

Flagstaff GeoConsultants



Line 5359000N and IP Line 26N

The CSAMT data outlines a basement conductor (Zone 1) located between holes SHD2 and SHD1. IP inversions show a coincident IP target (Zone P1), which is the strongest and laterally broadest IP target on the prospect. Drilling and borehole EM surveys show this zone to be a zone which contains sericite-pyrite alteration, and also contains significant offhole conductors which are the target of further drilling. Details are given in Asten (2000).

The CSAMT depth slice at RL 260 m (300m below ground) also suggests a deep conductor at 380800E-381000E (Zone 7). This zone is seen most clearly on lines 5359400N and 5359800N, but it is a poorly defined zone due to high noise levels and possible confusion with transition-zone effects on Bostick resistivities. This conductor is not seen at all on the 1D inversion, but it is strongly imaged on the 2D inversion, hence it cannot be disregarded since it is part of the NNW-trending Zone 7 seen to the north.

Line 5359400N and IP Line 28N

The CSAMT data images show the Zone 1 conductor on frequency slices and depth slices, at 380100E-380300E. The IP zone P1 is reduced relative to line 5359000N, and appears to have split into two discrete anomalous zones at either side of the CSAMT conductor. Holes SHD8 and SHD9 test this anomaly at shallow depths (to 50 m); both holes recorded weakly disseminated pyrite alteration. This target is tested at depth with holes SHD20 and SHD16, as discussed in more detail in borehole EM results in Asten (2000).

The CSAMT data also shows a conductor (Zone 7) between 380700E-380850E. The data is clearly noisy, but the persistence of Zone 7 from line to line gives added credence to Zone 7 as a subject for further investigation.

The eastern IP anomaly on this line at 381000E (Zone P3) does not correspond to the CSAMT anomaly; it appears to correspond in position with mapped siltstones.

Line 5359800N and IP Line 30N

This line marks the northern extent of the CSAMT conductor Zone 2. The inversions show the conductor to be thinner and surficial compared with lines further south. There is some suggestion on the 2D inversion of extension to depth at 379750-379850E. This location corresponds with mapped felsic pyroclastics drilled by holes YNC4, 7, 8, and 11. Hole YNC4 appears to have tested the zone, and found sericite-pyrite-chlorite alteration in felsic volcanics Ccvi, over an interval of 30 m (Figure 6).

The IP zone P2 is weak, outcrops at 380000E, and hence appears to correlate with a different rock unit, possibly basaltic volcanics. **This IP zone P2 remains untested by drilling.**

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