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drill log cover sheet

Project ELLIOTT BAY Prospect EAST CAMP Hole EBT-89-EC2

Co-ordinates 10500 mN 9950 mE Logged by G Twomey

AMG reference		Drilling company	Diamond Drilling Tasmania P/L
County		Rig type	Longyear 38
Parish		Drilling type	Diamond
Portion		Hole size	
Elevation		Core size	HQ:0-45m, NQ:45-90m
Declination	-55°	Depth of casing	
Direction	090°G 080M 090T	Assay sample type	Half core
Commenced	5.2.89	Water table	
Completed	7.2.89	Water yields	
Total depth	90m		

Borehole survey

Type: Eastman

Depth	Dip	Brg.	Depth	Dip	Brg.	Depth	Dip	Brg.	Depth	Dip	Brg.
30m	55.0	795									
60m	52.5	077									

Notes

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From	To	Code	Description (mineralization in bold type)
0	2		White quartz lag. Soil cover.
2	43.4	5a1	**TUFFACEOUS SANDSTONE** Fine grained, massive, creamy grey, non-magnetic, moderately weathered to fresh, quartz/sericite sandstone. The rock appears weakly foliated due to irregular margins, sericitic bands which define the weak schistosity orientated at approximately 50° to the core axis. The rock appears to be totally composed of quartz and sericite reflecting a weak to moderate pervasive alteration and probably an original quartz/sericite dominated mineralogy. Very narrow (<1cm) calcite veins are common towards the bottom contact. White quartz veins are confined between 25-43.4m with a typical density being 2 veins/meter. The sandstone is well sorted but does contain rare large (5mm) quartz grains indicating the sandstone was derived from rhyolite quartz porphyry. No bedding is obvious within the core. Sulfide mineralization occurs only in trace (<0.25%) amounts. Minor **SPHALERITE/GALENA** is generally associated with the quartz veining. **PYRITE** occurs as rare stringer/disseminated bands. 2-14.5m: Highly weathered, highly friable, clay rich rock containing a small band of oxidized disseminated **PYRITE** at 12.5m. 25.1m: A 2mm wide quartz vein contains minor partly oxidized **PYRITE**. 35.9-39.9m: A wide white quartz vein/silicification zone containing minor vugh infilling particles of **SPHALERITE/ GALENA**. The bottom contact is marked by a change from a massive unit into finely bedded sandstones/breccias.
43.4	68.0	5a	**TUFFACEOUS SANDSTONE** The sedimentary sequence drilled between 0-43.4m continues but is less massive with bedding, variable grain size and texture becoming more evident. The sequence consists dominantly of interbedded very fine to medium grained sandstones which are well sorted and contains very few lithic clasts and quartz phenocrysts. Due to the lack of clasts, the interbedded tuffaceous sandstone sequence appears less foliated than the underlying epiclastic breccia.

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From	To	Code	Description (mineralization in bold type)
			Bedding ranges in width from 2mm to over 1m and is orientated approximately 55° to the core axis. No graded bedding is obvious in hand specimen. A weak to moderately developed schistosity is orientated 50° to the core axis. As in 0-43.4m the rock is composed almost entirely of quartz/sericite due to a pervasive alteration and possibly reflecting the original composition. Very narrow (<1mm) irregular calcite veinlets occur throughout. Quartz veins are rare with a typical density being 1 vein/4m. Only trace (<0.25%) sulfide mineralization is evident. The bottom contact is gradational, with a gradual increase in lithic clasts and quartz phenocrysts occurring. 54.8-55.2m; 55.85-56.4m: Dense quartz/calcite veining which contains trace **GALENA/SPHALERITE**. 67.0-68.0m: Contains seven shale beds up to 6cm wide.
68.0	90.5 (EOH)	5a1	**EPICLASTIC BRECCIA/TUFF** Strongly foliated, non magnetic, fresh, weakly to locally high schistose, greenish grey sedimentary?/tuff? unit consisting of fine grained sandstone clasts (30%) with a granophyric matrix. The major distinquishing feature of the unit apart from the clasts is the presence with the matrix of rounded quartz phenocrysts up to 3mm in diameter which comprise 10-15% of the rock. The alteration assemblage has changed with chlorite >sericite> calcite. No calcite or quartz veins are evident. The core becomes progressively more broken from 77.5m to the end of the hole at 90.5m. Between 89.7-90.5m the rock becomes highly friable and clay rich, possibly corresponding to a fault zone. The moderately developed schistosity is orientated approximately 50° to the core axis. Trace (<0.50%) disseminated **PYRITE** occurs throughout. Minor **GALENA/SPHALERITE/CHALCOPYRITE** occurs surrounding a 3cm long clast at 78.28m. Trace **CHALCOPYRITE** is associated with a chloritic shear at 78.95m.

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From	To	Code	Description (mineralization in bold type)
			75.73-75.90m: 5% **PYRITE** occurs as perfect cubes up to 3mm wide with two medium grained, quartz rich, crystal tuff clasts.

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