

Crossland Uranium Mines Pty Limited						Page 1 of 2		
Drill Hole: LW DDH-03			LAKE WOODS PROJECT					
Easting_wgs84: 358957			Northing_wgs84: 8014900		Az:	Dip: -90 deg	Date: 3/12/09 - 6/12/09	
From	To (m)	Code	Lithology Description					
0	9	LTCY	Lateritic Clay : Red/brown heavy greasy clay.					
9	24.3	SAPL	Saprolite: Highly oxidised and degradated coarse grained plutonic rock. Abundant limonite in gritty friable core.					
			Base of Oxidation 24-25m					
24.3	58.5	SYEN/	Syenite/gabbro?: Dark green/grey coarse grained, basic/intermediate plutonic rock with bands of fractionally settled ferromags.					
		GBRO	Possibly of syenite composition the rock grades from coarser grained more felsic rock with a weak magnetic respose					
			through medium grained moderatly magnetic rock to a equigranular strongly magnetic diorite looking rock. Pink colouration					
			in the feldspathic fraction may be K-feldspar but may be a hematite dusted alteration product. Pink feldspathic crystals are					
			generally enclosed by white possible plagioclase and possible minor quartz.					
			24.6m - 26.25m: Green laths (often acicular) of possible hornblende or aegerine are set in a groundmass of pink and					
			white K-feldspar/plagioclase, minor biotite and magnetite. Fine hematite bands 0.5-.75m apart at 45 deg to CA in					
			coarser grained section. Photo 1 at 25.2m shows typical ferromagnesion crystals in this part of the intrusive.					
			26.25m - 27.8m Medium grained more mafic portion with larger blebs of hematite after magnetite. The section is moderate					
			to strongly magnetic and ferromagnesians are more equant compared to the interval above.					
			27.8m - 58.5 Medium grained equigranular mafic minerals set in a pink and white feldspathic matrix.					
			28.9-29.8m Quartz carbonate/hematite vein 1 to 6 mm wide parallel to core axis					
			2mm pink bands (hem?) at 45 deg. to CA at 34.5m, 35.6, 36.3m					
			6mm thick carbonate vein 38m-38.9 at 80 deg. to CA.					
			Intrusive in this interval is medium grained allotriomorphic granular textured with apparent K-feldspar. The pink feldspar decreases					
			with depth and is not apparent from 49m.					
58.5	78		The intrusive becomes more mafic with depth and the felsic components appear foliated. Hornblende laths have visible					
			coronas. Biotite becomes more evident and aggregates of grey/bronze ferromags dominate the mafic mineralogy.					
			Disseminated fine pyrite in fresh rock and pyrite blebs within chlorite on fracture faces is common from 42-50m.					

78	108.3		Coarse grained mafic intrusive with distinct mineral phases green (pyroxene or hornblende), whitish feldspars, grey/bronze	
			pyroxene/orthopyroxene ?.	
			<i>Samples for Age Dating:</i> 73.39 - 73.88, 74.31 - 74.89m Sample # 73501 also for thin section	
			100 - 101m Sample # 73502 also for thin section	
108.3	122	GBRO	Gabbro: From 108m the gabbro becomes finer grained and feldspars become murky pink. The possible K -feldspar suggests	
			assimilation with intruded country rock (probably pelitic sediments). Feldspars now in clear laths.	
122	127.32		The intrusive is very fine grained, initially green and glassy and after the gouge in a fault zone at 126.5 the reduced rock is oxidised	
			from 127.05 - 127.32. Chlorite gives way to hematite in the contact zone.	
		127.32	Contact: Contact between basic sill and underlying quartz arenite. Strong oxidation in this area continues into the sandstone to	
			end of the hole.	
127.32	141.3	QZAR	Quartz arenite: hematite stained current bedded sandstones as seen in overlying outcrops. The dip on beds is < 10 degrees	
			implies sill emplacement is conformable between bedding in the quartz arenite. Disseminated cubic hematite grains (after pyrite)	
			are present in the sandstone which suggest some type of reaction has occurred during intrusion of the sill.	
			Note : Compositional changes in the mafic intrusive suggest considerable digestion of wall rock has occurred. Since there is little	
			apparent free silica in the mafic sill initial wall rock possibly comprised pelitic sediments which occur elsewhere in this setting but	
			are absent in the stratigraphic sequence in this area. The digestion of pelitic sediments may be related to the development	
			of K-feldspar and sulphides in the upper and lower portions of the sill but absent in the core of the sill.	
		141.3	EoH . Hole terminated in quartz arenite.	

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