GOLD FIELDS EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

LV. PRESS

PROJECT: TYNDALL

DRILL CORE LOG AND ASSAY DATA

HOLE NUMBER: LS12

INTERVAL From	INTERVAL To	RECOVERY m	RECOVERY %	DESCRIPTION	ASSAY DATA Sample No.	From	To	Rec. %
				forms a thin coating on many fractures. Specular hematite is common; overall the hematite-magnetite content is 5-10% vol. Coarser grained sediments occur; these are usually green, chloritic rocks with red hematitic clasts. Many of the hematite-magnetite fracture infillings appear to be small (5-10cm wide) breccia zones, cemented by the hematite-magnetite-chlorite.				
				Between 122.6 and 127.3, a zone of intense hematisation occurs with the rock being replaced by hematite approx 50% by vol. Both ends of the zone are strongly silicified with 0.5m silica-hematite patches.				
				Below this zone, patches of similar material are common; silica-hematite-magnetite intergrown pervasively and in vein form. Fracturing and brecciation structures are abundant. With depth, coarse sand sized, white sericitic grains occur, making the overall grainsize medium grained. Below 140.0 the rock does not appear to be as strongly hornfelsed. A weak foliation is developed at 50° CA at 165.0, and below this, very rare sulphides occur in the secondary metamorphic veins. Also, the blocky fracture and strong hornfelsing are prevailent below this depth. Some of the fragments in the coarser grained material are quartzose.				
				Between 186.0 and 200.0, the core is strongly hornfelsed and fractured into small blocks, over both the chloritic sediments and siliceous hematite-alteration zones. The latter is also characterised by quartz phenocrysts - possibly they represent high level intrusive bodies. Carbonate as wispy veinlets occurs in both the hematitic rock and the chloritic fine grained sediments below 200.0. Magnetite is absent in this zone. Sericitic fractures occur at 207.0, and the core remains strongly fractured below this to 212.4.				
14.4	248.8	34.4	100	Pink, silicified, hematitic volcaniclastics. Strongly replaced, obscuring most of the primary lithological features, apart from the quartz clasts and the chloritic clasts. The unit				