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An anomaly at 5,387,300N; 378,480E was coincident with high Pb soil geochemistry and was the target for D.D.H. N.P.P. 213. The geophysical anomaly on line 5,387,100N at 378,940E was also tested, by the drilling of D.D.H. N.P.P. 215.

#### 6.1.8. DIAMOND DRILLING

D.D.H. N.P.P. 213 (Refer to Summary of Results Sheet A1-521-0042 & Appendices 4 & 6)

N.P.P. 213 was drilled on line 5,387,300N at 378,440E to test a combined Pb soil geochemical anomaly and a low magnitude I.P. anomaly. It intersected west-facing Dundas Group shales and arkosic sandstones which flank the west side of the Burns Peak Rhyolite unit.

The sediments appear fresh and little altered. Mineralisation consists of fine pyrite, sphalerite and galena associated with calcite veins infilling tension cracks in the sediments. Chip sampling gave maximum assays of 565 ppm Pb and 1350 ppm Zn from 85 to 90m.

The nature of some of the sediments (grey carbonaceous siltstone) and the style of the mineralisation is sufficient to explain the soil geochemistry and I.P. anomalies.

D.D.H. N.P.P. 214 (Refer to Summary of Results Sheet A1-521-0053 & Appendices 4 & 6)

N.P.P. 214 was drilled (from 378,610E) on the same line as N.P.P. 213. It was targeted to test a Pb, Zn and Cu soil geochemical anomaly close to the contact of shales and arkosic sandstones with the 'Burns Peak Rhyolite'. The hole intersected a similar sequence to N.P.P. 213 before penetrating rhyolitic pyroclastics of the Burns Peak Rhyolite. It reached a total depth of 142.0m and collapsed before a down hole I.P. survey could be run. The hole was chip sampled and maximum values of 1250 ppm Pb and 1400 ppm Zn were obtained from 35 to 40m and 45 to 50m respectively.