



ILUKA RESOURCES LIMITED

TECHNICAL REPORT

ILUKA-TR-T18267

**EL5251 Florieton
Annual and Final Report**

23/05/2013 – 20/12/2013

**BY
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AUTHOR KEYWORDS: Exploration, Murray Basin, Florieton, Heavy Minerals, Loxton Sand, Parilla Sand, Loxton-Parilla Sand, Blanchetown Clay, Geera Clay

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LIST OF DIGITAL DATA

EL5251_201311_F_01_Annual_Report.pdf	Annual Report
EL5251_201311_F_02_Logging_Codes.pdf	Iluka Logging Codes
EL5251_201311_F_03_location.txt	Surface Location File
EL5251_201311_F_04_lithology.txt	Lithological Logging Codes
EL5251_201311_F_05_geochemistry.txt	Downhole Geochemistry
EL5251_201311_F_06_survey.txt	Survey Details
EL5251_201311_F_07_qaqc.txt	QA/QC Report
EL5251_201311_F_08_Sections.pdf	Geological Cross Sections
EL5251_201311_F_09_Plans.pdf	Location Plans
EL5251_201311_F_10_Verification_List.txt	File Verification

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following report covers all work completed by Iluka Resources on Exploration Licence EL5251 from the 23rd May 2012 to the 20th December 2013. EL5251 is located in eastern South Australia approximately 95 kilometres north west of Renmark.

Two drilling campaigns were completed during June and September 2013. A total of 34 holes were drilled for an advance of 2089m during the reporting period.

No significant mineralisation was intersected with drillholes failing to intersect significantly thick sequences of marine sands.

A data review of the 2013 drilling has determined that the Loxton Sands are either not preserved or the Pliocene coast line did not extend this far west in the Murravian Gulf within EL5251.

1. INTRODUCTION

The following report is submitted to fulfil the annual reporting requirements for Exploration Licence (EL)5251. It covers the work undertaken by Iluka Resources Ltd over the reporting period from 23rd May 2013 to the 20th December 2013.

1.1 Tenure

The EL5251 licence area was granted to Iluka Resources Ltd on 23rd May 2013, for a period of two years over an area totalling 235 square kilometres. A full surrender of the tenement was undertaken on the 20th December 2013.

1.2 Location

EL5251 is located on the north-west margin of the Murray Basin, 50km west of Burra in eastern SA. The tenement (in two parts) is located immediately adjacent to the east of Iluka tenement EL4864 Newikie Creek and 40km west of Iluka tenement EL5251 Parcoola. Access to the tenement is via the Goyder Hwy and the Eastern Rd. Unsealed private roads and tracks provide access to the drill targets. Table 1 shows the Map sheets and current coordinate extent of the license boundary.

Table 1: Map sheets enclosing EL5251 and coordinates of the tenement boundary.

Map Sheets			
1:250,000		1:100,000	
Chowilla	SI5406	Caroona	6731
Burra	SI5405	Florieton	6730
		Murkaby	6831
		Koomoolbo	6830
Geographic Coordinates (MGA Zone 54, GDA94)			

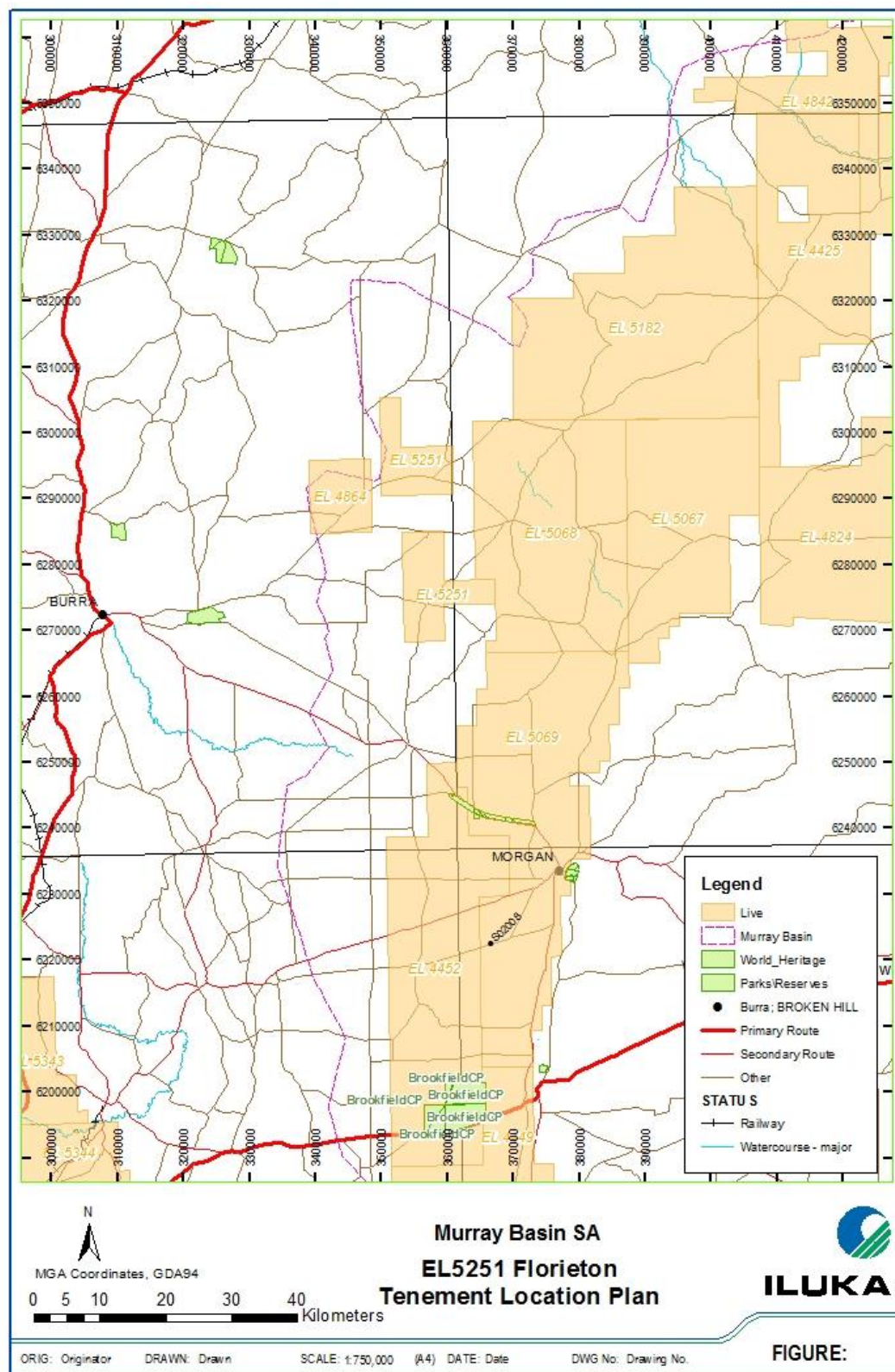


Figure 1: EL5251 Tenement Location Plan

1.3 Iluka's Exploration History and Rationale

Iluka Resources exploration rationale in the Murray Basin has been to target the mineralised Loxton-Parilla Sand (LPS) sediments deposited during the Pliocene marine regression, concentrating on higher grade, coarse-grained strands in regions of favourable mineral assemblage. The exploration for heavy mineral sand deposits has been performed using two techniques as described below;

The first technique utilises filtered airborne magnetics as a first pass coverage of the licence to delineate direct drill targets from magnetic anomalies. The magnetic information is derived from both airborne magnetic surveys commissioned by Iluka Resources, and state government based magnetic data.

The second technique involves the planning of drilling traverses based on previous drilling data, regional structural contour maps, detailed digital terrain models, and the utilisation of airborne magnetics. Drilling traverses usually commence with wide-spaced holes to investigate the broad geological setting, and then infilling to close-spaced drilling as required by geology and mineral intersections.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The Murray Basin has been described as a shallow, intracratonic Cainozoic basin covering an area of 300,000 km² in south eastern South Australia, south-western New South Wales and north-western Victoria (Brown & Stephenson, 1991). The Murray Basin is flanked by low mountain ranges of Proterozoic and Palaeozoic rocks.

Much of the sedimentary sequence within the basin is the result of repeated marine incursions from the southwest, with the latest transgressive-regressive event resulting in deposition of the Late Miocene to Late Pliocene Loxton-Parilla Sand (LPS). These sediments were deposited in shallow-marine, littoral and fluvial conditions and comprise fine to coarse-grained, generally well-sorted sand, with minor clay, silt and gravel and host the Murray Basin mineral sand deposits (Brown & Stephenson, 1991).

Overlying the LPS in the northern and eastern Murray Basin is the Shepparton Formation. This deposit style consists of mixed fluvial channel and floodplain deposits, including some aeolian sediments. The lithology of the Shepparton Formation varies between gravel and clay. The source material varies between regions, leading to the subdivision of the unit based on geomorphic forms and soils, but all are consistent with Riverine Plain sedimentation (Brown & Stephenson, 1991).

A unit of greenish grey Blanchetown Clay disconformably overlies the Parilla Sand in many parts of the basin. The unconformity is often marked by a weathering profile that is locally siliceous or lateritic and termed the Karoonda Surface (Brown & Stephenson, 1991). The Blanchetown Clay is a fluvio-lacustrine deposit with most sedimentation taking place in a large freshwater lake. Within South Australia, the unit was deposited together with the Bungunna Limestone (Douglas and Ferguson, 1988).

Disconformably overlying the Blanchetown Clays is the Quaternary Woorinen Formation. This formation is described as consisting of "red-brown siliceous silty sand, red calcareous silty clay and sandy clay" (Brown & Stephenson, 1991). It is generally 2-3m thick, but contains east-west longitudinal dunes that can locally be considerably thicker. The Woorinen Formation was deposited in an aeolian environment. Other aeolian landforms have been identified on the basin, particularly the Lowan/Molineaux Sands occurring in the western part of the Murray Basin. These Dune Fields occur as three tongues otherwise known as the Sunset Desert, Big Desert and Little Desert. The dune patterns and types are different from the tear shaped east-west dunes of the Woorinen Formation (Douglas and Ferguson, 1988).

Disconformably overlying the Blanchetown clay on the western and north western basin margins is the Pooraka Formation. This formation generally forms "low to high-angle alluvial and colluvial fans adjacent to basin margins" (Brown and Stephenson, 1991) and ranges from 1 to 5m in thickness. As the material within the Pooraka formation is sourced from the surrounding Curnamona Province and Adelaidean sediments it is classified as a composite morphotectonic unit.

2.2 Local Geology

Along the north western margin off the Murray Basin, Murray Basin sediments on-lap a succession of metasediments, volcanic and granite rocks of Neoproterozoic to Early Palaeozoic age of the Adelaide Geosyncline. Towards the end of late Cambrian times, folding metamorphism and emplacement of granite during the Delamerian Orogeny affected both the Cambrian and Precambrian rocks of the Adelaide Geosyncline west of the Torrens Hinge Zone. This zone is known as the Delamerian fold belt. Aeromagnetic images of the northern Murray Basin display a large arcuate zone of curvilinear magnetic high anomalies stretching from south of the Broken Hill Block to the southwest towards the eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (Rankin et. al. 1991). It is likely that this structurally complex region was active during the deposition of the Murray Basin sediments. If the faults were active during the deposition of the Loxton-Parilla Sand (LPS), there is the potential for localised stacked sequences as a result of minor marine transgressions or still stand positions.

Exploration for heavy mineral sand within the Murray Basin is focused on intersecting the littoral marine sediments of the Pliocene aged Loxton-Parilla Sand, in particular sediment of relict strandlines that commonly host placer deposits of heavy mineral sand. This beach facies unit is very well developed, with well defined foreshore - surfzone - lowershore regressive sequence. The best heavy mineral accumulations manifest themselves within the foreshore within this unit. Unlike in the majority of the rest of the Murray Basin, on the northern margin of the Murray Basin the LPS may be separated into its separate components based on their mode of deposition. The Parilla Sand (PS) is the fluvial to fluvio-lacustrine portion of the LPS and the Loxton Sand (LS) is shallow marine to littoral portion of the LPS. In the tenement it is anticipated that the Loxton Sand as distinct from the LPS will be the target horizon for the program.

The diverse range of lithologies comprising the geosyncline includes many medium- to high-grade metamorphic and intrusive units that are unstable at surface conditions and therefore friable and readily eroded. These rocks could have made a significant contribution to the sediment load within the Murravian Gulf, including available heavy minerals.

3. EXPLORATION METHODS

3.1 Drilling

All drilling was carried out with a Wallis Drilling Pty Ltd owned and operated reverse circulation air core drill rig. Drill hole collars were surveyed by RTK DGPS and GPS to an accuracy of $\pm 1\text{m}$ and $\pm 10\text{m}$ respectively and are included with the report as an electronic file (see EL5251_201311_F_03_location.txt). Rods were NQ in size giving approximately 10cm diameter holes.

Drilling was conducted at 1.5m sampling throughout the entire hole.

A 1 to 2 kg split was taken by rotary splitter for logging and laboratory analysis. A subsample was taken from each sample for logging and panning. The logging procedure involved using wet panning to remove the clay fraction from the sample and then hydraulic separation to estimate the percentage of heavy mineral.

For approximately one in six drillholes, an additional sample was collected for the Department of Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy (DMITRE) core library. These samples were collected following guidelines listed within the M41 Earth Resources Information Sheet and were dispatched to PIRSA in late 2012.

The ease with which clay and silt was liberated from the sample was logged on a scale of very easy to impossible (see EL5251_201311_F_02_Logging_Codes.pdf) and the percentage of clay and silt ("Slimes") was also recorded. The presence and type of cemented fragments was recorded with an estimate of percentage ("Rock").

The ease with which the drill penetrated the ground was recorded on a scale of 1 to 5 ("Hardness"). Colour, dominant grain size, max grain size and sorting were also recorded. All geology logs are digitally included with this report (see EL5251_201311_F_04_lithology.txt).

3.2 Heavy Mineral Determination

Five hundred and forty three samples collected were assayed for heavy mineral (HM) content at Iluka's laboratory in Hamilton using the Method I procedure. Upon receipt, samples were dried, weighed, attritioned, then wet screened to remove the slime ($-53\mu\text{m}$) fraction. The samples were again dried, weighed, and screened to remove the fraction greater than 2 mm (oversize) and were further screened at 710 microns and the remaining subsample of the $-710\mu\text{m} + 53\mu\text{m}$ fraction underwent HM separation using LST (a solution of lithium polytungstate) at a specific

gravity of 2.85. The weights were then used to calculate percent slimes, percent oversize and percent HM for the entire sample.

Final assay results are included in the attached digital file (EL5251_201311_F_05_geochemistry.txt).

3.3 QAQC

Field standards, duplicate samples and twin hole drill holes are routinely collected during Iluka drill programmes. The drilling completed on EL5251 was grassroots exploration. Therefore, only field standards were submitted for QAQC. Standards were submitted following the standard Iluka protocol with approximately one standard submitted for every 40 samples assayed. QAQC details are submitted in digital form in EL5251_201311_F_07_qaqc.txt.

4. EXPLORATION WORK COMPLETED

A total of 34 holes were drilled across EL5251 in two separate drilling programmes in June/July 2013 and September/October 2013 for an advance of 2089m.

The June/July programme consisted of drilling along two traverses with one in an east-west orientation (ST069) and the other in a north-south orientation (ST070).

The second programme was part of a larger programme of work on the newly acquired neighbouring Delamerian Tenements EL4425, EL4449, EL4452, EL4842, EL4871, EL4872, EL5067, EL5068, EL5069 and EL5182. Two holes were drilled on the south eastern area of EL5251 along ST074 as part of this programme.

Geological cross sections and drill hole location plans are included in EL5251_201311_F_08_Sections.pdf and EL5251_201311_F_09_Plans.pdf (Fig 2) respectively.

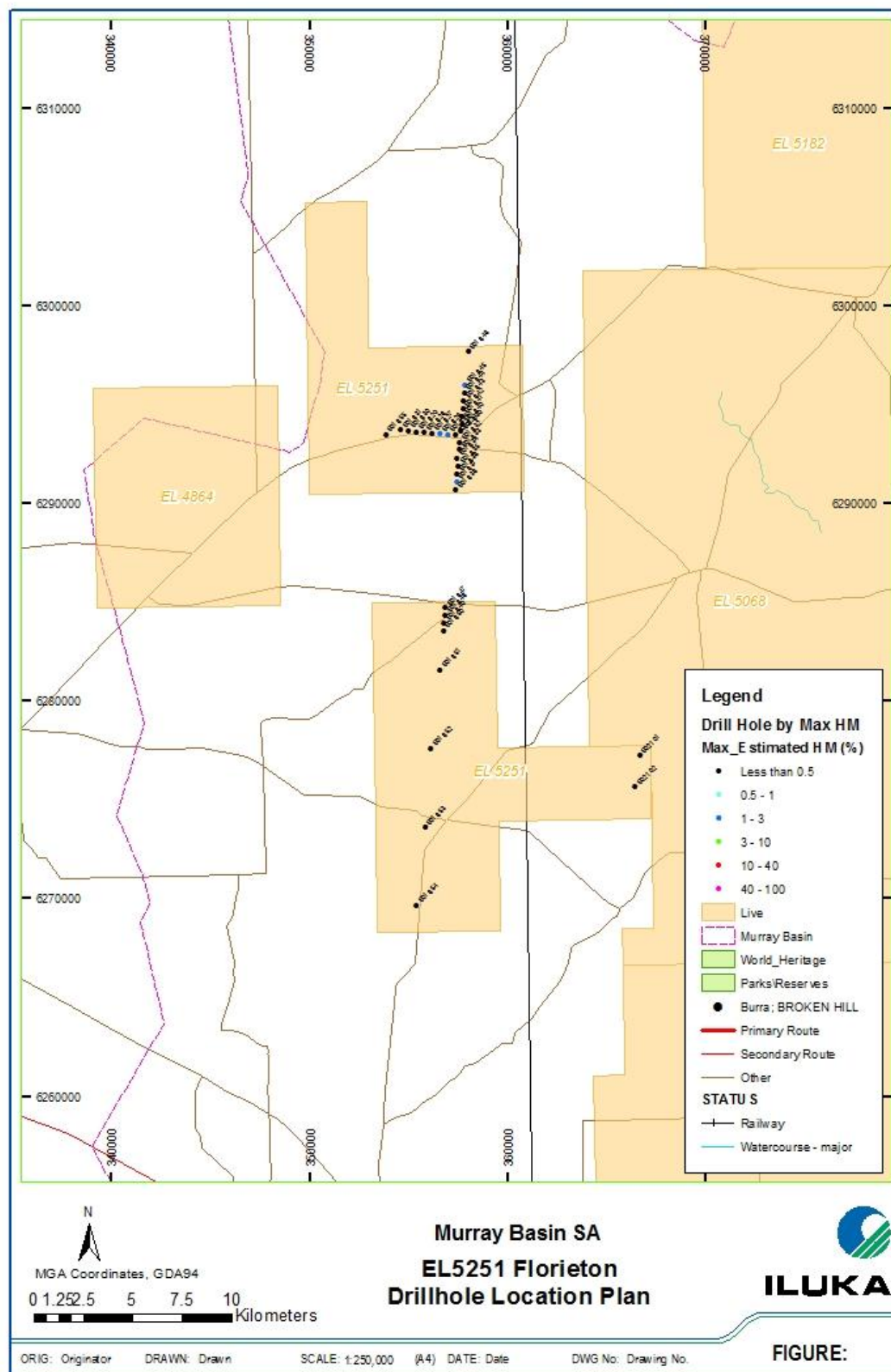


Figure 2: EL5251 Drill Hole Location Plan

4.1 Traverse ST069

A total of 9 holes were drilled along ST069 in an easterly direction with the aim of determining the maximum extent of Murray Basin marine sediments along this small portion of the western basin margin.

Drillholes along ST069 (S01824-S01831, S01855) intersected from surface; up to 45m of colluvial silts of the Pooraka Formation and Lacustrine clays; up 12m of calcareous sandstones and sands terminating in dark grey fossiliferous marl (Winambool Formation). Drillhole S01825 intersected 9m @ 0.9% HM / 40.5m within lacustrine clays and clayey sands. Drillhole S01826 intersected 3m @ 1% HM / 46.5m within clayey sands and clays.

The calcareous sandstone (possibly Morgan Limestone) intersected within all drillholes was heavily cemented with grainsizes of the sands medium to very coarse grained, sub-rounded and moderately to poorly sorted. No significant mineralisation was intersected within drillholes along ST069

4.2 Traverse ST070

Drillholes along ST079 (S01832-S01846) typically intersected from surface between 45m and 65m of colluvial silts/clays (Pooraka Formation), lacustrine clays (Quaternary Clays) and fluvial sands and clays; up 9m of calcareous sandstones and sands terminating in dark grey fossiliferous marl (Winambool Formation). Drillhole S01837 intersected minor HM of 6m @ 1% HM / 45m fine-medium grained fluvial clayey sand with slimes of over 30%. Drillhole S01845 intersected 2m @ 1% HM / 33m in very fine grained clayey sand with slimes values of over 30%.

Coarse to very-coarse grained poorly sorted marine sands were intersected in drillholes S01838, S01847-53 at depths from 45m to 61.5m, however, no significant mineralisation was intersected.

4.3 Traverse ST074

Two holes (S02101-02) were drilled along ST074 and intersected from surface 3-6m of Pooraka Formation; 25.5-30m of Blanchetown Clay; 3-6m of fluvial sands and clays terminating in the dark grey marl of the Winnambool Formation. No marine sands were intersected within the drillholes S02101 and S02102.

5. CONCLUSION

Two drilling campaigns were completed during June and September 2013. A total of 34 holes were drilled for an advance of 2089m during the reporting period.

No significant mineralisation was intersected with drillholes failing to intersect significantly thick sequences of marine sands.

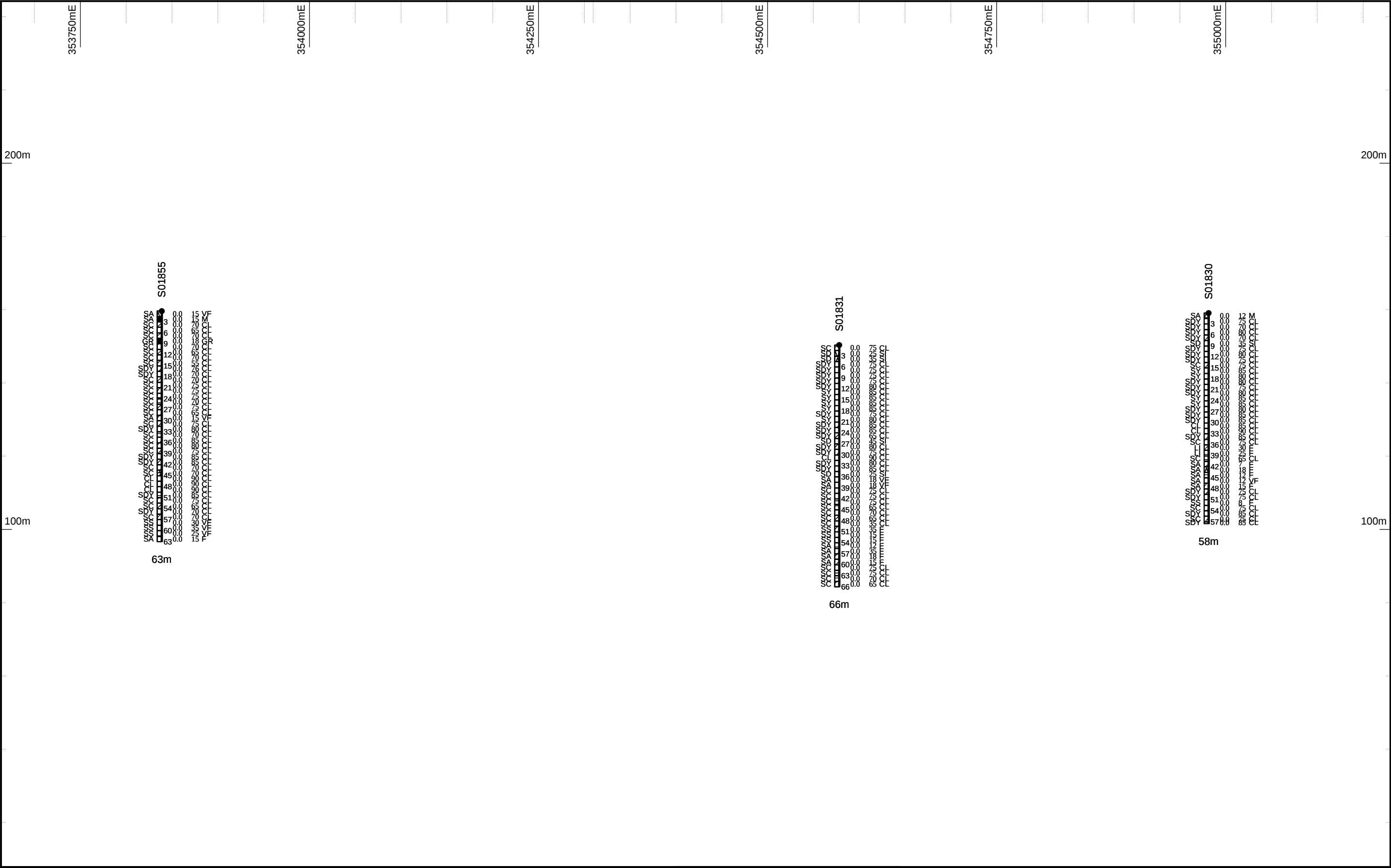
A data review of the 2013 drilling has determined that the Loxton Sands are either not preserved or the Pliocene coast line did not extend this far east in the Murravian Gulf within EL5251.

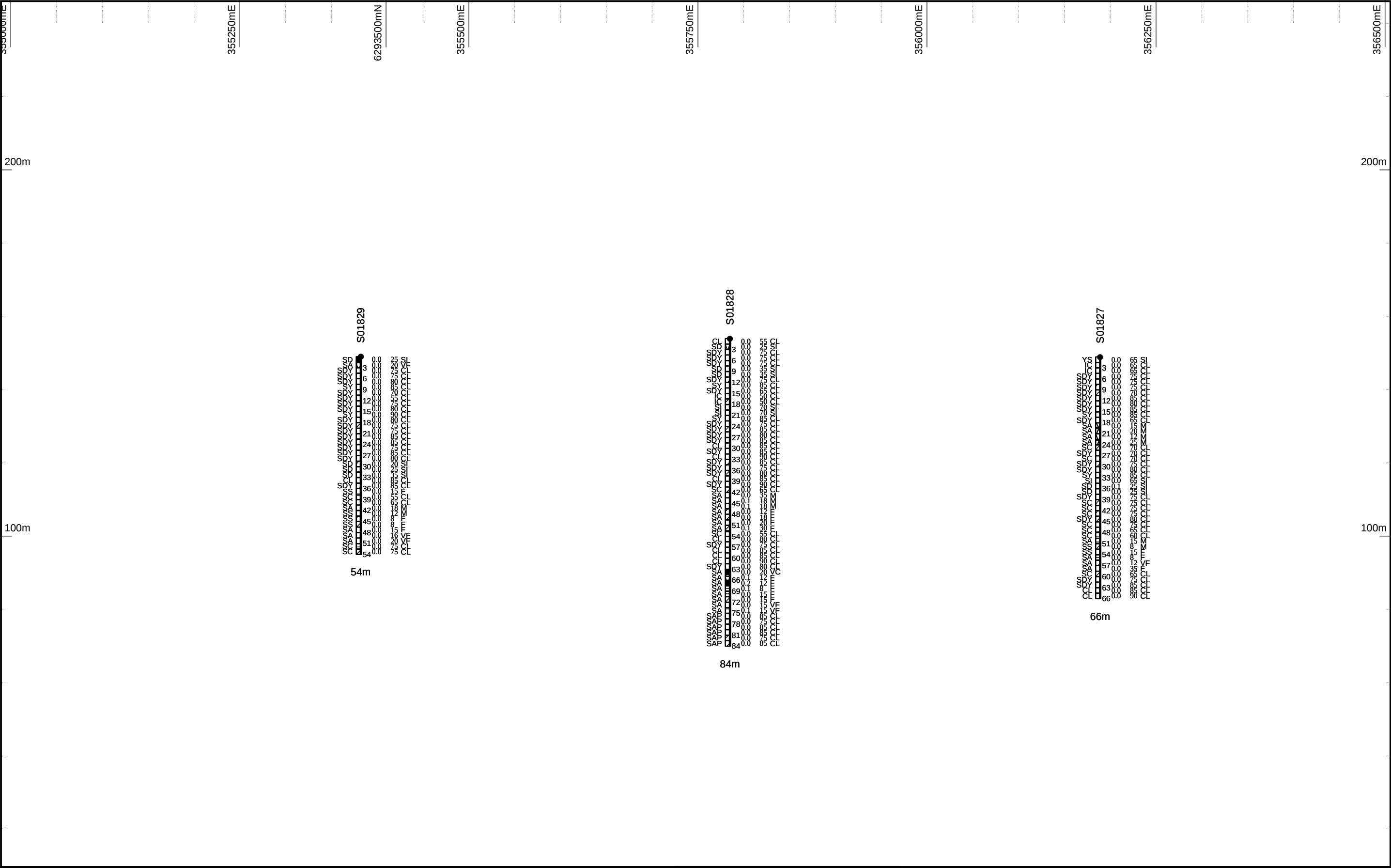
6. REFERENCES

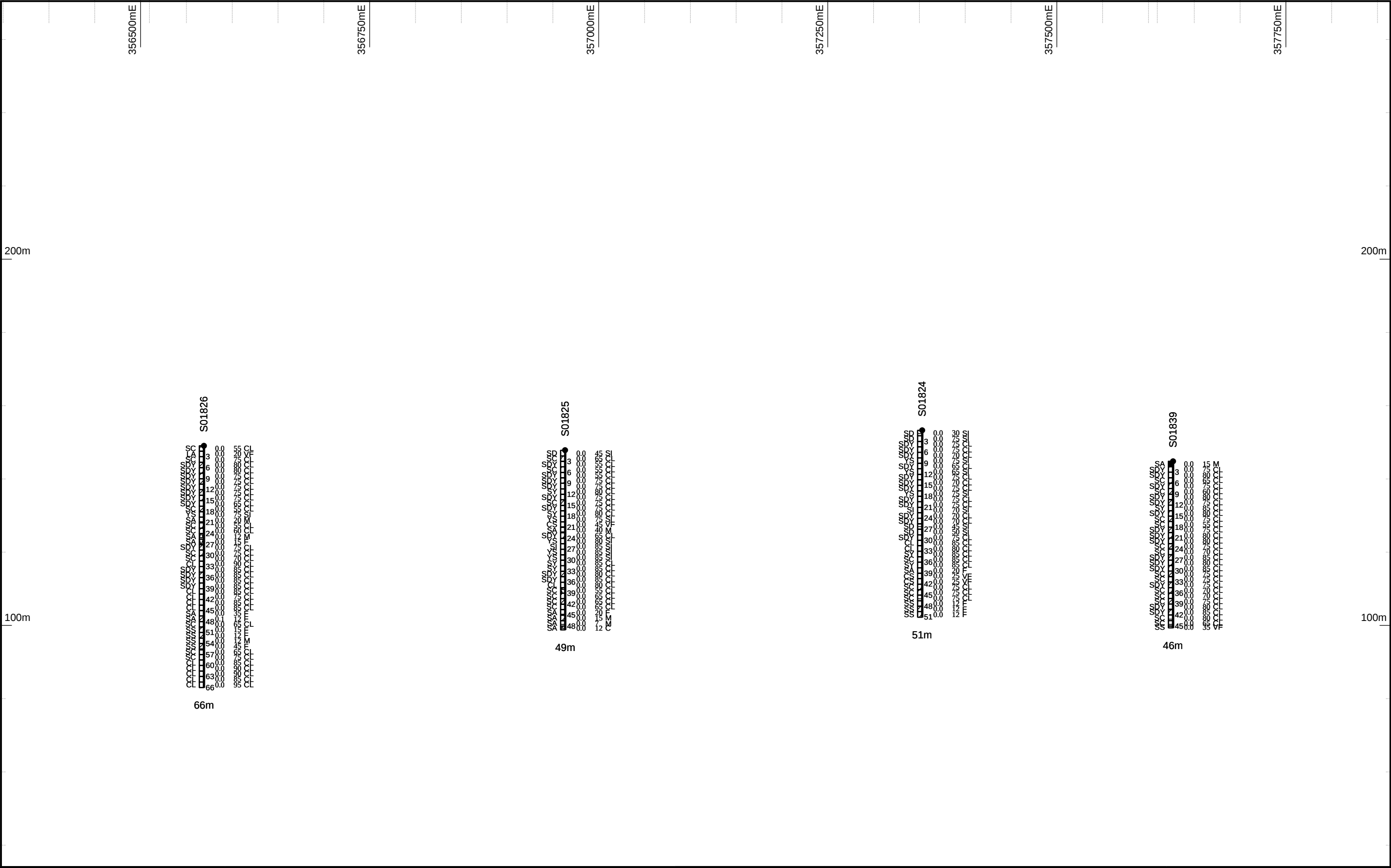
Brown, C.M. and Stephenson, A.E., 1991. *Geology of the Murray Basin Southeastern Australia*, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics Bulletin 235

Douglas, J.G & Ferguson, J.A (Eds), 1988: *Chapter 8 – Tertiary* by C. Abele et al, in *Geology of Victoria*, Victorian Division Geological Society of Australia Incorporated, Melbourne, pp 265-272.

Rankin, L.R., Clough, B.J. and Gatehouse, C.G., 1991. *Mafic Suites in Nasement Beneath the Murray Basin: New Data for the Early Palaeozoic History of the Tasman Orogenic Province*. PIRSA report book no 91/44 (DME 281/89)







Iluka Resources Ltd.
159 Burgins Rd
Hamilton, Vic
3300

Estimated HM%
0 to 0.5
0.5 to 1
1 to 3
3 to 10
10 to 40
>= 40

Grainsize Sorting
VG
G
M
P
VP

X Scale = 1 : 4000
Y Scale = 1 : 1000

Date
15-Nov-2013

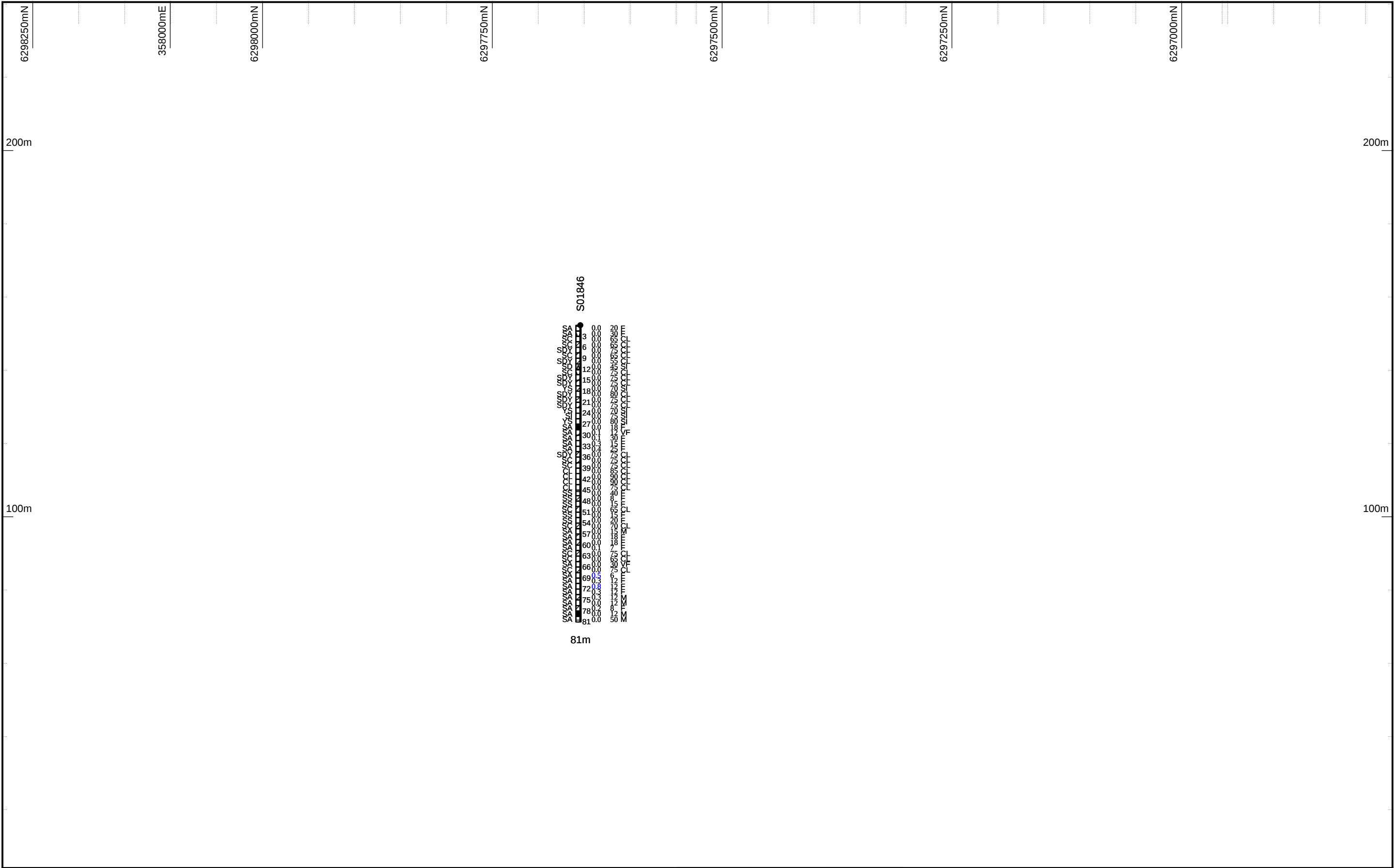
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1 of 1

Plot File: ST069C

0 50 100m

LHS: Lithology
RHS: Actual HM%
RHS: Actual Slimes
RHS: Dominant Grainsize
Hatch: Sorting

EL5251 Florieton
Geological Cross Section
ST069C



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159 Burgins Rd
Hamilton, Vic
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Estimated HM%
0 to 0.5
0.5 to 1
1 to 3
3 to 10
10 to 40
≥ 40

Grainsize Sorting
VG
G
M
P
VP

X Scale = 1 : 4000
Y Scale = 1 : 1000

Date
15-Nov-2013

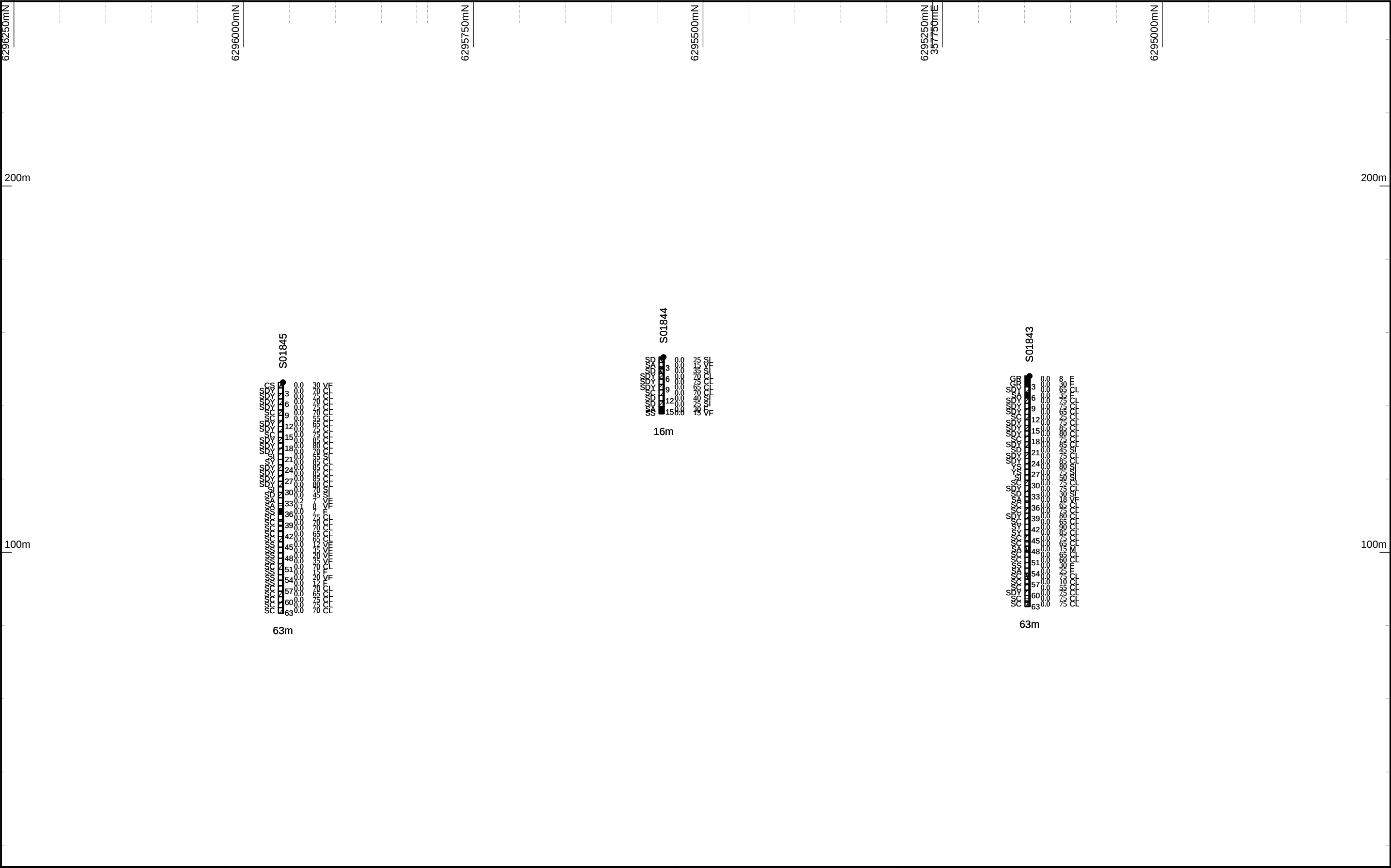
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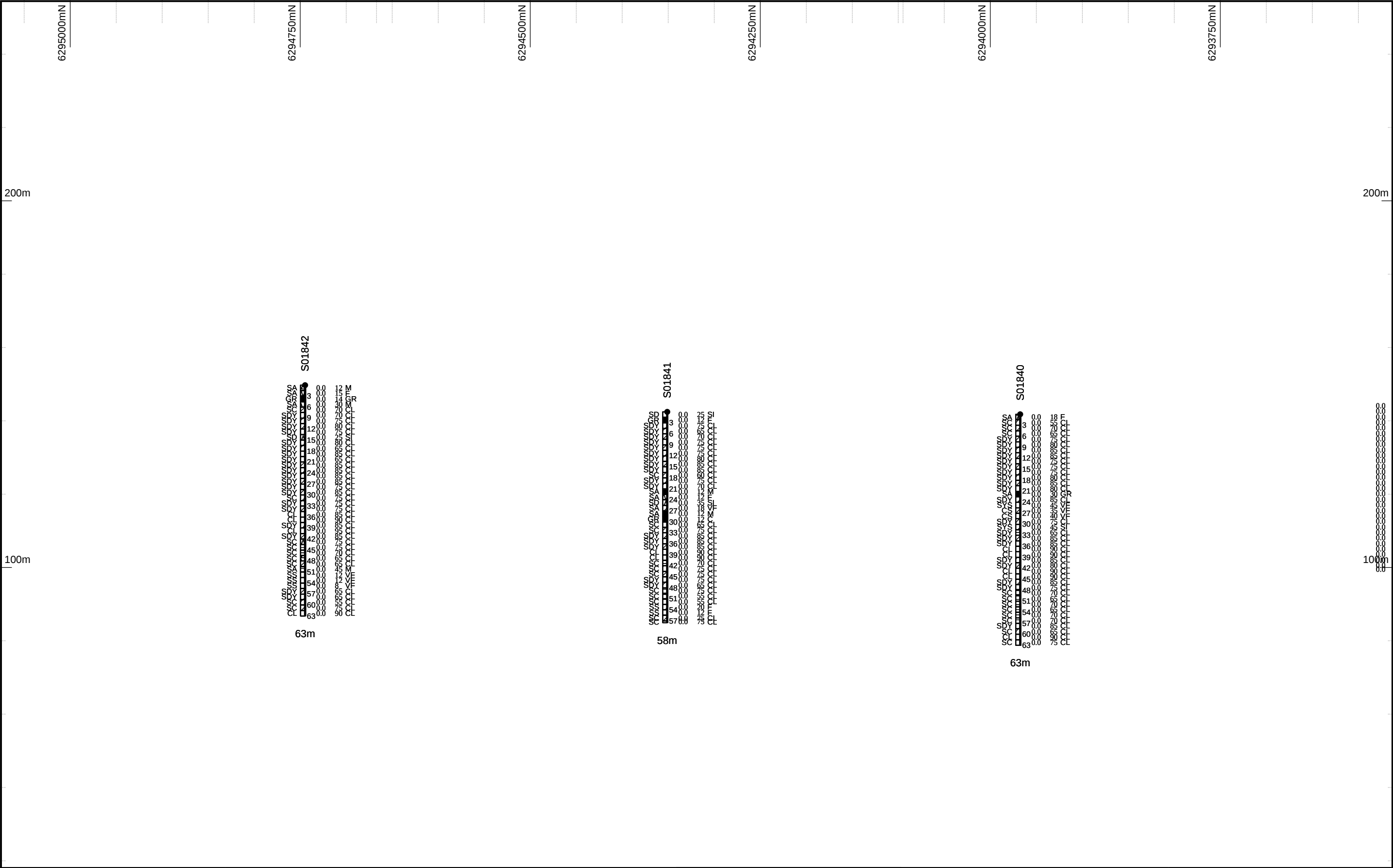
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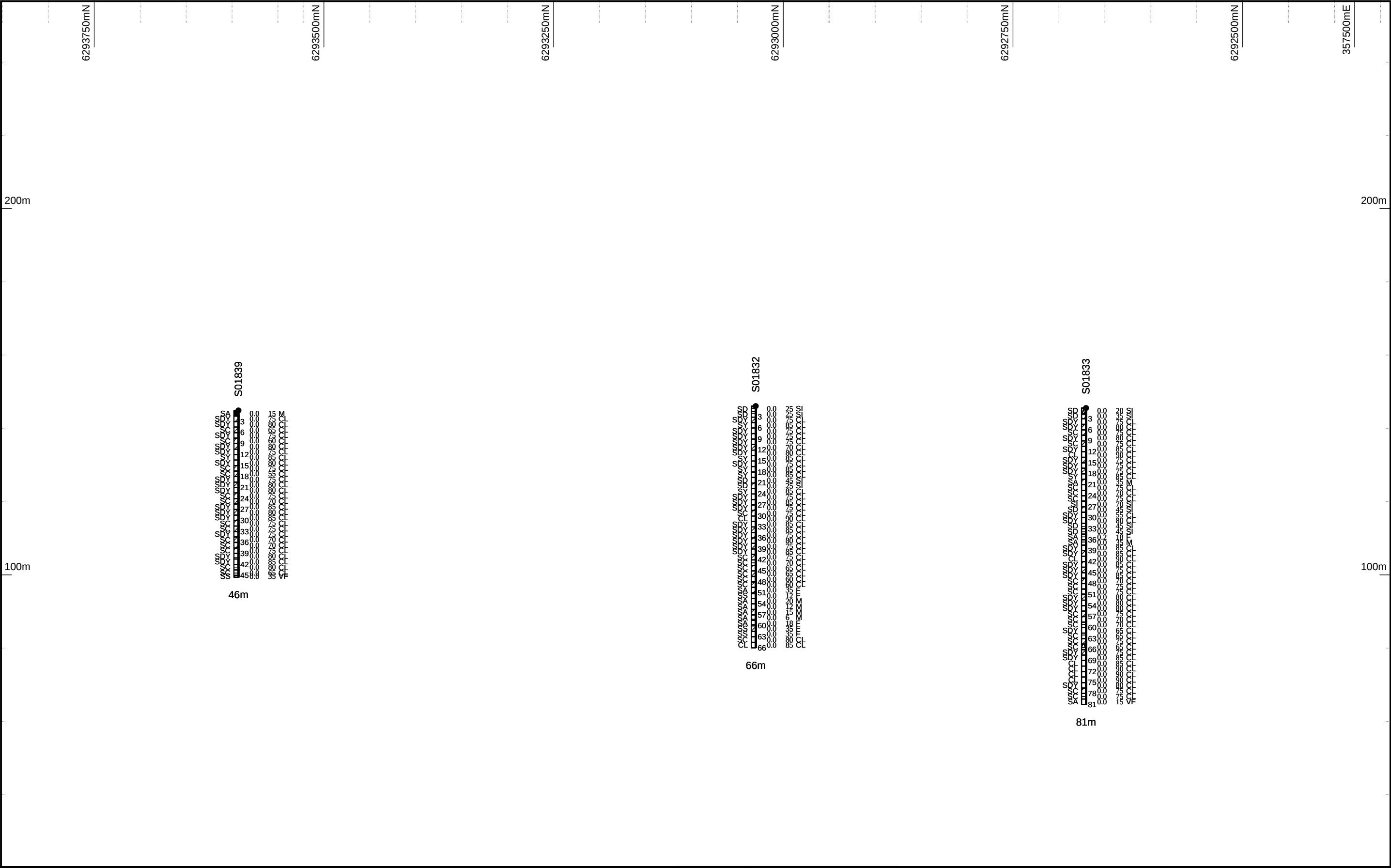
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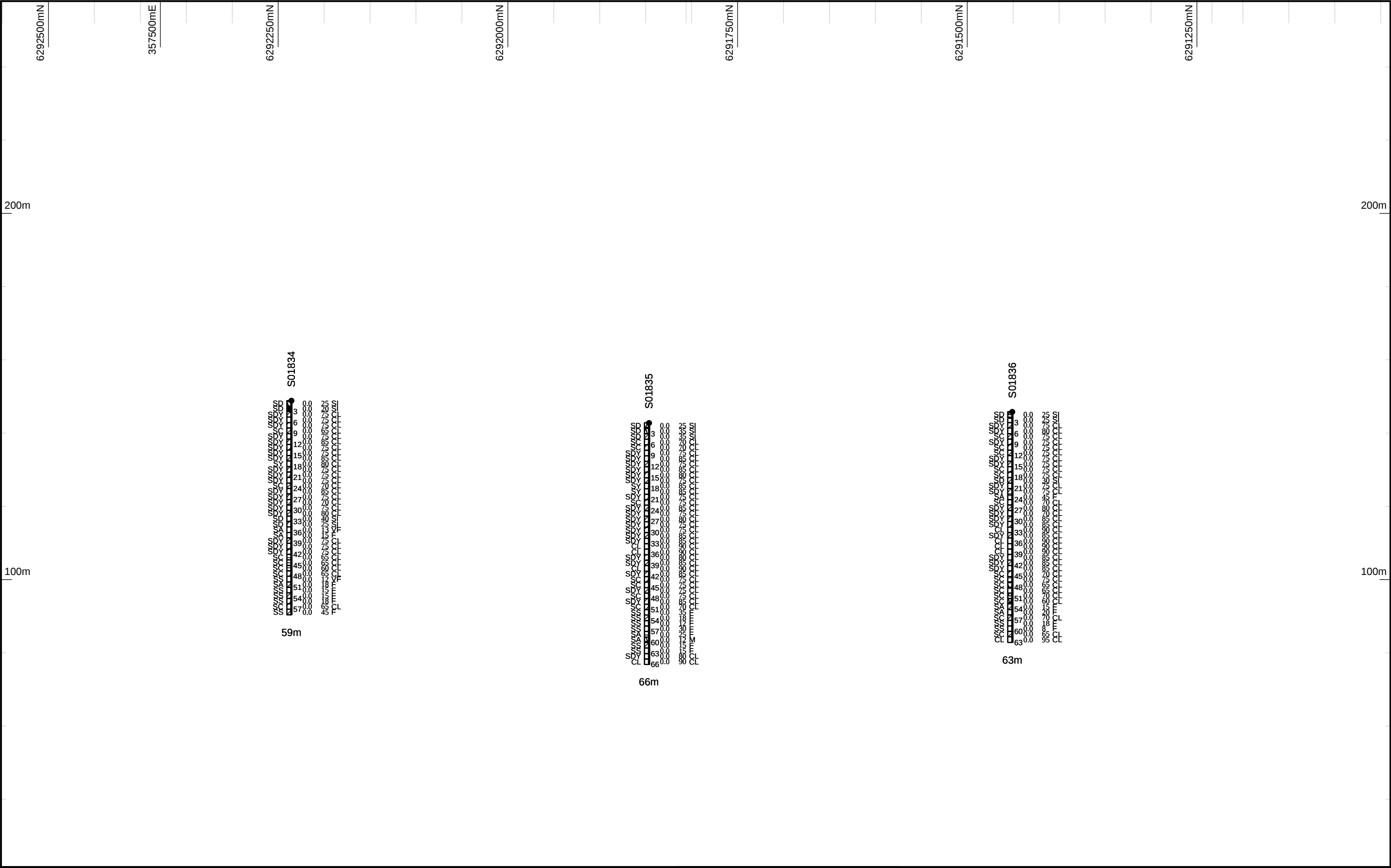
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RHS: Dominant Grainsize
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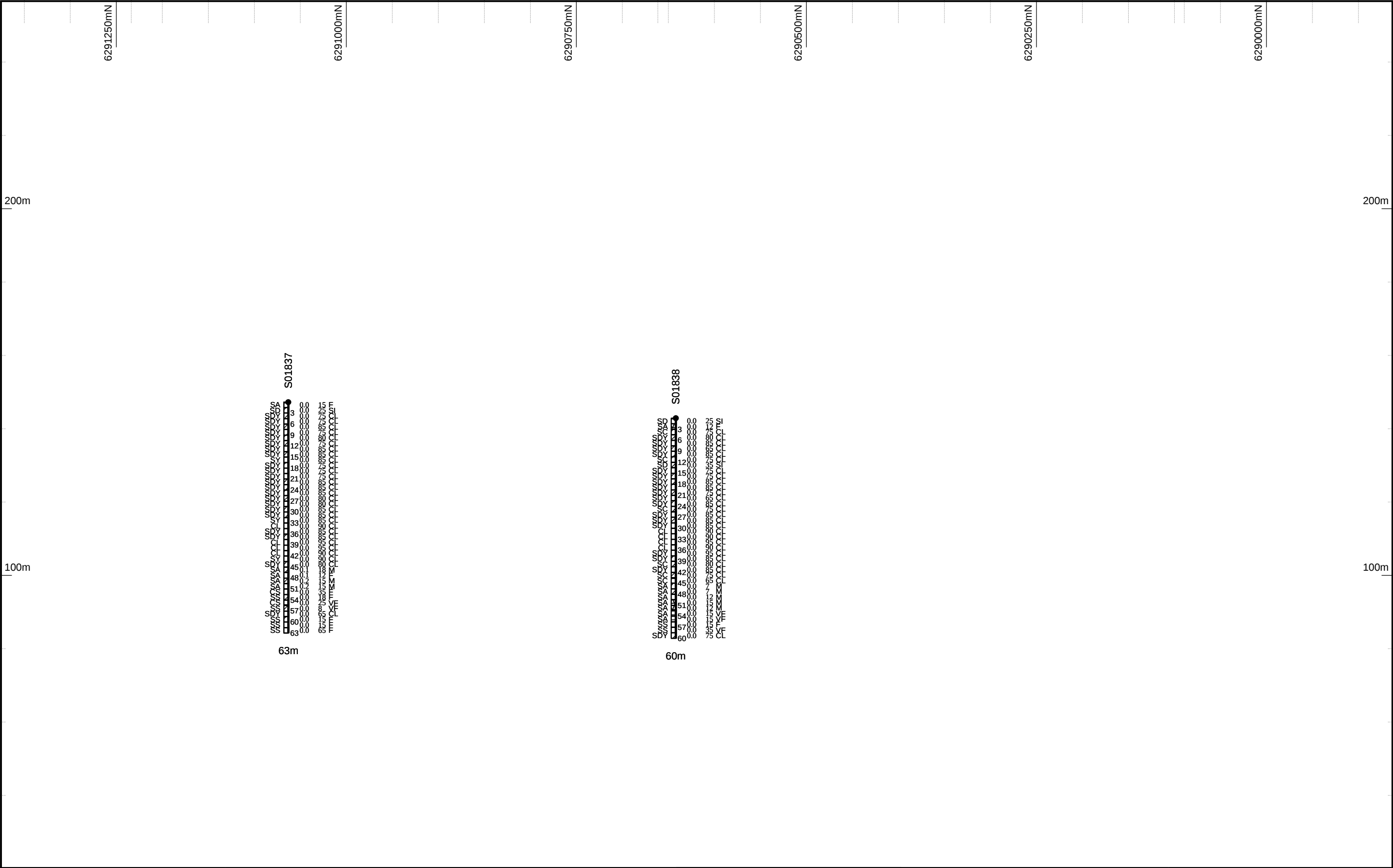
EL5251 Florieton
Geological Cross Section
ST070A



VGGMPVP







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3300

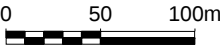
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0.5 to 1	G
1 to 3	M
3 to 10	P
10 to 40	VP
>= 40	

X Scale = 1 : 4000
Y Scale = 1 : 1000

Date
15-Nov-2013

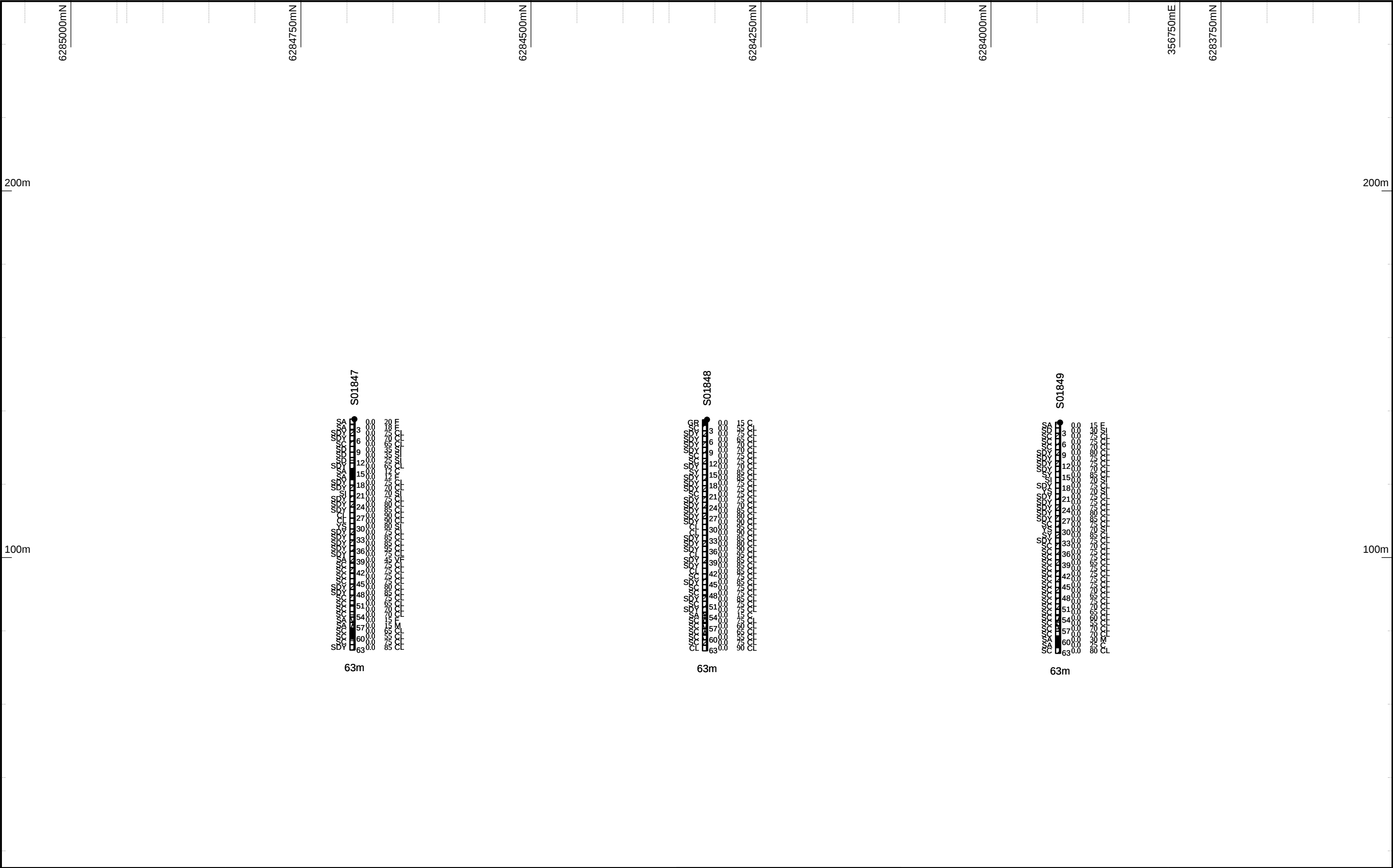
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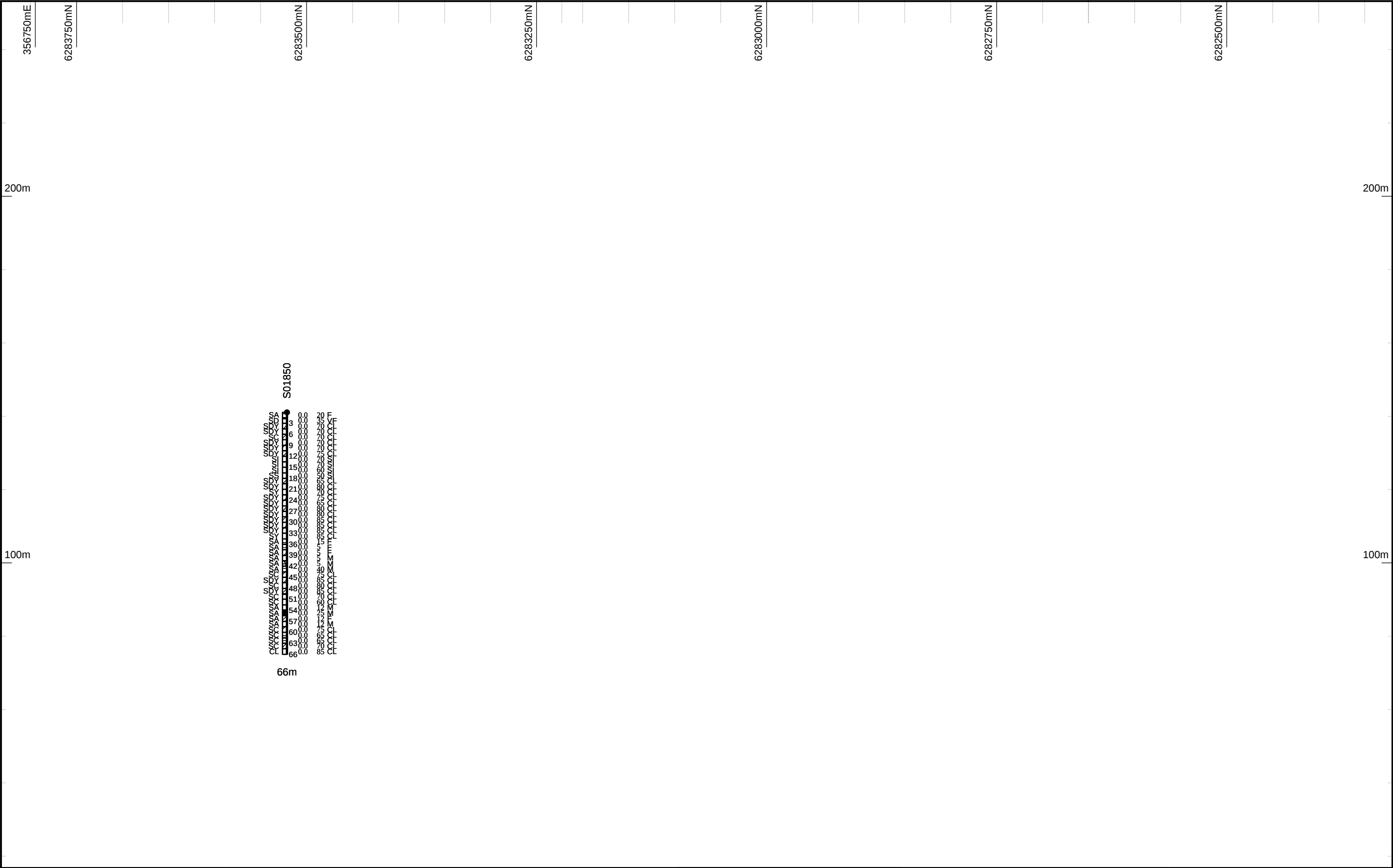
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LHS: Lithology
RHS: Actual HM%
RHS: Actual Slimes
RHS: Dominant Grainsize
Hatch: Sorting

EL5251 Florieton
Geological Cross Section
ST070F





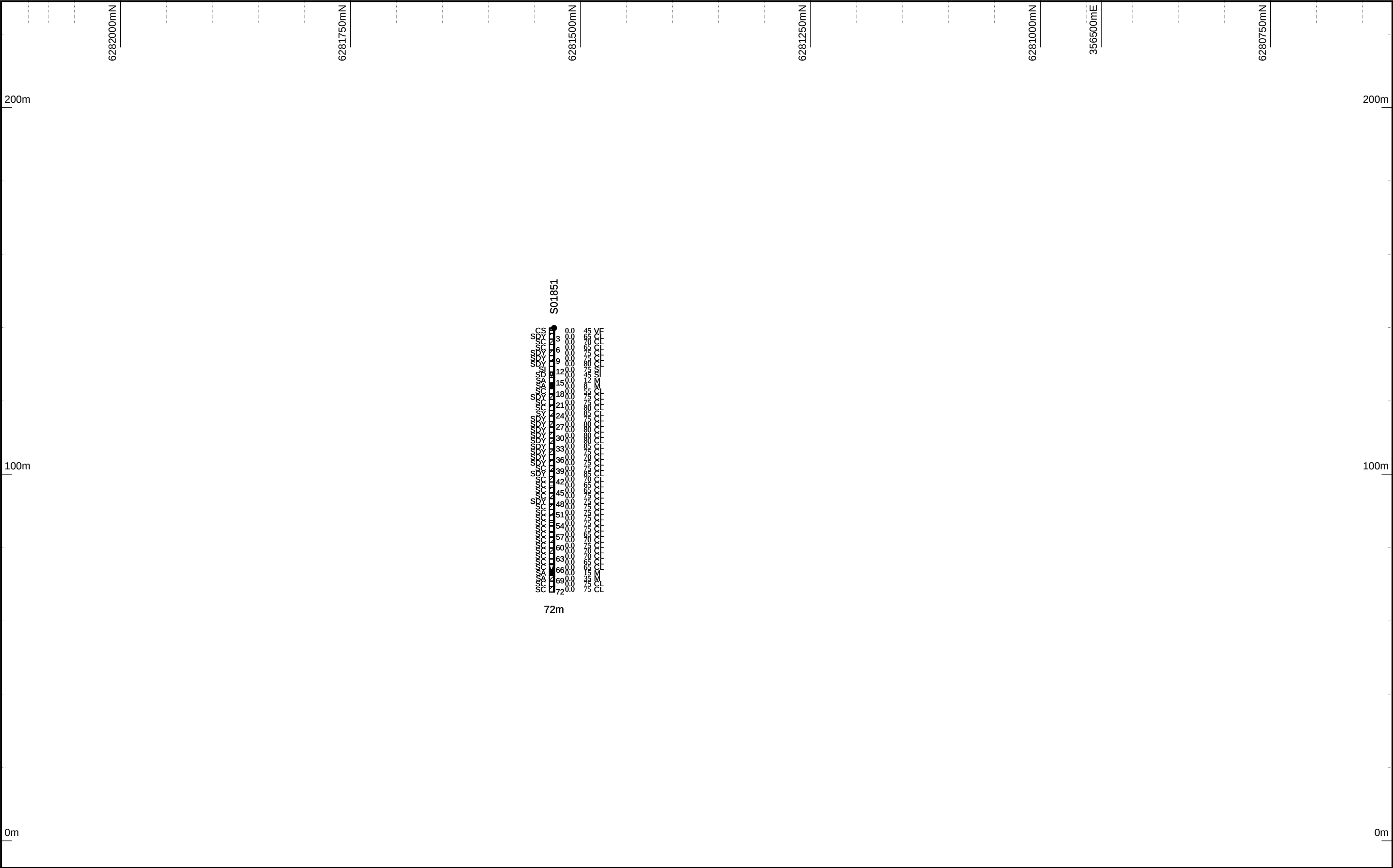
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3300

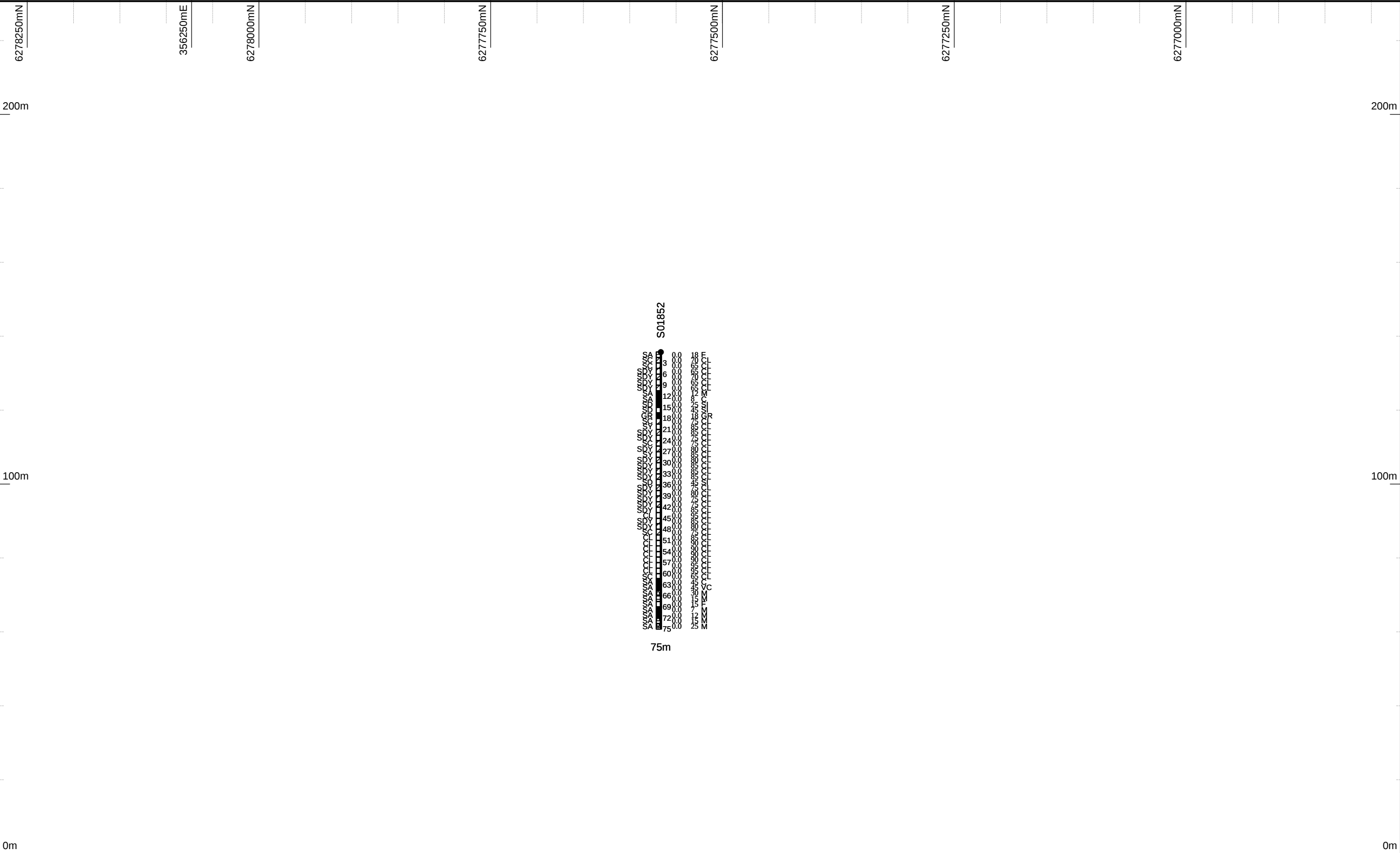
Estimated HM%	Grainsize Sorting
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0.5 to 1	G
1 to 3	M
3 to 10	P
10 to 40	VP
>= 40	

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050100m 		

LHS: Lithology
RHS: Actual HM%
RHS: Actual Slimes
RHS: Dominant Grainsize
Hatch: Sorting

EL5251 Florieton
Geological Cross Section
ST070H

VGGMPVP



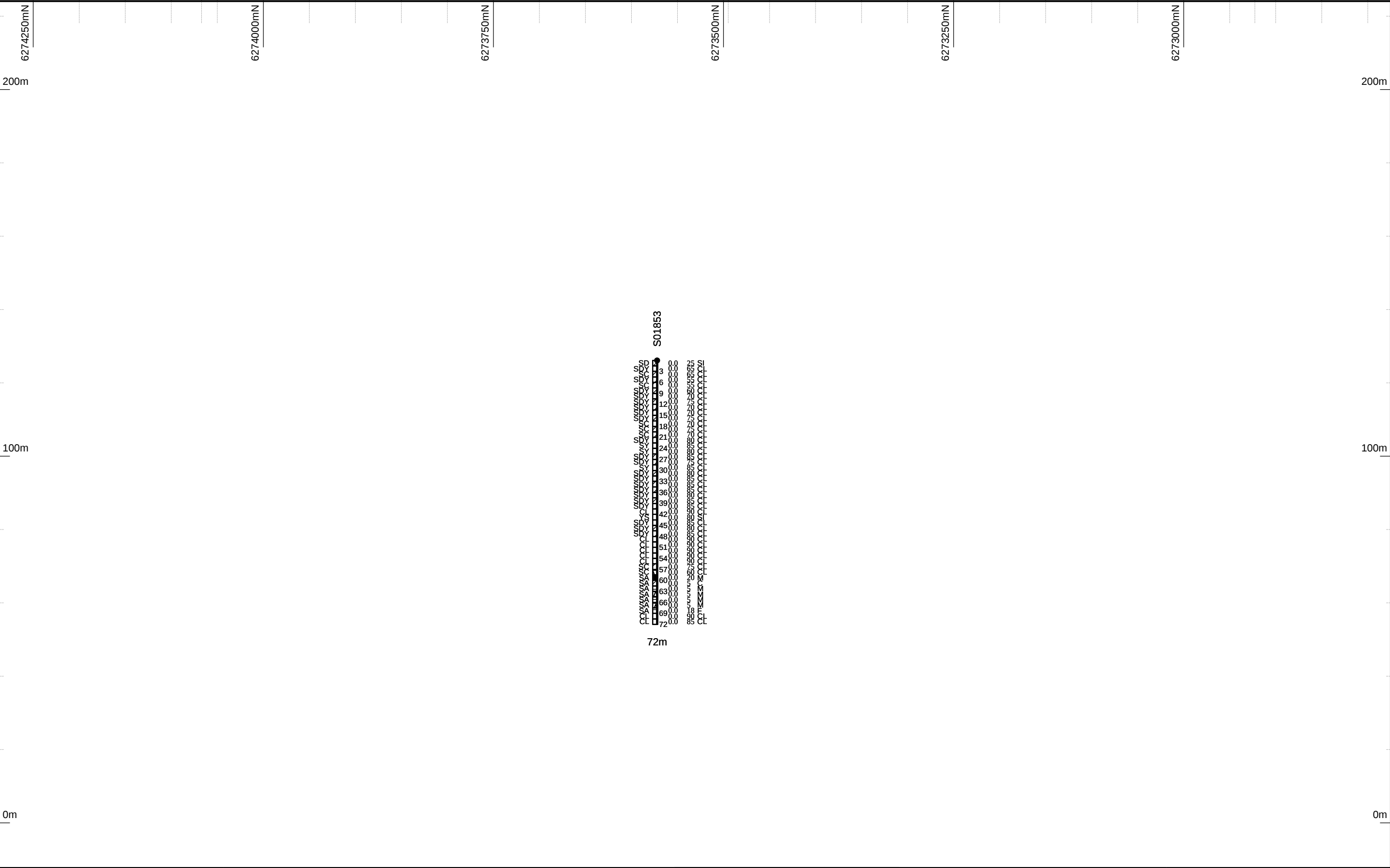
Iluka Resources Ltd.
159 Burgins Rd
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3300

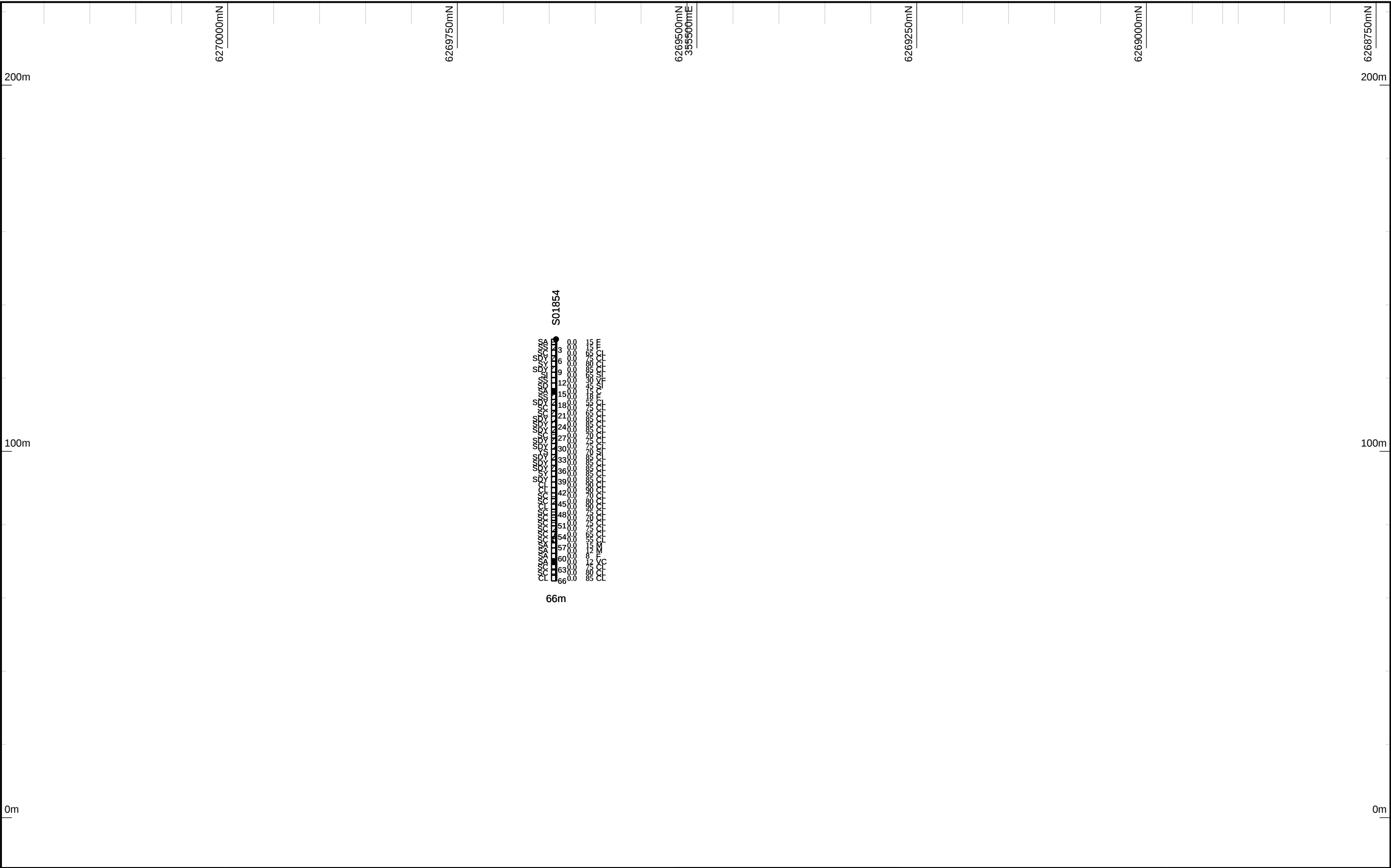
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0.5 to 1	G
1 to 3	M
3 to 10	P
10 to 40	VP
>= 40	

X Scale = 1 : 4000 Y Scale = 1 : 1000	Date 15-Nov-2013	Sheet 1 of 1
	Plot File: ST070J	
050100m		

LHS: Lithology
RHS: Actual HM%
RHS: Actual Slimes
RHS: Dominant Grainsize
Hatch: Sorting

EL5251 Florieton
Geological Cross Section
ST070J





Iluka Resources Ltd.
159 Burgins Rd
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3300

Estimated HM%	Grainsize Sorting
0 to 0.5	VG
0.5 to 1	G
1 to 3	M
3 to 10	P
10 to 40	VP
>= 40	

X Scale = 1 : 4000
Y Scale = 1 : 1000

Date
15-Nov-2013

Sheet
1 of 1

Plot File: ST070L



LHS: Lithology
RHS: Actual HM%
RHS: Actual Slimes
RHS: Dominant Grainsize
Hatch: Sorting

EL5251 Florieton
Geological Cross Section
ST070L

Metadata used in Iluka Resources Ltd Surface Location Files

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LATITUDE	N	12	6	Latitude
LONGITUDE	N	12	6	Longitude
RL	N	7	2	AHDRL Elevation
DATUM	C	5	0	Datum Name
SURV_METH	C	10	0	Survey Method
SURV_COMP	C	10	0	Survey Company
SURV_NAM	C	10	0	Surveyor Name
PEG_VAR	C	1	0	Variation from Peg
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LOCAL_N	N	12	2	Local Grid Northing
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AZIMUTH	N	1	0	Azimuth of Drill String
DIP	N	3	0	Dip of Drill String
SAMP_SPLIT	C	5	0	Percentage of Sample Taken
TWIN	C	1	0	Twin Hole
TWIN OF	C	10	0	Twin Hole Original
TD	N	6	1	Depth of Hole
TENURE_REF	C	10	0	Exploration Licence
STATE	C	5	0	State
COMPANY	C	10	0	Exploration Company
PROJECT	C	30	0	Regional Project Area
DEPOSIT	C	30	0	Deposit
GRID_LINE	C	12	0	Grid Line Name
TRAVERSE	C	20	0	Traverse Name
ANOMALY	C	20	0	Anomaly Name
PEG_ID	C	12	0	Peg Name
PAN	C	1	0	Confirmation of Panning
LOGGER	C	15	0	Logger Name
DRILL_CO	C	10	0	Drilling Company
DRILL_RIG	C	10	0	Drilling Rig
DATE	C	10	0	Date
COMMENTS	C	30	0	Comments
VIS_VAL	C	1	0	Visual Validation of Data

* C = Character
N=Numeric

Metadata used in Iluka Resources Ltd Lithological Logging Files

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TO	N	5	1	Depth To
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AS	C	3	0	Assay
SAMP_QUAL	C	1	0	Quality of Sample
WATER	C	1	0	Sample Moisture
E_SL	N	3	0	Estimated Slimes Percentage
WA	C	2	0	Washability of Sample
CO1	C	3	0	Primary Sample Colour
LI1	C	3	0	Primary Lithology
DGS1	C	2	0	Primary Dominant Grain Size
CGS1	C	2	0	Primary Maximum Grain Size
SO1	C	2	0	Primary Sorting
LINK	C	2	0	Link to Second Lithology
CO2	C	3	0	Secondary Colour
LI2	C	3	0	Secondary Lithology
E_LI2	N	3	0	Percentage of Secondary Lithology
DGS2	C	2	0	Secondary Dominant Grain Size
CGS2	C	2	0	Secondary Maximum Grain Size
SO2	C	2	0	Secondary Sorting
IND	C	4	0	Induration
E_IND	N	3	0	Percentage of Induration in Sample
H	N	1	0	Hardness of Induration
E_HM	N	5	1	Estimated HM percentage
HMGS	C	2	0	HM Grain Size
QU	C	3	0	Qualifiers
COMMENTS	C	30	0	Comments
FM	C	3	0	Formation

Metadata used in Iluka Resources Ltd Assay Files

Name	Type	Size	Decimals	Description
HOLE_ID	C	10	0	Hole Name
FROM	N	5	1	Depth From
TO	N	5	1	Depth To
SAMPLE_ID	C	10	0	Sample Name
OS	N	5	2	Oversize Percentage
SANDC	N	5	2	Coarse Sand Percentage
SAND	N	5	2	Sand Percentage
SLIMES	N	5	2	Slimes Percentage
HM	N	5	2	HM Percentage

CODES

CODE	ASSAY
Y	YES - HM ASSAY
N	NO - HM ASSAY
M	MULTI ELEMENT
D	DUPLICATE
3P	STANDARD
E3	STANDARD
HG1	STANDARD
HG2	STANDARD
HG3	STANDARD
HG4	STANDARD

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

CODE	SURVEY COMPANY
PDS	Peter Danson
ILUKA	Iluka

CODE	SURVEY METHOD
GPS	GPS
DGPS RTK	DGPS RTK
OTHER	OTHER

CODE	WATER
D	DRY
M	MOIST
W	WET
I	INJECTED

CODE	COMPANY
ILU	ILUKA RESOURCES LTD

CODE	DRILLING COMPANY
WALLIS	WALLIS DRILLING LTD
ILUKA	ILUKA RESOURCES LTD

CODE	DRILL RIG
CUSTOM	CUSTOM
MANTIS1	MANTIS1
MANTIS2	MANTIS2
MANTIS3	MANTIS3
DELTA15	DELTA15
DELTA28	DELTA28
WALLD29	DELTA29
WALLIS D30	DELTA30
DELTA32	DELTA32
DELTA5	DELTA5
DELTA7	DELTA7
WARMAN	WARMAN

CODE	DRILL TYPE
RCAC	REVERSE CIRCULATION AIR CORE
AU	AUGER
RAB	ROTARY AIR BLAST
DIAMOND	DIAMOND
RC	REVERSE CIRCULATION

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

CODE	INDURATION HARDNESS
1	VERY SOFT
2	SOFT
3	MEDIUM
4	HARD
5	VERY HARD

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

CODE	HOLE SIZE
BQ	60mm
NQ	75.8mm

CODE	INDURATION
FE	FERRUGINOUS INDURATION
SI	SILICEOUS INDURATION CALCAREOUS INDURATION
CC	INDURATION
PY	PYRITIC INDURATION

CODE	LITHOLOGY
BA	BASALT
CA	CALCRETE
CL	CLAY
CT	CLAY STONE
YS	CLAY-SILT
CS	CLAYEY SAND
CO	COAL
CG	CONGLOMERATE
DO	DOLOMITE
GA	GRANITE
GR	GRAVEL
GY	GYPSUM

HM	HEAVY MINERAL
IC	INDURATED CLAY
IR	IRONSTONE
LA	LATERITE
LI	LIMESTONE
LS	LOMESAND
LC	LOST CORE
MU	MUDSTONE
PY	PYRITE
QU	QUARTZ
RK	ROCK UNKNOWN
SA	SAND
SS	SANDSTONE
SC	SANDY CLAY
SAP	SAPROLITE
ST	SCHIST
SH	SHALE
SE	SILCRETE
SI	SILT
SIS	SILTSTONE
SD	SILTY-SAND
SY	SILTY-CLAY
SYS	SILTY-CLAY-SAND
SDY	SILTY-SANDY-CLAY
SL	SLATE
SLM	SLIME
SO	SOIL

CODE	LINK
TO	TO
AN	AND

CODE	PEG VARIATION
Y	YES
N	NO
P	PICK-UP

CODE	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

CODE	SAMPLE QUALITY
G	GOOD
M	MODERATE
P	POOR

CODE	SAMPLE SPLIT
25_75	25% SAMPLE SPLIT
50_50	50% SAMPLE SPLIT
100	100% SAMPLE SPLIT

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

CODE	WASHABILITY
IM	IMPOSSIBLE
M	MODERATE

MD	MODERATELY DIFFICULT
ME	MODERATELY EASY
VD	VERY DIFFICULT
VE	VERY EASY

CODE	COLOUR
BK	BLACK
BL	BLUE
BR	BROWN
BB	BROWN-BLACK
BC	BROWN-CREAM
BO	BROWN-ORANGE
BW	BROWN-WHITE
BY	BROWN-YELLOW
BU	BUFF
CR	CREAM
CO	CREAM-ORANGE
RC	CREAM-RED
DBK	DARK BLACK
DBL	DARK BLUE
DBR	DARK BROWN
DBB	DARK BROWN-BLACK
DBC	DARK BROWN-CREAM
DBO	DARK BROWN-ORANGE
DBW	DARK BROWN-WHITE
DBY	DARK BROWN-YELLOW
DBU	DARK BUFF
DCR	DARK CREAM
DCO	DARK CREAM-ORANGE
DRC	DARK CREAM-RED
DGN	DARK GREEN
DNB	DARK GREEN-BROWN
DNY	DARK GREEN-YELLOW
DGR	DARK GREY
DGK	DARK GREY-BLACK
DGB	DARK GREY-BROWN
DGC	DARK GREY-CREAM
DGG	DARK GREY-GREEN
DGO	DARK GREY-ORANGE
DGP	DARK GREY-PINK
DGD	DARK GREY-RED
DGW	DARK GREY-WHITE
DGY	DARK GREY-YELLOW
DMU	DARK MUSTARD
DOR	DARK ORANGE

DOB	DARK ORANGE-BROWN	LCO	LIGHT CREAM-ORANGE
DOW	DARK ORANGE-WHITE	LRC	LIGHT CREAM-RED
DOY	DARK ORANGE-YELLOW	LGN	LIGHT GREEN
DPI	DARK PINK	LNB	LIGHT GREEN-BROWN
DPB	DARK PINK BROWN	LNJ	LIGHT GREEN-YELLOW
DPC	DARK PINK-CREAM	LGR	LIGHT GREY
DPO	DARK PINK-ORANGE	LGK	LIGHT GREY-BLACK
DPW	DARK PINK-WHITE	LGB	LIGHT GREY-BROWN
DPU	DARK PURPLE	LGC	LIGHT GREY-CREAM
DRE	DARK RED	LGG	LIGHT GREY-GREEN
DRK	DARK RED-BLACK	LGO	LIGHT GREY-ORANGE
DRB	DARK RED-BROWN	LGP	LIGHT GREY-PINK
DRO	DARK RED-ORANGE	LGD	LIGHT GREY-RED
DRP	DARK RED-PINK	LGW	LIGHT GREY-WHITE
DRW	DARK RED-WHITE	LGY	LIGHT GREY-YELLOW
DRY	DARK RED-YELLOW	LMU	LIGHT MUSTARD
DWH	DARK WHITE	LOR	LIGHT ORANGE
DWC	DARK WHITE-CREAM	LOB	LIGHT ORANGE-BROWN
DYE	DARK YELLOW	LOW	LIGHT ORANGE-WHITE
DYB	DARK YELLOW-BROWN	LOY	LIGHT ORANGE-YELLOW
DYG	DARK YELLOW-GREEN	LPI	LIGHT PINK
DYW	DARK YELLOW-WHITE	LPB	LIGHT PINK BROWN
GN	GREEN	LPC	LIGHT PINK-CREAM
NB	GREEN-BROWN	LPO	LIGHT PINK-ORANGE
NY	GREEN-YELLOW	LPW	LIGHT PINK-WHITE
GR	GREY	LPU	LIGHT PURPLE
GK	GREY-BLACK	LRE	LIGHT RED
GB	GREY-BROWN	LRK	LIGHT RED-BLACK
GC	GREY-CREAM	LRB	LIGHT RED-BROWN
GG	GREY-GREEN	LRO	LIGHT RED-ORANGE
GO	GREY-ORANGE	LRP	LIGHT RED-PINK
GP	GREY-PINK	LRW	LIGHT RED-WHITE
GD	GREY-RED	LRJ	LIGHT RED-YELLOW
GW	GREY-WHITE	LWH	LIGHT WHITE
GY	GREY-YELLOW	LWC	LIGHT WHITE-CREAM
KH	KHARKI	LJE	LIGHT YELLOW
LBK	LIGHT BLACK	LYB	LIGHT YELLOW-BROWN
LBL	LIGHT BLUE	LYG	LIGHT YELLOW-GREEN
LBR	LIGHT BROWN	LYW	LIGHT YELLOW-WHITE
LBB	LIGHT BROWN-BLACK	MU	MUSTARD
LBC	LIGHT BROWN-CREAM	OR	ORANGE
LBO	LIGHT BROWN-ORANGE	OB	ORANGE-BROWN
LBW	LIGHT BROWN-WHITE	OW	ORANGE-WHITE
LBY	LIGHT BROWN-YELLOW	OY	ORANGE-YELLOW
LBU	LIGHT BUFF	PI	PINK
LCR	LIGHT CREAM	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