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7.2.4. Discussion

The holes were drilled into areas of three different geophysical response

1) TH7; a chargeability high (62-76 mv/v), associated with moderate to high resistivity values (1500-2000 ohm-m.) The metal factor anomaly was moderate to high.

2) TH8; an area of moderate chargeability (30+ mv/v) and low resistivity (4000 ohm-m) with known mineralised quartz-tourmaline alteration.

3) TH9; a metal factor anomaly with a corresponding resistivity low (<1000 ohm-m) and a moderate chargeability (30-50 mv/v).

Drilling of the resistivity anomaly, (TH8) proved the only significant mineralisation of the three. The reason for the generally anomalous chargeability across the south and east parts of the grid may be due to greisen veining. The recovered core and mapped geology reveal an extensive network of greisen veining, some of which is mineralised to a minor extent. Bishop suggests that the high chargeabilities may be due to a channelling of a higher percentage of current through the sulphides rather than to a higher concentration of sulphides. This channelling would be enhanced by the presence of sulphide within veins. This effect may tend to mask true chargeable or conductive bodies. A number of geophysical drilling targets were defined within this area of anomalous chargeability of which only two were tested.