GLENGARRY

EL25240 –Acacia Creek Project

FINAL REPORT

For the Period

16 November 2006 to 25 February 2009

Author
P A Dwyer

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GLENGARRY RESOURCES LIMITED
ABN 40 009 468 099

SUMMARY

Exploration Licence (EL) 25240 was granted to Glengarry Resources on the 16th of November 2006 for a period of 6 years. The tenement is located 65km south of Darwin and 25km northeast of Batchelor along the Stuart Highway and Alice Springs to Darwin Railway line. The Project encompasses over 140km^2 of prospective Proterozoic stratigraphy in the Pine Creek Geosyncline, proximal to the historical Rum Jungle Uranium Mine and the Woodcutters Lead-Zinc Mine. Rum Jungle produced 0.66M tonnes @ 0.43% U_3O_8 for 3530 tonnes U_3O_8 between 1954 and 1971. Approximately 6M tonnes @ 12% zinc and 6% lead were mined from the Woodcutters Mine between 1985 and 1999. Production of 17,800 tonnes @ 10.7g/t gold was also mined from three small Sundance pits in 1986 and 1993, located 2.5km east of Batchelor and 12km southwest of the Woodcutters Mine.

Exploration undertaken within EL25240 by Glengarry Resources during the reporting period has consisted of the compilation and review of all historical exploration data, compilation of available regional geophysical datasets and field validation/inspection of reported gold anomalies at Acacia North and a 728m reverse circulation drill program was carried out in late 2008. The purpose of the program was to test the limits of the Acacia North gold anomaly and to constrain a greater understanding on the controls of mineralisation.

The highest metre Au intersection was 1m @ 11.2g/t within hole 08ANRC031. An average intersection of 3m @ 4.33g/t was encountered in this same drill hole between 101 and 104m. Significant gold (>0.5g/t Au) drill hole intersections are listed in Table 3 overleaf. All single metre assay results are listed in appendix 1 under Appendix1_EL25240_Assays.

Glengarry was targeting a potentially mineralised corridor between a mafic intrusive and the country sediments. Glengarry successfully intercepted the target but found no significant/ economical mineralisation. Glengarry Resources were unable to justify any further exploration and the tenement was recommended for relinquishment in February 2009.

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1.0 Introduction

Exploration Licence (EL) 25240 is located 65 kilometres south of Darwin and 25km northeast of Batchelor within the Rum Jungle Mineral Field of the Northern Territory (Figure 1). The project area is considered prospective for sediment hosted epigenetic structurally controlled gold, lead-zinc and uranium mineralisation.

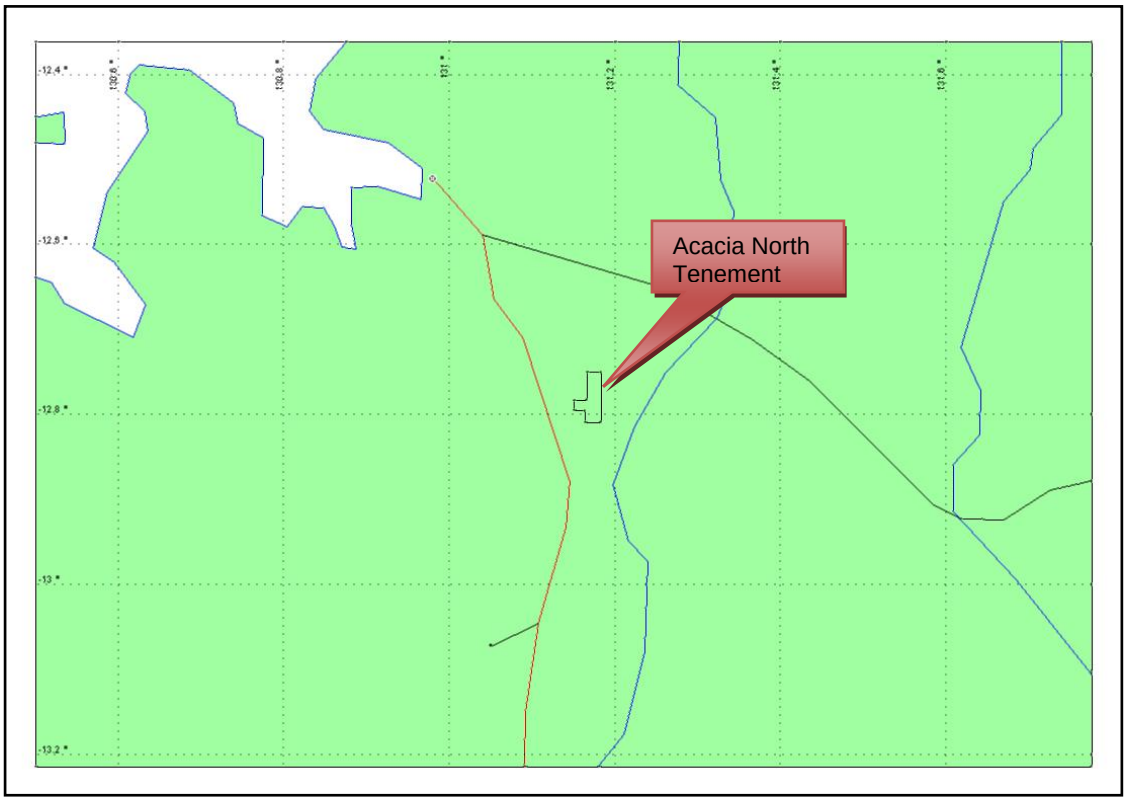

Figure 1: Location Plan Acacia North Project.

2.0 Tenement

Glengarry Resources' Acacia Creek tenement covers a combined area of 19km^2. The Acacia Creek EL25240 (Figure 2) was granted 16th November 2006. Tenement details are shown below.

Glengarry Resources Limited
TENEMENT LISTING AS AT 9 DECEMBER 2008

Tenement Number	Locality	Holder	Application Date	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Area Blocks	Area km2	Rent /unit	Annual Rent	Expenditure Commitment Year	Expenditure Commitment (Granted)	Expenditure Commitment (Pending)
NORTHERN TERRITORY												
RUM JUNGLE			**Glengarry 100%**									
Granted Tenements												
EL 25240	Acacia Creek	GGY	15-Mar-06	16-Nov-06	15-Nov-12	6	19	22.00	132.00	Yr 3	50,000	

Table 1 Tenement listing for Acacia North

Glengarry's initial Acacia Creek (EL25240) land holding consisted of 6 sub-blocks

BIM	**Block**	**Sub-block**
SD52	710	P,U
SD52	711	A,F,L,Q

Glengarry was obliged to reduce its tenement holding by 50% after two years but applied for a waiver of the reduction because it was waiting to secure a drill rig for the tenement.

Glengarry relinquished the tenement on the 25th of February 2009 after poor drilling results.

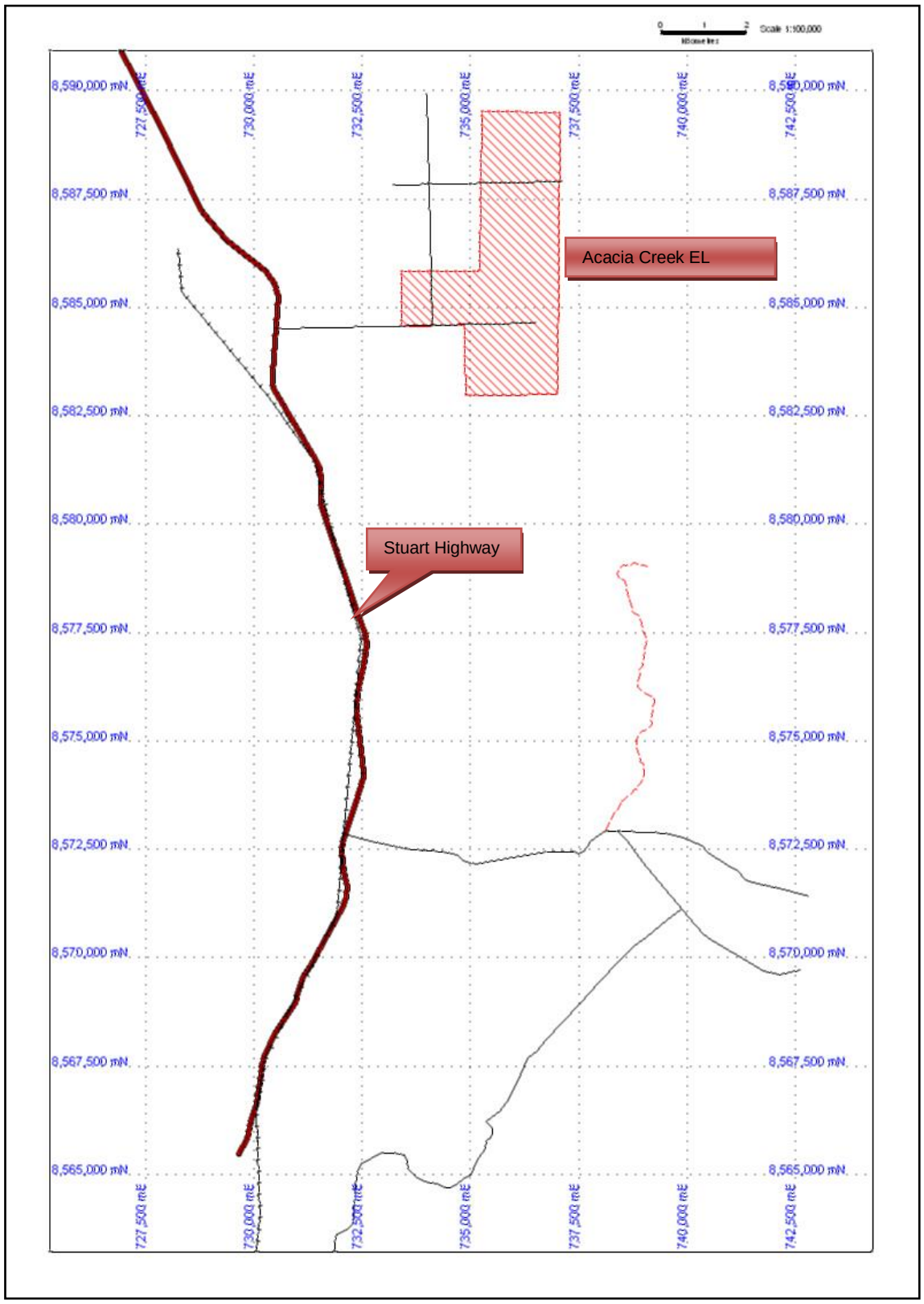

Figure 2: Location Plan Acacia Creek EL25240.

3.0 Geology and Mineralisation

The Rum Jungle Complex comprises Archaean schists and fractionated I plus S-type granite gneisses exposed as two domal inliers. Manton Group sandstones plus conglomerates and Mt Partridge Group sediments of the Pine Creek Geosyncline unconformably overlying the Archaean basement rocks. The age of the geosyncline is constrained between 2470 and 1870Ma. Multiple folding and faulting events affected the Pine Creek rocks between 1880 – 1760Ma. Locally the rocks are gently folded about north south axes and have been metamorphosed to sub-greenschist facies. The late stage Giants Reef Fault, representing a regionally extensive northeast trending dextral strike slip fault displaces the Rum Jungle Complex by 7km (Figure 3).

The Mt Partridge Group is subdivided into the Crater Formation, Coomalie Dolostone and Whites Formation. Dolerite plus gabbro sills of the Zamu Dolerite intrude these Formations. Lead-zinc-silver mineralisation at Woodcutters and uranium mineralisation at Rum Jungle are hosted by pyritic carbonaceous shales of the Whites Formation.

The Embayment area along the south-western margin of the Rum Jungle Dome contains the Rum Jungle uranium deposits. Uranium mineralisation sits along the north-western limb of a gently southwest plunging syncline within the Whites Formation near its basal contact with the Coomalie Dolostone. Mineralisation is aligned to but appears to be truncated by subsequent strike-slip movement along the Giants Reef Fault.

Uranium occurrences occur around the margins of the Rum Jungle Dome and are also reported throughout the South Alligator Group sediments at or near the basal contact with the Mt Partridge Group.

The Woodcutters deposit occurs within Whites Formation carbonaceous shale on the eastern margin of the Rum Jungle Dome. Zinc-lead-silver mineralisation is hosted by a north trending fault (Woodcutters Fault) that offsets the north northeast trending Woodcutters Anticline. Mineralisation is dominated by pyrite, sphalerite and galena in irregular lenses up to 400m in length and 25m in width.

Mapping by the NT Geological Survey during 2002 (Ahmad et al 2006) observes the majority of mineralisation at Woodcutters is hosted in and related to sub vertical sinistral (20-200m displacement) west side up faults. Mineralised structures are offset by northeast trending faults synchronous with movement along the Giants Reef Fault. Earlier interpretations by Normandy Mining suggest the replacement style base metal mineralisation is epigenetic and controlled by a series of flat lying (bedding parallel) laminated shears ramping towards the north south trending Woodcutters Fault.

Gold mineralisation within the Pine Creek Geosyncline is predominately hosted in quartz veins (0.5 to 2m) localised within north south trending anticlinal hinges. Minor occurrences of quartz stockwork mineralisation are also noted. The small Sundance gold mine is hosted by a ferruginous and silicified haematite quartz breccia.

Geology of the project area is dominated by isoclinally folded sequences of the Mt Partridge Group. Exposures of the lower most Coomalie Dolostone are observed north of the Giants Reef Fault. The Giants Reef Fault displays a dextral offset of 7km and

effectively displaces the strike extension of the Woodcutters Zn-Pb Mine into the Manton Prospect areas within Glengarry's project holding. North of the Giants Reef Fault the folded stratigraphy is interpreted to plunge northwards while south of the fault the stratigraphy plunges southwards.

The Woodcutters Mine is hosted by dolomitic black shale pyritic calcareous and carbonaceous argillite's plus dolostones of the Whites Formation which conformably overlies the Coomalie Dolostone. The Whites Formation pyritic argillite's also host the gold anomalism at Acacia North.

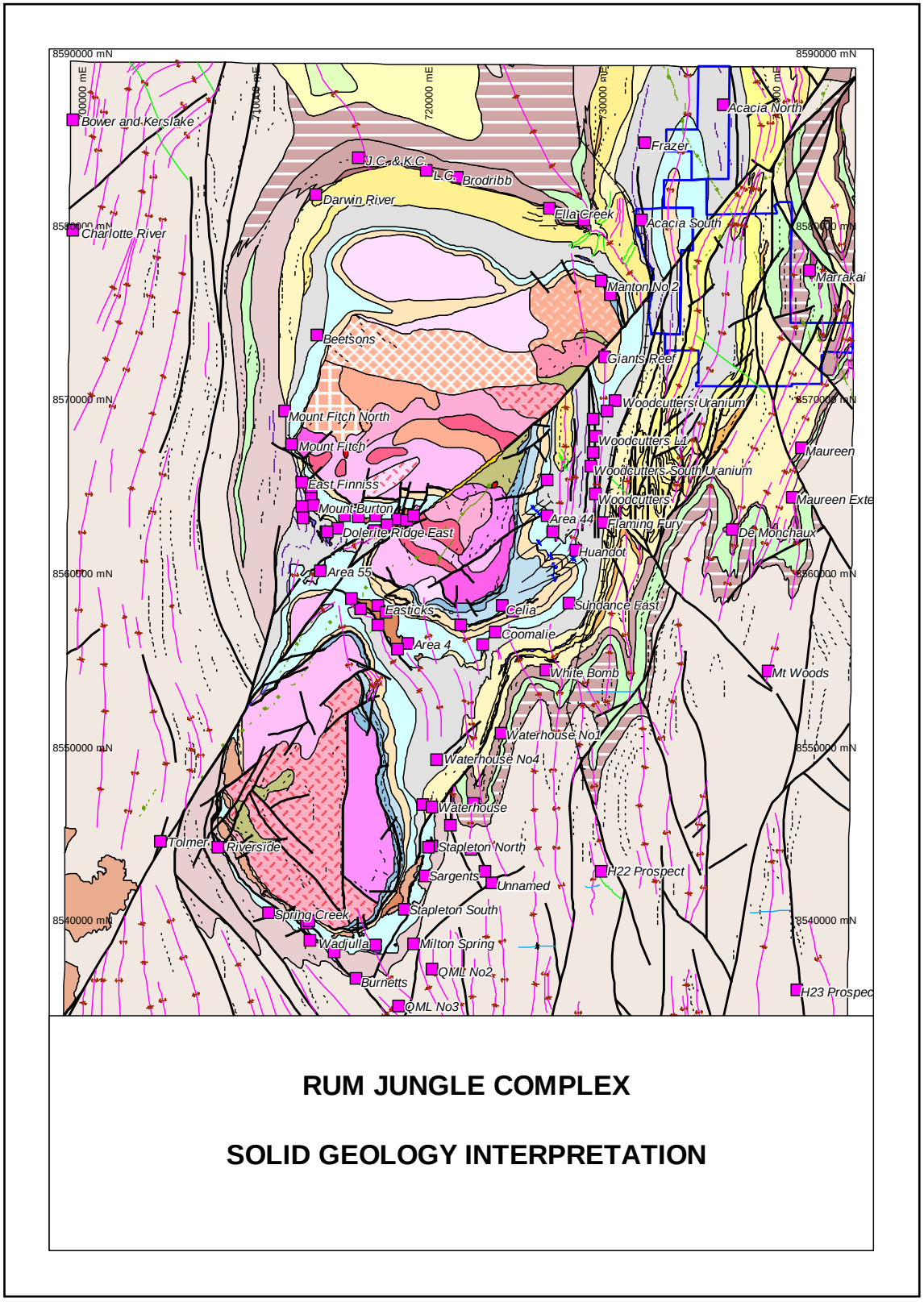

Figure 3: Rum Jungle Mineral Field Solid Geology and Mineral Occurrences (modified after Ahmad et al 2006)

4.0 Work Carried Out During the Reporting Period

4.1 Data Compilation and Review

Exploration by Glengarry Resources during the 2006 - 2009 reporting period included a compilation and review of all the available open file exploration data. All the known reported geochemical and drill hole data has been captured and incorporated into Glengarry's GIS database along with available public domain regional geological, landsat, radiometric and aeromagnetic imagery.

This combined dataset was interrogated and target areas selected for further exploration.

4.2 Field Reconnaissance

Following consultation with various landowners within the EL's, field validation, reconnaissance mapping was completed over key target areas within the tenements.

An aggregate of 19 rock chip samples of gossanous quartz and/or ferruginous hardpan were collected around the Acacia North prospect and over key radiometric anomalies throughout the EL.

Details on the samples collected are presented in Appendix 2.

4.3 Reverse Circulation Drilling

RC drilling was completed over the Acacia North prospect during October 2008. A total of eight holes were drilled for an advance of 728m, (Figure 4). Details on the drilling completed are tabled below (*see Table 2*).

Prospect/Grid	***Hole Id****	***AMGE***	***AMGN***	***F/Depth (m)***	***Azimuth (True)***	***Dip***
Acacia North	ANRC030	736524	8587497	84	090	-50
Acacia North	ANRC031	736512	8587495	91	090	-60
Acacia North	ANRC032	736468	8587377	150	090	-60
Acacia North	ANRC033	736513	8587301	61	090	-60
Acacia North	ANRC034	736493	8587302	82	090	-60
Acacia North	ANRC035	736484	8587193	50	090	-60
Acacia North	ANRC036	736354	8587099	120	090	-60
Acacia North	ANRC037	736376	8586706	90	090	-60

* All holes prefixed "08"

Table 2 Drill hole statistics

The aim of Glengarry's drilling programme was to verify previous high gold concentrations and to test the limits of the gold mineralisation along strike. Previous drilling by Normandy (Woodcutters) had intersected anomalous gold mineralisation up to 6m @ 11.3g/t Au from 75m. Glengarry hypothesized that a gold mineralised corridor existed between the contact of the black pyritic carbonaceous shale unit (Whites

Formation) and the mafic intrusive. Of the eight RC holes targeted by Glengarry, one missed the contact (08ANRC035 being proximal to the interpreted dextral fault offset), instead intersecting dolerite down its entire length; despite previous Normandy drilling logging sediments.

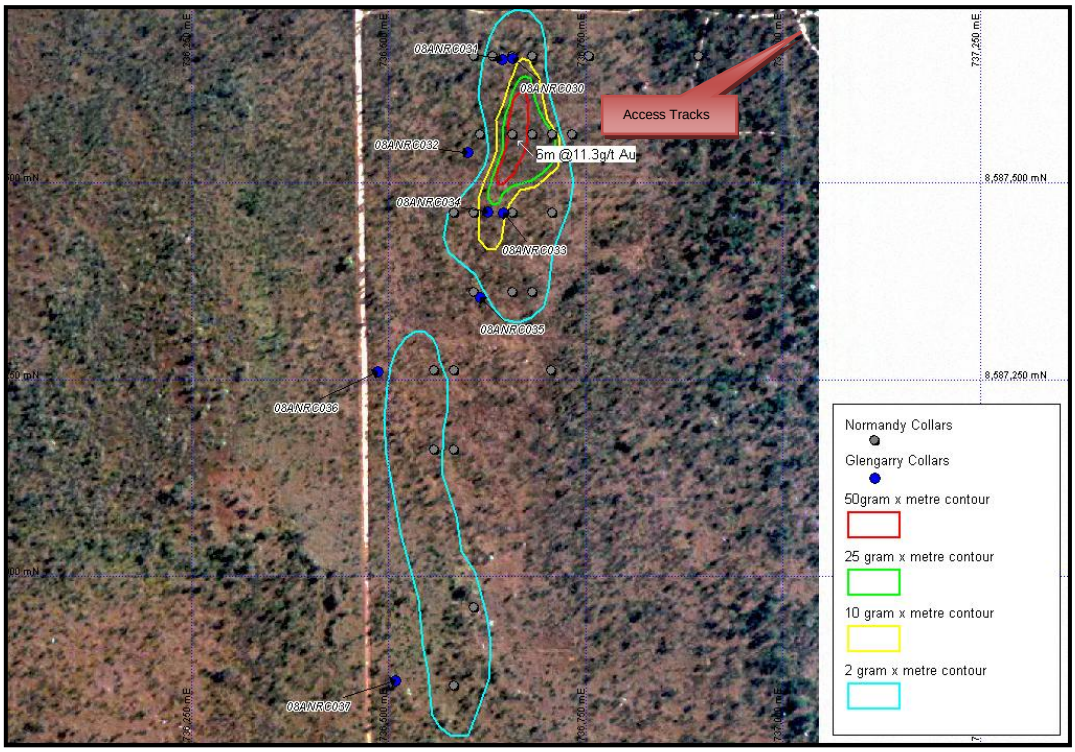

Figure 4: Acacia North gram x metre contour plot and drill hole locations

4.4 Sample Analysis

Glengarry samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Alice Springs and to the Northern Territory Environmental Laboratories (NTEL) for total sample preparation and analysis of a suite of elements, as detailed below.

4.4.1 Rock Chip Analysis

Sent to ALS for Gold determination by fire assay Au-AA26 – 50gm sample weight with AAS finish. Lower limit of detection at 0.01ppm Au.
Trace elements including Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, U and Zn by a four acid near total digest (ME – ICP61).

4.4.2 Drill Chip Analysis

Sent to NTEL for Gold determination by fire assay Au-FA25 with AAS finish. Lower limit of detection at 0.01ppm Au.
Trace elements including Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb and Zn by a four acid near total digest (ME – ICP61).

4.5 Scintillometer traverses

Scintillometer traverses completed by Glengarry Resources during the 2007 field season confirmed that anomalous radiometric uranium responses relate to exposures of Recent-Tertiary transported hardpan. The hardpan is a lateritised, poorly sorted talus conglomerate and contains abundant clasts of angular quartz plus lithic Proterozoic siltstone and/or shale fragments (Figure 5). Anomalous scintillometer responses up to 850 counts per second (cps) are recorded from the hardpan material. General background radiation in the project area is approximately 150cps.

Figure 5: Subcrop of lateritised fluvial hardpan. Scintillometer is reading 753 cps (counts per second)

5.0 Discussion of Results

5.1 Drilling

Two distinctive rock units where identified during the Acacia North drill programme. These comprised of a carbonaceous pyritic black shale unit (Whites Formation) and an intrusive dolerite unit. The Whites Formation that dominates the geology within the Acacia Creek EL was an attractive chemical host rock for epigenetic structurally controlled gold mineralisation. Minor alteration was observed as small single metre zones of silicified dolerite, with hematite staining, were observed proximal to

anomalous Au mineralisation. Minor hematite staining was also encountered within the black shale units but was not associated with Au mineralisation.

Drilling identified sub-surface transported material that was derived from costeaning carried out by Normandy. Some of this transported material is anomalous in Au. The anomalous readings were derived from vein quartz.

All single metre samples were despatched to North Australian Environmental Laboratories in Darwin (subsidiary of Genalysis Laboratories).

Hole ID	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	MGA Azimuth/ Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection(m)	g/t Au**
08ANRC030	736656	8587661	83/ 50	84	36	37	1	1.39
					38	39	1	0.51
					56	57	1	1.22
08ANRC031	736644	8587659	95/ 63	91	10	11	1	0.7
					15	16	1	0.64
					68	69	1	0.6
08ANRC032	736600	8587541	90/ 60	150	101	104	3	4.33
					105	106	1	0.98
					110	111	1	0.77
08ANRC033	736646	8587465	90/ 60	61	13	14	1	1.24
					16	17	1	0.5
08ANRC034	736625	8587466	93/ 60	82	29	30	1	0.91
08ANRC035	736617	8587357	92/ 60	52	43	44	1	2.74
					47	48	1	3.7
08ANRC036	736487	8587263	90/60	120			NSR	
08ANRC037	736509	8586870	90/ 60	90			NSR	

NSR - no significant results.
**all assays quoted using 0.5g/t Au lower limit cut off

Table 3 Acacia North RC Drilling – Significant gold (>0.5g/t Au) drill hole intersections

6.0 Conclusion/Recommendations

Glengarry's Acacia Creek EL was expected to host significant epigenetic structurally controlled gold mineralisation. The potential for significant uranium mineralisation has however been downgraded.

Drill chip samples, taken during the 2008 field season, were not assayed for Uranium as Scintillometer tests were carried out over the samples to identify any radioactive anomalies before sampling. No radioactive anomalies were identified during the tests. However, other areas identified during the 2007 field season still may remain prospective for Uranium.

Anomalous Au mineralisation was identified over 100m strike in a N-S orientation. Mineralisation is thought to be associated with sheared haematite altered black shale/ dolerite contact. Drilling confirmed a shallow transported cover sequence up to 10m thick and is potentially masking surface and/ or shallow auger geochemical responses.

Drilling at Acacia Creek failed to yield significant Au intersections but did successfully test the anticipated model of a mineralised corridor between the mafic sill and the shale horizon. It is now believed that high Au anomalies encountered during drilling are discontinuous features related to a distal mineralising event.

Glengarry did not pursue any further field work on the Acacia Creek (EL25240) and the tenement was relinquished in February 2009.

Reference

Ahmad, M., et al. 2006; Economic Geology of the Rum Jungle Mineral Field. Northern Territory Geological Survey Report No. 19. Northern Territory Govt.

APPENDIX 1
2008 Drill Data

APPENDIX 2
Rock Chip Sample Data

APPENDIX 3
Glengarry Logging Codes

APPENDIX 1: 2008 Drill Data **

*** forwarded as .csv files*

APPENDIX 2: Rock Chip Sample Data**

*** forwarded as .csv files*

APPENDIX 3: Glengarry Logging Codes

Glengarry Resources Limited – Logging Codes Addendum to Appendix 1:

SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGICAL TIMETABLE					
ERA		**SYSTEM**		**SERIES**	
CZ	CENOZOIC	QT	QUATERNARY	HO	Holocene
				PL	Pleistocene
		TY	TERTIARY	PO	Pliocene
				MC	Miocene
				OL	Oligocene
				EO	Eocene
				PA	Palaeocene
MZ	MESOZOIC	KT	CRETACEOUS		
		JR	JURASSIC		
		TR	TRIASSIC		
PZ	PALAEOZOIC	PM	PERMIAN		
		CB	CARBONIFEROUS		
		DV	DEVONIAN		
		SL	SILURIAN		
		OV	ORDOVICIAN		
		CM	CAMBRIAN		
PC	PRECAMBRIAN	PR	PROTEROZOIC	P3	Late
				P2	Middle
				P1	Early
		A	ARCHAEAN	A3	Late
				A2	Middle
				A1	Early

2.0 WEATHERING + ROCK CODES

2.1 Pedolith Weathering Codes

	Residual
Lf	Duricrust insitu over bedrock
	Erosional
Lm	Mottled Zone
Lc	Clay Zone
Lk	Clay Saprolite
Ls	Saprolite >20% weathered
Lr	Saprock <20% weathered
Fr	Fresh Rock
Lg	Gossan
Lx	Redox Front
	Depositional
Chc	Calcrete - pedogenic
Chv	Calcrete - groundwater
Chf	Ferricrete
Chs	Silcrete
	Undifferentiated
Xf	Ferricrete - unknown origin

2.2 Sarpolith Rock Codes

	Rock1/Rock2
Ca	Alluvium
Cc	Colluvium
Ccl	Colluvial Lag
Cco	Colluvial Soil
Cg	Glacial deposit
Cl	Lacustrine Deposits
Cm	Marine Deposits
Cw	Aeolian Deposits
Cp	Playa Deposits
Cv	Evaporitic Deposits
Cs	Fluvial Sand Deposits
Xo	Undifferentiated soil
Cx	Contaminated, disturbed ground
El	Erosional Lag
Eo	Erosional Soil
Eof	Erosional Lateritic Soil
Eg	Erosional Gossan

	Suffixes
b	calcareous
f	ferruginous
i	ferruginous+silicified
s	silicified
m	mottled, ferruginous

3.0 LITHOLOGY CODES

3.1	FELSIC		3.1 FELSIC (lower grade)		3.1 FELSIC (high grade)	
F	Felsic undifferentiated					
Fv	Felsic coherent undivided		Fsc	Felsic schist, undivided	Fsc	Felsic Schist, undivided
Fe	Felsic extrusive		Fq m	qtz-fpr-mus schist/rock	Fq m	qtz-fpr-mus schist/rock
Fi	Felsic intrusive		Fqb	qtz-fpr-bio schist/rock	Fqb	qtz-fpr-bio schist/rock
					Fn	Felsic gneiss
Ft	Felsic tuff				Fr	felsic granulite
Fl	Felsic lapilli tuff					
Fx	Felsic breccia					
Ff	Felsic volcaniclastic, undivided					
Fg	Felsic granitoid, undivided				Fgn	Granitoid gneiss
Fga	Adamellite					
Fap	Aplite					
Fgg	Syenogranite, monzogranite, alkali feldspar granite					
Fgt	Tonalite, trondhjemite					
Fgd	Granodiorite					
Fgy	Granophyre					
Fgp	Pegmatite					
Ffp	Felspar porphyry					
Fqz	Quartz porphyry					
Ffq	Felspar quartz porphyry					
Fqf	Quartz felspar porphyry					
Fvd	Dacite					
Fvh	Rhyodacite					
Fvr	Rhyolite					
3.2	**SEDIMENTARY**		**3.2 SED (lower grade)**		**3.2 SED (high grade)**	
S	Sedimentary undifferentiated					
			Sp	Psammite, undivided	Sp	Psammite, undivided
Sx	Sedimentary breccia		Sl	Pelite, undivided	Sl	Pelite, undivided
Sc	Conglomerate					
			Ssh	Shale	Ssq	Quartzite
					Sb	
Sps	Sandstone		Ssy	Phyllite	m	Marble
Spt	Siltstone				Sn	Sedimentary gneiss
Sms	Mudstone					
Slc	Claystone					
Sct	Chert					
Sif	Banded iron formation					
Sbl	Limestone					
Sbd	Dolomite					
Scs	Calc-silicate					
Sgw	Greywacke					
Spg	Spongolite					
Stl	Tillite					

3.3	INTERMEDIATE		3.3 INT. (lower grade)		3.3 INT. (high grade)
I	Intermediate undifferentiated				
Iv	Intermediate coherent undivided		Isc	Int. schist, undivided plg-cht-bio	Isc Int. schist, undivided plg-amp-bio
Ie	Intermediate extrusive		Ibc	schist/rock plg-cht-mus	Iab schist/rock
Ii	Intermediate intrusive		Imc	schist/rock	
					In Intermediate gneiss
It	Intermediate tuff				Ir Intermediate granulite
Il	Intermediate lapilli tuff				
Ix	Intermediate breccia				
If	Intermediate volcaniclastic, undivided				
Id	Diorite				
Im	Monzodiorite, monzogabbro				
3.4	**MAFIC**		**3.4 MAFIC (lower grade)**		**3.4 MAFIC (high grade)**
M	Mafic, undifferentiated				
Mb	Basalt		Msc	Mafic schist, undivided	Msc Mafic schist, undivided
Mbm	High Mg basalt		Mcc	cht-crb schist/rock	Msb Mafic schist - biotite
Mt	Mafic tuff		Mac	cht-amp schist/rock	Mm Amphibolite
Mf	Mafic fragmental				Mn Mafic gneiss
Mx	Mafic breccia				Mr Mafic granulite
Md	Dolerite				
Mg	Gabbro				
Ma	Anorthosite				
Mc	Trocolite				
Mh	Hornblendite				
3.5	**ULTRAMAFIC**		**3.5 U/M (lower grade)**		**3.5 U/M (high grade)**
U	Ultramafic undifferentiated				
			Usc	Um schist, undivided	Usc Um schist, undivided
Uf	Ultramafic fragmental		Utc	tlc-cht-crb schist/rock	Uac trm-cht schist/rock
Ud	Dunite		Utb	tlc-crb schist/rock	Uta tlc-trm-crb schist/rock
Upd	Peridotite		Uts	tlc-srp schist/rock	Utf tlc-for schist/rock
Uk	Komatiite		Uac	trm-cht schist/rock	Uaf trm-for rock
Upx	Pyroxenite		Uta	tlc-trm schist/rock	Ufa tlc-for-ant rock
Us	Serpentinite				
3.6	**ALKALINE**				
Ac	Carbonatite				
Ak	Kimberlite				
Al	Lamprophyre				
At	Trachyte				
As	Syenite				
3.7	**TECTONIC + MISCELLANEOUS UNITS**				
Tc	Cataclasite		**2nd/3rd letter qualifiers**		
Tx	Tectonic breccia				
Tm	Mylonite		l	leuco	
V	Vein		q	quartz	
MS	Massive sulphides		o	oligomictic	
Hx	Hydrothermal breccia		p	polymictic	
X	Unknown rock unit				

4.0 STRUCTURAL & TEXTURAL CODES

	Regolith		**Igneous**		**Metamorphic**
ble	bleached	adc	adcumulate	aci	acicular
cel	cellular	amy	amygdaloidal	asb	asbestiform
con	concretionary	aph	aphanitic	bld	bladed
ear	earthy	eqg	equigranular	dcs	decussate
frg	fragmental	gls	glassy	bnd	banded
fri	friable	gpy	granophyre	fib	fibrous
gos	gossanous	hyl	hyaloclastic	gns	gneissic
ind	indurated	ocl	ocellar	grn	granoblastic
lam	laminated	osp	olivine spinifex	hnf	hornfelsed
mgm	megamottled	oph	ophitic	lpd	lepidoblastic
mot	mottled	orc	orthocumulate	poc	porphyroclasts
nod	nodular	pgm	pegmatitic	pob	porphyroblasts
ool	oolitic	plw	pillowed	sch	schistose
pis	pisolitic	pph	porhyyritic		
pla	plastic	psp	pyx spinifex		**Structural**
pod	poddy	sop	subophitic		
pod	powdery	sph	spherulitic	brx	brecciated
stf	stratiform	spt	spotted	crn	crenulated
sor	sorted	msc	mesocumulate	fol	foliated
uns	unsorted	tuf	tuffaceous	frc	fractured
ver	vermiform	var	variolitic	lin	lineated
vnl	vein-like	ves	vesicular	mas	massive
voi	voided	vfr	volcanic fragments	myl	mylonitic
xct	cross-cutting	xln	crystalline	shr	sheared

	Sedimentary		**Veining (use for vein logging)**		
bdd	bedded	bnd	banded	rib	ribbon
bdn	thinly bedded	brx	breccia	sac	saccharoidal
bdk	thickly bedded	cok	cockade	spi	spider
cbd	cross bedded	col	colloform	sht	sheeted
gbd	graded bedded	cmb	comb	stk	stockwork
sor	sorted	cru	crustiform	str	stringer
uns	unsorted	fib	fibrous	sty	stylolitic
		lam	laminated	vug	vuggy
		mas	massive	zon	zoned

	Colours (prefix l - light; d - dark, eg dbu = dark blue)				
bu	blue	gy	grey	pp	purple
bk	black	kh	khaki	rd	red
br	brown	mv	mauve	wh	white
cr	cream	or	orange	ye	yellow
gn	green	pk	pink		

5.0 MINERAL COMPONENTS & ALTERATION

Rock Composition and Alteration Codes

act	actinolite	fer	ferruginous	phl	phlogopite
adu	adularia	flt	florite	pis	pisolites
aeg	aegirine	for	forsterite	plg	plagioclase
alb	albite	fuc	fuchsite	pre	prehnite
alu	alunite	gal	galena	ptl	pentlandite
amp	amphibole	gnt	garnet	pyr	pyrite
sbs	antimony sulphides	gib	gibbsite	pyx	pyroxene
amo	orthoamphibole	goe	goethite	pyo	pyrrhotite
and	andalusite	gld	gold	qtz	quartz
any	anhydrite	grp	graphite	ros	roscoelite
ank	ankerite	gvl	gravel	rbl	rubble
ant	anthophyllite	gru	grunerite	rut	rutile
apt	apatite	gyp	gypsum	snd	sand
apy	arsenopyrite	hal	halite	sau	saussurite
azu	azurite	hed	hedenbergite	sca	scapolite
bar	barite	hem	haematite	sch	scheelite
bio	biotite	hbd	hornblende	ser	sericite
bis	bismuth minerals	jar	jarosite	srp	serpentine
cal	calcareous	kfp	K feldspar	sid	siderite
cct	calcite	kln	kaolin	sil	silica
crb	carbonate	kyn	kyanite	slm	sillimanite
cas	cassiterite	pb2	lead minerals	sme	smectite
chy	chalcedony	lep	lepidolite	spl	sphalerite
cha	chalcocite	lcx	leucoxene	spd	spodumene
cpy	chalcopyrite	lim	limonite	str	staurolite
cht	chlorite	mgm	maghaemite	slf	sulphides
ctd	chloritoid	mgs	magnesite	tlc	talc
chr	chromite	mnt	magnetite	tan	tantalite
cly	cly minerals	mal	malachite	tel	tellurides
cps	clinopyroxene	mng	manganese	tit	titanite
cu2	copper oxides	mcs	marcasite	tml	tourmaline
crd	cordierite	mic	mica	trm	tremolite
cry	chrysotile	mol	molybdenite	tra	tremolite-actinolite
xtl	crystal	mus	muscovite	wol	wollastonite
cum	cummingtonite	ni2	nickel clays	vit	vitric
dps	diopside	non	nontronite	urn	uraninite
dol	dolomite	olv	olivine	cu1	native copper
epd	epidote	opx	orthopyroxene	car	carnotite
fpr	feldspar	oxs	oxide minerals		

Alteration Summary Codes

aa	advanced argillic - sil, alu, pyr
ad	adularia - kfp, sil, ser, fer, slf
ag	argillic - cly, kln, sid, ser, slf
as	aluminosilicate - and, ctd, crb, mus, cht, slf, qtz
ap	amphibole - amp, tlc, slf
bi	biotite - bio, cht, crb, amp, sil
bc	biotite-chlorite - bio, cht, crb, slf
cs	calc-silicate - dps, gnt, plg, amp, slf, crb
cb	carbonate - crb, cht, tlc, slf
ct	chlorite - cht, slf, ser, crb
ep	epidote - epd, crb, qtz, slf
fe	ferruginous - mnt, cht, act, crb, qtz, slf
gn	greissen - ser, sil
hm	haematisation - hem, alb, qtz, slf, crb
kp	K-feldspar - kfp, qtz, sil
mg	magnesian - crd, ant, plg, slf
pg	plagiocklase - plg, qtz, bio, slf
kb	potassic-biotite - bio, crb, qtz, cht, mus, slf
km	potassic-muscovite - mus, bio, cht, crb, qtz, slf
kc	potassic-calcsilicate - bio, amp, plg, slf, crb
kg	potassic-magnesian - bio, crd, qtz, plg, cum, gnt, crb, slf
pp	propylitic - sil, cht, epd, crb, slf
na	sodic - alb, mus, crb, qtz, slf
nc	sodic-calcic - plg, amp, dps, qtz, slf, tit
se	sericite - ser, crb, slf
sc	sericite-chlorite - ser, cht, crb, qtz, slf
si	silicification - qtz, crb, slf
sf	sulphidisation - slf
tl	talc - tlc, amp, slf
tc	talc-chlorite - tlc, cht

Alteration/Sulphide Styles

d	disseminated
m	massive, pervasive
v	veins
s	stockwork
l	lodes
p	pods, patches
f	foliation controlled
b	bands, bed controlled

Grain Size

vfg	very fine grained
fg	fine grained
mg	medium grained
cg	course grained
vcg	very course grained

Intensity codes

T	trace
W	weak
M	moderate
S	strong
E	extreme

Sample Recovery + Sulphide Percentage

Record percentage estimate. Use -1 to define trace %

Sample Moisture Indicators

d	dry
m	moist/damp
w	wet

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