

In view of the absence of any encouraging sign of sulphide mineralization in 530 feet of core it was not considered worthwhile to explore this anomaly further. The drilling indicated an extension of the serpentine further to the east than as shown on the geological map. The magnetic anomaly can be presumed due to the presence of abundant magnetite in the serpentine. All asbestos in the core is of the slip-fibre variety with a high proportion of the splintery variety, picrolite, intergrown with the chrysotile.

The Grand Prize mine was not included in the geophysical survey, but, while the drill was in the area, it was decided to test for a possible southern extension of the Grand Prize Lode. South of the workings, on the ridges south of Nevada Creek, a gossan outcrop can be followed intermittently for a distance of about 700 feet. Craze's Adit, which is situated on the access road to the mine, was designed to explore the southerly extension of the ore body but was abandoned before the mineralized zone was reached. D.D.H. No. 3 was sited on the access road at 4S/450E between the adit and the mine on a bearing of 81° magnetic and depressed at an angle of 20°.

The core log of D.D.H. No. 3 is summarized as follows:—

From	Depth	To	Rock Type
0	—	118'	Yellow-brown siltstone and greywacke conglomerate.
111'	—	213'	Brown decomposed conglomerate, practically no core recovery.
213'	—	270'	Grey slate and siltstone.
270'	—	271'	Reddish brown gossanous ironstone.
271'	—	273' 6"	Greywacke conglomerate with abundant pyrite. Pyrite partly oxidized.
273' 6"	—	278'	Greywacke conglomerate with pyrite.
278'	—	329' 6"	Greywacke conglomerate with no pyrite. Conglomerate is fresh and unaltered.

It would appear that the borehole intersected a wide fault or shatter zone prior to reaching the mineralized zone on the footwall. Core recovery from the 6 feet wide sulphide zone was poor and the assay values disappointing as shown below.

Depth	Material	Sn (%)
270' — 271'	Ironstone gossan	Less than 0.05
271' — 273' 6"	Sulphides	Nil
273' 6" — 277'	Sulphides	Nil
270' — 275'	Sludge	Less than 0.05

Despite the low assay results the drill hole, nevertheless, confirmed the southerly extension of the Grand Prize mineralized zone.

Intermediate and Razorback Grids

Two holes were drilled to test the strong Turam indication at the northern end of the Razorback grid between 36N/950W and 41N/1350W.

D.D.H. No. 4 was cited at 46E/850S (on the intermediate Grid) on an azimuth of 265° magnetic and inclined at an angle of 45°. Excellent core recovery was achieved in this hole which was entirely in serpentine for its full length of 338 feet. No indication of any sulphide mineralization was detected. The only unusual features were the appearance of abundant calcite in open fractures in the serpentine in the upper weathered section and the strong blue-green

tints in the slip fibre picrolite and talc. The colour suggests the presence of the chromiferous mica, fuchsite.

Assay of the core for nickel and chromium gave the following results:—

Depth		Ni %	Cr %
From	To		
0'	18'	0.25	0.05
18'	31' 5"	0.25	0.05
31' 5"	45'	0.22	0.05
260'	275'	0.24	0.08
275'	290'	0.29	0.04
290'	300'	0.24	0.06

D.D.H. No. 5 was sited at 38N/950W (Razorback Grid) on an azimuth of 215° magnetic and inclined at an angle of 45°.

The hole was completed to a depth of 415 feet in serpentine without any sulphide mineralization. The serpentine varies from green to yellowish green and contains some slip fibre asbestos and a few small local concentrations of magnetite. The magnetite present in the serpentine probably accounts for the magnetic anomaly in the vicinity of the drill hole, but there was nothing unusual encountered in the drill hole to explain the Turam anomaly which was the drilling target.

It was expected that this drill hole would pass through the serpentine-conglomerate contact to the west. As this was not reached, it was decided to drill holes further to the west to find this contact which is the favourable location for ore deposition at the Razorback Mine. A vertical hole D.D.H. No. 6 was drilled at 38N/1250W to find the contact which was thought to dip at a moderately steep angle to the west. After passing through 16 feet of conglomerate and serpentine rubble the hole encountered serpentine and the drilling was stopped at 17 feet 6 inches. It was now obvious that the serpentine-conglomerate contact was much further west than shown by Blissett and Gulline (1961), and as no outcrop could be seen on the densely vegetated and scree covered slope the drill was shifted as far west as practicable on the steeply rising hillside.

D.D.H. No. 7 was drilled from 44E/1300S on a magnetic bearing of 40° and inclined at an angle of 55°. This hole was collared in conglomerate and passed through the conglomerate-serpentine contact at 50 feet. The hole was continued to 170 feet but apart from some brown iron stained serpentine from 50-66 feet no sign of sulphide mineralization was found. Assays of the iron stained serpentine showed no trace of any tin present and it is thought that iron staining is due to weathering of the serpentine and not from any pyrite mineralization.

The strong magnetic anomalies at 10E/425-550S and 8E/270-330S on the Intermediate Grid coincide with a large kernel of dark green pyroxenite which has resisted the almost ubiquitous serpentinization of the original intrusive. At 10E/500S there is a bold outcrop of pyroxenite which is intensely fractured and closely net-veined by magnetite. Hand specimens of the rock are sufficiently rich in magnetite to be picked up by a strong hand magnet. As the anomaly is almost certainly due to the high magnetite content, and the pyroxenite is well-exposed over nearly an acre, costeaning is not considered necessary.