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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole N° G43 Page N° 1

Feature : Contact / Bedding Foliation Fragment - size & shape Shearing Fault F Vein c carbonate q quartz sst shale.

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
		NOT CORED							
	10	Interbedded sandstones and shales Assemblage of thinly bedded rocks - generally less than one metre thick Shales are pale grey to dark grey Sandstones locally grade into siltstones. The bulk of these rocks are "dirty" containing rock fragments eg @ 21m.						10	Py, sph, ga, carbonate vein 60° to C.A.
	20	Core is generally decomposed and broken (hence little structural information available).						20	
	30	Locally carbonate is developed as a rock forming mineral. (Probably calcite). Minor carbonate veinlets developed throughout						30	
	40							40	
	50							50	

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole N° 643 Page N° 2

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
	50	Interbedded sandstone and shales This sequence is similar to that above except it is a little less decomposed. It is just as broken Much of the sequence shows slump features							
	60								
	70								
	80								
	90								
	100								

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole N° G43 Page N° 3

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

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
	100								
	110								Nil
	120								
	130								
	140								
	150	Interbedded mudstones & siltstones; dolomitic This section is generally poorly bedded although							Py. veins developed between 146-148.

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole No 643 Page No 4

Feature: Bedding · Foliation · Fragment - size & shape · Shearing · Fault · Vein (c carbonate, q quartz) · mudstone · Breccia (Fault)

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

88965 □ 176 m

CORE REC'D	DEPTH m	GEOLOGY	VISUAL LOG	TRACE	COMMON	ABUNDANT	MASSIVE	DEPTH m	MINERALIZATION
	150	locally bedding is well developed eg. 158.5 - 160 where it is 30°							Py. vein developed between 152 + 156.5. av. 20% of rock.
		~~the rock identified as a "spilite" is a fine grained rock often with small structures and~~	qc						
		Abundant carbonate is present throughout, both							
	160	as a rock forming mineral, where it is often crystalline, and as vein material, where it is associated with quartz. Many of the carbonate-quartz vein are sub-parallel to the core axis however a lot are irregular.	cq, cq, c, c, c, c						
	170	Parts of this sequence appear to be tuffaceous (T.S. confirmation needed)	cq, cq						
			cq, cq						
	180								
	190								Pyrite veinlets total ~30% of rock 189-190 Tr. po.
									Framboidal dissem and as vein pyrite occurs to ~30% from 196-
	200								

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole N° G43 Page N° 5

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
	200	Grey Dolomitic mudstones and siltstones as for previous sequence except that slumping & chaotic features ~~and~~ appear to be more common. Over approx. the next 100 m many veinlets cross the core. These veinlets have a crude orientation approx 30° to the core axis. Wallrock alteration is often evident adjacent to them. This is ~~distinct~~ shown by a slight darkening of the rock rather than development of recognisable ~~minor~~ alteration products. (These veins are often mineralised - see mineralisation). Slump features include sedimentary breccias & small structures. Many disconnected fragments of one rock type in the other are mineralised. The siltier phases ~~are~~ appear to be better beds than the mudstone phases for disseminated mineralisation. The siltstones and mudstones are often semiarbs and the dark colour (in part) is possibly due to the presence of graphite. Composition is not easily visible because of fine grain size. Bedding is generally not developed.							Mineralisation occurs as veinlets (see left) containing carbonate, quartz, pyrite, pyrrhotite. It occurs both as veinlets and as dissemination (generally close to veinlets). Pyrite is usually as fine grained aggregates but is sometimes coarser grained in veinlets. Framboidal pyrite occurs locally eg 215 m, 245.2 m
	210								
	220								
	230								
	240								
	250								

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole No G43 Page No 6

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
	250	Dolomitic mudstone & siltstone as above.							
	260								
	270								
	280								
		Silicified Dolomite This section is a pale grey to brown dolomite variably silicified and mineralized. It is often cord-bedded with core bedding angles in the range 30-45°. The rock is almost entirely silicified and only patches of the original dolomite exist.							Medium to coarse grained pyrite
	290								
	300								

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DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Hole N° 643 Page N° 7

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
	300								Abundant coarse-grained pyrite occurs throughout this section as replacements of dolomite & also in veinlets.
	310								locally quartz & minor fluorite are introduced with pyrite.
	320								
	330	Fine grained massive quartzite. This is typically a fine-grained light grey saccharoidal quartzite of homogeneous composition. Locally thin bands of darker quartzite are developed probably due to the presence of graphite. Bedding is not visible. Minor disseminated carbonate occurs at the ~~base~~ end of the section.	90						Disseminated pyrite often as framboids occurs throughout possibly replacing carbonate grains. Vein pyrite also occurs in association with quartz + talc
	340								
	350								