As can be seen from Table 16 and the drill sections there are a small number of significant intersections and a large number of clearly sub-economic intersections.

Discussion

After the RC but prior to the air-trac drilling the area was inferred to have potential for up to 50,000 tonnes of mineralisation grading 3-4 g/t. Following the air-trac drilling, however, this potential appears to have been substantially reduced.

The air-trac drilling results were almost too bad to be true given the gossan values and some good RC intersections. Perhaps some studies on the effectiveness of air-trac drilling in hard, quartzitic ground should be conducted.

While there is not a lot in the way of surface rock chip or soil gold values, a large hill at the northern end of the western gossanous zone exhibits a significant amount of quartz veining and disseminated ex-sulphide textures and - also because of the aeromagnetic anomaly in this area - should be considered a target zone for gold mineralisation.

DINGO

Dingo, 4 km. SW of Moline, contains a + 600 metre long gossan located and initially assessed by gridding, rock chip sampling and a ground magnetometer survey in 1987.

The gossan - which appears to be a well bedded, quartz veined, micro/meso folded limonitic (sulphidic) chert/shale (BIF) interbedded with highly carbonaceous shale - contained up to 35 g/t gold, 3.45% arsenic, 90 ppm silver and 4.4% lead in rock chip samples.

Airborne and ground magnetic data (enclosures 11 and 228) indicated that the gossan was semi-coincidental with a magnetic anomaly and that it appeared to be located on the eastern flank of a south plunging overturned anticline. Regional geological and magnetic data and the fact that the gossans are in a highly carbonaceous shale suggest the mineralised sequence to be part of the Koolpin Formation.

Soil Geochemistry

A total of 142 soil samples were collected on a 50 x 25 metre basis over a strike length of 750 metres and width of 200 metres. Gold-silver-arsenic-copper-lead and zinc analyses are listed in appendix 6 and data are plotted and contoured on enclosures 230-233.

Soil geochemical anomalies show a good spatial correlation with the gossan with soil gold values up to 350 ppb. There are also a number of restricted length anomalies not co-incident with the gossan, the significance of which has not been ascertained.

Drilling

A thirteen hole programme of RC drilling totalling 552 metres provided an initial drill-testing of the Dingo gossan and associated magnetic anomaly. Holes were drilled on 100 or 50 metre spaced sections with either one or two holes per section. Drill logs are presented in appendix 3 and drillhole gold (and some arsenic-silver-copper-lead-zinc analyses) are contained in appendix 4.Repeat gold and additional arsenic-silver-copper-lead-zinc analyses are found in appendix 5.

A drillhole collar summary is presented as table 17 and drillhole locations are shown on the geological/magnetic/geochemical plans presented as enclosures 228-233. Enclosures 1234-1245 are 1:250 scale drill sections containing lithological and gold assay data as well as interpreted ore blocks. Drillhole gold intersections are listed on table 18.

The drilling results indicate possibly significant near surface gold mineralisation is restricted to a strike length of about 100 metres. Silver and base metal geochemical data collected were generally not economically significant though MRC 499 at the south end of the prospect intersected 2 metres grading 3 oz/tonne silver at the base of a 9 metre thick anomalous zone. Chalcopyrite was seen in some drill cuttings and a one metre sample in MRC 509 carried 1.5% copper (with 11.8 g/t gold).

Several drillholes, notably MRC's 498 and 509, were extended well past the mineralised zone to test the semi-coincident magnetic anomaly. MRC 498 tested the strongest point of the anomaly and located low grade gold-arsenic mineralisation on the structural hanging wall of a 30 metre thick zone of carbonaceous and variably siliceous shale carrying 1-10% pyrrhotite. Away from the mineralised zone, the pyrrhotite was essentially barren.

MRC 509, drilled 100 metres to the north of MRC 498 intersected 30 metres of 2-10% pyrrhotite that is all auriferous to some extent (including 2 metres at 4.95 g/t and 1 metre at 11.85 g/t). MRC 504 a further 50 metres north of MRC 509 also showed a clear pyrrhotite-gold-arsenopyrite association.

Discussion

Dingo clearly has limited near surface potential. The host sequence continues for 2 km. to the (grid) north, however, and is known from past regional soil and rock chip work to be anomalous in arsenic plus minor gold and base metals.

TABLE 17.
DINGO

Surpac - DRILL HOLE COLLAR SUMMARY - \DGO database

HOLEID	NORTHING	EASTING	R.L.	DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
MRC498	15501.48	9535.67	136.02	60.00	-60.00	90.00
MRC499	15350.25	9500.93	129.02	36.00	-60.00	90.00
MRC500	15401.73	9500.92	136.55	36.00	-60.00	90.00
MRC501	15450.15	9510.17	141.83	30.00	-60.00	90.00
MRC502	15550.04	9540.49	130.47	20.00	-60.00	90.00
MRC503	15600.80	9554.99	139.46	24.00	-60.00	90.00
MRC504	15651.48	9574.49	147.47	42.00	-60.00	90.00
MRC505	15700.35	9574.87	152.28	42.00	-60.00	90.00
MRC506	15751.99	9599.25	156.45	42.00	-60.00	90.00
MRC507	15849.65	9567.43	158.07	58.00	-60.00	90.00
MRC508	15950.54	9585.21	161.59	66.00	-60.00	90.00
MRC509	15605.37	9540.52	139.24	54.00	-60.00	90.00
MRC510	15726.31	9565.31	150.58	42.00	-60.00	90.00
)						
				552.00		
Drill Statistics :			13x RCP =	552.00 m		
			TOTAL =	552.00 m		

NOTE:
Azimuth 90.00 = GRID EAST

TABLE 18.

DINGO - RC Drillhole Intersections

Data from database DGO MAR-90
Reporting grade = 0.500
Tolerences:-
min grade = 0.500
min lowgrade length = 2.000

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	LENGTH	AU1 GRADE
MRC498	22.00	25.00	3.00m.@	1.157
MRC500	34.00	35.00	1.00m.@	1.620
MRC502	5.00	6.00	1.00m.@	1.220
MRC502	11.00	16.00	5.00m.@	1.870
MRC503	8.00	10.00	2.00m.@	1.075
MRC503	11.00	13.00	2.00m.@	3.620
MRC503	17.00	24.00	7.00m.@	2.276
MRC504	32.00	34.00	2.00m.@	1.125
MRC504	35.00	37.00	2.00m.@	1.815
MRC507	28.00	29.00	1.00m.@	2.710
MRC507	49.00	51.00	2.00m.@	1.635
MRC509	29.00	31.00	2.00m.@	4.955
MRC509	38.00	39.00	1.00m.@	11.850
MRC509	44.00	45.00	1.00m.@	1.490
MRC509	52.00	53.00	1.00m.@	1.480
MRC510	8.00	9.00	1.00m.@	1.300
MRC510	39.00	40.00	1.00m.@	1.180

A further programme of RC drilling on 25 metre spaced sections would best evaluate Dingo while initially wide spaced gridding and soil geochemistry would be appropriate in the northern areas.

WATERHOLE

The Waterhole prospect 4.5 km. SW of Moline, contains a + 600 metre long shear-controlled, gossanous zone found and initially assessed by geological mapping/rock chip sampling and a ground magnetometer survey in 1985 with follow up RC drilling (886 metres in 14 holes) in 1986. There were a number of RC intersections worth following up on the southern half of the zone, including 12 metres grading 1.8 g/t gold.

As shown in enclosure 246, the quartz limonite gossan is discordant to a sequence of shales, siltstones and greywackes. The airborne and ground magnetic data collected (Ref enclosures 11 and 247) and 1986 drilling results indicate the best gold mineralisation to occur where the shear traverses slightly (1-2%) pyrrhotitic shale.

Drilling

A five hole, 252 metre RC drilling programme was carried out in 1989 - 4 holes to further test the southern half of the gossan and one hole to test the northern half (not tested in 1986 for logistical reasons - very steep topography).

HOLE ID	NORTHING (m)	EASTING (m)	DEPTH (m)	DIP	AZIMUTH
MRC514	13950	9578	50.0	-60.0	043° mag
MRC515	14000	9577	50.0	-60.0	043° mag
MRC516	13975	9609	35.0	-60.0	043° mag
MRC517	14025	9595	57.0	-60.0	043° mag
MRC518	14550	9758	60.0	-58.8	043° mag

Drill logs are presented in appendix 3, drillhole assays in appendix 4 and any available arsenic-silver-copper-lead-zinc and repeat gold assays in appendix 5. Drillhole locations are shown on enclosures 246 and 247 while enclosures 248-252 are 1:500 scale drill sections showing gold assay and lithological data as well as surface magnetic profiles and downhole magnetic susceptibility data. The drill sections are really pseudosections: the drill holes are oriented at 30° south of grid east so as to intersect the mineralised zone at close to right angles.