

The large width of ore encountered is not the true width, as drill hole M13 penetrated the ore body from the footwall side and cut the deposit at an acute angle. But even if the quantitative results regarding width and grade cannot be fully relied upon, it appears certain that drill hole M13 showed a fairly wide ore body of good grade. To investigate the dip and behaviour of the lode at greater depth, the next drill hole (M14) was sited 40 feet north-east of borehole M13.

DRILL HOLE M14

Angle of Depression : 45°
 Bearing : 232°
 Length of Hole : 132ft
 Position : See Plate 9
 Drilled : February and March, 1957
 Geology :

- 0 - 45 feet Grey and black shale
- 45 - 50 feet Tuff
- 50 - 80 feet Fault, very little core - consists mainly of pieces of quartz and clay
- 80 - 81 feet Coarse grey tuff
- 81 - 110 feet Shale
- 110 - 115 feet Tuff
- 115 - 120 feet Shale
- 120 - 132 feet Tuff, with small veins of pyrite.

No basic dyke material was met in this hole. Extensive evidence of faulting was found, and some pieces of sulphides were found in the fault zone. As no nickel minerals were detected in this drill hole, the evidence suggests that the lode dips to the south. Also, as the log of M13 was not very satisfactory due to the damaged core case, it was decided to drill another bore-hole (M15) in the opposite direction from the other side of the anomaly.

DRILL HOLE M15

Angle of Depression : 45°
 Bearing : 52°
 Length of Hole : 132 feet
 Position : See Plate 9
 Drilled : April, 1957
 Geology :

- 0 - 30 feet Light and dark grey, medium and coarse-grained tuff
- 30 - 95 feet Basic dyke