

<b>HOLE No.</b>	DD94MF05	<b>TOT DEPTH</b>	82.20m
<b>CO-ORDS</b>	366390E	5367450N	~200m ASL
<b>ORIENTATION</b>		<b>AZIMUTH</b>	<b>INCLINATION</b>
		270° AMG	-45°
<b>SURVEY</b>	<b>DEPTH</b>	<b>AZIMUTH</b>	<b>INCLINATION</b>
<b>DATA</b>	82.00m	269° AMG	-45.5°
<b>EST. RECOVERY</b>		97.90%	

<b>LAB</b>	Analabs	<b>DPO No.</b>	77369
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<b>PROSPECT</b>	North Cuni - Genet's Winze
<b>TENEMENT</b>	Melba Flats EL 43/92
<b>SHEET</b>	Queenstown SK55-05
<b>LOGGED BY</b>	T Aravanis

<b>DRILLERS</b>	Tasmanian Diamond Drillers
<b>RIG TYPE</b>	Longyear 38
<b>START</b>	22 July 1994
<b>COMPLETE</b>	26 July 1994

### OBJECT

DD94MF05 was drilled to test a weak EM conductor at 366350E 5367740N extending south from the North Cuni mine. In addition, the hole would be extended to encounter the "western barren" gabbro.

### RESULT

The same sequence of sediments was intersected as in previous drilling. As well as the eastern gabbro, a 4m true width section of the "barren western dyke" mixed with contact metamorphosed sediments was encountered. A third gabbro approximately 2m wide with significant amount of disseminated sulphides was intersected below the western gabbro.

### MINERALISATION

The upper gabbro was found to contain trace amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and possibly pentlandite (6.6m @ 276ppm Ni). Rare sulphide blebs were observed near the bottom contact of the gabbro.

The second or "barren western gabbro" contained trace chalcopyrite and pyrite. A small massive sulphide clast? consisting mainly of finely laminated pyrite was encountered towards the bottom of the western gabbro (0.25m @ 0.26% Zn & 0.15% Pb). Minor sphalerite and galena mineralisation was observed in association with calcite veining through out the western gabbro.

Significant disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and pentlandite?, assaying 1.95m @ 0.44% Ni and 0.63% Cu, were observed in the lower gabbro.

### DISCUSSION

Although no cause for the weak EM anomaly was observed in the hole it is proposed that minor massive mineralisation associated with the upper gabbro exists above the DD94MF05.

A sudden decrease in core axis to bedding angles below the second gabbro ("barren western dyke") suggest a possible thickening of the dyke beneath the DD94MF05 (i.e. below 366350E). Significant massive sulphide mineralisation associated with the thickening of the dyke may be an alternative explanation for the EM anomaly.

