

- (a) cavities
- (b) surface clays
- (c) water inflows

(a) Cavities:

The upper section of the Carbonate Sequence has been extensively but variably leached with the resultant development of mud and rubble filled cavities. In drill holes these cavities vary from several centimetres to several metres and, in the case of MC 48-MC 48A, one cavity was 40 m wide in the drill hole. This caused extreme drilling problems and the abandonment of the initial hole.

Most cavities occurred in the top 50 m, but were encountered in some holes to 100 m. The largest and most difficult-to-drill cavity zones were in the central and northern sections of the area drilled.

(b) Surface Clays:

Surficial clays developed above both the hangingwall schists and the Carbonate Sequence commonly locked up on casing and in a number of drill holes casing was left in the ground. In these instances, casing was cut either with casing cutters or by blasting.

(c) Water Inflows:

A number of drill holes intersected ground water, either in the footwall schists or in the Carbonate Sequence close to the footwall schists.

In all such cases holes were successfully blocked with wooden plugs, followed by a cement plug. This was not always a straightforward task, because water flows often bypassed plugs in generally porous and permeable ground.

4.2 Surveying:

All roads and drill site collars were surveyed by Launceston based licenced surveyors Campbell Smith Phelps Pedley Pty Limited using a combination of theodolite traverses and differential GPS.

Results are digitally retained at the CSPP office and on Gemcon software at GTR in Melbourne.