

ASX Announcement 18 February 2019

Kalia Limited is exploring for copper, gold and energy metals in the Mt Tore region on Bougainville Island and Australia

Directors

Chairman
Hon. David Johnston
Managing Director
Mr Terry Larkan
Technical Director
Mr Peter Batten
Non-Executive Director
Mr Sean O'Brien

Operations

CFO & Company
Secretary
Mr Phillip Hartog

Issued Capital

Ordinary Shares
2,514,347,391
Unlisted Options
144,500,000
Adviser Options
250,000,000

Share Price – 15 February 2018

\$0.002

ASX Code

KLH

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Sampling Results – 1/2019

Kalia Limited ("Kalia" or "the Company") is pleased to provide the following update on geochemical sampling recently completed in Bougainville.

Summary

- Three planned fieldwork trips to EL03 completed per schedule;
- This announcement includes the results from the first trip, 30 samples in total of which 9 showed anomalous Au, Ag or Cu levels, including:
 - Teosiri, new site, produced a grade of **2.76 gpt Au, 4.90 gpt Ag, 0.32% Cu, 1.22% Pb** and **2.40% Zn**, two other anomalous results from same outcrop
 - Teo Veane, a known site first announced April 2018, produced further good grades of **1.44 and 0.99, gpt Au**
- Lithologies at all three locations consistent for porphyry copper style mineralisation
- Three spaced and separate mineralised locations within a volcanic intrusive complex suggest widespread mineralisation and scale
- Independent Geophysics analysis expected February 2019

Results from the first trip are reported in this announcement; results from Puspa and Melilup will be reported on receipt.

The Tore Joint Venture (TJV) was incorporated between the Company and the Landowners to explore for economic minerals in the Tore region. The region sits on the Pacific Rim of Fire and is prospective for volcanic epithermal mineralisation; particularly for gold and copper mineralisation in granitoid complexes associated with intrusion of deep-seated magma chambers into overlying volcanic geology. These intrusions, porphyry coppers, are located throughout PNG with Panguna as the local Bougainville example located to the south of Tore on the island of Bougainville. Most porphyry copper deposits tend to be large tonnage and low grade, with tonnages of hundreds of million tonnes to in excess of a billion tonnes but grades are generally around 0.20 gpt Au and 0.20% Cu and above.

The Panguna deposit is a complex of diorites and granodiorites intruded into the Panguna andesites and was mined by Bougainville Copper Limited from 1972 to 1989.

TJV is the only active exploration operation working in compliance with the relatively new legislation and its requirements for agreeing access for exploration. Each field trip is covered by a specific scope agreed with the clan(s) responsible for the area. On occasion not all areas en route or in the vicinity of the target have access agreed restricting sampling to only one side of a river or clan border and requiring further trips to complete the first stage exploration.

Kalia established a desktop database from historic data before making applications for the exploration licences in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville.

Using the database, Kalia identified the area of Melilup, Rarie, Puspa and Aita (Figure 1), all within EL03 on the east side of the Tore region, as areas of interest. This was predominantly due to the sparsity of data relating to the west Tore region and EL04. The areas of interest are defined as potential intrusive geology sites using historic geophysics and data from the Geological Survey of PNG mapping and sampling results.

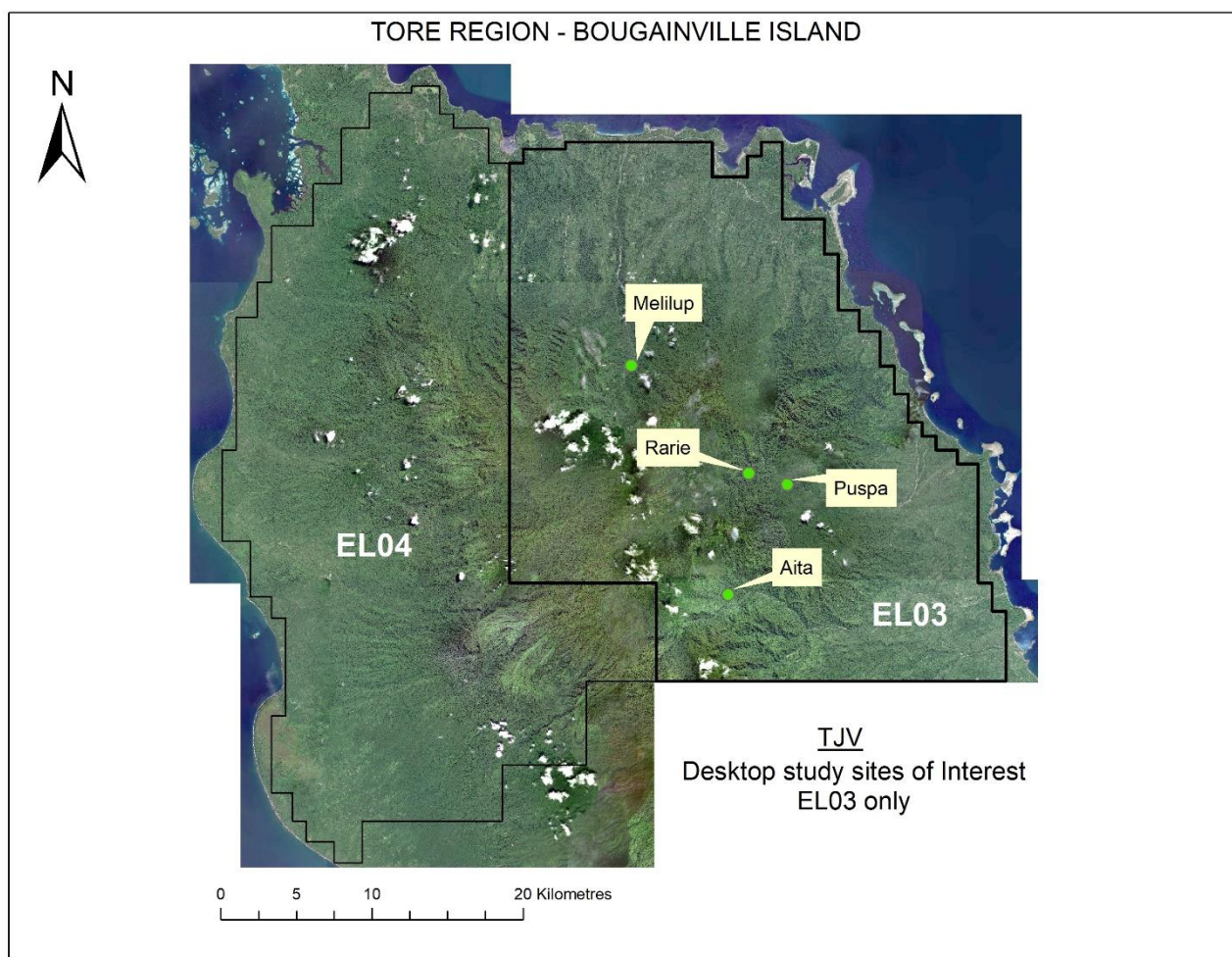


Figure 1.

Four fieldwork programmes have been undertaken to the Rarie Puspa area to date. Not all of these visits completed their objectives due to insufficient access rights and seasonal river conditions.

Teo Veane (Figure 2 + 3) was sampled on the first trip and returned gold grades from rock chip sampling of 0.19 gpt Au and 647 ppm Cu at an outcrop of granodiorite. Follow-up visits have produced further positive results from the same outcrop at Teo Veane with a sample result peak of 6.37 gpt Au and 0.45% Cu from rock chip (in-situ) samples. This second visit sampled a similar granodiorite outcrop 1.1 kilometres NNE from the Teo Veane outcrop which returned a grade of 0.94 gpt Au (see Kalia announcement April 2018).

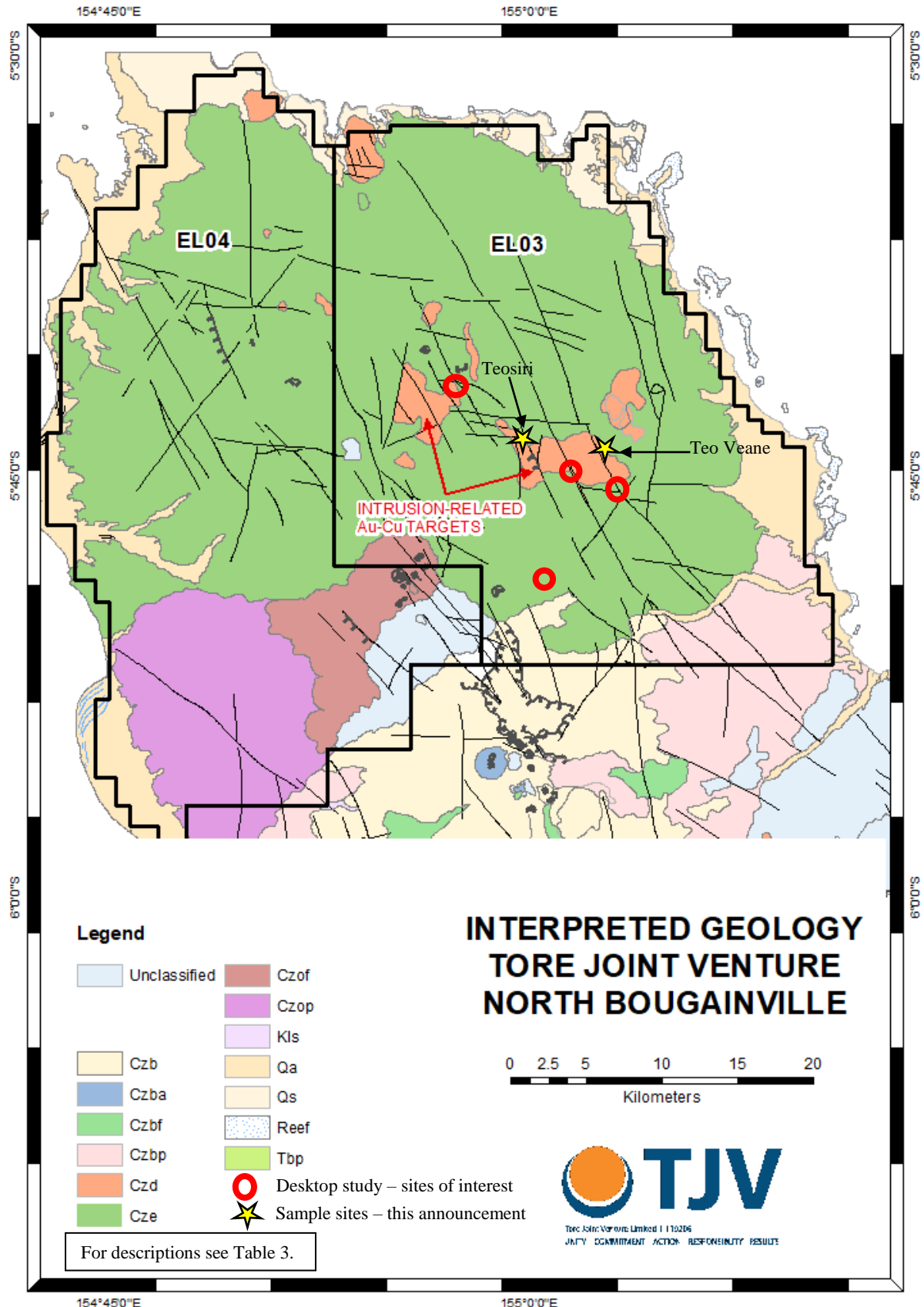


Figure 2: Geology of Tore region

The team returned to this area twice in January 2019. One trip to Teosiri, an area northwest of Rarie (Figure 2 + 3), that passed through Teo Veane and another to the Puspa area, west of Teo Veane. The results from the first of the January visits have been returned, The Puspa results are pending.

The trip yielded 30 samples, mainly from Teo Veane and Teosiri, of which 9 showed anomalous Au values. (For results see Table 2.)

At Teo Veane, 4 samples returned positive results for gold (Figure 3) and 1 sample anomalous for zinc. Teosiri produced one positive gold result (Figure 3) which is also anomalous for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn, two anomalous for Ag, Cu with elevated Zn and result anomalous for Cu only (Figure 4).

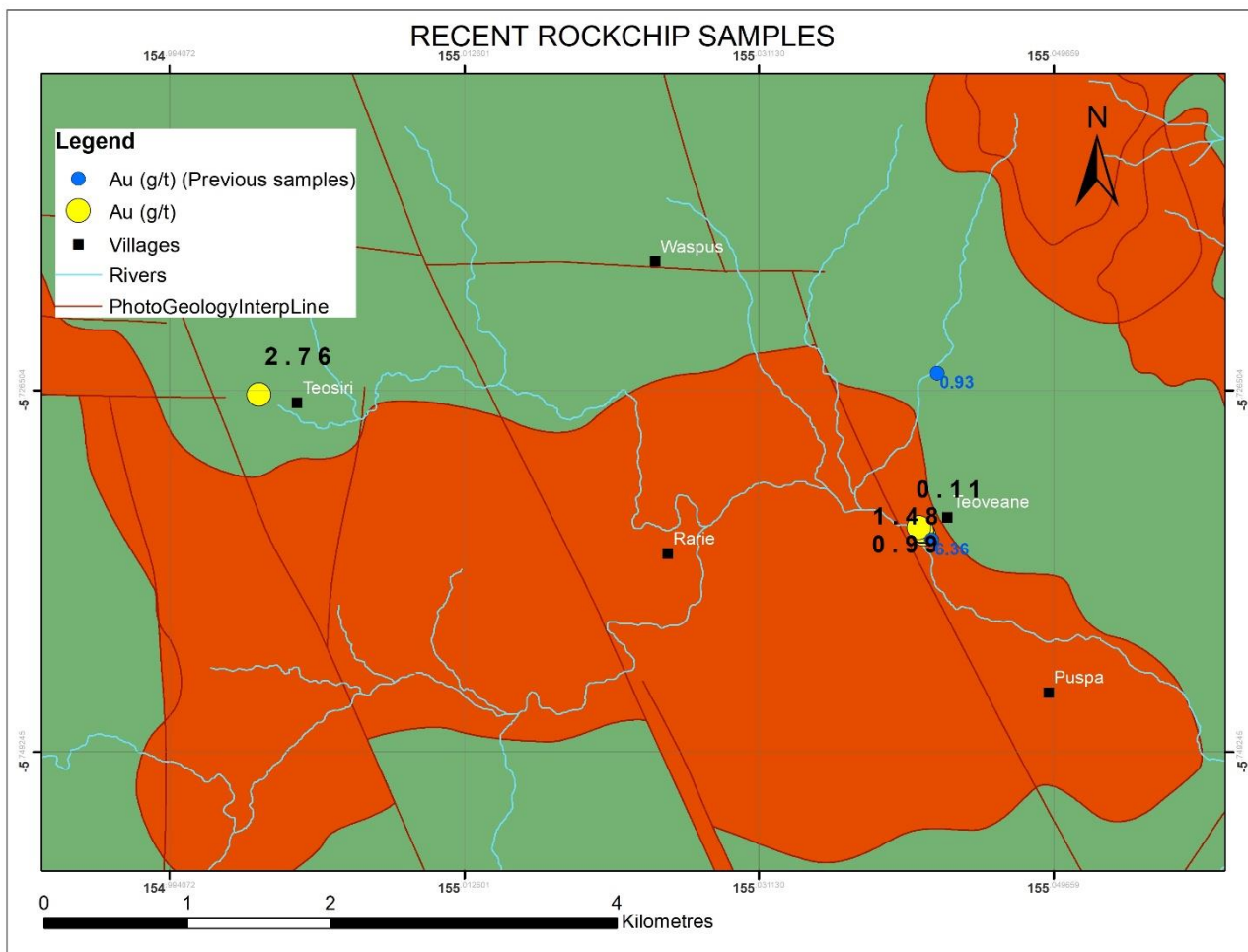


Figure 3: Teo Veane – Teosiri anomalous gold sample results

The sampling at Teosiri produced the highest grade of the expedition with ETRK00033 producing **2.76 gpt Au, 4.90 gpt Ag, 0.32% Cu, 1.22% Pb and 2.40% Zn.**

Teosiri is 4.7km from Teo Veane and is on the western edge of the projected intrusive complex. The outcrop sampled was a biotite altered Monzonite, with significant sulphides (Photo 1). The three other anomalous results from Teosiri and the mineralised outcrops at Teo Veane and North Teo Veane clearly show that this complex is mineralised. More work is required to expand on these footprints and determine the extent and concentration of this mineralisation at surface.

The significance of these results is in relation to the work completed by Tsiperau at Rarie, which mapped and sampled intrusive monzonite outcrops hosting copper sulphides (see Kalia announcement November 2017).

Biotite and quartz monzonites were extensively sampled during fieldwork completed by Tsiperau in 2012 and based on the whole rock analysis conducted show that within the Melilup – Puspa intrusive complex are considered favourable host rocks for copper gold mineralisation of this style.

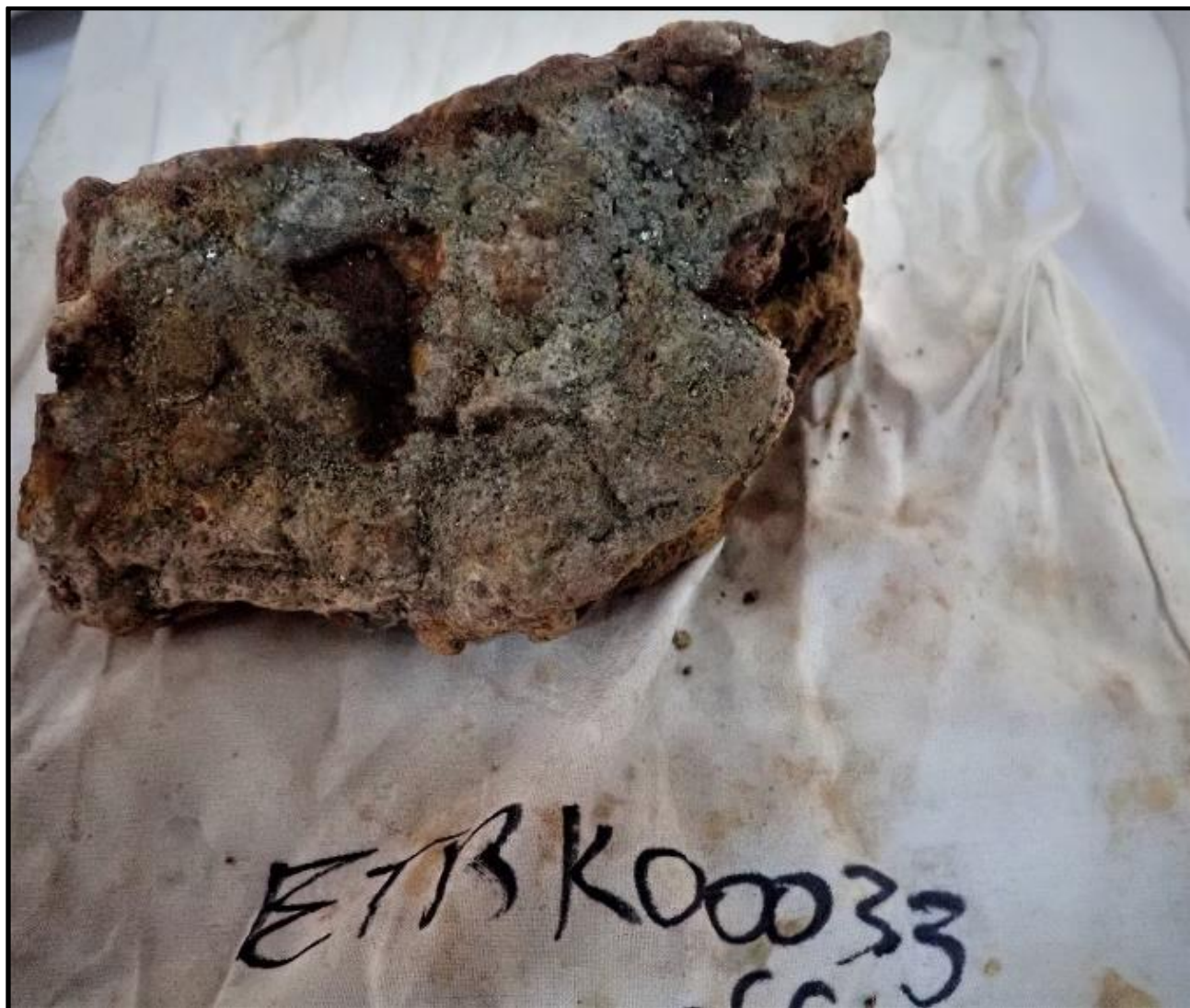


Photo 1 : Teosiri sample **ETRK00033** - 2.76 gpt Au; 4.90 gpt Ag; 0.32% Cu; 1.22% Pb; 2.40% Zn

Monzonite with quartz veining, 2% Pyrite, minor biotite. Silver/grey sulphide - galena. Qtz veins at 230° mag to 5cm. Zone approx. 0.5m wide.

The samples taken from Teo Veane were from the same outcrop that hosted the 6.37 gpt Au result from a previous trip. This sampling confirmed and extended the known signature of the diorite and monzodiorite at this location. Three more anomalous copper results bolster the previous elevated and anomalous results.

High river levels prevented a step out from the sampling site and in the immediate vicinity the sampled site was the only outcrop available to sample, loose scree and soil covering the geology within metres of the river. A subsequent visit will, conditions permitting, conduct step-out sampling and look to sample the opposite bank of the river.

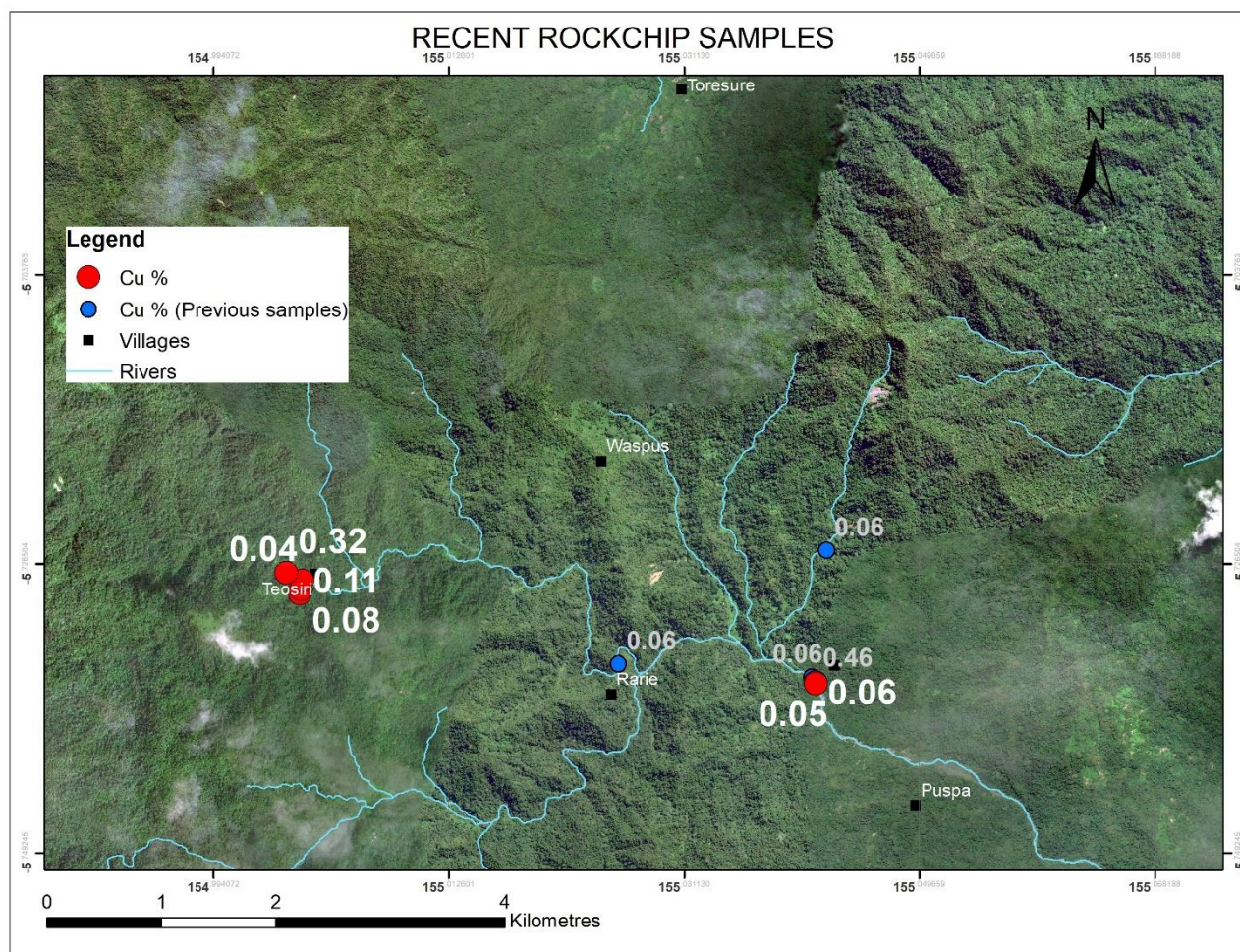


Figure 4. Copper results

The sampling along the outcrop at Teo Veane has now returned 7 samples anomalous for gold and copper. The host rock is consistent with porphyry copper deposits elsewhere in PNG and Teo Veane is now one of three locations within the interpreted (geophysics and mapping) volcanic intrusive complex.

The lithologies at each of those locations, Teo Veane North and Teosiri, are also consistent for a porphyry copper and the distance between the sites, 1.1 and 4.7 kms, is encouraging for scale.

This region of Bougainville has, historically, been sparsely explored. Grassroots exploration in a desired location has been able to locate three mineralised intrusive outcrops within an interpreted intrusive complex with geophysics results pending that, hopefully, will enable the exploration team of the Tore Joint Venture to focus more closely and determine which of these areas will present as the first drill location.

Terry Larkan, Managing Director of Kalia, stated “it is satisfying that increased access and exploration is also yielding assay results. Moreover, support for exploration by the landowners is increasing with each expedition.

Every time the geological team completes a site visit, they are producing interesting and positive results. The reproduction of results at Teo Veane and the location of another mineralised area at Teosiri confirms the porphyry copper style mineralisation and the spread of the new sites is giving a feel for the potential scale of a project.

I think that the assay result of multiple minerals present in the photo 1 sample is exciting. We look forward to building on this good start to the year.

We are also waiting for the complete results of the geophysical survey completed late last year. These are expected this month. There will be an increase the field work with expeditions into EL04, guided on the results of the geophysical analysis, as well as continued progress on the known targets on EL03”.

About the Bougainville Exploration Licences

The Company manages two exploration licences on the island of Bougainville, Autonomous Region of Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, through Tore Joint Venture Limited.

Tore Joint Venture Limited is 75% owned by Kalia Limited, with the remaining 25% being held by Toremana Resources Limited, a registered landowner association.

The two exploration licences, EL03 and EL04 were issued in November 2017 and cover a combined area of 1704 km². There are only five licences issued by the Autonomous Bougainville Government for mineral exploration on the island of Bougainville,

The Company has previously disclosed details of the historical reports which note that potential exists for multiple deposits in the north and up to seven different styles of mineralisation were and these seven styles can be broadly grouped into three:

1. Porphyry Cu, Au;
2. Epithermal veining (including polymetallic veins and Au); and
3. Volcanogenic Massive Sulphides (VMS).

Initial exploration work by the Company involved sourcing satellite imagery, GIS datasets and historic geological reports to undertake desktop studies to determine the extent of previous exploration and geological research and to define priority exploration targets.

JV expeditions were then completed to Melilup, Tai, Perovasu, Teo Veane, Puspa, Kaskurus (incl. Pasuna Teabai) and Aita to follow up historic geochemistry targets and/or to investigate targets determined through interpretation of aeromagnetic data. A total of 343 samples have been collected, mostly of rock outcrop and some river float.

Three areas containing anomalous samples have been recorded.

1. Teo Veane on the Uruai River where anomalous gold and copper has been discovered in outcropping rock;
2. Aita where gold and copper results have been returned from samples of outcrop and float from the Aita River and tributaries; and
3. Melilup where a copper anomaly has been recorded in a river float sample on the Ramazon River.

The company recently completed a comprehensive helicopter magnetic survey covering 100% of the tenement areas of EL03 and EL04. This is the first geophysical work to be undertaken on Bougainville since 1987. The helimagnetic survey investment will reduce the overall cost of fieldwork because effort can be directed to targets identified through the analysis of the data derived from the survey rather than having to cover ground trying to identify targets. The survey was completed in late November 2018.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr. Peter Batten who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a full-time employee and shareholder of Kalia. Mr Batten has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Batten consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

References:

Clark, G.H., 1990. Panguna copper-gold deposit, in *Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea* (Ed. F. E. Hughes), pp. 1807-1816 (The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: Melbourne).

Tsiperau, C.U., 2012 (Unpublished). *Report for the Fourth Field Trip for the North Bougainville Collaborative Research Project, 13th February to 07th March 2012, Version 2.*

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

The following sections are provided for compliance with requirements for the reporting of exploration results under the JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples taken were in situ rock chip (rock), river float or stream sediment, all samples were grab samples. All samples taken were placed in numbered calico bags with coordinates recorded Samples crushed to less than 10ml using a Terex jaw crusher Pulverised on a LM5 pulveriser to at least 85% passing 75um. 150g Pulps prepared at Intertek Lae PNG for transport to Intertek Townsville Aus for analysis Pb collection Fire Assay – 50gm charge, new pots, solutions read on a ICP/OES Base Metals – 0.2gm weighed in a four acid digest (hydrochloric, perchloric, hydrofluoric and nitric acids) offering a "near total" digestion. Solutions read on a combination of ICP/OES & MS. Certified Reference Standards digested and read 1:15 throughout the job Pulveriser duplicates digested 1:20 throughout the job Repeats of highly anomalous results carried out
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results reported
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results reported
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples have been logged by a geologist in the field. Photographs of some samples taken with relevant photos appearing in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>channel, etc) photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results reported
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples crushed to less than 10ml using a Terex jaw crusher Samples prepared in Lae PNG with 150g pulps send to Townsville Aus for analysis Pb collection Fire Assay – 50gm charge, new pots, solutions read on a ICP/OES Base Metals – 0.2gm weighed in a four acid digest (hydrochloric, perchloric, hydrofluoric and nitric acids) offering a “near total” digestion. Solutions read on a combination of ICP/OES & MS. Certified Reference Standards digested and read 1:15 throughout the job Pulveriser duplicates digested 1:20 throughout the job Internal QAQC (duplicate) results all appear within limits. Lab-produced QAQC (standard and blank) results all appear within limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeat of all anomalous samples with result appearing within limits
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were recorded using a Garmin hand held GPS which generally has an accuracy of $\pm 5m$ The datum used is GDA94 Zone 56 Historic samples quoted in this announcement are from the geochemistry announcement dated 27/11/2017 and April 2018
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>classifications applied.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation reported at surface only.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples in numbered calico bags were secured in polywoven cable tied bags and chain of custody maintained through DHL Buka (AROB) to Intertek Lae PNG, Intertek managed transport and customs requirements of 150g pulp freight to Intertek Genalysis Townsville (AUS).
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have taken place.

Table 2: Gold results for samples taken from EL03 subject of this report

Samp_Type	Sample_ID	Area	Description	GDA94mE	GDA94mN	Au gpt	Ag gpt	Cu (%)	Pb_ppm	Zn (%)
RK	ETRK00006	TEOVEANE	Sericite-clay altered monzonite, 10% diss. Py.	727990.00	9364139.00	0.01	b.l.d	0.01	b.l.d	0.01
RK	ETRK00007	TEOVEANE	Sericite-clay altered pinch and swell shear < 0.5m wide at 150 mag in monzonite. 10% Py, minor epidote. X-cutting joints at 090 mag.	727976.00	9364189.00	b.l.d	b.l.d	0.01	b.l.d	0.00
RK	ETRK00008	TEOVEANE	Breccia - unknown width and extent due to float cover. Pyritic, siliceous, minor qtz stringers. BX contains fine siliceous pyritic clasts of granite and clay altered clasts. Clast supported with fine siliceous crystalline groundmass. Possibly tectnic BX. BX poss at 090 mag.	727975.00	9364215.00	b.l.d	b.l.d	0.00	10	0.00
RK	ETRK00009	TEOVEANE	Breccia - unknown width and extent due to float cover. Pyritic, siliceous, minor qtz stringers. BX contains fine siliceous pyritic clasts of granite and clay altered clasts. Clast supported with fine siliceous crystalline groundmass. Possibly tectnic BX. BX poss at 090 mag.	727975.00	9364215.00	b.l.d	b.l.d	0.02	6	0.01
RK	ETRK00010	TEOVEANE	Silicified, bleached monzodiorite. Qtz	726052.00	9365601.00	0.01	b.l.d	0.00	6	0.00

			veinlets (chalcedonic and banded) at 022-025 mag and 110 mag. Pebble dykes to 0.3m. 5-10% biotite-chlorite.							
RK	ETRK00011	TEOVEANE	Silicified, bleached monzodiorite. 5-10% biotite-chlorite. 5% qtz V. Sample included pebble dyke material (dyke at 110 mag).	726052.40	9365600.30	b.l.d	b.l.d	0.0 1	14	0.0 1
RK	ETRK00012	TEOVEANE	Silicified, bleached monzodiorite. 5-10% biotite-chlorite. 10% qtz V. Minor epidote.	726053.20	9365598.60	0.02	b.l.d	0.0 1	58	0.0 4
RK	ETRK00013	TEOVEANE	Silicified, bleached monzodiorite. 5-10% biotite-chlorite. 5% qtz V. Sample included pebble dyke material (dyke at 110 mag).	726054.10	9365596.70	0.01	b.l.d	0.0 1	12	0.0 1
RK	ETRK00014	Teoveane	Silicified, bleached monzodiorite. 5-10% biotite-chlorite. 5% qtz V.	726055.00	9365595.00	0.40	b.l.d	0.0 4	71	0.0 2
RK	ETRK00015	Teoveane	Silicified, bleached monzodiorite. 5-10% biotite-chlorite. 5% qtz V.	726055.80	9365593.10	1.44	b.l.d	0.0 5	25	0.0 2
RK	ETRK00016	Teoveane	Silicified, bleached monzodiorite. 5-10% biotite-chlorite. 5% qtz V. Minor magnetite.	726056.70	9365591.30	0.99	b.l.d	0.0 6	41	0.0 2
RK	ETRK00017	Teoveane	Breccia - s.sil. Monzonite. 10% chalcedonic qtzV and qtz stringers. Diss biotite, Fe after sulphide.	726061.00	9365634.00	0.12	b.l.d	0.0 2	31	0.0 6

RK	ETRK00018	Teoveane	Breccia - s.sil. Monxonite. 10% chalcedonic qtzV and qtz stringers. Diss biotite, Fe after sulphide.	726061.00	9365634.00	0.03	b.l.d	0.0 1	23	0.0 3
RK	ETRK00019	Teoveane	Breccia - s.sil. Monxonite. 10% chalcedonic qtzV and qtz stringers. Diss biotite, Fe after sulphide.	726088.00	9365643.00	b.l.d	b.l.d	0.0 2	19	0.0 1
RK	ETRK00020	Teosiri	Sheared granite. Biotite ±chlorite, hornblende? Trace Py and magnetite.	721646.00	9366442.00	b.l.d	b.l.d	0.0 0	8	0.0 1
RK	ETRK00021	Teosiri	Granitic - more mafic than ETRK00019. To 15% biotite, minor Py, chl, epidote, magnetite, orthoclase.	721602.00	9366424.00	b.l.d	b.l.d	0.0 0	25	0.0 1
RK	ETRK00022	Teosiri	Sheared granite, 2m width at 220 mag within mass - w.fol granite. 15% boitite-chlorite, 2% Py, tr magnetite. Thin qtz stringers parallel to shear.	721587.00	9366376.00	0.01	0.70	0.0 8	42	0.0 2
RK	ETRK00023	Teosiri	Sheared granite, 2m width at 220 mag within mass - w.fol granite. 15% boitite-chlorite, 2% Py, tr magnetite. Thin qtz stringers parallel to shear.	721587.00	9366376.00	b.l.d	1.10	0.1 1	40	0.0 2
RK	ETRK00024	Teosiri	Narrow shear at 210 mag within oxidised granitic rock. Minor biotite, Py stringers and diss. Py.	721580.00	9366358.00	b.l.d	b.l.d	0.0 1	21	0.0 1
RK	ETRK00025	Teosiri	Siliceous granite. 5% Py, minor biotite. Qtz and Py stringer stockwork.	721605.00	9366480.00	0.01	b.l.d	0.0 2	b.l.d	0.0 0

RK	ETRK00026	Teosiri	Siliceous granite. 5% Py, minor biotite. Qtz and Py stringer stockwork.	721591.00	9366483.00	0.01	b.l.d	0.0 3	5	0.0 1
RK	ETRK00027	Teosiri	Mass. W.clay-altered granite. 2% diss. Py.	721610.00	9366496.00	0.01	b.l.d	0.0 2	b.l.d	0.0 0
RK	ETRK00028	Teosiri	Mass. W.clay-altered granite. 10% diss. Py.	721610.00	9366496.00	0.03	b.l.d	0.0 4	b.l.d	0.0 0
RK	ETRK00029	Teosiri	S.clay altered granite. 10% Py, minor chlorite, minor qtz veinlets. Contains clumps of magnetite.	721584.00	9366550.00	0.02	b.l.d	0.0 1	b.l.d	0.0 0
RK	ETRK00030	Teosiri	Mass. Fractured granite. 10% diss Py, minor chl. Minor qtz veinlets.	721548.00	9366540.00	0.01	b.l.d	0.0 2	b.l.d	0.0 0
RK	ETRK00031	Teosiri	Silic. Granite. 10% diss. Py. 2% magnetite.	721518.00	9366548.00	b.l.d	b.l.d	0.0 2	13	0.0 1
RK	ETRK00032	Teosiri	Monzonite - semi-gneissic/sheared. Qtz, orthoclase 5% Py, minor biotite. Minor qtz stringer. Shears at 215 mag.	721498.00	9366584.00	0.01	b.l.d	0.0 2	17	0.0 1
RK	ETRK00033	Teosiri	Monzonite with qtz veining. 2% Py, minor biotite. Silver/grey sulphide. Qtz veins at 230 mag to 5cm. Zone approx. 0.5m wide.	721471.00	9366564.00	2.76	4.90	0.3 2	12217 (1.22%)	2.4 0
RK	ETRK00034	Teosiri	Altered granite. To 20% Py. Minor qtz stringers.	721633.00	9366576.00	0.01	b.l.d	0.0 1	11	0.0 0
RK	ETRK00035	Teosiri	Sheared granite. 5% diss Py. Qtz stringers.	721626.00	9366697.00	0.01	b.l.d	0.0 2	15	0.0 1

RK – Rock chip sample

b.l.d – Below Level of Detection

Table 3: Code definitions for photointerp geology – Figure 2

Key	Definition
Czb	Balbi Volcanics
Czba	Balbi Volcanics – pyroclastics
Czbf	Balbi Volcanics – lava flows
Czbp	Balbi Volcanics – mudflow deposits
Czd	Intrusive Dacite
Cze	Emperor Range Volcanics
Czof	Tore Volcanics – lava flows
Czop	Tore Volcanics
Kls	Keriaka Limestone
Qa	Alluvium
Qs	Sohano Limestone
Reef	Reef
Tbp	Buka Volcanics