

costeaming included the evaluation of several small to medium anomalies located by the BMR in a concurrent SP and EM survey over the southern Cuni area (Horvath and O'Connor, 1958).

The results of this geophysical and drilling evaluation of the North Cuni to Deveraux Prospect area (Figures 12, 13 and 14) confirmed earlier investigations. Only small high grade ore shoots occurred to a depth of 30 metres along the footwall of a metasomatised dolerite dyke. Further drilling of geophysical targets was recommended (Horvath, 1957).

5.1.3 Mariposa Area

The first recorded systematic exploration of the Mariposa Mine area was by North Broken Hill in 1946-51. Records of this work are sketchy. After review of the old mine workings North Broken Hill drilled 3 holes beneath the Mariposa Mine in 1947. A further 8 holes were drilled in the vicinity of the mine in 1950. This drilling (Figure 15 and Appendix III) showed the existence of a near vertical orebody (Figure 16) 460 feet long and 5.6 feet wide containing 9.2% Pb, 1.7% Zn and 4.7 ounces of silver. To the east of the southern part of this ore lens was a second narrow ore zone (Garretty, 1951).

Concurrent with the drilling was a BMR magnetic and gravity survey in the vicinity of the Mariposa Mine (Loh, 1950). No definite magnetic anomalies were evident (Figure 17) although disturbances near the shafts and along the inferred mineralised zone were noted. These disturbances may have been cultural. The gravity survey (Figures 17 and 18) showed 7 anomalous zones (Loh, 1950). Zone 1 reflected the line of known mineralised lenses with Zone 2 being parallel but about 30 m to the east and also representing a mineralised zone (drill hole 10) Anomalies 3, 4 and 5 appeared to relate to terrain correction problems while anomaly 6 could have represented