DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG

ORM 293

PROJECT/PROSPECT	COLLAR CO-ORDS mN	mE	RL m	AZ	INCL
Marshall's Creek				270° mag	−60°

CORE LOSS % | DEPTH (m) | SAMPLE LIMITS | UNIT INTERVAL | TEXTURE AND STRUCTURE | GRAPHICAL LOG SCALE 1:250 or 1: | PETROLOGY AND MINERALOGY | THIN, POLISHED SECTION CORE ORIENTATION XRD RQD

DESCRIPTIVE LOG (UNSCALED)

124016

Begin coring at 3m

6-9m: clays becoming increasingly brown.

9-12m: 2m of sty oxidised orange clay followed by 10cm of brown-dark grey clay. This include a 5cm zone of more competent clay with a dark grey flakey component.

12-15m: All core loss. Core barrell became silted up when we put down for next run. Very unconsolidated ground.

15-17.8m: Light grey-brown siltstone with brown weathered fracture surfaces

16-16.5m: 0.5-1cm quartz vn, Fe-rich at approx 0° to core angle.

17.8-18m: Sharp contact to black-dark grey graphitic material with veinlets of calcite + minor pyrite. Possible fault gouge.

18-18.3m: Coarse grained, silicified sandstone. Possible slickenoides at contact with fault gouge NO - in subsequent hole similar slickenoide-like characteristic produced as a result of fracturing.

18.3-19.4m: Light green chloritic siltstone with <0.5cm quartz veinlets at approx 60° to core angle. Siltstone continues to end of hole with alternating green and reddish zones representing zone of iron reduction and iron oxidation, resp.

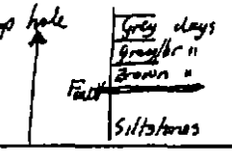
19.35m: 5cm laminated qz/siltstone

24.2m: Siltstone is foliated with possible bedding varying 60°-90° to core angle

Broken core between 19.4m - 26m.

Strong shearing at 24.2-25.5 with abundant sty foliated qz-calcite veinlets.

It appears that the light grey clay is a product of weathering from the siltstone. The localised silicified section of siltstones, immediately downhole from the 25cm of black carbonaceous fault gouge, is possibly a result of proximity to faulting.



EXPLORATION DIVISION

LOGGED BY Kristina Ruigrok DATE 11th October, 1989. HOLE NO MRLD 1 PAGE 1 OF 1