

The hole was geophysically logged - for details see Appendix 21. A distinct resistivity low occurs down the hole and the low intensifies with longer electrode spacing. The data are consistent with an irregular water filled cave commencing about 5 to 10 m away from the hole. A sink hole occurs about 10 m away from the collar of the hole at the surface.

The 'D type' anomaly trend containing hole SMD 20 was then again tested with hole SMD 22, at 100W/275S, vertical, i.e. 200 m east along the trend of the anomaly. A summary log is:-

0 -	20 m	Soil
20 -	41	Limestone with small caves
41 -	45	Clay (cave-fill)
45 -	53	Limestone, very broken
53 -	69	Limestone
69 -	74	Calc-silicate rock
74 -	78	Limestone
78 -	87	Calc-silicate rock
87 -	91	Metasiltstone and calc-silicate rock
91 -	110	Metasiltstone, sandstone.

Note that to 53 m there are many caves and broken limestone.

### Conclusions

The results of drilling holes SMD 20, 21, 22 clearly indicate that the 'D type' anomalies are caused by underground cavities filled with water and wet clay; these cavities contrast markedly with the adjacent resistive and relatively chargeable limestone. The underground cavities apparently follow fracture systems in the limestone which trend E-W. No mineralization associated with these fractures was found. Tony Howland-Rose concurs with this conclusion.

### Final evaluations

About the same time as this conclusion was reached a proton precession magnetic survey of the area was completed. The previous survey had been by fluxgate and not sufficiently sensitive. The relatively low order proton precession magnetic anomalies which could reasonably have a pyrrhotite source do not correspond to the M.I.P. 'D type' anomalies; this agrees with the conclusion reached above.

Drilling of further M.I.P. targets was therefore