

Down-hole SIROTEM Survey: DDH BD1 was surveyed from the collar to the end of the hole. Two 200m square transmitting loops were used, one with the leading edge 30m behind (to the east of) the drill collar, the other with the leading edge 120m in front (to the west) of the drill collar.

5.4. Discussion of Results

5.4.1. Geology:

Detailed geological mapping, accompanied by rock chip examination from the power auger sampling program, has been used to interpret the geology of the Bobadil area. It appears that the east dipping volcanic and related epiclastic sequence is very similar to that over the adjoining Cutty Sark area.

The stratigraphy has been divided into the following units.

(Moving west from the HEC powerline - See Figure 14):

- a massive andesitic lava sequence which is weakly to moderately altered and contains local concentrations of disseminated pyrite,
- coarse grained quartz-pyritic pyroclastics which carry common quartz-chlorite ± carbonate veins and minor disseminated pyrite and which are identical to the dacitic pyroclastic sequence which hosts the massive sulphide clasts at Cutty Sark,
- minor sedimentary lenses, predominantly dark shales and tuffaceous siltstones, which appear to lie within the above pyroclastic sequence,
- a massive, felsic, uniform pyroclastic which is weakly altered and virtually unmineralized,
- a thin unit of altered dacitic pyroclastics similar to that exposed further east, and
- a grey micaceous pyritic quartzite with interbedded black shale bands which is considered to be part of the Stitt Quartzite within the Rosebery Group.

It is interesting to note that the area between the last of the inferred Mt. Read Volcanics, which form a prominent topographic ridge, and the Rosebery Group sediments to the west is a topographic low. This belt is up to 100m wide and appears to be covered by