5.4.4. Drilling:

DDH BD1 was drilled to test the Bobadil soil anomaly and a broad, strong IP anomaly between lines 11,500N and 11,900N. The only significant mineralization intersected was minor veinlet sphalerite within black shale lenses. The best assays were 20m of 0.32% Zn including 4m of 0.92% Zn, with insignificant Cu, Pb, Ag and Au values. The hole drilled the Mt. Read Volcanics - Rosebery Group sediments contact for the first time in the Rosebery area and showed the contact to be faulted. Another prominent fault structure intersected in the hole appears to have offset the geology. This may affect the conclusions on the drill test of the soil anomaly. (See later discussion).

A detailed log of DDH BD1 is presented in Appendix A.3. The hole was collared in a sequence of strongly altered quartz-phyric, lithic pyroclastics similar to the dacitic lithologies which host the massive sulphide clasts at Cutty Sark. The strong chlorite stockwork decreases in intensity down-hole.

Two lenses of mineralized dark grey to black shale with minor tuffaceous sandstone interbeds were intersected within this pyroclastic sequence. The lenses, which are 24m and 6m thick respectively, carry up to 3% sphalerite within common iron carbonate-quartz veins. Neither of these mineralized units appear to lie beneath the soil geochemical anomaly, however, the tenor of the mineralization and the predominance of zinc over other metals within the anomaly is consistent with that intersected in the drill hole.

Three narrow magnetic basaltic intrusives were intersected within a weakly altered massive felsic pyroclastic sequence to the west of the altered dacites. The widest of these intrusives coincides with a prominent linear ground magnetic anomaly outlined by EZ Company in 1983.