

20th December 2016

Results of Surficial Geochemical Sampling – WA Gold Projects

Kaili Resources Limited is pleased to report the results of the soil and rock sampling program carried out by its 100% subsidiary company Kaili Gold Pty Ltd within the Canegrass, Gindalbie Dam and Holey Dam tenements located in Western Australia and which commenced in late October 2016. The tenements are located 650km north-east of Perth as shown in **Figure 1**. The tenements have been granted for a period of 5 years with the tenement register included as **Table 1**.

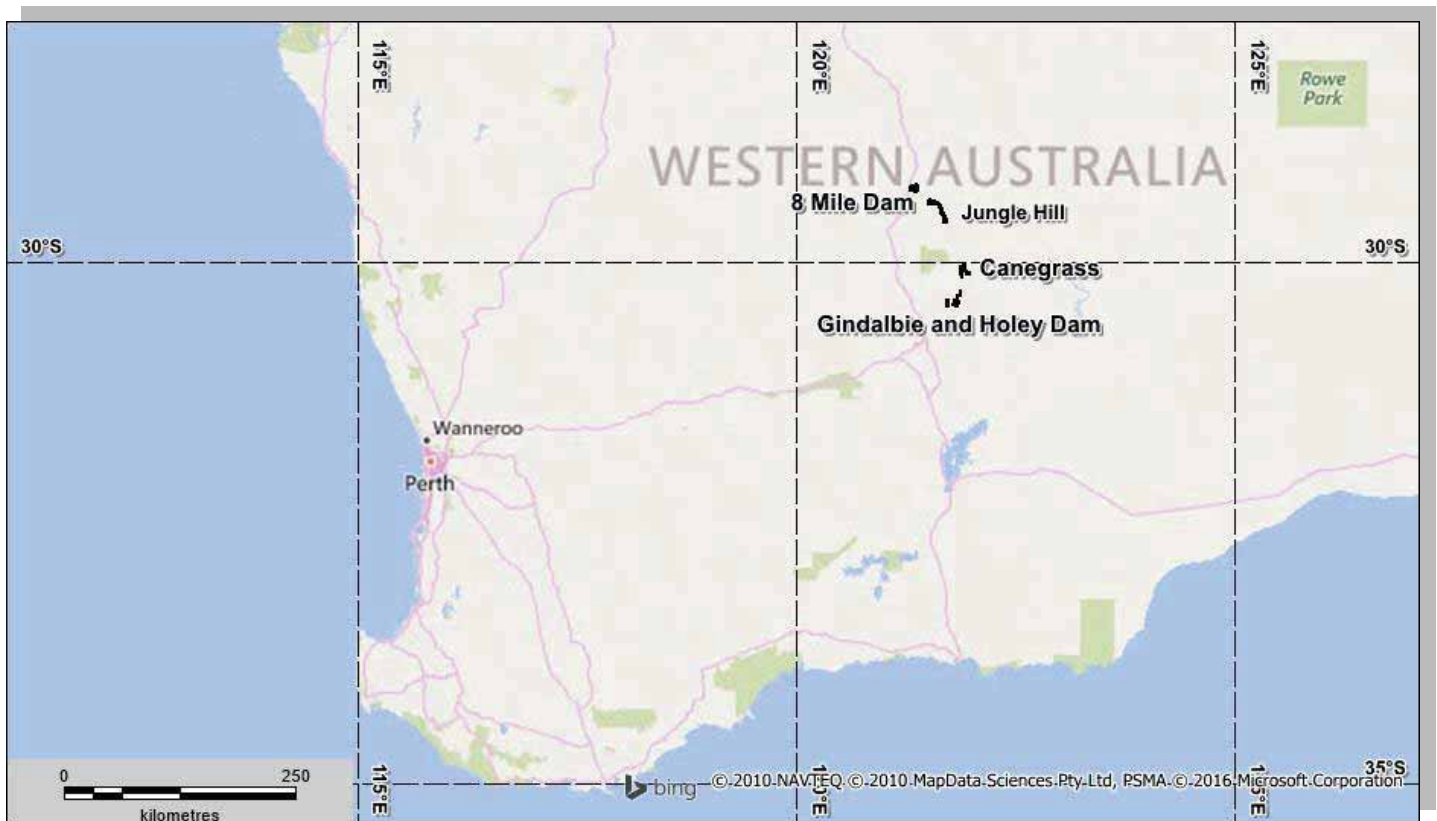


Figure 1 Kaili Gold WA Gold Tenement

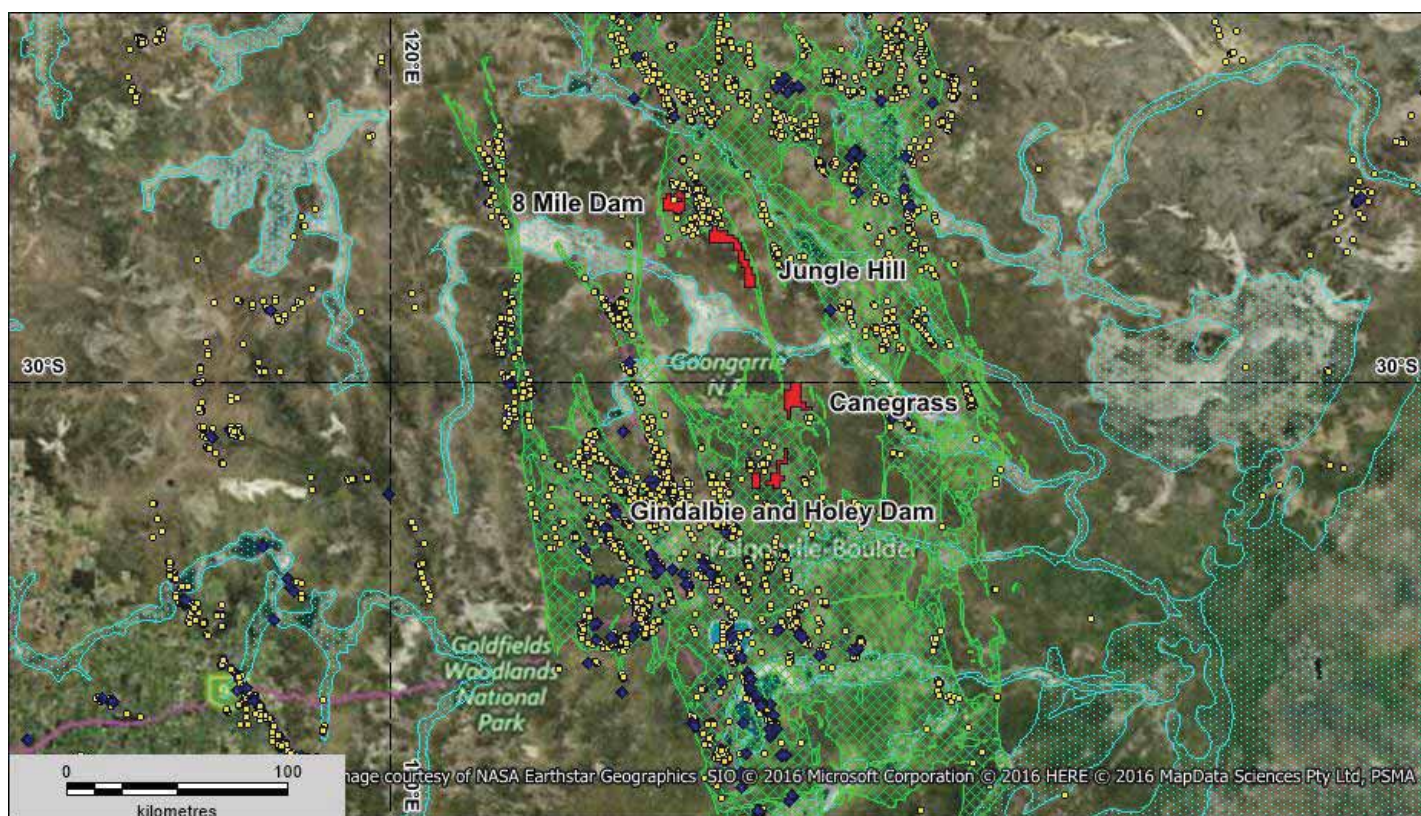


Figure 2 Satellite Image with Eastern Goldfields Superterrane (green hatching) and recently granted tenements in red

Kailis' Western Australian gold projects are located within the Archaean Yilgarn Craton, one of the most highly endowed gold regions in the world. Within the Yilgarn Craton the Eastern Goldfield Superterrane hosts the bulk of the known gold deposits and operating mines. **Figure 2** below shows a satellite image of the area with the Eastern Goldfield Superterrane shown in green. The EGS comprises felsic to ultramafic intrusives, volcanics and volcanoclastics with associated sediments with the mafic variants being the primary host to gold mineralisation in **Figure 2** the known gold occurrences are shown as yellow diamonds with operating gold and nickel/cobalt mines shown as blue dots.

Region	Tenement Number	Tenement Name	Commodity	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Sub Blocks	Area (km2)
Gindalbie	E31/1113	Canegrass	Gold	30/5/2016	29/5/2021	34	108.8
Gindalbie	E27/550	Holey Dam	Gold	1/7/2016	31/6/2021	21	67.2
Gindalbie	E27/549	Gindalbie Dam	Gold	1/7/2016	31/6/2021	8	25.6

Table 1 Tenement register for surficial geochemical sampling

The surficial sampling included grid based soil sampling in conjunction with lag and outcrop rock sampling. The sampling comprised collection of 0.5 to 1kg soil samples from a depth of about 15cm spaced every 100m along grid lines every 250 or 500m. The samples were placed into zip lock plastic bags for transport to the ALS geochemical laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Geochemical standards purchased from OREAS were inserted into the number sequence after every 25th sample collected in the field. The location of the geochemical sampling grids are shown in **Figure 3**.

The Gindalbie Project was the focus of the grid based soil sampling with Canegrass (E31/1113), Gindalbie Dam (E27/549) and Holey Dam E27/550. A total of 31 rock samples were collected from the Canegrass and Holey Dam tenements and 531 soil samples from Canegrass, Holey Dam and Gindalbie Dam tenement.

The soil samples were analysed for low level Au by method AR-TL43 (ICP-MS) and a multi element suite by ME-MS43 (ICP-MS) and the rock samples were analysed for gold by method Au-AA24(AAS) and a multi element suite by ME-MS42 (ICPMS). The gold and multi element results are included as **Appendices 2 and 3** and in the JORC **Appendix 1**.

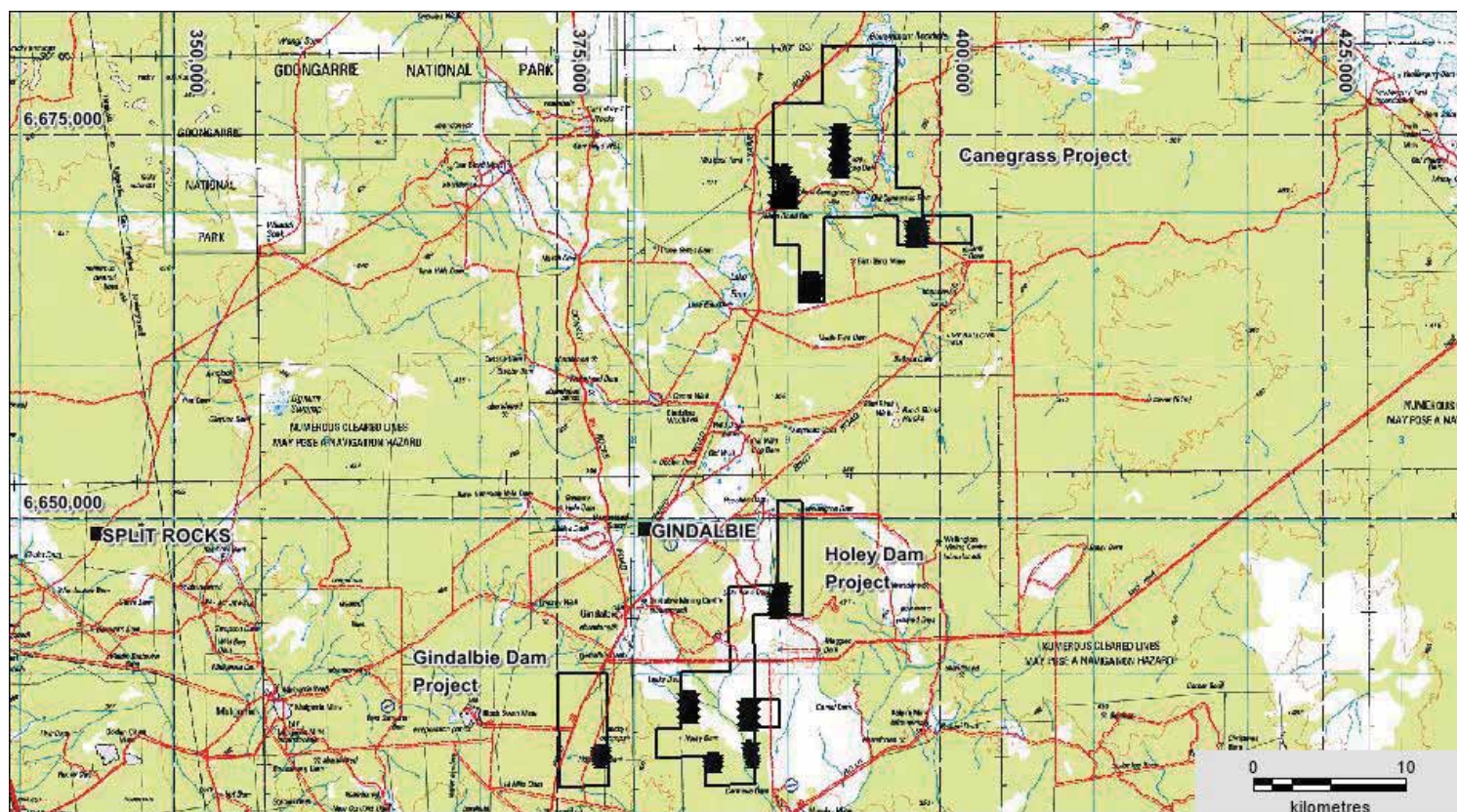


Figure 3 Topographic maps showing the soil sampling grids as black areas within the Gindalbie Dam project

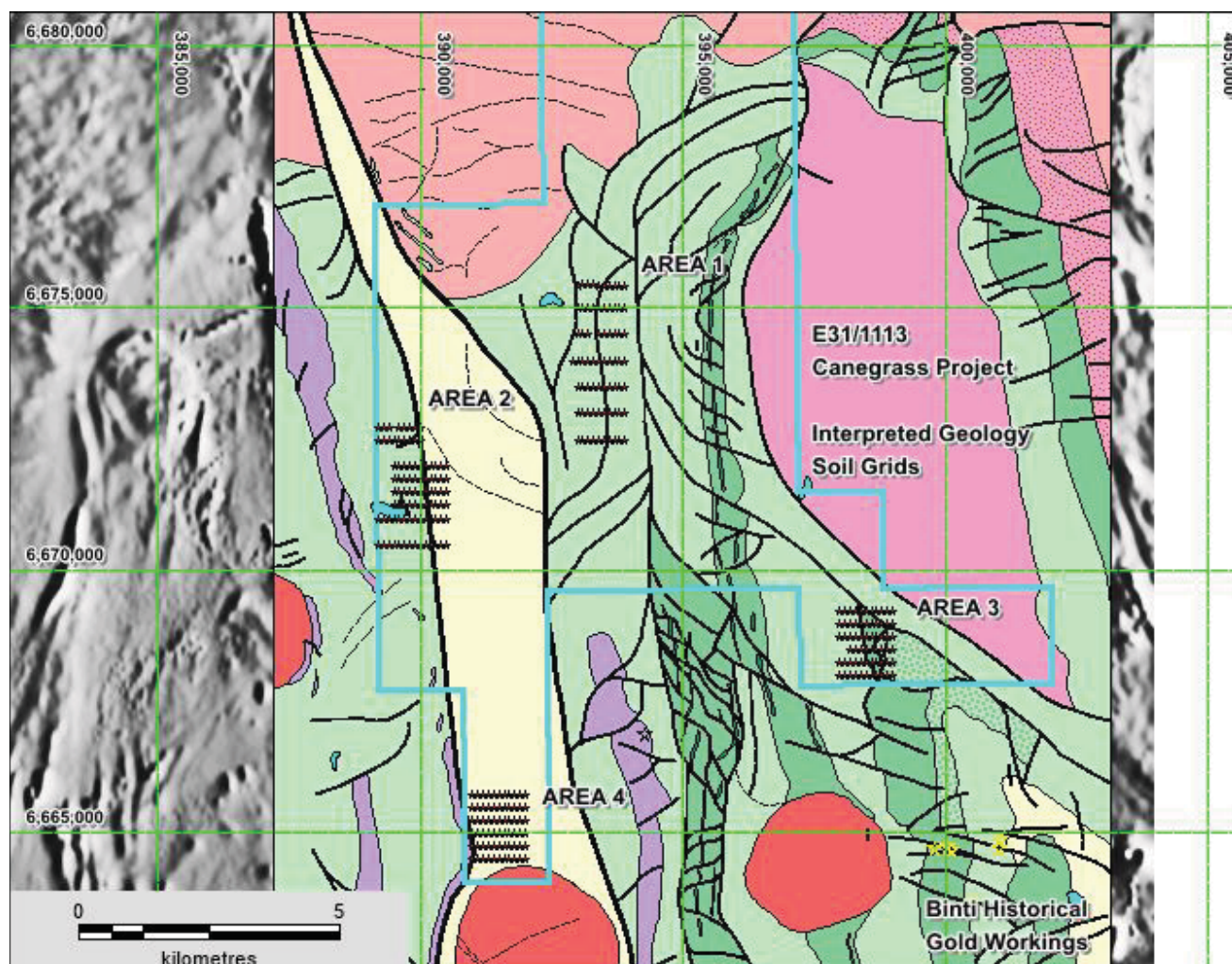


Figure 4 Litho-structural interpretation of the Canegrass tenement (blue)

Southern Geoscience Consultants based in Perth provided solid litho-structural interpretations for the Canegrass, Gindalbie Dam and Holey Dam tenements (**Figure 4**) in addition to targets for gold mineralisation. The targets were ranked and based on the target types shown below:

- Offset, deformed and/or strike altered mafic volcanics.
- Fault intersections within greenstone units.
- Mafic/ultramafic contacts with sediments.
- Granite/greenstone contacts +/- fault intersections.
- Extensions of known mineralisation along fault zones and stratigraphic trends.
- Unusual magnetic anomalies.
- Deformed and altered BIF (Banded Iron Formation)/chert sequences.

In **Figure 4** Mafic units are green, ultramafic units are purple, granitic units are red/pink and felsic units are yellow. The soil grid samples are shown as red stars and numbered from Area 1 to 4 in **Figure 4**.

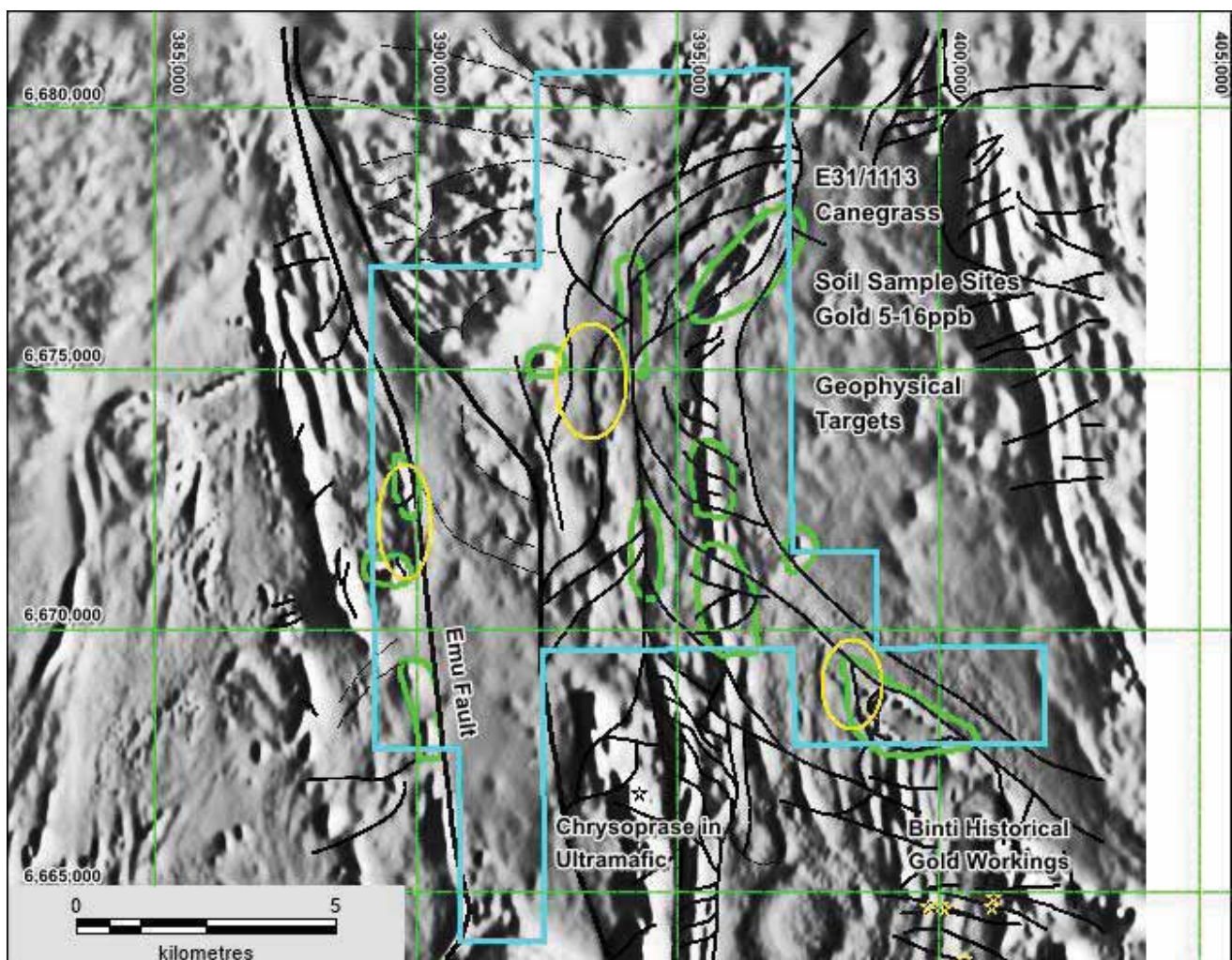


Figure 5 TMI aeromagnetic image with interpreted structures (black), geophysical targets (green) and soil anomalies 5-16ppb Au (yellow)

Most of the Canegrass tenement is covered by a transported red brown silty clay with fine quartz and iron pisolite lag which has subdued the surficial geochemical response from potential gold mineralised targets. A statistical analysis of the geochemistry has shown there to be a distinctly elevated gold in soil response of > 5ppb Au. The samples with Au > 5ppb were the data set and are shown as sample sites and polygons in **Figure 5 and 6**

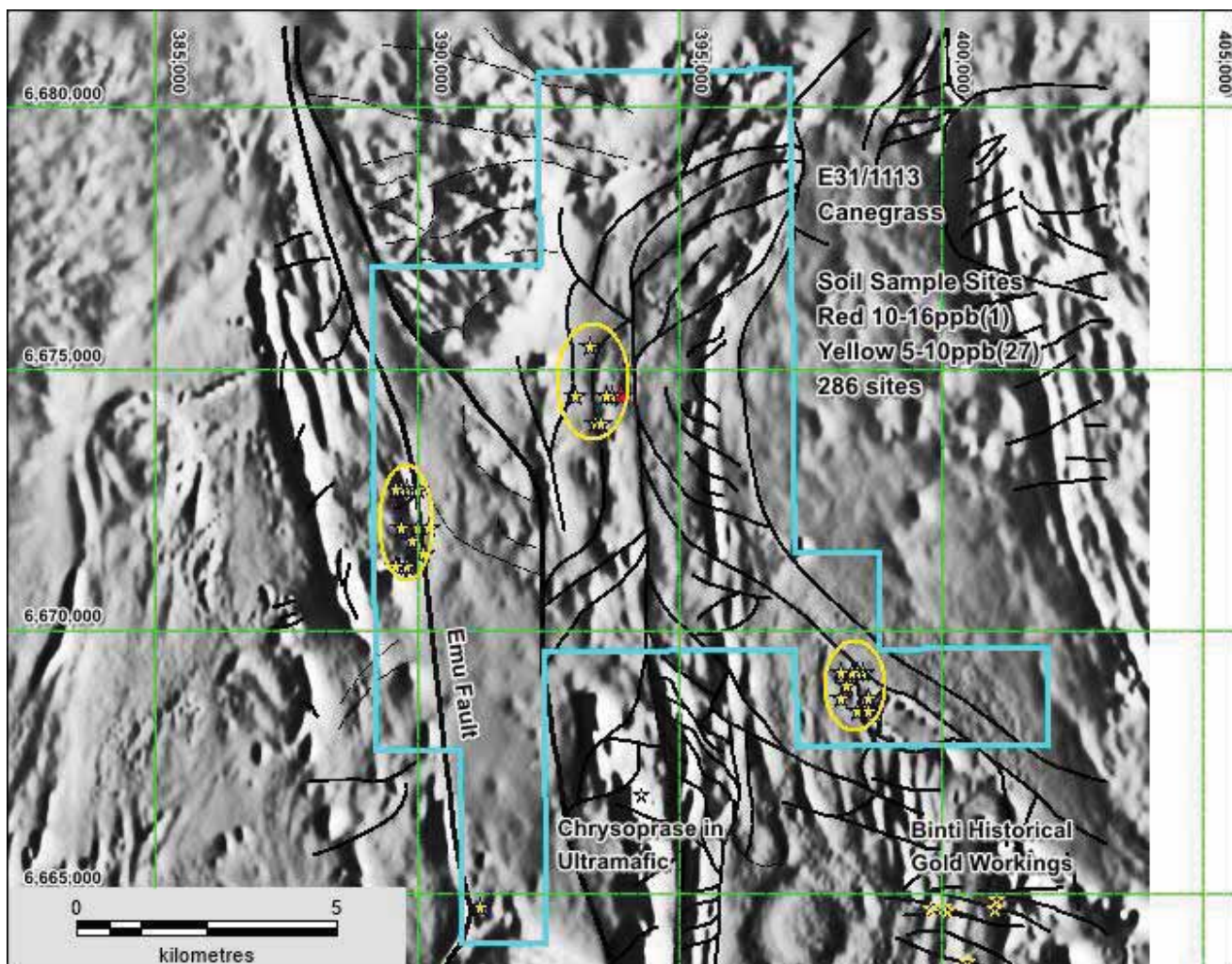


Figure 6 TMI aeromagnetic image with interpreted structures (black) and soil anomalies 5-16ppb Au (yellow)

Anomalous gold in soil areas are shown in Figures 5 and 6 and include:

Area 3 – Across a fold nose north of the Binti gold working

Area 2 – Located along the Emu Fault.

Area 1 – Located along a fault structure identified during the July sampling program

The gold in soil geochemical anomalies and geophysical targets will form the focus of the next phase of exploration in Q2 2017 and will include further grid based soil sampling and outcrop/lag base rock sampling in addition to geological mapping. Based on the results of the next phase of exploration drill testing of the high priority gold targets is planned for Q3 2017.

The Gindalbie and Holey Dam tenements are located 30km south of the Canegrass tenements as shown in **Figure 3**. The sampling strategy is as for that carried out within the Canegrass tenement and described above. As can be seen on **Figure 7** several regional gold mineralised structures traverse the Gindalbie and Holey Dam tenements. The soil sampling grids are shown in **Figure 8** over the litho-structural interpretation with the mafic units (green) being the main target.

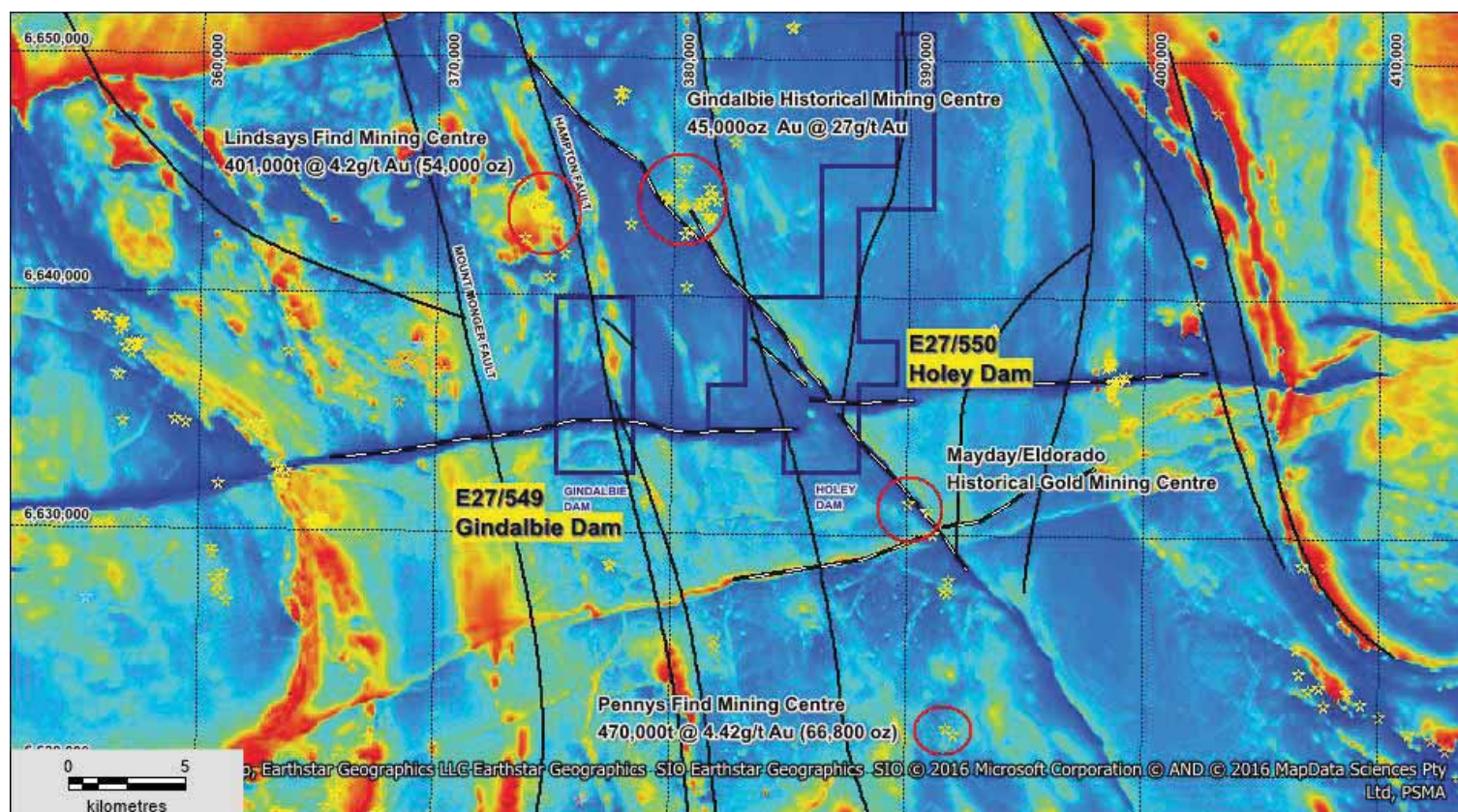


Figure 7 TMI aeromagnetic image with interpreted structures (black), historical and current gold mining centres and the outline of the Holey and Gindalbie dam tenements

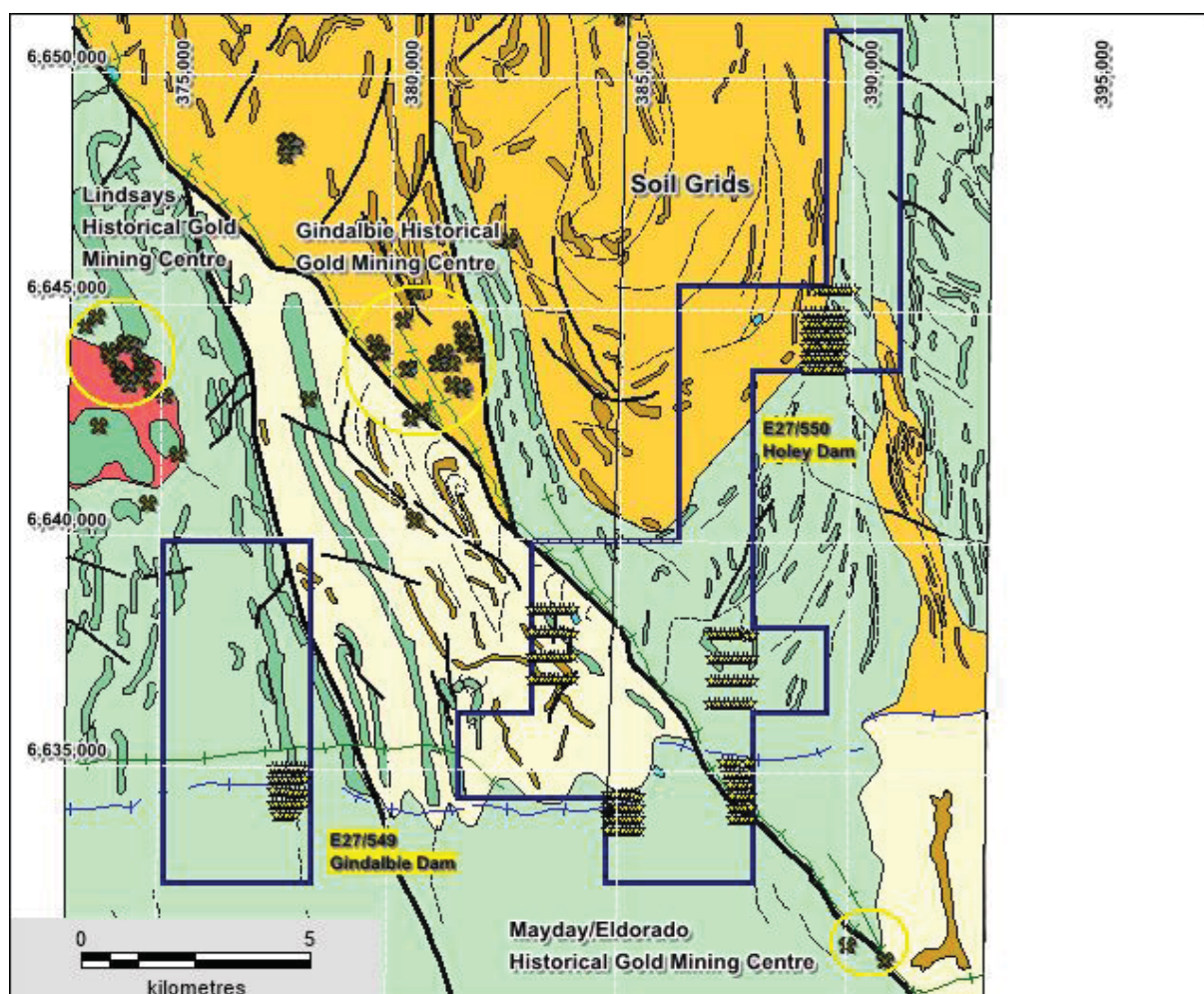


Figure 8 Solid geological and structural interpretation of the Gindalbie and Holey Dam tenements and soil sampling grids

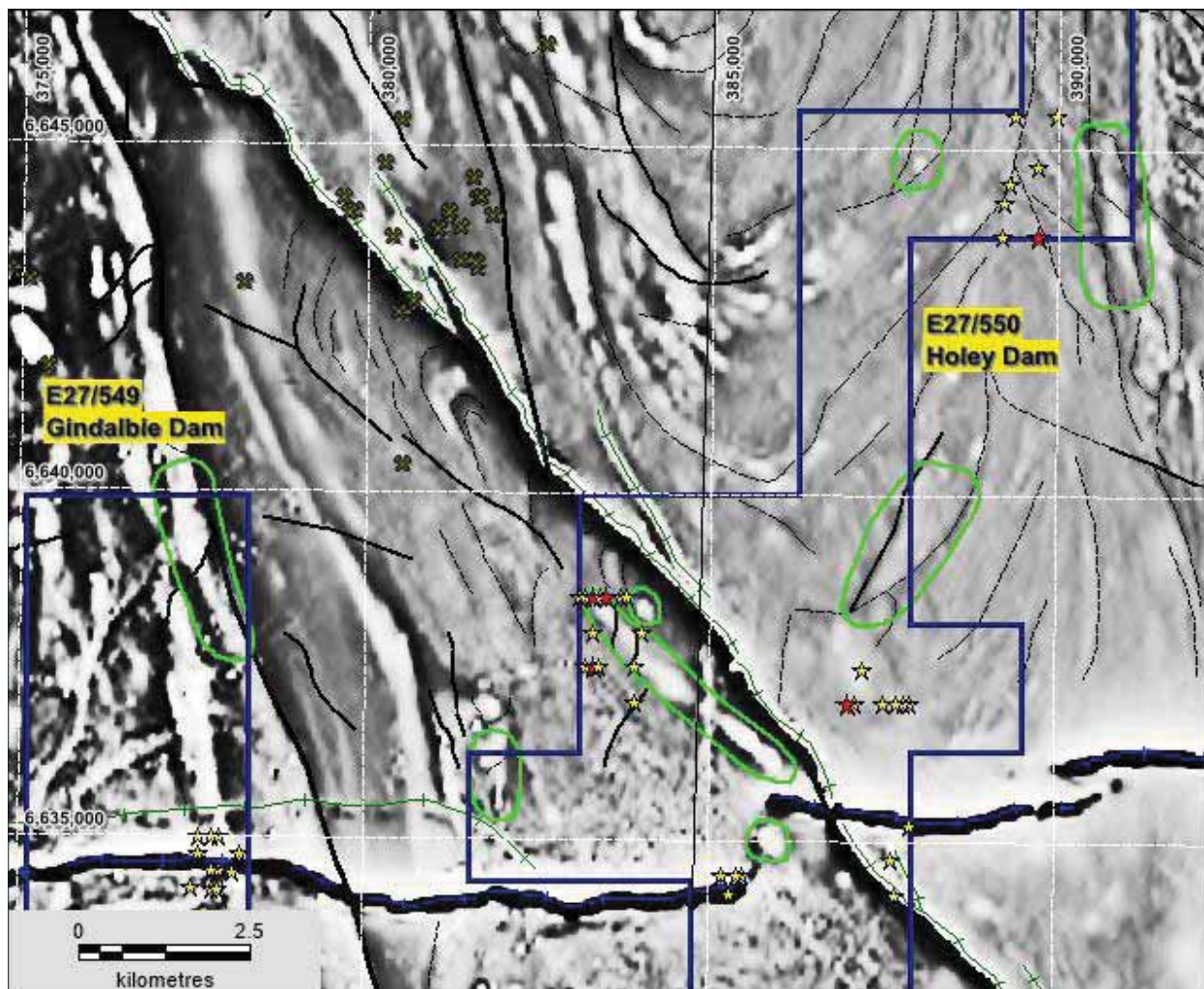


Figure 9 TMI aeromagnetic image with interpreted structures (black) and soil analyses 5-10ppb (yellow) and 10-16ppb (red)

In **Figure 9** the anomalous gold in soil results have been extracted and shown with the geophysical targets in green. As can be seen there are anomalous gold in soil results associated with the major E-W and NW-SE structures and subsidiary structures shown as faint black dashed lines.

The limited outcrop within the Gindalbie and Holey Dam tenements led to the collection of rock float samples as shown in **Figure 10**. The results from the rock float sampling (18 samples) were all below detection limit apart from two samples which returned results of 0.3 (red diamond) and 0.2 (yellow diamond) ppm Au and were located proximal to a major or subsidiary structure.

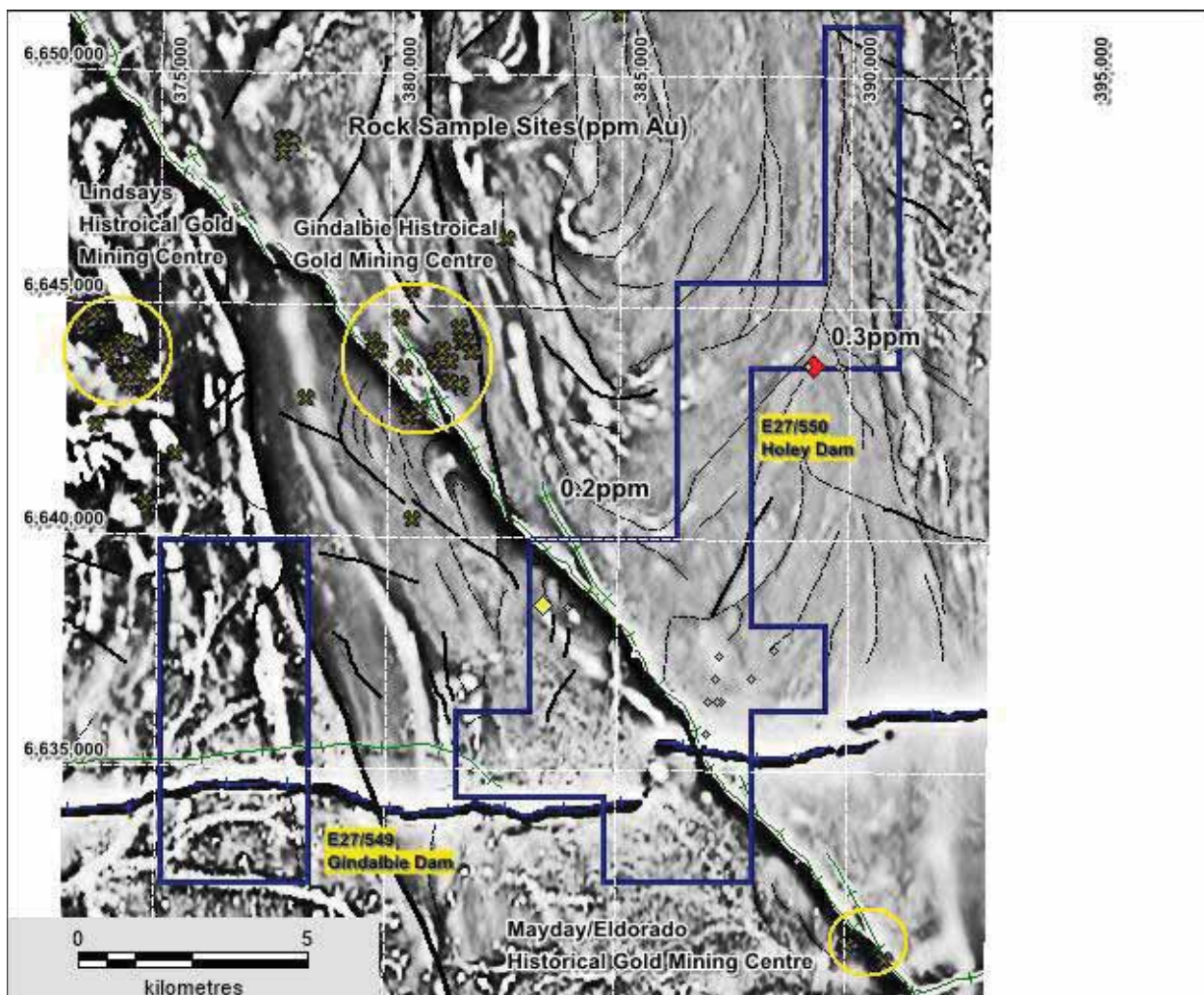


Figure 10 TMI aeromagnetic showing rock float sample sites as diamond shapes. The 0.2ppm text relates to the yellow diamond inside the Holey Dam tenement

Appendix 1 – JORC Table – 5 pages

Appendix 2 – Rock Sample Results (RC) – 1 page

Appendix 3 – Soil Sample Results (SS) – 5 pages

(The information in the report above that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Derriman, who is the Company's Consultant Geologist and a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (1566).

Mr Mark Derriman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 and 2012 Editions of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Mark Derriman consents to the inclusion in this report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.)

Jianzhong Yang
Chairman

20th December 2016

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Gindalbie Gold Project – October 2016

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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"> The soil samples were collected at depth of 10-15cm using a steel trowel The soils were placed in zip lock plastic bags 0.5 to 1kg of soil was collected at each sampling site Samples were collected every 100m along soil lines spaced at 250 to 500m. Random rock samples were collected and placed in calico bags for transport A hand-held Garmin GPS unit was used to record sample locations
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"> Not applicable as only surficial soil sampling was carried out
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"> Not applicable as only surficial soil sampling was carried out
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as only surficial soil sampling was carried out

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 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"> There was no sub sampling carried out as the full soil sample was submitted to the ALS laboratory in Perth.
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"> All samples were placed into polywoven bags and transported to Kalgoorlie The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used were a total digest and suitable for low level gold detection in soils. Rock – Au-AA24 (AAS) for Gold and ME-MS42 (ICPMS) for a multi element suits (A table is included in the announcement showing all geochemical results) Soil – AR-TL43 (ICP-MS) for loo level gold detection and ME-MS43 (ICP-MS) for a multi element suite
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"> Sample sites were chosen by geological consultancy Rock Tiger All primary data, data entry procedures, data verification and electronic data storage is per Rock Tiger procedures. All sampling was based on GPS sample locations. Appropriate sampling techniques were used based on discussions with ALS laboratories
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes have been initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS accurate to 3 meters. The grid system used in MGA 94, Zone 51.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	
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 classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing is appropriate for this stage of Exploration. • Sample spacing was designed to allow appropriate anomaly definition for this early stage of exploration.
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"> • Sample traverses were designed on an E-W orientation at near right angles to the geological structure with the potential to host gold mineralisation
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were secured by field geologist and delivered to the laboratory after the sampling program was completed by the Rock Tiger Principal Geologist.
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"> • The sampling technique was reviewed onsite by the Rocktiger Principal Geologist

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surficial sampling was completed in E31/1113(Canegrass), E27/550(Holey Dam) and E27/549 (Gindalbie Dam) in Western Australia • The tenements are owned by Kaili Gold Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Kaili Resources Ltd. • The tenements are located in Western Australia approximately 100 km north of Kalgoorlie. • The town of Kalgoorlie within the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder is the nearest major town • There no JVs and Royalties • There are no Native Title claimants • The tenements are located in the Goldfields Esperance Development

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Region
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rubicon drilled 1 line of (Rotary Air Blast Method) line in the north. The depth of drilling was between 15 and 70m as vertical holes. All holes were drilled in E27/550 Mt Kersey Mining drilled 1 line of RAB in the north of E27/549 Carrick Gold completed a small grid of auger drilling to 5m depth for Au and North Ltd completed a small amount of surface sampling, both within E 27/550 Magnetic Minerals, Jubilee Mines, Gutnick Resources, Condor Nickel and Sir Samuel Minerals carried out grid based soil sampling for gold and some multi elements.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration target is the epigenetic gold mineralisation hosted by mafic and felsic intrusive/extrusive rocks within the Archaean Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as only surficial soil sampling was carried out
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The full soil sample collected at each site was submitted to the geochemical laboratory. There was no onsite sieving of the sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The only known geometry is regional structures and the sampling is appropriate for this level of exploration
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map showing the all sample locations in relation to E31/1113, E27/550 and E27/549 is included in the announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration results for gold and multi elements are included a tables in the announcement
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological and regolith observations were made at each sample site. Photographs were taken of all rock samples submitted for geochemical analyses.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up soil and rock sampling is planned for Q2 in 2017 with drill testing of geochemical anomalies also planned for later in 2017 Drill testing will be via shallow vertical RAB method to initially collect a sample beneath the transported overburden. Maps showing interpreted geology and structure are included in the announcement

Date	Sample Prefix	Sample #	Project	Tment	Ttment#	Area	Sample Type	GDA94	Reg	Geol	Structure	Alt	Lag1	Lag 2	Comments	Au_ppm	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Bi_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm
12/10/2016	CGRC	1	Gindalbie	Canegrass	E3/1/1113		RC	6672500	393600	E	FIRK	mica	firk			0.005	5	0.02	1.6	0.46	5.7	1.7	0.05
12/10/2016	CGRC	2	Gindalbie	Canegrass	E3/1/1113		RC	6673000	393300	E	VNQZ	lmn	qtz		limonite filled fractures	0.01	10	0.01	0.6	11.5	1.1	0.4	0.05
12/10/2016	CGRC	3	Gindalbie	Canegrass	E3/1/1113		RC	6673503	393777	E	FIRK	355	firk		felsic dyke	0.005	5	0.01	0.4	0.18	5.9	1.7	0.05
12/10/2016	CGRC	4	Gindalbie	Canegrass	E3/1/1113		RC	6674500	393330	E	VNQZ		qtz		vein qtz	0.005	5	0.01	0.5	0.03	1.1	0.4	0.05
12/10/2016	CGRC	5	Gindalbie	Canegrass	E3/1/1113		RC	6674509	393327	E	FIRK	355			shear zone	0.005	5	0.01	0.6	0.07	5.4	1.3	0.05
12/10/2016	CGRC	6	Gindalbie	Canegrass	E3/1/1113		RC	6674500	393500	D			irst	qtz	lag on the felsic rock	0.005	5	0.01	14.4	0.16	10.9	2.3	0.1
12/10/2016	CGRC	7	Gindalbie	Canegrass	E3/1/1113		RC	6670500	389800	D		lmn	qtz		limonite filled fractures	0.005	5	0.01	0.5	0.21	1.5	0.4	0.05
12/10/2016	CGRC	8	Gindalbie	Canegrass	E3/1/1113		RC	6675752	391348	E	FIRK	lmn			limonite blebs ex sulphide?	0.005	5	0.01	2.1	0.02	5	3.7	0.16
12/10/2016	CGRC	9	Gindalbie	Canegrass	E3/1/1113		RC	6665750	391190	E	FIRK	lmn			limonite blebs ex sulphide?	0.005	5	0.03	1.3	0.02	5.6	3.3	0.12
12/10/2016	CGRC	13	Gindalbie	Canegrass	E3/1/1113		RC	6668002	398657	D		lmn	qtz		rutillated qtz	0.005	5	0.01	0.6	0.05	1.1	0.2	0.05
12/10/2016	CGRC	14	Gindalbie	Canegrass	E3/1/1113		RC	6669267	398363	D		lmn	qtz			0.005	5	0.01	1	0.77	2.1	0.2	0.05
17/10/2016	CGRC	17	Gindalbie	Canegrass	E3/1/1113		RC	6671500	389800	D		lmn	qtz		vein qtz lag	0.005	5	0.01	2	0.03	0.9	0.2	0.05
17/10/2016	CGRC	18	Gindalbie	Canegrass	E3/1/1113		RC	6671483	390002	D		lmn			vein qtz lag	0.005	5	0.01	0.8	0.08	2.8	0.5	0.05
20161008	HDRC	1	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6638500	383380	D			Vn qz		Vein qtz float	0.005	5	0.01	1.1	0.01	14.2	0.4	0.23
20161008	HDRC	2	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6638546	383380	D			Vn qz		Vein qtz float	0.147	147	0.01	0.8	0.01	9.6	1.4	0.12
20161008	HDRC	3	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6638500	383900	D			Ironstone		Ironstone lag	0.005	5	0.06	10	0.08	127.5	17.1	0.33
20161008	HDRC	4	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6643750	389200	D			Vn qz		Vein qtz float	0.248	248	0.01	3.2	0.01	17.5	0.8	0.19
20161010	HDRC	5	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6643750	389100	D			Vn qz		Vein qtz float	0.005	5	0.01	0.9	0.01	8.1	0.5	0.11
20161010	HDRC	6	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6643714	389814	E	MRK		Vn qz		Silicified mafic?	0.005	5	0.01	0.6	0.01	13.9	0.2	0.2
20161010	HDRC	7	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6643755	389753	E	MRK		Vn qz		Silicified mafic?	0.005	5	0.01	0.3	0.01	8.6	0.2	0.09
20161010	HDRC	8	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6643765	389722	E	MRK		Vn qz		Silicified mafic?	0.005	5	0.01	0.4	0.01	9.6	0.2	0.1
20161010	HDRC	9	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6633078	388956	E	QVN		Vn qz		Ferruginous_NW structure	0.005	5	0.03	48.6	0.01	35.2	4.1	3.94
20161010	HDRC	10	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6635343	388900	E	DLT		CLCR		Calcretised dolerite dyke	0.005	5	0.02	11.8	0.08	103	6.4	0.1
20161010	HDRC	11	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6635809	386964	D			Vn qz		Vein qtz float with fe fractures	0.005	5	0.01	0.6	0.01	8	0.7	0.11
20161010	HDRC	12	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6636500	387283	D			IRST		ironstone lag	0.005	5	0.09	11.9	0.21	30.3	8.7	0.55
20161010	HDRC	13	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6637000	387900	D			Vn qz		Vein qtz float with fe fractures	0.005	5	0.01	0.7	0.01	10.7	0.4	0.11
20161010	HDRC	14	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6636989	387130	D			Vn qz		Vein qtz float with fe fractures	0.005	5	0.01	1.7	0.01	8.8	0.6	0.1
20161010	HDRC	15	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6637471	387203	D			Vn qz		Vein qtz float with fe fractures	0.005	5	0.01	0.4	0.01	9.1	0.4	0.08
20161010	HDRC	16	Gindalbie	Holey Dam	E27/549		RC	6637630	388414	D			GAB		Green grey gabbro	0.005	5	0.01	0.5	0.01	12.4	0.7	0.09

[illegible]

