

3.3 Red Hills (A.J. Cartwright)

3.3.1 Work Completed 1983-84

In November-December 1983 and January 1984 two diamond drill holes totalling 623.0m were completed at Red Hills. The first hole drilled, RH16, was collared on the R.H. 8 collar and was designed to test the depth extension of a gold mineralised zone previously encountered in holes R.H. 5, 6R, 8, 13 and 14R. The hole was drilled using a ground supported Longyear 38 drill rig. The second hole, RH17, was collared in the South Red Hills area, in an attempt to test the mineralised potential of the Red Hills basinal sequence beneath an Owen Conglomerate cover. This hole was drilled as part of the helicopter supported programme in January-March 1984, by a Mindrill 10L drill rig.

During March 1984, a regional geological mapping study between Red Hills and Selina was undertaken, primarily because of the results obtained in R.H. 17. The emphasis of this study was on structures in the Ordovician sedimentary rocks. This work was also helicopter supported.

The geology of the Red Hills area (Figure 13) consists of a sequence of volcanoclastics known as the Red Hills basinal rocks, which are dominantly composed of ignimbrites, epiclastics and sediments, abutting a dome of brecciated rhyolitic lavas. The entire suite is moderately hydrothermally altered and within the basinal rocks, occurs a host horizon which contains minor massive sulphide mineralisation. Associated with this host horizon,