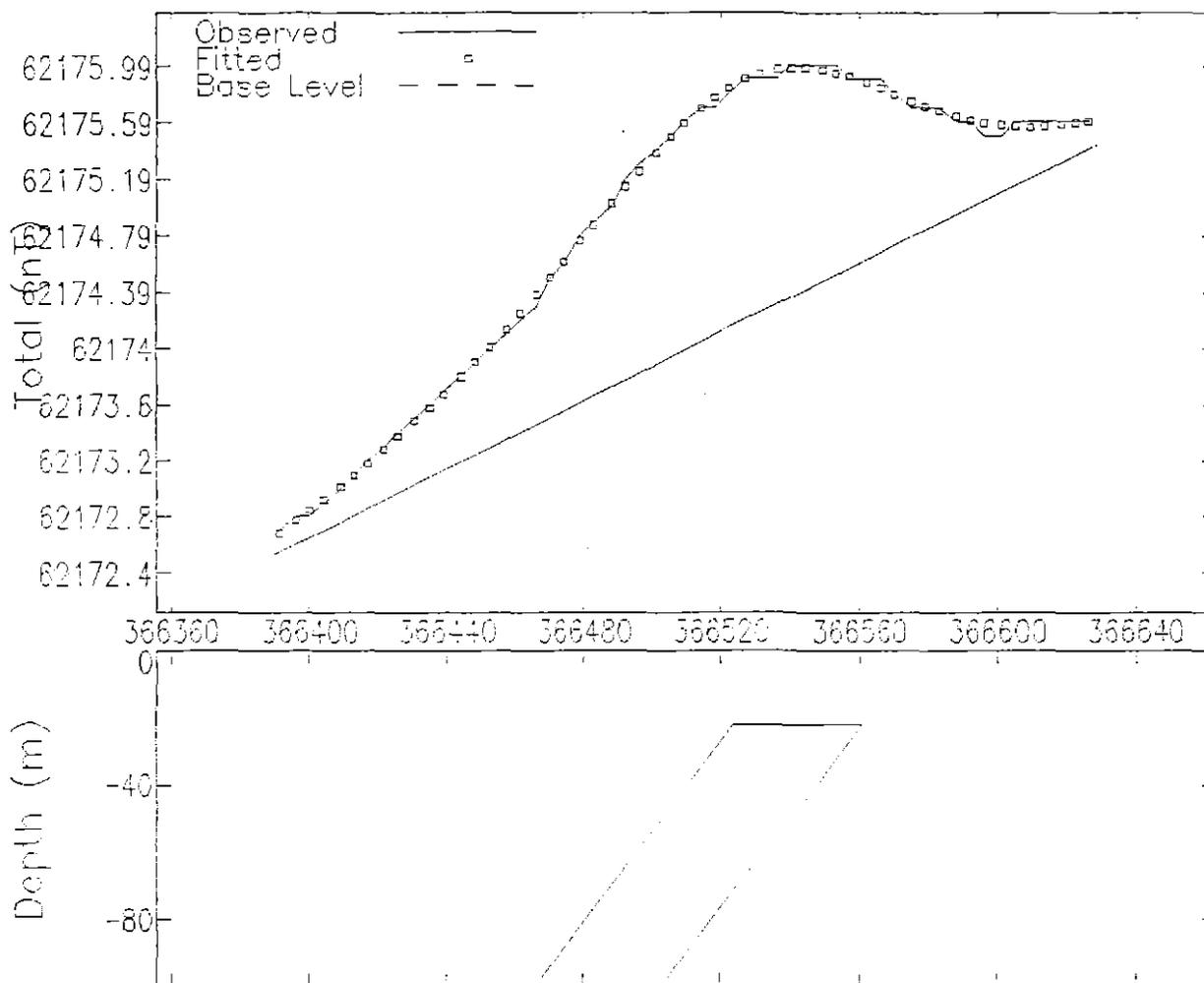
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	52 deg
Main Direction	62 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-28 deg
Cross Offset	

Sunny Corner Magnetic Inversion
40370L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	22.2 m
Half Width	F	18.7 m
Half Length	X	119 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	127 deg
Thickness	F	161 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000304 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366542.5 m
Cross Position	X	5357943 m
Base Level	X	62174.39 nT
Base Slope	X	.012 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

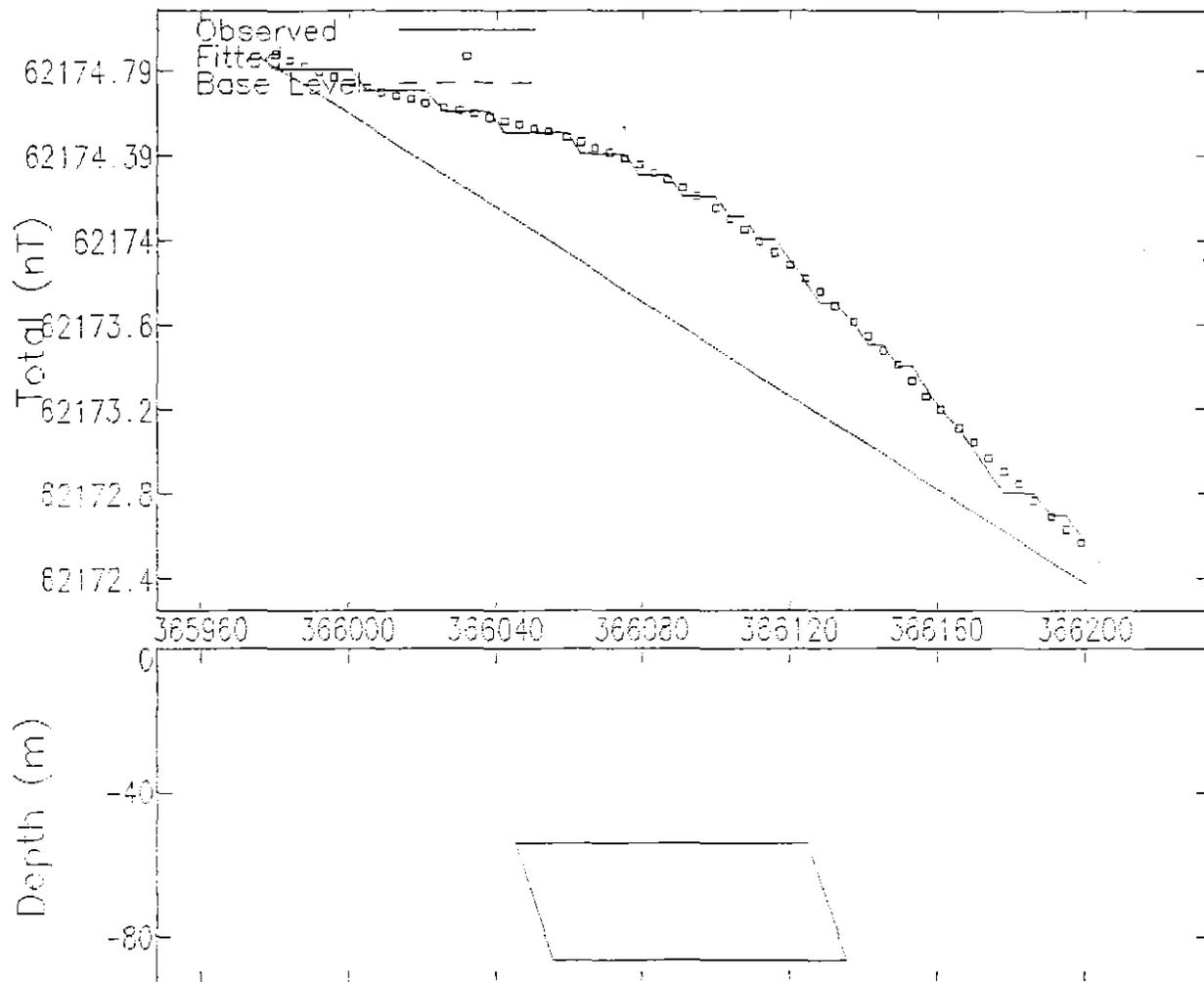
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Para	90 deg
Line Direction	52 deg
Main Direction	62 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-28 deg
Cross Offset	

Sunny Corner Magnetic Inversion

40370L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	54.0 m
Half Width	F	40.8 m
Half Length	X	111 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	72 deg
Thickness	F	32.3 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000221 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366085.1 m
Cross Position	X	5357860 m
Base Level	X	62173.65 nT
Base Slope	X	-.0108653 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

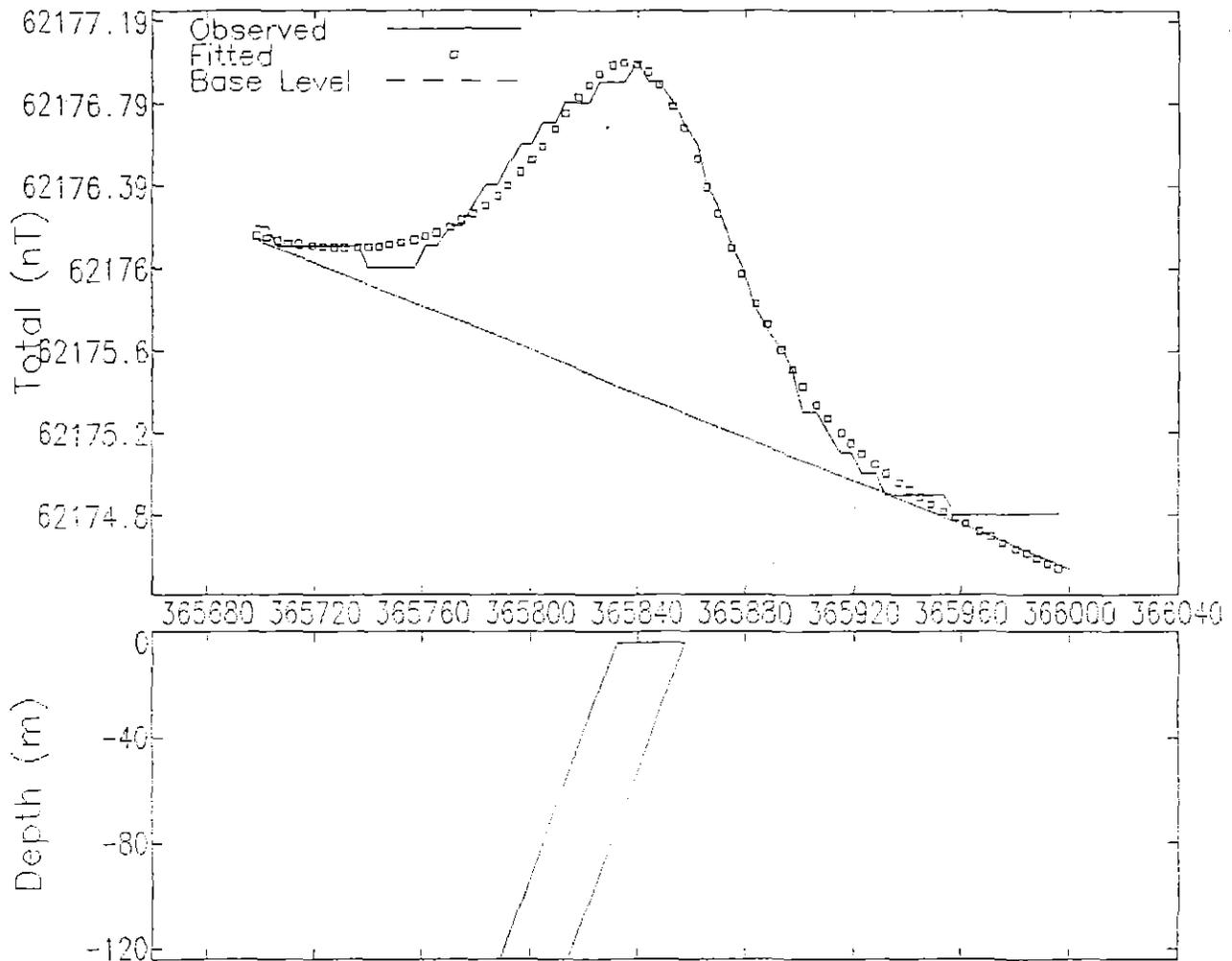
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	51 deg
Main Direction	62 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-28 deg
Cross Offset	

Sunny Corner Magnetic Inversion
40370L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	4.20 m
Half Width	F	12.9 m
Half Length	X	151 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	110 deg
Thickness	F	188 m
Susceptibility	F	.000022 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	365845.2 m
Cross Position	X	5357820 m
Base Level	X	62175.36 nT
Base Slope	X	-.0052 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

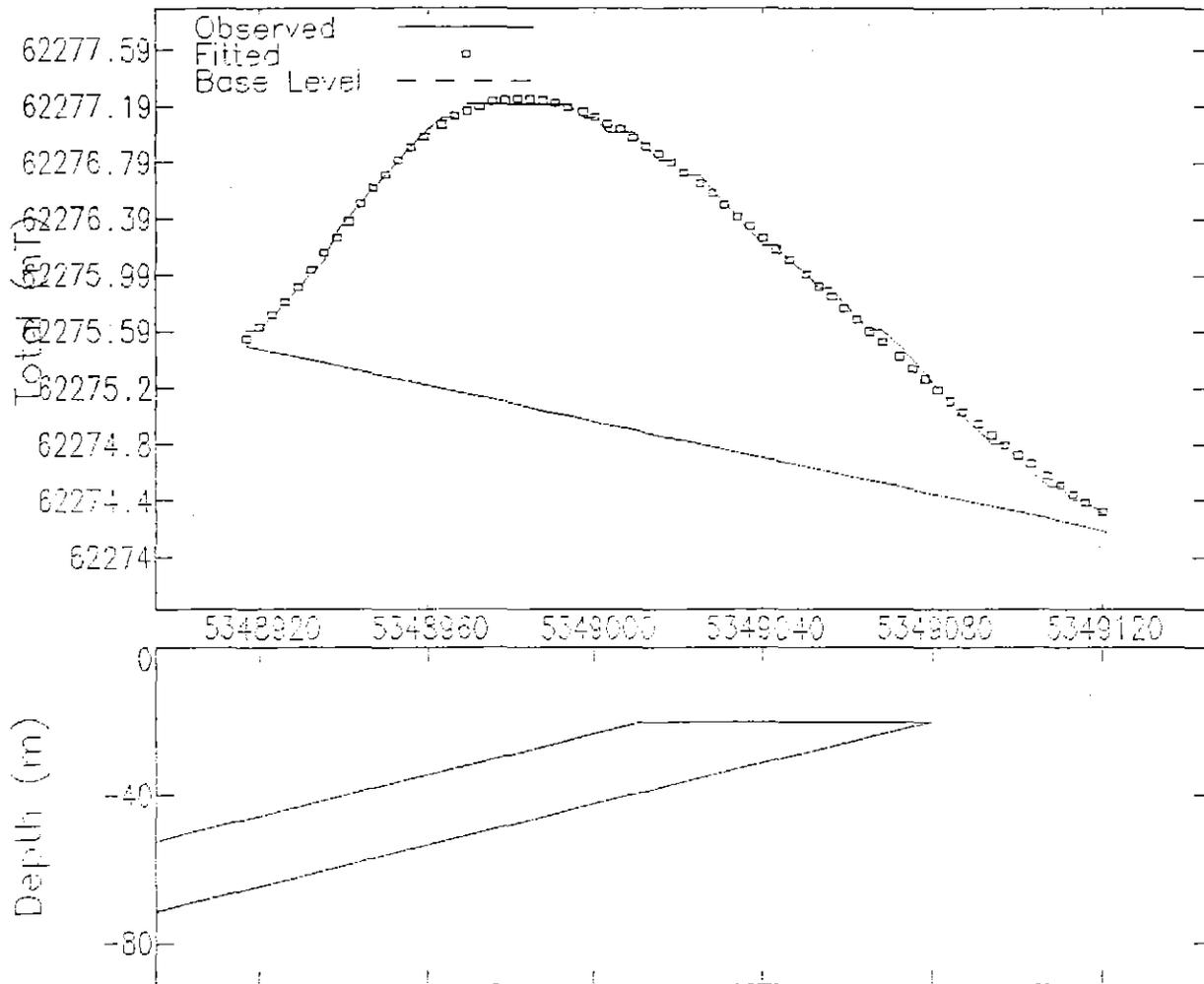
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	51 deg
Main Direction	60 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-30 deg
Cross Offset	

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

Grieves Magnetic inversion
61390L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	20.3 m
Half Width	F	39.0 m
Half Length	X	116 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	14 deg
Thickness	F	89.6 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000731 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	5349046 m
Cross Position	X	363428.7 m
Base Level	X	62274.66 nT
Base Slope	X	-.0056222 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

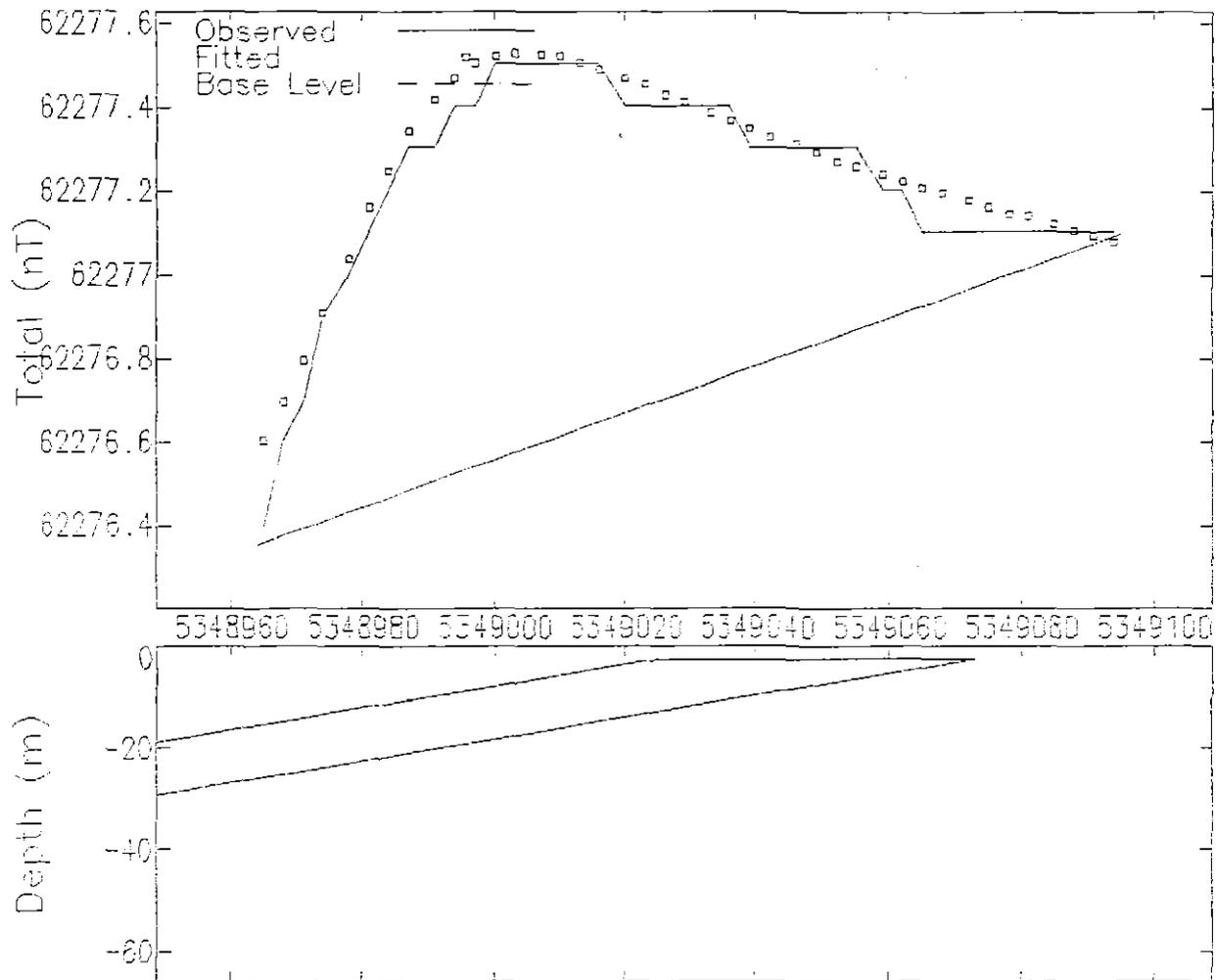
COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	-29 deg
Main Direction	0 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	90 deg
Cross Offset	

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

Grieves Magnetic Inversion

61460L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	2.64 m
Half Width	F	31.1 m
Half Length	X	62.9 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	171 deg
Thickness	F	1090 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000324 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	5349049 m
Cross Position	X	364008.3 m
Base Level	X	62276.83 nT
Base Slope	X	.0043998 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

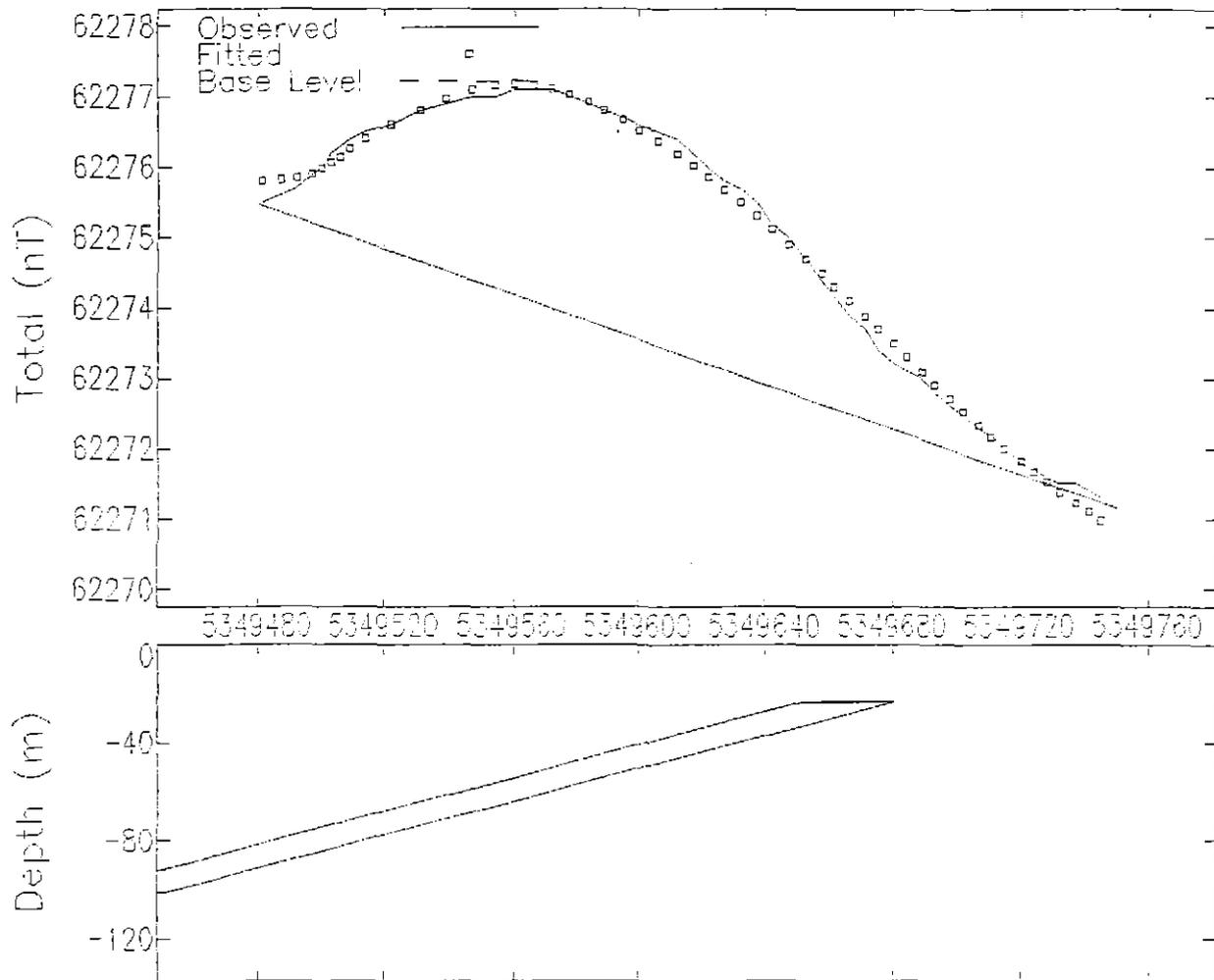
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perc	115 deg
Line Direction	184 deg
Main Direction	145 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	55 deg
Cross Offset	

Grieves Prospect Magnetic Inversion
61480L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	23.2 m
Half Width	F	18.4 m
Half Length	X	169 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	165 deg
Thickness	F	77.7 m
Susceptibility	F	0.000150 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	5349666 m
Cross Position	X	363713.1 m
Base Level	X	62272.5 nT
Base Slope	X	-0.0125123 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

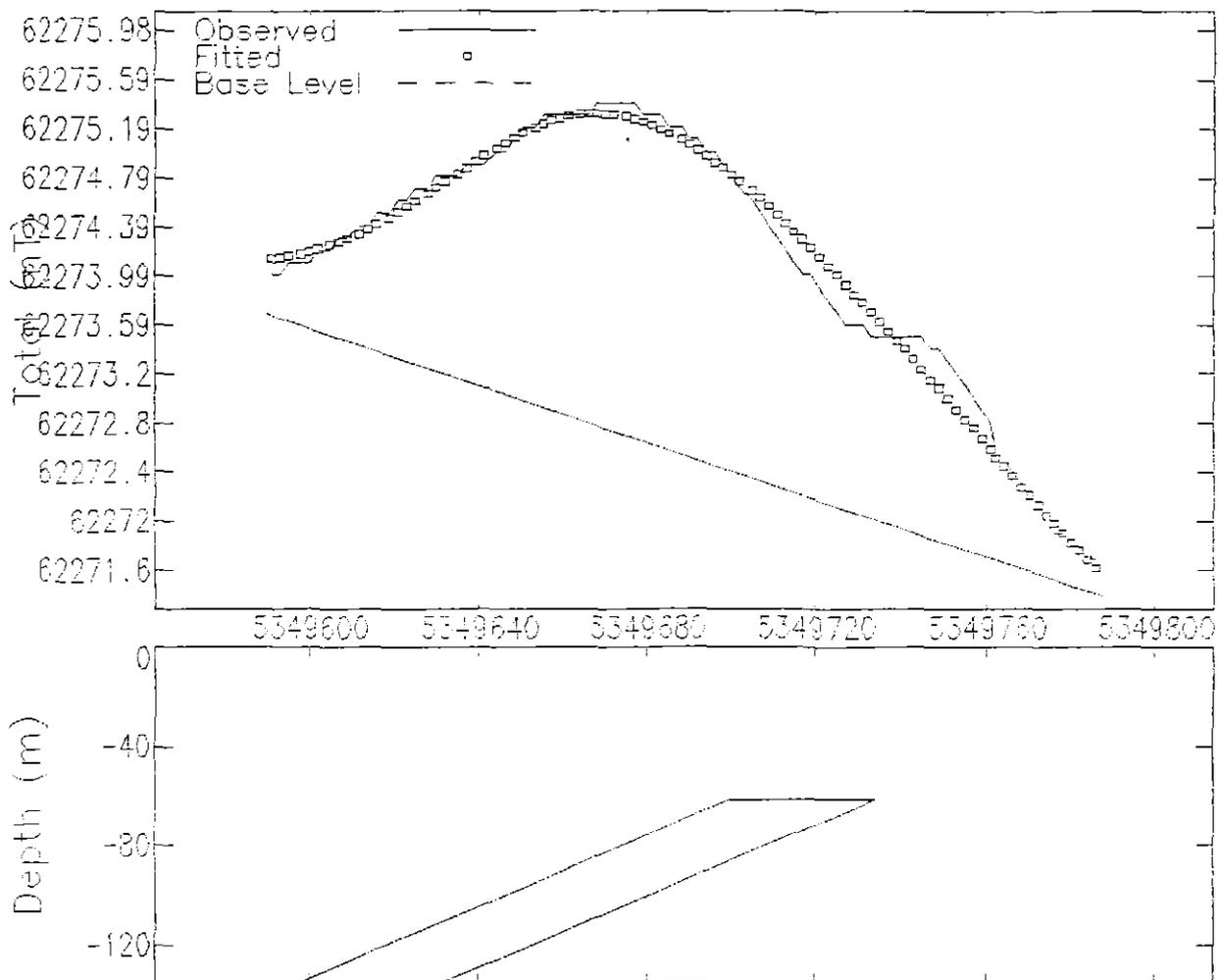
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	115 deg
Line Direction	184 deg
Main Direction	145 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	55 deg
Cross Offset	

Grieves Magnetic Inversion
-61520L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	61.9 m
Half Width	F	29.0 m
Half Length	X	120 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	23 deg
Thickness	F	80.3 m
Susceptibility	F	0.000117 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	5349717 m
Cross Position	X	363838.5 m
Base Level	X	62272.21 nT
Base Slope	X	-.0068749 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

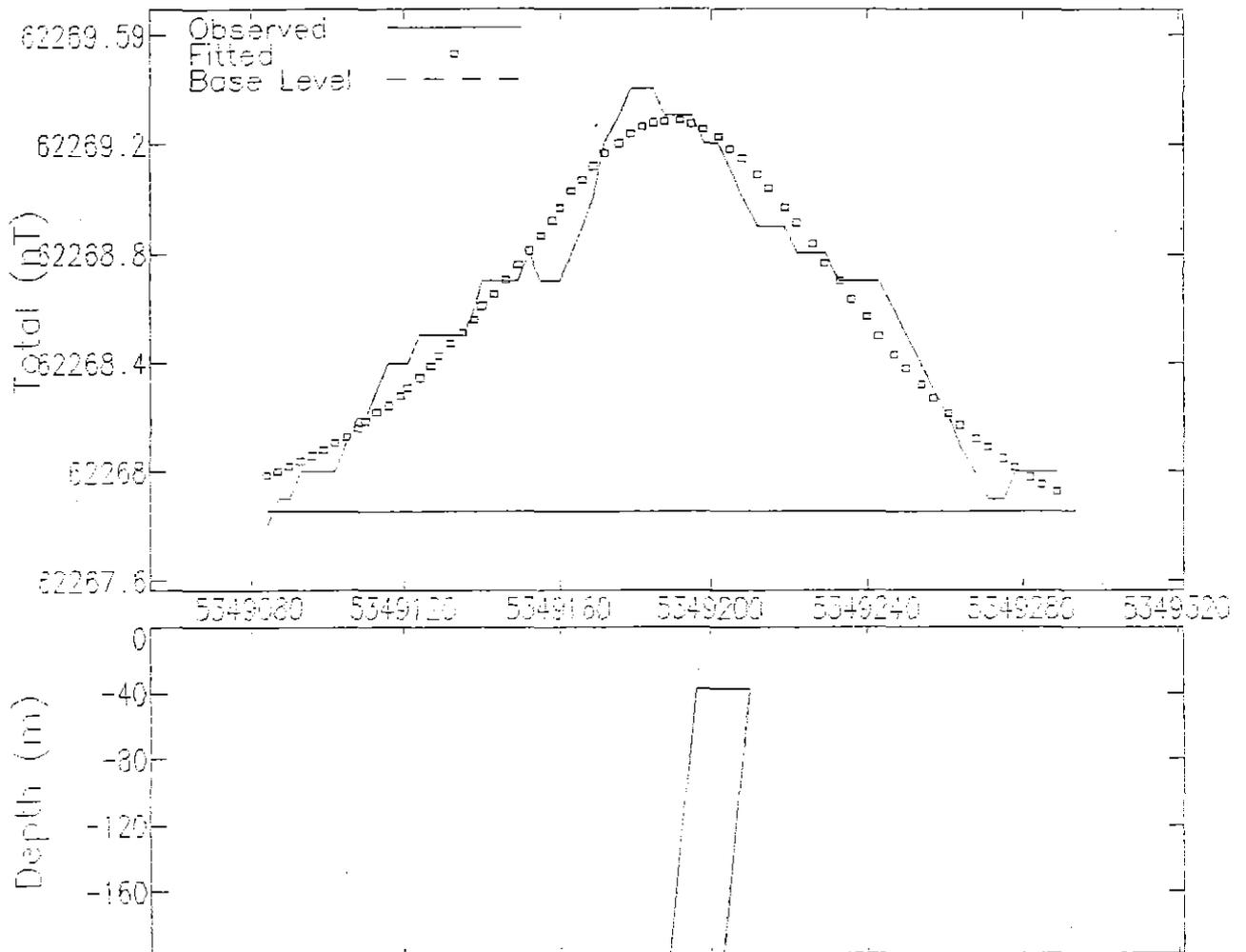
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	199 deg
Main Direction	145 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	55 deg
Cross Offset	

Grieves Magnetic Inversion
-61580L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	37.4 m
Half Width	F	16.0 m
Half Length	X	250 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	84 deg
Thickness	F	182 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000332 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	5349203 m
Cross Position	X	365123.8 m
Base Level	X	62267.86 nT
Base Slope	X	0 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

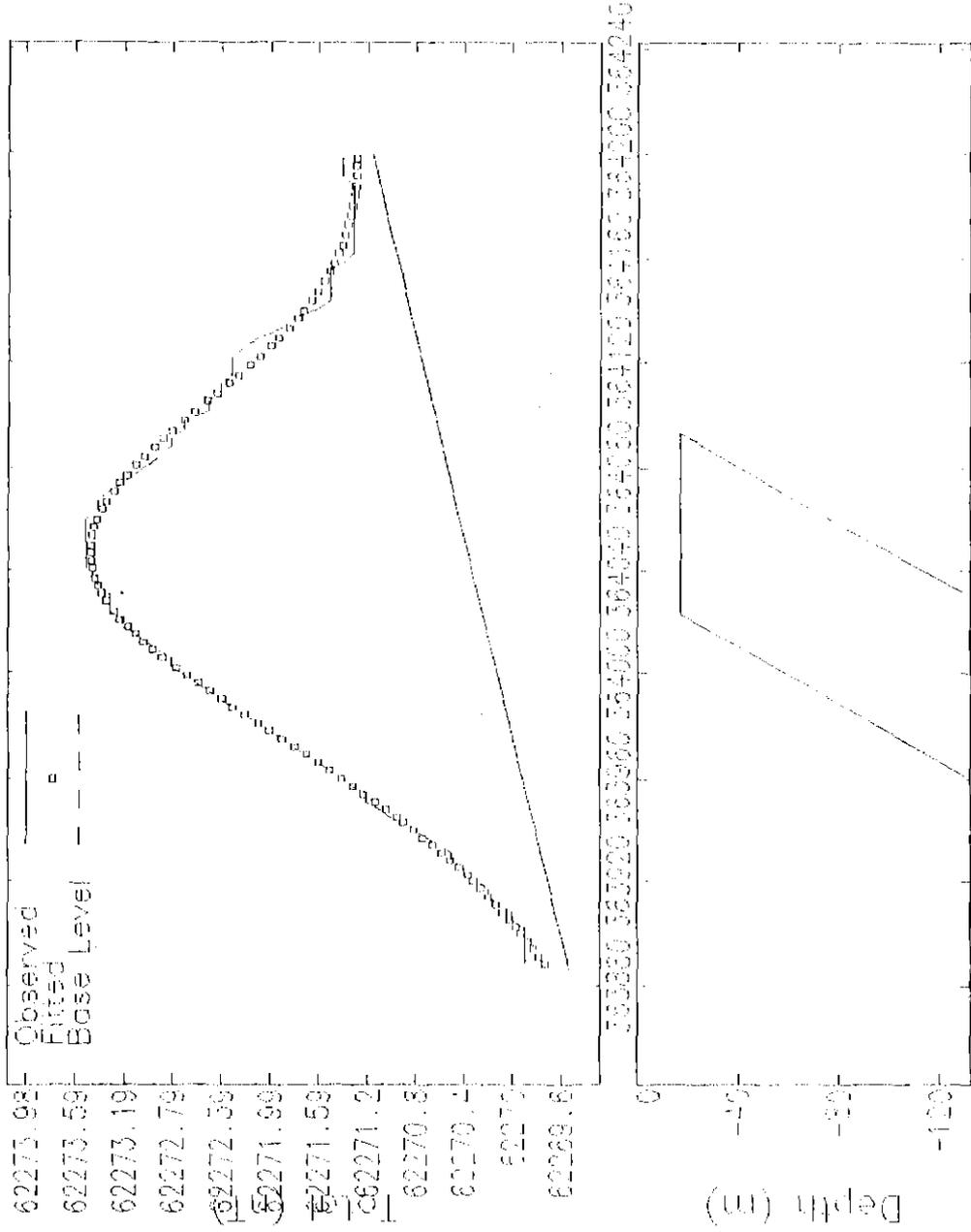
Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	209 deg
Main Direction	145 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	55 deg
Cross Offset	

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

689079

Grieves Magnetic Inversion

-61600L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type	F	Tabular2
Depth	F	17.4 m
Half Width	F	56.1 m
Half Length	X	159 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	119 deg
Thickness	F	176 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000269 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364058.1 m
Cross Position	X	534994.3 m
Base Level	X	62270.42 nT
Base Slope	X	.005011 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

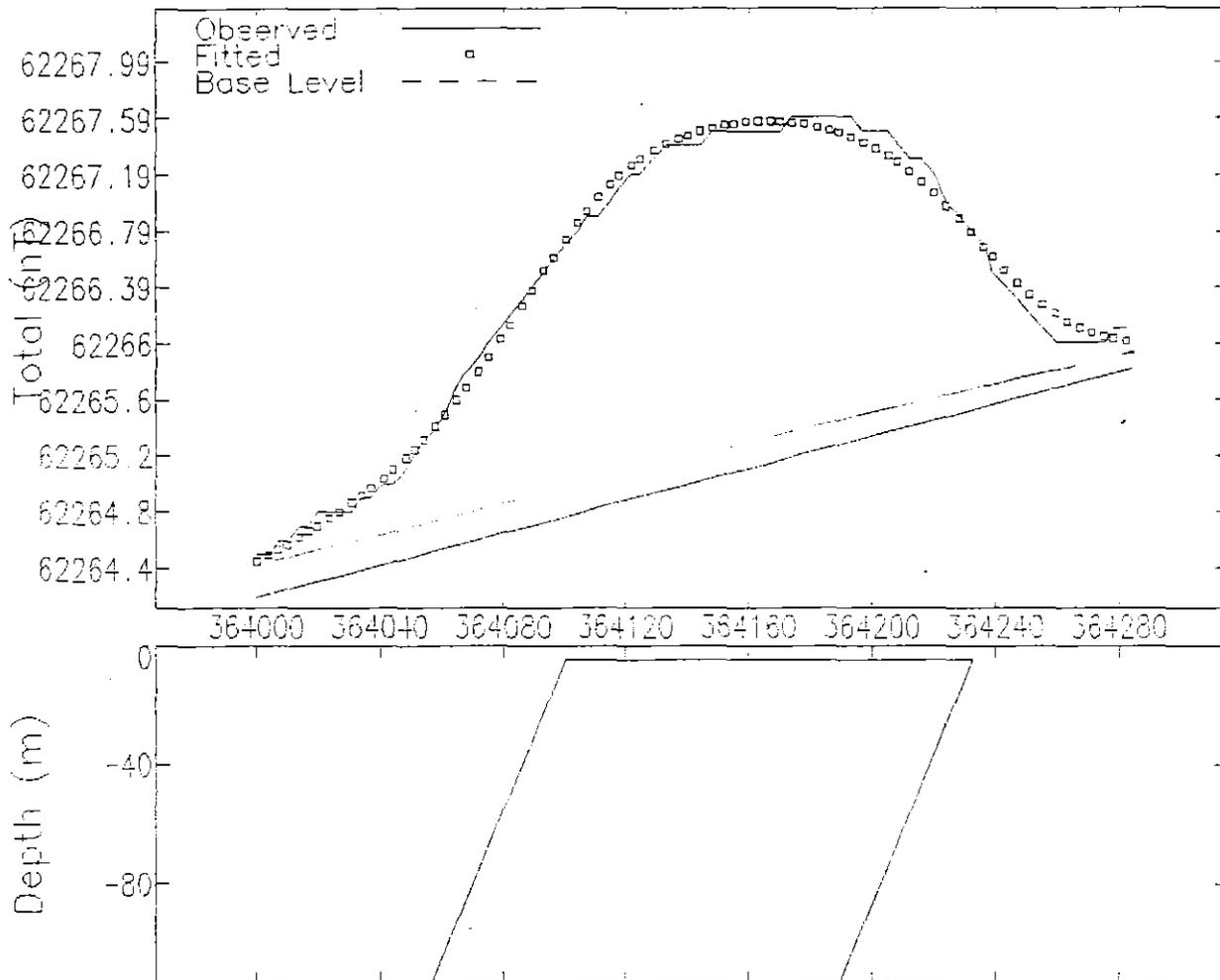
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	42000 nT
Inclination	-62 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	50 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	41 deg
Main Direction	56 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	145 deg
Cross Offset	

Grieves Magnetic Inversion
-61720L 01



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	L	4.63 m
Half Width	F	67.2 m
Half Length	X	143 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	112 deg
Thickness	F	497 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000108 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364166.3 m
Cross Position	X	5350602 m
Base Level	X	62265.14 nT
Base Slope	X	.0056374 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

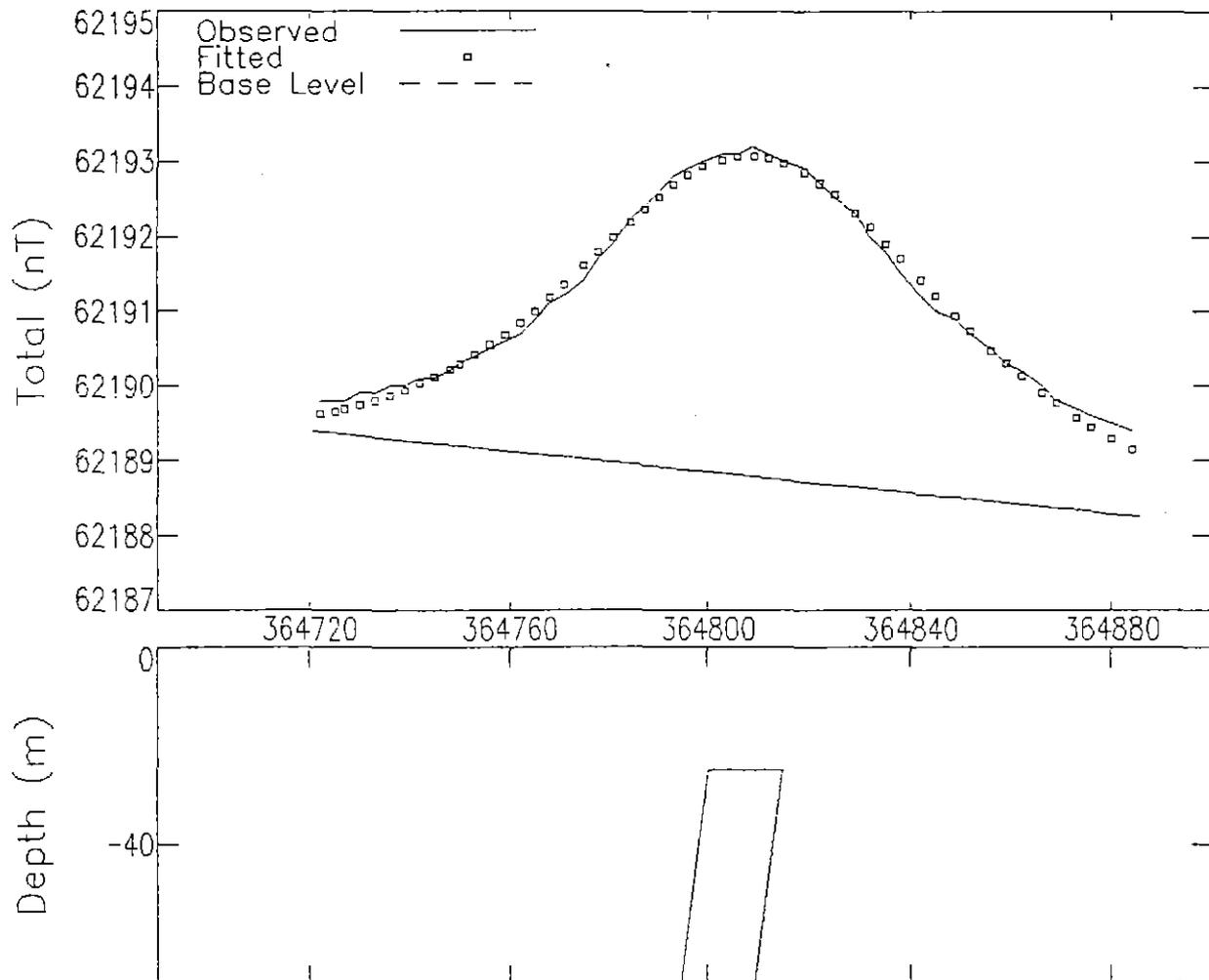
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-50 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	64 deg
Main Direction	55 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	145 deg
Cross Offset	

Pyramid Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 40080



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	25.0 m
Half Width	F	7.35 m
Half Length	X	100 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	97 deg
Thickness	F	101 m
Susceptibility	F	0.000196 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364807.5 m
Cross Position	X	5355253 m
Base Level	X	62188.79 nT
Base Slope	X	-.0068045 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

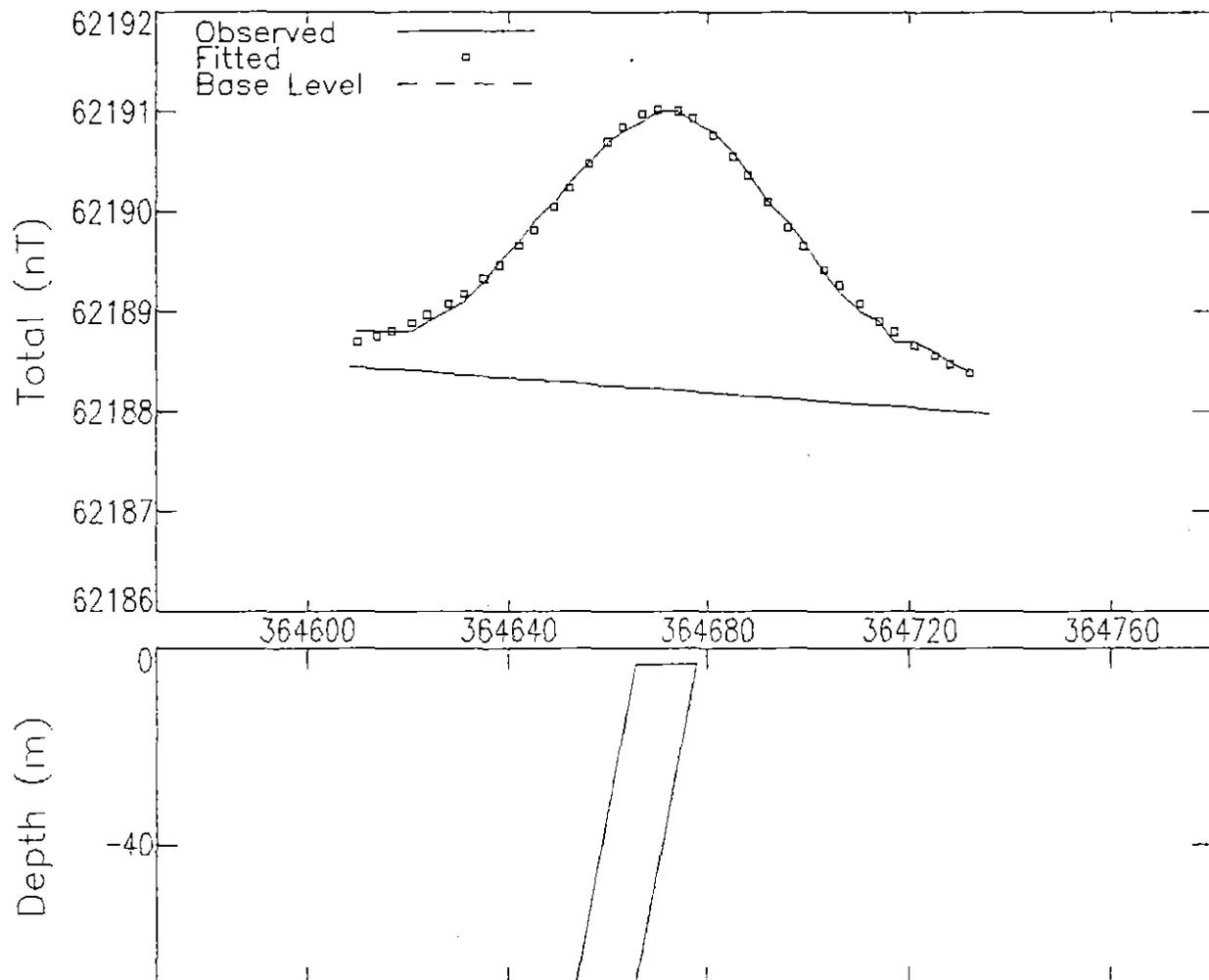
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	61 deg
Main Direction	70 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-20 deg
Cross Offset	

Pyramid Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 40140



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	3.13 m
Half Width	F	6.15 m
Half Length	X	100 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	101 deg
Thickness	X	125 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000767 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364671.8 m
Cross Position	X	5355727 m
Base Level	X	62188.22 nT
Base Slope	X	-.003651 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

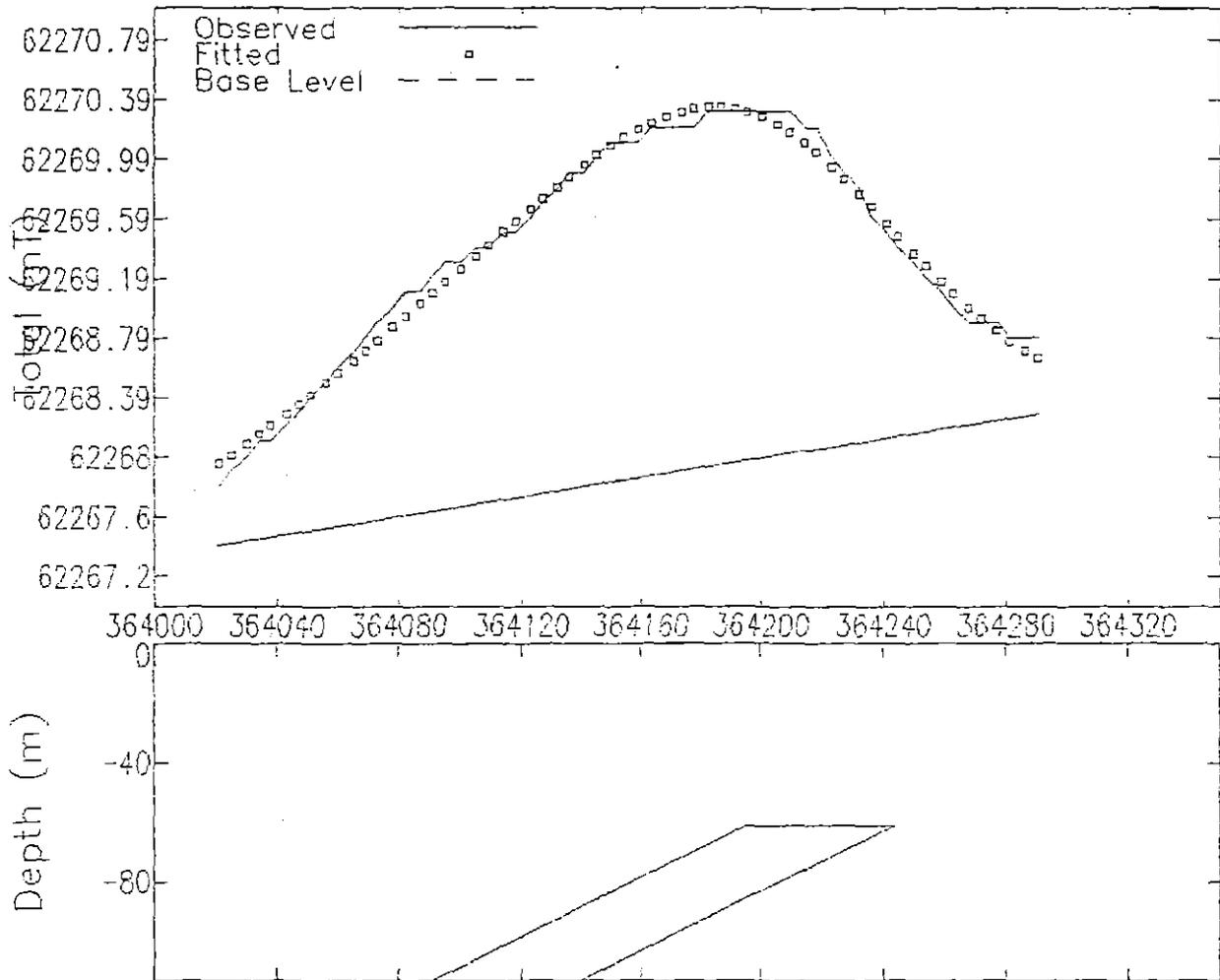
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	59 deg
Main Direction	70 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	-20 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 61670 (West anomaly)



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	61.0 m
Half Width	F	24.8 m
Half Length	X	400 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	154 deg
Thickness	X	100 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000967 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364219.3 m
Cross Position	X	5350240 m
Base Level	X	62268.05 nT
Base Slope	X	.0032314 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

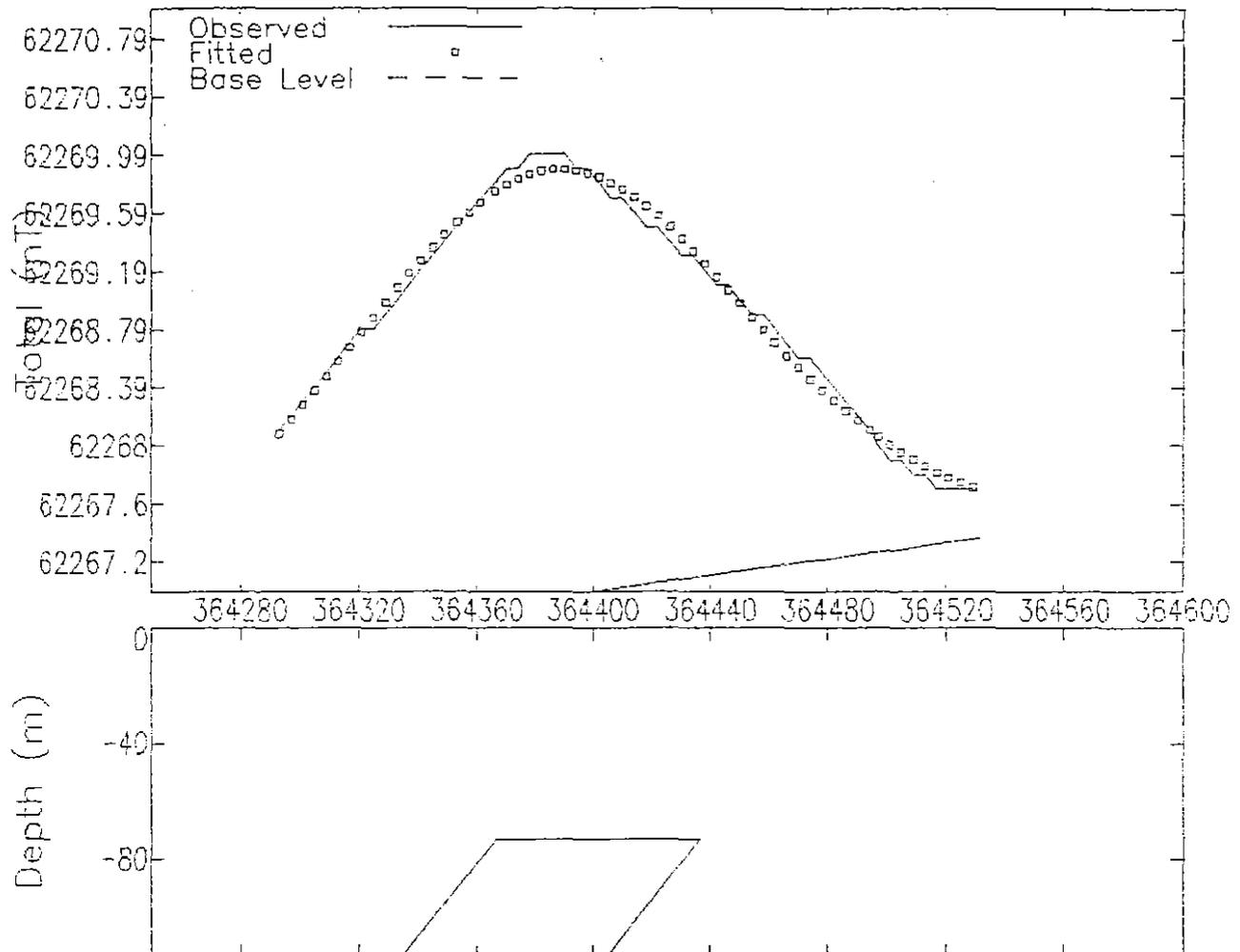
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	83 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 61690 (Eastern Anomaly)



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	73.2 m
Half Width	F	35.3 m
Half Length	X	200 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	128 deg
Thickness	F	121 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000688 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364401.6 m
Cross Position	X	5350388 m
Base Level	X	62267 nT
Base Slope	X	.0027698 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

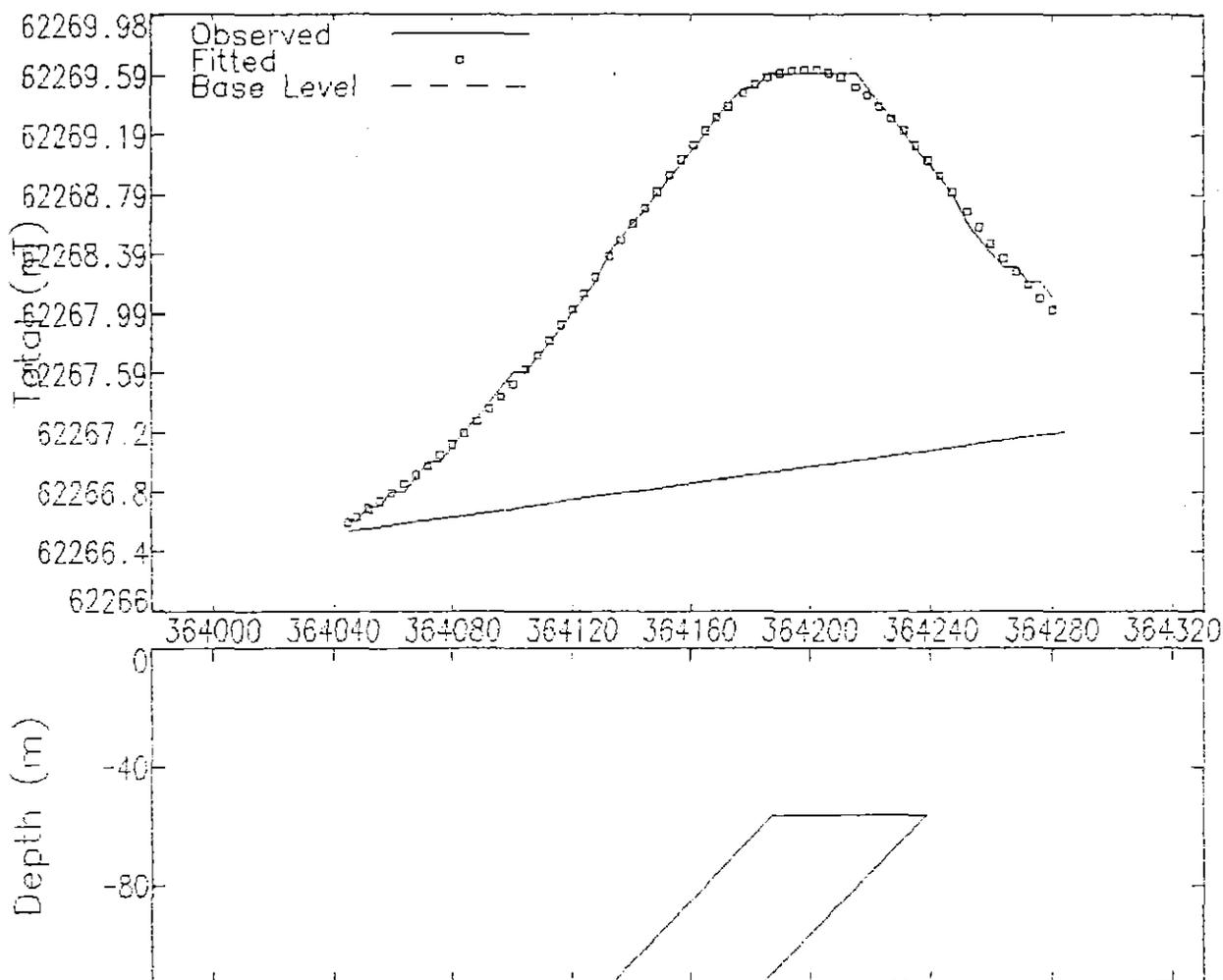
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	82 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion

Line 61690 (Western Anomaly)



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	56.4 m
Half Width	F	25.5 m
Half Length	X	400 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	134 deg
Thickness	F	100 m
Susceptibility	F	.000077 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364213.2 m
Cross Position	X	5350364 m
Base Level	X	62267 nT
Base Slope	X	.0027698 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

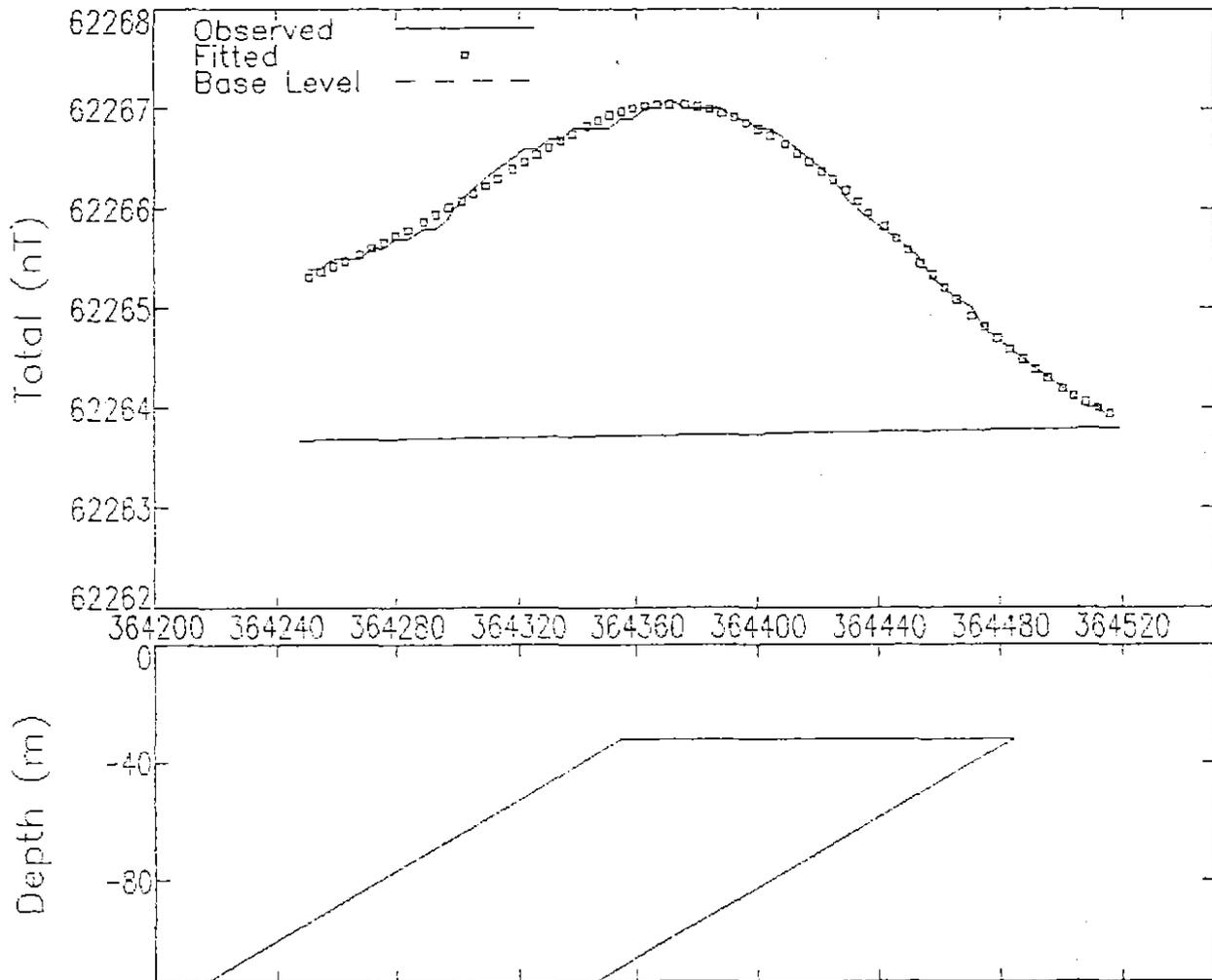
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	83 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 61730 (Eastern Anomaly) Model 2



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	32.1 m
Half Width	F	55.0 m
Half Length	X	135 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	150 deg
Thickness	F	188 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000323 ernu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364419.3 m
Cross Position	X	5350728 m
Base Level	X	62263.75 nT
Base Slope	X	.0004616 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

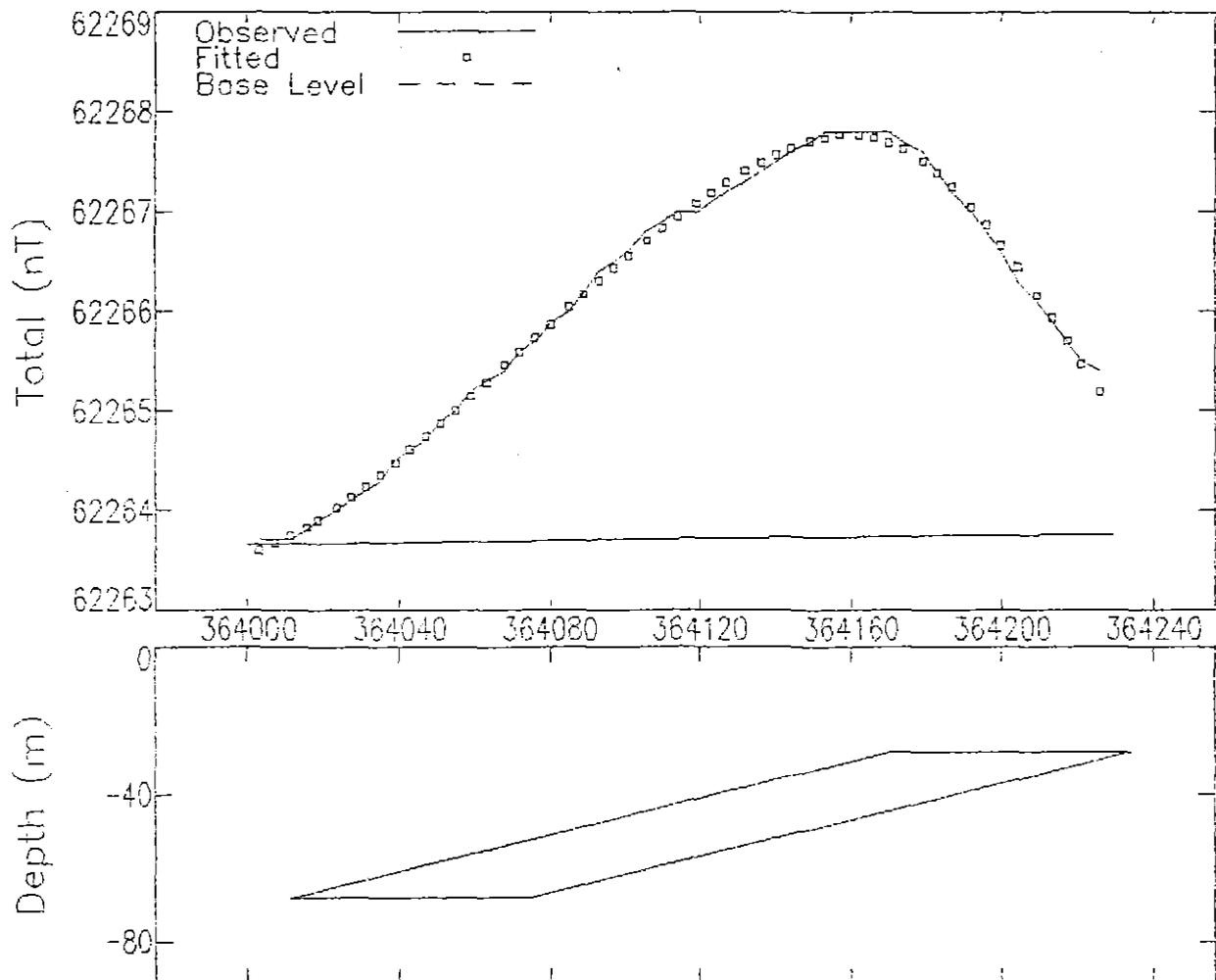
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	79 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 61730 (Western Anomaly)



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	28.6 m
Half Width	F	32.4 m
Half Length	X	200 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	166 deg
Thickness	F	39.5 m
Susceptibility	F	0.000140 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364202.2 m
Cross Position	X	5350687 m
Base Level	X	62263.75 nT
Base Slope	X	.0004616 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

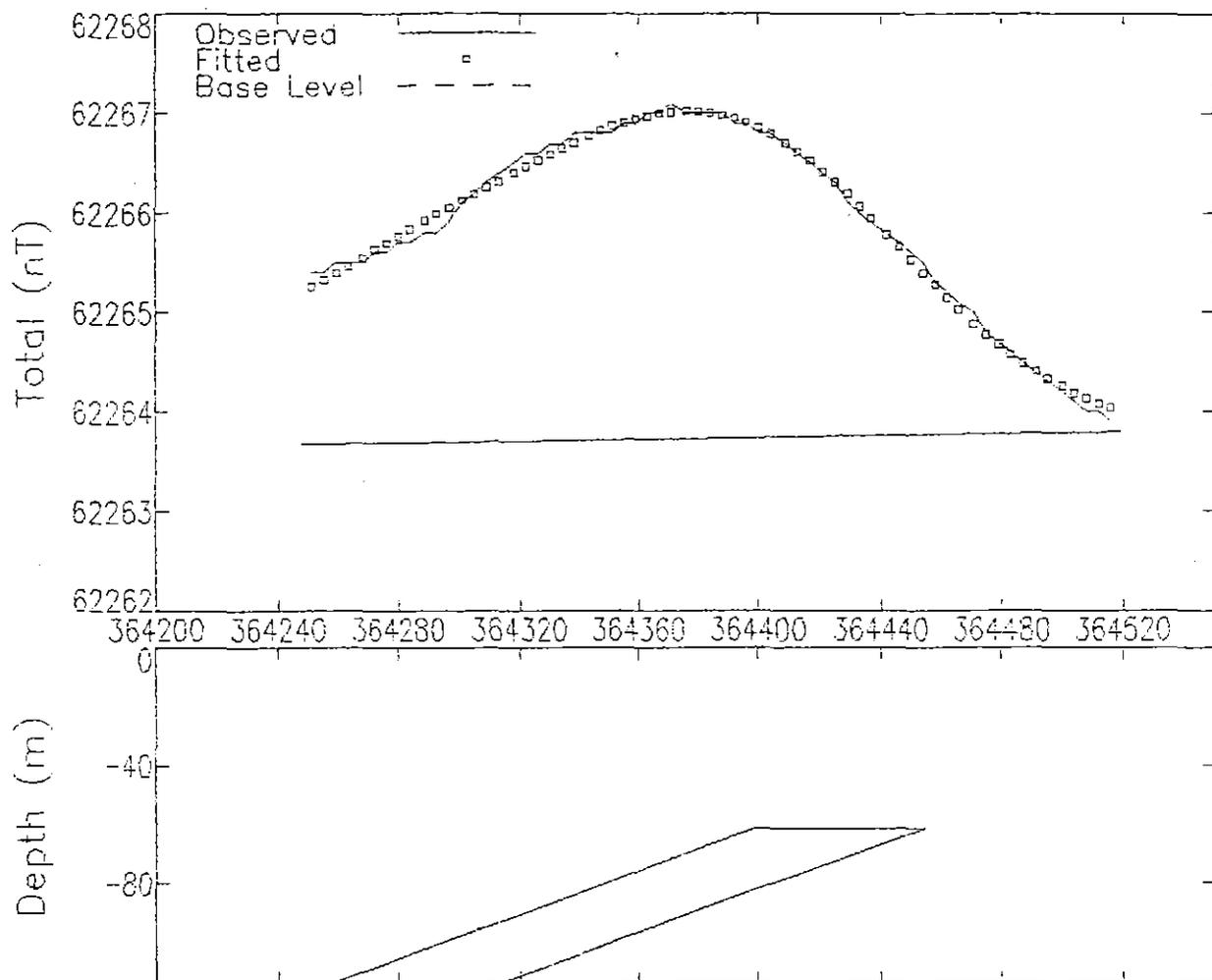
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	81 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 61730 (Eastern Anomaly) Model 1



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	61.5 m
Half Width	X	28.7 m
Half Length	X	135 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	160 deg
Thickness	F	82.6 m
Susceptibility	F	0.000135 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364426.5 m
Cross Position	X	5350729 m
Base Level	X	62263.75 nT
Base Slope	X	.0004616 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

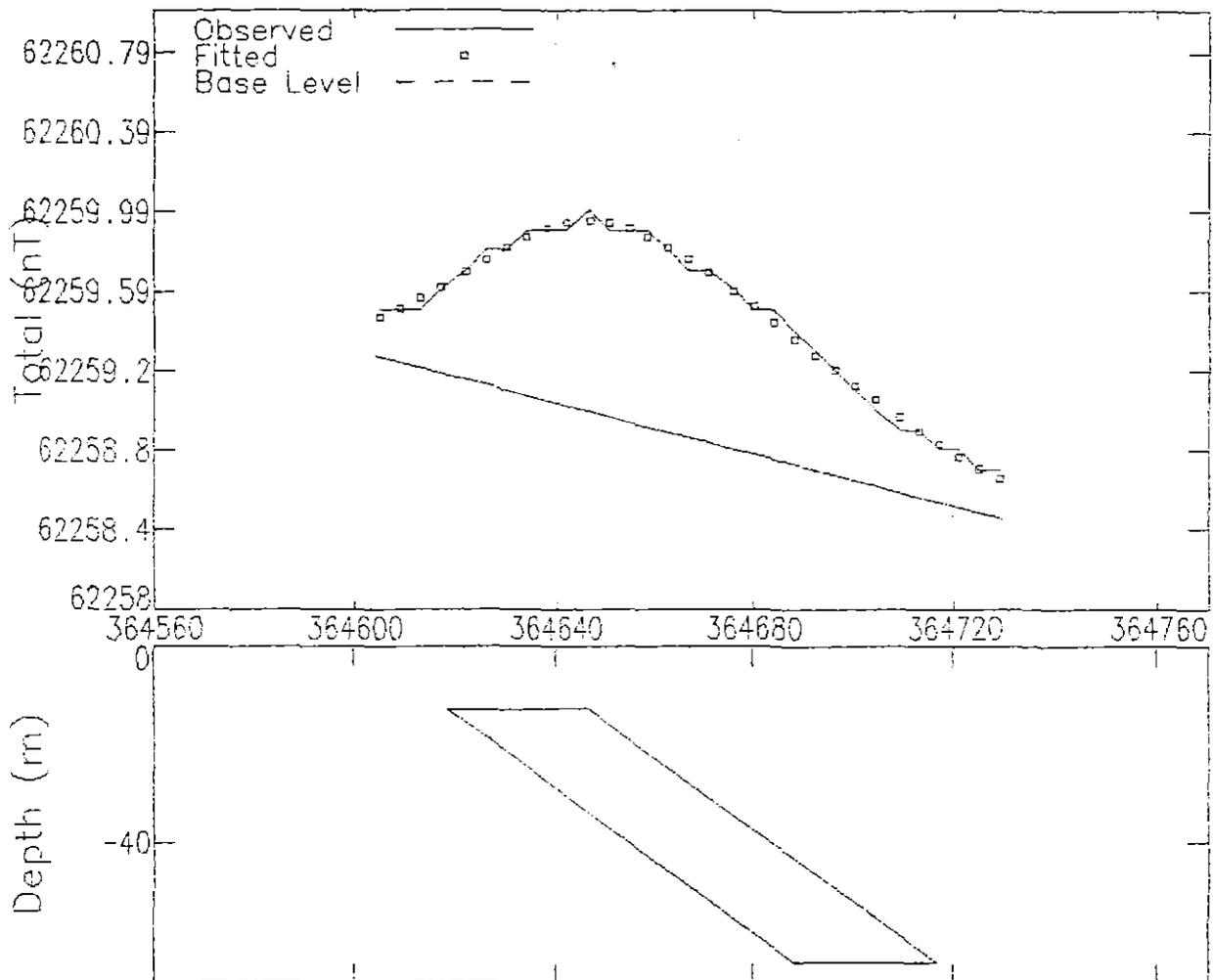
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	79 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion

Line 61790



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	12.8 m
Half Width	F	14.5 m
Half Length	X	63.2 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	36 deg
Thickness	F	51.7 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000264 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364632.8 m
Cross Position	X	5351260 m
Base Level	X	62259.08 nT
Base Slope	X	-.0063684 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

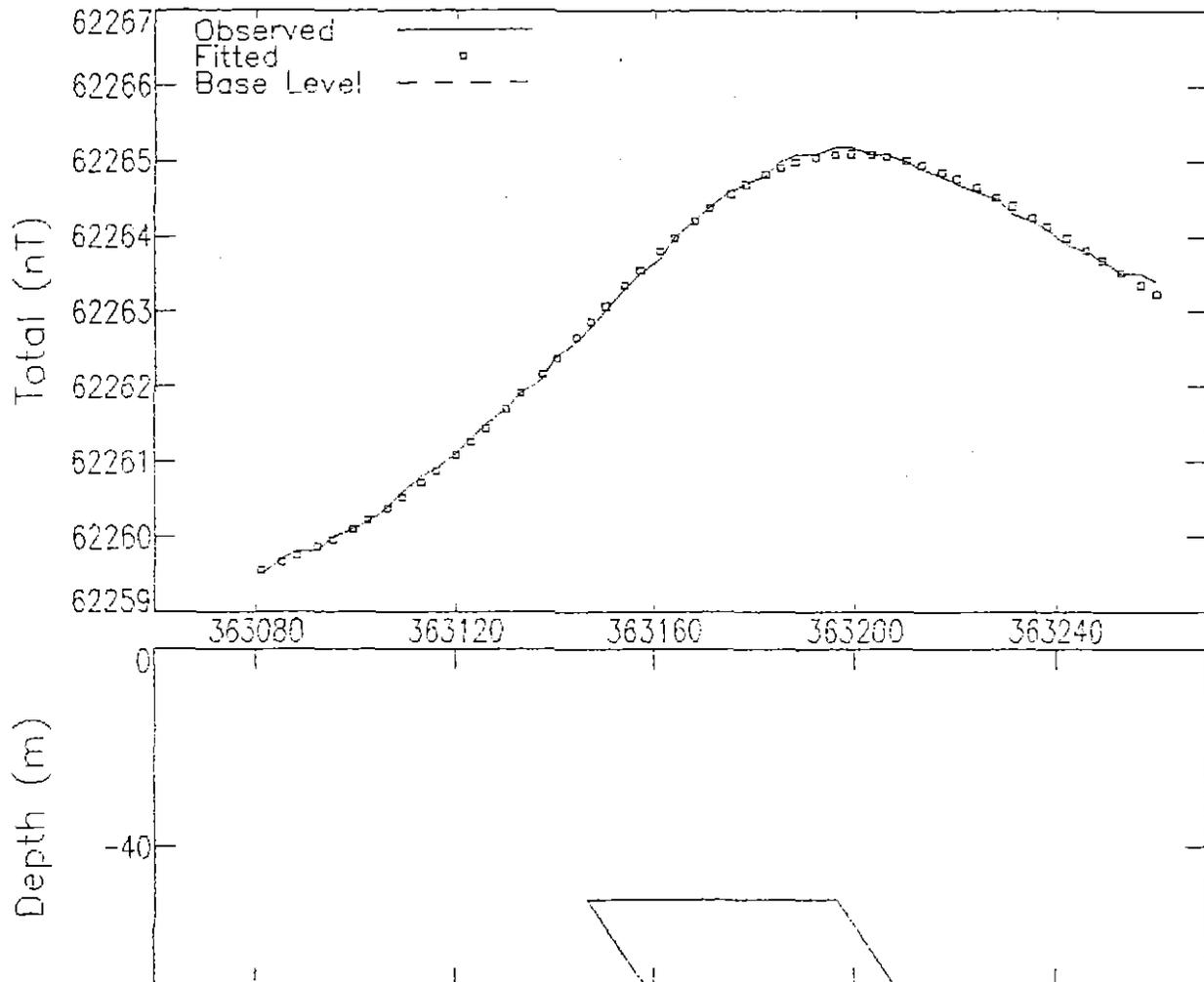
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	79 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 61800 Model 2



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	50.7 m
Half Width	F	25.1 m
Half Length	X	90.2 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	56 deg
Thickness	X	1000 m
Susceptibility	F	0.000137 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	363171.6 m
Cross Position	X	5351070 m
Base Level	X	62259 nT
Base Slope	X	0 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

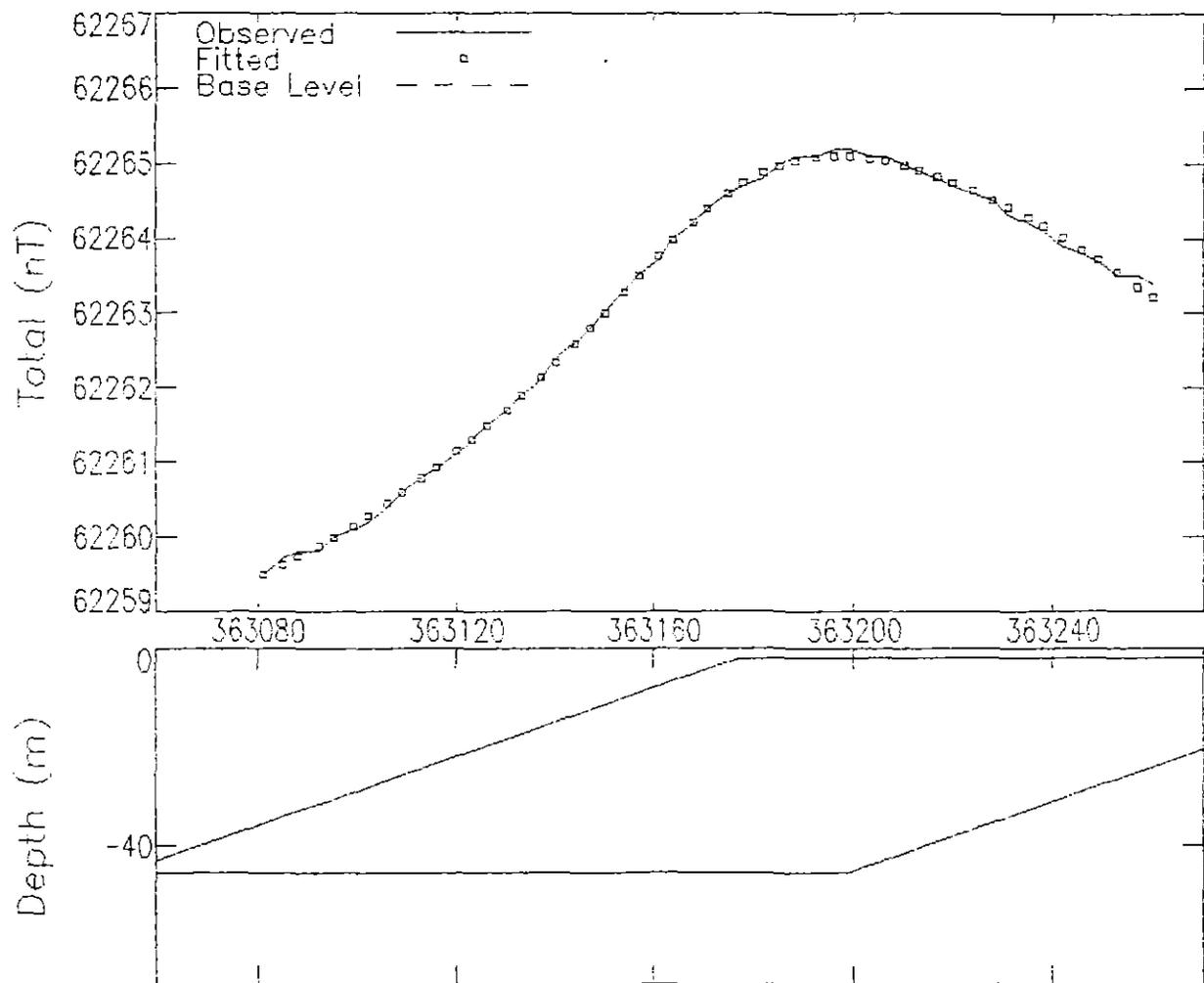
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	83 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 61800 Model 1



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	L	1.88 m
Half Width	F	73.7 m
Half Length	X	90.2 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	161 deg
Thickness	F	43.5 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000569 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	363250.3 m
Cross Position	X	5351080 m
Base Level	X	62259 nT
Base Slope	X	0 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

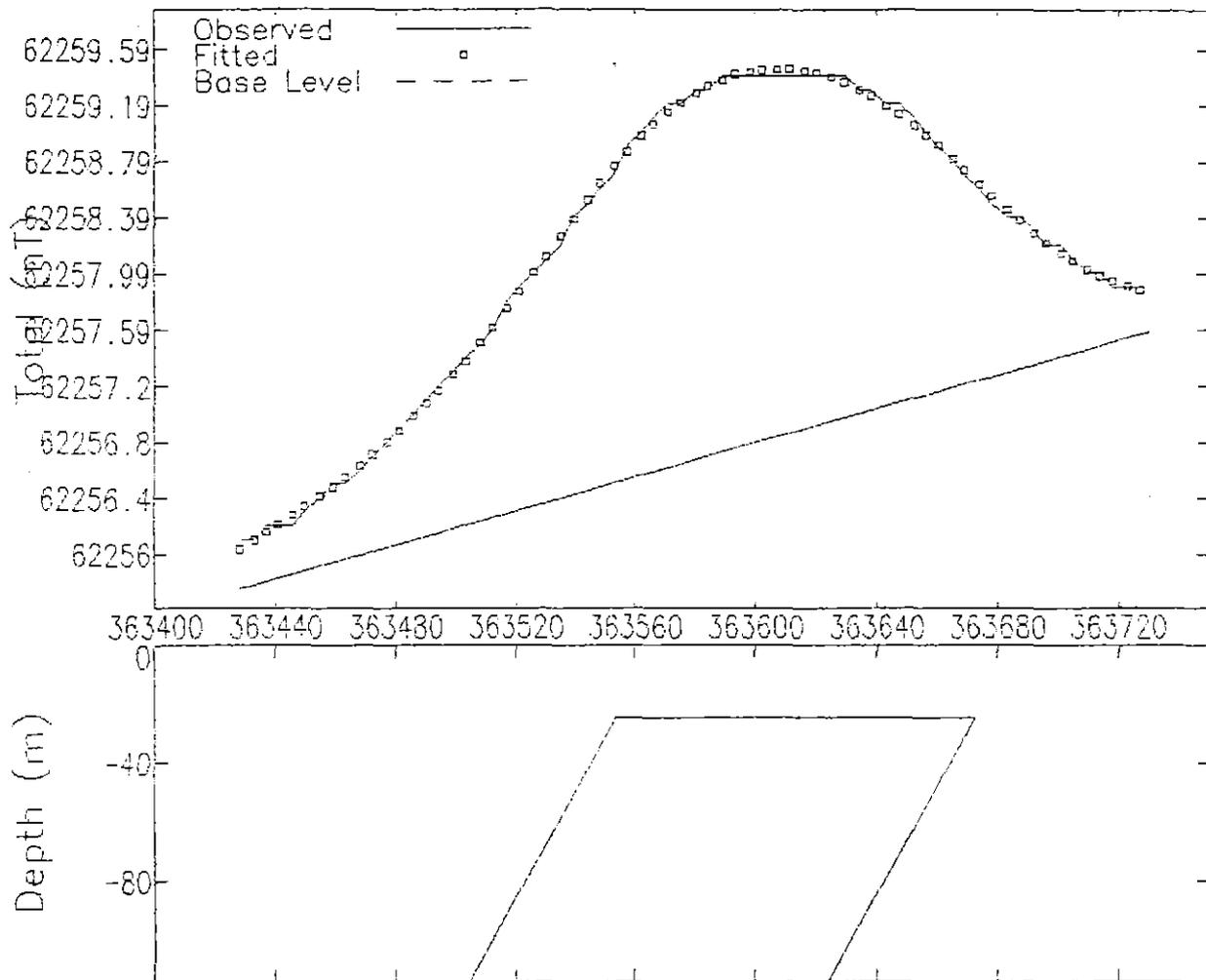
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-30 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	83 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 61870



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	24.6 m
Half Width	F	60.4 m
Half Length	X	150 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	119 deg
Thickness	F	214 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000174 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	363613.2 m
Cross Position	X	5351725 m
Base Level	X	62256.88 nT
Base Slope	X	.0060012 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

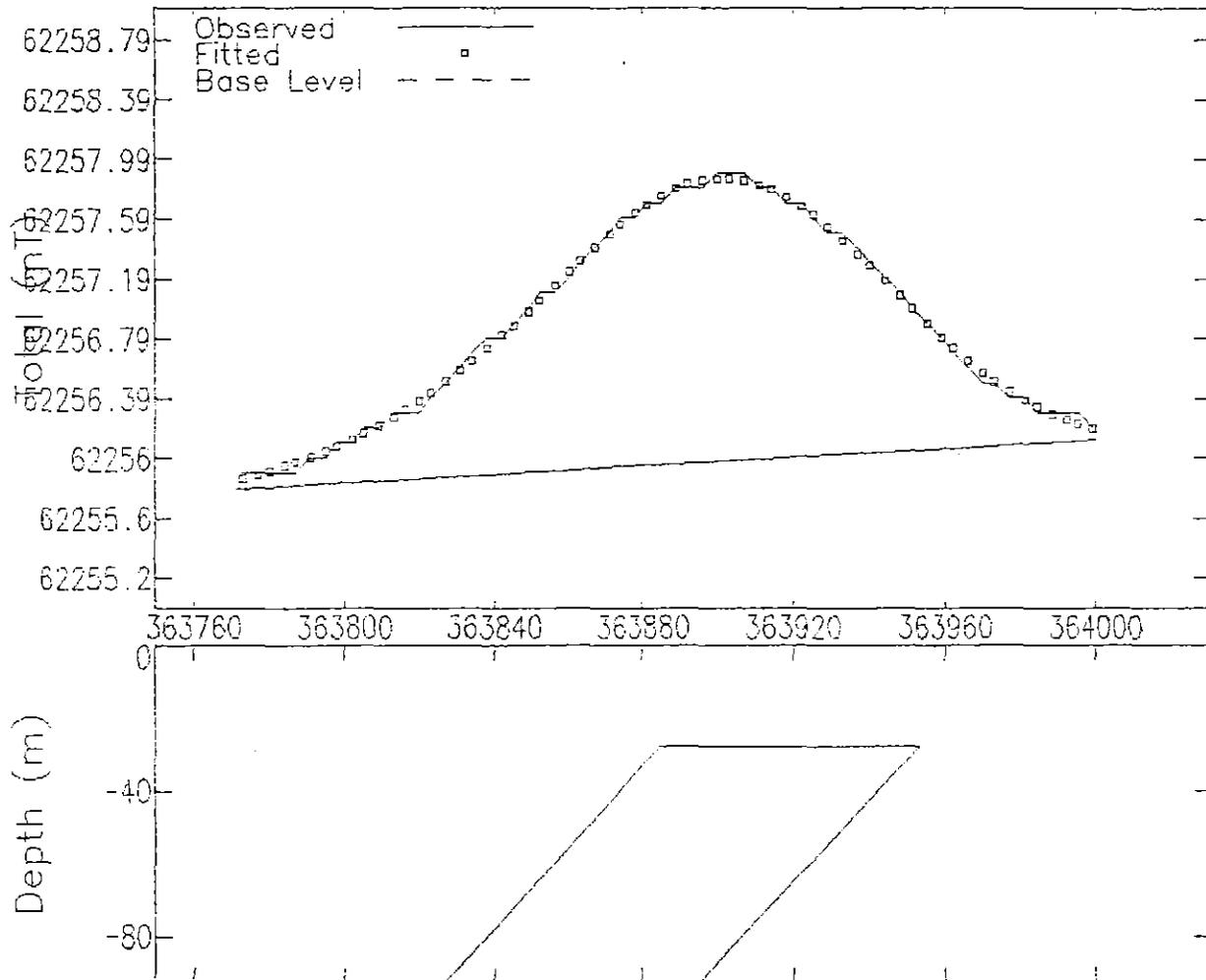
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	70 deg
Line Direction	99 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion

Line 61900



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	27.8 m
Half Width	F	35.1 m
Half Length	X	120 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	133 deg
Thickness	F	75.3 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000269 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	363918.9 m
Cross Position	X	5351813 m
Base Level	X	62255 nT
Base Slope	X	.0013849 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

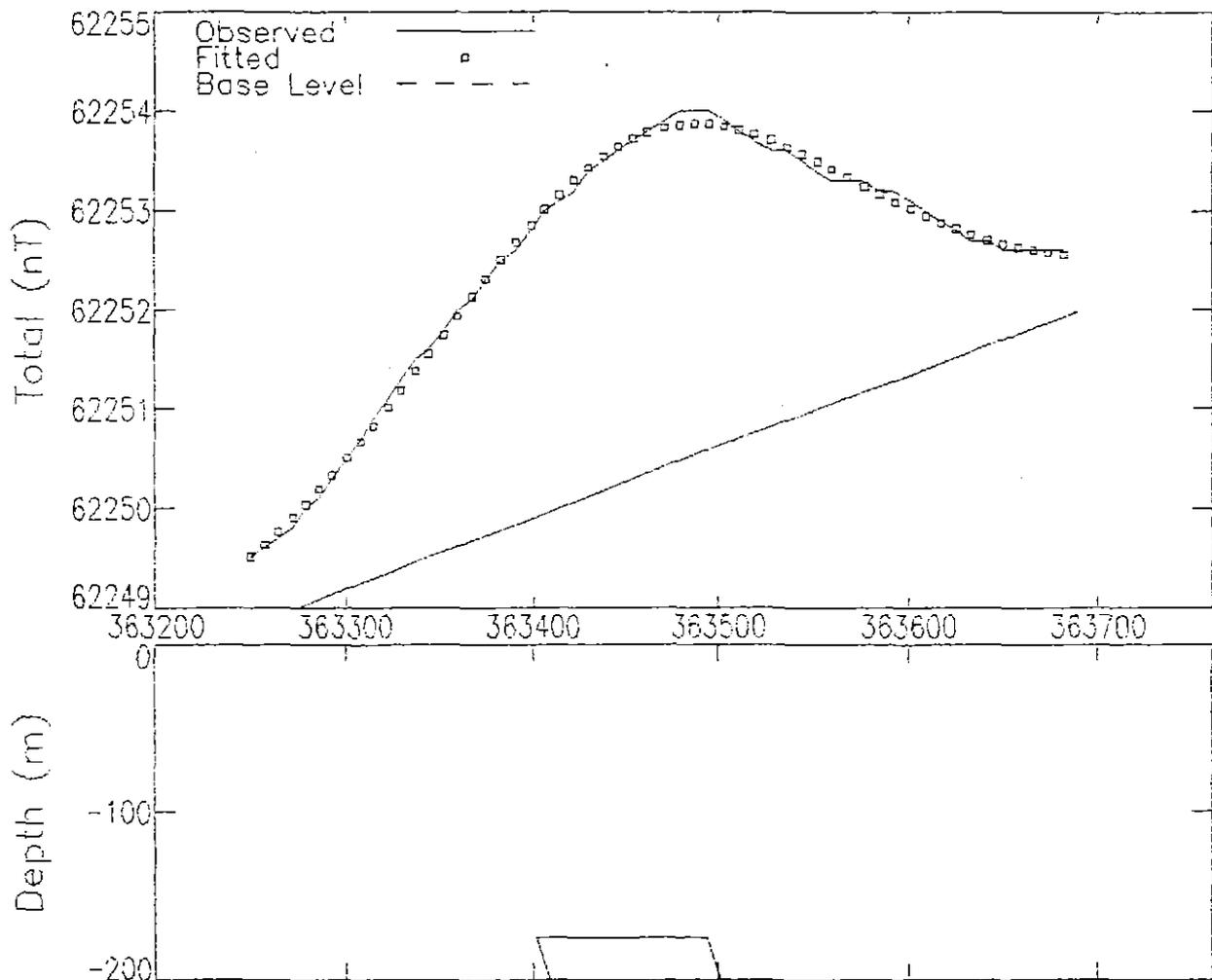
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	104 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 61950 Deep Source



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	175 m
Half Width	F	51.6 m
Half Length	X	200 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	73 deg
Thickness	F	170 m
Susceptibility	F	0.000137 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	363448.4 m
Cross Position	X	5352314 m
Base Level	X	62250.25 nT
Base Slope	X	.0064628 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

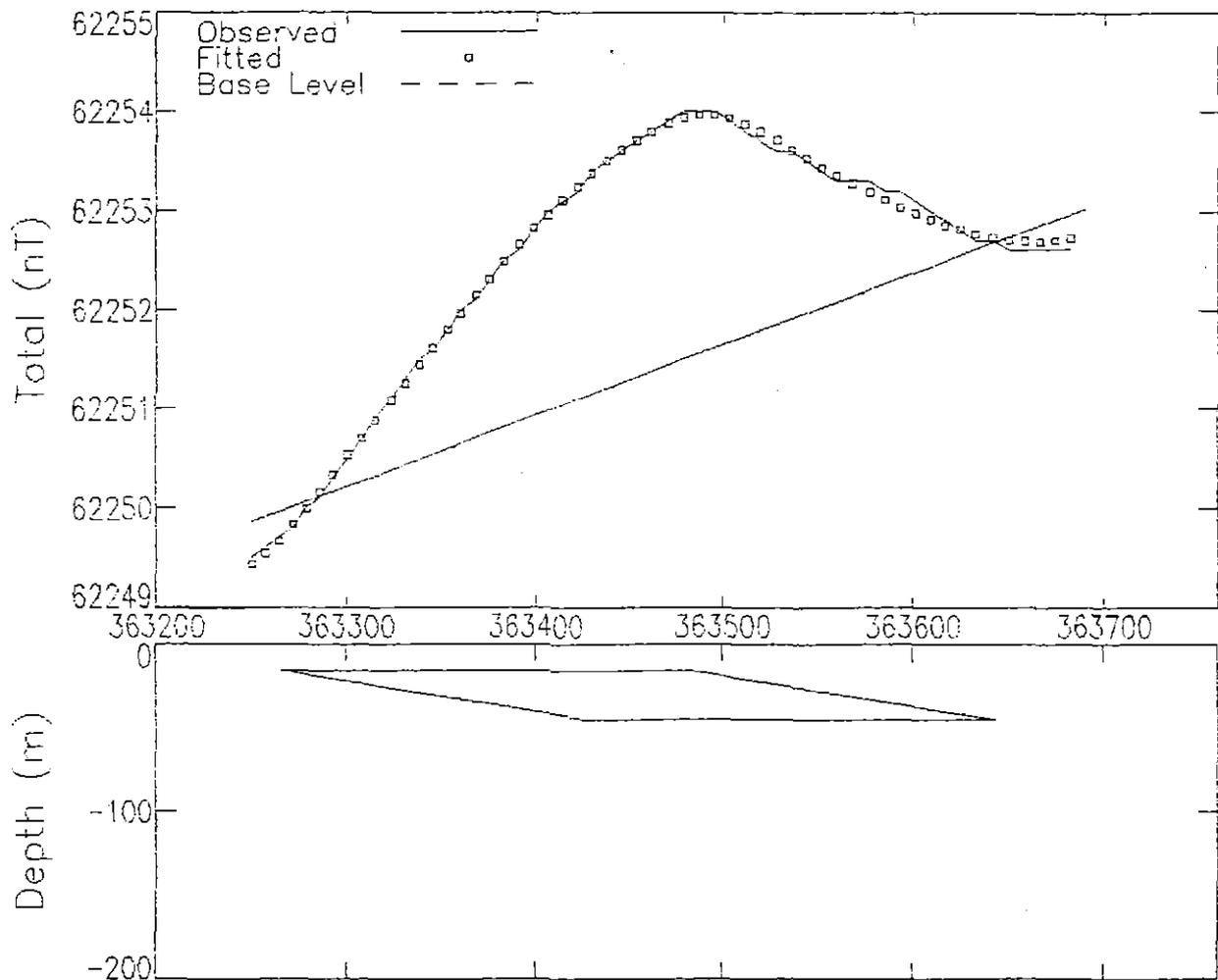
Field Strength	82000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	116 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion

Line 61950 Model 1



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	15.7 m
Half Width	F	121 m
Half Length	X	200 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	L	9 deg
Thickness	F	29.2 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000451 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	363374.4 m
Cross Position	X	5352350 m
Base Level	X	62250.75 nT
Base Slope	X	.0064628 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

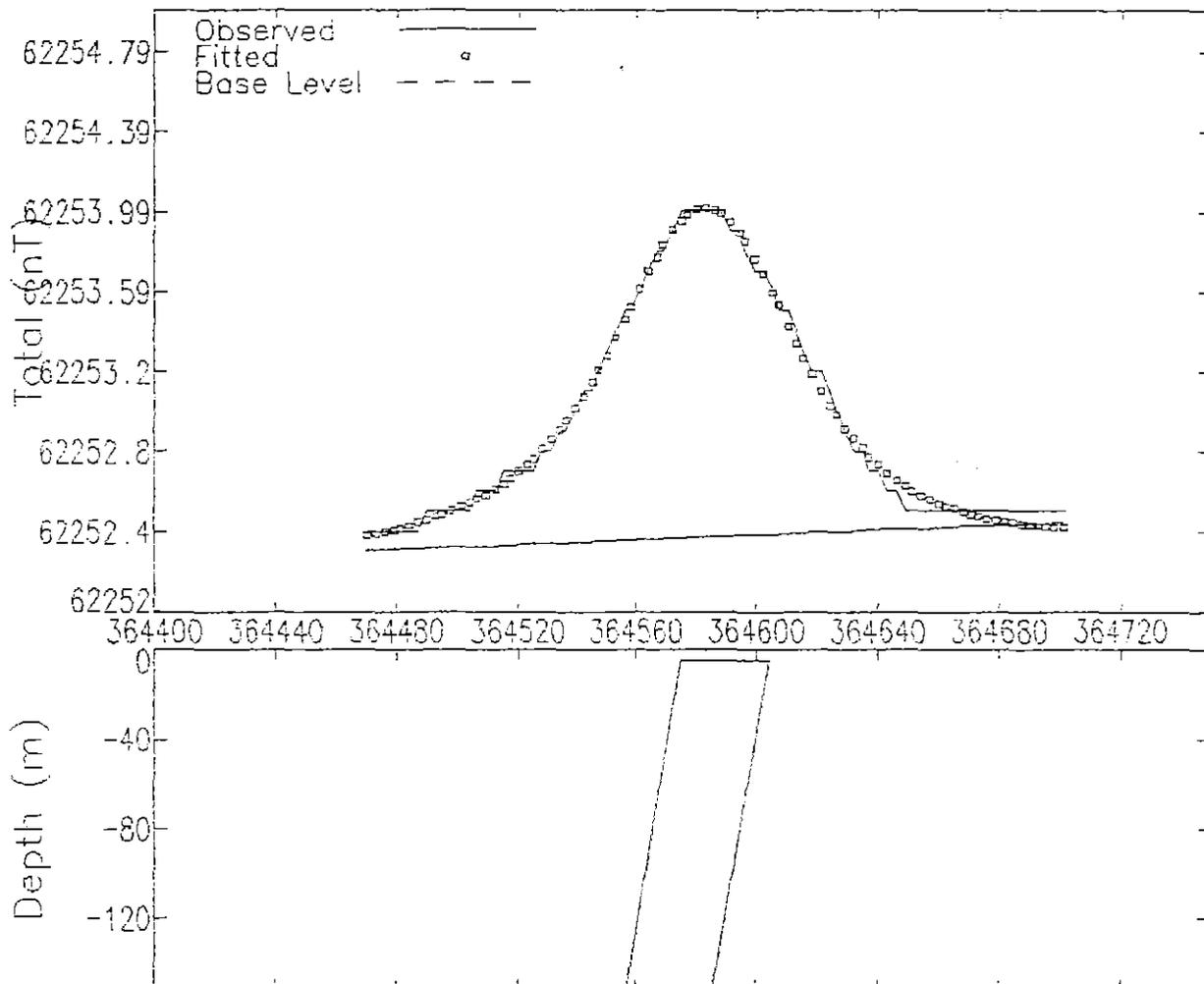
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	116 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion

Line 62010



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	L	4.58 m
Half Width	F	19.5 m
Half Length	X	150 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	100 deg
Thickness	F	235 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000149 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364589.6 m
Cross Position	X	5351905 m
Base Level	X	62252.38 nT
Base Slope	X	.0004616 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

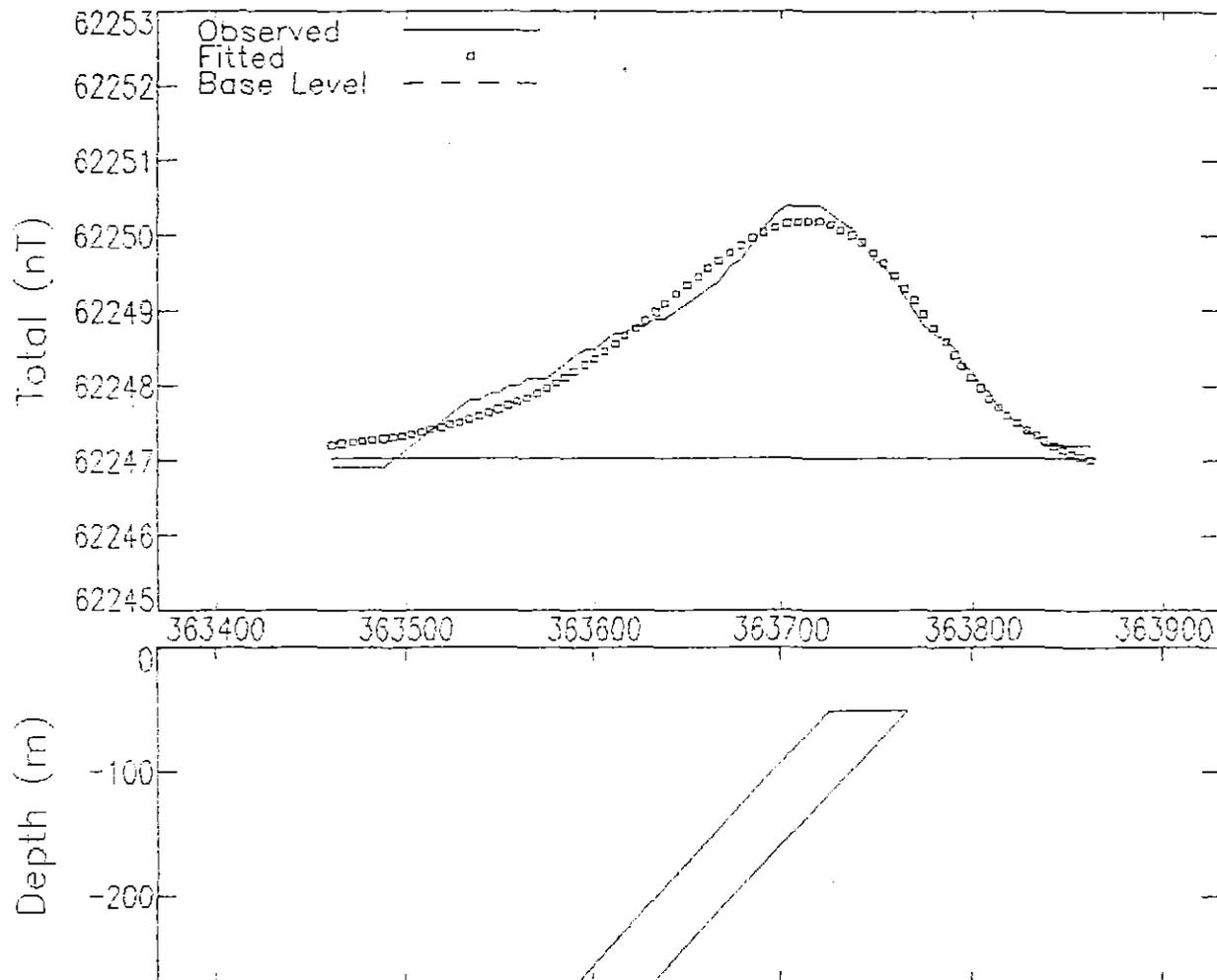
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	132 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Magnetic Inversion
Line 62030



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	50.6 m
Half Width	F	30.3 m
Half Length	X	200 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	133 deg
Thickness	F	359 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000538 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	363745.7 m
Cross Position	X	5352856 m
Base Level	X	62247.02 nT
Base Slope	X	0 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

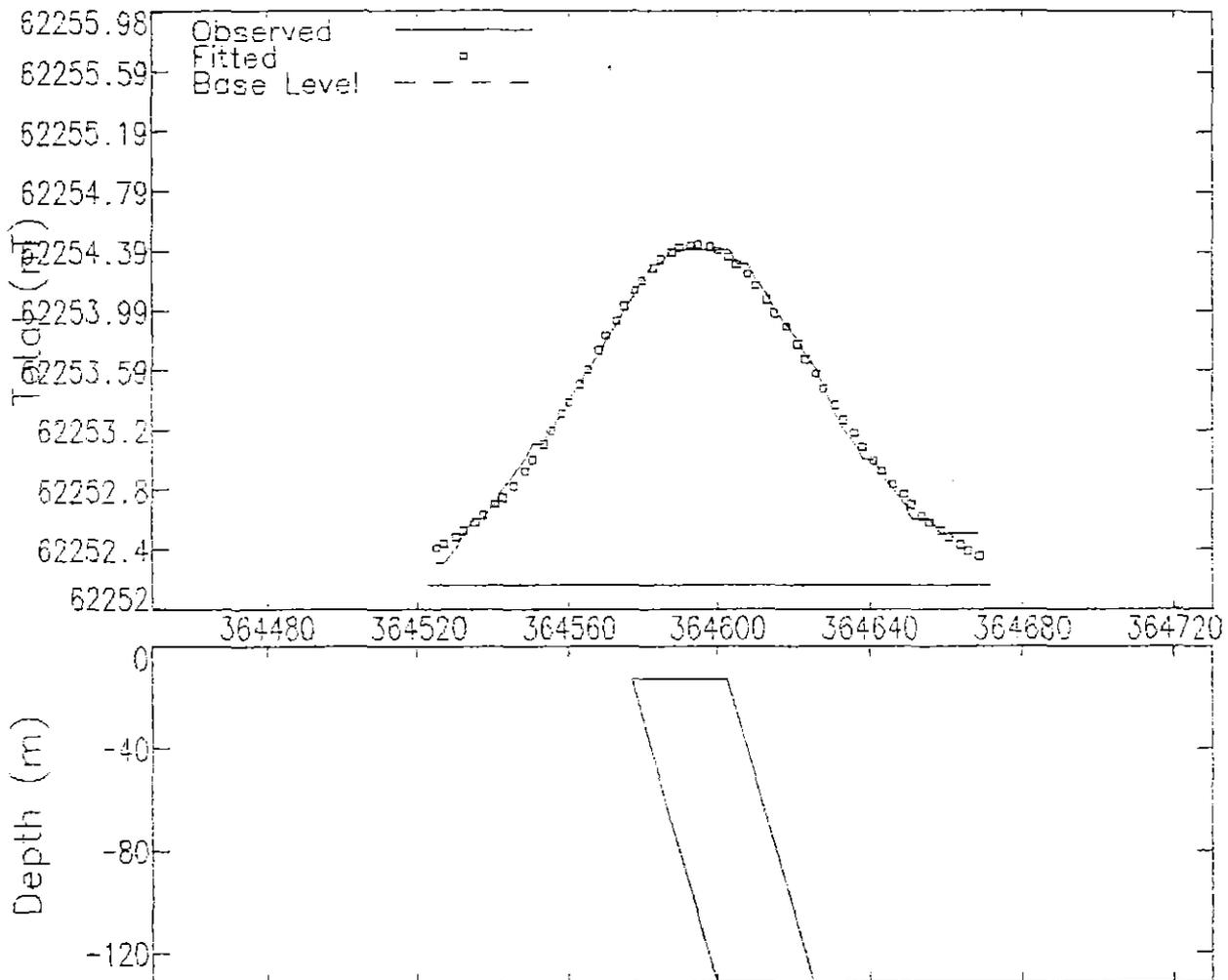
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	138 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 62030



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	12.8 m
Half Width	F	18.6 m
Half Length	X	100 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	74 deg
Thickness	F	145 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000301 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364589.8 m
Cross Position	X	5351929 m
Base Level	X	62252.16 nT
Base Slope	X	0 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

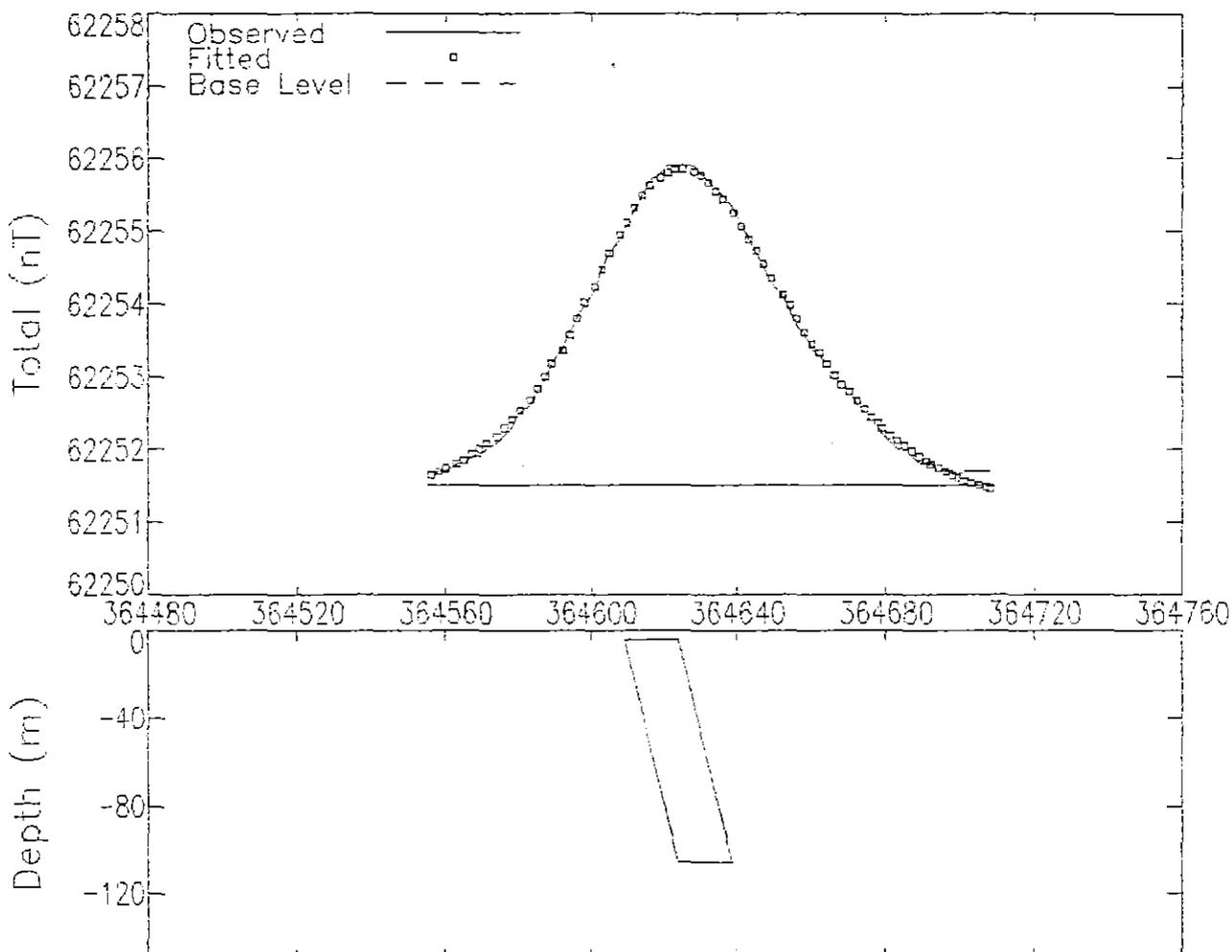
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	137 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 62050



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	4.11 m
Half Width	F	12.0 m
Half Length	X	150 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	77 deg
Thickness	F	102 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000703 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364616.8 m
Cross Position	X	5351987 m
Base Level	X	62251.5 nT
Base Slope	X	0 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

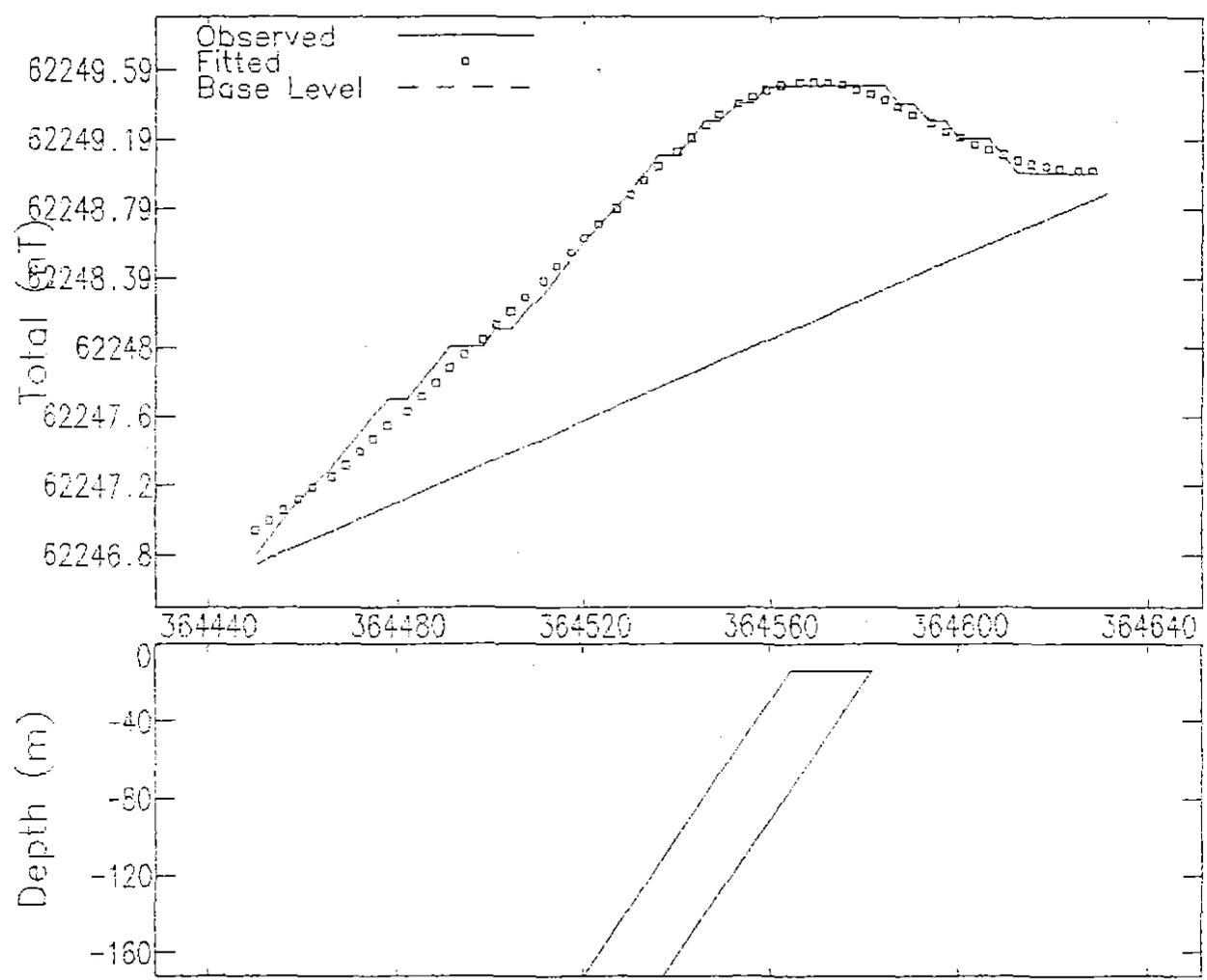
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	143 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion Line 62090



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	13.8 m
Half Width	F	20.9 m
Half Length	X	215 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	124 deg
Thickness	X	1000 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000167 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364572.9 m
Cross Position	X	5352387 m
Base Level	X	62243.2 nT
Base Slope	X	.0048922 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

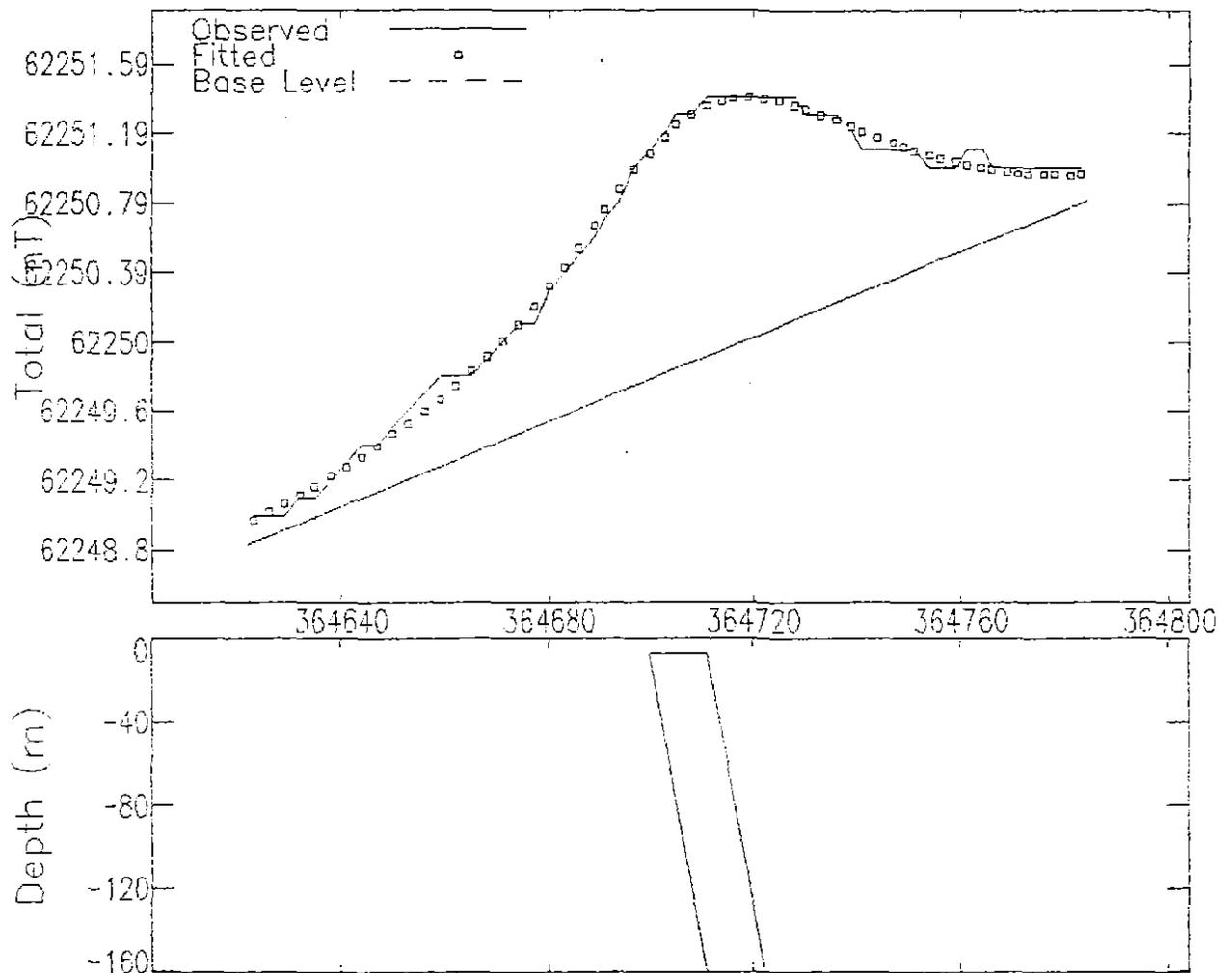
COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	156 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion

Line 62090



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	6.88 m
Half Width	F	13.9 m
Half Length	X	200 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	80 deg
Thickness	X	1000 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000176 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	364705.7 m
Cross Position	X	5352087 m
Base Level	X	62249.85 nT
Base Slope	X	.0048922 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

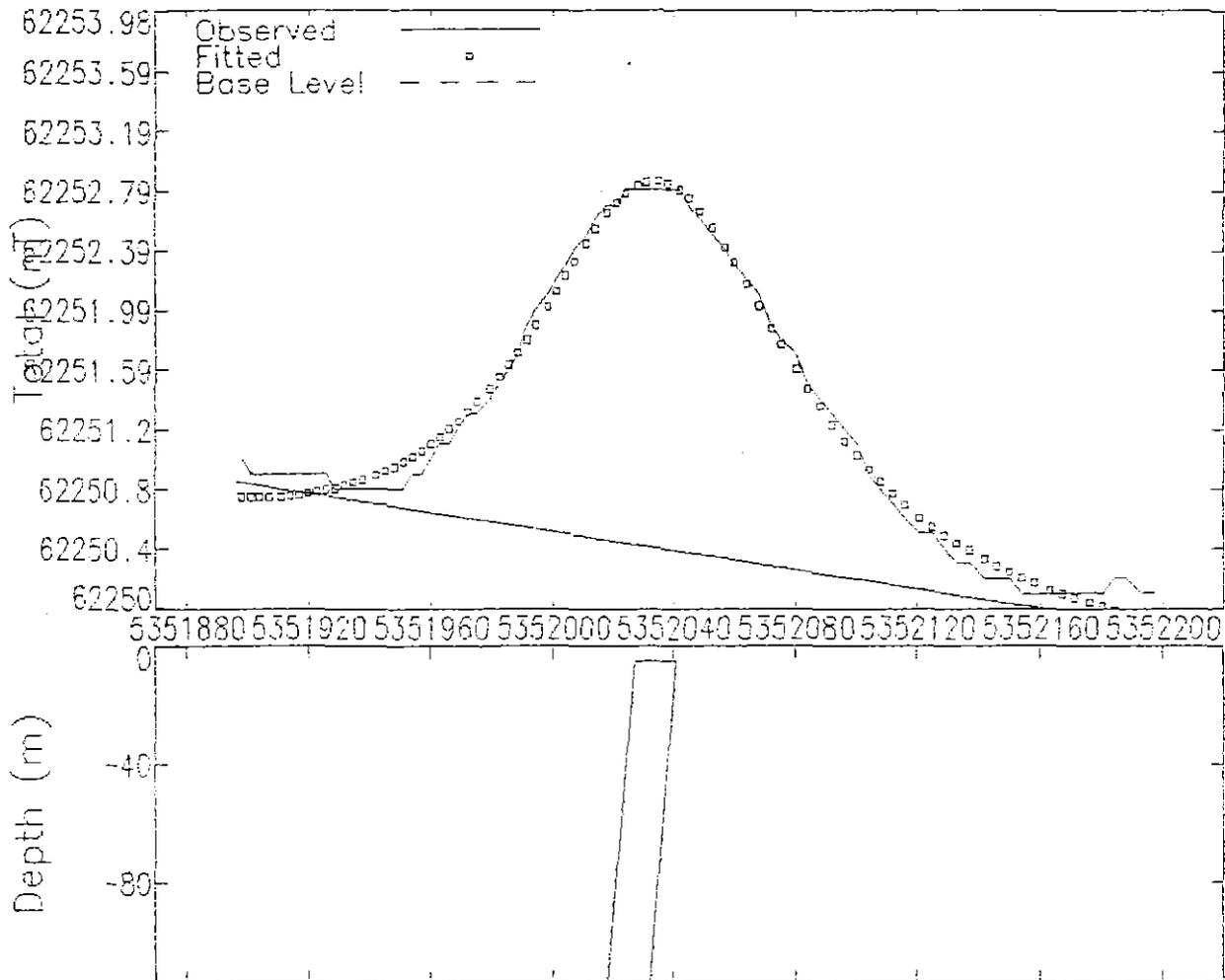
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	156 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 62150



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	L	4.65 m
Half Width	F	7.21 m
Half Length	X	150 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	85 deg
Thickness	F	120 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000613 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	5352035 m
Cross Position	X	364898.1 m
Base Level	X	62250.4 nT
Base Slope	X	-.0031656 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

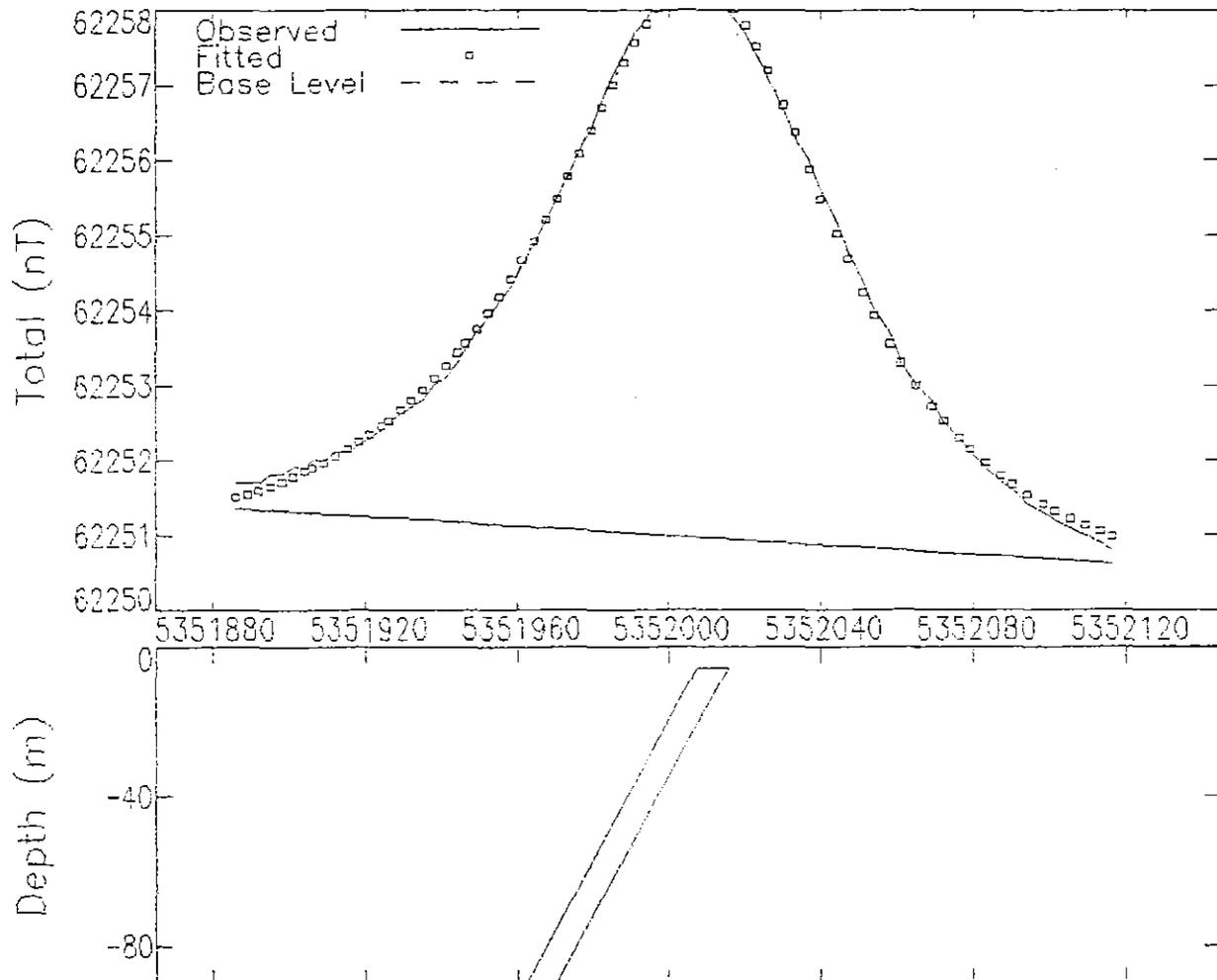
Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	120 deg
Line Direction	-9 deg
Main Direction	0 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	90 deg
Cross Offset	

Myrtle Prospect Aeromagnetic Inversion

Line 62190



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	5.45 m
Half Width	L	3.95 m
Half Length	X	150 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	119 deg
Thickness	F	130 m
Susceptibility	F	0.000355 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	5352012 m
Cross Position	X	364988.4 m
Base Level	X	62250.95 nT
Base Slope	X	-.0031656 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

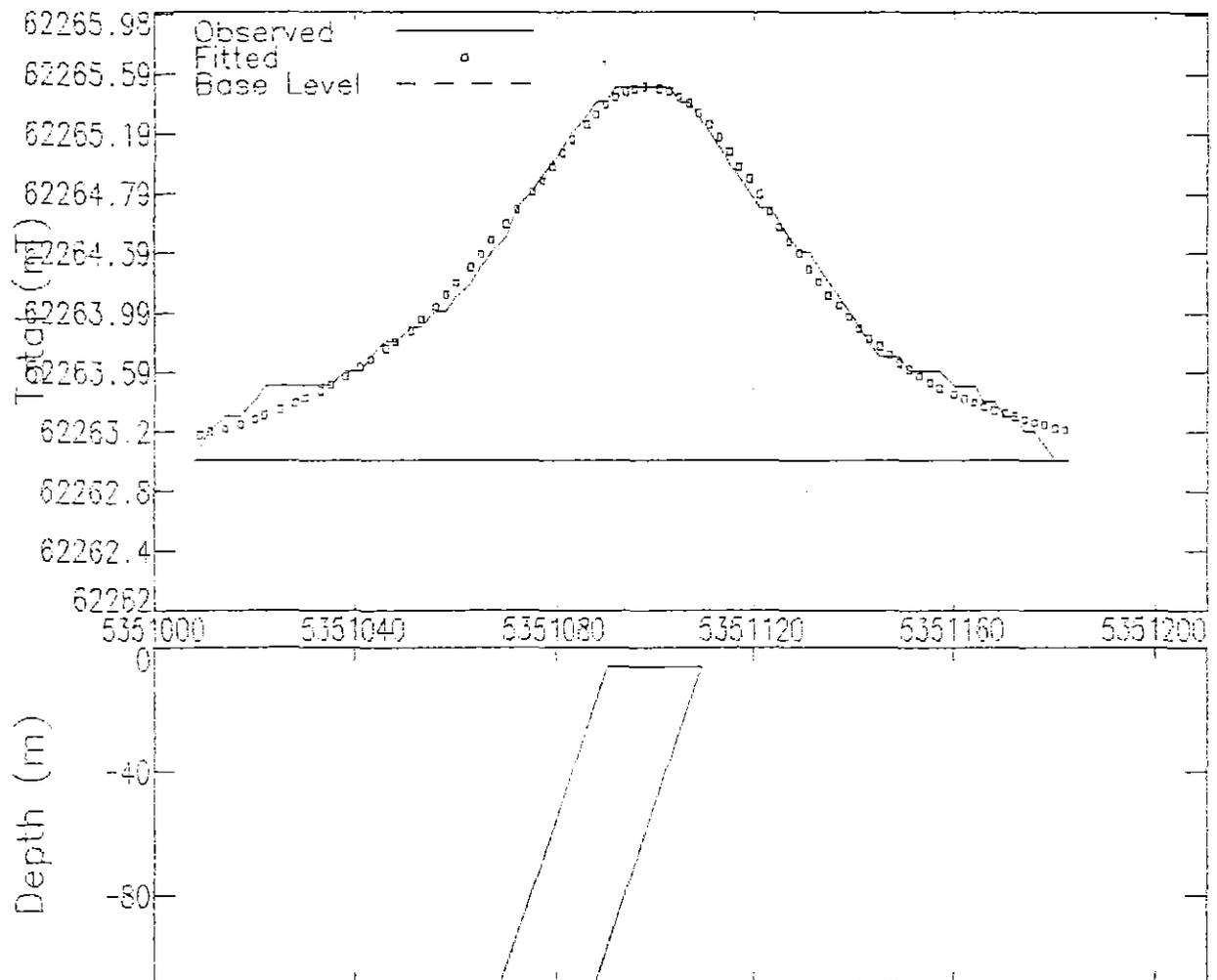
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	50 deg
Line Direction	7 deg
Main Direction	0 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	90 deg
Cross Offset	

Professor Range Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 62370



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	6.17 m
Half Width	F	15.5 m
Half Length	X	125 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	109 deg
Thickness	X	1000 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000286 amu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	5351100 m
Cross Position	X	365555.7 m
Base Level	X	62263 nT
Base Slope	X	0 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

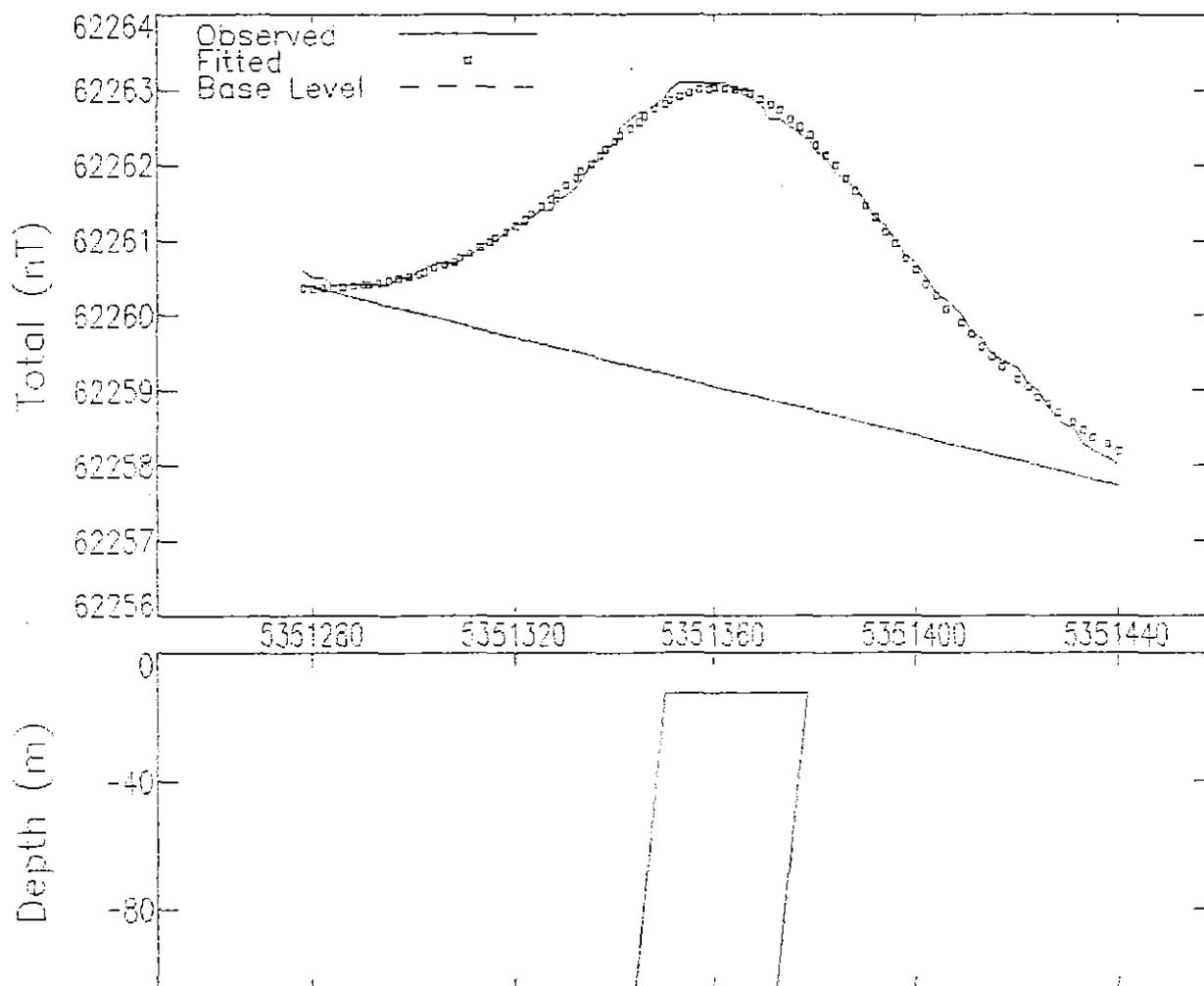
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	38 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Professor Range Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 62370



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	12.5 m
Half Width	F	22.1 m
Half Length	X	150 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	98 deg
Thickness	F	101 m
Susceptibility	F	.000043 amu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	5351364 m
Cross Position	X	365869.4 m
Base Level	X	62258.99 nT
Base Slope	X	-.0105422 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

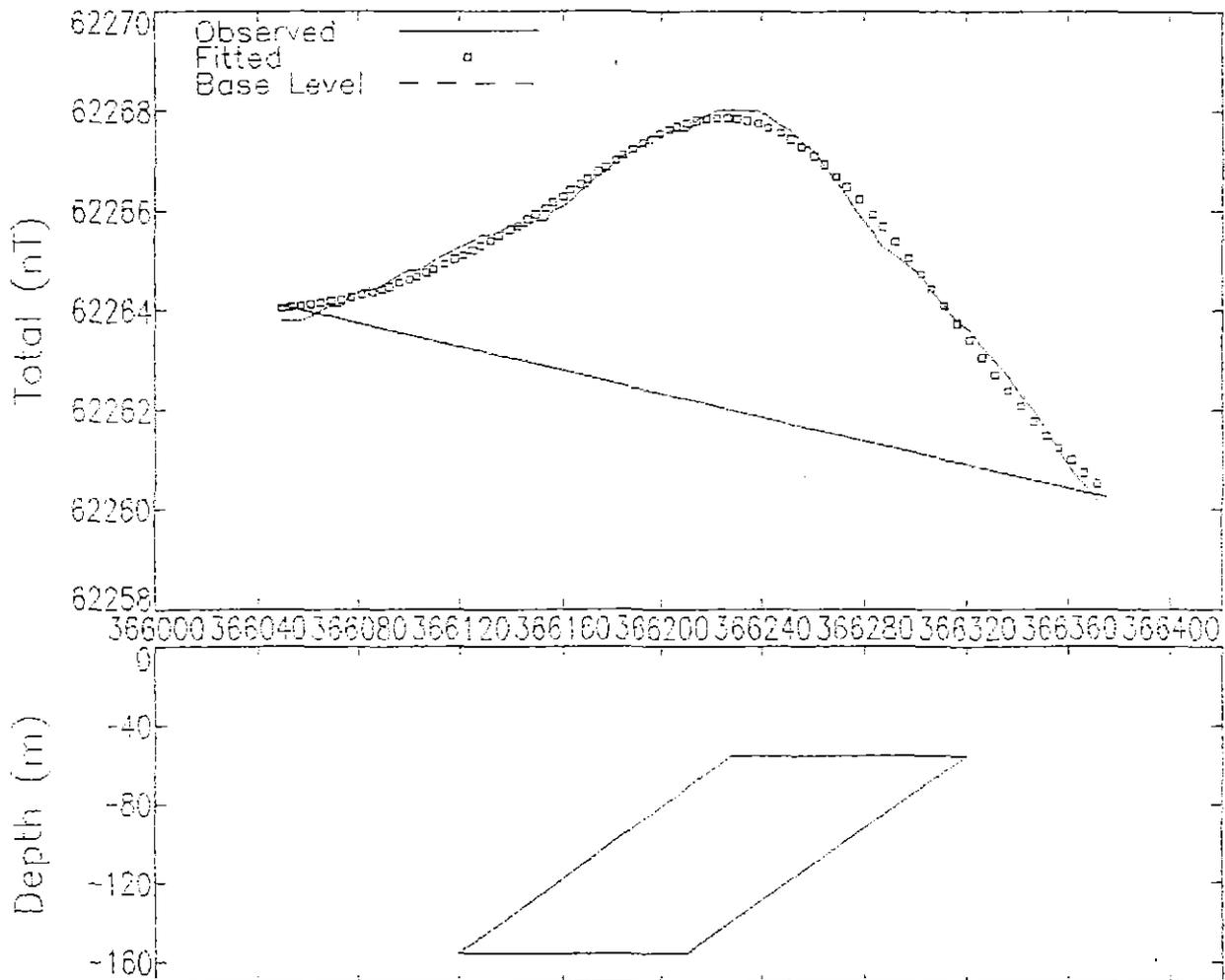
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	40 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Professor Range Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 62450



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	55.7 m
Half Width	F	57.9 m
Half Length	X	500 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	144 deg
Thickness	L	100 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000937 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	366273.9 m
Cross Position	X	5350859 m
Base Level	X	62261.45 nT
Base Slope	X	-.0093701 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

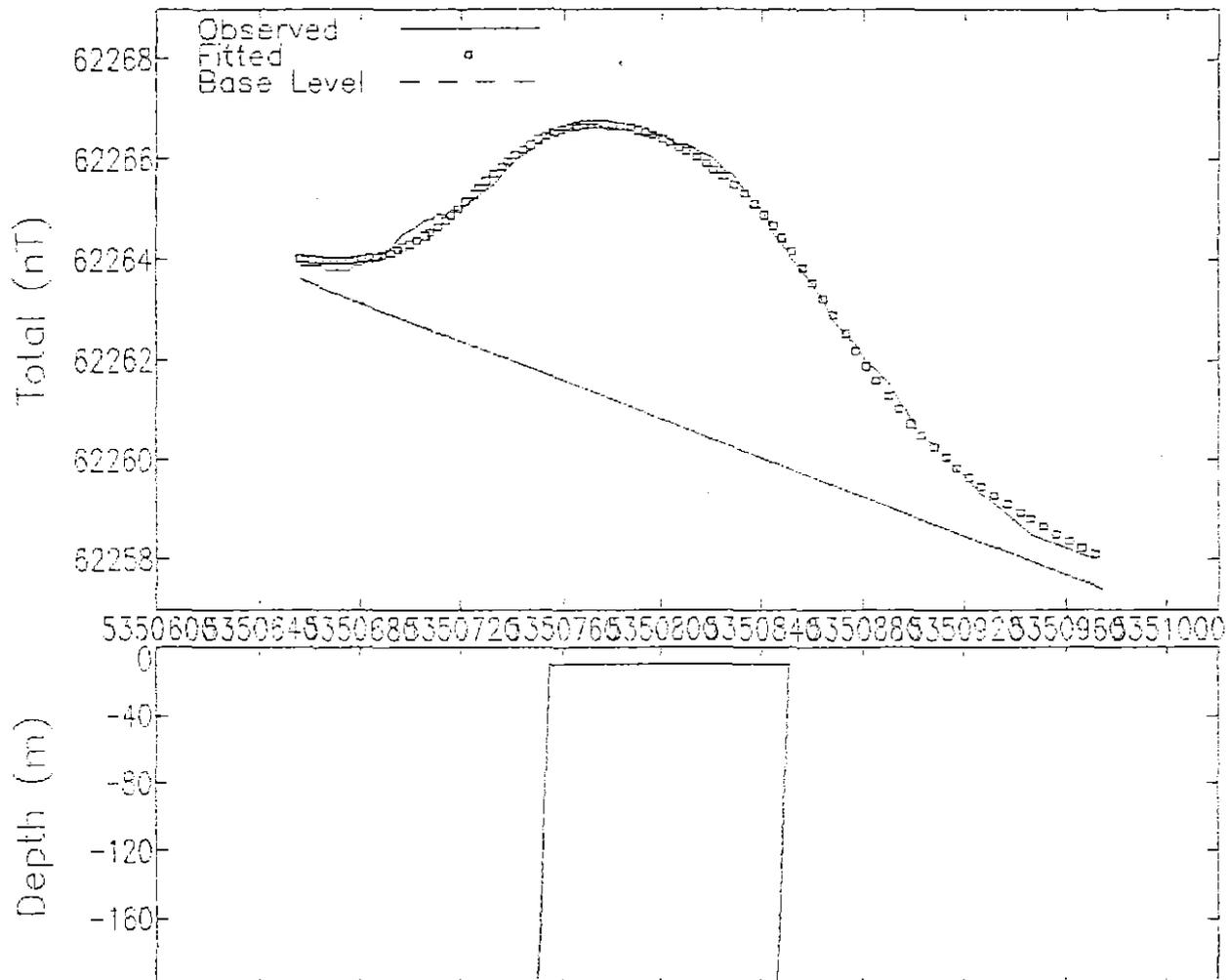
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	52 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Professor Range Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 62460



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	9.95 m
Half Width	F	71.2 m
Half Length	X	400 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	92 deg
Thickness	X	1000 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000235 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	5350803 m
Cross Position	X	366300.8 m
Base Level	X	62250.75 nT
Base Slope	X	-.0131815 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

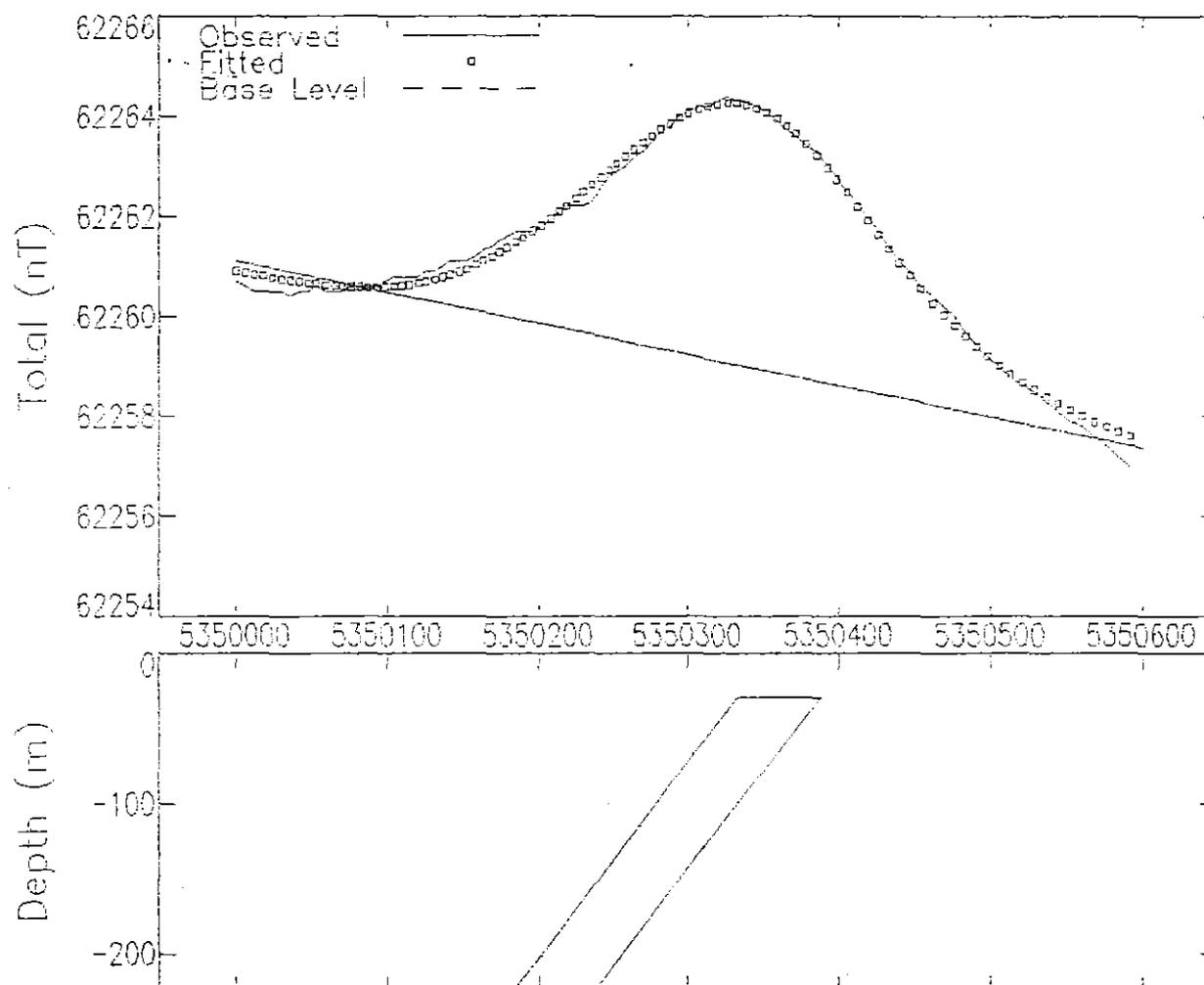
GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp	90 deg
Line Direction	43 deg
Main Direction	90 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	0 deg
Cross Offset	

Professor Range Aeromagnetic Inversion
Line 62570



MODEL PARAMETERS:

Model Type		Tabular2
Depth	F	29.6 m
Half Width	F	27.0 m
Half Length	X	200 m
Offset	X	0 m
Dip	F	128 deg
Thickness	F	270 m
Susceptibility	F	.0000697 emu
Remnance Ratio	X	0
Remnance Incl	X	0 deg
Remnance Decl	X	0 deg
Main Position	F	5350361 m
Cross Position	X	366900.9 m
Base Level	X	62258.85 nT
Base Slope	X	-.0062472 nT/m
Base Curvature	X	0 nT/m ²

(F-fitted, X-fixed, L-limit)

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD:

Field Strength	62000 nT
Inclination	-80 deg
Declination	12 deg

COORDINATES:

Sensor Height	30 m
Strike Perp.	60 deg
Line Direction	1 deg
Main Direction	0 deg
Main Offset	
Cross Direction	90 deg
Cross Offset	

Appendix IV

J Tesselaar and A Doe Memorandums

**CRA Exploration Pty. Limited**

71 Ridge Street, Gordon. NSW 2071

A.C.N. 000 057 125

Memorandum

REF:

TO: D Ryan

COPY TO: T Aravanis

FROM: T Doe

DATE: 21 December 1994

SUBJECT: Geophysics in Tasmania - First Quarter of 1995

Discussions were held with Theo Aravanis on December 16th 1994, concerning the plan for Geophysics in Tasmania during early 1995.

The concepts and principles agreed on are as follows:

Zeehan The conjectured geological model here is ore within a siderite envelope. A strike length > 500 metres & a width > 10 metres is expected. Now book references indicate siderite has a significant magnetic susceptibility.

e.g.

Heiland - Geophysical Exploration pg 311

powder substance - susceptibility = $416 \cdot 10^{-5}$ SIsiderite with quartz & chalcopyrite - susceptibility = $125 \cdot 10^{-5}$ SI

Parasnis - Physical Property Guide for Rocks & Minerals

siderite - susceptibility = $400 - 700 \cdot 10^{-5}$ SI

In order to get an idea of the magnitude of a magnetic anomaly due to the conjectured geological model, the Toolkit modelling programme was used.

The geophysical model assumed had parameters

- . 2 dimensional
- . North-South and East-West strike
- . Dyke-like
- . 10 metres horizontal width
- . 30 metres below survey elevation
- . susceptibility of $125 \cdot 10^{-5}$ SI (= $100 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cgs)
- . Dips of 30°, 60° & 90°

The model plots (attached) indicate that anomalies with a magnitude of the order of a few nanoteslas can be expected from the conjectured model.

Note that increasing the susceptibility & thickness of the model will increase the anomaly amplitude whereas increasing the depths of burial will cause a decrease.

Now although an anomaly of only a few nanoteslas is expected it should be detectable in a low (magnetic) noise environment. Ground magnetics within the area of interest (ie the buttongrass plain) using a proton precession magnetometer shows little variation indicating a low noise environment.

Topography dictates a helicopter-based platform.

The following survey specifications are proposed:

Survey height:	30 metres
Line spacing:	100 metres
Line direction:	perpendicular to strike
Instrumentation:	cesium vapour magnetometer mounted in a stinger on the helicopter itself.
Noise envelope:	better than 0.2nT
Navigation:	real time differential GPS
Recovery:	differential GPS post processing.

Note: if navigation cannot be done using real time differential GPS then the line spacing may have to be reduced to 80 metres to ensure adequate coverage (i.e. no wide gaps).

Anomaly amplitude may be quite sensitive to height variation. A survey height of 30 metres with a range of less than 5 metres should be specified.

Estimated cost \$50K - \$100K.

Although Theo's work suggests gravity and EM or seismic could be used I think it would be better to postpone further ground work until completion and assessment of the airborne survey.

Balfour The target here is sediment hosted copper.

Use of IP as a direct detection tool seems reasonable. Earlier work suggests, however, that the target response could be confused by adjacent non-economic sulphides and/or graphite zones and/or faults.

An orientation survey on a carefully selected line using 25 metres dipole-dipole IP may give a better understanding of the electrical environment. Further work and survey specifications would depend on results.

Cuni This is a Cu-Ni ± Au ± Pt ± Pd play. Geochemistry seems to work here OK. It may be possible to determine drill targets from this data alone.

Regards,

T. Doe

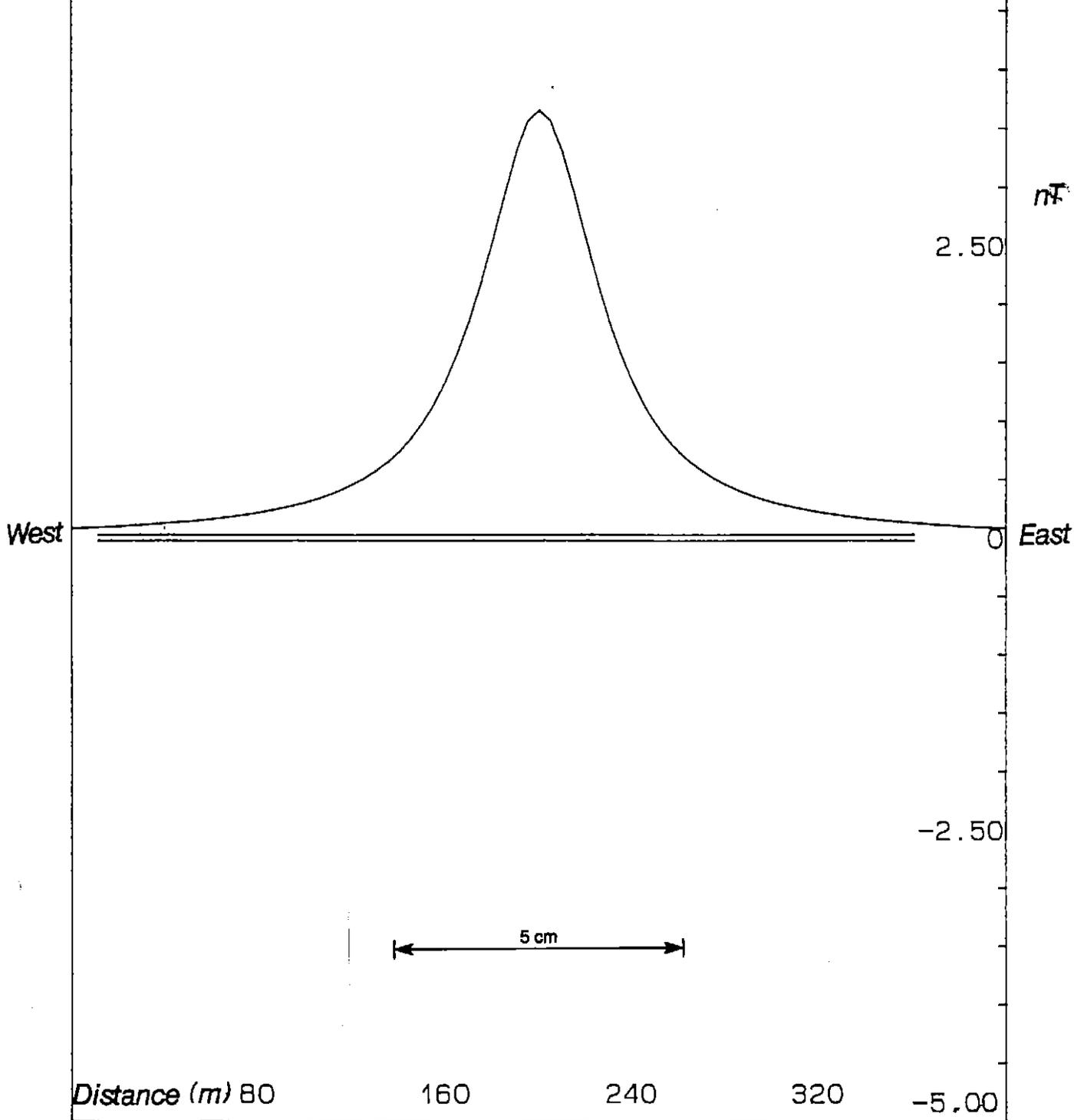


TOOLKIT PLUS Ver. 1.60

CRA Exploration

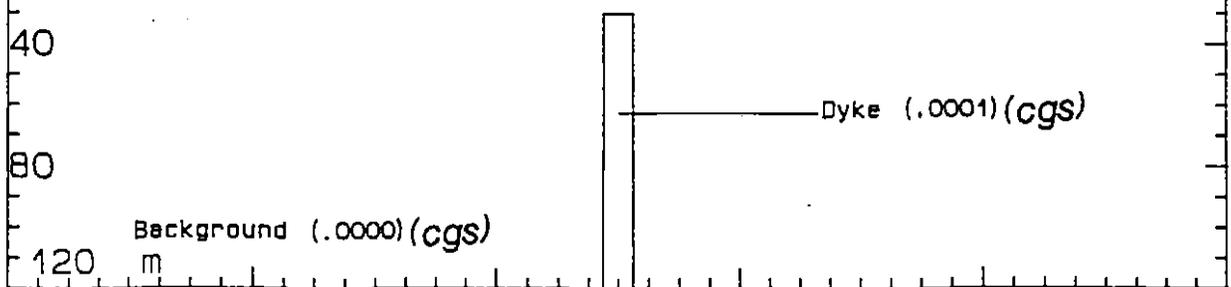
Magnetic Latitude 70S

MAG



SECTION

Depth (m)



Magnetic Latitude 70S

MAG

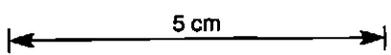
West

East

2.50 nT

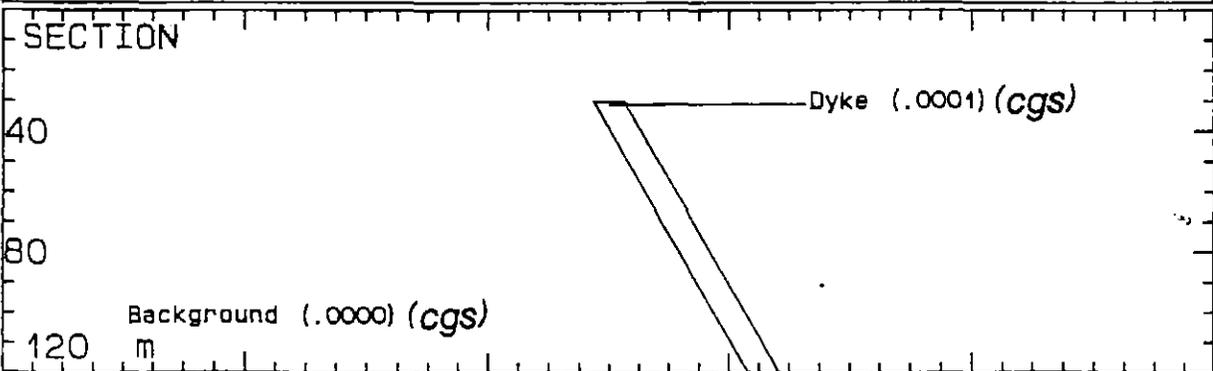
-2.50

-5.00



Distance (m) 80 160 240 320

Depth (m)



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CRA Exploration

Magnetic Latitude 70S

MAG

West

East

2.50 nT

0

-2.50

5 cm

Distance (m) 80

160

240

320

-5.00

SECTION

Depth (m)

40

80

120 m

Dyke (.0001) (cgs)

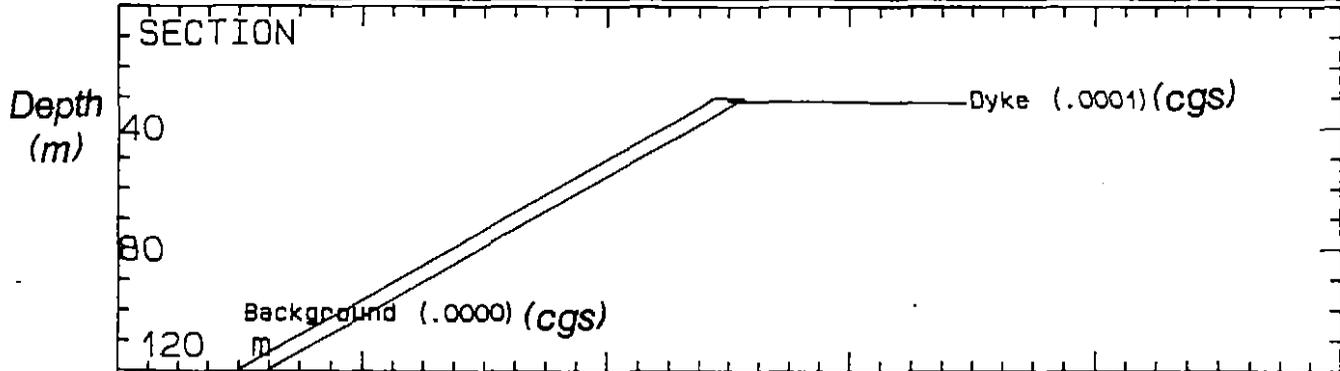
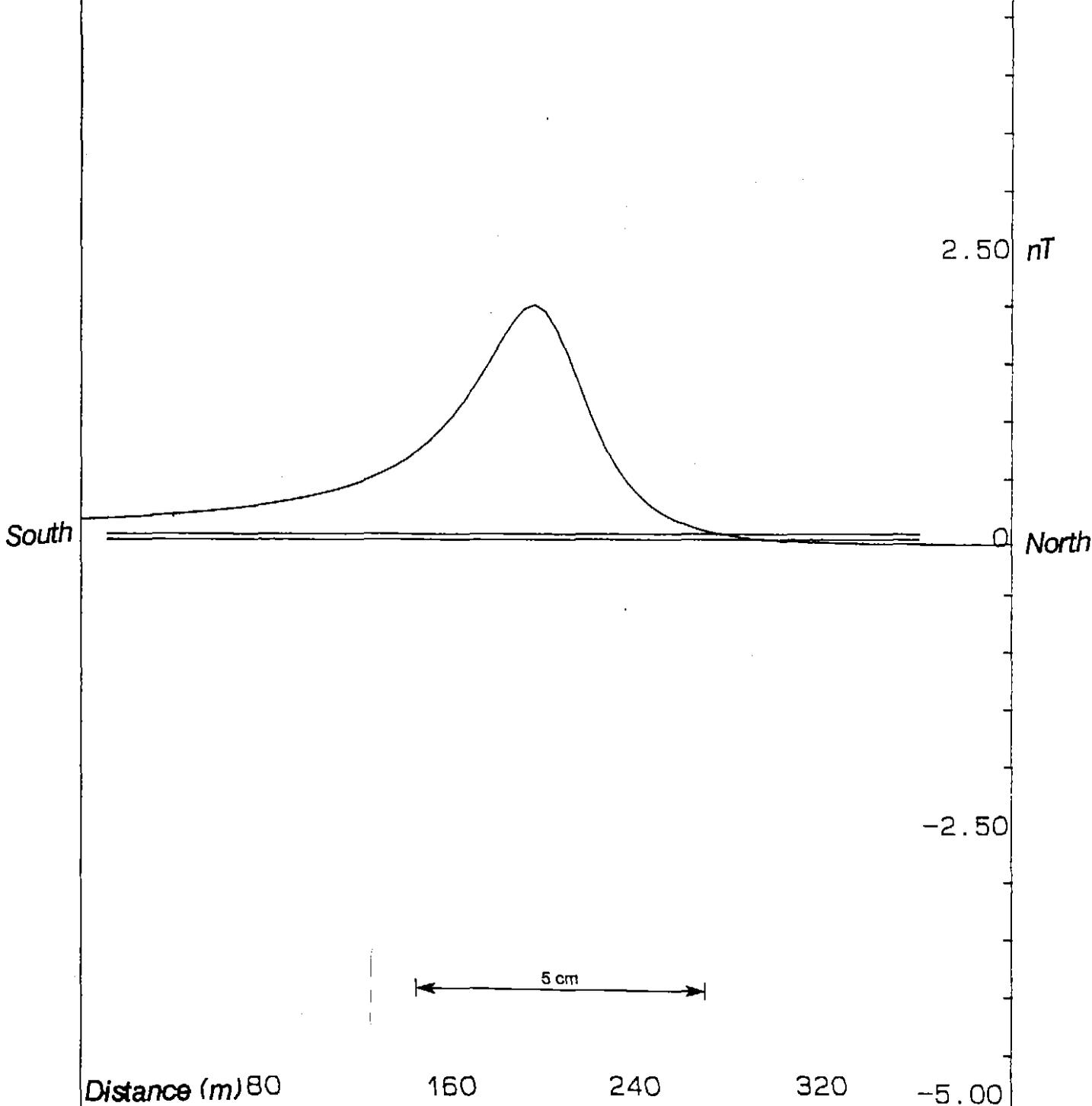
Background (.0000) (cgs)

TOOLKIT PLUS Ver. 1.60

CRA Exploration

Magnetic Latitude 70S

MAG



Magnetic Latitude 70S

MAG

South

North

2.50 nT

-2.50

-5.00

Distance (m) 80

160

240

320

5 cm

SECTION

depth

40

80

120

Background (.0000) (cgs)

Dyke (.0001) (cgs)

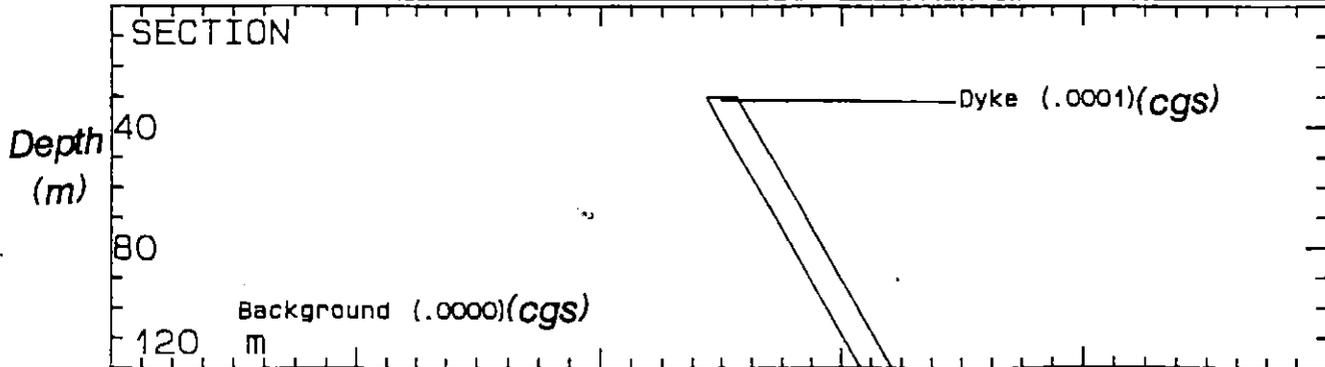
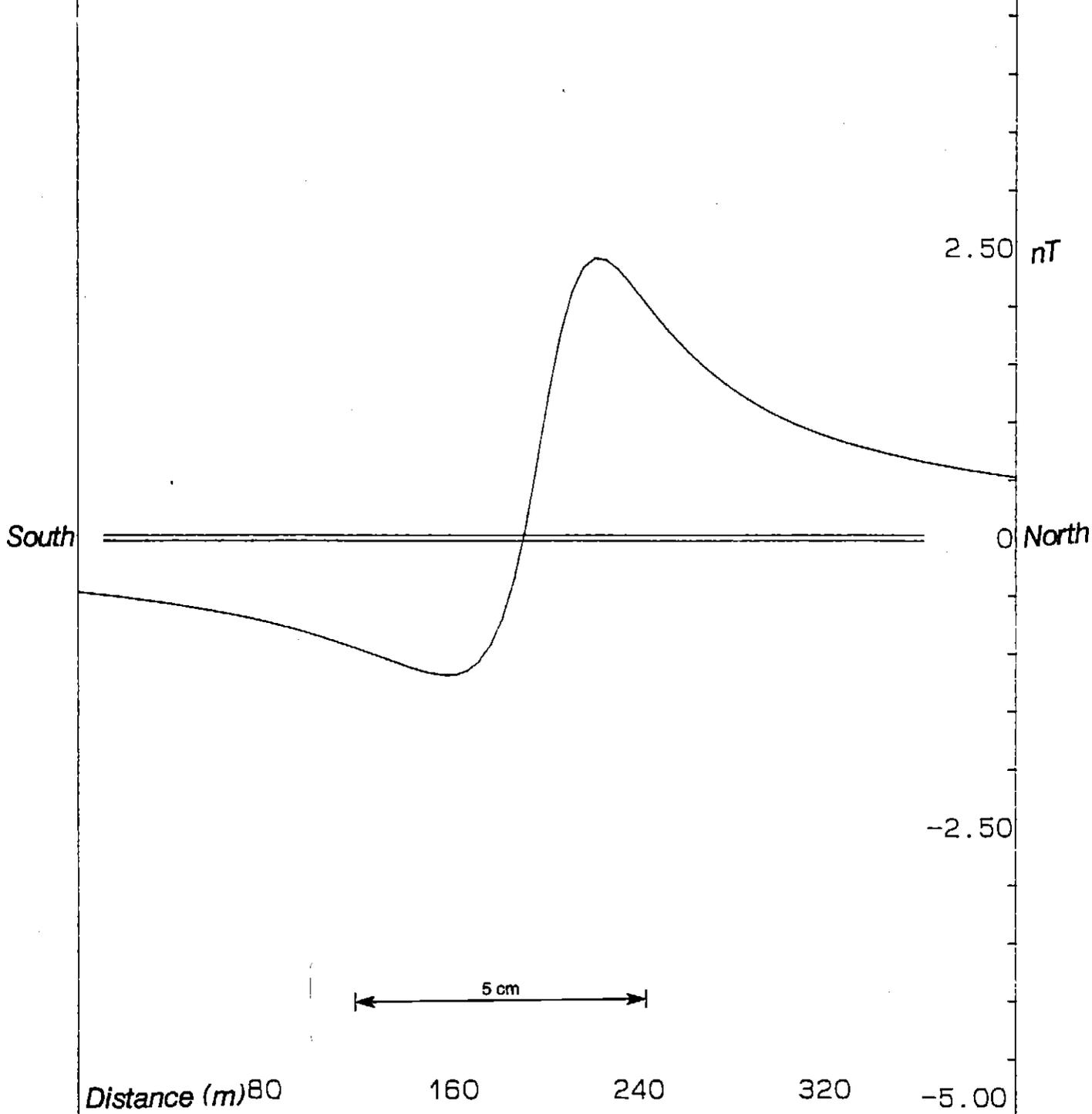
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TOOLKIT PLUS Ver.1.60

CRA Exploration

Magnetic Latitude 70S

MAG

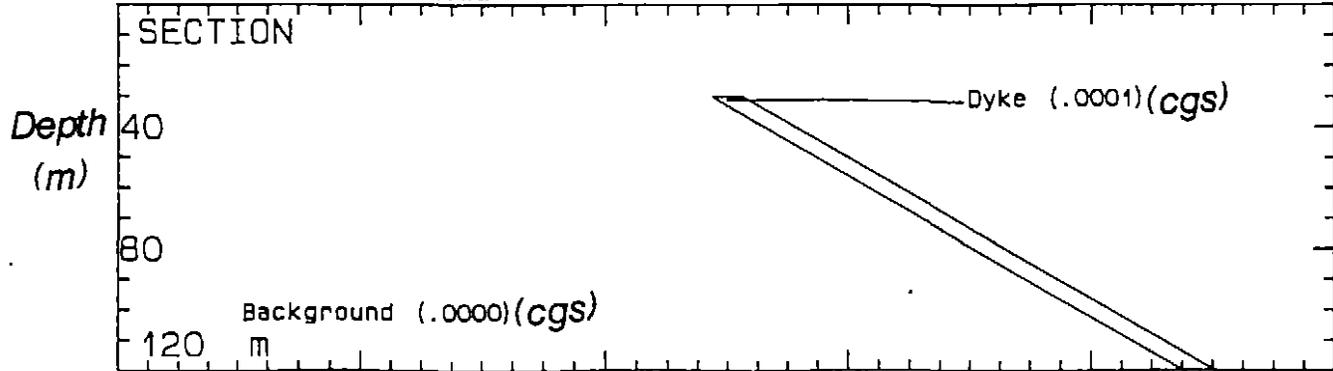
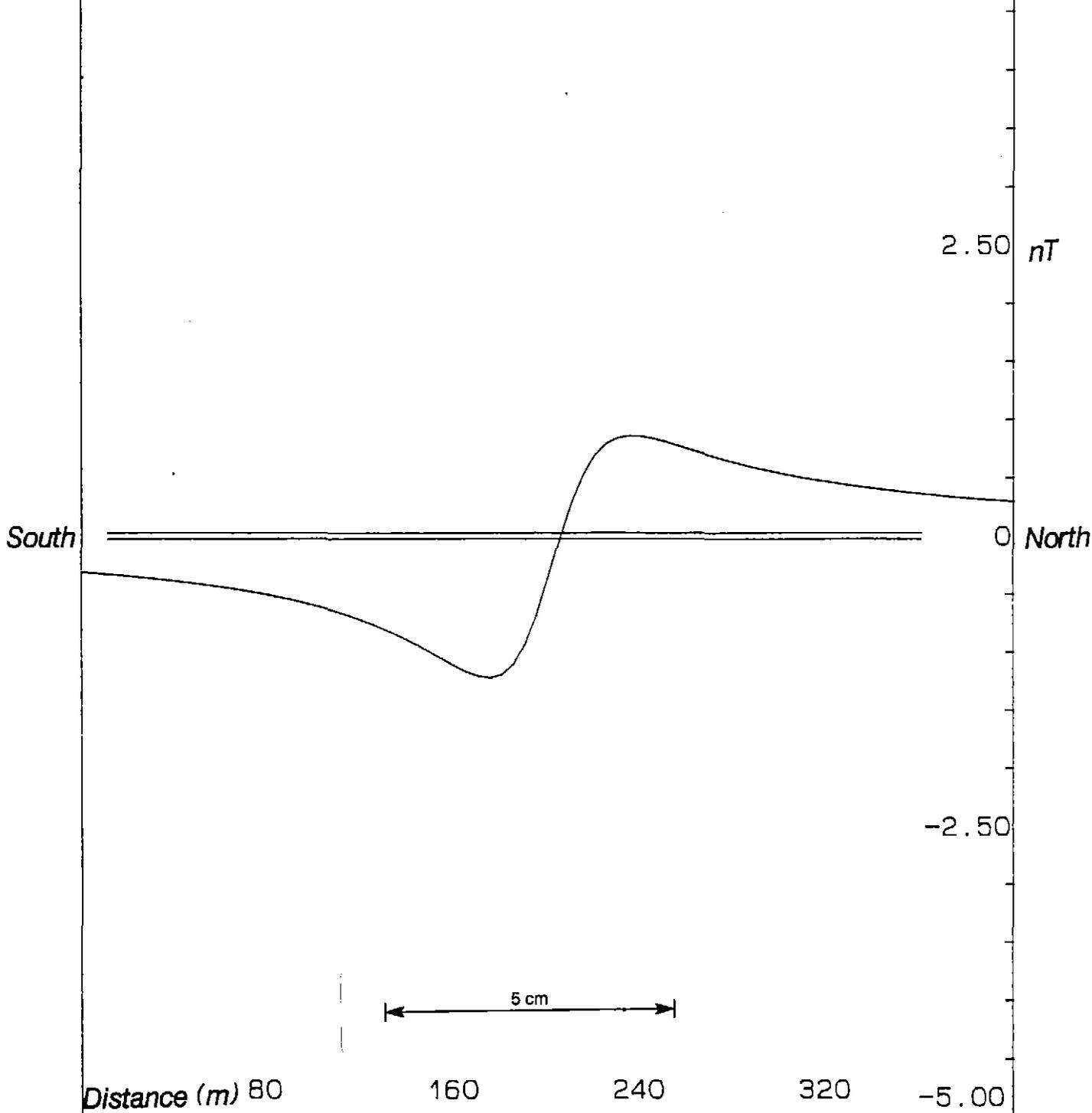


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CRA Exploration

Magnetic Latitude 70S

MAG



CRA Exploration Pty. Ltd.
Vic/Tas. District

Memo to: S. Tear
Copy to: A. Doe
From: J. Tesselaar
Date: 19 March 1996

Subject: Helimag interpretation - Summary of processes used

Summary

The Helimag survey flown in February 1995 near Zeehan Tasmania was designed specifically to map zones of siderite in the Gordon Limestone.

A magnetic expression from the siderite was not readily apparent on the processed images.

The magnetic images of the survey data were dominated by high amplitude anomalies occurring outside of the Gordon Limestone.

Strong regional gradients were also present.

From these results it was readily apparent that further work was necessary to

- Determine whether or not the siderite was mapped by the aeromagnetics.
- If the siderite was mapped, determine where it was.

Forward modelling indicated that siderite should produce weak (1-5 nT) aeromagnetic anomalies.

A small rock magnetism study indicated that the siderite encountered through drilling has no remanence.

After the data had been suitably imaged processed, it proved beneficial in mapping siderite, lithological variations and structure.

Details

The procedures used to interpret this data were as follows.

The data from the Helimag survey was obtained as an XYZ file of Easting, Northing, and total magnetic intensity (TMI). No terrain clearance data was provided with the XYZ file.

Over each area to be interpreted, a small (~3 square km) area was selected. These areas were designed to include all of the Gordon Limestone and as little as possible outside the limestone. This data was then imaged.

No siderite-like features were visible on these images.

The vertical derivative of the magnetic data was then produced along the line using TRAKPAK.

The vertical derivative data was then imaged. From this image, small linear anomalies were identified.

The geology obtained from the cartographer in a DXF format was then superimposed over this image. From this it was apparent that some weak vertical derivative anomalies occurred where siderite was geologically mapped.

Siderite was mapped successfully using the combination of these images.

Other lithological units were also mapped using the same techniques.

Where applicable, magnetic inversion using MAGMOD was undertaken over the siderite-like anomalies. In most cases, anomalies over 1nT amplitude were able to be successfully inverted.

These models should only be used as a guide as to the geometry of the source of the anomalies. This is because:

- There is no terrain clearance data so the flying height was assumed to be 30m.
- The anomalies have small amplitudes,
- Not all lines were perpendicular to strike.
- The problem of "non uniqueness" in magnetic inversion.

Some general conclusions from these models can however be obtained.

In most cases the source of the anomaly was shallow, narrow, had a low susceptibility, and dipped in the same direction as the regional geology.

From the modelling it was impossible to distinguish between siderite, and other stratabound weakly magnetic units (eg. the two units flanking the siltstone unit).

In some cases 3-D rendering of the magnetic data also proved useful in providing amplitude information on the magnetic anomalies.

The data was also used to map lithological variations and structural features in the region.

Regards,



John Tesselaar