ASX: ITM

ASX RELEASE

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DRILLING CONFIRMS THIRD REE PROSPECT AT BARTELS, EYRE PENINSULA

Drilling at iTech Minerals' Eyre Peninsula REE Project

- **First batch of results from the recently completed drilling at the Bartels IAC REE Prospect confirms significant intervals of REE mineralisation in the clay rich, weathering profile**
- **This confirms Bartels as a third IAC REE prospect in addition to the more advanced Ethiopia and Burtons Prosects**
- **Significant intersections include:**
  - **BAAC22-008 – 15m @ 1594 ppm TREO from 12m**
  - **BAAC22-010 – 16m @ 936 ppm TREO from 4m**
  - **BAAC22-021 – 15m @ 724 ppm TREO from 0 m**
  - **BAAC22-007 – 17m @ 583 ppm TREO from 13m**
- **In the southern area, mineralisation covers an area of over 1.3km x 1 km and is open in multiple directions**
- **Additional mineralisation occurs a further 2 km to the north-west, with further drilling required to fully test the extent at both locations**
- **Samples from Ethiopia and Burtons are currently being analysed and will be reported as they become available**

The aim of the initial phase of drilling was to test the potential for ion adsorption clay (IAC) REE mineralisation at the Bartels Prospect on the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia. iTech has confirmed, from recently received drill results, that significant intersections of REEs occur within the weathered horizon at Bartels and have the potential to form IAC REE style mineralisation. Metallurgical work on mineralised samples will be required to test the extent to which the REEs are easily leachable.

"The Bartels prospect was the most early-stage target of the four prospects being tested in the current drilling program at the Eyre Peninsula Kaolin-REE Project, so the fact that our first pass of drilling has returned thick intervals of high grade REE's from surface over a large area is very encouraging and really highlights the prospectivity our ground in the area.

Managing Director Mike Schwarz

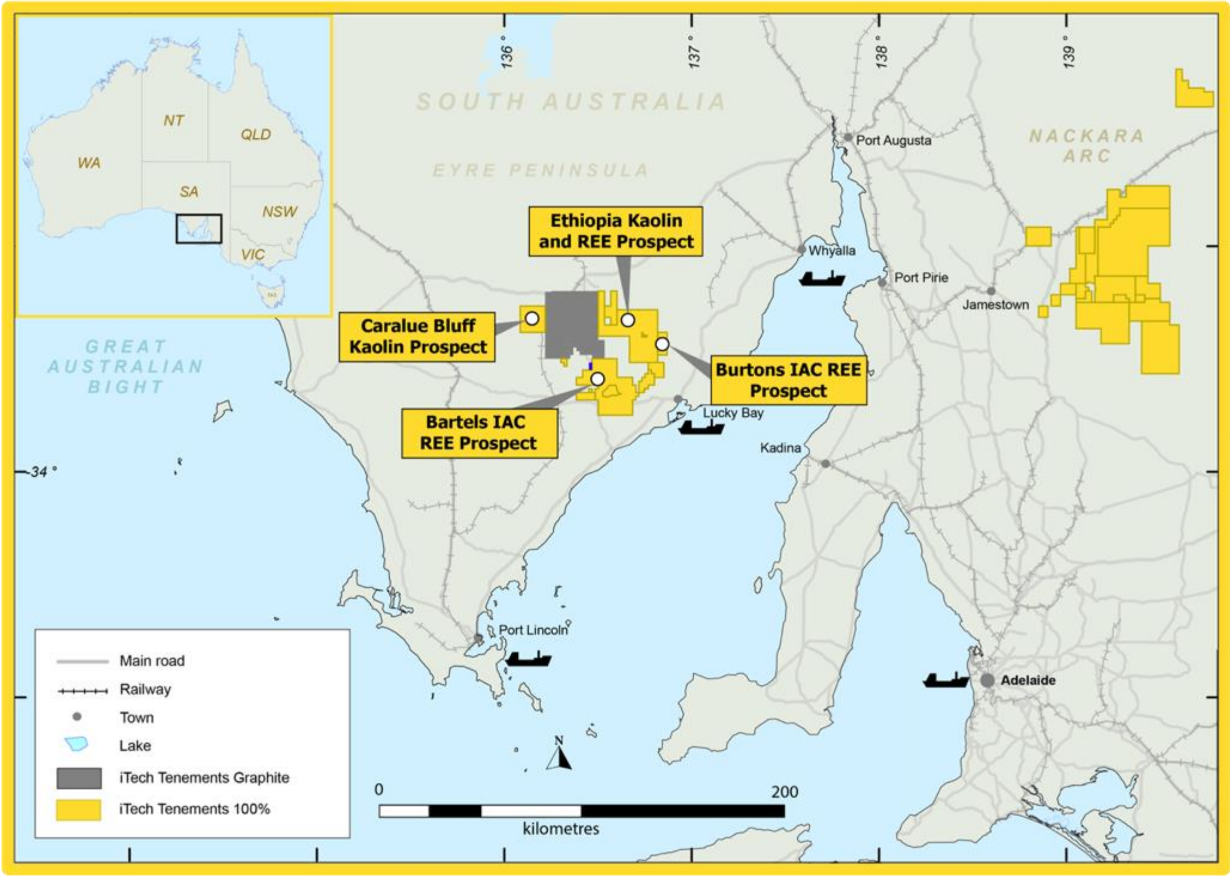

Figure 1. Location of the Ethiopia Prospect – Eyre Peninsula, South Australia

Significant intersections

Bartels Drilling Program - February 2022												
Hole Id	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	TREO	High Value (Magnet) Rare Earths							
					Neodymium Nd_2O_3		Praseodymium Pr_6O_{11}		Dysprosium Dy_2O_3		Terbium Tb_4O_7	
	(m)	(m)	(m)	ppm	ppm	%TREO	ppm	%TREO	ppm	%TREO	ppm	%TREO
BAAC22_001	4	6	2	401	66.8	16.7%	16.9	4.2%	10.96	2.73%	1.98	0.49%
BAAC22_003	0	7	7	563	99.8	17.7%	27.0	4.8%	13.20	2.35%	2.63	0.47%
BAAC22_007	**13**	**30**	**17**	**583**	**100.1**	**17.2%**	**27.8**	**4.8%**	**9.44**	**1.62%**	**1.89**	**0.32%**
BAAC22_008	**12**	**27**	**15**	**1594**	**298.4**	**18.7%**	**88.2**	**5.5%**	**16.3**	**1.02%**	**3.62**	**0.23%**
BAAC22_009	9	13	4	739	142.3	19.3%	39.6	5.4%	8.33	1.13%	1.83	0.25%
BAAC22_010	**4**	**20**	**16**	**936**	**160.4**	**17.1%**	**43.8**	**4.7%**	**12.80**	**1.37%**	**2.60**	**0.28%**
BAAC22_015	8	10	2	425	59.0	13.9%	15.1	3.6%	9.59	2.26%	2.28	0.54%
BAAC22_021	**0**	**15**	**15**	**724**	**130.7**	**18.1%**	**35.4**	**4.9%**	**15.20**	**2.10%**	**2.77**	**0.38%**
BAAC22_027	8	13	5	516	67.1	13.0%	16.4	3.2%	19.40	3.76%	2.82	0.55%
BAAC22_035	7	15	8	382	64.4	16.9%	18.8	4.9%	6.54	1.71%	1.30	0.34%
BAAC22_041	7	13	6	646	138.8	21.5%	37.2	5.8%	12.17	1.88%	2.39	0.37%
BAAC22_044	2	5	3	773	130.1	16.8%	35.2	4.5%	20.26	2.62%	3.39	0.44%

Table 1. Significant REE intersections at the Bartels Prospect – Eyre Peninsula, South Australia

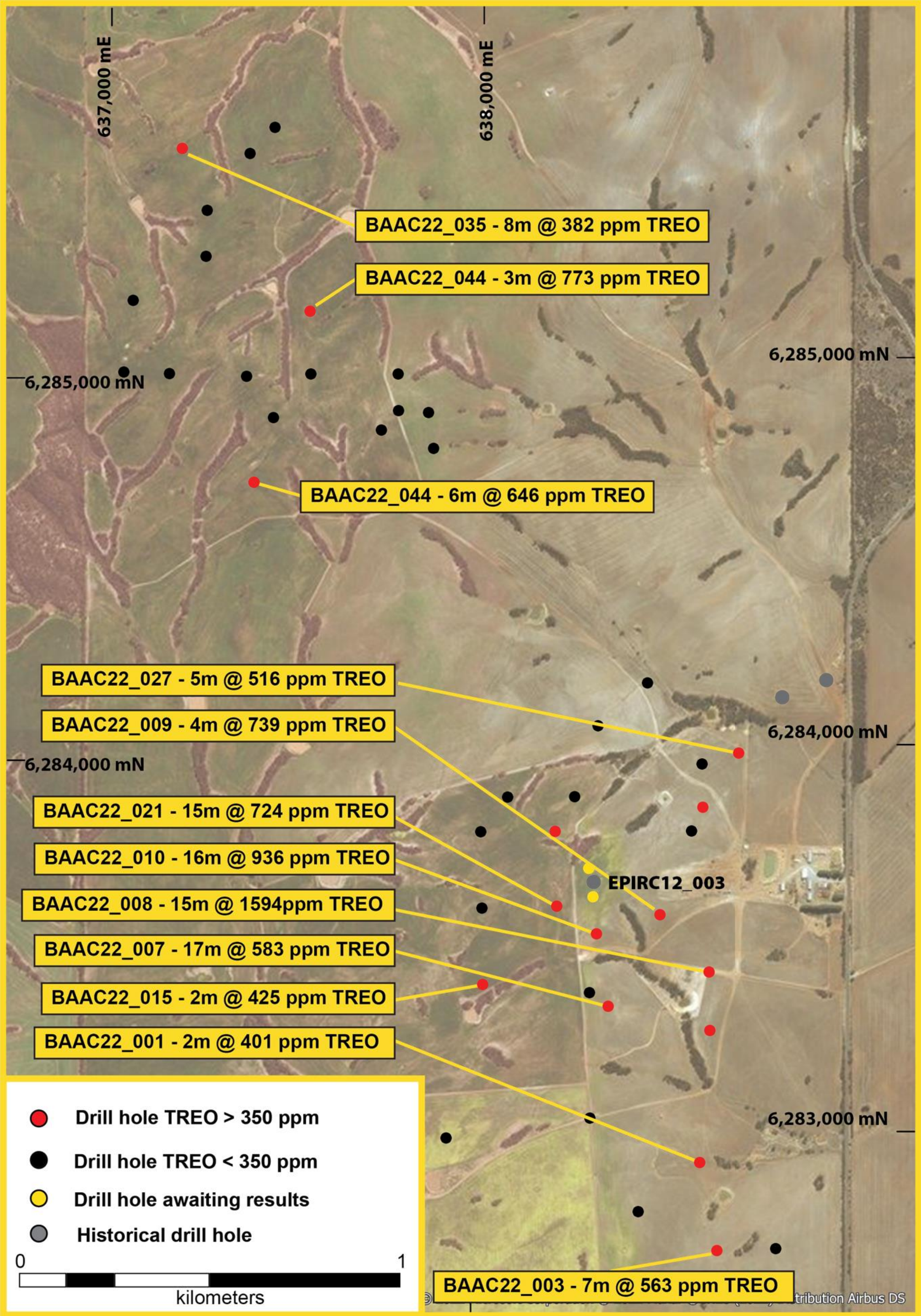

Figure 2. Drill results from the Bartels Prospect – Eyre Peninsula, South Australia

Discussion

In January this year, iTech announced it had identified a new zone of REE mineralisation in a weathered, clay rich horizon at the Bartels Prospect, in the southernmost part of the Eyre Peninsula tenement package (Fig. 1). In 2012, Archer Materials drilled 3 reverse circulation drill holes targeting gold mineralisation in epithermal systems. One drill hole, EPIRC12_003, intersected significant rare earth elements in what is described as kaolinised coarse grained felsic, this hole was drilled to identify strike extensions to gold mineralisation.

- **EPIRC12_003 intersected 21m @ 2298 ppm TREO from 55-76m**
  - **including 9 m @ 3054 ppm TREO from 55-64m**
  - **and 7 m @ 2626 ppm TREO from 69-76m**

EPIRC12_001 and EPIRC12_002 intersected alteration and significant gold mineralisation but didn't intersect the kaolinitic felsic unit identified in EPIRC12_003.

iTech has now completed first pass drilling over the prospect and has identified a large area of approximately 1.3 km by 1 km with significant REEs close to the historical "discovery" hole EPIRC12_003 (Fig. 2). Mineralisation appears to be in the weathered horizon close to surface and relatively thick with intersections up to 17 metres. Importantly, the mineralisation is open in multiple directions and has the potential to expand with further drilling. An additional zone of mineralisation was identified, in three drill holes, approximately 2 km to the north-west. Further drilling is required to establish continuity and extent of mineralisation at this location.

Next Steps

Discussions have been held with ANSTO to determine the best sample size, location, and leaching conditions to undertake a comprehensive program of metallurgical optimisation. Options include varying a range of conditions including varying pH and leach times, multiple leach stages and the additional washing steps.

Having received positive drilling results from Bartels, iTech is eagerly waiting on results from the recently completed drilling programs at Ethiopia and Burtons. Once results have been received and announced, the Company will select representative samples from all three prospects to undergo a program of metallurgical optimisation. Samples will be selected to broadly assess metallurgical performance of mineralisation from differing geological characteristics such as regolith zones and varying depths from surface

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information which relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Michael Schwarz. Mr Schwarz has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Schwarz is a full-time employee of iTech Minerals Ltd and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Schwarz consents to the inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT iTECH MINERALS LTD

iTech Minerals Ltd is a newly listed mineral exploration company exploring for and developing battery materials and critical minerals within its 100% owned Australian projects. The company is exploring for kaolinite-halloysite, ion adsorption clay rare earth element mineralisation and developing the Campoona Graphite Deposit in South Australia. The company also has extensive exploration tenure prospective for Cu-Au porphyry mineralisation, IOCG mineralisation and gold mineralisation in South Australia and tin, Tungsten, and polymetallic Cobar style mineralisation in New South Wales.

This announcement contains results that have previously released as “Replacement Prospectus” on 19 October 2021, “Rare Earth Potential Identified at Kaolin Project” on 21 October 2021, “Rare Earth Potential Confirmed at Kaolin Project” on 12 November 2021, “New Rare Earth Prospect on the Eyre Peninsula” on 29 November 2021, “Positive Results Grow Rare Earth Potential at Kaolin Project” on 13 December 2021, “More Positive Rare Earth Results - Ethiopia Kaolin Project” on 12 January 2022 and “Exploration Program Underway at EP Kaolin-REE Project” on 19 January 2022. iTech confirms that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement.

GLOSSARY

CREO = Critical Rare Earth Element Oxide
HREO = Heavy Rare Earth Element Oxide
IAC = Ion Adsorption Clay
LREO = Light Rare Earth Element Oxide
REE = Rare Earth Element
REO = Rare Earth Element Oxide
TREO = Total Rare Earth Element Oxides
%NdPr = Percentage amount of neodymium and praseodymium as a proportion of the total amount of rare earth elements
wt% = Weight percent

JORC 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• All samples were collected through a cyclone into plastic bags at 1 m intervals, then subsampled into ~2kg samples within numbered calico bags, composite samples were created from selected 1 metre intervals, which have been sent for chemical analyses. • Composite intervals were created based upon the geology and colour. As such the composite intervals created vary in length from 2m to 5m. Composite samples weigh roughly 1-2 kg for initial test work. • All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Adelaide for preparation and forwarded to Peth for multi-element analyses. • All samples are crushed using LM2 mill to -4 mm and pulverised to nominal 80% passing -75 µm. • The Competent Person has referenced publicly sourced information through the report and considers that sampling was commensurate with industry standards current at the time of drilling and is appropriate for the indication of the presence of mineralisation.
Drilling Techniques	• Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• McLeod drilling used a Reverse Circulation Aircore drill rig mounted on a 6-wheel drive Toyota Landcruiser. • Aircore drilling uses an 76mm aircore bit with 3 tungsten carbide blades and is a form of drilling where the sample is collected at the face and returned inside the inner tune. The drill cuttings are removed by the injection of compressed air into the hole via the annular area between the inner tube and the drill rod. • Aircore drill rods are 3 m NQ rods. • All aircore drill holes were between 2m and 30m in length • The Competent Person has inspected the drilling program and considers that drilling techniques was commensurate with industry standards current at the time of drilling and is appropriate for the indication of the presence of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill Sample Recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No assessment of recoveries was documented • All efforts were made to ensure the sample was representative • No relationship is believed to exist, but no work has been done to confirm this.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All samples were geologically logged to include details such as colour, grain size and clay content. • Collars were located using a handheld GPS • As this is early-stage exploration, collar locations will have to be surveyed to be used in mineral resource estimation. • The holes were logged in both a qualitative and quantitative fashion relative to clay content
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• All samples were collected through a cyclone into plastic bags at 1 m intervals, then subsampled into ~2kg samples within numbered calico bags, composite samples were created from selected 1 metre intervals, which have been sent for chemical analyses. • A full profile of the bag contents was subsampled to ensure representivity • All samples were dry • Composite intervals were created based upon the geology and colour. As such the composite intervals created vary in length from 2m to 5m. Composite samples weigh roughly 1-2 kg for initial test work. • Sample size is deemed appropriate to be representative of the grainsize. • All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Adelaide for preparation and forwarded to Peth for multi-element analyses. • All samples are crushed using LM2 mill to -4 mm and pulverised to nominal 80% passing -75 µm.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers,	• Certified standards were used in the assessment of the analyses. • Analyses was by ALS Perth using their ME-MS61 technique for multi-elements. As such the digestion of REE's is not complete.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten and diluted accordingly. Samples meeting this criterion are then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences. • NOTE: Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term “near-total” is used, depending on the sample matrix, not all elements are quantitatively extracted. • Results for the additional rare earth elements will represent the acid leachable portion of the rare earth elements • Detection Limits are as follows

Element	Unit	DL
Ag	ppm	0.01
Al	%	0.01
As	ppm	0.2
Ba	ppm	10
Be	ppm	0.05
Bi	ppm	0.01
Ca	%	0.01
Cd	ppm	0.02
Ce	ppm	0.01
Co	ppm	0.1
Cr	ppm	1
Cs	ppm	0.05
Cu	ppm	0.2
Fe	%	0.01
Ga	ppm	0.05
Ge	ppm	0.05
Hf	ppm	0.1
In	ppm	0.005
K	%	0.01
La	ppm	0.5
Li	ppm	0.2
Mg	%	0.01
Mn	ppm	5
Mo	ppm	0.05
Na	%	0.01
Nb	ppm	0.1

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<tr><td>Pb</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rb</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.1</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Sb</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.05</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sc</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.1</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Sn</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Yb</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.03</td></tr>
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The laboratory uses their own certified standards during analyses.
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<tr><td>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</td><td>

The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.
The use of twinned holes.
Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
Discuss any adjustment to assay data.

</td><td>

No verification of sampling, no use of twinned holes
Data is exploratory in nature and is compiled into excel spreadsheets
Rare earth element analyses were originally reported in elemental form but have been converted to relevant oxide concentrations as in the industry standard

TREO = $La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 + Y_2O_3$
CREO = $Nd_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Y_2O_3$
LREO = $La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3$
HREO = $Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 +$

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		$Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 + Y_2O_3$ ○ NdPr = $Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11}$ ○ TREO-Ce = TREO - CeO_2 ○ % NdPr = NdPr/ TREO ○ %HREO = HREO/TREO ○ %LREO = LREO/TREO
Location of Data Points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The location of drill hole collar was undertaken using a hand-held GPS which has an accuracy of +/- 5m using UTM MGA94 Zone 53. • The quality and adequacy is appropriate for this level of exploration.
Data Spacing and Distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• There is no pattern to the sampling and the spacing is defined by access for the drill rig, geological parameters, and land surface • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity for future drill planning, but not for resource reporting
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• It is believed that the drilling has intersected the geology at right angles, however, it is unknown whether the drill holes have interested the mineralisation in a perpendicular manner. The mineralised horizon is obscured by a veneer of transported material. • It is believed there is no bias has been introduced.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples have been in the custody of iTech employees or their contractors and stored on private property with no access from the public. • Best practices were undertaken at the time • All residual sample material (pulps) are stored securely
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• None undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Tenement status confirmed on SARIG. • The tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Relevant previous exploration has been undertaken by Shell Company of Australia Pty Ltd, Adelaide Exploration Pty Ltd and Archer Materials Ltd
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The tenements are within the Gawler Craton, South Australia. • iTech is exploring for porphyry Cu-Au, epithermal Au, kaolin and halloysite and REE deposits. • This release refers to kaolin mineralisation and ion adsorption rare earth elements mineralisation related to lateritic weathering processes on basement rock of the Gawler Craton, in particular the Palaeoproterozoic Miltalie Gneiss and Warrow Quartzite.
Drillhole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: – Easting and northing of the drill hole collar – Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar – Dip and azimuth of the hole – Downhole length and interception depth – Hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information	• See Appendix 1 for drill hole information.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data Aggregation Methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• REE analysis intervals were aggregated using downhole sample length weighted averages with a lower cut-off of 350 ppm TREO with no upper limit applied
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'downhole length, true width not known').	• All holes are believed to intersect the mineralisation at 90 degrees and therefore represent true widths • All intercepts reported are down hole lengths
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See main body of report
Balanced Reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All other relevant data has been reported • The reporting is considered to be balanced. • A full list of drill holes with significant intercepts >350 ppm can be found in the body of this report • Where data has been excluded, it is not considered material
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater,	• The Project area has been subject of significant exploration for base metals, graphite and gold. • All relevant exploration data has been included in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further exploration sampling geochemistry and drilling required at all prosects

Appendix 1. Drill hole collars

HOLE ID	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	RL (m AHD)	DEPTH (m)	Azimuth	Dip Direction
BAAC22_001	638563	6282926	336	6	0	-90
BAAC22_002	638759	6282698	344	4	0	-90
BAAC22_003	638605	6282696	342	7	0	-90
BAAC22_004	638400	6282800	341	3	0	-90
BAAC22_005	637898	6283000	343	3	0	-90
BAAC22_006	638276	6283047	345	8	0	-90
BAAC22_007	638328	6283339	342	30	0	-90
BAAC22_008	638595	6283424	354	27	0	-90
BAAC22_009	638468	6283576	345	17	0	-90
BAAC22_010	638300	6283529	344	20	0	-90
BAAC22_011	638293	6283625	356	30	0	-90
BAAC22_012	638282	6283700	332	30	0	-90
BAAC22_013	638595	6283272	355	15	0	-90
BAAC22_014	638280	6283375	363	15	0	-90
BAAC22_015	638000	6283400	362	10	0	-90
BAAC22_016	638000	6283600	336	15	0	-90
BAAC22_017	638000	6283800	355	15	0	-90
BAAC22_018	638072	6283890	358	15	0	-90
BAAC22_019	638248	6283888	372	13	0	-90
BAAC22_020	638196	6283798	368	15	0	-90
BAAC22_021	638197	6283602	370	15	0	-90
BAAC22_022	638554	6283794	362	15	0	-90
BAAC22_023	638585	6283856	353	27	0	-90
BAAC22_024	638312	6284073	363	28	0	-90
BAAC22_025	638444	6284183	349	5	0	-90
BAAC22_026	638584	6283969	351	12	0	-90
BAAC22_027	638681	6283996	344	13	0	-90
BAAC22_028	637800	6285000	393	15	0	-90
BAAC22_029	637800	6284905	400	15	0	-90

HOLE ID	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	RL (m AHD)	DEPTH (m)	Azimuth	Dip Direction
BAAC22_030	637879	6284898	389	15	0	-90
BAAC22_031	637891	6284804	385	3	0	-90
BAAC22_032	637080	6285016	415	15	0	-90
BAAC22_033	637107	6285203	412	12	0	-90
BAAC22_034	637486	6285650	390	3	0	-90
BAAC22_035	637242	6285599	392	15	0	-90
BAAC22_036	637419	6285583	400	8	0	-90
BAAC22_037	637305	6285436	409	5	0	-90
BAAC22_038	637300	6285315	413	6	0	-90
BAAC22_039	637199	6285010	416	15	0	-90
BAAC22_040	637402	6285000	415	15	0	-90
BAAC22_041	637417	6284723	403	12	0	-90
BAAC22_042	637471	6284891	412	15	0	-90
BAAC22_043	637571	6285004	410	15	0	-90
BAAC22_044	637571	6285168	401	5	0	-90
BAAC22_045	637754	6284854	405	15	0	-90
BAAC22_046	638571	6286089	369	6	0	-90
BAAC22_047	638559	6286236	374	9	0	-90
BAAC22_048	638492	6286595	380	3	0	-90
BAAC22_049	638598	6286789	361	8	0	-90