19 July 2024

ASX: ENV

Completion of Charley Creek Project Metallurgical Characterisation Test

Enova Mining Limited ("Enova") is pleased to announce completion of a metallurgical characterisation study for the Cattle Creek and commencement of process enhancement test work

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KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Characterisation test work study was completed in May 2024. A follow up programme to address the study findings and revise/optimise the process flowsheet commenced in mid-June,**
- **Bulk sampling using bucket drilling has provided exceptional sample quality for metallurgical testing, as compared to air core drilling, more representative of likely mine feed to a future the process plant,**
- **The Characterisation Study confirms greater material character variability than other previous studies, with a higher proportion of rare earth minerals in the oversize (>2mm) and slimes (<0.045mm),**
- **Potential benefit of this enhancement study is that the flowsheet could be simplified with the elimination of the dry beneficiation circuit.**

Enova is pleased to announce that the metallurgical characterisation study for the Cattle Creek area by IHC Mining's Brisbane based laboratory, which commenced in February 2024, was completed in May 2024. The study investigated the effectiveness of the current process flowsheet, as developed by the 2013 study and further optimised in the 2016 study, using alluvial and weathered meta-sediment (WMS) material samples from the bulk testing programme completed in September 2023. Bulk sampling provided more insight than expected and was key to validating the study test work. The process flowsheet, derived by prior studies, needs to be modified to capture a greater proportion of the heavy mineral concentrates. Follow up test work has commenced, using industry proven technology/techniques, to capture monazite and xenotime losses to oversize and slimes. Explanation of the metallurgical characterisation test work and details of the follow up test work programme are provided further in this document.

Outline of Test Work

Prior metallurgical work focused on alluvial sands whereas the recoverability of the WMS was unknown. The gradational changes in the nature of the material makes it difficult to distinguish between the material types and there is high likelihood of inter-mixing of plant feed material when in operation. This study uses more representative field samples of real-world conditions, as the bucket-drill bulk sampling provides a significant advantage over air-core drilling; as samples are intact, not pulverised by small diameter drilling techniques.

Characterisation test work was completed on 123 drill cutting samples of alluvial material (AL) and 8 drill cutting samples of weathered meta-sediments material (WMS) from the Cattle Creek project site. Briefly described, the test work involved conditioning of the sample by repeated washing cycles, screening (sizing) and heavy liquid separation, with assay analysis completed on the produced fractions.

Heavy Mineral samples representing the portion of the ore that is recoverable by conventional low-cost gravity separation, were also sent away for QEMSCAN, quantitative and qualitative computer aided analysis. QEMSCAN employs a scanning electron microscope, four X-ray detectors and a software package to enables rapid discrimination of minerals, without reliance on visual judgments. It can make 12,000 mineral analyses per minute and be used to assess the value of exploration discoveries and to streamline metallurgical processes. The detailed analysis establishes:

- the percentage of each mineral in the sample
- if each mineral is in an easily accessible form
- how much mineral is recoverable economically

By identifying the content and distribution of minerals in ore samples, it is possible to target the highest mineral concentrations directly and with much greater accuracy than ever before.

In summary, the heavy mineral content of the ore was found to be 0.6% on average for the weathered meta-sediments (WMS) and alluvial (AL) samples, QEMSCAN analysis determined the heavy mineral fractions to be dominated by silicates comprising between 60% and 80% of the heavy mineral content. The predominant silicates include epidote, pyroxene/amphibole and garnet/chlorite. Zircon is only about 2 to 4% and REE minerals 1% to 4% of the heavy mineral samples. Monazite is the most abundant REE mineral, but traces of xenotime and florencite are present. Other minerals include TiO_2 oxides (mostly ilmenite) and Fe Oxides. Table1 provides a summary of the QEMSCAN analysis results.

Table 1
Summary of the QEMSCAN analysis results.

Summary		2472 #4 24S HLS HM QS	2472 #4 25S HLS HM QS	2472 #26 26 14S HLS HM QS	2472 #26 26 17.6 HLS HM QS	2472 AL Bulk HLS HM QS
Particle Size Est P80 (µm)		235	798	984	1093	493
TiO2 Minerals	Mineral Mass (%)	11.9	9.9	5.0	8.5	15.4
	Fe Deportment (mass %)	21	14	4	9	23
	Est. P80 Grain Size (µm)	158	393	152	360	178
	Mineral Liberated (%)	77	77	73	81	85
Zircon	Mineral Mass (%)	4.0	1.7	2.6	1.8	2.0
	Si Deportment (mass %)	4	2	3	2	2
	Est. P80 Grain Size (µm)	161	225	152	184	152
	Mineral Liberated (%)	93	90	96	96	96
REE Minerals	Mineral Mass (%)	1.7	3.0	1.0	4.3	1.9
	P Deportment (mass %)	84	93	89	99	89
	Est. P80 Grain Size (µm)	230	312	190	323	293
	Mineral Liberated (%)	88	86	86	88	94
Silicates	Mineral Mass (%)	72.8	79.8	59.6	59.6	69.7
	Fe Deportment (mass %)	57	70	32	37	40
	Est. P80 Grain Size (µm)	196	508	273	307	335
	Mineral Liberated (%)	93	95	71	62	95
Fe Oxides	Mineral Mass (%)	5.3	4.8	29.1	25.3	9.1
	Fe Deportment (mass %)	22	15	63	54	36
	Est. P80 Grain Size (µm)	142	167	174	205	226
	Mineral Liberated (%)	32	8	8	12	53
	~ Less than 0.1% of the element of interest, therefore information is unreliable and has not been reported in the summary data					

The key factors that impact recovery at Charley Creek are heavy mineral particle size and the liberation of REE minerals. QEMSCAN determined REE minerals and zircon are well liberated in the heavy mineral fraction; the TiO_2 minerals are only moderately liberated.

Particle Size Distribution

Particle size distribution (Figure 1) was quite different between samples and the most significant impact on the recovery process. The most important size fraction is <2 to >0.045mm, as this reports to the heavy mineral concentration circuit, namely for recovery by spiral separators. The particles in this size range from 29% to 69.2% of the initial sample. For 8 samples, the average was 51.4% as compared to the 2012 Study of 57.8%, and in 2016 tests saw 72.4%. The proportion of oversize (>2mm) ranged from 15.7% to 57.8%, averaging 33.7%. Figure 1 (as follows) shows a close-up of >2mm particle fraction of the WMS samples.

Figure 1: Samples of different fractions with particle size distribution

The average fraction of WMS material reporting to slimes (<0.025mm) was 11.5% which is considerably lower than the 2013 scoping study of 25.9%. The slime content in the alluvial sample was 25.2% for the 2012 Study and compares with 17.7% for the 2016 IHC test.

Figure 2 shows the attrition scrubbing of the primary <2 to >0.045mm particle size fraction in order to remove agglomerated fines and liberate the targeted heavy mineral fraction.

Figure 2: Preparation of sample pulp

Table 2 (below) summarises the TREO distribution by size fraction for each characterisation sample.

Table 2
Summary of the TREO deportment by size fraction for each characterisation sample

Sample ID	Distribution of TREO* into the particle size fractions and Heavy Mineral Fraction				
	+2mm	-2+0.045 mm Secondary	-0.045+0.025 mm Total	-0.025 mm Total	-2+0.045 mm Heavy Minerals
	%	%	%	%	%
AL Bulk Sample	18.0	51.2	6.2	24.5	36.7
WMS #4-24S	49.0	40.2	2.9	7.9	18.3
WMS #4-25S	17.8	77.6	1.1	3.5	71.2
WMS #26 14S	35.0	40.3	4.5	20.3	17.5
WMS #26 14.2	49.8	37.3	6.7	6.2	23.0
WMS #26 15.5	24.7	67.1	2.3	6.0	53.5
WMS #26 16.4	5.3	86.4	1.7	6.6	74.8
WMS #26 16.8	5.3	73.5	9.2	12.0	60.2
WMS #26 17.6	5.7	65.4	4.3	24.5	32.0
WMS Average	24.1	61.0	4.1	10.9	43.8

Metallurgical Optimisation Follow-up

In summary, IHC concludes as follows:

- Very high variability for majority of physical, mineralogical and chemical characteristics of WMS samples. Variability of single alluvium (AL) drill core samples was not examined within the reported scope of work, but it is expected to be high as well,
- Significant cementation of solid mineral grains with a soft amorphous mineral substance which causes subsequent mineral liberation issues,
- Relatively high (up to 57.8%) mass content of the >2mm oversize fractions and high (up to 49.8%) losses of REE with these particle size fractions,
- Relatively high (up to 25.2%) mass content of the <0.025mm slimes fractions and high (up to 24.5%) losses of RE elements with these particle size fractions which cannot be processed with the use of common physical separation techniques,
- Relatively low (17.5% to 74.8 %) distribution of REE into the <2 to >0.045mm Heavy Mineral fractions which may result in low overall recovery of these elements with the use of convenient gravity separation techniques,

Enova has been in discussions with IHC regarding the steps that could recover TREO from the oversize and slimes fractions. A follow up programme has been agreed and commenced:

- Assessment of alternative mineral processing techniques (first of all flotation) for additional recovery of REE minerals out of the fine (<0.045mm) particle size fractions,
- Assessment of process techniques (intensive mechanical disintegration, comminution) for liberation of REE minerals out of the oversize (>2mm) fraction.

A potential benefit of this update is that the flowsheet could be simplified with the elimination of the dry beneficiation circuit.

EXPLORATION UPDATE

Currently, our exploration team are planning and preparing a deep drilling programme for the basement rock at Cattle Creek. As part of this programme, additional samples of scandium enriched saprolite and puggy clay will be obtained for metallurgical testing. The bulk sampling programme in 2023, designed primarily for alluvial sample recovery, did not yield representative saprolite samples of representative grades for testing.

Shallow drill holes are planned to recover granitic samples for metallurgical testing in the Cockroach area (western pan-handle end of EL25230). In the same area, we will be conducting a small-scale geochemical sampling programme, as follow up to anomalously high assays from a prior programme. To reduce mobilisation costs, we will coordinate a drilling contractor headed to the Tanami to stop enroute and drill.

BOARD COMMITMENT

The market will be kept appraised of developments, as required under ASX Listing Rules and in accord with continuous disclosure requirements.

Approved for release by the Board of Enova Mining Limited

Eric Vesel,
Enova Mining Limited
CEO/ Executive Director

Contact: eric@enovamining.com

Competent Person Statement

The information related to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on data compiled by Mitch Ryan, a Competent Person and Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ryan is currently working as a Senior Metallurgist with IHC Mining. Mitch has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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. Mitch consents to the inclusion in presenting the matters based on his information in the form.

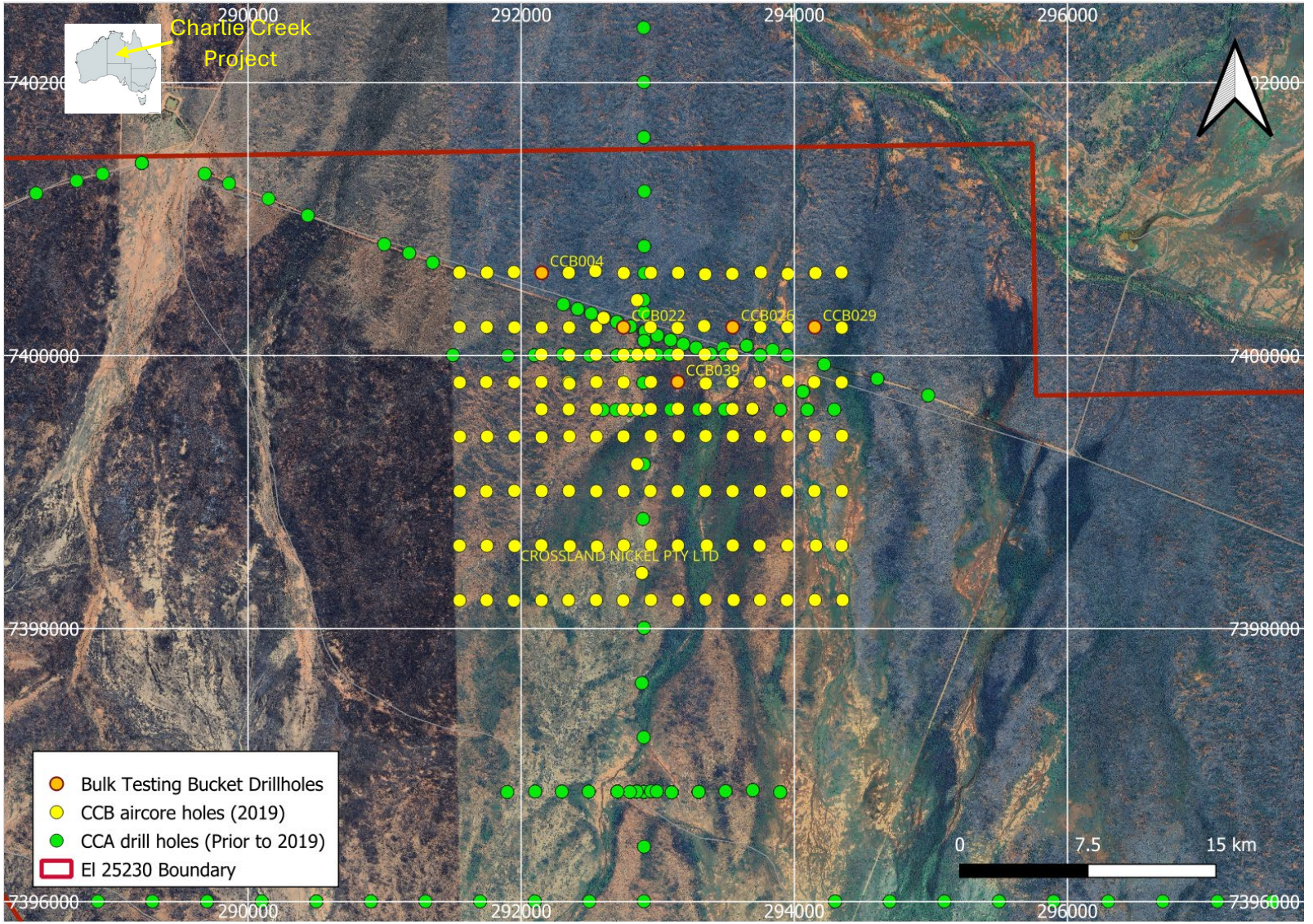

Figure 3: Bulk testing drillhole locations

Forward-looking statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

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This Announcement contains summary information about Enova, its subsidiaries, and their activities, which is current as at the date of this Announcement. The information in this Announcement is of a general nature and does not purport to be complete nor does it contain all the information which a prospective investor may require in evaluating a possible investment in Enova.

By its very nature exploration for minerals is a high-risk business and is not suitable for certain investors. Enova's securities are speculative. Potential investors should consult their stockbroker or financial advisor. There are many risks, both specific to Enova and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of Enova and the value of an investment in Enova including but not limited to economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, commodity price movements, regional infrastructure constraints, timing of approvals from relevant authorities, regulatory risks, operational risks and reliance on key personnel.

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Enova and its projects, are forward-looking statements that: may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions; are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Enova, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

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APPENDIX A

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Samples were collected by large diameter (940mm) bucket drilling technique by Calweld Bucket Drillers. Samples were collected for drill run averaging 0.4 metre up to a depth of maximum 24m. Samples were discharged into a hopper with bifurcated splitter: 1. to bag a sample to 600kg woven mesh pre-numbered bulka bags and 2. to discharge to the ground for sub-sampling procedure, followed by coning and quartering method of the loose drill cuttings to prepare homogeneous and representative aliquot samples for metallurgical testing. 3. Sample recoveries are volumetrically estimated with periodic checks by mass using digital scale, compared against laboratory loose bulk density measurements. Sampling intervals were carefully selected based on the variation of target lithology and visual assessment of mineralised zone, so as to better characterise mineralogy and lithology. The strata targeted for mineralised zone were Alluvium and Weathered Metasediments (WMS) Each drill location was carefully positioned to avoid clearing with minimal surface disturbance but also free of vegetation contaminants. Samples generated from the sub-samples were collected HDPE bags placed on the ground to prevent any contamination. These samples were logged, photographed and followed by packing of the sample in HDPE bags. Samples (10 to 20kg in weight) were obtained for each bucket length or sample run (In total, 205 sub-samples) and photographed. About 30 to 40 tonnes of samples were collected, consisting of 91 bulk bags, each with estimated weights of 200 to 600 kg. Bucket drilling produces robust samples that allow superior

		viewing of material composition and downhole lithology, compared to air core drilling.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	Five (5) holes (940mm diameter) were drilled totaling 103.5m (rounded to 0.5) using the bucket drilling method. Every bucket advanced about 0.4m vertically. The maximum depth attained was 24 metres. The hole depth was progressively measured every 3rd bucket, corresponding to about 1.2m downhole. Hole depth was measured using a weighted fibre tape measure. All holes were vertical. Drilling targeted specific mineralisation and was terminated when the strata was sampled.
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.*	The sample recovered per 0.4 metre interval required visual assessment to determine changes in lithological characteristics for next sample run. No quantitative measurement of recoveries was calculated. Estimated recovery were expected to be more than 80% as the walls of the holes were intact without much cavities and loss of samples. Samples and subsamples were weighed using a digital scale. Where partial buckets were encountered due to hard ground, samples were collected for shorter run and the holes depth was measured. All holes were dry and drill hole walls stood firm. In soft ground conditions, each bucket was consistently filled. No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified.
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.*	Preliminary field lithological logging was performed by professional geologists (Table 3 in the appendix). • Sample was logged by average 0.4m run for all drilling, by the site geology team for both qualitative and quantitative criteria • Drill logs for 100% of drilling are available with overall length of 103.5m (rounded to 0.5) • Logging is sufficient to support metallurgical studies. Simple lithology is described in a log sheet for every 0.4m and selectively photographed. The balance samples are also available for future reference at Carrum Downs warehouse.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core 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.*	Sub-samples, of approximately up to 20kg weight, were obtained by coning and quartering in the field. Samples details were recorded as drilled, bagged and labelled. Sub-samples were weighed and matched with the records at the Company warehouse in Carrum Downs VIC. Based on lithological logs, samples were collated by stratigraphy, packed and dispatched to IHC Mining in Brisbane with packing sheet. Samples (up to 20kg in weight) were obtained for each bucket length or sample run (in total, 205 sub-samples) and selectively photographed. About 30 to 40 tonnes of samples were collected, kept in the 91 bulk bags, each with estimated weights of 200 to 600 kg. Bucket drilling produces robust samples that allow to meet the requirement of metallurgical test. No duplicates, certified reference material and blanks used in the current program as these samples are primarily for metallurgical gradation test not for assaying purpose. However, appropriate QA/QC samples will be inserted in the sample stream if they are retested for assaying in future. Sample size was appropriate for the purpose of metallurgical test.
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, 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Industry standard protocols were used by IHC Mining to prepare the samples for test work and analysis, in accordance with their ISO 9001 certified QA/QC protocols. The test work procedure was identical for all head samples and included: • Weighing of the head sample; • Drying in the oven at the temperature 60°C with subsequent re-weighing for calculation of the moisture content; • Collection of the representative 2kg sub-sample for elemental analysis by XRF and ICP methods; • Soaking with water for 24 hours for natural disintegration of clayey aggregates; • Wet screening at 2mm, 0.045mm and 0.025mm; • Attrition scrubbing of the -2+0.045mm particle size fraction for 10 minutes at the 70% solids slurry density (to disintegrate small aggregates

		of solid mineral grains cemented with a soft amorphous mineral substance); • Wet re-screening of the -2+0.045mm particle size fraction after attrition scrubbing at 0.045mm and 0.025mm for removal of secondary fines generated by attrition scrubbing; • Drying and weighing of all final particle size fractions of wet screening; • Sieve analysis of the secondary -2+0.045mm particle size fraction with the use of the 0.85mm, 0.71mm, 0.6mm, 0.5mm, 0.425mm, 0.355mm, 0.3mm, 0.15mm and 0.075mm mesh screens with subsequent XRF+ICP analysis of all particle size fractions (including fractions of wet screening); • Heavy liquid separation of the secondary -2+0.045mm particle size fraction at the 2.85sg density with subsequent XRF+ICP analysis of both heavy and light mineral fractions and mineralogical (QEMSCAN) analysis of a heavy mineral fraction. Four from totally eight heavy mineral fractions of WMS material were not submitted for mineralogical analysis because of insufficient mass of samples. • XRF+ICP analysis conducted by ALS Laboratories (Balcatta, WA). QEMSCAN analysis conducted by Bureau Veritas Australia (Wingfield, SA).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	An independent geologist has viewed the data collated and compared logs with electronic copies to verify the accuracy. Metallurgical bulk sampling holes were twinned on/near to existing air-core drill holes drilled in 2019. No adjustment was necessary or made to the collected data. Field geological data was recorded on logs and entered into a spreadsheet for subsequent importing to a database. • Significant intersections have not been separately determined or reported. • 5 twin holes have been drilled for a total of 103.5 twin metres (rounded to 0.5m) • Data was entered into MS excel then verified against hard copy data

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Primary data is stored as hard copy, electronic tables in CSV format.
Test data was received in spreadsheet format from the laboratory.

Assay data yielding elemental concentrations for rare earths (REE) within the sample are converted to their stoichiometric oxides (REO) in a calculation performed using the conversion factors in the table below.

TREO=(Ce*1.23)
+(Dy*1.15)+(Er*1.14)+(Gd*1.15)+(Ho*1.15)+(la*1.17)
+(Lu*1.14)+(Nd*1.17)+(Pr*1.21)+(Sm*1.16)+(Tb*1.18)
+(Tm*1.14)+(Y*1.27)+(Yb*1.14)

Economic heavy minerals, monazite, xenotime, zircon, anatase, rutile and ilmenite are potentially marketable materials contained in the mineralisation as assessed by QEMSCAN
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<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>

Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.
Specification of the grid system used.
Quality and adequacy of topographic control.

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An initial collar survey by handheld GPS was conducted as a failsafe, with expected accuracy of ±5m in x and y, and ±5mm in z.
CCB drillhole collars were previously picked up by Trimble DGPS by Fyfe survey company.
The current holes are twin holes to previous CCB holes.
Datum for all site work is GDA94 MGA Zone 53S.
<table>
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TWINNED</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Depth</th></tr>
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<tr><td>Data spacing and distribution</td><td>

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.

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Holes are twinned and located across the east west extent of the Cattle Creek area north and south of Tanami Road and positioned to obtain representative samples of a potential orebody. The holes were chosen to obtain samples for metallurgical testing.

The spacing between holes varies from 550m to 750m.
No resources are reported in the current release.

No sample compositing was used to produce as samples were collected for metallurgical test
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		purposes. Subsamples were sent to the laboratory for testing as it is.
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.*	Mineralisation is moderately flat lying. Drillholes are vertical, which is perpendicular to mineralised horizons. Deposit type is unconsolidated restite sand derived by in-situ weathering of the granite, underlain by lateritised saprolite zone, with lenses of calcrete, weathered metasediments, puggy clay layers. The applied vertical sampling is the optimal orientation for the deposit type. No bias by orientation or spatial relationships has been identified.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	In mid-December 2023, samples were dispatched to Brisbane for mineral characterisation. The following samples were dispatched to IHC Mining for analysis and testing: Alluvial: 121 samples @ total weight of 1050kg Weathered Metasediments: 10 samples @ total weight of 84kg Samples have been securely placed in fresh sample bags upon drilling and sealed. All sample bags are uniquely marked and tagged. Samples were bundled, wrapped and dispatched by secure freighter to the company sample warehouse in Carrum Downs. The samples were dispatched to IHC Brisbane by using the freighter.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	IHC Brisbane completed an inventory of the samples dispatched to the facility and noted some minor discrepancies regarding the packing list. Additional bags were included in the inventory received. IHC Brisbane was advised of the rock type of the additional bags which were added to the inventory of samples received. Enova mining internally reviewed the data and understand further metallurgical test work is required to identify and design the process flowsheet for recovery of REE.

		Enova mining also noted that the preliminary metallurgy was selected by reviewing in-fill composite results, representing a median grade material within that data set, and is thus a reasonable preliminary representation of grade and recovery performance.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	The tenements (Figure3) are held by Crossland Nickel Pty Ltd and agent Enova Mining Limited owns the license ("100%"). Tenement EL25230 of NT is current and in good standing. The tenement anniversary date is 8/11/2024. There are no third-party agreements. No known issues impeding on the security and ownership of the tenure of Enova Mining's ability to operate in the area exist except taking permission from landowners. Appropriate CLC permits were obtained for conducting exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Enova Mining Limited has been the sole exploration company operating on lease EL25230. Historically, regional exploration activities were undertaken by Conzinc Rio Tinto Australia Exploration (CRAE)/Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd for sedimentary uranium and Platinum Group Elements (PGE)-nickel-copper in the 1970's and the mid to late 1990's respectively. Alcoa also explored for sedimentary uranium in the early 1980s in the Derwent Creek area. Esso Australia Limited explored the Teapot Granite in 1977 for uranium following an airborne radiometric survey. Ground follow-up of anomalies led to the discovery of secondary uranium minerals occurring in a phase of the granite that formed dome shaped topographic highs. They concluded that the source of the uranium was refractory minerals such as monazite and zircon occurring in the granite. Contrary to

		Crossland's data, they erroneously stated that the high regional background radioactivity was due to potassium. Earlier the exploration was conducted by previous license holder Crossland Nickel Pty Ltd independently and also with Pan-continental for Uranium. The exploration was conducted through engaging drilling and geological contractors and consultants including SRK. SRK previously completed an estimation of resources of cattle creek deposit[1].
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project area lies within the Central Province of the Arunta Block on the southern margin of the North Australian Craton. The southern margin of this block is marked by a high strain zone, the Redbank Thrust Zone, which contains several mapped units. Most of the Central Province is granulite facies metamorphic grade with some retrograde zones of amphibolite facies. Charley Creek exploration target area is covered by Quaternary sediments and to a lesser degree Tertiary sediments occurring as Alluvium. The Tertiary sediments have previously been described as sands, clays, siltstone, and conglomerates with some puggy clay horizons. The Quaternary sediments are characterised by shallow alluvial fans of coarse gravels, sandy ephemeral creek deposits, sand and clay with a surficial covering of aeolian silts and sand with minor calcrete and carbonate deposits present. The current drilling campaign was undertaken in the tertiary alluvium.

[1] 2023 Annual Report

<table>
<tr>
<td>Drill hole Information</td>
<td>

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
down hole length and interception depth
hole length.

If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information 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.

</td>
<td>
A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all drill holes presented in the tables under appendices (Table 3)
Table 1 JORC
Table 3 Collar of bulk testing bucket drillholes are given below
<table>
<tr><th>Hole_ID_ twinned</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Depth</th></tr>
<tr><td>CCB004</td><td>292151</td><td>7400606</td><td>658.9</td><td>17.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>CCB022</td><td>292750</td><td>7400207</td><td>659.9</td><td>12.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>CCB026</td><td>293550</td><td>7400208</td><td>658.6</td><td>24.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>CCB029</td><td>294150</td><td>7400208</td><td>658.15</td><td>24.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>CCB039</td><td>293148</td><td>7399806</td><td>660.52</td><td>24</td></tr>
</table>

The bulk test drilling holes are twinned holes and coordinates of previous holes are determined using survey pick up by Fyfe, with the stated datum GDA94 MGA Zone 53S.
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<tr>
<td>Data aggregation methods</td>
<td>

In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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

</td>
<td>
This release does not report significant drill intercept results.
The conversion of elemental assay results to expected common rare earth oxide products, using conversion factors applied relating to the atomic composition of common rare earth oxide sale products. The following calculation for TREO provides REE to RE oxide conversion factors and lists the REE included:
TREO=(Ce*1.23) +(Dy*1.15) +(Er*1.14) +(Gd*1.15) +(Ho*1.15) +(la*1.17) +(Lu*1.14) + (Nd*1.17) +(Pr*1.21)
+(Sm*1.16) +(Tb*1.18) +(Tm*1.14) +(Y*1.27) +(Yb*1.14)

The objective of exploration was metallurgical characterization, hence, no high or Low-grade top/bottom-cut has been applied to the data presented in the appendices, is the total data set. Summary of
</td>
</tr>
</table>

	for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	the QEMSCAN mineralogical analysis results are given in Table 1
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 down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Drill data shows variability which is due to variable nature of fluvial action and distribution of REE in alluvium. Sampling drillholes are vertical, which is closely perpendicular to mineralized horizons approaching minimum geometric width which is optimal. Intervals reflect the true width and no correction needed to be applied.
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.*	Bulk test drillholes collar location plan provided in Figure 2. Figure 4 shows the samples of different fractions with particle size distribution Table of all down hole results presented in Table 3 (Appendix).
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Independent third-party service provider laboratory results are presented to reflect the outcome of the study and recommendations on metallurgical characterisation study as provided by IHC Mining's Brisbane laboratory.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to):*	Exploration drill hole data from prior air-core drilling did not provide any information on the metallurgical characterisation study that was conducted.

	geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	5 drillholes have been twinned for bulk testing bucket drilling purposes. Geological logging information is presented in Table 4
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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*	Additional metallurgical test work is outlined in the announcement that would follow this disclosure based on the outcome on each stage. Enova would explore potential pilot plant test work and other feasibility studies based on the characteristics of further outcomes.

Table 4

September 2023 Bucket Drilling – Drilling/Geological Logs

HOLE	SITE	DEPTH (m)	DEPTH MEASURED	STRATA	CEMENT	SAMPLE TYPES	SAMPLE 1	SAMPLE 2	PHOTO	GEOLOGICAL LOG	DATE	GEO
1	CCB004	0.4	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 1	#04 - 1S	No	INIITIAL SAMPLE PROTOCOL WAS TO SPLIT EVERY BUCKET INTO TWO BULK SAMPES, A AND B. MAJORITY OF B SAMPLES HAVE BE DISCARDED AND REINSTATED, NOT ALL.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	0.8	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 2	#04 - 2S	No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	1.2	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 3	#04 - 3S	No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	1.6	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 4	#04 - 4S	No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	2	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 5	#04 - 5S	No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	2.4	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 6	#04 - 6S	No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	2.8	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 7	#04 - 7S	No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	3.2	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 8	#04 - 8S	No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	3.6	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 9	#04 - 9S	No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	4	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 10	#04 - 10S	No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	4.4	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 11	#04 - 11S	No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	4.8	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 12	#04 - 12S	No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	5.2	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 13	#04 - 13S	No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	5.6	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 14	#04 - 14S	No	CLAY: Creamy red, silty. Calcrete. Minor manganese in voids.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	6	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 15	#04 - 15S	No	CLAY: Creamy red, silty. Calcrete. Minor manganese in voids.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	6.4	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 16	#04 - 16S	No	CLAY: Creamy red, silty. Calcrete. Minor manganese in voids.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	6.8	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#04 - 17	#04 - 17S	No	CLAY: Creamy red, silty. Calcrete. Minor manganese in voids.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	7.2	No	AL	CAL	BLK, SUB	#04 - 18	#04 - 18S	No	SAND: Creamy red, silty. Coarse, angular with coarse, pebble size calcrete nodules.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	7.6	No	AL	CAL	BLK, SUB	#04 - 19	#04 - 19S	No	SAND: Creamy red, silty. Coarse, angular with coarse, pebble size calcrete nodules.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	8	No	AL	CAL	BLK, SUB	#04 - 20	#04 - 20S	No	SAND: Creamy red, silty. Coarse, angular with coarse, pebble size calcrete nodules.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	8.4	Yes	AL	CAL	BLK, SUB	#04 - 21	#04 - 21S	No	CLAY: Brown cream. Calcrete.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	8.8	No	AL					No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	9.2	Yes	AL	CAL	BLK, SUB	#04 - 22	#04 - 22S	No	SILT: Cream, sandy. Fine to coarse, massive. Pebbles, very coarse, sub rounded. Calcrete.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	9.6	No	AL					No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	10	No	AL					No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	10.4	No	AL					No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	10.8	No	AL					No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	11.2	No	AL					No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	11.7	Yes	AL	SIL	BLK, SUB	#04 - 23	#04 - 23S	No	SILT: Cream, sandy. Fine to coarse, massive. Pebbles, angular. Calcrete.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	12.1	No	AL					No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	12.5	No	AL					No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	12.9	No	AL					No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	13.3	No	AL					No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	13.7	Yes	AL	SIL	BLK, SUB	#04 - 24	#04 - 24S	No	SILT: Cream, sandy. Fine to coarse, massive. Pebbles, angular. Calcrete.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	14.1	No	AL	SIL				No	SILT: Cream, sandy. Fine to coarse, massive. Pebbles, angular. Calcrete.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	14.5	No	AL					No		22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	14.9	No	AL					No	SILT: Cream, sandy. Fine to coarse, massive. Pebbles, angular. Calcrete.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	15.3	No	MET	CAL				No	SAND: Light brown. Very coarse, angular. Calcrete.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	15.7	Yes	MET	CAL	BLK, SUB	#04 - 25	#04 - 25S	No	SAND: Light brown. Very coarse, angular. Calcrete.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	16.1	No	SAP					No	CLAY: Gley, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture. Mica.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	16.5	No	SAP					No	CLAY: Gley, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture. Mica.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	16.9	No	SAP					No	CLAY: Gley, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture. Mica.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	17.3	Yes	SAP		BLK, SUB	#04 - 26	#04 - 26S	No	CLAY: Gley, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture. Mica.	22/9/2023	HD
1	CCB004	17.9	Yes	SAP					No	CLAY: Gley, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture. Mica. Weathered granite.	22/9/2023	HD

HOLE	SITE	DEPTH (m)	DEPTH MEASURED	STRATA	CEMENT	SAMPLE TYPES	SAMPLE 1	SAMPLE 2	PHOTO	GEOLOGICAL LOG	DATE	GEO
2	CCB022	0.4	No	AL		NS			No		22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	1.5	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#22 - 1	#22 - 1S	No	SILT: Orange, clayey, sandy. Fine to coarse.	22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	1.6	No	AL		NS			No		22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	2	No	AL		NS			No		22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	2.4	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#22 - 2	#22 - 2S	No	SILT: Orange, clayey, sandy. Fine to coarse.	22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	2.8	No	AL		NS			No		22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	3.2	No	AL		NS			No		22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	3.7	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#22 - 3	#22 - 3S	No	CLAY: Orange red, sandy, silty. Fine to coarse. Minor manganese on slickensides.	22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	4.1	No	AL		NS			No		22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	4.5	No	AL		NS			No		22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	4.9	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#22 - 4	#22 - 4S	No	SILT: Orange red, clayey, sandy. Massive, fine to coarse. Pebble, angular clasts.	22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	5.3	No	AL		NS			No		22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	5.7	No	AL		NS			No		22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	6.2	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#22 - 5	#22 - 5S	No	SAND: Orange red, silty, clayey. Fine to coarse, massive.	22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	6.6	No	AL		NS			No	Calcrete	22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	7	Yes	AL	CAL	BLK, SUB	#22 - 6	#22 - 6S	No	CLAY: Cream, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse. Massive. Calcrete nodules	22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	7.4	No	AL		NS			No		22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	7.8	No	AL		NS			No		22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	8.2	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#22 - 7	#22 - 7S	No	SAND: Cream orange, sandy. Medium, sub rounded. Massive.	22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	8.6	No	AL		NS			No		22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	9	No	AL		NS			No		22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	9.4	Yes	AL	SIL	BLK, SUB	#22 - 8	#22 - 8S	No	SAND: Cream. Silcrete.	22/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	9.8	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#22 - 9	#22 - 9S	No	SAND: Cream. Silcrete.	23/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	10.2	No	AL		NS			No		23/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	10.6	No	AL		NS			No		23/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	11.1	Yes	AL	SIL	BLK, SUB	#22 - 10	#22 - 10S	No	SAND: Creamy orange, silty. Fine to coarse, massive. Silcrete.	23/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	11.5	No	AL		NS			No		23/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	11.9	No	AL		NS			No		23/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	12.1	Yes	AL	SIL	BLK, SUB	#22 - 11	#22 - 11S	No	SAND: Cream, silty. Very coarse, massive. Silcrete.	23/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	12.5	No	AL		NS			No	TOO HARD, CHANGE TO ROCK BIT	23/9/2023	HD
2	CCB022	12.9	No	AL		NS			No		23/9/2023	HD

KEY	
AL	Alluvium
MET	Meta Sediments
SAP	Saprolite
BLK	Bulk sample (100 to 300kg
SML	Smaller sample only around 20kg
SUB	Smaller sample taken from Bulk
NS	No sample
CAL	Significant Calcrete
SIL	Significant silcrete

HOLE	SITE	DEPTH (m)	DEPTH MEASURED	STRATA	CEMENT	SAMPLE TYPES	SAMPLE 1	SAMPLE 2	PHOTO	GEOLOGICAL LOG	DATE	GEO
3	CCB039	0.4	No	AL		NS			No	SAND: Orange red, Silty. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	0.8	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#39 - 1	#39 -1S	No	SAND: Orange red, Silty. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	1.2	No	AL		SML	#39 - 1.2		No	SAND: Orange red, Silty. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	1.6	No	AL		SML	#39 - 1.6		No	SAND: Orange red, clayey. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	2.3	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#39 - 2	#39 -2S	No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, rounded.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	2.6	No	AL		SML	#39 - 2.6		No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Minor manganese on joints.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	3	No	AL		SML	#39 - 3		No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	3.6	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#39 - 3	#39 -3S	No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	4	No	AL		SML	#39 - 4		No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	4.4	No	AL		SML	#39 - 4.4		No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	4.8	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#39 - 4	#39 - 4S	No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Minor calcrete. Minor manganese on slickensides.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	5.2	No	AL		SML	#39 - 5.2		No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Minor calcrete. Minor manganese on slickensides.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	5.6	No	AL		SML	#39 - 5.6		No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Minor calcrete. Minor manganese on slickensides.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	6.1	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#39 - 5	#39 - 5S	No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Minor calcrete. Minor manganese on slickensides.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	6.5	No	AL		SML	#39 - 6.5		No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Minor calcrete. Minor manganese on slickensides.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	6.9	No	AL		SML	#39 - 6.9		No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Minor calcrete. Minor manganese on slickensides.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	7.3	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#39 - 6	#39 - 6S	No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Minor calcrete. Minor manganese on slickensides.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	7.7	No	AL		SML	#39 - 7.7		No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Minor calcrete. Minor manganese on slickensides. Rare gravels, black, rounded.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	8.1	No	AL		SML	#39 - 8.1		No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Minor calcrete. Minor manganese on slickensides. Rare gravels, black, rounded.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	9	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#39 - 7	#39 - 7S	No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Minor calcrete. Minor manganese on slickensides.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	9.4	No	AL		SML	#39 - 9.4		No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Minor calcrete. Minor manganese on slickensides.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	9.8	No	AL		SML	#39 - 9.8		No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Minor calcrete. Minor manganese on slickensides.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	10.3	Yes	AL	CAL	BLK, SUB	#39 - 8	#39 - 8S	No	CLAY: Creamy orange, silty. Iincreasing calcrete. Minor manganese on slickensides.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	10.7	No	AL	CAL	SML	#39 - 10.7		No	CLAY: Creamy brown, sandy. Fine to coarse, sub angular. Iincreasing calcrete. Minor manganese on slickensides.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	11.1	No	AL	CAL	SML	#39 - 11.1		No	CLAY: Dark brown, sandy. Massive, fine to very coarse, angular to rounded.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	11.6	Yes	AL	CAL	BLK, SUB	#39 - 9	#39 - 9S	No	CLAY: Dark brown, sandy. Massive, fine to very coarse, angular to rounded.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	12	No	AL	CAL	SML	#39 - 12		No	CLAY: Cream brown, sandy. Massive, fine to very coarse, angular to rounded. CHANGE TO ROCK BIT	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	12.4	No	AL	SIL	SML	#39 - 12.4		No	SAND: Cream, fine to medium. Silcrete fragments to gravel with concoidal fractures.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	12.8	Yes	AL	SIL	SML	#39 - 12.8		Yes	SAND: Cream, fine to medium. Silcrete fragments to gravel with concoidal fractures.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	13.2	No	AL	CAL	SML	#39 - 13.2		Yes	SAND: Creamy grey, fine to medium. Increasing calcrete with depth.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	13.6	No	AL	CAL	SML	#39 - 13.6		Yes	SAND: Creamy grey, fine to medium. Grading to Calcrete with depth.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	14	No	MET	CAL	SML	#39 - 14		Yes	SAND: Grey cream, silty. Calcrete. CHANGE BACK TO NORMAL BIT	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	14.4	No	MET	SIL	SML	#39 - 14.4		Yes	SILCRETE: Creamy with Fe staining on sandy lenses.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	14.8	No	MET	CAL	SML	#39 - 14.8		Yes	SAND: Grey brown, fine to medium. Calcrete banding.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	15.4	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#39 - 10	#39 - 10S	No	SAND: Creamy grey, fine. Bands of Fe staining.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	15.8	No	MET		SML	#39 - 15.8		Yes	SAND: Creamy grey, fine. Bands of Fe staining.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	16.2	No	MET		SML	#39 -16.2		Yes	SILT: Grey. Rare sands, fine, sub rounded. Quartz.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	17	Yes	SAP		SML	#39 - 11	#39 - 11S	No	CLAY: Grey, silty.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	17.4	No	SAP		SML	#39 - 17.4		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	17.5	Yes	SAP		BLK, SUB	#39 - 12	#39 - 12S	No	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	17.9	No	SAP		SML	#39 - 17.9		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	18.3	No	SAP		SML	#39 - 18.3		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	18.7	Yes	SAP		SML	#39 - 13	#39 - 13S	No	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture. Biotite.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	19.1	No	SAP		SML	#39 -19.1		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture. Biotite.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	19.5	No	SAP		SML	#39 - 19.5		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture. Biotite, gravel sized plagioclase.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	19.9	Yes	SAP		BLK, SUB	#39 - 14	#39 - 14S	No	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	20.3	No	SAP		SML	#39 - 20.3		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	20.7	No	SAP		SML	#39 - 20.7		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	21	Yes	SAP		BLK, SUB	#39 - 15	#39 - 15S	No	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	21.4	No	SAP		SML	#39 - 21.4		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	21.8	No	SAP		SML	#39 - 21.8		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture. Fe staining. Mica.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	22.4	No	SAP		SML	#39 - 22.4		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture. Fe staining. Mica.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	22.8	No	SAP		SML	#39 - 22.8		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	23	Yes	SAP		SML	#39 - 23		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture. Large gravel size plagioclase.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	23.4	No	SAP		SML	#39 - 23.4		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	23.7	Yes	SAP		SML	#39 - 23.7		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture.	23/9/2023	HD
3	CCB039	24	No	SAP		SML	#39 - 24		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture. Biotite within plagioclase.	23/9/2023	HD

HOLE	SITE	DEPTH (m)	DEPTH MEASURED	STRATA	CEMENT	SAMPLE TYPES	SAMPLE 1	SAMPLE 2	PHOTO	GEOLOGICAL LOG	DATE	GEO
4	CCB026	0.4	No	AL		NS			No	SAND: Orange red, Silty. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	0.8	No	AL		NS			No	SAND: Orange red, Silty. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. TELEHANDLER PICKING UP BUCKET FROM LAST SITE - BOBCAT TOOK SAMPLI	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	1.2	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#26 - 1	#26 - 1S	No	SAND: Orange red, clayey. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. NO WEIGHT ON TAPE, FIXED BEFORE NEXT MEASURMENT	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	1.6	No	AL		SML	#26 - 1.6		Yes	SAND: Orange red, clayey. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	2	No	AL		SML	#26 - 2		Yes	SAND: Orange red, clayey. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Clay content increasing with depth.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	2.7	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#26 - 2	#26 - 2S	No	SAND: Orange red, clayey. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Clay content increasing with depth.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	3.1	No	AL		SML	#26 - 3.1		Yes	SAND: Orange red, clayey. Fine to very coarse, sub rounded. 5cm rounded siltsone clasts. Clay content increasing with depth.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	3.5	No	AL		SML	#26 - 3.5		Yes	CLAY: Dark red, sandy, Fine to very course. Angular, quartz sands.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	3.9	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#26 - 3	#26 - 3S	No	CLAY: Dark red, sandy, Fine to very course. Angular, quartz sands.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	4.4	No	AL		SML	#26 - 4.4		Yes	CLAY: Dark red, sandy, Fine to very course, angular.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	4.8	No	AL		SML	#26 - 4.8		Yes	SILT: Orange red, sandy. Fine to course. Pebble size, angular feldspar. Minor calcrete.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	5.2	No	AL		NS	#26 - 5.2		No	MISSED BY TELEHANDLER AND TAKEN BY BOBCAT.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	5.4	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#26 - 4	#26 - 4S	No	SILT: Orange red, sandy. Fine to course. Massive, 5%, pebble size, angular shales clasts.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	5.8	No	AL		SML	#26 - 5.8		Yes	SILT: Orange red, sandy. Fine to course. With matrix supported, gravel conglomerate. Rounded shale and sub angular plagioclase.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	6.2	No	AL		SML	#26 - 6.2		Yes	SILT: Orange red, sandy. Fine to course. With matrix supported, gravel conglomerate. Rounded shale and sub angular plagioclase.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	6.7	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#26 - 5	#26 - 5S	No	CLAY: Orange red, silty. Manganese on slickensides.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	7.1	No	AL		SML	#26 - 7.1		Yes	CLAY: Orange red, silty. Manganese on slickensides.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	7.5	No	AL		SML	#26 - 7.5		Yes	CLAY: Red brown, sandy. Fine to gravel, sub rounded, plagioclase. Grey clay rip up clasts. Manganese in voids.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	8.1	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#26 - 6	#26 - 6S	No	CLAY: Red brown, sandy. Fine to gravel, sub rounded, plagioclase. Grey clay rip up clasts. Manganese in voids.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	8.5	No	AL	CAL	SML	#26 - 8.5		Yes	CLAY: Red cream, silty. Brown to grey zones. Calcrete bands. Minor manganese on slickensides.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	8.9	No	AL	CAL	SML	#26 - 8.9		Yes	SILT: Red cream, clayey. Calcrete bands. Grey clay zones.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	9.4	Yes	AL	CAL	BLK, SUB	#26 - 7	#26 - 7S	No	SILT: Red cream, clayey. Calcrete bands. Grey clay zones. Calcrete.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	9.8	No	AL	CAL	SML	#26 - 9.8		Yes	SILT: Brown cream. Calcrete.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	10.2	No	AL	CAL	SML	#26 - 10.2		Yes	SILT: Brown cream, sandy. Coarse, angular. Calcrete.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	10.6	Yes	AL	CAL	BLK, SUB	#26 - 8	#26 - 8S	No	SILT: Brown cream, sandy. Coarse, angular. Calcrete.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	11	No	AL	CAL	SML	#26 - 11		Yes	SILT: Cream, sandy. Coarse, angular. 5% small cobble size calcrete nodules.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	11.4	No	MET	CAL	SML	#26 - 11.4		Yes	CLAY: Grey, sandy. Coarse angular. Very coarse gravel, subrounded shale. Nodules, silcrete, cobble.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	12	Yes	MET	CAL	BLK, SUB	#26 - 9	#26 - 9S	No	CLAY: Grey cream, sandy. Coarse angular. Very coarse gravel, subrounded shale. Nodules, silcrete, cobble.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	12.4	No	MET		SML	#26 - 12.4		Yes	SILT: Cream, sandy. Plagioclase to 2cm, angular. Clasts of red clay matrix supporting coarse sands.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	12.8	No	MET		SML	#26 - 12.8		Yes	SILT: Cream, sandy. Plagioclase to 2cm, angular. Clasts of red clay matrix supporting coarse sands.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	13.4	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#26 - 10	#26 - 10S	No	SILT: Cream, conglomerate. Silt matrix supporting, cobbles, angular plagioclase and granite.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	13.8	No	MET		SML	#26 - 13.8		Yes	CLAY: Light grey, silty, sandy. Clasts of coarse, matrix supported, angular sands.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	14.2	No	MET		SML	#26 - 14.2		Yes	CLAY: Grey, silty, sandy. Minor calcrete. Minor manganese in voids.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	14.7	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#26 - 11	#26 - 11S	No	SAND: Brown, grey. Coarse to very coarse, angular, clast supported.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	15.1	No	MET		SML	#26 - 15.1		Yes	SILT: Cream. With tabular chunks (20cm) of dark grey or Fe red very fine silty sands or fine to medium sand stone.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	15.5	No	MET		SML	#26 - 15.5		Yes	SILT: Cream. With tabular chunks (20cm) of dark grey or Fe red very fine silty sands or fine to medium sand stone. Increasing sand with depth.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	16	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#26 - 12	#26 - 12S	No	SILT: Brown grey. With tabular chunks (20cm) of dark grey or Fe red very fine silty sands or fine to medium sand stone. Increasing sand with depth.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	16.4	No	MET		SML	#26 - 16.4		Yes	SILT: Grey, sandy. Massive, coarse angular.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	16.8	No	MET		SML	#26 - 16.8		Yes	SILT: Grey, sandy. Massive, coarse angular. 5% coarse pebble, angular, plagioclase.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	17.2	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#26 - 13	#26 - 13S	No	SAND: Cream grey. Coarse, sub angular.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	17.6	No	MET		SML	#26 - 17.6		Yes	SAND: Cream grey. Coarse, sub angular. Tabular fragments cross cut with coarser sandy bands stained red with Fe.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	18	No	MET		SML	#26 - 18		Yes	SAND: Cream grey. Coarse, sub angular. Tabular fragments cross cut with coarser sandy bands stained red with Fe.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	18.5	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#26 - 14	#26 - 14S	No	SAND: Cream grey. Coarse, sub angular. Tabular fragments cross cut with coarser sandy bands stained red with Fe.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	18.9	No	MET		SML	#26 - 18.9		Yes	SAND: Red grey. Coarse, sub angular. Tabular fragments cross cut with coarser sandy bands stained red with Fe.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	19.3	No	MET		SML	#26 - 19.3		Yes	CLAY: Dark grey, sandy. 10% coarse sand, sub rounded conglomerate clasts. Very minor calcrete in clasts.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	20	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#26 - 15	#26 - 15S	No	CLAY: Dark grey, sandy. Angular clasts of matrix supported coarse angular sands.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	20.4	No	MET		SML	#26 - 20.4		Yes	CLAY: Dark grey, sandy. Angular clasts of matrix supported coarse angular sands.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	20.8	No	MET		SML	#26 - 20.8		Yes	CLAY: Dark grey, sandy. Angular clasts of matrix supported coarse angular sands. Fe red on sandy bands cross cutting clay dominated, grey tabular fragments.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	21	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#26 - 16	#26 - 16S	No	CLAY: Dark grey, sandy. Angular clasts of matrix supported coarse angular sands. Fe red on sandy bands cross cutting clay dominated, grey tabular fragments.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	21.4	No	MET		SML	#26 - 21.4		Yes	SAND: Grey red, clayey. Fe red on sandy bands cross cutting clay dominated, grey tabular fragments	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	21.8	No	MET		SML	#26 - 21.8		Yes	SAND: Grey red, clayey. Fe red on sandy bands cross cutting clay dominated, grey tabular fragments	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	22.2	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#26 - 17	#26 - 17S	No	SAND: Grey red, clayey. Fe red on sandy bands cross cutting clay dominated, grey tabular fragments	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	22.6	No	MET		SML	#26 - 22.6		Yes	CLAY: Grey, sandy. Fine to coarse, angular, massive.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	23	No	MET	CAL	SML	#26 - 23		Yes	CLAY: Grey, sandy. Fine to coarse, angular, massive. Calcrete nodules nucleating around coarse sands.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	23.6	No	MET		SML	#26 - 23.6		Yes	SILT: Gley grey, sandy. Coarse, sub angular.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	23.9	No	MET		SML	#26 - 23.9		Yes	CLAY: Brown, sandy. Fine sandy zones. Minor manganese in voids.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	24	No	MET		SML	#26 - 24		Yes	CLAY: Grey, sandy. 5% coarse, sub angular.	24/9/2023	HD
4	CCB026	24.6	No	MET		SML	#26 - 24.6		Yes	CLAY: Grey.	24/9/2023	HD

HOLE	SITE	DEPTH (m)	DEPTH MEASURED	STRATA	CEMENT	SAMPLE TYPES	SAMPLE 1	SAMPLE 2	PHOTO	GEOLOGICAL LOG	DATE	GEO
5	CCB029	0.4	No	AL		NS			No	SAND: Orange red, Silty, fine to very coarse to gravel, sub rounded. Gravel clasts containing mica's.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	0.8	No	AL		BLK, SUB	#29 - 1	#29 -1S	No	SAND: Orange red, Silty, clayey, fine to very coarse, sub rounded.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	1.2	No	AL		SML	#29 - 1.2		Yes	CLAY: Red, Silty, sandy, fine to very coarse, sub rounded.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	1.6	No	AL		SML	#29 - 1.6		Yes	SILT: Red, clayey, sandy, fine to very coarse, sub rounded.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	2.7	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#29 - 2	#29 -2S	No	SILT: Orange red, sandy, fine to very coarse, sub rounded to angular.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	3.1	No	AL		SML	#29 - 3.1		Yes	SILT: Orange red, sandy, fine to very coarse, rare angular gravels.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	3.5	No	AL		SML	#29 - 3.5		Yes	SILT: Orange red, sandy, fine to very coarse, angular, coarse gravels. Monor calcrete, some clay supported gravel conglomerate.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	3.9	Yes	AL		BLK, SUB	#29 - 3	#29 -3S	No	SILT: Orange red, sandy, clayey, fine to very coarse,angular, coarse gravels. Gravels angular to rounded.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	4.3	No	AL		SML	#29 - 4.3		Yes	CLAY: Red, Silty, sandy, fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Silica and calcrete nodules.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	4.7	No	AL		SML	#29 - 4.7		Yes	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy, fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Silica and calcrete nodules increasing with depth.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	5.2	Yes	AL	SIL	BLK, SUB	#29 - 4	#29 -4S	No	CLAY: Orange red, silty, sandy, fine to very coarse, sub rounded. Silicrete.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	5.6	No	AL		SML	#29 - 5.6		Yes	SILT: Orange, sandy, clayey, fine to very coarse, angular, coarse gravels. Cobbles angular. Chunks of clay matrix supporting 5% sands, coarse angular.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	6	No	AL	CAL	SML	#29 - 6		Yes	CLAY: Creamy orange, Silty, sandy, fine. Minor manganese on joints.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	6.4	Yes	AL	CAL	BLK, SUB	#29 - 5	#29 -5S	No	CLAY: Creamy orange, Silty, sandy, fine. Minor manganese on joints.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	6.8	No	AL	CAL	SML	#29 -6.8		Yes	CLAY: Red, silty, sandy, fine to very coarse, angular. Minor manganese on joints.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	7.2	No	AL	CAL	SML	#29 - 7.2		Yes	CLAY: Red orange, silty, sandy, fine to very coarse, angular. Minor manganese on joints.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	7.8	Yes	AL	CAL	BLK, SUB	#29 - 6	#29 -6S	No	CLAY: Creamy orange, silty, sandy, fine to very coarse, angular. Minor manganese on joints.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	8.2	No	AL	CAL	SML	#29 - 8.2		Yes	CLAY: Creamy orange, silty, sandy, fine to very coarse, angular. Grey clay clasts, possibly rip up clasts, increasing calcrete.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	8.6	No	AL	SIL	SML	#29 - 8.6		Yes	CLAY: Creamy orange, silty, sandy, fine to very coarse with rounded cobbles of silicified coarse sandstone nodules.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	8.7	Yes	AL	CAL	BLK, SUB	#29 - 7	#29 -7S	No	CLAY: Creamy orange, silty, sandy, fine to very coarse with rounded cobbles of silicified coarse sandstone nodules. Rounded gravels and rare soft black silt gravels.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	9.1	No	AL	CAL	SML	#29 - 9.1		Yes	SILT: Creamy brown, sandy. Calcrete nodules, rare cobbles, fine, angular.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	9.5	No	MET	CAL	SML	#29 - 9.5		Yes	SILT: Creamy brown, sandy. Calcrete nodules, rare cobbles, fine, angular. Changes at base of sample to CLAY: Dark grey, interbedded with calcrete. 1 to 10-mm bedding.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	10	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#29 - 8	#29 -8S	No	CLAY: Creamy brownish grey, Silty, calcrete veining. Minor manganese in voids.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	10.4	No	MET		SML	#29 - 10.4		Yes	SAND: Dark greyish brown, coarse, angular clast supported.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	10.8	No	MET		SML	#29 - 10.8		Yes	SAND: Dark greyish brown, coarse, angular clast supported. Rare manganese in voids.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	11.3	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#29 - 9	#29 -9S	No	CLAY: Creamy brownish grey, massive supporting gravels to very coarse, sub rounded.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	11.7	No	MET		SML	#29 - 11.7		Yes	CLAY: Creamy brownish grey, massive supporting sands to very coarse, angular. Rare manganese in voids.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	12.1	No	MET		SML	#29 - 12.1		Yes	CLAY: Creamy grey, silty.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	12.6	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#29 - 10	#29 -10S	No	CLAY: Creamy grey. Calcrete veins.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	13	No	MET		SML	#29 - 13		Yes	CLAY: Creamy grey, silty. Carbonate silts.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	13.4	No	MET		SML	#29 - 13.4		Yes	CLAY: Creamy grey, silty. Carbonate silts.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	14	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#29 - 11	#29 -11S	No	CLAY: Creamy grey, sandy.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	14.4	No	MET		SML	#29 - 14.4		Yes	CLAY: Creamy grey. Iron oxide staining. Sample breaks into tablet shaped chunks assumed to be sub-horizontal insitu. Sandy bands and Fe Staining cut tabular chunks at approximately 30 degrees. Calcrete filled fissures, sub-parallel to tablular chunks.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	14.8	No	MET		SML	#29 - 14.8		Yes	SAND: Red gley, fine to coarse, sub rounded to angular. Poreous.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	15.1	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#29 - 12	#29 -12S	No	CLAY: Light grey. Sandy. Massive, fine to medium.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	15.5	No	MET		SML	#29 - 15.5		Yes	SAND: Creamy grey, silty. Fine to very coarse, massive, sub rounded. Fe staining.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	15.9	No	MET		SML	#29 -15.9		Yes	SAND: Creamy grey, silty. Fine to coarse, massive, sub rounded. Fe staining.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	16.2	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#29 - 13	#29 -13S	No	SAND: Light grey, silty. Fine to coarse, massive, sub rounded. Fe staining.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	16.6	No	MET		SML	#29 - 16.6		Yes	SAND: Light grey, silty. Fine to coarse, massive, sub rounded. Fe staining.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	17	No	MET		SML	#29 - 17		Yes	CLAY: Grey, sandy. Coarse, massive, subrounded.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	17.7	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#29 - 14	#29 -14S	No	SAND: Red grey, clayey. Fine to coarse, massive, sub rounded. Fe staining.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	18.1	No	MET		SML	#29 - 18.1		Yes	SAND: Red grey, clayey. Fine to coarse, massive, sub rounded. Fe staining.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	18.5	No	MET		SML	#29 - 18.5		Yes	SAND: Creamy grey, silty. Fine to very coarse, massive, sub rounded.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	19.1	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#29 - 15	#29 -15S	No	SAND: Creamy grey, silty. Fine to very coarse, massive, sub rounded. Fe staining.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	19.5	No	MET		SML	#29 - 19.5		Yes	SAND: Red, clayey. Fine to medium with rare coarse, massive, sub angular. Fe staining.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	19.9	No	MET		SML	#29 - 19.9		Yes	CLAY: Red grey, sandy. Fine to coarse, massive, sub rounded. Fe staining abundant in sandier bands.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	20.3	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#29 - 16	#29 -16S	No	CLAY: Brown gley, sandy. Fine to coarse, massive, sub rounded. Fe staining abundant in sandier bands.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	20.7	No	MET		SML	#29 - 20.7		Yes	SAND: Red grey, silty. Massive to very coarse, rounded.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	21.1	No	MET		SML	#29 - 21.1		Yes	SAND: Red grey, silty. Massive to very coarse, rounded.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	21.5	Yes	MET		BLK, SUB	#29 - 17	#29 -17S	No	CLAY: Brown grey, sandy. Bulk material zoned from clay only to massive with very coarse, sub rounded. Possibly mixed sample at contact with SAP.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	21.9	No	SAP		BLK, SUB	#29 - 18	#29 -18S	No	CLAY: Grey. Slickensides.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	22.5	Yes	SAP		BLK, SUB	#29 - 19	#29 -19S	No	CLAY: Grey. Slickensides.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	22.8	No	SAP		BLK, SUB	#29 - 20	#29 -20S	No	CLAY: Grey. Slickensides.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	23	Yes	SAP		BLK, SUB	#29 - 21	#29 -21S	No	CLAY: Grey. Slickensides.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	23.4	No	SAP		BLK, SUB	#29 - 22	#29 -22S	No	CLAY: Grey. Slickensides.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	23.8	No	SAP		BLK, SUB	#29 - 23	#29 -23S	No	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture.	25/9/2023	HD
5	CCB029	24.3	Yes	SAP		BLK, SUB	#29 - 24	#29 -24S	No	CLAY: Grey, silty. Pseudomorphic, original granite texture. Rare manganese in voids.	25/9/2023	HD