

058

to 124 m, thence metasiltstone. No pyrrhotite rich skarns. Hole geophysically logged; shows proximity to caverns, for details see Section 13.

SMD 22: 100W/275S, vertical, depth 110 m. Final hole to test M.I.P. 'D type' anomalies. On same anomaly as SMD 20 but 200 m to the east. Cavernous limestone to 69 m, thence limestone and calc-silicate rock, with a few cm of wrigglite at the base, to 91 m; metasiltstone-sandstone below. No pyrrhotite rich skarns.

Holes SMD 20, 21, 22 demonstrated that the cause of the M.I.P. anomalies is not massive pyrrhotite mineralization but is due to non chargeable conductive wet clay etc. in sink holes and underground caverns within relatively resistive and chargeable limestone. Full details in Section 13.

SMD 23: 200W/675S, vertical, depth 37 m. To test long narrow relatively weak magnetic anomaly south of areas previously tested. Basalt to 6 m, thence interbedded wrigglite calc-silicate rock and metasiltstone to 27 m, thence metasiltstone. Anomaly therefore due to normal wrigglite, not pyrrhotite rich skarns.

SMD 24 SMD 25: 1380W/010S. These are holes sited east of Bismuth Creek angled towards the fault, designed to further test the complex skarn zone, then explore for vein stockworks associated with the fault and mineralized greisenized granite. Very difficult drilling conditions were encountered and the holes were abandoned before target depths.

The holes have not yet been logged in detail nor analysed; they will therefore be reported on in a later report.