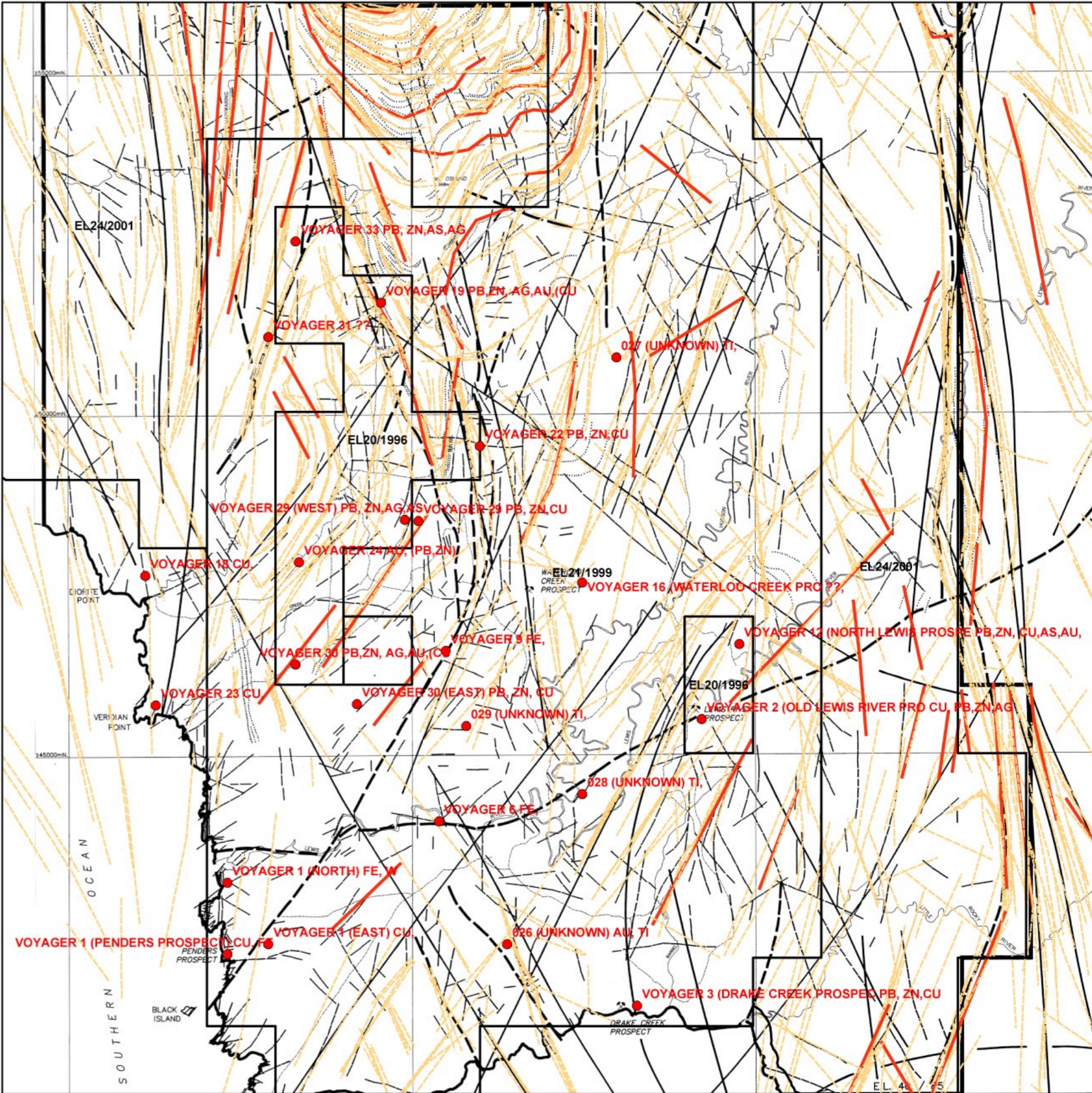


Elliott Bay, SW Tasmania, Australia.

Radiometric (3 band) linears.



View extents as for main map. Map of linears from Torrey et al., Cyprus Gold Australia Co., TCR88-2853 (held by Mineral Resources Tasmania). Red lines shown are those interpreted from main the image. Light orange dashed linears are those interpreted from other datasets processed during the course of this investigation. Mineral deposits shown are from Mineral Resources Tasmania (MIRLOCH database). Map shows clear differences between previously interpreted linears and those interpreted using more recent data.

- Legend**
- Drill hole locations
 - Radiometric linears (shown red on inset)
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Quartzose gravel | 7 Granite |
| 2 Dolerite | 8 Microgranite |
| 3 Undifferentiated Owen Conglomerate | 9 Porphyritic microgranite |
| 3a Coarse quartzose sandstone | 10 Undifferentiated western epicalcs |
| 3b Siltstone | 10a Andesitic to basaltic volcanics |
| 4 Undifferentiated Waterloo Creek Group | 10b Tuffaceous siltstone and quartzose conglomerate |
| 4a Hematitic volcanoclastic conglomerate | 10c Black shale (pyritic) |
| 4b Tuffaceous quartz sandstone and grit | 10d Fine to medium grained rhyolitic volcanics |
| 4c Black shale (pyritic) | 10e Gabbro |
| 4d Fine to medium grained rhyolitic volcanoclastic | 10f Coarse grained rhyolitic volcanoclastic sandstone |
| 5 Undifferentiated Wart Hill & Hudson River volcanics | 11 Undifferentiated Mainwaring Group |
| 5a Fine to medium grained rhyolitic volcanoclastic | 11a Gabbro |
| 5b Rhyolitic quartz feldspar porphyry lavas and intrusives | 11b Andesitic to basaltic volcanics |
| 5c Dacitic porphyry | 11c Dolomite |
| 5d Coarse grained rhyolitic volcanoclastic | 11d Black shale (pyritic) |
| 5e Siltstone | 11e Siltstone and sandstone |
| 5f Siliceous conglomerate | 12 Precambrian metasedimentary rocks |
| 5g Greywacke and siltstone | |
| 6 Elliot Point Porphyry | |

Main map.

Processed radiometric image of the Elliott Bay region. Three band image, with red showing potassium, green showing thorium and blue showing uranium. Image not normalised (normalisation emphasising potassium at the expense of the other bands. Layering within the Osmund syncline (north of the Wart Hill prospect) is marked. Convergence of layering appears due to folding prior to formation of Osmund syncline (see also satellite imagery). Unit 4 shows as marked low in all three bands, closely matching an area mapped as unit 10b, located southwest of the Wart Hill prospects and west of the East Camp prospect. This area shows as a prominent bulge in magnetic data, with characteristics in that data also similar to units 4 and 5. Wart Hills shows up as a radiometric high in all three bands, reflecting both probable alteration and sparse vegetation. A northeast-trending radiometric low, east of east camp, matches Tertiary age (or younger) structures. Increased potassium in the eastern part of the image corresponds to denser vegetation, possibly resulting in a subdued response from the Th and U bands in this area.



Non-standard map scale (optimised to sheet).
Geographic Datum AGD66, Zone 55.

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Statement of uncertainty.

Attribute data for point data have not been verified. Position error as per stated in Mirloch database (available from Mineral Resources Tasmania). This database indicates position errors for some deposits of greater than 1km. Doris drill hole database is known from comparison with mineral exploration reports not to be complete. Position error for gridded image data is unknown but likely to be less than the original flightline spacing of 200m. Road and river data have been digitised from georeferenced company reports. Comparisons between georeferenced images indicate position errors of up to about 100m (but typically less than 30m). Errors for other scanned and georeferenced products are in the order of less than 50m.

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