

013

The sulphides consisted of sparse galena and sphalerite associated with fluoritic veins, which apparently predate the incipient shearing. The contact zone was not faulted.

D.D.H. N.P.P. 215 (Refer to Summary of Results Sheet A1-521-0054 & Appendices 4 & 6)

N.P.P. 215 was drilled from east to west on line 5,387,100N from 379,010E into the Burns Peak Rhyolite. The hole intersected a sequence of trachyte, quartz-trachyte and rhyolite, most of which have been identified in thin section by Cowan (see Appendix 4 Report C.M.S. 80/4/24) as intrusives. Two rocks with extrusive textures were noted. As with the other holes at North Pinnacles, galena, pyrite and sphalerite mineralisation occupies small quartz and carbonate filled tension fractures in the rock and these are seen as the source of soil geochemical anomalies. Maximum values of 3800 ppm Pb and 1.1% Zn were obtained between 45 and 50m from chip samples of the core. A zone of disseminated pyrite (up to 10%) between 30.1 and 64m in the matrix of a rhyolite breccia is probably responsible for the observed I.P. anomaly.

6.1.9. CONCLUSIONS

The three diamond drill holes completed to date show that almost all mineralisation at North Pinnacles is epigenetic, being associated with veins filling small open tension fractures in both sedimentary and volcanic units. The local association with fluorite may indicate that it is genetically associated with an intrusive at depth. Some syngenetic pyrite may be present in the rhyolites and intrusives intersected by N.P.P. 215, but as no favourable host horizons for massive Pb/Zn mineralisation were observed the potential for stratabound syngenetic Pb/Zn orebodies in this unit appears poor.

The potential for tin mineralisation in the area also appears to be low. Tin assays in N.P.P. 214 were all below the limit of detection and no favourable calcareous host was intersected by the drilling.

It is therefore not proposed to do any further work at North Pinnacles during the 1980/81 field season.