Stellar Resources Ltd

EL1/2004 Ramsay, Arthur Dam prospect

Diamond drill hole **AD002**

Collar coordinates (AMG) 369407mE 5406916mN (from Stellar compilation)
RL 640 m (estimate from 1:25000 topo map)
Length 293 m
Azimuth (AMG) 142.75º
Dip 60^0
Drilled: Tasmania Department of Mines; 1985
Logged: Nic Turner, 22.6.06

Geology			Structure	
From (m)	To (m)	Description	Depth (m)	Alpha^0
0	16.5	Weathered material with clay and limonite to 16.5 m.		
16.5	83	Mostly grey and green-grey, fragmental volcanics or volcaniclastics. Clasts	19.7	So, F 60
		very angular and range up to 120 mm across, but are mostly less than 10 mm	25.5	So, F 55
		across. Foliation development is generally weak , but may be strong and	47	So 40
		subparallel to bedding. Rock composition is probably andesitic.Common	76.0	So 70
		white calcite veins and veinlets 12-22 m, but sparse elsewhere until pale	74.2	So 40
		orange quartz-carbonate veining starts at 78 m. At 80-80.5 m there is pale	78.3	F 60
		grey silicification with sparse blebs of fine grained sulphide.		
83	91.5	Fragmental, but finer grained, black in colour and more uniformly foliated.	89	F 55
		Possibly basaltic. From 85.5 m veinlets become more numerous and carb-	91	So 20
		onate alteration becomes apparent. Veinlets and alteration are brownish.		
91.5	103	Pale grey, coarse grained, greywacke sandstone with scattered beds of finer		
		grainsize. Whispy, fine grained, brownish (oxidised), thin (1-5 mm) carbonate	94	So 45
		veinlets comprise 10-20% by volume of 95-101 m and become more abundant		
		101-103 m. Core sampled from 93 m.		
103	124.5	Nature of primary rock obscured by mineralisation and heavy sampling (3/4		
		core). Ore minerals are most abundant in this interval and include sphalerite,		
		galena and chalcopyrite with pyrrhotite, carbonate and quartz as gangue minerals.		
		Texture varies, but is mostly crudely layered sulphide breccia. Quartz breccia		
		veins are also present.		
124.5	132	Coarse grained, fragmental volcanics or volcaniclastics with angular clasts		
		up to 35 mm across. Clasts include very fine grained, black lava (?basalt)		
		and amygdular lava with pale grey groundmass (andesite). Thin, fine grained,		
		oxidised, carbonate veinlets and oxidised carbonate alteration are common.		
132	140	Massive, grey, even grained andesite. Carbonate veinlets persist.		
140	140.3	Massive magnetite-?pyrrhotite-carbonate-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite vein.		

Geology			Structure	
From (m)	To (m)	Description	Depth (m)	Alpha^0
140.3	149	Similar rocks to 124.5-132. Coarse grained fragmental rocks with clasts up to 150 mm across. Carbonate alteration and veining common to 141 m, but much reduced by 144 m.		
149	222.5	Massive , grey, andesitic rock with clasts up to 5 mm across. Bedding evident at 214 m. Foliation developed in places. Grey and milky quartz vein with fuchsite at 183.8 m. Brownish (oxidised) carbonate alteration from 218.5-222.5 m.	165	F 45
			172	F 30
			200.5	F 40
222.5	224	Quartz vein with associated silicification and fuchsite.	215	F 60
224	247	Massive, pale grey, fine grained, porphyritic andesite. Phenocrysts are mainly dark coloured, chlorite and ?serpentine altered pyroxene.		
247	293	Even grained, coarse grained, grey, andesitic volcaniclastic with chert interbeds at 277 m. Mostly massive, but well cleaved in places. Brownish (oxidised) carbonate veinlets are common 290-293 m and parallel to well developed foliation. No sulphide recognised.	264.5	F 35
			273.5	So 50
			277	So 40
293		EOH		

Structural symbols: So bedding; F foliation