



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether sample compositing has been applied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples have been composited on 1m intervals for the resource estimation.
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 drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of DDH have been drilled west-east sub-perpendicular to vein strike. • Drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any material sampling bias.
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples ticketed and bagged on site. • Delivered to ALS or AGS laboratories in Burnie by staff. • All historic data captured and stored in customised access database • Data integrity validated with Surpac Software for EOH depth and sample overlaps. • Manual check by reviewing cross sections with the historic drafted sections and plans. • <u>Basic statistical analysis supports data validation</u>
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 of sampling data and techniques completed.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
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 tenure held at the time of reporting along with known impediments to obtaining a license to operate the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RL1/2013 is 100% owned by Tasmania Mines Ltd. The area is a historic magnetite/scheelite mining district and there are no known or experienced impediments to operating a license in this area RL1/2013 requires bi-annual renewal.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kara No2 South deposit operated intermittently as a small scale open cut during the mid 1990's by Tasmania Mines Ltd. Early exploration by Tasminex and Tasmania Mines.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kara No2 South Deposit is a carbonate hosted metasomatic magnetite skarn hosted in hornfelsed Ordovician sedimentary rocks on the eastern edge of the Housetop Granite. The deposit forms a roof pendant located on the surface of the granite. The skarn consists of layered magnetite skarn, garnet skarn and pyroxene-garnet skarn replacing two principal carbonate horizons. Magnetite occurs as coarse grained massive skarn .
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 easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole downhole length and interception depth hole length 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 2 in this report.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting of Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cutoff grades are usually material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts include short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for aggregation should be stated and some 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"> Mineralised zones are reported as length weighted intercepts.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. down hole length, true width not known) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercept lengths have been reported as downhole lengths. Most holes have been drilled to intercept the deposit at high angles to best represent true widths. Refer to the section included in the body of the announcement to view the relationship between downhole lengths and mineralisation orientations.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulated intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See body of the announcement for relevant plan and sectional views and tabulated intercepts.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<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"> Not applicable
Other substantive exploration data	<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 results, bulk density, groundwater, geochemical and rock characteristics, potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aeromagnetic image defining magnetic highs associated with massive magnetite skarns (see body of the announcement for relevant plan)
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. test 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"> Further resource extension drilling west and south east of Indicated Resource.



SECTION 3. REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATIONS		
Criteria	Explanation	Status
Database Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to ensure the data has not been corrupted by, for example transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation. Data Validation and procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data captured and stored in customised Access database. Drop down menu validation in customised software. Digital data uploaded from laboratory reports to Access database. Data integrity validated with Surpac Software for EOH depth and sample overlaps and transcription errors. Data validated against plans and sections Negatives in database converted to half the detection limit.
Site Visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on any site visits by the competent person and the outcome of any of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REG completed drilling program and supervised all exploration activities.
Geological Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidence in (or conversely the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and any assumptions made. The effect if any of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation The use of geology in guiding and controlling the Mineral Resource estimation The factors effecting continuity of both grade and geology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High confidence in the simple geological model. No alternative geological interpretations were attempted. Geology model used for mineralised domain modeling. Brittle faulting and facies changes effect grade and location of mineralisation. Lack of drilling and the aeromagnetic image constrain the resource down dip and along strike.
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent and variability of the mineral resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise) plan width and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit consists of A main lenses and 2 subsidiary stratabound lenses extending 300m by 20m with a N-S strike and with steep west dip (70°). Mineralised width between 5 and 12m. South Lens extends 500m strike by 90m depth with a WNW strike and steep 70o north dip. Mineralised



<p>Estimation and Modelling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization). • In the case of blockmodel interpolation the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and search employed. • Any assumptions behind modeling of selected mining units • Any assumptions about correlation between variables • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of the 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 the use of reconciliation data if 	<p>width between 1 and 12m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northwest Lens 100m strike by 60m depth with 7m average width. • Block modeled estimation completed with Surpac™ software licensed to Tim Callaghan. • Wire-framed solid models created from surface geology, sectional interpretation and composited sample data • Solid models snapped to drill holes • minimum mining width of 3m x 30% FeO whilst respecting geological continuity • Internal dilution restricted to <1m while respecting geological continuity • Data composited on 1m composites • No top cutting based on CV and grade histograms • Good correlation between FeO WO3 and SG. Poor correlation between FeO and S and CaO. • Block Model extent of 5,423,600 to 5,424,250N, 403,000 to 403,250E and 400 to 600m. Block dimensions of 5mE x 10mN x 10mRL block size with sub-celling to 1.25m in the x and 2.5m in the y and z directions. • Variogram models constructed y direction only due to insufficient data. Well constructed model with zero nugget effect and moderate range of 75m to sill. • Search ellipse set at 100m spherical range to ensure all blocks populated with no anisotropy • Ellipse strike 0°, dip -70° west, plunge 0° • ID² estimated model constrained by geology solid model • Block grades validated visually against input data
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	available.	
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages were estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The estimate based on a dry tonnage
Cut-off Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cutoff grades or cutoff parameters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results are reported on a 30% FeO cut off which is the cutoff used for the similar Kara No1 deposit operated by Tasmania Mines Ltd.
Mining Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 made when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. When this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conventional open cut mining techniques assumed.
Metallurgical assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 methods, but the assumptions made regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. When this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous testwork completed on the ore processed in the mid 1990's. Test work demonstrates that the liberation of magnetite is excellent. Conventional crushing and grinding followed by a single roughing, cleaning and scavenging circuit with low intensity magnetic separation.
Environmental assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formal environmental studies have been conducted since the site was rehabilitated in the late 1990's. Previous permitting allowed production of magnetite



	<p>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 for 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.</p>	<p>for direct sale and processing at Tasmania Mines Kara Mill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing is envisaged to occur on the permitted facilities located on the Kara Mine Site.
Bulk Density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether assumed or determined. If assumed the basis for the assumptions. If determined the methods used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of measurements, the nature size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk materials must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity etc), moisture and difference between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk density determinations made by ALS using the Archimedes Method for all mineralised samples. • Determinations made of un-weathered core with no appreciable voids or porosity. • Waste assigned Mean SG of 2.9 • Mineralised domains bulk density interpolated from 1m composites using ID² weighting.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resource into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in continuity of Geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Persons view of the deposit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidence in the geological model and data quality is considered to be sufficient for drill defined Mineral Resource to be classified as Indicated Resource. • The Resource Classification appropriately reflects the views of the Competent Person
Audits or Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any Audits or Reviews of the Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews have been completed for this estimation
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geological model and data quality within 60m of drill data is well understood and modeled. The



	<p>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 of the estimate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	<p>effects of localised brittle faulting is difficult to predict but given the proposed mining method should not affect resource recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is reasonable confidence in the global tonnage estimation as the geology is reasonable well constrained and simple.• Limitations on the resource include the uncertainty of the depth extent and the depth of previous mining activities.
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3.4 ML APPLICATION

An ML application covering the entire 1km² of the RL was submitted on 5th June 2015. Details of the MLA are waiting to be received from Mineral Resources Tasmania.

The deposit is proposed to be operated as a small open cut deposit. Magnetite ore is potentially going to be hauled to the Kara Mine Site for treatment.



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4 PROPOSED WORK 2016

The following work program is recommended for 2014/2016:

- Resource delineation drilling.
- Mine design and Reserve Estimation
- Investigation of potential off take partners
- Financial modeling
- Baseline environmental studies
- Development Proposal and Environmental Management Plan



ADDITIONAL NOTES

LIMITATIONS AND CONSENT

This report is provided to Tasmania Mines Ltd in the context of a Geological Review and should not be used or relied upon for any other purpose.

This report has been prepared using information available to the Author at the time of writing. The opinions stated herein are given in good faith and with the belief that the basic assumptions are factual and correct and the interpretations reasonable.

This report is not intended for use as a public document nor, in whole or in part, in a public document without written consent to the form and context in which it appears.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

This Mineral Resource Estimation report was prepared in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code") by Tim Callaghan. *Mr. Callaghan 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 Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve. Mr. Callaghan consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context it appears.*

STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE

Tim Callaghan has no material interest or entitlement in the securities or assets of Tasmania Mines Ltd or any associated companies.



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Appendix 1.

Drill Logs



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TASMANIA MINES LTD KARA MINE : DRILL HOLE LOGGING CODES

STRATIGRAPHY

Mineral Resources Tasmania Digital Geological Atlas
1:25,000 Series Parrawe Sheet 3842

Qha	Quaternary : alluvium and colluvium
Qptb	Quaternary : basalt-derived scree
Tb	Tertiary : basalt
Ts	Tertiary : sand/gravel (including sub-basaltic gravel)
Dsk	Devonian - skarn
Dgah	Devonian : Housetop granite
OI	Ordovician : fossiliferous limestone, impure limestone (Gordon Group correlate)
Osm	Ordovician : sandstone, minor conglomerate (Moina Sandstone correlate)
COc	Cambrian-Ordovician : siliciclastic conglomerate (Owen Group correlate)

LITHOLOGY

Volcanic rock types are assigned a four character code. Description hierarchy is as follows :

STYLE (intrusive, volcanoclastic etc); **COMPOSITION** (basaltic, rhyolitic etc);

MAJOR COMPONENT (quartz phyric, lithic rich etc); **TEXTURE** (fine-grained, brecciated etc).

Example : **IUPC** describes an intrusive, pyroxene phyric, coarse grained ultramafic rock.

Style codes

I	Intrusive
L	Lava
V	Volcanoclastic
E	Epiclastic

Composition codes

U	Ultramafic
B	Basaltic (mafic)
A	Andesitic
D	Dacitic
R	Rhyolitic

Component codes

Q	Quartz phyric (ie quartz crystal rich)
F	Feldspar phyric
H	Hornblende phyric
P	Pyroxene phyric
L	Lithic rich
X	Crystal rich
V	Vitric (ie glassy)

Texture codes

F	Fine-grained
M	Medium-grained
C	Coarse-grained
B	Breccia

Other rock type codes

ARKS	Arkose
CAVE	Cavity (caving ground)
CHRT	Chert
CLAY	Clay
CONG	Conglomerate
GABB	Gabbro
GRAD	Granodiorite
GRAN	Granite
GRAV	Gravel (unconsolidated/poorly consolidated)
GWAC	Greywacke
HEVC	Hematitic volcanoclastic
HORN	Hornfels
LMST	Limestone
LOSS	No core recovery
MMAG	Massive magnetite
MDST	Mudstone
QZIT	Quartzite
RUBB	Rubble
SAND	Sandstone
SHAL	Shale
SKRN	Skarn
SKCS	Skarn : calc-silicate facies
SKGT	Skarn : garnet facies
SKMG	Skarn : magnetite facies
SKPX	Skarn : pyroxene facies
SSLT	Siltstone
SMSX	Semi-massive sulphide



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TASMANIA MINES LTD KARA MINE : DRILL HOLE LOGGING CODES

ALTERATION

Ac	Actinolite
Ax	Axinite
Cb	Carbonate
Ch	Chlorite
Di	Diopside
Ep	Epidote
Ht	Hematitic
Ka	Kaolinite
Mg	Magnetite
Ph	Phlogopite
Po	Pyrrhotitic
Py	Pyritic
Qz	Quartz
Sc	Serpentine-chrysotile
Se	Sericite
Si	Silica
So	Schorl
Sp	Serpentine
Sx	Sulphidic
To	Tourmaline

GRAINSIZE

UF	Ultra fine-grained
VF	Very fine-grained
FG	Fine-grained
MG	Medium-grained
CG	Coarse-grained
VC	Very coarse-grained

Weathering

X	Extreme W
W	Weathered
Y	Partially we
F	Fresh

COLOUR/SHADE

Colours can be further qualified by shade, using a 1 to 5 (lightest to darkest) scale.

Example : B1 = lightest brown; B5 = very dark brown

B	Brown	R	Red	Metallic	K	Gold
C	Cream	T	Tan		S	Silver
G	Green	W	White		X	Brass
M	Mottled	Y	Yellow		Z	Bronze
N	Black					
O	Orange					
P	Purple					

DOWN HOLE CONTACT

Nature of down hole contact of geological unit

BD	Brecciated
BR	Broken
CM	Chilled margin
DF	Diffuse
FT	Faulted
GC	Gradational colour change
GD	Gradational
GL	Gradational lithological change
IN	Intrusive
NR	Not recovered (core loss zone)
SI	Sharp irregular
SP	Sharp planar
UN	Unconformity

CRYSTAL FORM

Crystal form of dominant minerals

AM	Amorphous (no crystalline structure)
XD	Crystallised (well developed crystals)
XL	Crystalline (imperfect crystal grain aggregates)
CX	Crypto-crystalline (traces of crystal structure only)
PX	Partly crystalline



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TASMANIA MINES LTD
KARA MINE : DRILL HOLE LOGGING CODES

GEOTECHNICAL LOGGING

Physical state of core logged for calculation of rock mass quality classification indices
(**Q and Q-PRIME indices**)

Intact rock strength	Code	UCS	Strength Test
Extremely weak	EW	0.5 Mpa	Core can be indented by thumbnail
Very weak	VW		Core crumbles
Weak	W	2.5 Mpa	Core can be cut with knife
Moderately strong	MS	37.5 Mpa	Core indents when struck with hammer
Strong	S	75 Mpa	Core breaks from single blow with hammer
Very strong	VS	100 Mpa	Core breaks from multiple blows with hammer
Extremely strong	ES	150 Mpa	Core only chips from multiple blows with hammer

Roughness type	Code	Jr
Stepped smooth	SS	3.5
Discontinuous	DC	4
Planar smooth	PS	1
Stepped rough	SR	3
Planar rough	PR	1.5
Undulating smooth	US	2
Undulating rough	UR	3

No. of defect sets	Code	Jn
Default	0	1
One set	1	2
One set + random	1.5	3
Two sets	2	4
Two sets + random	2.5	6
Three sets	3	9
Three sets + random	3.5	12
Four sets	4	15

Joint alteration/infill	Code	Ja
Default	0	1
Carbonate	CB	2
Chlorite	CH	3
Clay	CY	5
Clean	X	1
Hematite	HE	2
Iron oxides	FE	1.5
Quartz	QZ	1
Sericite	SE	3
Serpentine	SP	5



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Tasmania Mines Ltd - Drill Hole Log

Project	Prospect	BHID	From	To	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Alteration	Weathering	Crystal form	Grainsize	Colour	Visual S%	DH Contact	Structure	BCA	geocode	Vis_mag	Description/comments
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	0.0	1.6		FILL	Cy	X			B5		Bk					Waste dump fill.
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	1.6	18.2	Tg	BASL	Cy	X		MG	O		Bk					Intensely weathered basalt and basaltic lithic breccia. Orange-yellow clay.
																		Significant core loss.
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	18.2	21.0	Dg	GRAN	Cy	X	XL	CG	P		Bk					Massive, medium grained quartz-feldspar-kfeldspar-biotite granite. Intensely weathered to pink and yellow clay with quartz augen. Core loss.
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	21.0	22.6	Dsk	SKCS	Cy	X	XL	MG	O		Bk					Massive calc-silicate skarn. Orange clay alteration from weathering
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	22.6	24.1		LOSS												No core recovery
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	24.1	27.3	Dsk	SKMG	MtCy	X	XL	CG	N		Bk				60	Massive, black and orange magnetite skarn. Deeply weathered with coarse crystalline magnetite in clay altered matrix.
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	27.3	45.1	Dsk	SKCS	Cy	X	XL	MG	O		Bk					Massive calc-silicate skarn. Orange clay alteration from weathering
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	45.1	49.6	Dg	GRAN	Cy	X	XL	CG	P		Bk					Massive, medium grained quartz-feldspar-kfeldspar-biotite granite. Partially weathered to pink and yellow clay. Some silicified aplite.
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	49.6	51.2	Dsk	SKCS	Cy	X	XL	MG	O		Bk					Massive calc-silicate skarn. Orange clay alteration from weathering
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	51.2	53.0	Dg	GRAN	Cy	X	XL	CG	P		Bk					Massive, medium grained quartz-feldspar-kfeldspar-biotite granite. Partially weathered to pink and yellow clay. Some silicified aplite.
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	53.0	54.6	Dsk	SKCS	Cy	X	XL	MG	O		Bk					Massive calc-silicate skarn. Orange clay alteration from weathering
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	54.6	55.6	Dg	GRAN	Cy	X	XL	CG	P		Bk					Massive, medium grained quartz-feldspar-kfeldspar-biotite granite. Partially weathered to pink and yellow clay. Some silicified aplite.
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	55.6	57.8	Dsk	SKCS	Cy	X	XL	MG	O		Bk					Massive calc-silicate skarn. Orange clay alteration from weathering
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	57.8	59.9	Dg	GRAN	Cy	X	XL	CG	P		Bk					Massive, medium grained quartz-feldspar-kfeldspar-biotite granite. Partially weathered to pink and yellow clay. Some silicified aplite.
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	59.9	65.8	Dsk	SKCS	Cy	X	XL	MG	O		Bk				10	Massive calc-silicate skarn. Orange clay alteration from weathering Minor bands of coarse crystalline magnetite.
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	65.8	72.1	Dsk	SKMG	Mt	Y	XL	CG	N		Sp				60	Massive, black and orange magnetite skarn. Deeply weathered with coarse crystalline magnetite in clay altered matrix.
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	72.1	79.3	Dsk	SKMG	Mt	F	XL	CG	N		Sp				40	Massive magnetite skarn. Coarse magnetite blebs and crystals in diopside-actinolite matrix.
Kara No2	Kara No2_Sth	KE004	79.3	80.6	Dg	GRAN	Kf	F	XL	XD	R							Massive coarse grained quartz-plagioclase-kfeldspar-biotite granite. EOH

