

ILUKA RESOURCES LIMITED

TECHNICAL REPORT

ILUKA-TR-T18039

**SURRENDER REPORT FOR E70/2413,
CLOVERDALE NORTH**

BY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E70/2413 was purchased from Matilda Zircon in early 2010 and drill tested for the presence of a large, high-grade HM deposit corresponding with known mineralised trends. Strand and dune accumulations were intersected on the Yoganup Extended West trend but were insufficient to suggest the presence of a Tier 2 deposit. Some low to moderate grade intersections were discovered that indicate the continuation of Cloverdale and Capel South deposits but do not warrant further investigation.

Drilling has traversed the tenement and there appears to be no chance of economic accumulations of HM. Exploration Licence 70/2413 is recommended for relinquishment.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licence 70/2413 (Figure 1) was purchased, in the tenement's 2009 – 2010 anniversary period, from Matilda Zircon Limited. Indications of deep, perhaps strand mineralisation led to reconnaissance drill lines to determine the potential for extensions to known strand deposits on neighbouring tenements. Strand mineralisation was encountered near Reilly Road that corresponds with an extension of the Yoganup Extended West Deposit, although mineralisation was insufficient to suggest the existence of a large, high-grade SR Ilmenite deposit. In the absence of the target Tier 2 discovery, E70/2413 is recommended for surrender.

Presented in this report is the tenement history and exploration effort on E70/2413 to date and justification for the surrender.

2.0 TENEMENT

EL70/2413 was purchased in early 2010 from Matilda Zircon Limited (formerly Olympia Resources) in conjunction with other granted exploration tenements in the lower southwest region. Many of these tenements were mature and underspent. Exemptions from expenditure applications, exemption from partial surrender applications and in some cases fines for not meeting expenditure requirements were applied to the tenement package (Stockwell, 2009).

Upon purchase, the tenement consisted of 44 blocks (Table 1) located north of the Capel River and between the towns of Capel and Boyanup. The tenement was applied for on the 3rd January 2001 and then granted, to Matilda Zircon Limited, on the 11th November 2005.

Table 1: E70/2413 44-block application

1:1,000,000 Plan Name	Primary Number	Graticular Section
Albany	1244	k, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, w, x, y, z
	1245	l, q, v, w, x
	1316	b, c, d, e, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, w, x, y
	1317	a, b, c, f, g, h, l, m

Expenditure commitments were not met by Matilda Zircon in 2007 and by Iluka in the first year of ownership (2010). Expenditure commitments were exceeded therein till relinquishment (Table 2).

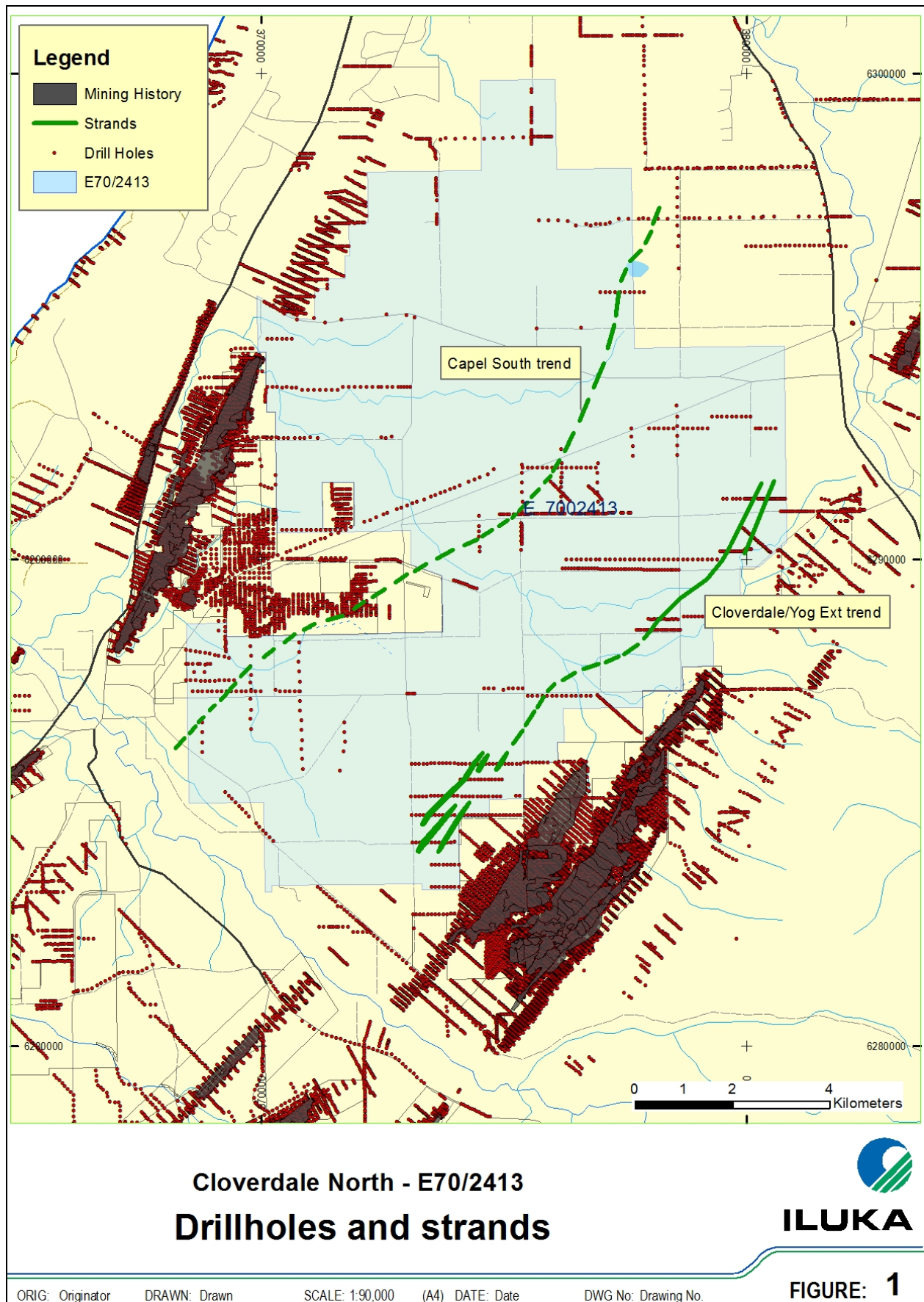


Table 2: Expenditure history of E70/2413

Year	Min. Expd.	Total Expd.
2012	\$22,000.00	\$25,855.00
2011	\$88,000.00	\$144,938.00
2010	\$88,000.00	\$42,827.00
2009	\$66,000.00	\$130,175.00
2007	\$66,000.00	\$25,588.00
2007	\$44,000.00	\$65,697.00
2006	\$44,000.00	\$52,055.00
2005	\$39,600.00	\$56,291.00

3.0 GEOLOGY

The Cloverdale North tenement is located in the Perth Basin, a rift-faulted setting that has received marine and terrestrial sedimentation since the Permian. Uplift accompanied by extensive erosion and weathering took place from Late Cretaceous through the Tertiary in the Perth Basin. Several marine incursions have been postulated for the western margins during the Late Tertiary to Pleistocene period that eroded a marine platform extending inland for a distance of around 30km (Baxter, 1977). The Gingin, Darling and Whicher Scarps mark the limit of the Late Tertiary marine transgression.

Unconformably overlying the Cretaceous Leederville Formation in the Southern Perth Basin is a paralic sequence of marine-estuarine, beach and dune deposits, locally enriched in heavy mineral sands and known as the Yoganup Formation. Although cropping out against the Whicher Scarp, the Yoganup Formation is (variably) overlain to the west by the Guilford Formation and by later alluvial fan deposits and thin aeolian quartz and calcarenite dunes of the Bassendean, Spearwood and Quindalup dune systems.

There have been numerous phases of HM accumulation, ascribed to the Capel (0-10m RL) and the Yoganup (20-80m RL) palaeo-shorelines. These shorelines however contain multiple HM deposits at varying AHD levels, indicating the accumulations are complex and represent numerous phases of transgression and regression as a result of sea level changes during Pliocene and Pleistocene glaciations.

The Cloverdale North tenement occurs generally within a low-relief area between the developed Yoganup and Capel shorelines. It is dominated by the fluvial Guildford Formation at surface (though leached to a sandy soil in most areas) and appears likely to have been the path of meandering creeks and have been subject to flooding. Drill logs through the central part of the tenement regularly intersected gravel beds that carried minor amounts of very coarse HM. The Yoganup Formation is often absent or poorly preserved except in the east of the tenement and differentiating the Leederville Formation basement is often hampered by the textural similarity of the overlying truncated stratigraphy.

4.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

During the due diligence phase and immediately upon purchase, the Matilda Zircon drill data was interrogated. The drill data was by no means complete and significant effort was required to track down assay results and locate samples. Due to the poor quality of the data it was not entered into Iluka's Geological Data Management System and remains unreportable.

Within historic data, areas of dunal mineralisation were reviewed but showed little value in pursuing. Some deeper mineralisation was observed and these areas were combined with known deeper strand mineralisation of the Capel South Deposit (12-14m RL), Cloverdale Deposit (17 – 19m RL) and Yoganup Extended West Deposit (21 – 24m RL) and potential strand trends were mapped out. Drilling programmes were then planned and approved to test these strand trends for significant expandable high-HM grade SR Ilmenite deposits.

For the life of E70/2413, Iluka drilled a total of 225 holes for 6798 metres and 4229 samples were sent for HM determinations. Drill and assay data are presented in Appendix 2.

5.0 RESULTS

An interrogation of the drilling data has been completed (Johnston, 2013) and with some modifications, is presented in this section.

Cloverdale/Yoganup Extended West Trend

Northwards along the trend of the Cloverdale deposit and north of the Capel River, three drill lines over three km intersected Guildford clays to 18m depth. These occur at the RL of the trend indicating the prospective interval has been removed by post-depositional erosion. North of here six lines of Yoganup Extended drilling over a further 3km of trend, returned very minor 1m intersections of 1-3% HM at approximately 17, 19 and 21m RL.

One drill traverse tests the trend over the next 4km and again it appears most of the interval of potential has been eroded prior to deposition of Guildford clays. Six metres of fine sands in hole CL024 abut clays in hole CL025 to the east and may be a wave cut notch at 14m RL.

Over the next 6km northward to the edge of the tenement, the Cloverdale/Yoganup Ext. West trend has been tested by 6 lines of drilling. A long drill line across the linear projection of the trend was barren apart from a 1m @18% HM in hole CL150 at an RL of 14m. This is too low in elevation to be the Cloverdale trend which has deviated eastward and is intersected in the eastern end of the line. Here two zones of mineralisation occur, referred to as the Reilly Prospect:

- A western zone of 4m@5% HM at 20m RL in hole CL245 and
- An eastern zone at 23m RL, intersected in 3 holes (CL234, 235 and 237) and about 70m wide and grading about 6% HM over 5m.

On a drill line 1000m north, the two strands at Reilly appear to have merged and the mineral improves to 5m @ 8% over a width of 180m with additional dunal material to the east (Figure 2).

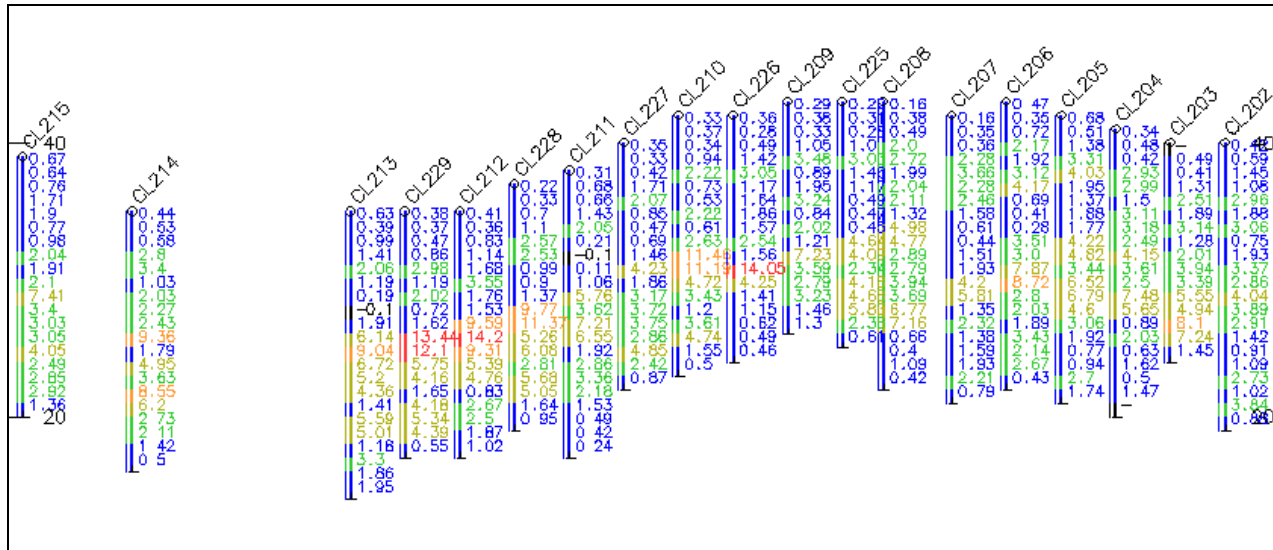


Figure 2: Reilly Prospect cross section showing assay results coloured by HM grade, 630300mN (MGA Grid)

This trend leaves the tenement about 1km to the north and heads towards Boyanup, a further 1.5km north. This northern end of the trend on the tenement is the only part which contains mineralisation, but despite some moderate grades it is relatively weak and irregular, and has been sufficiently tested by 5 drill traverses to preclude significant economic mineralisation.

Capel South Trend

The northward trend of the Capel South mineralisation into E70/2413 can be recognized in four lines of drilling.

South of the Elgin HM deposit it is identified stratigraphically in one line of reliable drilling (Iluka CL holes) by clean fine sands occupying a notch in Guildford clays. From here most interpretations suggest the trend deflects sharply eastward around the seaward side of basement high in the area of the Elgin HM deposit, although evidence for this is scarce.

Seven km northeast a well-positioned line of deep drilling (CL131-146) appears to have intersected the Capel South sequence represented by 4-6m of fine sands over Leederville Fm. The best assay was 1m @ 7.7% HM with numerous supporting values of 2-4% HM.

Approximately 3.5km north of here, on the edge of the tenement, another reliable line of drilling (CL167-176) also appears to have intersected un-mineralized sands in a notch cut into a clayey sequence.

A further 1.5km north, but outside the tenement, a line of old RGC holes (RS series) intersected scattered grades to 6.7% HM at RL's similar to the Capel South strands.

Along the Capel South trend it is difficult to distinguish between the Yoganup and Leederville Formations as the Leederville appears to be finer grained than is characteristic. Overall the stratigraphic interval of the Capel South trend has been sufficiently tested to rule out even a small deposit of HM.

Between Cloverdale and Capel South Trends

On a regional scale the zone between the Cloverdale and Capel South strands is barren of known strands and mineralisation and is consequentially less explored.

Within the tenement there are two effective, almost complete composite drill traverses across the zone and an additional north traverse and south traverse, outside the tenement. Other drilling is ineffective largely terminating in Guildford Fm. No mineralisation has been intersected in this zone and no suggestion of barriers or notches was observed in the data. However it is very difficult to distinguish between the Yoganup and Leederville Formations, in the drill data.

Overall the four drill lines confirm the low prospectivity of the stratigraphic interval between the Capel South and Cloverdale trends.

Around Elgin and to the north it is possible the Yoganup Formation has been stripped by erosion or not deposited and the Guildford Formation lies directly on Leederville Formation. This may result from folding or faulting in the Leederville Fm as a result of basin compaction.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Drill testing the Capel South, Cloverdale and Yoganup Extended West strand trends on E70/2413 has identified the location of the strands but has not located significant mineralisation. At the Reilly Prospect (north of Yoganup Extended West) intermittent moderate grades of mineral are present in five drill lines but they preclude the possibility of economic mineralisation. Accordingly, no further exploration is warranted and E70/2413 is recommended for relinquishment.

7.0 REFERENCES

BAXTER, J. L., 1977. *Heavy-mineral sand deposits of Western Australia*. Western Australia Geological Survey, Mineral Resources Bulletin 10.

JOHNSTON, T. E., 2013. Review memo for Cloverdale North E70/2413. Unpublished internal Iluka document, 4p.

STOCKWELL, R. G., 2009. Olympia Geological Data and Prospectivity Review. Unpublished internal Iluka document, 16p.

APPENDIX 1

EXPLORATION METHODS
AND
GEOLOGICAL LOGGING CODES

EXPLORATION METHODS – updated 6/07/2010

Drilling and sampling

Drilling is undertaken using Iluka Resources-owned Landcruiser-mounted reverse circulation Mantis rigs, fitted with BQ or NQ sized rods. Prior to January 2005, samples of 1.5-2.0kg (25% of the recovered sample) were collected at 1 or 1.5m intervals from a hydraulic rotary splitter mounted under a cyclone. For the 2009 – 2010 drill programs the sample-split for BQ rods remained at 25% to collect a minimum of 1kg sample. The clear plastic cyclones are regularly monitored for sample build-up and are cleaned accordingly.

A sub-sample of all samples is hand panned for HM and rock estimation, and lithological logging. Duplicate samples, at a rate of 1 in 20, are routinely taken and are taken at the splitter stage. Blind field standards, at a rate of 1 in 40, are routinely included with the exploration samples. Twin holes at a rate of 1 in 40 are also drilled.

At the completion of each drill hole, a plastic plug is inserted at a depth of approximately 2 metres and the hole is back-filled with drill spoil. Any remaining spoil is scattered to reduce visual impact and all sample bags, survey pegs and rubbish are removed prior to moving from the site.

Assaying

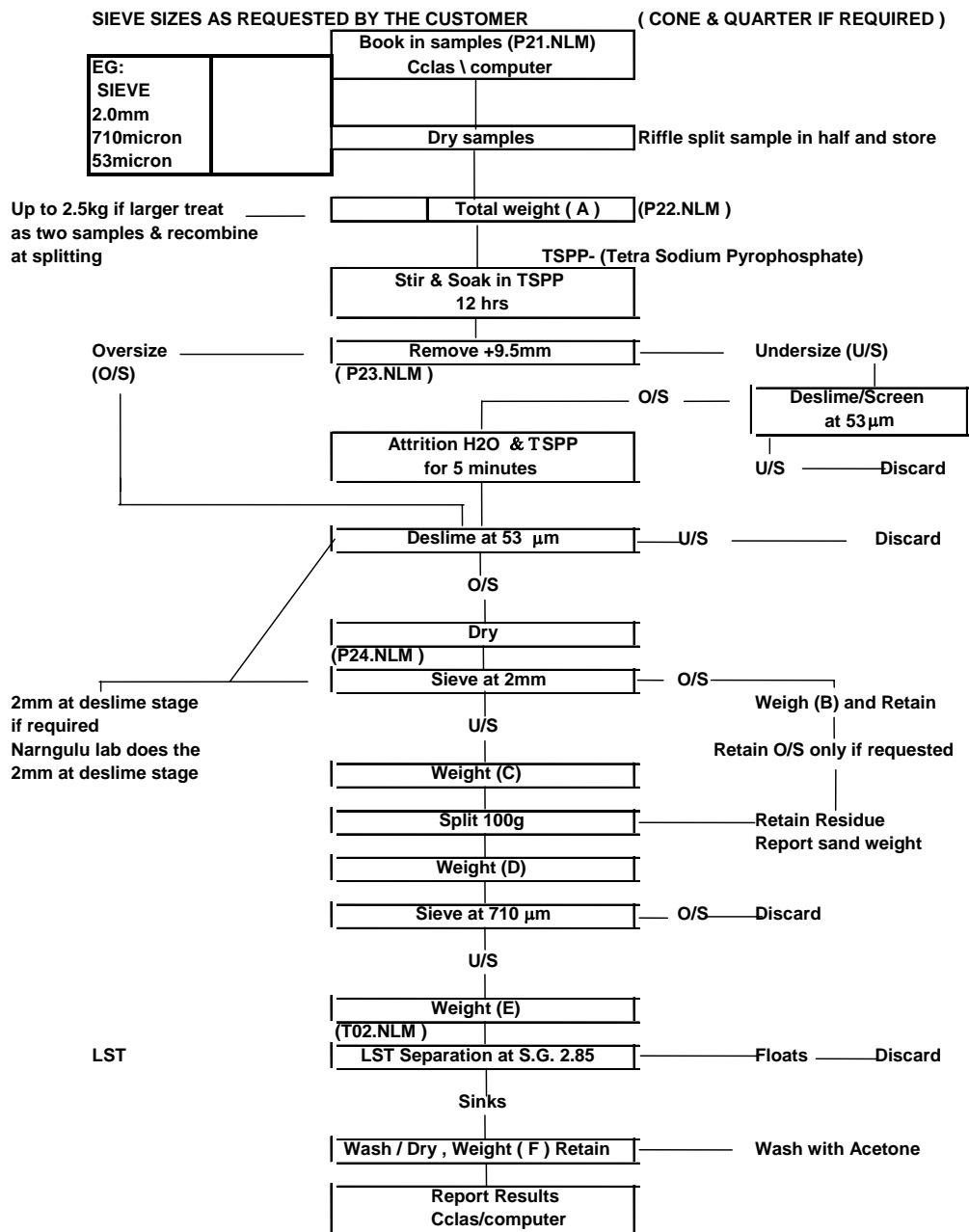
Not all samples are necessarily sent for assay, particularly if the samples are barren of HM or are largely clay.

Drill samples are currently prepared and assayed in the Iluka laboratory at Hamilton, Victoria. Samples are screened into Slimes (<53µm), Sand (53–710µm), SandC (710–2000µm) and Oversize (>2000µm) with the Slimes, SandC and Oversize weighed and discarded. A 200g sub-sample of the Sand fraction is subject to a heavy liquid separation at 2.84 SG using non-toxic LST (lithium soda silicate tungstate) to separate heavy minerals (including trash minerals and ironstone) from light minerals (quartz, feldspar etc). The components are dried and weighed and a heavy mineral percentage of the whole dried sample calculated. The HM separated (HM sachets) and the remaining portion of the Sand fraction are archived for later reference.

The current drill sample assay method is known as Method I.

Assay Flowsheet – Method I

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CALCULATIONS

CALCULATIONS used to determine % Heavy Mineral.

%+2.0mm	=	B/A * 100
%-2.0mm+710	=	[(C/A)*100]-[(E/D)*(C/A)*100]
%-710+53µm	=	(E/D)*(C/A)* 100
-53%	=	[A-(C+B)]/A*100
%HM IN SAND	=	F/D * 100
%HM AS RECEIVED	=	F/D * C/A * 100
Sand weight	=	C - D

Sachet Logging

The sachets containing the HM fraction from each sample assay are routinely visually scanned, using a binocular microscope, to roughly estimate the proportion of valuable HM, the proportion of ironstone and any mineral assemblage characteristics. This identifies samples where ironstone (which reports to HM) occurs and facilitates the groupings for mineralogical analysis. The coded data is entered into the Iluka Mineral Deposit Database (MDD) and is then used to help define geological domains (or zones) and group sampling.

First Magnetic Fraction XRF

To assist in the optimization of mineralogical sample groupings, particularly in the selection of sulphate or SR ilmenite zones, the rapid first magnetic fraction from HM archived in the HM sachets may be analysed by XRF at the Capel or Narngulu laboratories. TiO_2 , Fe_2O_3 , SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , MnO , ThO_2 and U_3O_8 and SO_3 are the principal analytes although a further 14 are routinely determined. The weight percent recovery of the magnetic fraction is also recorded.

One of the limitations of this approach is that the rapid first magnetic fraction may contain ironstone, garnet and iron encapsulated quartz and clays, which then suppresses TiO_2 and enhances SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 . To overcome this limitation hand panning or TMF separation at 3.85 SG may be undertaken to remove the ironstone fraction.

Permroll Bulk Sampling

Drill sample grouping is used to provide saleable product, sizing and quality data. The principal method used by Iluka in the South West is permroll bulk sampling analysis (Methods 2 and 3).

The bulk samples are composited from the archived Sand fraction, on the basis of strand, stratigraphic position, lithology, HM grade, fines, rock content and mineralogy from sachet logging. An additional factor currently considered is the boundary between units containing sulphate or SR ilmenite. This boundary is not necessarily visually obvious and so XRF analysis of the rapid first magnetic fraction from the HM sachets, is currently used to flag differences.

Weighted sub-samples of the archived Sand fraction within each selected zone are combined to form a composite sample containing 600 to 1800g of HM. This may require up to 20kg of Sand depending on the HM grades.

The current permroll bulk method involves wet tabling of the composite sample to separate a largely rock-free heavy mineral concentrate (HMC), which is then dried and subjected to permroll magnetic and electrostatic separation to separate various mineral components and groups of minerals. These components are then analysed by XRF and wet chemical techniques and the mineralogy calculated. This process was designed to reflect the Iluka Capel wet and dry plant separation processes rather than to produce specific mineralogical species.

The Method 3 analysis involves a TMF separation on the non-magnetic fraction to produce clean rutile and zircon fractions.

Mini Bulk Sampling

Mini bulk sampling provides similar data to the permroll methodology. The samples are composited on the same basis as permroll bulk samples but unweighted HMC from the archived sachets is used rather than weighted Sand material. Mini bulks are used if there is no archived Sand fraction or if results are required quickly. This method destroys the HMC in the sachets and does not provide sizing information.

Group Sampling

Group sampling provides an approximate mineral species breakup for small samples (minimum weight of about 25g). HMC from LST separation of drill samples (HM sachets) are combined as required by the geologist and are passed through a Carpc magnetic separator to produce magnetic and non-magnetic fractions. Two 5g splits of the magnetic fraction are subject to TMF separation at 3.85 and 4.8 while three 5g splits of the non magnetic component are subject to TMF separation at 3.79, 4.05 and 4.38SG. XRF analysis of some of the fractions is then undertaken and adjustments made for contaminating mineral species to produce ilmenite1, ilmenite2, rutile, zircon, magnetic zircon, monazite, magnetic leucoxene, non magnetic leucoxene, garnet, staurolite, kyanite and rock.

This method (Method 4 grouping) is used mainly in the Midwest where zircon and rutile are important and non valuable HM (kyanite, staurolite and garnet) are also common.

Resource Estimation

The process of resource estimation applied by Iluka uses Datamine mining software and is briefly described below:

In section, strings are digitized around geological domains eg strand mineralization, dunal mineralization, SR ilmenite, rock, basement etc. Wireframes are constructed using the geological domain strings and extended to halfway between sections. Open wireframes of topography (DTM) and basement are used to limit the model vertically.

A prototype model is created by defining the origin as the lowest X, Y, and Z point in 3D space, the parent cell size (XINC, YINC, ZINC) and the number of parent cells in each direction (NX, NY, NZ), to sufficiently cover the area to be modelled. A domain category is then assigned to each model cell and drill-hole sample through the use of the geological wireframes. The domain is used to guide sample values in interpolation of the drill-hole information. A boundary in plan is commonly used to restrict the model in X and Y directions. The base and surface of the model are typically cut with DTM and basement wireframes to provide vertical limits to the model.

Values are interpolated into each cell of the model using data within each domain only and an ID³ algorithm. To do this, search volume parameter and estimation parameter files are created to prescribe the directions, angles, domains, and variables to be used by the Datamine interpolation process. In mineral sands, search areas (typically ellipsoidal) are commonly created to have a strong anisotropy tailored to the orientation and attitude of each delineated domain. Interpolation of mineralogy, derived from composite sampling, and Hardness, use a nearest-neighbour interpolation method. The key field composite sample identifier (usually bsnum) in the drill-hole file is interpolated into the final model as a reference, and then used to join the composite sample assemblage and quality data into the model.

Some areas may have a paucity of data which may prevent all cells being populated with interpolated data. This problem is retrospectively overcome by the application of a filling process in Datamine (Fillall.mac) which substitutes average domain values, where available, for absent data within each domain.

Resource estimates are generated by the Datamine macro Report.mac which applies the density algorithm to the interpolated model at a designated HM% bottom cut. Volumes of material, tonnes and concentrations of HM, slimes, oversize and ilmenite chemistry are generated and resource classification (Measured, Indicated & Inferred) is applied to the interpolated model, by an additional field (Rescat), attached on the basis of confidence with respect to drill density, age and accuracy of sample information.

LITHOLOGICAL LOGGING CODES

Updated: 16/01/04

COLOUR CODE		COLOUR COMBINATIONS CODE		LITHOLOGY CODE		GRAIN SIZE CODE		SORTING CODE	
Black	BK	Brown black	BB	Basalt	BA	Clay	CL	Very good	VG
Blue	BL	Brown cream	BC	Calcrete	CA	Silt (<1/16mm)	SI	Good	G
Brown	BR	Brown orange	BO	Conglomerate	CG	Very fine (1/16-1/8mm)	VF	Moderate	M
Buff	BU	Brown white	BW	Clay	CL	Fine (1/8-1/4mm)	F	Poor	P
Cream	CR	Brown yellow	BY	Clay silt	YS	Medium (1/4-1/2mm)	M	Very poor	VP
Green	GN	Cream orange	CO	Clayey sand	CS	Coarse (1/2-1.0mm)	C		
Grey	GR	Cream red	RC	Coal	CO	Very coarse (1-2mm)	VC		
Mustard	MU	Grey brown	GB	Dolomite	DO	Grit (2-4mm)	GR		
Orange	OR	Grey cream	GC	Granite	GA	Pebbles (4-16mm)	PB		
Purple	PU	Grey red	GD	Gravel	GR				
Pink	PI	Grey green	GG	Heavy mineral	HM				
Red	RE	Grey black	GK	Indurated clay	IC				
White	WH	Grey orange	GO	Ironstone	IR				
Yellow	YE	Pink grey	GP	Laterite	LA				
Light	L	Grey white	GW	Lost core	LC				
Dark	D	Grey yellow	GY	Limestone	LI				
		Green brown	NB	Limesand	LS				
		Green yellow	NY	Mudstone	MU				
		Orange white	OW	Oversize	OV				
		Orange yellow	OY	Pebbles	PE				
		Orange brown	OB	Pyrite	PY				
		Pink orange	PO	Quartz	QU				
		Pink cream	PC	Sand	SA				
		Pink white	PW	Sandy clay	SC				
		Red black	RK	Silcrete	SE				
		Red brown	RB	Shale	SH				
		Red orange	RO	Siltstone	SI				
		Red pink	RP	Silty clay	SY				
		Red white	RW	Silty sandy clay	SYS				
		Red yellow	RY	Silty sand	SD				
		White cream	WC	Silty sandy clay	SDY				
		Yellow brown	YB	Slate	SLT				
		Yellow green	YG	Slime	SL				
		Yellow white	YW	Soil	SO				
				Sandstone	SS				
				Schist	ST				
						LINK	CODE	INDURATION	CODE
						WITH MINOR - 1 -10%	WM	Calcrete	CA
						WITH - 11-30%	WI	Indurated Clay	IC
						AND- 31-50%	AN	Laterite	LA
						TO	TO	Lateritic Siltstone	LASI
								Lateritic Sandstone	LASS
								Limestone	LI
								Pyrite	PY
						QUALIFIERS	CODE	Silcrete	SE
						Abundant black trash	AT	Sandstone	SS
						Carbonaceous	CB	Ironstone	IR
						Common Black Trash	CT	Basalt	BA
						Ferruginous	FE	Mudstone	MU
						Lateritic	LA	Siltstone	SI
						Micaceous	MI	SAMPLE QUALITY CODE	
						Mottled	MT	Dry Good	DG
						Minor Black Trash	MT	Dry Moderate	DM
						Oxidised	OX	Dry Poor	DP
						Pyritic	PY	Moist Good	MG
						Weathered	WE	Moist Moderate	MM
						Siliceous	SI	Moist Poor	MP
								Water Good	WG
								Water Moderate	WM
								Water Poor	WP
								Injection Good	IG
								Injection Moderate	IM
								Injection Poor	IP

HARDNESS	DESCRIPTION
1	Drilling Unimpeded
2	Drilling Virtually Unimpeded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill bit crunches through induration, • Cuttings generally contain a small amount of cemented material.
3	Drilling slows noticeably for short intervals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly crunching with minimal grinding, • Grinding for < 30 second intervals
4	Drilling slows noticeably for long intervals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grinding for > 30 second intervals but < 3 minutes, • Coring for significant part of the sample.
5	Progress very slow to absent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coring for > 3 minute intervals, • Most of the sample is cored, • Abandon hole after 10 minutes without progress (subject to discretion)

**NB. MOST IMPORTANT TO LOG HARDNESS INTERVAL,
INDURATION TYPE AND PERCENTAGE ROCK**

HM Sachet Logging and codes – Updated 3/8/06

Codes:

<p>Dominant_ HM C - Clean VHM - nil coatings O - Oxidised VHM - lots coatings A - Aggregates of VHM & FeO F - FeO fragments & Rocks P - Faecal pellets T - Trash minerals (e.g. garnet)</p>	
<p>Sachet_ Qualifer BA – barite FM - amphibole/pyroxene G – garnet I – ilmenite K - kyanite, sillimanite L – leucosene MA – magnetite MI – mica N – manganese Q - quartz R – rutile RK - rock fragments (ironstone, sandstone, basalt etc) S – sulphide (pyrite and marcasite) SI – siderite ST - staurolite TM – tourmaline TZ – topaz U - unidentified mineral Y – gypsum Z – zircon</p>	<p>WS - Well sorted PS - Poorly sorted WR - Well rounded A - Angular VF - Very fine <75um F - Fine 75um to 106um C – Coarse 150-250um VC - Very coarse >250um CC - clay coatings FC - iron coatings</p>
<p>Note: 1) Multiple sachet qualifier codes should be separated by a space not a comma 2) A number after a sachet qualifier code indicates rough % estimate of the VHM for VHMs or Trash for trash minerals 3) Clay and iron coatings – a number after the code indicates the % of all grains coated and L, M or H indicate light, medium or heavy coatings eg FC30H</p>	

Examples:

DOMINANT_VHM	Sachet_Qualifer	WHAT DOES THE CODE MEAN?
C90T	A	clean VHM grains, 90% VHM, remainder trash minerals, uniquely angular
F20		FeOx fragments, 20% VHM
C80F	Z20	clean VHM grains, 80% VHM, remainder FeOx fragments, uniquely zircon-rich
O60T	VC	oxidised coated VHM grains, 60% VHM, remainder trash minerals, uniquely VC grained
O60T	G20	oxide coated VHM grains, 60% VHM, remainder trash minerals, uniquely garnet rich with est %

APPENDIX 2

DIGITAL DRILL HOLE FILES

(See attached Zip File E70_2413_2013S_ILU.zip)