

stratigraphically above (i.e. east of) the massive sulfide body. Although an attempt has been made to correlate similar intersections of this type (Figure 20), it is unclear whether the correlation is valid as the distance between the massive sulfide and this mineralization type widens towards the south. Typical thicknesses and grades are 1-2m of 0.3-0.5%Cu, <0.3%Pb + Zn, 3-7 g/t Ag and 0.6-5 g/t Au.

Both mineralization types are hosted by the altered tuffaceous sediment horizon and may well be syngenetic in origin. Neither type is considered economically attractive at the known grades and thicknesses. Drillhole HFZ12 was therefore drilled in the hope that either or both of the mineralized zones thicken and improve in grade to the south. Unfortunately this is not the case; HFZ12 only intersected a very thin massive sulfide unit and a very low grade gold zone. The hole was drilled during January-February, 1984, using a ground-supported Longyear 38 drill rig.

Hole details are as follows:

Collar Co-ordinates (AMG) 5,363,504N, 379,810E

Inclination: -75°

Bearing (AMG) : 102°

Depth : 469.5m

Abbreviated Log:

0.0-288.5m	Vitric felsic volcanics (ignimbrites or lava flows) intruded by basic dykes.
-327.2m	Henty Fault Zone. Intensely deformed, rock type change at 323.5m.
-469.5m	Silicified, pyritic volcaniclastic