WHAT IS DOWN PLUNGE OF THE DOBROYDE HILL HIGH-SULPHIDATION EPITHERMAL DEPOSIT?
AN EMERGING CARBONATE-BASE METAL EPITHERMAL SYSTEM

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The Dobroyde Hill high-sulphidation epithermal gold prospect sits within the 4km long calc-alkalic andesitic Dobroyde Volcanic Complex, 50km north of Wagga Wagga and 10km north of Junee and is in the southern section of the Junee-Narromine Volcanic Belt. The Hill was the focus of episodes of exploration from the mid-1970s until 1990. Revival of the Prospect came when recent drilling intersected carbonate base-metal style alteration with associated gold mineralisation and in another hole a package of younger conglomerates containing pebbles of mineralised quartz stockwork in altered porphyry.

These targets were derived by the recognition of widespread dickite, pyrophyllite, silica alteration during mapping, favourable IP and magnetic anomalies and barium geochemistry.

One of the holes was targeting 700m down plunge from the high-sulphidation epithermal Dobroyde Hill mineralisation. This hole intercepted long intervals of carbonate base-metal epithermal alteration and wide low-grade mineralisation and shows some key similarities to the 8M Oz Cowal E42 gold mine owned by Evolution Mining. This is different in style to the high-sulphidation Dobroyde Hill mineralisation.

The newly intersected geology, alteration and mineralisation is interpreted to be the outer shell of a larger zone of mineralisation. Clay mineralogy suggests the hotter core of the deposit may be within a few hundred metres away.

When the calc-alkalic Dobroyde Volcanic Complex was forming, it is thought to have been long lived, multifaceted and the chemistry of the fluids evolved over time hence the Complex may have the potential to host one or more major deposits.