FINAL REPORT

EXPLORATION LICENCE No. 3256

INCORPORATING THE ANNUAL REPORT,
25th JUNE 1984 TO 24th JUNE 1985

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PETROCARB EXPLORATION N.L.

NORTHERN TERRITORY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DARWIN
OCTOBER 1985
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E.L. 3256

INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence 3256 was applied for by Nicron Resources Ltd. and Petrocarb Exploration N.L. as tenants in common on the 15th July 1981. The tenement was approved on the 25th June 1982.

Upon grant the Exploration Licence was incorporated into a Joint Venture between Peko-Wallsend Operations Ltd. and Petrocarb Exploration N.L. and associated companies, dated 17th December 1981.

Geopeko, the exploration division of Peko-Wallsend Operations Ltd., managed the tenement on behalf of the Joint Venture until the 15th April 1984 when Peko withdrew from the Joint Venture and the management of the tenement was transferred to Petrocarb.

The tenement was relinquished on the 23rd August 1985.

This report is the Final Report for the tenement and reviews the exploration during the period of the licence. The report also serves as the Annual Report for the final year of tenure.

LOCATION

Exploration Licence 3256 is located approximately 250 kilometers north easterly from Alice Springs and 23 kilometers north easterly of Mt. Sainthil (latitude 22°40', longitude 135°53') on the Huckitta 1:250,000 mapsheet (SF 53-11) and the Jinka 1:100,000 mapsheet.
TENEMENT HISTORY AND EXPENDITURE

The table below outlines the Tenure history and expenditure of Exploration Licence 3256.

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Expenditure for the exploration in the vicinity of Molyhil has been costed on a project basis and distributed to Exploration Licences on the basis of their area as a proportion of the total area of tenure involved in the joint venture. During the year ending 24th June 1985 approximately $80,000 was spent on exploration and asset maintenance of which Exploration Licence 3256 Share is $15,050.

EXPLORATION PHILOSOPHY

Exploration Licence 3256 is situated to the north of the Molyhil scheelite-molybdenite deposit. This deposit is composed of coarse scheelite and molybdenite clots within a magnetite chlorite skarn in calc-silicate rocks and high grade thermally metamorphosed sediments. The deposit occurs as an inlier in the Jinka Granite within a major linear structure called the Delny-Sainthil Fault Zone.

The aim of exploration in Exploration Licence 3256 was the discovery of addition scheelite bearing skarn deposits to add to the existing resource at Molyhil. The highly magnetic magnetite rich skarns can be located by low level aeromagnetic surveys followed by detailed ground magnetics and drilling. The exploration was designed to locate shallow open-cuttable resources that could be treated at a central milling facility.
EXPLORATION PROGRAMMES AND RESULTS

Exploration in the Molyhil district was undertaken in a regional context and activities were not constrained by the boundaries of individual exploration licences.

The first stage of exploration consisted of detailed literature review. This data has been summarised in the Annual Report to 24th June 1983 by R. L. Adams who lists appropriate references.

Associated with the literature review a regional mapping programme was undertaken to further define the prospective geology and guide the follow-up of a coincident aeromagnetic and radiometric survey. Broad regional mapping was plotted at 1:50,000 scale from government RC9 photography, while some detailed mapping at 1:10,000 scale was completed in the immediate vicinity of Molyhil itself. Plans of this mapping are included in Adams's report.

This mapping indicated that the E.L. is located towards the eastern part of the Proterozoic Arunta Complex. The E.L. lies to the north of the Delny-Sainthill Fault zone with the Middle Proterozoic Jinka Granite forming a basement to the area. Younger sediments overlie the granite in the north of the area while quartz reefs trend across the southern part of the granite outcrop.

Using the Molyhil deposit as a model, a detailed aeromagnetic and radiomagnetic survey was flown over a large area of prospective ground including a small portion of the southwestern corner of the E.L.

Ground follow-up of aeromagnetic anomalies consisted of ground magnetic location of the aeromagnetic feature, a detailed in field magnetic interpretation followed by percussion drilling.
No anomalous features that required ground follow-up were observed. During the current year the tenement was reviewed and as no further exploration was deemed necessary the licence was relinquished.

CONCLUSION

Molyhil type tungsten mineralization is unlikely to be present within the area of E.L. 3256.
REFERENCES

