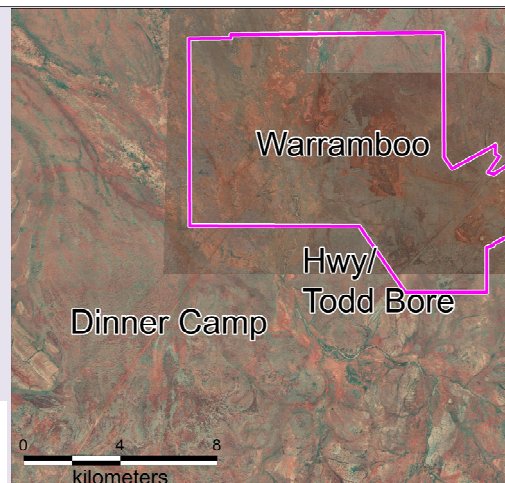



Conceptual Methodology for Subterranean Fauna Habitat Modelling

Warrambo/Highway/Tod Bore, Q1 2018

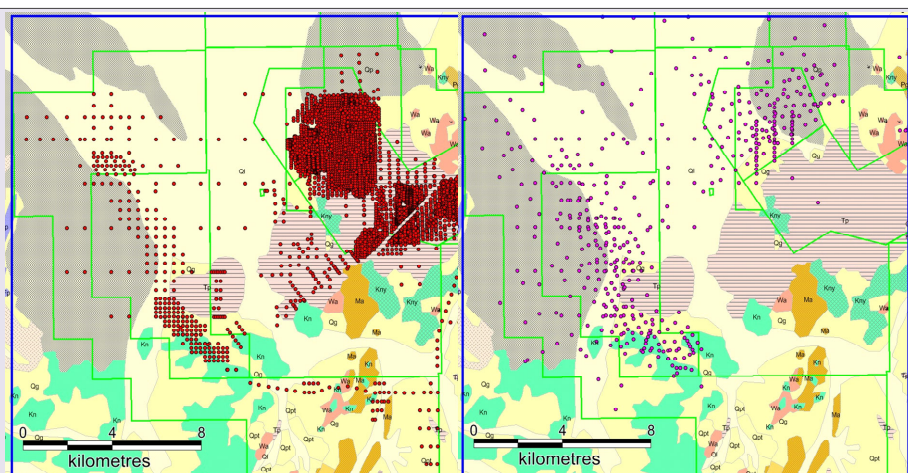
1. Define the location



 Mesa A Hub proposed Part IV boundary

2. Collate available data sources

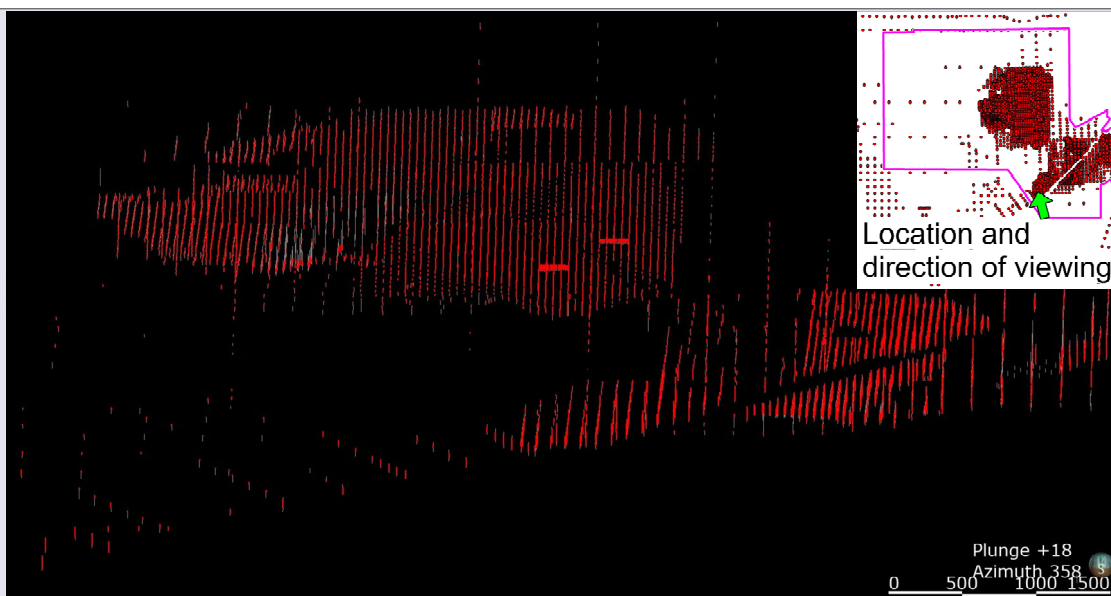
- geological mapping
- geophysical mapping
- downhole drilling information
- geotechnical information
- core data (if available), including photos



Red dots = geological drill logs available Historical publicly available data (DMIRS)

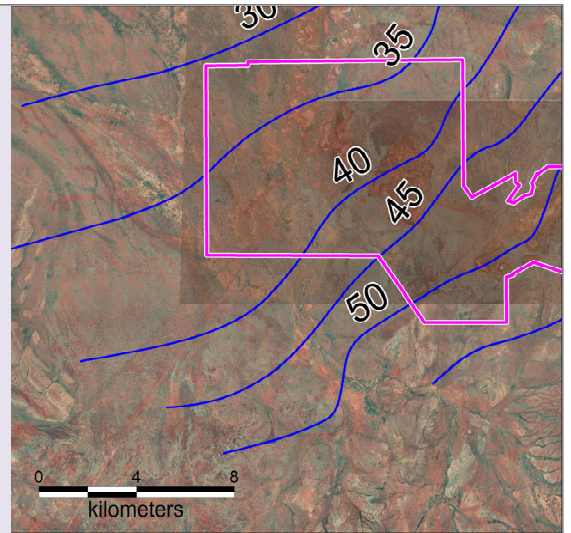
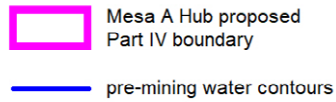
3. Calculate habitat thickness at each data point (drillhole)

In this case habitat was channel iron deposits (CID)



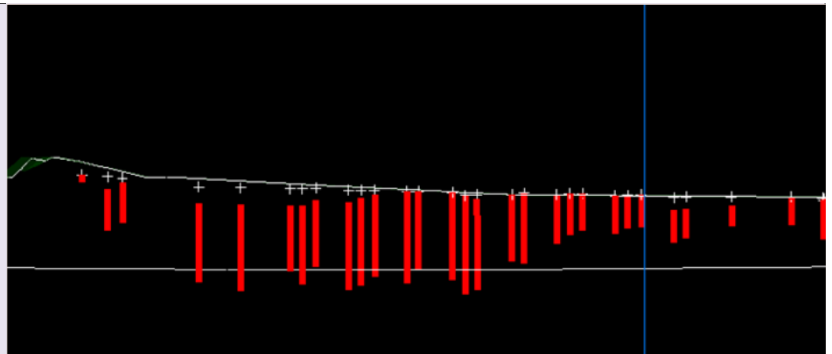
Cross section shows a 3D tilted image of CID thickness in each hole (red bars)

4. Establish water table levels using groundwater contour data

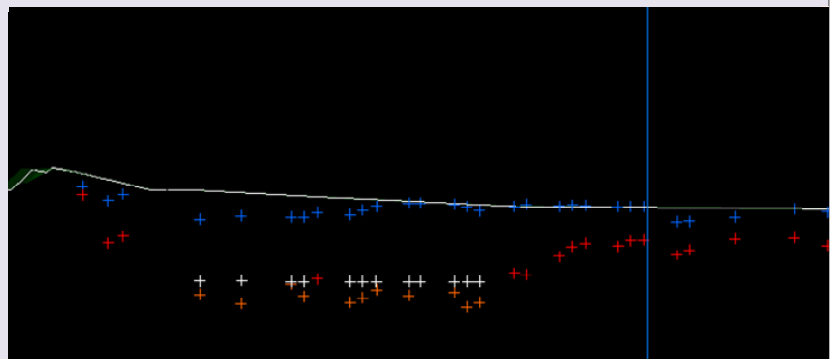


5. Calculate thickness of above water table CID

Troglofauna don't reside below the water table



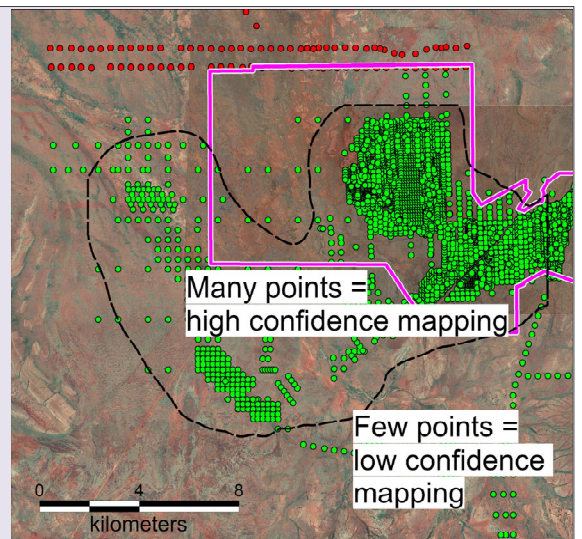
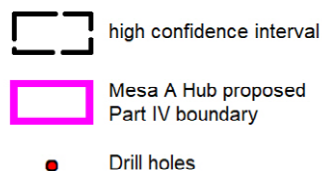
Cross section showing CID depth (red bars) in relation to the water table (lower white line)



Resulting above water table CID depth once below water table is removed. Top of CID interval (blue), bottom of CID interval (red) and water table (white).

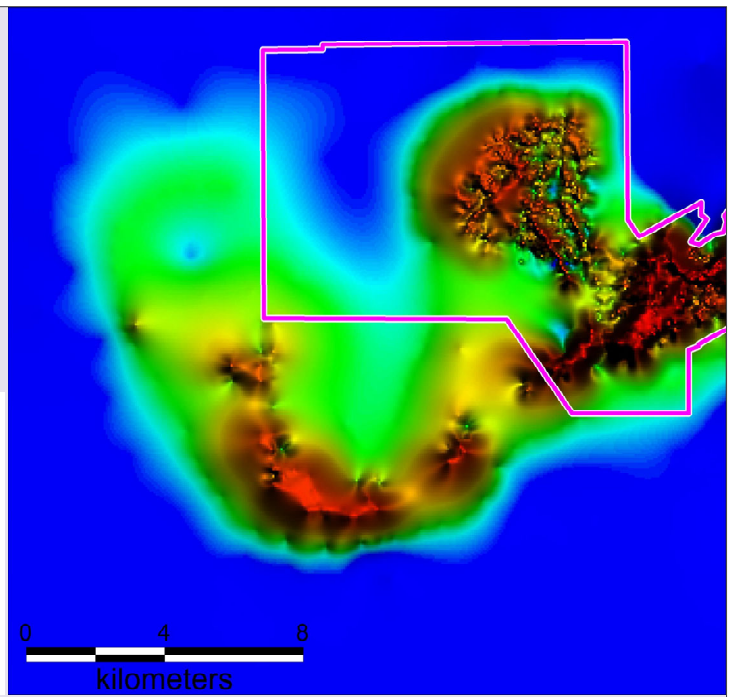
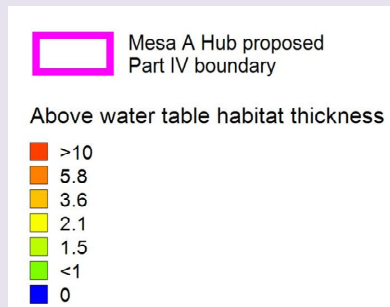
6. Determine high and low confidence areas

Based on drill hole density



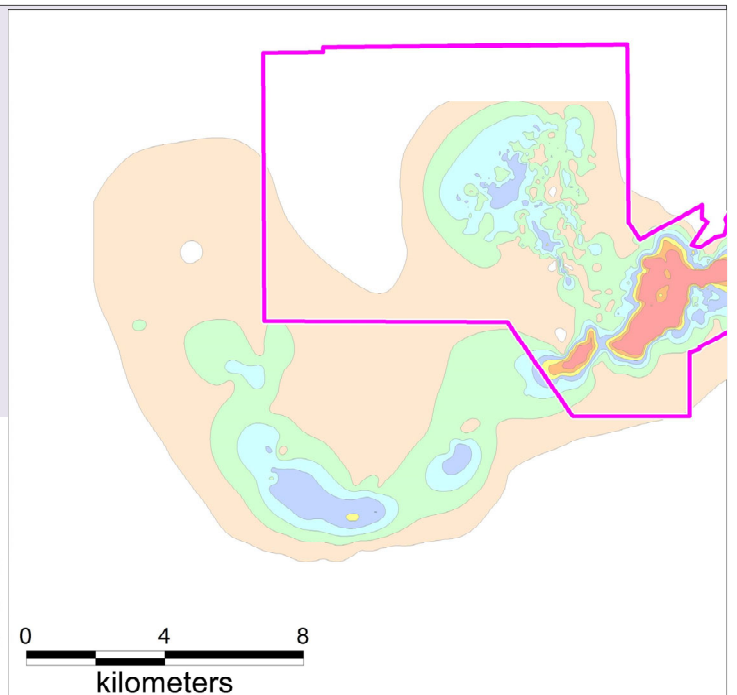
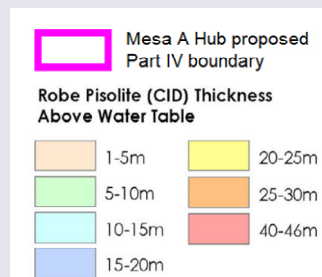
7. Create 3D surface/ raster map of above water table CID thickness

Use spatial interpolation of point data combined with confidence information



8. Produce CID contour map

Use pre-defined categories to split the 3D surface/ raster image into sections

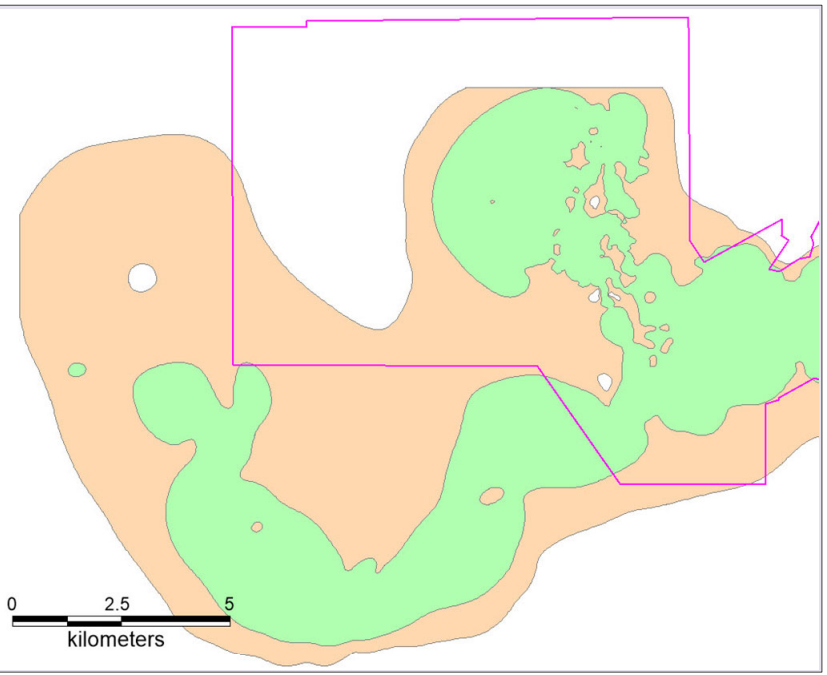
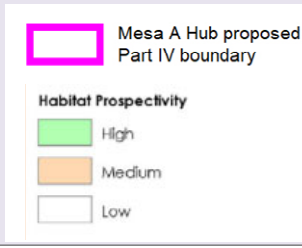


10. Determine habitat prospectivity categories

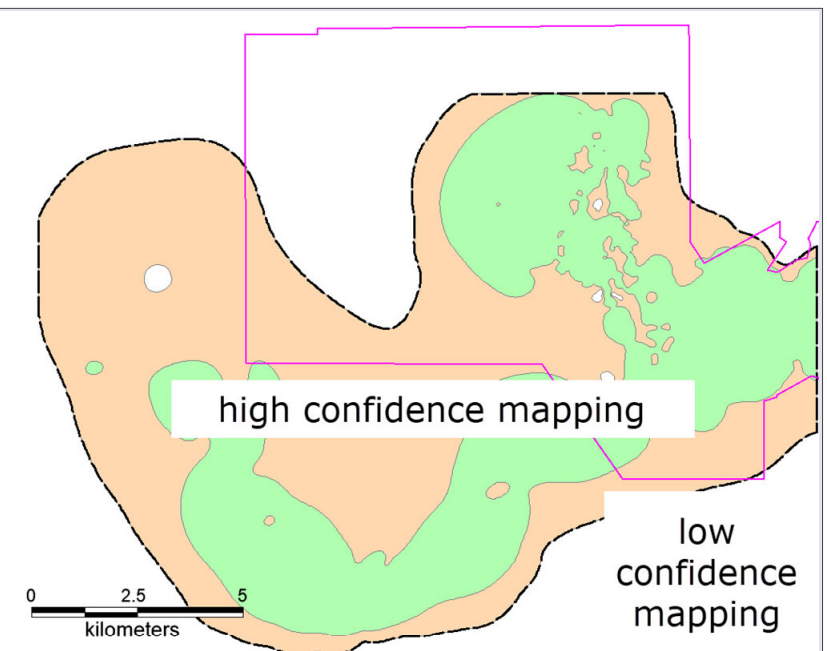
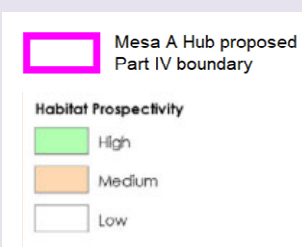
Habitat prospectivity	Geological Unit
High	Robe <u>Pisolite</u> (TP; >5m thickness)
Medium	Robe <u>Pisolite</u> (TP; 1-5m thickness)
Low	Robe <u>Pisolite</u> (TP; <1m thickness)

11. Map habitat prospectivity

Amalgamate geological and 3D habitat thickness maps

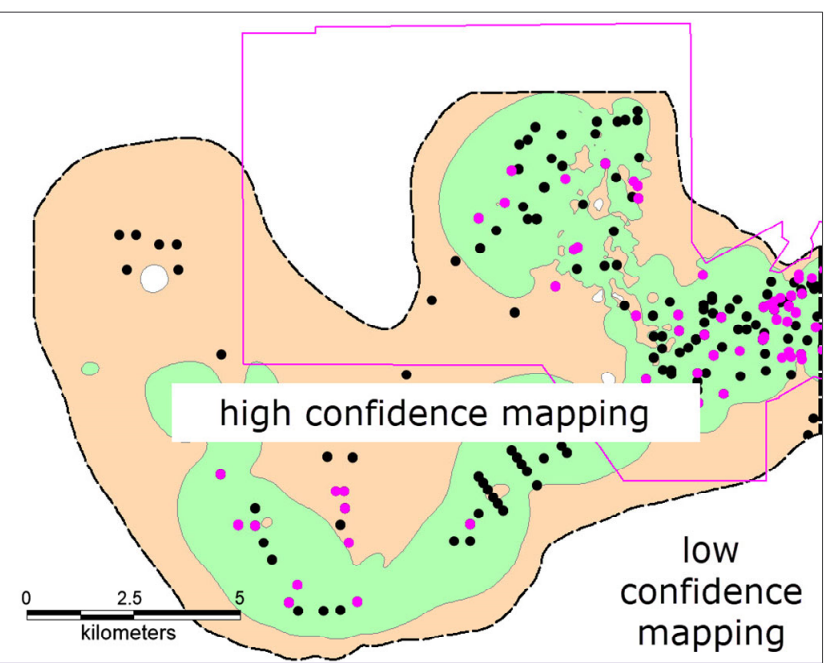
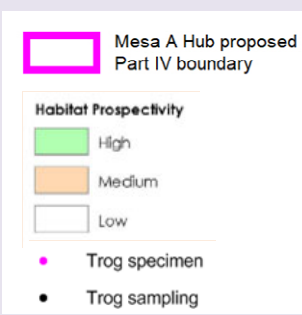


12. Overlay high and low confidence mapping limits on habitat prospectivity mapping



13. Overlay specimen results and null records

Validate that modelling is representative of actual results



*Note that troglofauna records outside the high confidence interval are located in a different geological habitat which requires a separate modelling analysis.