

grading. Beds often show extensive development of carbonate-quartz alteration in the matrix.

In this hole the Hellyer ore position is indicated by approximately 7 metres of thinly bedded to laminated muds/silts and minor medium to fine sands. These medium sandy horizons have sharp top and bottom contacts with associated soft sediment deformation only occurring in the top 20 centimetres of the interval. The remainder of the unit consists of light to dark grey to black laminated very fine sands, silts and muds. These silts and muds are often moderately pyritic.

Similar equivalents to the ore position and HVS within Hat-7 are more difficult to find and as yet haven't been identified with any certainty.

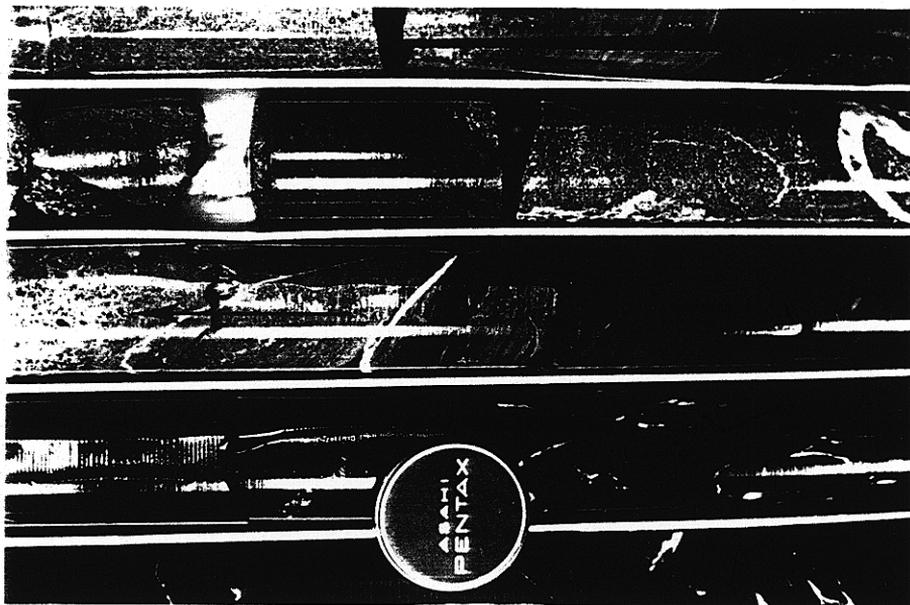


Figure 3: Contact between shales/muds (possible Hellyer ore position equivalent) and lithic rich volcanoclastics (HVS equivalent) in HAT-5 (~201 metres) to the south of Hellyer. The ore position in this hole is marked by ~7 metres of dark grey to black shales/muds, pyritic at the base. The volcanoclastics overlying these shales are generally finer grained than the volcanoclastics overlying the ore at Hellyer.