The most interesting anomaly on this line is a deep anomaly (200-300 m deep) extending from 380400E to 380700+E as CSAMT Zone 7. It is imaged by all of the Bostick, 1D and 2D inversions, and is the best expression on the prospect of Zone 7. It does not have an IP expression on line 30N to the north, but aligns with a significant northward extension of Zone P1 seen on line 28N to the south. Given the presence of mapped E-W faults with a sinistral displacement (possible plumbing) in the vicinity of this line 5359800N, this Zone 7 CSAMT anomaly (and the north arm of IP Zone P1 to the south) require drill-testing. This locality is the best possibility for a repetition of the conductive alteration/mineralization existing between holes SHD1 and 2.

Hole SHD6 (length 250 m, dip 40-30degrees) passes over the top of this conductor; the hole ended in basaltic volcanoclastics which leaves the possibility of favourable felsic volcanics being located nearby at greater depth (Vicary, personal communication). A new hole under hole SHD6 is recommended.

Line 5360200N and IP Lines 30N-32N

The CSAMT data suffers badly from noise at three locations on this line. There is evidence in the depth slices for continuation of the Zone 7 conductor at depths 200-300 m (380300E-380500E on a NNW trend from the drill target identified to the south).

IP data shows two anomalous zones – P2 at 380000E and P5 at 380800N. The IP zone P2 is weak (PFE 3.5) but distinct, and it lies east of the collar of hole YNC4 (Figure 6). This zone is untested by drilling, and a hole under YNC7 is recommended. Note that this line lies on the northern side of a mapped east-west fault, whereas the IP Zone P2 and drill target are on the south side of this fault.

The IP Zone P5 follows mapped Ordovian siltstones and, while strong (PFE >5.5 on Line 32N) it is not regarded as prospective.

Lines 53560600N, 5361000N, 53562000N and IP Lines 34N-36N-38N

These are short lines for the CSAMT survey, designed to look for geophysical evidence for the Mt Julia mineralization. The data quality is limited by noise, and hence no inducation of the deep Mt Julia mineralization can be seen. However the data does map the South Henty fault (at the extreme west of line 5360600N and beyond the end of 5361000N) as a surficial conductor with the high frequencies, see Plate 1.

The IP data maps the South Henty fault as a strong IP target (Zone 6) with PFE 4 to 6+, and also as a conductor. The IP response is greatest on Line 34N where basaltic