

from the mineralizing granite cusp below the Shepherd and Murphy area. Recent information from Renison, Cleveland and Mt. Bischoff indicate that magnetite rich skarns occur below the sulphide mineralization, closer to the mineralizing source (various offshoots of the Meredith Granite).

Diamond drill hole MD 33 and a fence line of holes MD 35, 34, 37, 38 and 36 were drilled to test this possibility. The "fence-line" had as its origin SMD 9, was aligned NE and thoroughly tested a 1000 m width of the main Moina limestone basin. (Refer plans D/MZ01/058, 130, 131, 132, 133). Minor pyrrhotite was intersected in MD 35 and traces occur in MD 34, 37 and 38. Total mineralization decreased from MD 35 to MD 36, and Sn and W grades also decreased to the NE. MD 36 indicated a shallowing of the limestone basin to the east of the Bismuth Creek Fault. Previous drilling and geological mapping indicate the basin shallows to the SW of SMD 9.

Various geophysical techniques were tried along two lines through the centre of the limestone basin remaining available for exploration. The northern part of the basin is covered by Lake Gairdner. One line, Diagonal Line 1, was pegged along the line of drill holes, extending SW from SMD 9 for 1000 m and NE from SMD 9 for 2000 m. Diagonal Line 2 was pegged approximately parallel and 300 m to the NW, centred on SMD 14 and extending 1000 m SW and 2000 m NE from that point. The geophysics was originally done to find massive sulphides and faults, which may act as conduits for mineralizing solutions, such as the Bassett-Federal Fault at Renison.

Ground magnetics, IP, TUREM, MAX-MIN (Horizontal loop), EM, VLF-EM and MMR surveys were carried out (Refer section 6.4.6 this report). No anomalies were detected which need to be further drill tested. The few anomalies detected coincide with known mineralization.