Figure 2. DD94MF02 SUMMARY LOG 344016

HOLE No.	DD94MF02	TOT DEPTH	115.50m
CO-ORDS	366437.6E	5367770.5N	~200m ASL
ORIENTATION		AZIMUTH	INCLINATION
		320° AMG	-60°
SURVEY	DEPTH	AZIMUTH	INCLINATION
DATA	115.50m	308°AMG	-59°
EST. RECOVERY		96.98%	

LAB	Analabs	DPO No.	77365

PROSPECT	North Cuni - Genet's Winze
TENEMENT	Melba Flats EL 43/92
SHEET	Queenstown SK55-05
LOGGED BY	T Aravanis

DRILLERS	Tasmanian Diamond Drillers
RIG TYPE	Longyear 38
START	1 July 1994
COMPLETE	8 July 1994

OBJECT

DD94MF02 was drilled below DD94MF01 to test the continuation of the eastern "mineralised" gabbro and continue to a parallel gabbro dyke referrd to as barren by previous explorers.

RESULT

DD94MF02 encountered a similar sequence of greywacke and shale to DD94MF01 although there is some evidence for reverse faulting below the eastern gabbro. The western "barren" gabbro was intersected ~33m below the eastern gabbro.

MINERALISATION

The eastern or upper gabbro was found to contain only trace disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, and pentlandite, averaging 326ppm Ni and 86ppm Cu over 13.65m.

Similarly unspectacular assays were returned from the lower gabbro dyke.

A 1m wide calcite vein encountered at 108.2m assayed 1.00% Zn and 0.20% Pb.

DISCUSSION

The upper or eastern gabbro intersected in DD94MF02 was 5.35m, whilst in DD94MF01 the dyke was over 12m. Allowing for differences in dip angles, the eastern gabbro appears to be thinning down dip. The results from DD94MF01 & 2 are consistent with the previous drilling results, indicating that the massive sulphide lens associated with the eastern "mineralised" gabbro only occurs with the ~~the~~ thicker portions of the dyke.

As the gabbro dyke and sediments are of Cambrian age, it is not unreasonable to assume the gabbro was near flat lying at the time of intrusion. It is proposed that sulphides crystallising out solution during cooling had settled in palaeo topographic lows and thus coinciding with thicker portions of gabbro. The significance of this hypothesis is that, it is likely that further localised massive sulphide lenses should exist within the eastern gabbro and possibly in parallel gabbro dykes.