

During the 1972-73 field seasons five holes were drilled in a successful attempt to prove this hypothesis. (see Plans A, B, C, F and G)

Diamond Drilling

DDH 33

This drillhole was completed at a depth of 254.16 metres.

A cupriferous quartz and quartz-dolomite formation was intersected between 118.11 and 124.35 metres, this interval containing an average of 1.31 per cent Cu over a true thickness of 5.4 metres.

The drillhole was continued to a depth of 254.16 metres in an unsuccessful attempt to prove the existence of a suspected cupriferous zone beneath the main Murrays Reward- Central Prospects ridge.

DDH 34

This drillhole, some 61 metres northwest of DDH33, was completed at a depth of 173.28 metres.

A cupriferous quartz-dolomite formation was intersected between 136.20 metres and 139.42 metres, this interval containing 0.26 per cent Cu over a true thickness of 3.0 metres.

DDH 35

This drillhole, some 64 metres north of DDH 34, was completed at a depth of 182.9 metres, without intersecting cupriferous mineralisation.

It is believed that the grade and thickness of the cupriferous mineralisation decrease significantly northwest along the strike of the fault zone and that the mineralised zone is represented in DDH 35 by the interval 143.64 to 147.50 metres which consists of irregular and discontinuous veins and segregations of quartz and quartz-dolomite in brecciated and fragmentary chloritic siltstone.

DDH 36

This drillhole was completed at a depth of 237.78 metres. Sporadic, low grade cupriferous mineralisation was intersected between 189.32 and 221.78 metres, this interval containing an average of 2960 ppm Cu over a true thickness of 32.2 metres.

The copper, which occurs mainly as chalcopyrite, is associated with quartz or quartz-dolomite although thin bands of massive chalcopyrite occur in sediments between 208.09 and 215.93 metres.

DDH 37

This drillhole was completed at a depth of 222.77 metres.

Low grade cupriferous quartz-dolomite was intersected between 204.90 and 210.04 metres, this interval containing an average of 2340 ppm Cu over a true thickness of 5.0 metres.

Conclusion

Diamond drilling at this prospect proved a northwestern extension of the cupriferous fault zone intersected earlier by DDH 16 and DDH 17.