

Most of the old workings and prospects in the area were located and similarly mapped and sampled.

Litho-geochemical sampling: A total of 76 rock samples were collected for lithological study, with 59 of these being submitted to Analabs, Burnie for analysis of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag (AAS) and Au (fire assay) (See Figure 15.) In addition, 20 samples were submitted to Geochempet for detailed petrographic descriptions (See Appendix B.1.)

UTEM III survey: A total of 12 line km were surveyed with coverage from lines 9,100N to 12,700N and from approximately 2,000E to 1,800W using three 1.0 x 0.5km transmitting loop positions (See Appendix D.2.). All lines were read at 100ft. (30m) intervals.

Drilling: Two diamond drill holes were completed across the prospective horizon, 300m and 800m respectively, to the south of the massive sulphide clasts. The holes, DDH CS1 (451.4m) and DDH CS2 (397.0m) were drilled by Associated Diamond Drillers between March and May, 1984. Detailed logging and assaying of both holes has been completed (See Appendix A.).

4.4. Discussion of Results

4.4.1. Geology:

The area consists of a sequence of intermediate and felsic volcanics with minor but significant epiclastic lenses (See Figure 14.). In general, the rocks strike 340° - 355° AMG and appear to lie directly along strike between the Rosebery and Chester massive sulphide deposits. Results from the current drilling indicate consistent easterly dips of approximately 50°, which is similar to that at Rosebery.

A dacitic lithic pyroclastic unit at least 300m wide was identified as the prospective zone. Clasts of fine grained massive sulphide (pyrite and sphalerite with minor galena) up to 2m in