

3.5 Henty Fault Zone (P.A. Roberts)

The history of exploration in this area is well described by Purvis et. al. (1983) and requires no repetition. The prospect has now been tested by twelve drillholes along approximately 5 km of the Henty Fault's length (Figures 18 and 22). Six drillholes have been completed in the immediate vicinity of a costean which exposes a 1.5m thick pyritic massive sulfide body in the immediate footwall (i.e. east side) of the Henty Fault.

The geological sequence in the vicinity of the massive sulfide is characterized by a sharp break from weakly altered felsic ignimbrites and chloritized basic intrusives on the Fault's hangingwall side to strongly altered, pyritic tuffaceous sediments on the footwall side. The latter are (?) conformably overlain by volcanoclastic conglomerates and cherts which are assigned to the Tyndall Group.

Two important styles of mineralization are known on this prospect:

- (1) Pyritic base-metal rich massive to semi-massive sulfide in one (or more?) thin zones which lie close to and dip near parallel with the Henty Fault (Figure 19). This has been intersected in four drillholes where it is typically about 0.5m thick with grades of 1-4%Cu, 2-11%Pb + Zn, 40-125 g/t Ag and 0.4-7 g/t Au.
- (2) Gold-bearing pyritic siliceous sediments with minor base metal values. This has been intersected in five drillholes, and lies