

would prove or disprove the existence of the dolomite horizon at depth, provided that the hole managed to penetrate a section free of porphyry intrusions.

Subsequently drilling commenced. Hole No. B1 was abandoned due to the drilling contractors error but B2 was drilled and failed to intersect either the dolomite horizon or significant mineralisation. The hole remained in white shales and quartzites and it was decided to discontinue drilling until further structural analyses had been made, a recommendation previously made by Hopwood & Anderson (1).

In April 1965 Anderson carried out a detailed structural analyses of the Mt. Bischoff extended area. He divided the area into fifteen sub-areas. He indicated that drill Hole B2 had been drilled in sub-area 6 and the azimuth of the hole was parallel to the axial plane and hence followed down the plunge of the fold. Such a position would make the testing of the stratigraphic column difficult as the hole would intersect a very limited number of stratigraphic units. As a result of his study he suggested three drill holes which could be sited to cross the limb of the folds at the best angles to obtain intersections on the stratigraphic sequence.

Two of these drill holes were drilled and the results are shown on the geological sections (Plan Nos. 67 and 68) attached hereto. Drill hole B3 drilled near the portal position of No. 6 adit gave a very good sequence of intersections but remained in the quartzites and white shale sequence and failed to locate either dolomite or black shale. Drill hole B4 remained within the black shales throughout its entire length and failed to intersect any dolomite horizon. The results of this drilling is discussed in more detail in a later section of this Report

Drilling was again stopped on the completion of Hole B4 and the results of the mapping and geophysical investigations carried out during the early part of 1966 are now dealt with.