is patchy Au mineralisation. Several other, very minor Au mineralised horizons have also been discovered within the Red Hills basinal sequence (see Figure 14) although these are all less significant than the host horizon. The best mineralised intersection recovered prior to this season's programme was 2.8m of massive sulphide containing 6.5 g/t Au, and high Pb-Zn-Ag values in R.H. 5. Two others, 4.5m of 3.6 g/t Au with low Pb-Zn-Ag from a deeper intersection in R.H.5, and 4.2m of 2.2 g/t Au with moderate Pb-Zn-Ag from R.H. 14R, are the only others that contain more than 1.0 g/t Au (See Figure 14). This indicates the patchy and generally low grade nature of the Red Hills mineralisation.

3.3.2 Results

Full geological descriptions of R.H. 16 and R.H. 17 are given in the logs in Appendix II. Drill sections, showing detailed geology downhole and surface geology over the projected drill lines are displayed on Figures 11 and 12.

Drill hole details follow:

R.H. 16

Collar Co-ordinates: (AMG) 5,365,101N, 382,155E
Inclination: -76.0°
Bearing: (AMG) 104°
Depth: 415.0m.