

but wider anomalies. Several small localised previously unknown Cu/Ni anomalies were also delineated. Lead with coincident zinc gave anomalous values in areas of known Pb/Zn veins.

The area of strongest coincident E.M. and geochemical anomalies was the South Cuni-Cuni Rise-North Cuni-Genet's Winze area. This anomalous zone, parallel to a doleritic intrusion, was drilled. All other anomalous (E.M. and geochemical) were at very limited strike length and were of no economic interest.

The strong coincident Cu, Zn, Ni and E.M. anomaly at Genet's Winze was drilled in 1972/73 (Burton, 1973). All holes intersected dolerite but with only minor mineralisation. One intersection of 9 feet of 0.76% Cu and 0.94% Ni was located (Figure 27). Burton (1973) concluded further drilling of weaker anomalies was not justified.

On completion of the 5 drill holes at Genet's Winze. E.Z. Co. re-examined all data within E.Z. 2/62 (Lillicrap, 1973) and concluded there was no possibility of the existence of an economic mineral deposit in the southern part of the Licence. Minor work was required in the northern area (to the north of E.L. 15/76).

E.L. 2/62 was dropped by E.Z. Co. in 1973 and partially re-pegged by L.J.C. Say as SPL 127.

#### 5.2.4 L.J.C. Say (SPL 127)

SPL 127 covered the portion of E.L. 2/62 that was inside the present boundaries of E.L. 15/76 (Figure 31).

The only recorded investigation of SPL 127 was a brief historical review (excluding E.Z. Co. work) by Bell (1974). No field work was initiated. SPL 127