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Comalco DEV-D1 was collared at 100 N/275 W (045° at -60°) to test unweathered down dip extensions of the gossan and possible Au mineralization in sandstone in the Devonian mine area.

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u> (m)	<u>Core Length</u> (m)	<u>Lithology</u>
0.00	15.45	15.45	Massive f-med gn sandstone/quartzite.
15.45	33.75	18.30	Quartzite-quartz veined, brecciated.
33.75	35.00	1.25	Siltstone.
35.00	35.60	0.60	Massive f gn sandstone.
35.60	39.00	3.40	Quartz-porphyry dyke.
39.00	49.00	10.00	Tubicular sandstone.
49.00	52.00	3.00	Bleached porous sandstone.
52.00	74.00	22.00	Tubicular sandstone.
74.00	83.15	9.15	Bleached & Fe stained f-med gn sandstone.
83.15	118.60	35.45	Sandstone with minor siltstone beds.
118.60	129.50	10.90	Bedded siltstone/sandstone.
129.50	147.30	17.80	Massive quartzite.
147.30	157.80	10.50	Conglomerate.

All Sn are \leq 50 ppm and all Au except two (0.15 ppm Au, 0.10 ppm Au) are \leq 0.05 ppm. Only one Pb assay was greater than 1000 ppm (1650 ppm Pb, fillet sample, 71.00 - 74.00 m). The highest Ag value was 6 ppm Ag (fillet sample, 85.00 - 87.00 m).

From drill hole bedding data it appears that a small anticline exists between DEV-D1 and Mt. Lyell OH 2 (Refer plan D/MZ01/153). Data from Mines Department holes OH 2, 3 and 4 may also be interpreted in this manner. (Refer plan D/MZ01/162). Thus it would appear that the gossanous/lateritic material is restricted to a shallow syncline.