



# Drill Hole Record



Property	District	Hole No.	
Commenced	Location	Tests at	Hor. Comp.
Completed	Core Size	Corr. Dip	Vert. Comp.
Co-ordinates		True Brg.	Logged by
Objective		% Recov.	Date

Claim  
T. Brg.  
Collar Dip  
Elev.  
Length  
Hole No.

Footage- From To	Metres	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis											
			To	From															
		Core losses			with diffuse light grey margins (< 3mm) in a														
		very low des-			mid grey matrix, containing grey 'made over'														
		pite broken			fragments (originally pink) and also sericitised	15.00 - 52.13													
		nature of			pumiceous fragments containing chrome rich spots														
		core.			The larger fragments commonly show fine even														
					banding (trachyte texture) after sericitised or														
					carbonated feldspars (< 1mm) Sericitisation is														
					most intense where shearing is strong - 38.30														
		T4			to 40.00m. Chloritisation is present from 42.84														
					to the end of the unit and beyond, but is most														
					intense between 43.50 and 46.50. In this zone,														
					ffragments are still discernible but the matrix														
					is richly chloritic and sheared.														
					The unit is typically broken into 10-20cm														
					lengths, commonly less. Fracturing is at various														
					angles to the core axis, 50-60° and parallel														
					being common. Quartz veining is rare, carbonate														
					veining reaches 5% in the zones 26.80 to 28.80														
					and 34.80 to 37.80.														
					Faulting as indicated by pug zones occurs at:														
					15.85 to 16.80 (Rec. 65cms), and is														
					probably 35degrees to core axis														

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Footage Metres From To	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis								
		To	From												
	21.45 to 24.08, subparallel to 15° to core axis.														
	25.70 - 35° to core axis														
49.80 - 68.65	Coarse lithic tuff with occasional large (15cm) agglomerate fragments. Colour is typically greenish grey due to intense sericitisation, with some chloritisation. Silicification (light grey) is typical from 49.80 to 55.40 . Fragments are light grey to greenish fawn. Amorphous pumiceous material appears common. Fracturing (not clean cleavage) varies from 15 to 60° to core axis, also at 90° and parallel to the core axis. Carbonate veining at 50.80 to 51.80 is subparallel to the core axis, likewise in the vicinity of 60-80° A silicified carbonate vein traverses the core at 10-20° between 68.10 and 68.40	52.13 - 57.33		2% pyrite as discrete cubes, ovoid aggregates and ?discrete "rock" fragments.											
		57.33 - 58.17		5-7% pyrite as matrix aggregates and stringers with traces of galena.											
		58.17 - 68.65		2-5% locally 7% pyrite as fine dusting in ?andesitic, sericitised fragments, also as matrix material											
	Faulting is indicated by pug and very broken core at 52.00														

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Claim	T. Brg.	Collar Dip	Elev.	Length	Hole No.	Sheet
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Footage Metres From To	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis									
		To	From													
	56.20 to 57.00															
	59.80 to 60.80 (intermittent broken core)															
	67.20 to 67.35. Pug zone at 35° to core axis															
68.65 - 71.35	Brecciated andesite. Carbonate veinlets occur throughout, also, locally carbonate flecking after feldspar. This carbonated andesite has been sericitised in part and invaded by mid blue grey silicification. Sharp contacts occur between areas of sericitisation and silicification.	68.65-71.35		Pyrite < 2%												
T4	Veining appears random but there is a strong fracturing parallel to the core axis.															
	Faulting 71.20 to 71.35															
71.35 - 71.60	Sericitised vitric pumice flow with chips of quenched glass completely sericitised in a soft opaque fawn/green matrix. 50% sulphide.	71.35 - 71.60		30-50% pyrite plus ?pyrrhotite. Dominantly cryptocrystalline, massive aggregates.												

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Footage Metres		Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis								
From	To		To	From												
			75.92	76.06	Massive 80% pyrite band at 40° to core axis. Cryptocrystalline/pyrite occurs as angular to rounded accretions of < 0.5cms, with a fracture or strain pattern perpendicular to the bedding plane. Disseminated sphalerite and galena occur.											
			76.06	77.56	Banded, (disrupted) galena (15%), sphalerite (40%), pyrite (20%), graphite? (15%) and silica (10%) with minor chalcopyrite? Fine grained matrix of sulphide (individual crystals not distinguishable for galena, sphalerite very much finer, and intimate association inhibits assessment throughout entire sulphide unit). Bedding shows slump (?) folding, beds are less than 1mm to 2cms but zones of up to 10cms may show concentration of an individual											

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Footage Metres		Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis							
From	To		to	From											
					mineral.										
					Bedding is approx. 35° to core axis										
			77.56 - 80.15		Basic description as above except that chalcopryrite is apparent as rare bands, average <0.5%. Sphalerite is no longer an orange/brown but is yellow brown.										
			80.15 - 81.35		Sphalerite orange/brown, galena similar to above units, possibly richer in pyrite because of presence of a 15cm band of 60% pyrite in this zone. The pyrite occurs as ovoid, and irregular 'clots' of up to 2cm. (?recrystallised detrital rock fragments) Secondary sphalerite occurs in some fractures.										
		Faulting is apparent at 80.50 (broken core) and 81.35 (broken rubbly core with probable 13cm core loss)													
81.35 - 82.00		Thoroughly sericitised, chloritic, sheared pumice tuff. Fragments up to 4cm where visible. Sulphide varies from 10% total to typically 60%	81.35 - 82.00		50% pyrite, 5-10% galena, 5-10% graphite, rare sphalerite. Galena is disseminated throughout,										

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Claim  
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Sheet

Footage From	Metres To	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis						
			To	From										
		total, locally 90%. Foliation (bedding? or shearing alignment of pumice wisps) is 30-35° to core axis.			pyrite occurs in ruptured clots.									
		White carbonate appears to occupy cavities, silicification is minor.												
82.00 - 82.55		<u>Massive sulphide</u>	82.00 - 82.55		90% pyrite, cryptocrystalline, siliceous matrix.									
82.55 - 83.10		Mixed banded sulphide and disrupted fine massive pyrite aggregates. Non sulphides are carbonate (vein material) and silica.	82.55 - 83.10		Average, 30% pyrite, 5% galena, plus graphite; sphalerite is pale cream to off white, and in vein form parallel to the foliation, (slumped bedding?) at 35° to the core axis.									
83.10 - 89.05		<u>Lithic tuff</u> sericitised, carbonated and, more rarely, silicified. Fragments are greenish black to light grey and cream in a dark greenish grey matrix. Most but not all dark green fragments are rich in sericite, most, but not all, light grey fragments are siliceous or carbonate rich. Some fragments are richly pyritic. Fragment size	83.10 - 89.05		Pyrite 7% as disrupted beds(?), discrete fragments, and disseminated grains. Galena averages 1/2-1% to 85.04, then declines to random, but obvious, grains, and veinlets.									

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Footage From To	Metres To From	Description	Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis				
		is typically <1cm but rare 5cm fragments do occur. Dominant shape is subangular to round but wispy pumice(?) fragments are also present. Foliation, which appears to be crude alignment of fragments, is 25-30° to core axis.								
89.05 -107.80	90.98 -103.80	Gradational change to carbonated, silicified tuff-agglomerate. Sericitisation occurs locally and is intense. Colour is fawn to grey. Foliation, when discernible, is 40-45° to core axis. Carbonate veining with lesser quartz occurs sporadically through <sup>out</sup> Vein orientation is commonly 45° to core axis. Carbonate spotting commences at 105.80. Broken core (vein) at 101.30 may be a <u>fault zone</u>	Pyrite (7%) occurs as ramifying stringers, often outlining altered fragments. Galena occurs as very fine grains dispersed through the rock, but also concentrated (by remobilisation?) in the central areas of larger (5cm) rock fragments. Average probably 1/2-1%. It is not clear if grey staining is fine galena. Coarsely crystalline galena occurs in some carbonate veins.							
107.80-117.15	103.80-117.65	Gradational change to vitric/pumice tuff agglomerate or flow breccia. Colour is yellowish green	Pyrite 2-5% as small 1mm grain aggregates and as veinlets parallel to the foliation (30-40° to core							

LITHON. P. 11

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Objective		% Recov.	Date		

Claim  
T. Brg.  
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Footage Metres From To	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis							
		To	From											
	due to sericite and carbonate. Carbonate spotting is intense to 110.80. Spots are typically 2-4mm in diameter and commonly are coalesced. Rock fragments are elongate, (35° to core axis) and closely packed. They contain platy or chip like fragments (<2mm) interpreted to be devitrified (sericitised) glass. These glass shards are strongly aligned (sheared). Ellipses suggest that some glass may have been filling vesicles. Alignment is 35° to core axis. There is a coarsening of the sericitic ovoids downwards, indicative of larger vesicles and/or lesser shearing. Random carbonate veins contain coarsely crystalline galena.			axis), The sericite ovoids are typically rimmed by or contain, pyrite. Galena present in carbonate veins.										
117.15-121.80	(Vitric) Agglomerate. Apparently more siliceous than above. Fine vitric fragments are sericitised. Fracturing is 40-50° to core axis. Slickensiding on veins and joint surfaces indicates direct normal (or reverse) movement. Thin pug at 121.78.	117.65-121.50		7-10% pyrite; occurs as a coarse meshwork with the sulphide as discrete angular grain aggregates.										
		121.50-129.40		2-5% pyrite as minor accretions										

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Footage Metres From To	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis							
		To	From											
				and stringers.										
121.80-126.98	<p>Pumice <u>agglomerate</u>, possibly ashflow tuff.</p> <p>Distinct fragments not apparent throughout, those that are visible are amoeboid to platy.</p> <p>The chief characteristic of the unit is the abundance of ellipsoid, round or angular sericite-carbonate blebs (&lt; 5mm), after glass shards and bubbles(?). A strong alignment at 30° to the core axis is apparent, paralleled by diffuse colour changes from mid grey to greenish cream, possibly reflecting variations in carbonate content.</p> <p>Minor veins and accretions of carbonate occur.</p> <p><u>Fracturing</u> parallel to the core occurs at 126.48 to 126.98</p>													
126.98-128.50	<p><u>Texturally similar to above</u>: richer in chlorite, -typical dark green colour, also contains carbonate spots (&lt; 2mm), replacing or occupying the centre of sericite blebs.</p>	129.40-157.00		Average 2% pyrite as disseminated grains, rare veins and accretions.										

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Footage From To	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis							
		To	From											
128.50-156.80	Pumice lithic tuff agglomerate, colour varies from yellow green (129.40 to 131.30), blue-grey (dominantly) (131.30 to 144.10), greenish fawn (144.10 to 152.80), grey (152.80 to 156.80) Fragments are up to 10cms, irregular in shape and disposition, contain carbonate accretions as well as devitrified glass shards and amygdals < 2mm. The fragmental texture is often diffuse, which may be the result of welding (ash flow?) or carbonation. The foliation (shearing, alignment of shards, etc) is 30-35° to core axis.													
CORE	Carbonate spotting and complete carbonation of													
RECOVERY	some pumice fragments is common below 154.20.													
156.65-158.40														
(1.75)	Faulting is evidenced at:													
Rec. 1.00m	152.80 to 153.80 Broken sheared core													
	154.05 to 154.50 Broken core													
	157.80 minor pug													
	156.65 to 158.40 Broken, puggy													

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Footage From To	Metres Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis								
		To	From												
156.80-168.50	Lithology as above, colour is distinctly greenish-fawn due to carbonate and chlorite. Chlorite is developed particularly on all the numerous fracture surfaces. These surfaces occur at 30-50° to the core axis, also subparallel to it. Slickensiding indicates movement at right angles to the core axis or "dipping surface".	157.00-157.20		10% pyrite											
		157.20-162.70		< 2% pyrite											
		162.70-162.80		60% pyrite											
	This unit is ruptured throughout, but no obvious core losses. Veinlets and stringers of carbonate are common.	162.80-173.10		< 2% pyrite											
168.50-173.10	Carbonated (chloritic) vitric lithic tuff, pumiceous in part, possibly less chloritised than above. Broken, carbonate veined (parallel to core axis) below 171.26														
Core Recovery 171.26-173.10 (1.74)															
Rec. 1.60m	END OF HOLE														
	During reaming of casing, casing deflected and new hole commenced coring at 140.60 (Box 28)														

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Footage From To	Metres	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis							
			To	From											
140.80-157.60		Pumiceous <u>tuff-agglomerate</u> , colour cream-green to 152.90 thence light bluish grey. Foliation is 35° to core axis evidenced by elongation of fragments and alignment of sericitised glassy chips within fragments. Rare chrome green staining occurs, carbonate spotting common below 149m	140.80-168.98		Circa 2% pyrite as veinlets, patchily 5% in narrow bands (<1cm)										
158.80-161.80		<u>Faulting</u>													
(3.00)		153.20 to 154.80. Broken and puggy core													
Rec. 2.70m		(no major core loss), shearing is 10-30° to core axis parallel to the rock foliation.													
161.80-168.98		157.15 to 168.98. Broken, puggy core.													
(7.18)		Shearing at 10 to 30° to core axis. Slickensiding indicates movement at 45° to core axis in approx. only, the shearing plane.													
Rec. 6.40m		location of loss not certain.													
157.60-168.98		Chloritic, carbonate rich (pumice) lithic tuff Some brecciation appears tectonic. Faulting described above.													

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Footage Metres From To	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis								
		To	From												
168.98-171.98	Texturally probably identical with units above and below. Distinguished because of fine grained non-fragmental appearance of all but the central part of this unit. Probably carbonated, sericitised and silicified.	168.98-172.95		5-10% pyrite as a fine ramifying lacework.											
171.98-183.25	Pumiceous, coarse lithic tuff, carbonated and sericitised (steatitised?). Initially to 174.50 is greenish cream, then grey, in which dark grey fragments of angular and amoeboid shape occur in a light grey matrix. The smaller (<4cm) fragments are aligned at 30-35° to the core axis. The fragmental texture is less obvious at the top of the unit. (Possibly a welded pumiceous ash flow tuff). One large fragment of carbonated andesite occurs at 181m. Randomly oriented carbonate veins occur throughout. The core is fractured intermittently throughout but particularly 178.30 to 178.60	172.95-221.90		< 5% pyrite as veinlets and grain aggregates, rare bands of sulphide with carbonate; occasional specks of sphalerite below 209m. Sulphide dusting typical below 200m. Massive band of pyrite occurs at 216.20 to 216.35 with minor sphalerite.											

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Footage From To	Metres Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis								
		To	From												
183.25-236.63	Predominantly a dark greenish grey coarse lithic tuff to tuff-agglomerate. Fragment shape is rounded, angular, amoeboid and have embayed (corroded?) margins. Dominant fragment colour is dark grey but cream/green and white fragments are also present. Occasional fragments are richly	221.90	225.30	20% pyrite with some carbonate in massive chlorite rock. There is a strong foliation parallel to the core axis.											
	Note: Despite broken nature of core, losses appear nil, except as per below.	225.30	229.65	Pyrite < 2% average, concentrated in chloritised zones,											
	There is, locally, a crude alignment of fragmentations at 35° to the core axis. Sericitic (or talcose) blebs occur through the fragments. Carbonate alteration is present throughout as spotting, veinlets and veins at random orientations (with rare galena). Matrix sericite is also present. The whole unit is soft. Below 221.80 massive chlorite has invaded the rock patchily, particularly 222.70 to 225.30, also 226.00 to 227.10, 228.65 to 233.05 and patchily to 236.63. Fracturing is locally 10-30° to the core axis. Cleavage is developed adjacent to pug zones where sericitisation (or talc development) is also intense.	229.65	232.90	7-10% pyrite (in chlorite host) with carbonate veinlets. The pyrite occurs as fine (<< 1mm) crystals forming a permeating mass, veinlets and spots. Sphalerite (2%?) is present in very broken core (losses uncertain) between 232.60 and 232.90.											
	Noteworthy faulting occurs at:	232.90	236.63	2-5% pyrite as spots and veinlets concentrated in chloritic zones.											

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		To	From											
	193.07 to 194.40, series of thin pug zones with some broken and puggy intervals.													
CORE RECOVERY	198.35 - narrow pug zone													
200.40-200.73 (0.33m)	200.20 - " " " at 40° to core axis 200.40 to 200.73													
Rec. (0.25m)	203.40 - narrow pug zone at 35° to core axis													
	206.45 - 3cm pug at 35° to core axis													
	209.10 to 209.40 - broken core with carbonate veining.													
	220.33 to 220.65 - broken core													
	221.80 - 5cm(?) pug													
	223.30 to 227.10 - broken core, slickensiding is at 45-50° to the core axis on the plane of shearing which is 10° to the core axis.													
	230.30 to 230.80 - broken, cleaved 0-40° to core axis.													
	231.40 to 233.05 - broken, cleaved at 10-40° to core axis. Pug at 233.05.													
	236.10 - strong cleavage at 15° to core axis													
	236.63 - puggy at margin of sulphide.													

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Footage Metres		Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis							
From	To		To	From											
236.63	237.85	<u>Sulphide</u>	236.63	237.85	60% pyrite, 7% sphalerite, 2% galena, in a matrix of chlorite and carbonate. Sulphide components varying locally in content, 15% sphalerite at the top of the unit and an 8cm section of 50% galena in the middle of the unit, with 10% sphalerite below. Core is sheared and broken throughout. (Note 30cm core loss, see left)										
CORE RECOVERY															
236.63	239.30														
	(2.77m)														
	Rec. 2.47														
	Position of loss(es) not certain														
237.85	239.60	<u>Coarse lithic tuff</u> , grey matrix, dark grey angular to amoeboid fragments, patchily silicified (mid grey cherty appearance) also sheared and chloritised locally. Carbonate veining and tension crack filling locally. Cleavage and <u>faulting</u> (throughout) is 10-40° to core axis.	237.85	239.60	Pyrite <2% as disseminated grains, associated with carbonate and chlorite zones as veinlets.										
239.60	244.00	<u>Sulphide</u>	239.60	244.00	60% pyrite (framboidal) with traces of sphalerite, galena and rare chalcopyrite in a chlorite-carbonate										

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Footage From To Metres	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis								
		To	From												
				(rare silica) matrix. Foliation (shearing) is 35° to core axis. Pyrite occurs in two sizes - the coarser (faces visible with unaided eye) exhibits framboidal or colloform textures.											
244.00-279.30	Altered tuff-agglomerate. The matrix is typically light grey (through carbonation), the fragments are dark grey almost black, but with white flecks. The carbonation is in part intense enough to mark fragment margins. Occasionally near the bottom of the unit, a pumiceous or vitric character is evident (eg. 269.60). Fragment alignment is 40° to core axis. Weak sericitisation is present, dominant however is chlorite as occasional massive zones, some talc. 247.25 to 247.90 248.80 to 249.70 Other chlorite zones are commonly associated with or marginal to massive sulphide (as described opposite).	244.00	255.75	5-10% pyrite as angular aggregates, veinlets, stringers usually richer in chlorite zones, showing a crude banding parallel to the rock cleavage; also fringing rock fragments; rarely as an original constituent of some rock fragments.											
			255.75-279.30	Pyrite is rare in the matrix as a whole but occurs as rich veins, with quartz-carbonate, generally narrow (<1cm) Two massive pyrite zones occur: 268.68 to 269.48 273.30 to 274.00											

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# Drill Hole Record



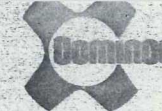
Property	District	Hole No.	
Commenced	Location	Tests at	Hor. Comp.
Completed	Core Size	Corr. Dip	Vert. Comp.
Co-ordinates		True Brg.	Logged by
Objective		% Recov.	Date

Claim  
T. Brg.  
Collar Dip  
Elev.  
Length  
Hole No.

Footage From	Metres To	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis							
			To	From											
		Silicification, (which is rare) occurs as diffuse light grey areas.			Pyrite content as veins and disseminated fine (<< 1mm) dust averages 10% between these two zones.										
		Carbonate veining is erratic and appears to be tension crack infilling.													
		Three substantial veins of quartz-carbonate occur:													
		262.38 - 5cms													
		263.20 - 10cms													
		264.35 - 7cms													
		The core is generally unbroken.													
		Minor(?) faults are indicated at;													
		247.58 (15° to core axis)													
		251.12 (pug)													
		254.55 (pug)													
		273.30 (veining subparallel to core axis, also at 45° to core axis)													
279.30-281.70		Finely cleaved sericite (talc?) phyllite after pumice tuff. Cleavage is 35° to core axis. Pumiceous fragments are greenish cream, and are visible in the central part of the unit. Elsewhere the colour is mid grey. Faulting is indicated by pug and strong	279.30-	284.10	Pyrite < 2% as finely disseminated crystals.										

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Objective		% Recov.	Date

Claim  
T. Brg.  
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Elev.  
Length  
Hole No.

Footage Metres From To	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis							
		To	From											
	cleavage at: 279.30 280.90 to 281.10 (at 30-40° to the core axis)													
281.70-284.10	As above but colour change to greenish grey, strongly sheared pumices - vitric tuff. Original fragment size appears to have been < 5mm dominantly. Faults occur at: 282.90 - pug 283.10 - pug 284.00 to 284.10 (pug at 55° to core axis) Carbonate veining throughout this and the previous unit is only locally preserved. In general it has been destroyed by shearing.													
284.10-286.30	Litic tuff of siliceous appearance, but actually containing much carbonate. Fragments are siliceous, pyritic and sericitic (talcose?). Vein carbonate and chlorite are present. There is a crude foliation at 40° to the core axis; probably cleavage.	284.10-286.30		5% pyrite average, patchily 10%. At the top of the unit very fine, cryptocrystalline pyrite occurs in rock fragments, coarser (< 1mm) pyrite occurs as veins and stringers. Elsewhere vein pyrite accounts for										

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Co-ordinates		True Brg.	Logged by
Objective		% Recov.	Date

Claim  
T. Brg.  
Collar Dip  
Elev.  
Length  
Hole No.

Footage From To	Metres Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis							
		To	From											
	A major fault is indicated by pug between 284.52 and 284.80 at 45° to core axis. Broken rubbly core occur at the contact with the next unit (286.30)			most of the sulphide. Traces of galena are present at the base of this unit.										
286.30-288.65	<u>Sulphide</u> . Host rock where locally visible is a pumice/vitric tuff.	286.30-288.65		90% pyrite, average 2% chalcopryrite but in part (287.45 to 288.18) averages 5%, plus pyrrhotite(?). The pyrite occurs as subangular crystal aggregates of up to 3mm formed locally into bands at 45° to core axis. Grain size varies considerably but the coarsest is 1mm; Chalcopyrite occurs as discrete amoeboid masses (< 3mm diam.) but the majority is finely disseminated through the pyrite. Pyrrhotite(?) occurs as diffuse bands.										
288.65-289.48	Pumiceous, sulphide fragmental, lithic tuff, with flow or slump structures, heavily carbonate veined, with matrix silicification.	288.65-289.48		5% pyrite as veins and patches composed of angular crystal aggregates.										

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Property	District	Hole No.	
Commenced	Location	Tests at	Hor. Comp.
Completed	Core Size	Corr. Dip	Vert. Comp.
Co-ordinates		True Brg.	Logged by
Objective		% Recov.	Date

Claim	T. Brg.	Collar Dip	Elev.	Length	Hole No.	Sheet
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Footage From	Metres To	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis						
			To	From										
289.48	303.50	Vitric tuff, probably ash flow; locally strong agglomerate macrotexture interpreted as auto-brecciation of ash flow lava. Shards are sub-angular, lathlike, oval and are completely sericitised. Size range is up to 2mm. The rock is massive with shard alignment at 35° to core axis. This is probably original rather than tectonic (see comments in next section). Carbonate alteration lends a yellow-green colour locally and diffuses the texture; appearance in general is similar to rock units in a similar stratigraphic position in QR 1, 2, 4. Quartz-carbonate veins occur throughout, typically < 5mm thick at all orientations through 10-60° seems preferred. Veins do not have the same sense of dip but vary. Major veins are: 297.00 - 6cms quartz carbonate vein at 45° to core axis. 301.30 to 301.80 - dominantly carbonate (white) with 10% chalcopryrite. 302.20 - 10cm vein.	289.48	335.03	Average < 2% pyrite. Pyrite occurs as massive veins usually parallel to the rock foliation; matrix material is dominantly carbonate. Major veins are: 294.16 - 10cms 298.30 - 20cms 301.10 - 20cms 301.30 to 301.70 40cms - 5% chalcopryrite. Pyrite also occurs within the vesicles of the coarse vitric tuff. Major pyrite veins in this unit are at: 307.60 to 308.00 (40cms) 310.50 - 20cms 312.40 - 15cms 315.65 - 15cms 322.40 to 323.10 (70cms)									

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Objective		% Recov.	Date

Claim  
T. Brg.  
Collar Dip  
Elev.  
Length  
Hole No.

Encage Metres From To	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis									
		To	From													
	Pug, indicative of faulting occurs at 294.32.															
303.80-327.60	Dominantly a vesicular coarse vitric tuff, interpreted as an ash flow lava. Shards are typically up to 3mm but shard aggregates are larger - up to 6mm, as (rare) complete glass vesicles and the scattered quartz vesicles. The foliation of shards is 45° to core axis. This is a primary bedding feature. The larger glass and quartz vesicles are spherical, not extended. Quartz-carbonate veining occurs throughout, typically at 60° to core axis both parallel and oblique to the foliation, and the whole unit is (relatively) weakly sericitised. Carbonate alteration gives a yellow-green colouration which is marked in places. Faults are located at: 314.25 to 315.15 - broken core, carbonate veining parallel to core axis. 318.98 to 319.58 - broken, veined with carbonate, puggy.															

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Completed	Core Size	Corr. Dip	Vert. Comp.
Co-ordinates		True Brg.	Logged by
Objective		% Recov.	Date

Claim	T. Brg.	Collar Dip	Elev.	Length	Hole No.	Sheet
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Footage Metres From To	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis								
		To	From												
327.60-330.50	Yellow-fawn lithic tuff of pumiceous and vitric fragments. Carbonate alteration is intense as is carbonate veining. Foliation (alignment of fragments, carbonate veins), is 45° to core axis. The fragmental texture in part appears tectonic with infilling by carbonate.														
330.50-350.60	Fine vitric-lithic tuff Green chrome coloured spotting is present. Colour is initially dark grey to fawn but becomes fawn to cream. Carbonate is evident throughout, with veining locally (330.60 to 334.00) intense. Below 342.65, banding and alignment of shards and fragments (all of which are less than 7mm) is 35-40° to core axis. This is interpreted as a bedding feature. In this section carbonate veins are clean cut:														
	345.05 - 15° to core axis - 5cms														
	346.15 - 15° to core axis - 3cms														
	The core is particularly broken between 333.80	335.08-336.50		Average 60% pyrite, mostly 80%, with traces of chalcopyrite with carbonate rich matrix. The pyrite is typically angular to subangular crystal aggregates.											
		336.50-337.00		20% pyrite with carbonate											
		337.00-339.65		Sparse pyrite stringers											
		339.65-342.65		Average 30% pyrite, commonly massive bands (veins) of 80% pyrite with carbonate with intervening zones of											

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# Drill Hole Record



Property	District	Hole No.	
Commenced	Location	Tests at	Hor. Comp.
Completed	Core Size	Corr. Dip	Vert. Comp.
Co-ordinates		True Brg.	Logged by
Objective		% Recov.	Date

Claim  
T. Brg.  
Collar Dip  
Elev.  
Length  
Hole No.

Spotage Metres		Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis						
From	To		To	From										
		and 334.40 and at 347.70.			5-10% pyrite with a siliceous matrix Patchy rare chalcopyrite occurs.									
			342.65	347.55	Rare disseminated pyrite, occasional veinlets.									
			347.55	349.05	Average 15% pyrite, typically massive bands (veins) of 80% pyrite with carbonate with intervening < 5% pyrite intervals. The veins are typically at 45° to the core axis, rarely, subparallel.									
			349.05	350.60	Average < 2% pyrite, as very occasional veins.									
350.60	360.80	Fine to medium grained <u>lithic tuff</u> , mid blue-grey in colour with white/fawn carbonate spotting, patchy chloritisation (esp. 360.70). Probably originally andesitic.	350.60	350.90	(?) Massive vein pyrite with chalcopyrite (2-5%)									
			350.90	?	Trace pyrite in fault rubble.									
		Major faulting occurs between 350.80 and	?	352.40	Massive pyrite vein with chalcopyrite									

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# Drill Hole Record



Property	District	Hole No.	
Commenced	Location	Tests at	Hor. Comp.
Completed	Core Size	Corr. Dip	Vert. Comp.
Co-ordinates		True Brg.	Logged by
Objective		% Recov.	Date

Claim

T. Brg.

Collar Dip

Elev.

Length

Hole No.

Sheet

Footage From To	Metres	Description	Metres		Mineralisation	Sample No.	Length	Analysis							
			To	From											
		and 352.30; core is broken, rubbly and puggy.			pyrite traces.										
350.80-351.50	(0.70)	Losses (in mineralisation) may be significant.													
	Rec. 0.30m		352.40-356.95		Average 10% pyrite occurring as massive zones (veins?) at 35-45° to core axis, containing variable amounts of chalcopyrite (<5%).										
351.50-352.30	(0.80)				Average chalcopyrite content would be <<1%.										
	Rec. 0.36m				Largest interval of 80% plus pyrite (+5% chalcopyrite) is 354.90 to 355.05 (15cms)										
			356.95-358.23		85% pyrite as coarsely (<2mm) crystalline aggregates with carbonate rich matrix. Fine pyrite is also evident. Chalcopyrite is rare, occurring finely mixed with pyrite rather than as discrete sulphide accumulations.										
			358.23-360.80		25% pyrite as short massive zones and veins parallel to the foliation.										
				E.O.H.											

COCKINGTON PRINT

HOLE NO QR 8

DATE 14-10-74

INITIAL ANALYSIS: A.C.S. Labs.

CHECK LAB SUPERVISE SHEEN

SAMPLE NO	FROM M	TO M	IW (cm)	REMARKS	%Cu		%Pb		%Zn		%Fe	ppm Ag	ppm Au	ppm Au	INTERVAL & BULK NO	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	Δ	
					AAS	XRF	AAS	XRF	AAS	XRF	TIT	AAS	AAS	FIRE		TIT	GRAV	TIT		
148826	71.30	71.90	60	Datum 73.80 Mass py.		0.095		0.30		0.39	28.2	40	13.0	23.0						
827	71.90	72.40	50	Mass py.		0.44		0.15		0.56	39.8	133	18.0	18.7						
828	72.40	72.90	50			0.22		20.7		36.8	7.71	600	8.0	11.7	148828					
829	72.90	73.40	50			0.25		26.6		35.0	8.67	825	13.0	10.0	↑					
830	73.40	73.90	50			0.42		21.5		34.0	12.8	625	21.0	11.3						
831	73.90	74.40	50			0.61		12.1		33.0	18.2	323	4.0	6.0	BULK	0.38	15.82	31.66		
832	74.40	74.90	50			0.31		16.6		32.1	17.0	373	4.5	7.0	*1	(0.39)	(17.89)	(32.26)		
833	74.90	75.40	50			0.37		18.0		31.5	19.4	443	3.0	5.3						
834	75.40	75.90	50			0.53		14.9		33.3	13.6	305	8.2	8.3						
835	75.90	76.40	50			0.59		11.4		20.9	23.8	373	6.1	6.7						
836	76.40	76.90	50			0.30		15.7		31.9	13.2	270	7.6	11.3	↓					
837	76.90	77.50	60	Block 76.80 in right post.		0.56		20.8		34.0	12.1	365	19.0	15.0	148837					
838	77.50	78.10	60			0.52		7.85		32.6	17.0	158	12.0	14.0	148838					
839	78.10	78.60	50			1.00		4.49		39.5	14.3	140	4.3	4.0	↑					
840	78.60	79.10	50			2.00		4.33		32.7	17.4	450	3.5	8.3	Bulk #2	1.07	4.85	36.16		
841	79.10	79.60	50			1.39		6.25		40.0	16.1	205	5.0	11.0	↓	(1.12)	(6.02)	(36.95)		
842	79.60	80.10	50	Block 79.80 in right post.		0.86		6.83		40.8	12.0	170	6.0	6.7	148842					
843	80.10	80.75	65			0.74		23.3		35.2	8.93	675	25.0	12.7	} Bulk #3	0.53	15.32	27.83		
844	80.75	81.50	75	minor core loss ~5%		0.44		11.9		19.6	18.1	355	2.9	7.0			(0.58)	(17.19)	(26.24)	
845	81.50	82.00	50			0.18		4.58		9.27	21.8	165	2.3	2.7	148845	0.17	4.18	9.38		
846	82.00	82.58	58	Block 82.80 or		0.058		1.18		0.82	38.9	70	0.39	—	846	0.08	1.12	0.85		
847	82.58	83.08	50			0.17		7.87		17.9	10.9	132	2.0	1.7	847	0.16	4.78	17.80		
848	83.08	84.08	100			0.053		1.32		3.63	9.69	40	0.46	—						
849	84.08	85.08	100			0.027		0.85		2.63	8.00	25	0.40	—						
WEIGHTED AVERAGE						0.57		12.91		29.5		352		8.1						
	72.40	83.08	100			0.25		0.23		0.47		82.3		21.1						
	71.30	72.40	110																	

ACS originals in brackets

Note - figs above in bracket are calculated weight averages from ACS original results

Pb figs rechecked by ACS, their original results confirmed.

HOLE NO QR 8

DATE 17-10-74

INITIAL ANALYSIS: A.C.S. Labs.

CHECK LAB

SAMPLE NO	FROM   M	TO   M	IW   cm	REMARKS	%Cu		%Pb		%Zn		%Fe	ppm Ag	ppb Au	ppm Au	INTERVAL & BULK NO	%Cu TIT	%Pb GRAV	%Zn TIT
					AAS	XRF	AAS	XRF	AAS	XRF	TIT	AAS	AAS	FIRE				
148850	90.96	91.96	100	Datum block 91.80		0.015		0.91		2.49	7.17	13	100					
851	91.96	92.96	100			0.013		0.58		1.53	10.4	6	290					
852	92.96	93.96	100			0.088		3.53		4.43	9.22	44	760					
853	93.96	94.96	100	Block 94.80 ties in exactly		0.025		2.27		1.97	9.78	16	260					
854	94.96	95.96	100			<0.01		0.52		0.87	8.93	6	400					
855	95.96	96.96	100			0.04		0.74		1.36	5.41	9	85					
856	96.96	97.96	100	Block 97.80 OK. (Zn)		<0.01		0.55		0.52	7.59	6	100					
857	97.96	98.96	100			<0.01		1.92		1.21	6.90	13	150					
858	98.96	99.96	100			0.026		1.00		0.82	8.89	9	150					
859	99.96	100.96	100	Block 100.80 perfect.		<0.01		0.34		1.50	8.06	9	400					
860	100.96	101.96	100			0.023		0.47		0.73	10.1	9	120					
861	101.96	102.96	100			<0.01		0.34		0.85	8.58	6	40					
862	102.96	103.80	84	Block 103.80 exact.		<0.01		0.35		0.48	4.33	6	45					
WEIGHTED AVERAGE																		
	92.96	94.96				0.06		2.90		3.20		30						



HOLE NO QR 8DATE 2-11-74INITIAL ANALYSIS: A.C.S. Labs.

CHECK LAB

SAMPLE NO	FROM   M	TO   M	IW   cm	REMARKS	%Cu		%Pb		%Zn		%Fe	ppm Ag	ppb Au	ppm Au	INTERVAL & BULK NO	%Cu TIT	%Pb GRAV	%Zn TIT	L
					AAS	XRF	AAS	XRF	AAS	XRF	TIT	AAS	AAS	FIRE					
154144	335.10	336.53	143	datum 334.40		0.49	<0.01	<0.01				12	100						
145	336.53	337.03	50	Block 336.20 this		0.59	<0.01	<0.01				8	70						
154146	339.60	340.35	75	datum 339.05		0.074	0.031	0.054				16	80						
147	340.35	340.75	40			0.057	<0.01	0.038				<2	45						
148	340.75	341.25	50			0.051	<0.01	0.033				8	45						
149	341.25	342.15	90			0.64	<0.01	0.022				8	80						
150	342.15	342.65	50			0.020	<0.01	<0.01				12	50						
148640	357.20	357.80	60	datum 354.80		1.45	0.014	0.023				16	105						
641	357.80	358.57	67	357.80 block		1.14	0.019	0.020				12	110						
642	358.57	359.87	130	is +10cm of core		0.035	<0.01	<0.01				16	70						