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EL 3202/4305, EL 4232 AND EL 4408

EUCLA BASIN TENEMENT GROUP 3 (PART)

**DATA RELEASE AT LICENCES' SURRENDER /
PARTIAL SURRENDER:
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 28/4/2004 TO 31/7/2012**

Submitted by
Iluka Resources Ltd
2012

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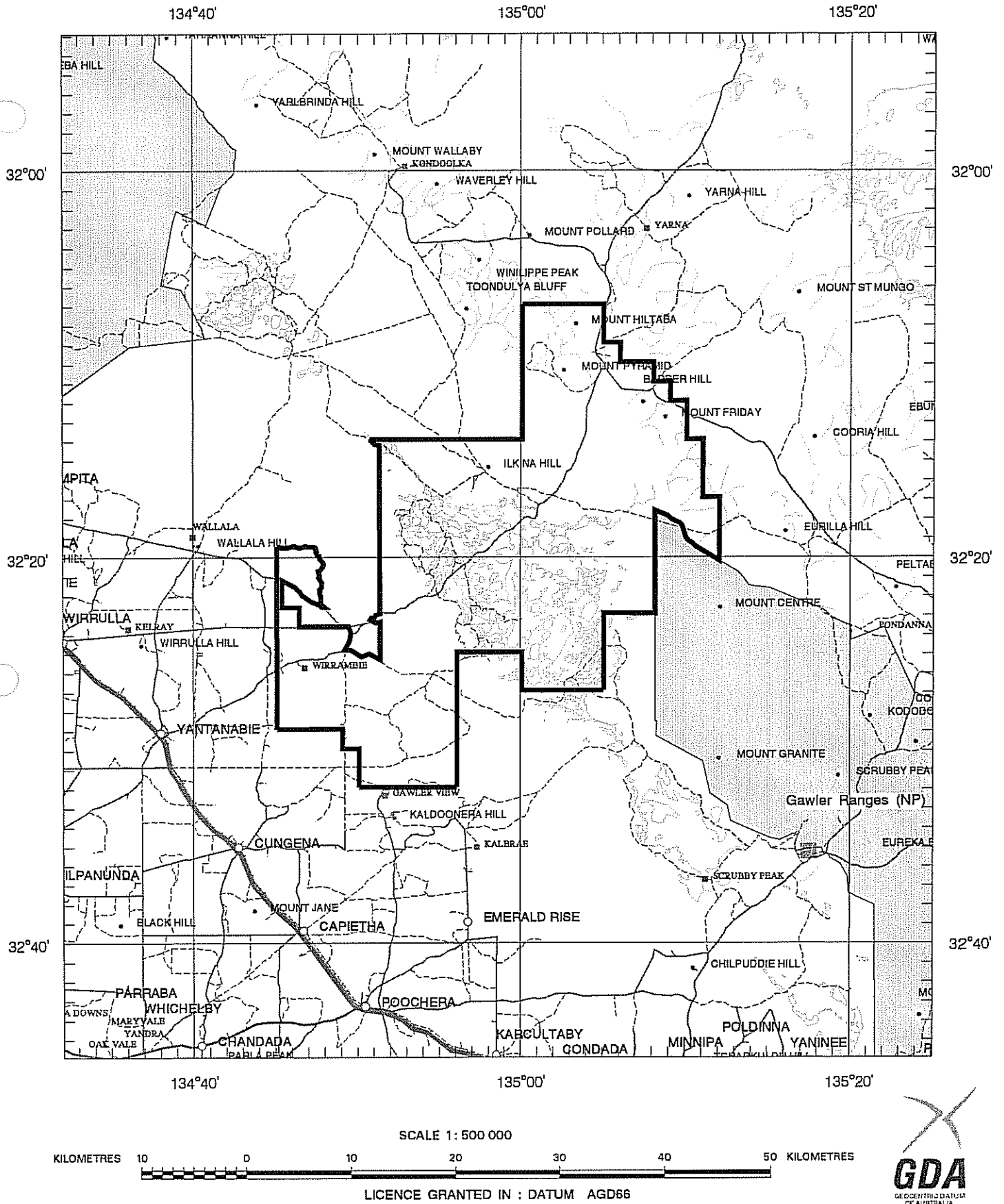
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Facsimile: (08) 8204 1880



Government of South Australia

Department for Manufacturing,
Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy

SCHEDULE A



APPLICANT : ILUKA RESOURCES LTD

FILE REF : 234/03

TYPE : MINERAL ONLY

AREA : 971 km² (approx.)

1:250000 MAPSHEETS : STREAKY BAY YARDEA

LOCALITY : YARTOO AREA - Approximately 80 km northeast of Streaky Bay

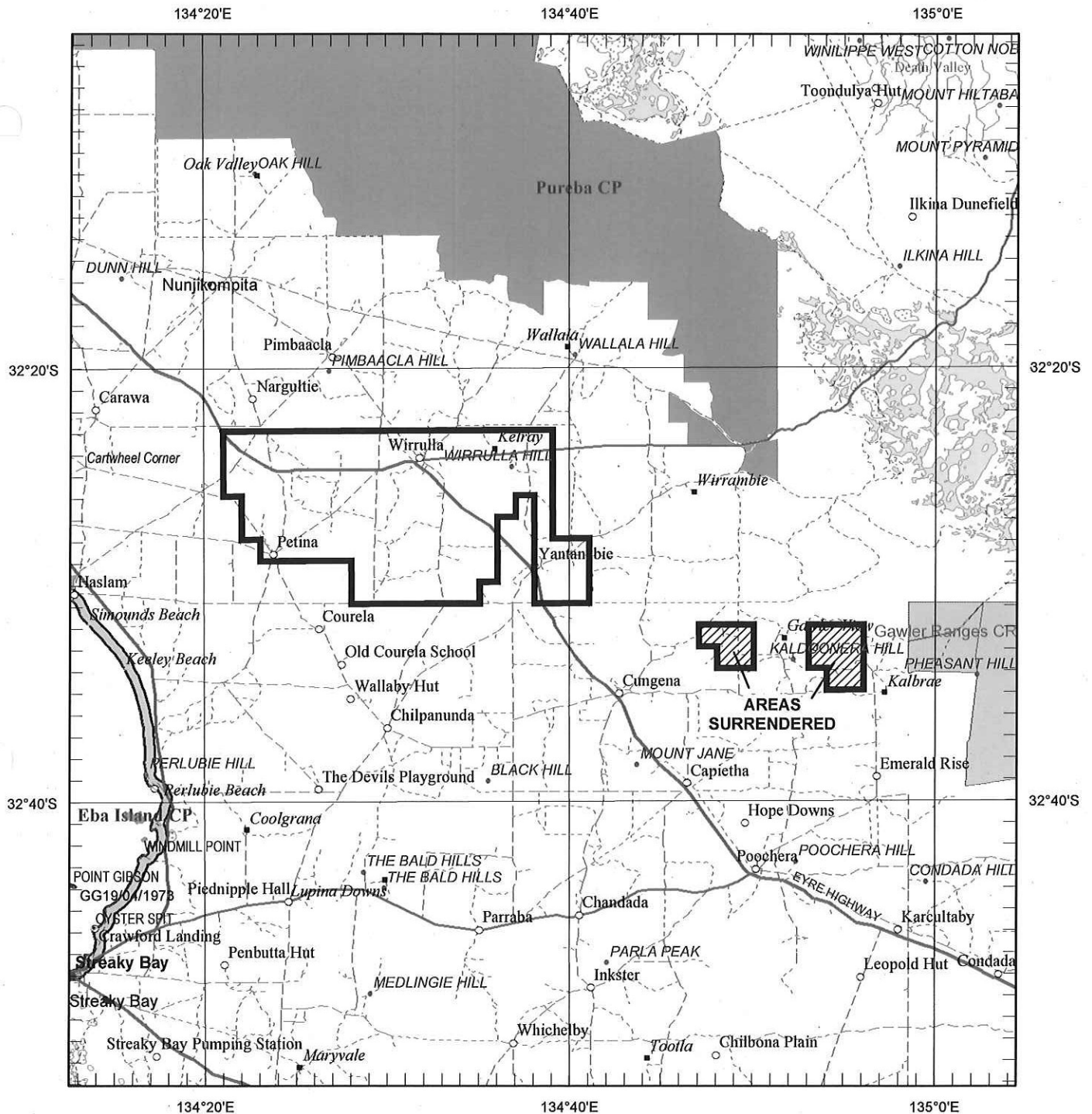
DATE GRANTED : 28-Apr-2004

DATE EXPIRED : 27-Apr-2005

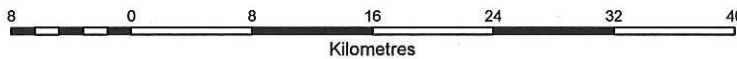
EL NO : 3202

2006

SCHEDULE A

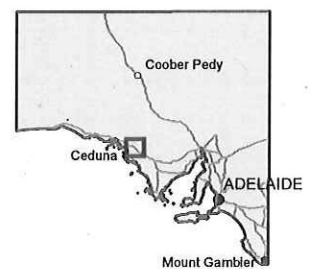


SCALE 1 : 500 000



LICENCE BOUNDARIES IN : DATUM AGD66

LOCALITY



APPLICANT : ILUKA RESOURCES LIMITED

FILE REF : 2008/00459 TYPE : MINERAL ONLY

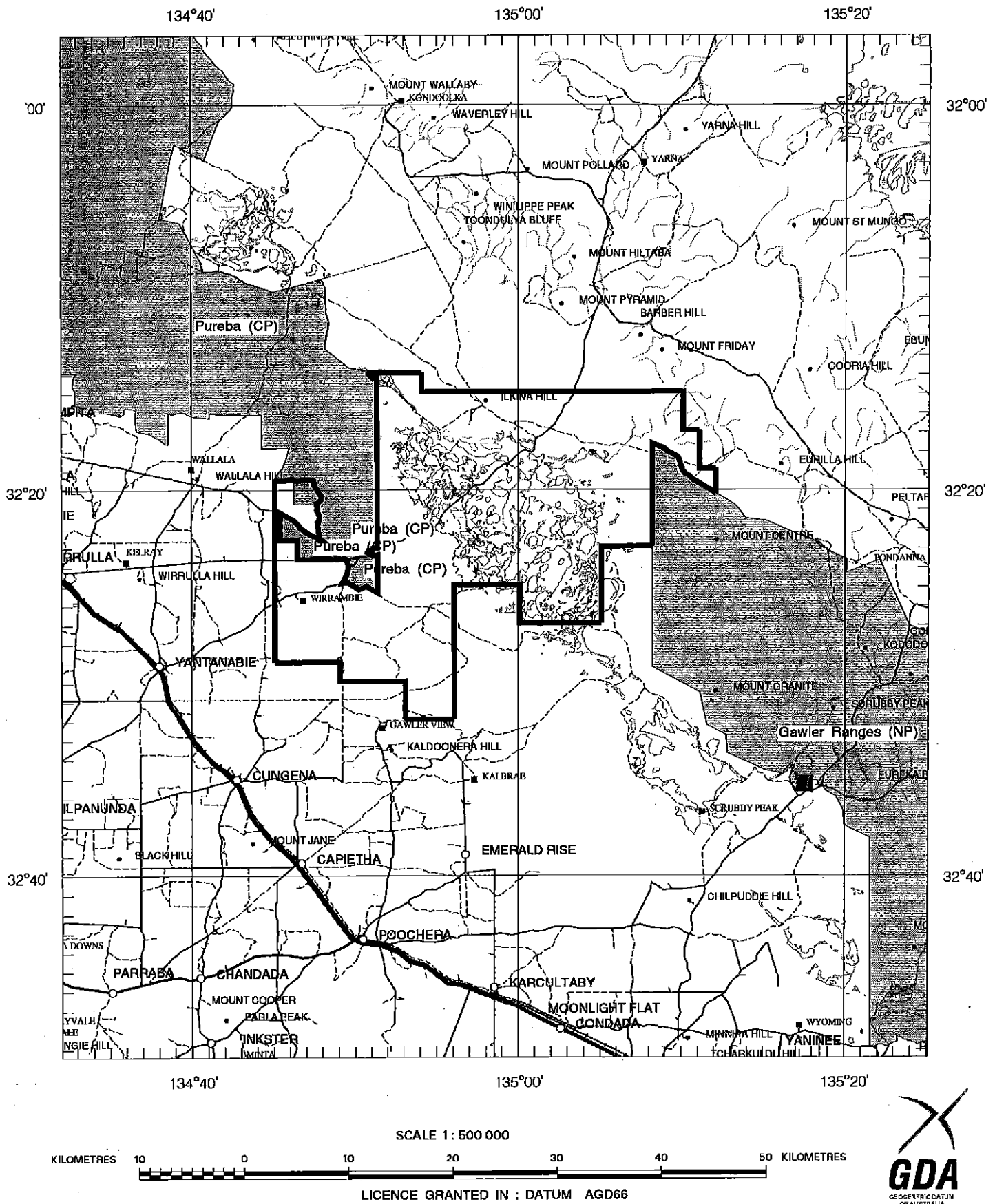
AREA : 353 sq km (approx)

1 : 250 000 MAPSHEETS : STREAKY BAY

LOCALITY : PETINA AREA -
Immediately northeast of Streaky Bay

DATE GRANTED: 10-Mar-2009 DATE EXPIRED: 09-Mar-2013 EL NO: 4232

SCHEDULE A



APPLICANT : ILUKA RESOURCES LTD

FILE REF : 58/09

TYPE : MINERAL ONLY

AREA : 739 km² (approx.)

1:250000 MAPSHEETS : STREAKY BAY YARDEA

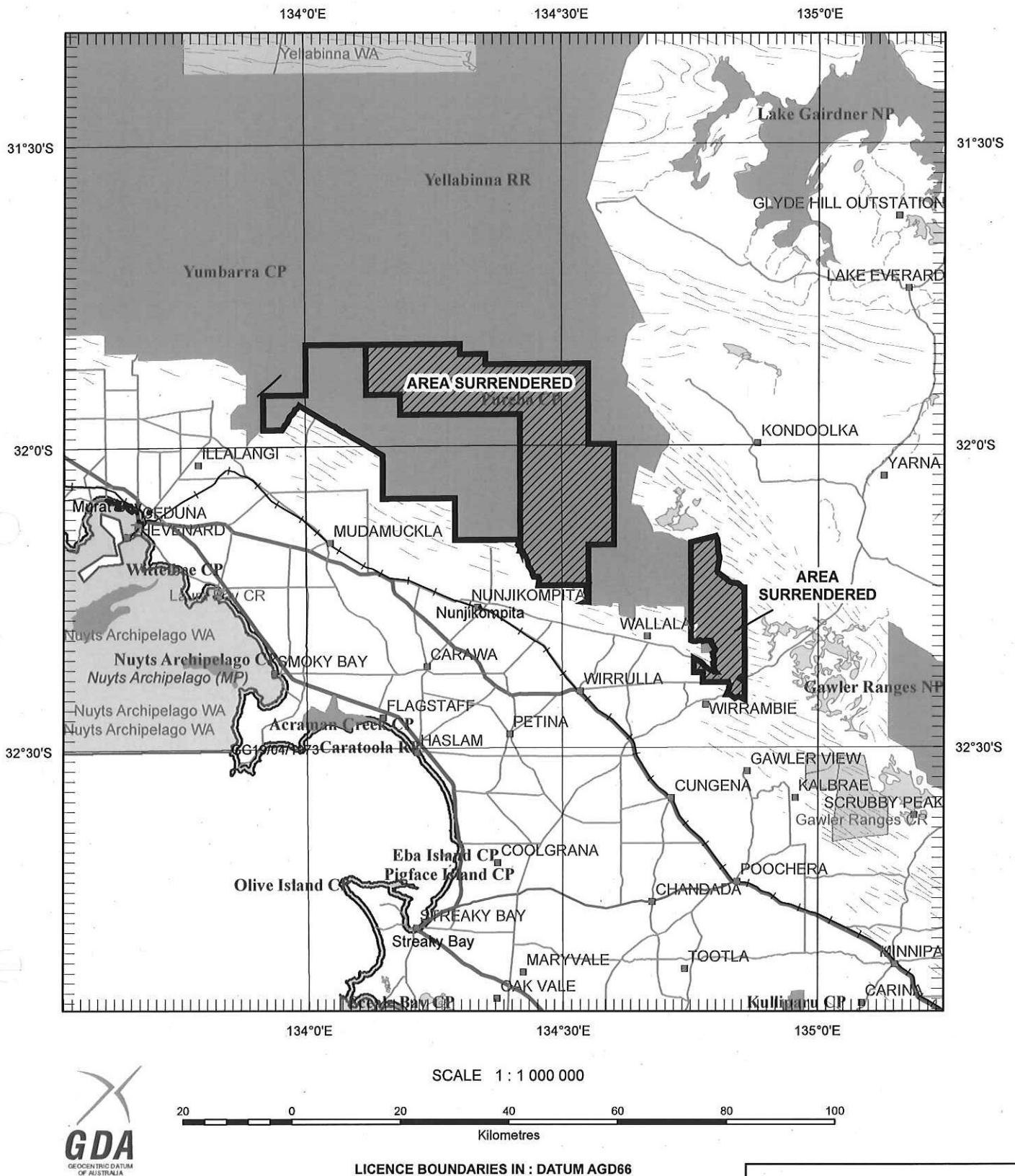
LOCALITY : YARTOO AREA - Approximately 80 km northeast of Streaky Bay

DATE GRANTED : 03-Sep-2009

DATE EXPIRED : 02-Sep-2010

EL NO : 4305

SCHEDULE A



APPLICANT : **ILUKA RESOURCES LIMITED**

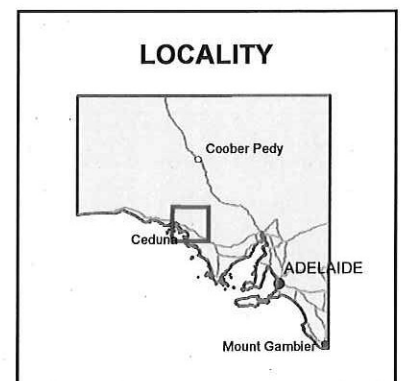
FILE REF : **2009/00270** TYPE : **MINERAL ONLY**

AREA : **729** sq km (approx)

1 : 250 000 MAPSHEETS : **CHILDARA STREAKY BAY**

LOCALITY : **PUREBA AREA -**
Approximately 60 km east of Ceduna

DATE GRANTED: **24-Dec-2009** DATE EXPIRED: **23-Dec-2013** EL NO: **4408**





ILUKA RESOURCES LIMITED

RELINQUISHMENT REPORT

ILUKA-TR-T17962

**Partial Relinquishment Report for the Group
3 Tenements**

EL4408, EL4232, EL4305

7th September 2012

BY

Oliver Hughes

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 TENURE	5
1.2 LOCATION	5
1.3 GEOMORPHOLOGY	5
1.4 CLIMATE	5
1.5 EXPLORATION HISTORY	5
2. REGIONAL GEOLOGY	9
3. INDIGENEOUS ISSUES AND NATIVE TITLE	9
4. ENVIRONMENT AND REHABILITATION.....	10
5. EXPLORATION METHODOLOGY	10
6. WORK COMPLETED.....	10
6.1 DRILLING.....	10
6.2 AIRBORNE SURVEYS	14
7. RESULTS	14
8. EXPENDITURE	15
9. CONCLUSIONS.....	15
10. REFERENCES	15
11. APPENDICES	15
APPENDIX 1: LAB ASSAY FLOW SHEET.....	16
APPENDIX 2: LOGGING CODES.....	17
APPENDIX 3: DIGITAL DATA	18

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: TENEMENT LOCATION PLAN.....	8
FIGURE 2: DRILLING ON EL4305 RELINQUISHED AREAS.....	11
FIGURE 3: DRILLING ON EL4408 RELINQUISHED AREAS.....	12
FIGURE 4: DRILLING ON EL4232 RELINQUISHED AREAS.....	13

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: PROPOSED TENEMENT RELINQUISHMENT.....	5
TABLE 2: PREVIOUS EXPLORERS.....	7
TABLE 3: EXPENDITURE FOR THE LIFE OF THE TENEMENTS.....	15

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is a combined total relinquishment and partial relinquishment for select Group 3 tenements including EL4408, EL4232, and EL4305. Iluka is required to relinquish 10% of the combined Group 1, Group2 and Group 3 tenement area by July 31 2012 as part of the amalgamated expenditure agreement (AEA) with DMITRE. The proposed areas outlined in this report amount to approximately 10.4% of the G1-G3 tenement area, thus satisfying our AEA requirements.

The tenements chosen for relinquishment have been deemed non-perspective for HM based on exploration conducted in the area, and are all part of Group 3.

Total relinquishment - EL4408

Partial relinquishment - EL4232, EL4305

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 TENURE

Exploration licenses proposed for relinquishment are all part of the Group 3 commitment area and detailed in Table 1.

Tenement	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Current Area (km ²)	Area Relinquished (km ²)
EL4305	3/09/2009	2/09/2013	739	739
EL4408	24/12/2009	23/12/2012	1834	1105
EL4232	10/03/2009	9/03/2013	391	37

Table 1: Proposed tenement relinquishment

1.2 LOCATION

The area proposed for relinquishment is located in the far SE corner of our tenement package (Figure 1).

1.3 GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Eyre Peninsula tenements host a variety of preserved geological environments. These include: an extensive palaeochannel system; a large lagoonal area hosting the fine grained beach sands preserved within a large number of relatively small basement traps; alluvial HM hosted in basement traps; thick lacustrine clays and colluvial sediments in the regions closest to the Gawler Range Volcanics.

The seaward side of the granitic barriers protecting the quiet lagoonal area hosts a number of long shore drift trap sites which still contain remnant beach sands. Most beach sands within the Eyre Peninsula tenements are heavily eroded due to the rapid rate of regression in the localised area preventing foreshore sequences to adequately develop.

1.4 CLIMATE

The project area has a desert climate with short cool winters and long hot summers. Temperatures during summer have a mean of around 35°C. Rainfall is extremely low and variable with an annual mean of 150-200mm. There is no distinct seasonal rainfall pattern, with summer rainfall often due to thunderstorm activity.

1.5 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Iluka Resources exploration rationale within the Eyre Peninsula tenements has been to target sediments deposited during the multiple Tertiary marine transgressions within the Pidinga Formation, Garford Formation and Narlabby Sands, concentrating on those considered likely to host high grade, coarse-grained HM strand deposits with favourable economic mineral assemblages.

In general HM concentrations with high relative proportions of zircon and rutile are seen as most favourable. Iluka have also targeted Neogene-aged palaeochannels, with the aim of intersecting favourable uranium depositional environments.

The Eyre Peninsula was previously explored for mineral sands by numerous companies (Table 2). Potential for Uranium mineralisation was also targeted. Iluka has held tenements over the Eyre Peninsula since 2003, and work has focussed on the possibility of potential HM host sands and uranium paleochannel deposits. Iluka's exploration history (Eyre Peninsula) is summarised below.

October 2003: Iluka initiated exploration efforts with a reconnaissance trip across the Eyre Peninsula to investigate regions previously explored for mineral sands. The aim was to identify potential areas that may warrant Heavy Mineral exploration. Based on evidence from this trip, and results containing a high zircon assemblage from the previous explorers, Exploration Licences 3163, 3201, 3202 and 3203 were applied for.

February 2004: Exploration Licence 3267 was applied for in addition to the tenements applied for in 2003.

May to July 2004: A roadside drill program was conducted to explore the Eocene coastline. A total of 11,111 metres was drilled across seven traverses. Holes were drilled at 400m spacing with subsequent infill drilling where mineralization was intersected. Fine grained HM (<75µm) was intersected hosted by fine grained marine sands, indicating a low energy environment. Widespread, thick calcrete capping and fluvial sediments associated with the Narlabay palaeochannel were intersected to the west.

December 2004: From the 2004 drill program, the non prospective western portions of Tenements EL3201, EL3203 and EL3163 containing significant calcrete and fluvial sediments were relinquished.

February 2006: Discovery of low grade, fine grained (<75µm) HM mineralization hosted within a fine grained sand. The mineralization was named the Gulliver's Prospect and has 20% Zircon within the HM assemblage. The prospect is located across EL3201 and EL3203.

February 2007: A roadside drill program was conducted to explore the Eocene coastline. A total of 5424.7 metres were drilled over 145 holes across six traverses. Holes were drilled at 400m spacing. No significant mineral intersections were encountered.

October 2007: Discovery of small zones of mineralization, fine-medium (~100µm) grained HM mineralization hosted within fine grained sand. The mineralization was named the Dromedary Prospect and contains 17% Zircon within the HM assemblage. The prospect is located on the western portion of EL3267.

December 2007: Non prospective south western portions of tenement EL3267, EL3201, EL3203 and EL3163 as well as the northern portion of tenement EL3202 were relinquished.

February 2008: A roadside/private land drill program proximal to Wirrulla was commenced. Encouraging HM intersections were encountered in both beach and estuarine settings, the best being on Hole EP1016 containing 18m at 2.7% @ 46m depth.

April 2008: Goog's Lake East drill program commenced. The sequences encountered were non-marine and not prospective.

May 2008: Iluka commenced uranium exploration. Results have indicated the need for future follow up drilling.

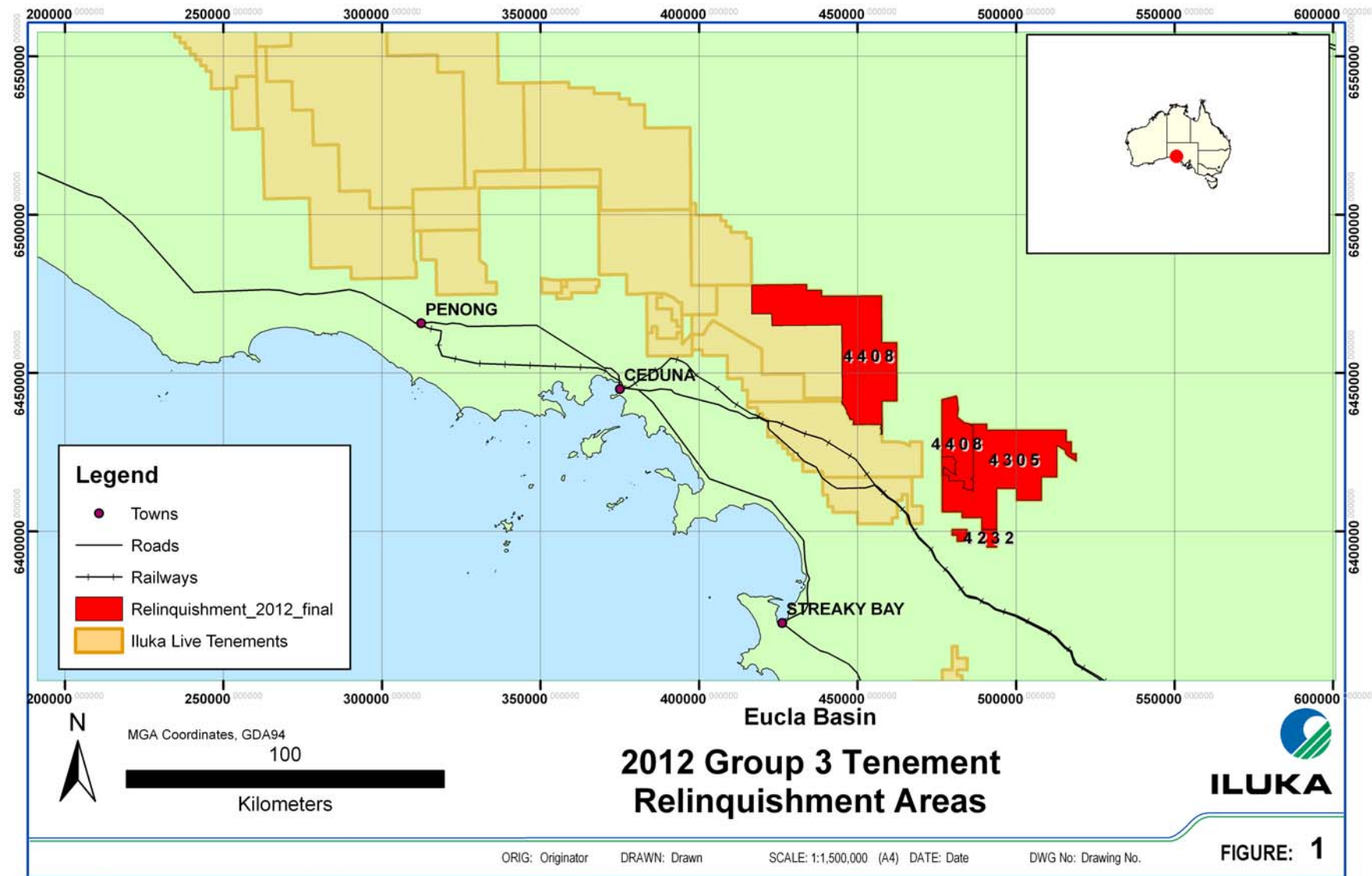
February/March 2011: Iluka carried out HM-focussed sterilization drilling with emphasis along the western margin of the Group 3 holdings. During the program the remains of larger HM anomaly was discovered. The prospect was named 'Namib'. The 'Namib' HM

anomaly is situated near the delta of the Narlaby Palaeochannel and is largely eroded. Only the northern portion (~1km along strike) is preserved due to the slightly elevated crystalline basement.

Company	Year	Target Area	Method	Significant results	Comment
Anglo American	1976	Pleistocene sands on modern beaches	Grab samples	Point Brown 10.9%, high trash	Older targets may be potentially lower in trash
National Mineral Sands	1989-1991	Ooldea Range, North of Jacinth	Drilling		
CRA	1989	Narlaby Palaeochannel, Pidinga and Garford Formation	50 Drill holes	None	Mouth of palaeochannel a better target, higher energy environment
Peko Exploration Ltd	1991-1992	Ooldea Range	Drilling		
BHP Minerals Ltd	1989-1992	Inland area, Streaky Bay	212 holes, 1 km spaced drill holes	Low grade wide and long intercepts with up to 18% Zr,	Infill drilling required on significant intercepts

Table 2: Previous Explorers

Figure 1: TENEMENT LOCATION PLAN



2. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Eucla Basin extends approximately 2,000km from Western Australia to South Australia. The eastern margin of the basin is dominated by the Ooldea, Paling and Barton Ranges, and is bounded to the east by the Gawler Ranges. The Eucla Basin contains sequences up to 300m thick of Tertiary marine, coastal and palaeochannel sediments.

The eastern Eucla Basin is underlain by Archaean to Middle Proterozoic rocks of the Gawler Craton that include granite, gneiss, and mafic/ultramafic intrusives of the Gawler Range Volcanics. These Gawler Craton rocks, along with the Musgrave Block to the north, are currently held to be the main source of zircon rich mineral sands for this region.

There have been five marine transgressions into the Eucla Basin during the last 50 million years. Currently, four sets of palaeo-shorelines are recognised ranging in age from middle Eocene to Pliocene. These shorelines sequences have potential to host heavy mineral deposits. These are summarised below:

- The oldest is the poorly defined Wilson Bluff Shoreline, probably dominated by the Hampton sandstone and situated in the central portion of the basin.
- The Middle Eocene Tortachilla Transgression contains beach deposits within the Lower Pidinga and Lower Ooldea Formations. The Ooldea Range Shoreline was formed during this time and hosts the Jacinth and Ambrosia Deposits.
- The Paling and Barton Ranges are made up of Late Eocene beach or barrier facies sands.
- A younger set of Neogene shorelines exist in the south eastern part of the basin formed at a high angle to the Eocene shorelines.

The Ooldea, Barton and Paling Ranges formed initially as spits and barrier islands during the period of maximum transgression at the end of the Eocene. These dunes contain a core of marine Eocene Hampton Sandstone, which is overlain by Eocene Ooldea Sandstone (possibly of aeolian origin). To the southwest of these major landform features, Nullarbor Limestone was formed in the Pliocene over much of the central basin. (The Nullarbor limestone has left a fringe of prospective marine sands around the rim).

Erosion from the last regressive phase, has resulted in vast quantities of quartz sand blown inland. This Quaternary sand has blanketed the land surface covering the area with a series of longitudinal dunes, known geographically as the Great Victoria Desert.

3. INDIGNEOUS ISSUES AND NATIVE TITLE

Iluka initially signed an Access Inspection Agreement with the Far West Coast (FWC) in July 2004 and the Mirning People in May 2005. Iluka subsequently signed a Native Title Exploration Agreement with the Mirning People in November 2005. Both of these agreements were superseded by a new Access Inspection Agreement signed in January 2006 with the

combined FWC Claimants that was formed by the amalgamation of the Mirning Group and the original FWC Claimants in March 2006.

The Group Three tenements are covered by the Far West Coast and Barngarla Native Title claims.

Exploration heritage clearances were carried out in 2006, 2008 and 2011 in which the planned traverses were inspected individually.

4. ENVIRONMENT AND REHABILITATION

Full details of environmental and rehabilitation activities are reported separately in the Iluka Resources Limited Annual Environmental Management Reports for the corresponding reporting periods that exploration activities were carried out on the relinquished tenements. That is;

Iluka Exploration Group, 2007, Iluka Resources Limited, Eucla Basin, Annual Environmental Management Report August 2006 – July 2007.

Iluka Exploration Group, 2008, Iluka Resources Limited, Eucla Basin, Annual Environmental Management Report August 2007 – July 2008.

Iluka Exploration Group, 2009, Iluka Resources Limited, Eucla Basin, Annual Environmental Management Report August 2008 – July 2009.

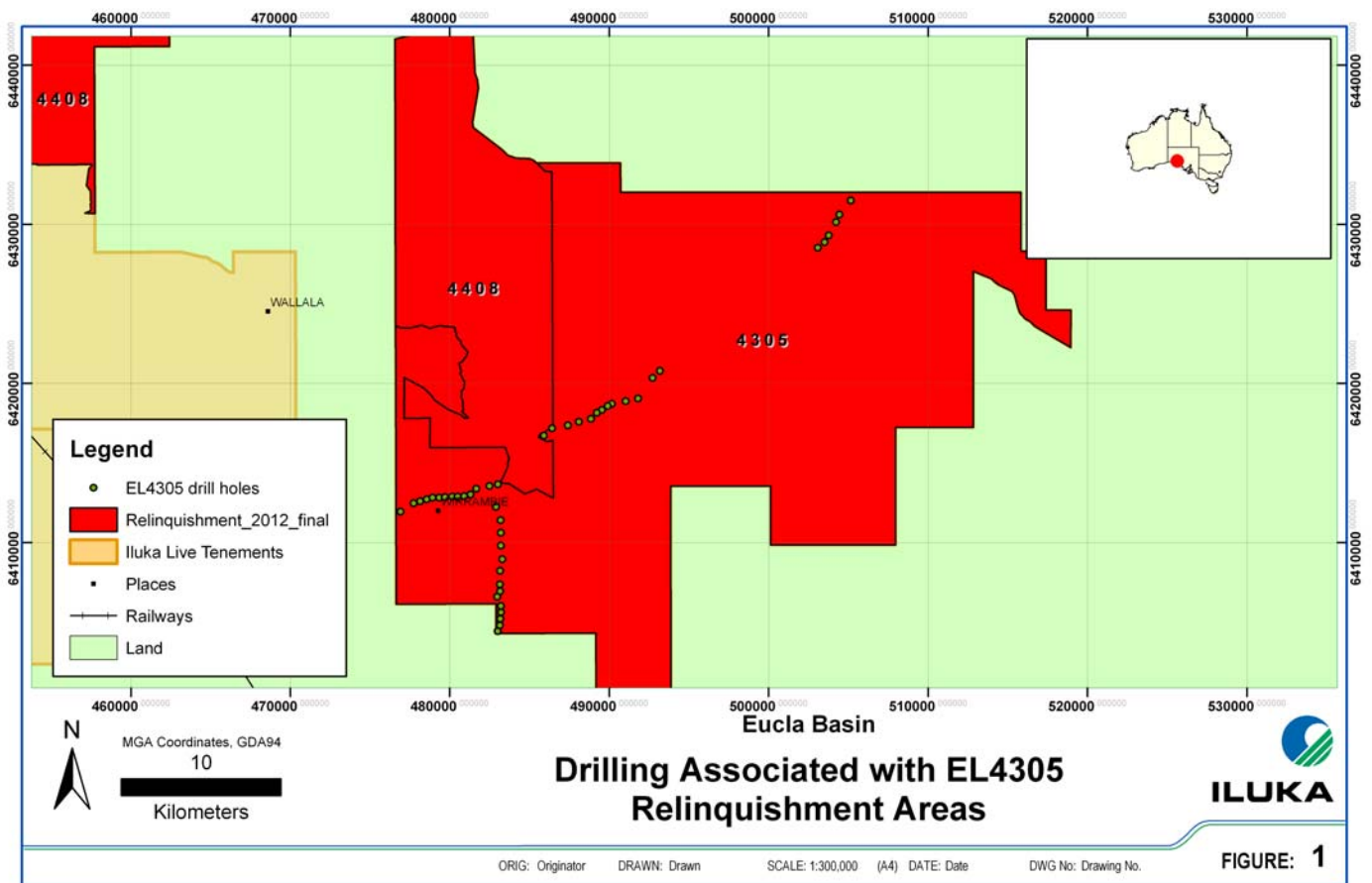
5. EXPLORATION METHODOLOGY

Exploration focused on any tertiary sediment amongst the basement high features that may have acted as trap sites for heavy mineral accumulation. Reconnaissance mapping and an extensive desktop review were conducted as well as several mineral exploration drill holes.

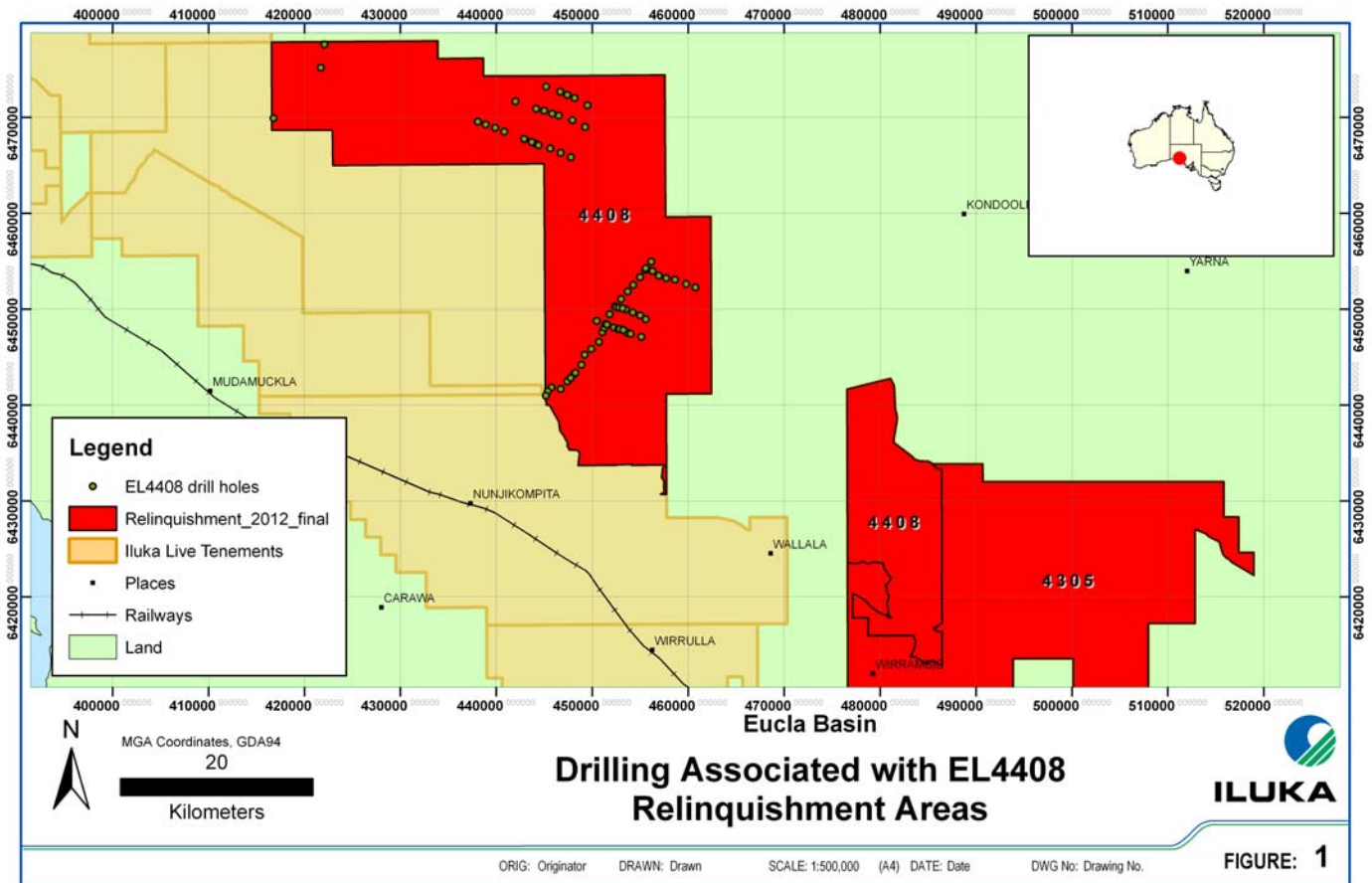
6. WORK COMPLETED

6.1 DRILLING

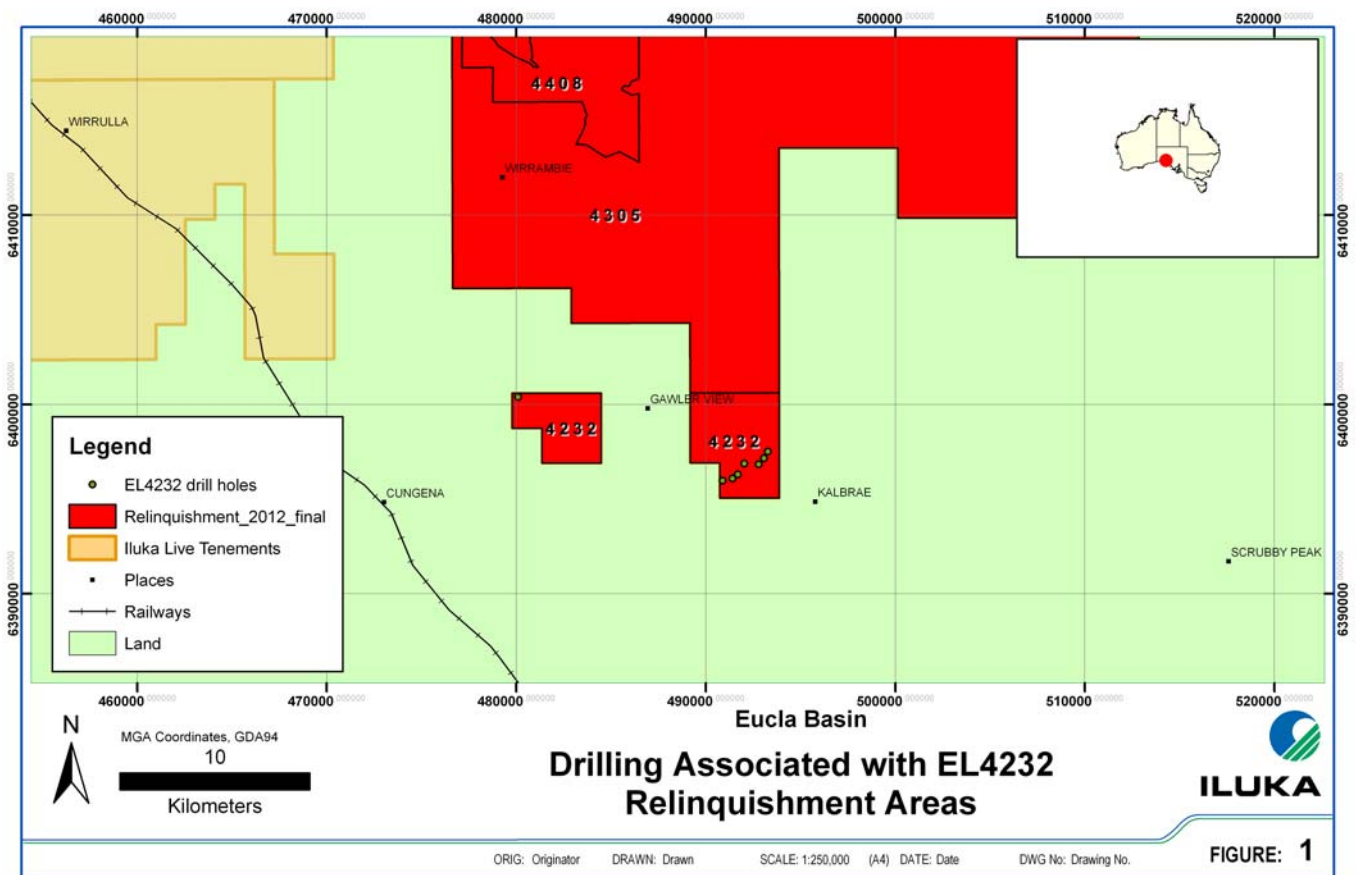
Iluka has drilled a total of 131 air-core holes across the proposed relinquishment areas as part of the regional exploration for heavy mineral sands. Some drilling in 2008 focused on uranium mineralisation. The Yaranna Uranium prospect lies within EL4408. This region of EL4408 has been retained during the relinquishment process.

EL4305:**Figure 2: Drilling on EL4305 relinquished areas.**

The relinquishment areas of EL4305 were part of Iluka's regional exploration for heavy mineral sands. Forty-seven air-core holes were drilled for a total of 1,560.2 m of drilling. From this drilling there were 64 samples submitted for heavy mineral assay. No significant results were intersected. Max calculated HM was 1.6%.

EL4408:**Figure 3: Drilling on EL4408 relinquished areas.**

The relinquishment areas of EL4408 were part of Iluka's regional exploration for heavy mineral sands. Seventy-six air-core holes were drilled for a total of 4937.3 m of drilling. From this drilling there were 2 samples submitted for heavy mineral assay. No significant results were intersected. Some drilling in 2008 targeted uranium mineralisation.

EL4232:**Figure 4: Drilling on EL4232 Relinquished Areas.**

The relinquishment areas of EL4232 were part of Iluka's regional exploration for heavy mineral sands. Eight air-core holes were drilled for a total of 180 m of drilling. From this drilling there were 19 samples submitted for heavy mineral assay. No significant results were intersected.

6.2 AIRBORNE SURVEYS

In December 2005, GPX Airborne was contracted by Southern Gold Limited to perform a Hoist EM survey over Yarlbirinda, SA. The job was flown on the 12th of January 2006. A total of 240.8 line kms were surveyed during the program. Of the line kms surveyed approximately 65 line kms occurred over Iluka tenements. A portion of EL4408 (EL3267) was covered by this survey. (see Government of South Australia Mineral Resources Website)

In December 2007, Furgo Airborne Surveys Pty Ltd was contracted by Iluka Resources Limited to perform an Airborne EM survey over Narlaby Palaeochannel and the Yarranna Prospect directly north of Nunjirkompita. Digital data from this survey has been submitted within Iluka's 2008 Annual Technical Report.

(see Government of South Australia Mineral Resources Website)

7. RESULTS

The areas proposed for relinquishment in Group 3 have been explored sufficiently in previous years and no major HM anomalies have been identified.

The areas for relinquishment are situated within a region which is interpreted as dominantly non-marine sediments.

The most recent discovery in Group 3 (Namib) has shown that there are 'pockets' of preserved marine sediments hosting higher grades of HM. Namib is the only genuine strand line deposit found to date along the southern coastal margin. This HM anomaly is entirely different to Dromedary (higher elevated and basement controlled) or Gulliver's (lagoonal and not concentrated).

EL4305 and EL4408 are interpreted as Estuarine/Non-marine. Limited drilling from 2006 to 2008 did not intersect any HM or prospective sands. The Yarranna Uranium prospect within EL4408 is being retained. EL4232 is interpreted as partially Estuarine/Non-marine. Drilling in 2007 did not intersect any HM or prospective sands.

8. EXPENDITURE

Table 3 shows the total expenditure for the life of the Group 3 tenements under relinquishment. Expenditure for both current and former names of the tenements is shown.

Expenditure	EL4408 (EL3267)	EL4305 (EL3202)	EL4232 (EL3163)
Cumulative total from last 6 Monthly Report	40,071.51	22,948.89	132,539.45
Expenses since last 6 Monthly Report	0	0	0
Expenses during previous name of tenement	1,724,147.89	176,848.68	416,534.68
TOTAL	1,764,219.40	199,797.57	549,074.13
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,513,091.10		

Table 3: Expenditure for the life of the tenements

9. CONCLUSIONS

The entire 10% relinquishment requirement of Groups 1-3 will come out of the Group 3 area. No ground is proposed for relinquishment within Group 1 and Group 2. As a general comment, this is because Group 1 is highly prospective for HM, and Group 2 is currently being extensively drill tested this year. The relinquishment area is interpreted as non-marine sediments. This interpretation, in combination with Iluka's knowledge of the adjacent areas, it is considered unlikely that economic HM resources will be identified within the relinquished areas of EL4305, EL4408 and EL4232.

10. REFERENCES

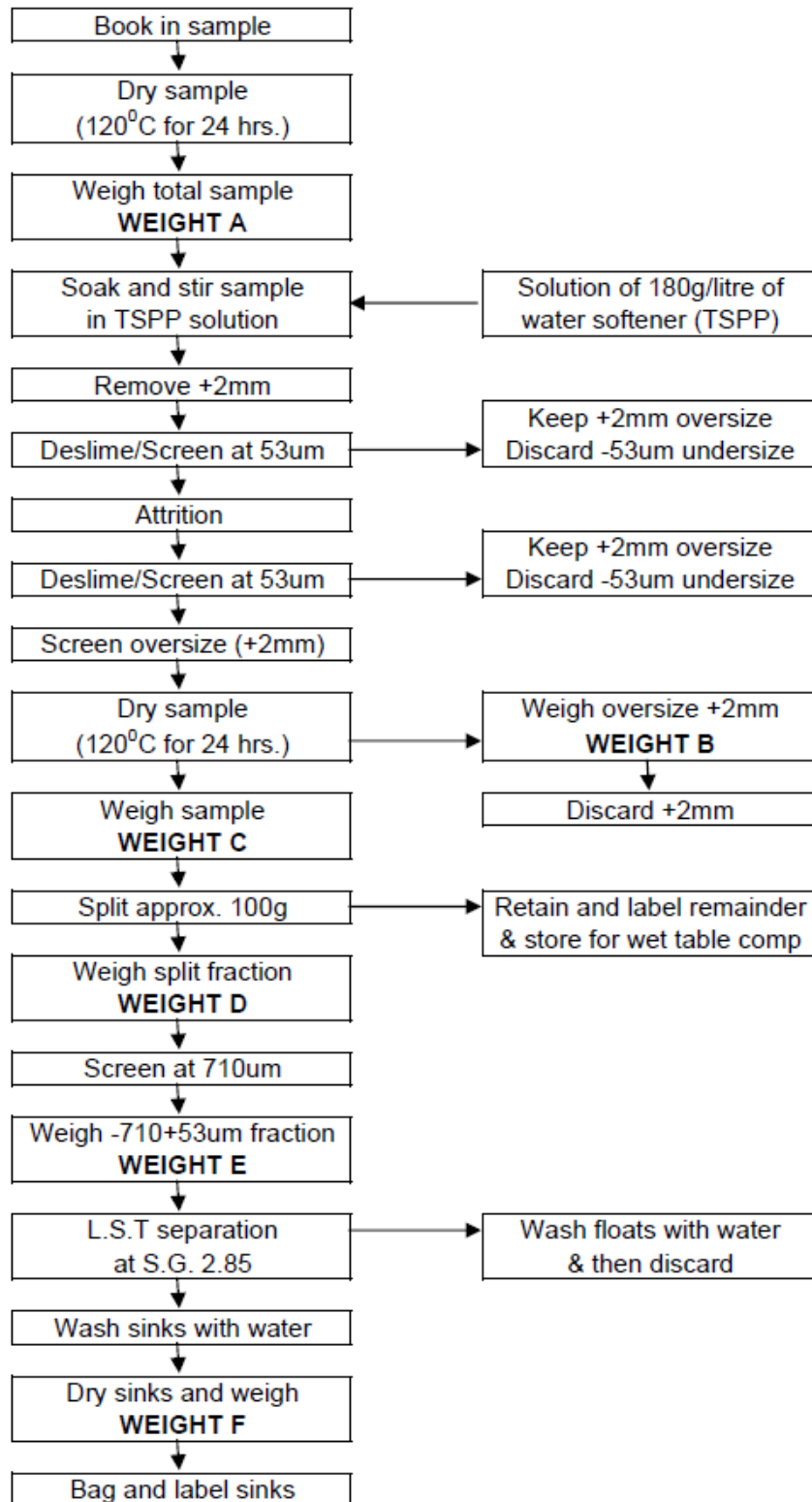
C. Cockburn, 2012. Eucla Basin SA Relinquishment Proposal 2012, Internal Memo, Unpublished Report.

B. Avenell, 2012. Group 3 Annual Technical Report 01/06/2011 to 31/05/2012

11. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: LAB ASSAY FLOW SHEET

DRILL SAMPLE FLOWSHEET



APPENDIX 2: LOGGING CODES

Colour

BK	BLACK	DRY	DARK RED-YELLOW
BL	BLUE	DWH	DARK WHITE
BR	BROWN	DWC	DARK WHITE-CREAM
BB	BROWN-BLACK	DYE	DARK YELLOW
BC	BROWN-CREAM	DYB	DARK YELLOW-BROWN
BO	BROWN-ORANGE	DYG	DARK YELLOW-GREEN
BW	BROWN-WHITE	DYW	DARK YELLOW-WHITE
BY	BROWN-YELLOW	GN	GREEN
BU	BUFF	NB	GREEN-BROWN
CR	CREAM	NY	GREEN-YELLOW
CO	CREAM-ORANGE	GR	GREY
RC	CREAM-RED	GK	GREY-BLACK
DBK	DARK BLACK	GB	GREY-BROWN
DBL	DARK BLUE	GC	GREY-CREAM
DBR	DARK BROWN	GG	GREY-GREEN
DBB	DARK BROWN-BLACK	GO	GREY-ORANGE
DBC	DARK BROWN-CREAM	GP	GREY-PINK
DBO	DARK BROWN-ORANGE	GD	GREY-RED
DBW	DARK BROWN-WHITE	GW	GREY-WHITE
DBY	DARK BROWN-YELLOW	GY	GREY-YELLOW
DBU	DARK BUFF	KH	KHARKI
DCR	DARK CREAM	LBK	LIGHT BLACK
DCO	DARK CREAM-ORANGE	LBL	LIGHT BLUE
DRC	DARK CREAM-RED	LBR	LIGHT BROWN
DGN	DARK GREEN	LBB	LIGHT BROWN-BLACK
DNB	DARK GREEN-BROWN	LBC	LIGHT BROWN-CREAM
DNY	DARK GREEN-YELLOW	LBO	LIGHT BROWN-ORANGE
DGR	DARK GREY	LBW	LIGHT BROWN-WHITE
DGK	DARK GREY-BLACK	LBY	LIGHT BROWN-YELLOW
DGB	DARK GREY-BROWN	LBU	LIGHT BUFF
DGC	DARK GREY-CREAM	LCR	LIGHT CREAM
DGG	DARK GREY-GREEN	LCO	LIGHT CREAM-ORANGE
DGO	DARK GREY-ORANGE	LRC	LIGHT CREAM-RED
DGP	DARK GREY-PINK	LGN	LIGHT GREEN
DGD	DARK GREY-RED	LNB	LIGHT GREEN-BROWN
DGW	DARK GREY-WHITE	LNK	LIGHT GREEN-YELLOW
DGY	DARK GREY-YELLOW	LGR	LIGHT GREY
DMU	DARK MUSTARD	LGK	LIGHT GREY-BLACK
DOR	DARK ORANGE	LGB	LIGHT GREY-BROWN
DOB	DARK ORANGE-BROWN	LGC	LIGHT GREY-CREAM
DOW	DARK ORANGE-WHITE	LGG	LIGHT GREY-GREEN
DOY	DARK ORANGE-YELLOW	LGO	LIGHT GREY-ORANGE
DPI	DARK PINK	LGP	LIGHT GREY-PINK
DPB	DARK PINK BROWN	LGD	LIGHT GREY-RED
DPC	DARK PINK-CREAM	LGW	LIGHT GREY-WHITE
DPO	DARK PINK-ORANGE	LGY	LIGHT GREY-YELLOW
DPW	DARK PINK-WHITE	LMU	LIGHT MUSTARD
DPU	DARK PURPLE	LOR	LIGHT ORANGE
DRE	DARK RED	LOB	LIGHT ORANGE-BROWN
DRK	DARK RED-BLACK	LOW	LIGHT ORANGE-WHITE
DRB	DARK RED-BROWN	LOY	LIGHT ORANGE-YELLOW
DRO	DARK RED-ORANGE	LPI	LIGHT PINK
DRP	DARK RED-PINK	LPB	LIGHT PINK BROWN
DRW	DARK RED-WHITE	LPC	LIGHT PINK-CREAM

Colour (Cont...)

LPO	LIGHT PINK-ORANGE
LPW	LIGHT PINK-WHITE
LPU	LIGHT PURPLE
LRE	LIGHT RED
LRK	LIGHT RED-BLACK
LRB	LIGHT RED-BROWN
LRO	LIGHT RED-ORANGE
LRP	LIGHT RED-PINK
LRW	LIGHT RED-WHITE
LRY	LIGHT RED-YELLOW
LWH	LIGHT WHITE
LWC	LIGHT WHITE-CREAM
LYE	LIGHT YELLOW
LYB	LIGHT YELLOW-BROWN
LYG	LIGHT YELLOW-GREEN
LYW	LIGHT YELLOW-WHITE
MU	MUSTARD
OR	ORANGE
OB	ORANGE-BROWN
OW	ORANGE-WHITE
OY	ORANGE-YELLOW
PI	PINK
PB	PINK BROWN
PC	PINK-CREAM
PO	PINK-ORANGE
PW	PINK-WHITE
PU	PURPLE
RE	RED
RK	RED-BLACK
RB	RED-BROWN
RO	RED-ORANGE
RP	RED-PINK
RW	RED-WHITE
RY	RED-YELLOW
WH	WHITE
WC	WHITE-CREAM
YE	YELLOW
YB	YELLOW-BROWN
YG	YELLOW-GREEN
YO	YELLOW-ORANGE
YR	YELLOW-RED
YW	YELLOW-WHITE

Coarsest Grain Size

CL	CLAY
GR	GRIT
PB	PEBBLE
SI	SILT
VF	VERY FINE
F	FINE
M	MEDIUM
C	COARSE
VC	VERY COARSE

Lithology

BA	BASALT
CA	CALCRETE
CG	CONGLOMERATE
CL	CLAY
CO	COAL
CS	CLAYEY SAND
CT	CLAY STONE
DO	DOLOMITE
GA	GRANITE
GB	GABBRO
GN	GNEISS
GR	GRAVEL
GY	GYPSTUM
HM	HEAVEY MINERAL
IC	INDURATED CLAY
IR	IRONSTONE
LA	LATERITE
LC	LOST CORE
LI	LIMESTONE
LIG	LIGNITE
LS	LOMESAND
MU	MUDSTONE
OV	OVER SIZE
PE	PEBBLES
PY	PYRITE
QU	QUARTZ
RK	ROCK UNKNOWN
SA	SAND
SAP	SAPROLITE
SC	SANDY CLAY
SD	SILTY SAND
SDY	SILTY-SANDY-CLAY
SE	SILCRETE
SH	SHALE
SI	SILT
SIS	SILTSTONE
SL	SLIME
SLT	SLATE
SO	SOIL
SS	SANDSTONE
ST	SCHIST
SY	SILTY-CLAY
SYS	SILTY-CLAY-SAND
YS	CLAY-SILT

Heavy Mineral Grain Size

F	FINE
VF	VERY FINE
FM	FINE-MEDIUM
M	MEDIUM
MC	MEDIUM-COARSE
C	COARSE
VC	VERY COARSE

Qualifier

AT	ABUNDANT BLACK TRASH
CB	CARBONACEOUS
CT	COMMON BLACK TRASH
FE	FERRUGINOUS
LA	LATERITIC
MI	MICACEOUS
MO	MOTTLED
MT	MINOR BLACK TRASH
OX	OXIDISED
PY	PYRITIC
WE	WEATHERED
SI	SILICEOUS
CC	CALCAREOUS
CE	CARBONATE
GY	GYPSUM
OR	ORGANIC
ALF	ABUNDANT LATERITIC FINES
CLF	COMMON LATERITIC FINES
MLF	MINOR LATERITIC FINES
BM	BASEMENT
TL	TAILINGS
SL	SLIMES
CV	CAVEN

Formation

TFS	TOP OF FORESHORE
TLS	TOP OF LOWERSHORE
TSZ	TOP OF SURFZONE
TLI	TOP OF LIMESTONE
DU	DUNAL
WT	TOP OF WATER TABLE

To Be Assayed

Y	YES - HM ASSAY
N	NO - HM ASSAY
M	MULTI ELEMENT
YM	HM & MULTI ELEMENT ASSAY

Link

TO	TO
AN	AND (30-60%)
WI	WITH (10-30%)
WM	WITH MINOR (<10%)

Sample quality

G	GOOD
M	MODERATE
P	POOR

Induration Type

CA	CALCRETE
CC	CALCAREOUS INDURATION
CG	CONGLOMERATE
CO	COAL
FE	FERRUGINOUS INDURATION
GA	GRANITE
GY	GYPSUM
IC	INDURATED CLAY
IR	IRONSTONE
LA	LATERITE
LA	LATERITIC SILTSTONE
LA	LATERITIC SANDSTONE
LI	LIMESTONE
MU	MUDSTONE
PY	PYRITE
RK	ROCK UNKNOWN
SE	SILCRETE
SI	SILICEOUS INDURATION
SI	SILTSTONE
SS	SANDSTONE

Washability

IM	IMPOSSIBLE
M	MODERATE
MD	MODERATELY DIFFICULT
ME	MODERATELY EASY
VD	VERY DIFFICULT
VE	VERY EASY

Water

D	DRY
M	MOIST
W	WET
I	INJECTED

Sorting

G	GOOD
M	MODERATE
P	POOR
VG	VERY GOOD
VP	VERY POOR

APPENDIX 3: DIGITAL DATA