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**EL 1249** 

#### **COTTAGE BORE**

## PROGRESS AND FINAL REPORTS FOR THE PERIOD 24/9/84 TO 23/6/86

Submitted by

CRA Exploration Pty Ltd 1986

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#### EL 1249 and EL 1311

A located data tape of the aerial magnetic/ radiometric survey flown by Geometrics in December 1984 is to be provided by CRA.

In due course the tape should be available from Geophysics Section, SADME.

9 September 1986

ENVELOPE NO. 5944 6504

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GEOMETRICS - DECEMBER, 1984		
- TMI CONTOURS (2 copies)	1:50 000	5Aa 3457
- MACNETIC STACKED PROFILES		
~ Sheet 1 of 4	1:50 000	SA 3615
~ Sheet 2 of H	· u	" 3616
~ Sheet 3 of H	u	" 3617
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- FLIGHT PATH RECOVERY		
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#### EL 1249/1311

#### 1984 AERIAL MAGNETIC/RADIOMETRIC SURVEY - GEOMETRICS

- Located (2) and gridded (2) data tapes together with a format listing from the aerial magnetic/radiometric survey conducted by Geometrics for CRA in September, 1984 are held by Geophysics Section, SADME. (Tape No. 84 SA 11).
- Transparencies of magnetic contours, stacked magnetic profiles and flight path at 1:100 000 scale are held in transparency cylinder TC 5944/1 and possibly in TC 6504/1.

#### CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

## FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT ON COTTAGE BORE E.L. 1249, SOUTH AUSTRALIA FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 24TH DECEMBER

The contents of this report remain the property of C.R.A. Exploration Pty. Limited and may not be published in whole or in part nor used in a company prospectus without the written consent of the Company.

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J.P. HOWARD

COPIES TO:

CIS CANBERRA SADME

DATE:

19TH FEBRUARY, 1985

SUBMITTED BY:

ACCEPTED BY:

130490

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#### 1. SUMMARY

Several unexplained indicator and microdiamond occurrences, discovered by Stockdale Pty. Ltd. during the tenure of SML 706 are within E.L. 1249.

Gravel sampling in the first quarter by CRAE found a likely source, Mackys Dam, for the picroilmenites from the Nackara microdiamond occurrence. The diamonds, however, remain unexplained.

Petrological work was carried out on several other possible sources, with negative results.

An aeromagnetic survey was flown over the eastern portion of the E.L. Results are awaited.

#### 2. INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence 1249 was granted to CRA Exploration Pty. Limited on the 24th day of September 1984 for a period of 12 months. A schedule of the area is attached as Appendix I and is plotted on plan no. SAa 2686.

The area was applied for when a reconnaissance sample (917763) returned picroilmenites in an area from which Stockdale reported 32 microdiamonds (SADME Env. 2046). Large numbers of other indicators and several diamond occurrences remain unexplained.

This report summarises the work completed during the first quarterly period.

#### 3. CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Picroilmenites at the Nackara microdiamond occurrence probably derived from Mackys Dam.
- 2. The Nackara microdiamonds are unexplained.
- 3. BHP magnetic anomlies 29, 30 and 33 are not kimberlitic.
- 4. BHP magnetic anomaly 30 may be associated with a diatreme.

#### 4. RECOMMENDATIONS

Ground magnetic recovery of all interesting anomalies should be carried out when results of the aeromagnetic survey are to hand.

#### 5. SAMPLING (Plan SAa 3147)

A single reconnaissance gravel sample (917763) was taken in the vicinity of Stockdale's indicator and microdiamond anomaly, Nackara, on the Manunda Creek. The sample contained 22 picroilmenites and suggested a southerly or southwesterly source. Stockdale's sampling revealed a possible source at Mackys Dam, 30km away. Initially this anomaly was thought to be too far away to give the 22 picroilmenites in a poor trap site. However, when Mackys Dam was resampled 905 very fresh to fresh picroilmenites, 32 fresh chromites and a pyrope garnet were present. Thus the picroilmenites from 917763 are likely to derive from Mackys Dam. However, the source of the Nackara microdiamonds has not been traced, since none were found at Mackys Dam.

#### 6. PETROLOGY

Rock samples were taken from the following BHP drill holes (plan SAa 3148) to assess whether they could be contributing to the microdiamond, pyrope, picroilmenite anomaly at Nackara:

Magnetic anomaly 29 DH.B182
Magnetic anomaly 30 DH.B194, 197
Magnetic anomaly 32 DH.B191
Magnetic anomaly 33 DH.B187

The petrologist C. Smith concludes that anomalies 29, 32 and 33 are unlikely to have contributed to the Nackara anomaly. However anomaly 30 samples may be from a xenolith within a kimberlitic diatreme (Appendix I).

#### 7. GEOPHYSICS

A detailed aeromagnetic survey has been flown over the eastern portion of the Licence (plan SAa 3148).

Results are awaited.

Allowerd .

J.P. HOWARD

JPH/dp

#### EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for the period ending 31st December 1984, the nearest accounting period was \$47,643.00, as listed below.

Payrol1	\$ 3,212
Supplies	368
Vehicle	273
Travel	121
Property	1,582
Tenements	1,551
Contractors	39,135
Overheads	1,401
	Total \$ 47,643

#### LOCATION

Orroroo	SI	54-1	1:250 00	0 sheet	S.A.
01ary	SI	54-2	1:250 00	0 sheet	S.A.
Burra	SI	54-5	1:250 00	0 sheet	S.A.
Chowilla	SI	54-6	1:250 00	0 sheet	S.A.

#### **KEYWORDS**

Airborne geophys-rad-mag. gradiometer, HM study, petrology.

#### LIST OF PLANS

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SAa 2686 SAa 3147 SAa 3148	Location Plan E.L. 1249 Gravel Sample Locations and Results Location of Aeromagnetic Surveys and Anomalies	1:250 000 1:100 000 1:100 000

#### **APPENDICES**

Schedule for E.L. 1249. Petrology of drill hole samples from BHP Anomalies 29, 30, 32 and 33. Appendix I Appendix II

APPENDIX I

Schedule for E.L. 1249

### E.L. Application Cottage Bore

Commencing at the intersection of latitude 32°50's, longitude 139°26'E, thence due East to longitude 139°31'E, thence due South to latitude 33°02's, thence due West to longitude 139°30'E, thence due South to latitude 33°04's, thence due East to 139°31'E, thence due South to latitude 33°15's, thence due West to longitude 139°19E, thence due North to latitude 33°07's, thence due West to longitude 139°16'E, thence due North to latitude 32°55's, thence due East to longitude 139°26'E, thence due North to Point of Commencement.

Approximate Area 850 km<sup>2</sup>

APPENDIX II

Petrology of Drill Hole Samples

From BHP Anomalies 29, 30, 32 and 33

#### CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

(A SUBSIDIARY OF CRA-LIMITED)

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TELEX. AA92578

4 May, 1984

MEMORANDUM TO : J. P. Howard

COPY TO : A. E. Hall/H. Lucas

Manager - Infor Services

FROM : C. B. Smith

#### 917426 : B182 BHP Anomaly 29

The rock has a holocrystalline, igneous texture and essentially consists of plagioclase (54%) amphibole (36%) and magnetite (10%). The feldspar occurs as 0.6mm laths, is albite in composition, but is extensively altered to epidote, suggesting it probably once had a more lime-rich composition. The amphibole (tremolite, Mg/Mg + Fe 0.81) forms pale green to purplish grey ragged prisms to 4mm and shows minor alteration to green chlorite. Magnetite is partly oxidised and occurs as equant crystals of 0.5 to 2mm size.

Partial rock silicate analysis using the SEM gave the following result:

 $P_2O_5$   $SiO_2$   $TiO_2$   $Al_2O_3$  FeO MgO CaO  $K_2O$  Na $_2O$  Total 0.11 48.44 2.71 14.93 11.11 5.11 6.68 0.36 5.07 94.52

This analysis, and the mineral components and compositions present, suggest the assemblage is the product of metamorphism of a basic igneous rock. Current composition is shoshonitic, i.e. trachybasalt or trachyandesite or their intrusive equivalents.

#### 917427 : B194 BHP Anomaly 30

This rock is very similar to 917426 and is not separately described. The only observable difference is that it contains minor green mica.

#### 917429 : B187 BHP Anomaly 33

This is also similar to 917427 but is genera-ly finer grained. Magnetite grains are about 0.1mm, feldspar and amphibole less than 0.5mm. There is a little more plagioclase than in 917426. Green mica occurs as a trace.

#### 917427 : B197 BHP Anomaly 30

This samples consits of granular dolomite.

### 917427: B194, B197 BHP Aromaly 30

The rock is extensively carbonated but shows strongly cleaved and kinked-textured areas suggestive of former mica. Ragged granules of magnetite are common.

If the samples 917427, B197 and B194 are from the same source, their markedly different compositions could suggest the possibility of their being xenoliths in a diatreme (??).

#### 917428, sample 1 BI91 BHP Anomaly 32

The sample consists of 0.05mm plates of brown phlogopite forming a fairly even-grained disorientated aggregate It is associated with fine granules of magnetite.

The phlogopite has about 1%  $\rm TiO_2$ , 15%  $\rm Al_2O_3$  and Mg/Mg+Fe = 0.72. This composition is fairly close to many kimberlitic micas, but is a little low in Mg. The composition does not match that of lamproite mica.

#### 917428, sample 2 B191 BHP Anomaly 32

The rock consists of brown mica (66%) and patches of carbonate plus minor pale green chlorite. The mica forms disoriented aggregates of plates to 1.5mm which are often kinked. One finer grained portion of the rock is similar to 917428 but contains some carbonate plus green chlorite.

The resemblance between 917428 and the micaceous xenolith in B79 is noted.

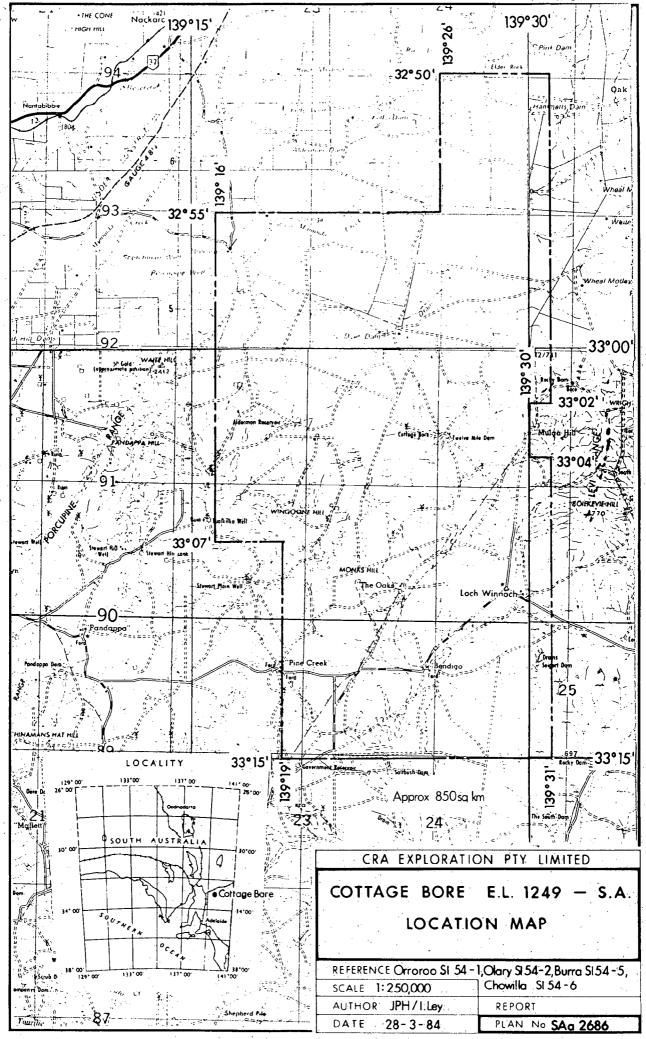
#### Conclusions

It is concluded that 917431 represents a kimberlitic rock but has probably not been the source of the pyrope and ilmenite in gravel sample 917763 because of the absence of chromite in the latter (whereas chromite abundant in 917431).

The other samples examined are not kimberlites and should not have contributed pyrope and ilmenite to the gravel sample. The field evidence need checking to consider the possibility of some of these other samples being xenoliths in a kimberlitic diatreme. A variety of rock types are present, some contain phlogopite, and a xenolith is present in 917431 which resembles 917428.

C. B. Smith





#### CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

## SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT ON COTTAGE BORE E.L. 1249, SOUTH AUSTRALIA FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 24TH MARCH, 1985

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AUTHOR:

J.P. HOWARD

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CIS CANBERRA

SADME

DATE:

16TH APRIL, 1985

SUBMITTED BY:

ACCEPTED BY:

130496

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#### 1. SUMMARY

Aeromagnetic and radiometric data has been received from Geometrics. Interpretation is in progress.

#### 2. INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence 1249 was granted to CRA Exploration Pty. Limited on the 24th day of September 1984 for a period of 12 months.

The area was applied for when a reconnaissance sample (917763) returned picroilmenites in an area from which Stockdale reported 32 microdiamonds (SADME Env. 2046). Large numbers of other indicators and several diamond occurrences remain unexplained.

CRAE has carried out petrological and heavy mineral observation work on possible source rocks without indicating a source for the microdiamonds. An aeromagnetic and radiometric survey has been flown over the eastern portion of the licence.

#### 3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Ground recovery of anomalies should be carried out when interpretation of the airborne geophysical survey is complete.

#### 4. GEOPHYSICS

Final aeromagnetic and radiometric data have been received from Geometrics. The specifications for the survey are as follows:

Flight Line Spacing; Traverse Line: 250 Metres Tie Line: 4,000 Metres Flight Line Direction: East - West Tie Line Direction: North - South Sample Interval: 35 Metres Flight Path Record: Hitachi Colour Video Camera Digital Acquisition System: Geometrics G-714 Survey Altitude: 80 Metres MTC Navigation: Singer Doppler Navigation System AMG Grid Coordinates: Australian Map Grid Zone 54 Flown: September 1984 Projection: Australian National Spheroid Flight Line Recovery: Visually to 1:25000 Photo Enlargements Magnetometers: Geometrics G-813 Proton Precession Sensitivity: Area Covered: 650 Square Kilometres. Line Kilometres: 2770 Kilometres

Geophysical interpretation is in progress. Location of the survey is shown on plan SAa 3148.

NJhhore for J.P. HOWARD

JPH/dp

#### EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for the period ending 31st March, 1985, the nearest accounting period was \$13,332.00, as listed below.

Payroll		\$	8,029
Supplies		•	584
Vehicle			138
Travel			95
Property			817
Tenements	•		18
Overheads			3,651
	<u>Total</u>	\$	13,332

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## KEYWORDS

Airborne geophys-rad-mag. gradiometer.

## LIST OF PLANS

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SAa 2686 SAa 3148	Location Plan E.L. 1249 Location of Aeromagnetic S	urvevs and	1:250 000
	Anomalies	arroys and	1:100 000

REFERENCE Orroroo \$1.54 - 1,Olary \$1.54 - 2,Burra \$		
SCALE 1: 250,000	Chowilla SI 54-6	
AUTHOR JPH	REPORT 130496	
DATE March '85	PLAN No <b>SAg 2686</b>	

#### CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

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## THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT ON COTTAGE BORE E.L. 1249, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 24TH JUNE, 1985.

AUTHOR:

R.J.L. LANE

COPIES TO:

CIS CANBERRA SADME

DATE:

9TH AUGUST, 1985

SUBMITTED BY:

ACCEPTED BY:

1 6 AUG 1985 DEPT. OF MINES

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#### 1. SUMMARY

Magnetic anomalies have been selected from the 1984 Cottage Bore (CRAE) and 1979 Peterborough (BHP) Aeromagnetic Surveys for ground recovery and sampling as kimberlite targets.

#### 2. INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence No. 1249 was granted to CRA Exploration Pty. Limited on the 24th day of September, 1984 for a period of 12 months.

The area was applied for when a reconnaissance sample (917763) returned picroilmenites in an area from which Stockdale reported 32 microdiamonds (SADME Env. 2046). Large numbers of other indicators and several diamond occurrences remain unexplained.

CRAE has carried out petrological and heavy mineral observation work on possible source rocks without indicating a source for the microdiamonds. An aeromagnetic and radiometric survey has been flown over the eastern portion of the licence.

#### 3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Ground recovery of the selected anomalies should be carried out during the next quarter.

#### 4. GEOPHYSICS

The 1984 Cottage Bore Survey was flown over the eastern half of the licence to help locate the source of indicators and diamonds obtained from samples within the licence area. The western half of the licence is covered by an aeromagnetic survey flown by Geoex for BHP in 1979.

Discrete magnetic anomalies were selected for ground recovery and sampling as kimberlite targets (plans SAa 0000 and SAa 0000).

R.J. L. Lane

R.J.L. LANE

RJLL/pw

#### EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for the period ending 30th June, 1985, the nearest accounting period was \$9363.00, as listed below.

			\$
Payroll Supplies Vehicle	•		313 402 237
Rent Contractors Laboratory		1	524 965 208
Overheads		1	714
	Total	\$9	363

#### LOCATION

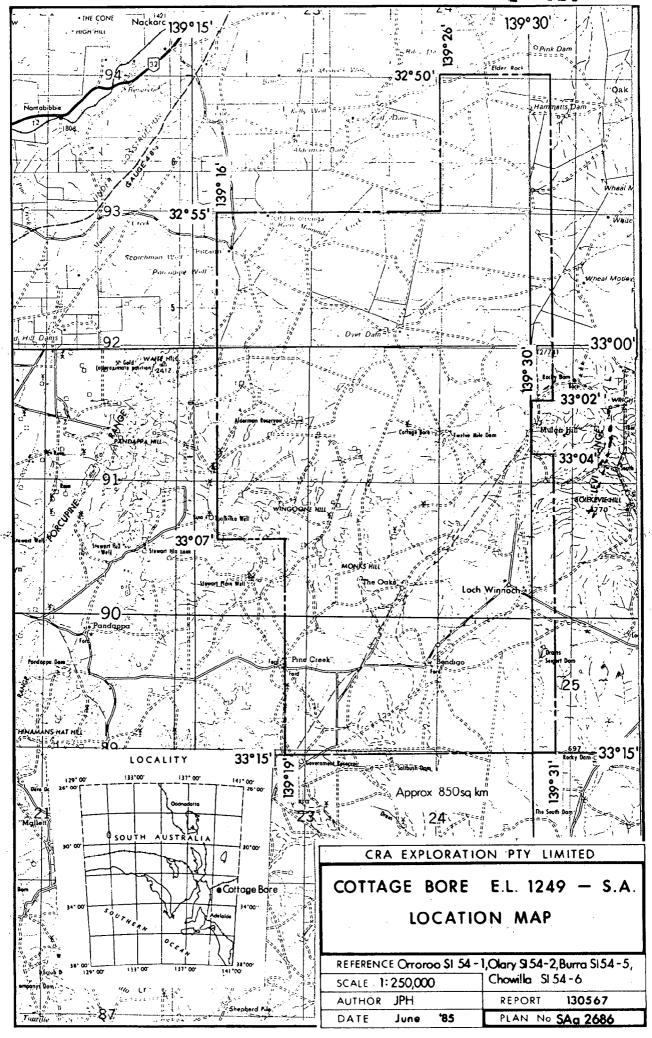
Orroroo	SI 54-1	1:250 000	sheet, S.A.
Olary	SI 54-2	1:250 000	sheet, S.A.
Burra	SI 54-5	1:250 000	sheet, S.A.
Chowilla	SI 54-6	1:250 000	sheet, S.A.

#### KEYWORDS

Airborne geophys-rad-mag. gradiometer.

#### LIST OF PLANS

Plan No.	<u>Title</u>	Scale
SAa 2686 SAa 3531	Location Plan E.L. 1249 Cottage Bore Cottage Bore E.L. 1249, S.A TMI Contours and Anomalies (BHP Survey)	1:250 000 1:100 000
SAa 3532	Cottage Bore E.L. 1249, S.A TMI Contours and Anomalies (CRAE Survey)	1:100 000



#### CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

## FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT ON COTTAGE BORE E.L. 1249, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1985

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J.P. HOWARD

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CIS CANBERRA

SADME

DATE:

15TH OCTOBER, 1985

SUBMITTED BY:

ACCEPTED BY:



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### 1. SUMMARY

During ground checking of 16 aeromagnetic and 13 photo geological anomalies, a variety of metasomatically altered basic to ultrabasic rocks were found.

Results of ground magnetometer traversing, heavy mineral sampling, petrology and rock geochemistry are presented here and summarised in Table 1.

Potential exists for the discovery of diamondiferous kimberlite at eight magnetic and two photo geological anomalies.

# 2. INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence No. 1249 was granted to CRA Exploration Pty. Limited on the 24th day of September, 1984 for a period of 12 months.

The area was applied for when a reconnaissance sample (917763) returned picroilmenites in an area from which Stockdale reported 32 microdiamonds (Nackara) (SADME Env. 2046). Large numbers of other indicators and several diamond occurrences also remain unexplained.

CRAE has carried out petrological and heavy mineral observation work on possible source rocks without as yet indicating a source for the microdiamonds. An aeromagnetic and radiometric survey has been flown over the eastern portion of the licence.

Magnetic anomalies were selected from the 1984 Cottage Bore (CRAE) and 1979 Peterborough (BHP) Aeromagnetic Surveys. These anomalies are thought to be potential sources for the microdiamonds mentioned above.

This report describes the results of ground magnetic recovery and sampling of these features, together with ground checking and sampling of selected aerial photograph anomalies.

## 3. CONCLUSIONS

Any one of the magnetic and photo-geological anomalies in the Dyer Dam drainage could be caused by the kimberlite body which has shed the microdiamonds found at Nackara and, perhaps, the larger diamonds at Macky's Dam and The Oaks.

# 4. RECOMMENDATIONS

Reverse circulation drilling should be carried out at the following magnetic and photo-geological anomalies, at the grid locations shown on Table 1:- CB6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 23 and 26 and CBP1 and 13.

## 5. GEOPHYSICS

Ground recovery of 16 aeromagnetic anomalies has been completed. A report by R.J.L. Lane, attached as Appendix I, gives details of each anomaly. Total magnetic intensity profiles are referred to under the List of Plans at the back of this report and a summary of each anomaly is given on Table 1.

Outcropping basic rocks at CB18, 19, 20 and 27, and thin sources at CB11 and 24 downgraded these anomalies for further work. Anomaly CB9 (BHP An. 27) is thought to be caused by magnetic material in a palaeochannel. A contouring idiosyncracy is probably responsible for anomaly CB10.

The remainder of the anomalies are thought to be potential sources for the Nackara microdiamonds.

### 6. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Good quality colour photography was flown for BHP in 1979 with the following specifications:— Flown by Stereometric Services Airphoto; Scale: 1:250 000; Height: 500m. The survey (Nr. 243483) was acquired by CRAE through the SADME and thirteen anomalies were selected and subsequently ground checked. Results are presented on Plan SAa 3129 and on Table 1.

Outcropping Adelaidean sediments explain five of the features (CBP6, 8, 9, 10 and 12) and negative indicator results downgrade CBP7 and 11. Two of the remainder are potential kimberlites having significant kimberlitic indicator mineral anomalies (CBP7 and 13), whilst results are awaited for CBP2, 3 and 4.

## 7. PETROLOGY

Rock samples submitted for petrological description from magnetic and photo-geological anomalies are summarised below. Full descriptions are presented in Appendix II.

## Anomaly CB18

S.No. 1158373: uralitised and saussuritised gabbro with leucoxenised titanium magnetite.

#### Anomaly CB19

S.No. 1158374: porphyritic metabasalt with metasomatic epidote and hornblende.

S.No. 1158375: metamorphosed, porphyritic and vesicular basalt. Vesicles contain epidote, chlorite, phlogopite, hornblende and magnetite.

S.No. 1158376: meta-peridotite consisting of massive chloritetremolite with fine magnetite and minor leucoxene.

## Anomaly CBP13

S.No. 1158392: metasomatic quartz breccia.

S.No. 1158396: massive albite-phlogopite metsomatically altered ?basalt.

A kimberlite could be the cause of anomaly CBP13, which is an area completely devoid of vegetation, approximately 200m in diameter. The presence of phlogopite and kimberlitic indicator minerals upgrades this prospect.

#### 8. GEOCHEMISTRY

Two samples were analysed by AMDEL for the following range of elements: K, Na, Mg, Fe, Mn, Ba, Nb, Sr, Ni, Cr, Ca, Ce, La, Cu Zn. Results, attached as Appendix III, are as expected for the gabbro and peridotite analysed.

# 9. SAMPLING FOR INDICATOR MINERALS

# 9.1 Magnetic and Photo Features

Approximately 100kg of loam sample was collected from each of the magnetic and photo anomalies (locations are shown on plans SAa 3148 and 3129 respectively). Results to date are presented on Plan SAa 3147.

# 9.2 Macky's Dam Indicator Anomaly

Loam samples were collected at approximately 250m centres over a rise adjacent to positive gravel sample no. 917460. Although a thin layer of reworked gravels are present throughout the grid, it is thought that kimberlitic indicators from the underlying rocks will be reflected in the loam samples.

Sample locations and results are presented on plan SAa 3565.

# 9.3 Double Dam Indicator Anomaly

Sampling of palaeogravels in the vicinity of a positive sample taken by Stockdale Pty. Ltd. at Double Dam has returned chrome diopsides together with pyrope, chromite and picroilmenite. Similar indicators were found at magnetic anomaly CB9, suggesting a westerly source for the indicators.

J.P. HOWARD

Myoward.

JPH/dp

# **EXPENDITURE**

Expenditure for the period ending 30th September, 1985, the nearest accounting period was \$33,694.00, as listed below.

		\$
Payroll		13 369
Supplies		1 571
Vehicle		2 129
Travel		351
Rent		1 127
Tenement	w v	446
Contractors		594
Laboratory		7 197
Overheads		6 910
•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Total	\$ 33 694

# LOCATION

Orroroo	SI 54-1	1:250 000 sheet, S.A.
Olary	SI 54-2	1:250 000 sheet, S.A.
Burra	SI 54-5	1:250 000 sheet, S.A.
Chowilla	SI 54-6	1:250 000 sheet, S.A.

# KEYWORDS

Airborne geophys-rad-mag. gradiometer.

# LIST OF PLANS

<u>Plar</u>	n No.	<u>Title</u>			Scal	<u>e</u>
SAa	2686 3129 3147	Location Plan E.L. 1249 Cottage H Geology & Photo Anomalies	•	1:3	0.0	000
	3148	Gravel & Loam Sample Locations & Location of Aeromagnetic Surveys Anomalies		1:	100	000
	3565	Macky's Dam Loam Sample Grid		1:	10	000
	3547	Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly	CB6	1:	10	000
	3548	Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly	CB7&8	1:	10	000
	3534	Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly		1:	10	000
	3535	Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly		1:	1.0	000
	3553	Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly		1:	10	000
	3537	Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly		1:	10	000
	3538	Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly	CB16	1:	10	000
	3539	Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly and 26	CB17, 18	1:	10	000
	3540	Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly	CB19&20.	1:	10	000
	3543	Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly		1:	10	000
SAa	3098	Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly		1:		000
SAa	3556	Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly				000

# LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	I.	Report by R.J.L. Lane on "Recovery of magnetic
		anomalies from the 1984 CRAE Cottage Bore Survey
		and the 1979 BHP Peterborough Survey".
	ΙΙ	Petrology
Appendix	III	Geochemastry

# APPENDIX I

Report by R.J.L. Lane on

"Recovery of Magnetic Anomalies from the

1984 CRAE Cottage Bore Survey

and the 1979 BHP Peterborough Survey

RECOVERY OF MAGNETIC ANOMALIES FROM THE 1984 CRAE COTTAGE BURE SURVEY AND THE 1979 BHP PETERBOROUGH SURVEY

Anomalies CB 1 to 10 come from the BHP survey, while anomalies CB 11 to 26 come from the CRAE survey. Anomalies were selected using stacked profiles, contour plans and image processed data presented on slides.

The known kimberlite at Pine Creek displays a simple discrete 40 nT magnetic anomaly on the BHF survey. Three other discrete anomalies 3.5 kilometers to the north were drilled by BHP and found to be kimberlites (ANS8, AN64, AN68), Other discrete anomalies further to the north were drilled by BHP and found to be caused by 'mafic' rocks and basalts. The work so far on Cottage Bore EL 1245 and Levi Range ELA suggests a continuation of the province to the east.

Ground conditions for magnetics were found to be quite noisy, with a 20 nT noise envelope being common despite using a 2.5 m staff with the sensor. In some cases where mafic bodies were found to outcrop or subcrop, material with significant susceptibility was close to the surface, resulting in "noisy" profiles.

In other areas, large amplitude variations due to shallow sources were more noticeable on broad, low ridges and within creek channels.

#### CB 4 AND 5

These anomalies were selected from the contoured data, but the image processed data suggests that they are part of linear or arcuate stratigraphic magnetic trends. No further work is planned for these features.

## CB 6

This anomaly falls within the grid used to investigate the Mackays Dam indicator occurrence. A number of N/S stratigraphic trends are obvious on the western side of the ground magnetic data. This strike direction is consistent with outcrops of shale and mudstone within the eroded creek at this locality. The anomaly within the centre of the grid is of more doubtful origin. A 150 nT anomaly is seen on the middle three lines with lesser anomalies on the northern and southern lines.

Drilling around 4750 mE 9800 mN would determine the source of the anomaly, but it is recommended that the results of the loam grid be obtained before any further action is taken.

These features are weak (20nT) anomalies on the airborne data. Ground recovery proved difficult due to the level of near surface noise (+/- 100 nT spikes).

CB 8 is a poorly defined 100 nT anomaly on the ground data centred at 5000 mE 10000 mN, on the eastern side of a dam. Gravel in the watercourse 250 m to the NNE was sampled (893116).

CB 7 is a much clearer anomaly, with an amplitude of 100 nT and much less near surface noise. There was no obvious source of the anomaly. The anomaly occurs on the eastern flank of a N/S ridge with outcropping quartzite or silcrete on it. The outcrop is located at approximately 4700 mE 9350 mN. Sample 893115 was taken at the centre of the anomaly (4900 mE 9550 mN).

Modelling of CB7 was carried out assuming that there was a single source for the anomaly. Straight-slope and half-width methods gave depth estimates between 160 and 180 m. MAGMOD modelling for line 9550 N using a prism model fixed at 200 m width N/S gave depth-to-top values of 140 to 200 m, and E/W widths of 300 m. The body was centred at 4850 E, 9550 N. Attempts to fix the depth at shallower values produced visually poorer fits.

The poor definition of anomaly CB8 precluded any sophisticated modelling, but the half-width method suggests a depth to top of 140 m for a body centred at 5000 E, 10050 N.

CB 9

On the BHP survey, CB 9 is a 10 nT dipolar feature lying within the present day catchment area of the Double Dam indicator anomaly. BHP reported drilling the anomaly, but only intersected Adelaidean shales and quartzites. Two ground magnetic lines were run over the anomaly, centred on the BHP drillhole to determine whether the correct feature was drilled. These magnetic profiles show that the source of the aeromag anomaly is a patch of near surface noise.

Sample 893101 included material from the surrounding area as well as drill cuttings. The indicators obtained in this sample may be from the drill cuttings or from material lying on the surface around the hole, or from both.

Inspection of the image processed aeromagnetic data showed several subtle magnetic trends which may result from an accumulation of magnetic material in paleodrainage channels passing close to the drillhole.

This 10 nT low on the BHP survey occurs within the present day catchment of the Double Dam indicator anomaly. Two lines of ground magnetics failed to locate the anomaly. This may be due to the t/- 20 nT noise, but when the BHP data is closely inspected, it is found that the low occurs between two flight lines. It may well be that this feature is simply an artifact of the contouring.

CB 11 -

This anomaly lies just within the Cottage Bore EL, adjacent to a cluster of discrete magnetic features investigated by BHP and found to be "mafics".

The ground magnetic profiles for CB11 show two N/S trending high amplitude (>100 nT) features. Dark green altered basalt(?) float was abundant over both magnetic anomalies. Micaceous material, similar to the sample from CB12 described as "potassically altered basalt", was found near the contact of the basic with the host Adelaidean dolomite.

The magnetic profiles would indicate a depth to magnetic source of 20 to 30 m despite the presence of abundant material with significant susceptibility (>0.002 SI) at the surface.

Loam sample 1237756 adequately sampled the source of the anomaly.

CB 15

CB 15 occurs near the centre of a broad river channel. A pervasive cover of silt prevented a loam sample from being taken.

Half-width estimation techniques gave a depth to top value of 45 m. MAGMOD modelling of the anomaly suggested a high susceptibility central part of the magnetic body accounting for the major peak on line 10000 N, with lower susceptibility material over the surrounding 100 + m. The central part of the body has an E/W width of 80 m, a N/S width of 40 m and a depth to top of 50 m.

Drilling of the central part of the magnetic body at 4990 E, 9960 N would be recommended to determine the nature of the source.

On ground magnetic profiles, CB 16 is a well defined 130 nT anomaly immediately to the SV of a NNV trending linear feature. The usual float of angular to rounded quartzite pebbles, calcrete and ironstone occurred around the centre of the anomaly but there was no obvious magnetic source.

The magnetic profile for line 10000 N is not a result of a simple prismatic body of constant magnetization, hence modelling using MAGMOD would be of little value. Half-width and straight-slope estimation methods give depth to top values of 50 to 80 m. Drilling at 5000 E, 9970 N would be recommended to test the magnetic source.

# CB 17, 18 AND 26

A cluster of anomalies were identified from the stacked profiles, with three being selected for ground recovery. Well defined 200 to 400 nT anomalies were located, with widespread outcrops of a medium grained feldspar-amphibole rock occurring at CB 18, Petrological work has identified this rock as an altered gabbro. The loam sample at this site should adequately test the magnetic anomaly. CB 17 and CB 26 occur on the edge of an alluvial plain, but close to float of similar material to CB 18. Considering the close spatial relationship of mafic intrusives and kimberlites in the Pine Creek area and the nature of the indicators from the loam samples above CB17 and CB26, drill testing of these two unexplained magnetic anomalies should be carried out.

The outcropping gabbro at CB18 has an interesting magnetic signature for such a shallow depth to top! The short wavelenth "noise" spikes may in fact relate to shallow bedrock magnetic sources rather than maghaemite in the overburden, but the general features of the mangetic profile suggest a depth to top of between 50 and 150 m. This experience should be carried through to other anomalies which give similar depth to top values, giving some justification for drill testing to say 50 m in these cases and expecting to intersect either non-magnetic or weathered rock associated with the magnetic body.

Straight-slope estimation methods suggest depth to top values of 50 to 75 m for both CB17 and CB26. Drilling at 4500 E, 10550 N would test the magnetic source at CB17, 4450 E, 9950 N would be the drillhole location for CB26.

A cluster of three 600 to 700 nT anomalies were found within an 800 m area around CB 19 and 20. Two discrete lows are also evident on line 5000 E, some 700 m to the south of CB19. Outcrops of a dark green, fine grained igneous rock with magnetite phenocrysts were found at the centre of CB 19. Float of the same material was present at CB 20. Petrological work revealed that the float was composed of altered basalt and meta-peridotite.

These anomalies should be adequately tested by the loam samples taken over both of them. Again, despite the presence of subcropping magnetic material, the depth to top values obtained using various estimation methods and MAGMOD modelling remain at 40 to 60 m.

CB: 23

CB 23 was a promising discrete feature on the image processed data immediately

to the NW of a major NE trending fault. Ground conditions were found to be very noisy, with near surface anomalies up to several thousand nT. The anomaly is a broad 100 nT feature in the centre of a patch of noise. Ironstone float was abundant on the slight rise in this central region. Some large massive hematite cobbles were found.

The width of the anomaly suggests a depth to top of several hundred metres. Alternately, some of the "noise" in the data may be due to shallow bedrock magnetic sources having a somewhat patchy distribution. Concidering the proximity of this anomaly to the diamond ocurrence at 352150 mE 6334150 mN, and the reasonable lateral extent of the feature, some shallow drilling may be warranted. The centre of the anomaly is at 4850 mE 9950 mN.

CB 24

This was the Hammatts Dam anomaly recovered earlier in the year. On the ground, the feature is a well defined 450 nT anomaly. Details of the interpretation are given in a memorandum from RJLL to JPH (18th February, 1985). The magnetic source was modelled as a thin tabular body 400 m in length, striking 010 degrees magnetic. The depth to top was 170 to 180 m, making this anomaly unattractive unless signs of a nonmagnetic kimberlite can be discovered above the magnetic body.

A 0.6 to 0.8 mm diamond was reported by Stockdale in a loam(?) sample from 343100 mE 6347400 mN. Further sampling failed to locate the source of the diamond but produced one pyrope. Cuttings from two drillholes located in the region of a magnetic cluster at 346650 mE 6342700 mN-were found and sampled (893117). The rock type was a fine grained, dark green mafic igneous rock (altered basalt?) with traces of mica and magnetite. Epidote was commonly covering the chips. Similar rocks occur as float around the gate at 346100 mE 6342600 mN.

A ground magnetic survey was carried out to investigate the magnetic complex identified from the BHP aeromagnetic survey in far greater detail than was done by BHP. The two previous drillholes tested a broad N/S trending dyke with a 200 nT magnetic response. A similar high amplitude anomaly occurs on the western margin of the grid on lines 10000 N and 9800 N. This feature is explained by abundant float of altered basalt similar to that found at CB19 and CB20.

Although the topography is not such that the source of the macro diamond would necessarily be within the catchment of the sample, three anomalies.

within this grid deserve testing by shallow drillholes. The locations of these holes are; (5200 E, 10200 N), (5650 E, 10000 N) and (5575 E, 9400 N). All three features are less manetic than the basalt tested by BHP, but should be found at similar shallow depths.

APPENDIX II

Petrology

# COTTAGE BORE CB18 355700 ME/6354200 MN

<u>1158373</u>:

uralitised and saussuritised gabbro (or very coarse dolerite), with leucoxenised, skeletal Ti-oxides.

This sample was originally a gabbro with a grainsize of 1-4 mm and slightly more pyroxene (55%) than plagioclase (40%). It also contained titanomagnetite as characteristic skeletal grains about 0.5-1 mm in size (5%), randomly disposed throughout.

Some albitised plagioclase is present, but most of the original felspar is replaced by very fine granular epidote.

The pyroxene is totally replaced by zoned pale to dark green hornblende. Small interstitial areas are replaced by fine secondary uralitic hornblende and albite, (not derived from plagioclase).

The titanomagnetite is mostly leucoxenised and some grains of secondary magnetite are present.

See sample no. 1157596 for geochemistry.

1158374:

porphyritic metabasalt, (or andesitic basalt) with a large domain of amphibole-epidote "metasomatic" alteration.

Plagioclase phenocrysts about 2 mm long make-up about 15% of this rock and are mostly albitised, with a little epidote in some of the grains. Ferromagnesian phenocrysts were much less abundant (5%) and are completely replaced by fine hornblende and epidote. The groundmass is a fine grained weakly schistose amphibolite, i.e. composed of albite and actinolitic hornblende, with sparse extremely fine epidote.

A zone at one end of the thin section has irregular domains of epidote and hornblende with very finely dispersed leucoxene (? or sphene).

A relict porphyritic texture is visible in these domains, in the form of epidotised felspar laths and there is a trace of secondary magnetite, which suggests an original (andesitic) basalt, the same as the rest of the rock pervasively (metasomatically) replaced by the epidote and hornblende.

1158375 :

metamorphosed, weakly porphyritic and vesicular basalt.

The 7 - 10% plagioclase phenocrysts in this sample are 0.5 - 2 mm long and are albitised with minor epidote and/or hornblende, and rare chlorite. Very minor rectillinear patches of epidote, probably after clinopyroxene, are present; and accessory fine magnetite grains occur at one end of the section.

The groundmass is mostly very fine grained hornblende with minor epidote and sphene. Small patches of clear-epidote appear to be filling small vesicles.

Vesicles to 3 mm in diameter are filled variously by epidote, chlorite, phlogopite, hornblende and magnetite. Irregular patches of epidote and chlorite occur along one end of the thin section.

1158376:

massive chlorite-tremolite rock, with fine
magnetite and minor leucoxene;
a meta-peridotite

This rock contains two dominant textural elements in subequal abundance:

- areas of extremely fine compact chlorite with minor tremolite and veinlets of secondary magnetite, forming vague networks,
- (2) patches of quite coarse tremolite, partly after interstitial (post cumulus) clinopyroxene grains about 5 mm in size, with some overgrowths into areas previously not occupied by pyroxene.

The chloritic areas appear to be derived from olivine grains of cumulus origin  $1-2\,\mathrm{mm}$  in size, with the aluminium needed to form the chlorite possibly derived from the pyroxene, or from minor felspar.

Accessory opaque oxides (magnetite or chrome-magnetite) and small patches of rutile are scattered. A single cube of limonite after pyrite occurs in the section.

The original rock appears to have been an olivinecumulate, with post cumulus clinopyroxene.

See Sample no. 1157597 for geochemistry.

COTTAGE BORE

CBP 13 35900 ME/6320200 MN

1158392 :

unsorted, very fine to coarse, loose aggregate of mostly angular, single-crystal quartz grains (?breccia); cement-matrix of ultrafine rutile and K-spar (?metasome)

About 65% of this rock consists of a very loose-packed aggregate of angular to subrounded, single crystal quartz grains, unsorted with a size range of 0.02 mm to 1.8 mm, maximum dimension.

These grains have no diagnostic genetic characteristics, and although vague embayments in some suggest a possible volcanic derivation, most probably have a plutonic source.

The cement/matrix between all of these grains consists of minute (1 to 5 micron) crystals of rutile; crowded within diffuse cryptocrystalline K-spar (which is impossible to identify by optics along, but is indicated by ubiquitous yellow stain on the offcut, treated with HF and sodium-cobaltinitrite). This matrix shows incipient resorption of the quartz-grain boundaries.

Rare crystals of zircon also occur in the cement/matrix.

The origin of the rutile- K-spar matrix is uncertain, except to say that it is probably "metasomatic" or "hydrothermal". Likewise the genesis of the quartz grain aggregate is not apparent, objectively from the thin section examination. It may be a breccia with less resistant, more reactive phases (?? clays), removed and replaced by the Ti-K "metasome". It may be a residual "sandstone".

Aricmaly CBP 13

35+Coon E/632C2COMN.

1158396 :

massive, mostly extremely fine compact albite-phlogopite rock; relict textures suggest an original basalt, completely metasomatically altered

About 65% of this rock consists of a diffuse, microcrystalline mass of albite, crowded with decussate extremely fine phlogopite and lesser chlorite, with dispersed titaniferous dust, and relatively more discrete but extremely small crystals of oxidised magnetite.

A very vague relict "basaltic" texture is locally evident in the albite mosaic, partly outlined by the titaniferous dust.

The remaining 35% consists of "inclusions" 0.3 to 1 mm in size, and apparently representing completely altered phenocrysts, altered vesicle fillings, and possibly small xenoliths. Most of these components consist of decussate phlogopite + rare extremely fine quartz and generally stained by leucoxene and/or limonite.

The rock is interpreted therefore, as a basalt which has been pervasively metasomatically altered to mainly albite and phlogopite.

This rock compared with 1157593 described for R. Lane, Pontifex Report no. 4613 dated 6/9/85.

APPENDIX III

Geochemistry

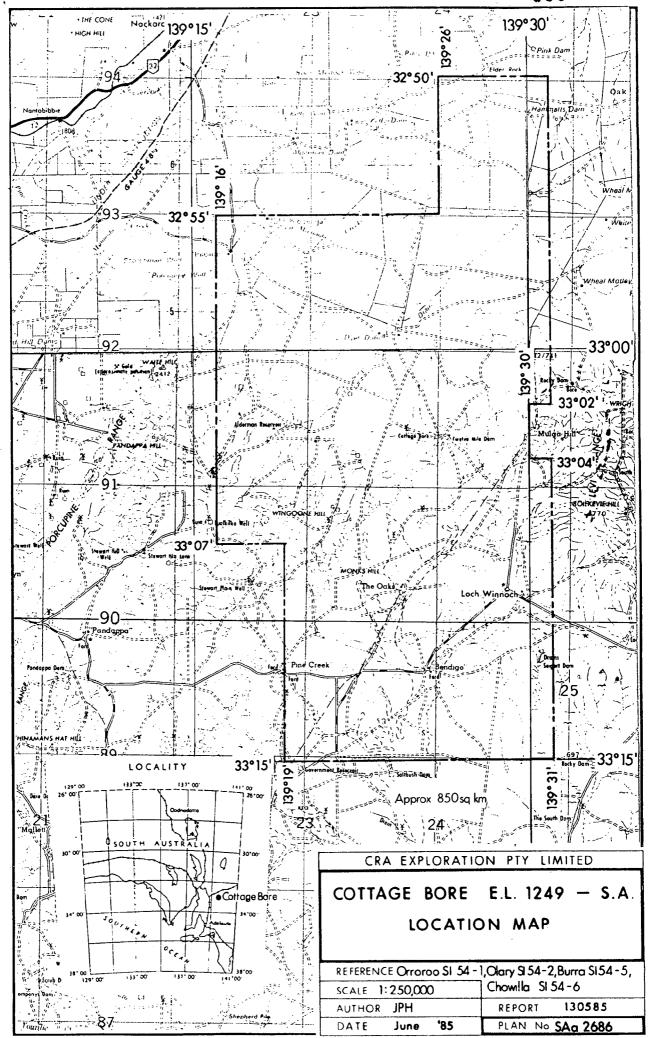
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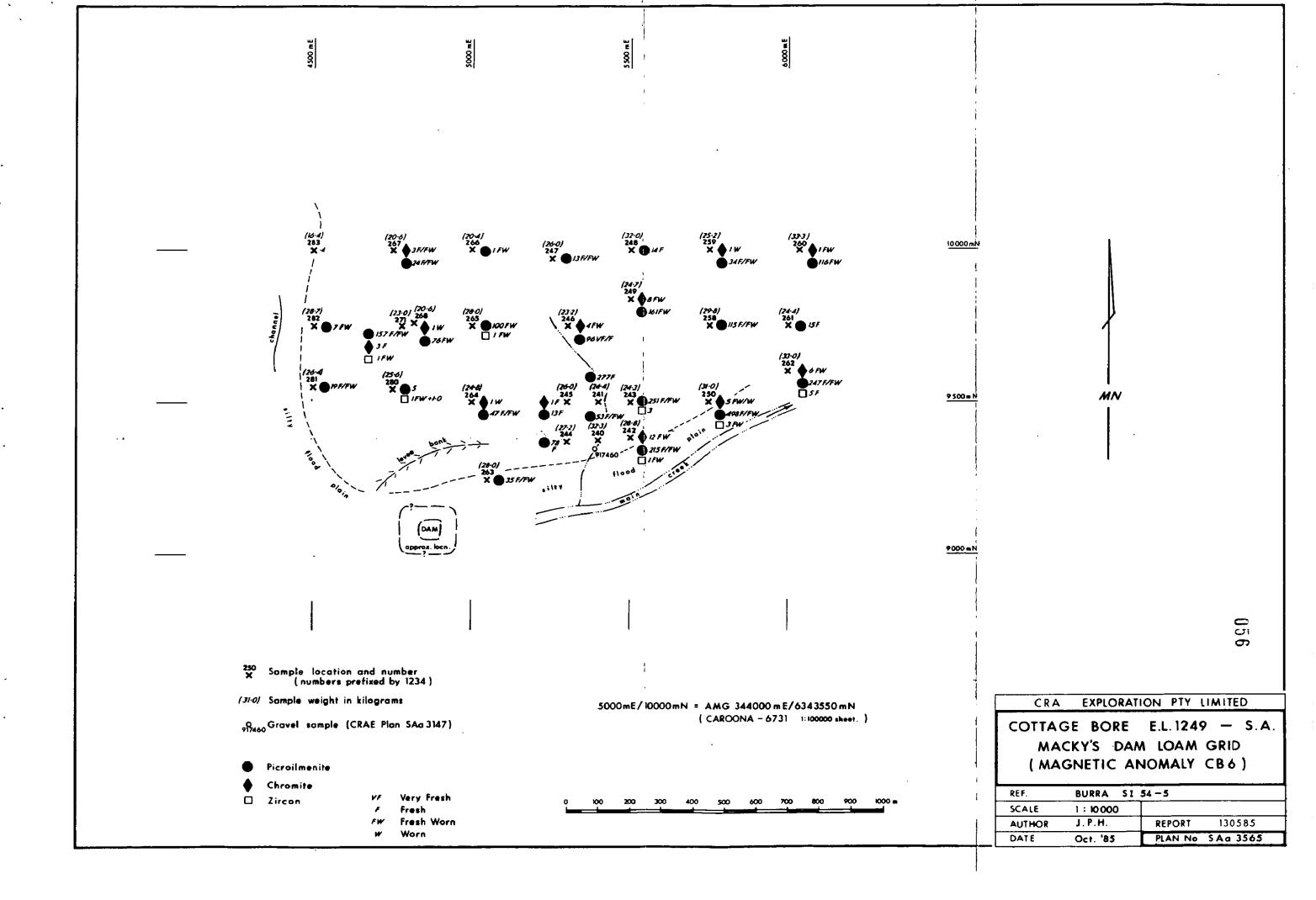
Note: All samples negative for U, Th & Pb

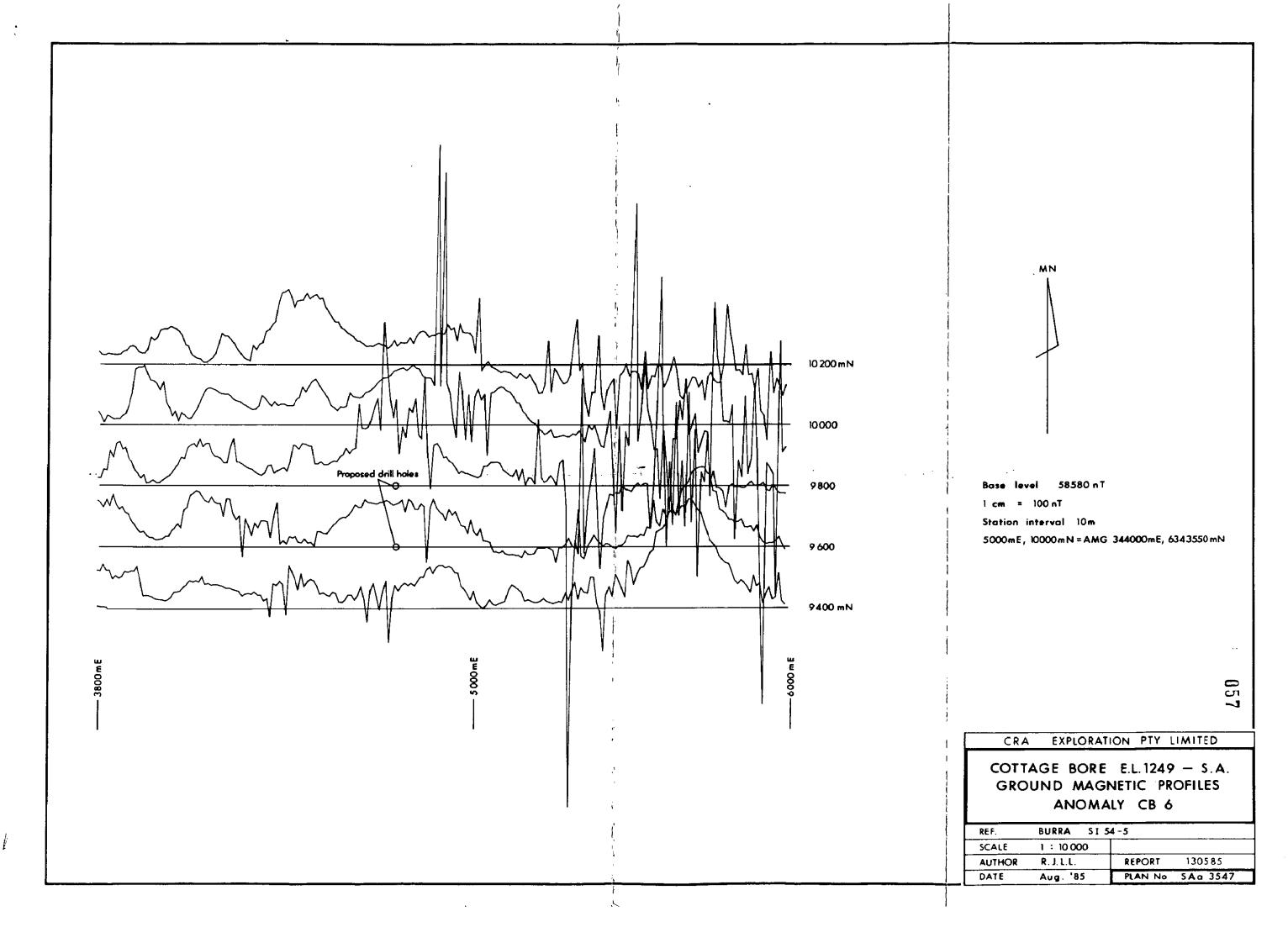
SUMMARY OF AEROMAGNETIC & PHOTO ANOMALIES
COTTAGE BORE E.L. 1249

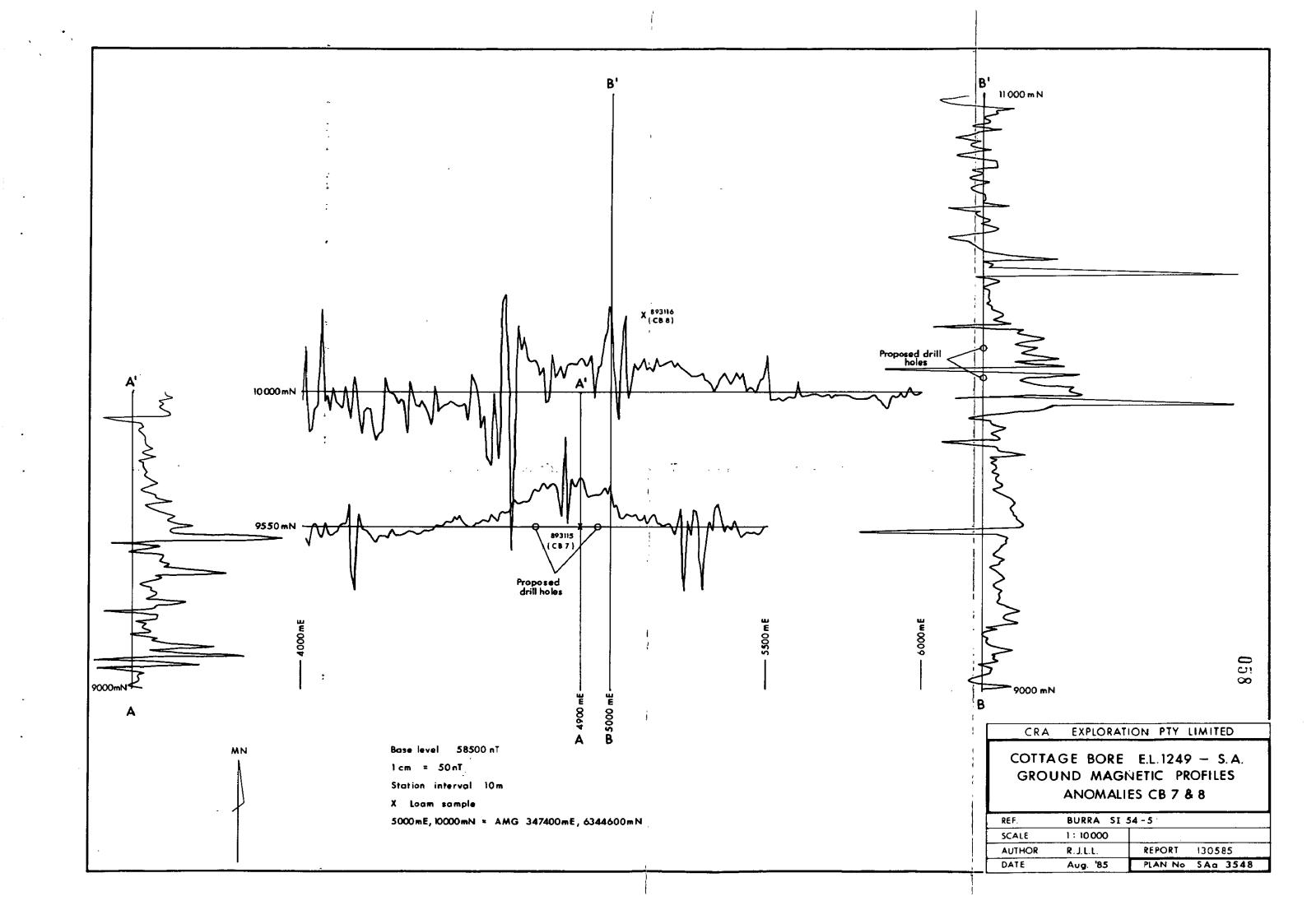
Table   Tabl	PLAN	ANOMALY	LOCATIO	ON (AMG)		PROPOSED DRILL HOLE COLLARS	SAMPLE	INDICA'	TOR FURT	HER
2548   CB7   347300   634410   100nt; Depth 140n, diamond nearby, well defined   100nt; Depth 140n, diamond nearby, poorly   100nt; Depth 140n, diamond nearby, poorly				-,	DESCRIPTION	1	1	1 -		
Section   Sect	3547	СВ6	344000	6343550	150nT on 3 lines	4750E/9800N	258-267; 271;	See SAa 356	5 Drilling	
Sample   S	3548	CB7	347300	6344150		4950E/9550N	893115	Awaited	Drilling	
Total	3548	CB8	347400	6344600	·	5000E/10050N	893116	Awaited	Drilling	
Sampled   Samp	3534	СВ9	341700	6351300			893101	125 picroils	menites,	vestward
2537   CB15   356100   6362300   Suggestion of magmatic core (high sus.) 6 tuff rim. Depth 50m.   S000E/99600N;   Red0E/10000N   S93111   Awaited   Drilling   Drilling   S000E/9950N   S93104   4 pyropes   6 1 chromite   Drilling   S000E/9950N   S93104   4 pyropes   6 1 chromite   S000E/9950N   S93104   4 pyropes   6 1 chromite   S000E/9950N   S93104   4 pyropes   6 1 chromite   S000E/9950N   S93102   2 picpolimenites   S000E/9950N   S93102   2 picpolimenites   S000E/9950N   S93102   S000E/9950N   S93102   2 picpolimenites   S000E/9950N   S93102   2 picpolimenites   S000E/9950N   S93102   S000E/9950N   S000E/					error.		Sampled			
Signature   Sig				İ	·	E000F (00000)			pu:11:	
Depth 50m   200-400nT anomaly cluster up creek system from 30m.d. Fresh indicators nearby, Depth 50m   200-400nT anomaly cluster up creek system from 30m.d. Fresh indicators nearby, Depth 50m   24 picroilmenites (Surface contamination)   24 picroilmenites (Surface contamination)   357950   6356300   2585000   258500   258500   2585000   2585000   2585000   2585000   2	353/	CRI2	320100	0302300		•	NOT Sampled		brilling	
System from 30m.d. Fresh indicators nearby, Depth 50m   System from 30m.d. Popth 50m   System from 30m.d. Fresh indicators nearby, Depth 50m   Double for property   Double f	3538	CB16	359350	6353500		5000E/9950N	893111	Awaited	Drilling	
Section   CB18   355650   6354100   CB19   Section   CB19   CB19   Section   CB19   CB19   Section   CB19   CB19   Section   CB19   C	3539	CB17	355150	6354600	system from 30m.d. Fresh indicat-	4400E/10500N	893104			
CB20   358500   6356300   & peridotite in outcrop   893106   1. picroilmenite   None	3539	CB18	355650	6354100	Outcropping gabbro. Depth to top		893102	(Surface con		
Solution    3540	1		1			; :	_	<b>I</b>		
CB26   355150   6354100   300nT; fresh indicators nearby.   Depth 50m   Complex magnetic relief   Drilling   Depth 50m   Complex magnetic relief   Drilling   Depth 50m   Complex magnetic relief   Drilling   Depth 50m   D	3543	CB23	352400	6333300		4900E/10000N	893112	Awaited	Drilling	
Depth 50m   Complex magnetic relief   1234312   Awaited   Awaited   1234270   1 pyrope,   54 picroilmenites   Awaited   1234278   1234279   Awaited   1234284   1 picroilmenite   None   1234284   1 picroilmenite   None   No	3098/9	CB24	361000	6364900	450nT, N/S, 400x20m, Depth 170m		1234273	2 picroilmen	ite No further	work
CBP1   351150   6355250   Silcrete & sand rise   As for AMG Co-ord   1234270   1 pyrope,   54 picroilmenites   54 picroilmenite   54 picroilmenites   54 picroilmenites   54 picroilmenite   54 picroilmenites   54 picroilmenite   54 picroilmenite	3539	СВ26	355150	6354100		4450E/900N	893103	2 pyrope, 2 picrolmeni		
CBP2   356100   6352650   Vegetation anomaly   1234278   Awaited   Awaited	3556	CB27	. 346150	6342600	Complex magnetic relief		1234312	Awaited.		
CBP3		CBP1	351150	6355250	Silcrete & sand rise	As for AMG Co-ord	1234270			
CBP4   351000   6341350   Slight rise   2km diameter vegetation anomaly   1234269   1 picroilmenite   None   Non					_	1	1			
CBP5   355000   634600   2km diameter vegetation anomaly   1234284   1 picroilmenite   None   None		i I		I		i !	í I			
CBP6		1 1		1		1 { t				
CBP7		1 2				!	1	1 picroilmen		
CBP8		I I			l •			No +		
CBP9   359000   5343800   Slight rise, Mudstone   Not Sampled   Not Sampled   None								Negative		
CBP10 359700 6342600 Rise of Quartzite Not Sampled 1234286 None None None None None None None None						i		]		
CBP11 353300 6332700 Vegetation anomaly 1234286 Negative None CBP12 350100 6324800 Vegetation anomaly on Stockdale's loam grid Rabbit warren. Vegetation anomaly As for AMG Co-ord 1234314 12 pyrope, 4 chromite, Drilling					l	•				
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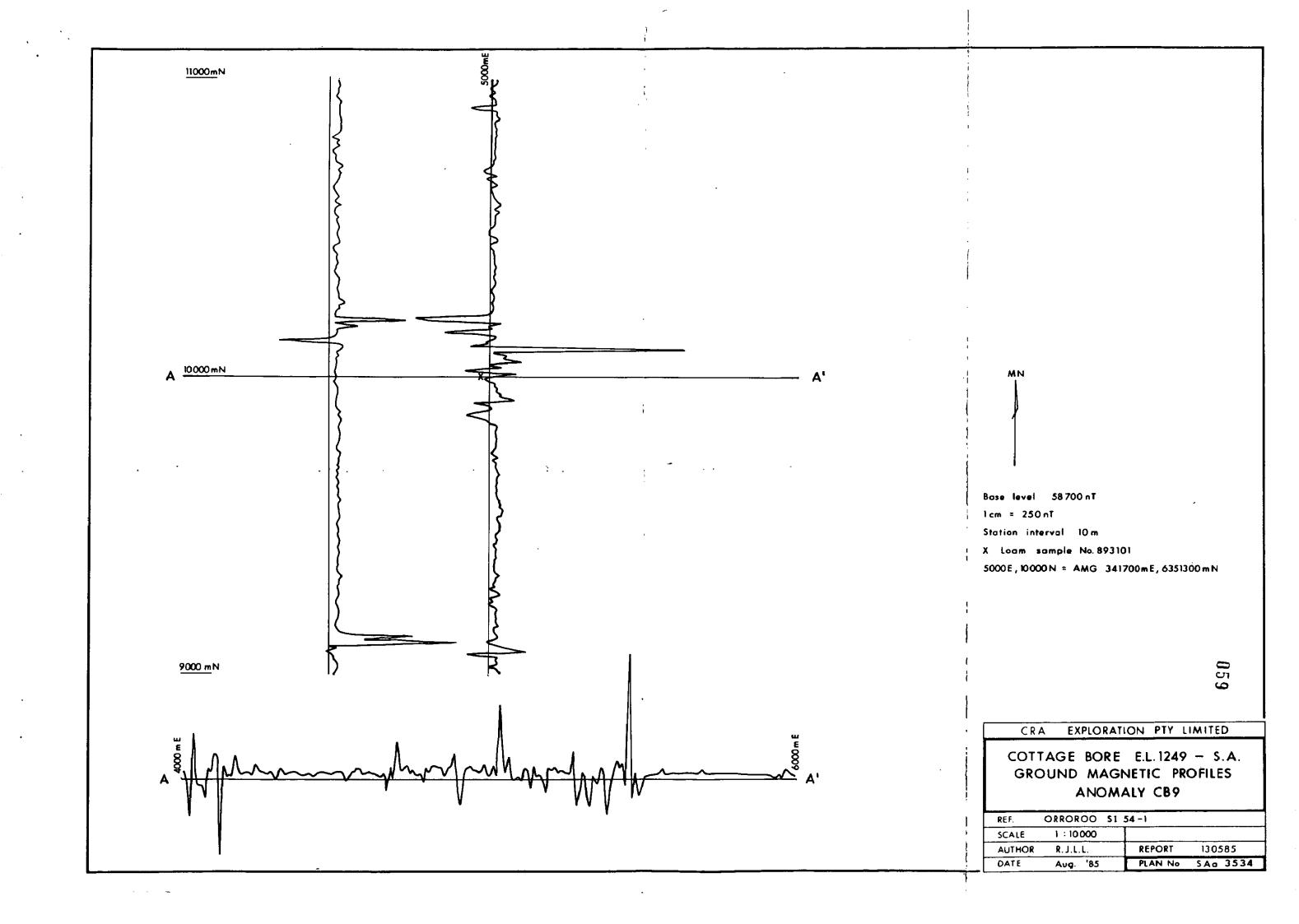
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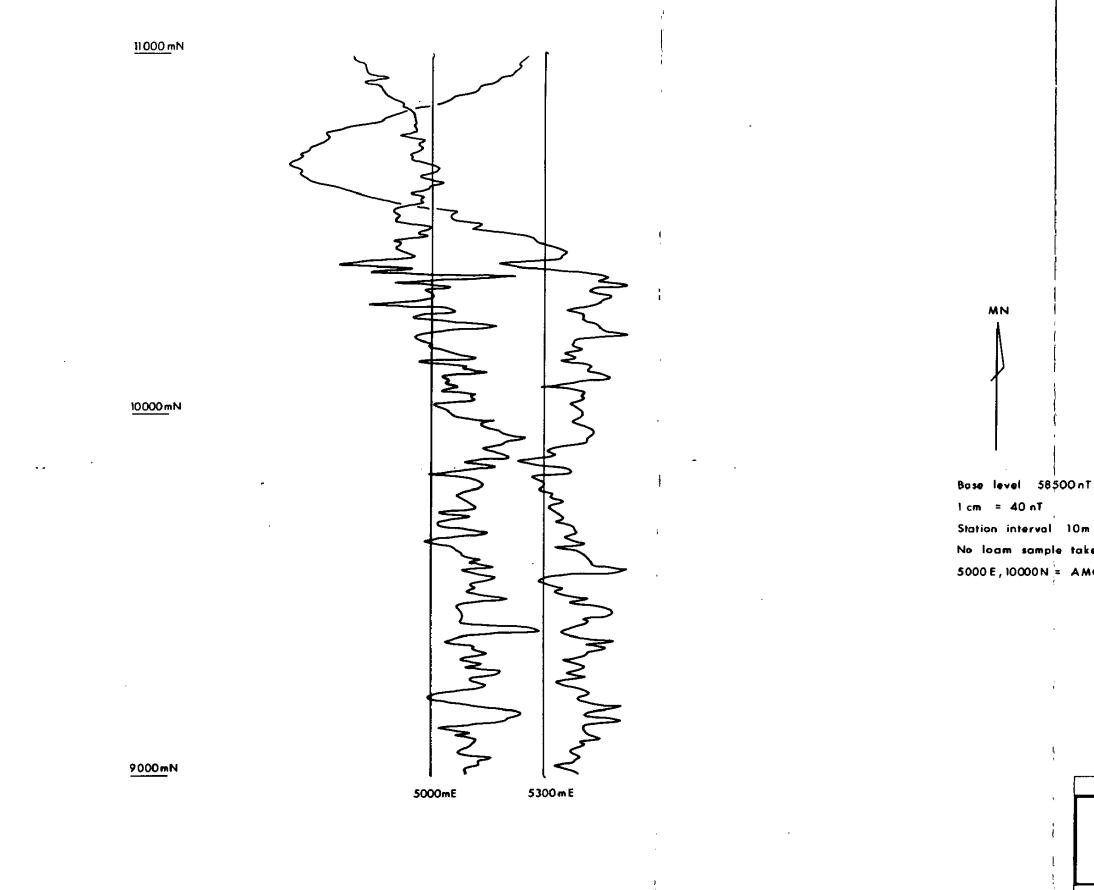












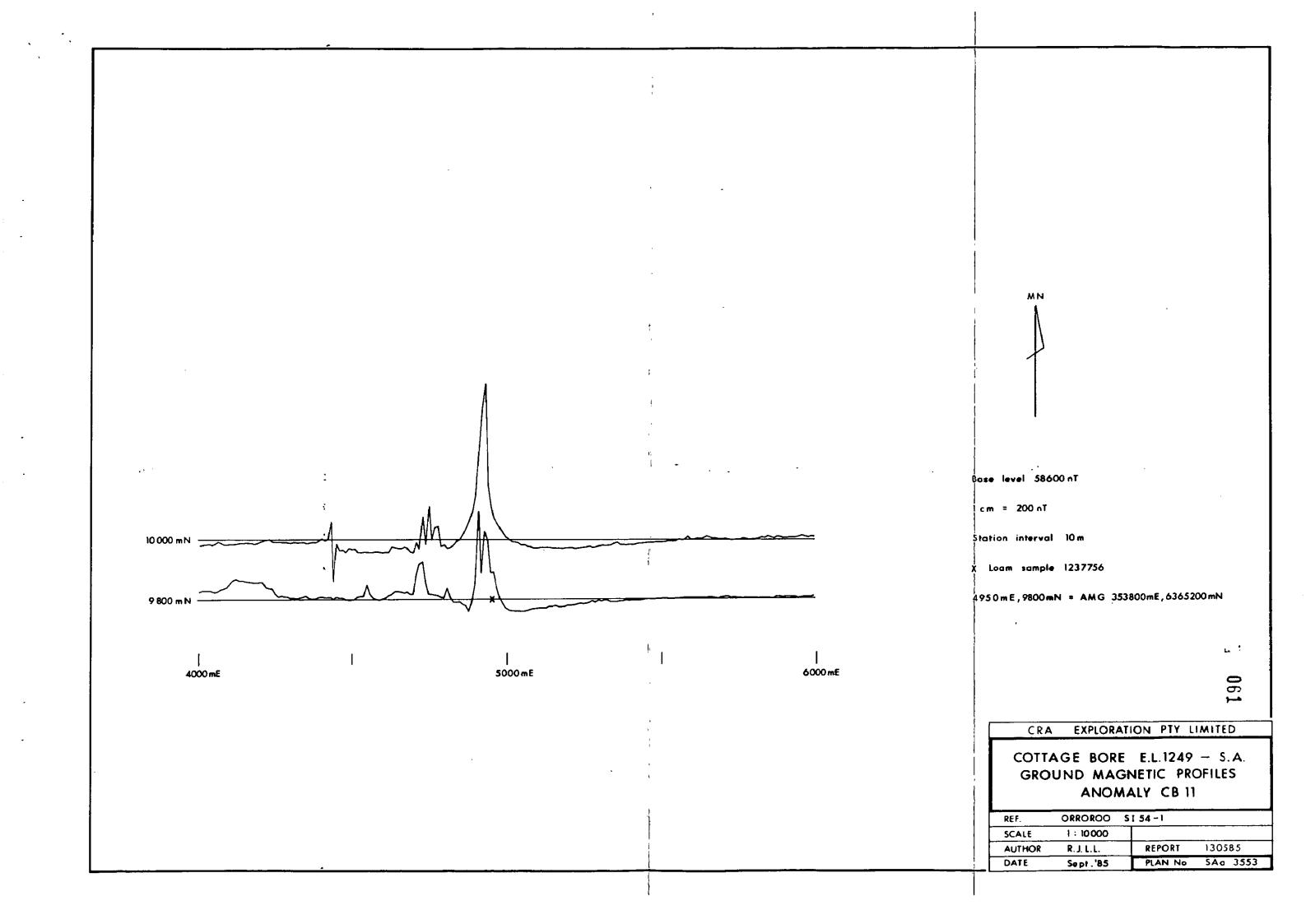


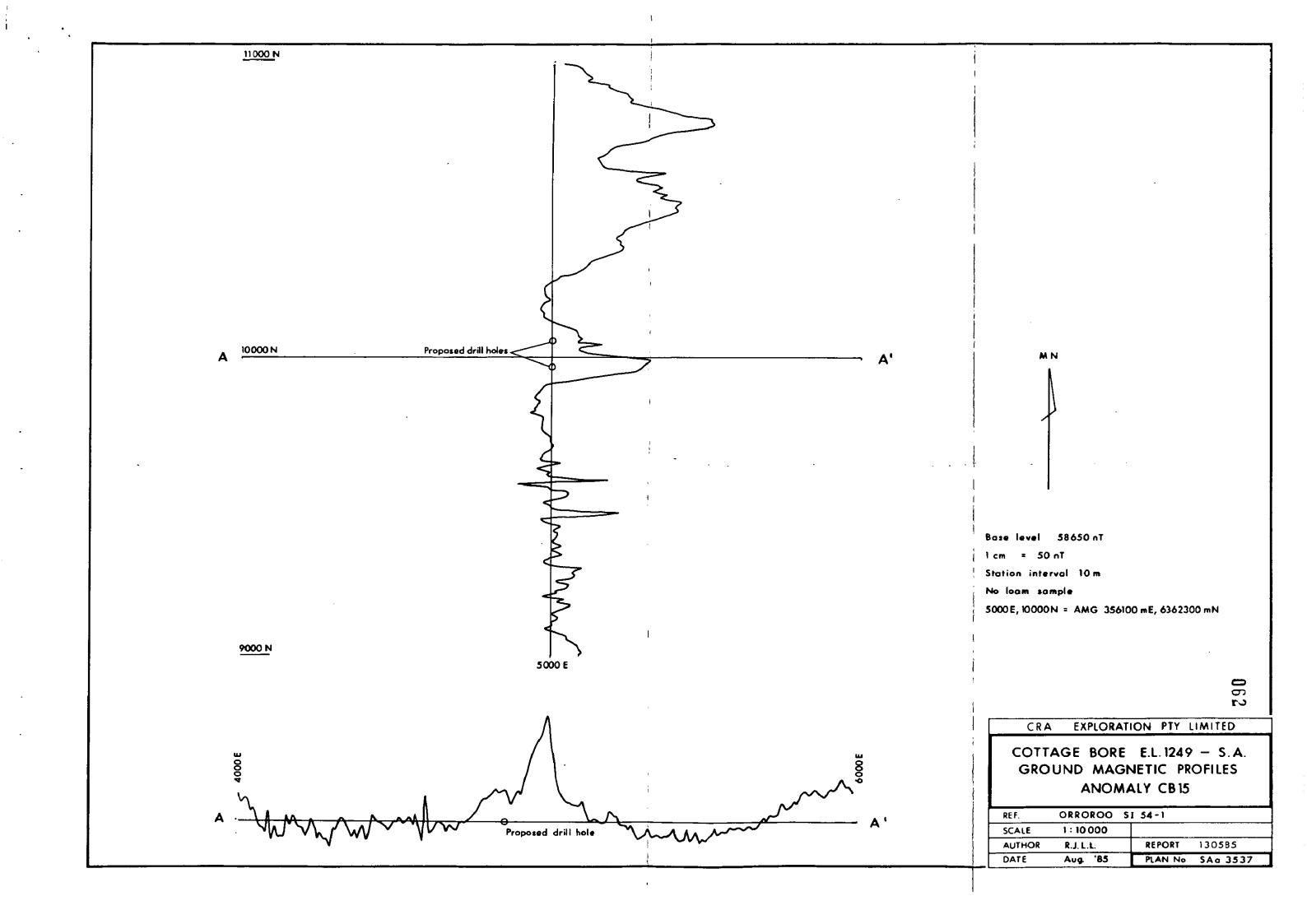
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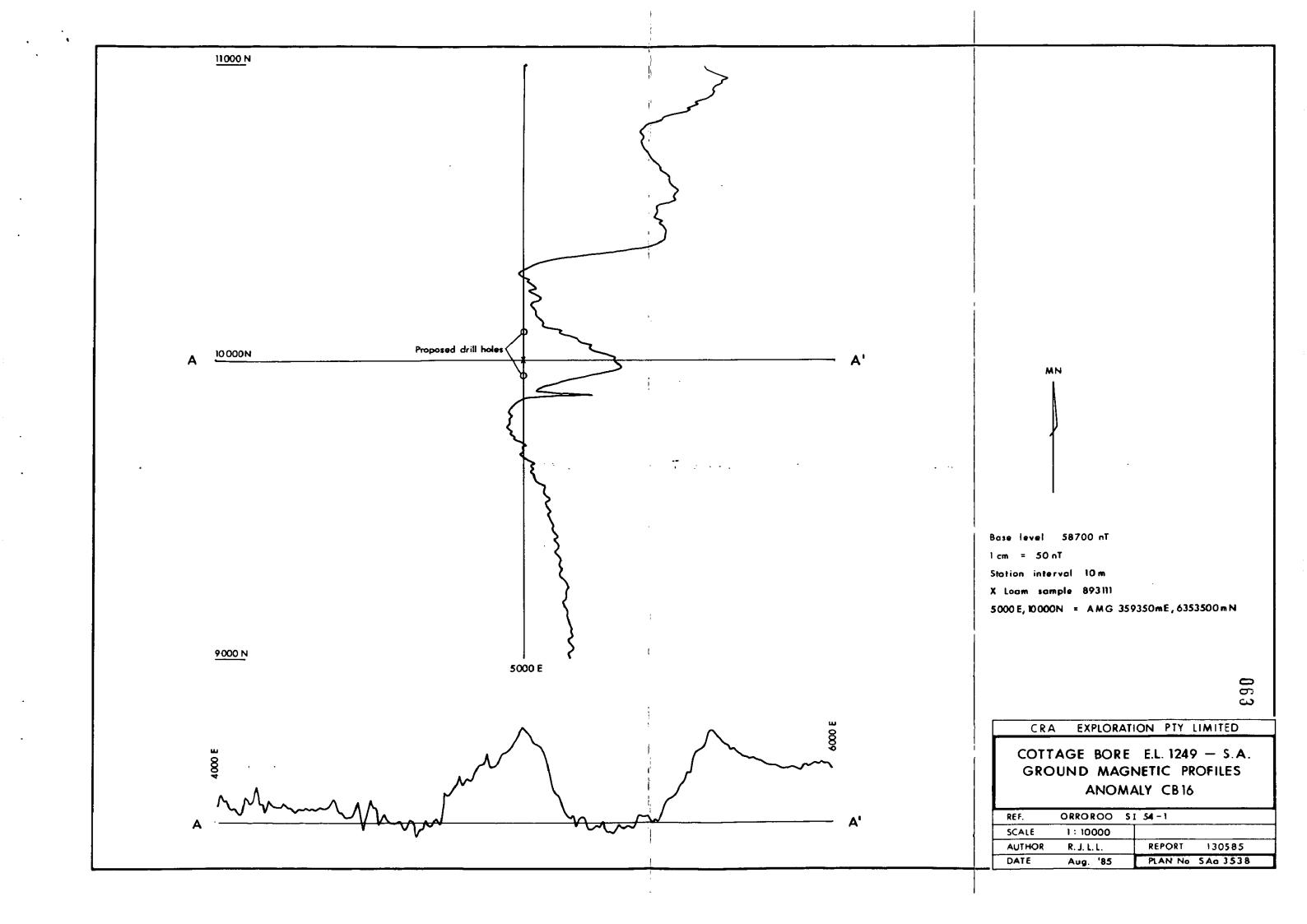
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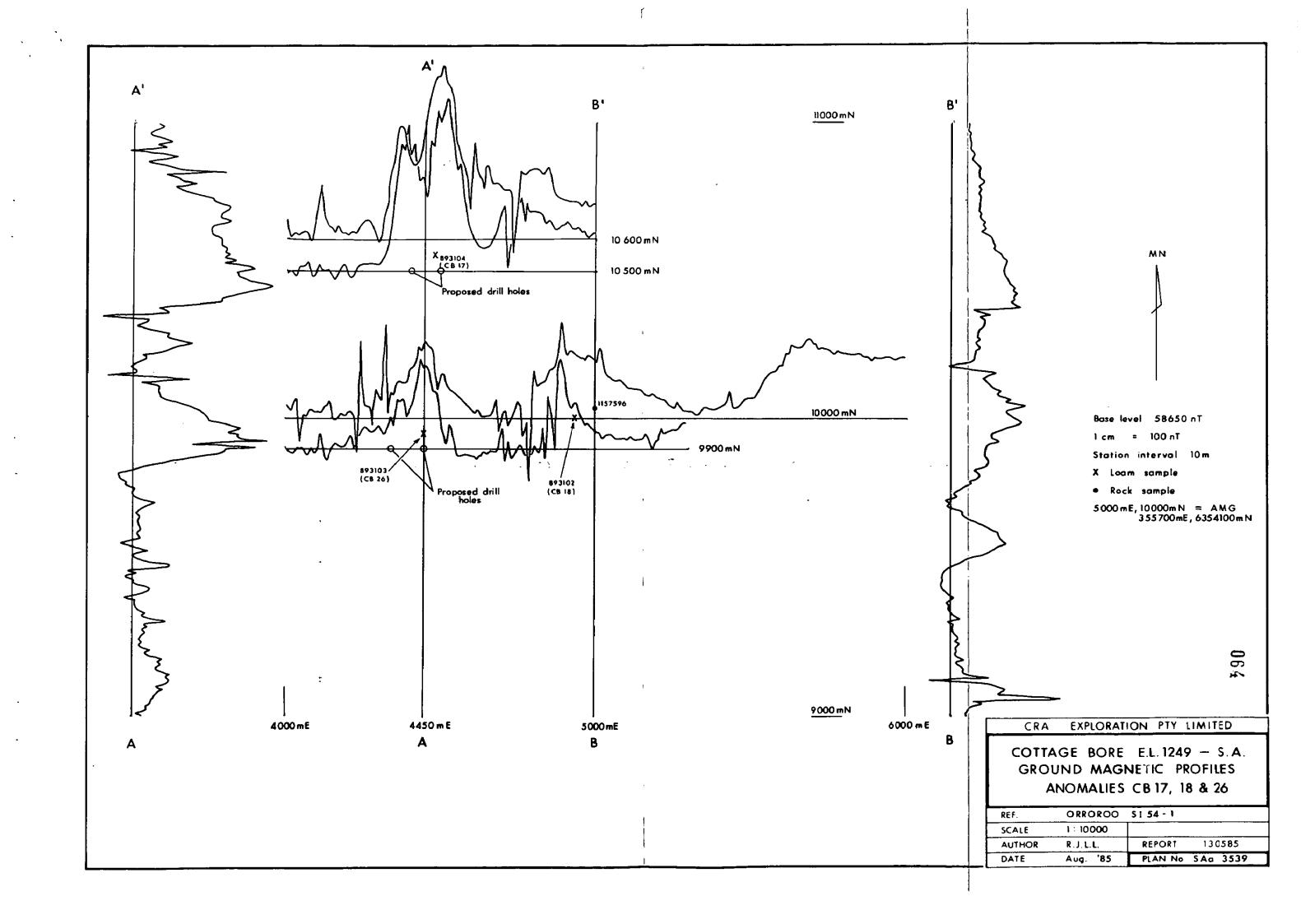
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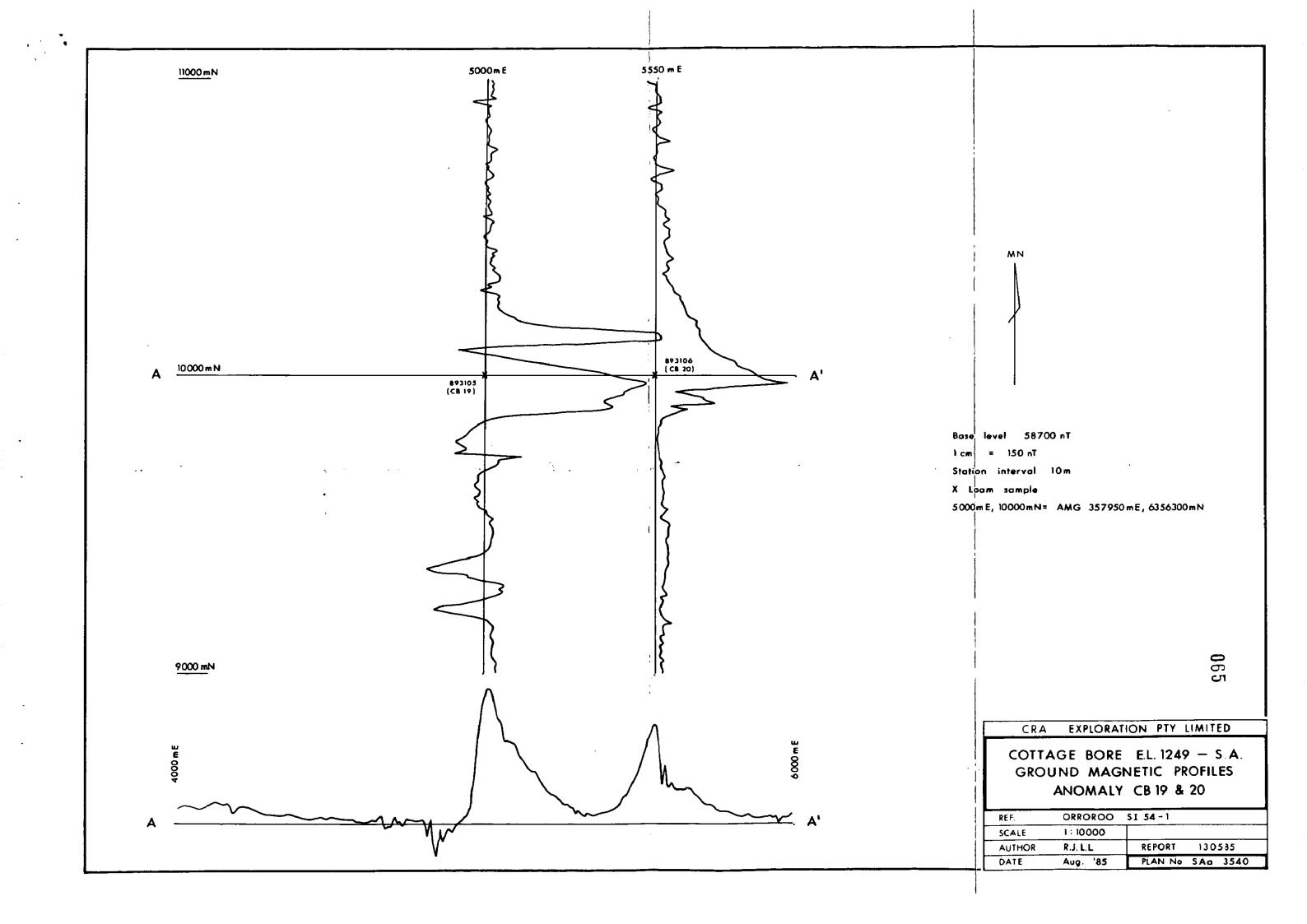
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DATE	Aug. '85	PLAN No SAa 3535

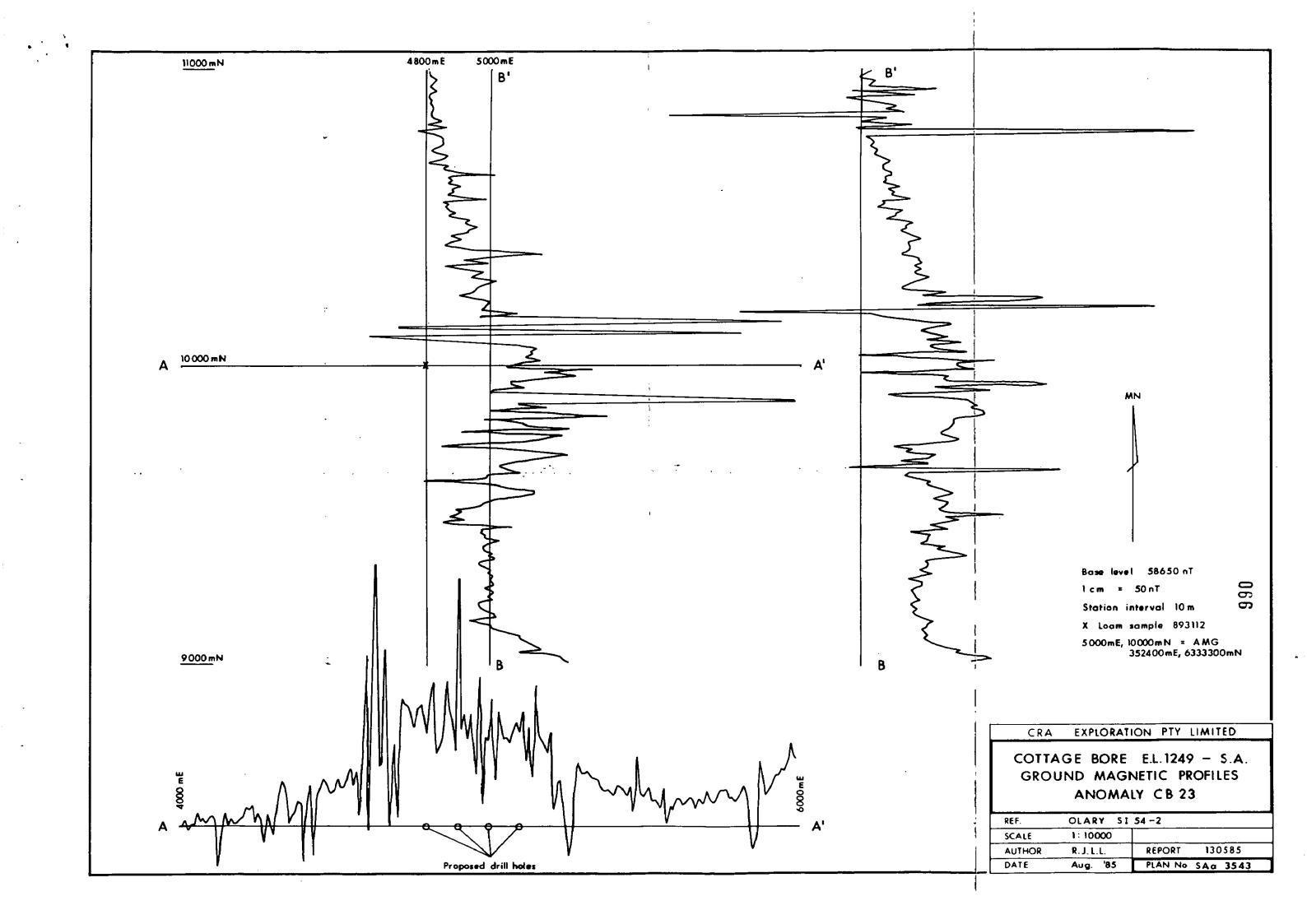


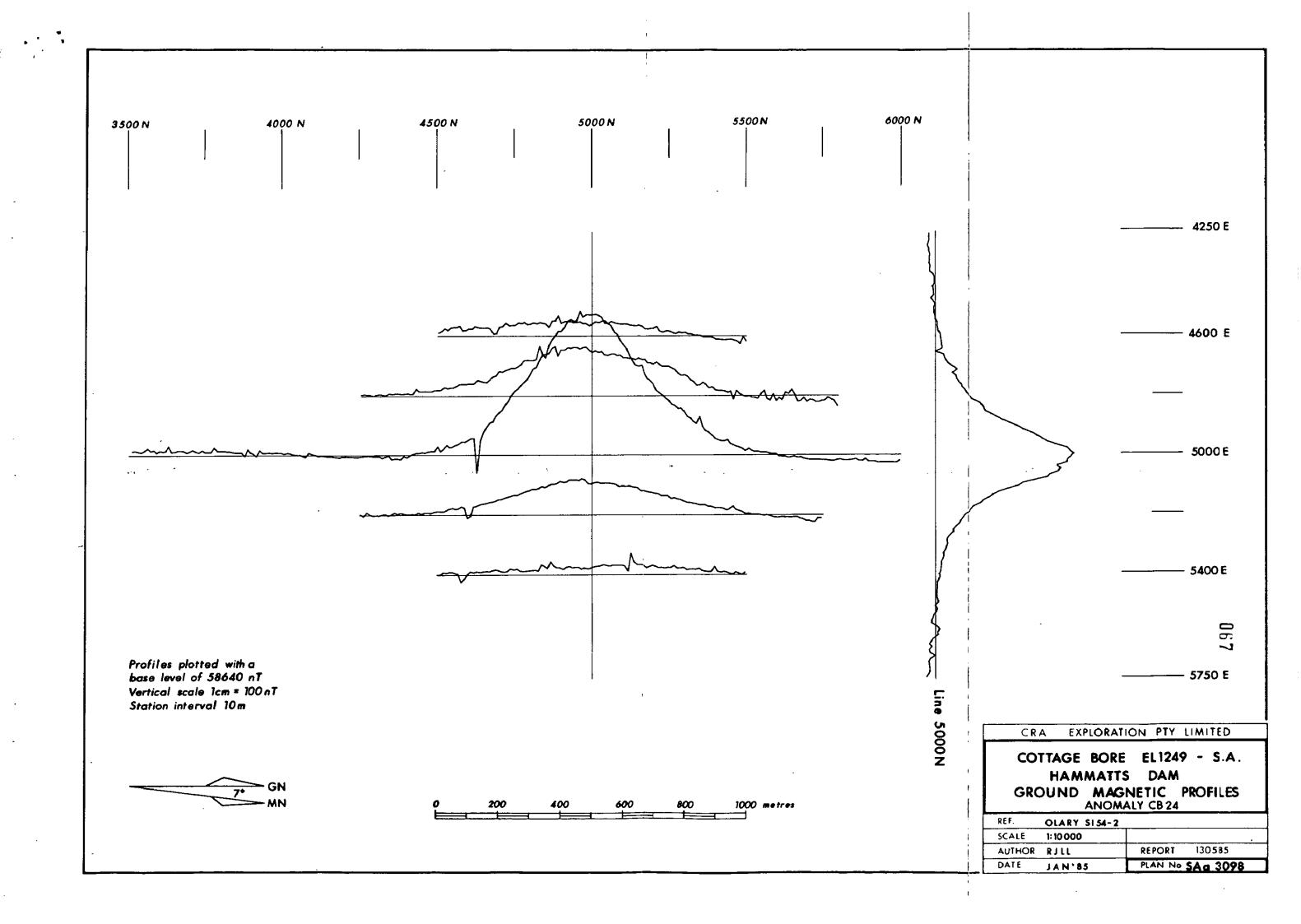


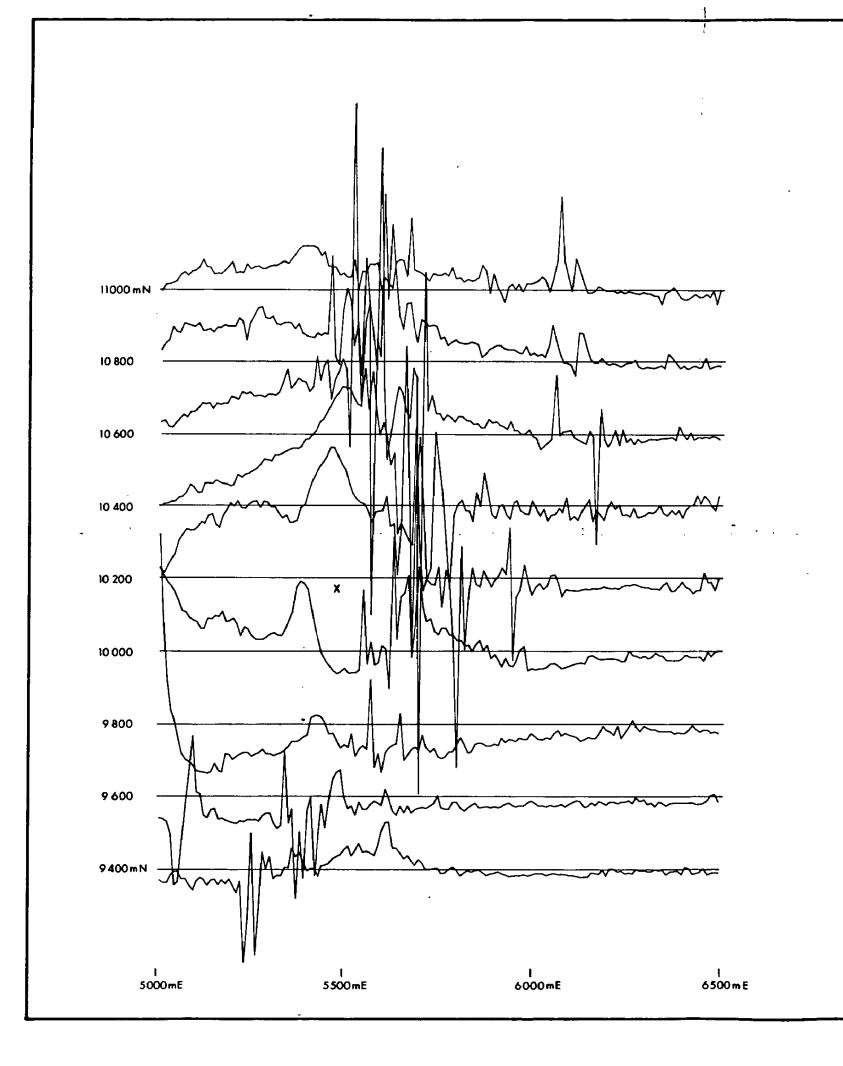












Base level 58500 nT

lcm != 75 nT

Station interval 10m

X Loam sample 893117

5000mE, 10000mN = AMG 346150mE, 6342600mN

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RA EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

COTTAGE BORE E.L.1249 — S.A.
GROUND MAGNETIC PROFILES
ANOMALY CB 27

REF.	BURRA SI	54 - 5	
SCALE	1:10:000		
AUTHOR	R. J. L. L.	REPORT	130585
DATE	Sept. '85	PLAN No	SAa 3556

# CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

# FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT ON COTTAGE BORE E.L. 1249, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 24TH DECEMBER, 1985

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COPIES TO:

CIS CANBERRA

SADME

DATE:

31ST JANUARY, 1986

SUBMITTED BY: Luille & Mesourier for John Howard.

ACCEPTED BY:

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#### 1. SUMMARY

A total of 21 reverse circulation/percussion boreholes, aggregating 392.5m, were drilled during November 1985. The holes were targeted on magnetic and photographic anomalies which had potential as the source of microdiamonds and indicators at the "Nackara occurrence".

A cover sequence of ?Recent and Tertiary sands, clay and conglomerate were drilled varying from 0.2 to 21m overlaying ?Adelaidean sediments of low metamorphic grade. One drill hole, 85CBR16, intersected dolerite. No kimberlitic rocks were discovered but heavy mineral analysis results.

Analysis of samples from the Macky's Dam loam grid revealed one diamond measuring  $0.65 \times 0.30 \, \text{mm}$ . Some follow-up ground magnetic surveying is recommended.

#### 2. INTRODUCTION

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Exploration Licence No. 1249 was granted to CRA Exploration Pty. Limited on the 24th day of September, 1984 for a period of 12 months.

The area was applied for when a reconnaissance sample (917763) returned picroilmenites in an area from which Stockdale reported 32 microdiamonds (Nackara) (SADME Env. 2046). Large numbers of other indicators and several diamond occurrences also remain unexplained.

CRAE has carried out petrological and heavy mineral observation work on possible source rocks without indicating a source for the microdiamonds. An aeromagnetic and radiometric survey has been flown over the eastern portion of the licence.

Magnetic anomalies were selected from the 1984 Cottage Bore (CRAE) and 1979 Peterborough (BHP) Aeromagnetic Surveys. These anomalies were thought to be potential sources for the microdiamonds mentioned above, and were consequently recovered with ground magnetometry and sampled preparatory to drilling.

This report describes the results of a reverse circulation drilling program carried out during the quarter and also the results of diamond analyses of samples from Macky's Dam.

#### 3. CONCLUSIONS

A diamond discovered with pyrope, picroilmenite, chromite and zircon at Macky's Dam suggests that the source of the Nackara microdiamonds and indicators could be a local source at this Prospect. Alternatively the source could be near Double Dam - BHP Anomaly 27 where diamond occurs with pyrope, chromite, picroilmenite and chrome diopside. Drainage from these two Prospects converge at the Nackara occurrence.

Drilling of magnetic and photo anomalies failed to disclose any other source for this diamond occurrence.

#### 4. SAMPLING FOR INDICATOR MINERALS

#### 4.1 Magnetic and Photo Features

Sample  $\mbox{results}$  for the quarter are presented on updated plan SAs 3147.

# 4.2 Macky's Dam Indicator Anomaly

Samples from this grid have now been assayed for microdiamonds. Results are presented on plan SAa 3565. One diamond measuring 0.65 x 0.30mm was recovered.

#### 5. DRILLING

A drill hole location and lithological summary map is presented herewith as plan SAa 3558. Appendix I contains detailed geological logs, whilst petrological descriptions have been included as Appendix II.

Samples were taken for geochemistry from the "basement" lithologies of each drill hole. Two sets of assays were performed: Comlabs assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Fe, Mn, Cr, Mg (AAS) and Ba, Nb, Sr (XRF) (see Drill Logs); Analabs assayed the following elements by ICP — Li, Be, B, Na $_2$ O, MgO, Al $_2$ O $_3$ , SiO $_2$ , P, K $_2$ O, CaO, Sc, TiO $_2$ , V, Cr, Mn, Fe $_2$ O $_3$ , LOI, Co, Ni, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ag, Sn, Ba, La, Hf, Ta, W, RE, Pb, Zn, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Th, U (Appendix III).

Bulk samples were collected from each drill hole for the purpose of analysis for heavy minerals, the results of which are awaited.

A summary of each prospect is given below in the order in which they were drilled.

#### 5.1 Photo Anomaly CBP13

This vegetation and indicator (pyrope, chromite, picroilmenite—Table 1) anomaly consists of a circular patch of soft soil 200m in diameter devoid of the usual blue bush. Drill hole 85CBRC1 intersected gypsiferous sandy clay, indicating the anomaly to be caused by the formation of a lake. A summary log follows.

#### 85CBRC1

0 - 3m clay, sandy & gypsiferous ?Recent 3-6m sandy clay 6-10.5m sandstone, clayey (?metasomatic matrix) (E.O.H.)

Max. susceptibility  $80 \times 10^{-5}$  SIU

# 5.2 Magnetic Anomaly CB23

Stockdale reported a 0.075 carat diamond near this very broad 100nT, noisy magnetic anomaly (Plan SAa 3543). A loam sample reported picroilmenites. Thinly laminated mudstone dipping at 45° was intersected in 85CBRC2B. Fine grained iron oxide may represent oxidised magnetite at depth which is the likely cause of the magnetic anomaly. Assays of the mudstone show only background geochemical values. A summary log follows.

#### 85CBRC2A

0 - 6m surface scree, ironstone, quartzite, silcrete (?Recent) 6 - 21m sand, clay, pebble conglomerate (?Tertiary) B.O.H. Max. susc. of last metre  $100 \times 10^{-5}$  SIU

#### 85CBRC2B

O - 5m scree quartzite angular fragments. Note: ironstone confined to top metre (?Recent)

5 - 21m sand, clay, pebble conglomerate (?Tertiary)

21 - 26m clay, green-brown, soft (weathered mudstone)

26 - 28m mudstone (cored), green-grey. Thinly laminated beds at 45° LCA. Minor leucocratic layers. Very fine iron flecks.

B.O.H.

Max. susc.  $20 \times 10^{-5}$  SIU

# 5.3 Magnetic Anomaly CB6 (Macky's Dam)

This 150nT magnetic anomaly (plan SAa 3547) is on the Macky's Dam loam sampling grid and was thought to be a possible source for the picroilmenite, pyrope, chromite, zircon and diamond described from these samples (plan SAa 3565). However, 85CBRC3 drilled only weathered mudstone and the source of the magnetic anomaly is now thought to be very deep. The relatively shallow depth of surficial material in this hole confirmed the likelihood that the fresh indicators from the Macky's Dam samples are very locally derived rather than transported. Thus three further drill holes (85CBRC4, 5 and 6) were completed over a slight depression on the grid coincident with the picroilmenite anomaly (plan SAa 3593). No kimberlite was intersected. Geochemical values were low.

The source of the diamond and indicators at this prospect is probably a narrow east-west dyke. Summary logs are as follows.

#### 85CBRC3

0 - 3.5m surface scree, sand and clay (?Recent)

4 - 20m clay, fawn and orange, soft. Weathered mudstone ?Adelaidean

mudstone (cored), green, brown, laminated beds at 70°/CA. Minor chlorite and magnanese. Max. susc. 25 x 10<sup>-5</sup> SIU (?Adelaidean). Source of magnetic anomaly probably very deep.

#### 85CBRC5

0 - 0.2m clay and surface scree, including indicators (?Recent)

0.2 - 6m clay, light grey-green, soft. ?Weathered Adelaidean B.O.H. mudstone

#### 85CBRC6

0 - 0.2m surface scree, including indicators

0.2 - 8m clay, brown, soft, sandy. ?Weathered Adelaidean

B.O.H. sandy mudstone

# 5.4 Magnetic Anomaly CB7

A diamond (0.005 carats - Stockdale) nearby upgraded this 20nT aeromagnetic anomaly for drilling (plan SAa 3548). Although the ground magnetic data suggested a deep source, experience on the licence allowed that a near-outcropping kimberlite was possible. A loam sample returned large numbers of picroilmenites.

However drill hole 85CBRC7 intersected carbonaceous mudstone with background geochemistry. Following is a summary log.

#### 85CBRC7

0 - 2m surface scree of black ?gabbro and clay (?Recent)
2 - 10m clay fawn at top to green-blue, soft (?Weathered Adelaidean)
10 - 11m mudstone, grey-blue, very thinly laminated. Ferruginous spots to 4mm. Bedding at 50°/CA (?Adelaidean)

Max. susc.  $400 \times 10^{-5}$  SIU

#### 5.5 Magnetic Anomaly CB8

This anomaly is near CB7 and is poorly defined on ground magnetics (plan SAa 3548). The loam sample contained pyrope and picroilmenite. Drill hole 85CBRC8 intersected dolomite with elevated MgO but otherwise background geochemistry. The lithlogies are summarised below.

#### 85CBRC8

O - 2m calcrete, pink, clayey (?Recent)
2 - 15m dolomite grey-brown and clay, fawn (?Adelaidean)
B.O.H.

Max. susc. 90 x 10<sup>-5</sup> SIU

# 5.6 Magnetic Anomaly CB27

A shallow sourced weak anomaly within an area of complex magnetic relief was chosen for drilling (see plan SAa 3557) because of its proximity to the diamond mentioned under CB7 and the presence of indicators.

Drillhole 85CBRC9 intersected quartzite, mudstone and talc displaying folding and brecciation and some chlorite flakes. The slightly high Mg of 5.9% probably results from the chlorite, other elements show background values only.

Below is a summary log.

#### 85CBRC9

0 - 2m calcrete and clay (?Recent)
2 -12m quartzite, fine grained, white, bedding at 45°/CA. Clay cream (?Adelaidean)
12 -22.9m mudstone green-grey, folded, jumbled, 5% dark green chlorite to 2mm. Bedding varies 0.45°/CA (?Adelaidean)
22.9 - 23.0m talc, light grey as bed (?Adelaidean)
B.O.H.

Max. susc. 40 x 10-5 SIU

#### 5.7 Palaeochannel West from Double Dam

A sample taken from the collar of the drill hole at BHP Anomaly 27 - 893101 (CRA's magnetic anomaly CB9) contained pyrope, chromite, picroilmenite and chrome diopside. BHP's detailed aeromagnetic survey shows three linear features trending west and northwest, which are interpreted as palaeochannels. Two drill holes were targeted on these channels to obtain gravel samples for heavy mineral analysis. Results are awaited.

Summary logs are as follows.

#### 85CBRC10

0 - 0.5m clay and heavy minerals (?Recent) 0.5 - 6.5m clay and scree of quartzite and mudstone (?Recent) 6.5 - 7m siltstone (core) brown, bedding at  $50^{\circ}/CA$  (?Adelaidean)

#### 85CBRC11

0 - 0.5m clay, heavy minerals and quartz scree (?Recent) 0.5 - 2m clay and scree of quartzite and silstone (?Recent) 2 - 6m siltstone (core) brown, bedding at  $50^{\circ}/CA$  (?Adelaidean)

#### 5.8 Photo-Anomaly CBP4

A loam sample from this low rise with patches of pisolitic iron, contained pyrope, chromite and picroilmenite. Drill hole 85CBRC12 intersected weathered mudstone with carbonate; the carbonate is reflected in a high CaO value of 19.7%. Below is a summary log.

#### 85CBRC12

0 - 4m scree of siltstone, quartzite and ironstone (?Recent)
4 - 8m clay and sand (?Tertiary)
8 - 10m clay and mudstone, green, bedded at 45°/CA
P.O.H. ?Adelaidean
The indicators derive from transported scree.

#### 5.9 Photo-Anomaly CBP1

This anomay is a prominent "mesa" with a steep north-west slope showing scattered outcrops of silcrete. Indicator minerals from a loam sample at the top included pyrope and picroilmenite. Stiff grey clay was intersected at the bottom of drill hole 85CBRC13 a sample of which gave no anomalous geochemical assays. The summary log is as follows.

#### 85CBRC13

0 - 6m scree, sand and clay (?Recent)

6 - 14m sand and clay (?Tertiary)

14 - 26m clay, dark grey, stiff (Weathered ?Adelaidean)

26 - 30m claystone (core) (Weathered ?Adelaidean)

B.O.H. The indicators derive from transported scree.

# 5.10 Magnetic Anomaly CB17

CB17 is within a cluster of magnetic anomalies including CB18 and 26 (plan SAa 3539), the former of which is a suboutcropping gabbro. Indicator minerals in loam samples from this anomaly include pyrope and chrome and there is a micro-diamond reported by Stockdale nearby.

Weathered feldspathic mudstone was intersected in drill hole 85CBRC14. A trace of tourmaline is reflected in a boron analysis of 334 ppm and the niobium value of 24 ppm is slightly anomalous for no obvious reason. A lithlogical summary is as follows.

#### 85CBRC14

0 - 4m calcrete and clay (?Recent) 4 -11.5m sand and clay (?Tertiary)

11.5-21m feldspathic mudstone (?Adelaidean, ?Jurassic)

B.O.H.

Max. susc.  $150 \times 10^{-5}$  SIU

Weathered limestone in a second hole, 85CBRC15, was not anomalous in any of the elements assayed. Below is a drill hole summary.

#### 85CBRC15

0 - 2m clacrete and clay (?Recent)

2-13m sand, clay and pebble conglomerate (?Tertiary) 13-17m weathered limestone with fine grained biotite. B.O.H.

Max. susc. 200 x  $10^{-5}$  SIU (?Adelaidean)

#### 5.11 Magnetic Anomaly CB26

This anomaly is part of the cluster of magnetic anomalies including CB17 and 18 (plan SAa 3539). A loam sample over CB26 contained pyrope and picroilmenite.

Limestone and dolerite was intersected in drill hole 85CBRC16, the dolerite having elevated magnetic susceptibilities, but lacking any anomalous geochemistry. A summary log follows.

#### 85CBRC16

0 - 1m sand and scree (?Recent)

1 - 26m limestone, clacite and dolomite (?Adelaidean)

26 - 27m green dolerite

B.O.H.

Max. susc.  $6500 \times 10^{-5} SIU$ 

#### 5.12 Photo-Anomaly CBP3

A loam sample from this low rise contained pyrope and picroilmenite.

Soft yellow-white clay was intersected at the bottom of 85CBRC17. Anomalous boron assays of 1160 ppm probably indicate the presence of very fine grained tourmaline, although borate is also a possibility. Below is a summary log.

#### 85CBRC17

0 - 12m calcrete, sand, clay and pebble conglomerate (?Recent) 12 - 14m claystone (core), yellow-white (Weathered ?Adelaidean) B.O.H.

The indicators appear to derive from transported scree.

#### 5.13 Magnetic Anomaly CB16

On ground magnetic profiles, CB16 is a well defined 130nT anomaly adjacent to a NNW trending linear feature (plan SAa 3538).

Lithologies intersected in drill hole 85CBRC18 are summarised below. Apart from slightly elevated geochemical values of Pb and Zn of 185 ppm and 160 ppm respectively, the remaining elements analysed were at background levels only.

#### 85CBRC18

0 - 1.5m clay and scree (?Recent) 1.5 - 20m clay, rust coloured (?Te

1.5 - 20m clay, rust coloured (?Tertiary) 20 - 50m weathered dolomite (?Adelaidean)

B.O.H.

Max. susc.  $1200 \times 10^{-5}$  SIU

Although scattered high susceptibility values occur in the dolomite the drill hole has failed to explain the magnetic anomaly, the source of which must be at greater depth.

#### 5.14 Magnetic Anomaly CB15

CB15 occurs near the centre of a broad river channel. A loam sample was not taken. The anomlay is discrete, with a central peak, surrounded by a fringe of lesser magnetic intensity (plan SAa 3537).

A hole was drilled into each feature. Sericitic siltstone with disseminated oxidised pyrite was encountered in both drill holes. No anomalous geochemistry was present in bottom of hole samples.

A lithlogical summary of the drill holes follows.

#### 85CBRC21

0 - 1m clay (?Recent)

1 - 9m siltstone, grey-green, slaty (?Adelaidean)

B.O.H.

Max. susc. - background (650 x  $10^{-5}$  SIU)

#### 85CBRC/P22

0 - 1m clay (?Recent)

1 - 50m siltstone with minor carbonate and very fine grained

B.O.H. magnetite (?Adelaidean)

Max. susc. increasing at B.O.H. to  $200 \times 10^{-5}$  SIU

# J.P. HOWARD

JPH/dp

# EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for the period ending 31st December, 1985, the nearest accounting period was \$46,299.00, as listed below.

		\$	\$
Drilling Payroll Supplies Vehicle Travel Rent		9 5	22 528 81 755 298
Tenement Laboratory Overheads			96 53
	Tota1	\$ 46 2	99

# LOCATION

Orroroo	SI 54-1	1:250 000	sheet.	S.A.
Olary	SI 54-2	1:250 000	sheet.	S.A.
Burra	SI 54-5	1:250 000		
Chowilla	SI 54-6	1:250 000		

# **KEYWORDS**

Drill reverse circ., H.M. study

# LIST OF PLANS

Plan No.	<u>Title</u>	Scale
SAa 2686 SAa 3147 SAa 3565 SAa 3547 SAa 3548 SAa 3537 SAa 3538 SAa 3539	Location Plan E.L. 1249 Cottage Bore Gravel & Loam Sample Locations & Results Macky's Dam Loam Sample Grid Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly CB6 Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly CB7&8 Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly CB15 Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly CB16 Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly CB17, 18	1:250 000 1:100 000 1: 10 000 1: 10 000 1: 10 000 1: 10 000 1: 10 000 1: 10 000
SAa 3543 SAa 3557 SAa 3592 SAa 3593	and 26 Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly CB23 Ground Magnetic Profiles Anomaly CB27 Drill Hole Location & Geology Macky's Dam Loam Sample Grid - Contours of Numbers of Picroilmenite Grains	1: 10 000 1: 10 000 1:100 000 1: 10 000

# LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix I Detailed Geological Drill Hole Logs
Appendix II Petrology Descriptions
Appendix III Table of Drill Hole ICP Analyses by Analabs

# APPENDIX I

Detailed Geological Drill Hole Logs

ANOMALY CB 15

C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED PROJECT COTTAGE BORE EL 1249 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL CORE CO-ORDINATES 9960N/5000E AZIMUTH ORILLERS 1X ORILLERS Northbridge COMMENCED 22/11/85 HOLE No. 85CBRC/P2 COMPLETED 22/11/85 CASING LEFT\_ DPO No(s)\_ SPECIAL FEATURES Sid Sis DEPTH CORE CORE BRAPHIC ASSAY VALUES WEATH., ALTERATION , FRACTURING VEINING , MINERALIZATION SAMPLE CORE DESCRIPTION (M) (M) FROM (M) TO(M) No. ? RECENT CLAY & SILT BO. 18 500 Silt very fine grained, light grey fawn 2 16 200 Clay, medium arange brown. 4-6m Petrology 1159857 4 18 650 8 1111 ? ADELA PERN SILTSTONE 1111 4-6 Grey green slady siltstone containing 10% Chloride-sericite-quartz EO4 shale with disseminated ((1) oxidised pyrite 011 Bedding at 10° lca 16 200 Clearage at 450/ca. " Cleanse High point is 20° clockwise from high point 6-50m Heavy minerals 16 150 18 200 6-Rm as above with ferruginous status # 1111 some roids filled with white or orange 1 11 11 carbonate. Minor light cream sittstore
2 11 11 18-20 10% brown limonite stains - minor faulting 0 1111 18 45 **&** (111 Magnetite - very fine grained on pencil 4 1111 magnet throughout. 1111 20 /111 Alinor flakes from outside of drill rad 18 45 1111 101 fttt 24 16 40 ICI iui26 14 flet /(11 ICC 18 10 144 32 net 1111 itt 34-36m 106 limonite stained Water present 36 14 95 ICLI Note drillers say HA = 514 1111 40 18 14-16m is possibly 14-18m ... 42 18 70 1111 1164 1111 100 1111 48-50m 1159839 Geochem Cu100 20 6 18 50 30 4 75 590 20 440 16 . . . . LUGGED BY 18toward. SUMMARY AND SPECIAL COMMENTS 11.1

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					C.R.A. EXPLO  REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL  COCK AZIMUTH DRILLERS Northbridge  INCLINATION Vertical DRILL TYPE	PRATION PTY. LIMITED	PR	OJECT	co.	ΓZ	<u>AGI</u>	<u> </u>	30f	35	EL.	124	49
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C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY, LIMITED PROJECT COTTAGE BORE EL 1249 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL CORE LOG CO-ORDINATES 9950 N/5000E COMMENCED\_12/11/85 DEPTH\_50m HOLE No. 85 CB RC 18 DRILLERS Northbridge AZIMUTH \_\_\_ COMPLETED 12/11/85 INCLINATION Vertical DRILL TYPE. RL COLLAR CASING LEFT\_ SPECIAL FEATURES SCMT SUS ASSAY VALUES TO COME WEATH. . ALTERATION . FRACTURING SAMPLE FROM CORE DESCRIPTION CP) XIC (m) stre (M) TO(M) VEINING , MINERALIZATION No. 200M (M) B.G. PRECENT SCREE &CLAY 14 900 16 1.8 Scree quartele & silcrete 200 Clay, light brown, stiff 7 TERTIARY CLAY 45AND 4 1/8 1.8 20 1.8-4.5 m Clay, light brown & gray, +11ff. 4.5-6 m Clay, dark rusty brown, sandy, soft 28 6-14 m Clay 95, dark rust x brown, soft. Sand J. angular, poorly sorted for ruginous. 18 24 14 20 20 16 24 16-20m Clay, light gray-brown 20 ---WEATHERED ? ADELAIDERN DOLONITE 50 EOH = 20-26 ... Clay 99, light +vst, soft Rock fragments 1, Dolamite with 10% small 24 18 clay pseudomorphe after calcite in very fine grained gray-grown matrix. Vague horizontal 3mm 3mm flat plates of limonite on one broken surface Clay 75, light yellow-brown, saft. Rock frags 25, Dolomite, light yellow-brown, very fine to low grain size Surfaces are limonite coated 28-30m Clay 50, Rock frags 50, Dolomite, dark gray & yellowbrown & limonitic Rock frags 60 Dolomite as above Powdered rock frags 40 with very fine Mrs spots RF 60, Dolomite dark rusty brown. PRF 40 as above. 38 16 RF 30, Dolomite, very fine grained, dark gray PRF 70 as above. RF 40. Dolomite RF Quartz, 3cm, grey, aggul 18 45 PRF 60, grey. RF 40, Dolowite, light-medium grey & brown, limoth's 38-40 m RE 1; He wastite, red-brown, a riquiar. PREGO as above. LOGGED BY JAHoward SUMMARY AND SPECIAL COMMENTS

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C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED PROJECT\_ DRILL LOG CORE HOLE No. 85CBRC. 18 DRILLERS CASING LEFT\_ RL COLLAR INCLINATION\_ DPO No(s)\_ DRILL TYPE . COMPLETED . SPECIAL FEATURES
WEATH, ALTERATION, FRACTURING
VEINING, MIMERALIZATION TO SCIUTSUS 1/0-3 (M) (C.PG) SIU ASSAY VALUES COME REC (M) CORE CORE DESCRIPTION (M) FROM(M) TO(M) LOG RF 30, light to medium grey a yellow brown dolomi 46 48 18 38 48 50 66 53 Pb 27 Ni Co Fel Ala Cr 185 160 26 14 3.05 870 26 12-44m RF 60, Delowite, usey light grey-white, yallow grey Hematte, black, spots a streaks 44-46- 1159836 Geochemistry PRF 40 28-50 m 1234390 Heavy mins 44-50m RF 50, Dolomite, yellow brown, white & medium green. PRF 50 10% is red-brown, ferryginous. SUMMARY AND \_

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0-0R	DINATI	S	7770	7112	(AMG) REVERSE CIRC. DRILL  16351350 NAZIMUTH DRILLERS NOrthbridg  INCLINATION Vertical DRILL TYPE	COMPLETED 12/	11/85	CASI	NG LEF	τ	<u> </u>	—— <u>.</u> .	DPO N	10(s)			_
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					4-6m Pebble conglomerade 20				,				${igspace}$	_		╄	_
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1		20%			Sand 201, medium to very course grained &		Cu	PЬ	Zο	Wi	Co	Fel-	Ma	Cr.	Ba NI 20 22	2 <u> S</u> 2	Ļ
4					pebbly, subargular, poorly sorted.	1159835 Geochemistry	32	4	12	8	4	0.22	10	22	20 22	. 16	<u>6</u>
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PROJECT COTTAGE BORE EL 1249 (CBIBGRID) REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL CO-ORDINATES 9900 MN 4450 E AZIMUTH DAILLERS Northbridge HOLE No. 25CRRC16 COMMENCED\_ INCLINATION Vertical DRILL TYPE RL COLLAR CASING LEFT. DPO No(s). SPECIAL FEATURES CORE REC. (M) VALUES WEATH. , ALTERATION , FRACTURING SAMPLE FROM CORE DESCRIPTION (M) (CPS) SCIUT TO(m) SIZE LO S VEINING , MINERALIZATION TO PRECENT SAND & SCREE BB 2 1200 20 Sand 80, red-brown, medium to coarse grained poorly sorted 4 65 18 Rock fragments 20 quartrose orree. Heavy minerals 1%, black. 35 20 20 ? ADELAIDEAN LIMESTONE CALCITE & CLAY Clay 100 green & brown, stiff & sandy & winor 45 16 black chert. Limestone 50, white 10 45 16 Clay 50, as above. 4-6m Clay 100, fama-brown, soft, Micacows, O. 5 mm flate 40 18 - 9m Clay 80, grey-green, soft, microcoous. 8-14m Clay 100, dark green-grey, soft, micaceous (?chbaxt) 14-20m Clay 88, yellow-white Rock fragments to sollime stone, gray with very five grained silica Calcite, subsedent, while to I am 27 DOLERITE 20-22 Rock frags 80% dole ite green-grey, fine grained EOH Clay 28, soft 2-24 Rock frage 25, del ite dark green 80, chbrite 20 55 18 Clay 75, 50ft. 24-27m Dolerite very fine grained, dark green, with laths of fellspar &? magnetite. 24 80 20 VV VV 26 200 20 VV Pb Zn Ni Co Fel Mn Co Ba Nb 14 55 40 1.75 110 30 26-27m 1159834 Geochamidy 1159834 8-27 1234388 Heavy min's 1234388 26-27m 1159854 Petrology Massive medium grained delevile: magnetite-rich; pyroxene uralitised to actinolité hornblerde, plagioclase is albitised. LOGGED BY Afformer SUMMARY AND SPECIAL COMMENTS

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					10500 AZIMUTH ORILLERS Northbridge		COMPLETED /////	185	CA58	NG LEFT				UPU F	40(s)_			
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0 E P			COME SIZE	LO 6	CORE DESCRIPTION	WEATH, ALTERATI	PERIUMES ION FRACTURING INTERALIZATION	SAMPLE No.	FROM (M)	TO (M)	(CPS)	5'US' 10'3	Ju	A 33A	Ť		<u>.</u>	
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2	2			<u>ت</u>	? TERTIARY CALCRETE				0	- 2	18	100						
-+		$\rightarrow$	∤		Calcrote 60, pink, hard							1				$\Box$	$\Box$	
-+		-		7.7	Clay 40 brown soft, 1% heavy minerals? TERTIARY SAND, CLAY & CONALOMERATE		·			4	18	30				$\Box$	$\neg$	
٠.	13			3	? TERTIARY SOND, CLAY & CONGLOMERATE						, <u>,,,,</u>						$\neg$	
4			-4	7.7.7	2-65 m. Clay, grey, white & hard					7	16	20	$\Box$				`	
4					65-10m Sand 70, very fine grained egg-timer sand,		<del></del>	<del></del>			10	1			$\Box$	$\neg$	$\neg$	
4					SUBTOURAGE WELL SOFTED	<del></del>				ह	/8	50	$\vdash$		$\Box$	$\neg$	$\Box$	
_				7-7-7	Clay 30, light grey, soft. 10-13- Sand 60, very fine to very coarse gratued, bimodal, rounded, well sorted			<del></del>		<u> 75 </u>	/8	35	1	М				
					10-13m Sand 60 very fine to very coarse grained,						14	60	$\vdash$		$\vdash$	$\neg$	-	_
			10	$\pm 7.7$	bimodal rounded well sorted.			<del> </del>			14	160	$\vdash$	$\vdash$	<b>  </b>		-+	
		1		Ī	Clay 30 arey soft.							-	$\vdash$	$\vdash$	<del>     </del>	-+	-	
	$\neg T$				Pebble conglomerate 10, quotte to 5 mm, rounded, 2% dark black chert, 1 % secondary					12	76	100	┢╾┦	┞─┤	<b></b>	$\overline{}$		
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T				4.00	silica & silicified sandstone with mun Fe spots			ļ		14	18	50		<del>  </del>				
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PLAN NOM414

PTY LIMITED PROJECT COTTAGE BORE EL 1249

REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL CORE COMMENCED\_/1/11/85 HOLE No. 85 CBRC/4 CO-ORDINATES 4400 E/10500 N AZIMUTH\_ DRILLERS Northbridge INCLINATION Vertical CASING LEFT. RL COLLAR SPECIAL FEATURES ASSAY VALUES CORE SAMPLE FROM ŤO: (P) 305 WEATH , ALTERATION , FRACTURING VEINING , MIMERALIZATION CORE DESCRIPTION REC No. (M) SIZE TO(M) ωe (M) Bg 18 500 ? RECENT CALCRETE & CLAY 20 200 0 -2 m calcrote 70; plak Clay 25 brown 4 20 Heavy minerals <5 to Zuma 2-4m Calcrete 70, white, fragments Clay 30, light green-brown? TERTIARY SAND & CLAY 4 11.5 8 Clay 100, soft, light grey, sandy Sand Ro, very fine grained, subrounded egg times 10 18 Clay 20 cording sand, light gray. Sand 70, fine to very marse grained, poorly /2 18 sorted subrounded Clay 20, light grey. 14 20 55 Pebble conglomerate 10, angular quarteite 18 35 16 11.5 21m WEATHERED FELDSPATHIC MUDSTONE 11.5-12m Clay, bright yellow-green & brown EOH 18 18 40 12-14m Clay 90, dark green Rock figgments 10, to 3cm. Very dark gran? chbrite 20 20 45 4-18m Clay 80 darkgreen. poch fragments 80% to 15 mm + Very fine grained mica & chlorite to lown. 21 20 150 20 Ni Co Fe! No Cr Ba Nb Sr 18 36 6 5.30 26 44 15 24 38 Рb Very fine grained feld-par, biolitic. loyered muddone. Thin reldspar skins on 22 1159832 Geochem 1234386 Heavy mires 1159852 Petrology very fire grained dark green core Very hand Mixed pelitic A avante. plagioclase sandstone with biotite & trace of tourmaline. SUMMARY AND

C.R.A. EXPLORATION

CRAE II7 PLAN Nom 414 SPECIAL COMMENTS

SHEET\_\_\_\_ OF .

OF.

SHEET\_\_\_\_

PROJECT COTTAGE BORE EL 1249 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL CORE COMMENCED\_10/11/85 DEPTH 30 m HOLE NO B5CBRC CO-ORDINATES 35/150mE/6355250mMazimuth\_ DAILLERS Northbridge CASING LEFT ... INCLINATION Vertical DRILL TYPE COMPLETED RI COLLAR SPECIAL FEATURES ASSAY VALUES SAMPLÉ ĖROM WEATH , ALTERATION , FRACTURING VEINING , MIMERALIZATION CORE DESCRIPTION REC (M) CPS) 5 45 (M) (M) SIZE TO(M) 18 3000 4 0 RECENT SCREE 20 1000 Siltotone quartzite, calcrete, angular. 20 Sand, white A orange, medium grained, well sorted 20 22 10 20 50 ? TERTIARY SAND, CLAY & CONGLOMERATE 22 6-8 m Sand 90, grey-brown 24 16 Clay 10, gray, with clots of sond 20 10 + 7 8-10m Consolidated clayer sand. 22 90 Sand 70, medium grained, well sorted, rounded 20 90 24 Clay 30, as matrix. 22 50 26 ora 10-12 Sand 30, medium grained well sorted, rounded 22 50 28 Clay 70, soft cream. 28 30, 24 65 - 1/2-14m Pebble Conglomerate 20, 3cm angular translucent quartz fragments. 18 1000 Bg DEEPLY WEATHERED ? ADELAIDEAN MUDSTONE. Clay very stiff, grey-fawn. 30, EOH 20-22m Bedding at 200 to Ica on core pieces. 12-26m Whisps a flocks of white clay at 70°lca.
-26-28m CLAYSTONE grey awhite bonds to lam
wide at 20°lca Probably deeply kaclinised
Adelaidean myddone Co Feto Ma Cr Bo Nb Sr Zo Ni 28-30-1159831 Geochemistry 14 55 16 475 70 32 48 As above with ferryginas mudstone at 14 30 1234385 Heavy mins the bottom. SUMMARY AND\_

SPECIAL COMMENTS

091

ANOMALY CBP4 C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED PROJECT COTTAGE BORE EL 1249 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL CORE CO ORDINATES 35/600 mE/63/4/350 AZIMUTH \_\_\_\_ DAILLERS Northbridge HOLE No. 850BRC 12 INCLINATION Vertical DRILL TYPE \_ 10/11/55 RL COLLAR. COMPLETED . SPECIAL FEATURES CORE REC (M) ASSAY VALUES SAMPLE FROM WEATH, ALTERATION, FRACTURING VEINING, MINERALIZATION CORE DESCRIPTION TO(M) 842E LOG No. (M) (M) ? RECENT SCREE Quartzile, medium brown 20 500 Siltstone - fragments to 4cm Irondone GLESTE - fragments to 3cm, opage, white.
? TERTIARY CLAY, SAND & ROCK FRAMENTS
4-6-Clay 85, rust coloured, soft. 4 20 230 Rock fragments 15 quartite siltstone 20 60 11/ 6-8m Clay 85, rust, soft. Sand 15, coarse to very course grained, 912 & FE Ni Co Fet Cu Pb Zn 18 48 40 12 ЕОН Clay 60, green, soft. 1159830 Geochemistry Rock fragments a core 40, thinly laminated 1234384 Heavy mins green mudstone, bedded at 45°/ca, miror carbonate SUMMARY AND.

CRAE H7 PLAN No M 414

SPECIAL COMMENTS

SHEET\_\_\_\_\_ OF, \_

PROJECT\_COTTAGE BORE EL 1249 DEPTH 7 00 /6 M HOLE NO 35 CBRC 10 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL CORE 9/11/85 CO-ORDINATES 340300 m E/6352300 MAZIMUTH\_ DAILLERS North bridge INCLINATION Vertical DRILL TYPE Tovestigator Mk III 9/11/85 CASING LEFT. COMPLETED \_ RL COLLAR SPECIAL FEATURES
WEATH, ALTERATION, PRACTURING
VEHING, MINERALIZATION REC (M) 505 CPS XICS ASSAY VALUES SAMPLE FROM TO CORE DESCRIPTION 25CBRC 10
25CBRC 10
25CBRC 10
27 PECENT CLAY & ROCK FRAGMENTS
250-05 m Heavy minerals black, (M) SIZE TO(M) 1234375 0 05 234576 0.5 Clay brown. 0.5-2 m Clay 85% light form Rock fragments 15%, grantite of mudstone 234375 4 ? ADELAIDEAU CLAY & SILT STONE Clay, bonun, Mon stains Sittstore, light brown, bedding at 50°1ca EO# 1234379 6-7m 04. 85 CBRC11 340300mE 6352000mN THE PRECENT CHAY & ROCK FRAGMENTS 15 0- 2m Quartz scree, quartzite Ashale Heavy misserals, black AT ADELAIDEAN SILTSTONE & WEATHERED CHAY 1234380 0 0.5 EOH Clay brown. 0.5 Siltstone core light fawn, bedding 50kg 381 38Z Clay, brown. 383 SUMMARY AND. SHEET\_\_\_\_

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Aromaly CB27

C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED PROJECT COTTAGE BORE EL 1249 REVERSE CIRCULATIONDRILL CORE DAILLERS Northbridge HOLE No. SSCBRC 9 CO-ORDINATES 10 200 N/5 200E DEPTH 23m AZIMUTH\_ INCLINATION Vertical RL COLLAR CASING LEFT\_ DPO No(s)\_ SPECIAL FEATURES ASSAY VALUES CORE SAMPLE FROM CORE WEATH, ALTERATION, FRACTURING VEINING, MINERALIZATION CORE DESCRIPTION REC. COME (M) TO(M) 106 (M) PRECENT CALCRETE & CLAY 20 350 0 Clayforedium brown. 18 ADELAIDEAN QUARTZITE & CLAY 2-6m Clay 75%, cream to light brown. Quartzite 25% white very fine grained 18 6-12m Clay 70%, cream & 5% green. Quarterie 25%, chips Bedding at 045°/ca 18 25 Clay 5%, sericitic, brown. 12-14m Clay 80% fair Quartite core 20%, Breatding at 045°/ca. 22.9 18 5 PADELAIDEAU LLUBSTONE 14-16m Mudstone, green-grey with strong limonte stains - jumbled-looking. 1/1/16-18 m Mudstone with soft willimstric bedding 20 atoolca 18-20m as above - folding idark green chlorite to 2mm 20-22.9m as above - bodding 0-30/ca. 18 40 20 25 22 2.3 22.9 23.0 4141 ? ADELAIDEAN TALC Tale, light grey. 18 600 Ba Pb Zn Ni Co Fez Mn Cr Ro 4 14 65 26 3.60 75 20 20 Geochemistry 115 9829 SUMMARY AND

CRAE II7 PLAN Ne M 414

SPECIAL COMMENTS

SHEET\_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_

C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

PROJECT COTTAGE BORE EL 1249

REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL CORE LOG COMMENCED 8/11/85 AZIMUTH DRILLERS Northbridge
INCLINATION Vertical DRILL TYPE Free Free Alle III CO-ORDINATES 4900 E/4 600 N COMPLETED 8/11/85 CASING LEFT\_ DPO No(s)\_ RL COLLAR SPECIAL FEATURES
WEATH, ALTERATION, FRACTURING
VEINING, MIMERALIZATION ASSAY VALUES CORE REC. (M) SAMPLE FROM CORE DESCRIPTION No. (M) **TO(₩)** 812£ LOG PRETENT SURFIXE LAG OF IRCUSTONE ? ADELAIDEAN LIMESTONE &CLAY Limestone 50%, pink-brown, crystalline Ckyset, brown, soft 15 PADELAIDEAN DOLCMITE 7) Dokumbe Art - grey brown crystals to 1.5cm. 7.7 Clay-grey-brown.
7. Recovery grey a very fine grained at the bottom Pb. 1159668 (ICH) SUMMARY AND\_ SPECIAL COMMENTS

CRAE HT PLAN No M 414

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Anomaly CB7 -

C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED PROJECT COTTAGE BORE EL 1249 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL CORE LOG CO-ORDINATES SCOOF /10/50N AZIMUTH\_ DRILLERS Northbridge. HOLE NO. 85CBRC 7 8/11/85 RL COLLAR INCLINATION\_ DRILL TYPE . CASING LEFT\_ DPO No(s)\_ SPECIAL FEATURES DEPTH COME MEC. (M) SAMPLE FROM то REC WEATH, ALTERATION, FRACTURING VEINING, MINERALIZATION CORE DESCRIPTION SIZE (M) (90) TO(M) (M) ? RECENT SCREE of black ? dolente & red-brown clay. 20 950 CLAY OFTER ? ADELAIDEAN MUDSTONE 1-4m Clay, facua soft. 4-Bm Clay, green-blue, aggular chips ? mudetone. --- 8-10 m Clay, blue. 20 100 Very fine grained, dark grey, thinly laminated, very hard mydstone with terruginous sports to 6mm. Bedding at 0.40°/ca. EOH c $\ddot{u}$ Gecchem. 1159828 Heavy mins. 1234373 Petrology 1159851 laminated, low-grade metamorphosed pelitic silt with minor carbonate # graphite. Moward SUMMARY AND. LOGGED BY\_ SPECIAL COMMENTS

Anomaly CBG.

C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED PROJECT COTTAGE BORE EL 1249 Macky's Dam Grid

CO ORDINATES 9800N/5100E RC4 AZIMUTH

RL COLLAR 9900 5100E RC5 INCLINATION HOLE No. 85CBRC 4 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL CORE DRILLERS Northbridge COMMENCED 8/11/85 DPO No(1) 85CB RC 6 COMPLETED 8/11/85 DRILL TYPE \_ CASING LEFT. SPECIAL FEATURES ASSAY VALUES SAMPLE FROM AEC WEATH, ALTERATION - FRACTURING VEINING : MINERALIZATION CORE DESCRIPTION FINE BYES (M) (M) PROM(M) TO(M) (M) HZE LDG 85 CBRC 4 DOUT PECENT SCREE & CLAY 20 600 4 20 20 WEATHERED ? ADELAIDEAN MUDSTONE 20 20 -Z-4m CLAY white 5cm rare of ? mudstone EOH 4-6m CLAY similar to 85CBRC 3/interpreted 20 as weathered mudstone ? steep bedding. Mr Cr 4-6m 1159825 5 85 CBRC 5 PRECENT SCREE ACLAY ? ADELAIDEAN / MUDSTONE )CLAY 7.4-Clay light green -grey, dry - minor core of mudstone: Ni Co Fe Mr. Cr 4-6- Clay, orange-brown, soft, ferryginous, quarte Zc. 75 75 18 575 80 12 50 vein material, angular fragments 4-6m 1159826 EOH. ? ADELAIDEAN CLAY & SAND 4 26 35 0-2 m Clay 95, brown & grey, formgineus, soft 20 25 Sand 5 medium to very coarse grained angular, equant Aggregates of very coarse grained 20 40 Sand 10 as above. Clay 96 grey-brown, Sond 10 as above Clay 96, light fawn-brown Sand 10, as above Fe Mr. Cr Ba NO Sr Mg Nila Cu 1159827 APHannerd. LOGGED BY\_

C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED PROJECT COTTAGE BORE EL AN CB 6 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL CORE LOG CO-ORDINATES 9750N/4750E COMMENCED 8/11/85 DEPTH 2.3 m. HOLE No. 85 CBRC 3 DRILLERS Northbridge AZIMUTH\_\_ INCLINATION Vertical RL COLLAR DRILL TYPE \_ CASING LEFT. DPO No(s)\_ COMPLETED SPECIAL FEATURES ASSAY VALUES DEPTH CORE FROM WEATH, ALTERATION, FRACTURING VEINING MINERALIZATION SAMPLE CORE DESCRIPTION FROM (M) TO(M) (M) SIZE LOG (M) (M) RECENTED SCREE SANDROLAY Scree, medium brown, quertz from A indicator Clay 80, off white to light fawn. Sand 5, course to very course grained, angular quet DELAIDEAN MUDSTONE ACLAY 4-8.5 Clay, light fawn to grange brown ECH. 8.5-10 Midstone core finely laminated grey-orange. steeply dipping. Angular fragment of quarte vein. 22-23 m mudetone green-brown, finely lowinated bedding at 70° ica. ?chlorde? manganese Pb Zn Ni Co Fe Mn Cr Ba Nb 3r My 6 20 60 20 620 45 12 420 18 70 0.46 22-23m 1159824 J. P. Howeved

SUMMARY AND\_

SPECIAL COMMENTS

CRAE HT

PROJECT COTTAGE BORE EL An.CE 23

REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL CORE HOLE No. RECBRC 2A /28 COMMENCED 7/11/85 DEPTH 13.0 m DRILLERS Northbidge CO-DRDINATES 5000 N/10000 E AZIMUTH\_ COMPLETED 7/11/85 CASING LEFT\_ DPO No(s)\_ INCLINATION Vertical DRILL TYPE SPECIAL FEATURES ASSAY VALUES DEPTH FROM SAMPLE WEATH, ALTERATION, FRACTURING VEINING, MINERALIZATION COPB 20 Ni CO Fe REC TO(M) (M) SIZE LD 6 85 CBRC 2A 0 30 450 Surface since of ironatone quartite silcrete +quarte 4 22 350 becoming more clayey 28 2 SILTSTONE & CLAY Sittotone Dangular fragments Clay 701, mottled grey, stiff. CLAY & SAND Clay 90%, fawn, sliff Sand 104. very fine grained, angular, prosty sorted SAND & PERBLE CONGLOMERATE Sand 40% very fine grained "egg finer" Pubbles 30% white angular quarte subangular gray : 6 puretzite with holes atter ? pyrite. Minor jasper NB Abondoned - bit refusal No good for percussion 85 CBRC 2B O SOME / 9800 N RECENT & TERTIARY Conglow Sand Clay Surface scree of ironstone, feldspathic quartite - D & 20% medium brown clay. NB, Ironatone confined to top Im or less. PERBLE CONGLOMERATE & CLATI Pebbles 80 f quartz to Icm, subrounded, large (30m) Clay 50% medium brown a white PERBLE CONGLOMERATE & CLAY Pebbles 30% quartz to 3cm, submunded Clay 65% white Sand 5% very fine grained 24 24 20 CLAY & SAND 26 24 20 Clay 70%, cream Sand 30%, very course grained 15 Sand, very fine grained, grey, subangular, bimodel CONGLOMERATE A SAND 16 Arbbles 30% gray a white quartz, to 3cm, angula Sand "ego + liner", grey, very fine grained Afew pubbles at base show rounding. -- ADELAIDEAN MISTONE 28 === 21-26 Clay, jellow brown a medium green, soft. EOH Pb Zrz Ni Co Fe Macr Ba Nb Sr 26-28 clay & mudstone Clay gote, medium green, soft Mudstone 10to Thinly laminated beds at 45°1ca Geodran 4 14 50 24 3.65 170 50 330 16 Mill Minor Leucecrafic layers . Very fine iron oxides flecks Limonite stained

CRAE II7 PLAN No M 414

SUMMARY AND. SPECIAL COMMENTS

9

C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY." LIMITED REVERSE CIRC . DRILL CORE LOG DRILLERS North bridge -co-promates Contre of claypan AZIMUTH\_ COMPLETED 6/11/85 INCLINATION Vertical DRILL TYPE RC 4 VO RL COLLAR SPECIAL FEATURES ASSAY VALUES COME MEC (M) SAMPLE FROM WEATH, ALTERATION, FRACTURING VEINING, MINERALIZATION CORE DESCRIPTION (M) 842E LOG TO(M) 40 /500 CLAY, SANDY '& CLYPSIFEROUS 40 200 Clay 60% stiff, medium brown & four brown Sound 20% medium grained, well rounded, quartros SANDY CLAY Clay 50% red-brown stiff. Sand 501. medium grained quarte, well rounded SANDSTONE . CLAYEY - SAND 70 fine grained, angular, well sorted, of some single crystals
Clay 30, mottled gray NB Very hard bottem Heavy Mirs - Surface float 1158392 Petrology 1158392 Unsorted way fine grained angular, single crystal quadz in ultrafine rutile a Kspar ? metasome matrix 1158396 albite-phospite after ? basalt metasome SUMMARY AND SPECIAL COMMENTS

CRAE II7 PLAN No M414

# APPENDIX II

Petrology Descriptions

# Pontifex & Associates Pty. Ltd.

TEL. 332 6744 A.H. 31 3816 26 KENSINGTON ROAD, ROSE PARK SOUTH AUSTRALIA

P.O. BOX 91, NORWOOD SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5067

MINERALOGICAL REPORT NO. 4686

8th January, 1986

TO:

Mr. John Howard, CRA Exploration Pty. Ltd., P.O. Box 254, NORWOOD, S.A. 5067

COPY TO:

Manager Information Services, CRA Exploration Pty. Ltd., P.O. Box 656, FYSHWICK, A.C.T. 2069

The Administration Officer, CRA Exploration Pty. Ltd., P.O. Box 254, NORWOOD, S.A. 5067

YOUR REFERENCE:

Order No. B1031

MATERIAL:

Drill Core samples

IDENTIFICATION:

1159851 to 860 1159862, 63

WORK REQUESTED:

Thin section preparation and description

SAMPLES & SECTIONS:

Returned to you with this report

PONTIFEX & ASSOCIATES PTY. LTD.

85 CBRC 7 (10-11 m)

1159851:

laminated, low-grade metamorphosed (but not schistose) pelitic silty facies; composed of quartz, felspar, clay-sericite and biotite; very minor carbonate sparser possible graphitic material

This rock is a fairly low-grade metamorphosed laminated sequence of pelitic and silty sediment in overall subequal abundance.

The pelitic material consists of very fine biotite (approx. 25% of the whole rock) mixed with turbid very poorly defined clay-sericite (25 - 30% of the whole rock). The clouding appears to be due to extremely finely dispersed leucoxene, and probably some carbonaceous (graphitic) material.

These phyllosilicates may form their own laminations, or be mixed with silt in vaguely graded sequences of laminations. They are not schistose, and the random distribution particularly of the biotite suggests possible very low-grade metasomatism or contact metamorphism, rather than regional.

The silt (50% of the whole rock) consists mostly of quartz grains but with minor probable felspar trains, and may form variably 20% to 85% of a given lamination.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{Minor}}$$  carbonate grains (3 - 5%) probably dolomite, are disseminated, mainly through the silt layers.

Accessory detrital grains of tourmaline, rutile, and muscovite flakes, are scattered.

85CBRC 14 (20-21m)

1159852

mixed pelitic, and fine to medium
quartz-plagioclase sandstone facies;
apparent low-grade metamorphism to produce
interstitial extremely fine silicification,
scattered patchy biotite and trace tourmaline

This is a more massive, unordered mixed sediment than 115953, i.e. not laminated or bedded (also not schistose), and generally coarser grained, i.e. 0.1 to 0.25 mm, which is fine to medium sand size.

It consists of very irregular lenticular domains about 10 mm across, gradational into one another, and each composed of variable amounts of :-

greenish-khaki biotite detrital quartz grains detrital plagioclase grains

In addition to these essential components which have an overall subequal abundance, minor diffuse cryptocrystalline quartz is more or less intergranular throughout as an apparent 'silificiation' of low-grade metasomatic type.

The random patchy distribution of the biotite, which may have derived partly from a pelitic component, also suggests a low-grade metasomatic aspect to its genesis, and rare small greenish crystals of (non-detrital) tourmaline, (difficult to distinguish from biotite) also support this idea.

Rare (detrital) grains of zircon, and rare crystals of rutile are scattered.

85CBRC 15 (16-17m)

1159853:

laminated, silty to fine sandy
(quartz-felspar), limestone;
minor scattered biotite

At least 60% of this rock consists of fine crystalline carbonate, the staining of which indicates calcite. A fine layering (bedding) is partly manifest as variations in grain size from 0.1 mm to 0.3 mm in different layers.

Also the layering reflects different abundances of the minor non-carbonate phases which includes mostly quartz and plagioclase grains, originally detrital and with a size range of silt to fine sand. These silicate grains dominate rare layers.

The other rock-forming mineral is pale yellowish, brown biotite, which forms about 20% of the whole sample. It occurs as random flakes, in the carbonate aggregate, in variable abundance, with a size compatible with the size of the enclosing carbonate aggregate.

85 CBRC 16 (26-27m)

1159854:

massive, medium grained dolerite; magnetite-rich; pyroxenes uralitised to actinolitichornblende, plagioclase is albitised

This is a massive, homogeneous, holocrystalline rock, and at least 50% of it consists of randomly interlocking laths of plagioclase, average size about  $0.5 \times 2$  mm, which appear to have an albite composition (albitised).

The other 50% of the rock consists of mafic minerals, evenly disposed through the aggregate of interlocking plagioclase, with subophitic fabric. Most of these are crystgals of pyroxene which have retrograded to actinolitic-hornblende (by uralitic style alteration). Minor slightly bluish-mid-green hornblende is commonly intergrown with the fibre-clusters of actinolitic-hornblende.

Magnetite (7 - 10%) average size about 0.2 mm, is scattered with the same mode of occurrence (and somewhat unusual abundance). Accessory oxidised pyrite, extremely fine grains of epidote, rarer apatite, rutile, and flakes of chlorite are scattered, intergranular, and as inclusions in (albitised) plagioclase.

85CBRC 21 (8-9 m)

1159856 :

chlorite-sericite-quartz shale,
with minor disseminated very fine
oxidised pyrite;
(very low-grade metamorphosed,
silty mudstone)

This is a massive homogeneous, extremely fine low-grade metamorphosed sediment, characterised by the presence of abundance chlorite and disseminated pyrite (without biotite).

At least 50% of the rock consists of a diffuse metamorphically microcrystalline aggregate, grain size about 0.02 mm, of quartz (silt). Equally fine single flakes of sericite (25%) and of chlorite (15 - 20%) are dispersed throughout. The sericite and some chlorite has a weakly schistose arrangement, but some chlorite is at random more or less substituting for biotite in other samples described. Minute (10 micron size) crystals of rutile are dispersed.

Euhedral cubes of oxidised pyrite (5 - 7%), average size 0.1 mm, are randomly dispersed throughout. Rare, smaller crystals of authigenic tourmaline are also scattered.

85CBRC/P/22 (4-6m)

1159857:

chlorite-sericite-quartz shale, minor disseminated, oxidised pyrite; (essentially the same as 1159856)

This rock has essentially the same composition and structure as 1159856, but with some thin beds notably richer in extremely fine sericite, with negligible sericite, and some thin beds notably richer in quartz silt, with negligible sericite.

The beds are thin and lenticular, and consist of variable proportions of diffuse micromosaic of quartz silt, with variably minor to abundance sericite, similarly oriented; also minor chlorite (10 - 15%) which is weakly schistose to random as in 1159856.

Euhedral cuibes of oxidised pyrite (5 - 7%), (and some voids after leached-out pyrite) average size about 0.15 mm, are randomly disposed. Rare very small crystals of authigenic tournaline are scattered.

# APPENDIX III

Table of Drill Hole ICP Analyses by Analabs

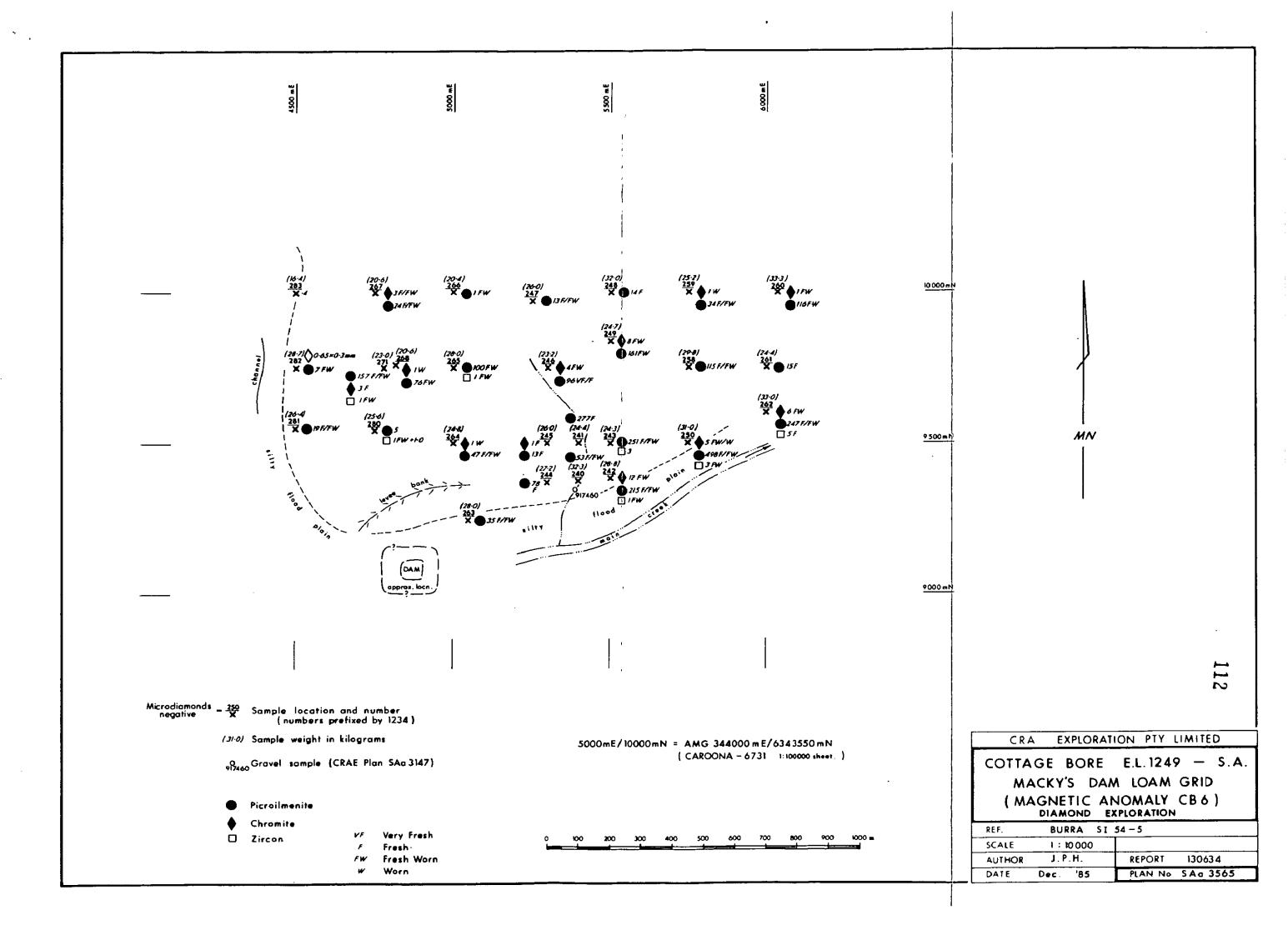
# COTTAGE BORE TABLE OF DRILL HOLE SAMPLE ICP ANALYSES

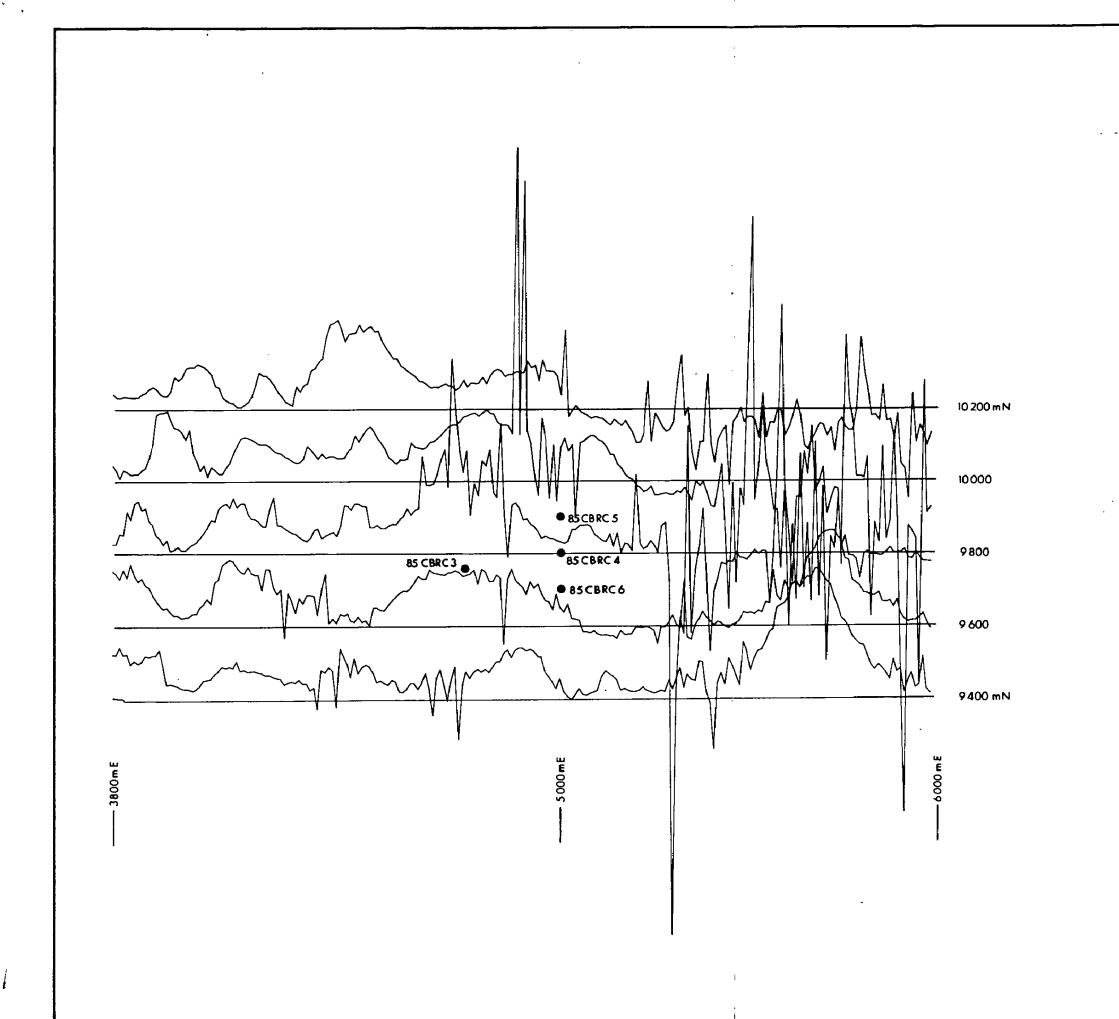
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DRILL HOLE	SAMPLE	ĹÍ	ВE	6	NA 20	MG0%	AL 203%	SI02%	P K201		sc	F102	v /	cR/	mn/	FE203%	LOI%		<u> </u>	/ <sub>NI</sub>
CE MC 8	1159668	13	2	48	1.11		3.44	39.4	232 0.610	15.4%	6	1990	84	520-	610	2.67	24.6	٠.	,	
CBRC ZO	1159669	18	. <u>- ,</u> ** - <b>2</b> *	69:	3.64		+ 9.82	44.5	920 1.73	9 44%	15	1.23%	128	377	1220	6.53	14.7		18 23	56 50
RC 2 8	1159823	10	3	54	8980	2.54	9.14	67.4	730 2.07	4.35%	10	9470	76	148	188	6.19	6.07			63
RC 5	1159824	, 15	4	83	1.44		15.3	61.4	195 3.30	1690	17	1.05%	152	130	223	11.1	4.50		26 -5 .	2.1
RC 4	1159825	24	3	161	2070	0.982	16.0	70.9	119 3.59	-700	13	8660	119	. 77	30	2.50	4.18		-j.	101
RC 5	1159826	22	. 6	188	4380	1.30	14.6	61.9	467 3.90	770	21	8000	153	133 103	117	12.3	4.41 4.06		12	39
RC 6	1159827		2	863	76.20	7.94	10.9	67.7	2.97	940	. 14	5670	155 121	87	477	4.86	7.75		11	. 38
Rc 7	1159828	6 4 4 4 6 7	3	118	1.637		12.0	61.2	800 2.59	3.82%	12	8700	100	100	85	5.60	5.50		25	65
RC 9	1159829	39	· 3	37	1.337		11.1	63.0	461 0.738	5820	12	6360	97	129	168	6.82	19.2		9	33
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1	1159833	11	and the second	334	7190	0.805	26.5	43'.0	100 4.97	1550	11	3700	7.3	-50	920	2.42	25.4		<u>.</u>	21
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RC 17	1159836		4	1160	5360	0.794	24.8	62.3	-100 0.334	11/40	- 4	4590	195	94	870	5.38	28.0		15	31
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RC 21		13		560	4.587		15.6	65.7	590 0.156	2650	16			142	104	10.1	2.85		-5	42
RC 22	1159838 1159839	18		100	1.437		16.7	62.1	465 3.22	2140	, 19	1.05%	126	:13	580	8.49	4.19		26	58
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· RC ZC	1159669	172	17	- 233	-20	. 37	- 5	-100	1159669	165	30	-10		20	-10	-200	54	150		
RC 28	1159823	39	24	152	-20	-20	-5	-100	1459823	412	46	-10.		20	-10	-200	22	1.4		
RC3	1159824	- 73	16	562	- 20	-20	-5	-100	1/159824	505	35	-10		20	-10	-200	26	30	*	
Rc 4	1159825	19	14	290	-20	-20	-5	-100	1159825	860	23	-10		20	-10	-200	17	32		
Rc 5	1159826	31	. 45	392	-20	-20	-5	-100	.159826	720	33	-10		20	-10	-200	65	105		
	1159827	63	38	75	-20	-20 -	-5	-100	1159827	288	60	11		20	-10	-20U	9	28		
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	1159830	168	23	106	-20	-20	-5	-100	1 59830	244	23	-10		20	-10	-200	49	50		
1 1	1159831	37	18	349	-20	-20	-5	-100	7 9831	108	21			20	-10	-200	51	11		
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	1159834	79	26	210	22	-20	/ -5	-100	11-9834	46	24	-10		20	-10	-200	5	459 19		
	1159835	13	5	158	21	-20	-5	-10u, '	1 9835	28	23	-10	-10 -	20	-10	-200	46	20		
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	1159826	67	-20	37	. 0	2	-10	-5	115982				-2		5		200			
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	1159828	64	-20	35	Ā	1	-10	-5	115782		-2		2 -2		3		200			
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DATE

Dec. '85

PL 411 No SAa 2686







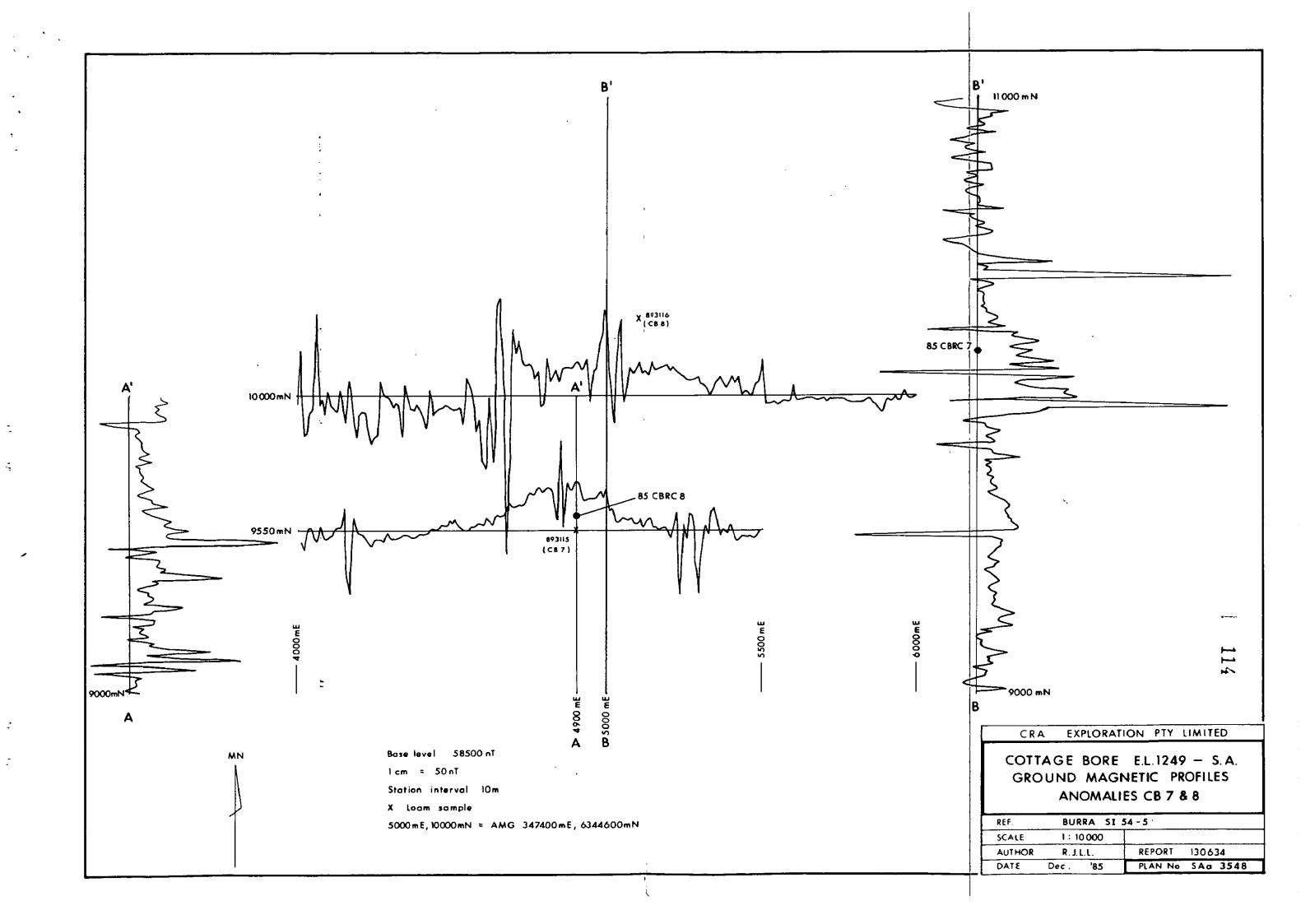
Base level 58580 nT 1 cm = 100 nT Station interval 10m 5000mE, 10000mN = AMG 344000mE, 6343550mN

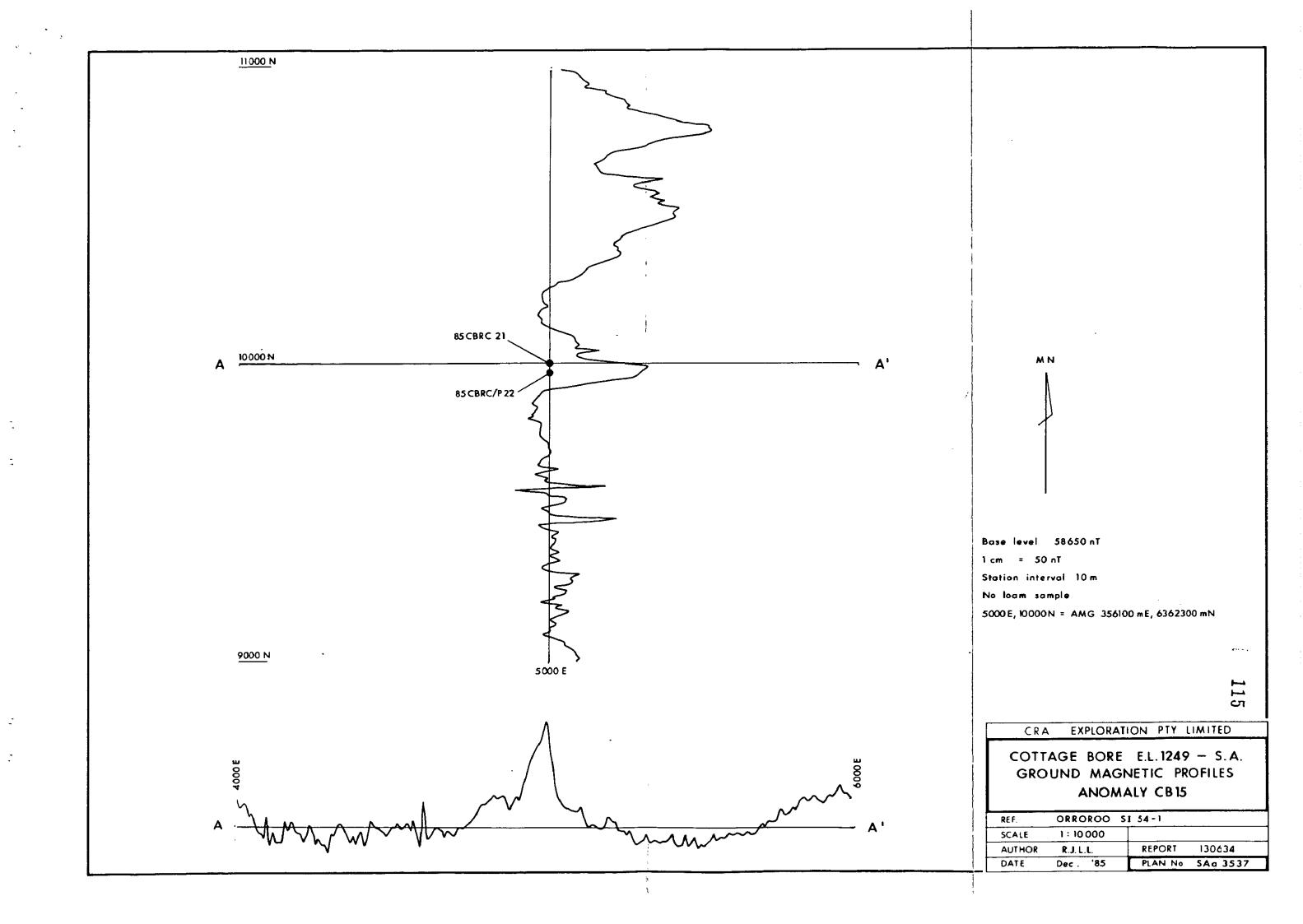
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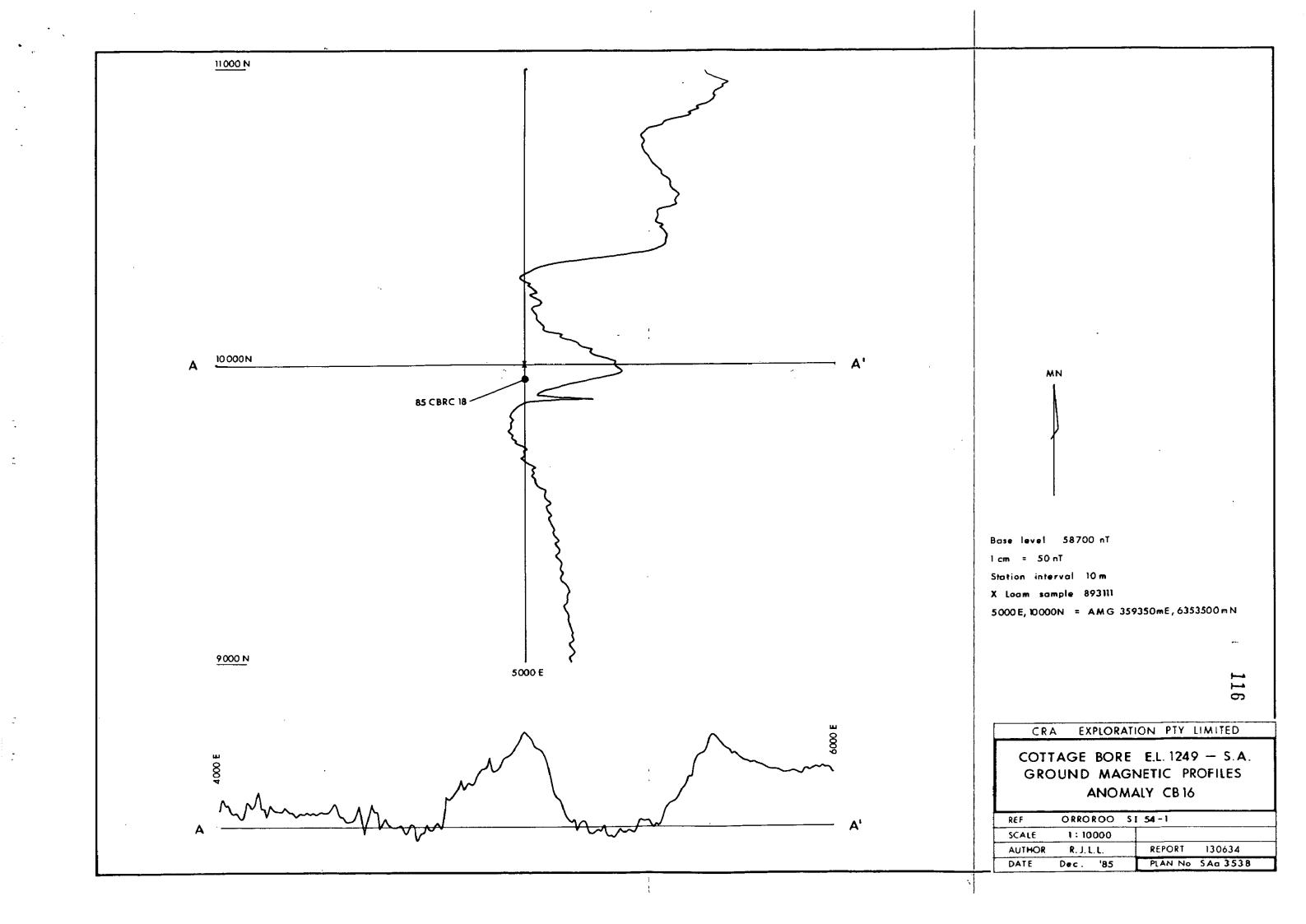
CRA EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

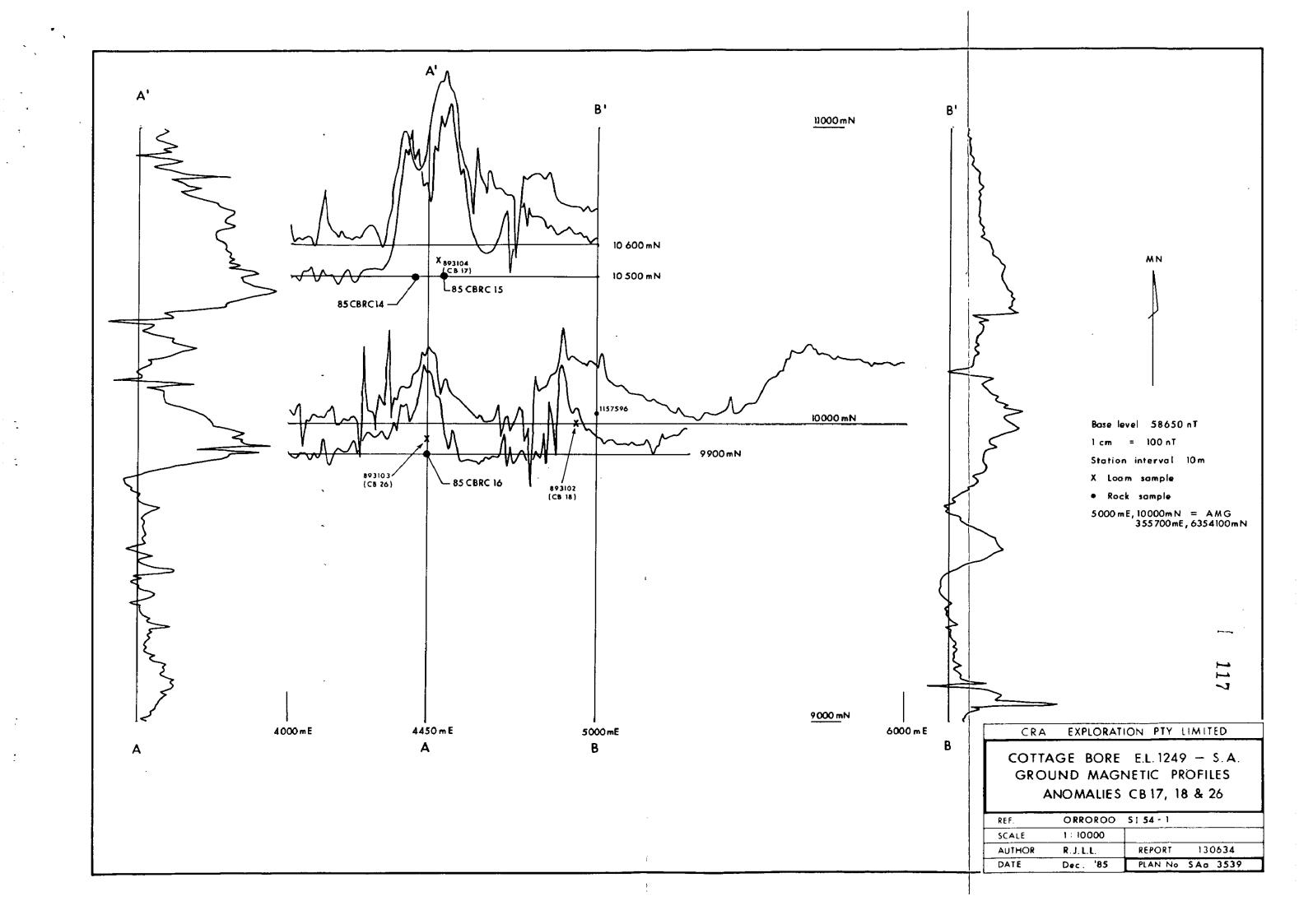
COTTAGE BORE E.L.1249 - S.A.
GROUND MAGNETIC PROFILES
ANOMALY CB 6

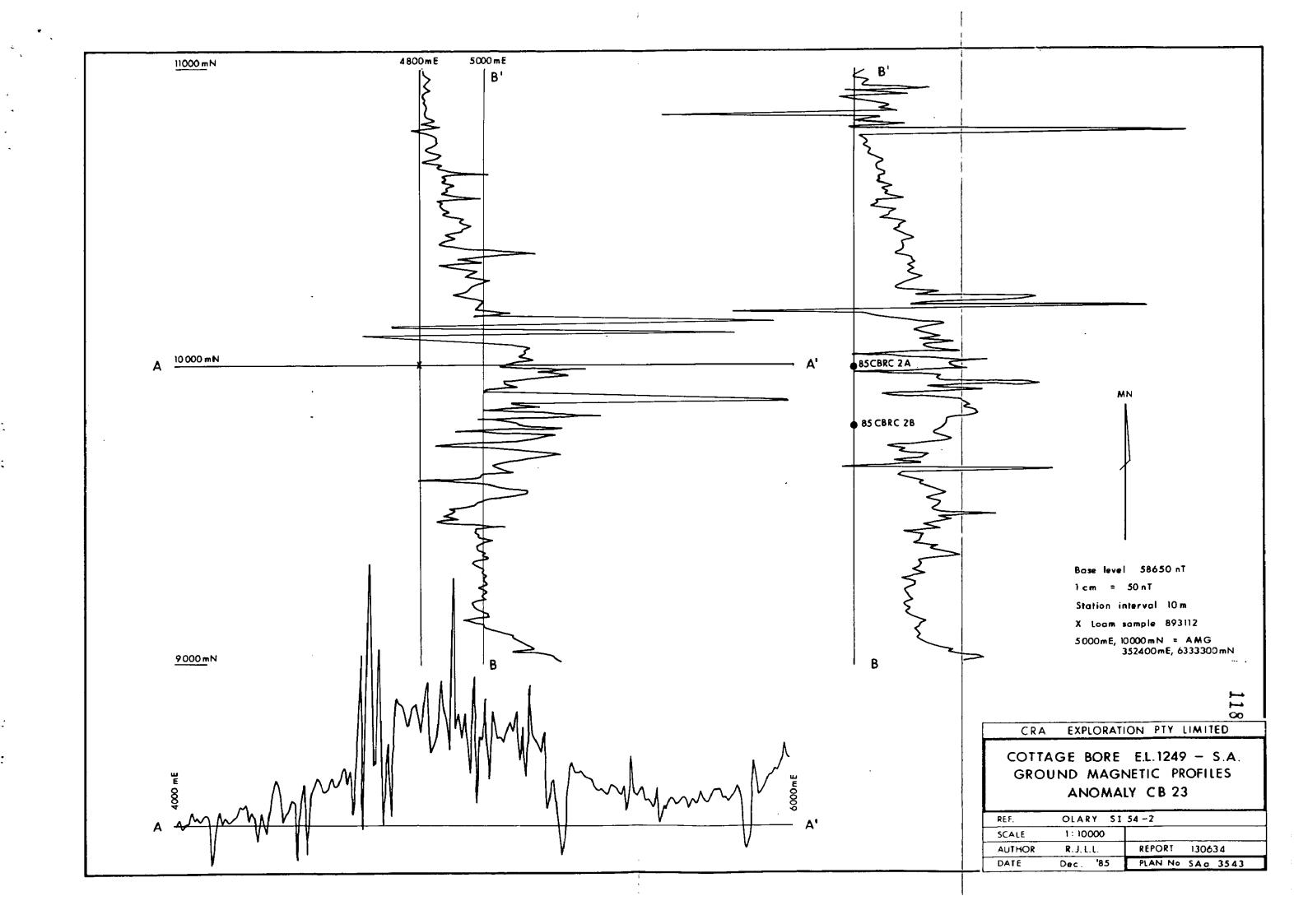
REF.	BURRA SI	54 - 5	
SCALE	1:10:000		
AUTHOR	R. J. L.L.	REPORT	130634
DATE	Dec . '85	PLAN No	SAa 3547

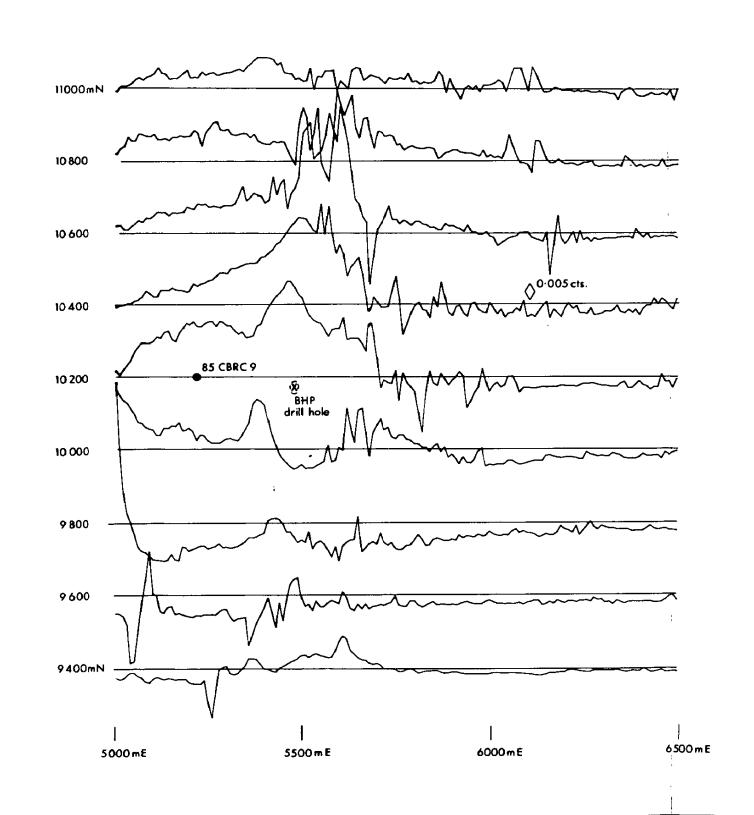












Base level 58500 nT

1cm = 100 nT

Station interval 10 m

X Loan sample 893117

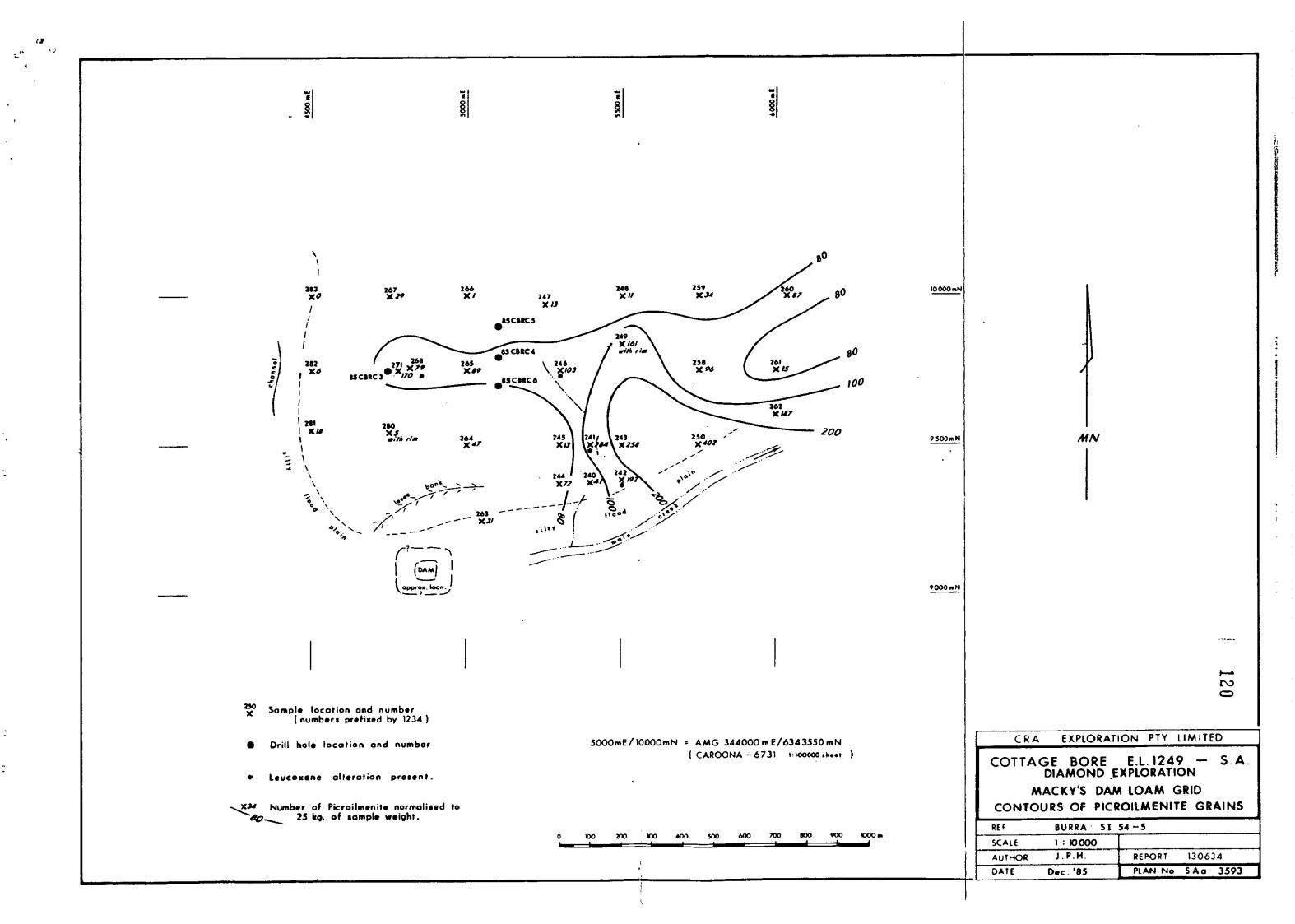
5000mE 10000mN = AMG 346150mE, 6342600mN

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COTTAGE BORE E.L.1249 - S.A.
FILTERED GROUND MAGNETIC PROFILES
ANOMALY CB 27

REF.	BURRA SI	54 - 5	
SCALE	1:10000		
AUTHOR	R. J. L. L.	REPORT	130634
DATE	Dec. '85	PLAN No	SAa 3557



#### CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

# SIXTH QUARTERLY REPORT ON COTTAGE BORE E.L. 1249, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 23RD MARCH, 1986

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AUTHOR:

L.A. LE MESSURIER

AND G.P. JENKE

DATE:

9TH APRIL, 1986

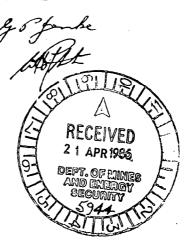
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SUBMITTED BY:

ACCEPTED BY:



130647

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5.	CURR	ENT DIAMOND EXPLORATION		2
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## LIST OF PLANS

<u>Plan No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	Scal	<u>e</u>
SAa 2686	Cottage Bore E.L. 1249 Location Plan	1:250	000
SAa 3592	Cottage Bore E.L. 1249 Drill Hole Location and Geology	1:100	000
SAa 3129	Cottage Bore E.L. 1249 Geology	1:100	000
SAa 3565	Cottage Bore E.L. 1249 Macky's Dam Loam Grid	1: 10	000
SAa 3761	Cottage Bore E.L. 1249 Macky's Dam Grid. Ground Magnetic Profiles N-S.	1: 2	500
SAa 3547	Cottage Bore E.L. 1249 - S.A. Ground Magnetic Profiles E-W. Anomaly CB6.	1: 10	000

#### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Cottage Bore E.L. 1249, S.A. 1:100 000 Total Magnetic Intensity Contour Map. (BHP Survey).

#### 1. SUMMARY

Cottage Bore E.L. 1249 is dominantly covered by Quaternary Alluvium and low angle slope deposits. Topographic highs are composed of Proterozoic Adelaidean Sediments and high level silcreted gravels of Tertiary age in the north east of the licence area.

During the last three month period ground magnetics were conducted over the Mackys Dam loam grid at aeromagnetic anomaly CB6. There were no responses which would represent significant widths of kimberlitic dyke or small pipes.

Microdiamond results from the reverse circulation drilling programme were all negative. Further results are awaited.

#### 2. INTRODUCTION

This is the sixth statutory report for E.L. 1249 which was granted to CRA Exploratin on the 24th September, 1984 and renewed in September, 1985 for a further twelve month period. The licence was applied for to locate the source of indicators and microdiamonds found by Stockdale with the E.L.

#### 3. GEOLOGY

Approximately fifty percent of the Cottage Bore E.L. is covered by Quaternary alluvium of drainage channels and flood plains. The geology on the remainder of the licence area is Proterozoic Adelaidean Sediments of the the Burra, Umberatana and Wilpena Groups. The sediments are generally siltstones, sandstones and tillites with a north south strike and variable dips both to the east and west. High level silcreted gravels of Tertiary age have formed to the north east of the licence area. Quaternary low angle slope deposits presumably dominantly of Adelaidean Sediments flank the topographic highs. Refer plan SAa 3129 for geology as interpreted by S.A.D.M.E.

#### 4. PREVIOUS WORK BY CRA EXPLORATION

- 1. Reconnaissance sampling, with s. 917763 having pircomenites observed.
- 2. Aeromagnetic and radiometric survey was flown over the eastern portion of the  $\mathrm{E.L.}$
- 3. Rock samples were taken from BHP drill holes over aeromagnetic anomalies 29, 30 and 33. Petrology on these samples concluded that anomalies 29, 30 and 33 were not kimberlitic, however 33 may be associated with a diatreme.
- 4. Aeromagnetic features highlighted by the CRAE survey, and photofeatures were followed up with rock sampling and ground magnetic traverses.

Results are: CB18 - saussuritized gabbro

CB19 - porphyritic metabasalt and vesicular basalt

CBP13 - metasomatic quartz breccia

5. Reverse circulation drilling of twelve magnetic and photo anomalies (twenty-one holes totalling 392.5m).

#### 5. CURRENT DIAMOND EXPLORATION

#### 5.1 Ground Magnetics - Mackys Dam (CB6)

As a follow up measure ground magnetics were used over aeromagnetic anomaly CB6 (Mackys Dam) in an attempt to locate the source of indicator minerals observed in loam samples over the grid (refer plan SAa 3565 for results). Fourteen north south lines using an MP3 magnetometer at 50 x 5m spacing were completed over the central section of the grid to cover the area where the three reverse circulation drill holes had been drilled and where the indicator minerals were most prevalent.

The earlier ground magnetic survey profiles are shown on plan SAa 3547. As for the aeromagnetic survey data (fig. 1), they clearly show the general NNE trend of the geology of the area. However, the airborne data suggests that structural complications are present in the area of the prospect.

The ground magnetic data is dominated by high amplitude, short wavelength responses typical of near surface, highly magnetic material. Although the responses occur in clusters, there are no consistently coincident long wavelength responses which would reflect sizable volumes of magnetic material beneath these clusters. There appears to be no relationship to the topography, and the source is probably laterite.

Away from these clusters, readings are generally variable within an envelope +/- 10nT from station to station, reflecting the presence of minor amounts of magnetic material at or very close to the surface almost everywhere.

The long wavelength, low amplitude responses generally less than 200nT probably reflect the underlying geology. Drill hole 85CBRC3 indicated that although the cover is thin, the general depths of weathering may be substantial (>20m). Therefore depths to magnetic sources may be similar to the depth of weathering.

The presence of thin kimberlite dykes or small pipes within the clusters is not precluded as the wavelengths and amplitudes of any responses produced by them would be masked readily. If weathered to depth, the responses of any dykes would be broader and less intense, making them even more difficult to recognise.

There are no responses which would represent significant thicknesses of kimberlite dyke recognisable outside of the clusters.

If the magnetic survey technique is to be used further in exploration on this prospect, it is recommended that a helicopter borne magnetometer be used to attenuate the response of the near surface sources relative to any kimberlite and bedrock sources which might be present.

Consideration should be given to other survey techniques which may uniquely respond to kimberlite dykes and pipes. VLF-EM is suggested as a simple, cost effective technique, provided background resistivities are high and cover is thin.

#### 5.2 Microdiamond Results

Over the last three months a number of microdiamond results have been received. They are tabulated on Table 1 and sample locations are plotted on SAa 3592. All samples returned negative results.

Further results are awaited.

TABLE 1

### Cottage Bore E.L. 1249 - Microdiamond Results

23rd December 1985 - 23rd March 1986

SAMPLE NUMBER	MICRODIAMOND RESULTS
1234389	Nogotivo
	Negative
1234371	Negative
1234377	Negative
1234379	Negative
1234381	Negative
1234383	Negative
1234368	Negative
1234380	Negative
1234392	Negative
1234378	Negative
1234387	Negative
1234375	Negative
1234370	Negative
1234376	Negative
1234382	Negative
1234369	Negative
1234385	Negative

#### L.A. LEMESSURIER

LAL/dp

#### EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for the period ending 31st March, 1986, the nearest accounting period was \$13,085.00, as listed below.

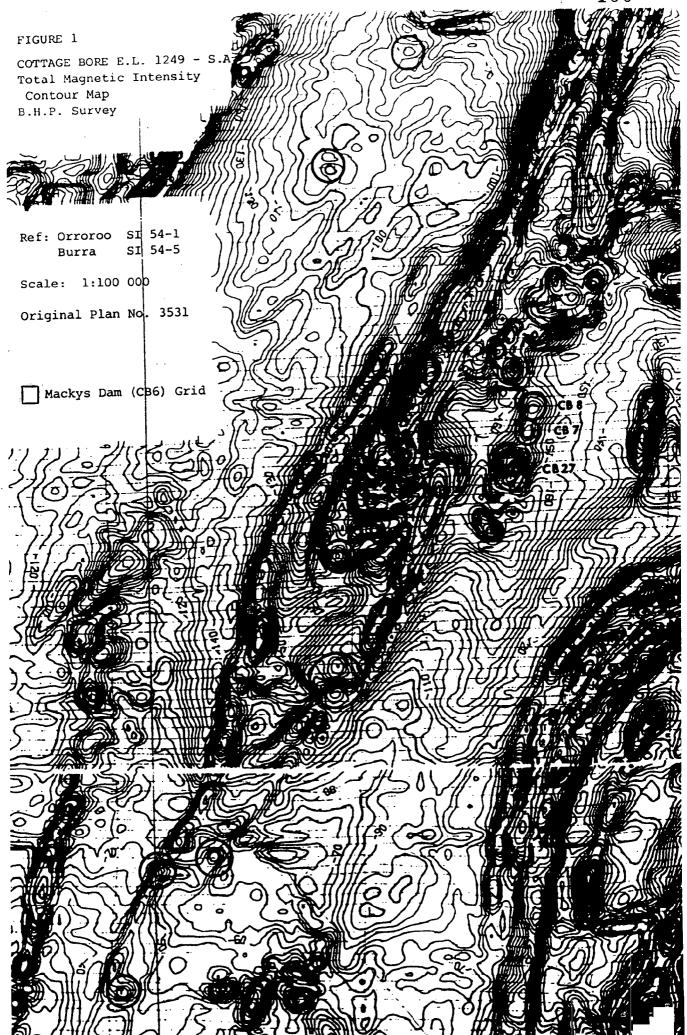
		\$
Payroll Supplies Vehicle Travel Rent Tenement Laboratory Overheads		4,898 746 808 147 29 620 4,372 1,465
	Total	\$ 13,085

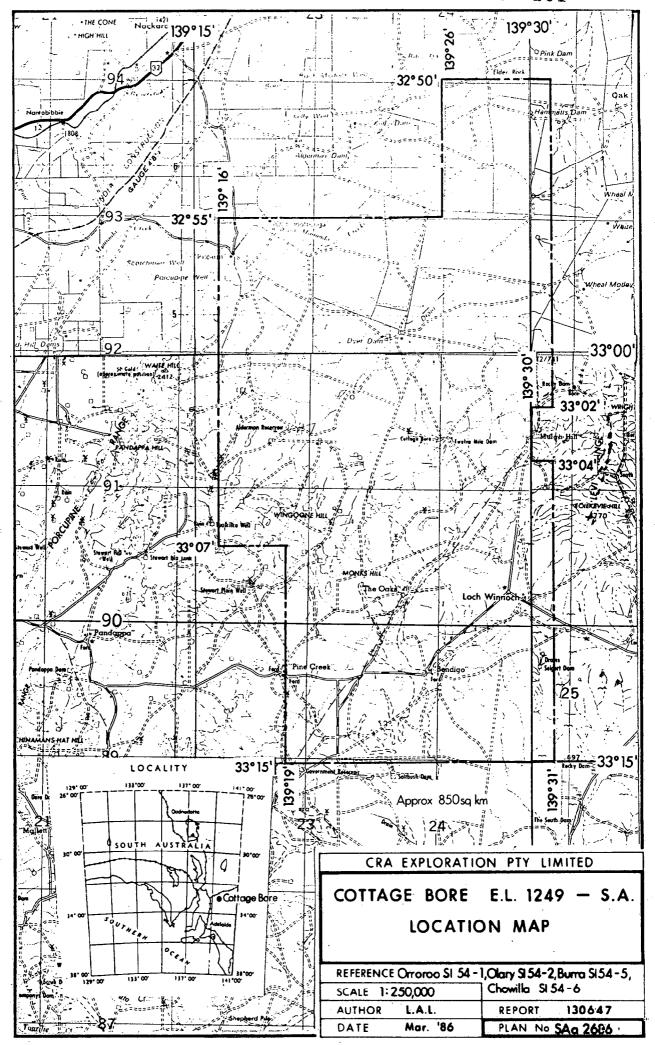
# LOCATION

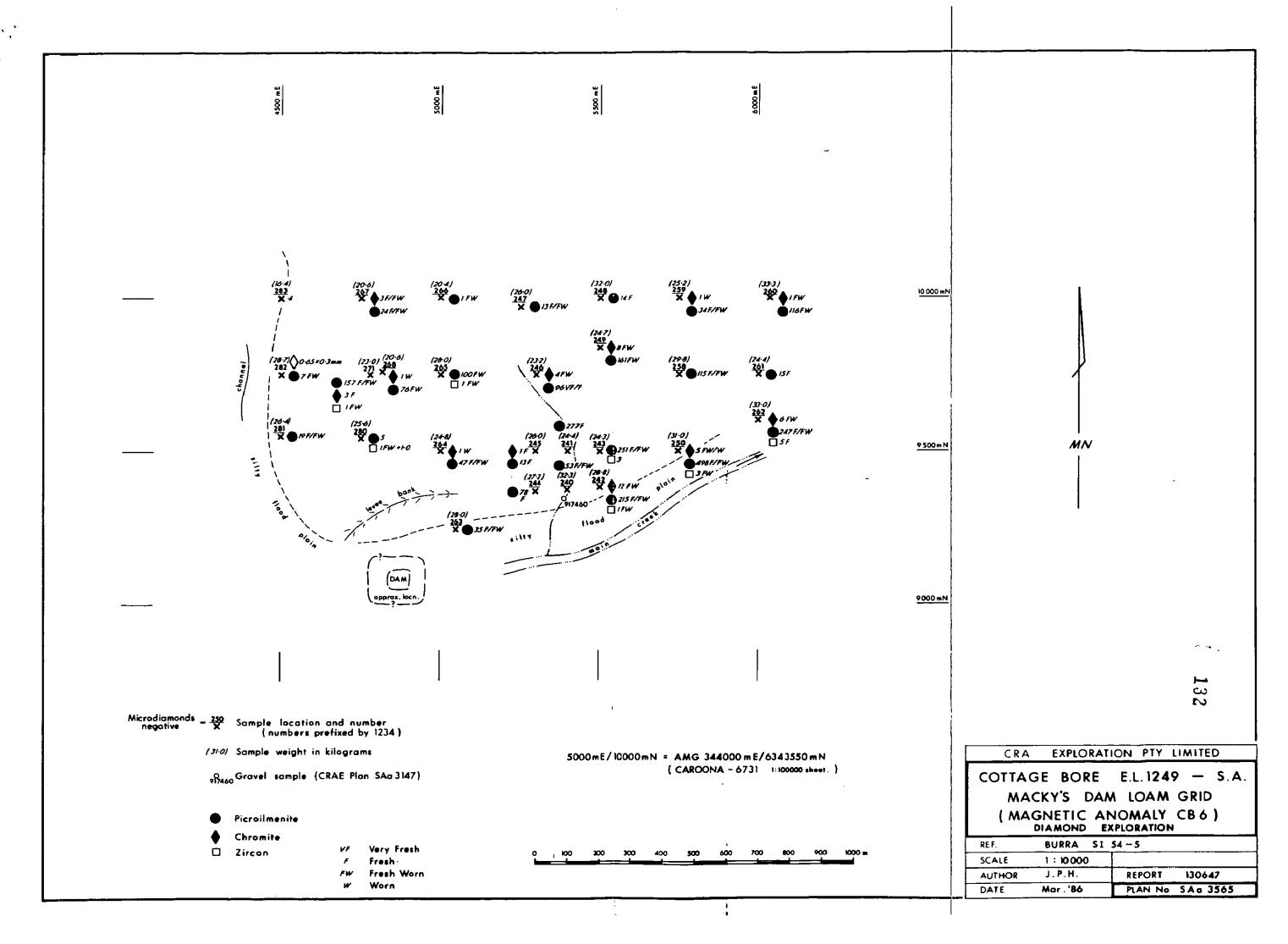
Orroroo	SI	54-1	1:250	000	sheet,	S.A.
Olary	SI	54-2	1:250	000	sheet,	S.A.
Burra	SI	54-5	1:250	000	sheet,	S.A.
Chowilla	SI	54-6	1:250	000	sheet,	S.A.

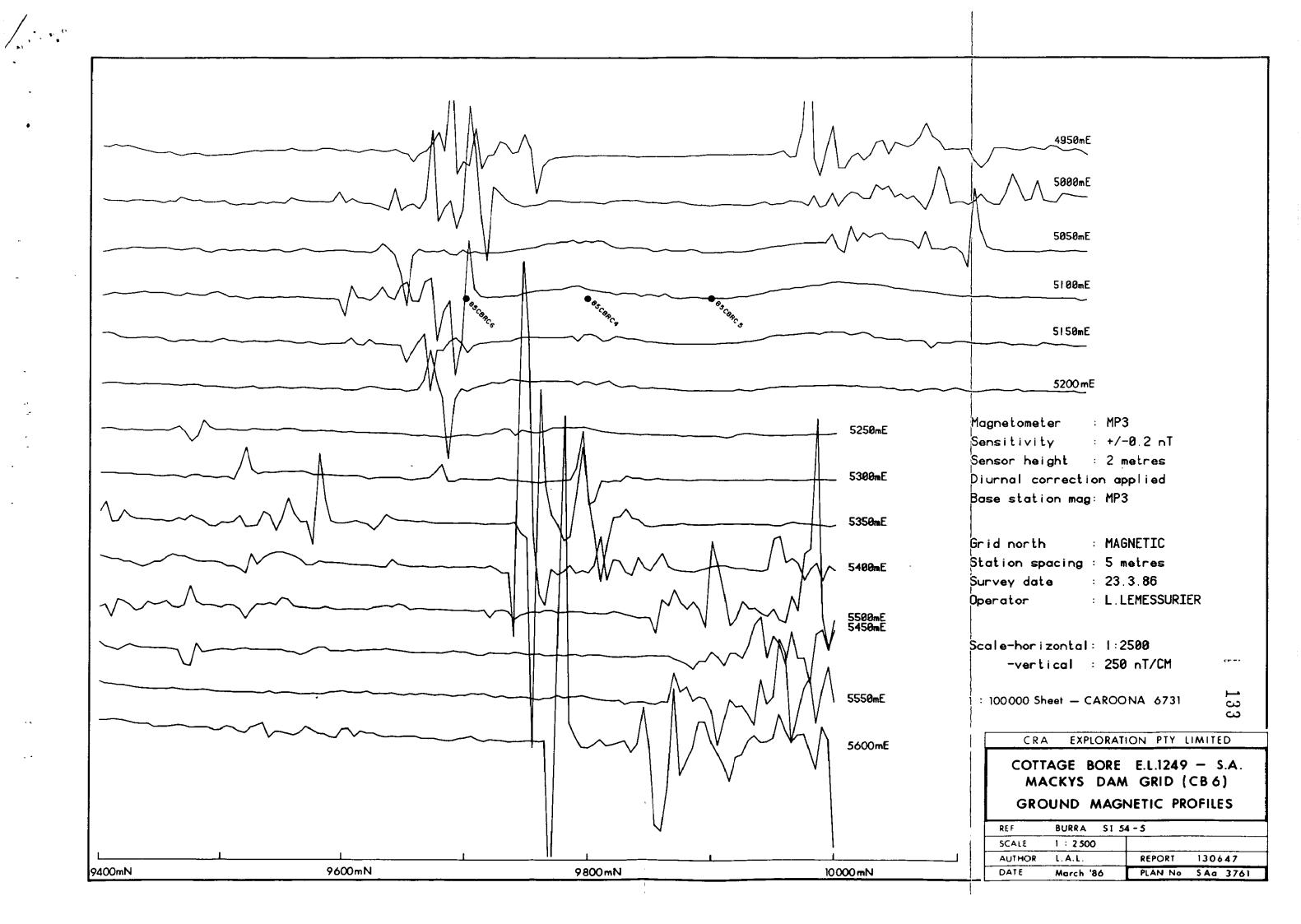
### **KEYWORDS**

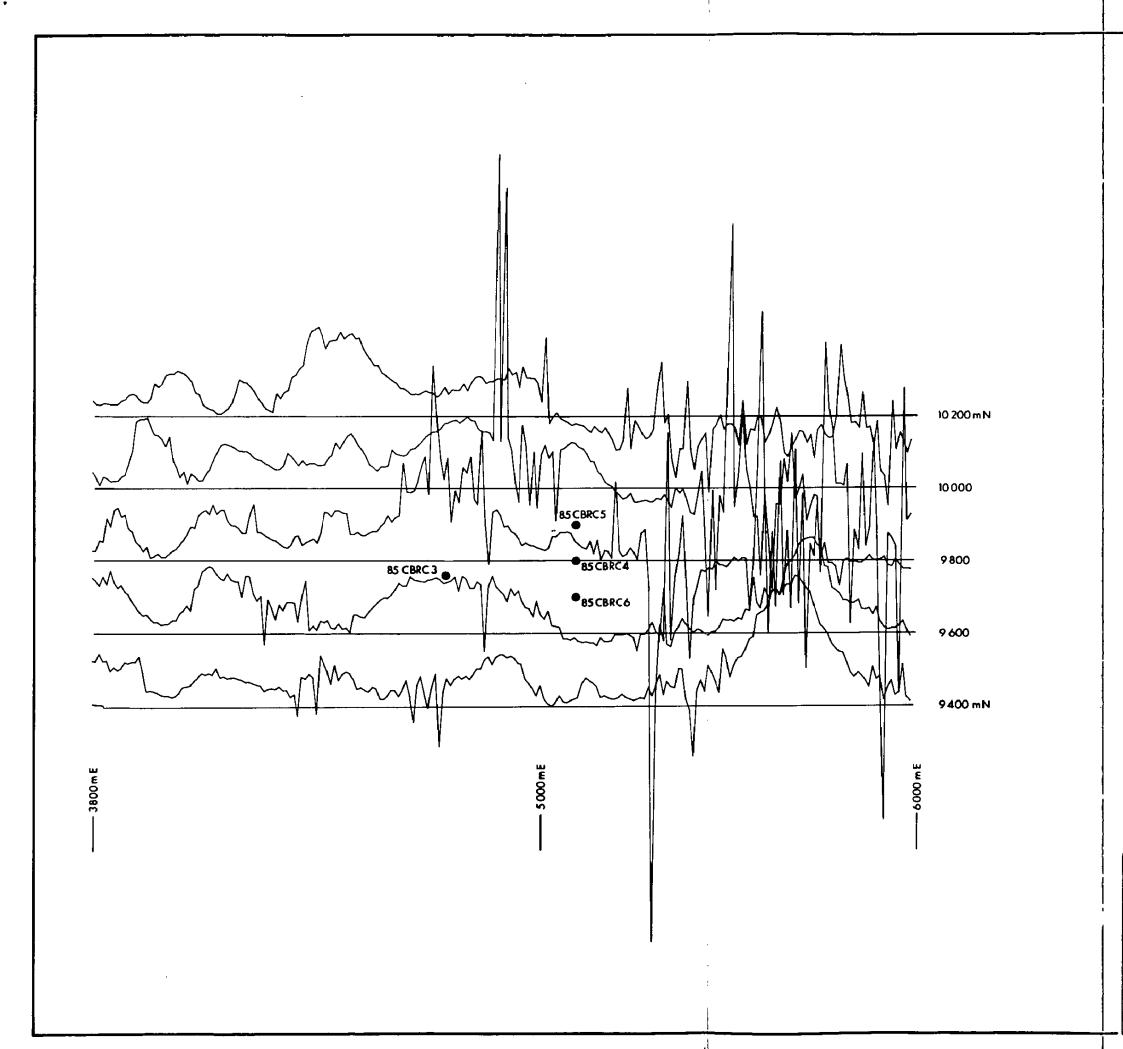
Ground Mags, Drill Reverse Circ., Diamonds, Indicator Minerals













Base level 58580 nT 1 cm = 100 nT Station interval 10m 5000mE, 10000mN = AMG 344000mE, 6343550 mN

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CRA EXPLORATION PTY LIMITED

COTTAGE BORE E.L. 1249 - S.A.
GROUND MAGNETIC PROFILES
ANOMALY CB 6

REF.	BURRA SI	54 - 5
SCALE	1 : 10 000	
AUTHOR	R.J.L.L.	REPORT 130647
DATE	Mar. 'B6	PLAN No SAa 3547

#### CRA EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

# SEVENTH QUARTERLY AND RELINQUISHMENT REPORT ON COTTAGE BORE E.L. 1249, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 23RD JUNE, 1986

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AUTHOR:

L.A. LE MESSURIER

DATE:

3RD JUNE, 1986

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SADME

SUBMITTED BY:

dualle de Messurier.

ACCEPTED BY:

130664

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Plan No.	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
SAa 2686	Cottage Bore E.L. 1249, S.A. Location Plan	1:250 000
SAa 3592	Cottage Bore E.L. 1249, S.A. Drill Hole Location and Geology	1:100 000
SAa 3129	Cottage Bore E.L. 1249, S.A. Geology	1:100 000
SAa 3147	Cottage Bore E.L. 1249, S.A. Gravel Sample Locations and Results	1:100 000
SAa 3531	Cottage Bore E.L. 1249, S.A. TMI Contours & Anomalies (BHP Survey)	1:100 000
SAa 3532	Cottage Bore E.L. 1249, S.A. TMI Contours & Anomalies (CRAE Survey)	1:100 000

#### 1. SUMMARY

Cottage Bore E.L. 1249 is dominantly covered by Quaternary Alluvium and low angle slope deposits. Topographic highs are composed of Proterozoic Adelaidean Sediments and high level silcreted gravels of Tertiary age.

CRA Exploration have been exploring for diamonds in the area for the past eighteen months. Work has involved a regional gravel sampling programme, aeromagnetic survey, ground magnetic follow up and the reverse circulation drilling of any potential aeromagnetic anomalies or photo features.

All microdiamond results from the regional gravel sampling programme and all indicator mineral and microdiamond results from the reverse circulation drilling programme were negative. Thus the possibility of an economic diamond bearing pipe within the area is remote.

It is therefore recommended that Exploration Licence 1249, Cottage Bore, be relinquished.

#### 2. INTRODUCTION

This is the seventh and final relinquishment report for Exploration Licence 1249, Cottage Bore, which was granted to CRA Exploration on the 24th September, 1984 and renewed in September, 1985 for a further twelve month period. The licence was applied for to locate the source of indicator minerals and microdiamonds found by Stockdale within the area.

Work to date has involved an aeromagnetic survey over the eastern portion of the licence area, a regional gravel sampling programme, follow up ground magnetics and the drilling of any potentially interesting photo features or magnetic anomalies.

#### 3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Cottage Bore, E.L. 1249, has been explored for diamonds using a regional gravel sampling programme, aeromagnetics, ground magnetics and a reverse circulation drilling programme.

The Nackara Diamond Occurrence which was located in the north east of the licence area by Stockdale was resampled during the present exploration period. CRAE samples had a number of indicator minerals, however all microdiamond results were negative. The presence of Quaternary drainage channels, flood plains and low angle slope deposits in the area where the diamonds were observed, combined with the unrepeatable nature of the results makes it likely that the minerals observed are being remobilised from a secondary depositional surface. It is also probable that this is the source for the indicator minerals observed in samples collected during the regional sampling programme.

If any of the indicator minerals observed are reflecting a primary source, the presence of negative microdiamond results indicate that it is unlikely to be economic. All potential magnetic anomalies and photo features have been drilled. There were no rocks of kimberlitic affinity intersected and indicator mineral and microdiamond results were negative.

It is recommended that Exploration Licence 1249, Cottage Bore, be relinquished.

#### 4. GEOLOGY

Approximately fifty percent of the Cottage Bore E.L. is covered by Quaternary alluvium of drainage channels and flood plains. The geology on the remainder of the licence area is Proterozoic Adelaidean Sediments of the the Burra, Umberatana and Wilpena Groups. The sediments are generally siltstones, sandstones and tillites with a north south strike and variable dips both to the east and west. High level silcreted gravels of Tertiary age have formed to the north east of the licence area. Quaternary low angle slope deposits presumably dominantly of Adelaidean Sediments flank the topographic highs. Refer plan SAa 3129 for geology as interpreted by S.A.D.M.E.

### 5. PREVIOUS WORK BY CRA EXPLORATION

- (a) The licence was applied for when a reconnaissance sample s. 917763 returned picroilmenites in an area from which Stockdale reported 32 diamonds (Nackara Diamond Occurrence).
  - (b) Repeat gravel samples by CRAE resulted in a number of indicator minerals being observed, however all microdiamond results were negative.

- (a) B.H.P. drill holes over magnetic anomalies were resampled and petrologically assessed. The sample from Anomaly 30 was described as possibly being a xenolith from within a kimberlitic diatreme.
  - (b) The creeks draining Anomaly 30 were bulk sampled by B.H.P. with negative results.
- 3. Regional gravel sampling outlined the Macky's Dam Indicator Anomaly and The Double Dam Indicator Anomaly.
  - (a) Macky's Dam Indicator Anomaly is also an aeromagnetic anomaly CB6. It has been loam sampled on 250m centres, had three drill holes all of which intersected mudstone and had been ground magnetically recovered using north-south traverses on 50m spacings. The ground magnetics revealed that there were no consistently coincident long wavelength responses which would reflect a sizable kimberlitic pipe. A thin layer of reworked gravels throughout the grid is thought to be producing both the magnetic response and the indicator minerals.
  - (b) Palaeogravels sampled in the vicinity of the Double Dam Indicator Anomaly had positive indicator mineral results.
- 4. (a) A detailed aeromagnetic survey was flown over the eastern portion of the licence area.
  - (b) Magnetic anomalies were selected from the 1984 CRAE and the 1979 B.H.P. aeromagnetic surveys (refer plans SAa 3531 and SAa 3532).
- 5. Sixteen aeromagnetic anomalies were ground recovered. Anomalies CB18, CB19, CB27, CB11 and CB24 were downgraded because of the presence of outcropping basic rocks and Anomaly CB9 was a palaeochannel.
- 6. Thirteen photo anomalies were ground recovered. The following anomalies were downgraded because of the presence of outcropping Adelaidean Sediments at CBP6, CBP8, CBP9, CBP10 and CBP12 and negative indicator mineral results at CBP11.

7. Prospective photo and aeromagnetic anomalies were drilled using a reverse circulation rig. Results were as follows:-

### Aeromagnetic Anomalies

Anomaly	Hole No.	T.D.(m)	Lithology	
CB6 (Macky's Dam)  CB7 CB8 CB9 (Double Dam) CB15 CB16  CB17	85CBRC3 85CBRC5 85CBRC6 85CBRC7 85CBRC10 85CBRC11 85CBRC21 85CBRC18 85CBRC18 85CBRC16 85CBRC28 85CBRC28 85CBRC28 85CBRC28 85CBRC28	23 6 8 11 15 7 6 9 50 50 21 17 21 28 27 23	Mudstone Mudstone Mudstone Mudstone Mudstone Dolomite Siltstone Siltstone Siltstone Dolomite Siltstone Mudstone Mudstone	
CB23 CB26 CB27			Limestone Pebble Conglomerate Mudstone Dolerite Talc	
Photo Anomalies				
CBP1 CBP3 CBP4 CBP13	85CBRC13 85CBRC17 85CBRC12 85CBRC1	30 14 10 10.5	Claystone Claystone Mudstone Sandstone	

# 6. CURRENT DIAMOND EXPLORATION

During the last quarter the remainder of the microdiamond results from the reverse circulation drilling programme were received. The results are tabulated on Table 1 and their locations are plotted on SAa 3592. All results were negative.

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L.A. LEMESSURIER

LAL/dp

TABLE 1

# Cottage Bore E.L. 1249 - Microdiamond Results

23rd March 1986 - 23rd June 1986

SAMPLE NUMBER	MICRODIAMOND RESULTS
1234373 1234386 1234374 1234393 1234390 1234372 1234384 1234388	Negative Negative Negative Negative Negative Negative Negative

### EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for the period ending 30th June, 1986, the nearest accounting period was \$12,858.00, as listed below.

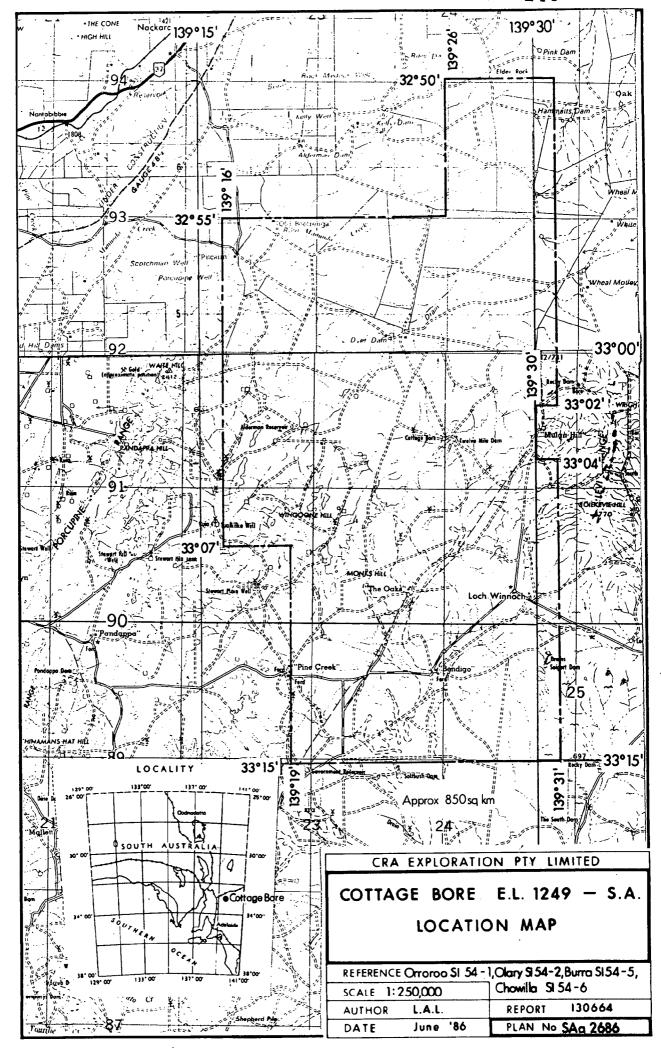
					\$
Payrol1	•			. 1	525
Supplies Vehicle				ĩ	220
Travel					465
Rent		1	*		759
Contractors Laboratory	•		*		336
Overheads	•			7	772
					774
	٠.	Т 1			
		Total	S	12	858

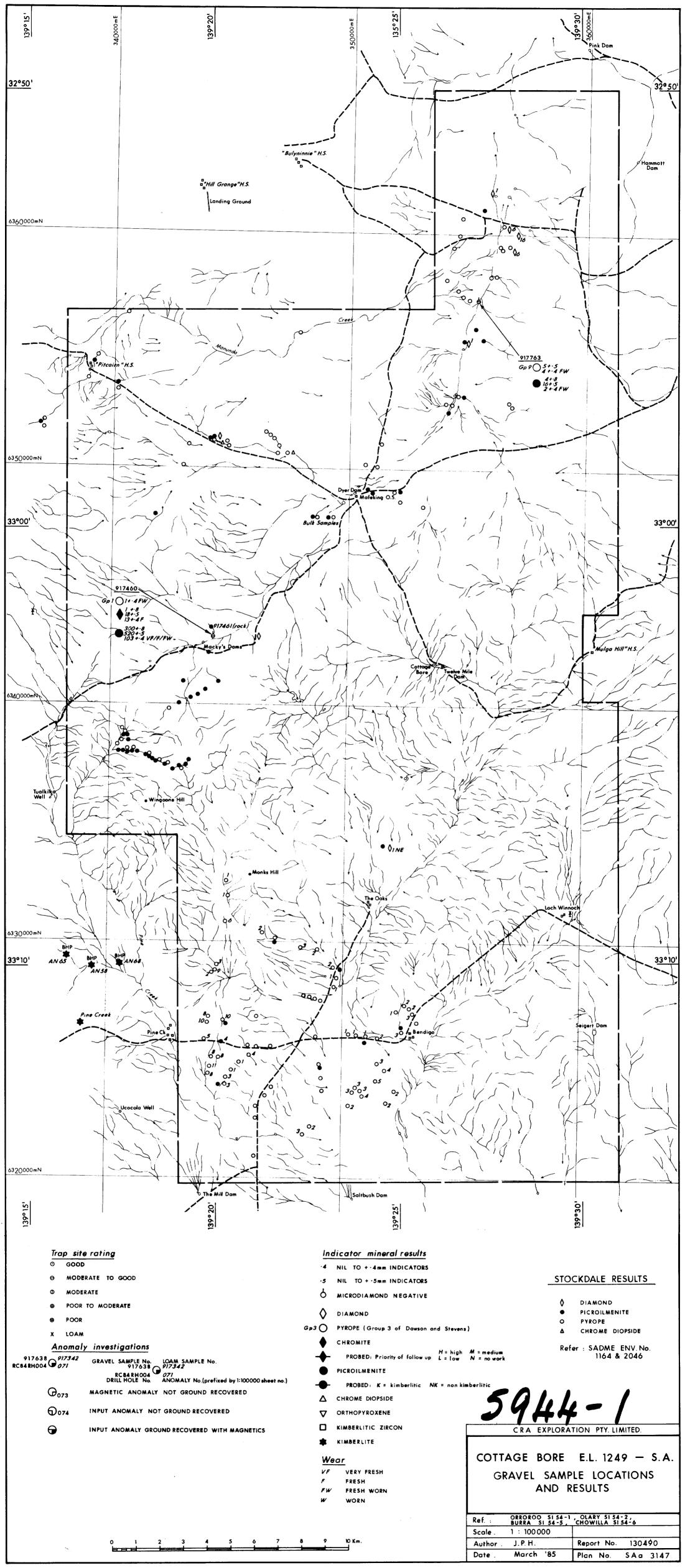
#### LOCATION

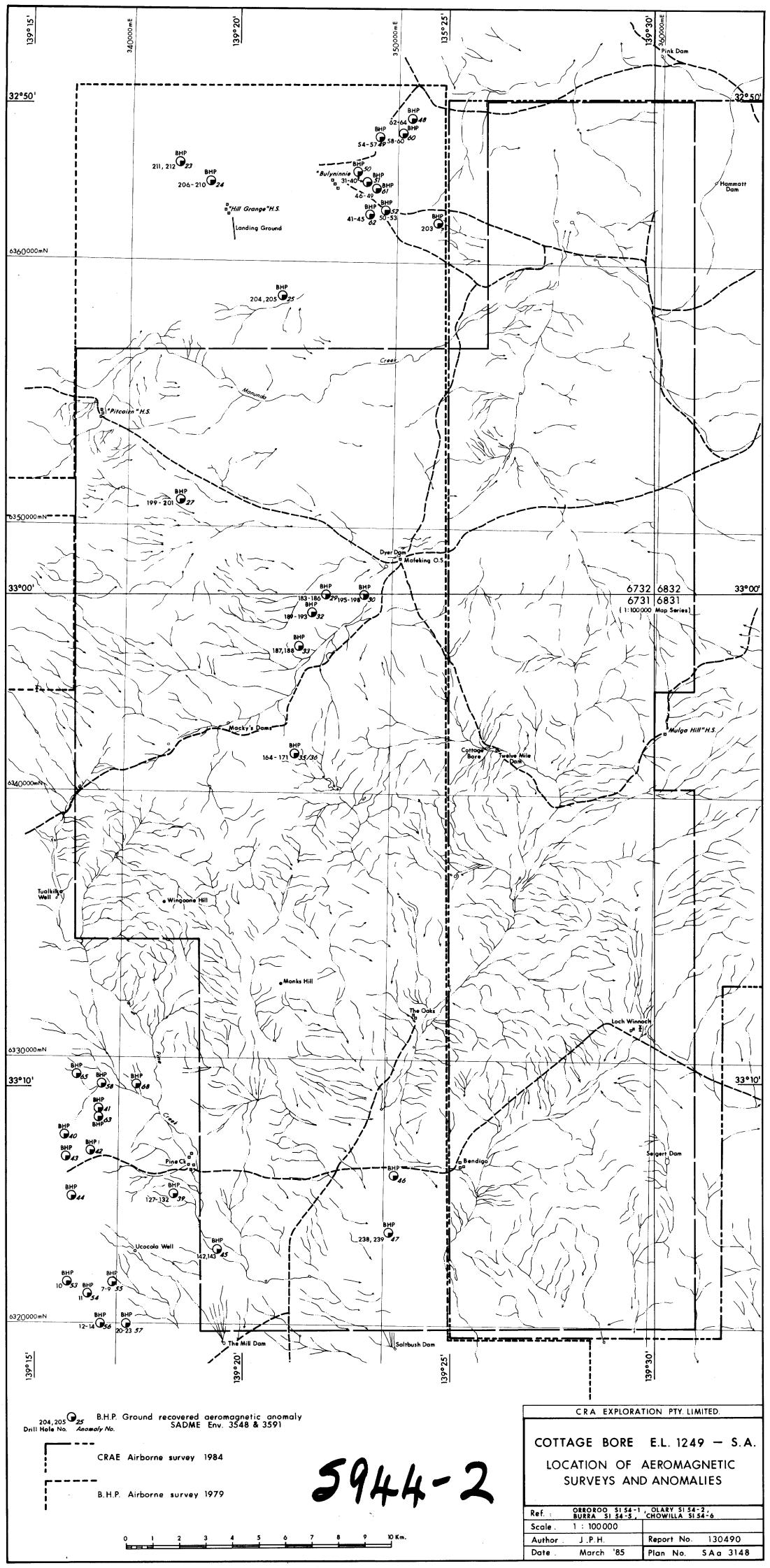
Orroroo	SI 54-1	1:250 000	ahaat	C .
Olary	SI 54-2	1:250 000	sheet.	S.A.
Burra	SI 54-5	1:250 000		
Chowilla	SI 54-6	1:250 000		

#### **KEYWORDS**

Diamonds, Indicator Minerals, Drill Reverse Circ.









SURVEY CONDUCTED BY GEOEX PTY LTD
DATE AUGUST 1979
LINE SPACING 250 METRES
SURVEY HEIGHT 80 METRES MIC
MAGNETOMETER USED

SAMPLING INTERVAL +8 SEC APPROX 60 METRE

SURVEY PROCESSED BY BHP EXPLORATION

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 ht

GRE REMOVED

INTERPOLATED CONTOUR GRID 150 x 150 METRES

E.L.517 KIAORA S.A

TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

CONTOUR MAP

 CONTOUR MAP

 Drawn
 Date:
 Centre

 Traced.
 Project N°
 Drawing N°.

 Checked
 6 - D210 - 32
 A1 - 47

