

Roger River Gold Project

EL19/2012

Annual Report for Year 6

Leached Cap Pty Ltd

Peter Nicolson
Geologist
December 2018

Contents

SUMMARY.....	3
1. TENEMENT DETAILS	4
2. GEOLOGY	5
3. EXPLORATION AIMS AND PHILOSOPHY	6
4. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION	7
5. LOCAL GEOLOGY	9
6. FIELD PROGRAM FOR YEAR 6.....	9
SOIL SAMPLING AND GEOCHEMISTRY	9
PROPOSED INFILL ULTRAFINE SOIL PROGRAM	11
7. FIELD PROGRAM FOR YEAR 7.....	12
PROPOSED RC DRILLING PROGRAM.....	12
8. EXPENDITURE.....	14
9. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES.....	14
10. REFERENCES.....	14
APPENDIX I.....	16
2018 C-horizon soil sample descriptions and assays_merged.....	16
Figure 1: Location map showing EL19/2012	5
Figure 2: Soil sample location map	10
Figure 3: Soil sample location map (all) with arsenic values coded by ranges.....	11
Figure 4: Proposed 2019 drillholes over Total Magnetic Intensity image.....	13
Table 1: Roger River diamond drilling details	8
Table 2: Year 6 expenditure breakdown EL19/2012	14

SUMMARY

This report summarises the Year 6 activities within EL19/2012.

Leached Cap Pty Ltd is exploring a >7 km long zone of outcropping silicification and argillisation aligned along the Roger River Fault (RRF) within EL19/2012. The work to date has been designed to test the concept that the silicification and argillisation are the surface expressions of an epithermal system which may contain gold mineralisation at depth. Low level soil and rock chip anomalism reported by previous and current explorers, the presence of warm water springs and mounds along the faulted eastern margin of the Smithton Basin, and similarities between the geology at Roger River and established epithermal gold districts elsewhere, all support this model.

In Year 1, four lines of Induced Polarisation (IP) and Resistivity were completed during 2014 over the RRF and areas silicification entirely within EL19/2012. The IP program outlined chargeability anomalies to the east of the RRF, and resistivity outlined the RRF as a resistive zone steeply dipping to the east.

The chargeability anomalies show a shallow dip to the east which was the reason for applying for the additional area contained in EL3/2014.

In Year 2, diamond drillhole RRD01 tested one of the chargeability highs and showed it was due to syngenetic pyrite within a sequence of primarily siltstones, shales and sandstones. This pyrite is unrelated to the RRF siliceous zone and therefore is concluded to not be an indicator of mineralization associated with the epithermal system. RRD01 consequently downgraded the chargeability anomalies and moved the focus for future exploration back to a corridor approximately 1 kilometre wide on either side of the RRF.

In Year 3, diamond drill holes RRD02 and 03 were completed, for a total drilling meterage of 599.3 m for the three holes. Drillholes RRD02 and 03 demonstrated that there are detectable gold values and anomalous arsenic within the epithermal system. Importantly RRD02 demonstrated that the RRF is an easterly dipping reverse fault which has had numerous movements, the last post-dating silicification. In addition, all available open file aeromagnetic and airborne electromagnetic survey data was re-processed and evaluated. This did not provide any immediate targets for follow-up apart from those already defined by previous mapping.

During Year 4, a close-spaced soil and stream sediment sampling program was completed in the northern section of the EL. In addition, ELs 19/2012 and 3/2014 were consolidated on 8 September 2016, and all historic data and new Leached Cap data have been entered into a digital data base.

During Year 5, additional infill and extensional soil sampling were undertaken.

During Year 6, further soil sampling was carried out to infill some areas, and to help close off existing anomalies along some previous soil lines. Also during Year 6, the latest soil results were incorporated into the existing database, interpreted, further infill soils at Edith Creek target area were collected, and an initial RC drilling campaign over the wider tenement area scheduled for Year 7 has been planned.

1. TENEMENT DETAILS

EL 19/2012 comprises a 26 km² licence centred on Roger River, approximately 25 km by road south of Smithton, NW Tasmania (Figure 1). The licence was initially granted to Leached Cap Pty Ltd (Leached Cap) by Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) for a 5 year term commencing on 16 January 2013. On 22 September 2015, a partial surrender application was submitted to reduce the area by 3km² to 16km² from the original 19km².

On 8 September 2016, EL 3/2014 was amalgamated with EL 19/2012, giving a combined area of 26km².

Leached Cap wishes to apply to extend the EL for a further year so that the initial RC drilling campaign can be completed and results interpreted in light of the geological model.

Land tenure comprises mainly private land which is a mix of several beef and dairy cattle farms, and eucalypt plantation and remnant native bush owned by FGI-Australia Pty Ltd. All year round access to the area is via the bitumen roads Trowutta Road and Roger River Road, which run through the centre of the licence for its entire length (Fig. 1).

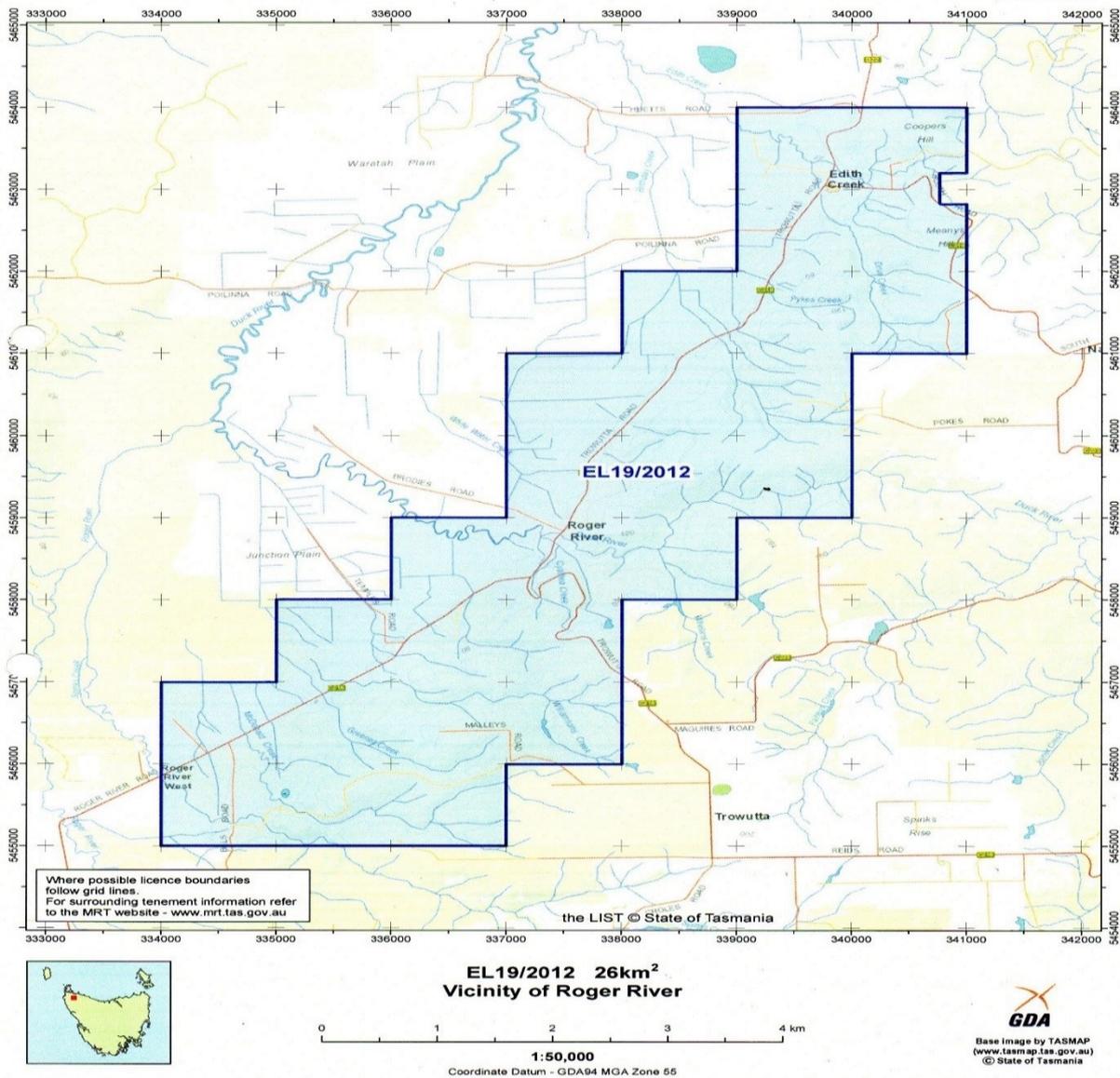


Figure 1: Location map showing EL19/2012

2. GEOLOGY

EL 19/2012 covers a northern portion of the Roger River Fault (RRF), a NNE trending major structure transecting Neoproterozoic rocks at the eastern margin of the Smithton Basin/Smithton Synclinorium (Smithton 1:50,000 Geological Atlas Series sheet, Roger and Togari 1:25,000 Digital Geological Atlas Series sheets). The RRF cuts through the eastern limb of a north-plunging synclinorium containing the Neoproterozoic Togari Group. The Togari Group consists of a basal dolomite-chert-lutite sequence (Black River Dolomite), overlain by an interstratified mixed sedimentary and volcanic sequence (Kanunnah Subgroup), overlain in turn by the Smithton Dolomite and the Salmon River Siltstone. A distinctive member of the Kunannah Subgroup is a massive basalt unit (Spinks Creek

Volcanics).

In the area covered by EL19/2012 the precise location of the RRF is commonly masked by surficial sediment cover but it appears to be close to the contact between the Smithton Dolomite to the west and the Kunannah Subgroup to the east. Outcrop of the Smithton Dolomite is restricted to drainage ditches excavated into the flat lying farm land west of the fault and it is reasonable to interpret the fault location as being close to the persistent break in slope at the boundary between the well exposed Kunannah Subgroup on the eastern hill slopes and the largely regolith and soil covered Smithton Dolomite on the flat westerly side of the fault.

The current dip direction on the Roger River Fault and the relationship between the fault and discrete zones of silicification are unclear and these are significant issues for ongoing exploration, as will be discussed below. Although mapping suggests that the younger Smithton Dolomite appears to be down thrown to the west, implying a normal fault dipping to the west, Everard et al (2007) note that the Black River Dolomite and The Kunannah Subgroup thicken from west to east across the fault zone, suggesting syn-depositional growth faulting and the possibility of an easterly dip, at least during the Proterozoic. By comparison with other major basin-bounding faults in western Tasmania it is likely that the Roger River Fault has been through at least two major orogenic deformation events during the Paleozoic and it may have been reactivated again during the regional Cenozoic rifting and volcanism associated with the development of the Bass Basin (Morrison, 2014).

3. EXPLORATION AIMS AND PHILOSOPHY

Leached Cap is targeting the zone of silicification and argillic alteration which extends for approximately >7 km along the strike of the RRF. Prospectivity for epithermal gold mineralisation at depth beneath the outcropping silica has been established by previous mapping and exploration geochemistry (Turner, 2001, 2003, 2009) and the exploration rationale is based on the concept that the outcropping silica represents heavily leached, high level capping to an epithermal system analogous to some established gold epithermal provinces elsewhere (eg. Radtke and Davis, 1990). The presence of geologically-juvenile mounds and warm water springs along the eastern margin of the Smithton Basin supports the model.

Morrison (2013) and Davis (2014, 2015 and 2016) summarise the aims and results for the first three-year program in EL19/2012, which aimed to confirm the relationship between the outcropping silicification and the RRF, to test the current dip direction on the fault and to test for mineralisation at depth. This included re-interpreting existing magnetics and gravity data, conducting the first IP survey and the diamond drilling of three areas to provide stratigraphic information. During the fourth year of the program a close-spaced soil and stream sediment sampling program in the northern section of the EL was completed, and ELs 19/2012 and 3/2014 were consolidated on 8 September 2016. In Years 5 and 6, additional infill and extension soil sampling was carried out, to close off and extend existing anomalies.

Leached Cap is now applying for a revised work program, and a further 12-month extension,

to enable low-detection level orientation and infill soil sampling in the Edith Creek target area, and drill testing of the main established target areas in the wider tenement area, during 2019.

4. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Previous relevant exploration includes geological mapping, rock chip and soil geochemistry and ground-based gravity and magnetics, conducted by Greenstone Resources NL and Morritt Holdings Pty Ltd, between 2001 and 2003, on ELs 61/1994, 11/1997, 12/1997, 13/1997, 14/1997 and 17/2001 (Turner, 2002, 2003). Some further compilation and interpretation of results from this work was done for Manasia Mining and Metals Ltd on their EL 31/2005 (Turner, 2009).

Mapping demonstrated a series of outcropping bodies of erosion-resistant, microcrystalline cherty silica with a variety of textures ranging through massive, brecciated, banded, honeycombed and pitted. The outcrop is distributed along a narrow zone, +3 km long and up to 300 metres wide, conformable with the probable subcrop position of the RRF.

Selective rock chip sampling on outcrop and several east-west lines of soil sampling across the zone detected spotty low level anomalism: gold (max 15 ppb), arsenic (max 1273 ppm), antimony (max 30 ppm), copper (max 886 ppm), zinc (max 510 ppm) and lead (max 302 ppm). One rock chip sample from outcrop in an abandoned road aggregate quarry at Roger River (approximate location 336550E, 5457600N MGA) included visible barite and assayed almost 6% barium and 1.5 ppm mercury (Turner, 2003).

No follow up field work was conducted on this target prior to the current program commenced by Leached Cap in 2013.

Four lines of Induced Polarisation (IP) and Resistivity were completed in 2014 over the RRF and silicified areas. The IP program outlined chargeability anomalies to the east of the RRF, and resistivity outlined the RRF as a resistive zone steeply dipping to the east.

Phil Muir of SMEG consultants was requested to undertake a review and re-processing of all available airborne geophysical data over the Duck River and Roger River ELs. This work is contained in Davis (2015) in Appendix I of that report.

The diamond drillholes RRD01-03 completed during Years 1 and 2 is described in Davis (2014 and 2015), including drill logs, results and interpretations.

Drillhole RRD01, completed in January 2015, tested one of the chargeability highs and showed it was due to syngenetic pyrite within a sequence of primarily siltstones, shales and sandstones. This pyrite is unrelated to the RRF siliceous zone and therefore is concluded to not be an indicator of mineralization associated with the epithermal system. RRD01 consequently downgraded the chargeability anomalies and moved the focus for future exploration back to a corridor approximately 1 kilometre wide on either side of the RRF.

Drillholes RRD02 and 03 were completed during 2015 giving a total of 599.3m in the three

holes. The drilling demonstrated that there are low but detectable gold values and anomalous arsenic within the epithermal system. Importantly RRD02 demonstrated that the RRF is an easterly dipping reverse fault which has had numerous movements, the last post-dating silicification.

The drillhole statistics are shown in the table below:

Table 1: Roger River 2015 diamond drilling details

Drillhole_ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Final depth	Comments
RRD01	337855	5458235	vertical	90	237.60	Tested IP anomaly
RRD02	336566	5457502	325	-60	217.10	Intersected RRF
RRD03	337425	5458512	260	-60	144.60	Unable to reach target depth

In April 2016 consultant geologist Ken Morrison supervised a tenement-wide stream sediment sampling program, and a 50x50m and 50m x 100m C-horizon soil sampling program at the North Whitewater prospect. Low level gold results were returned from the soils, with a maximum assay of 6ppb Au, but most samples were less than detection (2ppb Au). Arsenic was more useful, with a high of 79ppm, and only 11% below detection (2ppm As).

The stream sediment program consisted of 14 sample sites on creeks and small rivers spread over a northeast-southwest distance of 7 km, with the aim being to test for discrimination between regional background and anomalous zones related to interpreted major structures. The -80# fraction was assayed for gold and arsenic, but results were low with golds all less than detection (2ppb), and arsenic reaching a high of 6ppm.

In April 2017 Ken Morrison supervised extensions to the 50x50m and 50m x 100m C-horizon soil sampling program undertaken in 2016, and infill and additional cross-lines from the North Whitewater prospect northwards, and at Edith prospect at the northern end of the Roger River EL. A number of low-level gold and arsenic anomalies were returned in the soils, some remaining open. Limited rock chip sampling during 2017 returned weak multi-element anomalies, up to 146ppm As, 177ppm Cu, 215ppm Pb, and 98ppm Zn.

The 2017 soil anomalies were followed up by further soil sampling during February and March 2018, which generated golds up to 6ppb, and arsenic up to 35ppm.

The Edith Creek target area in the northern part of the tenement, is earmarked for an orientation and infill soil program for the last part of Year 6, collecting a small (400gm) sub-organic horizon soil for analysis using the Ultrafine™ method developed recently by CSIRO. Some samples will be collected at the 2017 sites, and others as infill to the existing grid, to test the applicability of this method to the Roger River geological setting in an attempt to refine the positions of drill sites. A 14-site RC drilling program is proposed for Year 7.

5. LOCAL GEOLOGY

As has been reported previously in Davis (2015, 2016), the project area consists of weak but identifiable gold- and arsenic-bedrock anomalies structurally controlled by splays and fault intersections, and coincident with linear demagnetised zones. In total, 7 kms of arsenic anomalism (the most reliable indicator of pathfinder leakage above an intact mineralised epithermal system of this type) is located mainly along, or close to, the regional Roger River Fault (RRF). The Roger River uneroded epithermal system is characterised by extensive silica and argillic alteration, three mapped diatreme breccias, and reactive carbonate-rich host rocks truncated by a major fault interpreted to be the fluid conduit.

6. FIELD PROGRAM FOR YEAR 6

SOIL SAMPLING AND GEOCHEMISTRY

In February and early March 2018 consultant geologist Ken Morrison supervised infill and extension sampling to the existing soil sampling programs undertaken during 2016 and 2017. In total, 132 dominantly C-horizon soils were collected.

Figure 2 shows 2018 and previous soil sample locations, and Figure 3 shows all soil sample locations and arsenic results. Arsenic produces the most coherent and reliable anomalism based on current assay data. Sample details and assays for the 2018 sampling are tabulated in Appendix 1.

The 2018 soils taken were dominantly clays, with a few described as sand, gravel or decomposed rock. Samples were collected by mattock in the shallow soils, or hand auger for deeper samples, from depths of between 0.1 and 2.0m, but averaging around 0.5m deep. Samples weighed an average of 1kg.

Samples were processed by ALS Burnie, and assayed at ALS Orange, for gold by 50g Fire Assay with AA finish for 2 ppb lower detection limit. Arsenic was assayed by aqua regia digest with ICP-AES finish for 2 ppm lower detection limit.

Results for gold were low, with a maximum of 6 ppb Au returned. This is not unexpected, given the level of exposure of the system and the typical geochemical depth zonations seen in hot spring-type epithermal systems world-wide. In this system, any golds higher than say 4 ppb are considered anomalous. Arsenic reached a high of 35 ppm, with anything above 14 ppm As considered anomalous. Both the gold and arsenic results generally map out the interpreted main structures considered as potential conduits for the mineralising fluids in the Roger River epithermal system, and reinforce earlier sampling results.

Land use on the area covered by this sampling is a mix of eucalypt plantation and beef cattle pasture, with minor belts of native vegetation. Substantial weed infestation, especially by blackberry, exists through the plantation and the remnant adjacent native forest. Both the forestry company (Forico) and the freehold farmers were helpful and cooperative regarding access and no vegetation cutting was required to access the sample sites.

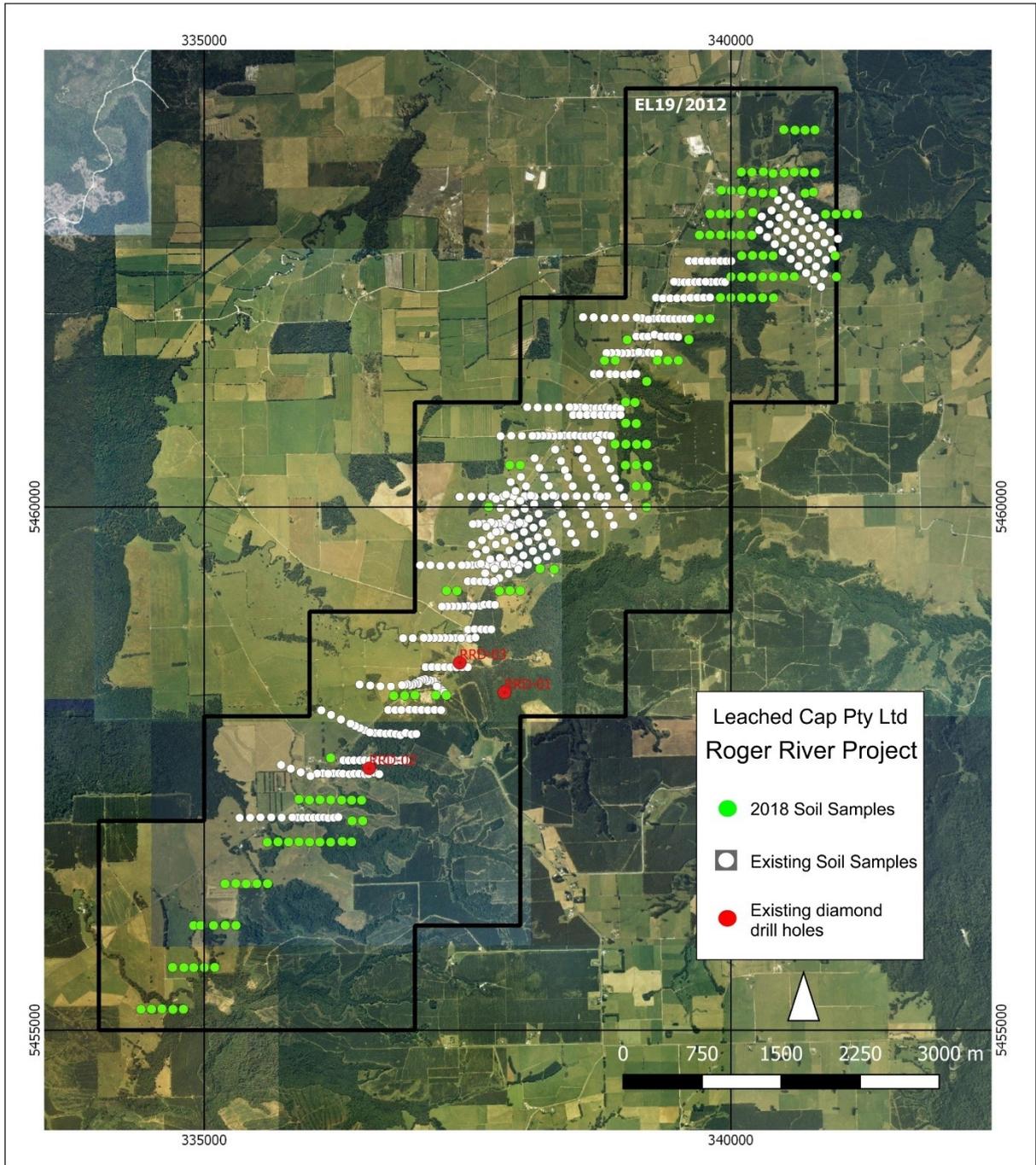


Figure 2: Soil sample location map

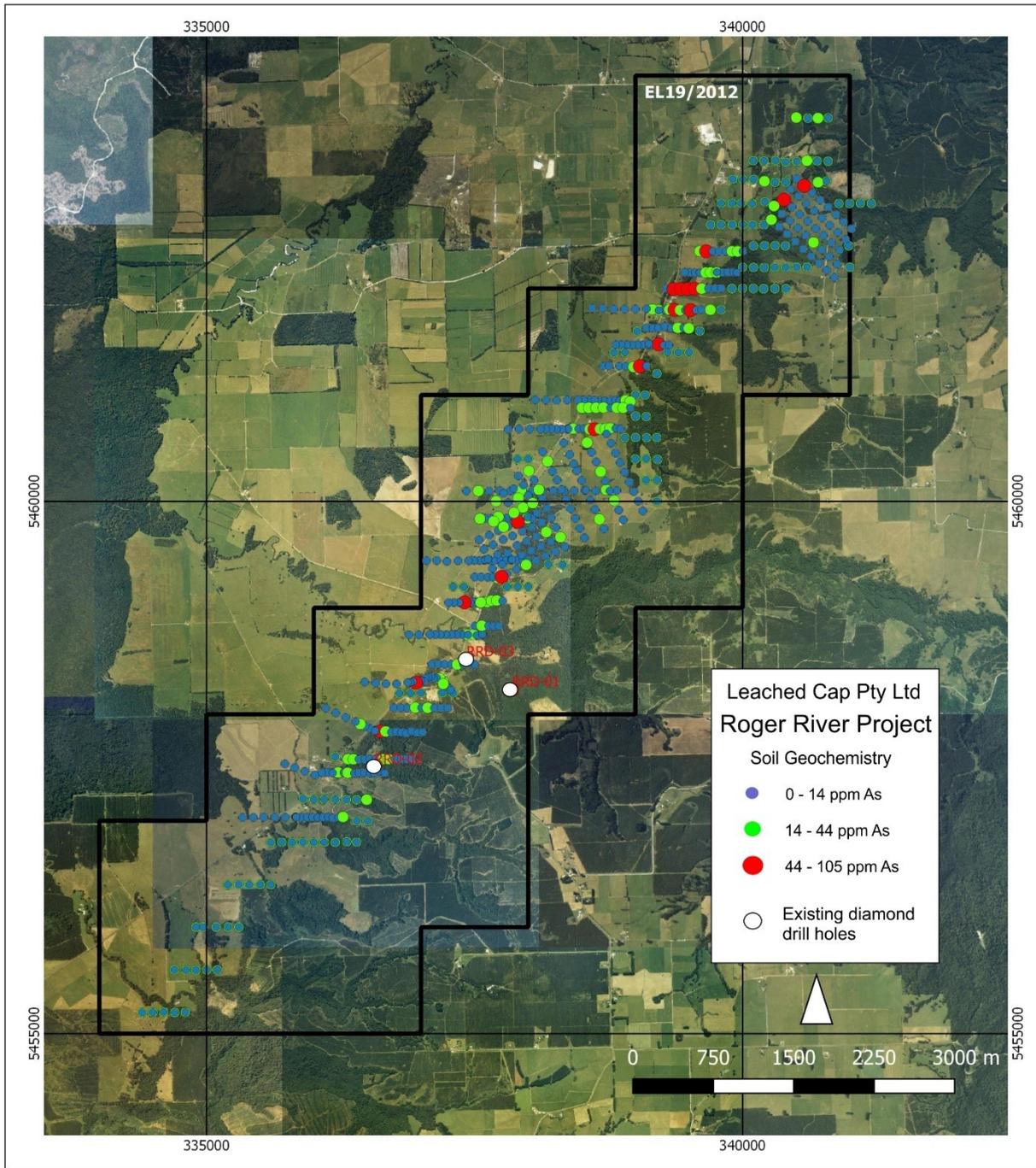


Figure 3: Soil sample location map (all) with arsenic values coded by ranges

PROPOSED INFILL ULTRAFINE SOIL PROGRAM

In early December 2018 a Proposed Exploration Work Program application for 2019, which includes a small program of infill soil sampling in the Edith Creek target area scheduled for January, was submitted for approval. This is likely to see an expenditure of around \$15,000 falling into the last part of the current Year 6. This program will produce a 50m x 50m (approximately) grid of B horizon soils (if developed) covering an area at Edith Creek that already shows some subtle Au + As, and Cu-Zn, anomalies from conventional C-horizon soils.

Orientation samples over some existing sites, and new samples along extra infill lines, will be collected, and subject to analysis using the Ultrafine+™ method developed by CSIRO and sponsored by LabWest.

The Ultrafine+™ technique allows low-detection limit multielement analysis, clay mineralogy, size distribution and several related parameters derived from the ultrafine (-2micron) fraction of soil samples. Concentration of gold and pathfinder metals in this fraction gives stronger signals, typically 5–10x that observed in bulk soil, generally well above instrumental detection limits. The ultrafine fraction undergoes microwave digestion, followed by ICP finish. Resulting anomalies have better definition, excellent reproducibility means smaller samples can be collected, and any potential nugget effect is effectively eliminated. The goal is to produce more coherent gold and pathfinder anomalies in this test area, to help delineate more focused drilling.

7. FIELD PROGRAM FOR YEAR 7

PROPOSED RC DRILLING PROGRAM

The Proposed Exploration Work Program application submitted in early December 2018 included a variation to the existing proposed shallow aircore program earmarked for Year 6. A revised program for up to 1500m in 16 RC drillholes (14 sites) has been designed to test below the main targets defined by proximity to magnetic depletion zones and coincident soil arsenic (+gold) anomalism. Figure 4 below shows the proposed drill sites overlying the TMI imagery produced by SMEG Consultants. This program has contracted Spaulding Drillers, will possibly be split into two separate campaigns due to timing with respect to field seasons, and is due to start end of March 2019, weather permitting. Total estimated expenditure for this program is around \$250,000 and will be accrued to the Year 7 expenditure commitment subject to a successful extension of term.

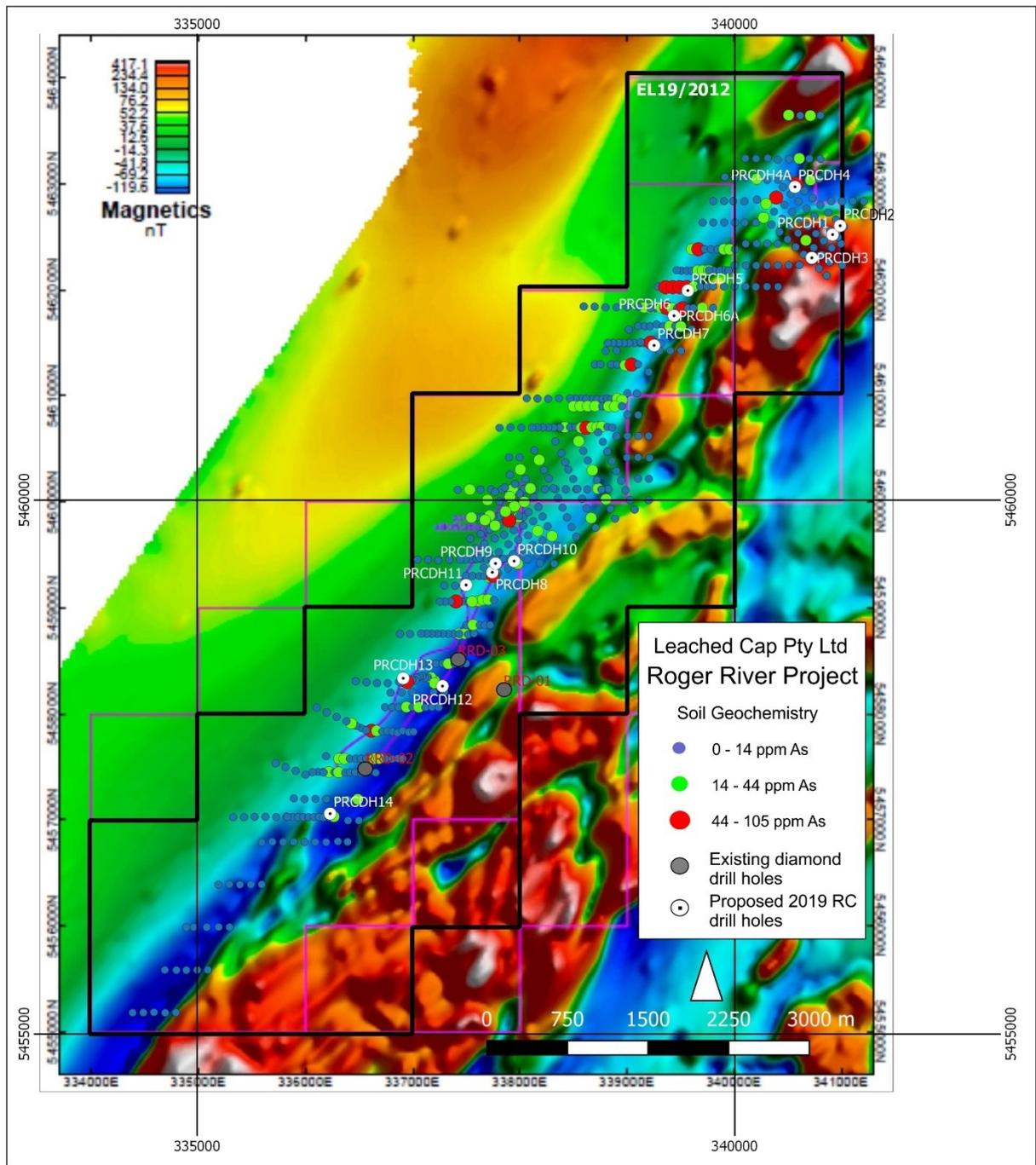


Figure 4: Proposed 2019 drillholes over Total Magnetic Intensity image

8. EXPENDITURE

Expenditure to 31 December 2018 is shown in the following table:

Table 2: Year 6 expenditure breakdown EL19/2012

Category	Expenditure \$
Geology incl. geochemistry	31,237
Land access	0
Administration	3700
Other costs	3964
Total	38,901

9. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

As the 2018 soil sampling program was non-disturbing there were no environmental issues to address. Future drill sites and any associated earthworks will be created and rehabilitated according to the Mineral Exploration Code of Practice as a minimum.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I

2018 C-horizon soil sample descriptions and assays_merged

Roger River Soils Feb-March 2018															
Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Type	Au_ppm	As_ppm	Sample Weight_kg	Landuse	Wet or Dry	Soil Type	Depth_mm	Tone	Colour	Rock Chip	Method	Comment
RRS-217	340501	5463606	Soil	<0.002	21	1.42	plantation	dry	clay	600	light	orange	red	auger	
RRS-218	340608	5463601	Soil	<0.002	8	1.14	native	dry	clay	300	mid	brown	white	mattock	rock refusal
RRS-219	340703	5463601	Soil	<0.002	17	1.46	plantation	dry	clay	600	mid	orange	white	auger	
RRS-220	340797	5463603	Soil	<0.002	4	1.00	plantation	dry	clay	500	light	brown	red	auger	
RRS-221	340098	5463201	Soil	<0.002	2	1.04	farmland	decomp	rock	300	pale	grey	grey	auger	
RRS-222	340199	5463199	Soil	<0.002	8	1.04	farmland	dry	clay	500	dark	orange	no	auger	
RRS-223	340307	5463203	Soil	<0.002	2	1.08	native	dry	clay	800	dark	brown	orange	mattock	shift due to disturbed ground
RRS-224	340400	5463188	Soil	<0.002	4	1.14	farmland	dry	clay	300	mid	brown	yellow	auger	shift due to cowyard. Rock refusal
RRS-225	340504	5463193	Soil	<0.002	4	0.84	farmland	damp	clay	800	dark	black	no	auger	shift due to swamp
RRS-226	340600	5463200	Soil	<0.002	26	1.14	farmland	moist	clay	600	mid	red	red	auger	
RRS-227	340694	5463198	Soil	<0.002	10	1.00	native	dry	clay	400	dark	red	orange	mattock	creek bank
RRS-228	340797	5463196	Soil	<0.002	7	1.16	native	dry	clay	400	mid	red	white	mattock	
RRS-229	339908	5463027	Soil	<0.002	6	1.28	roadside	dry	clay	600	dark	orange	yellow	auger	shift due to house
RRS-230	340002	5463023	Soil	<0.002	6	1.20	roadside	dry	clay	600	dark	orange	orange	auger	shift due to house
RRS-231	340102	5463025	Soil	<0.002	6	1.40	roadside	dry	clay	600	dark	orange	yellow	auger	shift due to house
RRS-232	340203	5463008	Soil	<0.002	17	1.40	roadside	moist	clay	600	pale	brown	no	auger	shift due to house
RRS-233	340302	5462999	Soil	<0.002	<2	1.30	farmland	moist	clay	600	pale	brown	no	auger	orange streaks
RRS-234	340402	5463001	Soil	<0.002	13	1.06	farmland	dry	clay	400	mid	red	grey	auger	rock refusal
RRS-235	340704	5462998	Soil	<0.002	35	1.30	quarry	dry	clay	600	mid	brown	red	mattock	Quartz R.C. shift due to road
RRS-236	340783	5463009	Soil	<0.002	9	1.04	quarry	damp	clay	500	dark	orange	yellow	mattock	shift due to disturbed ground
RRS-237	339801	5462800	Soil	0.002	5	1.06	farmland	dry	clay	700	mid	red	orange	auger	
RRS-238	339901	5462800	Soil	<0.002	7	0.94	farmland	dry	clay	700	mid	red	brown	auger	
RRS-239	339985	5462800	Soil	<0.002	5	1.28	farmland	dry	clay	600	dark	orange	no	auger	shift due to bulls
RRS-240	340089	5462798	Soil	<0.002	2	0.86	farmland	dry	clay	400	dark	orange	no	auger	shift due to creek

RRS-241	340207	5462815	Soil	<0.002	4	0.64	farmland	dry	clay	300	pale	brown	no	auger	shift due to blackberries. Hard ground
RRS-242	340898	5462798	Soil	<0.002	3	1.06	native	dry	clay	600	dark	red	red	mattock	gully
RRS-243	340997	5462798	Soil	<0.002	<2	1.12	native	dry	clay	400	dark	red	yellow	mattock	rock refusal
RRS-244	341098	5462800	Soil	0.002	<2	1.22	native	dry	gravel	400	mid	brown	white	mattock	
RRS-245	341201	5462798	Soil	0.002	3	0.70	native	dry	clay	800	mid	brown	white	mattock	rock refusal
RRS-246	339701	5462599	Soil	0.002	5	0.94	farmland	dry	clay	600	mid	brown	multi c	auger	multicoloured & Quartz R.C
RRS-247	339800	5462600	Soil	<0.002	2	0.78	farmland	dry	clay	500	mid	brown	multi c	auger	
RRS-248	339902	5462600	Soil	<0.002	3	1.14	farmland	dry	clay	700	mid	brown	brown	auger	Quartz R.C.
RRS-249	340002	5462600	Soil	<0.002	8	1.24	farmland	dry	clay	500	mid	brown	multi c	auger	Quartz R.C. rock refusal
RRS-250	340092	5462599	Soil	<0.002	<2	1.14	native	dry	clay	500	mid	brown	orange	mattock	shift due to blackberries
RRS-251	340198	5462598	Soil	<0.002	5	1.02	native	dry	clay	500	mid	orange	yellow	mattock	
RRS-252	340102	5462401	Soil	<0.002	6	0.78	native	dry	gravel	500	pale	orange	orange	mattock	
RRS-253	340204	5462403	Soil	<0.002	<2	0.84	native	dry	clay	300	dark	yellow	orange	mattock	shift due to log dump
RRS-254	340303	5462403	Soil	<0.002	4	1.06	regrowth	dry	clay	400	pale	brown	orange	mattock	rock refusal
RRS-255	340399	5462400	Soil	0.002	<2	0.90	native	dry	clay	500	mid	brown	orange	mattock	deep steep gully
RRS-256	340989	5462401	Soil	<0.002	<2	1.02	native	damp	clay	2000	bright	orange	no	mattock	taken from rd cutting= disturbed area
RRS-257	340000	5462200	Soil	<0.002	12	1.00	native	dry	clay	400	dark	orange	multi c	mattock	
RRS-258	340102	5462198	Soil	<0.002	3	0.78	native	dry	clay	600	mid	orange	multi c	mattock	multicoloured & black R.C
RRS-259	340200	5462197	Soil	<0.002	5	0.82	native	dry	clay	300	pale	brown	orange	mattock	Quartz R.C. rock refusal
RRS-260	340300	5462199	Soil	<0.002	<2	0.80	farmland	dry	clay	500	mid	red	brown	auger	
RRS-261	340400	5462199	Soil	<0.002	12	1.28	farmland	dry	clay	500	mid	red	brown	auger	
RRS-262	340502	5462201	Soil	0.004	<2	0.98	farmland	dry	clay	400	mid	brown	orange	auger	rock refusal
RRS-263	340601	5462202	Soil	<0.002	4	0.62	native	dry	clay	500	dark	brown	no	mattock	
RRS-264	341000	5462200	Soil	<0.002	<2	1.16	native	dry	clay	300	dark	purple	purple	mattock	natural mound. Rock refusal
RRS-265	339900	5462000	Soil	<0.002	7	1.10	farmland	dry	clay	600	light	brown	orange	auger	
RRS-266	339999	5462001	Soil	0.004	9	1.12	native	dry	clay	500	mid	orange	orange	mattock	
RRS-267	340101	5462001	Soil	0.003	6	0.90	native	moist	clay	400	mid	brown	orange	mattock	gully near creek
RRS-268	340196	5461998	Soil	0.003	<2	0.96	native	dry	clay	400	light	orange	yellow	mattock	shift due to logs

RRS-269	340300	5462000	Soil	<0.002	4	0.78	native	dry	clay	200	dark	red	orange	mattock	rock refusal
RRS-270	340403	5461998	Soil	0.003	6	1.28	native	dry	clay	300	mid	brown	yellow	mattock	shift due to stump. Rock refusal
RRS-271	339699	5461800	Soil	0.002	21	1.30	farmland	dry	clay	500	dark	orange	black	auger	
RRS-272	339800	5461800	Soil	0.002	3	0.98	farmland	dry	clay	400	pale	brown	no	auger	ground too hard
RRS-273	339015	5461598	Soil	0.002	8	1.54	native	wet	clay	1200	dark	brown	no	auger	near creek
RRS-274	339600	5461601	Soil	<0.002	<2	1.08	native	dry	clay	400	light	brown	orange	mattock	
RRS-275	338799	5461399	Soil	0.002	5	1.04	farmland	damp	clay	600	mid	orange	brown	auger	
RRS-276	338902	5461400	Soil	0.003	3	0.80	farmland	moist	clay	700	mid	grey	no	auger	grey & orange streaked
RRS-277	339300	5461400	Soil	0.002	<2	1.14	farmland	dry	clay	600	dark	brown	multi c	auger	
RRS-278	339400	5461399	Soil	0.003	5	1.08	farmland	dry	clay	500	dark	red	black	auger	
RRS-279	339500	5461400	Soil	0.004	4	1.08	farmland	dry	clay	500	mid	brown	orange	auger	
RRS-280	339200	5461200	Soil	<0.002	2	0.98	native	dry	clay	500	mid	brown	orange	mattock	
RRS-281	339000	5461002	Soil	0.002	5	1.26	farmland	dry	clay	600	mid	orange	black	auger	
RRS-282	339089	5460999	Soil	0.003	6	0.94	roadside	dry	clay	500	bright	orange	yellow	mattock	rd embankment. Shift due to cliffs
RRS-283	339001	5460801	Soil	0.003	5	1.10	native	dry	clay	400	light	red	orange	mattock	
RRS-284	339101	5460797	Soil	0.003	3	1.20	native	dry	clay	300	mid	brown	orange	mattock	
RRS-285	338900	5460600	Soil	0.003	4	0.84	farmland	dry	clay	200	mid	brown	orange	auger	ground too hard
RRS-286	339002	5460600	Soil	0.004	10	1.16	native	dry	clay	600	dark	red	orange	mattock	creek embankment
RRS-287	339104	5460599	Soil	0.003	5	0.94	native	dry	clay	500	dark	orange	orange	mattock	
RRS-288	339198	5460600	Soil	<0.002	<2	0.88	native	dry	clay	400	mid	brown	orange	mattock	
RRS-289	337900	5460400	Soil	<0.002	<2	0.88	farmland	dry	clay	600	pale	brown	no	auger	
RRS-290	338000	5460400	Soil	0.003	6	1.18	farmland	damp	clay	600	light	brown	no	auger	irrigated. Grey/orange clay
RRS-291	338998	5460399	Soil	0.003	4	0.94	farmland	moist	clay	500	mid	brown	orange	mattock	paddock creek gully
RRS-292	339100	5460401	Soil	0.003	4	1.12	farmland	dry	clay	500	mid	orange	brown	auger	
RRS-293	339207	5460395	Soil	0.004	6	0.80	native	dry	clay	400	dark	red	orange	mattock	shift due to creek. Rock refusal
RRS-294	339100	5460200	Soil	0.005	2	0.72	farmland	dry	clay	500	bright	red	orange	auger	
RRS-295	339201	5460199	Soil	0.002	7	0.94	native	dry	clay	500	bright	red	yellow	auger	
RRS-296	337700	5460001	Soil	0.002	29	1.02	farmland	dry	clay	400	dark	orange	brown	auger	
RRS-297	339199	5460000	Soil	0.006	7	0.80	plantation	dry	clay	500	dark	orange	orange	mattock	

RRS-298	338188	5459410	Soil	0.005	<2	0.98	roadside	dry	clay	700	light	brown	orange	mattock	shift due to access
RRS-299	338322	5459404	Soil	0.004	<2	1.18	farmland	moist	clay	600	mid	brown	red	auger	shift due to house
RRS-300	337300	5459200	Soil	0.004	8	1.22	farmland	dry	clay	500	mid	brown	orange	auger	
RRS-301	337399	5459198	Soil	0.003	3	1.02	farmland	dry	clay	500	dark	grey	no	auger	teatree swamp
RRS-302	337802	5459198	Soil	0.004	11	0.96	native	dry	clay	400	mid	orange	orange	mattock	Quartz R.C. rock refusal
RRS-303	337902	5459201	Soil	0.002	7	0.88	native	dry	clay	500	light	brown	red	mattock	
RRS-304	338000	5459200	Soil	0.003	13	0.68	farmland	dry	clay	400	light	brown	red	auger	
RRS-305	336799	5458197	Soil	0.004	<2	0.94	scrub	dry	sand	400	light	grey	white	auger	rock refusal
RRS-306	336902	5458198	Soil	0.003	<2	0.68	scrub	decom posed	rock	100	light	grey	white	mattock	rock refusal
RRS-307	337000	5458203	Soil	0.004	<2	0.66	scrub	decom posed	rock	100	pale	grey	white	mattock	near quarry. Rock refusal
RRS-308	337198	5458202	Soil	0.002	2	0.92	scrub	decom posed	rock	300	light	grey	white	mattock	gully. Rock refusal
RRS-309	337298	5458200	Soil	0.003	6	1.32	scrub	dry	clay	400	mid	orange	orange	mattock	
RRS-310	336200	5457602	Soil	<0.002	<2	0.80	farmland	dry	clay	400	dark	yellow	red	auger	
RRS-311	335899	5457207	Soil	0.005	3	1.30	roadside	dry	clay	400	mid	brown	white	auger	shift due to road
RRS-312	335999	5457200	Soil	0.004	2	0.70	farmland	dry	clay	400	mid	brown	multi c	auger	
RRS-313	336099	5457202	Soil	0.004	3	0.86	plantation	dry	clay	800	light	orange	no	auger	
RRS-314	336201	5457201	Soil	0.003	4	0.94	plantation	dry	clay	400	light	orange	no	auger	
RRS-315	336304	5457198	Soil	0.003	<2	1.08	plantation	dry	clay	400	light	brown	orange	mattock	
RRS-316	336399	5457198	Soil	0.003	7	0.98	scrub	dry	clay	300	light	orange	brown	mattock	
RRS-317	336494	5457198	Soil	0.005	16	0.72	farmland	dry	clay	300	pale	brown	black	mattock	creek embankment
RRS-318	336403	5457000	Soil	0.004	<2	0.76	plantation	dry	clay	500	light	brown	no	auger	
RRS-319	336504	5457000	Soil	0.004	8	0.98	plantation	dry	clay	400	dark	yellow	no	auger	
RRS-320	335599	5456796	Soil	0.004	3	0.80	plantation	dry	clay	500	mid	orange	no	auger	shift due to blackberries
RRS-321	335700	5456800	Soil	0.003	4	0.80	native	damp	clay	700	pale	brown	no	auger	brown/orange clay. Gully
RRS-322	335800	5456798	Soil	0.003	5	0.88	plantation	moist	clay	500	dark	orange	black	auger	
RRS-323	335899	5456800	Soil	0.005	<2	1.08	plantation	moist	clay	600	dark	orange	red	auger	
RRS-324	336000	5456798	Soil	0.004	6	1.02	plantation	dry	clay	300	light	orange	yellow	mattock	
RRS-325	336098	5456798	Soil	0.002	2	0.96	native	dry	clay	400	mid	brown	black	mattock	black & red R.C

RRS-326	336200	5456797	Soil	<0.002	8	1.02	native	dry	clay	700	mid	orange	yellow	mattock	soft ground
RRS-327	336309	5456804	Soil	0.002	2	0.80	native	dry	clay	600	bright	red	grey	mattock	
RRS-328	336399	5456800	Soil	<0.002	<2	1.08	native	dry	clay	500	mid	brown	grey	mattock	
RRS-329	335198	5456399	Soil	<0.002	2	0.94	plantation	dry	clay	400	dark	orange	orange	auger	
RRS-330	335300	5456402	Soil	<0.002	<2	0.68	plantation	dry	clay	400	mid	orange	no	auger	
RRS-331	335398	5456399	Soil	<0.002	<2	0.94	plantation	dry	clay	400	light	orange	orange	auger	
RRS-332	335500	5456401	Soil	<0.002	3	0.70	plantation	dry	clay	400	mid	brown	orange	auger	
RRS-333	335601	5456401	Soil	<0.002	<2	1.04	native	dry	clay	200	dark	yellow	orange	mattock	Quartz
RRS-334	334900	5456000	Soil	0.004	2	0.82	plantation	dry	clay	600	dark	brown	no	auger	rich brown clay
RRS-335	334967	5456001	Soil	0.002	2	0.98	plantation	dry	clay	500	mid	brown	orange	auger	shift due to swamp & road
RRS-336	335089	5456001	Soil	0.002	<2	0.78	swamp	dry	sand	300	light	brown	no	auger	shift due to blackberries
RRS-337	335200	5456002	Soil	<0.002	<2	0.88	plantation	moist	clay	900	mid	brown	no	auger	
RRS-338	335301	5456001	Soil	<0.002	<2	0.76	plantation	dry	clay	400	pale	brown	no	auger	
RRS-339	334700	5455600	Soil	0.003	<2	1.06	scrub	dry	clay	600	mid	brown	no	auger	paddock/plantation boundry
RRS-340	334807	5455598	Soil	0.002	<2	1.06	farmland	dry	clay	200	dark	brown	black	auger	shift due to large tigersnake
RRS-341	334900	5455598	Soil	0.004	<2	1.36	scrub	dry	clay	700	mid	brown	no	auger	
RRS-342	335001	5455600	Soil	<0.002	<2	1.10	scrub	dry	clay	500	mid	brown	no	auger	
RRS-343	335100	5455600	Soil	0.002	<2	0.70	native	dry	clay	600	dark	orange	no	mattock	
RRS-344	334400	5455200	Soil	<0.002	<2	0.86	farmland	dry	clay	400	dark	orange	yellow	mattock	embankment
RRS-345	334500	5455201	Soil	0.002	<2	0.86	farmland	dry	clay	500	dark	orange	no	auger	
RRS-346	334598	5455204	Soil	<0.002	<2	0.82	farmland	dry	clay	400	dark	orange	red	mattock	shift due to stockyards
RRS-347	334703	5455199	Soil	<0.002	<2	1.34	native	dry	sand	400	pale	brown	white	auger	
RRS-348	334803	5455201	Soil	0.002	<2	0.92	native	dry	clay	400	mid	brown	yellow	mattock	

