

Flagstaff GeoConsultants



This hole intersected weakly disseminated pyritic alteration. A further hole on this trend (to the south) is recommended, since it is probable that the alteration noted in YNC12 increases to the south.

Line 5357400N and IP Lines 18N-20N

The CSAMT data shows a conductive feature at 380600-381000E, depth 300-400m, dipping shallowly east. It is seen on 2048 and 1024 Hz data, and on Bostick resistivities, although the latter are broken up by noise in the data.

The CSAMT conductor coincides with a pair of IP basement conductors at 380600E-381000E (on Line 20N) and 380800E-381200E (Line 18N) forming trends labelled as Zone P1 (west) and Zone P3 (east) on Plate 8. These zones trend NNW and are consistent with geological strike.

Hole HA2 collared at 5357440N 380790E angled west, appears to have tested the Zone P1 IP anomaly exactly; the hole intersected sericite-pyrite alteration in andesitic lavas over its 259 m length (Figure 1a).

Hole HA004 collared at 5357530N 380910E angled east is too far east to test the eastern Zone P3 IP anomaly; the IP target lies vertically below the collar, and may be associated with the fault zone (intersected at 40 m depth in the hole – see Figure 1b). The hole has length of order 400 m and intersected basaltic volcanoclastics from 170 m and below. This hole is deep enough to have tested the deep CSAMT conductor labelled Zone 5 in PLATE 7.

Hole HA5 collared at 5357180N 381040E angled west, appears to have tested the Zone P2 IP anomaly; the hole intersected volcanoclastic shale at 140 m and a fault in basaltic volcanoclastics at 200 m depth (Figure 2). The hole lies mid-way between the two IP lines 18N and 20N and thus requires about 200 m lateral projection, but it appears that either the intersected shales or the fault zone (the same fault as intersected by HA004) explain the IP response. Laboratory testing of core would be useful here, in order to determine whether the IP response is associated with shale or alteration.

Line 5357800N and IP Lines 20N-22N

As with the previous line, the CSAMT parasection data suggests presence of a deep conductor (300+ m deep) although the noisy nature of the Bostick resistivities means this conclusion cannot be definitive. The IP data again shows two anomalous zones which are interpreted as continuations of zones P1 and P3. Hole HA6 collared at 5357770N 381040E angled west, appears to have tested the Zone P2 IP anomaly; the hole intersected basaltic volcanoclastics at 60-120 m. (Figure 3). Given the strength of the IP anomaly (PFE ≥ 6) it is surprising that no shale or pyrite alteration was logged for the hole. The hole lies mid-way between the two IP lines 20N and 22N and thus requires about 200 m lateral projection, which leaves some uncertainty in location.

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