Ref No: 14787

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES LTD.

MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION

TASMANIAN EXPLORATION, E.L.16/68, BALFOUR — 23rd March, 1972.

REPORT ON D.D.H.26 – MURRAYS REWARD PROSPECT — M.H. McIntyre

SUMMARY

D.D.H.26 which passed beneath and approximately parallel to D.D.H.15 at Murrays Reward Prospect, was completed at a depth of 169.16 metres.

Two thin and weakly mineralized zones were intersected.

a) 144.86 to 145.91 metres: (1800 ppm Cu over an estimated true thickness of 0.85 metres). This interval consists of pyritic and slightly chalcopyritic quartz containing numerous dolomite flecks and a 17cm band of chloritic phyllite.

b) 155.69 to 158.08 metres: (2306 ppm Cu over an estimated true thickness of 1.93 metres). This interval consists of upper and lower bands of chalcopyritic quartz separated by silicified chloritic sediments.

The two mineralized zones separate western carbonaceous slate and siltstone from eastern chloritic slate and siltstone and are themselves separated by fine-grained chloritic carbonaceous sediments.

The evidence afforded by D.D.H.26 and D.D.H.15 indicates that, while anomalous copper values may be continuous along-strike in the Murrays Reward area, appreciable along-strike variations occur in the grade and thickness of the potential ore zone.

Drilling costs for D.D.H.26 totalled about $4235 at an average cost of $25 per metre.

D.D.H.26 – MURRAYS REWARD PROSPECT

Grid reference	435305N, 319410E
Elevation	198.1 metres
Angle	65°
Bearing	N 70° E true
Date drilled	13.2.72 to 17.2.72
Drilling rate	16.9 metres per shift
Air drilling	0 to 48.77 metres
Diamond drilling	48.77 to 169.16 metres.

1. OPERATIONAL DETAILS

1.1 Drilling details

The drilling of D.D.H.26 commenced on February 13, 1972.

NW casing was seated at 3.05 metres and the hole was advanced without incident to 48.77 metres at which depth air drilling ceased and diamond drilling commenced.

The hole was cased with 48.77 metres of NW casing and drilling was continued with NQWL diamond coring equipment with a 1.5 metre triple tube core barrel.

NQ rods were broken at about 55 and 61 metres down the hole and drilling was halted while fishing operations were undertaken.

No further problems were encountered and the hole was completed at a depth of 169.16 metres on February 17, 1972.

Drilling costs directly attributable to D.D.H.26 totalled $4235 (average cost of $25 per metre) excluding the cost of drilling fluid additives.

1.2 Drilling conditions

Drill runs and core recover are tabulated in Appendix A.

Increasing water pressure halted air drilling at a depth of 48.77 metres.

NQ diamond drilling averaged about 15.0 metres per shift although progress was slowed by hard and broken ground below about 150 metres.

Core recovery was very satisfactory and averaged greater than 98 per cent with only a few sporadic core losses. Drill runs were generally short and averaged about 1.1 metres.

1.3 Drillhole deviation

The results of the drillhole surveys were as follows:

Collar	65° at N 58° E magnetic;
30.5 metres	61° - acid tube;
61.0 metres	56.5° acid tube; 54° at N 54°E magnetic - Tropari;
91.4 metres	50° - acid tube;
106.7 metres	45° - Tropari;
121.9 metres	44.5° - acid tube;
152.4 metres	36° - acid tube;
167.6 metres	30° at N 85° E magnetic - Tropari.

The drillhole surveys reveal a marked shallowing or flattening of the drillhole with increasing depth. The Tropari results suggest a large southerly deviation although the validity of the Tropari azimuth readings are suspect.

2. GEOLOGY

The complete drill log is presented in Appendix B and may be summarised as follows:

AIR DRILLING

0 to 48.77 metres
Carbonaceous and chloritic slate and siltstone.

DIAMOND DRILLING

48.77 metres to 55.02 metres
Carbonaceous and graphitic slate. Finely to coarsely laminated in parts, massive and porphyroblastic (leucoxene) in parts. Irregular and deformed pyritic quartz veins and segregations are common.

55.02 to 61.20 metres
Pale and medium green and grey-green, massive chloritic and slaty carbonaceous sediments.

61.20 to 86.87 metres
Massive medium to dark grey carbonaceous and graphitic siltstone with common short intervals of finely to coarsely laminated shales and a few short intervals of graded beds. Leucoxene porphyroblasts are common in parts.

86.87 to 104.84 metres
Similar to the interval 61.20 to 86.87 metres but contains abundant leucoxene porphyroblasts which have a strongly preferred orientation.

104.84 to 122.52 metres
Medium grey to black carbonaceous and graphitic slate and chale with pale grey quartzose beds and laminae. Quartz, dolomite and quartz-dolomite veins become relatively common. Minor chalcopyrite occurs: (i) in a lensoid pyritic and chloritic quartzose mass at about 108.1 metres, and, (ii) in a 2cm band of pyritic quartz at 116.9 metres.

122.52 to 143.40 metres
Similar to the interval of 104.84 to 122.52 metres but contains a greater number of sulphide (dominantly pyrite) -bearing quartz, dolomite and quartz-dolomite veins. Here chalcopyrite blebs occur in a 3cm quartz band at about 135.8 metres.

143.40 to 144.86 metres
Carbonaceous siltstone and slaty chloritic sediment.

144.86 to 145.91 metres - MINERALIZED QUARTZ
Pyritic and slightly chalcopyritic quartz containing common flecks of cream-yellow dolomite and a 17cm band of chloritic phyllite.

145.91 to 148.56 metres
Green chloritic slate. A 24cm band of quartz-dolomite at about 146.6 metres contains rare chalcopyrite.

148.56 to 154.21 metres
Grey and grey-green carbonaceous siltstone. Irregular quartz veins and segregations are common.

154.21 to 155.69 metres
Similar to the interval 148.56 to 154.21 metres.

155.69 to 158.08 metres - MINERALIZED QUARTZOSE ZONE
This interval consists of upper (0.53 metres) and lower (0.25 metres) chalcopyritic quartz bands separated by a central band of silicified chloritic sediments.

158.08 to 169.16 metres
Chloritic slate and silicified chloritic sediments.

3. SAMPLES AND ASSAYS

Eighteen core samples were collected from between 122.52 and 169.16 metres and assayed for copper with the following results:

Intersection Metres	Interval Metres	Sample No. DAL	Assay Value ppm Cu
122.52 to 124.66	2.14	1758	22
124.66 " 127.77	3.11	1759	62
127.77 " 131.19	3.42	1760	32
131.19 " 134.08	2.89	1761	58
134.08 " 137.14	3.05	1762	49
137.14 " 140.19	3.05	1763	50
140.19 " 143.40	3.21	1764	68
143.40 " 144.86	1.46	1765	202
144.86 " 145.91	1.05	1766	1800
145.91 " 148.56	2.65	1767	316
148.56 " 151.91	3.35	1768	16
151.91 " 154.21	2.30	1769	18
154.21 " 155.69	1.48	1770	35
155.69 " 158.08	2.39	1771	2306
158.08 " 160.93	2.85	1772	102
160.93 " 163.67	2.74	1773	44
163.67 " 165.96	2.29	1774	35
165.96 " 169.16	3.20	1775	40

The low assay values of the very few and thin intervals of anomalous copper values intersected by D.D.H.26 precludes description of what may be termed a mineralized zone.

Only two intervals contain significant amounts of chalcopyrite and in both cases the chalcopyrite is associated with quartz. The two intervals were:

(i) 144.86 to 145.91 metres: 1600 ppm Cu over an estimated true thickness of 0.85 metres;

(ii) 155.69 to 158.08 metres: 2306 ppm Cu over an estimated true thickness of 1.93 metres.

D.D.H. 26 was drilled beneath and approximately parallel to D.D.H. 15 and the two copper bearing intersections noted above are approximately 60 metres vertically below similar, but apparently thicker low-grade copper-bearing intersections in D.D.H.15. The D.D.H.15 samples returned a high value of only 950 ppm Cu, and although low core recovery obscured the true assay values of these samples, the drill hole results of D.D.H.26 and D.D.H.15, compared with results from drill holes to the north and south, indicates significant along-strike variation and possible discontinuities in both grade and thickness of the potential ore zone at Murrays Reward Prospect.

4. CONCLUSION

D.D.H.26 confirmed the low grade nature of the mineralized zone first intersected by D.D.H.15 in this area of Murrays Reward Prospect and although discouraging in terms of grade and thickness of the potential ore zone, it served an important geological purpose by indicating the variable and possibly discontinuous along-strike nature of the mineralized zone.

M.H. McIntyre.

APPENDIX A

DDH.26 DRILL RUNS AND CORE RECOVERY

INTERSECTION METRES			INTERVAL METRES	CORE RECOVERY	
				METRES	PERCENT
48.77	to	50.29	1.52	1.52	100
50.29	"	50.90	0.61	0.61	100
50.90	"	51.97	1.07	1.07	100
51.97	"	52.73	0.76	0.76	100
52.73	"	53.80	1.07	1.07	100
53.80	"	55.02	1.22	1.22	100
55.02	"	56.61	1.59	1.59	100
56.61	"	58.21	1.60	1.60	100
58.21	"	59.74	1.53	1.53	100
59.74	"	61.34	1.60	1.60	100
61.34	"	62.94	1.60	1.60	100
62.94	"	63.70	0.76	0.76	100
63.70	"	64.61	0.91	0.91	100
4.61	"	65.22	0.61	0.26	43
65.22	"	65.83	0.61	0.61	100
65.83	"	67.36	1.53	1.53	100
67.36	"	68.28	0.92	0.92	100
68.28	"	69.80	1.52	1.52	100
69.80	"	71.33	1.53	1.53	100
71.33	"	72.38	1.05	1.05	100
72.38	"	73.60	1.22	1.22	100
73.60	"	74.36	0.76	0.76	100
74.36	"	74.97	0.61	0.61	100
74.97	"	76.50	1.53	1.53	100
76.50	"	77.26	0.76	0.76	100
77.26	"	78.78	1.52	1.52	100
78.78	"	80.31	1.53	1.53	100
80.31	"	81.07	0.76	0.76	100
81.07	"	82.59	1.52	1.52	100
82.59	"	83.75	1.16	1.16	100
83.75	"	84.28	0.53	0.53	100
84.28	"	85.20	0.92	0.92	100
85.20	"	85.80	0.60	0.60	100
85.80	"	86.56	0.76	0.76	100
86.56	"	87.47	0.91	0.91	100
87.47	"	88.69	1.22	1.22	100
88.69	"	90.22	1.53	1.53	100
90.22	"	91.89	1.67	1.67	100
91.89	"	93.11	1.22	1.22	100
93.11	"	94.72	1.61	1.61	100
94.72	"	95.18	0.46	0.46	100
95.18	"	96.77	1.59	1.59	100
96.77	"	97.38	0.61	0.61	100
97.38	"	97.99	0.61	0.61	100
97.99	"	98.60	0.61	0.61	100
98.60	"	100.21	1.61	1.61	100
100.21	"	100.82	0.61	0.61	100
100.82	"	101.49	0.67	0.67	100
101.49	"	102.10	0.61	0.61	100
102.10	"	103.01	0.91	0.91	100
103.01	"	103.62	0.61	0.61	100
103.62	"	104.23	0.61	0.61	100
104.23	"	104.84	0.61	0.61	100
104.84	"	106.45	1.61	1.61	100

INTERSECTION METRES			INTERVAL METRES	CORE RECOVERY	
				METRES	PERCENT
106.45	to	107.21	0.76	0.76	100
107.21	"	108.73	1.52	1.52	100
108.73	"	110.03	1.30	1.30	100
110.03	"	111.25	1.22	1.22	100
111.25	"	111.86	0.61	0.61	100
111.86	"	112.92	1.06	1.06	100
112.92	"	114.00	1.08	1.08	100
114.00	"	115.52	1.52	1.52	100
115.52	"	116.13	0.61	0.61	100
116.13	"	117.66	1.53	1.53	100
117.66	"	118.57	0.91	0.91	100
118.57	"	120.10	1.53	1.53	100
120.10	"	121.46	1.36	1.36	100
121.46	"	122.52	1.06	1.06	100
122.52	"	123.13	0.61	0.61	100
123.13	"	124.66	1.53	1.00	65
124.66	"	125.56	0.90	0.70	78
125.56	"	127.08	1.52	1.52	100
127.08	"	128.61	1.53	1.53	100
128.61	"	130.13	1.52	1.52	100
130.13	"	131.19	1.06	1.06	100
131.19	"	131.65	0.46	0.41	89
131.65	"	133.17	1.52	1.52	100
133.17	"	134.08	0.91	0.91	100
134.08	"	135.61	1.53	1.53	100
135.61	"	136.52	0.91	0.91	100
136.52	"	137.14	0.62	0.62	100
137.14	"	137.75	0.61	0.08	13
137.75	"	138.66	0.91	0.91	100
138.66	"	140.19	1.53	1.53	100
140.19	"	141.10	0.91	0.91	100
141.10	"	142.63	1.53	1.53	100
142.63	"	143.85	1.22	1.22	100
143.85	"	144.61	0.76	0.76	100
144.61	"	145.52	0.91	0.91	100
145.52	"	146.58	1.06	1.06	100
146.58	"	148.10	1.52	1.52	100
148.10	"	149.63	1.53	1.53	100
149.63	"	150.39	0.76	0.76	100
150.39	"	151.91	1.52	1.52	100
151.91	"	153.01	1.10	1.10	100
153.01	"	154.53	1.52	1.52	100
154.53	"	155.14	0.61	0.61	100
155.14	"	155.90	0.76	0.76	100
155.90	"	157.58	1.68	1.68	82
157.58	"	159.10	1.52	1.52	100
159.10	"	160.63	1.53	1.53	100
160.63	"	160.93	0.30	0.22	73
160.93	"	162.15	1.22	1.22	100
162.15	"	163.67	1.52	1.52	100
163.67	"	165.04	1.37	1.37	100
165.04	"	165.96	0.92	0.92	100
165.96	"	167.02	1.06	1.06	100
167.02	"	167.33	0.31	0.31	100
167.33	"	168.24	0.91	0.91	100
168.24	"	168.85	0.61	0.61	100
168.85	"	169.16	0.31	0.23	74

APPENDIX B

DDH.26 MURRAYS REWARD PROJECT

DRILL LOG

GRID REFFRENCE	435305N, 319410E
ELEVATION	198.1 metres
ANGLE	65^{o}
BEARING	N 70^{o} E true
DATE DRILLED	13.2.72 to 17.2.72
DRILLING RATE	16.9 metres per shift

INTERSECTION METRES	DESCRIPTION
0 to 48.77	AIR DRILLING
48.77 to approx. 55.02	Medium to dark grey, with very faint greenish chloritic tinge in parts, carbonaceous and graphitic slate. Finely to coarsely laminated in parts, massive dark grey to black and porphyroblastic (leuxoxene) in parts. Common, extremely irregular and deformed pyritic quartz (± minor carbonate) veins and segregations (≤ 1cm.). The original bedding is commonly deformed or obliterated. A few pale grey quartzose beds and laminae occur in laminated sections. Fissile in laminated sections, parting readily parallel to S_o (= S_1?). Bedding (S_o) and cleavage (S_1) dips; S_o = 30^{o} at 49.5 metres, S_o = 25^{o} at 50.5 m, S_o = 20^{o} to 25^{o}, S_1 = 35^{o} to 40^{o} at 51.0m, S_o = 20^{o} to 30^{o}, S_1 = 40^{o} to 50^{o} at 52.1m, S_o = 20^{o} to 25^{o} at 53.1m, S_o = 25^{o}, S_1 = 45^{o} to 50^{o} at 54.3m (at this depth S_1 is a dragfold axial plane cleavage).
55.02 to approx. 61.20	Pale and medium green and grey-green, massive, chloritic, slaty carbonaceous sediment. Between about 55.57 and 56.86 metres is a band of pale green, phyllitic and chloritic slate containing common irregular white and brown, cavernous pyritic quartz-carbonate veins and segregations and sporadic chlorite porphyroblasts. The remainder of the unit contains a few irregular pyritic quartz and quartz-carbonate veins. Bedding (S_o) and cleavage (S_1) dips: S_o = S_1 = 25^{o} at 55.4 metres, S_1 (and S_o?) = 20^{o} at 56.2m, S_o = S_1 = 25^{o} to 30^{o} at 57.2m, S_o = 20^{o} at 58.4m.
61.20 to 86.87	Massive, medium to dark grey, carbonaceous and graphitic siltstone with common short intervals of finely to coarsely laminated shales and a few short

INTERSECTION METRES	DESCRIPTION
	intervals of graded beds. Both the laminated shales and graded beds contain pale grey quartzose beds and laminae. The laminated intervals are generally fissile, parting readily parallel S_o.
	Few thin, quartz veins ($\leq$ 3mm.), slightly pyritic in parts. Few brown carbonate and quartz-carbonate veins ($\leq$ 3mm.) some of which are extremely irregular.
	Rare pyrite occurs in the pale grey quartzose beds and laminae.
	Common leucoxene porphyroblasts occur in the darker carbonaceous siltstone. Rare microfaults.
	Bedding (S_o) and cleavage (S_1) dips: S_o = 25° to 30° at 63.0m, S_o - S_1 (?) = 25° at 64.2m, S_o = 20° at 65.4m, S_o = 10°, S_1 = 35° at 67.2m, S_o = 25° at 68.4m, S_o = S_1 = 25° at 71.7m, S_o = 25° to 30° at 72.0m, S_o = 20° to 25° at 74.0m, S_1 = 20° to 25° at 76.6m, S_1 = 25° at 77.8m, S_o = 25° at 79.4m, S_o = S_1 = 20° at 80.8m, S_o = 20° at 82.7m, S_o -20° at 84.1m, S_o = S_1 (?) = 20° at 85.9m.
86.87 to approx. 104.84	Similar to the interval 61.20 to 86.87 metres, but contains abundant grey-white leucoxene porphyroblasts which have a strongly preferred orientation parallel to S_1.
	Between about 90.94 and 92.02 metres is a 1.08 metres band of medium grey-green slightly chloritic and carbonaceous siltstone or fine sandstone containing abundant pyrite aggregates and an irregular and sinuous pyritic quartz vein ($\leq$ 5mm.) running parallel to the long axis of the core.
	This unit is darker and more graphitic than the previous interval, and contains an increased amount of irregular quartz veins and segregations and appears to become progressively more deformed with increasing depth.
	Cleavage is commonly defined by pyritic quartz veins and veinlets and, together with microfaults, become more common or prominent with increasing depth.
	Bedding (S_o) and cleavage (S_1) dips; S_o = S_1 = 20° at 88.6m, S_1 40° at 90.0m, S_o = 10°, S_1 = 40° at 92.9m, S_o = 20°, S_1 = 35° at 93.5m, S_o = 15° to 20°, S_1 = 40° to 45° at 95.0m, S_o = S_1 = 15° to 20° at 97.5m, S_o = 10° to 20°, S_1 = 40° at 97.8m, S_o = 20°, S_1 = 40° at 100.0m, S_o = 20°, S_1 = 35° at 101.9m, S_o = 20°, S_1 = 40° at 102.8m, S_o = 20°, S_1 = 30° at 104.7m.

INTERSECTION METRES	DESCRIPTION
104.84 to approx. 122.52	The upper boundary of this unit is an arbitrary boundary below which is an apparent increase in the amount of vein and segregation material. Pale grey (fine quartzose sandstone) laminae and beds, and medium grey to black carbonaceous and graphitic slate and shale. Few massive dark grey to black graphitic siltstone intervals containing common leucoxene porphyroblasts. The pale grey beds or laminae commonly form basal units of graded beds. White cavernous quartz and pyritic quartz veins ($\lesssim$2.5cm.), pyritic carbonate and quartz-carbonate veins become relatively common and commonly define microfault or cleavage locations, in which case they are straight and regular. Other irregular quartz veins and a few quartz-pyrite blebs ($\lesssim$2cm.) occur in parts. At about 108.1 metres is a lensoid, pyritic, chloritic and quartzose mass (10'X 3cm.) containing minor chalcopyrite. At about 112.45 metres is a highly fragmentary fracture zone ($\lesssim$14cm.). At about 115.0 metres is part of a dragfold with an axial plane cleavage dipping 60°. At 116.9 metres is a 2cm. band (parallel to cleavage) of pyritic and slightly chloritic quartz containing traces of carbonate and chalcopyrite. At about 119.1 metres is a conformable 5cm. band of slightly pyritic quartz-carbonate. Bedding (S_o) and cleavage (S_1) dips; S_o = 15°, S_1 = 40° to 45° at 105.3m, S_o = 20°, S_1 = 60° at 107.3m, S_o = 20°, S_1 = 40° to 45° at 109.3m, S_o = 35° at 115.8m, S_o = 30° to 35°, S_1 = 50° to 55° at 120.1m, S_o = 35° to 40° at 121.1m, S_o = 35° to 40° at 122.4m.
122.52 to approx. 143.40	The upper boundary of this unit is, again, an arbitrary boundary designed to include within this unit an increase in the amount of sulphide (dominantly pyrite) bearing quartz, carbonate and quartz-carbonate veins. The basic lithology remains a dark grey to black carbonaceous and graphitic slate and slaty shale with a few generally short, intervals of massive and porphyroblastic (leucoxene) graphitic siltstone. Cleavage is well developed in parts. Carbonate, quartz and quartz-carbonate segregations and bands become more common and are commonly pyritic.

INTERSECTION METRES	DESCRIPTION
	A massive band ($\gtrsim$17cm.) of cream-white, slightly pyritic quartz-carbonate occurs at about 124.6m.
	Moderately and strongly pyritic carbonate, quartz and quartz-carbonate veins with minor chlorite ($\lesssim$3cm.) are common.
	Axial plane cleavage (minor dragfold) dips 50° at 125.35 metres.
	A few minor breccia zones occur in parts.
	Quartz-pyrite blebs ($\lesssim$2cm.) become more common. Veins and segregations are commonly parallel to cleavage. Vein material, when not associated with the cleavage, is commonly extremely irregular and sinuous.
	An irregular pyritic quartz-carbonate vein ($\lesssim$2cm.) at about 126.75 metres has a quartz-carbonate core with a thin ($\lesssim$3mm.) pyritic rim.
	Thin ($\lesssim$1mm.) irregular quartzose veinlets are common in parts.
	At about 130.4 metres are a few thin ($\lesssim$4cm.) pyritic and chloritic quartz-carbonate bands.
	Rare chalcopyrite blebs occur in a thin ($\lesssim$3cm.) quartz band at about 135.8 metres.
	At about 142.4 metres occur two quartz bands ($\lesssim$4cm.) containing green chloritic sediment fragments with diffuse boundaries.
	Bedding (S_o) and cleavage (S_1) dips; S_o = 35°, S_1 = 65° to 70° at 126.2m, S_o = 35° at 127.85m, S_o = 0 to 5°, S_1 = 55° at 128.8m, S_o = 30°, S_1 = 60° at 131.6m, S_o = 30°, S_1 = 60° at 132.2m, S_o = 30° at 132.9m, S_o = 30°, S_1 = 60° at 135.2m, S_o = 45° at 136.3m, S_o = 45°, S_1 = 55° at 139.6m, S_o = 0 to 40° (dragfold), S_1 = 60° at 142.4m.
143.40 to approx. 144.86	Heterogeneous zone consisting of pale and medium grey carbonaceous siltstone (at top) and medium green and grey-green chloritic and slaty sediment (at base). Brecciated and recrystallized with common extremely irregular and diffuse blebs and segregations of remobilized quartz and carbonate. Rare disseminated pyrite. Slightly talcose at base.
144.86 to approx. 145.91	MINERALIZED QUARTZ ZONE Pyritic and slightly chalcopyritic white and grey quartz containing common cream-yellow carbonate flecks, and a 17cm. band of slightly talcose chloritic phyllite containing minor quartz and carbonate. Few chalcopyrite blebs. Few, thin irregular and discontinuous bands of slightly chalcopyritic pyrite and chlorite which commonly dips about 65°. Two thicker (3cm.) and 1.5cm.) bands of massive slightly chalcopyritic pyrite occur at about 145.75 metres and dip about 65° to 70°.

INTERSECTION METRES	DESCRIPTION
143.51 to approx. 148.56	Medium green chloritic slate. A 2½cm. band of massive, mottled (cream-yellow and white) quartz-carbonate occurs at about 146.6 metres and contains rare chalcopyrite and pyrite including a thin disrupted chalcopyrite film on a slickensided minor fault plane at the base of the quartz-carbonate. This massive band continues as an irregular vein-like mass for a 22cm. in the chloritic slate. Few thin ($\leq$ 10mm.) pyritic quartz veins and quartz-carbonate veins. Bedding (cleavage?) dips 40°.
148.56 to approx. 154.21	Pale and medium grey and slightly grey-green fine grained carbonaceous sediments. The original bedding is commonly well preserved but irregular and slightly deformed in parts. Common irregular quartz veins and segregations and an extremely irregular and ptygmatic brown carbonate vein ($\leq$ 3mm.) extends between 151.1o and 151.40 metres and is commonly elongated parallel to S_o (S_1 parallel to S_o). This vein is separated in parts into solid lenses and open ellipsoids by the joint action of deformation and angle of core intersection. A 17cm. white quartz band with rare irregular chloritic partings occurs at about 155.65 metres. A few pale grey pyritic quartzose beds represent basal units of graded beds. Finely laminated in parts. Few microfaults. Bedding dips; 50° at 150.0m, 50° at 151.3m, S_o = 50° at 152.4m, 50° at 153.3m
154.2_ to 155.69	Similar to the interval 148.56 to 154.21 metres but grey-green and medium-green. Bedding dips 40°.
55.69 to 158.08	MINERALIZED QUARTZOSE ZONE Upper 53: White quartz containing common incipient fractures lined with irregular and discontinuous pyrite bands ($\leq$ 1cm.), dipping 40° to 50° and containing minor chalcopyrite. Fractures also lined with pyritic chlorite. Minor disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. Central unit: Medium green silicified chloritic sediment containing minor disseminated pyrite and a few quartz-pyrite segregations. Basal 25cm: Similar to the top 53cm. but sulphides are less common.
58.08 to 169.16	Pale and medium to dark green chloritic slate and silicified sediments containing a few thin bands ($\leq$ 10cm.) and irregular veins and segregations of quartz ($\pm$ carbonate). Soft and phyllitic in parts. DDH.26 COMPLETED AT 169.16 METRES.