ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: ALY

6 May 2021

Karonie Exploration Update

KEY POINTS

- Phase One drilling commenced at the Karonie Project with nine holes completed for a total of 1,128m drilled so far.
- A number of encouraging visual RC chip intersections are reported from the Parmelia and Warrior prospects.
- Drilling at Parmelia is systematically targeting high priority targets down dip of existing mineralisation, as well as along strike. At Warrior drilling targeted a coincident magnetic and gravity high.
- At Parmelia, the silica altered dolerite as seen in the previously drilled up-dip holes was intersected in all five of the holes drilled. Holes PARC017 and PARC022 intersected significant widths of alteration with associated quartz veins and sulphides which the Company believes represents a continuation of the Parmelia mineralised structure down dip in a sub-vertical orientation.
- At Warrior, the first holes have successfully intersected the bedrock geology, with geological logging of hole WARC002 noting intercepts of black shales, silica altered dolerites with quartz veining and pyrrhotite and pyrite, with pyrrhotite mineralisation interpreted to be contributing to the Warrior magnetic anomaly.
- The first batches of samples have been submitted to the laboratory. Assays are expected in May.

Alchemy Resources Limited (ASX: ALY) ("Alchemy") is pleased to report that initial drilling at the Parmelia Prospect has intersected broad zones of silica-altered dolerites with varying amounts of sulphides and quartz veining similar to that seen in the holes drilled in late 2020. In addition, extension drilling to the south has intersected target lithologies in holes ~60-70m south of the previous drilling.

Chief Executive Officer Mr James Wilson commented:

"I'm delighted to announce the first holes at Parmelia have intersected some promising down dip structures. Visually this looks very similar to what we intersected last year with varying levels of silica alteration, quartz veining and sulphides. Importantly the structure is occurring where we predicted, implying a broadly sub-vertical orientation. At Warrior, we have also intersected silica altered dolerites accompanied by pyrrhotite mineralisation, which is interpreted to help explain the magnetic anomaly.

"Although its early days, we are very happy with the progress so far on only two of the four zones to be tested as part of the drill program. This is an exciting time for the Company as we target advanced exploration projects with aggressive drilling. Exploration activities are proceeding in line with our 2021 objectives, targeting our existing walk-up drill targets at Karonie".

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Parmelia Drill Program (Phase 1)

The Parmelia drill program consists of eight (8) RC drillholes with varying planned depths of between 80-150m, following up on drilling completed in December 2020. Mineralisation is hosted within dolerites with mineralised zones of up to 43m downhole (~30m true width) and extends 500m along strike. Drilling will target the up-dip and down-dip extents of mineralisation as well as testing along strike to the north and south. The current drilling has only tested the structure to approximately 100m vertically.

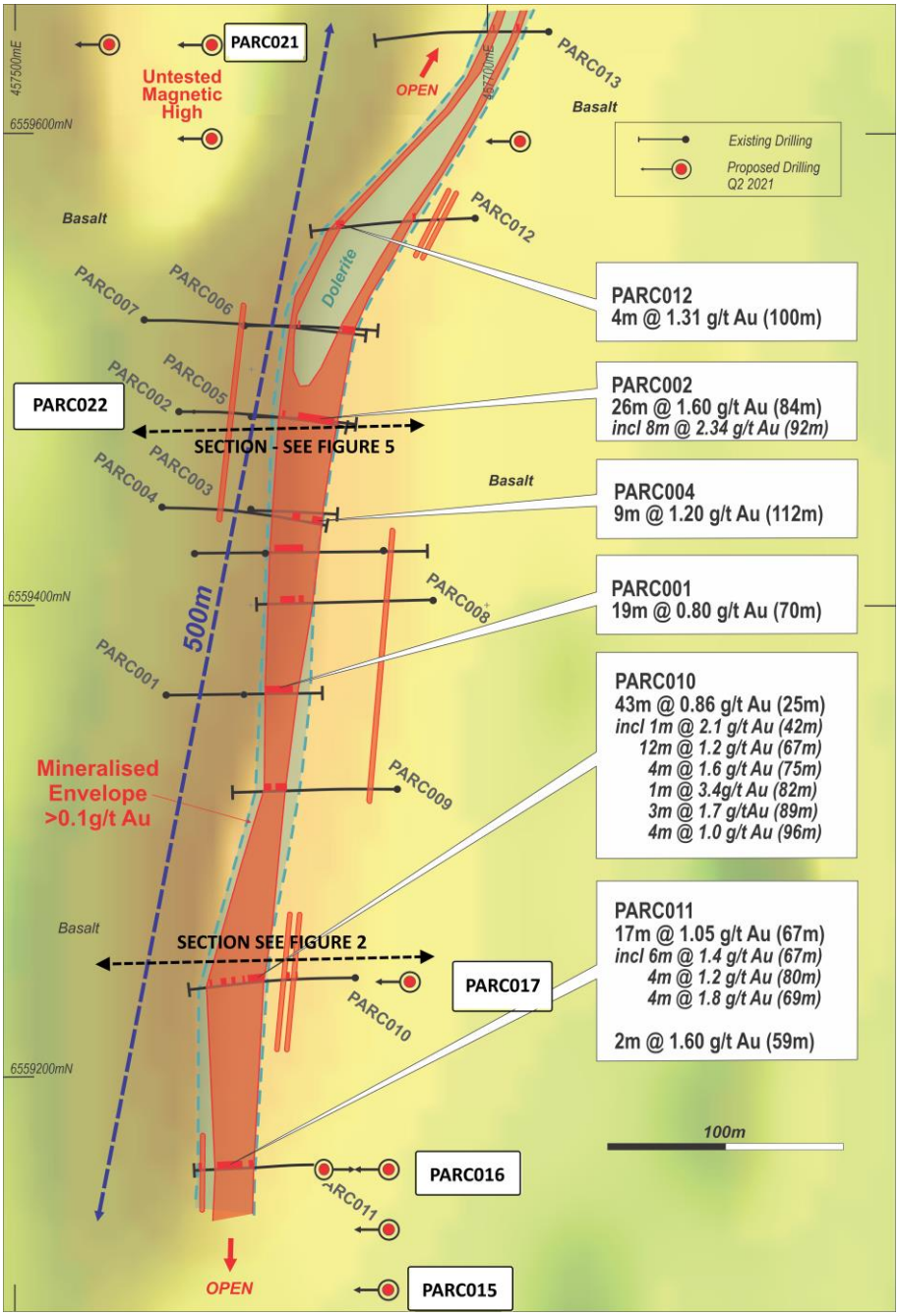

Figure 1: Karonie Project showing Parmelia Planned and completed drillholes

HOLE PARC017

The PARC017 drillhole was designed to test the down-dip extension of the intercept of 43m @ 0.86g/t Au observed in PARC010. Geological logging recorded silica alteration over an ~60m wide zone with varying levels of quartz veining, sulphides and shearing (See Figure 2, 3 and 4).

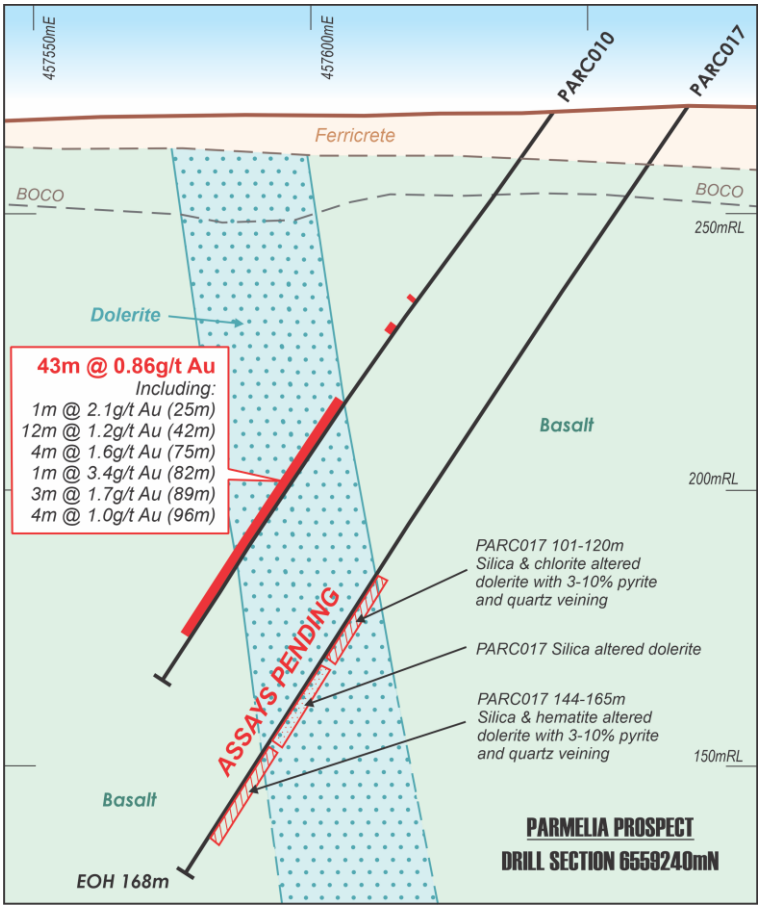

Figure 2: Parmelia - PARC017 Cross Section

PARC017 Geological Observations		
From (m):	To (m):	Geological comments
101	120	Moderately silica and chlorite altered dolerite with 3-10% disseminated pyrite. Slight hematite staining from 111-120m.
144	165	Wide zone of silica and hematite altered dolerite with 3-10% disseminated pyrite (5-10% from 152-165m).

Figure 3: Parmelia - PARC017 Geological Observations

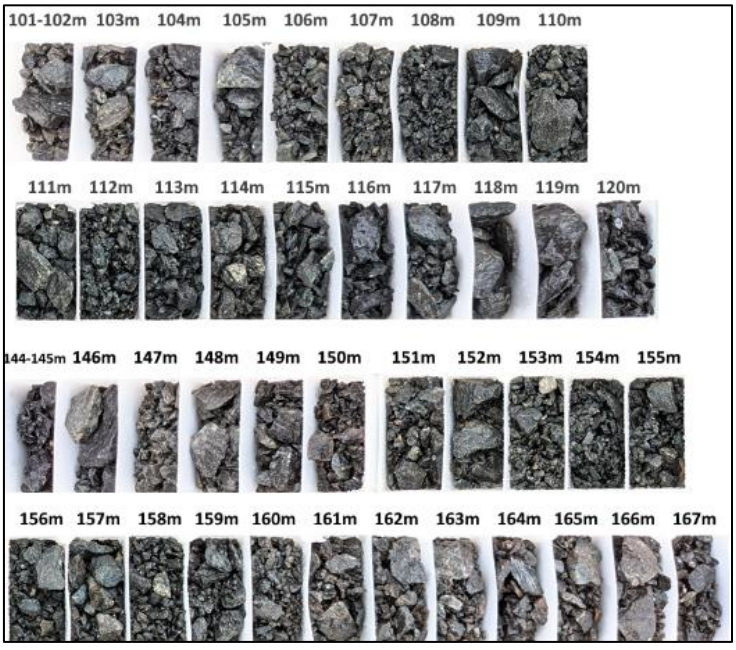

Figure 4 – PARC017 Visual Log – RC Chip Tray 101m - 167m

HOLE PARC022

The PARC022 drillhole was designed to test the down-dip extension of the intercept of 26m @ 1.6g/t Au observed in PARC010 (refer ALY ASX Announcement "Significant Drill Results returned from the Karonie Gold Project", 9 December 2020). Geological logging recorded silica alteration over a ~60m wide zone with varying levels of quartz veining, sulphides and shearing (See Figure 5,6 & 7)

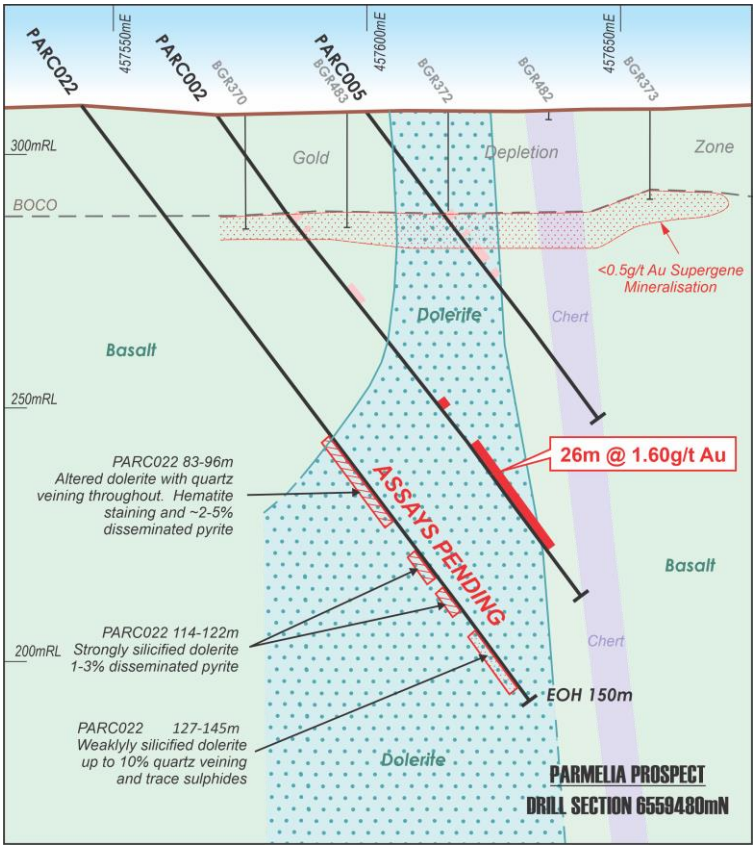

Figure 5: Parmelia - PARC022 Cross Section

PARC022 Geological observations		
From (m):	To (m):	Geological comments
83	96	Weak to moderately silica altered dolerite. Patchy translucent quartz veining is seen throughout. Slight hematite staining from 90-95m. 2-5% disseminated pyrite throughout which tends to be stronger adjacent to the quartz veining.
110	122	Strongly silicified dolerite with 1-3% disseminated pyrite.

Figure 6: Parmelia - PARC022 Geological Observations

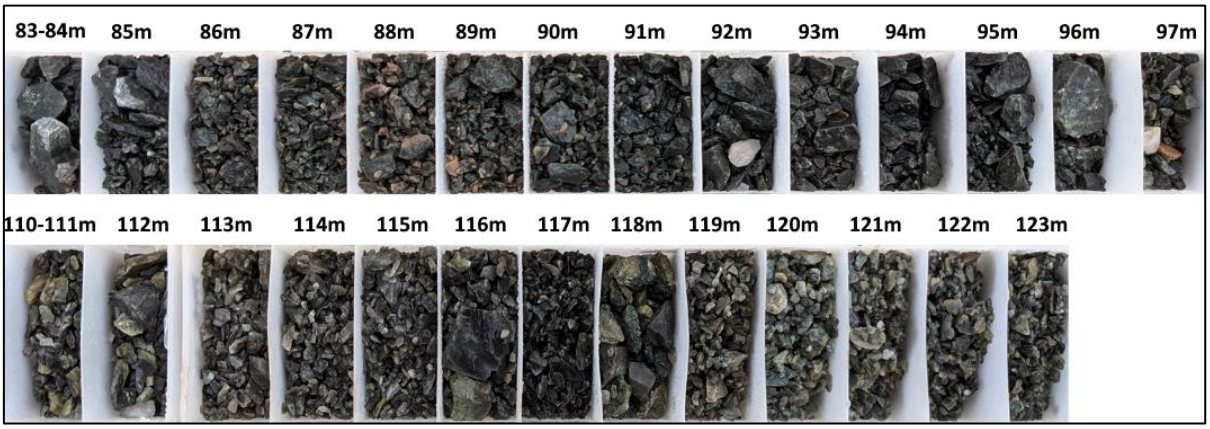

Figure 7 – PARC022 Visual Log – RC Chip Tray 83m-123m

Warrior Drilling:

The Warrior drill program consists of wide spaced RC drillholes with varying planned depths of between 80-150m to test a coincident magnetic/gravity anomaly associated with an interpreted dolerite unit. RAB drilling (8 holes for 166m) was completed in 2018 at the Warrior Prospect but unfortunately these holes were unable to penetrate the younger cover rocks and intersect the bedrock target. The area is considered highly prospective with coincident magnetic and gravity high anomalies which extend several kilometres to the north-west and south-east. (Refer to ALY ASX Announcement "First Pass RAB drilling completed at Karonie Gold Project", 19th March 2018)

HOLE WARC002

The WARC002 drillhole was designed to test the magnetic anomaly on the western side of the zone. Drilling intersected dolerite accompanied by a zone of alteration from 65-110m with varying levels of quartz veining, sulphides and magnetite. The combination of favourable lithology (dolerite is the preferred host rock for mineralisation in the district) and alteration in the first hole to reach bedrock at Warrior is regarded as highly encouraging, (See Figures 8,9 & 10).

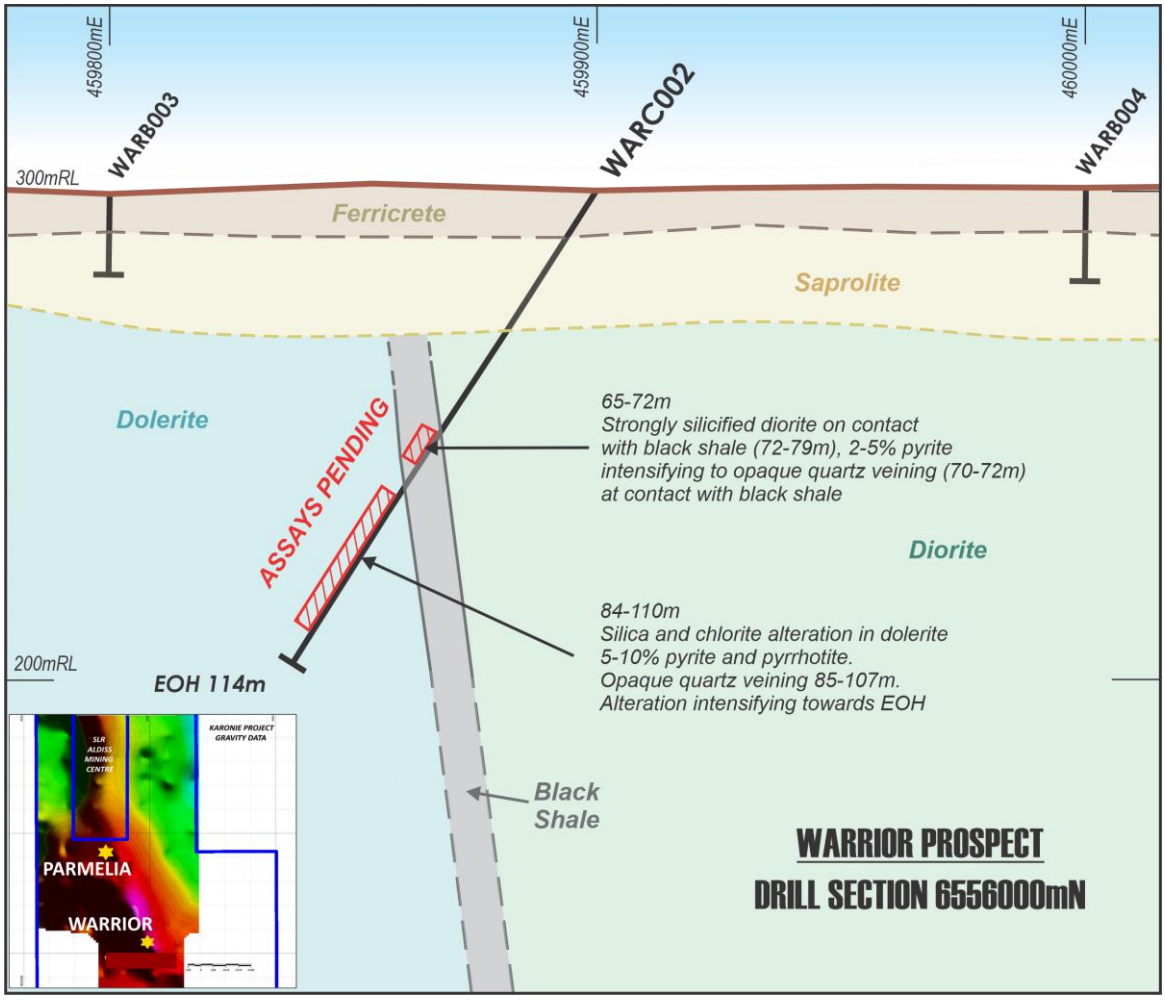

Figure 8: Warrior - WARC002 Cross Section

WARC002 Geological observations		
From (m):	*To (m):*	Geological comments
65	72	Strongly silicified diorite on the contact with black shales (72-79m). 2-5% pyrite which intensifies towards the opaque quartz veining from 70-72m, at the contact with the black shales.
84	110	Moderate silica and chlorite alteration in dolerite with 5-10% pyrite and pyrrhotite. Opaque quartz veining from 85-88m which has a stronger pyrite and pyrrhotite halo (10%) down to 110m. Patchy opaque quartz veining seen from 100-107m. Alteration intensifies from 95-110m.

Figure 9: Warrior - WARC002 Geological Observations

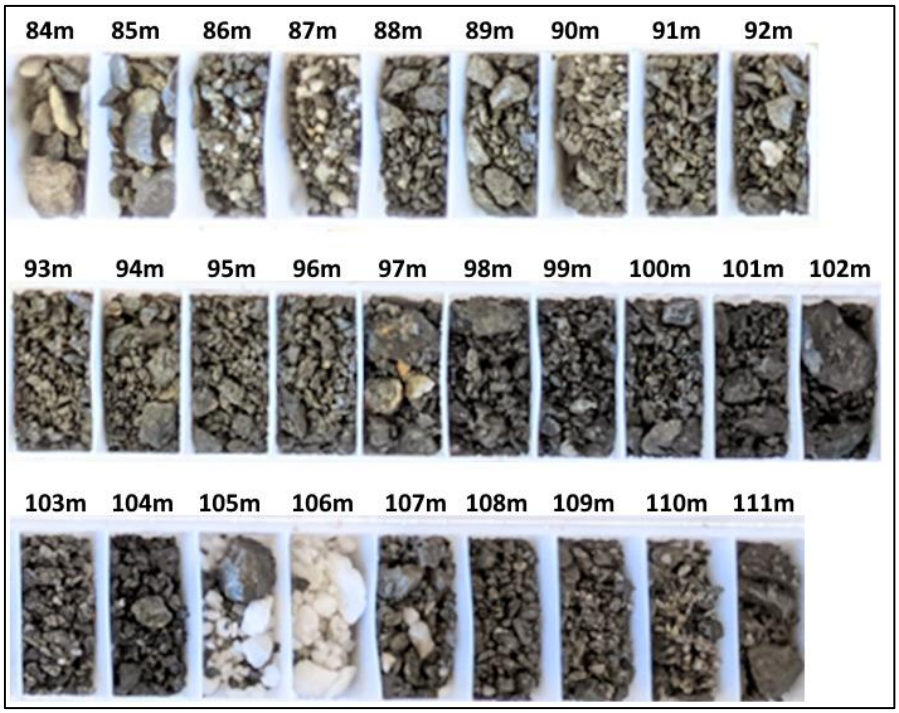

Figure 10 - WARC002 Visual Log – RC Chip Tray 84m – 111m

PHASE 1 - KARONIE DRILL PROGRAM

The Phase 1 program at Karonie includes thirty-five (35) planned RC holes for up to 5,000m of drilling over the KZ5, Parmelia, Taupo and Warrior Prospects (Refer to ALY ASX Announcement "Aggressive drill program planned for Karonie tenements", 8th April 2021). Holes are designed to target up-dip and down-dip of mineralised intercepts as well as extend zones of known mineralisation along strike. Mineralisation is near to surface in the three advanced prospects, and in most areas has only been drilled down to ~100m vertical, except for KZ5 which has mineralised intercepts at up to 250m vertical depth. All zones remain open along strike and at depth.

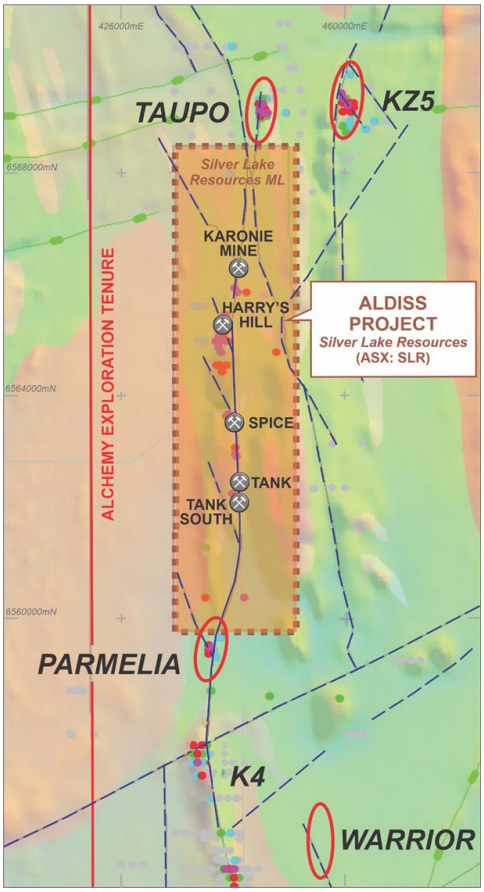

Figure 11: Karonie Project showing areas included in the current drill program

ABOUT THE KARONIE PROJECT

The Karonie Project contains more than 80km of strike extent of Archean greenstone belt in the Eastern Goldfields. The Project has a high-quality geological setting, strategically located between major, regional-scale fault zones, the Keith-Kilkenny and Claypan Faults. The fault zones are interpreted to be deep-seated, domain-bounding structures within the highly gold-endowed Kurnalpi Terrane and in a position, which hosts the world-class Karari-Carosue Dam gold deposits 75km to the north.

The Karonie Project is strategically located directly along strike to Silver Lake Resources (ASX: SLR) Aldiss Project and along strike to the south of Breaker Resources (ASX: BRB) Lake Roe gold project. The Project is in close proximity to existing processing plants and there is already substantial gold endowment in the area (Aldiss Project Resources >585koz @ 1.9g/t Au – see SLR ASX announcement dated 19 August 2020).

Shallow drilling carried out by previous explorers indicates that the Project area has a complex regolith with a stripped Archean profile overlain by reworked sediments, wind-blown sands and paleo-drainage channels and salt lakes. Consequently, the shallow cover is very complex and areas with shallow gold anomalism require deeper RC drilling and diamond core drilling to adequately test identified targets.

ABOUT ALCHEMY RESOURCES

Alchemy Resources Limited (ASX: ALY; "Alchemy" or the "Company") is an Australian exploration company focused on growth through the discovery and development of gold, base metal, and nickel-cobalt resources within Australia. Alchemy has built a significant land package in the Carosue Dam - Karonie greenstone belt in the Eastern Goldfields region in Western Australia and has an 80% interest in the Lachlan/Cobar Basin Projects in New South Wales. Alchemy also maintains its interest in the Bryah Basin Project in the gold and base metal-rich Gascoyne region of Western Australia, where Superior Gold Inc. (TSX-V: SGI), and Sandfire Resources Limited (ASX: SFR) are continuing to advance gold and base metal exploration, respectively.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Lindsay Dudfield, who is the Non-Executive Chairman of Alchemy Resources Limited and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Dudfield is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ('JORC Code 2012'). Mr Dudfield consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

For further information please contact:

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APPENDIX A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 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 (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.*	Samples referred to in this Public Report are reverse circulation (RC) drill samples, obtained using an 'industry standard' drill rig (350psi / 1150cfm & 800psi / 1400 cfm booster), drilling equipment and sampling practices. RC drilling obtained 1m samples dispensed into plastic bags and calico bags via an industry standard cyclone / cone splitter. The cone splitter was used to obtain one calico bag containing a reduced size 1m (or 2m) sample "split" for gold analysis (1 to 3kg) and large 1m plastic bag of drill chips. Samples for gold analysis were collected at 1m intervals (2m intervals in alluvium at the Taupo Prospect). The RC samples obtained are considered to be representative of the material drilled. Sampling was carried out using documented Alchemy Resources Limited sampling and QAQC procedures (detailed below).
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.).*	RC drilling was completed from surface using 3m x 4" RC drill rods, a 5.25" hammer (with a standard sample retrieval collar) and a RC tungsten button drill bit.
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*	Sample recoveries and moisture content estimates were logged / recorded into spreadsheets by the field assistant then uploaded into a database. There were very few (<1%) significant sample recovery problems. No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade, and accordingly no bias has occurred as a result of loss/gain of material. No results have been received to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	Geological logging was completed on all RC and AC holes, with colour, weathering, grain-size, lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining, textures/structure and comments on other significant features noted. Logging of sulphide mineralisation and veining is quantitative. All holes were logged in full. Representative samples of bedrock collected from each metre of each RC hole were retained in labelled chip sample trays. These are stored in the Alchemy office in Perth. No judgement has yet been made by independent qualified consultants as to whether RC samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
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.*	RC samples were cone split and collected in pre-numbered calico bags. The cone splitter sample shoot opening was adjusted to collect between 1 and 3 kg of sample. Samples were collected every metre. Residual sample material was collected every metre in large green plastic bags and retained on site for resampling if required. One commercial laboratory standard or blank laboratory standard, one blank sample (barren basalt) and one duplicate sample were inserted every 50 samples (i.e. 6% QAQC samples). RC and AC sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and the assay ranges for the primary elements analysed.
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*	All RC samples were sent to the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation and analysis. Preparation of the samples follows industry laboratory best practice involving logging of sample weights, drying the entire sample in an electric oven set at 105ºC+5ºC for several hours (drying time dependent on moisture content), then crushing the entire

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	sample (>70% -6mm). A split of 2.5 to 3kg was taken and then pulverized to 85% passing 75µm using an Essa LM5 grinding mill. A representative sample was split and bagged as the analytical sample. All samples were analysed using ALS method code Au-AA26 for Au (up to 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish) with a lower detection limit of 0.01g/t Au. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of in-house procedures. Alchemy used commercially available reference materials (Lab Standards) with a suitable range of values, that were inserted every 50 samples. Results indicate that Lab Standard assay values are within acceptable error limits. Blank samples did not detect any significant contamination from adjacent samples and duplicate sample assay values are also within acceptable error limits.
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.*	Reported drill hole intercepts are compiled by the Company's competent person. No twinned holes were drilled in the current drilling campaign. Data is collected by qualified geologists and geo-technicians working under the supervision of a qualified geologist, and entered into Excel spreadsheets. Validation rules are in place to ensure no data entry errors occur. Data is loaded into an Acquire database by an experienced database administrator, and reviewed by an Alchemy geologist, who is a competent person. No assay data adjustments have been made.
Location of data points	*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.*	A handheld GPS was used to locate collar positions, with an expected +/-5m vertical and horizontal accuracy. Down hole surveys were collected at surface and at end of hole in RC drill holes using a downhole camera. The grid system used for all collar locations is the UTM Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (MGA94 Zone 51).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The drill collar and down hole location accuracy is considered appropriate for this stage 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.*	Drill line spacings currently range from ~20m to ~50m within each prospect area, and on these drill lines hole spacings vary from ~20m to ~40m. No Mineral Resource or Reserve has been reported for this drilling. Shallow RC samples within alluvial cover at Taupo were physically composited into 2m samples.
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.*	Gold bearing structures and lithologies in the area drilled are interpreted to dip steeply to the west and plunge moderately down to the east. All holes were drilled at -55 degrees towards the grid east (~88.0 ^{0} magnetic) (approx. right angles to lithological trends). No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All drill samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags and subsequently put into large green plastic bags and stored in a trailer on site until transported to ALS Kalgoorlie. All samples were transported via company vehicle to ALS Kalgoorlie and subsequently transported to Perth by ALS for prep and sample analysis.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Considering the preliminary nature of the drill program, no external audit or review of the sampling techniques or sample data capture has been conducted to date.

APPENDIX B

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or*	Type - Exploration Licence (currently in good standing)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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.*	Reference name –Karonie Reference number – E28/2575 Location – 100km east of Kalgoorlie, Australia. Ownership – 100% Goldtribe Corporation Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Alchemy Resources Limited) Overriding royalties - none The land is 100% freehold. No Wilderness Reserves, National Parks, Native Title sites or registered historical sites are known. No environmental issues are known.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	A significant amount of exploration has been conducted across the majority of E28/2575. Previous exploration companies include Freeport McMoran Ltd, Poseidon Gold Ltd, WMC, Goldfields Pty Ltd, Integra Mining Ltd, Border Gold, and Silver Lake Resources. Exploration work completed across the area covered by E28/2575 has included desktop studies and collaborative research, geological and regolith mapping, soil sampling, RAB, Aircore, RC and diamond drilling, and numerous airborne and ground geophysical surveys (magnetics, gravity, IP, surface EM and downhole EM).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Deposit Type – Structurally controlled, shear zone and dolerite hosted mesothermal gold mineralisation. Geological setting – Proterozoic Woodline Formation overlying variably folded Archean and sheared sediments and mafic volcanic units. Multiple deformation events leading to complex faulting and metamorphism ranging from greenschist to amphibolite facies. Style of mineralisation – quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation within steep west dipping shear zones. Better grades and tonnages are associated with isoclinally folded (or otherwise thickened) coarser grained mafic units (dolerites). Gold mineralisation is associated with strong silicification-carbonate-biotite + calc-silicate alteration, and observed steep north plunging fold axes and lineations correlate with steep north plunging high grade ore shoots.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole 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* ○ *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.*	All drill hole information is tabulated within the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	*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 for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	A weighted average was used to calculate all mineralisation intercepts. A 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade, no upper cut off grade, and maximum 2m internal waste is used in the calculations for RC drilling.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All intercepts reported are downhole widths. It is estimated that the angle between the drill hole direction and the plane of mineralisation is ~45^0 (or less) which implies that downhole intercept width x ~0.7 = true intercept width (or thicker).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Appropriate plans and cross sections have been included in the body of this announcement.
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.*	All gold drill intercepts >0.5g/t Au have been reported for RC drilling.
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, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful data and information has been included in the body of the report.
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.*	Drilling is currently underway. Follow up drilling will be planned if results warrant additional work.

APPENDIX C – DRILLHOLE LOCATIONS

WARRIOR	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Depth**	**AZI**	**Dip**	**RL**	**HOLE TYPE**
WARC001	6556000	458800	96	270	-60	-	RC
WARC002	6556000	459000	114	270	-60	-	RC
WARC004	6556000	459400	114	270	-60	-	RC
WARC006	6556000	459800	120	270	-60	-	RC
PARMELIA	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Depth**	**AZI**	**Dip**	-	
PARC15	6559100	457625	132	270	-60	-	RC
PARC16	6559165	457655	120	270	-60	-	RC
PARC17	6559240	457664	168	270	-60	-	RC
PARC21	6559660	457600	114	270	-60	-	RC

PARC22	6559481	457545	150	90	-60	-	RC

APPENDIX D – DRILLHOLE SUMMARY GEOLOGICAL LOGGING – WARRIOR / PARMELIA

Hole ID	From	To	Thickness	Geology
WARC001	0	19	19	TRANSORTED SANDS AND CLAYS
	19	23	4	TRANSPORTED PUGGY CLAYS WITH CALCRETE BANDS
	23	64	41	TRANSPORTED SANDS AND CLAYS
	64	67	3	TRANSPORTED SANDS WITH PYRITE AND QUARTZ GRAVEL
	67	71	4	PALAEOCHANNEL WITH LIMONITE STAINING
	71	80	9	MEDIUM GRAINED MAFIC
	80	96	16	MEDIUM GRAINED MAFIC WITH 10-20% QUARTZ
WARC002	0	3	3	TRANSORTED SANDS
	3	12	9	TRANSPORTED PUGGY CLAYS
	12	18	6	TRANSPORTED SANDS WITH FERRICRETE
	18	24	6	TRANSORTED SANDS
	24	35	11	MIX OF TRANSPORTED SANDS AND CLAYS
	35	39	4	MIX OF TRANSPORTED SANDS AND CLAYS
	39	48	9	CLAYS WITH LIMONITE
	48	52	4	UPPER SAPROLITE
	52	65	13	LOWER SAPROLITE
	65	72	7	DIORITE
	72	79	7	BLACK SHALE
	79	110	31	DOLERITE WITH <10-80% QUARTZ AND SULPHIDES
	110	114	4	DOLERITE with MINOR QUARTZ VEINING
WARC004	0	29	29	TRANSORTED SANDS
	29	36	7	PALAEOCHANNEL SANDS
	36	82	46	CLAYS
	82	95	13	SAPROLITE
	95	114	19	DIORITE
WARC006	0	26	26	TRANSPORTED GRAVEL
	26	30	4	LATERITE
	30	51	21	CLAYS
	51	64	13	BLACK CLAYS
	64	77	13	PALAEOCHANNEL + CLAYS
	77	89	12	SAPROLITE
	89	120	31	DIORITE
PARC015	0	17	17	TRANSPORTED COLLUVIUM
	17	20	3	SAPROLITE
	20	40	20	SAPROCK DOLERITE
	40	76	36	DOLERITE WITH <10% QUARTZ VEINING AND SULPHIDES
	76	96	20	DOLERITE WITH <10% SULPHIDES AND TRACE QUARTZ
	96	132	36	DOLERITE WITH <10-20% QUARTZ AND TRACE SULPHIDES
PARC016	0	18	18	TRANSPORTED COLLUVIUM
	18	48	30	SAPROCK DOLERITE
	48	117	69	ALTERED DOLERITE WITH SULPHIDES AND QUARTZ
	117	120	3	DOLERITE
PARC017	0	6	6	TRANSPORTED COLLUVIUM
	6	12	6	HARDPAN
	12	31	19	SAPROCK DOLERITE

	31	164	133	ALTERED DOLERITE WITH TR-10% SULPHIDES AND TR-10% QUARTZ
	164	168	4	DOLERITE
PARC022	0	2	2	TRANSPORTED COLLUVIUM
	2	16	14	CLAY ZONE
	16	26	10	UPPER SAPROLITE
	26	122	96	SILICIFIED DOLERITE WITH SULPHIDES AND QUARTZ
	122	150	28	DOLERITE WITH <10% QUARTZ AND TRACE SULPHIDES