Thin section descriptions of selected drill core samples were also received from C.M.S.

The thin section taken from the black siltstone at 61.0m confirmed that the black colour is at least in part due to carbonaceous material. This enhances the interpretation of the original gradient array I.P. anomaly as being due to pyritic and graphitic sediments. The remaining thin section descriptions are consistant with the drill hole log. They suggest a sequence grading upwards from welded ash-flow tuffs of dacite composition into welded ash-flow of sodic rhyolite composition. These are overlain by a felsic volcanic ash indicating the advent of sub-aqueous conditions and a waning of volcanic activity. This in turn is overlain by fine grained pelitic sediments. There is no pervasive albitisation and sericitisation of the footwall. Calcic assemblages such as epidote and calcite are reported from the footwall rocks.

A pink colouration in some of the ash-flow unit, which was tentatively logged as K-feldspar alteration, was shown on thin section examination to be a primary iron pigmentation of the glassy matrix.

4.3. Colebrook Hill

4.3.1. Work Completed

During the past six months most work on the Colebrook Hill area was directed towards the detailed interpretation of magnetic anomalies in favourable geological environments. These interpretations supported by other geophysical, geological and geochemical information provided the basis for the proposal of drilling targets. Where necessary to adequately cover anomalous areas, infill lines or short line extensions were cut, mapped and surveyed

Late in the reporting period a programme of line extensions was instigated to cover a zone of Dighem anomalies east of the Golf Course. Field work here is still in progress.