

has conclusively tested the surface I.P. response. Comparison of the 5m and 20m profiles did not indicate any more intense adjacent mineralisation.

#### 5.6.6. CONCLUSIONS

Both boreholes drilled similar sequences containing sediments and reworked tuffs indicating sub-aqueous conditions within extensive acid pyroclastic activity. The sediments contain syngenetic bedded sulphides with weak base metal values. The rocks suggest an environment favourable for Rosebery type mineralisation. However, no significant mineralisation was intersected. Apart from the mineralisation, the most obvious differences from the Rosebery situation are a much poorer development of alteration assemblages, and no development of strongly schistose zones. These holes tested the most highly rated E.I.P. responses on the Jones Creek Grid. This implies that the remainder of the grid is unlikely to contain any better targets, at least in the relatively near-surface zones.

### 5.7. Mt. Murchison

#### 5.7.1. INTRODUCTION

The Mt. Murchison area is that portion of the Mt. Black E.L. 1/62 which lies east of the Mt. Murchison ridges. It is bounded on the north by E.L. 4/73, on the east by E.L. 2/78 and on the south by E.L. 9/66. Thick rain-forest covers the entire area which totals about 7km<sup>2</sup>. Drainage is overall easterly from the Mt. Murchison ridges into the Murchison River. Prior to 1980 no exploration had been carried out and there was no access into the area. The closest point of access was the H.E.C. damsite in the Murchison Gorge some 2.5km north of the E.L. boundary. A road from Wenty Camp to Anthony Creek, 2.0km south east of the area was inaccessible to 4 wheel drive vehicles.