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In the present mapping and interpretation a thickness of 600'+ has been obtained for the white shale quartzite sequence which is much thicker than the 300' obtained by Hopwood & Anderson for Group B, but close to their group A sequence of 620'. This would perhaps indicate that the sequence obtained by the recent field mapping is the equivalent to the rocks below the dolomite horizon and hence the "lode horizon" has been eroded away. However, inspection of Hopwood & Anderson's map shows that they have placed the black shales at Thompson workings above the dolomite horizon. These same black shales have been correlated with the black shales in the Mt. Bischoff extended area. This then raises the point as to whether Hopwood & Anderson's original stratigraphic sequence was correct, i.e. the possibility that the black shales in the Group A represent the only black shale horizon and black shales at the case of Group B are in fact not a true black shale horizon.

From discussion with geologist on the field, and this merely on a general basis, two items seem of considerable interest.

- (a) The drilling programme of **Comstaff** has not intersected significant black shales above the lode horizon.
- (b) After they have drilled below the orebody and into the black shales they have remained in black shales for the rest of the drilling - a figure of 300' was mentioned.

Certainly the thickness of black shales intersected by the drilling in B4 is far in excess of that postulated by Hopwood & Anderson for the **overwall black** shales, i.e. 200' - 240'. It would appear that even allowing for repetition by folding and faulting at least 500 feet of black shales have been penetrated in B4.

It is also fairly clear that the dolomite horizon probably lies not far above the black shale horizon and there hardly seems to be room to fit in the 600' of quartzite and white clay shales postulated by Hopwood & Anderson between the dolomite and the black shales.