015079

HOLE NO.	H.P.7
STATE	TASMANIA

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED
DRILL CORE RECORD

PROJECT	TYNDALL
DESIGNED BY	C. PEASE
LOGGED BY	A. CARTWRIGHT
COMMENCED	30.1.86
COMPLETED	18.3.86

PURPOSE

To test for a deeper occurrence of the mineralisation encountered in H.P.4.

LOG SUMMARY / GENERAL COMMENTS

A strongly mineralised/altered system was intersected on the footwall side of the Henty Fault. Although this appeared a promising intersection with abundant visible base metal mineralisation in both sulphide zones, the assays were not as encouraging.

ASSAY SUMMARY

INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	Width	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Bi	(all p.p.m.)				COMMENTS
363.0	382.0	19.0m	0.79	4.6	1049	2308	2986	73	10					
Including														
372.0	376.0	4.0m	2.22	8.9	1461	6090	8745	145	42					ZONE A
404.0	408.7	4.7m	0.52	4.8	2453	1960	161	61	8					ZONE B

LOCATION

NORTHING	5363978
EASTING	379883
R.L.	623.7
GRID	A.M.G.
LENGTH	497.5

HOLE CONDITION

SIZE

Hole Size	Depth
HW	0.0- 11.0
HW reamed	11.0- 33.0
HQ	11.0-378.5
NQ	378.5-497.5

SIGNIFICANT CORE LOSS INTERVALS

From	To	% Lost
11.0	22.0	80

POOR GROUND CONDITION ZONES

From	To	Condition
0.0	22.0	Strongly weathered rock
363.6	424.0	Henty Fault Zone. Strongly sheared and intensely shattered rock fragments and sericitic clays.

HOLE CONDITIONS AFTER COMPLETION

Hole is open to 301.0m, where HQ casing was cut.
Remaining in hole are: 77.0m of HQ casing (301-378m) and 33.0m of HW casing (surface - 33m).

SURVEY DATA (Note: Bearing type must be same as Project Grid Type)

SURVEY Depth	SURVEY Bearing	SURVEY Dip	INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	INTERVAL Distance	VERTICAL D.Sin.Dip	VERTICAL R.L.	HORIZONTAL D.Cos.Dip	HORIZONTAL Prog. Total
0.0	078	65.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	10.9	612.8	5.1	5.1
24.0	077	66.0	12.0	35.0	23.0	21.0	591.8	9.4	14.4
46.0	077	66.0	35.0	61.5	26.5	24.2	567.6	10.8	25.7
77.0	in rods	65.0	61.5	99.0	37.5	34.0	533.6	15.9	41.1
21.0	078	63.0	99.0	147.5	48.5	43.2	490.4	22.0	63.1
174.0	078	60.0	147.5	195.5	48.0	41.6	448.8	24.0	87.1
217.0	079	58.0	195.5	241.0	45.5	38.6	410.2	24.1	111.2
265.0	078	56.0	241.0	282.5	41.5	34.4	375.8	23.2	134.4
300.0	081	53.5	282.5	313.5	31.0	24.9	350.9	18.4	152.8
327.0	080	53.0	313.5	340.5	27.0	21.6	329.3	16.3	169.1
354.0	081	52.5	340.5	377.5	37.0	29.4	299.9	22.5	191.6
401.0	084	51.0	377.5	424.0	46.5	36.1	263.8	29.3	220.9

SURVEY Depth	SURVEY Bearing	SURVEY Dip	INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	INTERVAL Distance	VERTICAL D.Sin.Dip	VERTICAL R.L.	HORIZONTAL D.Cos.Dip	HORIZONTAL Prog. Total
447	086	49.0	424.0	471.5	47.5	35.9	227.9	31.2	252.1
496	088	48.5	471.5	497.5	26.0	19.5	208.4	17.2	269.3

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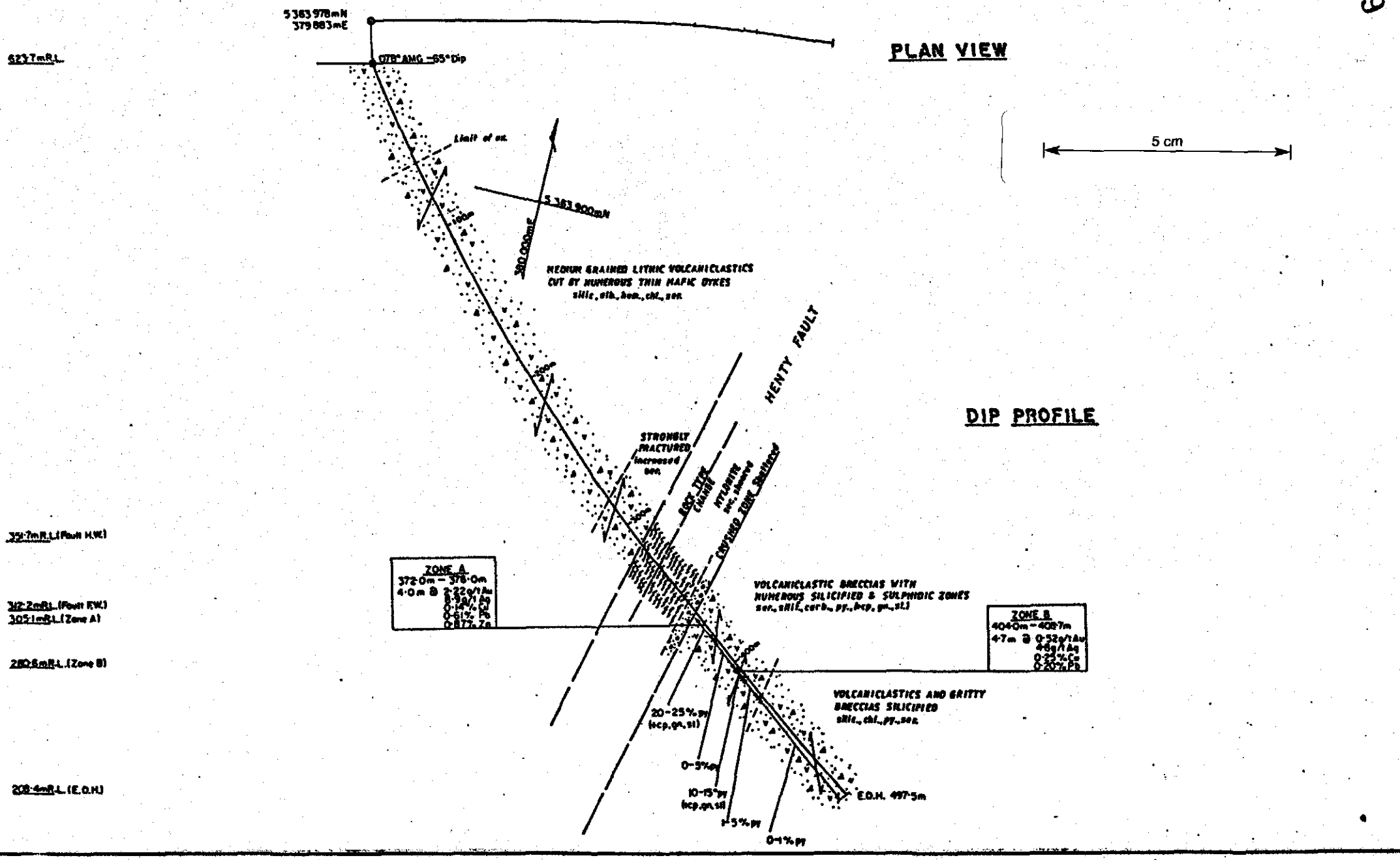
GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLOT

SCALE 1: 40 20 0 40 80 METRES

079



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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

PROJECT: TYNDALL

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: H.P.7

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (in p.p.m.)													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Cu	Zn	As	Ag	Au	Pb	Bi			
				SUMMARISED LOG														
0.0	314.0			PINK-GREEN, MEDIUM GRAINED VOLCANICLASTICS WITH ABUNDANT LITHIC														
				FRAGMENTS. WEAKLY ALTERED TO SERICITE-SILICA, METAMORPHOSED TO														
				QUARTZ-ALBITE-HEMATITE-CHLORITE. CUT BY NUMEROUS, THIN MAFIC														
				DYKES.														
314.0	363.6			*HENTY FAULT ZONE. INTENSELY SHEARED MYLONITIC CLAY-ROCK CONTAINING*														
				CRUSHED ZONES OF COMPLETE SHATTERING. INTENSE SERICITISATION														
				OCCURS AND ACCESSORY BATCHELORITE AND FLUORITE ARE PRESENT.														
363.6	424.0			MINERALISED ZONE. TWO STRONGLY SULPHIDIC ZONES SEPARATED BY A														
				HIGHLY SILICIFIED UNIT. ORIGINAL ROCK TYPES ARE UNCERTAIN														
				BUT APPEAR TO BE VOLCANICLASTIC BRECCIAS. STRONG QUARTZ-SERICITE-														
				CARBONATE-SULPHIDE ASSEMBLAGES ARE DEVELOPED.														
424.0	497.5			GRITTY VOLCANICLASTIC BRECCIA. ALTHOUGH STRONGLY SILICIFIED,														
				THIS LITHOLOGY IS WEAKLY ALTERED AND HAS A LOW SULPHIDE CONTENT.														
				DETAILED LOG														
				0.0 - 314.0 PINK-GREEN, SILICEOUS, MEDIUM GRAINED VOLCANICLASTICS														
				CUT BY NUMEROUS MAFIC DYKES.														
0.0	11.0		0	Tricone, no core recovered.														
11.0	22.0	2.2	20	Clay, unconsolidated weathered rock fragments and mud. Pale														
				orange-tan in colour, with a few glacial fragments in the top														
				0.5m.														
22.0	71.0	41.6	85	Strongly weathered, limonitic, pale orange/brown coloured														
				rock. A pink-green volcaniclastic sequence originally, with														
				several green mafic dykes cutting this sequence. All strongly														
(22.0-52.0, 22.6m				weathered to soft rock and clayey zones. The degree of weathering														
		recovered)		decreases with depth.														

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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

DLV. PAGES

PROJECT: TYNDALL

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: H.F 7

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (in p.p.m.)												
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Cu	Zn	As	Ag	Au	Pb	Bi		
				At 62.0, zones of relatively unweathered volcaniclastics begin													
				to occur between strongly clay-weathered patches. The volcani-													
				clastics contain numerous angular lithic fragments, weathered													
				to white clays.													
71.0	283.0	212.0	100	Pale green-grey, very fine grained siliceous volcaniclastics													
				containing dark green fine and pale pink coarse lithic fragments.													
				Incipient foliation is developed at 45°CA. Thin "metamorphic"													
				veins are common. The core is moderately fractured and limonite													
				joint coatings are well developed. This unit is quite massive													
				and structureless. The limonite disappears soon after 80.0m.													
				At 83.0, a 1.0m thick deep green, fine grained mafic dyke cuts													
				the volcaniclastic sequence.													
				The pink hue developed by the metamorphic veins and within the													
				rock groundmass is probably a regional metamorphic albitisation.													
				It is strongly developed in patches.													
				Another mafic dyke, 1.1m thick, occurs at 89.0.													
				At 103.7, a 1.0m fracture zone occurs consisting of blockily													
				fractured pieces of core to small cobble size.													
				At 108.8, a moderately-strongly fractured zone occurs, extending													
				down to 111.0, with limonite developed on fracture faces.													
				A further 0.3m downhole, a 2.2m thick green mafic dyke cuts													
				the core.													
				Below 116.0, the core is gritty volcaniclastics - numerous pink													
				chips in a green matrix.													
				At 122.0, a 3.3m fractured zone produces wedges and blocks													
				of hard rock with clayey seams. Below this zone the rock type													
				changes to possible epiclastic sequences amongst the pyroclastic-													
				volcaniclastics. Mafic dykes are also present. The normal													
				pink-green volcaniclastics return at 135.2, however the pale													
				brown sericitic veinlets/joint coatings that have been present													
				since 122.0, occur down to 143.6.													
				At 147.7 a mafic dyke occurs to 150.4. Another occurs between													
				152.2 and 154.8. Another dyke, 6.3m wide, occurs at 160.0.													
				Between these dykes the volcaniclastics contain abundant pale													
				brown sericitic veinlets.													

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DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION
From	To	m	%	
				Below 169.5, the volcaniclastics are strongly quartz veined
				and very pink in colour (hematite-siliceous). This ends at
				172.0. A mafic dyke occurs at 172.6, ending at 175.9. At 183.9,
				the pink colour with the pale brown sericitic veinlets returns.
				This lasts until 186.5, where a 0.5m fractured zone occurs.
				Below 187.0, the pink-green unaltered volcaniclastic returns -
				moderately fractured. Thin mafic dykes are present also.
				Below 200.0, the rock is pinker in colour and more siliceous.
				This ends at 213.0, then back to pink/green volcaniclastics,
				foliated strongly at 45°CA.
				A mafic dyke occurs between 221.2 and 222.6. Thick, white,
				quartzose metamorphic veins cut the sequence irregularly.
				A series of mafic dykes occurs between 235.6 and 239.6. At
				240.0, the core becomes red-pink in colour and more siliceous.
				This pink sequence is cut by mafic dykes between 247.0 and
				252.3, and ends at 257.0.
				At 261.2, a mafic dyke, 7.1m thick, occurs.
				At 278.1, *the red-pink-siliceous alteration/metamorphism returns.*
				Dark green unaffected volcaniclastic lenses remain through
				the sequence. Between 278.0 and 280.5 a sericitic-fractured
				zone occurs. The reddish-pink sequence ends at 283.0, where
				the rock is pale pink in colour.
283.0	314.0	31.0	100	This pale pink-brown volcaniclastic sequence is finer grained
				than previous units and is moderately sericite (brown colour),
				the sericite occurring as thin veinlets. The core is moderately
				fractured and quartz veined. It is moderately foliated at
				50°CA.
				At 296.7 a she ared mafic dyke occurs. The dyke is 3.5m thick.
				Below this dyke the volcaniclastics are green in colour but
				still retain the sericitisation developed above.
				At 308.5 a 0.5 clayey fractured zone occurs and below this
				the rock returns to the pink-red variety.
				At 312.4, patches of the rock become *pervasively sericitised.*

ASSAY DATA (in p.p.m.)

Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Cu	Zn	As	Ag	Au	Pb	Bi			

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

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PROJECT: TYNDALL

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: H.P.7

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INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	RECOVERY m	RECOVERY %	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Cu	Zn	As	Ag	Au	Pb	Bi
				314.0-363.6 INTENSELY SHEARED MYLONITES WITH ZONES OF COMPLETE SHATTERING. STRONGLY SERICITIC.											
314.0	329.7	15.7	100	Soft, highly sheared sericitic fine grained volcaniclastics. Strongly altered, pervasively to sericitic. Very fissile at 45°CA and strongly fractured. Pale green-pink-brown in colour, with several clayey zones developed.											
329.7	356.0	25.0	95	Highly sheared and foliated very fine grained pale grey epiclastics and with numerous thin clay bands developed along cleaved surfaces. The core is softish and fractured with small (0.1m wide) completely crushed zones also occurring. Fractured quartz veins are present. The rock is strongly altered - to pale green sericite, with numerous surface coatings of bright green batchelorite also. The foliation is 25-50°CA.											
356.0	363.6	6.9	91	Crushed zone. Unconsolidated rock fragments (up to small cobble size) in an unsorted rock flow/clay matrix. The fragments											
356.0-358.0,		1.3m recovered)		are nearly all pale grey epiclastics (both sericitic and silicified). This unit is massive and structureless, i.e. unfoliated. Above 360.0, small (0.2m wide) sections of the unit described											
				previously are included in this crushed zone. Batchelorite	T1194	362.0	363.0	91	60	160	13	<0.5	0.082	80	<1
				and pale greensericite are well developed as streaks through	T1195	363.0	364.0	95	150	390	71	1.0	0.367	625	<1
				these sections. Overall the original rock in this zone was very strongly altered to sericite and quartz sericite assemblages. Also rare purple fluorite occurs at 360.0. Below 362.9, the last 0.7m of this crush zone contains clasts which are finely pyritic and small pyrite crystals are quite common in the clayey matrix. This phenomenon increases with depth to the footwall edge of the zone, which is strongly sulphidic. An abrupt and irregular contact occurs with the unit below.											
				363.6-424.0 MINERALISED ZONE. VOLCANICLASTIC BRECCIAS, STRONGLY ALTERED, SILICIFIED AND SULPHIDIC.											

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION
From	To	m	%	
363.6	383.2	19.6	100	Pale-medium grey coarse breccia consisting of coarse angular highly siliceous fragments in a fine grained quartz-sericite-pyrite matrix. The sequence is cut by quartz veins and pale green wispy sericitic veinlets. Clayey-puggy zones also occur, and the core is strongly fractured in places. Overall the alteration is pervasive and intense with sulphides making up 20% by volume. The core has a weakly developed foliation at 38°CA. At 368.0, a particularly strongly silicified zone, about 1.0m wide, contains splashes of bronze coloured sphalerite. Also below this depth, some galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occurs as fine grained disseminations in the pyritic matrix 2.8% by volume. Below 370.0, coarser grained aggregates of these base metal sulphides become more abundant. Some textural evidence for repeated brecciation can be seen below 371.0, where large silicified clasts and zones are composed of cracked, brecciated and re-cemented silicified clasts. At 372.9, a 1.1m fractured zone occurs. The core is reduced to blocky fragments and clays in this post mineralisation fracture. Below this zone the core is only very weakly fractured. The base metal sulphide content appears to increase below 374.0, up to 5% by volume, with numerous coarse grained splashes of sphalerite, galena and in particular chalcopyrite. These splashes also appear to beconcentrated in and around the silicified portions of the core. The foliation is moderate; 40°CA at 376.0. The relatively base metal rich section lasts until 377.8, where the chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite (although still present) become less obvious. The sequence is still highly pyritic with fine grained pyrite developed. Below 377.8, wispy carbonate veinlets begin to appear. At 380.6, the sulphide (pyrite) content increases to 25% by volume down hole, and the silicified zones acquire a pink colouration in places. Small white carbonate veinlets and carbonate filled voids in the silicified zones also appear more abundant than above. Between 381.0 and 382.0, the core consists of two major silicified zones; the first 0.2m wide, the lower one 0.3m wide, separated

ASSAY DATA (in p.p.m.)

Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Cu	Zn	As	Ag	Au	Pb	Bi
T1196	364.0	365.0	100	30	20	60	0.5	1.830	140	<1
T1197	365.0	366.0	100	255	80	53	<0.5	0.300	590	<1
T1198	366.0	367.0	100	55	50	16	<0.5	0.292	630	<1
T1199	367.0	368.0	100	130	250	23	1.0	0.308	1150	<1
T1200	368.0	369.0	100	180	1550	15	<0.5	0.167	1550	<1
T3919	369.0	370.0	100	800	95	45	2.0	0.150	1150	<1
T3920	370.0	371.0	100	96	1030	17	2.1	0.367	530	<1
T3921	371.0	372.0	100	175	1570	30	5.3	0.750	1200	13
T3922	372.0	373.0	100	1010	7115	180	6.7	4.170	5250	72
T3923	373.0	374.0	100	2012.5	1.585%	170	8.5	1.130	8640	24
T3924	374.0	375.0	100	2597.5	8750	120	11.0	1.120	6070	56
T3925	375.0	376.0	100	1235	3265	110	9.2	2.450	4400	14
T3926	376.0	377.0	100	1610	7350	70	6.7	0.308	3062.5	2
T3927	377.0	378.0	100	5700	8490	76	6.3	0.350	5415	15
T3929	378.0	379.0	100	235	250	46	4.0	0.258	850	<1
T3930	379.0	380.0	100	113	74	34	3.5	0.192	675	<1
T3931	380.0	381.0	100	1700	165	80	8.5	0.300	775	<1
T3932	381.0	382.0	100	2850	335	180	10.5	0.233	1150	<1
T3933	382.0	383.2	100	60	60	10	<0.5	0.032	10	<1

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INTERVAL		RECOVERY		DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA (in p.p.m.)													
From	To	m	%		Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Cu	Zn	As	Ag	Au	Pb	Bi			
				by irregular bands of massive pyrite and silica-pyrite-carbonate														
				intergrowths. Below 382.0, the core is strongly silificied														
				with pink-white colour silica overprinting the original sili ceous														
				breccia texture.														
383.2	384.5	1.3	100	A sharp top contact at 45°CA occurs with this unit which is	T3934	383.2	384.5	100	15	20	18	<0.5	0.032	5	<1			
				massive siliceous replacement/void filling of the original rock.														
				Pale-pink cryptocrystalline silica with specks of sulphides														
				scattered throughout, forms this unit. A sharp basal contact														
				at 30°CA occurs.														
384.5	387.2	2.7	100	Strongly silicified pale green-orange-pink grey rock. Original	T3935	384.5	385.8	100	10	40	22	<0.5	0.025	20	<1			
				rock type is obscured by intense silicification and quartz-	T3937	385.8	387.2	100	10	45	150	<0.5	0.017	40	<1			
				sericite alteration. Sulphides are absent or very rare in														
				this zone. Minor wispy white carbonate veinlets and veins														
				occur.														
387.2	404.0	16.8	100	Dark green-grey siliceous breccia with numerous pink silicified	T3938	387.2	388.2	100	30	135	14	<0.5	0.017	30	<1			
				zones across the sequence. Strongly altered to a quartz-sericite-	T3939	388.2	389.2	100	15	105	17	<0.5	0.067	10	<1			
				carbonate-pyrite assemblage. In places the original breccia	T3940	389.2	390.2	100	15	70	21	<0.5	0.050	<5	<1			
				texture has been affected by the foliation, which is weakly	T3941	390.2	391.2	100	15	75	22	<0.5	0.032	15	<1			
				developed at 40°CA, elongating many clasts. The sulphide	T3942	391.2	392.2	100	15	110	46	<0.5	0.025	15	<1			
				content is low, around 5% by volume. The core is unfractured	T3943	392.2	393.2	100	15	55	11	<5	0.017	5	<1			
				and veining is rare apart from thin white carbonate and dark	T3944	393.2	394.2	100	10	55	9	<0.5	<0.008	10	<1			
				green sericitic veinlets. The carbonate content appears to	T3945	394.2	395.2	100	10	90	12	<0.5	0.017	<5	<1			
				to increase slightly with depth below 395.0.	T3946	395.2	396.2	100	15	70	39	<0.5	0.017	<5	<1			
				At 403.3, the carbonate content increases strongly to inter-	T3947	396.2	397.2	100	15	50	29	<0.5	0.017	20	<1			
				growths as well as veins and replacements. Also a distinct	T3949	397.2	398.2	100	25	120	150	<0.5	0.017	15	<1			
				bright green mineral (probably batchelorite) begins to appear	T3950	398.2	399.2	100	10	110	30	<0.5	0.017	20	<1			
				in places.	T3951	399.2	400.2	100	10	40	14	<0.5	<0.008	15	<1			
				This unit grades into the one below.	T3952	400.2	401.2	100	15	170	66	<0.5	0.008	15	<1			
					T3953	401.2	402.2	100	15	115	52	<0.5	0.017	15	<1			
					T3954	402.2	403.3	100	15	80	20	<0.5	0.025	15	<1			
					T3955	403.3	404.0	100	20	185	21	<0.5	0.067	25	<1			

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INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	RECOVERY m	RECOVERY %	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Cu	Zn	As	Ag	Au	Pb	Bi
									ASSAY DATA (in p.p.m.)						
404.0	409.5	5.5	100	Medium grey, strongly sulphidic, quartz-sericite-carbonate	T3956	404.0	405.0	100	285	53	42	2.6	0.342	136	<1
				altered breccia. The original rock type is difficult to recognize	T3958	405.0	406.0	100	560	43	150	2.7	0.225	142	5
				but appears to be a breccia. Very fine grained pyrite is abundant,	T3959	406.0	407.0	100	6960	190	47	4.7	0.717	190	3
				with splashes of coarser grained pyrite and base metal sulphides,	T3960	407.0	408.0	100	3160	410	27	10.8	0.933	8700	25
				particularly chalcopyrite present. Overall sulphides make up	T3961	408.0	408.7	100	805	86	27	2.2	0.342	66	6
				15% by volume. Pale coloured quartz-carbonate zones occur -	T3962	408.7	409.5	100	615	85	15	<0.5	0.032	5	<1
				usually with associated coarse splashes of base metal sulphides.											
				Carbonate is well developed throughout this zone. Also developed											
				within the quartz-carbonate zones is the bright green mineral											
				(?batchelorite) mentioned above. The core is unfractured and											
				has a weak foliation, 45°CA at 406.0m.											
				At 407.3 a 0.2m zone of particularly strongly developed inter-											
				growth of chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite occurs within a quartz-											
				carbonate-sericite zone.											
				At 408.7 a strong carbonate-sericite zone with weak quartz											
				and pyrite occurs, continuing down to 409.5. This zone is											
				quite contorted and veined with brown sericite and white carbonate.											
				Also the bright green mineral occurs with the sericite.											
				A sharp contact with the unit below occurs at 60°CA.											
409.5	417.5	8.0	100	A return to the unit before last. Pink-grey siliceous breccio-	T3963	409.5	410.5	100	30	100	22	<0.5	0.158	15	<1
				conglomerate with a strongly developed quartz-carbonate-sericite-	T3964	410.5	411.5	100	15	55	19	<0.5	0.032	10	<1
				pyrite alteration. The sulphide content is low, around 5% by	T3965	411.5	412.5	100	15	45	28	<0.5	0.017	15	<1
				volume. The core is unfractured and unveined. Wispy stringers	T3236	412.5	413.5	100	8	55	26	<0.1	<0.008	9	<1
				and intergrowths of carbonate are common. Pink siliceous clasts	T3237	413.5	414.5	100	13	71	25	<0.1	0.017	16	<1
				are common as are pink silicified zones.	T3238	414.5	415.5	100	12	67	63	<0.5	0.017	16	<1
				At 414.9, a small 0.5 cm lens of massive pyrite occurs.	T3239	415.5	416.5	100	10	47	16	<0.5	0.008	16	<1
					T3240	416.5	417.5	100	27	47	35	0.5	0.017	32	<1
417.5	424.0	6.5	100	Volcanic breccio-conglomerates consisting of large angular	T3241	417.5	418.5	100	17	65	28	<0.5	0.017	22	<1
				and sub-rounded clats and grit of siliceous volcanics in a	T3242	418.5	419.5	100	11	71	20	<0.1	0.017	14	<1
				fine grained matrix - a similar lithology to all the post-fault	T3243	419.5	420.5	100	14	49	34	<0.1	0.017	21	<1
				lithologies described previously. Altered strongly to a silica-	T3244	420.5	421.5	100	10	55	25	<0.1	0.017	11	<1
				carbonate assemblage, with minor sericite and pyrite. The	T3245	421.5	422.5	100	10	46	22	0.3	0.025	20	<1
				sulphide content is low, 2-1% by volume, but increases to 5%	T3246	422.5	423.5	100	12	105	22	0.2	0.050	21	<1
				with depth. Moderately well foliated at 45°CA, with zones	T3247	423.5	424.5	100	17	79	14	0.3	0.050	21	<1
				of pink silicification developed. Unfractured.											

GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

PROJECT: TYNDALL

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

015088

HOLE NUMBER: H.P.7

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INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	RECOVERY m	RECOVERY %	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	ASSAY DATA (in p.p.m.) Cu	Zn	As	Ag	Au	Pb	Bi
				The contact with the unit below is sharp at 60°CA and a 1.0 cm											
				zone of strong pyrite also occurs on this contact.											
				424.0-497.5 STRONGLY SILICIFIED, GRITTY VOLCANICLASTIC BRECCIA.											
				WEAKLY ALTERED AND POORLY SULPHIDIC.											
424.0	443.1	19.1	100	This unit is distinguished by massive silica flooding. Crypto-	T3248	424.5	425.5	100	30	32	4	0.2	<0.008	8	<1
				crystalline silica occurs pervasively throughout the rock,	T3250	425.5	426.5	100	380	20	51	0.2	<0.008	7	<1
				with minor pale green sericite and sulphides up to 1% by volume	T3251	426.5	427.5	100	161	25	9	0.3	<0.008	5	<1
				scattered throughout as weakly developed disseminations. Minor	T3252	427.5	428.5	100	275	26	5	0.3	<0.008	5	<1
				hematite and chlorite occur as alteration minerals in places	T3253	428.5	429.5	100	255	33	7	0.2	<0.008	3	<1
				also. The original rock type was some form of breccia-conglomerate	T3254	429.5	430.5	100	300	29	4	0.1	<0.008	5	<1
				as the previous units have been, although the silicification	T3255	430.5	431.5	100	430	39	4	0.1	<0.008	6	<1
				obscures most of the primary lithologies and textures. The	T3256	431.5	432.5	100	370	19	3	0.3	<0.008	9	<1
				core is unfractured except for a few thin crumbly zones. Some	T3257	432.5	433.5	100	48	19	3	0.2	<0.008	9	<1
				of the sulphides are chalcopyrite (coarser grained), most is	T3258	433.5	434.5	100	320	16	6	0.3	<0.008	6	<1
				pyrite. Rare veinlets and veins of quartz and quartz-feldspar	T3259	434.5	435.5	100	460	26	6	0.2	0.008	13	<1
				coarse intergrowths are also present. Apart from the silicifica-	T3260	435.5	436.5	100	260	33	7	0.1	0.017	16	<1
				tion, the rock does not appear to be strongly altered.	T3262	436.5	437.5	100	240	25	71	0.3	0.017	10	<1
				Between 432.5 and 433.5, green chlorite/sericite is quite well	T3282	437.5	438.5	100	20	50	10	<0.5	0.017	10	<1
				developed as interstitial fillings to the silicification.	T3283	438.5	439.5	100	160	75	3	<0.5	0.008	5	<1
				Below 435.5, zones up to 0.5m thick of dark grey, moderately	T3284	439.5	440.5	100	315	30	4	<0.5	<0.008	5	<1
				to strongly silicified very fine grained rock occur. These often	T3285	440.5	441.5	100	135	40	3	<0.5	<0.008	5	<1
				also contain distinct euhedral feldspar phenocrysts up to 0.5 cm	T3286	441.5	442.5	100	140	35	4	<0.5	0.017	5	<1
				across. The appear to be pseudomorphed by quartz and other	T3287	442.5	443.5	100	750	40	4	<0.5	<0.008	5	<1
				alteration phases.											
				At 439.9 and 440.7, 40 and 20 cm quartz-feldspar veins occur.											
				At 441.5, the core is strongly sericitic with pale green-grey											
				sericite veinlets and pervasive intergrowths with silica causing											
				the core to become more fractured. At 442.3, a 0.4m moderately											
				fractured zone occurs, producing weakly clayey and crumbly											
				rock. The sericitic zone ends at 443.1m.											
443.1	454.7	11.6	100	Intensely silicified gritty volcaniclastics. Pale grey with	T3288	443.5	444.5	100	650	15	1	<0.5	<0.008	<1	<1
				the silicification masking primary textures. Silica is developed	T3289	444.5	445.5	100	260	20	1	<0.5	<0.008	<1	10
				as an all-pervasive flooding with only minor vein/veinlet develop-	T3291	445.5	446.5	100	345	25	1	<0.5	<0.008	<1	<1

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GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

PROJECT: TYNDALL

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: H.P.7

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INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	RECOVERY m	RECOVERY %	DESCRIPTION
				ment. Sericite occurs as wispy veinlets and fracture fillings.
				Small sulphide grains (pyrite and chalcopyrite) occur as accessory
				phases. The core is only very weakly fractured and apperas
				massive due to the alteration. Overall sulphides are >1%.
				Unfoliated.
454.7	482.0	27.3	100	Strongly silicified coarse volcaniclastic breccia. The silicifi-
				cation is less intense than the previous unit, and decreases
				with depth, being absent below 456.0. The rock is dark green/
				grey with pink patches, the latter representing clasts within
				the fine grained matrix. The unit is foliated at 33°CA, is
				weakly altered (to sericite) and has a low (1%) disseminated
				sulphide content. The core is moderately fractured. Minor
				calcite occurs.
				Between 459.5 and 462.5, a number of metamorphic veins cut
				the rock, which is strongly fractured in places. These veins
				often carry coarse chalcopyrite.
				At 463.3, a red-pink colour (hematite in silica) pervades the
				rock. This ends at 467.8.
				This unit becomes increasingly more altered with depth over
				the lower 1.5m, at 480.5, as chlorite and pyrite become abundant.
				The core is strongly fractured between 481.7 and 482.7.
482.0	497.5	15.5	100	Strongly to intensely silicified gritty volcaniclastics and
				breccias. Silica is developed as a pervasive flooding in patches
				throughout this unit. Chloritic-matrix material remains relatively
				unsilicified but relatively sulphide rich (up to 1% in places).
				Metamorphic veins cut the sequence which is unfractured and
				unfoliated.
				END OF HOLE 497.5m.

ASSAY DATA (in p.p.m.)

Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %	Cu	Zn	As	Ag	Au	Pb	Bi
T3292	446.5	447.5	100	500	10	2	<0.5	<0.008	<1	<1
T3293	447.5	448.5	100	645	25	2	<0.5	<0.008	<1	<1
T3294	448.5	449.5	100	130	25	1	<0.5	<0.008	5	<1
T3295	449.5	450.5	100	85	45	3	<0.5	<0.008	<1	<1
T3296	450.5	451.5	100	15	45	2	<0.5	<0.008	5	<1
T3297	451.5	452.5	100	5	50	1	<0.5	<0.008	5	<1
T3298	452.5	453.5	100	<1	25	1	<0.5	<0.008	<1	10
T3299	453.5	454.5	100	10	35	<1	<0.5	<0.008	<1	<1
T3300	454.5	455.5	100	10	30	3	<0.5	0.008	10	<1
T278	455.5	456.5	100	105	85	6	<0.5	0.032	15	20
T279	456.5	457.5	100	55	100	8	0.5	0.067	40	<1
T280	457.5	458.5	100	30	45	7	<0.5	0.067	25	10
T281	458.5	459.5	100	95	105	9	1.0	0.075	135	<1
T282	459.5	460.5	100	1275	60	4	18	0.082	2000	30
T283	460.5	461.5	100	160	230	6	0.5	0.040	225	<1
T284	461.5	462.5	100	20	90	10	0.5	0.050	120	<1
T285	462.5	463.5	100	10	105	10	<0.5	0.017	40	<1