

Limestone from surface to 192 m, then wollastonite hornfels. Hole if continued would probably have penetrated calc-silicate rocks from this point. E.I.P. anomaly explained by fine pyrite, pyrrhotite associated with stylonitic limestone and thin dark dolomitic beds concentrated in top 60 m of hole (see Section 12 for details and some petrological descriptions).

SMD 15: 900E/018N, vertical, depth 116 m. Designed to test a relative magnetic low trending NW within the main magnetic anomaly. Thought to be due to faulting and late stage alteration of pre-existing wriggilite, with possibly high Sn values as for example in ML 3A.

Hole was probably sited too far south and missed fault zone (if it exists). It is recommended that this feature be drilled again with an angled hole.

Basalt to 20 m, then deep lead sediments to 33 m, then calc-silicate rock to 109 m, with metasiltstone below.

SMD 16: 1450E/125S, vertical, depth 171 m. To further test the area around SMD 13. Sandstone to 24 m, then through a fault into calc-silicate rocks, wriggilite and some patchy sphalerite bearing skarns to 129 m. Tin contents higher than SMD 13, but not as high as ML3A. Tungsten, occurring mainly as scheelite disseminated in the wriggilite or in the relatively common pink felspar veins, is relatively abundant in this hole.

The four holes which have penetrated the skarn zone to the east of Bismuth Creek i.e. ML3A, SMD 13, SMD 16, SMD 24, have shown that the body is complex, in part Sn rich, in part W rich, in part Zn rich. See Fig.6, which is a geological cross section.

SMD 17: 810W/060S, vertical, depth 74 m. To test magnetic anomaly well away from Shepherd and Murphy mine. No surface outcrop. Intersected interbedded sandstone and limestone to 26 m, then interbedded calc-silicate rock, normal wriggilite, metasiltstone to 42 m thence through into sandstone-siltstone. Sn and W contents quite low.

Holes 18 and 19: drilled at Mt. Jacob (see separate report).

SMD 20: 300W/275S, vertical, depth 95 m. To determine source of an M.I.P. 'D type' anomaly which could feasibly have been due to massive pyrrhotite-cassiterite mineralization similar to that at Renison. For details see Section 13. Intersected cavernous broken limestone to 53 m, thence calc-silicate rocks to 70 m, with siltstone sandstone below. No pyrrhotite rich skarns.

SMD 21: 000/075S, vertical, depth 155 m. To determine source of another M.I.P. 'D type' anomaly. Limestone to 106 m, thence calc-silicate rock with minor normal wriggilite