

5.8.2. PREVIOUS WORK

A report entitled "Review of Exploration in the Natone Area, Mt. Black E.L. 1/62" compiled by G. Drake gives a comprehensive account of work to date in this area. (This report is presented in Appendix 13.) Only brief mention will be given here to activities specific to the Colebrook Hill section of the Natone area.

The Colebrook Hill mine workings were mapped and sampled during 1956/57 and the results are contained in E.Z. file 51/15 "A Geological Report on the Colebrook Prospect" by I.S. Gregory, June 1958. This report concluded that the ore was concentrated in small wall-rock replacements running off east-west controlling fractures, and that the mine contained only one significant stoping block of 12,000 tonnes containing 1.2% Cu. This report seems to have largely overlooked the potential for Sn mineralisation. Only three samples were submitted for Sn analysis. Two gossans assayed at 0.02% Sn and 0.05% Sn and the one sulphide sample assayed at 0.12% Sn. During 1972/73 the Colebrook Grid (south of the Colebrook workings) was cut, consisting of 15 lines, 250m apart and 1,000m long. These were mapped, soil sampled for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Sn and covered with fluxgate ground magnetics. (Refer to E.Z. report 110 "Exploration in E.L. 1/62 Mt. Black during 1972/73" by D. Reinhardt.) This report also pays little attention to the Sn potential of the area and also does not even present the Sn soil results which all lie in the 0.02% - 0.09% (200 - 900 ppm) range. The high values may be due to the analytical technique used which was not mentioned in the report.

The area has had a somewhat patchwork coverage by several airborne geophysical surveys. In 1972 a Turair survey detected a weak Field Strength Ratio anomaly lying over the Colebrook workings. A 1975 Input survey found its strongest conductor running from Colebrook Hill north