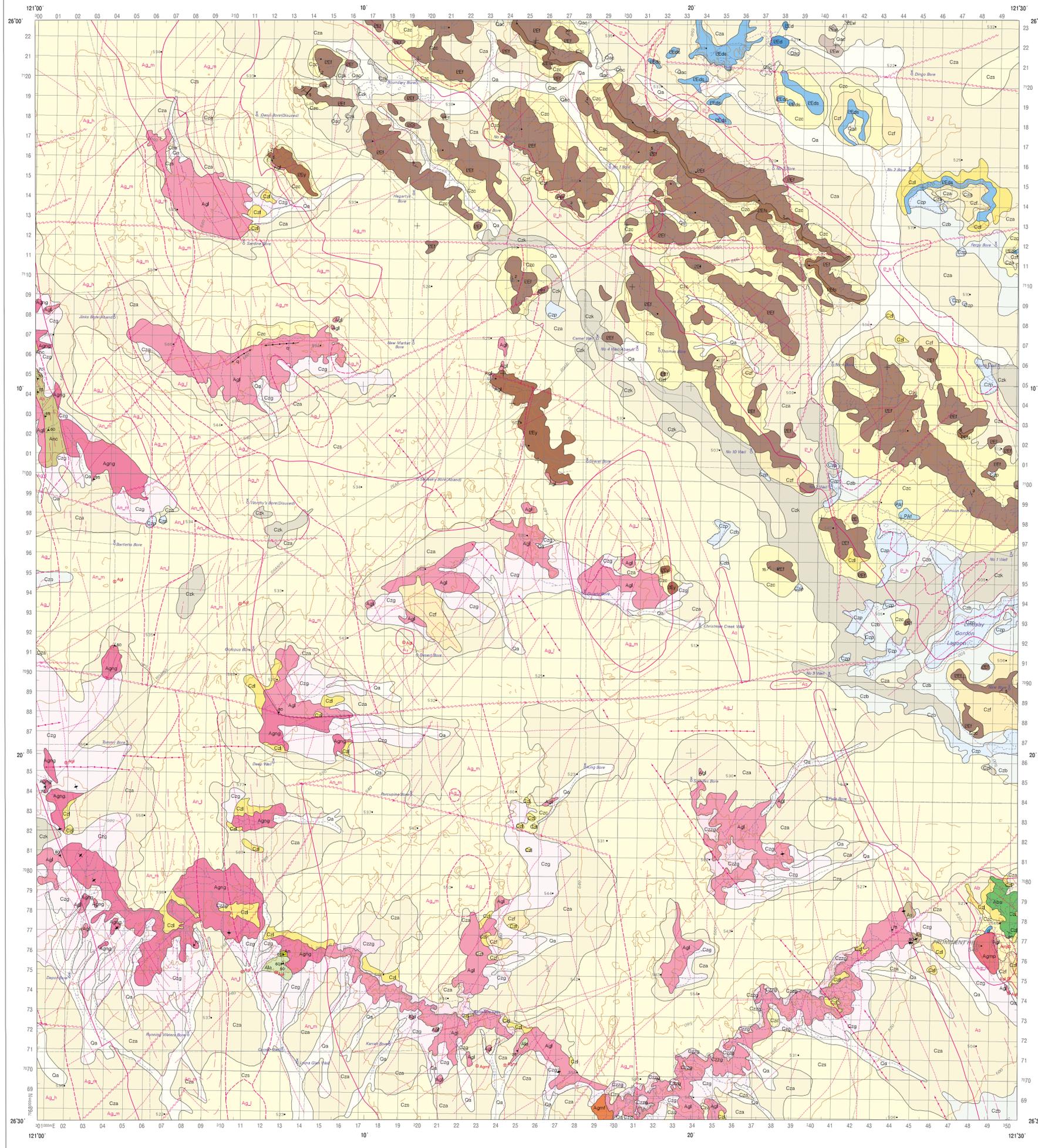


# BALLIMORE

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA 1:100 000 GEOLOGICAL SERIES

SHEET 3145



Unit	Description
Oa	Clay silt, sand and gravel in and near active stream channels; alluvial
Oac	Clay in claypans
Cza	Clay silt and sand, pebbly in places; colluvial, distal
Czb	Clay and silt, sand, pebbly in places; colluvial, proximal
Czc	Gravel, talus, sand, colluvial, proximal
Czd	Pebbly colluvium and alluvium derived from laterite
Cze	Colluvial sand and gravel derived from quartzofeldspathic rock
Czf	Calcrete
Czg	Late Pleistocene, massive and rubbly
Ch	Epigenetic, sand and clay in places
Chs	Sand plain
Chz	Siltstone and/or kaolinized granite
PAF	Peterson Formation: sandstone, pebbly to bouldery siltstone, conglomerate; fluviatile
EEw	Windward Formation: sandstone and shale
EEd	Windward Formation: limestone and shale
EEs	Windward Formation: shaly siltstone
EEt	Frere Formation: oxidized and banded iron formation, shale, chert
EEr	Frere Formation: recessive shale
EEy	Wolfe Formation: sandstone, siltstone, shale, conglomerate
d	Dolomite
q	Quartz, quartzite
Agf	Leucogranite and microgranite
Agm	Fine-grained biotite monzogranite
Agp	Porphyritic monzogranite
Agg	Foliated leucogranite, granitic gneiss and minor non-foliated leucogranite
As	Metasedimentary rock, undivided
Aba	Amphibolite metabasalt and interlayered mafic metasediments, epidiorite quartzite and ferruginous quartzite; metatolerite
Als	Amphibolite
An	Banded to irregular felsic gneiss
Anc	Calc-alkaline gneiss

### AEROMAGNETIC INTERPRETATION

E <sub>h</sub>	Proterozoic sedimentary rocks, high magnetisation
E <sub>l</sub>	Proterozoic sedimentary rocks, low magnetisation
A <sub>h</sub>	Granitoid, high magnetisation
A <sub>m</sub>	Granitoid, medium magnetisation
A <sub>l</sub>	Granitoid, low magnetisation
A <sub>u</sub>	Unknown intrusive rock, reversed polarised magnetism
A <sub>g</sub>	Felsic gneiss and granite, medium magnetisation
A <sub>l</sub>	Felsic gneiss and granite, low magnetisation
A <sub>o</sub>	Greenstone belt, mainly mafic rocks
A <sub>s</sub>	Greenstone belt, mainly sedimentary rocks

—	Well defined boundary
- - -	Poorly defined boundary
- . - . -	Fault or shear zone
— + —	Normally-magnetised dyke or vein
- . - . -	Trend of banding
- - -	Lineament
—	Geological boundary, position accurate
- - -	Fault
— + —	Dyke or vein
/ 50	Strike and dip of strata
+ 50	Horizontal strata
— + —	Strike and dip of foliation
+	Vertical foliation
⊙	Mineral exploration drill hole data
⊙	Agf Granite, Agm Fine-grained biotite granite, Agp Gabarbo
—	Minor road
- - -	Vehicle track
○	Lake, river or creek, intermittent
○	Bore
○	Bore with windpump
○	Well with windpump
—	Sand ridges
—	Escarpment
• 10	Elevation in metres, approximate
—	Topographic contour



### UNIVERSAL GRID REFERENCE

TO OBTAIN A STANDARD REFERENCE ON THIS SHEET TO NEAREST 100 METRES

1. Measure accurately 100 000 metres from the corner of the corner block.

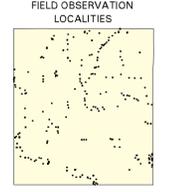
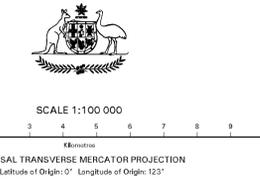
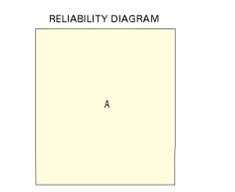
2. If the distance is not a whole number, round down to the nearest whole number.

3. The distance from the corner block to the point of interest is the grid reference.

4. The grid reference is the distance from the corner block to the point of interest, rounded down to the nearest whole number.

5. The grid reference is the distance from the corner block to the point of interest, rounded down to the nearest whole number.

6. The grid reference is the distance from the corner block to the point of interest, rounded down to the nearest whole number.



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 VERSION 1  
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