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The hole stops at 250 m, which leaves the model of a deep conductor at 300+ m untested.

Line 5358200N and IP Lines 22N-24N

The strongest CSAMT conductor is at 380600E-380700E, labelled Zone 1. It is the most prominent conductive trend on the prospect, but has not been drill tested at this latitude (hole SHD22 collared 200 m further north, is the nearest. Hole SHD 12 is clearly too far west to test this zone. The IP data shows an anomalous zone (Zone P1) in the same location, depth 50-150 m. In view of results from hole SHD22, this zone is a drilling target; intersection at 5358020N, 380590E, depth 100 m is recommended.

The CSAMT data also indicates a basement weak conductor of interest below 380900E-381100E. The conductor is imaged on all of the frequency pseudosection, Bostick resistivity parasection, 1D smooth model inversion, and 2D smooth model inversion, although the loss of several data points through noise means the shape is unclear. This weak target is at depth 200-300m and is barely evident on the Bostick resistivity depth slice.

The IP data again shows the two zones P1 and P3 of anomalous IP in the basement.

Hole HA003 collared at 380000E appears to have been drilled above both the CSAMT conductor, and the eastern IP target. Thus all the geophysical evidence indicates the need to drill a deep hole under the collar of HA003. This was done and is reported as hole SHD25. Unfortunately hole SHD25 (Figure 5) did not intersect significant alteration, a result which is difficult to explain.

Line 5358600N and IP Lines 24N-26N

CSAMT data is absent for most of this line due to existence of a hydro-power lake. In the east, the CSAMT data shows a conductive zone at depth (200+m) which is the northern-most extent of the Zone 5 conductor. As noted previously, this conductor is poorly defined due to noise problems from power lines, hence the Bostick resistivities are very noisy. Smooth model inversions (both 1D and 2D) show a conductive zone between 381300E and 381400E. The only hole penetrating the zone (HA4 1000 m to the south) failed to find alteration of interest.

IP data (pre-dating the construction of the lake) shows clear anomalies as part of Zones P1 and P3. Zone P1 is tested by SHD22 which confirms existence of a significant alteration system. Zone P3 to the east, and extending to the NNE, corresponds with the location of siltstone units Cts, which may be the source of the IP anomaly.

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