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95-3743

# **Report on a Diamond Drill Hole (LS2) at the Mt Mary Mine, Cygnet**

**MICROFILMED**  
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**A compilation of unpublished data for EL8/80,  
for the Golden Apple Mining Syndicate**

R. Bottrill  
30/08/95

# **95-3743**

**REPORT ON A DIAMOND DRILL HOLE AT  
MT MARY MINE, EL8/88 CYGNET - GOLDEN  
APPLE MINE SYNDICATE - BOTTRILL, R.**

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# Report on a Diamond Drill Hole (LS2) at the Mt Mary Mine, Cygnet

*A compilation of unpublished data for EL8/80,  
for the Golden Apple Mining Syndicate*

R. Bottrill

30/08/95

## Summary

*A diamond drill hole was drilled near the old Mt Mary Mine, SW of Cygnet, by the Golden Apple Mining Syndicate, in 1982. The hole was logged by J.R. Wall (Golden Apple Mining Syndicate) and Phil Jones (Amoco Minerals). Rocks intersected include Permian pebbly mudstones, and several dykes of syenites and porphyries of variable nature. The data is incomplete but analyses indicate 0.23g/t Au between 74-85m.*

## Introduction

The Cygnet area has produced a significant amount of alluvial gold (estimated at 3000oz or 100kg), and numerous small, low grade hard-rock gold occurrences in Permian sedimentary rocks and Cretaceous alkaline intrusives (Bottrill, 1995).

The Golden Apple Mining Syndicate of Cygnet held a lease (EL8/80) for gold over the Cygnet peninsula from 1980 to 1982, conducting minor mapping, gridding, geochemistry and geophysical surveys, in a search for gold, at Toby's Hill, Mt Mary and Black Jack Ridge (Wall, 1980, 1981). A diamond drill hole, numbered LS2, was drilled at the old Mt Mary Mine, (1km SW of Cygnet) in 1982 but the results were not provided to the Mines Department. Subsequently some drill logs (appendices 1 & 2) and further information were obtained from Phil Jones, previously of Amoco Minerals, who held the following lease on the area (EL36/82). The core was apparently bagged up and now, unfortunately, appears to have been lost.

## Drilling Summary

The hole was logged by J.R. Wall for the Golden Apple Mining Syndicate, and subsequently by Phil Jones's for Amoco Minerals. Phil's log of this hole is more detailed and is summarised below:

Depth	Lithology
0-12m	Pebbly Mudstone (Truro Tillite)
12-18m	Clay (weathered pebbly mudstone)
18-42m	Clay (weathered feldspar porphyry)
42-53.3m	Quartz-feldspar-hornblende syenite
53.3-54.5m	Quartz porphyry
54.5-63.6m	"Nepheline feldspathoid"
63.6-73.8m	Pebbly Mudstone
73.8-75.6m	"Nepheline feldspathoid"
75.6-85m	Pebbly Mudstone
85m	End of Hole

There is widespread alteration in both the mudstone and intrusives, represented by pyrite, haematite, epidote and minor chlorite. These are both disseminated and in small veinlets. No major veining or other mineralised features were observed.

The mudstone belongs to the Permian Truro Tillite, and the various dykes are probably all Cretaceous alkaline igneous intrusives.

### Analyses

The core was apparently sampled and analysed, but the data is incomplete. The results however, did indicate 0.23g/t Au over 11m, between 74-85m.

### Discussion

The diamond drill hole apparently intersected low grade gold mineralisation in both mudstones and intrusives, although the actual nature and distribution of the mineralisation is not clear. The nature of the (mineralised?) igneous intrusive is also unclear, being described as a "nepheline feldspathoid" with quartz. Presumably the hole was terminated whilst still in the zone of minor mineralisation. Phil Jones (pers. comm.) considered that the hole may have been drilled along rather than across the mineralised zone, although this is not certain.

### References

- Bottrill, R.S., 1995, A Summary of Mineral Exploration in the Cygnet - Kettering area. Tasmanian Geological Survey Record 1995/09
- Wall, J.R., 1980, Geological report of EL8/80. Unpublished Report for Golden Apple Mining Syndicate. TCR81-1527
- Wall, J.R., 1981, Final report of EL8/80. Unpublished Report for Golden Apple Mining Syndicate. TCR82-1799

**References**

Bottrill, R.S., 1995, A Summary of Mineral Exploration in the Cygnet - Kettering area. *Tasmanian Geological Survey Record 1995/09*

Jones, P.A., 1996, Cygnet goldfield exploration: a short summary. Unpublished Consultant Report for the Geological Survey of Tasmania.

Wall, J.R., 1980, Geological report of EL8/80. Unpublished Report for Golden Apple Mining Syndicate. TCR81-1527

Wall, J.R., 1981, Final report of EL8/80. Unpublished Report for Golden Apple Mining Syndicate. TCR82-1799

## Diamond drill hole LS2, Mt Mary Mine, Cygnet

Logged by J.R. Wall,  
for Golden Apple Mining Syndicate, 17/8/82

Depth (metres)	Description
0-17	Altered & well pyritised pebbly <b>mudstone</b> , with chlorite.
17-22	Weathered pebbly <b>mudstone</b> .
22-41	Core Lost. Zone of clay-epidote weathered rocks, probably mostly <b>syenite dyke</b> . Cuttings intensely sampled here in case of free gold in the oxidised (cf gold in pyrite lattice) surface rocks above the water table.
41-50	<b>Epidote syenite porphyry</b> - well mineralised on the joints. Possible chalcocite (biotite?) at 46.2m. 47.7m: Core lost. 48-49.2m: Cuttings probably well mineralised. 49.2?: chalcocite on small pyritised jointed rock chip.
53.5-54.5	<b>Dark Grey alkaline porphyry</b> .
58	Lot of epidote.
59	(bag sampling)
63	<b>Dark fine grained dyke</b> shown on contact to be younger than light epidotised-mineralised porphyry.
64	Epidote, magnetite, chlorite
68-68.7	Excess pyrite on joints..
70-71	Joints very well mineralised with coarse grained, cubic pyrite crystals. Check bagged lab samples at 69.5, 70 & 71, where core lost.

## Diamond drill hole LS2, Mt Mary Mine, Cygnet

Logged by J.R. Wall,  
for Golden Apple Mining Syndicate, 17/8/82

Depth (metres)	Description
71.3	Light green cherts. Pyrite vein with chalcocite & Cu/Au? too. Good core recovery here.
72.68	Possible cinnabar spot. Check sample bags at 74m for Cu.
74.2	Change in hardness.
75.6	<b>Dyke-mudstone contact.</b> Both rocktypes well mineralised here, plus chlorite.
78.44	Pyrite-chlorite vein, 1cm.
85	Good solid core recovery. Well mineralised on even joint planes.
	End of Hole

**Drill Log, Drillhole No. LS2**

Drilled for: The Golden Apple Mining Syndicate.  
 Drilled by: ?\*  
 Logged by: John Suppree for Amoco Minerals  
 Date: August 1982?  
 Project: Mt Mary Mine, Cygnet  
 Location (AMG): 505525mE 5220450mN  
 Bearing: ~ 180° Mag  
 Dip: ~50° S  
 Core Size: NQ: 0-17.5m, BQ: 17.5-85m  
 Total Length: 85m

Meterage		Description
From	To	
0	12m	Fine grained grey <b>pebbly mudstone</b> . Pebbles show round-irregular habit with 0.2-4cm size range. Pebbles are composed of: 1) white- creamy qtz with brown haematite staining. 2) olive- green dolerite.  A narrow light green aureole, probably epidote, does occur, enclosing both sorts of pebbles.  A disseminated bronze-brownish mineral (pyrrhotite?) and granular brassy yellow pyrite were observed within this unit.
12	18	Clay seam. No core
18	42	No core - sludge sampling.  At 18m: 5 cm of core, representing pebbly mudstone/ <b>Feldspar porphyry</b> interface.  Porphyry groundmass is fine grained and light grey in colour. Feldspar fragments are sub-round to rectangular, 0.2 cm - 1 cm in size. They are creamy white to pale pink in colour.  Reddy brown haematite and lime green chlorite occur as stains. Gn/35/5/

\* Contractor drilled hole to earn interest in Golden Apple Syndicate. Bad ground cost him quite a lot. Was down to BQ very quickly.

## Appendix 2. Page 2 of 3

Meterage		Description
From	To	
42m	53.3	<p><b>Qtz, feldspar, hornblende syenite.</b> Rounded - rectangular, creamy grey qtz, 0.2-1cm in size. Feldspar is creamy pink in colour, square - irregular habit 0.2-1cm in size. Hornblende, rounded- to acicular in habit, is of greenish black colour and generally &lt;0.5cm.</p> <p>Both haematite &amp; epidote staining occur throughout the sequence. Disseminated pyrite &lt; 0.1cm is present as fine irregular blebs.</p>
53.3	54.5	<p><b>Grey qtz porphyry.</b> Subrounded to irregular fragments of creamy white qtz, 0.2-1cm size in a fine grey groundmass. Haematite and epidote staining are present as well.</p> <p>PS minor black hornblende; little - no pyrite observed.</p>
54.5	63.6	<p><b>Nepheline Feldspathoid.</b> Light to dark grey; irregular to sub rounded nepheline, &lt; 0.5cm in size. Minor cream rounded (~0.5cm) qtz fragment. Both qtz &amp; nepheline set in a fawn brown groundmass. Minor black hornblende &amp; green blebby epidote are disseminated throughout the unit.</p> <p>Fine pyrite is relatively abundant towards the top of this sequence, and is replaced by haematite staining from 56.5 - 63.6 m.</p>
63.6	72.5	<p><b>Pebbly Mudstone</b> Fragments of creamy white qtz, (0.1-1cm), and fawn grey dolerite (1-2cm), show rounded to irregular habit and are set within a fine jet black mudstone matrix. A fawny yellow aureole (epidote?) up to 3.5cm diameter encloses about 5% of the fragments.</p> <p>Pyrite blebs (0.2-1.5cm) are disseminated throughout this unit, more pronounced however from 67.5-72m. Fawny yellow epidote, lime - olive green chlorite and reddy brown haematite occur frequently as both stains within the matrix and aureoles around the various fragments.</p>

## Appendix 2. Page 3 of 3

Meterage		
From	To	Description
72.5	73.8	<p>Olive green <b>pebbly mudstone</b> containing similar sized fragments of qtz, feldspathoid (nepheline?) and dolerite within an olive green mudstone matrix.</p> <p>Haematite and epidote are the main stains and small (&lt;0.1cm) granular pyrite is disseminated throughout the sequence.</p>
73.8	75.6	<p><b>Nepheline Feldspathoid.</b>            Similar in appearance to the Feldspathoid unit at 54.5 - 63.6. Nepheline occurs as creamy grey, round - subrounded particles up to 0.5cm in diameter. Minor creamy white qtz fragments show irregular habit up to 1 cm in size. A zoned creamy white irregular (1cm long) feldspar was also observed. Bladed- acicular (0.5 cm ) hornblende is the main accessory mineral.            These fragments are set within the bluey grey groundmass.</p> <p>Pyrite is disseminated throughout the sequence as granular blebs and also occurs as thin veins within small fractures that cross cut this interval.            Haematite and epidote are the main stain.</p> <p>The boundary between this and the underlying sequence appears as a thin pencil- line fracture.</p>
75.6	85	<p>Black <b>pebbly mudstone</b> similar to that already observed at 63.6 - 72.5m.            Matrix is reddy black, and fragments are sub-rounded to irregular greyish feldspathoid (nepheline?) and creamy white qtz 0.2-1cm in size. Chunks of dolerite ( up to 3cm) are the main rock fragments.</p> <p>This sequence has cross-cutting veins infilled with orangey-brown haematite. An unidentifiable pale maroon stain borders these fractures and also completely surrounds small &lt;0.1cm sized fragments.            Granular pyrite is disseminated throughout the sequences.</p>
85m		<b>End of hole.</b>

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15<sup>th</sup> August, 1982

AGREEMENT BETWEEN AMOCO MINERALS AND  
GOLDEN APPLE MINING SYNDICATE: RE  
ASSAYING OF CORE.

Amoco Minerals agrees to assay core from the Mount Mary Gold Mine: elements to be assayed for will include Gold, Silver and Copper, totalling eighty five (85) metres with the initial forty odd metres being bagged sludge samples.

Core will be split by Amoco and pulverised, with the resultant -200 mesh sample dispatched for assay. All core, split coarse rejects and laboratory sample are to be returned to the aforesaid syndicate along with the assay results one month hence from the following date, 17 August 1982.

Addressed to:

J. R. WALL PO BOX 315, NEWTOWN 2042, NSW.

Signed.

*Phil Jones*

Phil JONES  
Amoco Geologist.

*J.R. Wall*

J. R. WALL  
Golden Apple Mining Syndicate.

Witness. *Bundla Dwyer*

HOLE No: L.S.2

788012

Rough Field Notes on Drilling (ex. J.R. Well - 17/8/82)

METRES:

Altered & well pyritized pebbly mudstone, with chlorite.  
Weathered pebbly mat. with clay horizons.

0-17  
17-22

CORE LOST.

zone of clay-epidote weathered rocks  
probably mostly syenite dyke. Cuttings  
intensely sampled here in case of free  
gold in the oxidized (c.f. gold in pyrite  
lattice) surface rocks above the water table

22-41

EPIDOTE SYENITE PORPHYRY.

- well mineralized on the joints.  
(possible chalcocite (biotite?) at 46.2 m.  
Core lost at 47.7 m.

41-  
50m.

48 - 49.2. cuttings probably well min<sup>ed</sup>.

Chalcocite 49.23

on small pyr<sup>2d</sup> jointed rock chip.

DARK GREY ALKALINE PORPHYRY.

53.5-  
54.5.

LOT OF EPIDOTE.

(Beg. sampling)

Dark f. grained dyke shown on contact  
to be younger than light EPIDOTE MIN<sup>2d</sup> PORPH.

58  
59  
63.

~~Maybe the dyke is the same~~

EPIDOTE, MAGNETITE, CHLORITE.

64  
68-68.

Excess pyrite on joints.  
Joints very well min<sup>ed</sup> with coarse grained  
PYRITE cubic crystals.

70-71

P.T.C.

Phil if you are considering any additional follow up.

(2)

788013

CYANO

95-3143

Check bagged lab samples at  
69.5, 70 & 71. where core lost  
Light green CHERTS.

71.3

PYRITE VEIN with CHALCOPITE  
& Cu/Au? too.

GOOD CORE RECOVERY HERE.

POSSIBLE CINNIBAR spot.

72.68

Check sample bags at 74m for Cu.  
Change in hardness at 74.2.

DYKE / ~~MT~~ MST. CONTACT

75.6

Both rock types well mineralized here,  
plus CHLORITE.

PYR-CHL. VEIN, 1cm.

78.44

WELL MIN<sup>2D</sup>. GREY PEBBLY MST.

GOOD SOLID CORE RECOVERY. END OF HOLE.

85m.

WELL MIN<sup>2D</sup> on even joint planes.

————— A —————

→ Phil Jones

788014

10-9-82

95-3143

Cygnat Gold Prospect - Tasmania

There is nothing obvious about the Sandrat band 7 interpretation of the Cygnat area which may indicate a structural control to the deposits.

- no obvious circular structures relate to the mineralization (circular structures may relate to concentric fracturing related to a buried intrusive body, zones of alteration, etc)

- the most obvious ~~obvious~~ circular structure lies 10km north of Cygnat and corresponds to a topographic high over Jurassic dolerite.

- the remaining circular features are somewhat dubious, although I have ~~just~~ interpreted virtually everything I could see.

- there are no obvious Sandrat lineaments which relate to the mineralization.

- the alignment (or near alignment) of the 3 gold deposits in the Cygnat area deserves further attention. There may be a

- structural control which is not evident on Sandrat or on Sandrat band 7.

↳ The lineament interpretation reveals two major fracture sets: one trending northwest-southeast, and the other north-northeast.

The <sup>known</sup> gold deposits do not appear to relate to either set or the intersections of these sets.

- the northeasterly alignment of the known mineral deposits is somewhat reflected by the lineaments interpretation of within Upper Permian ~~and~~ sediments and Jurassic dolerites but not within the lower Permian sediments.

- the distribution of the rhyolite dykes also reflects a northeast trend.

- a parallel northeast fracture trend has been outlined 20km to the northwest.

Phil if you are considering any structural follow up may I suggest the following -

— a rapid rotation of the black & white aerial photographs

for: radial drainage patterns

95-3143

- zones of concentric fracturing

- circular structures

- unusual vegetation patterns or anomalies (these may reflect hydrothermal alteration)

- topographic highs with a bleached appearance (possibly silica alteration)

- areas of intense fracturing

— Check the available air magnetic data at the Mines Dept.

- air mag lows often associated with magnetite destruction in zones of hydrothermal alteration in porphyry copper deposits.

- any unusual regional gravity or radiometric responses.

- The Carlin-type invisible replacement gold model is also worthwhile keeping in mind. Attached is a general summary of these deposits.

Hope this rather negative information will be of some use to you.

Cheers. Ross

to Corbett

# Old Cygnet mine to reopen soon

THE old Mount Mary gold and silver mine at Cygnet will soon be in production and paying its way again, geologist Mr. John Wall, predicted in Hobart yesterday.

Mr. Wall (30), of Mary St, Cygnet, said the syndicate which owned the mine planned to apply for a 170 sq kms exploration licence around the shaft.

He said diamond drilling for gold had already taken place and results were encouraging.

The geologist said the mine should be in operation by the end of the year. The syndicate is called the Golden Apple Mining Company and he is the managing geologist.

Mr Wall said he believed the mine was last worked about 1927 and was closed after three miners died in an accident.

Since then the 64m deep shaft had been used as the main tip and filled with rubbish.

The shaft would be cleared



● Mr John Wall.

and more drilling started from the existing level, Mr Wall said.

The geologist said the syndicate had to give up its existing 102 sq kms exploration licence to apply for the extended 170 sq kms area.

He said strong objections were expected from conservationists.

Mr Wall said objections were not justified.

He said if the exploration licence was granted, mining on private land could only take place with the written

agreement of the owner of the land.

Mr Wall said the mine was located on the Cygnet town boundary and there was a place for mining in the area.

He said local people opposed to it were unaware of the Mining Act and the rights of landowners, and were "unrealistic about employment and the economics of Tasmania."

"They are selfish," he said. The geologist said he pegged the mine after the price of gold reached \$800 an ounce in 1980.

"I drove to the nearest gold mine to Hobart and that was the Mount Mary mine," he said.

The Golden Apple Mining Company has a 21-year lease on the mine.

An old prospector had told him years before that if he was ever looking for gold, Cygnet was the best place to go.

The old prospector had known about the three deaths there and knew development work had not been completed when it was closed.

CYGNET AU FIELD.

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Sample No	Location	Assays:				Lithology:	
		Pb	Zn	Ag	Au.		
79269-	DDH Mount	74-85m = 11m @				0.23 g/t	Pyritic, epidotized,
79280	Mary LS-2						chloritic pebbly & brecciated Mudstone.
79639	Toby's Hill				x		Shelly fragtal, calc mudstone
79640	"				0.78 g/t		Ferrug. fossil mudstone
79641	Mount Mary	0.31%	0.42%	151 g/t	23.00 g/t		Qtz, pyrite, ironstone bdr rock
79642	"				0.04 g/t		Py, sericitic feldspar porphyry.
79643	Petchy's Bay				x		Trachytic texture feld, biot, agnit
78484	Mount Mary	0.42%	0.16%	54 g/t	17.90 g/t		Pyritic, brecc, gossan mnr qtz.
78485	Western Workings	—	0.06%	< 1 g/t	0.10 g/t		Layered gossanous cherty qtz
78486	Western Reef "	0.13%	0.03%	29 g/t	10.60 g/t.		Brecc, gossan's cherty qtz.
79644	Cygnat Dam.				x		Pyritic, Brecc, qtz matrix dolerite?
79644	"				0.20 g/t.		As above by Fire Assay

x < 0.05 ppm.

News

# New battle facing Channel farmers

By Alex Gerard, Convener, Port Cygnet, Channel and Huon Pastoral Protection Committee

**MARATHON** Petroleum Australia Ltd, a subsidiary of an American oil giant, is seeking four exploration licences taking in most of the Huon and Channel area.

The applications cover 438 square kilometres at Cygnet, 488 sq kms at Mt Lloyd, 500 sq kms at Geeveston, and 400 sq kms at Strathblaine — making a total of 1,822 sq kms or 475,000 acres.

The company says it is looking for coal.

Earlier this month a meeting was called at Cygnet by the Port Cygnet, Channel and Huon Pastoral Protection Committee, a group formed last year as an alliance of residents objecting to an application for exploration rights over rural land by Amoco. The group was successful on that occasion.

Faced with overwhelming opposition in the Mining Warden's Court, Amoco withdrew the application. The Port Cygnet, Channel and Huon Pastoral Protection Committee decided not to disband because, although the group is not totally opposed to exploration and mining, it is opposed to the outdated Mining Act of 1929.

The legislation currently gives overwhelming powers of entry and use of private land, and asserts that mineral resources are inherently more important than all other land uses.

Farmers concern over pasture maintenance, soil resource, agro-forestry, shelter belts, water catchments, water quality — in fact the very life blood of good farm management — seems to be ignored.

It appears most of the damage done in past exploration could be blamed on inadequate bonds to the parent companies, poor compensation, and a lack of supervision of contract drilling by the Mines Department. There is the possibility of a process for advertising notices, especially those directly affected by the application or the process of objection, or exclusion of their property, from the intrusion of men and machinery or drilling rigs.

It is assumed a property owner knows he only owns the top 15.24 metres of his land, and that there are 20

days in which to object, provided the objection is on form 18 obtainable from the Mines Department, and of course accompanied with a fee of \$10 for the privilege of attempting to protect his property in the Mining Warden's Court.

Once the licence is granted, the contractor must notify the landowner by mail three days in advance of his intention to enter the prop-

erty. No other permission is required.

A farmer has the right to request a certain paddock not be disturbed at that time, but has no rights to refuse entry.

It is left to the farmer to arrange rehabilitation of the area through negotiation with the company or make a claim for compensation through the Mining Warden's Court.

The closing date for objections to the application by Marathon Petroleum Australia was August 12.

At the Cygnet meeting 150 landowners, mostly small farmers and orchardists expressed concern at the potential for disturbance to farming operations that exploration and the associated activities and drilling may

derive their sole income from their properties.

An exploration licence, by renewal, could cover 21 years or could be transferred.

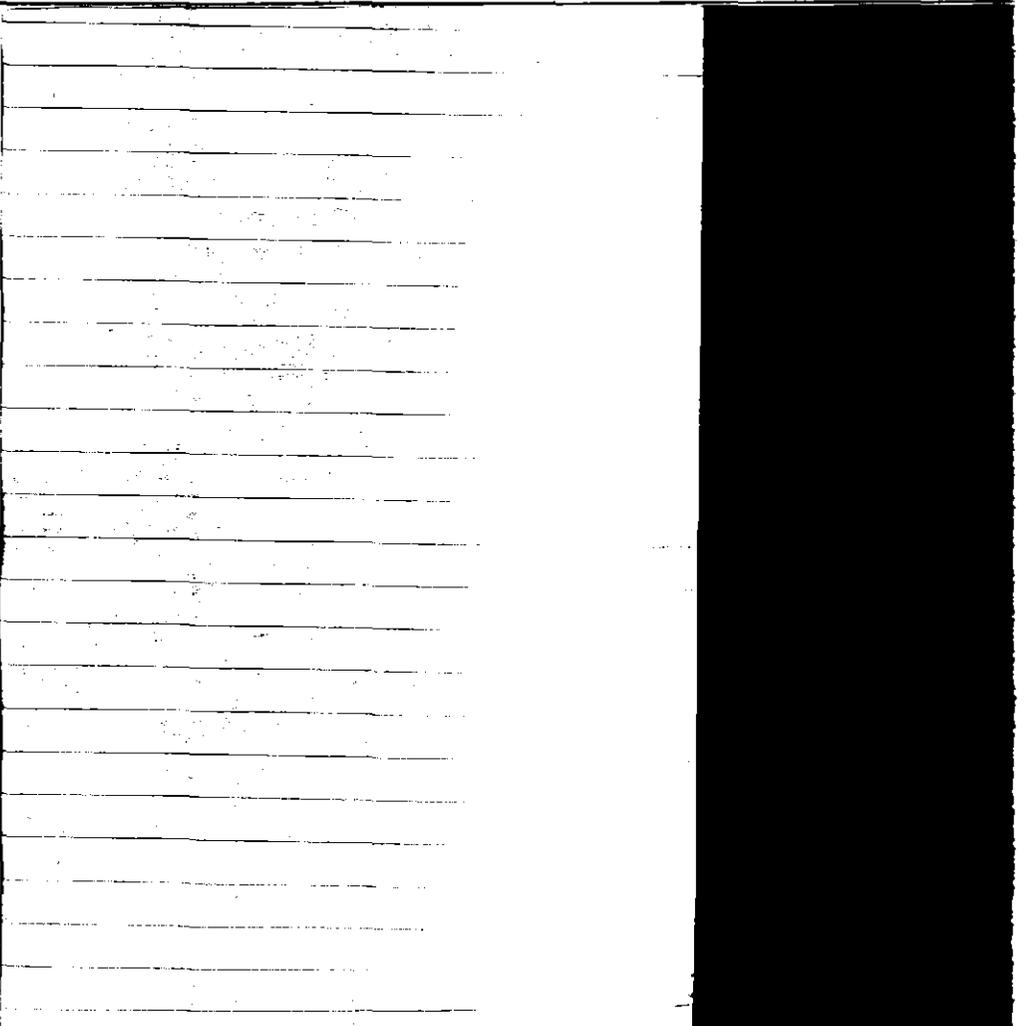
Some vowed to guard their property with whatever means possible, but agreed the objections were the way to do it.

The Port Cygnet, Channel and Huon Pastoral Protec-

tion Committee is to arrange legal representation at Mining Warden's Court, many of the objectors, to greatly reducing costs.

The committee is amenable to hear from other objectors who were unable to attend the meeting and who it has queried. The committee may be contacted through me, Channel Highway, Kettering, 7155, or by phone 87 4458.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN AMOCO MINERALS AND PASTORAL PROTECTION COMMITTEE : RE



788019

95-3743

**EXPLORATION OFFICE:**

Mary Street, Cygnet,  
Tasmania. 7112.  
Phone (002) 951758

4th October, 1982.



**mining syndicate**

Mr. Phil Jones,  
AMOCO MINERALS AUSTRALIA,  
H O B A R T.

Dear Phil,

I enclose a copy for You of the final report E.L. 8/80.

I feel that the 'Hybrid Rocks' of the 'Cygnet Peninsula' (between the Huon River and the Port Cygnet) are the best for an initial exploration target. You have a sample of this Rock.

These Hybrid Rocks are the result of potassium rich magma which reacted with Jurassic Dolerite in formation. Assimilation of mineralised carbonates by the potassium rich magma produced a unique rock having phenocrysts of spessartite and epidote. Sulphur from the country rocks was mobilised by this intrusion.

The intrusion of the potassium-rich rocks was accompanied by volatiles with evidence of the presence of water, carbon-dioxide, sulphur-dioxide and hydrogen sulphide demonstrated by the presence of both primary and secondary reaction mineral products.

Please contact us in writing regarding Your proposed Joint-Venture intentions before October 10th.

Looking forward to Your Communication,

Yours Faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J.R. Wall".

J.R. Wall - Man. Geologist.



PROJECT	NO		ELEVATION	COMMENCED	BORE HOLE SURVEY								
PROSPECT			DIP COLLAR	COMPLETED	Depth	Dip	Bearing	Depth	Dip	Bearing	Depth	Dip	Bearing
CO-ORDINATES	N	E	CORE SIZE <u>NQ 3.0</u>	TOTAL LENGTH <u>85m</u>									
BEARING	G	M	T	LOGGED BY									

METERAGE		DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE NO	METERAGE			ASSAYS							
From	To				From	To	Length								
0	17.5	<p>NA Coring 0-17.5m (not recovered)</p> <p>Green fine grained <del>matrix</del> <sup>pebbles</sup></p> <p>Qtz fragments <del>are</del> <sup>are</sup> <del>found</del> <sup>found</sup> - irregular habit within 2-4cm size range.</p> <p>Qtz particles have been replaced by both black-sericite and lime-green epidote or chlorite. Minor to complete stages of replacement are visible.</p> <p>Fine grained green pebbly matrix. Pebbles show rounded-irregular habit with 2-4cm size range. These <del>fragments</del> <sup>pebbles</sup> are composed of</p> <p>1) white-cream qtz with brown hematite staining</p> <p>2) olive-green chlorite</p> <p><del>at</del> <sup>between</sup> light green <del>matrix</del> <sup>matrix</sup> aureole, probably epidote zones occur <del>occasionally</del> <sup>occasionally</sup> carrying thin scale of <del>quartz</del> <sup>quartz</sup>.</p> <p><del>No core recovery</del></p> <p>A Disseminated bronze-brownish mineral (pyrochlore?) and <del>granular</del> <sup>granular</sup> bronze yellow points were observed within this unit.</p>													
12	18	Clay seam <del>12</del> No core													
18	42	<p>No core - sledge sampling</p> <p>At 18m 5cm of core representing <del>stage</del> <sup>stage</sup> pebbly mudst</p>													

Handwritten scribbles on the right margin.







