METRO MINING LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

09 December 2015

Increase in DSO Bauxite Resources on Cape York

Highlights

- Cape York DSO Bauxite Resources increased to 65.3Mt
- An 11.7 million tonne (49.1% total Al_2O_3, 15.7% total SiO_2) Direct Shipping Ore (DSO) Indicated Resource has been estimated in accordance with guidelines in JORC (2012) for the BH2 deposit
- Bauxite quality results confirm the DSO product is suitable for export with 37.4% available alumina and 6.7% reactive silica at 150^{0}C.
- The deposit is located in Western Cape York on the north bank of Port Musgrave estuary, near Mapoon and 10km south of the Bauxite Hills Project (Figure 1)

DSO Indicated Resource at BH2 Deposit

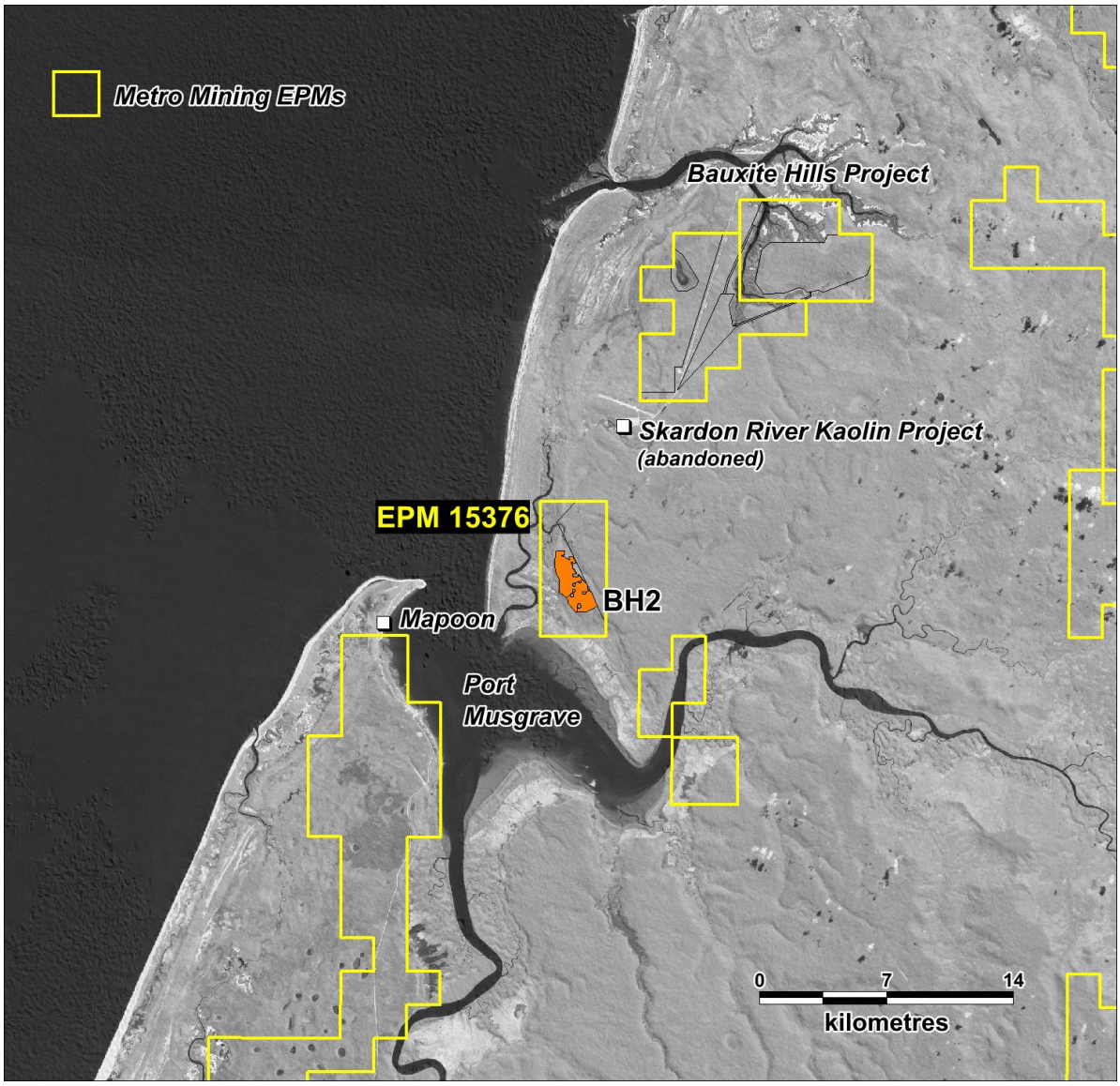
Previously, the resource was regarded as being suitable to produce a beneficiated product and had been analysed, modelled and reported as such. Drill hole samples collected from a 142 hole program drilled in BH2 in 2011 have been reanalysed to assess its suitability as a Direct Shipping Ore (DSO). The sample analyses and subsequent remodelling have confirmed that the bauxite is suitable for export as a DSO product.

An Indicated Resource estimate, in accordance with JORC 2012 guidelines, has been determined for the deposit and is presented in the Table below.

Deposit	Category	DSO[2] Dry In-Situ Tonnes (Mt)[1]	Total Al_2O_3 (%)	THA[3] (%)	Total SiO_2 (%)	RxSi[4]
BH2	Indicated	11.7	49.1	37.4	15.7	6.7

[1]The tonnage is calculated using a bulk density of 1.92 gm/cm^3 determined from a program of sonic drilling
[2]DSO or "Direct shipping ore" is defined as bauxite that can be exported directly with minimum processing and beneficiation.
[3]THA is trihydrate available alumina (gibbsite alumina + kaolinite alumina – low temperature desilication product (DSP) alumina) at 150^{0}C.
[4]RxSi is reactive silica at 150^{0}C.

Fig 1: BH2 Project Location



Resource Details

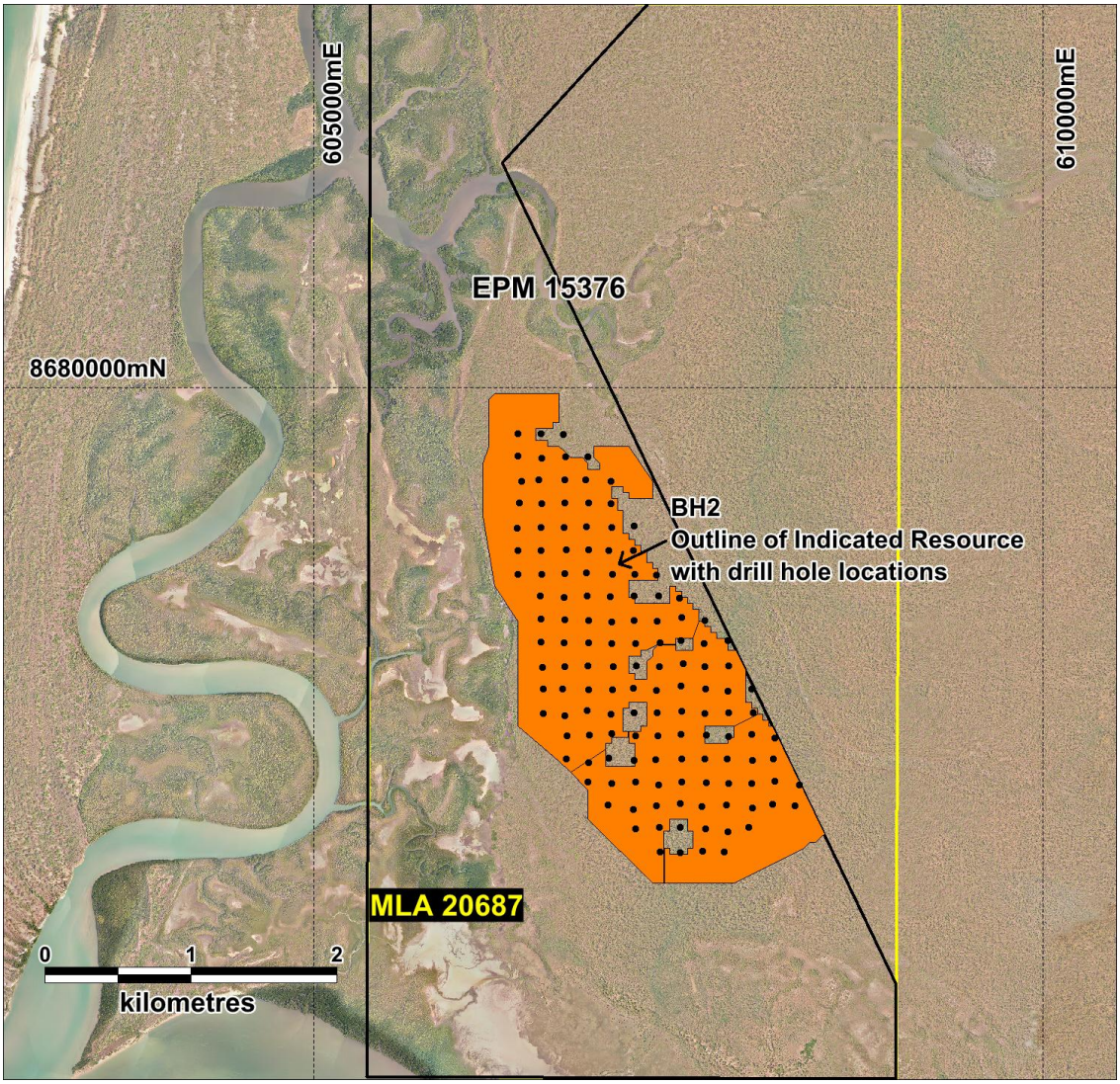
Geology and Geological Interpretation

The deposit type is lateritic bauxite derived from the weathering of aluminous sediments in a tropical to sub-tropical environment. The mineralisation within the BH2 bauxite plateau is flat lying and tabular in form and covers an area of approximately 3.1 km^2 (Figure 2). The average thickness of the bauxite mineralisation is 1.6m and the average overburden thickness is 0.5m.

The geological interpretation is grade-based using a threshold of ≥45% total Al_2O_3 and ≤8% reactive silica (at 150^0C) to define economic bauxite. The continuity of the bauxite horizon is confirmed with a reasonable degree of confidence.

Information from other deposits in the Weipa area, such as Metro Mining's Bauxite Hills and Pisolite Hills projects where Mineral Resource estimates exist, provide additional confidence in the geological model

Fig 2: Outline of BH2 Bauxite Resource showing Drill Hole Locations



Drilling Techniques

Drilling was carried out by Wallis Drilling Pty Ltd using a Mantis 100 Reverse Circulation aircore drill rig mounted on a light 4x4 truck. Shallow (4-6 m) holes were drilled vertically using HQ rods with an aircore drill bit with a diameter of 96 mm. Reverse Circulation aircore drilling was selected due to its proven reliability in producing high sample recoveries, accurate interval depths and representative samples.

142 holes were drilled on a nominal 160 m x 160 m north-south, east-west grid for a total of 405.25 m. To ensure a representative sample, all the material from each 0.25 m interval of the drill hole was collected. This data spacing is deemed sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for an Indicated Mineral Resource estimate.

All drill holes are vertical and intersect the mineralisation at an approximate 90^0 angle.

Drill hole collar positions were initially surveyed by Fugro Spatial Solutions Pty Ltd using Trimble RTK GPS units. Three units were used; one base station and two rovers. Easting and Northing co-ordinates were quoted to three decimal places based on datum GDA94 using zone 54. Elevation was quoted to two decimal places using an adopted AHD from Ausgeoid'09. In late 2014 Lidar data was acquired which provides more accurate elevation data. This data has been used in the resource modelling.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

Reverse Circulation aircore drill hole samples were collected in plastic bags over 0.25 m intervals through a cyclone. All the material within the interval was collected and all samples were geologically logged at the time of collection to determine the type of bauxite material, when to stop the hole, which samples to retain for analyses and which samples to composite over 0.5 m intervals. All drilled intervals were geologically logged at 0.25 m intervals. The logging was done in a qualitative manner and focussed on documenting the amount of pisolitic material, soil, clays and ironstone. In the field the bauxitic horizons were defined by the presence of pisolites and the absence of ferricrete.

The entire sample was collected to ensure, as much as possible, the representivity of the drilled material. Samples that contained pisolites in any volume were assumed to be bauxitic and were retained for analysis. The samples did not require drying prior to bagging.

Samples were composited over 0.5 m intervals at the time of collection where the geologically logged material was similar or collected as individual 0.25 m samples where a change was observed. Sample weights ranged between 2 and 5 kg depending on whether they were composited at the time of collection. No sub-sampling of material was undertaken at the time of sample collection

Sample Analysis

Sample preparation and analyses were undertaken by ALS in Brisbane.

Samples were weighed and riffle split down to a manageable size and pulverized to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns for analysis. Samples were analysed for total oxides (Al_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SiO_2, SO_3, SrO, TiO_2, V_2O_5, Zn, ZrO_2) by XRF (ALS code ME-XRF13b), H_2O/LOI by TGA furnace (ALS code ME-GRA05), available alumina ALS method Al-LICP01 (150^0C) and reactive silica by ALS method Si-LOCP01 (150^0C).

Two standard reference samples for bauxite were obtained from Geostats Pty Ltd, renumbered, and provided to the laboratory to insert in each batch. One of each sample was inserted approximately every forty (40) samples. This was regarded as a measure of the accuracy of the laboratory. The results were all within one standard deviation of the certified values indicating no significant bias between sample batches.

No field duplicate samples were collected as the total sample was submitted for analysis.

In the laboratory as a Quality Control measure, every 10th sample was completed in duplicate and four laboratory standards and one blank were run in conjunction with the samples and data reported to the company.

Estimation Methodology

The volume and bauxite grade of the BH2 model was estimated using a grid model that was constructed within Maptek's Vulcan mine planning software. Bauxite and bounding subgrade horizons were modelled as structural and quality grids. The grades were estimated using a geostatistical methodology, based on the variography of the composite sample population.

The sample data that now represents a nominal 160 m x 160 m spaced drilling grid was entered into a spreadsheet, along with logging and laboratory analysis. Samples were then assigned to three horizons: overburden, bauxitic material and material below the base of the bauxite.

The top 0.25 m was always assigned to the overburden.

A threshold of ≥45% total Al_2O_3 was applied to each sample interval below the initial overburden such that non bauxitic and subgrade bauxite material were also identified as overburden. The base of bauxite was

determined by applying a total alumina and silica threshold of ≥45% total Al_2O_3 and ≤8% reactive SiO_2 (at 150^{0}C) so that the overall grade for the bauxite composite was within the ≤8% reactive SiO_2 internal specification.

Bulk Density values were measured in 7 sonic holes drilled at BH2. These values were used in modelling of the mineral resource except where the search distance of each sample was exceeded. In these cases, default values representing the average of all measurements were used. A Relative Density value of 1.9 was used for BH2.

Horizon control surfaces were built using the topography and the depth data of each horizon. The mineral resource model was constructed and filled using geostatistical techniques employing a Kriging algorithm to estimate grades within each block

Cut-Off Grade

Mineralised zones are defined by cut-off grades of ≥45% total Al_2O_3 and ≤8% reactive SiO_2 (at 150^{0}C) which are based on the company's global production and market research and long-term monitoring of ongoing development of potential markets in China, India and the Middle East.

Mining and Metallurgy

The resource model assumes open pit mining for the defined resource using loaders and trucks comprising top soil stripping and retention and overburden removal in advance of progressive panel mining followed by overburden replacement and rehabilitation using topsoil followed by regeneration of primary vegetation species. No blasting is envisaged based on bauxite mining operations elsewhere in the Weipa area.

Classification

The Mineral Resource in BH2 has been classified as Indicated which reflects the density of sampling at nominal 160 m centres, the non-composited sampling and assaying and the higher confidence in continuity of mineralisation.

This classification appropriately reflects the Competent Person's confidence in the Mineral Resource estimates.

Bulk Density Data

Seven Bulk Density holes were drilled at BH2, for a total of 83 samples. The composite samples spanning the bauxite horizon averaged a Relative Density of 1.92.

The methods of sample collection, measurement and determination, as well as the results, have been independently reviewed by Xstract Mining Consultants Pty Ltd. Based on the recommendations of this review the default Bulk Density of 1.92 (dry basis) has been used to calculate the tonnages of the deposit where the distance from data points is over 800 m. Where actual Relative Density measurements are available then these have been used in the modelling process. In the case of BH2 all material modelled is within the 800 m influence distance

METRO MINING

For further Information Contact: CEO Mr Simon Finnis | Company Sec Mr Scott Waddell
T: +61 (0) 7 3009 8000 F: +61 (0) 7 3221 4811 | E: info@metromining.com.au W: www.metromining.com.au
ASX : MMI Registered Office Lvl 8, 300 Adelaide St, Brisbane PO Box 10955, Adelaide St, Brisbane Q 400

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Neil McLean who is a consultant to Metro Mining and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (F.Ausimm). Mr McLean has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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'. Mr McLean consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Ed Radley who is a consultant to Metro Mining and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

BH2 Deposit – 'Direct Shipping Ore' (DSO) Resource Estimate

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation - DSO ("Direct Shipping Ore")	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.*	Reverse Circulation aircore drill hole samples were collected in plastic bags over 0.25 m intervals through a cyclone. All the material within the interval was collected. All samples were geologically logged at time of collection to determine 1) the type of bauxite material, 2) when to stop the hole, 3) which samples to retain for analyses and 4) which samples to composite over 0.5 m intervals. Samples were composited, at the time of collection, over 0.5 m intervals where the geologically logged material was similar or collected as individual 0.25 m samples. The entire sample was collected to ensure, as much as possible, the representivity of the drilled material. Sample weights were between 2 and 5 kg depending on whether they were composited at the time of collection. Samples that contained pisolites, in any volume, were assumed to be bauxitic and were retained for analyses.
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.).*	The resource evaluation drilling was carried out by Wallis Drilling Pty Ltd using a Mantis 100 Reverse Circulation aircore drill rig mounted on a light 4x4 truck. Shallow (4-6 m) holes were drilled vertically using HQ rods with an aircore drill bit with a diameter of 96 mm. Drilling to collect samples for bulk density and moisture determinations was undertaken by GeoSonic Drilling Pty Ltd using a small trailer-mounted sonic drill rig with an internal bit diameter of 65 mm.
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.*	Reverse Circulation aircore drilling was used because of its proven reliability in producing high sample recoveries and accurate interval depths. No formal method of measuring and recording recoveries was adopted. To ensure representivity of the material being drilled the entire sample was collected from the drill hole. The aircore drilling method was used to ensure collection of as representative a sample as possible.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation - DSO ("Direct Shipping Ore")	Commentary
		The sonic drilling method was used to collect samples for bulk density determinations as it is a proven method of collecting continuous and intact samples that can be measured to determine volumes and weighed to determine densities.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All drilled intervals were geologically logged at 0.25 m intervals. The logging was done in a qualitative manner and focussed on documenting the amount of pisolitic material, soil, clays and ironstone. In the field the bauxitic horizons were defined by the presence of pisolites and the absence of ferricrete.
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 maximize 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.*	No sub-sampling of material was undertaken at the time of collection. The entire sample was collected over 0.25 m intervals directly from the cyclone on the drill rig. The samples did not require any drying prior to bagging. For the analyses of DSO bauxite the sample preparation protocol was as follows: • Report weight of received sample. • Riffle split each sample down to an acceptable size for pulverising and return split to original bag for storage (undertaken by ALS's Virginia laboratory in Brisbane) • Pulverise the smaller portion of the split to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns (undertaken by ALS's Virginia laboratory in Brisbane). This preparation is regarded as being appropriate for bauxite analyses. As the entire sample was collected in the field no duplicate sampling was possible or deemed to be required.
Quality of Assay Data & 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 (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 analyses were undertaken by ALS at its Stafford laboratory in Brisbane. The analytical methods applied to the pulverised sample were as follows: • Total oxides by XRF (ALS code ME-XRF13b). Al_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SiO_2, SO_3, SrO, TiO_2, V_2O_5, Zn, ZrO_20. • H_2O/LOI by TGA furnace (ALS code ME-GRA05) • Available alumina in bauxite by ALS method Al-LICP01 (150^0C) • Reactive silica by ALS method Si-LOCP01 (150^0C) Two standard reference samples for bauxite were obtained from Geostats Pty Ltd, renumbered, and provided to the laboratory to insert in each

Criteria	JORC Code explanation - DSO ("Direct Shipping Ore")	Commentary
		batch. One of each sample was inserted approximately every forty (40) samples. This was regarded as a measure of the accuracy of the laboratory. The results were all within one standard deviation of the certified values indicating no significant bias between sample batches. No field duplicate samples were collected as the total sample was submitted for analysis. In the laboratory as a Quality Control measure, every 10th sample was completed in duplicate and four laboratory standards and one blank were run in conjunction with the samples and data reported to the company.
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.*	In the laboratory every 10th sample was completed in duplicate as listed above. Duplicate holes that were submitted in the BH6 and BH1 blocks during the field drilling programmes that covered this BH2 resource showed excellent correlation, No actual duplicate holes from BH2 were submitted and hence the results of from these other nearby blocks are considered relevant. Analytical data were provided by the laboratory in csv format and as pdf. The data have been compiled by the company into Excel spreadsheets and merged with drill hole location data and sample intervals.
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.*	Drill hole collar positions were surveyed by Fugro Spatial Solutions Pty Ltd using Trimble RTK GPS units. Three units were used; one base station and two rovers. Easting and Northing co-ordinates were quoted to three decimal places based on datum GDA94 using zone 54. Elevation was quoted to two decimal places using an adopted AHD from Ausgeoid'09. In late 2014 Lidar data was acquired which provides more accurate elevation data. This data has been used in the resource modelling.
Data Spacing & 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.*	In the BH2 area 142 holes were drilled on a nominal 160m x 160m north-south, east-west grid. All samples from the drilling program, excluding those with demonstrated ironstone or soil, representing a nominal 160m x 160m grid were submitted for analyses. The remainder of the samples have been retained in storage. This data spacing is deemed sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for an Indicated Mineral Resource estimate at BH2, where holes with a sonic density reading are within 800m. This distance is based on the typical distance generated by the variography of the various analyses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation - DSO ("Direct Shipping Ore")	Commentary
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	All drill holes are vertical and intersect the mineralisation at an approximate 90^0 angle. The mineralisation is known to be near horizontal with a tabular attitude. This is typical of bauxite deposits in the Weipa area. There is therefore no sampling bias resulting from the orientation of the drilling and that of the mineralised body.
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The samples were collected in large plastic sample bags on site which were secured with industrial quality duct tape and then placed, along with other samples from the drill hole, in large polyweave bags which were secured with cable ties. Due to the nature of bauxite mineralisation there is little opportunity to tamper with or otherwise modify the sample. The samples used in the DSO bauxite Mineral Resource estimates were stored in secure containers in a locked shed in a secured industrial estate in Raceview, Ipswich, Queensland.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No independent audits of the aircore drilling and sampling procedures have been undertaken. The BH2 drilling including aircore and sonic were carried out in the same manner as part of the same programmes that gathered the BH1 and BH6 data which were independently reviewed. A review of the bulk density determinations derived from the sonic drilling program has been undertaken by Xstract Mining Consultants Pty Ltd. They supported the idea of applying an average Relative Density to a block based on the samples. In practice the Relative Density has been modelled to improve definition of the estimation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation – BH2 DSO ("Direct Shipping Ore")	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.*	BH2 is located within EPM 15376. The EPMs are held by Cape Alumina Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Metro Mining Limited. The tenement lies within the Old Mapoon DOGIT with whom the company has a Conduct and Compensation agreement. The underlying tenement is in good standing.
Exploration Done by	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	An appraisal has been undertaken of previous exploration for bauxite. Although some widespread sampling existed there was no evidence of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation – BH2 DSO ("Direct Shipping Ore")	Commentary
Other Parties		systematic, grid-based drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	The deposit type is lateritic bauxite derived from the weathering of aluminous sediments in a tropical to sub-tropical environment.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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 the drill hole information, including surveyed collars with easting, northing, elevation and depth, geological logs and analytical data are presented in Excel spreadsheets. These data were used in the estimation of the Mineral Resources. The data are stored within Metro Mining's server which is regularly backed-up.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	For each drill hole, bauxite intervals are based on a cut-off of ≥45% total Al_2O_3 and ≤8% Reactive SiO_2. A minimum thickness of 0.5 m was applied and the top 0.25 m was considered to be overburden and was not aggregated. Down-hole assays were weighted on the basis of intercept thickness to determine the weighted average assay for the bauxite zone in each drill intercept. No upper cut-off grades were applied.
Relationship between Mineralization Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization 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 drill holes are vertical and intersect the mineralisation at an approximate 90^0 angle. The mineralisation is known to be near horizontal with a tabular attitude. Intercept lengths are therefore approximately the same as the true widths of the mineralisation This is typical of bauxite deposits in the Weipa area.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See diagrams in the report.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of*	This is not deemed to be Material for the reporting of the Mineral Resources which considers all the analytical data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation – BH2 DSO ("Direct Shipping Ore")	Commentary
	Exploration Results.	
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.*	Apart from the samples obtained from the Reverse Circulation aircore drilling a small number of bulk samples were collected over 1 m intervals from the aircore drilling for dispatch to potential customers.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	No further exploration drilling is planned at the BH2 plateau. Any further drilling is likely to be for additional bulk density data, water bores, environmental and mine planning.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation –BH2 DSO ("Direct Shipping Ore")	Commentary
Database Integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data **validation** procedures used.*	Analytical data was received from the laboratory in csv format and merged with drill hole locational and from-to data in Excel spreadsheets. Checks were run to look for and correct duplicated intervals, gaps and typing errors. Vulcan's database import and compositing routines generated validation log files that were all checked in detail. All issues identified were verified, checked and corrected.
Site Visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The Competent Person for exploration results, Neil McLean, supervised the drilling program and was on site a number of times during the program. The Competent Person for the resource modelling, Ed Radley was not working on the project during the exploration phase and as such could see little benefit in a field visit that has not been related in photographs and presentation from others.
Geological Interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The geological interpretation is grade-based using a threshold of ≥45% total Al_2O_3 and ≤8% reactive SiO_2 to define economic bauxite. The continuity of the geological interpretation is confirmed with a reasonable degree of confidence. The data points are spaced at 160m in a nominal grid pattern over the entire BH2 deposit. Information from other deposits in the Weipa area, such as the company's Bauxite Hills BH1 and BH6 and Pisolite Hills project where Mineral Resource estimates exist, provide additional confidence in the geological model.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the*	The mineralisation within the bauxite plateaus is flat lying and tabular in form. The Mineral Resource has the following surface area, average bauxite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation –BH2 DSO ("Direct Shipping Ore")	Commentary
	upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	thickness and average overburden thicknesses. BH2: Area 3.1 km^2. Bauxite thickness 1.6 m. Overburden 0.5 m
Estimation & Modelling Techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	A block model was created by constructing a DTM and model of the soil, bauxite and transition zone. The block model was cut to tenement boundaries, environmentally sensitive areas and bauxitic plateaus then filled with assay and bulk density data using an Ordinary Kriging algorithm with variograms created for total silica/ alumina, available alumina, reactive silica and dry bulk density. Estimation parameters used included: • Grid size 40m x 40m • Omnidirectional search ellipse with maximum search distance of 800m • lag intervals 100, 200, 400, 800, 1200m. • Nugget, major/ minor ranges determined by best fit variograms
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	The tonnes are quoted on a dry basis. The moisture contents were measured by ALS on the sonic drill samples. Following drying the samples were re-weighed to provide a weight to use in the bulk density calculations.
Cut-off Parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	Mineralised zones are defined by grades ≥45% total Al_2O_3 and ≤8% reactive SiO_2.
Mining factors or Assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	The resource model assumes open pit mining for all defined resources using loaders and trucks. No blasting is envisaged based on bauxite mining operations elsewhere in the Weipa area. Grade control will be assisted by laser levelling equipment fitted to mining equipment with face grade control measured by the use of portable XRF equipment and/or field laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation –BH2 DSO ("Direct Shipping Ore")	Commentary
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	THA (trihydrate alumina) and RxSi (reactive silica) analyses have been undertaken an all beneficiated (+1.2mm) samples from BH2 as well as the composited, DSO bauxite samples from BH2. These results are used together with the results from the XRF analyses to calculate an estimated BA (boehmite alumina) content. The calculation makes the assumption that all Al_2O_3 is contained within gibbsite, boehmite and kaolinite and that all SiO_2 occurs in kaolinite and quartz. A small proportion of Al_2O_3 may occur in an amorphous form and result in a small error in the amount of calculated BA. A small number of negative BA numbers were reported from the calculation.
Environmental Factors or Assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	An EIS has not been undertaken over the BH2 deposit. Small-scale mining of kaolin has been undertaken at the Skardon Mine located to the north of the BH2 deposit indicating that the district is not necessary regarded as 'greenfields'.
Bulk Density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Bulk density data specific to the deposits at Bauxite Hills has been determined from measurements undertaken on 83 samples collected from 7 sonic drill holes completed across the BH2 deposit. The methods of sample collection, measurement and determination, as well as the results, have been independently reviewed by Xstract Mining Consultants Pty Ltd. The dry bulk density analysis was used to build a model using a triangulation surface fit to derive the values. The sonic drilling method was used to collect core samples for bulk density determinations as it is a proven method of collecting continuous and intact samples that can be measured to determine volumes and weighed to determine densities. A global density of 1.92 gm/cm^3 has been used.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The Mineral Resource have been classified as Indicated. This reflects the density of sampling at nominal 160m centres, the availability of bulk density data and the modelling method utilised.
Audits or	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken of the Mineral Resource estimates. The techniques used in the estimate are identical to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation –BH2 DSO ("Direct Shipping Ore")	Commentary
Reviews		those used on Mineral Resource estimates of the company's adjacent BH1 and BH6 bauxite deposits which were the subject of independent reviews.
Discussion of Relative Accuracy/ Confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	In accordance with the classification as Indicated Resources, the Competent Person considers that there is moderate confidence that the bulk density of each block represented in the model based on analytical data is as estimated. Indicated Resources were also limited to portions of the model within 800m of bore holes with bulk density data. Significant variability has been noted within the deposits dry bulk density analysis. This factor needs to be taken into account in mine planning decisions. In accordance with the classification as an Indicated Resource, the Competent Person considers that there is moderate confidence that the total silica and alumina grades in each block are as estimated. This confidence is underpinned by the close spaced (160m) drill holes, most of which have been assayed, and results of the variography that suggest spatial continuity over distances of up to 3kms. There is however a moderately high nugget that suggests significant local variability in grade that must be considered in further upgrades of resource classification. The modelled available alumina and reactive silica grades should be considered from a global perspective only as there insufficient samples to predict local changes. Further sampling is required in order to increase confidence in this parameter

Appendix 2 – List of Drill Holes BH2

Drill Hole	Easting MGA94 Z54	Northing MGA94 Z54	RL (m)	Total Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	% Al_2O_3	% SiO_2	% Fe2O3	% THA	% $RxSiO_2$	Relative Density
BH2-0001	607374.4	8676815.6	9.951	2	1.00	1.75	0.75	51.3	14.1	7.5	37.3	8.8	
BH2-0002	607508.6	8676811.5	9.3	2	1.00	1.50	0.50	49.8	13.5	12.5	34.1	8.9	
BH2-0003	607664.3	8676819.3	8.472	2	0.75	1.75	1.00	52.7	12.8	6.5	39.8	8.6	
BH2-0004	607814.6	8676813.3	8.643	2.25	0.25	1.25	1.00	45.2	24.2	6.7	32.9	9.9	
BH2-0005	607205.9	8676971.3	7.668	3	0.25	2.25	2.00	49.9	17.7	9.0	37.7	6.7	
BH2-0006	607367.8	8676982.1	9.31	2.5	0.25	1.50	1.25	49.7	18.4	5.8	38.2	7.4	
BH2-0007	607510.6	8676980.9	9.882	2.25	1.00	1.25	0.25	46.9	16.4	12.9	31.8	9.5	
BH2-0008	607686.0	8676972.5	8.841	3.75	0.25	3.00	2.75	49.5	16.1	7.7	38.2	6.0	
BH2-0009	607839.1	8676954.1	7.607	2.75	0.25	1.75	1.50	47.0	19.6	8.6	35.7	6.2	
BH2-0010	607980.8	8676984.1	7.58	2.5	0.25	1.50	1.25	46.3	21.0	7.8	34.2	7.0	
BH2-0011	607016.1	8677134.0	6.065	2.25	0.25	2.00	1.75	49.7	18.4	8.3	32.4	5.8	
BH2-0012	607187.4	8677107.7	8.764	2.75	0.25	2.00	1.75	48.1	20.8	6.9	33.4	6.8	
BH2-0013	607345.9	8677130.6	8.434	2.25	0.50	2.00	1.50	52.2	12.1	7.3	40.6	5.9	
BH2-0014	607510.4	8677146.5	9.548	5	0.75	4.25	3.50	50.5	16.6	7.2	36.9	5.4	
BH2-0015	607661.4	8677125.2	9.14	3	0.25	2.25	2.00	Not submitted for analysis based on logging					1.79
BH2-0016	607827.8	8677133.7	7.258	1.75	0.25	1.50	1.25	47.7	18.8	7.9	37.5	5.2	
BH2-0017	608006.7	8677117.6	9.243	2.5	0.25	2.00	1.75	47.8	17.9	7.9	38.0	5.4	
BH2-0018	608146.5	8677139.4	7.823	2.75	0.25	2.25	2.00	48.8	18.7	7.1	36.9	5.5	
BH2-0019	608296.1	8677133.0	6.873	1.5	0.50	1.25	0.75	50.1	16.4	9.0	35.1	5.4	
BH2-0020	608469.8	8677110.7	8.827	2	0.25	1.25	1.00	Not submitted for analysis based on logging					
BH2-0021	606875.5	8677297.0	7.144	2.5	0.25	2.00	1.75	51.0	16.6	7.1	36.2	6.0	
BH2-0022	607039.5	8677284.5	7.824	3	0.75	2.25	1.50	48.8	19.4	7.0	32.5	7.5	
BH2-0023	607205.4	8677294.1	9.312	2.25	0.50	1.25	0.75	47.3	21.9	7.5	28.3	9.1	
BH2-0024	607361.0	8677276.5	8.152	2.25				Not submitted for analysis based on logging					
BH2-0025	607519.2	8677293.9	8.517	4	0.25	3.25	3.00	50.2	16.6	7.7	37.2	5.3	
BH2-0026	607690.4	8677288.9	9.6	2.75	0.25	1.75	1.50	47.1	20.9	6.8	36.5	5.9	
BH2-0027	607844.4	8677283.0	8.126	3	0.25	1.50	1.25	49.8	15.9	8.3	38.7	4.7	
BH2-0028	608001.9	8677283.8	8.568	2.75	0.25	2.00	1.75	50.0	16.0	7.3	39.5	6.3	
BH2-0029	608159.1	8677298.0	8.309	2.75	0.25	2.00	1.75	48.7	17.9	6.9	37.9	6.4	
BH2-0030	608325.9	8677272.5	9.305	1.75	0.25	1.00	0.75	43.9	22.6	10.2	32.2	7.3	
BH2-0031	606728.6	8677454.1	5.862	1.75	0.25	1.50	1.25	46.5	20.7	8.6	32.0	7.3	
BH2-0032	606882.4	8677429.4	8.457	2	0.25	1.25	1.00	40.9	31.0	8.0	28.5	9.3	
BH2-0033	607019.3	8677458.4	9.533	1.25	0.50	1.00	0.50	45.5	20.4	11.7	33.5	8.7	
BH2-0034	607193.8	8677442.1	8.517	2	0.75	1.25	0.50	48.1	18.6	9.4	35.9	7.1	
BH2-0035	607341.5	8677447.4	8.199	1.75	0.25	1.50	1.25	47.9	18.8	7.8	35.5	8.0	
BH2-0036	607522.8	8677453.8	8.343	5	0.25	4.00	3.75	51.0	16.8	7.2	37.4	5.9	
BH2-0037	607682.1	8677451.2	8	1.5	0.50	1.25	0.75	48.7	16.4	9.5	36.2	7.5	
BH2-0038	607830.6	8677455.0	9.38	2.5	0.25	1.50	1.25	47.0	19.3	8.5	34.6	8.1	
BH2-0039	608007.1	8677444.4	8.625	2.5	0.25	2.00	1.75	50.7	13.5	7.9	39.4	6.8	2.16
BH2-0040	608151.2	8677451.4	7.942	2.5	0.25	1.25	1.00	42.8	26.3	7.1	30.2	8.7	
BH2-0041	608317.7	8677448.2	9.317	1.25	0.25	0.50	0.25	Not submitted for analysis based on logging					
BH2-0042	606734.1	8677609.9	8.207	2.75	0.25	2.00	1.75	48.2	21.6	7.1	34.9	5.7	
BH2-0043	606887.5	8677614.4	8.706	2.25	0.25	1.75	1.50	45.2	22.5	10.4	30.3	5.5	
BH2-0044	607043.4	8677627.9	7.641	2	0.25	1.00	0.75	45.5	21.8	8.0	33.7	6.3	
BH2-0045	607207.1	8677608.7	7.74	2	0.25	1.00	0.75	45.5	22.3	7.9	31.2	8.7	

Drill Hole	Easting MGA94 Z54	Northing MGA94 Z54	RL (m)	Total Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	% Al_2O_3	% SiO_2	% Fe2O3	% THA	% $RxSiO_2$	Relative Density
BH2-0046	607359.1	8677610.5	9.128	2.5	0.50	1.25	0.75	46.8	19.6	10.2	30.0	7.1	
BH2-0047	607514.1	8677622.6	8.455	1.75	0.25	1.25	1.00	45.9	22.3	7.5	33.3	5.8	
BH2-0048	607688.8	8677616.3	7.774	2.5	0.25	0.75	0.50	40.4	27.1	12.2	24.7	9.8	
BH2-0049	607842.3	8677605.0	9.002	2.75	0.25	0.75	0.50	40.0	28.6	9.7	27.1	10.9	
BH2-0050	608002.4	8677619.3	9.529	2.25	0.25	1.50	1.25	48.6	18.5	7.3	37.4	7.0	
BH2-0051	608158.6	8677594.7	9.493	1.75	0.25	1.25	1.00	45.1	23.5	7.7	32.8	8.6	
BH2-0052	606569.7	8677763.1	8.257	2	0.50	1.75	1.25	52.9	10.7	8.2	41.5	5.6	
BH2-0053	606719.8	8677746.9	8.265	2.5	0.50	1.50	1.00	51.6	13.3	7.8	38.0	5.8	
BH2-0054	606874.7	8677782.7	7.4	1.75	0.25	1.25	1.00	40.3	32.8	5.7	27.4	8.6	
BH2-0055	607036.6	8677760.8	7.708	4.75	0.50	4.00	3.50	48.9	14.6	11.2	34.0	6.0	
BH2-0056	607194.9	8677769.1	9.076	1.25	0.50	0.75	0.25	41.5	24.2	12.5	27.2	10.5	
BH2-0057	607354.3	8677768.1	9.659	2	0.25	1.25	1.00	46.9	20.0	8.7	35.1	6.0	
BH2-0058	607521.7	8677781.2	9.3	2.75	0.25	2.00	1.75	50.1	15.4	7.6	37.7	7.0	1.93
BH2-0059	607677.3	8677766.5	8.792	2.75	0.25	2.00	1.75	52.6	11.9	7.5	40.5	5.2	
BH2-0060	607841.3	8677768.2	9.571	2	0.75	1.75	1.00	52.8	11.4	6.9	42.3	5.3	
BH2-0061	608009.6	8677770.2	9.877	1.75	0.50	1.25	0.75	50.9	14.3	8.2	38.3	6.3	
BH2-0062	608152.8	8677772.1	8.623	1.25	0.50	0.75	0.25	Not submitted for analysis based on logging					
BH2-0063	606570.4	8677934.2	6.367	2	0.50	1.25	0.75	45.2	21.2	10.7	30.1	8.9	
BH2-0064	606703.5	8677930.9	7.012	2.5	0.25	1.75	1.50	50.2	16.1	7.4	37.4	6.2	
BH2-0065	606880.4	8677927.5	7.992	2	0.25	1.25	1.00	45.5	23.4	7.3	34.9	6.4	
BH2-0066	607046.0	8677927.8	9.05	3	0.50	1.75	1.25	Not submitted for analysis based on logging					
BH2-0067	607188.3	8677936.5	8.287	4.75	0.25	3.25	3.00	45.7	23.5	7.2	34.2	6.4	
BH2-0068	607347.3	8677924.8	9.882	2.5	0.25	1.75	1.50	49.5	15.3	9.6	36.2	6.6	
BH2-0069	607514.9	8677951.8	10.273	2.75	0.25	2.00	1.75	50.7	14.3	7.7	38.3	6.9	
BH2-0070	607686.6	8677934.0	10.925	2	0.25	1.25	1.00	49.8	16.7	6.7	38.9	6.8	
BH2-0071	607837.6	8677918.0	10.811	3	0.25	2.25	2.00	51.8	12.1	8.1	41.3	5.4	
BH2-0072	608002.1	8677933.2	9.735	1.25	0.25	0.50	0.25	42.7	25.5	8.3	30.5	10.3	
BH2-0073	606565.5	8678080.9	7.242	1.75	0.50	1.50	1.00	52.7	12.6	7.7	41.8	5.1	
BH2-0074	606717.9	8678088.3	7.528	2.25	0.75	1.75	1.00	52.9	11.6	8.3	40.1	5.7	
BH2-0075	606876.7	8678092.0	8.264	1.75	0.25	1.50	1.25	51.4	14.0	6.6	41.3	5.6	
BH2-0076	607049.9	8678085.8	9.112	2.75	0.25	1.75	1.50	48.4	19.0	7.9	37.0	5.7	
BH2-0077	607209.7	8678088.8	8.875	1.25	0.50	0.75	0.25	43.9	22.5	12.4	30.1	11.1	
BH2-0078	607368.2	8678088.1	11.558	2.5	0.25	2.00	1.75	49.9	15.7	8.4	38.2	6.3	
BH2-0079	607529.9	8678105.4	9.973	2.25	0.25	2.00	1.75	Not submitted for analysis based on logging					
BH2-0080	607678.4	8678085.2	10.733	2.5	0.25	2.00	1.75	51.4	13.2	7.6	41.0	5.5	
BH2-0081	607841.2	8678092.4	11.625	3.75	0.25	2.00	1.75	51.5	14.0	6.7	40.7	6.3	
BH2-0082	608008.4	8678075.5	10.786	1.75				Not submitted for analysis based on logging					
BH2-0083	606558.1	8678255.6	8.01	2.5	0.25	1.75	1.50	49.6	17.8	8.0	35.5	6.6	
BH2-0084	606713.8	8678251.8	5.664	3	0.50	2.50	2.00	52.0	13.1	7.5	39.5	6.2	
BH2-0085	606884.2	8678252.1	8.378	4	0.25	3.00	2.75	49.1	16.1	8.7	37.9	5.3	
BH2-0086	607039.1	8678244.4	9.264	4.5	0.50	3.00	2.50	51.0	16.5	6.6	36.5	6.3	
BH2-0087	607202.5	8678246.6	9.903	4	0.25	2.50	2.25	50.3	15.5	7.4	37.2	7.5	
BH2-0088	607371.2	8678248.6	9.804	1.75	0.25	1.25	1.00	43.5	20.6	12.9	29.6	9.5	
BH2-0089	607516.0	8678266.5	8.428	2.5	0.25	0.75	0.50	42.4	22.7	12.4	29.2	9.3	
BH2-0090	607677.0	8678245.5	8.28	2.25	0.25	1.00	0.75	45.2	18.7	11.8	32.8	8.8	
BH2-0091	607838.1	8678263.4	10.064	2.25	0.50	1.00	0.50	44.3	19.3	13.5	28.9	11.8	

Drill Hole	Easting MGA94 Z54	Northing MGA94 Z54	RL (m)	Total Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	% Al_2O_3	% SiO_2	% Fe2O3	% THA	% $RxSiO_2$	Relative Density
BH2-0092	606558.3	8678415.4	7.394	2	0.50	1.75	1.25	46.8	21.7	8.9	31.2	7.3	
BH2-0093	606721.5	8678409.3	7.875	3.5	0.25	2.75	2.50	47.6	18.2	9.5	33.6	6.8	
BH2-0094	606883.4	8678404.4	8.138	4.25	0.25	3.25	3.00	49.6	15.5	7.7	39.7	5.8	1.96
BH2-0095	607038.9	8678393.9	7.592	3.5	0.25	2.25	2.00	46.8	21.0	7.9	34.2	5.9	
BH2-0096	607193.7	8678403.7	9.2	3.25	0.25	2.75	2.50	47.0	21.2	6.8	34.2	7.1	
BH2-0097	607354.8	8678396.9	9.417	2.75	0.25	2.25	2.00	50.8	15.4	8.0	36.9	5.3	
BH2-0098	607519.0	8678421.5	8.757	5.25	0.25	4.00	3.75	49.8	17.1	7.9	35.8	6.0	1.95
BH2-0099	607678.1	8678401.2	6.779	2.5	0.75	1.50	0.75	47.5	18.5	7.2	36.4	8.4	
BH2-0100	606553.4	8678571.3	6.503	5.75	0.75	3.00	2.25	50.9	13.2	9.0	36.6	6.5	
BH2-0101	606715.2	8678561.6	8.752	3	0.25	2.00	1.75	50.4	14.9	8.5	37.6	6.4	
BH2-0102	606874.5	8678569.6	8.565	4.75	0.25	3.50	3.25	50.4	14.8	7.8	38.9	5.9	
BH2-0103	607031.4	8678564.7	8.569	3	0.25	2.25	2.00	51.2	13.2	7.9	37.2	5.3	
BH2-0104	607194.6	8678571.9	9.407	1.75	0.50	1.00	0.50	45.4	18.0	13.2	31.5	9.4	
BH2-0105	607361.8	8678568.9	9.406	1.25	0.50	0.75	0.25	41.6	23.8	13.4	30.1	9.5	
BH2-0106	607507.9	8678556.2	7.322	2.25	0.50	1.25	0.75	43.7	19.3	13.6	30.6	11.2	
BH2-0107	606399.8	8678719.7	9.945	3.5	0.25	2.75	2.50	48.5	17.8	7.8	38.9	5.9	
BH2-0108	606559.3	8678719.0	7.575	4.25	0.25	3.00	2.75	48.8	17.4	7.5	38.1	6.6	
BH2-0109	606721.5	8678725.1	8.099	3.5	0.75	3.00	2.25	51.5	11.4	9.3	41.0	6.3	
BH2-0110	606867.5	8678730.0	9.502	3	0.25	1.75	1.50	49.5	16.9	7.2	39.5	5.7	
BH2-0111	607043.8	8678718.2	10.492	3.5	0.25	2.00	1.75	50.4	13.6	8.6	38.9	6.0	
BH2-0112	607199.9	8678720.5	8.63	2	0.50	1.25	0.75	53.3	8.7	9.6	42.2	4.8	
BH2-0113	607345.6	8678714.0	8.08	2.5	0.50	1.25	0.75	46.0	21.3	8.9	29.7	9.7	
BH2-0114	606398.5	8678884.6	8.616	3	0.25	2.50	2.25	49.6	16.5	7.7	38.0	5.2	
BH2-0115	606558.2	8678882.7	8.568	3.5	0.50	2.75	2.25	49.3	16.6	7.8	38.7	4.4	
BH2-0116	606727.6	8678885.9	7.852	4	0.25	3.00	2.75	49.4	17.3	7.3	37.1	5.3	
BH2-0117	606881.4	8678885.7	6.475	3.5	0.25	2.00	1.75	49.7	17.0	6.4	38.0	7.2	
BH2-0118	607021.2	8678883.1	7.497	3.5	0.75	2.50	1.75	52.3	10.4	8.8	41.9	4.9	
BH2-0119	607191.4	8678885.2	8.348	2	0.25	1.25	1.00	45.8	22.8	9.1	31.4	8.5	
BH2-0120	606392.8	8679038.3	6.723	2.75	0.25	2.25	2.00	50.1	15.2	7.5	40.3	5.6	
BH2-0121	606556.6	8679042.8	7.8	3	0.25	1.50	1.25	46.2	20.2	8.4	34.0	8.2	
BH2-0122	606713.5	8679040.2	6.07	3.25	0.50	2.75	2.25	51.1	12.8	8.4	41.7	5.9	1.92
BH2-0123	606869.8	8679046.0	7.095	4.25	0.25	2.50	2.25	50.5	15.8	6.8	40.7	6.2	
BH2-0124	607038.9	8679042.3	7.747	2.25	0.75	2.00	1.25	50.8	15.3	6.3	40.8	6.9	
BH2-0125	607196.6	8679050.2	8.265	1.75	0.25	0.50	0.25	Excluded as outside cut off					
BH2-0126	606410.0	8679208.0	8.199	1.75	0.25	1.25	1.00	47.1	18.5	8.2	36.5	8.3	
BH2-0127	606562.2	8679203.6	7.811	2.75	0.50	1.75	1.25	51.5	14.3	6.4	40.5	7.2	
BH2-0128	606719.4	8679209.1	7.321	4.5	0.25	3.50	3.25	51.9	13.7	6.9	41.2	5.7	
BH2-0129	606884.2	8679207.4	7.743	3	0.25	2.25	2.00	50.4	16.0	7.0	38.7	6.4	
BH2-0130	607033.8	8679204.2	8.504	3	0.25	2.25	2.00	50.0	16.6	7.3	38.7	5.6	
BH2-0131	606421.0	8679359.4	7.073	3	0.25	2.50	2.25	47.7	17.2	9.2	36.9	6.2	
BH2-0132	606541.5	8679366.4	7.362	4.75	0.25	3.50	3.25	50.7	14.4	7.6	38.9	5.9	
BH2-0133	606717.9	8679369.5	8.741	2.75	0.50	2.25	1.75	49.9	14.6	7.8	40.0	6.1	
BH2-0134	606863.7	8679370.0	7.434	4.5	0.50	3.50	3.00	51.1	14.8	7.3	38.2	6.2	
BH2-0135	607034.5	8679360.1	5.926	1.75	0.50	1.00	0.50	49.0	15.8	9.8	35.5	8.3	
BH2-0136	606398.6	8679530.0	8.151	3.75	0.50	3.00	2.50	53.2	10.0	8.5	43.3	4.4	
BH2-0137	606562.9	8679518.5	8.446	2.75	0.50	2.00	1.50	53.4	10.7	7.7	43.0	4.6	

Drill Hole	Easting MGA94 Z54	Northing MGA94 Z54	RL (m)	Total Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	% Al_2O_3	% SiO_2	% Fe2O3	% THA	% $RxSiO_2$	Relative Density
BH2-0138	606722.8	8679528.2	6.737	2	0.25	1.00	0.75	45.1	22.6	7.9	32.8	9.4	
BH2-0139	606880.1	8679524.8	4.647	1.5	0.25	0.50	0.25	41.6	29.5	6.6	25.9	11.1	
BH2-0140	606397.5	8679683.8	7.05	3.75	0.25	2.75	2.50	48.1	17.8	7.9	36.1	7.3	1.83
BH2-0141	606558.3	8679682.6	6.037	1.25	0.50	1.00	0.50	51.7	10.1	9.1	44.0	5.7	
BH2-0142	606710.9	8679678.3	6.244	1.75	0.25	0.35	0.10	Excluded as outside cut off					