DRILL HOLE RECORD

Location Que River **Property** Mackintosh EL 2/70 **District** Tasmania, Australia. **Bearing (M)** 280° 03' **Hole No** QR 63 D.

Commenced 27.8.1975 **Completed** 30.8.1975 **% Recovery** 93 **Grid bearing (M)** 8.75 **Date** 1.9.1975

Objective Decline test hole 7175N 5233E RL 683. **Core size** NQ to 83 m E.O.H. **Logged** C.H. YOUNG

Co-ordinates 7174.8N 5264.7E **Dip** 44° 27' **Alt./R.L.** 712.9

SURVEY DATA				GRAPH DERIVED DATA			CALCULATED CO-ORDINATES			REMARKS
DEPTH	DIP	BEARING(M)	INSTRUMENT TYPE	DEPTH	DIP	BEARING(M)	NORTHING	EASTING	ALTITUDE	
0	44°27'	280°03'	Theodolite	0	44.5	280	7174.8	5264.7	712.9	0.0-25.1 m DP then PyP_1.
45	45	284.5	Eastman	25	45	280	7175.2	5247.0	695.3	
81	43	284.5	Single Shot Camera	50	45	280	7175.6	5229.3	677.6	41.3-43.85 m Massive pyrite (R lens?).
				75	43.5	280	7176.0	5211.4	660.2	43.85-46.9 m Chlorite alteration zone.
				81	43	280	7176.1	5207.1	656.1	54.0-60.6 m Chlorite alteration zone.
				83	43	280	7176.1	5205.6	654.7	

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole No QR 63 Page No 1.

Feature : Bedding, Foliation, Fragment - size & shape; Shearing, Fault, Vein; c carbonate, q quartz

Mineralization : Trace 1-5%, Common 5-15%, Abundant 15-60%, Massive >60%

CORE REC'D	DEPTH m	GEOLOGY	VISUAL LOG	TRACE	COMMON	ABUNDANT	MASSIVE	DEPTH m	MINERALIZATION
		No Core							
	4.0								
0.8		DP Green locally carbonated and chloritised vesicular lithic tuff agglomerate-lava, (flow breccia).							Pyrite rare.
	5	Lithic fragments are pale green to buff in colour from 0.5 mm to 15 cm have diffuse margins and are commonly vesicular lava, vesicles 1 mm are filled with carbonate below 1 mm they appear to be filled with green chlorite illite. Other fragments? generally 1 cm are green chlorite-carbonate replaced.							
3.0									Special Note: This rock is hard and relatively competent.
									Fractures 40° and 70° to core axis.
3.0	10	The groundmass is fine grained of similar texture and composition to the fragments and may be green in colour due to chlorite alteration of a buff siliceous material.							
2.1	12.0	The rock is now deeply weathered, partly kaolinised, rusty orange in colour. (This weathered zone is interpreted as a root of a weathering	BROKEN CORE						
	14.0								
3.0	14.3	Fault Pug and broken core.							
	15	profile as well as sheared and broken ground near the fault at 25.1 m.)							
0.8									
3.0		18.8 - 22.0 m Pale green - rusty orange in colour (partly weathered).							
	20								
2.6			BROKEN CORE						
	23.6								
3.0		Grey-green foliated and increasingly sheared towards the contact, at 50°-60° to core axis.							
	25								

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole NO QR 63 Page N° 2.

Feature : Bedding, Foliation, Fragment - size & shape (C%), Shearing, Fault (F), Vein (c carbonate, q quartz)

Mineralization : Trace 1-5%; Common 5-15%; Abundant 15-60%; Massive >60%

CORE REC'D	DEPTH m	GEOLOGY	VISUAL LOG	TRACE	COMMON	ABUNDANT	MASSIVE	DEPTH m	MINERALIZATION
	25.1	Contact 55° to core axis.						25.1	Pyrite 3%-5% as disseminations, aggregates and irregular veins.
1.5		$Py P_1$ Grey carbonated locally sericitised coarse lithic tuff. Lithic fragments are from 0.5 mm to 3 cm irregular to sub-rounded grey feldspar crystal tuff, other fragments are pale green (shredded) sericitised porphyritic lava. Fragment outlines are generally obscure.							
1.8								29.7	3 cm Py 10%, Gn 1%-3%.
1.8	30	Fault zone Pug, 70% sheared and broken core.	BROKEN CORE						
	32	The rock is disrupted and weakly sheared. The matrix is grey in colour and siliceous.							
3.0									
1.5	35								
1.5								37.3	5 cm Py 60%.
								38.7	5 cm Py 70%.
3.0								39.65	15 cm Py 60%.
	40								
	41.3	Massive pyrite band. (Possibly R lens). Faults are represented by sheared and puggy sericite bands.						41.3	Py 60%-70%, bands of fine subhedral to euhedral crystals in a completely sericitised matrix.
3.0									
	43.85							43.85	
1.0		Chlorite alteration zone. Black chlorite-sericite alteration of tuff as below 46.9 m.						44.2	10 cm Py 60%.
	45								Py 20%-30% as disseminations, aggregates and irregular veins of subhedral to euhedral crystals, rare Sph and Gn as secondary aggregates to 4 mm.
2.0			BROKEN CORE						
	46.9	Grey sericitised and locally carbonated feldspar crystal lithic tuff. Feldspar crystals are represented by grey sericite aggregates to 3 mm generally elongated in the direction of foliation at 60° - 70° to core axis.						46.9	Py 3%-5% as disseminations, aggregates and occasional irregular veins.
3.0									
	50								

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole N° QR 63 Page N° 3.

Feature: Bedding, Foliation, Fragment - size & shape; Shearing, Fault, Vein; c carbonate, q quartz

Mineralization: Trace 1-5%, Common 5-15%, Abundant 15-60%, Massive >60%

CORE REC'D	DEPTH m	GEOLOGY	VISUAL LOG	DEPTH m	MINERALIZATION
3.0		Lithic fragments are grey feldspar crystal tuff-lava? from 0.5 mm to 2 cm average 1 cm. The matrix is grey and siliceous of similar composition and texture to the fragments. (The rock may be a pyritised and flow brecciated feldspar crystal tuff-lava). 48.75-52.4 m The rock is brecciated, recemented in a grey matrix.	BROKEN CORE		Py 3%-5% as above.
3.0	54.0	Chlorite alteration zone. Black chlorite-sericite alteration of feldspar crystal tuff-lava?		54.0	Py 30% as disseminations, aggregates and irregular veins, rare sphalerite and galena as secondary aggregates to 3 mm.
2.85	55 57.0 57.7	Grey (brecciated) feldspar crystal tuff lava? Chlorite alteration zone as above.		57.0 57.7	Py 5% as disseminations and aggregates. Py 40%-50% as disseminations, aggregates and irregular veins, Sph, Gn as secondary aggregates to 3 mm.
3.1	60 60.6	Grey locally sericitised carbonated and occasionally chloritised feldspar crystal lithic tuff agglomerate. Lithic fragments are grey in colour, occasionally some relict primary pink colouration has been noted. The fragments are up to 6 cm and are feldspar crystal tuff-lava. The rock appears to		60.6 61.8	Py 5%-10% as disseminations, aggregates and irregular veins. Py 3%-5% as above.
3.0	64.7	be fragmental. The matrix is grey & silice	S.		
3.0	65	Grey locally sericitised carbonated and weakly chloritised coarse lithic tuff becoming tuff agglomerate below 66 m. Lithic fragments from 0.5 mm to 5 cm are generally sub-rounded (abraded) and are thus transported volcanic debris. They consist of altered porphyritic dacite, sericitised trachyte?, recrystallised chert and occasionally pyrite. Irregular quartz aggregates may represent devitrified glass. Shredded streaks of sericite occasionally wrap around fragments. The matrix is dark colcured due to fine pyrite and consists mainly of quartz with some carbonate. Below 69.3 m fragment outlines are often obscure. There is a crude fragment alignment or bedding at 65° to core axis.		69.3	15 cm Py 10% as disseminations, aggregates and fragments.
3.0	70			72.5	5 cm Py 20%.
3.0	75				

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole No. QR-85-1 Page 4

Feature : Bedding, Foliation, Fragment - size & shape; Shearing, Fault (F), Vein (c carbonate, q quartz)

Mineralization : Trace 1-5%; Common 5-15%; Abundant 15-60%; Massive >60%

CORE REC'D	DEPTH m	GEOLOGY	VISUAL LOG	TRACE	COMMON	ABUNDANT	MASSIVE	DEPTH m	MINERALIZATION
3.0		Below 75 m the matrix is light grey in colour due to increased carbonate alteration.							Py 3%-5% as above.
3.0								78.85	15 cm Py 30% as an irregular vein.
	80								
	80.1	Grey sericitised and locally carbonated lithic tuff/tuff agglomerate. The rock is composed of transported volcanic debris as at 65 m. Fragment size increases downwards from an average 2 mm at 80.1 m to 3 cm at 82 m. There is a crude bedding at 55° - 60° to core axis.							
3.0									
	83	E.O.H.							
	85								