

inclusive) diamond drilling program was conducted 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 to the north and south and at depth, hole 11, the deepest hole, penetrated 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 magnetics) surveys over the Bannockburn (Mariposa Extended) portion of the Gordon Limestone, southwest of the Mariposa in 1959. The small grid 200 by 75 meters failed to detect any gravity anomalies, however, a small coincident EM/magnetic response was delineated but not tested.

McIntyre Mines (Aust) Pty Ltd conducted an intensive exploration program from 1968 to 1972 on SPL 46, concentrated drilling south of the Mariposa workings on zones of anomalous IP responses. Stream sediment sampling, gridding, soil sampling, mapping, IP geophysical surveys and four diamond holes were drilled. 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 but no exploration conducted.