
Champion Minerals starts testing at Gullbridge

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Champion Minerals Inc announced that a diamond drill rig has been mobilized to its Gullbridge and Powderhorn base metals Properties in the Buchans mining camp of central Newfoundland.

Champion said that drilling will consist of a 3 holes 1,600 meter program. The planned drill holes are targeting 3 of the 5 higher priority targets identified from a 2008 ground gravity survey.

The Gullbridge and Powderhorn base metals properties are contiguous covering 58.5 square kilometer and 28.75 square kilometer respectively, of prospective Roberts Arm formation volcanic rocks that host the Buchans VMS deposits.

Champion said that at the Powderhorn Property, 7 diamond drill holes completed to date have intersected stringer style copper, gold, zinc and silver mineralization similar to the Gullbridge Mine mineralization.

DDH 09 01 of the current drilling program is targeting a 1.5 kilometer by 1 kilometer gravity high anomaly located on the NW flank of the Powderhorn Felsic Dome. The gravity high is coincident with an airborne magnetic and ground deep EM anomaly. Previous drilling in the vicinity terminated in black shales with sulphide disseminations overlying felsic tuffs and chert also containing sulphides. The proposed hole will be drilled to a depth of 500 meter to investigate the possibility of massive sulphides with base metals some 200 meter to 300 meter below the black shales contact.

DDH 09 02 is targeting a near circular 750 meter wide gravity high anomaly with a coincident intense magnetic anomaly located on the western flank of the Powderhorn Felsic Dome near the contact with the Dawes Pond Intrusive Complex. The proposed hole will be drilled to a depth of 400 meter to test for possible massive sulphides within the down-dip flank of the felsic tuffs and/or possible magmatic nickel copper sulphide mineralization associated with mafic intrusive rocks. Nickel copper sulphides occur in surface outcrops of narrow mafic dikes on Powderhorn.

DDH 09 03 is targeting the largest and most intense of the five gravity high anomalies grouped in an area covering 1.5 kilometer by 1 kilometer SE of the historic Baker Brook zinc occurrence and east of the main regional thrust fault known as the Red Indian Line. A recent re interpretation of the regional geology suggests that the prolific Roberts Arm Formation lay beneath the sedimentary rock cover east of the thrust. The proposed hole will be drilled to a depth of 600 meter to test for massive sulphides beneath the sedimentary cover rocks.

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