

diamond drilling program over a strike length of 150 meters outlining a mineralized zone averaging 1.5 meters (varying from 1 to 4 meters) in width and assaying 9.2% lead, 1.7% zinc, 4.70oz silver. The zone is open along strike both to the north and south and at depth, the deepest hole, hole 11 penetrating the mineralized horizon at approximately 75 meters vertical depth. At this depth the lode was approximately 2 meters in width and assayed 13.9% lead, 1.9% zinc, 13.9oz silver possibly indicating an increase in grade and thickness at depth.

Recoveries within the ore zone were poor (averaging approximately 50%) due to poor drilling techniques, cavities and infill zones of black mineralized clays.

Rio Tinto conducted minor geophysical (including gravity, ground EM and magnetic) surveys over the Bannockburn (Mariposa Extended) portion of the Gordon Limestone, southwest of the Mariposa during 1959. The small grid of 200 by 75 meters failed to detect any gravity anomalies, (due to its limited areal extent) however, a small coincident EM/magnetic response was delineated and left untested.

McIntyre Mines (Aust) Pty Ltd conducted an intensive exploration program from 1968 to 1972 on SPL 46, concentrating south of the Mariposa workings on zones of anomalous IP. Stream sediment sampling, gridding, soil sampling, mapping, IP geophysical surveys and four diamond holes were drilled up to 1000 meters south of the Mariposa shaft. Hole 4 passed through weakly mineralized (1 to 3% lead) limestone, however a well defined IP anomaly coincident with the old workings remained untested.

Tenneco Australia Inc. conducted limited helicopter borne electromagnetic surveys (during the early 1970's) and followed up anomalies using ground Turam, SP and limited gravity surveying. A number of shallow Turam anomalies were defined and no exploration conducted.