

Crossland Uranium Mines Pty Limited			LAKE WOODS PROJECT			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 degraded coarse grained plutonic rock. Abundant limonite in gritty friable core.			
			Base of Oxidation 24-25m			
24.3	58.5	SYEN/ GBRO	Syenite/gabbro?: Dark green/grey coarse grained, basic/intermediate plutonic rock with bands of fractionally settled ferromags.			
			Possibly of syenite composition the rock grades from coarser grained more felsic rock with a weak magnetic response through medium grained moderately 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 ferromagnesian 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 ferromagnesian 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 ?.
			Samples for Age Dating: 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.

