18. ANOMALY 16 (EL 2369)

18.1 Introduction

Anomaly 16 lies 50km north of the Granites Gold Mine. Access to Anomaly 16 is via Mt Ptilotus and then following a NFM track north.

Anomaly 16 was initially generated through first pass reconnaissance vacuum drilling during 1990 which identified a gold BCL anomaly within transported material taken from three adjacent vacuum holes (max 3.01ppb). Generally 0.8ppb is considered to be the BCL threshold for defining an anomaly in the regional reconnaissance vacuum programme. The anomaly was coincident with a magnetic anomaly.

The principle objective of the 1992 program was to drill test the area to further define the limits of the gold anomaly.

Drilling was designed to in-fill the existing pattern (1.8km \times 1km), closing down to a 1km \times 0.9km grid to test the "reproducibility" of the original anomalous results.

18.2 Work Undertaken

The follow up vacuum drilling programme was completed with 25 holes drilled for a total of 231 metres. Drilling was completed on a 1km x 0.9m AMG grid.

SUMMARY OF WORK COMPLETED - ANOMALY 16			
Number of Holes	25	(A16V001 - A16V025)	
Total metres advanced	231		
BOH Samples	28		
BCL Samples	28		

Bulk cyanide leach (BCL) and bottom of hole (BOH) samples were collected from all holes.

The BCL sample was collected immediately below surficial transported material. BOH samples were collected in recognisable bedrock, but where this was not reached, colluvium at the bottom of hole was sampled.

BCL samples (5kg) were submitted to Rapley Wilkinson Laboratories for Au (0.01 ppb detection limit), Cu (0.01ppm detection limit) and Ag (0.01 ppb detection limit) analyses. BOH samples were submitted to Analabs for Au (method 334, 1ppb detection limit) and As (method 115, 5 ppm detection limit) analyses.

18.3 Results

Follow up vacuum drilling indicates an area of anomalous gold BCL comprising three adjacent samples coincident with an airborne magnetic anomaly.

ANOMALOUS BCL RESULTS : ANOMALY 16		
Hole Number	BCL Gold >1ppm	
A16V004	1.99 (Transported)	
A16V008	1.19 (Residual)	
A16V025	1.10 (Transported)	

Of these three holes, the two western ones (A16V004/025) are interpreted to be in transported material.

The drilling indicated (where bedrock intersected) that the area is dominated by fine grained, foliated ferruginous sericite metasediment, with minor medium grained micaceous greywacke. Reconnaissance work in the area confirms that Anomaly 16 is enclosed by granite with a major alluvial channel to the west.

The magnetic high (Amplitude -700nT) in the north west of the area may reflect a pipe like body of dolerite or other magnetic intrusives or even reflect a fold closure of Mount Charles Beds.

Since no bedrock was intersected over this area the source of the magnetic high was not resolved.

A magnetic unit (A-50nT) extends south east from the magnetic high to the interpreted granite contact. It is assumed that this magnetic unit is parallel to stratigraphy, and actually continues further north east to the north of the magnetic high. In the vicinity of the magnetic high the interpreted magnetic unit is masked by the high gradient.

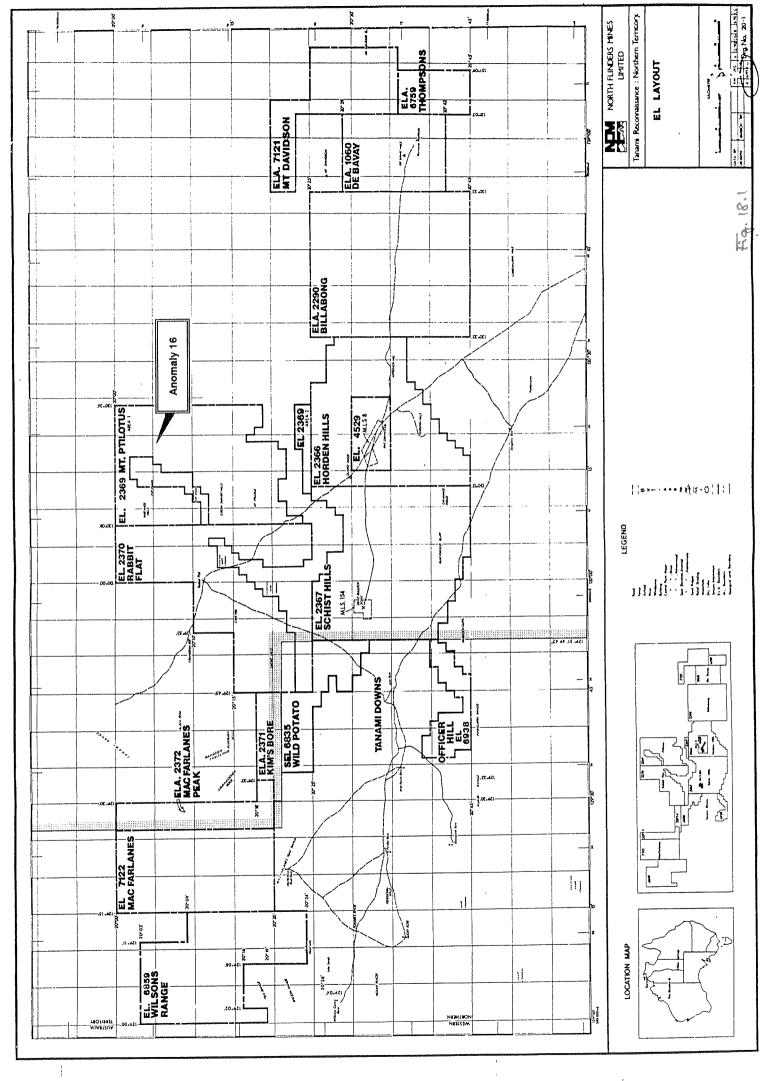
An elevated BOH arsenic result (no associated gold) of 120ppm (A16011) occurs within the eastern area in interpreted north west trending stratigraphy.

The maximum gold BOH result intersecting bedrock was 2ppb which is considered to be below anomaly threshold.

In the western part of Anomaly 16 where the drilling was restricted by silcrete and alluvium, a larger rig should be used to complete the bedrock geochemical programme.

18.4 Plans

All plans relating to Anomaly 16 exploration are presented as text figures.



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