

Colebrook Hill Geophysics & Drilling

In the immediate Colebrook Hill area, VLF, SP, and magnetic anomalies are coincident, confirming that these anomalies are due to pyrrhotite. Magnetic anomalies elsewhere, such as on the eastern flanks of Colebrook Hill, do not show concomitant VLF and SP anomalies, presumably because the mineralisation here is buried under scree and too deep to respond to VLF and SP.

The disseminated and veined pyrrhotite mineralisation encountered in DDH's 228, 229, and 239² appears to explain the various magnetic features related to these drill-holes. The best looking magnetic anomaly feature situated near the crest of Colebrook Hill appears to have been satisfactorily tested by DDH 228. Several other similar magnetic features occur, particularly in the NE quadrant of the gridded area.

However, the lack of anomalous Sn values associated with the pyrrhotite intersected in all drilling to date suggests that further testing of this type of magnetic feature may not be an effective strategy for tin exploration, in this immediate area at least. However DDH 228 did encounter anomalous Cu associated with pyrrhotite. This seems to tie in with the anomalous Cu observed in geochemical soil sampling in this area.

A Deeper Body Beneath Colebrook Hill?

We see no clear evidence for the existence of a magnetic or conductive body of economic significance and size at depth, beneath Colebrook Hill. The geophysical results in this area appear to be generally consistent with what is known of the geology and simply reflect the presence of a zone of thin, steeply dipping pyrrhotite veins, striking generally NNE.